## Chinese Grammar —Broken down into 100 Items

(Basic and Intermediate Levels)

Handbook

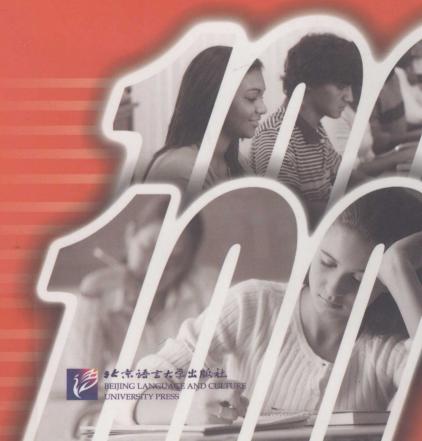
# 汉语语法百项讲练

(初中级)

附加手册

李禄兴 张 玲 张 娟 编 著

中英对照 In Chinese and English



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## 汉语语法基本知识 Basic knowledge of Chinese grammar

# **I**词类 Parts of speech

名称 Name	定义 Definition	语法特点 Grammatical Feature	类 别 Category	举 例 Example
	称的词。 They indicate the	② 前面可以加数量词。	① 具体名词 Concrete nouns	人、牛、山、水、对联友谊、立场、
(一)名词 Nouns	or mings, etc.	They can be preceded by quantifiers.  一个学生 ③ 前面不能加"不、很" 之类的副词。 They cannot be preceded by an adverb such as "不" or "很",	Abstract	观点、思想
附 I:时间词 Time nouns	表示时间的名词。 They are nouns indicating time.	eitrog att appalant at 1291/2007 12 protest 15 2 partematanta de	2 US of His 22 His Adjustment of state	秋天、早晨、明年、现在、下午
附 II:处所词 Place nouns	表示处所的名词。 They are nouns indicating places.	t mile seint to hold		学校、家里、银行、邮局
附 III:方位词 Location nouns	名词。 They are nouns	常用在名词或名词性短语的后面。 They are often preceded by nouns or noun phrases.		东、西、南、 北、前、后、 中间、下边

	具有替代或指示作用的词。 They are used to	实词。 They can replace or	① 人称代词 Personal pronouns	我、你、他、我们、你们
(二)代词 Pronouns	substitute nouns or noun phrases.	designate various kinds of notional words. ② 一般不带修饰成分。	② 指示代词 Demonstrative pronouns	这、那、这里那边
	数 数 Velopis3	They seldom have modifiers.	③ 疑问代词	谁、什么、哪
	· 阿吉林原 U) starcaso3	(1) 計畫主席和登记 They often Smittigu an	Interrogative pronouns	多少
据文 克克 图表 支原	表示行为、动作或 发展变化的词。 They indicate behaviors, actions,	① 前面可以加副词。 They can be preceded by adverbs.  才来 很想	① 不及物动词 (自动词) Intransitive verbs	醒、病、游行觉悟
	development, etc.	②后面一般能加"着" "了""过"之类动态 助词,表示动作的持 续、完成或过去。	② 及物动词 (他动词) Transitive	看、写、打、 调查、讨论、 认为
(三)动词 Verbs		They can be followd by a particle such as "着","了"or"过"	verbs	
		to indicate the contin- uation or completion of actions.	in Marin in the Comment of the Comme	fachilis, ( ) amaio smil
		看着 看了 看过 ③ 多数能重叠。 Most of them can be	ter is the state of the state o	Make water
		reduplicated. 想想 看看 讨论讨论	(表示方面) (数例。	A STATE OF THE REST

或愿望等意思的 词。	They cannot be reduplicated. ② 后面不能加"着""了"	① 表示可能的。 To indicate possibility.	能、能够、可以
express probabili- ty, obligation, willingness, etc.	"过"。 They cannot be followed by particles such as "着","了","过".	② 表示必要的。 To indicate necessity.	该、当、应当
表し、追り seron iper li 連番 医	③ 常用在动词、形容词前。 They often precede verbs or adjectives.	③ 表示愿意的。 To indicate willingness.	敢、肯、愿意
词。 They indicate the	They cannot be reduplicated.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	来、去、上、下、进、出、进来、出去、上来、下去
性质或状态的词。 They are used to indicate the nature	They can be preceded by adverbs.		好、坏、大、小、方、高、美丽、英明、
or state of some- body or some- thing.	持续、完成或过去。 They can be followd by a particle such as "着","了" or "过" to indicat the continuation or completion of actions.  红着红了红过 3 一部分能重叠。	② 状态形容词 Adjectives of state	通红、雪白、 红通通、黑不 溜秋
	或愿望等意思的词。 They are used to express probability, obligation, willingness, etc.  表示动作趋向的词。 They indicate the directions of actions.  表示人或事物的性质或状态的词。 They are used to indicate the nature or state of some-body or some-	可。 They are used to express probability, obligation, willingness, etc.  表示动作趋向的词。 They often precede verbs or adjectives.  表示动作趋向的词。 They indicate the directions of actions.  表示人或事物的性质或状态的词。 They are used to indicate the nature or state of somebody or something.  They are used to indicate the nature or state of somebody or something.  cated.  ② 后面不能加"着""了"。 "过"。 They cannot be reduplicated. ② 常用在动词、形容词后。 They are often preceded by verbs or adjectives.  ① 前面可以加副词。 They can be preceded by adverbs.  ② 保好 不坏 ② 后面能加动态态助词。 "着""了""过",表示持续、完成或过去。 They can be followd by a particle such as "着","了" or "过" to indicat the continuation or completion of actions.  红着 红了 红过 ③ 一部分能重叠。 Some of them can be	或愿望等意思的词。 They are used to express probability, obligation, willingness, etc.  ②后面不能加"着""了"。 "过"。 They cannot be followed by particles such as "着","了","过". ③常用在动词、形容词前。 They often precede verbs or adjectives.  表示动作趋向的词。 They indicate the directions of actions.  表示人或事物的性质或状态的词。 They are often preceded by verbs or adjectives.  表示人或事物的性质或状态的词。 They are often preceded by adverbs. They are used to indicate the nature or state of somebody or something.  They can be followed by particles such as "着","了""过",表示持续、完成或过去。 They can be followed by a particle such as "着","了" or "过" to indicat the continuation or completion of actions.  红着红了红过3一部分能重叠。Some of them can be

	表示数目的词。 They are used to indicate the quan-	分,常做定语、补语或状语。数词和量词合起来称为数量词。 They are often used in combination with measure words—the so-called"quantifiers when combined with numerals"—to function as attributes, complements or	① 基数 Cardinal numbers	一、二、百、千万、亿
据放 8 A	tity.		② 序数 Ordinal numbers	第一、第二、
(五)数词 Numerals	Carl Stand (s		③ 分数 Fractions	十分之一、百分之二十
			④ 倍数 Multiples	一倍、十倍、百倍
出。此。 出七 本部 主下。永工	表示x-物。它们也 3. 随 容 化 的 66 和m federate	The State of the S	⑤ 概数 Approximate numbers	几(个)、 十(来个)、 一百(上下)
* 12 TH TO THE	表示事物或动作 单位的词。 They measure things or actions.	① 常和数词或指示代词 "这""那"结合。 They are often used in combination with nu- merals or a demonstra-	① 名量词(物量词) Nominal measure words	一个人、 一把刀、 这匹马、 那头猪
(六)量词 Measure words	elling  District A.5x (D)  We see alregist  control	tive pronoun like "这" or "那". ② 单音节量词能重叠, 重叠之后含有"每" 的意思。 Monosyllabic measure	② 动量词 Verbal measure words	去一次、说一遍、看一眼・
		words can be redupli- cated to mean "every". 个个 条条		aritantis.

世、八直、東	词、形容词或其他 副词的词。	一般只能用在动词、形容词或其他副词前做状语。 一般不能和名词组合。	① 表示程度。 To indicate degree.	很、太、最、 十分、非常
Man de Ve		They are generally followed by verbs, adjectives or other adverbs to function as adverbial modifiers.	② 表示范围。 To indicate scope.	都、全、只、统统、仅仅
(七)副词 Adverbs	SERVER O	及 不	③ 表示时间。 To indicate time.	正、刚、又、曾经、终于
	The Part of the Pa	ar Statement it.  Seat 1 Thomasing A.  Sea 20 Seattlest and The  Sea 20 Seattlest and The  Seattlest are ducked as	④ 表示否定。 To indicate negation.	不、未、没有 (看见)
	ners Stocking reserved and a reserved and the A. Co. set that of	medic on residentising of from residence entire of introduces natural of second action of	⑤ 表示语气。 To indicate mood.	偏偏、也许、简直、难道
工数 一二联键 型 等 等 而 2 图	一般用在名词、 代词或名词性短 语的前边,合起 来组成介词结 构,以表示处所、 时间、状态、方	① 介词后边不能加动态 助词"着""了""过"。 They can not be fol- lowd by a particle such as "着", "了" or "过" to express	① 表示对象、关系。 To indicate object or relationship.	把、被、对、 对于、关于、 连、周
(八)介词 Prepositions	式、原因、目的、 比较对象等。 They generally pre- cede nouns, pro- nouns, or noun phrases to specify place, time, state, manner, cause, goal or comparison,	aspect and tense. ② 不能重叠。 They cannot be reduplicated. ③ 不能单说,也不能单独做谓语,必须放在名词、代词或名词性短语前边组成介词	② 表示处所、方向。 To indicate location or direction.	在、向、从、往、朝
	etc.	They can neither be		

#. #. #. ##. #+	TO AND PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	used alone, nor func- tion as predicates by themselves. They must	③ 表示时间。 To indicate time.	从、自从、当
	用為來見 ② succhir cT cons	be followed by nouns, pronouns or noun phrases to form preposition phrases.  ④ 介词结构也不能单说,不能单独做谓	④ 表示状态、方式。 To indicate state or manner.	用、以、接照
	Stading of and	语,它在句中主要是做状语,有少数也能做补语或定语。 Preposition phrases	⑤ 表示原因。 To indicate reason.	由于、因、因为
	washin of antionin .	can neither be used alone, nor function as predicates by themselves. They mainly	⑥ 表示目的。 To indicate purpose.	为、为了、为着
	The arguest	function as adverbials.  Only a few of them can function as comple-	⑦ 表示比较。 To indicate comparison.	比、跟、同
于关于区 使。在 Misses or	To redicate	ments or attributes.	8 表示排除。 To indicate exclusion.	除了
(九)连词	连接词、短语或句子的词,表示它们之间的各种关系的词。 They connect	起修饰和补充作用。	① 表示联合关系。 To indicate a coordinative relationship.	和、跟、与、同、及、而、或、或者
Conjunctions	words, phrases, or sentences to indicate gramma- tical relationship between them.	cannot be used as modifiers or complements.	② 表示偏正关系。 To indicate a subordinative relationship.	如果、只要因为、虽然即使、不但

(十)助词 Particles	附着在词、短语、句子后,起辅助作用的词。 They are attached to words, phrases or sentences as supplementary elements.	They cannot be used to answer questions by themselves.	① 结构助词 Structural particles ② 动态助词 Aspect particles ③ 语气助词 Modal particles	的、地、得 着、了、过 吗、呢、吧
(十一) 叹词	表示感慨、应答的词。 They are used to indicate exclamation or response.	活,通常不同名词、动词、形容词等发生特定	① 表示喜悦。 To indicate happiness. ② 表示悲痛。 To indicate sorrow. ③ 表示愤怒。 To indicate anger.	唉、哎哟
Interjections	の 特別 (4. 所収 (4	nouns, verbs, or adjectives. They cannot function as independent syntactic constituents, but they can form sentences by themselves.	④ 表示惊讶。 To indicate surprise.  ⑤ 表示呼唤。 To answer a call.  ⑥ 表示答应。 To indicate response.	唉呀、咦 喂 嗯、唉

(十二)	摹拟事物声音的 词。	① 经常充任修饰语。 They are often used as	5年,各在英国 NOKALE 在	1.	山边便听见哗哗哗
拟声词	They are used to	modifiers.	Constitution in the	2	哗的水声。 嘟嘟!摩
Onomato- poeias	imitate sounds.	② 能单说。 They can be used by	and summ at	2.	嘟嘟! 摩托车开来
	Scional .	themselves.	ad emidatabe to		了。

## **2** 句法成分 Syntactic constituents

汉语的基本句法成分有六种,它们是:主语、谓语、宾语、定语、状语、补语。

There are six basic syntactic constituents in Chinese, namely the subject, predicate, object, attribute, adverbial and complement.

1. 主语: 一个句子一定要表达一个意思,也就是要陈述和说明一个人或者一个事物,那么这个要说明的人和事物就是主语。例如:

Subject: A sentence expresses a certain meaning. The person or thing to be stated or explained is the subject of a sentence. For example:

#### 主语 Subject



- (1) 妈妈爱我们。
- (2) 我们想家了。
- (3) 妹妹和弟弟哭了。
- (4) 小狗病了。

主语一般由名词、代词或名词短语构成。上面句子中的"妈妈""小狗"都是名词,"我们"是代词,"妹妹和弟弟"是名词短语。

Most subjects are nouns, pronouns or noun phrases. In the above examples, "妈妈" and "小狗" are nouns, "我们" is a pronoun and "妹妹和弟弟" is a noun phrase.

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

2. 谓语:主语后面的部分往往是对人或事物的说明,说明一个人"做什么""怎么样",一件事物、事情"怎么样"等等。这里的"做什么""怎么样"就是谓语。例如:

Predicate: A subject is followed by a predicate, which is the explanation of somebody or something. It explains "what" or "how", answering the question about the nature, condition or manner of somebody or something. For example:

#### 谓语 Predicate

1

- (5) 爸爸喜欢音乐。
- (6) 他笑了。
- (7) 我很好。
- (8) 哥哥很高。

谓语一般由动词、形容词构成。例如上面句子中的"喜欢""笑"是动词,"好""高"是形容词。

Most predicates are verbs or adjectives. In the above sentences, "喜欢" and "笑" are verbs, while "好" and "高" are adjectives.

3. 宾语: 动词后边的成分,表示动作涉及的对象、结果等,宾语用来回答动词涉及到的"谁"或者"什么"。例如:

Object: An object is used after a verb. It indicates the recipient or result of an action to answer the question "to whom" or "what" the action is targeted to. For example:

### 宾语 Object

1

- (9) 他抽烟。(他抽什么?他抽烟。)
- (10) 老师爱我们。(老师爱谁?老师爱我们。)
- (11) 我学习汉语和英语。(你学习什么? 我学习汉语和英语。)

宾语一般由名词、代词或名词短语构成。比如上面句子中的"烟"是名词,"我们"是代词,"汉语和英语"是名词短语。

Most objects are nouns, pronouns or noun phrases. In the above sentences, "烟" is a noun, "我们" is a pronoun, and "汉语和英语" is a noun phrase.

4. 定语: 定语是修饰、限制名词和代词的一种成分。人和事物有不同的性质、不同的特点、不同的数量,那么"什么样的""多少""谁的"就是定语。例如:

Attribute: An attribute is an element used to modify or restrict a noun or a pronoun. It is used to describe the different natures, characteristics or amount of somebody or something. For example:

#### 定语 Attribute

- .
- (12) (汉语) 书
- (13) (小) 狗
- (14) (很漂亮的) 女孩
- (15) (一个) 哥哥
- (16) (妈妈的) 照片

定语一般由名词、形容词、数量词、"某人的"构成。如上面例子中的"汉语"是名词,"小"是形容词,"一个"是数量词,"妈妈的"表示"某人的"等。

Most attributes are nouns, adjectives, quantifiers or "的"-phrases. In the above examples, "汉语" is a noun, "小" is an adjective, "一个" is a quantifier and "妈妈的" is a "的"-phrase.

5. 状语:状语是修饰、限制动词或形容词的一种成分。当一个句子表示"某人做某事"时,"做什么"是谓语。当句子里有"什么时候做""在什么地方做""怎么做"时,这里的"什么时候""在什么地方"就是状语,状语在谓语前,例如:

Adverbial: An adverbial is an element used to modify or restrict a verb or an adjective. If a sentence indicates somebody does something, the action is the predicate. In a sentence, the element indicating "when", "where" or "how" is an adverbial, which is used before the predicate, for example:

		状语	谓语
		Adverbial	Predicate
(17)	我	[明天]	去中国。
(18)	姐姐	[去年]	学了跳舞。
(19)	哥哥	[在家里]	听音乐。
(20)	我	[在学校]	学习。

请再看几个句子:

Some more sentences:

- (21) 爸爸「很」 爱我们。("很"是状语,表示"爱"的程度)
- (22) 妹妹「常常」哭。("常常"是状语,表示"哭"的频率)
- (23) 我们[都]吃了。("都"是状语,表示"吃"的范围)

也就是说, 状语也可以表示动作的程度、频率和范围。

In other words, adverbials can also express the degree, frequency and scope of an action.

6. 补语:用在动词或形容词后边,补充说明动词或形容词的成分,指 出行为、动作的情况、结果、可能性及动作延续的时间等等。

Complement: A complement is used after a verb or an adjective to complement the verb or adjective indicating the situation, result, possibility or duration of an action.

表示行为或状态程度的, 例如:

To indicate the degree of an action or a state, for example:

- (24) 我喜欢〈极了〉。 ("喜欢"是谓语,"极了"是补语,表示喜欢的程度很高,非常喜欢)
- (25) 我很想家,想〈得要命〉。 ("想"是谓语,"要命"是补语,表示非常非常想)

表示行为或状态的结果的,例如:

To indicate the result of an action or a state, for example:

(26) 这个苹果太小了, 我几口就吃〈完〉了。 ("完"是补语, 表示"吃"的结果) (27) 这个汉字很简单, 你写〈对〉了。 ("对"是补语,表示"写"的结果)

以上是表示动作结果的补语, 再看下面的句子:

Above complements indicate the result of actions. Let's read the following sentences.

表示行为或状态的数量和持续时间的, 例如:

To indicate the number of times or duration of an action or a state, for example:

(28) 我去了〈三次〉。 ("去"是谓语,"三次"是补语,表示"去"的次数是"三")

(29) 我学习了〈三个小时〉。 ("学习"是谓语,"三个小时"是补语,表示学习用了"三个 小时")

表示行为或状态的方向或趋势的, 例如:

To indicate the direction or tendency of an action or a state, for example:

- (30) 老师走〈出去〉了。("走"是谓语,"出去"是补语,表示"走"的方向是"出去")
- (31) 他跳〈下去〉了。 ("跳"是谓语,"下去"是补语,表示"跳"的方向是"下去")
- (32) 天热〈起来〉了。 ("热"是谓语,"起来"是补语,表示"热"的趋势)

## **3**短语 Phrases

词和词结合在一起就是短语。比如: "好孩子、认真学习、老师和学生、洗衣服"等等。

A phrase is the combination of two or more words, for example: "好孩子", "认真学习", "老师和学生", "洗衣服", etc.

1. 主谓短语:由主语和谓语两部分组成,主语在前,谓语在后。例如:

Subject-predicate phrase: A phrase that is composed of a subject and a predicate. The subject precedes the predicate. For example:

- (1) 我们都知道她聪明。
  - (2) 昨天他游泳了。

这里的"她聪明""他游泳"是主谓短语。

In the above examples, "她聪明" and "他游泳" are subject-predicate phrases.

2. 并列短语:由两个以上的词并列组成的短语。有的用连词"和""或""并目"等连接,有的不用。例如:

Coordinate phrase: A phrase that is composed of two or more words or phrases, which are connected by a conjunction such as "和", "或" or "并且", etc.. For example:

- (3) 爸爸和妈妈都去旅行了。
- (4) 苹果、香蕉和西瓜都很好吃。

这里的"爸爸和妈妈""苹果、香蕉和西瓜"是并列短语,表示两个或三个同类词并列。

In the above examples, "爸爸和妈妈" and "苹果、香蕉和西瓜" are coordinative phrases, indicating the coordination of two or three words of the same type.

3. 偏正结构:由中心语(正)和修饰中心语的词语(偏)两部分组成。"偏"在前,"正"在后,两者之间有的用助词"的""地"连接,有的不用。例如:

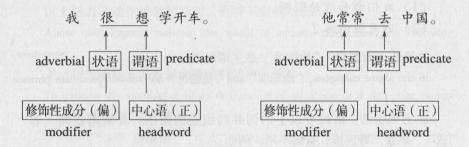
Subordinate phrase: A phrase that is composed of a headword (正) and a modifier (偏) with the latter preceding the former. The components may or may not be connected by a particle "的" or "地". For example:

- (5) 我的朋友都喜欢玩儿足球。
- (6) 小丽是一个很漂亮的女孩儿。
- (7) 我想买三本书。

这三例的中心语都是名词:"朋友""女孩儿""书",修饰它们的词语。

All the headwords in the above three examples are nouns, namely, "朋友", "女孩儿", "书" are modified by "我的", "很漂亮的", "三本" respectively.

- (8) 我很想学开车。
  - (9) 他常常去中国。



这里的"很想""常常去"是状语和动词组成的短语,其中动词是中心语(正),即"想""去",而状语是修饰性成分("偏"),即"很""常常"。

In the above examples, "很想" and "常常去" are phrases composed of an adverbial and a verb. The verbs, i. e., "想" and "去", are the headwords; while the adverbials, i. e., "很" and "常常", are modifiers.

4. 动宾短语: 由动词和宾语两部分组成的短语。动词在前,宾语在后。例如:

Verb-object phrase: A phrase that is formed by a verb and its object with the former preceding the latter. For example:

- (10) 我昨天在家看书。
  - (11) 你吃饭了吗?

这里的"看书""吃饭"是动宾短语,是"动词+宾语"组成的。

In the above examples, both "看书" and "吃饭" are phrases with the structure of "verb + object".

5. 动补短语:由动词或形容词和对动词或形容词补充说明的词(补语)两部分组成的短语。动词在前,补语在后,两者之间有的用结构助词"得"连接,有的不用。例如:

Verb-complement phrase: A phrase that is formed by a verb/an adjective and its complement with the former preceding the latter. The two parts may or may not be connected by the particle "得". For example:

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