

外国人学汉语工具书
CHINESE REFERENCE SERIES FOR FOREIGNERS

汉语

常用离合词 用法词典

周上之 主编

A DICTIONARY OF THE
USAGE OF COMMON CHINESE
SEPARABLE WORDS



北京语言大学出版社
BEIJING LANGUAGE AND CULTURE
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编写说明

《汉语常用离合词用法词典》是国内外第一部按照《汉语水平词汇与汉字等级大纲》编写的小型离合词词典，本词典共收录大纲中甲、乙、丙、丁级离合词 268 条。其中，甲级离合词 18 条，乙级离合词 47 条，丙级离合词 47 条，丁级离合词 156 条。

本词典是为汉语学习者，尤其是中高级汉语水平学习者学习离合词而编写的实用工具书，同时也可以作为对外汉语教师教授离合词的参考资料。

离合词是汉语特有的一种语词现象。顾名思义，离合词是一种既可以分开，又可以合用的特殊语词，它在语法上兼有单词和词组的双重特征。比如，“担心”既可以合起来作为动词使用——“担心你的身体”，又可以分开作为动宾词组使用——“为你担了不少心”。

离合词常常被望文生义地看做是一个词，其实它并不像名词、动词和形容词那样是一个具有比较一致的句法功能的词类，而是一个亦词亦语的混合物。确切地说，是一个从双音动词向双音词组过渡的语词群体。有的离合词非常接近于复合词，如“加工”；而有的却非常接近于词组，如“帮忙”。

离合词大体上可以分为两大类：

第一类离合词是由两个单音节词组成，分开时就是一个动宾词组，但是合用时又是一个典型的词，如“担心”（动词），“伤心”（形容词）。

第二类离合词是由两个黏着语素或一个黏着语素和一个单音节词组成，分开时不能看做两个词。如“鞠躬”，“鞠”和“躬”都不

能算做词，但合用时“鞠躬”可算做一个词。

上述两类离合词都充分反映了汉语词语关联的特点。

离合词教学是对外汉语教学的难点之一，由于离合词既有词的特征，又有词组的特征，其间并没有统一规则可循，因此学生在习得时常因母语的负迁移或超范围类推而出错，如“见面他”或“叹了很大的气”等。本词典就是为了帮助解决这些教学问题而编写的。

本词典在选取了国家语委现代汉语语料库、北京大学中国语言语研究中心现代汉语语料库和台湾现代汉语平衡语料库相关语料的基础上，贯彻了格罗斯“词汇语法”的个性化精神，对所收离合词词条的各种用法进行了详细的说明。重点从离合词的句法功能和插入成分两大方面讲述离合词的各种用法。每种用法都予以举例，例句在真实语料的基础上有所修改，以便更适合外国学习者学习、使用。需要说明的是，学习者不必刻意牢记每个离合词列举的句法功能和可插入成分，只需通过例句正确掌握离合词的用法，能正确使用离合词即可。在语法点的编排上，既考虑到一般词典的排列习惯，也兼顾了常用度，并且根据学习者的常见错误增添了部分“偏误”例句，以供教学参考。

本词典的编写得到了上海外国语大学科研基金的资助，在此一并致谢。

编 者

2011年8月



Introduction to the Dictionary

As the first concise dictionary of separable words based on the *Outline of the Graded Vocabulary for HSK*, the dictionary includes altogether 268 separable words from the *Outline*, consisting of 18 Level A words, 47 Level B words, 47 Level C words and 156 Level D words.

The dictionary is written for learners who learn Chinese as their second language, especially for the learners with intermediate or advanced Chinese proficiency. It can also serve as a reference for CFL teachers in teaching separable words.

Separable words form a unique phenomenon in Chinese. As the name indicates, they are a special kind of words that can be used either separately or as an entire unit. Grammatically, a separable word shows the properties of both word and phrase. Take “担心” as an example. It can not only be used as an entire unit just like a normal verb (e.g. 担心你的身体), but also be used as two separate components of a verb-object phrase (e.g. 为你担了不少心).

Separable words are habitually regarded as a kind of words as the name literally refers to. But in effect, they are not a word class that shares a comparatively unified syntactic function like nouns, verbs or adjectives do, but rather a mixture of word and phrase. To be precise, they are a collection of lexical units transiting from disyllabic verbs to disyllabic phrases. Some of the separable words are very close to compounds, such

as “加工”, while some others are more like phrases, such as “帮忙”.

Generally speaking, separable words can be categorized into two major types.

In the first type, the separable word is composed of two monosyllabic words. When separated, it is a verb-object phrase; when combined, it becomes a typical word. “担心” (v. worry) and “伤心” (adj. sad) are two examples.

In the second type, the separable word is composed of two bound morphemes or of a bound morpheme and a word. It can't be deemed to be two words when separated. For instance, in “鞠躬”, neither “鞠” nor “躬” can be considered as a word, but “鞠躬” can be counted as a word.

Those two types of separable words mentioned above adequately reflect that in Chinese, the word and phrase are closely related.

Teaching of separable words is one of the difficulties in teaching of Chinese as a foreign language. Separable words have the properties of both word and phrase and follow no unified rules. Thus learners often make errors due to negative transfer of mother tongue or overgeneralization, such as “见面他” and “叹了很大的气”. This dictionary aims to help solve these problems in teaching.

In the process of compilation of this dictionary, language materials are selected from the Modern Chinese Language Corpus of National Language Committee, the PKU Center for Chinese Linguistics and the Academia Sinica Balanced Corpus of Modern Chinese. Conforming to the principle of uniqueness in Lexical Grammar founded by Jean Gross, this dictionary gives elaborate explanations to the different usages of every

entry of the separable words included. The usages are illustrated from two major aspects: the syntactic functions and the inserted components. All the usages are provided with examples, which are genuine language materials adapted for the convenience of foreign learners. Learners don't have to remember every syntactic function or inserted component. What they are supposed to do is to grasp the correct usages of the separable words through the examples and to use the separable words correctly. As for the arrangement of grammar points, the practice of ordinary dictionaries is taken into consideration, and the frequency of actual use is also given close attention to. Furthermore, based on the errors that learners regularly make, some "error examples" are added as a reference for teaching.

The dictionary has been supported by the research fund from Shanghai International Studies University. The support is sincerely appreciated.

The Compiler

August, 2011



体 例 说 明

●●●1 条目

1. 本词典共收录《汉语水平词汇与汉字等级大纲》(修订本)(经济科学出版社, 2001)中甲、乙、丙、丁级离合词共268条。其中, 甲级离合词18条, 乙级离合词47条, 丙级离合词47条, 丁级离合词156条。

2. 本词典的词条排列方法如下:

A. 依词条首字排列。首字按拼音字母顺序排列。字母顺序相同的, 按照一声、二声、三声、四声的顺序排列。

B. 同音首字按笔画排列。笔画数少的在前, 多的在后。笔画数相同的, 按起笔笔形横、竖、撇、点、折的顺序排列。

C. 同音同形首字按第二个字排列。第二个字的排列次序规则同首字。

●●●2 注音


本词典注音采用通用的注音方式。每个词条用汉语拼音注音并且标注声调, 轻声不标调; 声调标于词条上方, 拼音分写, 如“碍^{ài}事”。

●●●3 释义

1. 每个词条的释义都包括了构词语素(词)的释义和离合词本身的释义, 释义以《现代汉语词典》(第5版)为依据, 释义为中英对照。

2. 离合词构词语素(词)的释义以该语素(词)在离合词中的

意义为依据，释义参考《现代汉语词典》（第5版）语素（词）的相关义项。如“办”，义项有多种，但在离合词“办公”中，释义为“办理、处理”。

3. 离合词的构词成分，分开时单独是词的，按释义标出词性；分开时不是词的，不标具体词性，只标注“”，表示该构词成分是语素。离合词本身按释义标出词性。

••• 4 用法

每个词条都详细说明了离合词的各种用法——离合词的“句法功能”和“可插入成分”，部分离合词给出了特殊用法。

（1）“【句法功能】”举例说明离合词在句子中充当各种语法成分的用法。这些语法成分包括主语、谓语、宾语（分为动词宾语和介词宾语）、定语、状语和补语。用法的顺序按常用度排列。

（2）“【插入成分】”举例说明离合词在扩展的情况下插入各种词语或成分的用法。这些词语或成分包括动态助词、结构助词、数量短语（量词），时量、动量、结果、可能补语，修饰、限定性定语……（详见“语法术语中英文对照表”）每一类词语或成分都列举了该类用法的常用词语，如果其后有“……”，则表示可充当该成分的词语数量众多，只能列举一二。列举的插入词语或成分的用法中如果有“（）”，则表示该括号内的词语或成分可有可无。用法的排列顺序是先列出单一插入成分的用法，按常用度排列；再列出复合插入成分的用法，亦按常用度排列。

（3）“【特殊用法】”针对该离合词的特点，举例说明其在实际运用中使用频度较高，又与一般离合词不同的特别的用法。其中“【固】”、“【重】”、“【倒】”分别表示固定用法、重叠用法和倒装用法，其他的特殊用法则以简明的文字来作说明。

(4) “【补充说明】”用于该离合词还有其他非离合词的义项或词性时，非离合词的义项仅作释义和举例，不作用法说明。

(5) “【正误对比】”是针对外国学生常见的离合词使用偏误进行的简明语法分析，其后举出正确和错误的两种例句相互对比。

•••5 例句

本词典中的例句基本都是在真实语料的基础上修改而成的，浅显易懂，更适合外国学习者学习、使用。例句分别列于词条用法之后，每条用法给出1~3个例句不等。

•••6 语法术语中英文对照表

中文语法术语	对应的英文释义
主语	Subject
谓语	Predicate
宾语	Object
定语	Attribute
状语	Adverbial
补语	Complement
判断动词	Verb of judgment
动态助词	Aspect particle
结构助词	Structural particle
人称代词	Personal pronoun

(续表)

中文语法术语	对应的英文释义
疑问代词	Interrogative pronoun
指示代词	Demonstrative pronoun
程度副词	Adverb of degree
数词	Numeral
基数词	Cardinal numeral
序数词	Ordinal numeral
量词	Measure word
数量短语	Numeral-classifier phrase
结果补语	Resultative complement
趋向补语	Directional complement
可能补语	Complement of possibility
程度补语	Complement of degree
动量补语	Complement of frequency
时量补语	Complement of duration
限定性定语	Limiting attribute
修饰性定语	Descriptive attribute
对象宾语	Target object
表“人”宾语	Object (person)
表“领属关系”定语	Possessive-form attribute



A Guide to the Use of the Dictionary

••• | Entries

1. This dictionary includes altogether 268 separable words from the *Outline of the Graded Vocabulary for HSK* (Revised Version) (Economic Science Press, 2001), consisting of 18 Level A words, 47 Level B words, 47 Level C words and 156 Level D words.

2. The entries are put in the order as below:

a. The entries are first arranged in alphabetic order according to the *pinyin* of their first characters. If the letters are the same, the characters are arranged in order of tones, i.e. the first tone, the second tone, the third tone and the fourth tone.

b. For the first characters which are homonyms, the character with fewer strokes is listed before that with more strokes. If the stroke numbers are the same, they are arranged according to the shapes of the first strokes, i.e. in order of horizontal stroke, vertical stroke, left-falling stroke and right-falling stroke.

c. If the first characters are exactly the same both in pronunciation and stroke, the entries are arranged according to the second characters, and the rules are exactly the same as those for the first.

••• || Phonetic Notation


The separable words are marked with the phonetic alphabets that

are generally used in modern Chinese. Each entry except for those with a neutral tone is marked with *pinyin* with the tone on the top, and each *pinyin* is put right above its corresponding character, such as ^{ǒu shì}碍事.

••• III Definitions

1. Each separable word is not just defined as a whole. The morphemes (words) that constitute the separable word are also defined. The definitions are based on the *Modern Chinese Dictionary* (5th Edition) and are provided in both Chinese and English.

2. A morpheme (word) is defined according to its meaning in the separable word, referring to the corresponding item in the *Modern Chinese Dictionary* (5th Edition). For example, the character “办” has quite a few meanings, but in the separable word “办公”, it is only defined as “办理、处理” (do; manage; handle).

3. As for the components of a separable word, if it is a word when separated, its word class is given according to the definition; otherwise, it is marked with the sign “” to indicate it's a morpheme. The word class of the separable word itself is given according to the definition.

••• IV Usages

Each entry gives detailed explanations to the varied usages of a separable word, including the “syntactic functions” and “possible inserted components”. The special usages of some separable words are also provided.

1. “【句法功能】” (Syntactic functions) This is the part where the usages of a separable word are demonstrated with examples of the word, separated

and combined, serving as different syntactic components, such as subject, predicate, object (of a verb or of a preposition), attribute, adverbial, or complement. The usages are arranged in order of frequency.

2. “【插入成分】” (Inserted components) This is the part where the usages of a separable word are demonstrated with examples of the word as a separated form, being inserted with various words or syntactic components, such as aspect particles, structural particles, numeral-classifier phrases (measure words), complements of duration, frequency, result or possibility, descriptive or limiting attributes, etc. Frequently used words or phrases are given as examples to illustrate each usage. Suspension points are employed when there are still a considerable number of other examples which are not listed. The inserted words or components which can be omitted are put in brackets. Simple components are listed before compound ones and both are arranged in order of frequency.

3. “【特殊用法】” (Special usages) This is the part where some unique but frequently occurring usages of a separable word are given. The signs 『固』, 『重』 and 『倒』 refer to fixed phrases, repetitions and inversions respectively, whereas other special usages are made clear by concise words.

4. “【补充说明】” (Additional remarks) Additional remarks are given when a separable word has certain inseparable meaning or can be used as a different word class. In this case, the meaning is explained, while the usage is not.

5. “【正误对比】” (Contrast between right and wrong) This is the part where a brief analysis is given on the grammatical errors frequently made by

foreign students in using separable words, followed by a contrast between correct and improper sentences.

••• V Examples

The examples in the dictionary are adapted from genuine language materials. They are made easy and clear to facilitate foreign learners' use. Each usage entry is provided with 1-3 examples after it.

••• VI Grammatical Terms in Chinese and English

Grammatical Terms in Chinese	Grammatical Terms in English
主语	Subject
谓语	Predicate
宾语	Object
定语	Attribute
状语	Adverbial
补语	Complement
判断动词	Verb of judgment
动态助词	Aspect particle
结构助词	Structural particle
人称代词	Personal pronoun
疑问代词	Interrogative pronoun
指示代词	Demonstrative pronoun
程度副词	Adverb of degree

(续表)

Grammatical Terms in Chinese	Grammatical Terms in English
数词	N numeral
基数词	Cardinal numeral
序数词	Ordinal numeral
量词	Measure word
数量短语	N numeral-classifier phrase
结果补语	Resultative complement
趋向补语	Directional complement
可能补语	Complement of possibility
程度补语	Complement of degree
动量补语	Complement of frequency
时量补语	Complement of duration
限定性定语	Limiting attribute
修饰性定语	Descriptive attribute
对象宾语	Target object
表“人”宾语	Object (person)
表“领属关系”定语	Possessive-form attribute