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第一章 英语的句子结构

I. 知识点精讲

1.0 引言

传统语法把句子定义为“表达一个完整的意思”。但这个定义有很多漏洞：一方面，它没有说出一个完整的意思从何开始又从何结束；另一方面，它无法说出句子为什么不完整。

英语句子的结构层次是：分句(clauses) 词组(phrases) 单词(words)，图示如下：

高级层次 句子(由一个或多个分句组成)

分句(由一个或多个词组组成)

词组(由一个或多个词组成)

低级层次 词

许多句子一起构成一段文章以表达一个完整的信息。从更大的语法角度来讲，这就形成了如下等级结构：

高级 ↓ 含一个或一个以上句子的语篇

 ↓ 含一个或一个以上从句的句子

 ↓ 含一个或一个以上词组的从句

 ↓ 含一个或一个以上词的短语

 ↓ 含一个或一个以上词素的词

低级 ↓ 词素

1.1 词素

词素是语法的最小区别性单位，即最低一级的语法单位。词素的语音或拼写法的体现叫形素(morph)。一个词素是一种抽象形式

的成分,在不同的环境中可以由若干个不同的形素体现,如英语中的复数词素可以表现为/s z ɪz/。同样,某一词素在不同的环境中可以用不同的变体或词素变体(allomorph)表示。所谓词素变体是指词素的非区别性变体,几个不同的变体一起构成一个词素。词素又分为自由词素和粘附词素两大类。

有的词素可以单独作为词使用,称为自由词素(free morpheme)。有的词素至少要和另一个词素结合才能使用,叫做粘附词素(bound morpheme)。自由词素可以单独是一个词(如 boy , girl , do , go)或派生的词根(如 un-mention-able-s , im-polite , self-ish)。粘附词素是构词词缀,或变化的词缀(如 boy-s , work-ed , go-ing , strong-er)或派生词缀(如 kind-ness , in-appropriate)。自由词素和粘附词素也称为实义词素(content morpheme)和语法词素(grammatical morpheme)。因为,自由词素常常代表意思而粘附词素常表现其语法特点。自由词素在语义学上是完整的,在语法上是独立的,而粘附词素在语义上和语法上均依附于词根。

1.2 词

1.2.1 词类

当我们将一个句子拆成更小的单位时,也就是从语法上分析、解析词或句,把它们系统地分成不同的组。其中最基本的一步是辨别词类(word class ,传统上称之为 parts of speech)。词的分类根据三大因素:它们所在的语言环境、内部结构和意义。

按照词在句子中出现的词义,我们可以把它们划分为名词、动词等不同类别,并可以按照“名词是表示人或事物名称的词”、“动词是表示动作的词”来给名词和动词下定义。

英语中主要有两大词类:开放性词类和关闭性词类。名词(N),动词(V),形容词(Adj),副词(Adv)为开放性词类,因为它们的结尾是开放性的,这样我们就可以在后面加上新词进行搭配。关闭性词类有固定的搭配,包括:限定词(Det),代词(Pron),介词(Prep),连接词(Conj),助动词(Aux)。数词(Num)和感叹词(Int)是虚词。数词

包括序数词和基数词 ,不接受新造词语 ,但成分之间没有限制。感叹词有一些固定形式 ,如 oh , wow 和 Jesus ,但是在理论上 ,只要以特殊方式发音的词均可以成为感叹词。

开放性词类又称实词 ,封闭性词类又称虚词。实词有 :名词 (nouns(N)) ,动词(verbs(V)) ,形容(adjectives(Adj.))和副词(adverbs(Adv.))。虚词有 :限定词(determiners(Det.)) ,代词(pronouns (Pron.)) ,介词(prepositions (Prep.)) ,连词(conjunctions(Conj.)) ,助动词(auxiliaries (Aux.)) ,数词(numerals(Num.))和感叹词(interjection(Int.))。实词可以以意义、形态和功能三个互补标准 (Leech 等 ,1986 : 43)来确定。“意义”这一标准是有一定限度的。“形态”标准十分重要 ,如名词可在后面加复数、所有格等作为其特征 (girls , girl’s) ,动词可以在后面加-ed , -ing 等构成分词来说明动词特征。另外 ,像带有 -tion , -ness , -ment , -ance 等后缀的说明是名词 ,带有 -ate , -ize 等后缀的说明是动词。

1.2.2 构词法

一个词由一个或几个词素组成 ,由一个词素组成的词叫做简单词或词素词 ;由两个或更多的词素组成的词叫做派生词(如一个词根和一个或几个词缀合成的词)或复合词(由两个或几个自由的词素组成) ,英语的构词有如下几种方法 :

a. 词缀法

词缀分前缀和后缀 :

前缀的作用是给词根增加新的意思 ,前缀有时也有反义的 ,如 pre-(前) ,post-(后)。

PREFIXES	MEANINGS	EXAMPLES
a-	lacking in	amoral , asymmetry
anti-	against	anti-missile , anti-clockwise
arch	highest , worst	archbishop , arch-enemy
bi-	two	bilingual , bilateral
co-	with , joint	co-author , cooperate
counter-	in opposition to	counter-attack , counteract
de-	to reverse action	decode , debug

PREFIXES	MEANINGS	EXAMPLES
di-	two	dichotomy , disyllabic
dis-	the opposite of to reverse action	disbenefit , dislike disconnect , dismount
ex-	former	ex-wife , ex-chairman
fore-	before	foretell , forecourt
hyper-	extremely	hypercritical , hyperimportant
in-	not	insane , inexperienced
inter-	between , among	international , interrelation
mal-	bad(ly)	maltreat , malnutrition
mini-	little	miniskirt , minibus
mis-	wrongly , astray	misspell , misleading
mini-	little	miniskirt , minibus
mis-	wrongly , astray	misspell , misleading
mono-	one	monolingual , monotone
multi-	many	multi-million , multi-racial
non-	not	non-smoker , non-musician
out-	faster , longer	outrun , outlive
over-	too much	overheat , overeat
poly-	many	polysyllabic
post-	after	post-war , post-graduate
pre-	before	pre-war , premarital
pro-	on the side of	pro-British , proconsul
pseudo-	false	pseudo-science , pseudo-classic
re-	again , back	rebuild , rebound
sub-	lower/less than beneath	substandard , subhuman submarine , subway
super-	above , better	superman , supermarket
trans-	across	transplant , transatlantic
tri-	three	tripartite , trisyllabic
ultra-	extremely , beyond	ultra-violet , ultra-modern
un-	not to reverse action	unfair , unexpected untie , undress
under-	too little	underestimate , understate
uni-	one	unilateral

PREFIXES	MEANINGS	EXAMPLES
Nouns from verbs	-ation -ment -al -ee -er -age	modernization , exploration government , employment refusal , disposal employee , trainee worker , employer drainage , coverage
Nouns from adjectives	-cy -hood -ness	accuracy , excellency falsehood , likelihood happiness , meanness
Nouns from adjectives	-ity -ism -ist -th	productivity , sincerity liberalism , fanaticism loyalist , racist width , warmth
Verbs from adjectives or nouns	-ify -ize -en	simplify , beautify modernize , hospitalize shorten , lengthen
Adjectives from nouns	-al -y -ish -esque -less -some -ous	educational , environmental hairy , sandy foolish , childish picturesque , Dantesque selfless , penniless troublesome , burdensome poisonous , humorous

b. 复合法

合成词与派生词不同 ,它是由一个以上的词基构成。理论上 ,合成词可以是两个或两个以上的词基构成 ,但英语中大多数合成词是由两个词基构成。

PREFIXES	MEANINGS	EXAMPLES
Nouns	noun + noun verb + noun noun + verb adjective + noun particle + noun verb + particle	manservant , girl-friend cut-throat , hovercraft snowfall , lipstick deadline , software aftermath , overkill dropout , drawback
verbs	noun + verb verb + verb adjective + verb particle + verb	spotlight , mass - produce typewrite , freeze-dry soft-land , fine-tune outrun , overwork
Adjectives	noun + adjective adjective + adjective adjective + noun particle + noun	world-famous , trustworthy bitter-sweet , light-blue blue-collar , red-brick before-tax , in-depth

c. 转化法

转化法是英语中能产生许多新词的一种构词法。

动词转化成名词： answer , doubt , love , smell

形容词转化成名词： daily(= daily newspaper) , final(= final exam , final race 等)

名词转化成动词： bottle , corner , elbow , hand

形容词转化成动词： calm , dirty , dry , empty

名词转化成形容词： cotton (a cotton dress) , brick (a brick house)

d. 逆生法

逆生法是相对于顺向构词法而言的一种构词法 ,英语中许多名词都是由动词加后缀而产生的 ,如 worker 产生于 work ; advisor 产生于 advise。但有些词都是先有带后缀的形式 ,而后人们将后缀去掉 ,而产生新词 ,这就是逆生法。如 :babysit 产生于 babysitter , chain-

smoke 产生于 chain-smoker , housekeep 产生于 housekeep-er , edit 产生于 editor。

e. 缩略法

在现代英语中 , 缩略法非常常见 , 将一个词的某个部分裁掉 , 将多音节词缩略成音节少的词 , 如 :

ad (advertisement)

phone (telephone)

exam (examination)

lab (laboratory)

prof (professor)

C/O ((in) care of)

UFO (unidentified flying object)

UN (the United Nations)

FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation)

VIP (very important person)

1.3 词 组

词组是构成句法单位的一组词。根据词组在句子中的不同功能 , 可分为名词词组(NP) 动词词组(VP) , 形容词词组(AdjP) , 副词词组(AdvP) 和介词词组(PrepP)。

1.3.1 名词词组

名词词组里有一个中心词(一般为名词) 和一个或更多的限定部分 , 如 :

There is *little work to do* this evening. (限定词 + 中心词 + 动词不定式)

There were *twenty people killed* in the accident. (限定词 + 中心词 + -ed 分词短语)

I don't like *the book* . (限定词 + 中心词)

My neighbor is *a noisy person* . (限定词 + 形容词 + 中心词)

She is too short to reach *the book on the top shelf* . (限定词 + 中心

词 + 介词词组)

The girl sitting on my left is my sister.(限定词 + 中心词 + -ing 分词短语)

1.3.2 动词词组

动词词组的中心词是主动词,根据动词词组的结构来分有两种成分:主动词和助动词。不带助动词的叫简单动词词组,带助动词的叫复杂动词词组。

简单动词词组:

John *enjoys* being flattered.

She *bought* a skirt yesterday.

I *fully appreciate* your generosity.

He *never works* hard.

复杂动词词组:

Be quiet. I'm *thinking*.

I *have never been* there.

Even experts *can make* mistakes.

You *should have told* me the news.

我们还可根据形式将动词分为限定动词词组和非限定动词词组。限定动词词组的中心词和第一个成分为限定动词,有时态变化,要与主语保持一致,如:

① Sue likes black coffee. 苏喜欢清咖啡。

② Mary could speak two foreign languages when she was ten. 当玛丽十岁时,她会说两门外语。

非限定动词词组的第一个成分是非限定动词,它不像限定动词词组那样受限制。非限定动词词组主要分为 3 种:

动词不定式词组:

I didn't expect you *to be* here.

We went there *to watch* a football game.

-ing 分词词组:

She hates *being called* by the wrong name.

Having done their homework , they switched on TV.

-ed 分词词组 :

There are twenty people *killed* in the accident.

Painted to the eyebrow , she looks horrible.

1.3.3 形容词词组

形容词词组在结构上和名词词组很近似 ,由一个形容词和限定词组成 ,形容词为中心词 ,限定词有一个以上的前置限定词和后置限定词。如 :

We're *extremely happy to be invited to the party*.(副词 + 中心词 + 动词不定式)

She looks *pale*.(中心词)

The game was *very exciting*.(副词 + 中心词)

I don't find the language *difficult to learn*.(中心词 + 动词不定式)

1.3.4 副词词组

副词词组由副词为中心词加前置限定词或后置限定词构成 ,如 :

he doesn't work *hard*.(中心词)

He doesn't work *very hard*.(副词 + 中心词)

He doesn't work *hard enough*.(中心词 + 副词)

He doesn't work *very hard indeed*.(副词 + 中心词 + 副词)

1.3.5 介词词组

介词词组由介词加介词宾语构成 ,介词为中心词 ,如 :

That man is dressed *like a woman*.(中心词 + 名词词组)

There are a lot of people *in the office*.(中心词 + 名词词组)

They didn't come back until after three. 他们直到三点钟以后才回来。(中心词 + 介词词组)

He drew out a sword *from under the bed*. 他从床下抽出一把剑。

1.4 从 句

分句可分为 7 大类型 :SV , SVC , SVO , SVOO , SVOC , SVA

和 SVOA (S 表示主语, V 表示动词, C 表示补语, O 表示宾语, A 表示状语)。按语法关系, 分句可分为两大种: 主句和从句, 后者可分为名词性从句、关系从句或状语从句等。

1.4.1 主语和谓语

主语表明将要谈论的是什么, 是句子的主题, 有表示新事情的含意, 不仅起语法作用, 还表示句子所说的主要事情, 是动词的发出者; 谓语则说明主语的情况, 例如:

The boy killed two birds with one stone.

I visited my friend yesterday.

1.4.2 句型

五种句子成分: 主语(S), 动词(V), 宾语(O), 补足语(C) 和状语(A)。

SV The baby is crying. 婴儿在哭。

SVC He is innocent. 他是无辜的。

SVO She bought a skirt. 她买了一条裙子。

SVOO He gave her a rose. 他送给她一朵玫瑰。

SVOC All of us believed him honest. 我们都相信他是诚实的。

SVA They live in Los Angeles. 他们住在旧金山。

SVOA He put the coin in his mouth. 他把硬币放在嘴里。

1.4.3 功能

从句根据功能分

(1) 名词性从句

He said *that he had done his best*. 他说他已经尽力了。

(2) 关系从句

This is one of the best films I've ever seen. 这是我看的最好的一部电影。

(3) 状语从句

If I were you, I wouldn't quit. 如果我是你, 我不会放弃。

非限定性关系分句:

The only thing *to do now* is wait.

The man *smoking a pipe* is the director.

非限定性名词分句：

She didn't know *what to do*.

非限定性状语分句：

He has been over working *to support a large family*.

Having finished their work, they left for home.

1.5 句 子

只有一个分句的句子称为简单句(simple sentence);有两个或两个以上分句的句子称为并列句(compound sentence)或复杂句(complex sentence)。根据不同的功能,句子可分为陈述句(statement)、疑问句(question)、祈使句(command)和感叹句(exclamation)。

1.5.1 简单句、并列句、复杂句

如上所述,简单句含有一个分句,如有两个或两个以上的分句时,其中一个分句与另外的分句的关系是在并列句中是并列关系,在复杂句中是从属关系。

(1) You throw a stone at the window. I'll scream.

(两个简单句)

(2) You throw a stone at the window and I'll scream.

(复合句)

(3) If you throw a stone at the window, I'll scream.

(主从复杂句)

1.5.2 陈述句、疑问句、祈使句和感叹句

① John is taller than any other student in the class. (陈述句) 约翰比班上的其他同学都高。

② Keep your mouth shut. (祈使句) 请闭上嘴。

③ What's your name? (疑问句) 你叫什么名字?

④ What a fine day! (感叹句) 多么好的天气!

1.6 语 篇

语法主要研究句子 ,所以句子便成为语法中最大的语言结构单位。但句子以独立存在的形式出现是少见的 ,几个连贯的句子出现在一起 ,表达完整的思想 ,叫做语篇。

II . 教材练习答案

一、Consider the following questions(思考题):

1. *Present the grammatical units that form a hierarchical order .*
(指出构成层次结构的语法单位。)

Answer : The grammatical units that form a hierarchical order are explained and shown as follows :

Higher | A *sentence* consists of one or more clauses
 | A *clause* consists of one or more phrases
 | A *phrase* consists of one or more words

Lower | A *word*

From the macro - grammatical point of view , we can come to a hierarchical structure as :

Higher | A *text* consists of one or more sentences
 | A *sentence* consists of one or more clauses
 | A *clause* consists of one or more phrases
 | A *phrase* consists of one or more words
 | A word consists of one or more morphemes

Lower | A morpheme

2. *Define morpheme , free morpheme , bound morpheme , morph and allomorph .* (给词素、自由词素、粘附词素、形素和词素变体下定义。)

Answer : A morpheme is the minimal distinctive grammatical unit , and is the lowest unit in grammatical hierarchy. Morphemes are abstract elements of analysis , and what

actually occurs is an orthographic form in writing termed “morph” which realizes the morpheme. (词素是语法的最小区别性单位,即最低一级的语法单位。词素是抽象的形式成分,在不同的环境中由若干不同的表素来体现。)

A free morpheme is a morpheme that has a meaning of its own and can be used independently. A free morpheme can be a simple word or the root of a derivative. (自由词素是指本身具有完整意义、可以独立使用的词素。它可以是简单词,也可以是派生词的词根。)

A bound morpheme is a morpheme that doesn't have a meaning of its own and can't be used independently. Bound morphemes only possess additional or grammatical meanings. (粘附词素是指没有完整意义不能独立使用的词素。粘附词素只表示附加意义或语法意义。)

A morph is the realization of an orthographic form in writing or a phonetic form in speaking of a morpheme. (形素是词素的语音或拼写法的体现。)

An allomorph is an undistinctive variant of a morpheme. (词素变体是词素的非区别性变体。)

3. *Distinguish root, stem and base as morphological terms.* (从形态上区分词根、词干和词基三个概念。)

Answer: “Root”, “stem” and “base” may refer to the same thing in some cases, but they are different from each other in that: A root is a part of a word that remains when all affixes have been removed; a root is not farther analyzable in morphological forms; a stem has to do with inflectional features and is the part that remains when all inflectional affixes have been removed; a base is any form to which affixes of any kind can be added. (词根、词干和词

基三者既有联系,又有区别。词根是派生词去掉词缀后的剩余部分,可以是自由词素,也可以是粘附词素。词干是去掉曲折变化的剩余部分,而词基是各种词缀去掉后剩余的任何部分。)

4. *What are the semantic and functional differences between a prefix and a suffix?* (在语义和功能上前缀和后缀有什么区别?)

Answer: The function of a prefix tends to be semantically oriented. That is, it adds new meaning to a base. Most of prefixes do not change word classes while only a few (like a-, be-, em/en-etc.) change word classes. Suffixes are basically class-changing morphemes. They change nouns to verbs, adjectives, or change adjectives to nouns, verbs, or adjectives to adverbs. (前缀是给词基添加语义,多数前缀不改变词类;只有少数几个前缀如 a-, be-, em/en-等改变词类。后缀改变词类,不添加语义,它们可以把名词变成动词或形容词,把形容词变成名词或动词,把形容词变成副词。)

5. *Name at least five methods of word-formation and cite examples for each.* (列举至少五种构词法并给每种构词法举例。)

Answer: Apart from derivations, there are other kinds of word-formations. Mainly they are:

- ① Composition, e. g. n. + n. : manservant, girl-friend;
v. + n. : cut-throat, hovercraft; n. + v. : snowfall, lipstick;
a. + v. : deadline, software; n. + a. : world-famous, trustworthy; a. + n. : bitter-sweet, light-blue; a. + n. : blue-collar, red-brick, etc.
- ② Conversion, e. g. v. → n. : answer, love, smell; a. → n. : daily (= daily newspaper), final (= final exam, final race, etc.); n. → v. : bottle, corner; a. → v. :

calm , dirty , etc.

③Blending , e. g. motel (motor + hotel) , smog (smoke + fog) , telecast (television + broadcast) , workfare (work + welfare) , medicaid (medical + aid) , etc.

④Back-formation , e. g. babysit ← babysitter , chain-smoke ← chain-smoker , edit ← editor , etc.

⑤Shortening , e. g. ad (advertisement) , phone (telephone) , lab (laboratory) , etc.

⑥Acronyms , e. g. UFO (Unidentified flying object) , VIP (very important person) , NATO (the North Atlantic Treaty Organization) , SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) , etc.

6. Cite examples for the simple verb phrase , the complex verb phrase , the finite verb phrase and the non-finite verb phrase . (给一般动词词组、复杂动词词组、限定动词词组和非限定动词词组举例。)

Answer : ①Simple verb phrases :

John *enjoys* being flattered.

Our teacher *teaches* English.

They *liked* me very much.

I *fully appreciate* your generosity.

He *hardly understood* a word.

②Complex verb phrases :

Be quiet. I'm *thinking*.

They're *having* breakfast.

We *have always been* good to them.

You *should have come* earlier.

I *can speak* English.

③Finite verb phrases : All examples cited above are finite verb phrases.

④Not-finite verb phrases :

I like *to eat* bread. (infinitive)

Mr. Smith hates *reading*. (gerund)

Having done their homework , the student went home.
(-ing participle)

There were twenty people *poisoned* in the accident. (-
ed participle)

(中文答案略)

7. *What are the seven clause patterns ?* 英语七大基本句型是什么 ?)

Answer :The seven clause patterns in English are :

①SV (S= Subject , V= Verb)

②SVC (S= Subject , V= Verb , C= Complement)

③SVO (S= Subject , V= Verb , O= Object)

④SVOC (S= Subject , V= Verb , O= Object , C= Complement)

⑤SVOO (S= Subject , V= Verb , O= Object)

⑥SVA (S= Subject , V= Verb , A= Adverbial)

⑦SVOA(S= Subject , V= Verb , O= Object , A= Adverbial)

英语七大基本句型是 :

①主语—动词 SV

②主语—动词补语 SVC

③主语—动词—宾语 SVO

④主语—动词—宾语—宾语 SVOO

⑤主语—动词—宾语—补语 SVOC

⑥主语—动词—状语 SVA

⑦主语—动词—宾语—状语 SVOA

8. *Define the finite clauses and the non-finite clauses .* (给限定分句和非限定分句下定义。)

Answer :The finite clauses are the ones that have subjects and fi-