

英文法初步

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英文法初步（全一冊）

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英文法初步

一國的語言，有一國的語法，不可隨便意造，一定要「人云亦云」，跟着那一國的人說，才算不錯，否則便不通了。這種語法，年長月久，習慣相沿，不問有理無理，都是要得的。

各種語法的總稱，便是我們所謂文法。文法是活的，隨時代遞嬗，而稍有變化。以英國的文法而論，莎士比亞時代的文法，和現在的就已經有點不同了。

普通講英文法的，都是把英國字分爲八類，即所謂八品詞，而一類一類地來講，使初學者去死記，實在乾燥無味。把那些條文記熟了，也不見得就能寫通英文，因爲一國的國語，畢竟不是一些單字，而是一些句子。所以我現在講文法，想從字句講起。單字要裝在句子裏面才能活，句子要集合單字才能成。單字與句子，是不可分離的。

一、單字和句子

我們說話固然用的都是些單字，但如果排列不得法，那些單字便失了意義。現在請看下面的排列法：

Can sentence I this read.

Into the running she room came,

Are today how you?

Book in down write this your.

Gave she pen a me.

這些都不成其爲句子，因爲它們不能把所要說的意思

表達出來。一定要依照固有的語法排列成：

I can read this sentence.

She came running into the room.

How are you today?

Write this down in your book.

She gave me a pen.

然後才成爲句子，才能發生意義。

你仔細把上面兩種句子比較一下，便知雖係同樣的幾個字，因爲排列不得法，便完全不知所云。我們學習一國外國語言，最要緊的就是學習這些一定的語法，不是學幾個單字就行了的。文法應該是告訴我們怎樣把單字正當地排列成句，不應是單告訴我們那個字是名詞，那個字是動詞就行了的。如果我們能夠把句子說通，我們也就用不着再學什麼文法，英文自然也就算是學通了。

練習題 一

指出下列者，何係句子，何非句子：

1. I saw a bird in the tree.
2. That boy is in my class.
3. Knows boy well class.
4. Your pen where?
5. Who lives in that house?
6. My friend that in house.
7. To where goes he?
8. Who goes there?

練習題二

試將下列集合之單字排列成句：

1. See the we every day postman.
2. Postmen always glad we see to the are.
3. Friend he all us to is a kind.
4. Parcels us letters and brings he.
5. News he friends of brings us our.
6. Postman bag a carries the.
7. Full letters and parcels of bag the is.
8. A letter he sometimes us brings.
9. Letters on written the is address the.
10. Bring letters the knows he where to.

二、平敘句和問句

我們試看下面兩個句子：

Jack has lost his pen.

Has Jack lost his pen?

第一句是告訴我們一件事情，是說傑克失掉了他的筆。這是一個句子，因為它能夠表達一種意思。這種句子，我們叫作平敘句，因為它是敘述一件事情。

第二句雖同樣是用的那幾個字，因為排列稍有不同，而意思也不完全一樣。它並沒有告訴我們一件事情，而是問我們那件事情，要我們告訴他。所以這種句子叫作問句，我們的回答便是平敘句了。

問句也和平敘句一樣，是一個通順的句子，因為

它也一樣能表達一種意思出來。雖則它並沒有告訴我們什麼事，我們可懂得他想問我們的意思。這次是要我們來把那件事情告訴發問的人。

問句很容易地可以改成平敘句，平敘句也很容易地可改成問句。現在不妨讓我們舉幾個例子在下面：

She can write well. (平敘句)

Can she write well? (問句)

He is reading his book. (平敘句)

Is he reading his book? (問句)

Are you all ready? (問句)

You are all ready. (平敘句)

可見只消稍稍變動一下字的次序，平敘句就變成問句，問句便變成平敘句了。

不過英文中也有些句子，是沒有這樣簡單就改變了的。例如以 who, where, when, how, why 開頭的問句，就非把句子完全改變，是不能改為平敘句的。如 Who is she? Where has he gone? 等，便不容易改為平敘句。

練習題三

試將下列平敘句改為問句：

1. She has learnt her lesson.
2. The writer has all the trouble for nothing.
3. He is careless.
4. At last all his letters are given out.
5. His bag is empty.

6. The Postman can go home again.
7. He can have a good rest till tomorrow.
8. There were plenty of fishes in the pond.
9. The crane was very fond of fish.
10. The crane was getting old.

練 習 題 四

試將下列問句改爲平敘句：

1. Are all cranes fond of fish?
2. Were the fishes getting too clever?
3. Has he heard some bad news?
4. Will he bring his net with him?
5. Will he throw his net into the pond?
6. Has he made a good plan?
7. Will he tell them about it?
8. Will you be quite safe here?
9. Will he pick them up in his beak one by one?
10. Will it be hard work for him?

三、加 Do, Does, Did 的問句

除上述的以 who, where 等開頭的問句，不能移動一兩字便改爲平敘句外，其餘的問句似乎只要把動詞移到主格的後面，便可成爲平敘句了。不過那也只限於有下列諸動詞的句子：am, is, are, was, were, have, has, had, shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, must. 例如：

The house was full of people. (平敘句)

Was the house full of people? (問句)

You have finished it. (平敘句)

Have you finished it? (問句)

He must go. (平敘句)

Must he go? (問句)

包含其他動詞的句子，便非顛倒主格和動詞所能了事。如 She reads well. 一個平敘句，我們便不能說成 Reads she well? 那不僅不成其為問句，而且不成其為句子。我們一定要在那原句前面加一個 Does, 而將動詞所加的 s 去掉，即 Does she read well? 然後才成一個問句。

第一或第二人稱冠以 Do. 第三人稱句以 Does, 過去冠以 Did, 為對於包含普通動詞的平敘句，改為問句時所不可不補充的字眼。茲再舉數例如下：

You think so. (平敘句)

Do you think so? (問句)

He won a prize. (平敘句)

Did he win a prize? (問句)

She caught the ball. (平敘句)

Did she catch the ball? (問句)

由上舉之例句中，我們可以看出，加 Do, Does, Did 的時候，原句中的過去式動詞，應改為現在式。

練 習 題 五

試將下列平敘句改為問句：

1. He reached the town.
2. The crane flew back to the pond.
3. He was coming down into the water.
4. The crane was dead.
5. He saved himself.
6. He is your best friend.
7. She learnt this lesson long ago.
8. They will soon grow tame.
9. That horse can trot very fast.
10. That boy broke the window.

練習題六

試將下列問句改為平敘句：

1. Does a train run on rails?
2. Did he sell his horse?
3. Did she learn her lesson well?
4. May I go in next?
5. Do you know that man?
6. Can you read that sentence?
7. Does he always wear a hat?
8. Does she love her father and mother?
9. Did the birds build a nest for themselves?
10. Shall we win the match this afternoon?

四、 否定的語句

肯定句變成否定句，普通是加 not，但有時也有

加 no 的。例如：

He is a teacher. Affirmative

他是一個教師。肯定句。

He is not a teacher. Negative.

他不是一個教師。否定句。

He is no teacher. Negative.

他不是一個好教師。否定句。

在複合動詞的時候，就把 not 放在助動詞與動詞之間，如：

I have found my book. Affirmative.

我找到我的書了。肯定句。

I have not found my book. Negative.

我沒有找到我的書。否定句。

在肯定句中已有 am, is, are, was, were, has, have, had, do, does, did, shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, must 諸動詞之一的時候，如上諸例所示，只消加一 not 或 no，便成為否定句。如果句中沒有這一類的動詞，而是用的別的動詞時，便像問句一樣，要再加 do, does, 或 did 進去，才可改成否定。例如：

He wastes his time. Affirmative.

他浪費他的時間。肯定句。

He does not waste his time. Negative.

他不浪費他的時間。否定句。

You wrote a letter to me. Affirmative.

你寫了一封信給我， 肯定句。

You did not write a
letter to me. Negative.

你沒有寫一封信給我。 否定句。

從上舉的四個例句看來，我們知道用普通動詞時，要把 not 加在前面，而且還要再加一個固定的助動詞 do (第三人稱用 does, 過去用 did)。還有一事要注意的，就是既加上助動詞，則原來的動詞、便不要再有人稱、數和時的變化了。

練 習 題 七

試將下例的肯定句改爲否定句：

1. His father has come back.
2. His father came back to-day.
3. His father comes back every day.
4. His father will come back tomorrow.
5. You may go now.
6. That girl reads very well.
7. I can lift it easily.
8. I lifted it easily.
9. I see him now.
10. I saw him a little while ago.

練 習 題 八

試將下列之否定句改爲肯定句。

1. I cannot write very well.
2. I did not write it well.

3. I do not understand it at all.
4. I have not seen him to-day.
5. I did not see him yesterday.
6. I do not see him every day.
7. I shall not tell you the answer.
8. I did not tell them the answer.
9. He does not tell me the news.
10. I do not know his father very well.

練習題九

試將下列之肯定句改爲否定句，否定句改爲肯定句。

1. You can see the clock.
2. She cannot tell the time.
3. We may start now.
4. I can run home in a few minutes.
5. He might not come after all.
6. You do not understand this question.
7. You must go away.
8. She could not find the way.
9. We listened attentively.
10. I wrote down the address in my note-book.
11. That will be enough.
12. She couldn't answer all the questions.
13. I shall go home at 5 o'clock.
14. We may win next time.

15. Give him that book.
16. Don't answer that question.
17. Put that book on the desk.
18. My brother works hard.
19. My sister is idle.
20. I know he would not come.

練 習 題 十

試將下列平敘句改爲問句，問句改爲平敘句；肯定句改爲否定句，否定句改爲肯定句。

1. They saw the poor man fall down.
2. Did you know your letter to-day?
3. You must not make a noise.
4. He threw down his cap on the floor.
5. That wouldn't be right.
6. It is going to rain very soon.
7. They could all see him.
8. The car went by at a great rate.
9. Could you believe it?
10. You must obey your parents.
11. The train is late today.
12. It is coming into the station.
13. He has got his ticket.
14. The guard blew his whistle.
15. The engine pulls the whole train along.
16. The carriages are full of passengers.

17. The engine driver starts the train.
18. Off it goes.
19. We said good-bye to our friends.
20. We do not know when we shall see them again.

五、文句——主格與謂詞

1. 所有的英文句子，都可以分成兩部分，即：

主格	謂詞
The boy	ran away.
The girl	goes to school.

在第一個句子 The boy ran away 之中，我們所說的是 the boy 的事，所以 the boy 就叫作這句子的主格。凡說到這主格動作的（在本句中爲 ran away），就叫作謂詞。

2. 我們應注意，主格有時只包含一個字，例如：

主格	謂詞
Boys	are fond of games.

有時又可以包含幾個字，例如：

The boys in my class	are fond of games.
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3. 同樣地謂詞有時只包含一個字：

主格	謂詞
The poor old man	died.

有時又可以包含幾個字：

The poor old man		died yesterday in the hospital.
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練習題 十一

試將下列諸句之主格及謂詞分開：

1. The girls are talking.
2. That boy looks ill.
3. Tom talks too much.
4. That man works hard.
5. The shops are shut.
6. Many of the boys were late today.
7. She is very young.
8. The dog barked.
9. The big black dog barked at the poor old beggar.
10. My brother Tom jumped over the bar.

(注意) 在普通句子中，主格大都是在一句之首，但是在問句中，主格就在動詞或動詞的一部分之後：

Can *you* read?

Does *Mary* know her lesson?

在分開這種問句的主格和謂詞時，仍照普通句子一樣，即：

主格		謂詞
You		can read.
Mary		does know her lesson.

另外還有一些問句，如：

Where is my book?

When did you come?

Who is that gentleman?

其主格與謂詞的分法如下：

主格	謂詞
My book	is where.
You	did come when.
That gentleman	is who.

練習題 十二

試將下列各句的主格及謂詞分開：

1. My little sister does not go to school yet.
2. How old is she?
3. She is not quite four years old.
4. Where did you put your pen?
5. I put it on that desk?
6. What time is it?
7. I do not know.
8. My watch has stopped.
9. Is your watch going?
10. When is school over?

六、主格，謂詞及目的格

She loves her mother.

Tom hit the ball.

在上舉的例句中，動詞 loves 和 hit，後面都需要再接一兩個別的字，才可以使意思完全。這種補充的