

Basic Guide to Chinese Grammar

外国人学汉语语法

(汉英对照) Chinese-English Edition

胡清国 / 编著

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上海教育出版社
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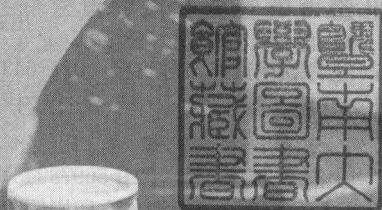
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阅 览

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前言 FOREWORD

本书是为初学汉语进程中的外国学习者编写的语法教材和参考书,也可供对外汉语教师教学参考之用。

本书共分七章,反映了汉语基础阶段的汉语语法的基本面貌,指出了常见的使用特点和规则。

本书的特点在于:

(一) 汉英对照。这为英语为母语或以英语为媒介语的外国学习者的使用提供了方便,便于对照和理解。

(二) 突出实用。本书不追求系统性,没有面面俱到,强调的是基础阶段必须要掌握的语法项目,语言力求浅显易懂,词语不超出初级阶段水平范围。

(三) 方便自学。采用图表结构对比的方式,加强讲解的直观性;每一章节都编有形式多样的练习,方便学习者自学和巩固消化。

由于本书在语法点的选择不求系统,也许会带上一定的主观性,加之作者水平有限,缺点错误在所难免。我们热切希望本书的使用者多提宝贵意见,以便我们通过本书的编著,水平能同步提高。

本书的出版得到上海教育出版社和上海海文音像出版社的大力支持,责任编辑为本书的出版付出了大量心血,谨此表示衷心的感谢。

编者

2009年10月



前言 **FOREWORD**

This book is written as a grammar course book and reference book for foreigners who are learning Chinese as beginners. Teachers of TCFL can also use this book for reference.

The book consists of seven chapters. It outlines the basic features of Chinese grammar at elementary level, describing the general principles and unique characteristics of Chinese grammar.

The book is characterized by the following points:

(1) It is published in bilingual form and is very convenient for beginners to use, not only for those whose mother tongue is English but also for those whose foreign language is English.

(2) Practicality is emphasized. It does not aim at giving a very systematic and all-around treatment of Chinese grammar. It is intended to highlight the most frequently used grammatical rules at elementary level. The descriptions are concise and clear, and the vocabulary used is confined to the elementary level.

(3) It is convenient for self-study. In order to facilitate the study visually, we have illustrated grammars by some contrastive charts. Various exercises are provided at the end of each section or chapter for learners to practise.

As far as the selection of grammar points is concerned, the purpose of the book is not to build a complete system of Chinese grammar. And since every grammar book is a product of subjective descriptions, there might be some flaws in the book. Suggestions will be appreciated.

Finally we want to express our gratitude to Shanghai Educational Publishing House and Shanghai Haiwen Audio-Visual Publishing, as well as the editors of the book, who have made great efforts in editing this book and made its publication possible.

Compilers
October, 2009



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第一章 词类(上)——实词

CHAPTER 1 WORD CLASS (PART ONE): NOTIONAL WORD

一、词的分类 Classification of Words

词按照一定的标准划分出来的类别,就是词的分类。汉语的词可以分为实词和虚词两大类。实词是有词汇意义、能够充当句子成分的词,包括名词、动词、形容词、代词、数词、量词。虚词没有具体的词汇意义,一般不担当句子成分,包括副词、介词、连词、助词、象声词和叹词。

Words, according to a certain criterion, are classified into some categories. Those categories are the word classes. Chinese words are divided into two parts: notional words and form words. Notional words have concrete lexical meanings and can serve as the elements of a sentence. Notional words include nouns, verbs, adjectives, pronouns, numerals, and measure words. Form words don't have concrete lexical meanings and can not serve as the elements of a sentence independently. Form words include adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, particles, onomatopoeias, and interjections.



汉语词类总表 Table of Chinese Word Classes

词类 Word Class	实词 Notional Word	名词 Noun	一般名词 Common Noun 时间名词 Time Noun 处所名词 Location Noun 方位名词 Position Noun	学校、学生、广场、电视、山、妈妈 去年、以前、现在、上午、晚上 附近、隔壁、教室、飞机场 上、下、前、后、外边、西边、中间
		动词 Verb	一般动词 Common Verb 助动词 Auxiliary Verb	看、写、爱、想、喜欢、学习、姓、进行 能、会、要、可以、愿意、肯、得(děi)
		形容词 Adjective	性质词 Quality Word 状态词 State Word	好、坏、大、小、漂亮、老、干净、安静 雪白、通红、笔直、火热、黑乎乎
		代词 Pronoun	人称代词 Personal Pronoun 疑问代词 Interrogative Pronoun 指示代词 Demonstrative Pronoun	你、您、我、他、她、你们、我们、咱们 谁、哪里、什么、怎么、多少、怎么样、几 这、这些、那、那些、这里、那样、那儿
		数词 Numeral	基数词 Cardinal Number 序数词 Ordinal Number	一、三、六、九、十、百、千、万、零、半 第一、第二、初一、初五、738路、二年级
		量词 Measure Word	名量词 Nominal Measure Word 动量词 Verbal Measure Word	个、件、本、斤、张、条、把、只、支、节 次、遍、回、趟、阵、番



(续表)

词类 Word Class	虚词 Form Word	副词 Adverb		很、太、已经、不、没、正、 常常、全、总是
		介词 Preposition		在、比、从、对、把、对于、 按照、为了、向
		连词 Conjunction		和、跟、或者、虽然、因为、 如果、不过
		助词 Particle	结构助词 Structural Particle 动态助词 Aspect Particle 语气助词 Modal Particle	的、地、得 了、着、过、呢 吗、呢、吧、啊、了、来着、 而已
		叹词 Interjection		啊、喂、哦、哼、哎呀
		象声词 Onomatopoeia		哈哈、砰、滴答、哗、轰隆

二、名词的特点 Feature of Nouns

名词表示的是人、事物、时间和处所等意义,特点是:

Nouns are the words that denote people, things, time, or places. They have the following features:

(一) 名词在句子中一般是做主语和宾语,大部分可以做定语。

Nouns can serve as a subject or object and most of them can serve as an attribute.