

■ Rhythmic Chinese Series ■

韵律汉语系列



学习汉语

就像学唱歌一样，关键在于掌握其  
内在的韵律，掌握其用字组词、选词造句的基本方式。

# The Code of Chinese Verbs

## 汉语词汇密码 动词

魏新红 编著

吕丽莹 翻译



全国百佳出版社  
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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 answers 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 动宾式	
Word-formations of verb: verb-object	3
二 重叠式	
Word-formations of verb: V+V construction	32
三 后加式	
Word-formations of verb: affix behind	64
四 动补式	
Word-formations of verb: verb-complement	110
五 能愿动词+动词	
Word-formations of verb: modal verb+verb	149

# 动词.

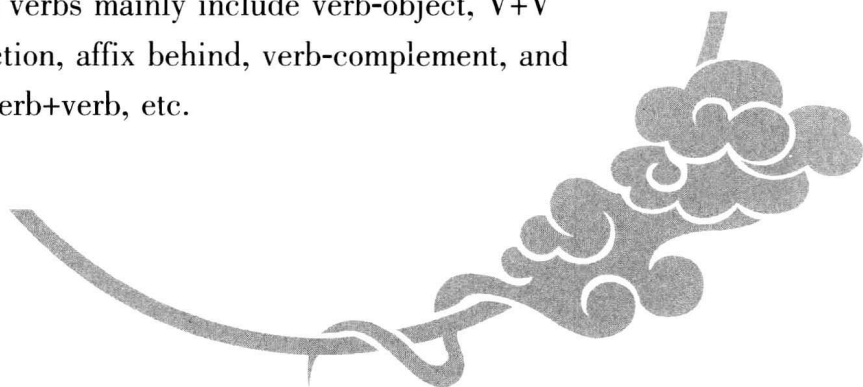


## 说 明

动词的构词、用词模式主要有：动宾式、重叠式、后加式、动补式以及能愿动词同动词组合使用的形式等。

## Introduction

The basic formations and constructions of Chinese verbs mainly include verb-object, V+V construction, affix behind, verb-complement, and modal verb+verb, etc.









# 一 动宾式

Word-formations of verb: verb-object

汉语词汇密码

【韵律汉语】

bàn gōng

办公 be at work

bàn shì

办事 do business

bāng máng

帮忙 help

bào dào

报到 register

bào míng

报名 sign up

bì yè

毕业 graduate

bǔ kè

补课 make up the missed lesson

bān jiā

搬家 move to a new dwelling place

chàng gē

唱歌 sing a song

chū yuàn

出院 be discharged from hospital

dǎ dī  
打的 take a taxi

dǎ gōng  
打工 take a part-time job

dǎ zhé  
打折 discount

dào qiàn  
道歉 apologize

dòng shēn  
动身 set out a journey

dòng shǒu  
动手 start to do, get started

dú shū  
读书 read books

dǔ chē  
堵车 be trapped in a traffic jam

fā cái  
发财 become rich in a short time

fā shāo  
发烧 get a fever

fā yán  
发言 give a speech

fàng jià  
放假 take a holiday

fàng xīn  
放心 be at ease



汉语词汇密码

【韵律汉语】

gào bié  
告别 say goodbye

gǔ zhǎng  
鼓掌 applaud

guà hào  
挂号 register (at a hospital)

guò nián  
过年 celebrate New Year's Day

huá bīng  
滑冰 ice-skate

huá xuě  
滑雪 ski

huí xìn  
回信 reply one's letter

huì kè  
会客 receive somebody

jiàn miàn  
见面 meet

jiǎng huà  
讲话 say, speak

jiàng jià  
降价 reduce the price

jié hūn  
结婚 get married

jiù yè  
就业 start a career, start working

kāi chē

开车 drive a car

kāi huì

开会 have a meeting

kāi kè

开课 give a course, start a course

kāi xué

开学 term begins

kàn bìng

看病 see a doctor

kǎo shì

考试 take an exam

láo jià

劳驾 excuse me

lí hūn

离婚 divorce somebody

lǐ fà

理发 cut one's hair

liáo tiānr

聊天儿 chat with somebody

liú xué

留学 study abroad

lù xiàng

录像 make a video by recording

lù yīn

录音 make a record



汉语词汇密码

【  
韵  
律  
汉  
语  
】

pái duì

排队 stand in a queue, wait in a queue

pǎo bù

跑步 run

pīn mìng

拼命 exert the utmost strength

qǐ chuáng

起床 get up

qǐng jià

请假 ask for a leave

qǐng kè

请客 invite somebody to dinner

ràng zuò

让座 give one's seat to someone in need

rèn cuò

认错 admit a fault

sàn bù

散步 go for a walk

shàng bān

上班 go to work

shàng dàng

上当 be fooled

shàng kè

上课 have classes

shàng xué

上学 attend school, go to school

shēng bìng

生病 be sick, get sick

shēng qì

生气 be angry, get angry

shī yè

失业 get unemployed

shōu fèi

收费 charge

shuì jiào

睡觉 go to sleep

shuō huà

说话 talk, say, speak

tiào wǔ

跳舞 dance

wèn hǎo

问好 greet somebody

wò shǒu

握手 shake hands with somebody

xǐ zǎo

洗澡 bathe

xià bān

下班 be released from duty

xià kè

下课 finish class

yóu yǒng

游泳 swim



zào jù  
造句 make sentence

zhǎng jià  
涨价 increase in price

zhù yuàn  
住院 be in hospital (because of illness)

zhào xiàng  
照相 take a photo

zuò kè  
做客 be a guest

zuò mèng  
做梦 dream

Nǐ qù zuò shénme?

(1) A: 你去做什么?

What are you going to do?

Wǒ qù bànshì.

B: 我去办事。

I'm going to deal some business.

Nǐ xiǎng qù nǎr zhàoxiàng?

(2) 你想去哪儿照相?

Where do you want to take a photo?

Nǐ jiéhūn le ma?

(3) A: 你结婚了吗?

Are you married?

Wǒ jiéhūn liǎngnián le.

B: 我结婚两年了。

I've been married for two years.

Wǒmen zhèngzài shàngkè.

(4) 我们 正在 上课。

We are having class.

Duìbuqǐ, wǒ yīnggāi xiàng nǐ dàoqiàn.

(5) 对不起,我 应该 向你 道歉。

I'm sorry. I should apologize to you.

Nǐ fàngxīn, tā huì hǎoqǐlái de.

(6) 你 放心,她 会 好起来的。

Please be at ease. She will get better.



chī yào

吃 药 have medicine

dǎ qiú

打 球 play balls

dào jiǔ

倒 酒 pour somebody wine

dé bìng

得 病 get sick

diǎn cài

点 菜 order dishes

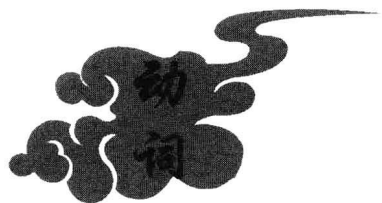
duǒ yǔ

躲 雨 shelter somebody from rain

fá qián

罚 钱 impose fines





汉语词汇密码

fàn fǎ

犯法 break the law

fèi yóu

费油 be heavy on petrol

fù qián

付钱 pay

gǎi cuò

改错 correct the wrong doings

gàn huór

干活儿 work

guā fēng

刮风 blow (wind)

guàng jiē

逛街 go shopping

hē chá

喝茶 have tea

huā qián

花钱 spend money

huá chuán

划船 paddle a boat

huà huà

画画儿 draw a picture

huán shū

还书 return the book one has borrowed

huàn qián

换钱 change money

【韵律汉语】