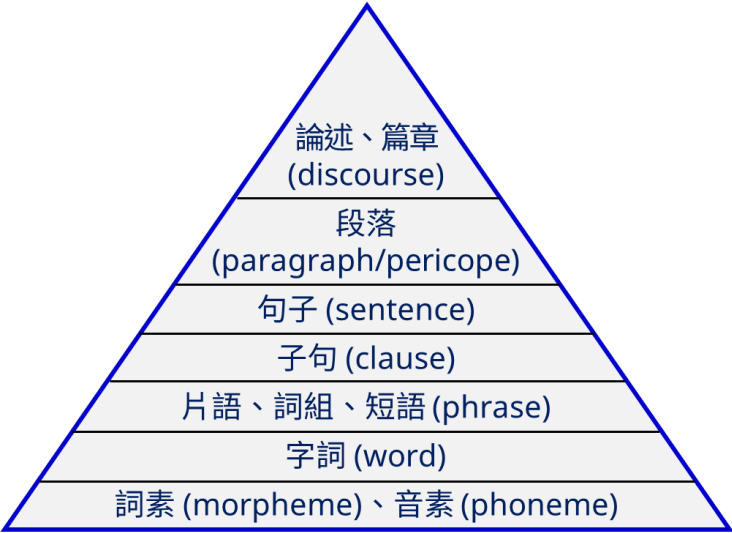


全民希臘文

句法 (L1)

1

語言金字塔



2

意義從哪裡開始 ...

① I

② I want

③ I want an

子句 ④ I want an apple

⑤ I want an apple

⑥ I want an apple

⑦ I want an apple

⑧ I want an apple

⑨ I want an apple

⑩ I want an apple

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

and

you

you want

you want a

子句 you want a hotdog

you want a hotdog because ...

對等連接詞

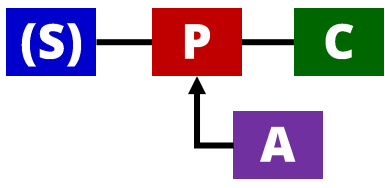
從屬連接詞

3

子句 = 主語(S) + 述語(P) + 補語(C) + 狀語(A)

- 主語 (Subject 主詞)
 - 動作者 ← 可以內含在述語裡
- ★ ■述語 (Predicate 動詞)
 - 動作 or 狀態
- 補語 (Complement 受詞)
 - 動作的接收者 (直接 or 間接受詞)
⇒ 補充述語，讓動作的意思完整
- 狀語 (Adjunct 副詞)
 - 動作發生的狀況
⇒ 修飾述語，描繪動作發生的狀況

■曬衣桿



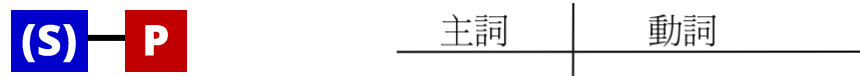
- Slot vs. Filler
 - 例如：主語(S) 的 slot 裡面，可以放進去各種 filler (名詞、形容詞、內嵌子句 ...)
- Form → Function(s)
 - 例如：「直接受格」這個形式 (form)，在不同的子句結構當中，可以當 主語 (S)、補語 (C) or 狀語 (A) 使用

4

述語 (動詞) 的分類

不及物動詞 (intransitive verb)

- 沒有補語



等同動詞 (equative verb)

- 連接動詞 (linking verb)、聯繫動詞 (copular verb)
- 例如：εἰμί (I am), γίνομαι (I become), ὑπάρχω (I exist)
- S、C 都是主格 (Mounce § 8.10-15)

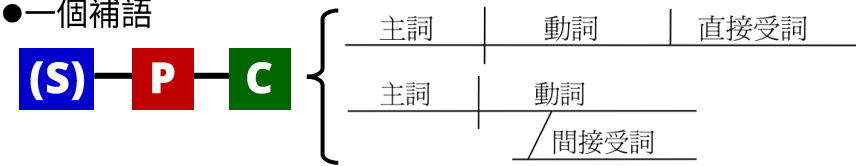


5

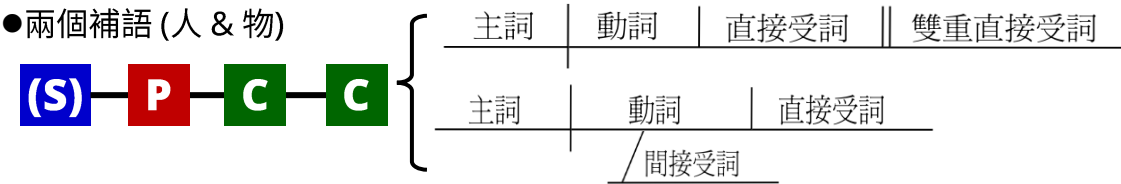
述語 (動詞) 的分類

及物動詞 (transitive verb)

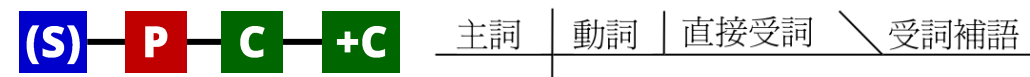
- 一個補語



- 兩個補語 (人 & 物)



- 一個補語 + 一個受詞補語



6

子句的分類

■主要/獨立子句 Primary Clause

Compound Sentence 複合句

■次要/從屬子句 Subordinate Clause

Complex Sentence 複雜句

■次要/內嵌子句 Embedded Clause

7

子句 = 主語(S) + 述語(P) + 補語(C) + 狀語(A)

■主要(獨立)子句 (Primary Clause)

V-AAI-3S	T-NSM	N-NSM-P
Wept	-	Jesus
δακρύω	ὁ	Ἰησοῦς

- Joh 11:35 **Ἐδάκρυσεν** ὁ Ἰησοῦς.

P-1NS	V-AAI-1S	P-2AP	N-DSN
I	baptized	you	with water
ἐγώ	βαπτίζω	σύ	ὕδωρ

- Mar 1:8 ἐγὼ **ἐβάπτισα** ὑμᾶς ὕδατι,

P-NSM	CONJ	V-FAI-3S	P-2AP	PREP	N-DSN	A-DSN
He	however	will baptize	you	with	[the] Spirit	Holy
αὐτός	δέ	βαπτίσει	σύ	ἐν	πνεῦμα	ἅγιος

- αὐτὸς δὲ **βαπτίσει** ὑμᾶς ἐν Πνεύματι Ἁγίῳ.¶

8

子句 = 主語(S) + 述語(P) + 補語(C) + 狀語(A)

■次要(從屬)子句 (Secondary Clause)

V-PAS-1P
Let us go
ἄγω

ADV
another way
ἀλλαχόθεν

PREP
into
εἰς

T-APF
the
ὁ

V-PMP-APF
neighboring
ἔχω

N-APF
towns
κωμόπολις

• Mar 1:38 **Ἀγωμεν** ἀλλαχοῦ εἰς τὰς **ἐχομένας** κωμοπόλεις,

CONJ
so that
ἵνα

CONJ
also
καί

ADV
there
ἐκεῖ

V-AAS-1S
I might preach
κηρύσσω

• ἵνα καὶ ἐκεῖ **κηρύξω**.

PREP
for
εἰς

D-ASN
this
οὗτος

CONJ
therefore
γάρ

V-AAI-1S
have I come forth
ἐξέρχομαι

• εἰς τοῦτο γὰρ **ἐξῆλθον.¶**

The diagram illustrates the syntactic structure of clauses. It shows three main clause types: a subordinate clause (從屬連接詞) and two coordinate clauses (對等連接詞). Each clause is represented by a box containing S (Subject), P (Predicate), C (Complement), and A (Adverbial). Arrows indicate the flow of information and the relationship between the clauses. The subordinate clause is connected to the main clause by a subordinate connector. The coordinate clauses are connected to each other by a coordinate connector.

9

■syntagmatic

■paradigmatic