

This is easy to prepare.  
You must not be afraid to  
repeat your sentences.

This requires no *preparation*.  
*Repetition* is good for you, but  
don't repeat mistakes.

### 品性和情況的名詞

He is poor, but he enjoys his *povert*.

Lovers are blind, but never mind the *blindness* of the lovers, so  
long as love lasts.

He is a good man, but his *goodness* cannot help him to pay debts.

"*Goodness*" is such a variable term. According to the servant,  
a "good" master is one who gives five-dollar tips. A cat  
that catches mice is a "good" cat for men, but a very bad  
one for the mice.

His handwriting was so small. I was surprised at the *smallness*  
of his handwriting.

*Cleanliness* is as important in a cook as *beauty* in women.

You choose a race-horse for his *speed*, and a cat, 那可就有天  
*strength*.

*Honesty* is the best policy in business, but th  
politics. 或者也許面貌  
短語所解答的是

2.16. 【動作和品性的意味】 在英 這些問題，這種方面  
區別非常明顯。這就是 to do 和 to 它可使我們的觀念更趨  
作' 以及 '有什麼樣的品性' 的不同 (意念.)

#### 動作

He studies hard.

He works hard.

He looks handsome.

He fears me.

He likes to sleep.

He wakes up.

He grows up.

He laughs.

He enjoys.

It rains.

The sky clears.

Day breaks.

—how? *Financially or spiritually?*  
and women unequal? *Physically,*  
or *economically?* Are they equal  
age, in *patience*, in *jealousy*, in *interest*,

prior to the English in *patience*, and the  
to the Chinese in *political organization*.

than Chung-ing in *arithmetic*, but Chung-  
Po-liang in *old Chinese*.

boy in *studies* in this class, Fu-ch'u is best  
o-fan is best in *character*.

courage, and there is *moral courage*, the  
one believes.



Sound frightens.  
Prisoner escapes.  
Master scolds.  
Servant fears.  
Man recovers.  
Something hurts.  
Action offends.

Sound is fearful.  
Prisoner is free.  
Master is abusive.  
Servant is afraid.  
Man is well.  
It is painful.  
It is offensive.

由此可見動詞中有運動或動作的一種意味，而形容詞中有品性的一種意味，雖則兩者可以表明一個相同的概念。

【練習二】教師可仿照上例舉出含有動詞的句子，令學生答出含有意義相當的形容詞的句子。注意在上列各句中的形容詞之前老是用動詞 *is* 或動詞 *to be* 的其他形式。Must, will, can 等之後必須加 *be*，然後才接形容詞。（如不用 *to be*，那末在述語中必須用 *feel*, *become*, *grow*, *get* 等其他的動詞，如 *feel sorry*, 有特別的意義。）

將下列各句的意義 take care.

正和別的名詞一樣 nothing to eat.

so hard.

everything.

I love books.

Have you learnt this? 內空格，試填以適當的詞兒：—

The geography lesson is difficult. all soon — away.

A pocket-knife is useful.

He stopped the car.

I teach grammar.

The boy slept during the class.

Then he slept before seven o'clock.

He is like his father in his laziness.

You learn to punctuate.

We compose sentences.

He is promoted.

You were examined.

You must be careful.

You must be (或 feel) hungry.

He has been away.

Don't be too diligent.

I shall be (或 get) ready

to do, or has he — busy?

things, or you mustn't — forgetful.

is, and he — very tired.

— happy.

time.

Th

be to — punctual.

Thi

詞表明‘情狀’(manner)

You

We 表現法用的‘然’字，和英

We 中文有‘茫然’(vaguely,

You

然’(coldly), ‘欣然’(glad,



gladly), ‘霍然’ (suddenly), ‘寂然’ (silently), ‘啞然’ (with a roar of laughter), ‘悚然’, ‘凜然’ (with a feeling of awe), 等等。但‘方面’ (aspect) 的意味在中文里頗是新奇：還是到了白話文興起以後才用助詞 (particles) ‘上’, ‘的’ (或‘地’) 來表明的。比方說男女兩性的不平等, 是在那幾點上呢? 我們可以說‘男女體力上, 智力上, 法律上, 經濟上的不平等’ (They are unequal physically, mentally, legally, and economically). 我們可以說某人‘心邪形穢’ (physically and spiritually unclean), 說某女子‘秀外慧中’ (attractive in appearance and intelligent in mind). 如果一個小孩的父親是一個大學者, 但是面貌醜陋得很, 而他的母親卻是一個愚蠢而姣美如洋囡囡的女子, 那末這小孩‘在那一方面’像父親或者像母親, 那可就有天壤之別了。他也許腦筋像父親, 而面貌像母親, 或者也許面貌像父親而腦筋像母親的呀。所以副詞和副詞短語所解答的是‘在那一點?’, ‘關於那一點?’, ‘在那一方面?’ 這些問題, 這種方面意念 (aspect-nction) 非常重要, 因為它可使我們的觀念更趨確切。(形容詞也可以表達這種方面意念.)

1. You want to be independent—how? *Financially or spiritually?*
2. In what respect are men and women unequal? *Physically, mentally, socially, legally, or economically?* Are they equal in brains, in looks, in courage, in patience, in jealousy, in interest, in babies?
3. The Chinese are superior to the English in patience, and the English are superior to the Chinese in political organization.
4. Po-liang is better than Chung-ing in arithmetic, but Chung-ing is better than Po-liang in old Chinese.
5. Teh-lin is the best boy in studies in this class, Fu-ch'u is best in athletics, and Kuo-fan is best in character.
6. There is physical courage, and there is moral courage, the courage to say what one believes.



7. A man who dare not say what he believes is a *moral* coward.
8. Chinese officials are great men *to their families*, but criminals *to the nation*.
9. The student is *physically* weak, but *mentally* strong.
10. Miss B—— is desirable *as a friend*, but not *as a wife*.
11. Playing violin is good *as a pastime*, but not *as a profession*.

【練習四】 試以下列各表現法造句：—

in what respect?  
 in what way better?  
 in many ways worse  
 in some way useful  
 pleasant as a friend  
 bodily strong  
 financially independent  
 politically free  
 economically equal  
 legally right  
 morally wrong  
 good as a pastime  
 useful as a servant  
 charming in appearance  
 attractive in style

spiritual progress  
 intellectual laziness  
 (laziness in thinking)  
 kind in heart  
 kind in manners  
 rich in wealth  
 rich in knowledge  
 quick in thinking  
 slow in action  
 good at mathematics  
 great at telling lies  
 doubtful in character  
 laughable in conduct  
 great in ideas  
 pleasing in tone

當然囉，大半的副詞是表明情狀，時間和地方的。 方面的副詞還不甚普通，不過當做一個文法意念，這在中文里是比較地新奇一點。

## 2.18. 【介詞力量 (Prepositional Force) 的意味】

Go with him ['wið im].  
 Go without him [wi'ðaut im].  
 Sing for me [fə mi:].  
 Sing for money.  
 Look at her ['luz et ə:].  
 Listen to me [tə mi:].  
 Away with it ['wið it].  
 Run after him ['rʌn 'ɑ:ftər im].  
 Walk behind me.

He comes for his [fər iz] hat.  
 He recites without any [wi'ðaut 'eni] mistake.  
 She died because of [bi'kəz əv] love.  
 He died because of her [əv ə:].  
 Get away from them [frəm ðəm].  
 Fight against them [ə'geɪnst ðəm].  
 Shoot at it ['ju:ɪt et it].



Go across the street.  
 Sit near the fire.  
 Lean upon the chair.  
 Stand against the door.  
 Walk through the house.  
 Look through the key-hole.  
 Say good-bye before leaving.  
 He talks without thinking.  
 I am tired of repeating this.

He scolded me for no reason.  
 I am opposed to his [tu-iz] coming.  
 They parted without saying good-bye.  
 Are you afraid of being found out?  
 He could not come on account of illness.  
 I have not seen him since that time.  
 You will be punished for doing this.  
 We shall fight against opium.

在英語里，介詞在觀念上和後面的名詞嚴密結合，正如外動詞 (transitive verbs) 在觀念上和賓語嚴密結合的情形相似。

I fear him [ai 'fiə-im].

I am afraid of him [ai əm-ə'freid-ov-im].

Fight them ['fait ðəm].

Fight against them ['fait-ə'geinst ðəm].

Of him 應該讀成一個詞兒，him 的重音 (accent) 完全取消，與 fear him 相仿。（此種取消重音的讀法在發音學上叫做 weak form [弱式]。）我國學生往往把這種 him, them 讀得太清楚，太重，而且讀強式 (strong form) [him] 和 [ðəm]。在文法上說起來，第一個 him 和 them 是動詞的賓語，第二個 him 和 them 是介詞的賓語。介詞‘統攝’ (govern) 賓語，一如外動詞之統攝賓語。如介詞之後是一個動詞或形容詞，那末就應該趕快把它變成一個名詞，如 without saying good-bye [不辭而別]，before leaving [動身之前]，by his kindness [承他的美意]。

（在 for ever [fə'revə]，at once [ət-'wʌns]，before long，in short，from abroad [frəm-ə'brɔ:d]，by far，like mad 等短語中，ever，once 等詞兒有些文法學家把它們當做名詞。參看 § 2.11 之 (6) 及 § 2.50)。



【練習五】 下列各表現法的聲調須讀得正確，並以各表現法造句。“e”欄各介詞後試填入名詞：—

(a) before him (降調)  
against them  
over them  
through it  
because of her  
one of them  
all of us  
many of them  
after you (you 讀時可加重音)

(b) during the class  
all over the place  
since that time  
in this way  
against my will  
in a while  
above all  
without doubt  
beyond any question

(c) before leaving  
after reading  
after seeing

without knowing  
before beginning  
after listening  
through studying  
by working hard  
because of having  
for being  
in reading

(d) for ever  
at once  
before long  
from outside  
from above

(e) instead of —  
on account of —  
the news of —  
lack of —  
for fear of —  
followed by —  
the result of —  
the cause of —  
the idea of —

## 作用的轉變

2.20. 【作用的轉變】 我們已經明白，英文的詞兒的作用一有轉變，詞形往往即發生變化 (§ 2.13)，如 bad [惡]，badly [惡；亟]，badness [惡，不良]，或 admire [歎賞]，admiration [歎賞]，admiringly [嘖嘖稱美]。我國學生對於這個既然生疏，那末就該學習如何以及何時有這些變化。當然有時候，也可以作用雖轉變而詞形正如中文一般地無須變得的，如 He sleeps



和 He talks in his *sleep*, 倘使用 in his *sloping*, 反而不妥了。

2.21. 【名詞當形容詞】\* 名詞可當形容詞用而詞形無任何變化，這種情形極其普遍，簡直出乎我們的體察以外。在這一點，英文與中文極其相似。細讀下列各詞兒：—

stone wall  
cannon ball  
air castle  
orange juice  
straw hat  
cloth cover  
book-case  
silk handkerchief  
country road  
dog Latin [不正確]  
horse-laugh [粗鄙]  
mouse-trap  
fly-paper  
middle-school student  
college president  
Shanghai paper  
Newfoundland dog  
West Lake Exhibition  
Chen brothers [陳氏兄弟]  
club fee  
journey expenses  
quinine tablet  
cable address  
motor boat  
motor road

kitchen door  
carriage driver  
paper mill  
leather factory  
book company  
table-cloth  
sea bath  
honey-bee  
milkmaid  
newspaper man  
mail man  
home country  
hill-path  
fire brigade  
food problem  
water problem  
bread-and-butter question  
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.  
Fukien Wine and Tobacco  
Monopoly Bureau  
University of London graduate  
school-girl complexion  
student days  
North-China Herald Office  
Building

在這許多短語里，第一個名詞常是當做修飾第二個名詞用的形容詞。它們的關係卻極不一致：如 stone wall [石牆] 意即

\*這種名詞實在是作‘修飾語’(modifiers)用的。參看第九章。



wall made of stone [石頭砌的牆]; honey-bee [蜜蜂] 意即 bee producing honey [釀蜜的蜂]; food problem [糧食問題] 意即 the problem of food [糧食的問題]; fire brigade [救火隊] 意即 a brigade for fighting fire [爲救火而設的一隊人]。這種表現法應該多多學習，因爲它是比較簡潔，用它才可能造成更簡潔的句子。所以 nine-o'clock arithmetic 就比 the class in arithmetic which comes at nine o'clock 簡便而自然，the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. (或 Co.'s) sailing schedule 比較 the schedule for sailing of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. 簡便多了。又如 He owns a paper mill 這一句英文比較 He owns a mill for manufacturing paper 好些；又，motor roads 比較 motor-car roads 或 roads for motor cars 更其通順。至于 a motor road 雖然在邏輯上講起來不怎麼正確，因爲路不是用馬達開的，然而倒是滿好的一個英文短語。

在這一點上，英文和中文非常相似。‘旅費’就說 journey expenses, ‘中國茶’說 China tea, ‘蒼蠅紙’說 fly-paper, ‘復旦大學校長’說 Fu-tan University President。而且這也往往是唯一合理的方法。如果把 fire brigade, water pipe, geography class 和 tuberculosis doctor 說成 fiery brigade, watery pipe geographical class 和 tubercular doctor, 那就大錯特錯了。根本 pipe [管子] 不是 watery [水做的，如水的]，class [班級] 不是 geographical [地理學上的]，doctor [醫生] 他本人也並不害着 tuberculosis [肺病] 呀。在別的情形之中，‘名 + 名’和‘形 + 名’兩種形式卻都可用，如 college student 或 collegiate student; China tea 或 Chinese tea; Japan tour 或 Japanese tour; 以及 South China 或 Southern



China. 不過用形容詞形式的時候，似乎側重描寫這東西的品性而不重在描寫這東西的本身。

**2.22. 【名詞變形容詞】** 除上面所說的一種極其方便的名詞當形容詞的用法以外，還有許多正常的形容詞是由名詞加上某種接尾 (endings or suffixes) 而成的。下列形容詞都是些由名詞變成的普通方式：—

gold—golden (colour)	ghost—ghostly (voice)
wood—wooden (bowl)	fog—foggy (morning)
earth—earthen (ware)	storm—stormy (sea)
oak—oaken (chest)	cloud—cloudy (sky)
person—personal (use)	wind—windy (day)
verb—verbal (adjective)	rain—rainy (weather)
nation—national (custom)	drama—dramatic (literature)
nature—natural (beauty)	patriot—patriotic (heart)
pig—piggish (nature) [食猷]	Socrates—Socratic (dialogue)
sheep—sheepish (face) [報顏]	bearded man
child—childish (idea)	nine-headed bird [九頭鳥]
girl—girlish (complexion)	round-eyed baby
boy—boyish (fun)	three-legged cat
self—selfish (motive)	beautiful girl
man—manly (appearance)	powerful man
woman—womanly (grace)	fearful disorder
gentleman—gentlemanly (conduct)	hopeful appearance
day—daily (experience)	shameful look
week—weekly (visit)	skilful work
month—monthly (test)	powerless chief
coward—cowardly (thought)	fearless enemy
miser—miserly (habits)	hopeless case
	shameless conduct

【練習六】 試就上列成語中取出幾個來造句。

**2.23. 【名詞當動詞】** 有些名詞可當動詞用而詞形並無變化。例如：

They stoned him to death.

The gun was fired.



*Hand the money to me.*

*We must back him up with money.*

*We must face the problem squarely.*

*He elbowed his way into the hall.*

*Mr. Holmes [houmz] eyed him for a moment.*

*The party has been well phototgraphed.*

*The judge questioned the witness.*

*He is named Peter after his father.*

以上各例的動詞通常都是當名詞用的。這種正常名詞所有的動詞用法是輔尋常動詞所不易表達的觀念。例如 *to eye a man* 是‘睨視’；*to knife a man* 是‘暗計傷人’，*to doctor a telegram* 是‘改竄電報’；*to monkey with a watch* 是‘耍弄一隻錶’；*to ape a man* 是‘效顰’。（參看：‘面壁’，‘頂天立地’，‘盜名欺世’，‘衣我衣，冠我冠’，‘世人病之’，‘春風風人’，‘百年樹人’）。

除此以外，當然還有許多詞兒，尋常是既當動詞又當名詞用的，如 *a cover*, *to cover up* / *a quick cure*, *to cure people* / *some trouble*, *to trouble a person* / *no desire*, *to desire*, 等。

**2.30. 【動詞當名詞】** 上面我們已經學過 (§ 2.15)，動作往往可作名詞看待，通常只要在動詞後面加上一個 *-ing*，這是最普通的方法，但不是唯一的方法。我們可以說 *Talking is easier than acting* 或 *To talk is easier than to act.* 這個用 *to* 的形式，便叫做動詞的無限式 (infinitive)；所以叫‘無限式’的，是‘不加限制’的意思，因為它所表達的是一種一般的動作而不‘屬於’任何主語。‘無限式’是和那些被主語所限制着的‘有限式’ (finite verbs) 相對而言，例如 *He goes*, *A dog barks* 中的 *goes*, *barks* 便是有限式動詞。

可是，把無限式用在以 *it* 當頭的句子裡，卻是極其常見的。例如不說 *To talk is easier* 而說 *It is easier to talk*。這好像



我們是先說 “It is easier . . . ”, 然後又彷彿回答一句 What is easier?, 那末加上一個 to talk. 事實上, 說一句 *It requires a lot of money to build a fine house* 往往比說 *To build a fine house requires a lot of money* 容易而通馴。因此把動作當名詞用有三種表現法:

1. *Talking is easier than acting.*
2. *To talk is easier than to act.*
3. *It is easier to talk than to act.*

【練習七】 試仿照上列三種範式, 將下列各句的表現方法改變一下:—

1. *Learning English is not difficult, if you know how.*
2. *It is not reading that is difficult; it is speaking that is difficult.*
3. *Studying immediately after lunch is not good for digestion.*
4. *Walking in the sunshine is good for health.*
5. *Fishing is pleasant for lovers even when there is no fish.*
6. *Going to town is enjoyable when one has plenty of money.*
7. *To have nothing to do is sometimes a nuisance.*
8. *Telling a lie is more difficult than telling the truth.*
9. *It is difficult to remember the last lie that you told.*
10. *There is nothing more awful than telling a lie to one who believes in you.*
11. *There is nothing finer than to chat with your old friends around a fire.*
12. *To call oneself a revolutionist is one thing; to be one is another.*

「總之, 動詞當名詞用的最普通的方式究竟是加 -ing, 尤其是在介詞後面, 如 *after seeing*, *before leaving* 等。」

【練習八】 試完成下列各句:—

1. I like <sup>talk</sup> ~ing to you
2. I dislike being — (過去分詞).
3. I don't mind ~ing —.
4. Think of ~ing —.
5. She always dreams about ~ing —.



3. His ambition is being a —
7. I left after ~ing —.
8. You must be careful in ~ing —
9. Are you afraid of being —?
10. What is the harm of ~ing —?

2.31. 【動詞變名詞】 由動詞變名詞，除去上面的一種最普通的方法以外，還有許多正常的名詞是由動詞變成，或者和動詞的關係非常密切。試將下列各名詞的動詞舉出來，當心動詞字母的拼法。

preparation	trial
dictation	denial
examination	refusal
recitation	betrayal
repetition	prayer
composition	dinner
supposition	supper
division	speech
addition	food
admission	thought
expulsion	life
compulsion	knowledge
development	belief
movement	receipt
management	success
government	loss
seizure	bath
pleasure	breath
occurrence	cloth

2.32. 【成對的名詞和動詞】 有許多最普通的動詞，都可以當名詞用而形式上無任何變化，這一層切須注意，因為用-ing的形式用得不恰當，英文句子就造不好。

make a promise  
go for a walk

have a talk with one  
have a quarrel



during his *sleep*  
 in your *studies*  
 after your *work*  
 begin the *review*  
 give a *blow* (*strike*)  
 need more *practice*  
 the monthly *test*  
 take some *exercise*  
 dream a *dream*  
 pay a *visit*

have a *heart*y laugh  
 give ~~one~~ a *surprise*  
 change my *dress*  
 make three *jumps*  
 tell a *lie*  
 has no *push* [魄力] in him  
 has no *pull* [勢力] behind him  
 have no *say* [發言權] in the  
           *matter*  
 in full *swing* [上軌道]

【練習九】 試就上列詞兒之中取出幾個，造成各自獨立的句子，時而作名詞用，時而作動詞用

有一羣成對的名詞和動詞在發音上微有差別，即末尾的輔音在動詞中是‘柔音’ (soft) 或‘有聲’ (voiced)，在名詞中便是‘剛音’ (hard) 或‘無聲’ (voiceless)。在 [f]—[v] 的情形中還可由字母的拼法上辨別，但在 [s]—[z] 和 [θ]—[ð] 的情形中，在詞形上卻無從指出。

## 動 詞

[-z]

use (利用) [ju:z]  
 abuse [ə'bjuz]  
 close [klouz]  
 excuse [iks'kju:z]  
 nouse [nauz]  
 advise [əd'vaiz]

[-v]

halve (對分) [hɑ:v]  
 calve (生小牛) [kɑ:v]  
 shelve (擱起檔案) [ʃelv]  
 prove [pru:v]  
 believe [bi'li:v]

[-ð]

mouth (做嘴勢) [mauð]  
 teethe (長牙齒) [ti:ð]

## 名 詞

[-s]

use (用處) [ju:s]  
 abuse [ə'bjus]      [[klous]  
 close (寺院重地或學堂的球場)  
 excuse [iks'kju:s]  
 house [haus]  
 advice [əd'vɑ:s]

[-f]

half [hɑ:f]  
 calf [kɑ:f]  
 shelf [ʃelf]  
 proof [pru:f]  
 belief [bi'li:f]

[-θ]

mouth [mauθ]  
 teeth [ti:θ]



[z] 的讀音在 using, use it, the housing problem, the closing ceremony ['ju:ziŋ; 'ju:zit; ðə 'hauziŋ 'prɒbləm; ðə 'klouziŋ 'seriməni] 中最聽得清楚。至於 practise, defense (動) 和 practice, defence (名) 的分別, 那完全是拼字學上的分別, 在發音上卻毫無二致, 都讀 ['præktis], [di'fens]。 (但許多人通常都只用 practice, defense 而不用另外兩式)。

名詞和動詞還有一種普通的區別, 那就是重音的移轉: 大多數作名詞用時重音在前一音節, 作動詞用時重音在後一音節。這種情形, 在有幾對詞兒里已經爲一般人所公認的了。下面所舉的是最常見的幾個實例:

#### 動詞 [-' ]

progress [prə'gres]  
 produce (生產) [prə'dju:  
 proceed (進行) [prə'si:d]  
 present (贈送) [pri'zent]  
 project (凸出) [prə'dʒekt]  
 object (反對) [əb'dʒekt]  
 subject (征服) [səb'dʒekt]  
 increase [in'kri:s]  
 decrease [di:'kri:s]  
 conduct (行, 導) [kən'dʌkt]  
 convert (使歸正) [kən'veɪt]  
 digest (消化, 爬梳) [daɪ'dʒest]  
 dislike [dis'laɪk]  
 record (登記) [ri'kɔ:d]  
 import [im'pɔ:t]  
 export [eks'pɔ:t]  
 rebel (反叛) [ri'bel]  
 protest [prə'test]

#### 名詞 [' - ]

progress ['prɒgres]  
 produce (產品) ['prɒdʒu:s]  
 proceeds (得利) ['prəʊsi:dz]  
 present (贈物) ['preznt]  
 project (計劃) ['prɒdʒɪkt]  
 object (對象) ['ɒbdʒɪkt]  
 subject (臣民) ['sʌbdʒɪkt]  
 increase ['ɪnkri:s]  
 decrease ['di:kri:s]  
 conduct (行爲) ['kɒndʌkt]  
 convert (歸正信徒) ['kɒnvəɪt]  
 digest (輯要) ['daɪdʒest]  
 dislike ['dislaɪk]  
 record (記錄) ['rekɔ:d]  
 import ['ɪmpɔ:t]  
 export ['eksɔ:t]  
 rebel (叛徒) ['rebel]  
 protest ['prɒtest]

2.33. 【動詞當形容詞——‘分詞’】 動詞有兩種形式, 你們大概已經學過了, 一是‘現在分詞’ (Present Participle), 一是



過去分詞' (Past Participle)。『所以叫做‘分詞’的，是因為這種詞兒可以分做兩種用法：一當動詞，一當形容詞。用這兩種分詞的形式，可以把任何動詞變成形容詞。』

現在分詞是由動詞後加接尾 -ing 而成；過去分詞在規則動詞 (Regular Verbs) 是加接尾 -ed，但在不規則動詞 (Irregular Verbs) 則形式各各不同。『現在分詞表明主動的或未完成的動作；而過去分詞則表明被動的或已經完成的動作。』 *Boiling water* 是正在沸騰的開水，而 *boiled water* 是已經開過了的水，也許是熱開水，也許是冷開水。開過了的水可以結冰，但從沒有見過沸騰着的開水會結冰的。同樣地，*a drowning man* 是失足淹在水里正在扎掙的人，而 *a drowned man* 卻一定是已經淹死的了。*A drowning man* 可以喊救命，但 *a drowned man* 卻喊不出來了。相仿地，*a stirring* (或 *an exciting*) *speech* [激昂的演說] 是激動人心使人興奮的演說，但是 *an excited crowd* [激昂的羣衆] 卻是受演說者的激昂演說所刺激起來的羣衆。試將下面的句子及短語的區別比較一下：—

The book is *interesting*. It interests me. I am *interested* in it.

He was in his room, *preparing* to leave for Paris. He looked sad and silent, *prepared* for the worst.

*Taking* him for the well-known robber, they put him in prison.

He was shut up in prison, *taken* for a robber.

*a heart-breaking* story.—*a heart-broken* girl. *a broken* chair.

*a growing* boy.—*a grown-up* man.

*a terrifying* noise.—*a terrified* look.

*a connecting* verb.—*a connected* speech.

*suffocating* air.—*a suffocated* man.

*running* water.

*a run-away* horse.

the *preceding* paragraph.

the *following* story.

*a crying* baby.

*unwanted* children.



a repeating watch  
a printing machine

a carefully repeated poem  
printed matter

【練習十】 下列成語須細心研究 教師先說出一個附有關係子句的表現法，令學生就口頭將其變成此類成語。例如（教師）a chair that rotates—（學生）a rotating chair; （教師）an animal that eats flesh—（學生）a flesh-eating animal.

rotating chair  
flesh-eating animal  
washing-woman  
high-sounding speech  
temporarily occupied areas  
fast retreating enemies  
above-mentioned words  
well-dressed man  
clean-shaved face  
nice-looking girl  
rapidly rising reputation  
a laughing face  
a beginning student  
far-reaching scheme  
a subsidized local press  
dying wish  
dying father  
well-disciplined boys  
on-coming tide  
roaring fire  
sickening smell

his broken health  
flying carpet  
man-eating savages  
decided opinion  
determined look  
a changed appearance  
changing customs  
a long-remembered story  
his delayed journey  
the cancelled meeting  
her divorced husband  
your desired object  
my beloved son  
an over-protected child  
undeveloped resources  
“sunkist” (sun-kissed) oranges  
howling monkeys  
ill-smelling things  
dirty-looking things  
well-written essays  
a much-needed book

## 2.34. 【分詞的拼法】 下列各個分詞，請注意它們的拼法。

A 羣是單音節的動詞，末一輔音前有一個元音字母。 B 羣是雙音節的動詞，末尾也是一樣，不過重音在第二音節。 C 羣的動詞無限式末尾有一‘默音’ (silent) 的 -e，而 D 羣的動詞是些特別的例子。



## (A)

hop [hɒp]  
 stop [stɒp]  
 run [rʌn]  
 put [pʊt]  
 set [set]  
 hit [hit]  
 quit [kwɪt]  
 chat [tʃæt]  
 can (裝罐頭) [kæn]

hopping, -ed [-t]  
 stopping, -ed [-t]  
 running  
 putting  
 setting  
 hitting  
 quitting, -ed [-ɪd]  
 chatting, -ed [-ɪd]  
 canning, -ed [-d]

## (B)

begin [bɪˈɡɪn]  
 occur [əˈkɔː]  
 upset [ʌpˈset]  
 remit [rɪˈmɪt]  
 excel [ɪkˈsel]  
 expel [ɪksˈpel]  
 compel [kəmˈpel]

beginning  
 occurring, -ed [-d]  
 upsetting  
 remitting, -ed [-ɪd]  
 excelling, -ed [-d]  
 expelling, -ed [-d]  
 compelling, -ed [-d]

## (C)

save [seɪv]  
 give [ɡɪv]  
 live [lɪv]  
 come [kʌm]  
 use [juːz]  
 suppose [səˈpəʊz]  
 compose [kəmˈpəʊz]  
 believe [bɪˈliːv]  
 receive [rɪˈsiːv]  
 escape [ɪsˈkeɪp]

saving, saved  
 giving, given [ˈɡɪvən]  
 living, lived  
 coming, come  
 using, used [juːzd]  
 supposing, supposed  
 composing, composed  
 believing, believed  
 receiving, received  
 escaping, escaped [-t]

## (D)

lie [laɪ]  
 die [daɪ]  
 dye [daɪ]  
 deny [dɪˈnaɪ]  
 reply [rɪˈplaɪ]

lying, lied or lain  
 dying, died  
 dyeing, dyed  
 denying, denied  
 replying, replied



travel ['trævl]  
picnic ['piknik]  
mimic ['mimik]

travel(l)ing, -ed  
picnicking, picnicke' [-t]  
mimicking, mimicked [-t]

**2.35. 【動詞變形容詞】** 有些正常的形容詞是由動詞變成  
的。最普通的是動詞加接尾-able[-obl], 或有時加-ible[-ibl],  
而變成形容詞, 其意義和中文形容詞‘可愛的’, ‘可憎的’, ‘可憐  
的’等的‘可~的’相仿。附加接尾-able, -ible, -ive 的形容詞  
茲舉例如下:

eatable  
unthinkable  
unbelievable  
desirable  
allowable  
excusable  
changeable

lovable, loveable  
laughable  
terrible  
permissible  
visible [可看見]  
audible [可聽見]  
legible [可讀得]

active  
talkative  
possessive  
relative  
suggestive [含意猥褻]  
extensive [廣大]  
impulsive [躁急]

這些形容詞都可在-tive 後加-ly 或將-able 和-ible 的-le  
改為-ly 而變成副詞 (參看 § 2.42)。

**2.40. 【形容詞變名詞】** 我們在 § 2.15 里已經說過, 像  
blindness, kindness, strength, poverty 等名詞可從 blind,  
kind, strong, poor 等形容詞變成。因此我們把這些不可見的  
品性當做獨立的名詞。這許多名詞我們要學習, 因為名詞可供  
我們造短句, 短句讀起來容易。I have no fear of his power  
一句比較 I am not afraid though he is so powerful 說起來  
簡短而恰到好處。I do not know its length 比 I do not know  
how long it is 簡單。又, I was impressed by her kindness  
可以省去說 by her kind words, by her kind tone, by her  
kind looks, 或 by her kind treatment 的麻煩, 而且說了這一  
大長篇還未必能把我的意思完全達出。或許我的本意是 I was



impressed by the fact that she was so kind, 這個當然以用 by her kindness 一短語比較好而且又比較容易。

試習下列成對的形容詞和名詞：— ✓

strong—strength

long—length

broad—breadth

wide—width

cleanly—cleanliness

kind—kindness

cold—coldness

sweet—sweetness

faithful—faithfulness

sorry—sorrow

angry—anger

hungry—hunger

proud—pride

hot—heat

brave—bravery

savage—savagery

diligent—diligence

obedient—obedience

patient—patience

ignorant—ignorance

private—privacy

secret—secrecy

rapid—rapidity

stupid—stupidity

punctual—punctuality

real—reality

united—unity

festive—festivity

【練習十一】 下列各句中的形容詞，試以名詞代替，句式可任意變換：—

1. He ought to be rewarded for being so *diligent*.
2. I am not ashamed that I am *poor*. (ashamed of + n.)
3. He is a *brave* man. I admire him for it.
4. Don't you know she is famous because she is *beautiful*?
5. Everybody knows that he is *proud*.
6. His great defect is that he is so *bad-tempered*.
7. A child should learn to be *obedient*.
8. It is not a virtue to be *punctual* in China.
9. I cannot understand why he is *absent* for so long.
10. He is so *generous* that he is famous for it.
11. What we want is that we should all be *united*.

2.41. 【The Poor, The Dead 等】 英文里有一種應用 the poor, the rich, the strong, the oppressed 一類的表現法以指一類的人或事物。這樣我們不必要說明到底是什麼東西，而這種說明的方法總比較正確一些。我們說 the oppressed [被壓迫



者]時,我們是指一切受壓迫的人,不管是農,工,車夫,苦力,僕役,小販,商店夥計,新聞記者或小學教員,或者公司職員。這一類的表現法的例子如下:

*The living and the dead.*

*The rich and the poor.*

*The false and the true.*

*The righteous and the wicked.*

*The meek and the humble.*

*The lame, the halt and the blind.*

*The modifiers and the modified.*

*The oppressors and the oppressed.*

*Turn to the right, to the left.*

*A search for the unknown.*

*The young ought to be housed [hauzd] and fed.*

*None but the brave deserve the fair.*

*You are trying the impossible.*

這些表現法的意義和 *those that are poor*, *those that are living* 等相同,應用起來很方便。跟這個相同的觀念往往借用 *one* 一詞表達,如 *the young ones*, *the fat ones* 等等。這些和中文里‘長者’,‘幼者’,‘適者生存’,‘仁者見仁,智者見智’,‘為親者所痛,為讎者所快’等的‘~者’的意念相當。其他如‘弱肉強食’,‘優勝劣敗’,‘存歿均感’,‘富貴貧賤’,‘智愚賢不肖’,‘男女老少’,都是這一類。

有時,有些形容詞直接當做名詞用而形式不變,如 *Chinese* 即 *the Chinese language* [中文] 或 *the Chinese people* [中國人] 的意思。 *You are a dear* 比 *You are dear* 來得有力。還有,如 *unmentionables* [褻衣] 一詞英國女人即用以指 *trousers* [褲子]。參看中文的‘(行)方便’,‘(作)惡’,‘(行)善’,‘(令)尊’,‘(家)嚴’,‘(家)慈’,‘(揭發)陰私’,‘(張)長(李)短’,‘(誰)是(誰)非’,‘(不分)青紅皂白’,‘一動(不如)一靜’等,也都是形容詞當名詞用的。英文的例見下:—

✓ *eatables* [食物]

*drinkables* [飲料]

*valuables* [貴重物品]

*sweets* [糖食]

*the French* [法人]

*the English* [英人]



the ancients [古人]  
 the moderns [現代人]  
 (im)movables [(不)動產]  
 the immortals [不朽者]  
 the natives [本地人]

the whites and blacks [白種人與黑種人]  
 the white of an egg [蛋白]  
 the white of the eyes [眼白]  
 a red [赤俄, 共產黨, 紅軍兵士]  
 the green [公共草地]

2.42. 【形容詞變副詞：詞尾 -ly】 在英文里，形容詞通常加 -ly 變成副詞。我們說 complete ignorance (形→名) 但是 completely ignorant (副→形)；unusual luck (形→名)，但 unusually lucky (副→形)。又如 beautiful singing，但 She sings beautifully。所以詞尾 -ly 是變成副詞的一種普通記號（惟參看 § 2.22 man—manly 等）。我們學英文的人用這樣的副詞修飾語時，應該記住這種變法。文章寫得好的人通常都曉得副詞的用法的。比較下列各短語：—

## (形 + 名)

fearful dirt  
 awful noise  
 total ignorance  
 sudden illness  
 great surprise  
 unspeakable joy  
 supreme happiness  
 gradual increase  
 fatal wound  
 moral responsibility  
 blissful ignorance  
 rightful place  
 wrong accusation

## (副 + 形) ✓

fearfully dirty  
 awfully\* noisy  
 totally ignorant  
 suddenly ill  
 greatly surprised  
 unspeakably joyful  
 supremely happy  
 gradually increasing\*  
 fatally wounded  
 morally responsible  
 blissfully ignorant  
 rightfully there  
 wrongly accused

Hard, dead, fast 等詞可以當副詞用，不加 -ly，如 run fast, dead tired, dead asleep, work hard. Hardly (副) 的

\* 此字在此處意即 terribly，應讀 ['ɔ:fʊli]，但在 “Awfully sorry” (非常抱歉) 中已失去‘可怕’的意義，祇相當于 very，讀音應作 ['ɔ:fi]。



意義和 *hard* 完全不同，等於 almost not [殆不]。它的意義實在是否定的 (negative): *I can hardly hear you = I almost cannot hear you (and you must talk louder).*

*That is hardly enough (=not quite enough).*

*I hardly think so (=I almost do not think so).*

*I can hardly believe it (=it is difficult to believe).*

*There's hardly a soul there (=almost no one there)*

*Scarcely* 和 *hardly* 的意思一樣。

【練習十二】 試以下列成語造句：—

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. think clearly      | 13. am dead against [極力反對] |
| 2. act quickly        | 14. dead drunk [泥醉]        |
| 3. feel keenly        | 15. dead tired [疲極]        |
| 4. walk slowly        | 16. scarcely enough        |
| 5. turn quickly       | 17. hopelessly ill         |
| 6. can hardly believe | 18. desperately poor       |
| 7. hardly believable  | 19. entirely wrong         |
| 8. utterly useless    | 20. greatly mistaken       |
| 9. certainly right    | 21. awfully busy           |
| 10. easily the best   | 22. terribly busy          |
| 11. probably there    | 23. divinely beautiful     |
| 12. possibly true     | 24. shockingly bad         |

2.43. 【*Knowingly, Decidedly* 等】 分詞也可以加 *-ly* 而成副詞。 細讀下列各句：

1. You are *undoubtedly* right.
2. He is *decidedly* wrong.
3. Cases of malaria are becoming *increasingly* frequent.
4. He answered *knowingly* (=in a knowing manner).
5. He is *admittedly* (或 *confessedly*) a thief.
6. We saw an *amazingly* clever magician.
7. The people were all talking *confusedly*.
8. Eat *sparingly* (=don't eat too much).



8. The letter was *surprisingly* well written (=I did not think he could write it so well).

“-ed” 在 “t”, “d” 以外的輔音之後通常讀 [d] 或 [t], 這 “e” 沒有音; 但在這種分詞加 -ly 的情形之中, 這 “e” 在 -edly [ɪdli] 中卻一律有音, 所以 confused [kən'fju:zɪd], marked [mɑ:kt], 但 confusedly [kən'fju:zɪdli], ~~markedly~~ [mɑ:k-ɪdli], 如 markedly different [顯然不同]。

2.50. 【介詞當形容詞】 在英文里那些叫做介詞的短短的詞兒很有用處, 一個人的文字語言要得通馴 (即合乎習慣語法), 必須先學會介詞的用法。譬如 put the dress on 比 wear the dress 通馴, put the light out 比 extinguish the light 常用 以下的例都是介詞當形容詞用的:—

The light is *out*.

The game is *on* (=being played now).

The meeting is *off* (=cancelled).

His mind is *off* (=crazy),

We are *off* at last.

Is he *in* (=in the house)?

No, he is *out* (=not at home).

Dinner is *over* (=finished).

I am *through* with you (=I will have no more to do with you).

She is *up* (=She has got up from bed).

Is the meeting *over* (=finished) now?

有幾個形容詞是往往當介詞用的。我們可以說 I cannot do it *like* you, 和 I do not talk *like* that, 其中 *like* 是介詞, 而 *like* you, *like* that 是作用和副詞一樣的介詞短語。(又,

\* 參看: I have *learned* [lə:nd] this, 但 a *learned* ['lə:nɪd] scholar; I *cursed* [kɜ:t] him, 但 a *cursed* ['kɜ:sɪd] bird



It is *worth* ten dollars 中的 *worth* 雖是形容詞，但實在含有介詞的力量)。即在 It looks *like* going to rain 和 He is *like* his father 兩句中，這 *like* 的形容詞的作用仍然非常顯明。這種 *like* 我們可以稱它是‘介詞性形容詞’，即有介詞的權力可以統攝名詞的一個形容詞，\* 又如 *near* 一詞也往往當形容詞用 (He is *nearer* to us)，以及當介詞性形容詞 (The man *near* her, He is *nearer* us)。† 反之，*far* 一詞決不能當介詞用，*far* from here, *far* from it, 但決無 *far* it. 于此可見一國的語文是慣用法 (usage) 的產品，而非邏輯的演繹，所以學文法時我們的工作應以仔細觀察語文的許多活的事實為根據，而不可迷信抽象的文法規則。

### 2.51. 【副詞和介詞當名詞】

The *ups and downs* (= rises and falls) of fortune or landscape.  
 Have a *down* (= prejudice or dislike) on a person.  
 Know all the *ins and outs* (= true details).  
 Go into *whys and wherefores* (= reasons) of it.  
 We know neither our *whence* nor our *whither* (origin and destiny).  
 Compare the *pros and cons* (拉丁文介詞 = *for* and *against*).  
*Once* is enough. For this *once*.  
 The *outside*. The *inside*. The *above*.

✓ 注意像 *for ever*, *at once*, *before long*, *in short*, *by far*, *from above*, *from under* 這一類短語中 *ever*, *long* 等詞當作名詞看待 (§ 2.18).

2.52. 【副詞·介詞·連詞】 英文里的介詞，連詞和歎詞(通常也可加入副詞)等詞類，形式上是沒有變化的。因此在這些詞兒里，作用的轉變並不牽及到形式上來。

\* 參看: Fowler 著 *Modern English Usage*, p. 325, 又 *Pocket Oxford Dictionary* 中 “*like*” 一條。

† 參看 *Pocket Oxford Dictionary* 中 “*near*” 一條。



He walked *before*. (副)

He walked *before* me. (介)

He had walked a mile *before* he came to the house. (連)

此處 *before* 意義和形式都還是一樣。我們只有從它的作用上才可以看出它在這三句里的慣用法的不同。許多副詞和介詞可以交相替用，還有少數又可當連詞用。這個在詞形上既無變化，我們中國學生當然不感到何種困難。

He stood *outside* the door. He stood *outside*.

Mr. P—— was sitting *above*. He was sitting *above* me.

Soon the ship went *under*. She went *under* the water.

Mr Y—— was walking *in front of* me. He was walking *in front*.

He has left *since*. He has left *since* Monday morning. He has left *since* a message came for him.

2.60. 【幾個有趣的複合詞】 我們趁這個研究詞兒的作用和組織的變化時，注意某幾個複合詞，該是很有趣的事吧。在這種複合詞中，整個的結合可以當做爲某一特定的文法作用而造成的詞兒，各個詞類本身並無任何變化。這又是英文和中文極其相似的一點。如 a three-foot-ladder<sup>1</sup> [三腳梯]，go-to-meeting coat<sup>2</sup> [參加宴會時穿的服裝]，a happy-go-lucky policy<sup>3</sup> [隨遇而安的政策]；此處的 happy, go, lucky 等詞兒這樣連接的方法決非普通結合所能爲功的。其他極端的實例如 the never-to-be-forgotten affair<sup>4</sup> [永世不忘的事]，with an I-turn-the-crank-of-the-Universe air<sup>5</sup> [排起我能旋轉乾坤的架子來(天地間唯我獨尊)]，以及 a comfortable as-it-was-in-

1. [ə 'θri: 'fnt 'lædə]

2. ['goutə 'mi: tɪŋ 'kəʊt]

3. [ə 'hæpɪgə 'læki 'pələsi]

4. [ðə 'nevətəbɪfə 'gɒtən ə 'feə]

5. [wið ən ai 'tə: n ðə 'kræŋkəv ðə 'ju: nɪvə: s 'eə]



the-beginning-is-now-and-ever-shall-be feeling<sup>6</sup> [一種天長地久的安逸的情緒](極言其安全的一種情緒), 和 the-dog-in-the-manger attitude<sup>7</sup> [狗佔馬槽的態度](自己用不着的東西又不肯給人用的一種態度, 心術壞的態度)。此外如 pickpock tooth-pick<sup>8</sup> 正如中文的‘扒手’, ‘牙籤’, well-to-do<sup>10</sup> (形) 和 ne'er-do-wells<sup>11</sup> (名) 正如中文的‘小康’, ‘無賴’, bread-and-butter marriage<sup>12</sup>, 如中文的‘酒肉朋友’, ‘柴米夫妻’。(參看中文俗語中‘不管三七廿一地幹它一下’, ‘口蜜腹劍的小人’, ‘這人滿口的仁義道德, 但是一肚皮的男盜女娼’, 以及有一種女人罵人時所用的‘殺千刀’等等。) 事實上, 這種結合的構成, 在英文里比在中文里還要來得自由些呢。

### 形 容 詞

commonplace 平凡, 庸碌  
 matter-of-fact 實事求是  
 first-rate 第一等, 最優  
 up-to-date 流行, 時新, 時髦  
 out-of-date 過時的, 不時髦  
 five-act (play) 五幕劇  
 tell-tale (face) 做賊心虛之貌  
 snow-white (dress) 雪白衣裳  
 fifty-fifty (basis) 平分條件  
 out-of-door (exercise) 戶外運動  
 dead-alive (half dead and half alive) 半生不死  
 lighter-than-air (machine) =  
 air-ship 飛船

heavier-than-air (machine) = aero-  
 plane 飛機  
 peace-at-any-price (policy) 不顧一切  
 之主和政策  
 the-king-can-do-no-wrong (young  
 man) 相信皇上無不是之青年  
 eighteen-shillings-a-week (income)  
 週薪十八先令  
 hand-to-hand (fight) 肉搏 [自為戰]  
 every-man-for-himself (scuffle) 人  
 life-and-death (struggle) 殊死戰  
 do-what-you-can-and-take-what-  
 you-need (policy) 各盡所能各取  
 所需之政策

6. [ə 'kɑmfətəbi əzɪt'wɒzɪnðəbi'gɪnɪŋ'ɪz'nauənd'evəʃl'bi: 'fi:liŋ]

7. [ðə'dɒɡɪnðə'meɪndʒər 'ætɪtʃu:d] 8. ['pɪk'pɒkɪt]

9. ['tu:θpɪk]

10. ['welte'du:]

11. ['nɛdəu:'welz]

12. ['bredn'bətə 'mæɪrɪdʒ]



## 名詞

a cut-throat 凶漢  
 a pickpocket 扒手  
 a pastime 消遣  
 a make-believe 自欺欺人之事  
 a stop-gap 權宜之計  
 your own lookout 自作打算  
 a Godsend 天送來  
 an eyesore 眼中釘  
 a die-hard 死守黨  
 an at-home 在家接客之茶會

a wash-out 大敗  
 quick turnovers 貨物現銷,翻轉的快  
 no give-and-take (=no exchange)  
 無交易 [步驟  
 the goings-on (=proceedings) 手續,  
 the whereabouts (人之) 下落  
 and what-not 其他一切之物,等等  
 mother-of-pearl 螺鈿  
 too many shall-nots shall not 太多  
 the also-rans (賽馬時) 未得彩的跑馬

## 副詞

outdoors 戶外  
 indoors 戶內  
 downstairs 樓下  
 upstairs 樓上  
 maybe 也許

offhand 信手拈來,爽直  
 underhand 卑劣,陰險  
 beforehand 事前,預先  
 willy-nilly (=whether he will or  
 not) 無論願否

介

## 詞

out-distance 越過  
 ear-mark 加耳號,指撥  
 dumbfound 使目瞪口呆  
 backbite 背後毀謗  
 double-cross 以詭計賣友  
 cross-question 訊問,對話

visé, visa ['vi:zei] (p.p. viséd 或  
 visé'd, visa'd) 簽證  
 O.K. (p.p. O.K.'d) 認可 「晨  
 a hen-pecked husband 怕老婆,牝雞司  
 Mr. Solmes'd him (=called him Mr.  
 Solmes) 叫他 Mr. Solmes



### 第三章 句的語氣

3.10. 【句是什麼？】 我們如果說 a red rose, 這個不成一句 (sentence), 因為我們覺得這一羣的詞兒只說了個‘什麼’而沒有說出個‘怎麼樣’來。‘這朵紅玫瑰’怎麼樣呢？可是, 如果說 The rose is red, 我們就覺得說出了個‘怎麼樣’來, 而意思也完全了。因此我們說 The rose is red 是一句, 而 a red rose 便不是一句。同樣地, 像 Here's a red rose / The red rose smells sweet 或 Her face is like a red rose, 也都各成一句, 因為每句的意思在本身都已經完全了。所以在句子當中, 總要有了動詞(如 is, smell), 整個句子才有生氣。反之, 在 a red rose 里, 意思是死的, 因為它沒有動詞。

不過, 假使有人突然告訴你, 說你家里房子燒掉了, 你自然而然地要喊一聲 “What!” [什麼!]. 這一聲驚訝之中沒有動詞, 可是我們並不覺得 What! 是一個意思不完全的表現法咧。那個首先看見火着了的人總該叫一聲 “Fire!” [起火了!], 而樓上的人一聽見也一定要喊一聲 “Help!” [救命哪!]. 這些都是獨立完整的表現法, 意思都表達得明明白白的。我們不應該因為 Fire! 或 What! 沒有動詞而說它們不是句子。 文法是爲語文而設, 不是語文爲文法而設的。 活的語文不是像學校里的練習題那樣的呆板。在實際的談話之中, 我們所用的表現法往往沒有動詞而意思卻依然完整無缺。有時候, 動詞省略了, 不說出來; 不過這句話也不一定完全靠得住。爲了文法的關係, 我們雖然不妨說 Fire! 乃是把 There is a fire 一句縮短了, 但這在心理學上卻說不過去: 我們喊 “Fire!” 時, 實在是只要教人家去注



意那個火。我們的意思也許是 There is a fire, 但也許是 Let everybody go and fight the fire! [大家去救火呀!], 或者我們是說 Oh! now my property is all gone, and what shall I do? [哎喲喲! 我的家產都完了咧, 怎麼辦呢?]. 我們實在的意思就只是 fire 這一個詞兒。又如 a red rose 通常是不成一句的, 但是人家問你 “What have you got in your hand?” [你手里擎着什麼東西?], 那末你回答一句 “A red rose” [一朵紅玫瑰], 這不是一句滿好, 滿明白而滿完全的回答嗎? 再, 如果你和朋友約定星期六上午再碰頭, 那末分手時可以對他說:

All right.

或——All right. Saturday morning at ten.

或——All right. Saturday morning at ten in the North Station  
[北站] and no mistake [別弄錯了].

這些都是‘刮刮叫’的英語, 雖則寫起英文來通常要想法子把適當的動詞補了進去。下列各句都是‘口語英文’(Colloquial English)的表現法, 它們都屬於這一類: 一

Your turn. (=Now it is your turn.)

Next! (=Next boy, stand up, etc.)

Splendid! (=That's good! Well done!)

How so? (=How can it be?)

A drink? (=Do you want a drink?)

Nothing doing. (=I will never do it.)

My mistake. (=It's my mistake: it's not your fault.)

Light, please. (=Please turn on the light.)

Danger ahead! (=Drive slowly.)

The idea! (=How can you, he, etc. think of such a thing?)

既然英語中有這種口語的表現法, 我們就應該這樣說: 句子不過是一個意思完全而能夠獨立的表現法吧了。任何一個意思完全而能獨立的表現法, 都可以叫做句子。



3.11. 【有限式動詞 (Finite Verb) 的重要】 可是上面所說的情形,都還是例外,通常一句中必定含有一個動詞。人家問一句 “What have you got there?”, 你回答他 “A red rose”, 這是一個非常完整的句子。不過在平時,憑空地說出 a red rose 來,人家便莫名其妙,因此不成其為句子。同樣地, Soochow-Nanking 不是一句,不過是一羣的詞兒。I go from Soochow to Nanking 才是一句,因為這個有限式動詞 (§ 2.30) 使這一句有了生氣,把不相聯絡的部分合成一個整個兒。

我們必須記得: 每句里要用一個動詞。因為這是英文里一個重要的習慣,而我們中國學生往往把它忘記了。\* 光是形容詞或分詞 (即動詞變形容詞) 說不出一件什麼事情來。我們說 He dies (動詞) 是可以的,但不可說 He dead (形容詞)。必須說 He is dead. 又如 The boy playing in the garden 也不成一句,必須說 The boy is playing in the garden.

【練習十三】 試就下列各句中補入 *am, is, are, feel, become, get, grow* 這一類的動詞,時制用現在式 (present) 或過去式 (past),請自行斟酌:—

1. are you fifteen years old?
2. I am sick for a long time.
3. My father is very angry with me.
4. Soon we feel very tired.
5. The baby cries when it feels hungry.
6. The students are returning from school.
7. Her sister is more beautiful than she.
8. The girl's toy is broken, and she became very sorry.
9. She is weaker and weaker on account of her illness.

\* 因為中文句法上有一個特點,便是用靜性形容詞表明動性的甚至動態的敘述時,這個形容詞往往成為述語的全部,在形式上便沒有動詞了,例如‘山高月小, (水落石出)’,‘桃紅柳綠, 春光明媚’,‘他現在的身體很好’,‘我的父親五十歲了’,以及‘紅了櫻桃,綠了芭蕉’等等。



## 句・短語・子句

**3.20. 【主語・述語・本動詞】** 任何句子分析起來，都有一個主語 (subject) 和一個述語 (predicate). 我們所談到的‘什麼’，就是主語；對於那主語所說的‘怎麼樣’，就是述語。所以在 The rose is red 一句里，rose 是主語，is red 是述語。在 Open your books, 主語 you 省略了，open your books 整個是述語。在述語里，重要的詞兒每每是本動詞 (Principal Verb). 上面這 is 和 open 便是這兩句述語中的本動詞。

【練習十四】 指出下列各句中的述語和本動詞：—

1. The kite flies in the air (回答 “What about the kite?” [風箏怎麼樣?] 的便是述語)
2. What makes the steam-engine run?
3. George O'Brien knocked the fellow down.
4. Please show him the way.

**3.21. 【直接賓語和間接賓語】** 有些句子的述語里，除本動詞外，還有本動詞的賓語。如上節第一句，動詞 flies [飛] 沒有賓語，第二句里 steam-engine [汽機] 就是動詞 makes [使] 的賓語。第三句里，fellow [人] 是動詞 knocked [打] 的賓語。而第四句則有兩個賓語：一是 show him [指示他] 的 him [他]，一是 show the way [指示路徑] 的 way [路徑]。這一句的意思和 Please show the way to him 是一樣。給一樣東西給人，或者爲人（有時爲物）做一件事情，那末這東西或事情是‘直接賓語’ (Direct Object)，而接收這東西或事情的人便是‘間接賓語’ (Indirect Object)。試舉出下列各句中的直接賓語和間接賓語：—



1. Give me that book, please.
2. Tell your mother everything you have done.
3. Will you return me the money I lent you?
4. Miss Yang paid her friend a visit last month.
5. Will you do me a favour?
6. His father bought him a new hat.
7. My brother made me a kite.

**3.22. 【句法：修飾語和連詞】** 上面說過，一句的主要成分  
是主語，本動詞，有時還有賓語。 這個很明白，容易記得。 一  
切的句子，不拘怎樣的長，都是這樣構成的。 有時候句子之所以  
是很長很長的，是因為添加了許多詞兒或詞羣，去修飾主語，動詞  
或賓語，再用連詞把這幾羣的詞兒連起來。 所以一句可以分做  
五個部分：(1) 主語；(2) 本動詞；(3) 賓語；(4) 修飾語；(5)  
連詞。 例如：

“The dirty boy plucked a beautiful red rose in your garden this morning, and was caught.”

一句便可以分析如下：—

主語——boy.

第一動詞——plucked.

第二動詞——was caught.

第一動詞的賓語——rose.

主語的修飾語——the, dirty.

第一動詞的修飾語——in your garden, this morning.

賓語的修飾語——a, beautiful, red.

連接兩個動詞的連詞——and.

要記得，形容詞，副詞和介詞短語常常當做修飾語用。 歎詞當做  
句子中的獨立部分看待，如 Ah! here he is. 英文句法的確是  
如此簡單，我們只要把句子的這五個部分記住，那末關於英文句  
法便更加容易了解了。

【練習十五】 試將下列各句中的主語，本動詞，賓語，修飾語和連詞（如有連詞  
時）指出，並說明修飾語所修飾的是那些詞兒。 例如在 The carpenter paints the



*door red* 句中, *red* 是修飾賓語 *door* 的。在 *My uncle grew angry* 句中, *angry* 是修飾主語 *uncle* 的, 在 *He was considered lost (= They considered him lost)* 句中, *lost* 是修飾主語 *he* 的。所以述語中的詞兒也可以修飾主語。

1. Columbus discovered America by luck.
2. Magellan sailed around the world.
3. Magellan made the first sailing trip around the world.
4. He got angry with me, and called me an impossible fool.
5. The sun rises in the morning and sets in the evening.
6. He left home for a long time, and was considered dead by his family.
7. Spell your words correctly, and copy them with ink, not with pencil.
8. Meet me at ten o'clock tomorrow morning.
9. I saw him crossing the street.
10. He was seen walking with Miss C——.
11. The detective came too late, and found the thief gone and the room quite empty.

**3.23. 【短語和子句】** 凡句子中的一部分, 里面有主語有述語的, 叫做‘子句’ (clause); 沒有主語和述語的, 叫做‘短語’ (phrase)。所以子句在結構上和獨立句相仿; 實際上子句便是句子當中的一句, 短語只是沒有任何有限式動詞的一羣詞兒而已。子句常時藉連詞把它和句子的其他部分連接起來。細讀下列各子句 (斜體字), 並注意導引子句的連詞; 然後再指出各子句中的主語和本動詞:—

1. *If you do not find him*, come back and tell me.
2. He was on his way back, *when he met Mr. Atkinson*.
3. I shall always remember how *he treated me*, *as long as I live*.
4. *That he was killed* is certain.
5. *Why he went away* nobody knows.

短語或是介詞短語 (以介詞起頭, 如 *in the garden*, *by his family*), 或是無限式短語 (“to” 後接動詞, 如 *to see it*, *to be seen*), 或是分詞短語 (以分詞起頭, 如 *crossing a street*, *taken*



for a robber), 或者是不含有限式動詞的任何詞兒的結合。例如 as soon as (連詞), once upon a time (副詞), on account of (介詞) 便是這一類的短語。

短語和子句也當名詞, 形容詞或副詞用, 其用法正如一個個的詞兒。通常是當名詞或修飾語 (形容詞或副詞) 用。名詞子句將來在十二章中論述, 其他各種當修飾語 (無限式短語, 介詞短語, 分詞短語, 及關係子句) 則在 '修飾法' 的那個重要的一章 (第九章) 里論述。

## 句 的 語 氣

**3.30. 【句的語氣】** 研究英文句子, 有一個方法, 便是學習如何以各種語氣來表達句子的意思, 例如詢問的語氣, 肯定的語氣, 否認的語氣, 命令的語氣, 以及表明懷疑, 希望, 願望, 允許等的語氣。句的語氣倒底有多少種類, 這個很難說: 我們的心境或情緒有多少變化, 便有多少語氣。不過, 為便利起見, 不妨把語氣分為下列五大類: (1) 肯定 (Affirmation); (2) 否定 (Negation); (3) 疑問 (Interrogation); (4) 可能語氣 (Potential Moods) (關於命令, 願望, 允許等); (5) 感情吐露 (或感歎) (Emotional Utterances or Exclamations)。研究這些句子的語氣教我們懂得: (1) 是如何陳述一件事實; (2) 是如何否認一件事實; (3) 是如何提出一個疑問; (4) 是如何表現願望, 假設或其他是與不是事實的事情; (5) 在感情激動之下如何用英文表示感歎。

**3.31. 【中英文之比較: 中文的助詞】** 外國人學中文, 他也得先研究中文句子的各種語氣。英文里大部分用動詞所表達的那些句子的不同語氣, 在中文里大多數是用 '語助詞' (modal particles——即與 '實字' 相對立的一種 '虛字') 來表達。如中文用 '嗎', '麼' 表疑問的語氣, 用 '呢', '哩' 表不信, 反駁, 或不同



意的疑問，用‘了’表完成的意味，用‘吧’或‘罷’表最後決定或命令，提議等等。這些助詞常見于句末。有時候這些語氣在句首或句中也用連詞或副詞來表達，如表明不相信的‘難道’，表明讓步的‘卻’，表明假設或推測的‘料想’，‘總’等等。例如：—

你也要去嗎？	Are you going, too?.....(疑問)
他何必這樣呢？	Then why should he do so?.....(反駁)
十二點了。	It's twelve o'clock already.....(完成)
我早已知道了	I knew it long ago.....(過去)
走罷。	Let's go. Be gone!.....(決定)
算了罷。	Have done with it!.....(算了)
難道他沒看見我麼？	Could it be that he didn't see me?... (不信)
他卻有點難過。	He did feel a little ashamed.....(讓步)
料想他總不至如此罷。	I don't think he is as bad as that...(推測)

## 肯 定

**3.40. 【肯定: I Do; I Am】** 肯定或陳述一件事實是句子的最普遍的方式。所以如 He goes / It rains / The child is pleased / 或 I have been away 這一類簡單的句子，都是肯定或陳述一件事的。在英文里，陳述事件時所用的詞兒，以動詞為要緊。例如在 He is a thief 句中，真正重要的肯定敘述的詞兒便是這個動詞 is，在 He sells his house 句中肯定的便是動詞 sells。從肯定語氣的觀點看來，動詞 is 和 sells 代表動詞的兩大類，即：(1) 行為動詞 (the Verbs of Doing)；(2) 存在動詞 (the Verbs of Being)。其實，英文動詞差不多全部當做行為動詞看待，只有動詞 “to be” 的各種形式 (如 is, was, are, were) 是當做表明‘存在’的動詞看待。這完全是英國人的一種思想方法，中國學生還不十分熟悉。所以任何動詞都可以動詞 “do” (以及它的各種變式: does, did, doing) 來代替。例



如人家問 “Does he sell his house?”, 我們每每回答一句 “Yes, he does.” 這個情形可以應用到任何行爲動詞上去。試習下列各陳述句：—

✓(A) 行爲動詞：

*I believe in him. Indeed I do* ['du:].

*Tsu-tah comes to borrow money again. He always does* ['daz].

*You wear a straw hat in winter. You ought to know that it is not proper to do* ['du:] *that. You never see people doing* ['du:ɪŋ] *it except yourself.*

*Did you meet him?—Yes, I did* ['did].

*Did you speak with him?—No, I didn't* ['didnt].

*Shall I bring you today's papers?—Please do* ['du:].

*I don't like geography. Really I don't* ['dount].

*You are the only one that likes my writing. Others don't* ['dount].

*Do you promise to take her for your wife?—I do* ['du:].

(B) 動詞 “to be” (後接形容詞或分詞)：

*Do you think he is a real scholar?—I don't think he is* ['iz].

*Some of them are asleep, and some are not* [a: 'nɒt].

*I suspected that he was in love, and now I know he is* ['iz].

*You say that she is the daughter of a cook. Well, what is she is* ['iz].

*I admire great speakers. I like to be* ['bi:] *one myself.*

注意 “to be” 的各種形式以及虛字 “to do” 的各式普通都用弱式，而且不重讀，惟有這種作代替動詞用的 “to be”，“to do” 卻都用強式，而且要重讀。

【練習十六】 將上列各句反覆誦讀，然後教師先說出第一部分，讓學生在口頭上補足第二部分。

3.41. 【Can, Will, Have, Must 等】 就上節所講的看來，可見得要作一種肯定，否定或疑問，我們就用得着 “do” 和 “be” 兩個詞兒。 “To do” 和 “to be” 叫做 ‘助動詞’ (auxiliary



or helping verbs). 事實上, 各式各樣的肯定句, 否定句及疑問句, 都要靠這些助詞來造成. 其他的助動詞, 如 have, will, can, may, must, dare, need 等也是常用的, 其用處和 do 與 be 一樣. 試誦讀下列各句, 讀時 can, must 等詞兒須加重音:—

*Can* ['kæn] he or *can* ['kæn] he not get the things ready?—Yes, he *can* ['kæn].

My wife does not want me to go, but I *must* ['mʌst].

You are free to go. You *may* ['meɪ] if you want to.

He thinks I have not yet prepared my lesson, but I *have* ['hæv].

**3.42. 【肯定回答】** 肯定的答句中通常用 “yes”. 不過回答起來往往不宜祇用一個禿頭禿腦的 “yes”. 各國語文里都有表示同意的各種方法, 而且在禮貌上, 我們回答人家的問話, 除一個 “yes” 而外, 也應該再加一些字眼. 如下列各例:—

May I see this book?.....*Certainly. Of course.* ✓

Can I have a cigarette? .....*Why, certainly. You can*

May I smoke here? .....*Please do.*

Could you let me talk with you for a moment?.....*With pleasure.*

Shall I shut the door? .....*If you please.*

So I have to take care of her? .....*Quite so.*

Am I to hand in the exercises tomorrow?.....*Exactly.*

You will do everything I wish? .....*Absolutely.*

And she is your sister's daughter?.....*Quite right. You are right.*

Does he know you are living here?.....*I think so.*

Can I stay in school during the spring vacation? .....*Yes, if you like.*

Shall I tell her to come and see you?.....*By all means. Yes, if she wants to.*

【練習十七】 教師先提出問句, 使學生用上列成語作為答句.

**3.43. 【限制斷言(Qualified Assertion)】** 我們為講究禮貌以及注意表現法的正確起見, 都應該常常引用 I think, I am



afraid, it seems [我想(我以爲),我恐怕,好像(是)]等,表明我們的斷言是加以限制的。比方說,‘你’所‘以爲’是壞人的那個人,未必便真是一個壞人,而‘好像’是對的事情也許是對的,也許不對。像 *it seems, I think, I believe* (以及美國語的 *I guess*), 常插入句中,當做限制語 (*qualifying phrases*) 用,或在句首,或在句中,或在句末。

- I think I can do it myself.*
- This can do you good, I think.*
- That is, I think, too much for me.*
- I don't think she will come by six.*
- He is gone, I believe.*
- I believe he is gone.*
- I believe I'd better go.*
- Then you don't believe it is true?*
- It seems she is unhappy.*
- She is unhappy, it seems.*
- She seems to be unhappy.*
- It seems to me that she is unhappy.*
- You seem to think.....*
- It doesn't seem to be of any use to any one.*
- They seem to like each other.*
- Apparently, they like each other*
- How old do you think I am?—You are eighteen, I suppose?*
- Can you come to dine with us?—No, I am afraid I can't.*
- You have been to Nanking, if I am not mistaken.*

注意 ‘我想他不來了’ 切不可依中文字的順序說成 “*I think he will not come*”, 必須照英文的習慣說 *I don't think he will come* (參看第四句), 這又是中英文在思想法上不同的一點。

【練習十八】 用上列成語各造一句。

✓ 3.44. 【強調斷言 (*Emphatic Assertion*)】 有時候,我們要加強一句陳述或斷言的語調。這個或用動詞 *do* 的一種特別用法,或者用某些副詞,或者用雙重否定詞 (*double negatives*) (§ 3.45), 或者用疑問式的肯定 (*interrogative affirmation*)



的一種方法 (§ 8.46), 都可以辦得到。 *I do feel sorry for him* [我實在替他可惜] 便是 *I feel sorry for him* 的一種強調的說法。 其他的例如下:—

*Do tell me* ['du: tel mi:] everything you know; otherwise I cannot help you.

'Tisn't (=It isn't) that he doesn't know it. He *does* know it [bi: 'dæz nəʊ it], but he does not want to let people know.

Well, I confess I *did* go [ai 'did ɡəʊ] to the gambling house.

You need not lie to me. You *did* go [ju: 'did ɡəʊ] to that place, and many people saw you there.

在這種地方的 *do* 或 *did* 總是讀重音的 (平常在疑問句及否定句中 *do* 或 *did* 大都讀輕音), 而後面的動詞因鄰近的關係而失去了它原有的重音。 這一種強調, 英國女人特別喜歡用, 即使沒有什麼了不得的強調的意思, 也要用它。 例如:—

Please *do* write me often [pli:z 'du: rait mi: 'ɔ:fn].

I *do* hope [ai 'du: həʊp] that you will quit drinking.

I *do* fear [ai 'du: fiə] something is wrong, dear.

*Do* be kind ['du: bi: 'kaɪnd] to this poor little boy.

有時只要動詞讀重音也可以表示強調。 有時候用各種副詞。 *I am sure* 一短語, 因為用得多了, 已經減少了強調的力量, 以致 *I am sure* you will find him 一句實在並沒有像 *You will find him* 這一句簡短的直言陳述來得確實。 通常陳述句越短越有力。 *I dare say* 的語勢更加弱了, 簡直就是 '很可能' (It is quite possible) 或 '大概是對的' (*You are probably right*) 的意思而已。 美國人專門喜歡用 *You bet*, 或 *You bet your life*, 或者用一種拉長了聲調的 *Sure* (即 [ʃ—u—ə]), 當做斷言或肯定的一種工具。

*You are funny.* (以強音或重音表明強調)

*Do I look like a banker only? I am a banker.* (出于自命不凡的商人之口)



You ask me whether I am going to see the show? *you bet* I am. (或用下列任何一式:) *Why, of course, I am. Certainly I am. Sure I am. You are indeed funny. You are really funny.*

May I have your dictionary for a moment?—(1) *Why, certainly.*

(2) *Certainly.* (3) *Of course.*

*I am sure you will like the book.*

*No doubt,*

*There is no doubt,*

*Undoubtedly,*

*Beyond a doubt,*

*Beyond any doubt,*

*Beyond all question,*

*Without any question,*

he is the greatest living author in China.

*As sure as eggs is eggs.* (=Undoubtedly.) [確實,無疑,的的確確] (斷言的普通方式,注意 is, 非 are)

【練習十九】試以下列各副詞或副詞短語造句: *undoubtedly, unquestionably, decidedly, no doubt, beyond any question, indeed, certainly, I am sure* 等。

**3.45. 【英文默說法 (Reticence) 和雙重否定詞】** 英國人是沈默寡言的民族,他們說起話來有許多斂藏的方式,這在別國語言里或許要用些強有力的副詞來表達。Not half bad [着實不錯,不壞] 就等于美國人所用的 *Isn't that lovely? / Isn't that grand?*, 或等于法國人所用 *ravissant* [ravisā] (=raving, delightful, 消魂的, 怡情的), 而和中文的‘好極了’相當。依照英文語言學的一位權威的說法, *She is rather good-looking* (直譯‘還好看’) 在英國人嘴里簡直是一句極口誇讚女人容貌的話。法國人用 *extrêmement* [ekstre:məmd] (=extremely, 極) 和 *infiniment* [ɛfinimā] (=infinitely, 無窮) 的地方,英國人只用 *very* 或 *rather* 或 *pretty*.\* 雙重否定詞的

\* Otto Jespersen 著 *Growth and Structure of the English Language*, p. 2.