

B&Y 문법 특강

2·3 4·5



품사와 문장성분

* 주요 품사		
품사	설명	표시
명사 (Noun)	* 사람, 사물, 개념의 이름 ex) man, chair, desk, love,	N
동사 (Verb)	* 행위 혹은 상태를 표현 ex) talk, go, be seem, appear * 동사의 활용에 따라 동사의 짝(목적어, 보어 등)이 달라진다. <u>구문독해는 동사와 그 동사의 짝을 올바르게 파악하는 것에 달려있다.</u>	V
형용사 (Adjective)	* 성질이나 상태를 나타냄. ex) big, happy, small, handsome * 형용사의 두가지 기능 1) _____ 를 수식한다. ex) a handsome guy. 2) _____ 로서 주어나 목적어의 상태를 설명한다. ex) I am happy.	a
부사 (adverb)	* ‘언제, 어디서, 왜, 어떻게’ 등의 부가적인 정보 를 전달. ex) then, here, there, always, surprisingly	ad
전치사 (Preposition)	* <u>앞의 명사와 뒤의 명사의 관계</u> 를 나타내는 단어이다. ex) I saw a chair <u>behind</u> a desk * 전치사는 항상 <u>명사와 짝을 이룬다.</u> ex) in the school. (in + the school) 이때 전치사와 짝을 이룬 명사(the school)를 _____ 라 칭한다. ‘전치사와 명사’ 세트를 _____ (=전치사+명사 구) 로 부른다. * 전명구는 형용사구 또는 부사구 의 기능을 한다. ex) I know god <u>of game</u> . ex) I studied <u>in the library</u> .	() *전명구 괄호표시
접속사 (Conjunction)	두 개의 단어, 구, 절을 연결 1) 등위접속사 : 동등하게 연결. (and, but, or, ...) 2) 종속접속사 : <u>원계</u> 가 존재하는 연결. (because, when, ...) 접속사로 서로 연결된 형태를 _____ 이라 부른다. 올바른 구문독해를 위해서는 반드시 병렬을 파악해야 한다.	△

* 문장 성분		
문장성분	설명	표시
주어 (Subject)	동사의 주체 역할을 하며, 문장의 가장 앞에 위치한다. ex) <u>He</u> was in the school.	S
서술어 (Verb)	동사로서, 주어의 <u>동작</u> 이나 <u>상태</u> 를 표현한다. ex) He <u>kicked</u> a ball. / He <u>is</u> handsome	V
보어 (Complement)	주어나 목적어를 보충 설명해주는 역할로, 주격보어와 목적격 보어가 있다. * 보어가 될 수 있는 품사는 _____ 와 _____ 이다. 1) 주격보어 ex) He became <u>a musician</u> . / He is <u>handsome</u> 2) 목적격보어 ex) I think him <u>a genius</u> / I made him <u>happy</u>	C O.C
목적어 (Object)	동사(서술어)의 대상이 되는 역할. '~을', '~를'로 해석한다. cf) 간접목적어의 경우 '~에게'로 해석한다. Anna kicked <u>a ball</u> Anna gave <u>him a present</u> .	O I.O D.O
수식어 (Modifier) & 부사어 (Adverbial)	명사, 형용사, 부사 등을 꾸며주는 역할. 문장의 필수성분을 구성하지 않으며, 괄호를 쳐서 필수문장성분과 구분한다. ex) I studied <u>in the library</u> . (부사어) I like my bicycle <u>in the garage</u> . (수식어) 부사어 vs 수식어는 구분이 엄격하지 않으므로, 괄호표시로 같음한다.	< > () 괄호표시

[정리하기]

품사

- 명사 ·
- 동사 ·
- 형용사 ·
- 부사 ·
- 전치사 ·

문장성분

- 주어
- 서술어
- 보어
- 목적어
- 수식어 & 부사어

품사 기호

- N** ·
- V** ·
- a** ·
- ad** ·
- prep** ·

문장구조 표시

- **S**
- **V**
- **C**
- **O**
- **() & < >**

Be 동사

* be 동사

- 1형식(자동사) : “있다” , “존재하다”
- 2형식(불완전 자동사) : “~이다” , “~한 (상태,성질)이다”

I am (here)
S V (부사)

내가 있다. (여기에)
S V 부사

She is cool
S V C
(=)

She is a good friend
S V C
(=)

* be 동사 : 시제와 수일치

인칭	수	현재	과거	미래
1인칭	단수 (I)			
	복수 (We)			
2인칭	단수 (You)			
	복수 (You)			
3인칭	단수 (He/ She /Anna)			
	복수 (They)			

1형식 : 주어(S) + 동사(V)

I'm from Korea.

The next flight will be at 2:00 p.m.

A note is on the chair.

The post office is on your right.

The printer is behind the chair.

I will be there tomorrow.

2형식 : 주어(S) + 동사(V) + 보어(C)

He is a good man.

Humans are long-distance runners.

A more recent innovation is Artificial Intelligence(AI).

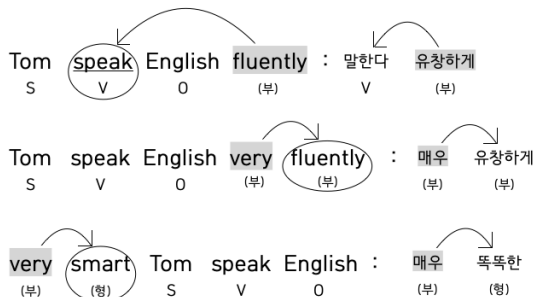
Their education programs are perfect.

* 문장구조 분석의 핵심(1) - 부사와 전명구(‘전치사+명사’구)를 괄호 => 문장의 뼈대를 파악하자.

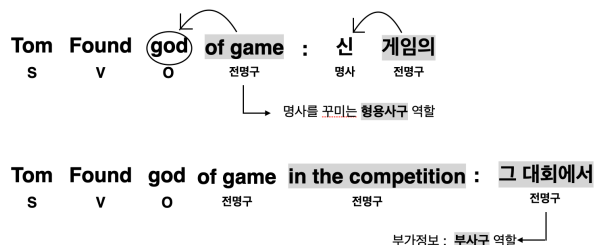
부사 인식		전치사 인식			
<p>1) 형용사 + ly = 부사</p> <p>bad -> badly , real -> really</p> <p>slow -> slowly , quick -> quickly</p> <p>large-> largely , special -> specially</p> <p>2) 형용사 & 부사 (like 이중국적)</p> <p>late (늦은&늦게), hard (어려운 / 열심히)</p> <p>high (높은&높게), fast (빠른 / 빠르게)</p> <p>early (이른&이르게)</p> <p>3) 장소 관련</p> <p>here (여기에), there (저기에)</p> <p>4) 시간 관련</p> <p>before (전에), today (오늘), yesterday(어제),</p> <p>last night(지난 밤에) ago (예전에), later (나중에), this summer(이번 여름에)</p> <p>5) 빈도</p> <p><u>always</u> / <u>often</u> / <u>sometimes</u> / <u>seldom</u> /</p> <p>(100%) (75-90%) (25%-75%) (5%-10%)</p> <p><u>never</u></p> <p>(0%)</p>		at	~에	with	~와 함께
		in	~안에	without	~ 없이
		since	~이래로	within	~안에
		near	~근처에	except	~제외하고
		over	~를 넘어	through	~를 통해
		on	~위에	beyond	~를 넘어
		for	~동안,~위해	between	~사이에
		about	~에 대해	across	~를 건너
		around	~ 주변에	despite	~에도 불구하고
		toward	~를 향하여	against	~에 대항하여
		as	~처럼	among	~중에
		by	~옆에	beside	~옆에
		of	~의	beneath	~밑에
		like	~처럼	instead of	~대신에
		off	~와 떨어져	besides	~뿐만 아니라
		from	~로부터
작문 연습		작문 연습			
<p>cf) ‘장방시’(*장소-방법-시간)</p> <p>Ex) They arrived <u>here</u> <u>safely</u> <u>yesterday</u></p> <p>(장소) (방법) (시간)</p> <p>1) 그는 어제 이곳에 그의 책을 두고 갔다.</p> <p>(* left = leave의 과거형 = “두고 갔다”)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>2) 나는 지난 밤에 잘 잤다.</p> <p>(* slept = sleep의 과거 / well = “잘” / last night = 지난 밤에)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>3) 나의 형제(동생)는 저녁을 빠르게 먹는다.</p> <p>(*brother = 형제 / quickly : 빠르게 / eat = 먹다.</p> <p>dinner = 저녁)</p> <p>_____</p>		<p>1) 나는 병원에서 행복했다.</p> <p>(* the hospital = 병원)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>2. 우리는 식사에 매우 만족했다.</p> <p>(* satisfied = 만족한 / very = 매우 / with meals = 식사에)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>3. 또 하나의 문제는 그 주변의 환경이다.</p> <p>(* another problem / environment = 환경 / around him)</p> <p>_____</p>			

원칙 : 부사와 전명구(전치사+명사)는 문장의 주요성분(주어,동사,목적어,보어)이 될 수 없다.

★ 부사는 ○○○○ 를 꾸민다



★ 전명구는 (1) ○ 또는 (2) ○ 가 된다.



1형식 be

* 부사 & 전명구 수식 "있다", "존재하다"

The post office is right across from the grocery store.

A Television is next to the chair

A desk is in front of the chair.

The post office is between the bank and police station.

The post office is at the corner of this street.

*there is/are 도치

There was someone in his room

There is a policeman on the corner

There is more uncertainty around every curve.

There are many people on the street.

There were big trees here

There are seven days in a week

2형식 be

* 부사 & 전명구 수식 "~한 상태다", "~이다"

Free steamed towels are available on request.

The condition is not equal to the task.

A passion for pleasure is the secret of youth.

This can be extremely difficult.

you're probably just blind to their way of thinking.

In winter such records are decidedly rare.

These fish are around 600g each in the market.

Their house is very similar to ours

The drug is not harmful for everyone

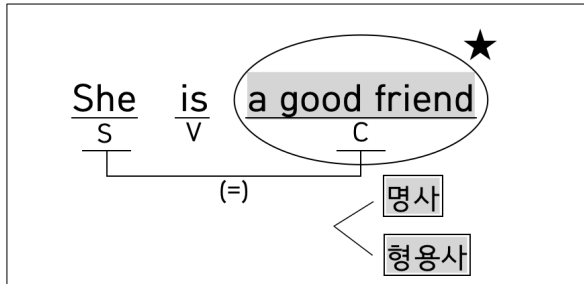
Conflict is complicated enough in normal circumstances

2형식

* 2형식 동사 : 2형식 Be동사의 +@

- 1형식 Be : “있다”, “존재하다”
- 2형식 Be : “~이다”, “~한 (상태, 성질) 아다”

* 보어(C)의 품사



처럼 보인다. => _____, seem, appear
 가 된다. => Become, come, go, turn
 로 남아있다. => remain
 로 유지된다. => keep
 로 머물러있다. => stay
 ...

* 2형식 동사 학습

He was calm. → He stayed calm. / He remained calm.
 They were parents. → They became parents.
 A few books are open on his desk. → A few books keep open on his desk.

The sky grew dark. (*grow : 점점 ~한 상태가 된다.)

Her face suddenly turned cold in the last few days.

Your dream will come true.

you must remain slim for next competition.

Food goes bad quickly in summer

* 문장구조(형식)의 중요성 : 2형식으로 쓰일 경우 본래의 의미가 약화되고 Be/Become 뜻이 강화된다.

go 가다 I went to church on last Sunday

come 오다 He will come soon

fall 떨어지다 One of the kids fell into the river.

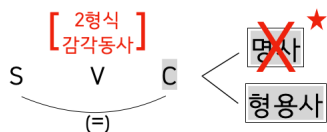
<해석 연습>

He went wild in the situation

Your dream will come true

Monica's baby fell asleep on her back.

* 2형식 동사 빈출 - 감각동사 “(~의 감각이) ~하게 느껴지다”



The machine sounds noisy

The machine sounds Thunder (X)

→ sounds like Thunder (O)

[2형식 감각동사 기출 포인트]

1. 부사처럼 해석되나 **형용사 보어**를 사용한다.
: ‘시끄럽게’ 들리다 => noisily (X)
=> noisy (O)

2. 일반 2형식처럼 명사보어를 취할 수 없다.
: 명사보어는 ‘**전치사 like**’를 활용한다.

[주요 2형식 감각동사]

look _____
feel _____
sound _____
taste _____
smell _____

* ‘-ly’는 부사다(?)

1. 형용사 + ly => 부사(~하게)

beautifully, easily, differently, sourly,
strongly, lonely(예외)

2. 명사 + ly => 형용사(~한)

lovely, friendly, manly, weekly, yearly,

He looks friendly. (a friend of hers X)

It sounds wonderful. (wonderfully X)

It smells good. (well X)

The bread tastes bad. (badly X)

She feels excited. (excitedly X)

* look vs look at

She looks cool.

She looked at the mirror.

* 연습 문제 : 다음 문장을 읽고 틀린 부분을 바르게 고치시오.

1. The man looks kindly.

2. He feels lonely.(예외)

3. She looks her mother.

4. It tastes sour.

5. You look tired.

6. He looks pale.

7. The candy tastes sweetly.

8. It sounds like a good plan.

9. He sounds like friendly.

3형식

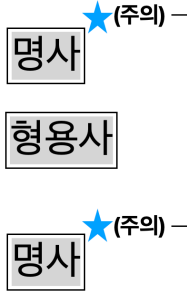
* 3형식 : 주어(S) + 동사(V) + 목적어(O)

1-3형식 정리

① S V

② S V C
(=)

③ S V O
(≠)



“목적어(O)”는 동사의 대상이 된다.

I have a question.

He likes her.

I love the drama.

Children want plenty of sleep.

A desert lacks water.

He wrote a wonderful melody for the song.

2형식

I remained the winner.
Anna's strength is patience.
Tom became a doctor.
Dinner smells good.
I feel sorry for him.
He got angry.

3형식

I kicked the winner.
Anna learned patience in the class.
Tom met a doctor.
They smell the flowers and take note.
I could feel the warm sun on my back.
You must get some sleep.

주의할 2형식

1. 감각동사 + 형용사 (*우리말로로는 부사)
Your explanation sounds reasonable.
I will remain silent.
The weather has turned cold
2. p.p 형용사 보어(*동사로 혼동 주의)
They remain opposed to the idea.
3. -ing 동명사 보어 (*현재진행형과 혼동 주의)
The problem is paying the money.
My hobby is growing plants on my balcony
4. be of + 추상명사 = 형용사
He is of importance
this is of great use

주의할 3형식

1. 이어동사
He always looks for a new job.
You can try on these clothes
You can ask for anything.
You must look at the painting.
2. Be + -ing 현재 진행형 동사
She is thinking the event.
They are talking about music.

<Drill> 다음 문장들의 문장성분을 표시하세요.

2형식 vs 3형식 Training

1. Their house is very similar to ours, but ours is bigger.
2. Get some sleep and you'll get better.
3. We will be late. Let's get a taxi
4. Details of the proposals remain secret.
5. I can feel his heart.
6. This book is of great use to me.
7. You get more aches and pains as you get older.
8. If he can't pay the bank loan by next week, he will go bankrupt.
9. Secondary ticketing is legal in the U.K. it is wrong for a few reasons.
10. Daniel is a big fan of golf. He is always watching golf channels.
11. This method has two advantages: first it is cheaper and second it is quicker.
12. My brother is a bitcoin lover. So he is always checking the bitcoin price.
13. Fitness has become an obsession with him.
14. The situation is dangerous and the UN is urging caution.
15. You must get your foot in the door. And get an appointment with the boss.
16. When you get angry, your ears turn red.
17. Access to medical services remains a problem in many parts of the world.
18. Proper nutrition and relaxation seem important for students.
19. Children can feel insecure in a new environment.

* 문장구조 분석의 핵심(1) - 부사와 전명구(‘전치사+명사’구)를 괄호 => 문장의 뼈대를 파악하자.

* 문장구조 분석의 핵심(2) - 이어동사 인식 => 동사를 정확하게 파악하자.

* 이어동사는 “하나의 동사로 취급”하면 간단히 해결할 수 있다.

2형식 이어동사 (=감각동사 + like)

He Looks like Jack Sparrow.
 S V C
 (=)

3형식 이어동사

You should turn on the switch
 S (조동사) V O
 (≠)

The cat sounds like a human baby.
 This food smells like a Mexican food.

I never give up my dream.
 He should hand in homeworks by tomorrow.
 I feel like a snack.

cf) [1형식 동사 + 전치사/부사] : 스스로 문장이 완성될 수 있다.

I agree with you	->	I agree.
They will go to the school	->	They will go.
John stays in the museum.	->	John stays.
She moves to the room.	->	She moves.

<Drill> 다음 문장들의 문장성분을 표시하세요.

이어동사 Training

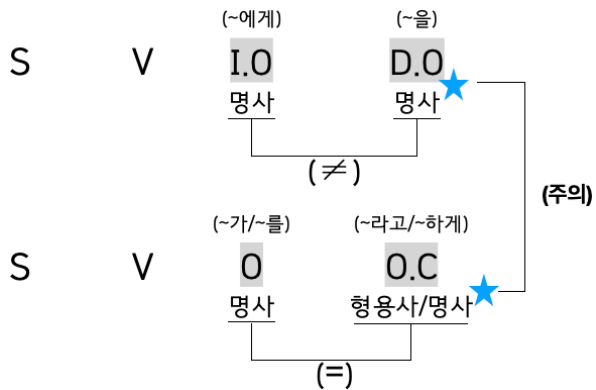
* but, 이어동사의 경우, 앞서 배운 3가지 구분(1/2/3형식)이 엄격하지 않다. 다양한 관점을 익혀보자.

1. Depth of friendship does not depend on length of acquaintance.
2. We had to put off our wedding until September.
3. We apologize for the late arrival of the train.
4. The bus picks up passengers outside the airport.
5. Nowadays, young people have to worry about employment
6. We do not ordinarily carry out this type of work.
7. We can't compete with them on price.
8. I always wait for you
9. They account for 35 percent of the project's total costs.
10. The two countries differ in religion and culture.
11. The islands belong to Spain.

4형식 & 5형식

* 4형식 : 주어(S) + 동사(V) + 간접목적어(I.O) + 직접목적어(D.O)

4형식 & 5형식



[4형식] (I.O) 에게 (D.O)를 V하다.

She **gave** me her number.

I'll **bring** you some food

He can **hand** me a napkin.

We **sell** old people cars.

Don't **allow** her a trip.

[5형식] (O)가/를 (O.C)라고/하게 V하다.

You **make** me happy.

We **call** him a genius

He **considers** me his best friend.

The heat **turned** the milk sour.

She **named** her bed room "peace."

cf) [4형식과 5형식의 구분]

1. S + V + 명사 + 형용사 : 5형식

I made him so angry.

We found the bed very comfortable.

2. S + V + 명사 + 명사 : 의미로 파악.

He made me a piece of cake.

He made me a fool.

(4형식) (≠)
He made me a robot



VS

(5형식) (=)
He made me a robot



4형식 Point	5형식 Point
<p>1. 주요 4형식 동사 숙지</p> <p>give, teach, bring, show, lend, send, hand, pay, offer, tell, buy, get, bring, make, find, call, cook, order, choose</p> <p>2. 4형식 <-> 3형식 전환</p> <p>He gave me the flower. (4형식) => He gave the flower to me. (3형식)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>4형식</p> <p>S V I.O D.O</p> <p>3형식</p> <p>S V ★ D.O (To I.O) For</p> </div>	<p>1. 주요 5형식 동사 숙지</p> <p>make, get, drive, keep, leave, think, consider, feel, believe, find, call, name</p> <p>2. O.C 자리에 오는 p.p</p> <p>You must get your room cleaned I got my car fixed last week</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>S V O O.C</p> <p style="text-align: right;">명사 형용사</p> <p>* p.p = 형용사 개념에 익숙해지기 p.p ★</p> </div>

<Drill> 다음 문장들의 문장성분을 표시하세요.

4형식 vs 5형식
<p>My teacher asks me some difficult questions.</p> <p>We call her the queen of chess.</p> <p>I'll lend you my sunglasses.</p> <p>We provide them strong financial incentives</p> <p>I found the seat taken</p> <p>The school offers the students many courses this semester.</p> <p>I kept the door closed.</p> <p>I'll write her a love letter.</p> <p>I asked my professor many questions about science.</p> <p>The movie makes me bored</p> <p>The noise from outside kept me awake all night.</p> <p>I thought him a beggar.</p> <p>I found this broken.</p> <p>The trip cost me my one month salary</p> <p>You taught me many things.</p> <p>They promised us higher wages.</p> <p>I found the information very useful to our work.</p> <p>He'll show the children the movie.</p>

