

外国人学汉语工具书

CHINESE REFERENCE SERIES FOR FOREIGNERS

汉语**800**虚词 用法词典

**800 FREQUENTLY USED
CHINESE FUNCTION WORDS**

杨寄洲 贾永芬 编著



北京语言大学出版社
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前言

汉语的虚词几乎涉及对外汉语教学的全部语法项目，是对外汉语教学的重点和难点。汉语学习者掌握了虚词的用法，就能使自己的汉语水平提高到一个新水平。为了帮助汉语学习者学习和运用虚词，我们编写了这本《汉语 800 虚词用法词典》。

我们认定的虚词共 5 类，包括：

1. 副词 (fùcí): Adverb (*adv.*)
2. 介词 (jiècí): Preposition (*prep.*)
3. 连词 (liáncí): Conjunction (*conj.*)
4. 叹词 (tàncí): Interjection (*interj.*)
5. 助词 (zhùcí): Auxiliary Word (*aux.*)

本词典共收录 800 个汉语虚词（包括一些常用词缀及关联词语），按照以下体例编写：

一、词目：每个虚词都标注词性，注有汉语拼音和英语翻译。

二、解释：对每个虚词的意义和用法都作了简明扼要的解释。

三、例句：全部例句由编者根据几十年从事对外汉语教学和研究的经验，根据和几十个国家上千名留学生朝夕相处，一起学习、一起活动的经历亲手编写，是原创。

编写这些例句的原则是：能准确表达词义并详尽体现虚词用法；贴近中国当代社会生活和外国汉语学习者学习汉

语的实际；反映留学生在华生活和学习的所见所闻、所思所想；例句的语境设计尽量使留学生们感到自己身在其中，让他们能够感知、易于理解、便于介入、利于模仿，从而能举一反三，说出或写出表达自己思想和感情的句子来，使他们使用这本词典时，感到实用、亲切。

例句数量一般为 6-10 个，多接近于口语。丰富的例句不仅给学习者以启迪，也给上课的教师提供备课的方便。可以说，例句丰富、规范、实用、有趣，是本词典的一个亮点。

四、比较：近义虚词总有一些意义相近，用法有同有异的。汉语学习者也常常将近义虚词混淆。为此，本词典增设 [比较] 一项，并对 180 多对近义虚词作了简明的对比。

五、错句：本词典错句涉及 250 多个虚词。这些错句是外国汉语学习者在学习和运用这些虚词时出现的错误。这些句子来自有关书籍和教材，包括笔者编写的初、中级教材。为了使这些错句更具普遍性，同时也考虑到本词典的篇幅，编者对错句作了一定的加工和整理，同时提供了正确例句用以对比。

六、实词：因为有些虚词还兼有实词的用法，为此，我们设了这个项目，以提示学习者，这个虚词还有实词的用法，并且举例加以说明。

我们希望本词典能给外国汉语学习者提供一点儿帮助，也为对外汉语教学界的同行提供一个备课的参考。

本词典的不足之处望专家学者不吝赐教，也希望读者提出意见和建议，以便修正错误，使之不断臻于完善。

编 者

2013 年 3 月

Foreword

Chinese function words, with their usages almost covering all the grammatical items in teaching Chinese as a foreign language (TCFL), are important and difficult parts in TCFL. A command of the usages of function words will help learners of Chinese language improve their Chinese proficiency greatly. To help them learn and use function words, we have compiled *800 Frequently Used Chinese Function Words*.

The following five types are identified as function words:

1. Adverb (*adv.*)
2. Preposition (*prep.*)
3. Conjunction (*conj.*)
4. Interjection (*interj.*)
5. Auxiliary Word (*aux.*)

There are altogether 800 Chinese function words in this dictionary, all of which are the most popular ones in Chinese and the ones needed to be mastered by learners. The dictionary is compiled in the following layout:

1. Entries: Each word is marked with its word type(s); its Chinese *pinyin* and English translation(s) are also provided.
2. Explanations: The meanings and usages of each word are explained briefly and concisely.

3. Example sentences: Made by the authors, all the example sentences are based on the feedbacks we got from years of teaching and research practice of CSL (Chinese as a second language) and our experience of studying and working with thousands of CSL learners from dozens of countries.

The example sentences are compiled based on the following principles: they can accurately express the meanings of the words and the usages of the function words in detail; they are close to the social life of contemporary China and the Chinese learning reality of CFL learners; and they reflect the life and study of international students studying in China. Besides, the example sentences are designed based on real linguistic context, thus helping students perceive, understand, get involved in and imitate them, so that they can speak or write the sentences they have learned to express their ideas and feelings. We are certain that the students will feel the dictionary is practical and friendly when they use it.

There are usually 6~10 example sentences, mostly close to spoken Chinese. They will not only enlighten learners, but are also convenient for teachers to prepare their lessons. Being abundant, standard, practical and interesting, they are one of the highlights of this dictionary.

4. Differentiation: Learners of Chinese are often confused by some function words with similar meanings but the same or different usages. Therefore, differentiation is made in this dictionary and more than 180 pairs of function words similar in meaning are briefly compared.

5. Wrong sentences: The wrong sentences provided in this dictionary involve over 250 function words, from which the mistakes foreigners made when they learned and used function words can be seen. These sentences selected are from some books and textbooks, including the textbooks of elementary and intermediate levels compiled by the authors. In consideration of the representativeness of the wrong sentences and the length of the dictionary, we have revised and edited those wrong sentences and have provided correct ones in contrast to them.

6. Notional words: Since some function words can also be used as notional words, we have designed this part to help learners be aware of it and illustrated it using examples.

We hope this dictionary can be of worthy help for foreigners who are learning Chinese and provide reference for teachers in this field when they are preparing their lessons.

No dictionary is perfect. We hope to get suggestions and advice from scholars and readers and we'll make constant efforts for its further improvement.

Authors

March 2013

凡 例

一、适用对象

本词典以各国汉语学习者和对外汉语教师为主要适用对象。

二、条目

1. 本词典共收录现代汉语虚词与书面语中比较常见的少数文言虚词共 800 个。

2. 每个虚词都标注汉语拼音，并按照拼音字母的顺序排列。同音词按首字笔画排列，笔画少的在前，多的在后。笔画相同的，按起笔笔形横（一）、竖（丨）、撇（丿）、点（丶）、折（乚）的顺序排列。正文后的“笔画检索表”，相同笔画的按拼音字母的顺序排列。

三、注音

1. 每条虚词都用汉语拼音字母注音。

2. 对词条中的语流音变，除轻声不标调和“一”、“不”标变调外，其余均标原调。

四、释义及用法

每条虚词先标明词性，加英语翻译，再对该词意义和用法作简要解释（一些意义虚化、用法多样的虚词，英文翻译加于每种用法解释之后），然后举例说明用法。

五、比较

1. 凡有意义或用法相近的虚词，设[比较]一项，对它们进行简要的意义和用法对比。

2. [比较]按音序放在几个近义词的最后一个后面。例如，“曾经”和“已经”，放在“已经”这个词的后面。而“曾经”后面则设[提示]，指出与“已经”的用法对比见“已经”。

六、错句

凡汉语学习者容易用错的虚词，则设[错句]一项，放在该词条后面，先列错句，再用“要说”附其后，给出改正后的句子。

七、实词

在某个词条中，同时有与该虚词同形的实词的，则设[实词]一项，举例说明与之同形实词的词性。

八、检索

本词典正文前面有按汉语拼音编排的词目索引，正文后附按笔画编排的词目索引，每个词目后面都注有该词的词性、拼音和正文中所在的页码，以便使用者检索。

Notes on the Use of the Dictionary

I. Target readers: This dictionary is targeted at international learners of Chinese in different countries and teachers of Chinese as a foreign language (CFL).

II. Entries:

1. There are altogether 800 function words in this dictionary, including the ones in modern Chinese and a small number of classical Chinese function words frequently used in written Chinese.

2. Each function word is marked with Chinese *pinyin* and is sequenced alphabetically. The homophones are listed according to their stroke numbers, with the characters with fewer strokes preceding the ones with more strokes. As to the homophones with equal number of strokes, they are arranged according to the starting stroke in the order of horizontal stroke (一), vertical stroke (丨), left-falling stroke (丿), dot stroke (丶), and hook stroke (乚). In the "Stroke Index of the Entries" following the main body, characters with equal number of strokes are sequenced alphabetically.

III. Phonetic notations:

1. Each function word is marked with phonetic letters of Chinese *pinyin*.

2. As to the variation in pronunciation of an entry, except for two characters, “一” and “不”, variation in whose pronunciations are marked, all the other entries are marked with their original tones. Entries with the neutral tone are unmarked.

IV. Annotations and usages: For each function word, the following are provided: word type(s), English translation(s), brief explanations of its meanings and usages illustrated using example sentences. (For some function words with various meanings and usages, English translations are provided after the explanations of each usages.)

V. Differentiation:

1. The part of Differentiation is designed to compare the meanings or usages of function words similar in meanings or usages.

2. For the words similar in meanings, Differentiation is provided following the last word sequenced alphabetically. For example, for “曾经” and “已经”, Differentiation appears after “已经”. There is a note marked with “[提示]” after “曾经” to indicate that comparison of the usages with “已经” is provided after “已经”.

VI. Wrong sentences: Wrong sentences are provided for function words easily confused for learners of Chinese language. They are followed by Explanations and the sentences that have been corrected.

VII. Notional words: The part of Notional word is provided for those entries that can also be used as notional words in the same form. Their word types are explained using examples.

VIII. Index: The main body of the dictionary is preceded by Phonetic Index of the Entries and followed by Stroke Index of the Entries. Each entry is marked with its word type(s), *pinyin* and page number of the main body of the dictionary to facilitate readers' use.

音序检索表

Phonetic Index of the Entries

A

啊	(叹)	ā	1
啊	(叹)	á	1
啊	(叹)	ǎ	1
啊	(叹)	à	2
啊	(助)	a	3
哎	(叹)	āi	5
哎呀	(叹)	āiyā	6
哎哟	(叹)	āiyō	7
挨	(介)	āi	7
唉	(叹)	āi	7
唉	(叹)	ài	8
按	(介)	àn	8
按理	(副)	ànlǐ	9
按期	(副)	ànqī	10
按时	(副)	ànshí	10
按说	(副)	ànshuō	11
按照	(介)	ànzhào	12
暗暗	(副)	àn'àn	13
暗自	(副)	ànzi	13

B

把	(介)	bǎ	15
罢了	(助)	bàle	31
吧	(助)	ba	31
白	(副)	bái	35
白白	(副)	báibái	36
般	(助)	bān	37
半	(副)	bàn	38
倍加	(副)	bèijiā	39
被	(介)	bèi	39
呗	(助)	bei	47
本	(副)	běn	48
本来	(副)	běnlái	48
本着	(介)	běnzhe	50
奔	(介)	bèn	51
甬	(副)	béng	51
比	(介)	bǐ	53
比方	(连)	bǐfang	54
比较	(副)	bǐjiào	55
必	(副)	bì	56

必定	(副)	bìdìng	56	不够	(副)	búgòu	99
必将	(副)	bìjiāng	57	不管	(连)	bùguǎn	99
必然	(副)	bìrán	58	不光	(副)	bùguāng	101
必须	(副)	bìxū	59	不光	(连)	bùguāng	101
毕竟	(副)	bìjìng	60	不过	(副)	búguò	102
边	(副)	biān	61	不过	(连)	búguò	104
便	(副)	biàn	61	不见得	(副)	bújiànde	104
便	(连)	biàn	64	不禁	(副)	bùjīn	105
别	(副)	bié	65	不仅	(副)	bùjǐn	105
别管	(连)	biéguǎn	67	不仅	(连)	bùjǐn	106
别看	(连)	biékàn	68	不可	(助)	bùkě	107
别说	(连)	biéshuō	69	不愧	(副)	búkuì	107
并	(副)	bìng	70	不料	(连)	búliào	108
并	(连)	bìng	71	不论	(连)	búlùn	110
并且	(连)	bìngqiě	72	不免	(副)	bùmiǎn	112
不	(副)	bù	74	不然	(连)	bùrán	113
不必	(副)	búbì	86	不胜	(副)	búshèng	114
不曾	(副)	búcéng	88	不时	(副)	búshí	115
不成	(助)	bùchéng	90	不停	(副)	bùtíng	115
不大	(副)	búdà	91	不要	(副)	búyào	116
不但	(连)	búdàn	91	不用	(副)	búyòng	117
不得不	(副)	bùdébu	94	不由得	(副)	búyóude	119
不定	(副)	búdìng	95	不只	(连)	bùzhǐ	120
不独	(连)	búdú	97	不至于	(副)	búzhìyú	120
不断	(副)	búduàn	98	不住	(副)	búzhù	122
不妨	(副)	bùfáng	98				

C

才 (副)	cái	124
曾 (副)	céng	128
曾经 (副)	céngjīng	129
差不多 (副)	chàbuduō	131
差点儿 (副)	chàdiǎnr	133
常 (副)	cháng	136
常常 (副)	chángcháng	136
朝 (介)	cháo	138
趁 (介)	chèn	139
趁早儿 (副)	chènzǎor	141
成心 (副)	chéngxīn	141
乘 (介)	chéng	142
乘机 (副)	chéngjī	143
诚然 (副)	chéngrán	143
诚然 (连)	chéngrán	144
迟迟 (副)	chíchí	144
迟早 (副)	chízǎo	145
重 (副)	chóng	145
重新 (副)	chóngxīn	146
冲 (介)	chòng	148
初 (副)	chū	149

除非 (连)	chúfēi	150
除非 (介)	chúfēi	151
除(除了)(介)	chú(chúle)	151
处处 (副)	chùchù	153
纯粹 (副)	chúncuì	154
此外 (连)	cǐwài	154
从 (介)	cóng	155
从此 (副)	cóngcǐ	159
从而 (连)	cóng'ér	160
从来 (副)	cónglái	161
从实 (副)	cóngshí	163
从头儿 (副)	cóngtóur	164
从小儿 (副)	cóngxiǎor	164
从新 (副)	cóngxīn	165
从中 (副)	cóngzhōng	165

D

打 (介)	dǎ	166
大 (副)	dà	166
大半 (副)	dàbàn	168
大不了 (副)	dàbuliǎo	168
太大 (副)	dàdà	169
大都 (副)	dàdōu	169
太多 (副)	dàduō	170

大凡 (副) dàfán 171
 大概 (副) dàgài 171
 大力 (副) dàlì 173
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