

汉英对照

汉语量词学习手册

Chinese Measure Words without Tears

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前 言

量词多是现代汉语的一个特点,它常常令外国学生望而生畏。在大多数学生的母语中,量词的数量很少,这使得他们在学习掌握汉语时,遇到很大困难。目前,针对外国学生编写的此类教材还寥寥无几,为了方便外国学生系统地、全面地学习量词以及它们的用法,我们编写了这本《汉语量词学习手册》。本书收字 187 个。

现代汉语的量词可以分作专用量词、兼用量词、临时量词三类:

- 专用量词指的是只做量词用的词。如:个、颗、块、匹、幢等;

- 兼用量词指的是既做量词也做别的词用的词。如:口、头、台、房、群等;

- 临时量词指的是原属其它词类,但是临时用作量词的词。如:拳、脚、屋子、地等。

这本量词手册只收了专用量词和兼用量词,临时量词因为可以在学习其它词类时学到,所以没有收入。

量词除了表示一定的量以外,还可以起到增强语言色彩的作用。例如:“一个人”、“一位先生”、“一口人”中的量词都表示人,但它们的色彩意义却不相同。

方便外国学生学习是我们编写《汉语量词学习手册》时

的首要原则。因此,本书的正文部分列出了:量词的不同义项;每个义项下面列举出许多词语;大部分量词都配有多个例句;并对部分容易混淆的量词进行了辨析。考虑到一些初学者不认识汉字,该书在所有词语和例句后面都标有拼音和英文注释,量词的每个义项也都注有英文翻译。为了便于学生了解自己学习量词前后的水平,本书在正文前边设有[自测练习题],书尾还列出五套练习题,供读者使用。另外,本书附有[名词量词搭配表]。

以下是量词的几种通常用法,供读者参考学习:

1. 较常见的:数词 + 量词 + 名词 (例:三辆汽车)
2. 比较强调数量的:动词 + “了” + 数词 + 量词 (例:我跑了十圈儿。)
3. 表示量大或每个都如此,可以用量词重叠的方法 (例:大家个个精神抖擞。)
4. “数词 + 量词”重叠有强调的意味 (例:我打算一点一点地仔细研究。)

在编写和翻译此书的过程中,得到胡鸿、刘莉、吕新莉、白静芳(加拿大)等许多朋友的大力支持和帮助,在此表示感谢。

错误疏漏之处敬请指正。

褚佩如 金乃遑

2001年12月

Preface

A foreign student is usually terrified by the sight of a large number of *liangci* (measure word) in Chinese. There are not as many as the Chinese *liangci* in other languages. Therefore, *liangci* is a special difficulty for him/her. In addition, there are few books of *liangci* for him/her to use as a reference. *Chinese Measure Words Without Tears* is to offer him/her a systematic and comprehensive help when he/she studies *liangci* and their usages. 187 *liangci* are included in this book.

Liangci in Chinese can be classified into *Zhuanyong liangci*, *Jianyong liangci* and *Linshi liangci*. *Zhuanyong liangci*, e. g. *ge*, *ke*, *kuai*, *pi* and *zhuang*, are sole measure words; *Jianyong liangci*, e. g. *kou*, *tou*, *tai*, *fang* and *qun*, serve as measure words and concurrently as other parts of speech; *Linshi liangci*, e. g. *quan*, *jiao*, *wuzi* and *di*, are originally other parts of speech and borrowed as measure words on some occasions.

This book only covers *Zhuanyong liangci* and *Jianyong liangci*. *Linshi liangci* are not included because they will be learned as other parts of speech in textbooks.

Apart from measuring, *liangci* also function to colour the language. For example, the *liangci* “*ge*”, “*wei*” and “*kou*” from “*yi ge ren*”, “*yi wei xiansheng*” and “*yi kou ren*” are all *liangci* for a person, however, their usages are different.

For convenience, the main content of this book includes various

meanings of each *liangci*, phrases under each *liangci*; example sentences and comparisons between similar *liangci*. Pinyin and English translation are added to each phrase and example sentence. The meanings of *liangci* are also translated. For a comparison of your progress in *liangci*, a test is provided before the main content and five sets of exercises are appended. In addition, a collocation table of *liangci* and their nouns is attached.

For reference, the following are some common usages of *liangci*.

1. The commonly used: numeral + *liangci* + noun; (e. g. “san liang qiche” three cars)
2. To stress quantity: verb + le + numeral + *liangci*; (e. g. “Wo pao le shi quan.” I have run around the track ten times.)
3. Duplication of *liangci* for a large quantity or no exception; (e. g. “Dajia gege jingshen dousou.” Everyone is energetic.)
4. Duplication of numeral + *liangci* to show emphasis; (e. g. “Wo dasuan yidian yidian de zixi yanjiu.” I intend to study everything in detail.)

We are grateful for Mr. Hu Hong, Ms. Liu Li, Ms. Lu Xinli, Ms. Rachael Bedlington (Canadian) and some other friends who have offered their help in editing and translating this book.

We appreciate any comments and corrections on this book.

Chu Peiru Jin Nailu

Dec. 2001



把 bǎ

1. 用于有把手的器具 for something with a handle:

词语:

【一把刀】 yì bǎ dāo a knife

【一把伞】 yì bǎ sǎn an umbrella

例:她每次出门都带着一把伞。

Tā měi cì chū mén dōu dài zhe yì bǎ sǎn.

She always brings an umbrella with her when she is out.

【一把茶壶】 yì bǎ chá hú a teapot

【一把椅子】 yì bǎ yǐ zi a chair

例:请把这几把椅子放回去。

Qǐng bǎ zhè jǐ bǎ yǐ zi fàng huí qù.

Please put these chairs back in place.

【一把扇子】 yì bǎ shàn zi a fan

例:天气太热,办公室里每个人手里都拿着一把扇子。

Tiān qì tài rè, bàn gōng shì lì měi ge rén shǒu lì dōu ná zhe yì bǎ shàn zi.

It was so hot that everyone in the office was holding a fan in his hand.

【一把勺子】 yì bǎ sháo zi a spoon

【一把钥匙】 yì bǎ yào shi a key

例:一把钥匙开一把锁。

Yì bǎ yào shi kāi yì bǎ suǒ.

A certain key is to a certain lock.



2. 一手抓起的数量 a handful of:

词语:

【一把米】 yì bǎ mǐ a handful of rice

例: 两个人吃饭得要四把米。

Liǎng ge rén chī fàn děi yào sì bǎ mǐ.

Four handfuls of rice are needed for two people.

【一把花】 yì bǎ huā a bunch of flowers

例: 郊游的时候, 她在山坡上采了一把花。

Jiāoyóu de shíhòu, tā zài shānpō shàng cǎi le yì bǎ huā.

She collected a bunch of flowers on the slope at her excursion.

【一把瓜子】 yì bǎ guāzǐ a handful of seeds

【一把韭菜】 yì bǎ jiǔcài a bunch of chives

【一把筷子】 yì bǎ kuàizi a bunch of chopsticks

3. 用于某些抽象的事物 for certain abstract ideas:

词语:

【一把火】 yì bǎ huǒ a fire

例: 一把火几乎烧光了他的全部家产。

Yì bǎ huǒ jīhū shāoguāng le tā de quánbù jiāchǎn.

The fire almost burnt his everything.

【一把年纪】 yì bǎ niánjì be getting on in years

例: 我们再见面时, 他已经是有一把年纪的人了。

Wǒmen zài jiànmiàn shí, tā yǐjīng shì yǒu yì bǎ



niánjì de rén le.

When we met each other again, he had already gotten on in years.

【一把(子)力气】 yì bǎ lìqì be quite strong

例:再使一把力气,你就能推动车了。

Zài shǐ yì bǎ lìqì, nǐ jiù néng tuī dòng chē le.

Make an extra effort, you can move this car.

【一把好手】 yì bǎ hǎoshǒu an efficient worker; a skillful worker

例:他在服装设计方面是一把好手,年年都能获奖。

Tā zài fú zhuāng shè jì fāng miàn shì yì bǎ hǎoshǒu, nián nián dōu néng huò jiǎng.

He is a good hand in fashion design and wins a prize every year.

【第一把手】 dì-yī bǎ shǒu first in command; a person holding primary responsibility

例:因为他是公司的第一把手,重要的事都要由他决定。

Yīn wèi tā shì gōng sī de dì-yī bǎ shǒu, zhòng yào de shì dōu yào yóu tā jué dìng.

As the head of the company, he makes decisions on important matters.

【一把骨头】 yì bǎ gǔtōu a skeleton

例:几天不见,他瘦得只剩下一把骨头了。

Jǐ tiān bú jiàn, tā shòu de zhǐ shèng xià yì bǎ gǔtōu le.

He has been reduced to a skeleton since I saw



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him several days ago.

4. 用于手的动作 for any action done with the hand:

☞ 词语:

【拉他一把】 *lā tā yì bǎ* lend or give him a hand

【帮他一把】 *bāng tā yì bǎ* give him a helping hand

例:如果大家都帮他一把,他就不会毕不了业了。

Rúguǒ dàjiā dōu bāng tā yì bǎ, tā jiù bú huì bì bù liǎo yè le.

If everyone had given him a helping hand, he would have been able to graduate.

【洗一把脸】 *xǐ yì bǎ liǎn* have a wash of one's face

例:他用凉水洗了一把脸以后,觉得精神爽快多了。

Tā yòng liángshuǐ xǐ le yì bǎ liǎn yǐhòu, juéde jīngshén shuǎngkuài duō le.

He was brightened up after he washed his face with the cold water.

班 bān

1. 用于人群 for groups of people:

☞ 词语:

【这班学生】 *zhè bān xuésheng* this class of student

例:这班学生比那班学生用功。

Zhè bān xuésheng bǐ nà bān xuésheng yònggōng.



This class of students is more diligent than that class.

【原班人马】 *yuán bān rén mǎ* the old cast; the former staff

例: 参加比赛的还是原班人马。

Cānjiā bǐsài de hái shì yuán bān rén mǎ.

The same players joined the march.

2. 用于定时开行的交通工具 used to indicate the number of runs in transportation:

☞ 词语:

【头班车】 *tóu bān chē* first bus

例: 他家离公司太远, 每天早上都坐头班车去上班。

*Tā jiā lí gōngsī tài yuǎn, měitiān zǎoshang dōu zuò
tóu bān chē qù shàngbān.*

*His office is so far away from his home that he
must take the first bus to work everyday.*

【末班车】 *mò bān chē* last bus

【一班飞机】 *yì bān fēijī* a flight

例: 我们都是坐同一班飞机来的。

Wǒmen dōu shì zuò tóng yì bān fēijī lái de.

We came on the same flight.

版 bǎn

1. 书籍排印一次为一版 edition:

☞ 词语:



【第一版】 dì-yī bǎn first edition

【印过三版】 yìn guò sān bǎn be printed three times

例：这本书印过三版，我都买了。

Zhè běn shū yìn guo sān bǎn, wǒ dōu mǎi le.

This book has three editions and I have bought them all.

2. 报纸的一面叫一版 page of newspaper:

☞ 词语：

【头版新闻】 tóu bǎn xīnwén front-page news

例：记者小王最关心自己采写的文章是否成为头版新闻。

Jìzhě Xiǎo Wáng zuì guānxīn zìjǐ cǎixiě de wénzhāng shìfǒu chéngwéi tóu bǎn xīnwén.

Xiao Wang, the journalist, is most concerned about whether his article is the first story on the front page.

【第二版】 dì-èr bǎn page 2

例：那条消息登在报纸的第二版上。

Nà tiáo xiāoxi dēng zài bàozhǐ de dì-èr bǎn shàng.

That headline is on page 2 of the newspaper.



瓣 bàn

用于花瓣、果实等分开的小块儿 *petal; segment of garlic or a fruit etc.* :

词语:

【两瓣儿蒜】 liǎng bàn'r suàn two cloves of garlic

例:他做什么菜都喜欢放两瓣儿蒜。

Tā zuò shénme cài dōu xǐhuan fàng liǎng bàn'r suàn.

He likes to put some garlic in the dishes whenever he cooks.

【四瓣儿西瓜】 sì bàn'r xīguā four pieces of watermelon

例:我已经吃了四瓣儿西瓜。

Wǒ yǐjīng chī le sì bàn'r xīguā.

I have already had four pieces of watermelon.

帮 bāng

用于人,是“群”、“伙”的意思 *for groups of people, the same as “qún” or “huǒ”:*

词语:

【一帮人】 yì bāng rén a group of people

例:那边来了一帮人,是来找张先生的。

Nà biān lái le yì bāng rén, shì lái zhǎo Zhāng



xiānsheng de.

Here comes a group of people. They are looking for Mr. Zhang.

【一帮朋友】 yì bāng péngyou a group of friends

例:今天有一帮朋友来我家吃饭。

Jīntiān yǒu yì bāng péngyou lái wǒ jiā chī fàn.

Today a bunch of friends of mine will come to have a dinner in my house.

【一帮强盗】 yì bāng qiángdào a gang of robbers

辨析:见“伙”。See “huǒ”.

包 bāo

用于成包的东西 (for things) package; bundle:

词语:

【一包烟】 yì bāo yān a pack of cigarettes

例:他口袋里总放着一包烟。

Tā kǒudai lǐ zǒng fàng zhe yì bāo yān.

He always has a pack of cigarettes in his pocket.

【一包糖】 yì bāo táng a packet of sugar

【一包东西】 yì bāo dōngxi a parcel

例:小王让我把这包东西交给你。

Xiǎo Wáng ràng wǒ bǎ zhè bāo dōngxi jiāo gěi nǐ.

Xiao Wang asked me to pass this parcel to you.

【一包大米】 yì bāo dànmǐ a sack of rice

【一包饼干】 yì bāo bǐnggān a pack of biscuits



辈 bèi

指辈分 generation, order of seniority in the family or clan; position in the family hierarchy:

词语:

【小一辈】 xiǎo yí bèi one generation junior

例:我们俩的年纪虽然差不多,但我比他小一辈。

Wǒmen liǎ de niánji suīrán chàbuduō, dàn wǒ bǐ tā xiǎo yí bèi.

Although we are almost at the same age, I'm one generation his junior.

辈子 bèizi

指一生 all one's life, lifetime:

词语:

【这辈子】 zhè bèizi this lifetime; all one's life

【下辈子】 xià bèizi afterlife or next life

例:但愿下辈子咱俩还是夫妻。

Dànyuàn xià bèizi zán liǎ hái shì fūqī.

I wish to be your wife / husband even afterlife.

【一辈子】 yí bèizi all one's life

例:这种机会一辈子也遇不到几次。

Zhè zhǒng jīhuì yí bèizi yě yùbúdào jǐ cì.



This type of opportunity you won't meet many times in your life.

本 běn

用于书本簿册 for books, parts of a serial, etc. :

词语:

【五本书】 wǔ běn shū five books

【一本账】 yì běn zhàng an account book

例:这几年为学电脑到底花了多少钱,她心里有一本账。

Zhè jǐ nián wèi xué diànnǎo dàodǐ huā le duōshao qián, tā xīnli yǒu yì běn zhàng.

How much money has been spent on learning computer? She has her own account.

【一本小说】 yì běn xiǎoshuō a novel

例:我用两天时间看完了一本小说。

Wǒ yòng liǎng tiān shíjiān kànwán le yì běn xiǎoshuō.

I finished a novel in two days.

【两本字典】 liǎng běn zìdiǎn two dictionaries

例:这两本字典都是比较常用的。

Zhè liǎng běn zìdiǎn dōu shì bǐjiào chángyòng de.

Both of these two dictionaries are pretty practical.

【三本影集】 sān běn yǐngjí three photo albums



辨析:见“册”。See “cè”.

笔 bǐ

1. 用于款项或与款项有关的 for sums of money, financial accounts, debts, etc.:

词语:

【一笔钱】 yì bǐ qián a sum of money

例:我打算用这笔钱买辆车。

Wǒ dāsuan yòng zhè bǐ qián mǎi liàng chē.

I plan to buy a car with this fund.

【一笔债】 yì bǐ zhài a debt

例:你还欠我一笔债,什么时候能还清?

Nǐ hái qiàn wǒ yì bǐ zhài, shénme shíhou néng huánqīng?

You own me a debt. When can you clear it off?

【一笔收入】 yì bǐ shōurù an income

【一笔支出】 yì bǐ zhīchū an expenditure

例:五千块钱对我也是一大笔支出啊。

Wǔqiān kuài qián duì wǒ yě shì yí dà bǐ zhīchū a.

5,000 Yuan is a great expense to me.

【一笔买卖】 yì bǐ mǎimài a deal

例:今天我连一笔买卖也没做成。

Jīntiān wǒ lián yì bǐ mǎimài yě méi zuòchéng.

I have done no business at all today.