

Contemporary English Series

當代英語叢書

活用英語
句式指南

SENTENCE
STRUCTURE

鍾子岩 著
姚善友 校訂
商務印書館

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Sentence Structure

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出版者——商務印書館香港分館

香港調魚涌芬尼街2號D僑英大廈五樓

印刷者——中華商務聯合印刷(香港)有限公司

香港九龍炮仗街75號

版次——1986年10月第1版第1次印刷

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ISBN 962 07 1076 2

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第一章

各種句型

(Different Types Of Sentence Construction)

所謂句子是表達一個完整思想的基本語言單位；一般地說，它必須包含兩個部分，就是敘述的主體——主語和關於那主體所敘述的事情，即句子的謂語；從結構上看，句子有簡單句，並列句和複合句三種；簡單句是敘述單一的思想的，它只包含一個主語和一個謂語；並列句是連接兩個或兩個以上並列的思想的句子；複合句則是由主句和從句構成的句子。

(1)簡單句(Simple Sentence):

I could not go to school yesterday.

(2)並列句(Compound Sentence):

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

(3)複合句(Complex Sentence):

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

再從敘述的方式來分類，句子有下列四種：

(1)陳述句(Declarative Sentence):

I like that book.

(2)感嘆句(Exclamatory Sentence):

How time flies!

(3)祈使句(Imperative Sentence):

Bring me that book.

(4)疑問句(Interrogative Sentence):

Is that book yours?

I . 陳述句(Declarative Sentences)

本節所述的，以敘述形式——尤其是詞序、省略用法等——為主。

1. 詞序的倒置（狀語放在句首）

(a) *Then came* a heavy rain storm. (= A heavy rain storm came then.)

然後大暴風雨來了。

(b) *First came* the music.

先奏樂。

(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.)

我身邊的桌上點着一盞燈，燈旁邊放着一個小盒子。

陳述句的普通詞序是“主語＋動詞＋副詞”。但爲了加強語氣，有時將副詞或狀語短語放在句首，變成“副詞（狀語短語）＋動詞＋主語”的詞序。

(a) *Safely in harbour is* the ship. (= The ship is safely in harbour.)

船隻平安地停在港裏。

(b) *Behind him had come in* a tall woman.

一個高身材的女人跟着他進來。

(c) The clouds ran wildly across the sky, and *between them danced* the stars, hither and thither, here and there.

雲悠悠地飄過天空，星兒在它們中間到處閃爍着。

2. said he 之類的倒置法

"Yes", replied John.

“是的”，約翰回答說。

用引用句時，常將動詞放在主語前面。

(a) *"Come in!" cried the little man.* (= ..., the little man cried.)

那身材矮小的人喊道：“進來！”

(b) *"Help me on to that horse," said Wakem to Luke.*

華金對路克說：“請幫我上馬。”

3. 強勢的語句放在句首的強勢法

Much gratitude I get for saving you.

我救了你，你毫不感激。

爲了增強語氣，有將賓語、表語、狀語短語等放在句首的。但本項所述的改變詞序的情形與狀語短語放在句首的情形不同；就是主語和動詞仍照普通的詞序。

(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.)

瓦埃特的兩個姊妹我很熟悉，她們是最溫柔伶俐的姑娘。

(b) *Back to his own house he went.*

他回到自己的家裏去了。

如上所述，這種句子的主語和動詞是依普通的詞序排列的，但有一個例外：即當 *blessed, happy, great* 等詞放在句首時，動詞一概放在主語之前。例如：

(a) *Blessed are the pure in heart.*

心地純潔的人有福了。

(b)*Happy is he who has a sound mind in a sound body.*

身體健康而且精神健全的人是幸福的。

(c)*Great is the power of the man who has nothing to lose.*

無物可失者其力量是巨大的。

又有一種在句尾重複主語來增強印象的句式，這時先行的主語一般是代詞。例如：

(a)*It was good, this tea from China.*

這種來自中國的茶葉好極了。

(b)*Oh, but he was an awful miser, was Scrooge.*

啊，斯克洛琪他是一個非常吝嗇的守財奴呀！

(c)*She was of a spare and straight shape, this young lady.*

這位年輕姑娘，身材瘦，腰背挺直。

4. 省略句(Elliptical Sentences)

(a)*John did 30 sums; Bob, 60.*

約翰做了三十道算術題；鮑勃做了六十道。

(b)*Youth is the time for sowing, age (is the time) for reaping.*

青年時代是播種時期；老年時代是收穫時期。

(1) 主語的省略

在日常會話中，省略第一人稱代詞 I，有時省略句中的代詞和動詞。

(a)*Beg pardon* (= I beg your pardon).

對不起，您說什麼？

(b)*Good luck to you, captain.*

船長，祝您幸運。

[比較] *I wish you joy and luck, Kate.*

祝您快樂幸運，凱蒂。

(2)動詞的省略（爲了避免重複）

(a)James is right and *Mary* (is) *wrong*.

詹姆斯是對的，瑪麗錯了。

(b)I'm your born uncle, Davie, my man, and *you* (are) *my born nephew*.

喂，大衛，我是你的親伯父，你是我的親侄子。

(3)做後續從句主語的名詞和動詞的省略

後續從句的主語和動詞如跟先行從句的主語和動詞一致，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*.

英國是富人的天堂，能幹者的煉獄，窮人的地獄。

(4)介詞短語(Prepositional Phrases) 的省略

構成句子的兩個或兩個以上的從句或短語，如果關聯的是同一個介詞短語，則將它放在句尾，只用一個介詞短語來銜接那些從句或短語：

(a)I feel glad, and I feel sad, all at the same time, *about leaving*.

對於離別我覺得高興，同時又感到悲傷。

(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，目前最關重要的問題不是詞彙的進一步追求，而是詞彙的應用。

(5)狀語從句 (adverbial clauses) 的省略

例如 if necessary, while eating, though young, 等等。參看各該項目。

5. 插句(Parenthetical Sentences)

(a) This, *he told her*, was the end.

他告訴她說，這就是結局。

(b) Great men, *it is true*, are sometimes very careless about their appearance.

有時偉人不修邊幅，這是實在的。

插句的位置並無一定，有時在主語之後；有時在謂語中間，有時則介於兩個從句之間。它的前後常用逗點 (,)。最常用的插句是 I (You, We) know, I think, I believe (trust), I presume, I am (We are) told, I find, It is true 等。

(a) The Greeks, *you know*, personified the winds, giving them names, and praying to them as gods, and building temples to them.

你們知道，希臘人將風擬人化，給它們起了名，把它們當作神來祈禱，並替它們造了廟宇。

(b) Sincerity, *I think*, is better than grace.

我以為誠實勝過優雅。

(c) You are, *I am afraid*, far more urgently in need of medical advice than your daughter.

恐怕你比你的女兒更迫切地需要醫治。

這種插句也有照原來的形式移放在句尾的。例如：

(a) There was danger ahead, *so he said*.

他這樣說：前面有危險。

(b) Doctors brave much danger, *says Evans*.

埃文斯說，醫生擔着許多風險。

又作者在文中敘述自己的意見時，也用插句的形式。如：