5.09 serve

serve

v. 为...工作; 为...服务

He has **served** his master for many years. 他伺候主人很多年了。

供职; 服役

He **served** two years in the Army 他在海军服役两年。

(在餐馆)提供饭菜;接待客人;对待

We **serve** coffee in the lounge. 我们侯客室里有咖啡。

Are you being **served**? 有售货员接待您吗?

They **served** me badly/ shamefully when I was there.

当初在那里时,他们待我很不好。

满足(需要);达到(目的);适合(于)

This room can **serve** as a study. 这个房间可作书房用。

serve your purpose 达到你的目的

(网球等发球)

It's your turn to serve (to me). 该你发(给我)球了。

A short story about the word **SERVE**

One day, a customer came to a restaurant and had a conversation with the waiter.

Customer: "Do you serve crabs here?"

Waiter: "Yeah. Sit down please. We serve everybody."

顾客: 你们这里有螃蟹卖吗?

(服务生理解为: 你们这里招待螃蟹吗?)

服务生答: 当然, 请坐。我们为每个人提供服务。 (哪怕螃蟹!)

这个段子说明语言的活泼与幽默。

真正要学好英语,就要多读两个东西:广告和笑话。这是语言精华的集中地,语言的很多精彩形式都会在广告和笑话中得到展现。

语言的模糊性 ambiguity

一个句子有多种理解的情况叫语言的模糊性,或叫歧义(ambiguity).

Ambiguous sentences are sentences that can be understood in more than one way.

I saw him in the garden. (Who is in the garden?)

Driver: Turn left?

Boss: Right!



语言的模糊性在写作中通常要尽量避免。

但语言的模糊性让我们看到了语言的活力、回味与幽默。

语言的模糊性能产生意外的表达效果。

对语言模糊性的故意使用,修辞上叫一语双关--pun.

- ① 同音产生双关 homophones
- ② 同形产生双关 homographs
- ③ 一词多义产生双关 polysemy
- ④ 单词用法不同、词义不同产生双关
- ⑤ 修饰性模糊产生双关
- ⑥ 指代模糊产生双关
- ⑦ 仿词仿句产生双关 parody

1. 同音产生双关 homophones

Seven days of work makes one week (weak).

一周工作七天。 工作七天使人虚弱。

I scream for ice cream. I scream – ice cream

Lettuce (Let us) try it! 生菜,试试看!



To survive in a desert, you can eat the sandwiches (sand which is) there.

为了在沙漠中生存, 你可以吃那里的三明治(沙子)。

2. 同形产生双关 homograph 两个单词,正好拼法一样

War doesn't show who's right, but who's left.

战争并不证明谁是对的,而证明谁能活下来。

right	left
右边的	左边的
正确的	留下来的

An ambassador is the one who lies abroad for the good of the country.

Beauty lies in lover's eyes.



3. 一词多义双关 polysemy

After man came woman and she has been after him ever since.

上帝先造男人后造女人,自此女人紧紧追随男人。

Woman without **her** man is nothing (加标点)

女人如果没有了男人就什么都不是

her 她(宾格); 她的(所有格)

Woman, without her, man is nothing. (宾格)

女人如果没有了, 男人就什么都不是。

Woman, without her man, is nothing. (所有格)

女人如果没有了男人,就什么都不是。

4. 单词用法不同,词义不同产生双关

- -- Do you cook yourself?
- -- I only cook my food.

cook: vi. 或者 vt. + 宾语

Do you cook yourself?

你自己做饭吗? (cook 为不及物动词)

你把自己煮着吃吗? (cook为及物动词)

5. 修饰模糊产生的双关

Nice desk for ladies with thin and long legs. (女士专用细腿桌)

Nice desk for ladies with thin and long legs.

nice desk with thin and long legs?

ladies with thin and long legs?

6. 指代模糊产生的双关

Don't kill your wife with the chores. 不要用家务事去谋害你的妻子。
Let our machine do the **dirty job**. 脏活让我们的机器去做吧。

chores? killing your wife?

7. 仿词仿句产生的双关 parody

Our machine is **DimeSaving**.

Dime听起来像time, 暗指时间;同时又是10美分, 指金钱。

DimeSaving= "省事又省钱!"

One flower does not make a spring. (一花独放不是春,中文中常用。)

One swallow does not make a summer. (一燕不成夏,英文中常用。)

仿句: One swallow does make a summer! (酒店广告)



总结

- 1. serve 的各种意义与用法
- 2. 英语双关语pun的构成及用法