



汉语学习手边册丛书

汉英对照

汉语常用关联词语 学习手册

CHINESE
CONJUNCTIONS
WITHOUT TEARS

胡鸿 编著 胡凝 翻译



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS



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Chinese-English

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前 言

在学习完大约 120 个小时的基础汉语之后，我们即将进入初级汉语后期阶段的学习。在这一阶段，我们需要尝试着把零散的句子连成复句或句群，从而进行成段表达。这是中高级阶段汉语学习最重要的部分，学好关联词语，对于这一阶段的学习至关重要。

本书根据这个阶段的学习特征和需要，将汉语常用关联词语汇集起来，以便于学生集中学习。

本书的主要特点是：

- (1) 系统讲解和练习复句关系，并练习成段表达；
- (2) 语言讲解和实际练习紧密结合，是工具书，也是练习册；
- (3) 例句选用最实用的口语句子，词语尽量控制在甲级词和乙级词的范围内。

全书按照复句关系类型分成 11 个单元，每一个单元分成如下板块：

- (1) “试一试”板块。这是一个小测验，给出几个零散的句子，让学生把这些句子组织起来，变成一段连贯的、表达完整意义的话，目的是使学生在学习该单元的关联词语之前有一个初步的感受。
- (2) 常用关联词语板块。这是本书的核心部分，按照复句关系划分，分别列举各种关系。具体包括：关系名称与概念，常用关联词语及例句。
- (3) 练习板块。这是对每单元的学习结果的检验。练习题目均配有参考答案。

本书在成书过程中，得到了朋友们的大力帮助。王晔先生提出了不少改进意见；德国朋友巍戈利先生对英文翻译提出了精辟的修改意见；北京大学出版社沈浦娜主任在成书之初给予了很大的帮助，宋立文先生和李凌女士细致入微的编辑风格和认真负责的态度，让人印象深刻。

希望本书成为读者进入中高级阶段汉语学习的有效阶梯！

胡 鸿

于北京白露雅园

Preface

After having completed 120 hours of Chinese studies, we are entering the last stage of elementary Chinese. At this stage, we try to form compound sentences or longer composite sentences from shorter and partial sentences and expressions, and then practice expressions in each paragraph. These are the most important Chinese studies at the intermediate or high level. It is therefore essential at this stage of our studies to learn those conjunctions very well.

Taking into account the particular features and requirements of our studies at this stage, Chinese conjunctions in common use are collected especially in this book.

The main characteristics of this book are as follows:

- (1) Systematic explanation of and exercises with compound sentences, as well as the practice of special expressions in each paragraph.
- (2) With language explanation and practical exercises closely combined, the book serves both as an exercise book and a reference book.
- (3) The most practical sentences in spoken Chinese are selected as examples, and words are selected as far as possible within the scope of vocabulary level A & B.

The book is divided into 11 units based on the type of connections used in compound sentences, and each unit is divided into the following parts:

- (1) 'Have a try'. This is a test. Students are required to organize a couple of fragmented sentences into a coherent and fully expressed composite sentence. In this way, students will have a preliminary impression before they start each unit.
- (2) Conjunctions in common use. This is the core part of the book. Various forms of connections used for building compound sentences are listed in this part respectively, including names and concepts of compound sentences, common conjunctions and examples.
- (3) Exercises. This part is aimed to check what has been learned in each unit. Reference answers are given for the exercises.

Many friends offered generous support in the process of compilation of the book. Mr. Wang Ye put forward a number of suggestions for improvement. My German friend, Mr. Friedrich Weigel made insightful corrections on the English translation. Director Shen Puna of Peking University Press offered tremendous support at the begin-

ning of the compilation. We are also deeply impressed by the painstaking editing style and conscientious attitude of Mr. Song Liwen and Miss Li Ling.

We hope that this book will serve as an effective stepping-stone for you to then start Chinese studies at the intermediate or high level.

Hu Hong
Beijing Bailu Yayuan



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Coordinative relation

并列关系

定义：相同、相近或相反、相对的关系（同种的、异种的；意义相反或相对的概念；同义对举）。

Definition: Identical, similar or opposite, relative relations (homogenous, heterogeneous; concepts of opposite or relative meaning; synonymy).



试一试

Have a try

用所给的关联词语把下面的句子连成一段话：

Combine the following sentences into a paragraph with the given expression:

一来……二来……

►我原来的汽车是右边驾驶的，而在中国开车是左边驾驶。

Wǒ yuánlái de qìchē shì yòubian jiàoshǐ de, ér zài Zhōngguó kāi chē shì zuǒbian jiàoshǐ.

My previous car is right-hand drive, but in China cars are left-hand drive.

► 托运汽车非常麻烦。

Tuōyùn qìchē fēicháng máfan.

It is very troublesome to check a car.

► 我来中国工作，并没有把我原来在新加坡的汽车带来。

Wǒ lái Zhōngguó gōngzuò, bìng méiyǒu bǎ wǒ yuánlái zài Xīnjiāpō de qìchē dàilái.

I didn't bring along the car I used in Singapore when I came to work in China.

常用关联词语 Common expressions

……又…… **…yòu…** furthermore, in addition; used to indicate repetition or continuation

又……又…… **yòu…yòu…** several conditions exist at the same time; used to indicate repetition or continuation

一面……一面…… **yímiàn…yímiàn…** at the same time, simultaneously

既……又…… **jì…yòu…** both... and...

既……也…… **jì…yě…** both... and...

一边……一边…… **yíbiān…yíbiān…** two actions taking place at the same time

一来……二来…… **yí lái…èr lái…** first... second...

一来……二来……再说呢…… yīlái...èrlái...zàishuō ne...

first... second... besides (what's more)...

一则……二则…… yīzé...èrzé... first... second...;

to enumerate reasons

时而……时而…… shíér... shíér... now... now... ,

sometimes... sometimes... ; more written than 'yihuir'

有时候……有时候…… yǒu shíhou... yǒu shíhou...

sometimes... sometimes...

一会儿……一会儿…… yíhuìr... yíhuìr... one mo-

ment... the next... , now... now... ; indicating alternating circumstances

……又…… …yòu…

furthermore, in addition; used to indicate repetition or continuation

例句 Examples:

- (1) 《圣经》上说，别人打了你的左脸，你又把右脸给别人。

《Shèngjīng》shang shuō, biérén dǎle nǐ de zuǒ liǎn, nǐ yòu bǎ yòu liǎn gěi biérén.

The Bible says, others slap you on your left face, you then give them your right face.

- (2) 动物分为脊椎动物和无脊椎动物两大类，脊椎动物又分为鱼类、两栖类、爬行类、鸟类和哺乳类五类。

Dòngwù fēnwéi jǐzhuī dòngwù hé wú jǐzhuī dòngwù liǎng dà lèi, jǐzhuī dòngwù yòu fēnwéi yú lèi, liǎngqī lèi, páxíng lèi, niǎo lèi hé bǔrǔ lèi wǔ lèi.

Animals are divided into two categories of vertebrates and spineless animals. In addition, vertebrates are divided into five categories, ie, fishes, amphibian, reptile, bird and mammal.

- (3) 汉字有楷书、行书、草书、篆书、隶书等几种书写形式。楷书又分为手写体、宋体、仿宋体等形式。

Hànzì yǒu kǎishū, xíngshū, cǎoshū, zhuànshū, lìshū děng jǐ zhǒng shūxiě xíngshì. Kǎishū yòu fēnwéi shǒuxiětǐ, sòngtǐ, fǎngsòngtǐ děng xíngshì.

There are several forms of Chinese calligraphy, regular script, running script, cursive hand, seal character, official script, etc. In addition, under regular script, there are also handwritten forms, Song typeface and imitation Song typeface.

又…… yòu…yòu…

several conditions exist at the same time; used to indicate repetition or continuation.

例句 Examples:

- (1) 部长进来了，刘秘书又是让座位，又是倒茶，非常热情。

Bùzhǎng jìnlái le, Liú mìshū yòu shì ràng zuòwèi, yòu shì dào chá, fēicháng rèqíng.

Minister came in. Secretary Liu was very enthusiastic. He offered him a seat, and served tea at the same time.

- (2) 张老板又去那个四川餐馆吃麻辣烫，吃了麻辣烫，他又去唱卡拉OK，唱了卡拉OK，他又和朋友一起搓麻将。这是张老板每天都要做的事情。

Zhāng lǎobǎn yòu qù nà ge Sìchuān cānguǎn chī málàtàng, chīle málàtàng, tā yòu qù chàng kǎlā OK, chàngle kǎlā OK, tā yòu hé péngyou yìqǐ cuō májiàng. Zhè shì Zhāng lǎobǎn měi tiān dōu yào zuò de shìqíng.

Boss Zhang went to the Sichuan restaurant for malatang (a Sichuan dish) again. After the malatang, he went for Karaoke. And then he continued to play mah-jong with friends. These are his daily routine.

- (3) 贝克汉姆留长头发，小刘就不理发，让头发疯狂地长；不多久，贝克汉姆又剃了莫西干头，小刘就把两边的头发剃了，只在脑袋中间留一道头发；后来贝克汉姆又剃了光头，小刘就马

上把头发全剃光了。

Bèikèhànmǔ liú cháng tóufa, Xiǎo Liú jiù bù lǐ fà,
ràng tóufa fēngkuáng de zhǎng; bù duō jiǔ,
Bèikèhànmǔ yòu tile Mòxīgāntóu, Xiǎo Liú jiù bǎ
liǎng biān de tóufa tì le, zhǐ zài nǎodai zhōngjiān liú
yí dào tóufa; hòulái Bèikèhànmǔ yòu tile guāngtóu,
Xiǎo Liú jiù mǎshàng bǎ tóufa quán tiguāng le.

Beckham wore his hair long, so Xiao Liu wouldn't have a haircut and let his hair grow long. Not long after, Beckham had a Mohican hairstyle, so Xiao Liu had both sides of his head shaved and only left some in the middle. Beckham later had his head shaved, so Xiao Liu immediately followed suit.

一面……一面…… yímiàn...yímiàn...

at the same time, simultaneously

例句 Examples:

- (1) 杰克吃惊地看着老李吃面条。老李一面吃面条，一面发出很响的声音。

Jiékè chījīng de kànzhe Lǎo Lǐ chī miàntiáo. Lǎo Lǐ
yímiàn chī miàntiáo, yímiàn fāchū hěn xiǎng de
shēngyīn.

Jack watched Lao Li eating noodles surprisingly. While eating, Lao Li produced a very loud sound.

- (2) 儿子喜欢这样，一面听美国乡村音乐，一面做

作业。

Érzi xǐhuan zhèyàng, yímiàn tīng Měiguó xiāngcūn
yīnyuè, yímiàn zuò zuòyè.

My son likes to do homework while listening to American
country music.

- (3) 李部长有这个本事：他可以一面听部下的汇报，
一面在电脑上自己修改着什么。

Lǐ bùzhǎng yǒu zhè ge běnshi; tā kěyǐ yímiàn tīng
bùxià de huìbào, yímiàn zài diànnǎo shang zìjǐ
xiūgǎi zhe shénme.

Minister Li is capable of this: he can listen to report of his
subordinate and at the same time make corrections on his
computer.

既……又…… jì...yòu...

both ... and...

例句 Examples:

- (1) 成天吃这些垃圾食品，人可能会吃得既胖又笨。

Chéng tiān chī zhèxiē lājī shípǐn, rén kěnéng huì chī
de jì pàng yòu bèn.

Eating these junk food all the time, the person could be-
come both fat and stupid.

- (2) 我既不懂英语，又不会在社交场合交际，就不