

韩语语法：“#44032.”连用，表示主语。经常后续一部分表示人的心理状态、主观感情与评价的形容词谓语句。如：
“#45796.（厌恶）、#45796.（好）、#45796.（易）、#47157.#44260.#54616.#48512.#47101.#44032.”常省略。如：
#46405.#54028.#44032.) #45796.. 这块地挖起来容易。#47532.#46972.#50728.#50640.#54616.#51080.#48064.#49324.#46308.#49332.#44032.) #50864.#45796..我国处于温带，因此很适宜人们生活。#44148.#47532.#44592.#46304.#51060.#45768.#45208.#44536.#47568.#46307.#49899.#50689.#51060.#48393.#51060.#46504.#51648.#44032.#49453.#44048.#51004.#54620.#44036.#49912.#50632.#44536.#50640.#51088.#50724.#46972.#44032.(#49884.#44256.#44592.#48120.#54644.#52286.#44032.#50632.#45768.#44592.”用于一部分形容词的末尾，表示该状态的程度。与“#44057.#48708.#54616.#48512.#47101.#44032.#45800.#45908.#44536.#44396.#48736.#44592.#50140.#44057.#44536.#51648.#45208.#49900.#44032.#52285.#45796.. 现在正在紧张地植树。#47532.#44536.#50640.#44592.#50696.#48372.#51328.#50612.#50632.#50668.#50724.#45716.#44032.#51200.#50668.#50724.#45716.#51020.#45796.. 来这儿是第一次。* 如要表示强调既定主题或区别对比时，仍应用“#44032.”。#44592.#49772.#46020.#44592.#50612.#45796.#46972.. 都说去虽容易来却困难。（2）与对格词尾“#48148.#45796.（希望）、#47581.#45796.（希望）、#44396.#45796.（要求）

、#54616.#52629.#54616.#44592.#54616.#44592.#47484.”也可省略。如：#46356.

#44277.#44592.#48148.#45768.#44536.#45224.#46020.#51452.#47484.#50500.#45796..他喜欢帮助别人。#50865.#49457.#44032.

#44592.#52629.#54633.#45796..祝你们取得更大的成就

。#47532.#48708.#47694.#47484.#45796.#44256.#45796..我们等着雨停下来。后续表示开始、进行、中止等意思的动词。

这时“#47932.#51060.#44592.#49884.#54664.#45576.#51060.

#45208.#46168.#46504.#51648.#47484.#51089.#45796..开始飘起朵朵雪花。#48156.#47532.#50872.#51088.#46308.#50872.#47484.

#44536.#45796..爆炸声一响，鸟雀都停止了啼鸣。表示一种提示性的说明关系。如：#44032.#44592.#45824.#55176.

#45716.#44536.#47568.#44592.#45320.#48744.#50724.#45908.#51032.”连用。如：#45716.#49688.#44592.#51204.#50640.#45796..

他在发洪水的前一天来到了。#45380.#51008.#51020.#47196.

#54616.#51032.#44144.#51012.#45180.#46104.#45796..青年们第一次感受到干活的愉快。（4）与与格词尾“#49457.#51008.

#51201.#47196.#47141.#44592.#45804.#45796..成绩完全取决于努力如何。#47532.#44228.#51012.#45817.#50756.#54616.#50640.

#45716.#51012.#54616.#45796..我们尽全力提前完成计划。#45716.#49688.#49457.#51012.

#52712.#44592.#51201.#51201.#45796..他积极争取优秀的成绩。

表示被动关系中的施动者。如

：#47532.#44592.#51900.#47160.#47196.”连用。后续表示思考、谈话、决定等意思的动词。如：#51068.#45208.#47196.

#49549.#45796..约好明天见面。#51060.

#44592.#44208.#54664.#44536.#44172.

#44592.#51060.#44592.#51080.#45796.. 说过要那样干。由此组成惯用型“ #47196.#45796.”、“ #47196.#45796.”。如

: #47532.#51652.#50640.#44536.#47196.

#50689.#44592.#54616.#45796..我们决定就在阵地宿营。 #51068.#45208.#47196.#44536.#51008.#45720.#54980.#46496.#50556.

#44163.#50836..他们定于明天见面，今天下午就应动身。（6）与同格词尾“ #44536.#51008.

#48512.#44592.#51068.#44592.#50668.#51060.#45796..他们一心一意地学习和工作。表示与实际一致不一致#44600.#45716.

#44592.#45716.#47532.#50864.#48156.#45796..和表面上看起来不同，洪吉非常活泼。（7）在一些谚语中，

“ #51060.#51060.#48176.#44256.#45798.#45796.）。既吃了梨，又洗了牙。（一举两得）#46993.#50640.

#48537.#51060.#50864.#50668.#49436.#44592.#51648.

#47532.#45796..我们比一比从这儿跑到那儿（谁先到）

。 #45768., #45149.#51648.#47084.#45264.? 什么，你要那样干到底吗？（8）用于一些惯用型如“ #51204.#44592.

#54616.#44592.#47928.#46412.#51060.#44592.#49240.#44592.

#44592.#44256.#54616.#51069.#51204.#47676.#48156.#51012.

#47196.#51004.#50724..在念之前，先纠正发音

。 #51032.#51080.#46412.#50640.#51648.#54633.#45796..因为有会议，不能去。（9）常与一些添意词尾连用，有的还构成惯用型。“ #45716.”“ #51068.#51032.#44396.#47566.#45716.

#51648.#50864.#45208.#51032.#44396.#47566.#47803.#45796..日本的人口多是多，但不如我国的人口多。构成

“ #45716.(#46020., #46020., #44620.#54616.#51080.#45716. #45208.
#51648. #49845.#45796.. 有是有，但不多。 #51060.#51008.
#47924.#45824.#54620.#49905.#48729.#50883.#46020.
#50688.#44032.#47564. #48400.#48708.#48155.#45796.. 你只要去
去看，会挨批评的。 #51008. #51012.
#44592.#52964.#44536.#51665.#49436.
#51923.#48260.#44592.#51648. #50688.#44536.#51008.
#51665.#44396.#47564.#44592.#46020.
#46319.#47801.#44592.#54616.#45796..他们就像遇见自己家里人
似地，非常高兴。 其他#44867.#49353.#51008.
#44592.#45796.#50724.#47140. #49828.#54620. #51060.#45796.. 那
花的颜色与其说是白色的，不如说是青色
。 #44228.#49324.#54616.#44163.#49552.#47196. #44592.#45796.
#50476. #50984.#50724.#45796..用机器干比用手干，显然效率更
高。 #45716. #44592.#52964.#46020.#50668. #50640. #51012.
#50612. #51456.#51068.#54616.#51080.#51060.#51012.
#51648.#54616.#46976. #50868. #51060. #45768.#45796..要很好地
指导他们不是容易的事。 #47088. #44221.#49436.
#52265.#44592.#44900. #51060. #45716. #51060.#45796..在这样的
环境下，要保持沉着是颇为难办的事情。 * “ #45000. (梦)
、 #52644. (舞蹈)、 #47548. (画)、 #49256. (高兴)
、 #51020. (笑)、 #51020. (哭)、 #51076. (集会)、 #51020.
(步伐)、 #51020. (冰)、 #46832.#46027.#44592. (花镜)
、 #47112.#44592. (簸箕)、 #48372.#47784.#44592. (插秧) ...
” 等都是名词，与临时起体词作用的体词化了的谓词应加区
别。如：“ #44396.#44284. #44760. #51012. #52644.” 是名词，

后一个“춤.”是体词化的谓词。100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com