

第一章 词、短语和句子

1.1 三种结构形式

语法是语言的结构体系，英语语法研究英语的结构。英语里有三种结构形式：词、短语和句子。

1. 词 (word) 是语言里能自由运用的最小单位，可以构成短语，也可以直接构成句子。例如：

hurry

hurry up

Hurry! You'll be late!

2. 短语 (phrase) 是不含主谓结构的一组词。短语可以构成句子的一部分，也可以直接构成句子。例如：

I'm going ***to the library***.

A: Where are you going?

B: ***To the library.***

较大的短语可以包含较小的短语，甚至从句。例如：

on the desk (介词短语，包含一个名词短语)

the book on the desk (名词短语，包含一个介词短语)

the book I bought yesterday (名词短语，包含一个定语从句)

The truth ***is (that) we have no money.*** (连系动词短语，包含一个表语从句)

I wish you wouldn't smoke any more. (及物动词短语，包含一个宾语从句)

3. 句子 (sentence) 是能表达完整意思的一个或一组词。完全句是含有主谓结构的一组词 (■ 参见 1.5 1¹)。英语句子在形式上有两个特征：(1) 第一个词的第一个字母必须大写；(2) 句末必须有句号 (.)、问号 (?) 或感叹号 (!) 等标点符号。例如：

Steve works very hard.

How can we get there?

What a fine day!

较大的句子可以包含较小的句子 (分句和从句)。例如：

He is a worker and his wife is a nurse.

1 参见 1.5 1 表示参见第一章 1.5 节第 1 条，全书体例一致。

Stop writing *when the bell rings*.

Tim said *that he would come*.

1.2 词的种类

词可以根据它们的词汇意义、语法功能和形式特征分为下列十类:

1. 名词 (noun), 即表示人和事物等的名称或指称行为、状态、品质等抽象概念的词。
例如:

John, teacher, class, kindness, the United Nations

2. 代词 (pronoun), 即代替名词或起名词作用的指称人、事物、时间、地点或抽象概念等的词。例如:

I, you, this, herself, somebody, each other

3. 限定词 (determiner), 即限定名词或名词短语的范围, 表示泛指、特指、定序、定量或不定量等的词。例如:

a, the, this, first, Mary's, following

4. 形容词 (adjective), 即表示人和事物等的性状、特征的词。例如:

old, new, red, clean, kind-hearted

5. 动词 (verb), 即表示人和事物等的动作或状态的词。例如:

do, have, can, see, tell, whitewash

6. 副词 (adverb), 即表示动作、状态等的方式、程度等特征或时间、地点等的词。例如:

very, quickly, just, now, often, upstairs

7. 介词 (preposition), 即和名词或名词等同语连用, 表示与其他词或短语之间的关系的词。例如:

at, for, in

8. 连词 (conjunction), 即连接或引导词、短语、句子(分句或从句)等的词。例如:

and, but, if, than, because

9. 结构词 (structure word), 即没有词汇意义、只帮助构成某种特殊的句子或短语的词, 如存在句中的 *there*、不定式的符号 *to*、语助词 *it* (■ 参见 7.2.6) 等。

10. 感叹词 (interjection), 即表示说话人的感情的词。例如:

oh, ah, alas, eh, dear, what, why

数词 (numeral) 通常是限定词, 当被限定的名词省去时, 用作代词; 指抽象的数时, 用作名词。为简便起见, 不另作一类, 归入代词一章讲解。

为了方便, 我们把 *whether, who(m), whose, what, which, when, where, why* 和 *how* 统称为 *wh-* 词 (*wh-word*)。它们可以用作疑问词 (*whether* 除外), 在疑问句中提出问题; 用作感

叹词 (what 和 how), 引导感叹句; 用作从属连词, 引导名词从句和状语从句; 用作关系词 (whether 和 how 除外), 引导定语从句。

另外, 词还可以根据构成分为简单词、派生词、复合词、短语词等。

1.3 短语的种类

短语可以由两个或更多的词并列而成, 也可以围绕一个中心词构成。根据并列的词或中心词的不同, 短语可以分为:

1. 名词短语 (noun phrase)。例如:

We waited for *hours and hours*.

This is *a very interesting story*.

2. 代词短语 (pronominal phrase)。例如:

Between *you and me*, he and Jane have got divorced.

Waves rushed upon him *one after another*.

3. 动词短语 (verb phrase), 包括:

1) 限定动词短语 (finite verb phrase) (■ 参见 10.4 1)。例如:

We *study English* every day.

The starring actor *has accomplished his task*.

2) 非限定动词短语 (nonfinite verb phrase) (■ 参见 10.4 2), 包括:

A. 不定式短语 (infinitive phrase)。例如:

Sam got up early *to catch the train*.

Lucy went to the hospital *to see her friend*.

B. -ing 分词短语 (-ing participle phrase)。例如:

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

Not knowing what to say, he kept silent.

C. -en 分词短语 (-en participle phrase)。例如:

I have received your letter *dated May 5*.

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

4. 形容词短语 (adjective phrase)。例如:

The sisters came back *merry and gay*.

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

5. 副词短语 (adverb phrase)。例如:

How often do the buses run?

He is a scoundrel *through and through*.

6. 介词短语 (prepositional phrase)。例如:

We are *of a mind*. (我们大家一条心。)

What is there *on the desk*?

7. 数词短语 (numeral phrase)。例如:

Two and two is four.

Mark has *two hundred and fifty* dollars.

有些短语含有两部分:一部分是逻辑主语,另一部分是逻辑谓语。这种短语叫作复合结构 (compound construction)。例如:

It's necessary *for us to learn English well*.

Do you remember *me/my asking you that question*?

Dinner (being) ready, the hostess asked her guests to be seated.

1.4 子句

句子可以构成更大句子的一部分。这种构成更大句子一部分的句子叫作子句 (clause)。子句可以分为三种:

1. 子句可以和子句并列构成并列句。构成并列句的子句叫作分句 (coordinate clause)。例如:

I said it and I meant it.

John is poor, but he is happy.

Wear your coat or you'll get a cold.

2. 从属于一个句子或句子一部分的子句叫作从属子句,简称从句 (subordinate clause)。从句可以根据它们在句中的作用分为:

1) 主语从句 (subject clause)。例如:

What he said is true.

It's certain *that prices will go down*.

2) 表语从句 (predicative clause)。例如:

That's *how matters stand*.

The fact is *that I was not there*.

3) 宾语从句 (object clause)。例如:

Do you know *who he is*?

We are sure *that our team will win*.

4) 同位语从句 (appositive clause)。例如:

I had an idea *that you were there*.

There is no doubt *that he is honest*.

5) 补语从句 (complement clause)。例如:

We must keep it *as it is*.

Her mother has made her *what she is*.

6) 定语从句 (attributive clause)。例如:

One **who works hard** deserves to succeed.

There are times **when such things are possible**.

7) 状语从句 (adverbial clause)。例如:

Strike **while the iron is hot**.

Where there is a will, there is a way.

主语从句、表语从句、宾语从句、同位语从句和补语从句在句中起名词的作用, 统称为名词性从句 (noun clause)。

3. 带有一个或更多从句的子句叫作主体子句, 简称主句 (main clause)。例如:

Sam said that he would come.

This is the man who wanted to see you.

We are glad that you have succeeded.

1.5 句子的结构分类

句子可以根据它们的结构分为:

1. 完全句 (complete sentence), 即结构完整、含有主语和完整谓语的句子。所谓完整谓语是谓语动词带有必要的补充成分。完全句可以分为:

1) 简单句 (simple sentence), 即只含一个主谓结构的句子。例如:

Do you study English or French?

Tom and Mary often help each other and learn from each other.

简单句有时并不简单, 含有许多词和短语。例如:

The most common procedure for doing this is negotiation, the act of communication intended to reach agreement.

2) 并列句 (compound sentence), 即含有两个或更多分句 (并列的主谓结构) 的句子。例如:

Steve is a teacher and his wife is a doctor.

Make up your mind, or you'll miss the chance.

3) 复合句 (complex sentence), 即含有一个或更多从句 (从属的主谓结构) 的句子。例如:

This is the place where she was born.

The banker is not happy, though he is rich.

4) 并列复合句 (compound-complex sentence), 是并列句和复合句的结合, 即并列句的一个或多个分句含有一个或多个从句的句子。例如:

Sam said he would come; but he didn't, because his mother was ill.

We sat down in the window seat; I assured her I would not scold, whatever her secret

would be.

并列句、复合句和并列复合句统称为复杂句 (multiple sentence)。

2. 不完全句 (incomplete sentence), 即不含主谓结构的句子。不完全句可以分为:

1) 省略句 (elliptical sentence), 即在一定情况下省去某些词语的句子。例如:

A: Are you from London?

B: Yes, ***I am.***

A: Where is Mary?

B: ***In her room.***

2) 无定形句 (amorphous sentence), 即没有一定结构形式而又难以确定省去了什么的句子 (■ 参见 1.7)。例如:

All aboard! (请大家都上船/登机!)

Easy come, easy go. (来得容易去得快。)

Well fed, well bred. (衣食足, 知荣辱。)

1.6 句子的用途分类

句子可以根据它们的用途分为:

1. 陈述句 (declarative sentence/statement), 即用来陈述事实或表明说话人的看法、态度等的句子。陈述句通常用降调, 书写时句末用句号。例如:

They work very hard.

You mustn't tell him that.

2. 疑问句 (interrogative sentence/question), 即用来提出问题的句子。不同的疑问句用不同的语调, 书写时句末用问号。例如:

Do you speak English?

Who broke the window?

3. 祈使句 (imperative sentence/command), 即用来表示指示、命令、请求等的句子。祈使句通常用降调, 表示请求时可以用升调; 书写时句末通常用句号, 语气较强时可以用感叹号。例如:

Please be quiet.

Don't be so stupid!

4. 感叹句 (exclamative sentence/exclamation), 即用来表示说话人的强烈感情的句子。感叹句用降调, 书写时句末用感叹号。例如:

What a strange thing to say!

How pleased they were to see us!

1.7 不符合语法规则的句子

英语里的绝大多数句子是按一定的语法规则构成的，只有少数句子的结构无法用语法规则解释。这种句子叫作不符合语法规则的句子 (ungrammatical sentence)，虽然不符合语法规则，但符合人们的语言习惯，是约定俗成的，因此也是正确的。常见的这类句子有下列几种：

1. 谚语。例如：

So far, so good.

Like father, like son.

Well begun is half done.

Least said, soonest mended. (多说反而坏事。)

Once beaten, twice shy. (一次被咬，下次胆小。)

Nothing venture(d), nothing gain(ed). (不入虎穴，焉得虎子。)

2. 习惯用法，多见于口语。例如：

How goes it?

Not so thought John Barton. (= John Barton did not think so.)

He who doesn't labor, neither shall he eat. (不劳者不得食。)

3. wh- 词引导的不定式短语构成的句子 (多用于非正式场合)。例如：

Who to see?

What to do next?

Which way to go?

When to start?

Where to get it?

How to do it?

其他由不定式短语构成的句子。例如：

Oh to be free! (= I wish I were free.)

A gentleman to strike a lady?

That brother of yours, to be so uncouth! (你那个哥哥，真没有教养!)

4. wh- 词引导的词语或句子。例如：

Why all the noise?

A: I think you owe me some money.

B: **How come?**

A: He doesn't like you.

B: **So what? / What of it?**

5. if, if only 和 as if 引导的短语或从句构成的句子 (■ 参见 15.5)。例如：

I'd say he was more like his father, **if** anything.

Oh, **if** he could only come!

If only he had come in time!

As if you didn't know it! (= You know it quite well.)

6. 形容词或副词短语构成的句子。例如:

Ready all! (各就各位!)

Off with your hat!

Down with tyranny!

On with the show!

7. 简短生动的描写。例如:

A few weeks with one firm, a few days with another, then out of a job, then on again for a month perhaps, and so on.

A fractured skull. A pool of blood. A broken neck. A young man dead. The aftermath of a six-minute nightmare in which Blacks in New York City's Washington Sq. Park were brutally attacked by a group of White youths.

在俚语和俗语中, 在电邮、日记、私人信件、实况广播中, 还有许多不符合语法规则的句子, 本书不再赘述。

EXERCISE

I. Identify the words in the following sentences as (1) noun, (2) pronoun, (3) determiner, (4) adjective, (5) verb, (6) adverb, (7) preposition, (8) conjunction, (9) structure word or (10) interjection:

1. China () is () a () great () country ().
2. My () uncle () works () in () a () factory ().
3. What () is () there () on () the () table ()?
4. Oh (), David (), come () here () a () moment ()!
5. It () is () not () easy () to () learn () it () well ().
6. I () have () something () to () tell () you ().
7. The () sun () is () shining () in () all () his () splendid () beauty ().
8. He () does () not () care () whether () he () gets () it () or () not ().
9. Do () you () really () have () a () good () time () at () the () party ()?
10. If () you () do () that () again (), you () will () catch () it ().

II. Identify the italicized phrases in the following sentences as (1) noun phrase, (2) pronominal phrase, (3) finite verb phrase, (4) infinitive phrase, (5) -ing participle phrase, (6) -en participle phrase, (7) adjective phrase, (8) adverb phrase, (9) prepositional phrase or (10) numeral phrase:

1. He is *a liar* (). You can't believe *anything he says* ().
2. They invited *all their relations* () *to stay at Christmas* ().
3. *A microswitch* () *is a very small electric switch* ().
4. John wouldn't be *so careless* () *as to forget his pen* ().
5. *One third of the people there* () *speak English very fluently* ().
6. *Here and there* () *we can find small stores* () *specializing in such dairy products* ().
7. You're looking *very good* () — *living in the country* () *must have suited you* ().
8. It is *very important* () *for everyone* () *to come to the meeting* () *on time* ().
9. There have been *many great discoveries* () *made by scientists* () *in the 20th century* ().
10. Mark *passed the practical exam* () but *the teacher* () *failed him in the written paper* ().

III. Identify the clauses in the following sentences as (1) subject clause, (2) predicative clause, (3) object clause, (4) appositive clause, (5) complement clause, (6) attributive clause, (7) adverbial clause or (8) coordinate clause:

1. I wonder *what really happened* ().
2. Mike is the man *who told me the news* ().
3. *Give him an inch* () *and he will take a mile* ().
4. All things are difficult *before they are easy* ().
5. It is certain *that prices will go up* ().
6. I'm very glad *that you have all come* ().
7. You may make it *what you like it to be* ().
8. That's not *what I meant* ().
9. Who is responsible for *what has happened* ()?
10. I have a feeling *that our team is going to win* ().

IV. Identify the following sentences as (1) simple sentence, (2) compound sentence, (3) complex sentence, (4) compound-complex sentence, (5) elliptical sentence or (6) amorphous sentence:

1. We often go there on Sundays. ()
2. Give us a hand, will you? ()
3. If in doubt, don't hesitate to ask me. ()
4. Come when you will, and you will find him at work. ()
5. The question is whether we shall do it or not. ()

6. Paul told me he was an engineer, but he wasn't. ()
7. What a good idea! ()
8. Him to teach English? ()
9. Tom and Mary are in the same class. ()
10. Either he is busy or he is away. ()

V. Identify the following sentences as (1) declarative sentence, (2) interrogative sentence, (3) imperative sentence or (4) exclamative sentence:

1. The boxer was badly injured. ()
2. Never go there again. ()
3. His pleasure is helping others. ()
4. Can I help you? ()
5. How fast he runs! ()
6. Somebody close the door. ()
7. They are all working hard. ()
8. What funny stories she tells! ()
9. Would you like to have steak or chicken? ()
10. When shall we leave, today or tomorrow? ()