

韩国语的特点系列讲座1 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议
阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/184/2021_2022__E9_9F_A9_E5_9B_BD_E8_AF_AD_E7_c105_184209.htm 1. 音韵特点

(#50868.#53945.#54805.#51201.#49457.) 从形态方面来看，首先韩国语的助词、词尾非常发达(#49324.#50612.#44032.#51452.#45804.#50612.#45796.)。韩国语属于胶着语，胶着语是指在词干后添加助词或词尾等语法形态素来表示语法关系或形成单词的语言。例如: (1) #45716.#51012.#51060.

#50632.#52384.#44032.#47484.#52268.#50688.#54616.#50640.

#51012.#54616.#49483.#46108.#44536.#50504.#51060.

#50632.#45768.#51060.#50612.#45216.#44032.#51008.#50640.

#54413.#44032.#45716.、#47484.、#51060.、#45796. ’ 等是词尾

。如果把这些助词和词尾删去，就不能表达句子原来的意思

。韩国语中，词干后所附着的助词和词尾的数量和种类非常多，大部分重要的语法关系，都是靠这些助词和词尾来表示的，这种黏着性特征可以说是韩国语最显著的特点。其次韩国语中的接头词和接尾词发达。 ‘ #50500.#49440.#45784. (老师)、#44508.#47567.、#48520. ’ 等都是接头词或接尾词。韩国语中此类接头词或接尾词非常多，其中汉字接头词或接尾词也占相当大的比例。 3 . 句法特点

(#49324.#53945.#50612.#52384.#45716.#44368.#44052.#52384.#45716.#51228.#44368.#44052.#52384.#45716.#44368.#50612.#44052.#51200.#46020.#44288.#49436.#51012.#47160.#51200.#52293.#46020.#44288.#49436.)

(#49324.#53945.#50612.#52384.#45716.#44368.#44052.#52384.#45716.#51228.#44368.#44052.#52384.#45716.#44368.#50612.#44052.#51200.#46020.#44288.#49436.#51012.#47160.#51200.#52293.#46020.#44288.#49436.)

#44368.#44052.#52384.#45716.#51228.

#44368.#44052.#52384.#45716.

#44368.#50612.#44052.#51200.#46020.#44288.#49436.#51012.

#47160.#51200.#52293.#46020.#44288.#49436.

#47160.#46020.#44288.#49436.#45716.#51012.#47160.#50780.
#51228.#44368.#50724.#50506.#50612.#54617.#50640.
#50724.#50506.#49688.#51012.#51228.#53552.
#51089.#44144.#50836.? (什么时候开始上课?) (4)
#51228.#53552.#50629.#49884.#54624.
#50696.#44032./#47484./#44536.#53412.#53356.#52293.#46160.#510
12.#45796. ' 这样的句子。 ' #45796. ' 在意义上直接修饰的是
' #44536. ' 叫做间接主语，把 ' #53412. ' 叫做直接主语。
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