

赵永新 编著

汉语语法概要

ANYU YUFA GAIYAO

Essentials of Chinese Grammar for Foreigners

by

Zhao Yongxin

北京语言学院出版社

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前 言

我国的对外汉语教学已经有 40 多年的历史了。近 10 年来，对外汉语教学又有了长足的发展，在总体设计、教材编写、课堂教学和水平考试等方面进行了新的、更加全面的探索和尝试，在学科建设上取得了可喜的成果。教材系列化、多层次化；学术理论著作不断问世，为对外汉语教学事业进一步发展奠定了实践和理论基础。

在语法方面，以外国人为对象的语法著作也有好几部了，这些著作的内容和写法对对外汉语语法教学和汉语语法研究都有借鉴的意义。但这些著作往往篇幅过长，讲解过细，初学者使用起来不太方便。因此，我们深深感到有必要编写一本初学汉语的外国人看得懂，用得上的语法书。《汉语语法概要》就是这样一本书。本书以以英语为母语的汉语初学者为主要对象，不强调系统性也不求面面俱到，而是突出对外汉语语法教学的重点及外国初学者的难点。本书采用汉英对照的形式出版，以便于初学者使用。

在编写本书时参考了一些语法著作和对外汉语教材，赵金铭、董树人等先生给予了帮助，在此一并致谢。我热切地希望使用本书的师生对本书提出宝贵的意见，以便进一步修订。

编 者

1991 年 12 月

FOREWORD

In China, teaching Chinese as a foreign language has a history of over 40 years. During the last decade, TCFL has made great development in overall design and textbook compilation as well as in classroom teaching and testing. New and full-fledged explorations and experiments have resulted in encouraging achievements in the building up of TCFL as a discipline. Textbooks are being systemized and multidimensionalized and a number of academic works have been published. All these have helped lay a foundation both in practice and theory for the further development of TCFL.

In the respect of Chinese grammar, there are several grammar books intended to meet the needs of foreign learners, these books are useful in Chinese grammar teaching and studies. However, in both content and the way of writing these works are often too lengthy and meticulous for beginners to follow. What they need is a grammar book which is easy to understand and use. 《Essentials of Chinese Grammar》 is such a book. As a grammar book for beginners of Chinese whose mother tongue is English, it gives prominence to the focal points in teaching and the difficulties of foreigners. It does not aim at giving a very systematic and overall treatment of Chinese grammar. To make it more convenient for beginners to follow, it is published in bilingual form. My thanks should go to the authors of the grammar works and

TCFL textbooks I referred to when I prepared this book and to Mr. Zhao Jinming and Mr. Dong Shuren who provided tremendous help to me. Criticism and suggestions from the users, teachers and students are most welcome.

Zhao, Yongxin
December, 1991

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第一章

语法和语法单位

Chapter One

Grammar and Grammatical Units

1.1 语法的性质

语法和词汇都是语言的要素。词汇是词的总汇，是构成语言的材料。没有词汇，就没有语言。语法是用词造句的规则，没有语法，也不能形成语言。例如“我们”“学习”“汉语”是三个词，单说出其中任何一个，都只能表达一个孤立的意义。如果把这三个词随意地堆在一起，说成“汉语学习我们”或“学习我们汉语”，虽然它们已不是孤立的词，仍然不能表达一定的意义，因为它们不是按照汉语句子的结构规律组织起来的。只有按照汉语句子的结构规律把它们组织成“我们学习汉语。”才形成了具有一定意义的句子。我们说话、写文

1.1 The Nature of Grammar

Grammar and vocabulary are the two essential elements of language. Vocabulary is the aggregate of words and the elements of language. Without vocabulary, there is no language. Grammar is the way in which words are used to construct sentences. Language can not be formed without grammar. For instance, “我们”“学习”“汉语” are three words. If any of these is taken singly, it expresses a single meaning. If these three words are grouped together in any order to say: 汉语学习我们 or 学习我们汉语, they are no longer isolated words. Similarly they do not express a certain meaning, because they are not organized according to Chinese grammatical rules. They could express a complete meaning only by following the order of 我们学习汉语. When we speak or write, we use many words to construct all sorts of sentences. There are definite rules that govern the