

强调结构

在句子当中，有时为了突出句子的某些成分以加强语气、增强感情色彩或加强对比，需要改变句子结构，这种结构叫做强调结构(Emphatic Structure)。强调结构通常采用四种方式进行强调。

1. Do (does/did) + 动词原形表强调

这种结构用来强调谓语动词，往往只用于“一般现在时 / 过去时”的肯定陈述句或肯定结构的祈使句。如：

He does know the place well.

他的确很熟悉这个地方。

The children do hope to go to college.

孩子们真的很想上大学。

She did come yesterday.

昨天她确实来过。

Do come and visit us!

你一定来看我们！

Do shut up!

你闭上嘴巴！

Do be careful!

务必小心。

2. 用what引导的名词从句来强调主语和宾语

What hurt me most was her indifference.

最让我伤心的是她漠不关心的态度。(比较：Her indifference hurt me most.)

What they value most is freedom and independence.

他们最珍惜的是自由和独立。(比较：They value freedom and independence most.)

What I need is some rest.

我需要的是休息。(比较：I need some rest.)

What they lack is experience.

他们缺少的是经验。(比较：They lack experience.)

3. 改变语序，将所强调的状语置于句首

(1) 为了加强语气或为了上下文的衔接通顺。如：

On his desk I found a book about love story.

在他的桌子上我发现了一本关于爱情故事的书。

Suddenly the rain stopped.

突然间雨停了。

Under her arm she was carrying a great album.

她的腋下挟着一本很大的相册。

(2) 在谓语动词为**come, sit, lie, stand**和**walk**等不及物动词时，为了强调状语，通常将强调的状语放在句首，其语序是动词在前，主语在后，不借用助动词**do**。如：

In a corner of the room sat a little girl.

房间的角落里坐着一个小女孩。

Down the street marched the band.

乐队沿着街道走远了。

Here comes the devil.

说曹操，曹操到。

(3) 以否定副词如**never, not only, hardly, no sooner, seldom, at no time, on no account, in no way**等开头的句子表示强调。注意此时句子为倒装要借用助动词**do/does/did**或**have/has/ had**来构成。如：

Not only did we lose our money, but we were also in danger of losing our lives.

我们不仅丢了钱，还险些丢了命。

Hardly had I entered the room when the telephone started to ring.

我刚刚进屋电话铃就响起来了。