

Mysteries Resolved in English for Chinese
Learners Series

中国人学英语奥秘揭晓系列丛书

GRAMMAR
语法学习

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Abstract 内容提要

Unlike traditional grammar books, this one has redefined 11 parts of speech including individual words and their phrases not excepting the nonfinites. It approaches English grammar from the similarities and differences of word order between English and Chinese and has made a breakthrough at the positions of adverbials and attributes in a sentence, matching parts of speech with its main elements, thus finding laws about its basic but complicated structure, reducing it to a few simple formulas, and facilitating easy grasp. Thus, it has offered a shortcut in English-learning for Chinese learners. As a result, students will find much fewer stumbling blocks in the seemingly complicated and difficult English sentence structure.

本书从英汉语序的异同入手,以定状语位置差异为突破口,一改传统作法,重新定义词类。总归为 11 大类词及其短语,也包括动词非谓语形式,分别用作句子主要成分。通过研究找出基本的但又是复杂的结构规律,化作简单公式,便于掌握,从而为中国人学英语提供了一条捷径,结果使其在看起来似乎十分繁难的英语结构学习中,遇到的绊脚石大大减少。

PREFACE

前 言

The present book, one of the Mysteries Resolved Series, is mainly a guide to English grammar for learners of CET - 4, CET - 6, TOEFL, and GRE, and it is also an essential reference book for teachers of English, translators and researchers.

本书为《中国人学英语奥秘揭晓系列丛书》之一。主要是大学英语四、六级、托福、GRE 学习者的语法指南,同时也是广大英语教师、翻译和研究人员十分必要的参考书。

The title of this book which reflects its essence could not have been more properly chosen. By rights, Chinese should have had a set of study materials and methods that would suit their purposes in learning English. Actually, however, what they have been doing is to follow the grammatical system charted and gradually completed by English and a few other Western grammarians since the 1750's.

本书标题选得再恰当不过,它反应了书的实质内容。按理说,中国人学英语早该有适合自己学习的一套材料和方法,但实际上中国人的做法是一直沿用着 18 世纪 50 年代以来英国等一些西方语法家编写并逐步完善的一整套语法系统。

Generally, that system starts with Morphology (some with Phonetics) and then deals with Syntax. In the former, the parts of speech are discussed on the basis of individual words, followed by their functions in the sentence. In the part of Syntax, these same functions are repeated in more details, thus making matters very complicated.

一般来说,这种语法系统先讲词法(也有的先讲语音学),然后再讲句法。在词法中,以单词为基础讨论词的分类,然后讨论词在句子中的功能;在句法部分,更加详细地重复各种词类的句法功

能,结果,情况十分复杂。

The non-finite forms of the verbs can be very frustrating because of the way in which they are dealt with in that system. In the end, many Chinese learners are confused.

动词非谓语形式之所以令学习者特别沮丧,就是因为那种语法系统的讲解方式所致。总之,很多中国学生对此都模糊不清。

Through a few years of research, with the experience in teaching, however, the author of this book has discovered the basic similarities and differences of English and Chinese in word order. As a result, she has found exactly where the trouble lies for Chinese learners, as stated in the Introduction of this book. And accordingly, she has presented here in the book a series of explanations, examples and exercises. Therefore, learners do not have to fumble along the Western grammatical system. Instead, they can follow the shortcut as the present book offers.

然而,通过作者几年来的专题研究,结合教学中的经验,发现了英汉两语种语序的基本共性和差异。结果,正如本书引言所述,找到了中国人学英语的困难确切所在,从而有的放矢地提供了一系列讲解、实例与练习。这样,学习者不必再在西方语法系统中盲目探求,相反他们可以按照本书所提供的捷径去学习。

This book has a few unique characteristics as pointed out in the Introduction.

本书具有几个十分独特的特点,请见引言。

For helpers, see the translation below. Any errors or inadequacies in this book are due to the limited range of knowledge on the part of the author, who sincerely hopes that readers will not grudge helping by pointing them out. —The author.

参加编写的人员有:张悦东、李晓晴、刘梦姣、张让芬、Cathy Li、D. Wood、J. Smith、赵宇。由于作者知识水平有限,本书错误和不足之处诚望读者不吝赐教。

著者

1998年3月于南开大学

Introduction

引言

This grammar book, one of the Mysteries Resolved Series, is unique of its kind—different from all other existing ones. It has several characteristic features as follows.

本语法书为《中国人学英语奥秘揭晓系列丛书》之一，在同类书籍中是独一无二的，不同于任何其它现有的语法书。它有几个独特的特点。

① The first important feature of this book is that it is bilingual, written in both English and Chinese. Those whose English is good enough are advised to read the English explanations; those whose English is not so good yet can read the English with the help of the Chinese; even those whose English is very poor for the time being can also read the book in Chinese only. Therefore, anyone who is interested in learning English will benefit a lot from reading it.

本书第一个重要特点是双语讲解，即英汉双解。英语程度高的人最好看英语解释；英语还不那么好的人可借助汉语说明来看英语；甚至英语水平暂时较差的读者也可以用汉语读这本书。因此，只要对学习英语有兴趣，任何读者都会大有裨益。

② The author has found accurately where the real trouble of the Chinese learners lies in learning English. This book has offered very practical and effective solutions to it. Now it is not at all exaggerating to say that the mysteries in English for Chinese learners have been resolved or the differences of word order between English and Chinese are the key to resolving the mysteries and realizing the dif-

ferences of the positions of attributes and adverbials between the two languages is the key to that key.

作者已经确切地找到了中国人学习英语的真正困难所在。在书中提供了确实实际有效的解决办法。现在,毫不夸大地说,中国人学英语的奥秘已在本书揭晓或者说捷径已被发现。了解英汉两种语言语序的差异是揭示奥秘的关键,而认识两种语言定语和状语位置的不同则是这一关键的关键。

③ This book is not purely theoretical though it is solidly based on theoretical research. It is part of the result of the research item "Differences of the Logical Order Between English and Chinese Ways of Thinking", which the author has carried out in the past few years, sponsored by Tianjin Academy of Social Sciences. On the other hand, it is not a book of exercises or test papers with keys, either. In the end, it is an organic combination of theory and practice. It has a solid foundation of theory and ample examples to support it, with various kinds of exercises for students to practise, with the aim to enable them to raise their proficiency in English and not to force them to bury themselves in test questions.

本书不是纯理论性的,但是它以坚实的理论研究为基础,是作者在过去几年里所完成的天津社会科学院科研项目“英汉思维逻辑顺序对比研究”的部分成果。另一方面,本书也不是附有答案的练习册或考题。最终,它是理论与实践有机结合的结果。它有坚实的理论基础和大量证实该理论的实例,并附有各种练习供学生实践。目的是使学生提高英语水平而不是强迫他们埋头于考题之中。

④ This work has an entirely different way of treating grammatical items. For example, it takes the word order as its main line, and the elements of the sentence as its main contents. And it no longer

treats only individual words but together with their respective phrases as parts of speech, which include the verbals and their phrases so that it simplifies matters and facilitates quick grasp by students to a great extent.

本书在处理语法项目方面具有全然不同的方式。例如,它以语序为主线、以句子成分为主要内容;再也不只把单词看作词类作单独处理,而是把各词类与各自的短语一起处理;非谓语动词形式及其短语也包括在词类之中。这样,问题在很大程度上得以简化,从而大大方便了学生迅速地掌握。

⑤ This book is not intended to be inclusive. On the contrary, it is meant to concentrate on where the learners have the most difficulties and the best ways to overcome them. The author has summed up the following few topics as the key link. Once this key link is grasped, everything falls into place.

Part I deals with Parts of Speech, Sentence Elements and the Relationship Between the Two.

Part II centres on Sentence Structure including how various parts of speech function as different elements of the sentence.

Part III concentrates on Adverbials.

Part IV copes with the Predicate Verb.

Part V is concerned with Emphasis.

Part VI is about the Object and Subject Complement.

Part VII is Analyses of Difficult Sentences.

Part VIII consists of General Exercises with Key for reference.

本书意图不是包罗万象,相反,拟在集中研究学生最大困难所在,以及克服这些困难的良策。作者总结出以下几点为关键环节。一旦这关键的环节被掌握,一切问题便迎刃而解。

第一部分讲解词类、句子成分以及二者的关系。

第二部分讨论句子结构,其中包括各种词类怎样在句子中起到不同成分的作用。

第三部分集中讨论状语。

第四部分讨论谓语动词。

第五部分关于强调句式。

第六部分关于宾语补足语和主语补足语。

第七部分难句分析。

第八部分是综合练习并附有答案。

⑥ Throughout the book, the author never forgets to remind readers from time to time, of where their difficulty lies, or to compare differences and similarities. So, readers will easily find these similarities and differences between the two languages into which they are supposed to be initiated in order to learn English well.

本书从头至尾从不忘记不断提醒读者其困难何在或对比英汉两种语言的异同。这样读者比较容易发现两种语言的相同和不同之处。为了学好英语,这正是他们应该深入了解的东西。

Labels Used in This Book

本书符号凡例说明

Adj—adjective 形容词

Adv—adverb 副词

adverbial 副词的, 状语(的)

App—appositive 同位语

Att—attributive 定语

Cl—clause 从句

Conj—conjunction 连(接)词

conjunctive 连词的, 连接性的

D—demonstrative 指示

Ger—gerund 动名词

I—indefinite 不定的

Inf—infinitive 动词不定式

N—noun 名词

NP—noun phrase 名词短语

O—object 宾语

Oc—object complement 宾语补语

Phr—phrase 短语

Post Mod—post modifier 后置修饰语

Per—personal 人称

Past P—Past Participle 过去分词

Pr—Predicative 表语

Prep—preposition 介词

Pres P—Present participle 现在分词

Pro—Pronoun 代词

Rec—reciprocal 相互

Rel—relative 关系

S—subject 主语

Sc—subject complement 主语补语

V—verb 动词

V-base—base form of the verb 原形动词

V-ing—gerund or present participle 动名词或现在分词

V-ed—past participle 过去分词

Vt-ed—Past participle of the transitive verb 及物动词过去分词

Wh-word—words beginning with “wh” such as “what”,
“which”, “who”, “where”, “why”, etc.

字首为“wh”的词, 如 what、which、who、where、
why 等。

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Part I

Parts of Speech, Sentence Elements and the Relationship Between the Two

第一部分

词类、句子成分及二者的关系

1.1 Parts of speech 词类

1.1.1 Definition 定义

Traditionally, all English grammar books define the parts of speech as “classes into which words are divided in a grammar, e. g. nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc.” Some grammarians divide the English words into eight such parts of speech and others, as many as thirteen.

从传统上看,所有英语语法书都把各种词类定义为“在语法上把各种词分成的不同类别”,例如:名词、形容词、动词,等等。有些语法家把英语词分成 8 类,其他语法家把这些词最多分为 13 类。

This book has a definition different from the traditional ones above. It defines parts of speech as “classes into which words and phrases headed by them are divided in a grammar, such as nouns and noun phrases, adjectives and adjective phrases, verbs and verb phrases, etc.” What is more, unlike the traditional ways, this book also includes the none-finites in the parts of speech such as “gerunds and gerund phrases, present and past participles and participle phrases, and infinitives and infinitive phrases.”

本书对于词类的定义不同于以上提到的传统定义。它把词类定义为“语法中把单词及其引导的短语分成的不同类别,例如:名词及名词短语、形容词及形容词短语、动词及动词短语,等等”。而且,本书还把动词的非限定性形式也包括在词类之中,例如:动名词及动名词短语、现在分词及现在分词短语、动词不定式及动词不定式短语。

1.1.2 Eleven parts of speech 11 大词类

1.1.2.1 Nouns and noun phrases

名词及名词短语

(1) Nouns 名词

desk, house, girl, worker, water, etc.

书桌、房子、女孩、工人、水,等等。

(2) Noun phrases 名词短语

a desk, the house, five girls, the worker here, the water in the lake, the guest sleeping in the next room, the baby taken care of by the nurse, the Japanese that came to see you yesterday, the room in which he wrote the letter, the day when she visited them, etc.

一张书桌、那座房子、5个女孩、这里的工人、湖里的水、在隔壁睡觉的客人、由护士照顾的孩子、昨天来看你的那个日本人、他写信的那个房间、她拜访他们的那一天,等等。

1.1.2.2 Adjectives and adjective phrases

形容词及形容词短语

(1) Adjectives 形容词

big, red, interesting, short, happy, helpful, lucky, etc.

大的、红的、有趣的、短的、快乐的、有帮助的、幸运的,等等。

(2) Adjective phrases 形容词短语

big in size, red at the centre, short compared with her, happy

about the result, helpful to your work, satisfactory to some extent, extremely lucky, etc.

尺寸很大的、中心是红色的、和她比起来是矮的、对结果是满意的、对你的工作是有帮助的、在一定程度上是令人满意的、极端幸运的,等等。

1.1.2.3 Verbs and verb phrases

动词及动词短语

(1) Verbs 动词

walk, sit, move, write, type, etc.

走路、坐、移动、写字、打字,等等。

(2) Verb phrases 动词短语

come down, pay attention to, work slowly, shout at the top of one's voice, have dinner in the dining room, see him on Sunday, expand when heated. watch TV while knitting a sweater, go to see the doctor because of a serious cold, visit us if they are not busy, etc.

下来、注意、工作缓慢、高声叫喊、在餐厅吃饭、星期天看他、加热时膨胀、一边织毛衣一边看电视、因患重感冒去看大夫、他们不忙就来看我们,等等。

1.1.2.4 Pronouns and pronoun phrases

代词及代词短语

(1) Personal pronouns 人称代词

I, you, he, she, it, we, they, me, us, them, my, your, their, myself, themselves, etc.

我、你、他、她、它、我们、他们、我、我们、他们、我的、你的、他们的、我自己、他们自己,等等。

(2) Personal pronoun phrases 人称代词短语

you buying a dictionary, us talking about the teacher, their having made a very good suggestion, her going there, etc.

你买一本字典、我们谈论老师、他们提出一个很好的建议、她去那里,等等。

(3) Demonstrative pronouns 指示代词

this, that, these and those.

这(个)、那(个)、这些、那些。

(4) Demonstrative pronoun phrases 指示代词短语

that of ..., those of ..., that which worries me most, those (who are) standing over there, those (who have been) praised for their bravery, etc.

……那一个、……那些、最使我苦恼的、站在那边的那些人、由于英勇受到表扬的那些人,等等。

(5) Indefinite pronouns 不定代词

any, some, every, each, one, all, none, no, both, either, neither, other, another, something, anything, nothing, many, much, few, little, a few, a little, etc.

任何、一些、每、每个、一个、所有、全无、没有、两个都、两者其一、两者都无、其它、另一个、某事(物)、任何事(物)、无任何事(物)、许多(可数)、许多(不可数)、几乎无(可数)、几乎无(不可数)、有些(可数)、有点(不可数),等等。

(6) Indefinite pronoun phrases 不定代词短语

any of them, both of the buyers, all (that) I can do, everybody who knows that, this one, much of what she said, nothing that we did, etc.

他们其中任何一个、两个买主都、我能做的一切、所有了解那个事情的人、这一个、她的话多半、我们做的一切都不,等等。

(7) Reciprocal pronouns 相互代词

each other, one another.

相互(两者之间)、相互(三者或以上之间)。

(8) Reciprocal pronoun phrases 相互代词短语

one another's work, each other's company, etc.

互相的工作、互相陪伴, 等等。

(9) Relative pronouns 关系代词

who, whose, whom, that, which, but, than, as, etc.

指人(主格)、所有格、宾格、指人或物、指物、否定含意、比较、正如, 等等。

(10) Relative pronoun phrases or clauses 关系代词短语或从句

who worked hard, whom you saw, whose brother was manager of the company, that cannot be realized, which he did, than is/are available, but has exceptions, in which to work, with whom to discuss problems, etc.

努力工作的(人)、你看到的(人)、哥哥是公司经理的(人)、不能实现的、他做的、比现有的, 没有例外的、可在其中工作的、可一起讨论问题的, 等等。

1.1.2.5 Adverbs and adverb phrases

副词及副词短语

(1) Adverbs 副词

here, there, now, then, quickly, fast, often, seldom, etc.

这里、那里、现在、那时、迅速地、很快地、经常、不常, 等等。

(2) Adverb phrases 副词短语

here in China, quickly enough, as fast as possible, more often than not, as soon as he gets up in the morning, etc.

在中国这儿、够快地、尽快、往往、在他早晨一起床之后, 等等。