

韩语语法：“#46020.”、“#51312 #52264.”表示包含的区别
PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/273/2021_2022__E9_9F_A9_E8_AF_AD_E8_AF_AD_E6_c105_273596.htm (1)

“#44620.#47560.#51312.#49440.#46020.
#47111.#49373.#54644.#49440.#44620.#44536.#44172.
#44033.#50836.?(怎么)连你也这么想
? #51204.#47568.#44163.#51082.#48260.#44256. #51228.
#54620.#46020. #50612.#47160.#50612.#47568.#44163.#52264.
#50612.#47160.#51312.#47560.#46020.”则单纯表示包含，没有
不满的意思。如；#45348.#44536.#51032.#50640. #44048.#44032.?
你也同意他的意见吗?(一般说法) #45348.#52264. #51032.
#44204.#46041.#51064.#47560.#51312.#44620.#44536.#50612.#5086
8. #51228.#47564. #45768.#49772.#47928.#44620.#45796.
#47160.#51088.#44620.#45208.#45208.#45796.#49373.#54616.#4403
2.?连你也认为我坏?(消极情况)以上可与“#51200.”或
“#52264.”通用。但在下述例句中一般用“#51648.”，不用
“#52264.”、“#51200.”。如：#45716.#46020.
#45236.#51452.#49689.#46020.
#47144.#51452.#52264.#44620.#49324.#51452.#45796..他又给引路
，又给准备宿舍，连车票都给买了。(积极情况) 100Test 下
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