

基本规则

主干成分: 汉英基本一致
英语中有若干固定句型

修饰成分: 中文前修, 英文

较短成分在被修饰词前面
较长成分在被修饰词后面

→ 3种“三长”

介词短语

从句

非谓语动词短语

“三长”

长短、从句、非谓语

介词短语

介词开始, 名词结束

in the school
at home
over the last few year
beyond my wildest imagination

从句

由引导词引导的主谓结构

引导词(主谓) + 谓语 + 宾语

that, who, whom, when, why, where
how, which, if, although, because

从引导词开始 (2种情况省略)

有以下四种终止标识

① 句尾结束 Tim is a teacher (who teaching Math.)

② 句中逗号结束 (When I was young), I listened to the radio.

③ 下一修饰成分结束 I will invite Lee (who is my friend) to my home.

④ 到下一个谓语动词结束 Lee (who was a gamer) is studying in Taipei.

非谓语动词短语

非谓语动词 + 名词 + 副词

V. 不定式 to do
动名词 doing
分词 → 现在分词 doing, 过去分词 done

四种终止标识

① 句尾结束 Tim is a teacher (teaching English.)

② 句中逗号结束 (To improve my English), I often chat with foreigners.

③ 下一修饰成分结束 Jack walked in (walking confidently), (to the audience)

④ 到下一个谓语动词结束 We (sing a song), (rode to school)

英语进化论

This is a tiger (which is running to the school.) 从句
↓ 简化

This is a tiger running to the school 非谓语动词

Tim is a teacher (teaching Math) (in Taipei) (which is the capital city) (of Taiwan.)

平行并列结构

结构相同, 含义相似的并列项构成

A and B

A, B and C

很多东西都可以并列, 注意区分谁和谁并列

并列词

{ and, or, but, as well as
not only ... but also ...
both ... and ...
either ... or ...
neither ... nor ...
... }

名词

形容词

副词

动词

介词短语

民有、民治、民享

And that government (of the people), (by the people) and (for the people) shall not perish (from the earth.)

从句 I've finished reading the book (which is written by Mo Yan) and (which is you lent me to last month.)

非谓语 Singing and laughing, we headed (to the park.)

整句 The children can go with us or the can stay at home.

...

分析三步法

Step 1: 预处理

{ 三长加 ()
并列词加 □
并列项加 △

注意: ① A and B, 先找 B, 后找 A.

② 下一修饰成分出现, 立刻续上一修饰成分 (括号不能套)

I live in Beijing (which is the capital) (of China.)

Step 2: 做直译 一个括号一个括号地翻译

"挂钩" 每个括号都是在回答问题

Tim is a teacher (teaching Math) (in Beijing) (which is the capital) (of China.)

Step 3: 调语序 后修变前修, 增删个别词