

语法基础夯实09课堂笔记

视频定位
0:00~19:05

一、长难句

1. 长难句处理方法二——拆分法

① 拆分——断开句子 长句变短

断句点：连词，引导词，介词，非谓语动词，标点符号

② 翻译——短句各自翻译

以每两道竖线之间的小结构为单位，写下汉字。

③ 连接——连接各个短句 构建句内逻辑

把每两个小节连接为通顺的句子，这时候需要把一些不通顺的词语替换掉，或者适当调整顺序。

④ 整合——语言表达习惯检验

检查译文是否与中文的表达习惯一致，对原始译文进行调整。

2. 经典例句 [2004-46]

第一步：拆分

① The Greeks assumed // ② that the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought, // ③ which took root in Europe // ④ long before people realized // ⑤ how diverse languages could be. (30)

第二步：翻译

① The Greeks assumed

希腊人认为

② that the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought

语言结构与思想过程有某种联系

③ which took root in Europe,

就扎根于欧洲了

④ long before people realized

早在人们认识到...之前

⑤ how diverse languages could be

语言多样性

第三步+第四步：连接+整合

希腊人认为，【(that宾从) 语言结构与思想过程有某种联系】，【(which定从) 这种想法 (long

before状从) 早在人们认识到 (how宾从) 语言多样性之前就扎根于欧洲了。】

二、强调句

1. 强调句的结构

It is/was+被强调部分 + that/who+句子剩余部分

原序：I want to go to America this summer.

强调句型：It is America that I want to go to this summer.

翻译：正是+被强调的部分... (0.5)

2. 强调句强调的成分

It was Columbia that /who discovered America. (强调主语)

It is this company that we are working for. (强调宾语)

It was an engineer that Mary eventually became. (强调表语)

It was an observant man that his scientific work made him. (强调宾补)

It is through an employment agency that he got the job. (强调状语)

3. 强调句 V.S. 主语从句

判断是否为强调句：

去掉 it is/was that/who之后成分依然完整

判断是否为主语从句

It为形式主语，that从句可以代替it

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

知识讲解

句子关键成分

补充知识

Notes:

1.常见的断句点标志词：

and ,which, in ,to do/doing/done

2. 同位语从句，在翻译前面加“及”字。

3.状语从句的翻译一般前置。

Notes:

第二行拆分时，不用在in 后面划分句子，因为拆完后只有in Europe两个小词。

视频定位
19:05~35:17

Notes:

强调句翻译的时候，要加上“正是”，突出强调的部分。

Notes:

在句子中，唯一不能强调的成分是谓语动词。

Notes:

对于强调句，去掉强调句型后，句子结构依旧完整；但是对于主语从句，去掉it is/was....that/who 之后，句子讲不通，不完整。

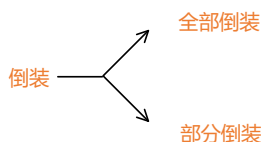
小测试:

1. It is a pity that you didn't go to see the film. 主语从句
2. It is obvious that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry. 主语从句
3. It is in the morning that the murder took place. 强调句
4. It was within the computer age that the term "information society" began to be widely used to describe the context within which we now live. 强调句

视频定位
35:17~43:00

三、倒装句

1.倒装句分类



① 全部倒装

把谓语动词放在主语前的语法现象。

1) there be ".....有" (客观存在)

e.g. There **is** a boy and 60 girls in my class.

There **are** 60 girls and a boy in my class.

【2014-text 1】

There will now be a seven-day wait for the jobseeker's allowance .

对于应聘者的津贴会有一个七天的等待期。

2) 地点状语或伴随状语放句首

a. 地点状语

Here comes the bus. (原序: **The bus comes here**)

There goes the bell. (原序: **The bell goes there**)

b. 伴随状语

【2013-text 2】

Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States **came those** who had no intention to stay, and who would make some money and go home.

(原序: **Those came along with...**)

②部分倒装

把助动词、情态动词、be动词放主语前，真正谓语动词在主语后的语法现象。

1) 否定词或词组位于句首,需要部分倒装

Not, no, never, hardly, little, scarcely, seldom, not until, not only, no wonder

e.g. **No wonder** could you buy it in such a low price.

2) Only+状语 (副词) 位于句首

倒装句: **Only recently** did the linguists begin the serious study of languages that were very different from their own. 【2004, 翻译】

原序: The linguists began the serious study of languages that were very different from their own **only recently** .

Only+介词短语位于句首

倒装句: **Only over the past 30 years** have scholars examined history from bottom up.

【2008, Text4】

原序: Scholars have examined history from bottom up **only over the past 30 years**.

Only+状语从句位于句首

倒装句: **Only when** humanity began to get its food in a more productive way was there time for other things. 【2009, Text 3】

原序: There was time for other things **only when** humanity began to get its food in a more productive way.

Notes:

No wonder意思是“难怪”，并没有否定含义，但是表面上含有否定词，要部分倒装。

Notes:

From bottom up: 自下而上。

视频定位
43:00~55:44

四、课程小结

1. 强调句的识别与翻译;
2. 倒装的几种现象。

课后总结

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