

English Sentence-Building 英文造句法

PART I 第一編 Simple Sentence 簡易句

1. 句是什麽

WHAT IS A SENTENCE?

將字集合,以表明一個完備的意思,這便叫做句 (Sentence).

- 例: (I) The sun shines. (太陽發光.)
 - (2) Mr. Wang teaches me English. (王 先生教我學英文.)
 - (3) Where is your little brother? (你, 的小弟弟在那裏?)
 - (4) There are five books on the table. (桌上有五本書.)

上面所舉的例,都是表明完備的意思的文字,故可稱句. 但下列的各條,却不能稱句,因為牠們所表的意思,是不完全的:

例: five books. your little brother. on the table. only one boy.

句的字數,可多可少,沒有一定,惟所表的意思,必須首尾完備.

句的第一字,須用大寫字母 (Capital letter) 起首.

練習一

在下列的例中, 試指明那幾條是句, 那幾條不 是句:

- (I) Twenty small boys in a school.
- (2) I have five pencils.
- (3) My mother is in Shanghai.
- (4) Left hand and right hand.
- (5) Chinese boys and English boys.
- (6) My father teaches me English every day.
- (7) I walk.
- (8) Do you know him?
- (9) Can speak English and Chinese.
- (10) Mr. Wang can speak English.

2. 句的類別

KINDS OF SENTENCES

句可分為下列的四類:

I. 陳述句 (Declarative sentence) 這是陳說事實的句子.

例: (I) She is my sister. (她是我的妹妹.)

- (2) I walk to school. (我步行到學 校裏去.)
- (3) This is my right hand. (這是我的 右手.)

陳述句的末後, 須加一結點 (Period) [.].

II. 訊問句 (Interrogative sentence). 這是發問的句子.

例: (I) What is this? (這是什麽?)

- (2) Can you speak English? (你能說 英語麼?)
- (3) Do you know this word? (這個字 你認識麼?)

訊問句的未後,須加一問號 (Interrogation mark) [?].

III. 命令句 (Imperative sentence).

這是用以表示吩咐、囑託、請求、或要求的句子.

- 例: (I) Close the door, please. (請把門 關上.)
 - (2) Come again at eight o'clock. (請到 八點鐘再來.)
 - (3) Don't walk so fast. (請不要走得 這樣快.)

命令句的末後須加一結點 (Period) [.].

IV. 感歎句 (Exclamatory sentence).

這是表示驚異、感觸、快樂、歎息等意的句子.

- 例: (I) What a fine day this is! (今天的 天氣多麼好呀!)
 - (2) How wonderful a flower is! (花是 多麽奇妙的東西呀!)
 - (3) How beautiful the snow is! (雪多 麼好看呀!)

感歎句往往用 what, how 等字起首.

感歎句的末後,須加一感歎號 (Exclamation mark) [!].

練習二

試將下面的句子的種類——指出:

- (I) My brother is a good boy.
- (2) My mother loves him.
- (3) What a nice boy he is!
- (4) Have you a brother?
- (5) How old is your brother?
- (6) Close the door, please.
- (7) Your sister is a nice girl.
- (8) What a nice girl your sister is!
 - (9) My father can speak English.

- (10) Can your father speak English?
- (II) Love your father and mother.
- (12) What a warm day this is!

3. 句的成分

THE ELEMENTS OF A SENTENCE

句可分為兩部分, 就是: 主辭 (Subject) 和輔辭 (Predicate).

一句的題目(就是所說起的人、地、或物) 叫做 主辭. 對於主辭所說的話, 就叫做輔辭.

- 例: (I) Winds blow. (風吹.)
 - (2) George Washington
 was a great man. (華盛頓是個
 ・偉人.)
 - (3) My father comes home. (我的父親回家了.)
 - (4) My mother loves me. (我的母親愛我.)

上例各句中 winds, George Washington my father, my mother 都是主辞; blow, was a great man, comes home, loves me 都是輔衛

主辭和輔辭是句中必不可少的成分,兩個中缺了一個便不成句.

無論那一類的句,都可分成這兩部.

例: (I) 陳述句.

My mother gives me a pencil. (母親給我一枝鉛筆.)

主辭: my mother. 輔辭: gives me a pencil.

(2) 訊問句.

Do you know this word? (這個字 你認識麼?)

主辭: you. 輔辭: do know this word.

(注意: 訊問句的主辭, 往往可以放在輔辭的一部分的後面.)

(3) 命令句.

(You) Come here. (你到這裏來.) 主辭: you. 輔辭: come here.

(注意:命令句是向着聽的人發的,所以命令句的主辭, 祇有一個 you 字,句句都是這樣,慣習上往往將 牠省略,如 Sit down 即 You sit down; Stand up 即 You stand up.)

(4) 感歎句.

How beautiful this flower is! (這朵 花多麼好看呀!)

主辭: this flower. 輔辭: is how beautiful.

(注意: 感歎句的主辭, 常在一句的 中間或未後.)

練習三

試指出下列各句的主辭與輔辭:

- (I) A tall tree stands near the river.
- (2) Look at that bird.
- (3) What a beautiful bird it is!
- (4) What time is it now?
- (5) My friend lives in Shanghai.
- (6) I am a Chinese.
- (7) I love China.
- (8) How far is your home from here?
- (9) Come into this room.
 - (10) My father came home at eight o'clock this morning.

4. 主辭

THE SUBJECT

主辭和輔辭的字數,都沒有一定,有時單單一個字便行,有時須用許多字才能把意義達出.

例: (I) Winter comes. (冬季到了.)

(2) The cold winter has already come. (寒冷的冬天已 經到了.)

上面第二例的主辭共有三個字,而其中最重要的字爲 winter, 其餘的 the 和 cold 二字, 不過補充 winter 的意義而已. 在文法上這兩個字叫做飾語 (Modifier).

不附帶飾語的主辭, 如第一例的 winter, 叫做 單純的主辭 (Simple subject).

附帶飾語的主辭, 如第二例的 the cold winter, 叫做完全主辭 (Complete subject).

主辭可用名詞(Nouns)或代替名詞的字構成之.

- 例: (I) Boys run. (孩子們跑.)—名詞.
 - (2) I run. (我跑.)—代替名詞的字.
 - (3) Seeing is believing. (見則信.)—代 替名詞的字.

練習四

試指出下列各句的 (I) 完全的主辭 (2) 單純 的主辭:

- (I) That boy is my friend.
- (2) I have two books.
- (3) My teacher gave me a pencil.
- (4) Our home is in Soochow.
- (5) The Chinese flag is beautiful.
- (6) The English flag has three colours.
- (7) My sister lives in Nanking.
- (8) The old man has two sons.
- (9) His sister is a beautiful girl.
- (10) That white house is our school.

5. 輔辭

THE PREDICATE

輔辭亦有單純輔辭 (Simple predicate) 和完全輔辭 (Complete predicate) 的分別.

主辭中最重要的是名詞(Noun)或代替名詞的字.

輔辭中最重要的字為動詞(Verb). 單單一個動詞, 述說主辭的動作或狀況的, 便叫做單純的輔辭, 單純的輔辭是不附帶節語的. 例: Boys run. (孩子們跑.) Run 是單純的輔辭.

附帶飾語的輔辭, 便叫做完全的輔辭.

例: The small boy runs into the garden. (小孩子跑到花園裏去了.)

這一句的單純輔辭為 runs. into the garden 三個字,是用以修飾 runs 的意義的,所以都是 runs 的飾語. 單純輔辭 runs 和飾語 into the garden 合併了,便成完全的輔辭 runs into the garden.

單純的輔辭是一句中必不可少的字, 缺了這個, 句的意義便不完全.

例: I came to Shanghai yesterday. (我是昨天到上海的.)

本句的單純輔辭爲 came, 若去掉了這個字, 則 爲 I to Shanghai yesterday, 就不成話了.

練習五

試指出下列各句的單純輔辭和完全輔辭:

- (I) I go to school every day.
- (2) My brother goes with me.
- (3) We have a pretty cat in our home.
- (4) My mother likes cats.

- (5) My father likes dogs.
- (6) Wang Cheng-ling is a good boy.
- (7) He studies hard.
- (8) He knows his lessons well.
- (9) Our teacher likes him.
- (10) All the boys in our school like him.

6. 補語

THE COMPLEMENT

表示狀態的動詞,如 is, was, are, am, look, seem 等,其所表的意義,往往不能完備,須用別的字補充之,才能將完全的意思表出. 這補充動詞的意思的字,便叫補語 (Complement).

- 例: I. I am glad. (我很快樂.) 這一句的補語是 glad.
 - 2. Snow is white. (雪是白的) 這一句的補語是 white.
 - 3. These books are mine. (這幾本書都 是我的.) 這一句的補語是 mine.
 - 4. I am a good boy. (我是一個好男兒.) 這一句的補語是 boy. 句中的 a 字 和 good 字都是修飾 boy 的意思的.

補語可用形容詞 (Adjective), 名詞 (Noun) 或代替形容詞或名詞的字構成之.

- 例: I. 形容詞 Chalk is white. (粉筆是 白色的.)
 - 2. 名詞—Li Yuan-hung was President of China. (黎元洪做過中國的總統.)
 - 3. 代替名詞的字—That pencil is yours. (那枝鉛筆是你的.)

練習六

試在下列各句的空白處將補語——塡入:

- (I) That tree is very (高).
- (2) The blackboard is (黑色的).
- (3) My sister is a (美麗的女孩子).
- (4) This is (一張很好看的圖書).
 - (5) I am very (快樂).
 - (6) This flower is very (美麗).
 - (7) My teacher is (一個老人).

7. 受字

THE OBJECT

動詞所表示的動作,有時止於主辭的本身,有時關及主辭以外的事物.

例 I: I walk. (我步行.)

Walk 所表示的動作,是限於主辭 I 的本身的. 例 2: The boy caught a bird. (小孩提到 一隻鳥.)

Caught 所表示的動作, 是由 boy 方面及到 bird 方面的.

那受着動詞所表示的動作的字, 便叫 做受字 (Object).

受字可用名詞 (Noun) 或代替名詞的字構成之.

例 1: 名詞—I know your name. (我知道 你的姓名.)

例 2: 代替名詞的字 — I know you. (我認識你)

例 3: 代替名詞的字 — I like to walk. (我 喜歡步行.)

本句的 to walk 二字的效用等於一個名詞.

有些動詞的後面,可加上兩種受字:一種是指 出受着動作的人,一種是指出受着動作的物.

例: My father gives me a pencil. (我的父親 給我一枝鉛筆.)

這一句中共有兩個受字: 就是 me 和 pencil. Pencil 是直接受着 gives 的動作的,故可稱為直接受字 (Direct object); me 是間接受着 gives 的動作的,故可稱為間接受字 (Indirect object).

練習七

試將下列各句中的直接和間接的受字--指出:

- (I) I see many beautiful flowers in the garden.
- (2) Please give me a pencil.
- (3) I lost my pen yesterday.
- (4) I found it this morning.
- (5) He told me a story.
- (6) Can you speak English?

8. 飾 語 (一)

MODIFIERS (I)

句的任何成分(如主辭、輔辭、補語、受字等), 都可用別的字,或字的集合,(Groups of words)來 修飾牠的意義. 這修飾的字,就叫做飾語 (Modifier).

- 例 I: 主辭的飾語 Many birds fly. (許多鳥飛.)
- 例 2: 輔辭的飾語 Birds fly swiftly. (鳥 飛得很快.)
- 例 3: 補語的飾語 You are a good boy. (你是一個好小孩.)

例 4: 受字的飾語 — I write a long letter. (我寫一封長信)

飾語的本身,亦可用別的字來修飾牠的意義.

例 5: 飾語的飾語 — He runs very fast. (他跑得很快.)

本句的 fast 是修飾 runs 的意義的, 而 very 則係 fast 的飾語.

上面所舉的例,都是單字的飾語;有時幾個字合併了,亦可成爲一個飾語.

例 I: He runs into the garden. (他跑到花 園裏去.) Into the garden 是 runs 的飾語.

例 2: I come to see you. (我來拜望你.) To see you 是 come 的飾語.

例 3: Put the pencil on the table. (將鉛筆 放在桌子上.) On the table 是 put 的飾語.

練習八

將下列各句中的飾語一一指出,並指明牠所修 飾的是那個字:

- (I) Snow is white. It is very beautiful.
- (2) It snowed yesterday.

- (3) The houses were covered by the white snow.
- (4) A red house became a white house.
- (5) A dark tree became a white tree.
- (6) It was a very beautiful scene.
- (7) My sister is in the garden.
- (8) We must go to school now.
- (9) We have no time to wait for you.
- (10) Come along with us.

9. 飾語(二)

MODIFIERS (II)

飾語可用下列各種的字構成之:

- (I) 名詞 (Nouns).
- 例: I have a gold pen. (我有一枝金筆.) My friend John came from Nanking yesterday. (我的朋友約翰昨天從南京來.)
- (2) 表示物主的名詞或代名詞 (Nouns or Pronouns in the Possessive case).
 - 例: I know John's brother. (我認識約翰的 哥哥.)

I know his father. (我認識他的父親.)