

REVISED  
EDITION

○ 丁皓森 著

A

# Crash Course in Chinese

— Sentence Construction Patterns in Modern Chinese

外国人学汉语 速成

— 现代汉语造句公式



上海教育出版社  
上海海文音像出版社

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Sentence Construction Patterns  
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## 修订版前言

## Preface to the Revised Edition

本书是我在上海师范大学外语系任教“现代汉语”课时的科研成果。我基本上采用语法学家张志公先生《暂拟现代汉语语法体系》中的句子成分分析法,并吸取其他语法学家著作中的精华,博采众长,加上自己几十年来的教学实践,作了如下的修正:

This book contains some of my research findings while I was teaching Modern Chinese at the Foreign Language Department of Shanghai Normal University. Adopting basically Mr. Zhang Zhigong's *Provisional Grammatical System in Modern Chinese*, and drawing upon the quintessence of the writings of other grammarians as well as my own teaching practice, I make the following revisions:

1. 去掉合成谓语说。我把能愿动词、趋向动词和动词结合在一起作复杂谓语中的偏正关系处理;我把联系动词(判断词)“是”和体词(名词、代词、数词、量词)结合,作动宾关系处理(形容词前的“是”作为语气副词,在句子结构中作状语分析)。

The “compound predicate” version is discarded. Instead I combine verbs with modal verbs and directional verbs as the endocentric relation in a complex predicate. I combine the link verb “是” with nouns, pronouns,

numerals and measure words and look upon them as the predicate-object relation. (The character “是” placed before an adjective is considered as an adverbial.)

2. 在句子成分方面,我认为补语和宾语一样,在句子中不是可有可无的,所以,我把补语也列入连带成分中。这样,现代汉语的句子成分分为三个等级:主语和谓语是句子中的主要成分;宾语和补语是句子中的连带成分;定语、状语和全句修饰语是次要成分。

Regarding the elements in a sentence, I hold that complements, like objects, are not negligible in a sentence, so I count the complements into related elements. Thus, the sentence elements in modern Chinese are divided into three levels: subjects and predicates are the primary elements; objects and complements are additional elements; attributes, adverbials and modifiers of the whole sentence are secondary elements.

3. 我扩大了包孕句(句中有句的句型)的外延。过去的现代汉语语法著作中,只有主谓词组充当谓语的句子叫“包孕句”。我认为主谓词组在句子结构中不仅可以充当谓语,而且可以充当所有其他的句子成分,这种句型都属包孕句。这是现代汉语句法中具有中国特色的一种句型。

I have enlarged the extension of the embedded structure sentence pattern. In the former writings, the embedded structure sentence is defined as such that only the Subject-Predicate (S-P) phrase is used as the predicate. But my definition is broader in that the S-P phrase can be used not only as a predicate, but also as all other elements in a sentence. This is a sentence pattern with Chinese characteristics in modern Chinese construction.

4. 我认为词是最小的造句单位,句子分析时,分到词。句

外,词与词的组合作词组;句内,词组已融于句子成分分析中。偏正关系词组作定语、主语分析,如“(我)的书[已]破了。”或者作状语、谓语分析,如“他[慢慢]地来。”也可以作谓语、补语分析,如“你去<一次>吧!”联合词组作主语时,作为联合主语分析,如“说说笑笑[真]愉快。”联合词组作谓语时,作为复杂谓语联合关系分析,如“他们又说又笑。”主谓词组作句子成分时,作为包孕句分析,如“心灵美[最]重要。”(主)“我看见她[在家里]练字。”(宾)

I consider word as the smallest unit in sentence construction. When the combination of words is not put in a sentence, it is called phrase, otherwise, the combination is analyzed as the sentence elements. Endocentric phrase is analyzed as either attribute-subject, e. g. 我的书已破了。(My book is worn out. ), or as adverbial-predicate, e. g. 他慢慢地来。(He is coming slowly. ) In addition, it can be treated as predicate-complement, e. g. 你去一次吧。(You just go please. ) When coordinate phrase is the subject, it is analyzed as coordinate subject, e. g. 说说笑笑真愉快。(Chatting and laughing is really a pleasure. ) Coordinate phrase is regarded as coordinate relation of complex predicate while it is the predicate in sentences, e. g. 他们又说又笑。(They are chatting and laughing. ) Furthermore, it is regards as embedded structure sentence while becoming part of sentences, e. g. 心灵美最重要。(Beauty of the mind is the most important. ) 我看见她在家里练字。(I saw her practising writing at home. )

书中所有例句,我都进行了句子成分分析。符号如下:主语、谓语、宾语、<补语>、(定语)、[状语]、{特殊成分(即全句修饰语)}、兼语。请读者注意。



I have made analysis on all the sentence elements in the Chinese sentences of this book. The symbols are as follows: Subject; Predicate; Object; <Complement>; (Attribute); [Adverbial]; {Special Element (a modifier of a whole sentence)}; Pivot. Please pay attention to them.

本次修订版主要修改了原先句子与词语的拼音注音以及英文翻译方面存在的不妥之处,此外,删去一些句型容易混淆的例句,并增加了 100 句新例句。现在本书中共有 500 句例句、800 余常用词语。为方便读者阅读、查阅,修订本放大了开本及句型例析部分的字号,并将句型表做成折页形式。

The revised edition of the book mainly corrects some mistakes in Chinese phonetic notion and English translation, and discards several sentences that are not so practical or of a confusing sentence pattern. 100 new sample sentences are added in the book, so there are up to 500 sentences and over 800 commonly-used words. In addition, with the aim of making it easier to read and consult, this edition enlarges the format of the book and the point size of the characters in the part of Sentence Construction Patterns and Analysis of Examples, and designs the sentence patterns form as a foldout.

原先所配 CD 光盘改为 MP3 光盘,录音为汉英双语对照,充实了光盘的容量,更利于根据录音学习汉语。

The original CD is changed to an MP3 disc and now it contains both Chinese and English versions of the recording to help the readers learn Chinese more conveniently.

从句型入手学习某种语言,确实是一条捷径,而从复杂的现代汉语句法中概括出简明、典型的八个汉语造句公式(句

型), 纯属尝试, 错误在所难免, 敬请专家和读者批评、指正。

It is really a shortcut to learn a language starting from sentence patterns. And my summing up eight concise and practical sentence patterns from the complicated modern Chinese syntax is somewhat a try, thus mistakes may be unavoidable. I beg sincerely both specialists and readers to give me suggestions and corrections.

本书请中国科技大学英语系副教授石中珊先生译文, 新增的例句由华东师范大学谭静女士译文。在此, 我一并致谢。

The original translations are done by Mr. Shi Zhongshan, associate professor of English College, University of Science and Technology of China, and the new contents are translated by Ms Tan Jing from East China Normal University. I hereby express my heart-felt thanks to both of them.

丁皓森

二〇〇七年一月

Ding Haosen

January, 2007



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## 一、现代汉语特点简介

# A Brief Introduction to Modern Chinese Characteristics

语言是人们交流思想的工具。随着中国加入世贸组织以及改革开放政策的不断深入,中国与国际在经济、文化等方面交往频繁。外国人为了加速和中国人广泛的沟通,掀起了学习汉语的热潮。

Language is a tool in the exchange of human ideas. With China's joining the WTO and further deepening of reform and opening policy, China's contacts with the outside world have become more and more frequent in the fields of economy and culture. In order to facilitate the communication of foreigners with Chinese people, a great upsurge in learning of Chinese is gaining ground.

本书抓住现代汉语造句的八个公式(句型),把八百多个汉语常用词语融合进五百个例句中,并配有中英文对照朗读MP3 光盘,为外国人学习汉语提供了一种速成的方法。因为只有掌握了现代汉语的造句公式(句型),我们才能举一反三、触类旁通地复制出大量句型相同、内容丰富多彩的汉语句子,才能事半功倍地提高读写现代汉语的能力。

This book contains 8 patterns in modern Chinese



sentence construction, blending over 800 commonly-used Chinese words and expressions into 500 sample sentences, together with an MP3 disc of standard Mandarin and English pronunciation, thus providing a quick guide to the learning of Chinese for foreign friends. Only when you have a good grasp of sentence construction patterns in modern Chinese, can you draw inferences about other cases from one instance, reproduce numerous rich and colorful Chinese sentences of similar sentence patterns by analogy, and finally improve your ability in reading and writing modern Chinese effectively.

下面我们从构成语言的三个要素——语音、词汇、语法三个方面扼要地介绍一下现代汉语的特点。

Hereunder we would like to briefly introduce the characteristics of modern Chinese according to three key elements in the construction of the language — phonology, lexicon and grammar.

语音是语言的物质外壳。它是人体发音器官发出来的。语音的最小单位叫音素。各民族的语音,由于发音习惯不同(舌位高低,嘴唇圆扁),音素多少也各异。外国人学习汉语语音时,要注意三点:

Phonology is the physical outer covering of a language. It is uttered by the human vocal organs. The smallest unit of pronunciation is called a phoneme. The number of phonemes in pronunciation for different nationalities may vary because of the difference in the habit of pronunciation (the position of the tongue is high or low, the shape of the lips round or flat). While learning Chinese pronunciation, foreigners should pay attention to three points:

1. 必须学好《汉语拼音方案》，这是学习汉语语音的工具。

Master the Scheme of Chinese Phonetic Alphabet, because it is the tool in learning Chinese pronunciation.

现代汉语里有十个元音音素、二十二个辅音音素；英语里有二十个元音音素、二十四个辅音音素。现代汉语二十二个辅音音素中，英语里有十个是没有的，它们是 b、d、z、c、zh、ch、sh、q、x、g。学习时，要注意。

There are 10 vowel phonemes and 22 consonant phonemes in Chinese, while in English there are 20 vowel phonemes and 24 consonant phonemes. Among the 22 Chinese consonant phonemes, 10 of them do not exist in English. They are b, d, z, c, zh, ch, sh, q, x, g. Pay attention to this during your study.

2. 要注意汉语中，韵母能独立成音节，元音音素可以复合，辅音音素不能复合。这与英语里既有复元音，也有复辅音是不同的。

Notice that the finals in Chinese can form syllables independently. Vowel phonemes can be combined and pronounced together while two consonant phonemes in Chinese cannot. It is quite different from English which has both compound vowels and compound consonants.

《汉语拼音方案》中，声母、韵母的读音（国际音标注音）及发音方法，请参看附录 I 和 II。

The sounds and pronunciations of initials and finals according to the Scheme of Chinese Phonetic Alphabet (marked with International Phonetic Symbols) are listed in Appendix I and II.

### 3. 要学会汉语的声调——“四声”的读法。

Master the tones of Chinese characters — the way of uttering the “four tones”,

汉字是方块形的音节文字,根据中国人的习惯,每个字(词)是一个音节,这个音节前面的辅音音素叫声母,声母后面的元音音素叫韵母。现代汉语里有二十一个声母(辅音音素 *ng* 不能作声母),有三十九个韵母(由十个元音音素加上 *n*、*ng* 复合而成)。汉字由声母和韵母拼成一个音节后,再要配上声调——“四声”(四种高、低不同的读音),才能读出一个字(词)音。

The Chinese characters are syllabic words in square forms, and every character contains one syllable. The consonant phoneme in the front part of the syllable is called the *initial*, while the vowel phoneme behind the initial consonant is called the *final*. Modern Chinese has 21 initials (“*ng*” can’t be counted as an initial) and 39 finals (compounds of 10 finals plus “*n*” or “*ng*”). When an initial and a final are combined into a syllable in Chinese, it must be accompanied by one of four tones before it can be uttered.

如,“ $\begin{smallmatrix} m \\ \text{声} \end{smallmatrix} \mid \begin{smallmatrix} a \\ \text{韵} \end{smallmatrix}$ ”这个音节,如果不加声调,就只能读出轻声的“吗”,加上了不同的声调,就能读出不同的字音。如“*mā*”(第一声)读“妈”,“*má*”(第二声)读“麻”,“*mǎ*”(第三声)读“马”,“*mà*”(第四声)读“骂”。汉字的声调读错了,意义也改变了。这一点要特别注意。“四声”的调值、符号,请看附录Ⅲ。

For example, if you don’t add a tone to the syllable “*m|a*” (here “*m*” is an initial and “*a*” a final), it can only be pronounced as a neutral “*ma*”. Accompanied by different tones, it can be pronounced into different



characters. For example, “mā” (the 1<sup>st</sup> tone) is read as 妈, “má” (the 2<sup>nd</sup> tone) as 麻, “mǎ” (the 3<sup>rd</sup> tone) as 马 and “mà” (the 4<sup>th</sup> tone) as 骂. If the tones of Chinese characters are pronounced wrongly, their meanings are changed. You must pay special attention to this point. The modern Chinese tone values and marks are listed in Appendix III.

词是音、形、义的结合体,是造句的最小单位。一种语言中词的总量叫词汇,词汇是语言的物质内容。现代汉语的构词方法与英语基本相同,都是由复合法、派生法(加前缀/词头、后缀/词尾)、变音法、变性法等构成新词的,只是汉语里有成语、歇后语、谚语等约定俗成的固定结构词组,用英语无法直译,只有根据英语中的习惯意译。

A word, being a combination of sound, form and meaning, is the smallest unit in sentence construction. The total volume of words in a language is called the lexicon, which is the material content of a language. The word-formation is fundamentally the same in both Chinese and English. New words are formed by combination, derivation (by adding a prefix or suffix), phonetical change and conversion of parts of speech. There are, however, certain set phrases, two-part allegorical sayings and proverbs (phrases of fixed structure established by usage) in Chinese, which are hard to translate word by word, but only by following the English way of expressing.

如,胸有成竹(成语)

having a well-thought-out plan(a set phrase)

外甥点灯笼——照旧(舅的谐音)(歇后语)

doing something in the regular way (a two-part

allegorical saying)

冬天进补,春天打虎(谚语)

If you are well prepared in winter, you can overcome any hardship in the coming spring. (a proverb)

语法是组词成句的规则,是学好一种语言的关键。汉语是分析语法,主要通过词序和虚词来表达意义的;与此不同的是,英语是综合语法,既注重词序(分析语法)又注重词的形态变化(屈折语法),是综合起来表达意义的。汉、英两种语言虽然不是亲属语言,但在注重词序、句子分类(都有单句、复句)、句型(都有一般谓语、复杂谓语)等方面都是大同小异的。外国人学习汉语语法时,要注意六点:

Grammar refers to the rules that govern the construction of sentences made up of words and phrases. It is the key to the mastery of a language. The Chinese grammar is an analytic one, which expresses human ideas mainly through word order and by using functional words. In contrast, the English language is a synthetic one, which expresses human ideas both through word order (analytic grammar) and through the change of word forms (inflectional grammar). Although Chinese and English are not kinsfolk languages, they are somewhat similar in their ways of laying stress on word order, classification of sentences (both contain simple and compound sentences) and sentence patterns (both contain simple and complicated predicates). While learning Chinese grammar, you should pay attention to the following six points:

### 1. 读、写汉语时,要注意量词的选择。

While reading and writing Chinese, pay attention to

the use of measure words.

汉语词类里的量词(表示事物单位名称的词)、助词、语气词,英语里是没有的;英语词类里的冠词、动名词、分词,汉语里没有的。

You cannot find in English those Chinese measure words (they represent the unit names of things), auxiliary words and modal words, nor can you find in Chinese those English articles, gerunds, and participles.

汉语里量词不仅数量多,而且非常形象,读、写汉语时,要注意选择,否则会闹笑话的。

The measure words in Chinese are not only numerous but also very vivid. You must be very careful in choosing them while reading and writing Chinese, otherwise you will be a joke.

如,我们不能把“一位老师”读、写成“一只老师”,不能把“一尾鱼”读、写成“一口鱼”……

For example: We shouldn't read or write 一只老师, but 一位老师. Likewise, not 一口鱼, but 一尾鱼.

## 2. 要注意汉语里的词的一些形态变化。这主要通过词汇手段来表示,归纳起来大致有以下四种情况。

Some Chinese words have changes in forms, mainly by means of varying word forms. Generally, we have the following four situations.

### (1) 动词前用时间副词作状语。

By using adverbs of time as adverbial modifiers before verbs

现在来(进行式) Somebody is coming now. (progressive tense)

已经来(完成式) Somebody has come. (perfect tense)

将要来(将来式) Somebody will come. (future tense)