

英语自学丛书



英语句式详解

钟子岩编

商务印书馆

英 语 句 式 详 解

ENGLISH CONSTRUCTIONS

钟 子 岩 编

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内 容 提 要

本书分五章,讲述英语各种句型、状语结构、定语结构、并列结构、特种动词及动词短语。对于每种句子型式都列举例句,并有必要的说明。本书可以帮助读者了解和分析英语句子的结构型式。

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第一章 各种句型

(DIFFERENT TYPES OF SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION)

所谓句子是表达一个完整思想的基本语言单位；一般地说，它必须包含两个部分，就是叙述的主体——主语和关于那主体所叙述的事情，即句子的谓语。从结构上看，句子有简单句，并列复合句和主从复合句三种。简单句是叙述单一的思想的，它只包含一个主语和一个谓语。并列复合句是连接两个或两个以上并列的思想的句子；主从复合句则是由主句和从句构成的句子。

(1) 简单句 (Simple Sentence):

I could not go to school yesterday.

(2) 并列复合句 (Compound Sentence):

I was ill yesterday and I could not go to school.

(3) 主从复合句 (Complex Sentence):

As I was ill yesterday, I could not go to school.

再从叙述的方式来分类，句子有下列四种：

(1) 陈述句 (Declarative Sentence):

I like that book.

(2) 感叹句 (Exclamatory Sentence):

How time flies!

(3) 祈使句 (Imperative Sentence):

Bring me that book.

(4) 疑问句 (Interrogative Sentence):

Is that book yours?

I. 陈述句

(THE DECLARATIVE SENTENCE)

本节所述的，以叙述形式——尤其是词序、省略用法等——为主。

1. 词序的倒置（状语放在句首）

- (a) *Then came a heavy rain storm.* (= A heavy rain storm came then.) 然后大暴风雨来了。
- (b) *First came the music.* 先奏乐。
- (c) *On the table beside me burned a lamp, and near it lay a little box.* (= A lamp burned on the table beside me, and a little box lay near it.) 我身边的桌上点着一盏灯，灯旁边放着一只小盒子。

陈述句的普通词序是“主语+动词+副词”。但为了加强语气，有时将副词或状语短语放在句首，变成“副词（状语短语）+动词+主语”的词序。

- (a) *Safely in harbour is the ship.* (=The ship is safely in harbour.) 船只平安地停在港里。
- (b) *Behind him had come in a tall woman.* 一个高身材的女人跟着他进来。
- (c) *The clouds ran wildly across the sky, and between them danced the stars, hither and thither, here and there.* 云悠悠地飘驰过天空，星在它们中间到处闪烁着。

2. “said he” 之类的倒置法

“Yes”, *replied John*. “是的”, 约翰回答说.

用引用句时, 常将动词放在主语前面.

- (a) “Come in!” *cried the little man*. (= ..., the little man cried). 那身材矮小的人喊道: “进来!”
- (b) “Help me on to that horse,” *said Wakem to Luke*. 华金对路克说: “请帮我上马”.

3. 强势的语句放在句首的强势法

Much gratitude I get for saving you. 我救了你, 你毫不感激.

为了增强语气, 有将宾语, 表语, 状语短语等放在句首的. 但本项所述的改变词序的情形与状语短语放在句首的情形不同; 就是主语和动词仍照普通的词序.

- (a) *Wyatt's two sisters I know very well, and most amiable and clever girls they were*. (= I know Wyatt's two sisters very well, and they were most amiable and clever girls.) 瓦埃特的两个姊妹我很熟悉, 她们是最温柔伶俐的姑娘.
- (b) *Back to his own house he went*. 他回到自己的家里去了.

如上所述, 这种句子的主语和动词是依普通的词序排列的, 但有一个例外: 即当 *blessed, happy, great* 等词放在句首时, 动词概放在主语之前. 例如:

- (a) *Blessed are the pure in heart.* 心地纯洁的人有福了。
- (b) *Happy is he who has a sound mind in a sound body.*
在健康的身体中有健全的精神的人是幸福的。
- (c) *Great is the power of the man who has nothing to lose.* 没有东西可以失去的人的力量是巨大的。

又有一种在句尾重复主语来增强印象的句式。这时先行的主语一般是代词。例如：

- (a) *It was good, this tea from China.* 这种来自中国的茶叶好极了。
- (b) *Oh, but he was an awful miser, was Scrooge.* 啊，斯克洛琪他是一个非常吝啬的守财奴呀！
- (c) *She was of a spare and straight shape, this young lady.*
这位年轻姑娘，身材瘦，腰背挺直。

4. 省略句 (Elliptical Sentence)

- (a) *John did 30 sums; Bob, 60.* 约翰做了三十个算术题；鲍勃做了六十个。
- (b) *Youth is the time for sowing, age (is the time) for reaping.* 青年时代是播种时期；老年时代是收获时期。

(1) **主语的省略** 在日常会话中，省略第一人称代词“*I*”，有时省略句中的代词和动词。

- (a) *Beg pardon (=I beg your pardon).* 对不起，您说什么？
- (b) *Good luck to you, captain.* 船长，祝您幸运。

[比较] *I wish you joy and luck, Kate.* 祝您快乐幸运，凯蒂。

(2) **动词的省略 (为了避免重复)**

- (a) *James is right and Mary (is) wrong.* 詹姆斯是对的，玛丽错了。

(b) I'm your born uncle, Davie, my man, and *you* (are) *my born nephew*. 喂, 大卫, 我是你的亲伯父, 你是我的亲侄子.

(3) 做后续从句主语的名词和动词的省略 后续从句的主语和动词倘跟先行从句的主语和动词一致, 就可以省略. 例如:

England is a paradise for the well-to-do, (England is) *a purgatory for the able*, and (England is) *a hell for the poor*.
英国是富人的天堂, 能干人的炼狱, 穷人的地狱.

(4) 介词短语 (Prepositional Phrase) 的省略 构成句子的两个或两个以上的从句或短语, 倘关联的是同一个介词短语, 则将它放在句尾, 只用一个介词短语来衔接那些从句或短语:

(a) I feel glad, and I feel sad, all at the same time, *about leaving*. 对于离别我觉得高兴, 同时又感到悲伤.

(b) The biggest problem at the present time, therefore, has to do with the application, rather than the further prosecution, *of the vocabulary*. 所以, 目前必须处理的最大问题不是词汇的进一步的考查, 倒是关于词汇的应用.

(5) 状语从句 (adverbial clause) 的省略 例如 *if necessary*, *while eating*, *though young*, 等等. 参看各该项目.

5. 插句 (Parenthetical Sentence)

(a) This, *he told her*, was the end. 他告诉她说, 这就是结局.

(b) Great men, *it is true*, are sometimes very careless about their appearance. 伟人对于自己的外表, 有时毫不注意, 这是实实在在的.