

汉语动词 380 例

380 Most Commonly Used Chinese Verbs

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说 明

《汉语动词 380 例》是一部专供有一定汉语基础的学习者使用的具有工具书性质的学习用书,也可作为辅助教材在教学中选用或自学使用。

《汉语动词 380 例》从众多的汉语动词中精选出最常用的词条 380 个,将意义相近似的分在一组,通过实例说明比较,以提高学习者运用汉语的能力。

《汉语动词 380 例》分为两部分,前一部分讲解单音节动词,后一部分讲解双音节动词,前后两部分在体例上略有不同。单音节动词中的实例部分有词组和句子;双音节动词中的实例部分只有句子。每一部分各自依据汉语拼音顺序排列。

《汉语动词 380 例》着重对容易混淆的义项作分析对比,而不是对每一个动词的所有义项作全面的解释,因此,在这一方面,跟其他的工具书是有所区别的。

《汉语动词 380 例》采用汉、英双语讲解的方式,每一例句均加注汉语拼音,对学习理解 and 掌握基本词汇和基本句型将有所帮助。

编 者

1999. 9. 20

Introduction

380 Most Commonly Used Chinese Verbs is a textbook and work of reference designed for learners with an intermediate level of Chinese. It can also be used as supplementary or teach-yourself material.

The book deals with 380 verbs which are in the most common use, many of which are similar in meaning to each other. Through examples and comparisons, the learners' ability to use the Chinese language in a wide variety of situations will be improved.

The book is divided into two parts; the first part deals with monosyllabic verbs, and the second part disyllabic verbs. The styles of the two parts are a little different; The examples given for monosyllabic verbs include phrases and sentences, but for disyllabic verbs only sentences are given. The verbs are arranged alphabetically, according to their *pinyin* order.

The book differs from other reference books in that it puts emphasis on those connotations which are easily confused, but not on elaborating all the meanings of the verbs.

The explanations are given both in Chinese and English to help learners understand and master the basic vocabulary and sentence patterns.

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摆 / 放

例 释

一、摆 bǎi

1. 他的屋子里摆着两盆花儿。

Tā de wūzi li bǎizhe liǎng pén huār.

动词“摆”的意思是把物件放在一定的位置,也表示把物品陈列出来供人观赏。如~椅子、~家具、~商品等。

摆 means to place an object in a certain spot, or to display an object for viewing, e. g., ~椅子, ~家具, ~商品, etc.

2. 开会的时候,大家摆事实,讲道理。

Kāihuì de shíhòu, dàjiā bǎi shìshí, jiǎng
dàoli.

“摆”在这儿的意思是把事实、理由等罗列着叙述出来。如~条件、~理由、~矛盾等。

摆 here refers to stating facts or reasons one by one, e. g., ~条件, ~理由, ~矛盾, etc.

3. 有的人爱摆阔气。

Yǒude rén ài bǎi kuòqì.

“摆”在这儿的意思是故意在别人面前显示或夸耀自己。表示这种意思时,不单独做谓语,常含有贬义。如~架子、~威风、~排场等。

摆 here carries the meaning of showing off. In this case 摆, often derogatory, cannot be used as an independent predicate, e. g. , ~架子, ~威风, ~排场, etc.

4. 见到主人,那条狗不停地摆着尾巴。

Jiàndào zhǔrén, nà tiáo gǒu bù tíng de bǎizhe wěiba.

“摆”在这儿的意思是物体向相反方向来回移动或变动。如~手、~小旗等。

摆 here shows a back-and-forth movement of an object, e. g. , ~手, ~小旗, etc.

二、放 fàng

1. 书架上放满了书。

Shūjiàshàng fàngmǎn le shū.

动词“放”的意思是把物件处于一定的位置。如~物品、~衣服、~自行车等。“放”和“摆”都有放置的意思,有时可以互换,它们之间的区别是:“摆”有排列出来供观赏的意思;“放”一般不含这种意思。

放 means to put an object in a certain place, e. g., ~物品, ~衣服, ~自行车, etc. Both 摆 and 放 have the meaning of arranging objects. Sometimes they can be used interchangeably. They diverge in that 摆 implies placing for viewing, while 放 does not.

2. 明天放假,今天早点儿放大家回去吧。

Míngtiān fàngjià, jīntiān zǎodiǎnr fàng dàjiā
húiqù ba.

“放”在这儿的意思是在一定的时间内停止工作或学习。如~学、~工、~暑假等。“放”还可以表示解除某种约束的意思,也表示使失去自由的重新获得自由的意思。如~人、~鸟、~俘虏等。“摆”不表示这些意思。

放 here refers to stopping working or studying for a period, e. g., ~学, ~工, ~暑假 (going on summer vacation, after stopping working or studying), etc. 放 can also indicate removing a restriction, or setting free, e. g., ~人, ~鸟, ~俘虏, etc. 摆 doesn't carry such meanings.

3. 他从来没放过枪。

Tā cóng méi fàngguo qiāng.

“放”在这儿是把某种物体发出去的意思。如~箭、~鞭炮、~风筝等。“放”也表示将光或气体等散发开来。如~光、~气、~味儿等。“摆”不表示这种意思。

放 here has the meaning of dispatching an object, e. g., ~

箭, ~鞭炮, ~风筝, etc. It can also mean to disperse or give off light or gas, e. g., ~光, ~气, ~味儿, etc. 摆 has no such a meaning.

4. 这菜太淡, 再放点儿盐。

Zhè cài tài dàn, zài fàng diǎnr yán.

“放”在这儿的意思是把某种物品添加进去。如~水、~糖、~牛奶等。“摆”在普通话中不表示这种意思,但在有的方言中使用。

In this sentence, 放 means to add something, e. g., ~水, ~糖, ~牛奶, etc. 摆 does not carry such a meaning in *putonghua*, but may be so used in some dialects.

练 习

一、请把下面的短文翻译成英语:

Translate the following passage into English:

雨还在不停地下着,丽萍一个人靠在摆着鲜花的窗台前看书,看了一会儿,她无心再看下去,随手把书放回到书架上,她望着窗外沉思起来,好像有许多心事。原来,她打算放了暑假,去国外旅行,可她父母总放不下心,丽萍在考虑怎样说服两位老人。

二、请把下面的句子翻译成汉语:

Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

1. The TV set shouldn't be placed too near; put it a little further away.
2. They have stated many reasons for their position, and urged me to support them.

3. He waved continually at the welcoming crowds as he left the airplane.
4. Don't stop the car at random by the roadside.
5. Please free the captured birds.

抱 / 搂

例 释

一、抱 bào

1. 他把病人抱上汽车。

Tā bǎ bìng rén bàoshàng qìchē.

动词“抱”的意思是用手臂围合起来,托住人体或物体。如~书、~东西、~小孩儿等。“抱”还可以表示用双臂把物体围住,如~树、~头等。

抱 means to carry or hold something or somebody in one's arms, e. g., ~书, ~东西, ~小孩儿, etc. 抱 can also mean to put one's arms around something, e. g., ~树, ~头, etc.

2. 这孩子是从医院抱来的。

Zhè hái zi shì cóng yī yuàn bào lái de.

“抱”在这儿是把人家的孩子领回自己家中抚养的意思。
Here 抱 refers to adopting a child.

3. 他们对自己的女儿抱着很大的希望。

Tāmen duì zìjǐ de nǚ'ér bàozhe hěn dà de
xīwàng.

“抱”在这儿的意思是在心里对人或事存有某种想法或寄予某种希望。“抱”不单独做谓语。常用的结构有“对……抱有幻想”、“对……抱着……态度”等。

抱 in this sentence indicates having a hope or an idea in one's mind. In this case, 抱 cannot act as an independent predicate. The commonly used patterns are 对…～有幻想, 对…～着…态度.

二、搂 lǒu

1. 她们姐妹俩搂在一起。

Tāmen jiěmèiliǎ lǒu zài yìqǐ.

动词“搂”的意思是用双臂合拢把物体围住。如～大树、～脖子等。跟“抱”的区别是：“搂”只表示用双臂围住物体，没有把物体托起的意思。

The meaning of 搂 is to put the arms around an object, e. g., ~大树, ~脖子, etc. It differs from 抱 in that it doesn't have the meaning of carrying an object.

练 习

一、请把下面的短文翻译成英语：

Translate the following passage into English:

她们姐妹俩失散了多年,妹妹四处寻找姐姐,一直没找着。有一天,她偶然在报上见到一条消息,她抱着一线希望去打听,终于找到了自己的姐姐。姐妹俩见面的时候,她们互相抱头大哭,紧紧地搂在一起。这情景感动了周围的人们。

二、请把下面的句子翻译成汉语:

Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

1. The elder sister went downstairs, carrying her younger brother in her arms.
2. This sportsman came back with the trophy.
3. This five-hundred-year old tree can't be spanned even by three persons with their arms outstretched.
4. He cherishes no illusions about himself.
5. The child hugs his mother, as he listens to her telling a story.

背 / 驮

例 释

一、背 bēi

1. 他把病人背到医院。

Tā bǎ bìngrén bēi dào yīyuàn.

动词“背”的意思是人用自己的脊背驮物件。如～米、～背包、～行李等。“背”也可表示把东西挎在肩头。如～书包、～照相机等。

背 means to carry something on one's back, e. g., ~米, ~背包, ~行李, etc. It can also mean to carry something over one's shoulder, e. g., ~书包, ~照相机, etc.

2. 这责任他一个人背不起。

Zhè zérèn tā yí ge rén bēibuqǐ.

“背”在这儿的意思是担起某种责任或债务。如～债等。“背”还可读“bèi”，有别的含义。

Here 背 refers to being responsible for some duty or debt, e. g., ~债. 背 can also be pronounced bèi, with different meanings.

二、驮 tuó