

納氏

義講文法英

納 氏

# 英 文 法 講 義

第 一

NESFIELD'S

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SERIES

Book I

Translated

BY

Chow Shoeh

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納氏英文法講義

第一

定價大洋六角

此書有著作權翻印必究

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## 敘

西班牙王嘉樂第五之言曰。多識一國之語言。即多收一人之用。寧特多收一人之用而已。吾以爲多識一國之語言即多友一國之賢才。蓋語言文字者。一國賢才所籍以表著其道術。而人類交換智識之媒介也。第四世紀之間。條頓人之侵入不列顛也。固猶日耳曼一蒙昧之族耳。其思想粗獷。其語言簡陋。故其時文字類多具體的名詞。而缺抽象的名詞。然方羅馬之盛時不列顛實隸其版圖之下。其思想文化。久涵濡於三島之中。拉丁完美之文言。足補盎格魯撒克遜人之所未備。糅雜融合。日益發達。而英國之語言文字。遂粲然而明備。

我國文字繁重。不易解識。且文言不能一致。故文教之普及爲難。竊爲當用羅馬之字。以代我國固有之字音。文字語言。可以合一。簡而易行。庶能逮下。抱懷此意。亦既有年。頗欲勒爲一書。質之當世。然茲事體大。牽於人事。未能就也。趙灼君譯納氏英文法。求序於余。余以英文多出於羅馬。而深感我國文言之不能合一也。聊述夙所懷抱者質之趙君。若夫此書之完善。則固讀者所共見。無煩鄙人之翫縷也。

丹徒馬良

# 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；專爲東方人著作者，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，再看答案以證己意，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，譯名則以明顯精確為主，不故爲古奧以鳴高也。

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.....動詞
3. Pro/-noun.....代名詞

4. Ad/-jec-tive..... 形容詞
5. Ad/-verb..... 副 詞
6. Prep/-o-si/-tion ..... 前置詞
7. Con-junc/-tion..... 接續詞
8. In/-ter-jec/-tion..... 感歎詞

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,

3. 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。

註一凡人與物之事，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若除去 *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。今依動詞 *fell* 之意義表示 "*fell* from the top of a house" 然後乃知其十人爲由屋頂墜下。由斯以談，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 *it* 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,

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.

(一狀夫殺一猛虎)

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.

(一約黑色蛇通過這草匍匐甚疾)

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** 前置詞者，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爲如何關係也；如，

I place my hand *on* the table.

(余置余之手在棹上)

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，謂之前置詞之賓辭。

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.

(惹米司及其兄弟來時，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 感歎詞者，乃字之簍入句中以表示其心中之感情者也；如，

*Hurrah!* I have found my watch.

(哈哈，余已尋得余之表矣)

*Oh!* how 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，謂之普通名詞 **Com'-mon Noun** 因其名詞祇要為同類之人或物即可用也。

A *snake* creeps along the ground.

(一蛇沿這此地匍匐)