

■ 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
of Chinese

Auxiliaries

Auxiliaries

汉语词汇密码 介词 助词

魏新红 编著

吕丽莹 翻译



全国百佳出版社
中央编译出版社
Central Compilation & Translation Press



The Code of Chinese Prepositions and Auxiliaries

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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.

WFL Xinhong

Beijing Language and Culture University

Mar. 2011



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。

2011年3月于北京语言大学

目 录

介 词

- 一 后加式
- 二 常用介词例释

助 词

- 一 结构助词“的”
- 二 结构助词“地”
- 三 结构助词“得”

介词. Preposition

说 明

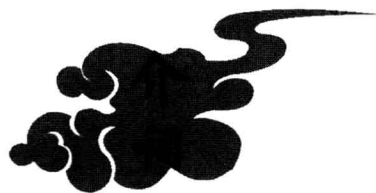
介词的构词模式主要是后加式，它主要与动词、宾语等构成介词短语，搭配使用。

Introduction

In Chinese, the prepositions' basic formation is affix behind. They usually go with verbs and objects to form preposition phrases, which would be used as a whole in sentences.

一 后加式

Word-formations of preposition: affix behind



汉语词汇密码

【韵律汉语】

zhe

着 to some direction

cháozhe

朝着 to

shùnzhe

顺着 along

le

了 for

chúle

除了 except for

wèile

为了 for the sake of

yú

于 at, to, about

duìyú

对于 for

guānyú

关于 about

yóuyú

由于 because of

zhìyú

至于 as to

Nǐ shùnzhe zhètiáolù yìzhí wǎngqián zǒu.

(1) 你 顺着 这条路 一直 往前 走。

Go ahead along this road.

二 常用介词例释

Explanations of commonly used prepositions

(一) 动词+介词 verb+preposition

zài
在 on, in

bǎizài
摆在 put on

tǎngzài
躺在 sleep on

tíngzài
停在 park some place

yòngzài
用在 use on/in

zǒuzài
走在 walk on

fàngzài
放在 put on

tiēzài
贴在 stick on

xiězài
写在 write on

zhànzài
站在 stand on

zuòzài
坐在 sit on

Zhèpénhuā qǐng bǎizài zhuōzi shàng.

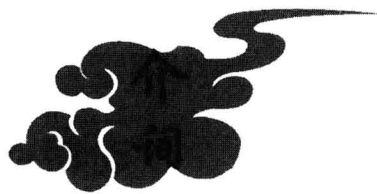
(1) 这盆花 请 摆在 桌子上。

Please put this potted flower on the desk.

Búyào bǎ chē tíngzài zhèlǐ.

(2) 不要把车 停在这里。

Don't park the car here.



gěi

给 to, for

dìgěi

递给 pass ... to

jiāogěi

交给 hand ... to

mǎigěi

买给 buy ... for

nágěi

拿给 give ... to

xiàngěi

献给 dedicate to

huángěi

还给 give ... back to

liúgěi

留给 leave ... to

màigěi

卖给 sell ... to

sònggěi

送给 send ... to

zhǎogěi

找给 give change to

zì

自 from

láizì

来自 come from

xiàng

向 to, towards

fēixiàng

飞向 fly to

zǒuxiàng

走向 walk to

1. 动词+介词+宾语

verb+preposition+object

zài

在 in, at, on

fàngzài jiā li

放在家里 put ... at home

tǎngzài chuáng shang

躺在床上 sleep on bed

tiēzài qiáng shang

贴在墙上 stick ... on the wall

tíngzài lóu qián

停在楼前 park in front of the building

bǎizài zhuōzi shang

摆在桌子上 put ... on the desk

xiězài běnzi shang

写在本子上 write ... on the notebook

yòngzài xuéxí shang

用在学习上 use ... on study

zǒuzài dàjiē shang

走在大街上 walk ... in the street

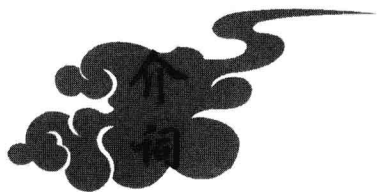
zuòzài yǐzi shang

坐在椅子上 sit ... in the chair

zhànzài jiàoshì qiánbian

站在教室前边 stand in the front of the classroom

gěi
给 to, for



汉语词汇密码

dìgěi māma
递给 妈妈 pass ... to mum

huángěi tóngxué
还给 同学 give ... back to the classmate

jiāogěi lǎoshī
交给 老师 hand ... to the teacher

liúgěi háizi
留给 孩子 leave ... to the kids

mǎigěi àiren
买给 爱人 buy ... for one's wife

màigěi gùkè
卖给 顾客 sell ... to the customer

nágěi bàba
拿给 爸爸 give ... to dad

sònggěi péngyou
送给 朋友 send ... to friend

xiàngěi fùmǔ
献给 父母 dedicate ... to parents

zhǎogěi gùkè
找给 顾客 give change to the customer

【韵律汉语】

Tā bǎ zuòyè jiāogěi lǎoshī.

(1) 他把作业交给老师。

He handed his homework to the teacher.

zì
自 from

láizì Zhōngguó
来自 中国 come from China

xiàng
向 to, towards

fēixiàng tiānkōng
飞向 天空 fly to the sky

zǒuxiàng shènglì
走向 胜利 walk to victory, to win

Qǐng dàjiā xiězài běnzi shàng.

(1) 请大家写在本子上。

Everyone please write on the notebook.

Zhèzhībǐ wǒ yào huángěi tóngxué.

(2) 这支笔我要还给同学。

I'll give this pen back to my classmate.

Wǒ láizì Zhōngguó.

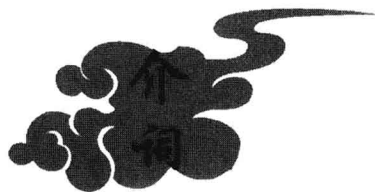
(3) 我来自中国。

I come from China.

Wǒmen zhèng zǒuxiàng shènglì.

(4) 我们正走向胜利。

We are going to win (walk to victory).



2. 动词+介词+宾语 1+宾语 2

verb+preposition+object 1+object 2

汉语词汇密码

- nágěi bàba qián
拿给 爸爸 钱 give some money to dad
- zhǎogěi gùkè qián
找给 顾客 钱 give change to the customer
- dìgěi māma shǒujī
递给 妈妈 手机 pass the cellphone to mum
- huàngěi tóngxué zázhì
换给 同学 杂志 exchange magazines with classmates
- jiāogěi lǎoshī zuòyè
交给 老师 作业 hand the homework to the teacher
- liúgěi hái zi fángzi
留给 孩子 房子 leave the house to one's kid
- mǎigěi àiren lǐ wù
买给 爱人 礼物
buy presents for one's wife (husband)
- màigěi gùkè shuǐguǒ
卖给 顾客 水果 sell the fruit to costomer
- sònggěi péngyou lǐwù
送给 朋友 礼物 send gifts to one's friend
- xiàngěi fùmǔ xiānhuā
献给 父母 鲜花 dedicate flowers to one's parents

【韵律汉语】

Jīntiān děi jiāogěi lǎoshī zuòyè le.
(1) 今天得交给老师作业了。

We'll have to hand the homework to teachers today.

Wǒ xiǎng sònggěi péngyou lǐwù.

(2) 我 想 送 给 朋 友 礼 物。

I'd like to send some gifts to my friend.

(二) 介词+宾语+动词/形容词

preposition+object+verb/adjective

zài

在 in, on, at

zài cāochǎng yùndòng

在 操 场 运 动 do sports on the playground

zài gōngsī gōngzuò

在 公 司 工 作 work in the company

zài sùshè xiūxi

在 宿 舍 休 息 have a rest in the dorm

zài xuéxiào xuéxí

在 学 校 学 习 study at school

gěi

给 to, for

gěi tā jì

给 她 寄 send ... to her

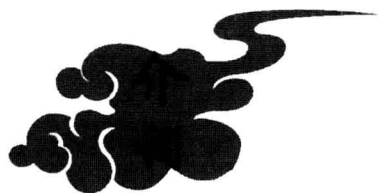
gěi nǐ ná

给 你 拿 give ... to you

gěi wǒ kàn

给 我 看 show ... to me

duì
对 to, with



汉语词汇密码

duì tā jiǎng
对他讲 speak to him

duì wǒ shuō
对我说 talk to me

duì péngyou rèqíng
对朋友热情 be warm to friends

duì qìhòu bùxíguàn
对气候不习惯 be unaccustomed to the climate

【
韵
律
汉
语
】

wǎng
往 to, towards, to show directions

wǎng hòu dào
往后倒 go back

wǎng qián zǒu
往前走 go ahead

wǎng yòu guǎi
往右拐 turn right

wǎng zuǒ guǎi
往左拐 turn left