



○ 丁皓森 编著



# 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



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外国人学汉语速成  
A Crash Course in Chinese

——现代汉语造句公式  
Sentence Construction Patterns  
in Modern Chinese

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## 前言

### Preface

这本小册子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)。

I discarded the “compound predicate” version. Instead I combine verbs with modal verbs and direc-

tional verbs as the endocentric relation in a complicated predicate. I combine the link verbs “是” with nouns, pronouns, numerals and measure words and look upon them as the predicate-object relation. (The word“是”placed before an adjective is looked upon 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、全句修饰语是次要成分。

Regarding the elements in a sentence, I hold that complements, like objects, are not neglectable 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 a 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,认为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.

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 Elements (a modifier of the whole sentence)}; Pivot. Please pay attention to them.

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 8 concise and typical 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 comments and corrections.

本书请中国科技大学英语系副教授石中珊先生译文,由上海海文音像出版社出版,在此,我一并致谢。

The book is translated into English by Mr. Shi

# 外国人学汉语速成

## ——现代汉语造句公式

Zhongshan, associate professor of English College, University of Science and Technology of China (USTC), and is published by Shanghai Haiwen Audio-Video Publishing House. I hereby express my thanks to them.

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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 in 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 the learning of Chinese is gaining ground.

这本小册子抓住现代汉语造句的八个公式(句型),把七百多个汉语常用词语融合进四百个例句中,并配有汉语普通话朗读 CD,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式，才能事半功倍地提高读写现代汉语的能力。

This booklet contains 8 patterns in modern Chinese sentence construction, blending over 700 commonly-used Chinese words and expressions in 400 sample sentences, together with a CD of standard Mandarin pronunciation, thus providing a quick guide to learning 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。

You should master the Chinese Phonetic Scheme, 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。

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、II。

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

### 3. 要学会汉语的声调——“四声”的读法。

You should 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” and “ng”). When an initial and a final are com-

bined into a syllable in Chinese, it must be accompanied by the tones before it can be uttered.

如,“m a”这个音节,如果不加声调,就只能读出轻声  
声韵

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 light “ma”. Accompanied by different tones, it can be pronounced into different words. 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,都是有复合法、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 old 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 Chi-

nese 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 idea 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 complex 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, you must 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 mood 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)

### (2) 加词尾(后缀),产生附加意义。

By adding word endings ( suffixes ), thus producing some additional meaning

#### ① 动词后面可以加词尾“着、了、过”表示不同的时态。

By adding endings “着、了、过” to show different tenses

吃着(进行态) Somebody is eating.

吃了(完成态) Somebody has eaten.

吃过(经历态) Somebody ate.

② 名词、人称代词后面加词尾“们”表示复数。

By adding suffix “们” to nouns, pronouns to express plural number.

儿童(名词)们 children; 我(代词)们 we

③ 名词、形容词后面加词尾“化”, 名词、形容词就转化为动词了。

By adding suffix “化” to nouns, adjectives to turn them into verbs.

现代(名词) modern times (noun), 现代化(动词) modernize (verb)

绿(形容词) green (adjective), 绿化(动词) to make (a place) green (verb)

(3) 重叠形式不同, 词性不同。

By repeating one character or the whole word to change the morphological function.

热闹(形容词) bustling (adjective);

AABB 式(形容词), 热热闹闹 busy and bustling (adjective);

ABAB 式(动词), 热闹热闹 enjoy oneself (verb)

(4) 通过改变部分字形区别性别。

By changing part of a word to distinguish different genders.

他(男性) he (male)

她(女性) she (female)

相比之下, 英语里动词的时态, 名词、代词的数、性、格形态标志明显。

In comparison, the tense of verbs and the number, gender and case of nouns and pronouns in English are more clearly marked.



### 3. 要注意汉语中充当谓语的词的词性特点。

Attention should be paid to the characteristics of the morphological function of words that are used as predicates.

汉语的句子里,动词、形容词、体词(指物体的数词、量词、代词、名词)都能充当谓语;相比较,英语里只有动词能充当谓语。

All the verbs, adjectives, numerals, quantitative words, pronouns and nouns in Chinese sentences can be used as predicates, while in English only verbs can be used as predicates.

### 4. 要注意汉语句子成分的特点。

You must be careful of the characteristics of the parts of speech in Chinese.

将汉语的句子成分与英语作比较,汉语中有补语(动词、形容词的后修饰语),没有表语、宾语补足语;英语的句子成分中有表语、宾语补足语。汉语里把英语表语中名词性宾语前的联系动词“是”作为谓语,把形容词前的联系动词“是”作语气副词,作状语分析;汉语里的补语在英语里作状语分析。

If we compare the elements of Chinese sentences with those of English, complements (the succeeding modifiers of verbs and adjectives) are found in Chinese sentences, but no predicatives and object complements. In comparison, in English sentences there are both predicatives and object complements. In Chinese, the link verb “是”(to be) going before the noun-object is