

英文法讲义

納 氏

# 英文法講義

第 二

NESFIELD'S

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SERIES

Book II

Tranlated

BY

Chow Shoen

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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。其思想粗淺。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爲主，故力求平易，間或文語並用，亦惟義各有當而已。譯名則以明顯精確爲主，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 II

### CHAPTER I. 第一編

#### THE PARTS OF SPEECH: 詞類

#### DEFINITIONS. 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:—

- |                      |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 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-sit'-ion  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 前置詞 |
| 7. Con-junc'-tion    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 接續詞 |
| 8. In'-ter-jec'-tion | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 感歎詞 |

2. A Noun is the name of a person or thing.

2. Noun 名詞者，人與物之名也。

3. A Verb is a word by means of which we can say something about the person or thing denoted by its subject.

3. Verb 動詞者，依其字之意義而得言主辭所指之人或物之事也。

4. A Pronoun is a word used instead of a Noun.

4. Pronoun 代名詞者，代名詞用之字也。

註。——上表詞類中各之字右肩加一(')，乃表示其重音部之符號，如 Pronoun，則重音處在 pro。

5. An Adjective qualifies (that is, adds something to the meaning of) a Noun or Pronoun.

5. Adjective 形容詞者，形容 (即增益其意義) 名詞或代名詞也。

6. An Adverb qualifies a Verb, Adjective, or other Adverb.

6. Adverb 副詞者，形容動詞，形容詞，或其他副詞也。

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.

7. Preposition 前置詞者，乃字之置於名詞或代名詞之前，而示一人或物與他人或他物之爲如何關係也。

Note.—The Noun, Pronoun, or equivalent word preceded by the Preposition is called its object.

備考。一名詞，代名詞或其相等之字置於前置詞之後者謂之前置詞之賓辭。

8. A Conjunction joins one word to another word of a similar Part of Speech, or one sentence to another sentence.

8. Conjunction 接續詞者，聯合同一詞類之一字於他字或一句於他句也。

9. An Interjection is a word thrown into a sentence to express some feeling of the mind.

9. Interjection 感歎詞者，乃字之插入句中以表示其心中之感情也。

#### EXAMPLES OF THE USES OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

#### 詞類用法之例

1. *A square thing does not fit into a round hole. Draw a circle round a given centre. Vasco da Gama was the first to round the Cape of Good Hope. He looked round, but saw nothing.*

1. 方物不合於圓孔。畫一圈以圍指定之中心點。哥馬為最先繞航好望角之人。彼環顧而無所見。

Here the first round is an adjective, because it qualifies (or adds something to the meaning of) the noun "hole". The second round is a preposition, having "centre" for its object: it shows what the drawing of the circle has to do with the given centre. The third round is a verb, because it says something about the person (Vasco da Gama). denoted by its subject: it says that he was the first to sail



round the Cape of Good Hope. The fourth *round* is an adverb, because it qualifies (or adds something to the meaning of) the verb "looked."

此處之第一 *round* 是形容詞，因其形容 (或增益意義於) 名詞之 "hole"。第二 *round* 是前置詞，因有 "centre" 爲其實辭，且表明畫圈與指定之中心點之爲如何關係。第三 *round* 是動詞，因其言主辭所指之人 (哥馬) 之事，即言其爲航好望角最先之人。第四 *round* 是副詞，因其形容 (或增益意義於) 動詞之 "looked"。

2. *We can sit down here, while the horse is being led down the hill. We must catch the down train this morning.*

2. 馬被引下丘時，我等可坐於此。今晨我等必須趕及下行火車。

The first *down* is an adverb, because it qualifies (or adds to the meaning of) the verb "sit". The second *down* is a preposition, having the noun "hill" for its object: it shows what the horse as it is being led has to do with the hill. The third *down*, though properly an adverb, is here used as an adjective to qualify (or add to the meaning of) the noun "train": it shows which kind of train is to be caught.

第一 *down* 是副詞，因其形容 (或增益意義於) 動詞之 "sit"。第二 *down* 是前置詞，因有名詞之 "hill" 爲其實辭，且表明馬之被引與丘之關係。第三 *down* 雖實爲副詞，然此處用爲形容詞以形容 (或增益意義於) 名詞之 "train"，因彼表明所要趕者爲何種之車也。

3. *Since you have been idle over your work since the beginning of last year, you must expect to fail.*

3. 自去年之初汝既懈怠汝之事業，汝須盼其失敗。

Here the first *since* is a conjunction, because it joins the sentence "you have been idle" to the sentence "you must expect to fail." The second *since* is a preposition, having "beginning" as its object : it shows what the habit of being idle over your work had to do with the beginning of last year.

此處之第一 *since* 是接續詞，因其聯合 "you have been idle" 之句於 "you must expect to fail" 之句。第二 *since* 是前置詞，因有 "beginning" 爲其實辭，且表明懈怠事業之習慣與去年之初有何關係也。

4. *He waited long for companion; for they had to take a long journey together; but, alas! the companion did not turn up.*

4. 彼久候其伴，因彼等須偕行長途也，然惜哉其伴竟未至。

Here the first *long* is an adverb, because it qualifies (or adds something to the meaning of) the verb "waited." The second *long* is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun "journey."

The first *for* is a preposition, because it shows what the waiting had to do with the companion. The second *for* is a conjunction, because it joins the sentence "He waited for his companion" to the sentence "they had to take a long journey together."

*Alas!* is an interjection, because it is a word thrown into the sentence to express a feeling of the mind : the kind of feeling here expressed is regret.

此處之第一 *long* 是副詞，因其形容 (或增益意義於) 動詞之 "waited"。第二 *long* 是形容詞，因其形容名詞之 "journey"。第一 *for* 是前置詞，因其表明候與伴之爲如何關係也。第二 *for* 是接續詞，因其聯合 "He waited for

his companion" 與 "they had to take a long journey together" 二句也。

*Alas!* 是感歎詞，因其爲字之微入句中以表示心中之感情也。此處所表之感情係懊悔之意。

*In the following sentences point out the Parts of Speech to which every Italicised word belongs, and explain, after the manner shown in the examples given above, why it belongs to this or that Part of Speech in preference to any other :—*

於下列句中指出各斜體字所屬之詞類，並照上所舉例之法，說明因何彼之屬於此或彼詞類而不屬於其他詞類：—

1. *Milk* the cow, and tell me how much *milk* she can give.
2. Under the *shade* of this fine old tree we need not *shade* our eyes from the glare of the sunshine.
3. *Most* men will buy what pleases them *most*.
4. Come *in* and sit down; your old friend is *in* the house.
5. The man *by* whom the dog was shot is now going *by*.
6. *Praise* one who deserves *praise*, and *blame* where *blame* is due.
7. Beasts of *prey* will sometimes *prey* on one another.
8. You seem to be *weary*; did that long walk *weary* you?
9. The book named *above* is on the shelf *above* mine.
10. He arrived *before* his time, and I *before* the rain set in.
11. The flowers *need* rain; there is much *need* of moisture.
12. I will wait for you at the *next* house; who comes *next*?
13. He will be *over* ten years of age by the time this week is *over*.

14. The grass is dry *for* want of rain ; *for* no rain has fallen.
15. *Half* measures are useless ; one *half* of the work still remains to be done, and every one is *half* dead with worry.
16. The *little* boy *little* knows that he has won a prize.
17. A *working* man dislikes *working* in the rain.
18. Go *straight* forward ; the road is *straight* for the next mile.
19. *All* the tenants lost their *all* in that fire.
20. Animals can *winter* in the open, if the *winter* is mild.
21. *Honour* those to whom *honour* is due.
22. *Hold* the rein, and keep a tight *hold* of it.
23. The wound was *mortal*, and he died like any other *mortal*.
24. Come *early* ; so take care to start at an *early* hour.
25. All *save* one escaped ; they did their best to *save* him.
26. Keep that horse of yours *steady* ; I will *steady* mine.
27. An *idle* man is always ready to *idle* away his time.
28. None are so *free* as those who *free* themselves.
29. A brave man will *humble* the proud, and raise the *humble*.
30. You will need a strong *guard* to *guard* these boxes.
31. This is the right *place* for the book ; so *place* it there.
32. *Sour* thoughts *sour* the mind ; happy thoughts cheer it.
33. The sun is *warm* enough now to *warm* the ground.
34. The *right* is on your side ; so treat it the *right* way.
35. It is always *right* to *right* those who have been wronged.
36. I never *before* saw a lamb stand *before* a wolf.
37. *About* ten men are standing *about* the house idle.
38. He fell *off* his horse, and the horse ran *off* without him.
39. The rain came *on* ; a heavy shower fell *on* the house.
40. The boat was floating *along*, as we walked *along* the bank.
41. Wait *till* I come : we must not start *till* sunset.



42. No one *but* C. could have done that, *but* we must not praise him too much. Praise him *but* once, and no more.

43. The name of the boy who stands *below* me in the class is written *below* in very plain letters.

44. He had *enough* to do; there was *enough* work for all.

45. I have not been here *since* Thursday last. I wrote to my friend four weeks *since*; he trusts me entirely, *since* I have never failed him.

46. *Much* time has been wasted: nevertheless I am *much* pleased with the progress that you have made; you have not had *much* in the way of praise.

47. *Dry* the clothes in this *dry* wind.

48. The road is not *level*; they did not *level* it properly.

49. Let the dog *bark*; its *bark* will hurt no one.

50. As soon as the sun goes *down*, we shall have to start by the *down* train.

51. When the *cart* comes, tell them to *cart* my boxes away.

52. In the *report* that you send in, take care to *report* nothing but what you can prove to be true.

53. You will *lame* that horse of yours; it seems to be rather *lame* already.

54. He speaks too *loud*; for he has a *loud* voice by nature.

55. This is the *very* last chance; you may be *very* certain of that.

56. He was the *last* man to go; it was I who saw him *last*.

57. You are working *better* to-day: never despise your *bettters*.

58. It was *past* twelve o'clock, when he drove *past*.

59. We should *pity* the sorrows of *others*; *other* men besides ourselves feel the want of *pity*.