

# Nesfield's English Grammar Series

Book I

TRANSLATED BY CHEN GEAR

兵 英文法講義納 陳嘉 編

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# 緒 言

- 一 納氏文法叢書,有二特色不偏於理論而注重實際,一也;專為東方人著作者,二也.故我國學校,多採用,之.但原書係課本體裁,讀者未易悉解,茲譯成講義,俾便自修.
- 二 是書章節次序,一仍原本之舊.不獨存真,亦欲使讀者便於翻檢.
- 三 練習問題,貴有斧削,否則不自知其正誤,而與未練習等此書於各問題,皆詳細解答,學者自作答案時,可以比照參觀,用證自作之是否有誤,無異得良師之指授也.

四 答案及譯解,本可插入各問題句中以便讀者·但隨讀問題,隨閱答案,而不自加思索,則過眼雲烟,必無裨補·故將問題與答案及譯解
分列兩處,使讀者先以己意答問題,再看答案以證已意,庶幾乃有所得.

五 譯文以不失原文意旨為 主,故力求平易,間或文語並用,亦惟 義各有當而已.譯名則以明顯精确 為主,不故為古奧以鳴高也.

六 此書係據最近原本重加修訂,凡前有今無或前無今有者,均 照原本增減,以合學者需要.

### 編者誌

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# Nesfield's Grammar Series

#### Book 1

## CHAPTER I. 第一編

DEFINITIONS OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

### 詞類之定義

- 1. The different kinds of words are called Parts of Speech.

  The Parts of Speech are eight in number:—
- 1. 字之殊類者名曰詞類 Parts of Speech 詞類之數有八種:—

註·一英語字與字母不同,字謂之 Word;如 Grammar 是也· 字母謂之 letter 如 a,b,c,等是也· 集多數之字母乃成一字或數字· 然字又不僅指出於口者而言,即筆之於書者亦包含在內,故有所謂 spoken word (說話之字), written word (記述之字)之分別· 然本節謂字之殊類者,乃由使用於語句上而定區別,如後節所謂表示事物之詞,與形容事物之詞,皆由其使用上區別其種類也。

1.	Noun	名	詞
2.	Verb	.動	調
9	Pro/ noun	1PA	53

4.	Ad/-jec-tive	形容	字詞
5.	Ad/-verb	副	詞
6.	Prep'-o-si'-tion	前間	登詞
7.	Con-junc/-tion	接統	賣詞
Q	Inter isot tion	EG #	<b>华</b> 詞

- 2. A Noun is a word used for giving a name to some person or thing; as.
  - 2. Noun 名詞者, 乃字之用以名人或物者也; 如,

James saw a snake in the garden.

#### (惹米司在園中見一蛇)

Here James is the name of a person; snake is the name of a thing (an animal); and garden is the name of a thing (a place). So James, snake, and garden are all nouns.

此處之 James 爲人名; snake 爲物名(動物); garden 亦物名(地方) 故 James, snake, 及 garden 皆名詞也.

- 3. A Verb is a word used for saying something about a person or thing; as,
  - 8. Verb 動詞者, 乃字之言人與物之事也; 如,

Ten men fell from the top of a house.

(十個人從屋之頂墜下)

Here by means of the verb "fell" we say something about ten men, namely, that they fell from the top of a house.

此處依動詞 *fell之*意義, 我等可以謂之十人之事. 其事 云何, 即由屋頂墜下之事也.

註一凡人興物之事,皆由動作而成;故言語中表示其人之動作,皆須用動詞如本例中者除去 fell 而僅言 "Ten men from the top of a house" 則其十人。所爲何事不得而知也。 今佐動詞 fell 之意義表示 "fell from the top of a house" 然後乃知其十人爲由屋項壁下。 由斯以懿, 則 speak (言) walk (行) sit (坐) stand (立) 等字,皆動詞矣。

- 4. A Pronoun is a word used instead of a Noun; as,
- 4. Pronoun 代名詞者, 代名詞所用之字也; 如,

I told James that the snake which he saw in the garden would do him no harm, if he let is go its own way.

(余謂惹米司在園中所見之蛇若彼令其自行其路, 則不爲害於彼)

"Here I is used for the speaker; he and him are used for "James"; which, it and its are used for "snake." So all these words are pronouns.

此處之 I 是代言者; he 及 him 代 "James"; which, it 及 its 代 "snake." 故此等字皆謂之代名詞。

5. An Adjective is a word used for qualifying (or adding something to) the meaning of a Noun or Pronoun; as,

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5. Adjective 形容詞者, 乃字之用以形容(或增益)名詞或代名詞之意義; 如,

A strong man killed a fierce tiger.

#### (一壯夫殺一猛虎)

Here strong shows the quality of "man," and fierce shows the quality of "tiger." So strong and fierce are adjectives.

此處之 strong 是表 "man" 之性質, fierce 是表 "tiger" 之性質。故 strong 與 fierce 皆形容詞。

- 6. An Adverb is a word used for qualifying (or adding something to) the meaning of a Verb, Adjective, or other Adverb; as,
- 6. Adverb 副詞者, 乃字之用以形容(或增益) 動詞, 形容詞, 或其他副詞之意義: 如,

An almost black snake crept very quickly through the grass.

#### (一約黑色蛇通過還草匐匍甚疾)

Here almost qualifies the adjective "black"; quickly qualifies the verb "crept"; and very qualifies the adverb "quickly"; so all these words are adverbs.

此處之 almost 是形容形容詞之 "black"; quickly 是形容動 詞之 "crept"; very 是形容副詞之"quickly". 故此等字皆謂 之副詞.

- 7. A Preposition is a word placed before a Noun or Pronoun, to show what one person or thing has to do with another person or thing; as,
- 7. Preposition 前量調者, 乃字之置於名詞或代名詞之前, 而示一人或一物與他人或他物之為如何關係也; 如,

I place my hand on the table.

#### (余置余之手在樟上)

Here if you leave out the word on, and say, "I place my hand the table," there is no sense. You might place it on the table, or above the table, or under the table. What the hand has to do with the table is not known, until some preposition is placed between them.

此處若略去 on 字而僅云 "I place my hand the table", 則全無意味。因手可置於棹上, 或棹之上面, 或棹之下。如不用一前置詞以介於二者之間, 則 hand 與 table 之關係不得而知。

Note.—The Noun or Pronoun placed after the Preposition is called its Object.

備考‧一名詞或代名詞置在前置詞之次者, 謂之前置詞之覆辭.

- 8. A Conjunction is a word used for joining one word to another word, or one sentence to another sentence; as,
- 8. Conjunction 接續詞者, 乃字之用以聯合一字於他 字, 聯合一句 (sentence) 於他句者也; 如,

James and his brother came, before our friend saw us.
(截米司及其兄弟來時, 先於我等之友見我等)

Here the noun "brother" is joined to the noun "James" by the conjunction and. In the same way the second sentence "our friend saw us" is joined to the previous sentence "James and his brother came" by the conjunction before.

此處名詞之 "brother" 是由接續詞 and 聯合於名詞之 "James". 又同一法,其第二句之 "our friend saw us". 是由接續詞之 before 聯合於第一句之 "James and his brother came".

- 9. An Interjection is a word thrown into a sentence to express some feeling of the mind; as,
- 9. Interjection 感數詞者, 乃字之篏入句中以表示其心中之感情者也;如,

Hurrah! I have found my watch. (哈哈, 余巳尋得余之表矣)

Oh! haw foolish I was to lose it !

(吁! 余之失此何其愚也)

Here *Hurrah!* expresses the feeling of joy; and *Oh!* expresses the feeling of surprise or regret.

此處之 Hurrah! 乃表喜悅之感情, Oh! 乃表驚愕或悔恨之感情。

### CHAPTER II. 第二編

NOUNS: NUMBER.

### 名詞 數

- 10. A Noun (as we know from § 2) is a word used for giving a name to some person or thing.
  - 10. 名詞者如第二節所言, 乃字之用以名人或物者也。
- 11. When the name is *special*, that is, used only for *one* par-tic'-u-lar person or thing, as "James," "Hong-kong," it is called a **Prop**'-er noun.
- 11 名之特別用以名一特別人或一特別物者, 謂之 固有名詞 Prop/er Noun 如 "James"(人名)"Hong-kong"(地名) 是也。
- 12. But when the name is gen'-e-ral, that is, common to any and every person or thing of the same kind, it is called a Com'-mon noun; as,
- 12. 如其名為一般所汎用者,謂之 普遍名詞 Com/-mon. Noun 因其名詞祗要為同類之人或物即可用也.

A snake creeps along the ground.

(一批沿這此地匐匍)

Here the name or noun "snake" means any and every snake, and denotes all animals of the same kind in any part of the world.

此處之 "snake" 是指某蛇或各蛇之義意,凡同類之動物 皆可用.

- 13. When a Common noun relates to one person or thing at a time, and not to more than one, it is in the Sin'-gu-lar number; as "cow".
- 13. 普通名詞於一次中僅說為一個人或一個物,而不指 出一個以上者,謂之單數 Sin/-gu-lar Number 如 "cow" 中 牛) 是也
- 14. But when the noun relates to more than one person or thing, that is, to several persons or things of the same kind, it is in the Plu'-ral number: as "cows".
- 14. 但名詞之說出一個人或一個物以上者即同類之數個人或數個物, 謂之複數 Plu/-ral Number 如 "cows" 是也

註.-cow 之字尾添加 s, 即表示成爲複數之意義.

N.B.—A Proper noun, since it can relate only to one particular person or thing, can only be in the Singular number. But a Common noun, since it may relate either to one or to more than one, may be in either the Singular number or the Plural.

注意·一固有名詞· 既為專說一個特別之人或物, 故偏可用為單數。 普通 名詞能說出一個或一個以上之人或物, 故可用為單種兩數。

註.—N.B.者 Nota-bene 之略字, Nota 者 Note 也, bene 者 well 也 数 N.B. 乃 Note well (好好注意) 之

- 15. The Plural number is almost always formed by adding s to the Singular; as,
  - 15. 複數多係由單數加一 s 而成; 如,

Singular.	Plural.	t	Singular.	Plural.
Cow 牝牛	cow-&	İ	House 屋	house-s (hou'-ses).
Boy 兒童	boy-8.	ļ	Star 星	star-s.
Bird 鳥	bird-s.	j	Flea 躍虱	flea-s.

But if the noun ends in s, w, sh, or ch, the Plural is formed by adding es to the Singular; as,

但若名詞之字尾為 s, a, sh, 或 ch 等字母, 則複數係由 單數加 es 而成; 如,

Singular.	Plural.	Singulas .	Plural.
Glass 盃	glass-es.	Brush 毛制	brush-cs.
Box 箱	box-es.	Branch 被	branch es.

- 16. If the noun ends in y, and the y has a consonant going before it, the Plural is formed by changing y into ies; as,
- 16. 若名詞之字尾寫 y, 且 y 之前有子音 (consonant) 字母, 則變 y 為 ies 即成複數; 如,

Singular.	Plural.	Singular	Plura!.	
Fly 蠅 、	flies.	Army 陸軍	armies.	
Duty 義務	duties.	Cry 叫呼	cries.	

But if the y has a *vowel* going before it, the Plural is formed by simply adding s to the singular (as by the rule given above in s 15).

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