



汉英对释

现代汉语虚词手册

A GUIDE TO FUNCTION
WORDS IN MODERN CHINESE

李晓琪 主编

北京大学出版社

现代汉语虚词手册

汉英对释

**A Guide to Function Words in
Modern Chinese**

主编 李晓琪
编者 任雪梅 李晓琪
张明莹 徐晶凝

北京大学出版社

· 北 京 ·

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

现代汉语虚词手册/李晓琪主编;任雪梅,张明莹,
徐晶凝编. —北京:北京大学出版社,2003.8
ISBN 7-301-06448-9

I. 现… II. ①李… ②任… ③张… ④徐…
III. 汉语-虚词-现代-手册 IV. H146.2-62

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2003) 第 065614 号

书 名: 现代汉语虚词手册

著作责任者: 李晓琪 主编

责任编辑: 胡双宝

标准书号: ISBN 7-301-06448-9/H·0872

出版者: 北京大学出版社

地 址: 北京市海淀区中关村北京大学校内 100871

网 址: <http://cbs.pku.edu.cn>

电 话: 邮购部 62752015 发行部 62750672 编辑部 62753334

电子信箱: zpup@pup.pku.edu.cn

排 版 者: 北京国民灰色系统科学研究院计算机室

印 刷 者: 北京大学印刷厂

发 行 者: 北京大学出版社

经 销 者: 新华书店

890 毫米 × 1240 毫米 A5 16 印张 460 千字

2003 年 8 月第 1 版 2003 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

定 价: 32.00 元

前 言

李晓琪

本手册主要供具有中等汉语水平的外国人和其他母语非汉语的人学习汉语时使用。

汉语在类型上不同于世界其他主要语言，它缺少严格意义的形态变化。虚词是汉语表达语法关系的主要手段。它是汉语的一个重要特点，也是外国人学习汉语的难点。以非汉语为母语的外国学生在学习汉语时需要进行一种语言类型上的转换。长期从事对外汉语教学的教师都有同感，外国人学习汉语所发生的语法方面的偏误，一半以上是使用虚词不当造成的。中高级阶段的学生，甚至已经在中国取得了硕士或博士学位的外国学生，在使用一些常见的，最基本的汉语虚词时，仍然会出现错误，写出的文章还常常是疙疙瘩瘩的。简明、实用的虚词学习手册能直接有效地帮助汉语学习者学习和掌握汉语虚词的意义和用法。基于这个目的，我们编纂了这本现代汉语虚词手册。

本手册以汉语水平考试词汇等级大纲所列虚词为主要收词对象，并在此基础上作了适当的补充和删减。手册总条目为536条，包括副词328条，连词106条，介词56条，助词26条，叹词20条。词条除标注词性外，还标明本词条在词汇等级大纲中的类别，以方便学习者。

本手册具有如下特点：

第一，对象明确。本手册体例的设计、释义所用词汇的

选择、例句难易的确定都服务于汉语学习者的需要。

第二,释义重在告诉学习者虚词的用法,而不过多地使用语法术语。例如,副词“比较”,简要说明它的意义是“表示具有一定的程度”,在此基础上,用法分列为 1. 用于形容词前。2. 用于动词前。在“用于动词前”一项中,又再进一步分为 a. 用于心理状态动词前。b. 用于其他动词性成分前。

第三,例证丰富,实用,规范,贴近人们的日常生活。从某种意义上说,本手册也是一本汉语常用句子汇编。

第四,部分条目的释义中附有“注意”和“辨析”。“注意”用以指出留学生常见的虚词使用错误,“辨析”用以指出与相近虚词之间的差异。

第五,词条的释义,用法的说明,以及“注意”和“辨析”部分有英文翻译。

第六,备有多种索引,便于使用者查阅。

本手册由韩曦做英文翻译。

限于编写者水平,本手册肯定会有不尽妥当之处,我们衷心地希望听到各方面的批评意见,以便不断改进,使之日臻完善。

2003.1

Preface

Li Xiaoqi

This handbook has been written for the learners whose native languages are not Chinese or the nonnative speakers of Chinese with medium level of Chinese.

Chinese language, which lacks strict morpheme transformation rules, is different from others. Function words, an important character of Chinese language, is then used as a main means to express grammatical functions. It is also a difficult part for nonnative speakers when they learn Chinese, because they have to transfer their mother tongue into another language type. Those who teach Chinese as a second language have found that most of the grammatical mistakes are caused by the misuse of function words. The non-native speakers who are above medium level in Chinese language, even those who have got their master or doctoral degrees in China, often make mistakes when they use some basic function words, and their articles are still unnatural. A concise and applied function words handbook will effectively help them to grasp the meaning and usage of function words. This dictionary is going to serve this purpose.

Of 536 function words based on the Glossary Grade Synopsis of HSK, 328 are adverbs, 106 are conjunctions, 56 are prepositions, 26 are auxiliary words and 20 are exclamations. Necessary complement and reduction are made according to the Synopsis and the grade that the function word belongs to in the Synopsis is indicated so that it will be convenient for the learners.

Listed below are the characters of this handbook. First, the features of this handbook, the definitions and the sample sentences are designed for the

need of nonnative speakers. Secondly, the definitions stress on the usage of function words and technical terminology has been kept to a minimum. For example, the adverb “比较” is explained as “used to indicate certain degree”, then it points out that the word can be used before an adjective or a verb. Under the item “used before a verb”, it indicates that the word can be *a. used before verbs indicating state of mentality; b. used before other verbs*. Thirdly, the handbook supplies many useful and standard sample sentences that are often used in everyday life. In other word, this handbook can be used as a collection of Chinese everyday sentences. Fourthly, NOTE and COMPARE are used in the definitions. NOTE is used to indicate mistakes that users often make and COMPARE is used to indicate the differences between two similar function words. Fifthly, the definitions, the explanations of usage, the NOTE and the COMPARE are all translated into English. Finally, there are many indexes in the handbook, convenient for users to use.

The handbook is translated by Han Xi.

Because of our limited knowledge, this handbook is surely to have some deficiencies. We heartily hope to hear any comments on it so that we can make it perfect in the future.

2003.1



凡 例

条目安排

1. 本手册按词类分编为副词、连词、介词、助词、叹词五类。
2. 词条按音序排列。每类词条正文前有按音序排列的总表,总表前还有一个关于此类词特点的简要说明。
3. 词形、词性相同而音、义不同的词语,按不同条目分别列出。如叹词“啊”,分列为 ā、á、ǎ、à 四条。
4. 词形、读音相同而词性不同的词语,按词类分别列出。如“就”,分别出现在副词、连词、介词中。
5. 为方便学习者,本手册附有两个总索引。一是音序索引,按所有条目的第一个汉字的音序排列,并注有词性。另一个是笔画索引,按所有条目的第一个汉字笔画多少排列。两个索引均排在全书最后。

释义与例句

1. 本手册所收词语,均注明《汉语水平词汇大纲》所标明的级别和词性。例如:“非常”是副词,属于《大纲》中的甲级词,手册标以[副词 甲级]。少量补充词,只标词性。例如“连忙”,只标明[副词]。
2. 释义尽量简明、通俗。一词多义的词语,不同义项用“一、二、三……”标明,同一义项中的不同用法用“1.2.3……”标明,同一用法中的不同小项用“a.b.c……”标明。
3. 每一词条的释义都附有大量用例。用例多为完整的句子,这些句子从不同的侧面说明该词条的不同用法。有

时用例也以短语形式出现。

4. 例句中出现的所讲条目,用“~”代替,例句之间用“/”隔开。如果例句是疑问句或感叹句,句末加标点,其他例句句尾一律不加句号。
5. 释义中设有“注意”一项,针对常见的用法错误,作必要的提醒。有时为了进行对比说明,在一些短语或句子前加x,表示此短语或句子是错误的。
6. 某些词条在释义正文后设有“辨析”一栏,对意义或用法相近的词加以辨析。如“又”和“再”,“赶快”“赶忙”“连忙”“急忙”等。辨析内容只在所辨析的一个条目下出现,在其余条目后注明“见‘x x’条”。
7. 除例句外,手册的其他部分,包括词条的释义,用法的说明,以及“注意”和“辨析”都有英文翻译。

A Guide to Using the Handbook

About the entries

1. The entries are classified into Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, Auxiliary Words and Exclamations.
2. The entries under each class are arranged in phonetic order. A list of words and a brief explanation about the word class is put at the beginning of each part.
3. A character with different pronunciation and meaning is arranged in different part. For example, “啊” is explained separately as “ā、á、ǎ、à”.
4. A character representing different word class is listed in different class. For example, “就” is explained separately in Adverbs, Conjunctions and Prepositions.
5. Two indexes, one is that of phonetic order and the other is that of strokes of the first character, will be convenient for the users.

Definitions and Sample Sentences

1. The word class and the grade showed in the Synopsis are clearly indicated. For example, “非常” is an adverb, it is a first grade character in the Synopsis, then it is represented as [副词 甲级] in this handbook. Some complemented words are just marked part of speech. For example, “连忙” is marked as [副词]。
2. The definition of each entry is simple and easy to understand. A word with more than one meaning is marked as “一、二、三……”, under “一、二、三……” is marked as “1、2、3……”, then it is marked as “a、b、c……”.
3. Many sample sentences and phrases are supplied in this handbook,

which show the usage of the words from different aspects.

4. The entry appeared in a sample sentence is represented as “~”, and “/” is used to separate two sample sentences. Only question mark and exclamation point are used after the sample sentences.
5. NOTE is used to draw attention to the common mistakes and X is used before a wrong sentence.
6. COMPARE is used to make a comparison with some similar words, such as “又” and “再”, “赶快”“赶忙”“连忙” and “急忙”. It appears only after one entry, and (见“……”条) is marked after the other entries.
7. The definitions, explanations of usage, NOTE and COMPARE are all translated into English except the sample sentences.

目 录

前 言	1
Preface	3
凡 例	5
A Guide to Using the Handbook	7
副词 Adverbs	1
连词 Conjunctions	249
介词 Prepositions	335
助词 Auxiliary Words	413
叹词 Exclamations	445
音序索引	453
笔画索引	475

副 词

说 明

副词最主要的特点是用在动词或形容词性成分的前面做状语。从语义上看,副词可以分别表示时间、范围、程度、情态方式、语气、频度和否定。如:

我已经去过颐和园了。(“已经”用在动词前,表示时间)

大家都同样这样做。(“都”用在动词前,表示范围)

他的身体非常好。(“非常”用在形容词前,表示程度)

天气渐渐暖和了。(“渐渐”用在形容词前,表示方式)

这幅画简直像真的一样。(“简直”用在动词前,表示语气)

你怎么又迟到了。(“又”用在动词前,表示频度)

我们不相信你的话。(“不”用在动词前,表示否定)

有时副词也出现在数量词或副词前。如:

现在才八点钟。(“才”用在数量词“八点”前,表示时间)

我最不喜欢吃面条了。(“最”用在另一个副词“不”前,表示程度)

学习副词的时候,有两类副词要特别注意。一类是程度副词,如“很、非常、最、更、稍微”等。因为程度副词多用来表达某种性状所达到的程度,所以后面一般跟形容词或表示心理状态的动词(如“喜欢、想、讨厌、愿意、怕”等)。另外,一部分程度副词(“更、更加、稍微”等)常常用在“比”字句中,如“他比我稍微高一点儿”。另一部分(“很、非常、最、顶、极、十分、太”等)则不能用在“比”字句中,如“X 他比我很高”。

另一类需要特别注意的是语气副词。语气副词主要用来表达或加强各种各样的语气,传达出说话人的情感态度。如“偏偏、幸好、究竟、竟然、难道”等。语气副词往往出现在句子的最前面,它们一般不

能用在疑问句中。

学习副词时,还要注意对意思相近的副词进行辨析,注意它们在意义和用法上的差别。比如“又”和“再”都可以表示动作重复,但“又”一般用于已经发生的情况,而“再”则用于还未发生的情况。再如“已经”和“曾经”都表示在过去的时间里发生的事,但“曾经”可以和“过”一起使用,却不能和“了”一起使用;“已经”却都可以。

对于以上各点,本手册都做了必要的说明。

A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO ADVERBS

The most important character of an adverb is that it can be used to qualify a verb or an adjective. It is used to show time, scope, degree, modal manner, mood, frequency or negative. For example:

我已经去过颐和园了。(“已经”is used before a verb to show time)

大家都同样这样做。(“都”is used before a verb to show scope)

他的身体非常好。(“非常”is used before an adjective to indicate degree)

天气渐渐暖和了。(“渐渐”is used before an adjective to show manner)

这幅画简直像真的一样。(“简直”is used before a verb to indicate mood)

你怎么又迟到了。(“又”is used before a verb to indicate frequency)

我们不相信你的话。(“不”is used before a verb to indicate negative)

Sometimes an adverb is used before a quantifier or another adverb. For example:

现在才八点钟。(“才”is used before a quantifier to show time)

我最不喜欢吃面条了。(“最”is used before another adverb to indicate degree)

Users should pay special attention to two kinds of adverbs. One is the adverbs indicating degree, such as “很、非常、最、更、稍微”. Because these adverbs are used to show the degree some characters can reach, they are often

followed by adjectives or verbs indicating the state of mentality, such as “喜欢、想、讨厌、愿意、怕”. Some adverbs (“更、更加、稍微”) are often used in comparative sentences. For example: “他比我稍微高一点儿”. But adverbs such as “很、非常、最、顶、极、十分、太” can not be used in comparative sentences. For example, you cannot say “他比我很高”。

The other kind of adverbs is the ones used to indicate mood. They are used to show or strengthen various mood and to express the feelings of the speakers, such as “偏偏、幸好、究竟、竟然、难道”. They are often put at the beginning of sentences, and can not be used in questions.

Users should also pay attention to the differences between some synonyms. For example, “又” and “再” are both used to indicate the repetition of an action, but “又” is used when the situation has already happened, while “再” is used to show that the situation has not happened. Another example is “已经” and “曾经”. Both are used to show something happened in the past, but “曾经” can be used together with “过” and cannot be followed by “了”, while “已经” can be followed by both.

The points mentioned above have been discussed in the handbook.

副词总表

A		不定	bùdìng
		不断	bùduàn
按期	ànqī	不妨	bùfáng
按时	ànshí	不禁	bùjīn
暗暗	àn'àn	不料	bùliào
B		不免	bùmiǎn
		不时	bùshí
白	bái	不停	bùtíng
白白	báibái	不要	bùyào
本	běn	不宜	bùyí
本来	běnlái	不用	bùyòng
甬	béng	不由得	bùyóude
比较	bǐjiào	不曾	bùcéng
必	bì	不至于	bùzhìyú
必定	bìdìng	不住	bùzhù
必须	bìxū	C	
毕竟	bìjìng		
便	biàn	才	cái
别	bié	曾	céng
并	bìng	曾经	céngjīng
并非	bìngfēi	差点儿	chādiǎnr
不	bù	常	cháng
不必	bùbì	常常	chángcháng
不大	bùdà	乘机	chéngjī

续表

重	chóng	都	dōu
重新	chóngxīn	独自	dúzì
处处	chùchù	顿时	dùnshí
从来	cónglái	多	duō
从头	cóngtóu	多半	duōbàn
从未	cóngwèi	多亏	duōkuī
从小	cóngxiǎo	多么	duōme
从中	cóngzhōng	E	
凑巧	còuqiǎo		
D		而后	érhòu
		F	
大半	dàbàn	凡	fán
大大	dàdà	凡是	fánshì
大都	dàdōu	反	fǎn
大多	dàduō	反倒	fǎndào
大概	dàgài	反而	fǎn'ér
大力	dàlì	反复	fǎnfù
大肆	dàsì	反正	fǎnzhèng
大约	dàyuē	非	fēi
大致	dàzhi	非常	fēicháng
单	dān	分别	fēnbié
倒	dào	分外	fènwài
到处	dàochù	奋勇	fènyǒng
到底	dàodǐ	G	
的确	díquè		
顶	dǐng	赶紧	gǎnjǐn
定向	dìngxiàng		