

■ Rhythmic Chinese Series ■  
韵律汉语系列



# The Code of Chinese Complex Sentences

## 汉语 句子密码

## 复句

魏新红 编著  
黄静漪 翻译



全国百佳出版社  
中央编译出版社  
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## To Readers

Almost every Chinese learner wants to speak fluent and authentic Chinese, which is not an easy target to achieve. Are there any shortcuts? Or is it possible to achieve the target in a shorter time?

To answer these questions, firstly we must know what fluent and authentic Chinese is. From where I stand, it should include two aspects, the accurate pronunciations and tones, and the appropriate using of words. Those two aspects make Chinese a rhythmic language. Learning rhythmic Chinese is like learning a song, one can only master the language by master the rhythm, and the key to master the rhythm is to master the basic formations and constructions of words. This series of books focuses mainly on the rhythm of Chinese by combining the pronunciations and the meanings, illustrating the formations and constructions of words, giving examples of commonly used words and sentences.

The series of Rhythmic Chinese follows the sequence of parts of speech, formations and constructions of words and syntactic structure to illustrate the rhythm and collocation of sentences. Books 1–6 are mainly about words and phrases, while books 7–10 focus on sentences. Most of the words in these books belong to the first level (1033) of the Graded Vocabulary for HSK, while a number of vocabulary for first-year undergraduate students majored in Chinese language are also involved. Each book of this series is paired with a CD recording, which helps Chinese learner familiarize with the rhythm of Chinese, feel the beauty of the rhythmic language, and master the formations and constructions of words and sentences. We hope that every Chinese learner could speak fluent and authentic Chinese under the help of this series of books.

WEI Xinhong  
Beijing Language and Culture University  
Mar. 2011

## 写给读者的话

每一个汉语学习者都想说一口流利、地道的汉语。实现这一目标并不容易，要通过长时间的学习和反复练习才能达到。那么有没有一条捷径呢？或者说，怎么样才能节省学习者的时间、提高他们学习的效率呢？

那么我们首先要问：什么是“地道的汉语”呢？我们认为，它应该包括两个方面：一方面是字词的发音、声调准确，一方面是用字组词、选词造句时语法正确、修辞得体。这两个方面在听觉上就呈现出韵律的和谐。那么，说一口地道的汉语，就像把一首歌唱好一样，能不能达到韵律的和谐，关键在于能不能掌握汉语用字组词、选词造句的基本方式、模式，能否熟练地运用它们。或者说，汉语的韵律，就隐藏在它的用字组词、选词造句的方式和模式中。所以我们编写的“韵律汉语系列”就在做这方面的尝试。我们希望“韵律汉语系列”将语音、语义这两方面有机地结合起来，将汉语中用字组词、选词造句的基本模式和类型归纳出来，并用常用的字、词、句的例子来对它们加以说明和展示，从而帮助读者早日实现说一口地道的汉语的目标。

“韵律汉语系列”按照词类、组词模式与句法结构来逐一展示和说明汉语的各类韵律性搭配方式，第1-6册以词和短语为主，第7-10册以句式为主。例子中涉及的词语均在“汉语水平词汇大纲”所规定的1033个甲级词范围以内，同时适当收入了一些汉语言专业本科一年级涉及的词汇。

“韵律汉语系列”配有CD录音，便于学习者在理解、熟悉汉语的各类组词、造句的模式，轻松掌握汉语词法、语法的同时，从听觉上熟悉和掌握汉语的语音、语调，深刻领会汉语的节奏、韵律之美，不断提高自己的汉语水平，早日说一口流利、地道的汉语。

魏新红

2011年3月于北京语言大学

# 目 录

## Contents

一	并列复句		
	Coordinate clause		3
二	连贯复句		
	Coherent sentence		12
三	选择复句		
	Selective complex sentence		21
四	递进复句		
	Progressive duplicate sentence		29
五	因果复句		
	Causational clause		38
六	转折复句		
	Transitional complex sentence		46
七	假设复句		
	Hypothetical multiple sentence		56
八	条件复句		
	Conditional complex sentence		64
九	目的复句		
	Clauses of Purpose		73
十	让步复句		
	Concessive complex sentence		82

# 目 录

## Contents

一	并列复句		
	Coordinate clause		3
二	连贯复句		
	Coherent sentence		12
三	选择复句		
	Selective complex sentence		21
四	递进复句		
	Progressive duplicate sentence		29
五	因果复句		
	Causational clause		33
六	转折复句		
	Transitional complex sentence		46
七	假设复句		
	Hypothetical multiple sentence		56
八	条件复句		
	Conditional complex sentence		64
九	目的复句		
	Clauses of Purpose		73
十	让步复句		
	Concessive complex sentence		82







## 一 并列复句

Coordinate clause

yě yě yě  
 ……也…… / 也……也…… also

- Nàge fángzi búcuò, jiāotōng yě fāngbiàn, jiàqián  
 1. 那个房子不错，交通也方便，价钱  
 yě búguì.  
 也不贵。  
 The house is great. The transport is convenient and the price is not  
 too high.

- Wǒ shì lǎoshī, yěshì xuésheng.  
 2. 我是老师，也是学生。  
 I am a teacher and also a student.

- Wǒ yě méi fángzi, yě méiqián. Shuí yuànyì  
 3. 我也没房子，也没钱。谁愿意  
 jiàgěi wǒ ya?  
 嫁给我呀？  
 I don't have a house or money. No one wishes to marry me.

- Xiǎozhāng yě ài chàngē, yě ài tiàowǔ, suǒyǐ  
 4. 小张也爱唱歌，也爱跳舞，所以

hěnduō nǚhái xǐhuan tā.

很多女孩儿喜欢他。

Zhang loves singing and also dancing, so a lot of girls like him.

……**既**…… / **也**…… as well

Tāmen jiā jì shuō Pǔtōnghuà, yě shuō Shànghǎihuà.

5. 他们家既说普通话，也说上海话。

They speak Mandarin as well as Shanghainese at home.

Wǒ jì néng chīlà, yě néng chīsuān.

6. 我既能吃辣，也能吃酸。

I can eat hot spicy food as well as sour flavoured food.

XiǎoLǐ jì bù chōuyān, yě bù hējiǔ.

7. 小李既不抽烟，也不喝酒。

Li neither smokes nor drinks.

Zhège jiàqī wǒ jì bùxiǎng huíguó, yě bùxiǎng

8. 这个假期我既不想回国，也不想

去旅行。

I don't want to go back to my country in this holiday or go on a trip either.



yìbiān yìbiān  
……**一边**…… / **一边**…… at the same time

Wǒmen yìbiān chī. yìbiān liáo ba.

9. 我们一边吃，一边聊吧。

Let's eat and talk at the same time.

Wǒ chángcháng yìbiān tīng yīnyuè. yìbiān xiě zuòyè.

10. 我常常一边听音乐，一边写作业。

I often listen to the music while doing assignment.

Tā zǒngshì yìbiān kàn diànshì. yìbiān chīfàn.

11. 他总是一边看电视，一边吃饭。

He always watches TV and eats at the same time.

Péngyoumen zài yìqǐ yìbiān chàngē. yìbiān tiàowǔ.

12. 朋友们在一起一边唱歌，一边跳舞，

duō kāixīn a.

多开心啊。

A group of friends dance and sing together, how happy it is!

yòu yòu  
……**又**……**又**…… on the side...on another side

Zhège háizi yòu cōngmíng. yòu hěn hàoxué.

13. 这个孩子又聪明，又很好学。

The kid is smart and studious as well.

- Zài shàngchǎng bǐsài zhīqián, wǒ yòu gāoxìng, yòu  
14. 在上场比赛之前，我又高兴，又  
yǒudiǎnr jǐnzhāng.

有点儿紧张。

I am happy and excited before entering the competition.

- Wǒ yòu xiǎng mǎi piāoliang de yīfu, yòu xiǎng mǎi  
15. 我又想买漂亮的衣服，又想买  
huàzhuāngpǐn. Měigeyuè zhème yìdiǎn gōngzī, zěnrme  
化妆品。每个月这么一点工资，怎么  
gòu a?

够啊？

I want to buy pretty clothes and also cosmetics. But I only have so little salary, how could I afford them?

- Duì wǒ lái shuō, zhège chéngshì jì shúxī, yòu  
16. 对我来说，这个城市既熟悉，又  
yǒuxiē mòshēng.

有些陌生。

The city is both familiar and strange to me.

jì yòu  
……既……又…… as well as

- Tā jì huì shuō Yīngyǔ, yòu huì shuō Rìyǔ.  
17. 他既会说英语，又会说日语。  
He can speak English as well as Japanese.

- Xuéxí Hànyǔ jì yào xuéxí yǔyán zhīshi, yòu  
18. 学习汉语既要学习语言知识，又



yào liǎojiě Zhōngguó wénhuà.

要了解中国文化。

Learning Chinese needs not only the grasp of linguistic knowledge,  
but also the Chinese culture.

yìfāngmiàn yìfāngmiàn

……一方面……一方面…… on the hand...on the other hand

Zài Zhōngguó lǚxíng yìfāngmiàn kěyǐ tígāo Hànyǔ

19. 在中国旅行一方面可以提高汉语

shuǐpíng, yìfāngmiàn kěyǐ liǎojiě Zhōngguó wénhuà.

水平，一方面可以了解中国文化。

Travelling in China can improve Chinese language on one hand  
and know Chinese culture on the other hand.

Tā yìfāngmiàn yào gōngzuò, yìfāngmiàn yào zhàogù

20. 她一方面要工作，一方面要照顾

jiātíng, yālì hěndà.

家庭，压力很大。

She needs to work and take care of the family at the same time,  
so she is under a lot of pressure.

## 小对话 Dialogues

Zuótiān nǐ kànde fángzi zěnmeyàng?  
(1) A: 昨天你看的房子怎么样?  
How is the house you went to see yesterday?

Nàge fángzi búcuò. jiāotōng yě fāngbiàn.  
B: 那个房子不错, 交通也方便,  
jiàqián yě búguì. Suǒyǐ wǒ dǎsuàn mǎile.  
价钱也不贵。所以我打算买了。  
The house is great. The transport is convenient and  
the price is not too high.

XiǎoLǐ zhègerén yǒu shénme bùhǎo de  
(2) A: 小李这个人有什么不好的  
xíguàn ma?  
习惯吗?  
Does Li have any bad habits?

XiǎoLǐ jì bù chōuyān, yě bù hējiǔ.  
B: 小李既不抽烟, 也不喝酒,  
zhēnde shìge búcuò de xiǎohuǒzi.  
真的是个不错的小伙子。  
Li neither smokes nor drinks. He's really a very good guy!

Zhège jiàqī nǐ dǎsuàn huíguó ma?  
(3) A: 这个假期你打算回国吗?  
Xiǎngqù lǚxíng ma?  
想去旅行吗?  
Do you plan to go back to your country or go  
travelling in this holiday?

Zhègè jiàqī wǒ jì bùxiǎng huíguó.

B: 这个假期我既不想回国,  
yě bùxiǎng qù lǚxíng. Wǒ dǎsuàn qù  
爸爸的公司实习。  
bàba de gōngsī shíxí.

I don't want to go back to my country in this holiday  
or go on a trip either. I plan to do an internship at my  
dad's company.

Nǐ zěnmē zhème xǐhuan cānjiā péngyou

(4) A: 你怎么这么喜欢参加朋友  
jùhuì ya?  
聚会呀?

Why do you like going to parties so much?

Wǒ hé péngyoumen chángcháng qù chàng

B: 我和朋友们常常去唱  
kǎlā ok, péngyoumen zài yìqǐ yìbiān  
卡拉ok, 朋友们在一起一边  
chànggē, yìbiān tiàowǔ, duō kāixīn a.  
唱歌, 一边跳舞, 多开心啊。

My friends and I often go to karaoke. A group of friends  
dance and sing at the same time. How happy we are!

Nǐ zěnmē zǒng shuō méiqián a? Nǐde

(5) A: 你怎么总说没钱啊? 你的

qián dōu huā dào nǎr qù le?

钱都花到哪儿去了?

Why do you always say you don't have money?

Where did you spend your money?

Wǒ yòu xiǎng mǎi piàoliang de yīfu. yòu

B: 我又想买漂亮的衣服, 又

xiǎng mǎi huàzhuāngpǐn. měigeyuè zhème

想买化妆品, 每个月这么

yídiǎn gōngzī. zěnmé gòu a.

一点工资, 怎么够啊。

I want to buy pretty clothes and cosmetics, but I have so little salary, how could I afford them?

Nǐ rènwéi xuéxí Hànyǔ yǒu shénme

(6) A: 你认为学习汉语有什么

hǎo fāngfǎ ma?

好方法吗?

Do you think there are any favorable method of learning chinese?

Wǒ juéde zài Zhōngguó lǚxíng shì yíge

B: 我觉得在中国旅行是一个

xuéxí Hànyǔ de hǎo fāngfǎ. Zài Zhōngguó

学习汉语的好方法。在中国

lǚxíng yìfāngmiàn kěyǐ tígāo Hànyǔ

旅行一方面可以提高汉语

shuǐpíng. yìfāngmiàn kěyǐ liǎojiě Zhōngguó

水平, 一方面可以了解中国





wénhuà.

文化。

I think travelling in China is a good way. It helps to improve linguistic ability as well as Chinese culture sense.

Nǐ shuōde tàiduì le, zhège shǔjià

A: 你说得太对了，这个暑假

wǒ dǎsuàn qù Zhōngguó nánfāng de yìxiē

我打算去中国南方的一些

chéngshì lǚxíng.

城市旅行。

You are right. I plan to travel in some southern cities in China.

Zhèyang nǐde Hànyǔ shuǐpíng yíding huì

B: 这样你的汉语水平一定会

tígāo de hěnkuaì.

提高得很快。

Your Chinese must be improved a lot and very fast.