

英语功能词 用法手册

朱紫超 刘一 李文超 编著



机械工业出版社



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前 言

英语的主要语法表现手段有三种，即：词序、词形变化和功能词的使用，其中功能词的使用是一个重要的语法表现手段。如果把英语的全部词汇按词汇意义和语法意义划分，可大致分成两类。第一类为表示事物、动作、质量、判断、时间、地点等概念的词。它们的特点是每个词均有明显的词汇意义。我们称之为表意词(content words)。名词、形容词、动词、副词等属于这一类。第二类为表示上述词类之间关系的词。它们的语法意义(或称结构意义、关系意义)比词汇意义强。这类词即称为功能词(function words)或结构词(structure words)。冠词、代词、介词、连接词、助动词和情态动词等属于这一类。依据这种分类方法，我们可以认为：英语是借助一定的词序，依靠表意词、功能词和一定的构形词尾(如-ing, -ed, -s等)表达意义的语言。

英语功能词的数量有限(本书只收录325个)。但在各种体裁的语言材料中使用的频率却非常高。据统计在《English 900》中，功能词约占全部使用词汇的40%。另外，就英语语法而言，除了某些词形变化规则外，几乎无处不涉及到功能词的使用。如果没有功能词参加，就不能构成动词的时态、语态和语气；如果没有功能词参加，就无法构成疑问句、否定句和复合句等等。由此可见，数量不多的功能词在英语中起着十分积极而重要的作用。

英语的功能词有如下的特点：

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首先，功能词是很少单独使用的；在大多数情况下都要与表意词连用。单独的功能词往往只给人提供某种结构信号；它们只有与表意词连用时，本身的结构意义才起作用。与此同时，没有功能词与之相结合，表意词也难于单独表达思想。

其次，各个功能词的结构意义是不同的。在大多数情况下，弄不清句中功能词的结构意义，就无法弄清整个句子的含义。因此，各个功能词的结构意义是必须一一记住的。

此外，有不少功能词具备多种结构意义。如，有的功能词既能同名词连用又能同形容词连用；有的既能同动词连用又能同形容词连用；还有的既可与名词连用又可以连接词组或句子等等。这些功能词在与不同的词类连用时，句法作用是不同的。

我们认为了解功能词在英语中的重要地位及其特点，对于掌握英语是十分重要的。本书即是基于这种认识写成的。写本书的目的还在于给功能词做一个较为合理的分类，并系统地介绍各类功能词的用法，以利于学习和使用者查考和掌握。书中对每个功能词的每种用法均以二至四个例句解释之。例句绝大部分引自国内外各种辞书，以求典型和准确。但由于编者水平和资料所限。编写中难免挂一漏万，甚至出现谬误。尚希读者指正。

本书所用参考书目列于书后，在此谨向有关作者们致意。

编者 1984年10月

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第一章 与名词连用的功能词

第一节 冠 词

冠词是一种虚词，本身不能独立使用，只能放在名词之前，用来说明该名词所指的事物的意义。英语中的冠词分不定冠词和定冠词两种。

1-0.0 不定冠词

不定冠词 *a, an* 均用于单数可数名词之前，相当于汉语的“一”，“任何一个”。*a* 用在辅音之前，*an* 用在元音之前。

a (an)

(一) 一个 (=one)。例：

——I gave him *a* thousand pounds.

——He caught *a* fish yesterday.

——*A* stitch in time saves nine.

(二) 某一个 (=a certain)。例：

——I went into *a* stationer's to buy *a* picture.

——Then *an* idea came to him, which he calmly considered.

——*A* Mrs. Smith wishes to speak to you.

——I took my things to *an* hotel in New Street.

(三) 同一个 (=the same)。例：

——We are of *an* age.

——They are all of *a* size.

——Birds of *a* feather flock together.

——They are all songs of *a* type.

(四) 某类人或物中的一个。

1. 用在主语中, 代表一类人或物。例:

——A bicycle has two wheels.

——Even *a* child can answer this question.

——A semi-conductor has some important properties.

——A baby deer can stand as soon as it is born.

2. 用在表语之类成分中, 说明属哪类人或物。例:

——This is *a* sanatorium for textile workers.

——Is this *a* planer or a lathe?

——He doesn't strike me as being *a* particularly able person.

——The peasant girl has now become *an* engineer.

3. 用于其它成分中。例:

——One should give *a* child plenty of encouragement.

——We all thought him as *a* suitable person for the job.

——He worked as *a* language teacher in that university.

——Political power grows out of the barrel of *a* gun.

(五) (用在某些物质名词前) 一种, 一份。例:

——It was *a* wonderful tea.

—After *a* lunch like that, I can work all day.

—*A* high-grade paper is made from rushes.

—Oh, you may as well bring me *a* chocolate too.

(六) (用在表示风雨等名词前)一阵。例:

—It was clear daylight and *a* fine rain was falling.

—There's *a* cold wind this morning.

—*A* cold drizzle was falling.

—What *a* heavy snow!

(七) (用在某些抽象名词之前)一种, 一场。例:

—You have *a* very good knowledge of English.

—As a teacher, Tom was *a* failure.

—He was *a* great comfort to his mother in her illness.

—It is *a* pleasure to work with you.

(八) (用在某些专有名词前)一个叫……的人, 一张……的画等。例:

—What wonderful news; the painting on my wall is *a* Rembrandt!

—Have you *a* complete Lu Hsun?

—I bought *an* Underwood yesterday.

—What *a* strange London you saw!

(九) (用于动名词之前)一种情况。例:

—Our work led to *a* setting up of two different systems of grammar.

—I heard *a* crashing in the kitchen.

—We should give the room *a* good cleaning.

——Can you come back for *a* fitting on the 18th?

(十) (指事物的单位) (=per, each) 每。例:

——We generally work eight hours *a* day.

——His wages were forty pounds *a* week.

——The streamlined electric train accelerates to 80 miles *an* hour in forty-five seconds.

——The temperature's rising by about three degree *a* minute.

(十一) 用在 what, such 之后以及 however, so, as, too 等副词修饰的形容词后面。例:

——What *an* opportunity you missed!

——I haven't had such *an* enjoyable evening for months.

——However short *a* stay we have to make here, we must make use of every minute to help them with the work.

——Who says this is too difficult *a* book for the beginners?

(十二) (和形容词最高级连用) 非常, 十分。例:

——This is *a* most beautiful city about here.

——It is *a* most touching story.

——Tuesday is *a* busiest day in our school.

(十三) (与序数词连用) 再一 (次, 个)。例:

——Then he copied the article *a* second time.

——Shall I ask him *a* third time.

——When I sat down, *a* fourth man rose to speak.

——We'll have to do it *a* second time.