

全国高等教育英语规划教材

新编实用英语语法教程

谢徐萍 ● 主编

**New English Grammar:
A Practical Coursebook**



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新编实用英语语法教程

New English Grammar: A Practical Coursebook

(英文版)

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前言

英语同义词辨析辞典出更准确交代。英语词汇学知识语言背景知识非英语教师知变通。语

法教学区学及以刚强等五前五的部想既数学, 辞以味点空出衣雨英区学主学固中以。4

合然始知商当所料各又以四学区区融去而由关余行所推指去

进入高校各种层次的学生在中学阶段已基本学完英语基础语法,但是很多学生的语法基础并不好,究其原因是不甚喜欢语法或语法课。语法以及语法书往往给人枯燥、刻板的印象,语法教学常常流于传授语法的条条框框,缺乏生动有趣的教学方法。我们要改变这一切,就必须从教材的编写开始,从教法开始。

我们的基本观点是:第一,作为人们交流思想工具的语言,总是处于经常的变化之中,按照自己的规律向前发展。语法规则是语言客观实际的反映,语法的任务不是规定语言的发展,而是从不断变化发展的语言现象中归纳总结出客观而科学的规律。教师应该启发学生如何选择恰当的语法形式来表达思想,培养学生的语法学习和使用的“选择意识”,着力发展他们的“语法能力”。第二,词法(Morphology)和句法(Syntax)是语法研究的两个方面。经过一千多年的发展,英语已经失去了原有的许多词形变化,由原来的综合性语言演变成分析性语言。因此,在现代英语语法研究中句法显得尤其重要。本教材的语法讲解以句子为基本单位,首先阐释句子的各个组成部分(主语、谓语、宾语、状语、补语等)以及不同语法形式选择在交际上的差异;然后让学生了解重点词法,认识词法和句法是相辅相成的关系,使学生能较熟练地掌握构句规律。第三,语法教学力求体现以学生为主体的教育思想,从学生的学习经历和认知基础出发,通过反思、讨论、探究和实践,启发学生的思维,激发学生的学习兴趣 and 发现语法规律的欲望。

本教材主要有以下几点特色:

1. 分目科学体系新,循序渐进,易学易用。先以句法为主线(第一部分和第二部分),阐释语法结构,使学生熟练地掌握构句规律;然后让学生全面了解重点词法(第三部分)、掌握词汇意义与语法结构密不可分的关系;最后引导学生认识语法和语篇的关系,在一定程度上提高了英语教学语法和学习语法的广度和深度。

2. 编排简明新颖,启发性、研究性、任务型教学理念贯穿于始终。以设问开头突出每章的内容重点。每个问题就是每小节所要探讨的问题,讲解讨论后所布置的任务则给了学生理论联系实际去解决问题的机会;每章后面所附的综合练习实则让学生自己去查找资料或以小组做研究,以 PPT 形式相互交流。

3. 注重语法的交际价值,顾及语法信息量的充足性以及语法内容的可理解性和趣味

性。改变以往将语法作为抽象语言知识学习的做法。从交际角度比较相似结构之间的差别,关注语法与词汇作为交际手段之间的联系。语料尽量取样于现实生活,丰富多彩。

4. 以中国学生学习英语为出发点和归宿,考虑到母语的正负迁移影响以及学习者学习语言的经验,紧扣英语语法的核心项目,不讲不是很需要讲的内容,预测性地呈现中国学生可能会出现的问题。

5. 考虑到语法课开课于第二学期,而第三学期学生将参加英语专业四级考试,因此语法讲解和讨论关注语法练习与专四以及各种语法测试的结合。

6. 采用多媒体和研讨相结合的教学方法。课堂教学利用多媒体教学课件,采用启发式和互动式,既引导学生掌握本课程基本理论知识,又注重学生结合现实解决实际问题的科学研究能力的培养。此外,根据学生的个性和接受能力,可通过网络、邮件等做进一步的沟通和指导。

7. 本教材全程用英语编写,教学课件制作也使用英语,课堂上个别术语或难点可用中文提示,目的是让学生最大可能地沉浸于英语氛围之中,并锻炼他们运用英语的能力。

8. 为了更好地帮助学生掌握语法知识,将第一课堂延伸到课外的第二课堂,本教材配有练习册,师生可以利用课程网站,特别是互动版块,一起讨论有关语法现象,一起去解决语法上的疑难杂症。

本教材分为四个部分,共16章。编写工作的具体分工如下:谢徐萍负责设计全书的编写理念、写作思路、单元样本,具体编写第1—3章,同时负责其他单元的修订工作,张海燕编写第4章,刘道影编写第5—6章,季天祥编写第7—9章,黄立丰编写第10章,曹金兰编写第11章,武颖编写第12章,张艳编写第13章,宋建清编写第14—15章,何旭良编写第16章。

《新编实用英语语法教程》(New English Grammar: A Practical Coursebook)历经四届任课教师和学生的课堂使用,边用边改进,终于成为一本吸取近年来国内外语法研究的最新成果、自成一体、观点新颖、内容翔实、体系科学、编排合理的较为成熟的英语语法教材。

在本教材编写过程中,我们参考了大量的英语语法著作,例句多选自词典和英语原著,特此说明,并向所引材料的作者表示感谢。

本书如有错误或其他不足之处,希望读者和老师们多提宝贵意见。

成书之际,我们要向我国语法研究专家苏州大学外国语学院贾冠杰教授表示敬意,他在百忙之中通读全书校样稿,提出了许多宝贵意见,并欣然为本书写了推荐意见。作为2015年江苏省社科应用研究精品工程外语类课题、2014年度南通大学教材建设项目、2014年度南通大学杏林学院课程建设项目,本书的出版得到了以上部门的配套资助,一并致谢。

编者

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1. Introduction: Grammatical Hierarchy

Aims of the Unit

In this unit we will discuss some general matters about grammar. We are going to discuss six questions in particular:

- What is grammar? How many ranks are there in it?
- What is the smallest grammatical unit? What categories are there?
- What is word? How can words be classified?
- What is phrase? What phrase types are there?
- What is the essential feature of a clause? How can clauses be classified according to syntactic functions?
- What is sentence? What're the two characteristics of a sentence? How to classify sentences?

Language, a tool of social communication, is a system of sound-meaning combination of vocabulary and grammar. Grammar is the structural system of a language. The grammar of the English language is organized into five ranks: the sentence, the clause, the phrase, the word and the morpheme. Each rank is composed of one or more than one grammatical unit of the immediate lower rank. As a grammatical unit, the sentence consists of one or more than one clause; the clause, one or more than one phrase; the phrase, one or more than one word; and the word, one or more than one morpheme. The sentence is the highest rank of grammatical unit while the morpheme is the minimum or the lowest rank.

grammatical
hierarchy
语法层次
segmentation
切分法

Task 1

Now that the sentence is the highest rank of grammar, we can break it up into its smallest component—morpheme through **segmentation**. Please try to dissect the following sentence:

These undergraduates are rapidly improving in their writing.

1.1 Morphemes

The morpheme is the minimum or the smallest grammatical unit, also the most basic meaning element of speech. Morphemes fall into two categories: **Free Morphemes** and **Bound Morphemes**.

A free morpheme has a complete meaning and can stand by itself as a simple word like *girl*, *rely* and so on. Free morphemes can serve as **Root** to form **Derivative** by adding **Affix** like: *kindness*, *unkind*, *unkindness*, *kindly*; or be used with other free morphemes to form **Compound Word** like *bookmark*, *bookworm*, *bookshop*, *bookstall*.

Bound morphemes are mostly the morphemes which are meaningful, but the meaning is not complete in itself unless it is attached to some other form. Therefore, a bound morpheme cannot stand by itself; it only exists as an **Inflectional** or **Derivational Affix**. Derivational affix can be divided into **Prefix** or **Suffix** to form **Derivatives** by combining Root, e. g.

Prefix	Suffix	Prefix & Suffix
<i>antiwar</i>	<i>Marxist</i>	<i>unlucky</i>
<i>postwar</i>	<i>movement</i>	<i>co-existence</i>
<i>pan-African</i>	<i>careless</i>	<i>pre-liberation</i>

In addition, those carrying the same meanings but various forms in different contexts are called **Allomorphs**, e. g.

in-	im-	il-	ir-
<i>inactive</i>	<i>immature</i>	<i>illegal</i>	<i>irrational</i>
<i>inexperienced</i>	<i>imperfect</i>	<i>illogical</i>	<i>irregular</i>
<i>insecure</i>	<i>impractical</i>	<i>illegible</i>	<i>irresponsible</i>

free morphemes
自由词素
bound morphemes
粘附词素
root 词根
derivative
派生词
compound word
复合词
prefix 前缀
suffix 后缀

inflectional affix
屈折词缀, 包括
名词复数标记
-s/-es、名词属
格标记-'s、第三
人称动词单数
现在时标记-s/
-es、动词过去时
标记-ed、动词
-ed 分词和-ing
分词标记-ed,
-ing、形容词和
副词比较级和
最高级标记-er,
-est等。
allomorph
词素变体

Task 2

Work in groups and distinguish free morphemes from bound morphemes in the following words. Try to give reasons for your decision.

pro-French	semicircle	likewise	underpay
warmth	secondary	international	illegitimate
irrelevant	chair	careful	golden
critical	fourteen	selfish	unlucky

1.2 Words

The word is composed of one or more than one morphemes. Words can be classified in two ways: classification in terms of word-formation and classification in terms of grammatical function. In terms of word-formation, words can be divided into **simple words** (like *at*, *up*, *down*, *far*, *near*, etc.), **derivatives** formed by free morpheme or free root plus bound morpheme or derivative affix (like *unfair*, *nonsmoker*, *discover*, *misjudge*, *arrangement*, *happiness*, *foolish*, *friendship*, etc.), **compounds** (like *deadline*, *world-famous*, *nickname*, *moreover*, *something*, *whenever*, *outside*, etc.). In terms of grammatical function, words can be divided into **Closed Class** or **Function Word** and **Open Class** or **Content Word**.

Closed-class words refer to those sets of words, without complete lexical meaning but with grammatical meaning, whose items are “closed” or limited in number. Closed-class words include:

- Preposition: *in*, *of*, *on*, *without*, *in spite of*
- Pronoun: *you*, *he*, *one*, *which*, *this*, *that*
- Determiner: *a*, *the*, *this*, *some*, *any*, *no*
- Conjunction: *and*, *or*, *but*, *because*, *when*, *if*
- Auxiliary: *do*, *can*, *may*, *must*, *will*

Open-class words refer to those sets of words whose items are indefinitely extendable. New items are constantly being created and old items are giving place to new ones. Open-class words cover:

- Noun: *Smith*, *Paris*, *man*, *chess*, *table*
- Adjective: *old*, *young*, *small*, *big*, *pretty*, *ugly*
- Adverb: *here*, *there*, *early*, *late*, *really*, *fast*

simple words
简单词
derivatives
派生词
compounds
复合词

closed class
封闭词汇
function word
功能词
open class
开放词类
content word
实义词
cardinal numeral
基数词
ordinal numeral
序数词
interjection
感叹词

- Main Verb: *work, give, put, take, talk*

In addition, **Cardinal Numeral**, **Ordinal Numeral**, and **Interjection** are the words between “closed” and “open” words.

Task 3

Discuss: What words are they and why?

make	nice	hand	foot
boyhood	belittle	archbishop	coverage
wherever	by	throughout	so
should	could	might	dare

◆ 1.3 Phrases

The phrase is composed of one or more than one word. Generally, the phrase is a group of words organized in a specific way with a key word as its head. The word class of the head determines the class of the phrase and the way in which the words are organized, such as **Noun Phrase**, **Verb Phrase**, **Adjective Phrase**, **Adverb Phrase**, **Prepositional Phrase**.

1) Noun Phrase

Noun Phrase is usually a phrase with a noun as its head. The general pattern of a noun phrase is: (determiner +) (premodifier +) noun (+ post modifier), e. g.

*the People's **Republic** of China*

*his new **book** on phonology*

*the tall **boy** sitting in the corner*

However, in the following examples, a noun forms a noun phrase:

***Milton** lived in the 17th century.*

***Sugar** dissolves in water.*

***Knowledge** is power.*

In the above examples, *Milton*, *Sugar* and *Knowledge* are noun phrases; but they are only a proper noun, a material noun and an abstract noun respectively out of the context. All the phrases except **Prepositional Phrase** have the similar situation.

2) Verb Phrase

Verb Phrase is a phrase with a main verb as its head. A verb phrase can be

① simple or ② complex. In terms of grammatical form, a verb phrase can be ③ **finite** or ④ **non-finite**.

① A simple verb phrase is just a main verb or “modifier + main verb”, e. g.

*She **looks** pale.*

*They **fully appreciate** our problems.*

② A complex verb phrase is a main verb preceded by an **auxiliary** (or auxiliaries) (+ modifier), e. g.

*She **ought to have told** him about it.*

*The children **might have been playing** in the garden.*

③ A finite verb phrase is initiated by a finite form, that is, a verb form that changes according to tense or subject. Examples in ① and ② are the ones of finite verb phrases.

④ A non-finite verb phrase is a phrase initiated by a non-finite form, that is, a verb form that does not change according to tense or subject. Non-finite verb phrases include infinitive phrase, -ing participle phrase and -en participle phrase.

*Sam got up early **to catch** the train.*

*It's no use **crying** over spilt milk.*

***Written** in simple English, the book is easy to read.*

3) Adjective Phrase

The adjective phrase is a phrase with an adjective as its head. The general pattern of an adjective phrase is: (modifier +) adjective (+ postmodifier/ complementation).

*That work is **too difficult** for that boy.*

*Rob lay on the ground, **unable to move**.*

4) Adverb Phrase

The adverb phrase is a phrase with an adverb as its head. The general pattern of an adverb phrase is: (modifier +) adverb (+ postmodifier).

***How often** do the buses run?*

*He spoke **loudly** and **clearly**.*

finite verb
限定动词
non-finite verb
非限定动词
auxiliary
助动词

Task 4
independent clause
独立分句
dependent clause
从属分句
relative clause
定语从句
adverbial clause
状语从句
complement clause
补足语从句
appositive clause
同位语从句
nominal clause
名词性从句
verb phrase
动词短语
adjective phrase
形容词短语
adverb phrase
副词短语

finite verb
限定动词
non-finite verb
非限定动词
auxiliary
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appositive clause
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nominal clause
名词性从句
verb phrase
动词短语
adjective phrase
形容词短语
adverb phrase
副词短语

She spoke very clearly indeed.

5) Prepositional Phrase

The prepositional phrase is a phrase with a preposition as its head. The general pattern of a prepositional phrase is: (modifier +) preposition + complementation.

We are of a mind.

What is there on the desk?

Food has been scarce since before the war.

Task 4

Discuss: What phrases are they and why?

- (1) Now their footsteps could be heard *directly above my head*.
- (2) The weather is *too hot to be enjoyable*.
- (3) This is *a very interesting story*.
- (4) *Honesty* is the best policy.
- (5) We *study English every day*.
- (6) I *have rarely received* a more dishonest book.
- (7) We went there *to see a film*.
- (8) She spoke *very clearly indeed*.
- (9) *Not knowing what to say*, he kept silent.
- (10) You are *not careful enough*.

◆ 1.4 Clauses

The clause is composed of one or more than one phrase. The clause is a sequence of phrases, a grammatical structure of “**Subject + Predicate**”. Clauses can be various according to their different syntactic functions.

1) Independent and Dependent Clauses

In terms of grammatical function, a clause can be independent or dependent. An independent clause is a clause that can stand by itself and act as a complete utterance, as distinguished from a dependent clause which forms only part of another clause or of a phrase.

He knows everything about it. (Independent Clause)

I don't think he knows everything about it. (Dependent Clause)

His new book will soon come out. *It is on grammar.* (Independent Clause)

His new book that will soon come out is on grammar. (Dependent Clause)

Make up your mind, or you'll miss the chance. (Independent Clause)

2) Simple and Complex Clauses

Simple Clause consists of only one construction of "Subject + Predicate". An independent simple clause is at the same time a simple sentence. When a clause comprises another clause or other clauses as its element or elements, it is a complex clause. An independent complex clause is at the same time a complex sentence.

It is not true. (Independent Simple Clause/Simple Sentence)

What you said is not true. (Independent Complex Clause/Complex Sentence)

He said that it was not true. (Dependent Simple Clause)

He complained that what you said was not true. (Dependent Complex Clause)

3) Main and Subordinate Clauses

In a complex clause, the clause that takes another clause as its element is the main clause, while the clause that forms part of the main clause is a subordinate clause. According to their functions in the sentences, subordinate clauses can be divided into: **Subject Clause, Predicative Clause, Object Clause, Appositive Clause, Complement Clause, Attributive Clause, Adverbial Clause**, all of which are called **Noun Clause** because they function as noun in the sentence.

He said that it was not true. (Main Clause)

This is the man who wanted to see you. (Main Clause)

What you said is not true. (Subject Clause)

The fact is that I was not there. (Predicative Clause)

Do you know who he is? (Object Clause)

There is no doubt that he is honest. (Appositive Clause)

Call me what you want. (Complement Clause)

One who works hard deserves to succeed. (Attributive Clause)

Strike while the iron is hot. (Adverbial Clause)

4) Finite and Non-finite Clauses

A finite clause is one with a finite verb phrase as its predicate verb or predicator; a non-finite clause is a clause with a non-finite verb phrase as its predicator. The above examples are all finite clauses. Below are non-finite

subject + predicate
 主语 + 谓语
 语法结构
 independent and
 dependent clauses
 独立分句和
 从属分句
 simple and
 complex clauses
 简单分句和
 复杂分句
 main and
 subordinate
 clauses
 主句和从句
 finite and
 non-finite clauses
 限定分句和
 非限定分句
 verbless clauses
 无动词分句
 subject clause
 主语从句
 predicative clause
 表语从句
 object clause
 宾语从句
 appositive
 clause
 同位语从句
 complement
 clause
 补语从句
 attributive
 clause
 定语从句
 adverbial clause
 状语从句

clauses.

Lucy went to the hospital to see her friend.

I have received your letter dated May 5.

Leaving the room, he tripped over the mat.

5) Verbless Clauses

When a clause is marked by the absence of any form of verb element, it is a verbless clause. A verbless clause is just a construction of "Subject + Predicate" without any form of verb element.

Hungry and exhausted, the climbers returned.

Confident of the justice of their cause, they agreed to put their case before the arbitration panel.

Christmas then only days away, the family was pent up with excitement.

So-called Verbless Clause in fact is the clause structure in which subject and predicate verb are omitted. Verbless Clause can also have its own subject as is shown in the last case, which is called **Norminative Absolute Construction** in the traditional grammar.

Task 5

Discuss: What clauses are they and why?

- (1) I signed the paper *to get the license*.
- (2) *That hat does not fit*; you may try another.
- (3) *If that hat does not fit*, try another.
- (4) *Do you study English or French?*
- (5) *This is where she was born*.
- (6) This is *where she was born*.
- (7) *The discussion completed*, the Chairman adjourned the meeting for half an hour.
- (8) *One of the most popular tourist sites in Italy*, Pompeii was viewed by nearly two million visitors last year.



1.5 Sentences

The sentence is the highest rank of grammatical unit. Based on one or more than one clause, the sentence is also the basic linguistic unit of connected discourse; it can stand alone and perform a function in social communication. In terms of structure, sentences can be divided into two types: 1) **Complete**

nominative
absolute
construction
独立主格结构