

语块视角下的 英语语法

ENGLISH GRAMMAR FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF
LANGUAGE CHUNKS

李林 闫丽君◎著



黄河出版传媒集团
宁夏人民教育出版社

本书为2012年度宁夏回族自治区教改项目“EFL环境下英语语法语块教学研究与实践”项目成果

语块视角下的 英语语法

ENGLISH GRAMMAR FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF
LANGUAGE CHUNKS

李林 闫丽君◎著



黄河出版传媒集团
宁夏人民教育出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

语块视角下的英语语法 / 李林, 闫丽君著. — 银川 : 宁夏人民教育出版社, 2014.6

ISBN 978-7-5544-0761-5

I. ①语… II. ①李… ②闫… III. ①英语—语法
IV. ①H314

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2014)第 119261 号

语块视角下的英语语法

李 林 闫丽君 著

责任编辑 向红伟 王 娟

封面设计 千 寻

责任印制 殷 戈

黄河出版传媒集团
宁夏人民教育出版社

出版发行

地 址 宁夏银川市北京东路 139 号出版大厦(750001)

网 址 www.yrpubm.com

网上书店 www.hh-book.com

电子信箱 jiaoyushe@yrpubm.com

邮购电话 0951-5014284

经 销 全国新华书店

印刷装订 银川金九洋印刷传媒有限公司

印刷委托书号 (宁)0015062

开 本 787 mm×1092 mm 1/16

印 张 10.5

字 数 310 千字

版 次 2014 年 6 月第 1 版

印 次 2014 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5544-0761-5/G·2580

定 价 25.00 元

版权所有 翻印必究

编写说明

EFL 环境下的语块与语法有着十分密切的关系：语块具有明显的语法特征，很多语法项目本身就是语块，有些语块的分类依据就是语法。基于此，笔者大胆设想：语块视角下的语法会是怎样的呢？我们能否将传统语法构建成语块模块并形成语块体系？本研究从语块的视角对传统语法进行了重构——语块建模，并构建出了语块视角下的语法体系。语块视角下的语法更加突出语言结构板块的整体性。

语块具有很强的可教性，学生经过语块学习培训，可以很快地掌握语块，有效地提高和巩固英语语法知识以及英语语言能力，特别是英语读写能力。

本书是从语块的视角对传统英语语法内容进行整合，以期构建英语语法语块体系。全书共十三讲。

第一、二讲，是本书的引入部分，是关于语块切入语法的切入点——句子、语块以及语块与语法的相关性。该部分的目的是建立语块与语法的对应关系。

第三至十二讲，共十讲，是英语语法体系的各个语块模块——句子成分语块、谓语动词语块、非谓语动词语块、比较结构语块、名词性句子构架语块、形容词性句子构架语块、副词性句子构架语块、It 句型构架语块、There be 结构语块、一致语块（语法语块或隐性语块等。这些模块涵盖了传统语法的核心——句法部分，也是语块的语法特性和结构特征的充分体现，并且构成了语块体系的重要部分）。

第十三讲重点从语言学习的角度深入地分析了研究语块的最重要特征之一——语块的创作性，也称可复制或再造特性。该部分不仅分析了构建同类语块群的可行性，而且也说明了掌握语块对语言学习的促进作用。

》 | C O N T E N T S

目录

第一讲 句子·····	1
一、句子种类·····	1
二、句子结构·····	5
三、句子结构类型·····	7
四、句子构成要素·····	10
第二讲 语块·····	13
一、语块·····	13
二、语块与语法·····	16
三、语块范畴·····	17
四、语块与句子成分·····	20
第三讲 句子成分语块·····	23
一、主语语块·····	23
二、宾语语块·····	25
三、表语语块·····	26
四、定语语块·····	27
五、状语语块·····	28
六、补语语块·····	29
七、独立成分·····	30
八、同位语语块·····	31

第四讲 谓语动词语块	32
一、动词	32
二、谓语动词语块	35
第五讲 被动语态和虚拟式的谓语动词语块	47
一、被动语态的谓语动词语块	47
二、谓语动词语块的虚拟式	52
第六讲 非谓语动词语块	57
一、动词不定式语块	58
二、动名词语块	60
三、分词语块	61
四、有关动词语块的一些注意事项	62
第七讲 间接引语和比较级语块	67
一、比较级句子构架语块	67
二、间接引语	68
第八讲 名词性从句的句子构架语块	78
一、从句	78
二、名词性从句的句子构架语块	79
第九讲 形容词性从句的句子构架语块	83
一、限定性定语从句语块	85
二、非限定性定语从句语块	85
三、限定性与非限定性定语从句语块的区分	85

第十讲 副词性从句的句子构架语块·····	89
一、状语从句语块·····	89
二、引导状语从句语块的连接词语·····	90
三、关于状语的几个易混语块·····	104
第十一讲 There be 等句型结构框架语块·····	106
一、There be 句子构架语块·····	106
二、It- 句型构架语块·····	108
三、强调句·····	109
四、陈述句、疑问句、祈使句和感叹句的句子框架语块·····	111
五、几组相关语块·····	114
第十二讲 语法一致语块·····	119
一、语法一致·····	119
二、主谓一致语块·····	119
三、逻辑一致语块·····	128
第十三讲 语块的再造功能·····	134
一、语块的结构特征·····	134
二、语块的再造功能·····	145
参考文献·····	155
附录 词汇表·····	158

第一讲 句 子

一、句子种类

1. 按句子功能分。根据或功能的不同，句子可以被划分为很多种。按功能可分为四类：陈述句、疑问句、祈使句和感叹句。

简单地说，陈述句是指陈述一个事实，或是表明态度看法等；疑问句是提出问题；祈使句是提出命令、请求等；感叹句表示赞美、惊异等情绪。举例如下：

陈述句：He runs very fast. He doesn't run so fast.

疑问句：Does he run very fast? Who runs very fast?

Do you know the boy who runs very fast?

祈使句：Run! Run!

Don't run so fast!

感叹句：How fast the boy is running!

What a nice day! How beautiful the flowers are!

2. 按句子结构分。从结构上说，句子分为四类：简单句、并列句、复杂句和并列复杂句。

简单句的句子成分是由单词或短语组成的，且只有一个主谓结构，简略地表示为 SVO；并列句是由两个或两个以上的简单句（结构），且有连词连接或标点符号提示组成的句子（SVO + SVO）；复杂句指句子中至少有一个成分是由从句承担的句子，即“句子中有句子”（S_{svo}VO）；并列复杂句是由连词连接或标点符号提示的两个或两个以上的句子组成，其中至少有一个句子是复杂句（SVO + S_{svo}VO / S_{svo}VO + S_{svo}VO）。

这里 S 表示主语，是 subject 的首字母；V 表示谓语（或动词），是 verb 的首字母；O 表示宾语，是 object 的首字母。实际上，还用 C 表示补语，是 complement 的首字母；A 表示状语，是 adverbial 的首字母；M 表示修饰语，是 modifier 的首字母，传统上更习惯用定语来说明修饰限定成分，定语 attribute 简写为 attri。另外，传统上还有表语 predicative (P)，谓语本应是 predicate，但是由于所有谓语全部是动词承担，故用动词 verb (V) 替代。（有的语法书也使用“主动宾”这一称谓。）

由于句子的主干成分（或基本成分）是主语、谓语和宾语，所以一般用 SVO 指代整个句子结构。S_{svo}VO 表示句子中某一成分具有句子结构，即从句，但不表示这个从

句只跟在主语 S 后面，它可能就是主语 S 本身 (svo + VO) 或宾语本身 (SV+ svo)，它可以是定语从句、状语从句或其他从句。关于从句，后面会逐一涉及。

现将简单句、并列句、复杂句和并列复杂句的句型结构，分别以陈述句为例列举如下。

(1) 简单句 SVO :

We have grammar class on Friday morning.

S	V	O	Adverbial of time
---	---	---	-------------------

(2) 并列句 SVO+SVO:

We have grammar class on Friday morning and they have it on Tuesday afternoon.

S V O Adverbial of time S V O Adverbial of time

(3) 复杂句 $S_{SVO}VO$:

The girl who bought me the chocolate cake is my close friend.

S		V	C/P
---	--	---	-----

Do you know the girl who sang the song of “My heart will go on” ?

$$S \quad V \quad 0 \quad +_{\text{evo}}$$

If you love it, go and take it, honey !

$$s_{\text{VO}} + (S) \quad V \quad 0$$

What I dream is a cool summer !

$$(S_{=_{svO_2}}) \quad V \quad C/P$$

The problem is where we can get a copy of it.

$$S \quad V \quad (0 =_{\text{exo}})$$

We left when the party was over.

$$S \quad V \quad (C/P =_{+ \text{ avg}})$$

(4) 并列复杂句 $SVO + S_{SVO} VO$; $S_{SVO} VO + S_{SVO} VO$:

I like it, but I don't know whether she likes it or not.

$$S \quad V \quad O \quad + \quad S \quad V \quad + \quad +_{\text{exo}}$$

I know what I want, but do you know what you want ?

$$S \quad V \quad +_{\text{svO}} \quad + \quad S \quad V \quad +_{\text{svO}}$$

可用下表进一步说明上述句子分类：

划分标准	句子种类	例句
句子功能	陈述句 statement /declarative	There are some sweets in that box. My watch works well.
	疑问句 question /interrogative	May I ask you a question ? How long is this river ?
	祈使句 command/imperative	Don 't smoke any more. Take it easy.

	感叹句 exclamation/ exclamatory	How nice you are ! What a nice day !
句子结构	简单句 simple sentences	Tom doesn ' t like vegetables. Cathy sings well.
	并列句 compound sentences	Run fast and you ' ll catch the bus. Mom knocked my door , but she didn ' t enter.
	复杂句 complex sentences	Do you understand what I mean ? What she said is not true.
	并列复杂句 compound complex sentences	They watched television , but we had to work because Tom was ill. She hurried off , but when she came back again , she brought us some bananas.

其中, 陈述句有肯定、否定之分; 疑问句又分为四种: 一般疑问句、特殊疑问句、选择疑问句和反意疑问句; 祈使句也可分为肯定祈使句和否定祈使句; 感叹句有两种——How- 句和 What- 句。具体见下表:

句子种类		例句
陈述句	肯定陈述句 positive statement	He goes to work every day.
	否定陈述句 negative statement	He doesn ' t go to work every day.
疑问句	一般疑问句 yes-no question or general question	Do you like swimming ?
	特殊疑问句 wh-question or special question	What do you like ?
	选择疑问句 a or b question or alternative question	Do you like swimming or playing basketball ?
	反意疑问句 tag question	You like swimming , don ' t you ?
祈使句	肯定祈使句 positive imperative	Open the window , please. Be careful !
	否定祈使句 negative imperative	Don ' t open the window , please.
感叹句	what- 感叹句型 what-exclamatory sentence	What a beautiful flower (it is) !
	how- 感叹句型 how-exclamatory sentence	How beautiful the flower is !

陈述句、疑问句、祈使句、感叹句的划分是按句子的使用功能划分，而简单句、并列句、复杂句和并列复杂句的划分是按句子结构划分。也就是说简单句可以是陈述句、疑问句、祈使句、感叹句的任意一种。下列例句有的是陈述句，有的是疑问句，有的是祈使句，有的是感叹句，但从结构上讲，这一组句子全部是简单句。

简单句	He runs very fast.	肯定陈述句	陈述句
	He doesn't run very fast.	否定陈述句	
	Does he run very fast ?	一般疑问句	疑问句
	Who runs very fast ?	特殊疑问句	
	Who runs faster, he or Amy ?	选择疑问句	
	He runs very fast, doesn't he ?	反意疑问句	
	Run ! Run fast !	肯定祈使句	祈使句
	Don't run so fast !	否定祈使句	
	How fast he runs ! What a strange person !	How- 句 What- 句	感叹句

同样，陈述句可以是简单句、并列句、复杂句或并列复杂句。如下表中例句全是陈述句，但从句子结构上讲，它们分别是简单句、并列句、复杂句和并列复杂句。

陈述句	She walks to work every day.	简单句
	She is the owner of the shop.	
	She wants to buy a big house, but she can't afford it.	并列句
	She wanted to buy a big house, and she got a loan from bank.	
	The secretary didn't tell me when her boss would be in his office.	复杂句
	If you pour oil on water, it floats.	
	She wasn't sure what she should do, and then she turned to her boss.	并列复杂句
	She didn't know where she could earn money, but she did know where she could spend money.	

并列句可以是陈述句、疑问句、祈使句、感叹句,复合句也是如此。疑问句、祈使句、感叹句都可以是简单句、并列句、复合句,这里就不多举例了。总之,同一个句子可以从不同角度来划分。

存在句是表示“存在”意义的一种特殊句型,表示“某地有某人或某物”。存在句的基本句型结构是:“There + be/exist/appear 等系动词的不同形态 + (限定词 +) 名词(主语) + 地点”,或从外在形式划分成三部分: There be + NP + place (地点有时省略)。存在句有时态和数的变化,有肯定、否定之分,还有一般疑问句形式。例如:

There is an apple tree in the garden.

There was an apple tree in the garden last year.

There will be an apple tree in the garden this autumn.

There have already been five apples behind the house.

There are 29 chairs in the classroom.

There aren't 29 chairs in the classroom.

Are there 29 chairs in the classroom?

There will be a meeting tomorrow.

There won't be a meeting tomorrow.

Will there be a meeting tomorrow?

Is there a book on the writing table now?

There was a book on the writing table, but there isn't a book there now.

从句子结构特征看,我们在学习和实际应用中还会遇到强调句、It 句型、比较级句型、主句、从句等各种“句”。这些也将在后面逐一学习。

二、句子结构

句子结构是指句子的构成,一个句子的各个组成部分叫作句子成分。它们是主语、谓语、宾语或表语、补语、定语和状语。其中,定语被现代语法叫作修饰语或限定语,表语从功能上讲相当于宾语,现代语法也称之为补语,即主补。主语、谓语、宾语或表语是句子的主干部分或基本成分;定语、状语、补语和同位语是句子的次要成分或附属部分;插入语、呼语或感叹语等被称之为独立部分。一般语法书在句法部分很少涉及独立成分,但为了尽可能全面地涵盖所有语言现象,对语言中的一些比较特殊的现象进行语法描述,我们将该部分归类定义为“独立部分”。句子的独立部分有感叹词、肯定词(yes)、否定词(no)、称呼语和插入语等,句子成分归类如下表。

句子成分		概 念	例 句
主干部分	主语 Subject	动作的执行者或是句子所要说明的人或事物。	We are from Guyuan.
	谓语 Predicate	说明主语的动作或状态。	She knows a little Spanish.
	宾语 Object	表示动作的对象，是动作的承受者，或动作的结果。	I bought a new hat.
	表语 Predicative	用来说明或表述主语的身份、特征和状态，和系动词一起表示主语的身份或特征。	We are Chinese. He is a taxi driver.
附属部分	定语 Attribute	对名词或代词进行修饰或限定。	The little boy is very cute. The huge white horse ran away.
	状语 Adverbial	修饰动词、形容词、副词以及整个句子的成分。说明地点、时间、原因、目的、结果、条件、让步、程度、方式、伴随等。	I can ' t run fast. Linda ran to catch the bus. Mr. King left without a word.
	补语 Complement	补充说明宾语或主语，并和它们构成逻辑主谓关系。	Can you hear the baby crying ? I find it easy to learn swimming.
	同位语 Appositive	位于名词或名词词组之后，说明名词或名词词组的内容。	My sister, Ellen, likes kiwi a lot.
独立部分	插入语 Insertion	是插入句子中的结构，表明说话人的态度、看法或对句子进行补充说明等。	Who do you think she is ? It ' s going to snow, I am afraid.
	呼语 Direct address	呼唤一个人，以引起其注意时所用的话语。	Hi, John, come here. Where are you, Ann ?
	感叹语 Exclamation	表示说话者的喜怒哀乐或提请对方注意，并促使对方作出反应。	Oh, it ' s you ! Hi, Joe, how are you ?
	特殊语 Special element	作出肯定或否定的回答的肯定词 yes 和否定词 No。	Yes, you are right. No, I won ' t go there again.

划分句子成分有助于明确句子的结构，从而更好地描述语言现象，理解句意，特别是对一些疑难复杂句子，往往要借助句子成分划分，才能正确理解、准确把握句意。划分句子成分，一般不包括独立成分，因为它们明显独立，不影响句子理解。下面是对句子成分划分的举例：

1) ... yes. Oh, Lindy, I noticed many people do shopping at Supermarket Lin & Kou today.

特殊词 感叹词 呼语, 主 谓 定 宾 宾补 (地) 状

Kou today.

(时) 状

2) Hi, Honey ! I found your black wallet under the chair this morning.

感叹词 呼语 主 谓 (定 定) 宾 (地) 状 (时) 状

3) Hey, everybody, another bank in Xicheng District, according to the local news, was robbed

感叹词 呼语 主 定语 插入语 谓语

by X this month.

宾语 (时) 状语

4) The problem is not that you don't have the ideas you need to accomplish anything you want, but rather that you fail to act on those ideas.

该句句型是：The problem is not that ..., but rather that ...

主 系 表 1

表 2 (或主动补, 1 补 2)

即意思是“问题不是……，而是……。”

看清楚句型很重要，这样句子整体概念就不会有偏差。如果表语 1 不理解，可再将表语 1 看成一个句子进行成分划分。

表语 1：you don't have the ideas you need to accomplish anything you want.

S

V

O

+ svo

其实，在这个表语 1 的 +SVO 部分 you need to accomplish anything you want 中，还有一个更小的 +SVO (you want) 作定语从句修饰 anything (第八讲至第十讲将详细论述从句)。这样，这句话的意思就很清晰了：问题不是你对实现梦想没有想法，而是你没能将那些想法付诸行动。

三、句子结构类型

请阅读下面的小短文，然后分析该文中每个句子的句子结构。

Once a year, a race is held for old cars. A lot of cars entered for this race last year and there was a great deal of excitement just before it began. One of the most handsome cars was a Rolls-Royce Silver Ghost. The most unusual car was a Benz which had only three wheels. Built in 1885, it was the oldest car taking part. After a great many loud explosions, the race began. Many of the cars broke down on the course and some drivers spent more time under their cars than in them ! A few cars, however, completed the race. The winning car reached a speed of forty miles an hour – much faster than any of its rivals. It sped downhill at the end of the

race and its driver had a lot of trouble trying to stop it. The race gave everyone a great deal of pleasure. It was every different from modern car races but no less exciting.

—— L56 of Book 2, *New Concept English*.

我们将其单列成句子，并分析其句子成分，结果如下：

1) Once a year, a race is held for old cars.

A S V A

2) A lot of cars entered for this race last year and there was a great deal of excitement

S V O A + V S (SV 的倒装)

just before it began.

+svo

3) One of the most handsome cars was a Rolls-Royce Silver Ghost.

S V C/P

4) The most unusual car was a Benz which had only three wheels.

S V C/P + svo

5) Built in 1885, it was the oldest car taking part.

A S V C/P + M

(M 可以归为表语部分，它是分词短语作定语修饰表语 the oldest car)

6) After a great many loud explosions, the race began.

A S V

7) Many of the cars broke down on the course and some drivers spent more time

S V A + S V O

under their cars than in them !

A (有个 more X than Y)

8) A few cars, however, completed the race.

S A V O

9) The winning car reached a speed of forty miles an hour – much faster than any of its rivals.

S V O Insertion

10) It sped downhill at the end of the race and its driver had a lot of trouble trying to stop it.

S V A + S V O C

11) The race gave everyone a great deal of pleasure.

S V O O

12) It was very different from modern car races but (it was) no less exciting.

S V C/P A + C/P

下面是一篇短文的句子结构类型分析：

Busmen have decided to go on strike next week. The strike is due to begin on Tuesday.

No one knows how long it will last. The busmen have stated that the strike will continue until general agreement is reached about pay and working conditions. Most people believe that the strike will last for at least a week. Many owners of private cars are going to offer 'free rides' to people on their way to work. This will relieve pressure on the trains to some extent. Meanwhile, a number of university students have volunteered to drive buses while the strike lasts. All the students are expert drivers, but before they drive any of the buses, they will have to pass a special test. The students are going to take the test in two days' time. Even so, people are going to find it difficult to get to work. But so far, the public has expressed its gratitude to the students in letters to the Press. Only one or two people have objected that the students will drive too fast !

——L84 of Book 2, New Concept English

- 1) Busmen have decided to go on strike next week.

S V O A

- 2) The strike is due to begin on Tuesday.

S V A

- 3) No one knows how long it will last.

S V O

- 4) The busmen have stated that the strike will continue until general agreement is reached about pay

S V O A

and working conditions.

- 5) Most people believe that the strike will last for at least a week.

S V O

- 6) Many owners of private cars are going to offer 'free rides' to people on their way to work.

S V O A A

- 7) This will relieve pressure on the trains to some extent.

S V O A A

- 8) Meanwhile, a number of university students have volunteered to drive buses

A S V O

while the strike lasts.

A

- 9) All the students are expert drivers, but before they drive any of the buses, they will have to pass

S V C/P + A S V

a special test.

O

- 10) The students are going to take the test in two days' time.

S V O A

11) Even so, people are going to find it difficult to get to work.

A S V O C O

12) But so far, the public has expressed its gratitude to the students in letters to the Press.

A S V O A A

13) Only one or two people have objected that the students will drive too fast !

S V O

如果分析足够数量的句子结构，大家就会发现句子结构类型是非常有规律的。句子在结构上会呈现一定的特征和共性。大多数语法学家把现代英语的基本句型可归纳为下列五种：主谓（SV）、主系表（SVP，也称主谓补 SVC）、主谓宾（SVO）、主谓宾宾（SVoO 或 SVOo）（也称双宾结构）、主谓宾补（SVOC）。有的语法学家增补了两种：主谓状（SVA）、主谓宾状（SVOA）。状语 A 可以有多个，而且位置比较灵活，常置于句首或句尾。这样，有的语法书主张有七种基本句型。下面是这几种基本句型的相应例句。

（1）主谓型（SV）。

They are dancing. Dad has left.

（2）主系表型或主动补型（SVP/SVC）。

Mom is in good health. The bread looks very fresh.

（3）主谓宾型（SVO）。

Alice cooked the rice. The workers are digging a well.

（4）主谓宾宾型（双宾型）（SVoO 或 SVOo）。

Can you show me the way ? Mom made a chocolate cake for us.

（5）主谓宾补（SVOC）。

We made him our spokesman. I painted the bookcase yellow.

（6）主谓状型（SVA）。

I lived in this house. The bus starts at 6 o'clock.

（7）主谓宾状型（SVOA）。

The children picked apples on farms at the weekend. I will give you a new one tomorrow.

从上述基本句型结构可以看出，定语不显示，那是因为定语被归为它所修饰的中心词（或短语）的那一部分成分。如“Mom made a chocolate cake for us.”中的“chocolate”本作定语，修饰“cake”，但被视为宾语的一部分，归入宾语部分了。从一个句子的构成要素来看，无论是哪种句子类型，其句型结构都归属上述这七种之一。

四、句子构成要素

句子构成要素是指一个合理的、有意义的句子需要满足的基本条件。一个合理的、有意义的句子，符合“约定俗成”，被大家认可的所谓“正确”的句子。即语句通顺、符合逻辑和语义连贯，在形式上符合习惯、能够得到大家认可和接受，同时，也不能出现逻辑错误、用词不当从而产生歧义或表述不清、不全造成理解困难。也就是说，