# 原力英语 B1 正式场景表达 8 中西表达思维方式的差异性

# 思维方式的差异性

- 我国著名语言学家王力先生曾经说过:"就句子的结构而论,西洋语言是法治的,中国语言是人治的。"
- 英文重结构,中文重语义

# 表达的差异性如何体现?

- 不同的语义连接方式
- 直线思维与曲线思维
- 客体思维与主体思维

# 一.不同的语义连接方式

- 中文意合
- 语义性语言
- 隐形连贯
- 句子的逻辑关系多通过上下文体现

如:晚饭好好吃!

她在房间。

天下雨了,他就没去!

- 英文形合
- 形态性语言
- 显性连接
- 句子的逻辑关系主要通过连接词体现

如: The dinner was so delicious!

She is in her room.

He didn't go because of the rain.

## 中文意合

- 中文不是太在乎句子的形式,讲究的是意思合一。所以中文会有很多并列小短句,它们看起来没有什么联系,但其实意思是统一的。
- 梅花位居中国十大名花之首,源于中国南方,已有三千多年的栽培和种植历史。隆冬时节,五颜六色的梅花不畏严寒,迎着风雪傲然绽放。在中国传统文化中,梅花象征着坚强、纯洁、高雅、激励人们不畏艰难、砥砺前行。

# 英文形合

- 英文句子很讲究形式,它的形式一定是很有逻辑的,比如一定会有主干,会有从句,或有修饰成分,层次分明。
- •The plum blossom, the king of China's top ten famous flowers, originated in southern China and has been cultivated for over 3000 years. In the depths of winter, colorful plum blossoms bloom vibrantly amidst the wind and snow, unhindered by severe frost. The plum blossom, a symbol

of strength, purity and elegance in traditional Chinese culture, motivates people to brave hardship and forge ahead.

## 中文意合

- 英文到中文转换的时候,我们没必要像英文那样,把所有的信息都摆出来,可以将其拆分成不同部分。只要这些不同部分意思是有联系的就可以。
- 短句较多,有排比并列等结构
- 我与父亲不相见已二年余了,我最不能忘记的是他的背影。那年冬天,祖母死了,父亲的差使也交卸了,正是祸不单行的日子,我从北京到徐州,打算跟着父亲奔丧回家。到了徐州见着父亲,看见满院狼藉的东西,又想起祖母,不禁簌簌地流下眼泪。父亲说:"事已如此,不必难过,好在天无绝人之路!"

## 英文形合

- 中文到英文转换的时候,则需要分析出句子逻辑结构,在句子适当添加连接词以使结构完整。
- 从属结构较多
- It is more than two years since I last saw father, and what I can never forget is the sight of his back. Misfortunes never come singly. In the winter of more than two years ago, grandma died, and father lost his job. I left Beijing for Xuzhou to join father in hastening home to attend

grandma's funeral. When I met father in Xuzhou, the sight of the disorderly mess in his courtyard and the thought of grandma started tears trickling down my cheeks. Father said, "Now that things have come to such a pass, it's no use crying. Fortunately, Heaven always leaves one a way out."

## 中文意合

- 燕子去了,有再来的时候;杨柳枯了,有再青的时候;桃花谢了,有再开的时候。但是,聪明的你,告诉我,我们的日子为什么一去不复返呢?——朱自清《匆匆》

## 英文形合

• Swallows may have gone, but there's a time of return; willow trees may have died back, but there's a time of regreening; peach blossoms may have fallen, but they will bloom again. Now, you the wise, tell me, why should our days leave us, never to return?

#### 通过上述对比:

英语句子结构严谨,汉语相对松散。

英文主干成分不可缺少,且各个句子成分之间的逻辑关系要通过 连接词交代清楚;而中文常会出现成分缺失的情况,成分之间的逻辑 关系也不一定非得做交代,意思上可以被理解就可以。

比如:没办法。 I have no idea.

最近怎么样? How are you?

下雨了。 It's raining.

他高高壮壮, 篮球打得很棒。

He's tall and strong, and he can play basketball very well.

由此可总结出,口语表达中要尤其注意连接性和英文的基本框架,不要缺少主干成分和连接词。

## 口语中介词的使用

• 因为英文结构性严谨的特点,所以英文中介词的作用要远大于中文中介词的作用,像是关节一样起到连接作用,很多时候可以代替动词的意思,同时不使结构变得更复杂。英文中介词的表达非常切合事物的实质,逻辑性强。

比如: 手上戴戒指 rings on the finger 穿过丛林 through the jungle 追求名誉 after fame

# 二.直线思维与曲线思维

# 曲线思维

- 中文的说话习惯是由大到小,先对要说的事情进行整体铺垫,比如时间地点,事情背景,发生契机,最后再说什么事情。
- 我的一个朋友要去澳洲上几年大学,他在出发前邀请了一些比较走得近的朋友一起吃个告别晚宴,我来跟你说说这个场面啊。(先铺陈背景)

#### 直线思维

- 英文的说话习惯则是由小及大,先说重点信息:具体发生了什么, 再补充事件发生的背景以及时间地点等细节信息。比较直线思维:单 刀直入,开门见山。
- I want to talk to you about a farewell dinner of a good friend of mine, because he was about to go off to Australia for a few years to start university there, so he invited a few of his close friends for a farewell dinner before heading off.

#### 在句子的表述顺序上:

中文倾向于从整体出发叙述问题,先整体,后局部,先次要,后 主要;英语则倾向于从局部出发叙述问题,先局部,后整体,先主要, 后次要。英语口语记住要重点优先。

> 时间空间的叙述顺序 叙事与表态的前后顺序 重点和背景的交代顺序 因果的叙述顺序 逻辑回答

常见应用一:英文时间、空间叙述顺序从小到大

• 2020 年 3 月 25 日周三下午五点

5 p.m. Wednesday, March 25, 2020

• 610065 中国 四川省 成都市 一环路南一段 24号

No.24 South Section 1, Yihuan Road, Chengdu, Sichuan, China, 610065

#### 常见应用二:英文表态在前叙事在后 中文叙事在前表态在后

- It made me sad to hear you have to go. 听到你非走不可,我觉得很伤心。
- I would greatly appreciate it if you would send me the application forms as soon as possible.

若能尽快寄来申请表格, 我将不胜感激。

• It's an honor to be here with you today.

今天和大家相聚于此,我深表荣幸。

# 常见应用三:英文先给重点后交代背景中文先交代背景后给重点

中文的思维模式基本上是先考虑事物的环境和外围因素,然后考虑具体事物或中心事件。英文的思维模式正相反,首先考虑中心事物,然后才加上外围因素。

- 去年为了完成一个项目他在实验室努力地干了六个月。
   He worked hard in the lab for six months in order to complete a project last year.
- 在这种坏天气去爬山真是很疯狂了。

  It was a mad idea to climb the mountain in this bad weather.
- 我们国家在为新的时期做好紧急规划的同时,必须保护好每个公民免受疾病侵害。

Our country must protect every citizen from disease while starting the urgent work of planning for a new epoch.

#### 常见应用四: 英文先果后因 中文先因后果

- •Many beautiful fish are fast disappearing because of the severe pollution. 因为污染严重,许多美丽的鱼类正在面临绝种。
- He must be in now, for the light in his room is on.

房间灯亮着,他一定在家。(注意中文中成分的省略)

# 常见应用五:逻辑回答

英文根据事实回答,中文根据问题来回答

中文: Do you have any questions?

No.

So you don't have any questions?

Yes.

英文: Do you have any questions?

No.

So you don't have any questions?

No. (直线思维,根据事实判断)

# 二.客体思维与主体思维

• 英文经常以物作主语,被动语态用的多;而中文则多以人作主语,被动使用的比较少。

比如,英文当中有很多 it 作形式主语的被动句,我们在表达的时候,要学会将主动形式改为被动形式。有时可以不加主语,有时则加上不确定的主语,比如"有人""大家""人们""我们"等。

- It must be pointed out that...必须指出......
- It must be admitted that...我们必须承认......
- It is imagined that...人们认为......
- It will be seen from this that...由此可知......
- It should be realized that...人们必须认识到......
- It may be said without fear of that...我们可以毫不夸张地说......

# 口语实战演练

- 今天我想和各位一起分享我对未来的幻想。
  I have a fantasy about the future that I want to share with you today.
- 回过头看看,我们是在一个有着无限机遇的世界长大的。 Looking back, we grew up in a world of unlimited opportunity.
- 你克服了障碍,扛住了压力,打消了自我怀疑,而你能做到这些都是因为你拥有远大志向。
  - You have overcome obstacles, pressures and self-doubt and you have done it because you have ambition.
- 人们相信学习能力是可以随着你的努力程度而变化的。

  It is the belief that the ability to learn is not fixed, that it can change with your effort.

• 莎士比亚的作品被翻译成100多种语言,被全世界一半的学生诵读,这样的传奇前所未有。

Shakespeare's legacy is without parallel: his works translated into over 100 languages and studied by half the world's schoolchildren.

- 毅力是对长远目标的激情和坚持。
   Grit is passion and perseverance for very long-term goals.
- 让人们为了共同的事业行动,这一点一直都是领导力的本质。

  Leadership has always been about getting people to act in common cause.
- 我们在教育方面所需要的是从学习动力的角度和心理学的角度,对学生和学习行为进行一次更为深刻的理解。

What we need in education is a much better understanding of students and learning from a motivational perspective, from a psychological perspective.

• 无论是国内政治还是国际外交中,各方都需要克制。我们必须分清轻重缓急。

Restraint is necessary on all sides—in both domestic politics and international diplomacy. Priorities must be established.