北新英文法

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編 輯 大 意

一．本書內容，包括詞類，造句及圖解，凡初中程度之英文學生所應有之文法知識，大體具備。

二．本書務切實用，對于分類之煩瑣，定義之空疏，皆在避免之列。

三．本書除注重各種詞類之應用及句之構造外，而于本國學生學習英文時所易于誤解或誤用之處，尤三致意焉。

四．本書分類既求其簡，所用術語亦往往異于他書，輒于頁底予以注明，以資參考。

五．本書例證務求簡明易解，間以中文參照或比較，俾學生“知己知彼”而收“事半功倍”之效。

六．本書除重要定義及一般文法上之術語以及例句均用英文外，其餘說明均用國語，以便初學，尤足以應自修者之需要。

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CHAPTER I——CLASSIFICATION OF WORDS

1. 凡字在一個句子裏，各有各的功用，而依照各自不同的功用把所有的字 (words) 分成若干種類，這就名叫"詞類"——卽 Parts of Speech。

詞類通常是分爲八種：

1. Nouns——名詞
2. Verbs——動詞(亦名"云謂詞")
3. Pronouns——代名詞
4. Adjectives——形容詞
5. Adverbs——副詞(亦名"疏狀詞")
6. Preposition——前置詞
7. Conjunction——接合詞
8. Interjections——感嘆詞

現在且將各"詞類"約略地予以定義和說明。

2. *Nouns*——A noun is the name of anything, as *school, pupil, book, air, strength, China, John,* etc.

名詞所指的事物是不論可見的(如 school, book, 等)或不可見的(如 air, strength, 等)。

3. *Verbs*——A verb is a word with which **we** can make an assertion, as *read, go, have, be, think, fell, know*, etc.

譬如無頭無尾地說 "the pupil", 這句話是不完全的, 因為沒有說出 "the pupil" 怎樣。如果說 "the pupil *reads*", 或 the pupil *is* my brother", 或 "the pupil *has* a book", 于是纔成了一句明白的話, 因為加上了動詞便說出了 "the pupil" 怎樣。

4. *Pronouns*——A pronoun is used to take the place of a noun, as *I, you, he, she, it, we, they, who, which*, etc.

例如, "the pupil has a book, and *he* reads *it*." 這裏 "he" 就是代替 "pupil", 而 "*it*" 就是代替 "book".

5. *Adjectives*——An adjective is used to modify a noun, as *good, bad, kind, beautiful, smooth, rough, idle*, etc.

"A pupil" 可以指任何一個學生, 但是 "a *good* pupil" 或 "an *idle* pupil" 則所指的便是限于 "好的" 或 "懶的" 學生了。

注意: "A" 和 "the" 這兩個 articles, 在某些文法書裏是單獨作為一種 "詞類", 而在本書中則將附于 Adjectives 項下討論。

6. *Adverbs*——An adverb is used to modify

a verb, adjective, or other adverb, as *fast, slowly here, very, quite, how, why,* etc.

"The pupil reads *slowly*", 這個 adverb *slowly* 是 modify the verb *reads*; "he is a *very* idle pupil," 這個 adverb *very* 則是 modify the adjective *idle*; "he reads *very slowly*," 這個 *very* 則是 modify the adverb *slowly*.

7. *Prepositions* —— A preposition is used with a noun, or pronoun, to show its relation to some other word in the sentence, as *in, on, at, of, to, by,* etc.

例如 "The pupil goes *to* school," 這個 *to* 字置于"*school*"之前而表明了這個 noun 與那 verb "goes" 的關係。

8. *Conjunctions*——A conjunction is used to join words, phrases, clauses, or sentences, as *and, or, because, although, if, unless,* etc.

例如"The teacher *and* the pupils enter the classroom," 這 *and* 便是把 "teacher" 和 "pupils" 連合了；又如 "The pupils talk freely in the classroom *because* the teacher is absent." 這 *because* 便連合了前後的兩個 clauses——即 "the pupils talk freely in the class-room" 和 "the teacher is absent."

9. *Interjections*——An interjections is a word

or sound that expresses joy, grief, fear, surprise, or some other emotion, as *oh,alas, ah, hurrah,*etc.

例如 "*Oh,* how idle the pupils are!" 這個 *oh* 便表示驚異；又如 "*Alas,* the pupils are too idle." 這個 *alas* 便表示悲嘆。

10. 這樣總算把 "詞類" 的大概說明了。但是，我們應當知道，一個字並不一定是單屬于一種 "詞類"，因為同是一個字往往可以作名詞用而又可以作動詞或形容詞用；用作 preposition 的往往也可以用作 adverb；用作 adverb 的往往也可用作 adjective。順便舉出幾個例子在下面：——

His *work*(n) is *hard* (adj).	He *works* (v) *hard* (adv).
The dog runs *fast* (adv).	My watch is *fast* (adj).
He is *in* (prep.) the room.	Come *in* (adv).
The *girl* (n.) is my friend.	I have many *girl*(adj) friends.
The house was set on *fire* (n).	The gun was *fired* (v).
See (v.) you again	*See!* (interj.) how fast it flies!

EXERCISE

Try to classify all the words in the following sentences:——

1. I get up early.

2. The early bird gets the first worm.

3. His home is always the best place for him, though he is poor.

4. The girls study music.

5. The study of music gives them pleasure.

6. They lived in Shanghai rather miserably.

CHAPTER II.——THE NOUN

§ 1.——Kinds of Nouns

1. 名詞分五種：——

1. Proper nouns （固有名詞）
2. Common nouns （普通名詞）
3. Collective nouns （集合名詞）
4. Material nouns （物質名詞）
5. Abstract nouns （抽象名詞）

2. Proper Nouns.——名詞之限于一人，一物，或一地所固有者謂之 Proper Noun, 例如 *Confucius, Sun Yet-Sen, China, Shanghai, Japan, Bible,* etc.

3. Common Nouns.——名詞之指一般的人物或事情者謂之Common Noun, 例如 *school, boy, teacher, book, hill, country,* etc.

4. Collective Nouns. ——名詞之指一團或一羣的人或物者謂之 Collective Noun, 例如 *army, class, flock, family, nation, assembly,* etc.

（Army 並非一兵，而flock 並非一個牲口，餘類推。）

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5. Material Nouns——名詞之指一種無定形的物質者謂之 Material Noun, 例如 *water, gold, flesh, sugar, glass, paper*, etc.

(Water 可以是一滴或一道, gold 可以是一條或一塊, flesh 可以是一片或一方, 諸如此類的物質, 都是無定形的。)

6. Abstract Nouns.——名詞之指某種抽象的觀念 (idea) 而非指實物者, 謂之 abstract noun, 例如 *strength, happiness, education, weight, idleness, illness, punishment, beauty, danger*, etc.

關于這一類的名詞應當加以較詳的說明。一個 abstract noun 其實就是一種 action, 或 quality, 或 condition 之名, 所以這種名詞大半是與 verb 或 adjective 或別種 noun 有淵源的。試舉例如下：——

Names of Action

examination	examine (*verb*)
preparation	prepare (*verb*)
repetition	repeat (*verb*)
education	educate (*verb*)
composition	compose (*verb*)
punishment	punish (*verb*)

Names of Quality

goodness	good (*adjective*)
kindness	kind (*adjective*)

strength	strong (*adjective*)
length	leng (*adjective*)
patriotism	patriot (*common noun*)

Names of Condition

illness	ill (*adjective*)
pleasure	please (*verb*)
union	unite (*verb*)
slavery	slave (*common noun*)
poverty	poor (*adjective*)

在我們的這種方塊文字中，一個動詞或形容詞却大都沒有變形而可以作一個抽象名詞用。我們可以說"他被考試，而他這次考試及了格，"(He was *examined*, and he passed the *examination*)"他是窮，但他並不怨窮"(He is *poor*, but he never complains of his *poverty*)，而在英文一個 verb 或一個 adjective 成爲一個 abstract noun 時大抵就要變了字形。

但亦有字形不變同時可以作爲 verb 或 abstract noun者，如 *love, hope, murder, advance,* etc.
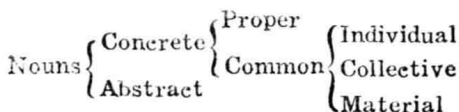
7. 這裏還要注意的是：有些 nouns 須視其所用以表示之意義而定其爲何種 nouns，例如：——

1.
  He has caught a *fish* (common n., 因爲 *fish* 是指成個的魚)
  Fish is good for food. (material n., 因爲 *fish* 是指魚的肉)

2. {
She has *beauty*. (abstract n., 意卽 "the quality or state of being beautiful,")
She is a *beauty*. (common n., 意卽 "a person possessing beauty.")
}

3. {
He is well known for his *nobility*. (abstract n.)
He is a *nobility*. (common n.)
}

4. {
This bridge is made of *stone* (material n. 因爲是指"石頭"這種物質.)
The boy threw a *stone* (common n. 因爲是指成塊的石頭) at the bird.
}

5. {
Glass is very brittle (material n., 因爲 *glass* 是指一般無定形的玻璃這種物質)
He saw his reflection in the *glass*. (common n., 因爲 *glass* 是指一種成爲東西的鏡子)
}

EXERCISE

Tell the kind of each of the nouns in each sentence below:——

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1. 以上五種名詞,在某些文法書中,是把前四種合爲一類以別于 Abstract Nouns, 而名之曰 *Concrete Nouns* (具體名詞),再于 Concrete Nouns 中分爲 Proper Nouns 和 Common Nouns, 而 Common Nouns 則包括 Collective Nouns 和 Material Nouns, 並將此書所稱爲 Common Nouns 者名之曰 Individual Nouns, 列表如下:——

Nouns {
Concrete {
Proper
Common {
Individual
Collective
Material
}
}
Abstract
}

1. The girl loves him, but her love **cannot** make money for him.

2. The soldier was well known for his **bravery**.

3. Ignorance is worse than blindness.

4. Manchuria is rich in iron and coal.

5. A herd of cows are seen in the pasture.

6. The tailor smoothed the coat with a hot iron.

7. He joined the party.

8. Wealth and health are not always found together.

———

§ 2.——Number

8. 所謂Number是有二種,即Singular **Number**(單數)和 Plural Number (複數)。

9. 一個 noun,當它所指的只是一個的時候,便是 singular, 例如 *boy, book;* 而當它所指的是一個以上的時候,便是 plural, 例如 *boys, books.*

10. 通常一個 noun 之形成複數, 便是於它的 singular form 之末加一個 "s" 就行了 , 如上面的 *boys, books,* 等. 然而——

(a) 原來的字尾爲 *s, x, z, ch,* 或 *sh* 者, 則變爲 plural 時須加 *es;* 例如:

glass——glass*es;* ass——ass*es.*

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box——box*es*; ax——ax*es*

topaz——topaz*es*.

church——church*es*; branch——branch*es*.

dish——dish*es*; brush——brush*es*.

（如 *Monarch* 及 *patriarch* 等字，因其字尾之 *ch* 讀音為k，則可僅加 *s*。）

(b) 原來的字尾為 *o* 者，則變為 plural 時亦須加 *es*；例如：

potato——potato*es*; hero——hero*es*;

buffalo——buffalo*es*.

但字尾為 *oo, io, ee,* 或 *ye* 者，則仍只加 *s*，例如：

bamboo——bamboo*s*; cuckoo——cuckoo*s*;

portfolio——portfolio*s*; seraglio——seraglio*s*,

cameo——cameo*s*; embryo——embryo*s*.

還有少數的例外，字尾雖亦為*o*，却亦只加 *s*，例如：
piano——piano*s*; canto——canto*s*.

(c) 原來的字尾為 *f* 者，則須變 *f* 為 *v* 加 *es*，而原來的字尾為 *fe* 者則須變 *fe* 為 *ve* 加 *s*，例如

leaf——lea*ves*; thief——thie*ves*; wolf——wol*ves*

knife——kni*ves*; wife——wi*ves*; life——li*ves*.

但亦有少許字尾為 *f* 或 *fe* 者變為 plural 時亦僅加*s*；例如：

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chief——chiefs;　dwarf——dwarfs;

grief——griefs.

strife——strifes; safe(保險箱)——safes;

fife——fifes.

(d) 原來的字尾爲 y 而這 y 之前爲一子音者
(consonant)，則變 y 爲 i 加 es，例如

army——armies; fly——flies; duty——duties.

但如果這 y 之前爲一母音，則從 singular 變爲
plural 就只要加 s，例如:

boy——boys; day——days; key——keys.

11．有些 nouns 由 singular 變爲 plural 時，並
不是於字尾加 s，却是改變字內的母音（vowel）或用
別的變法，例如:

foot——feet; goose——geese; tooth——teeth;

mouse——mice; louse——lice;

man——men; woman——women (wim'en);

child——children; ox——oxen

12．有少少的幾個 nouns 並不變字形亦不加 s
而可以用作 plural，例如:

deer (this deer, these deer)

fish (this fish, these fish)

sheep (this sheep, these sheep)

（惟 fish 在多數時往往亦作 fishes）

13．凡是 compound noun，卽兩個以上的字合成

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