

# Practical English

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关于这一门课, 语法得有一个总体得顺序, 从上到下依次是从小到大.

- The sentence
- Then clause (subject, object, ...), 句子的成分
- The phrase
- The word
- The morpheme (构词法)

## 1 Word Element

共有 10 中单词的分类, 可以分为下面的两类. 这一部分主要集中讲 Function words.

- Lexical words (open word classes), **we focus this on "phrase"**
  - Nouns
  - verbs
  - adjectives
  - adverbs
- Function words (closed word classes)
  - auxiliary verbs (助动词)
  - conjunctions (连词), Conjunctions typically connect two elements at the same level.
    - \* 常见的连词有: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so
    - \* 可以表示因果: I was tired, **so** I went to bed.
    - \* 可以连接两个句子: I like playing football **and** listening to music.
    - \* 可以连接两个单词: I think she has studied art **or** history.
    - \* **Conjunction** 不能放在开头: Never start a sentence with a conjunction?
  - subjunctions (子链接, 用来开始从句), Subjunctions start subclauses (从句), and typically indicate things like reason, consequence, condition, or time
    - \* **subjunction** 的例子, As, because, if, that, though, since, when ...
    - \* 一个例子, When/If/Since + they are playing football, ... (Subjunctions can be added in front of a main clause (S+V) to make them subclauses)
    - \* 代词也可以做 **subjunction**, That is the same car **which** I saw yesterday. (Relative pronouns may also act as subjunctions)
    - \* **subjunction** 不可以独立成句, Because I told her the truth. (**wrong**). (subclauses are dependent clauses that cannot stand alone)
  - determiners (定冠词), Determiners occur in front of nouns
    - \* Articles: a, an, the
    - \* Demonstratives (指示性): this, that, these, those
    - \* Quantifiers: one, two, three, some, any, every, each, all, a little, little

- \* Interrogatives (询问): which, what, whose
- \* Possessive determiners (拥有): my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their.
- prepositions (介词)
- pronouns (代词), Pronouns stand alone and usually refer to something already mentioned
  - \* Personal pronouns: 主格, I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they; 宾格, me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them
  - \* Possessive, mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs

## 2 Phrases and Clause Elements

### 2.1 Phrases 简介

- Phrases may consist of several words that can be replaced by one word, the phrase's main word, the **head**.
- The head can also be a phrase alone and it is the head word of the phrase that decides the type of phrase.
- In order to recognise phrases, we need to recognise and identify nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions.
- This means that we usually talk about **five kinds of phrases** (共有 5 种词组, 分别如下所示):
- NPs, VPs, AdjPs, AdvPs, and PPs

#### 2.1.1 Noun Phrases (NPs)

一个 NP 可能由这四个部分组成, determiner, premodifier, head noun, postmodifier. 这里 premodifier 可能是 adj, 但是我们现在从 phrases 层面来说, 所以不说 adj, 而是说 premodifier. 例如说, three (**determiner**) handsome (**premodifier**) people (**head noun**) in the park (**postmodifier**).

#### 2.1.2 Verb Phrases (VPs)

Verb phrases only include **verbs**, sometimes with **auxiliaries** (辅助的) and sometimes even **verbal particles** or **prepositions** (介词). 动词词组由动词组成, 但是其中可能由助动词或是介词等, 例如 give up 中的 up 就是介词. 关于 auxiliaries 的例子:

- Be, do, have (grammatical auxiliaries)
- Can, could, may, might, must, ought to, shall, should, will, would (modals, 情态动词)

下面是一个关于 verb phrases 的例子:

He **gave up** (up 就是 prepositions (介词)) his job.

#### 2.1.3 Adjective Phrases (AdjPs)

Adjective phrases 的组成由下面几个部分, premodifier (通常是 adverb) + head adjective + postmodifier (通常是 PP (介词短语) or a subclause). 下面看一个例子.

so (**premodifier**) happy (**head adjective**) that I could jump up and down (**postmodifier**).

#### 2.1.4 Adverb Phrases (AdvPs)

Adverb Phrases 由下面的几部分组成, premodifier (adverb) + head adv + postmodifier (PP or AdvP). 下面看一个例子.

- so (premodifier) quickly (head) that nobody noticed (postmodifier)
- extremely (premodifier) carefully (head)

### 2.1.5 Prepositional Phrases (PPs)

Prepositional Phrases 是介词词组. 介词词组通常的组成方式为, preposition + noun phrases (我们称 noun phrases 为 complement, 补充), 也就是介词 + 名词短语. 我们看一下下面的例子.

- for (preposition) some people (noun phrases)
- to (preposition) the little girl (noun phrases)

## 2.2 Clauses 介绍

在这里, 我们讨论下面两种 clauses:

- Main Clause (subject + verb), **I am hungry.**
- Subordinate Clause (subjunction + main clause), **Because I am hungry**

其中, main clause 是有 NP+VP 组成的.

## 2.3 Sentence 介绍

一个 sentence 是由一个或是多个 clauses 组成的. 有下面的三种形式:

- A simple sentence = A main clause.
- A complex sentence = A main clause + a subclause.
- A compound sentence = Two main clauses (usually combined by a **conjunction**).

需要注意的是, 句子必须要完整, 不要只是一个从句, (but a sentence can never only be a subclause), 下面句子都是有问题的:

- Because I was happy.
- Which is a very interesting point.
- When this lecture is over.

### 2.3.1 Sentence 的主要成分

- Subjects - doers of action, holder of states (主语)
- Verbals - action, state (consist of one or many verbs, but only main verb decide the structure of the sentence, others are the auxiliaries)
  - He plays the piano.
  - He can (can 在这里就是助动词) play the piano too.
- Objects - recipients of action (宾语)
  - Direct object - affected by verb (直接宾语)

- Indirect object - recipient (接受者) of direct object (间接宾语)
- kick the ball (direct object)
- write me (indirect object) an e-mail (direct object)
- show me (indirect object) the money (direct object)
- Predicatives (a.k.a. complements) - identification (表语, 补语)
  - Subject predicative - identification of subject
    - \* 一些动词需要一个 Subject predicative 来进一步解释, 修饰主语.
    - \* 这些动词包括, be, feel, seem, look 等
    - \* You seem **thirsty**. 这里的 **thirsty** 就是形容主语 you 的.
    - \* I am **a psychiatrist**. 这里的 **psychiatrist** 就是对 I 的进一步说明.
  - Object predicative - identification of object
    - \* 同样的道理, 这里是对 object 的进一步说明.
    - \* We considered them **rude**. 这里的 **rude** 是对 them 的进一步说明.
    - \* They elected her **president**. 这里是 she become the president.
- Adverbials (A) - extra information
  - 所有不是上面的 subject, Verbals, Objects, Predicatives 就是 Adverbials
  - 下面是一些常见的 Adverbials
  - 表示时间, 地点和态度, tomorrow, over there, silently, fearlessly
  - 表示选择, maybe, unfortunately, possibly, strangely
  - 表示联系, however, nevertheless, moreover, still
  - 看一个例子, I (S) sleep (V) well (A).

### 2.3.2 Seven main clause patterns

下面是七种, 常见的 clause 组成的格式.

- S-V (You are studying)
- S-V-SP (He is a teacher)
- S-V-DO (We like grammar)
- S-V-IO-DO (I will give you more exercises)
- S-V-DO-OP (You'll find the exercises interesting)
- S-V-A (We live in southern Norway)
- S-V-O-A (You should put your pens down)

其中,

- S, Noun Phrases
- V, Verb Phrases
- SP, adj



- OP, adj
- DO, Noun Phrases
- IO, Noun Phrases
- A, Prepositional Phrases, Noun Phrases

### 3 Verbs: Tense, Aspect, and Voice

#### 3.1 Tense (时态)

English only has two tenses: **the present and the past**. 英语只有两个时态, 现在时和过去时. 下面是这两个时态的例子.

- The present simple
  - Joey **speaks** French.
  - Dogs **bark**.
- The past simple
  - Yesterday Joey **spoke** French all day.
  - The dog **barked** loudly.

##### 3.1.1 Participles (分词)

有的时候, 我们 tense 不能给出足够的信息, 这个时候需要使用 participles. participles 有下面两种 (分词这里就是动词的一种形态, 不能单独使用, 有时候需要结合助动词).

- present participle (进行时)
  - V+ing
  - walking, studying, writing
- past participle (完成时)
  - V+ed
  - walked, studied, written
- But we can't use the participles alone as the verbal (我们不能单独使用他们作为动词)
  - I studying grammar.
  - You written a good essay.
  - She speaking English well.

##### 3.1.2 Auxiliaries (助动词)

Auxiliaries are empty verbs that help the lexical verbs in expressing a certain meaning. 有两种 auxiliaries, 分别是:

- **Grammatical auxiliaries** (用来组成完成时, 进行时等):
  - be + present participle (表示 ongoing action), I am writing a letter.
  - do, 可以用在问句, 或是表示否定, 或是强调. I don't think so.
  - have + past participle (表示 finished action), I have written a letter.
- **Modal auxiliaries** (情态动词): can, could, may, might, must, ought to, shall, should, will, would.

- English modals are not inflected, so there is no -s in third person singular (after he, she or it), 情态动词是没有三单的
- After a modal the main verb should be in the infinitive form (情态动词后面动词需要使用原型), She can swim.

我们来看一下 auxiliaries 的例子.

I was(auxiliaries) doing(main word) the dishes in the morning.

### 3.2 Aspect: progressive (ongoing) and perfective (finished) (进行还是完成)

上面讲到的两个时态加上这里的 2 个 aspects 可以组成 4 种不同的 verb forms.

- ongoing (进行时), **focus on the action**, 希望突出动作
  - the present progressive (现在进行时), I am speaking English right now.
  - the past progressive (过去进行时), I was watching a match yesterday.
- finished (完成时), **focus on the end result**, 希望突出最终结果, 表示已经完成
  - the present perfect (现在完成时), I have read the novel.
  - the past perfect (过去完成时), I had thought about buying a new camera before I won one.

同样, 我们可以将两种 aspect 结合起来, 也就是**进行和完成**.

- I **have been reading** The Little Brown Handbook. (现在, 完成, 进行时)
- I **had been reading** it it before I prepared this lecture. (过去, 完成, 进行时)

这里我们更加注重的正在进行, **focus on the progressive**

### 3.3 What about the future

English has no future form. Instead we may use one of the following constructions (英语中没有未来的时态, 我们使用下面的一些结构来表示将来):

- Present simple: The plane lands at nine. 直接给出时间点
- Present progressive: I am seeing an old friend tonight.
- Going to: I am going to talk to her.
- Will-future: I'll be back.
- Future progressive: She will be joining us tomorrow.
- Be to: We are to see her tomorrow.

### 3.4 Voice (主动被动)

Voice is typically divided into two: active or passive.

- **Active voice:** We ate the cake (DO).
- **Passive voice:** The cake (S) was eaten.

关于被动语态的特点:

- A short passive hides the agent of the active. (较短的句子会隐藏动作的执行者)
- A long passive includes it in a PP: The cake was eaten by us.

以下是我们为什么要使用被动语态

- Unclear or unknown agent
  - Two people were injured in the accident.
  - We were seated next to each other.
- Irrelevant or general agent
  - Unfortunately, no cure has been discovered yet.
- Secret agent (不想暴露是谁做的)
  - Your car has been scratched.
  - The wrong guy was arrested.

## 4 Agreement (动词单复数一致)

Today's topic is **how agreement works between the subject and the verbal**.

### 4.1 Subject-verb agreement (主谓一致)

如果名词为复数, 为动词时态也为复数 (Nouns in the plural):

- The boys **are** speaking Spanish.
- Dogs **bark**.

名词为单数, (Verbs in the third person singular)

- She **speaks** Spanish fluently.
- My neighbour's dog **barks** every time he sees me.

当然也会有一些例外 (Some exceptions):

- Many people **go** to the gym every week.
- Good news **travels** fast.

当从句作为主语的时候, 从句可以使用 **it** 替换, 所以动词使用三单.

- Subclauses can also be subjects.
- They can be replaced by **it** and should therefore agree with the third person singular.
- 例子, Saying that new policies should be avoided **is** old-fashioned.

### 4.2 Indefinite determiners (each, every, some, all)

在名词前面加上定冠词, 例如 **each, every** 等会改变单复数. 下面是一些例子.

- 单数
  - Each person **is** responsible for ...
  - Every student **has** the right to ...
- 复数
  - Some students **prefer** to study alone.
  - All students **have** the right to ...

关于 **all** 的一些用法:

- All **is** not lost. (= everything)
- All **have** answered correctly. (= every person)

### 4.3 Indefinite pronouns (everybody, anyone, somebody, no-one)

关于代词的单复数, 这里 **everybody, anyone, somebody, no-one** 都是按照单数来进行使用的:

- Everybody/Everyone (sg. form, plural meaning) **likes** (sg.) music.
- Anybody/Anyone who plays the guitar **knows** that it is hard at first.

- Somebody/Someone **is** singing.
- Nobody/No-one **is** above the law.

关于 pronouns 的一些详细的说明, 以及如何进行修改. **Everyone/everybody/anyone/anybody = he or she they.**

例如下面这句话, 是有问题的:

- Everyone can say anything **they** want about me.
- 修改的方式:
  - Everyone can say anything **he or she** wants about me
  - Everyone can say anything **he/she** wants about me
  - People can say anything **they** want about me
  - You can say anything **you** want about me

#### 4.4 Constructions with **of** and coordination

出现 of 短语的时候单复数情况:

- None (= not one) of the animals **was** hurt.
- A number of (= many) people **think** that taxes should be lower.
- The number (= it) of people who think that taxes should be lower **is** decreasing.

出现两个名字结合的情况, 使用就近原则, 靠近哪一个名字单复数形式就和那个名词一样.

- Either you or I **am** responsible. (就近原则)
- Neither they nor she **is** responsible.

代词后面的动词, 也是就近原则. 但是我们通常使用复数, 就像下面例子的最后一句话.

- A person who **works** for the government deserves **his or her** pension (养老金).
- Anyone who **works** for the government deserves **his** pension.
- People who **work** for the government deserve **their** pension.

在疑问句的时候, 动词也是和后面名词单复数是一致的. 但是在使用 **here** 和 **there** 开头的时候, 单复数与第一个单词的单复数一样 (In constructions beginning with **there or here**, you may use the -s form of the verb before a compound subject when the first element in the subject is singular).

- **Are** a right and a privilege the same thing? (TLBH: p. 328)
- Here lies both the **problem** and its solution. (TLBH: p. 328)
- There **are** many people who enjoy discussing politics. (使用 **there** 作为开头的时候, 主谓一致还是看后面的名词)
- There **is** a police car outside.

对于有些句子可能不是以 subject 开头的, 但是主谓一致还是考虑与 subject 之间的关系. Sentences may start with other elements than the subject. Remember that the agreement is between subject and verb regardless of word order!

- Here **comes** the sun.
- In the distance **shines** a light.

#### 4.5 Collective nouns (typically plural in BrE, singular in AmE)

Collective nouns 就是这个名词是有一个集合的意思, 一群人. 例如说到 family, 指的就是一家人.

- 复数的情况
  - Right now, Liverpool **are** arguably the best team in the world.
  - "England **have** done it!" (quote from 1966)
  - Her family **have** inherited a lot of money.
  - The police **are** investigating the matter. (always plural)
- 单数的情况
  - The United States **has** vetoed (否决) the motion. (always singular)

#### 4.6 Plural form, singular meaning

有一些单词, 是复数的形式, 但是是单数的意思.

- Good news **travels** fast.
- Linguistics **is** the study of language.
- Athletics (竞技) **is** the sport of competing in track and field events.
- Politics never **changes**.
- Furniture/Milk/Clothing **is** expensive.
- **Time, money and titles of films/novels** etc.
- Three years **is** a long time.
- Ten pounds **is** not much money.
- The Silence of the Lambs **is** the first film with Dr Hannibal Lecter.

## 5 Vocabulary and word relations

### 5.1 Denotation and connotation

- denotation (表面意思, 字典意思)
  - A word's denotation is its meaning. The word **white** denotes "no colour" or "lack of colour".
  - Denotations of words are what we find in dictionaries. But note that 'sometimes words have two meanings' (Led Zeppelin).
- connotation (内涵, 引申意思)
  - A word's connotation is similar to its association. The word **white** typically connotes "purity" and "freedom".
  - Connotations tend to be a little more subjective and personal than associations, which we often assume to be more general.

于是, 有一些单词我们使用的时候需要注意, 注意下面单词使用的情感是 neutral 还是 negative:

- intervene ('step in', neutral) **vs.** interfere ('involve oneself', usually negative)
- continuously ('without stop' neutral) continually ('very frequently', often negative)
- efficient ('competent', 'high productivity') **vs.** effective ('intended result')
- theme ('main idea') **vs.** topic ('what people talk about')
- avoid ('stay away from') **vs.** evade ('escape from', more formal)
- security ('protection of property') **vs.** safety ('prevention of accidents')
- sympathetic ('caring about someone else's suffering') **vs.** nice ('pleasant')

### 5.2 Homographs and homophones

Homographs and homophones 都是针对不同的单词.

- homographs: 拼写相同, 但是读音不同
  - words spelled the same, but not necessarily pronounced the same.
  - Bass (instrument) and bass (fish)
- homophones: 读音相同, 但是拼写不同
  - words pronounced the same but not necessarily spelled the same.
  - there, they're, their / bass (instrument), base
- 会有一些单词, 读音和拼写都是一样的
  - Some words can be both homographs (spelled the same) and homophones (pronounced the same) and still have different meanings



### 5.3 Polysemy (一词多义)

Polysemy 有相同的拼写, 相同的发音, 但是意思是不一样的, 这是对于同一个单词来说的. (Polysemous words have the same form, often the same pronunciation, and more than meaning)

下面是一些一词多义的例子:

- well -verb, noun, adjective, adverb
- fair -noun, adjectives: "just, light, good"
- flat -noun: "apartment" ; adjective: "thin"
- mean -adjective: "nasty" ; verb: "signify, want to say"

### 5.4 Synonyms (同义词)

Synonyms 就是不同的单词但是有相似的意思. Synonyms -" words or phrases that mean nearly or exactly the same as another word or phrase" . (Oxford Dictionary of English) 下面是关于 Synonyms 的一些例子,

- freedom/liberty
- sweat/perspire
- right/correct
- kingly/royal/regal

但是没有完全相同意思的单词, 这样就不会出现这两个词语了. But does strict synonymy exist? (No)

### 5.5 Collocation (搭配) and idiomatic (地道的) English

当英文单词被组合使用的时候, 我们需要考虑他们的 collocation(搭配) 来确保他们的使用是 idiomatic(地道的).

### 5.6 Euphemism (委婉)

在同一个事物的表达上面, 我们可以使用委婉的表达, 也可以使用直接的表达. Also, some words are "pretty" (euphemisms, 委婉) and others are "nasty, 讨厌的" or vulgar (dysphemisms, 庸俗).

例如下面的单词, 左边的是比较 euphemisms, 右侧的是比较 dysphemisms 的.

- intoxicated/inebriated -drunk -pissed, sloshed
- the behind -the buttocks -the arse/the ass
- pass water -urinate -piss (less vulgar: pee) (for kids: wee)

Euphemisms are often used in rhetorics (修辞) and politics (政治), 例如我们会使用 Freedom fighter 而不是 terrorist.

## 5.7 Hyponyms (抽象的词)

- Hypernyms (the above name), are higher categories of words so that "furniture" is the hypernym of "sofa, bed, couch, chair" etc.
- Hyponyms (the below name), are then the words that belong to a higher category. So "hammer, saw, level, nail" are hyponyms of hypernym "Tool(s)"

## 5.8 Metaphor (比喻)

Metaphors are figurative language used as an illustration of something else. The denotation of words or phrases does not matter; it is the whole metaphor that takes on a certain meaning:

- If you are not **the sharpest tool in the shed**, it might be hard to **get the hang of** this.
- I was **over the moon** before I **fell off the wagon** (马车) and hit rock bottom.
- Back in the days we used to hit on, pick up, and pull girls.

## 5.9 Cliches and trite expressions (陈词滥调)

Metaphors (成语) and some idiomatic (俗语) expressions may have been used so much that they have become stale (走味的). They are best avoided (下面是一些陈词滥调的例子):

- add insult to injury
- better late than never
- beyond the shadow of a doubt
- shoulder the burden
- hit the nail on the head
- needle in a haystack

## 6 Text Structure

### 6.1 Emphasising Ideas

- Using verbs instead of nouns, 直接使用动词, 例如下面词组可以换成一个单词
  - instead of make/hold/give a speech -> speak
  - instead of make a proposal/decision/argument -> propose, decide, argue
- Generally, prefer the active voice, 使用主动语态
  - Active: Most businesses see the law as fair.
  - Passive: The law is seen by most businesses as fair.
- But don't be afraid of the passive for variation or clarity, 有时候也是可以使用被动:
  - Active: People have said that we need to change our behaviour.
  - Passive: A change of behaviour is needed.

### 6.2 The information principle

下面是一些写句子的时候要注意到的点.

- New information should come at the end of sentences. 新的信息出现在句末
  - Parking spaces are limited. This limitation is a challenge. The challenge ...
- Long and heavy elements should also come last, 长的短语放在后面
  - There is a growing tendency of people focusing on the environment.
- You can also start with new information for effect, 我们也可以把新的信息放在最前面
  - Despite growing concerns, people seem to be cleaning up their act.

### 6.3 Cumulative and periodic sentences

这里就是介绍两种句子的结构, 分别是 Cumulative sentences 和 Periodic sentences.

- Cumulative sentences begin with the main clause and then add more information, 就是在句子后面逐渐增加信息:
  - Education has no equal in opening minds, instilling values, and creating opportunities.
- Periodic sentences start with the addition and end with the main clause, 和上面的相反, 把额外的信息放在前面
  - In opening minds, instilling values, and creating opportunities, **education has no equal** (这个为主要成分).
- It might also sometimes be possible with a 'mixed method' :
  - Education, in opening minds, instilling values, and creating opportunities (插入语), has no equal.

## 6.4 Parallelism (平行结构)

- Use parallel structures for coordinated elements (conjunctions, FANBOYS, and correlative conjunctions: either/or, both/and, neither/nor etc)
- **Both** my mum **and** my dad were teachers. 并列关系
- It is better to live rich **than** to die rich. 比较关系
- 注意并列结构的动词形式需要一样, She likes to ride the bicycle, go for hikes, and swim.

## 6.5 Coordination

使用一些连接词来连接不同的成分.

- Coordinate using for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so (FANBOYS)
- Link words, phrases and clauses with conjunctions. 下面是一些例子
  - Tommy and Gina live in New Orleans.
  - Either his brother or his sister should do it.
- Conjuncts (conjunctive adverbs) can link sentences, 连词
  - Moreover/Still/However/Consequently/Finally, I believe that
  - (Addition/Emphasis/Contrast/Effect/Time)

## 6.6 Subordination (从句)

- A subordinated clause is usually less important than the main clause. 从句没有主句重要
- 下面是一个例子
  - (例句) She didn't marry him, because he was rich.
  - Main point: She didn't marry him.
  - Extra information: a reason/cause.
- Think about the logics of subordination, 从句的连接关系
  - Cause or effect: as, because, since, so that
  - Condition: if, provided, since, unless, whenever
  - Concession: although, as if, even though, though, despite, in spite of
  - Purpose: in order that, so that
- 注意句子之间逻辑关系的使用.

## 6.7 Being concise (简洁) (brief and to the point)

- Avoid unnecessary repetition, 去掉不必要的重复
  - 这里是一些有重复的例子
  - As I have said above, as stated earlier,

- unskilled workers without training
- the future to come
- large in size
- Be careful with filler words and phrases, 一些没有实际含义的词语
  - in my opinion
  - for the most part
  - it goes without saying
- Revise cliches and trite language, 对一些老套的话进行修改
  - At the end of the day
  - find the needle in the haystack etc.

## 6.8 Achieving variety (句子多样性)

- Vary sentence length and structure, 句子多样性可以通过变换句子长度和结构来实现
  - Combine long and short sentences, linking them where appropriate.
  - Make sure that each sentence has one main idea only.
  - Consider using cumulative and periodic sentences to add information. 使用上面提到的插入语之类的来增加信息
  - You should not focus on variety as a means in itself. Rather, you should think about it, but aim at getting your message across. 不要为了多样性而多样性, 主要目的是传递信息

### 6.8.1 Varying sentence beginnings

- Sentences must not always start with the subject:
- Adverbials of time: 使用时间开头
  - Every morning/Last week/In the evenings/For a whole year, Gina worked
- Remember inverted order (倒装) with negative adverbials (V+S), 否定的时候要使用倒装
  - Never/Seldom/Rarely **had he** seen such a mess.
- Adjectival (or adverbial) clauses:
  - Exhausted from a day's hard work, Peter (这里 Exhausted 是来形容 Peter 的)
  - Wearing his new pair of sunglasses, Richard

### 6.8.2 Expletive structures (介绍 there be 结构)

- The occasional expletive structure (it/there + be) can be useful and relevant:
  - Anticipatory it: It was not fair that only seniors could vote. (表示预测)
  - Clefting it: It is water that we are most dependent on. (表示强调)
  - Passive: It has been claimed that (表示被动)

- Existential there: There are many issues we need to deal with.

Note that the textbook advises against expletive constructions, arguing that sentences may get wordy (pp. 423 and 536). But there is nothing wrong with expletive structures. Just don't overuse them. 还是那句老话, 一样的结构不要使用太多.

### 6.8.3 Sentence types

我们可以使用不同的句式来达到多样性的表达.

- Statement: There are too few parking spaces on campus.
- Question: Can we build more parking spaces?
- Rhetorical question: Do you want to arrive an hour early to park your car? (反问句)
- Command: Build a parking garage!
- Exclamation: Help, I can't find a parking space! (感叹句)

## 7 Genre, style and register

This means that we not only need to think about content, but also our purpose for writing and who the reader is. This lecture focuses on the latter two through genre, style, and register.

### 7.1 Genre (类型)

A text can be for example be a letter or a novel, an application or an article, a thesis or a report. This is the genre of the text.

This course primarily prepare you for **academic writing** (这一篇主要集中在学术写作), which means:

- Genre: Article, analysis, exposition (说明文).
- Purpose: To show that you write well and argue convincingly.
- Reader: Your lecturer. But think of a fellow student when it comes to knowledge.
- Style: Standard American or British English.
- Register: Formal language (正式语言).

### 7.2 Register (正式程度 formality)

A text can be very

- formal (application letter, thesis)
- informal (sms, tweet)
- somewhere in between (e-mail, personal letter, short story)

Academic writing is formal, 学术写作需要比较正式:

- Avoid fragments (碎片) (write in full sentences).
- Be careful with contractions (缩写) (can' t, isn' t, don' t). 尽量不要写缩写
- Consider the use of I/we (a hot potato!).
- Don' t use slang or colloquialisms. 不要使用俗语
- Emphasise clarity and logical argumentation. 强调清晰和逻辑

在非正式得里面, 我们可以使用词组, 但是在正式得文章里, 应该多使用单词. 因为一些动词 + 介词得词语, 我们可能无法直观得理解他的意思. Like synonyms, phrasal verbs are often the informal version of a one-word verb:

- come across, run into (informal) = meet (formal)
- put forward = propose
- catch on = become popular
- hit it off = be friendly

在正式写作的时候, 要使用 **as**, 在不是正式的时候, 可以使用 **like**

- **Formal**, written language: It seemed as if she knew.

- **Informal**, spoken language: It seemed like she knew.

### 7.3 Style (风格)

A personal style is often informal, but does not have to be. Style often deals with the choice of words, phrases and sentences, but also register. So style deals with issues such as:

- American or British English.
- Biased language. (语言中是否有歧视, 例如只有 he 没有 she)
- Colloquial English (everyday language, also more informal).
- Jargon (technical English) (specialist language, formal).
- Slang (very informal and very group-dependent).

#### 7.3.1 American vs. British

下面简单介绍一下美式和英式的区别. 首先是单词拼写上的区别. 左边是美式, 右边是英式.

- analyze vs. analyse
- esthetic vs. aesthetic (审美的)
- center vs. centre
- color vs. colour
- dialog vs. dialogue (对话)
- program vs. programme
- toward vs. towards

一些单词意思上的区别, 左边是美式, 右边是英式:

- kindergarten = pre-school (5-6) vs. nursery (3-5)
- elementary school = primary school (5-11)
- junior high (school) = (lower-) secondary school (11-16)
- high school = (upper-) secondary school, sixth form (16-18)
- college = university
- course = module
- professor = lecturer

#### 7.3.2 Biased language

We want to avoid being racist, sexist or stereotypical (需要避免种族歧视, 性别歧视等), 例如下面的单词就要避免:

- Nigger, negro, fag, dyke, dwarf/midget, women, the blind, the elderly

说话的时候把 people 放在前面, People first. **People with disabilities/who are blind/who suffer from cancer/who are short**



Be careful with phrases that may be offensive:

- Too blind to see (as a metaphor, 隐喻)
- Insane (ńsinnsyktż)
- Indian summer/giver

## 7.4 Colloquialisms (口语)

Everyday language is generally very informal and should be avoided: 下面是一些在学术写作中不要使用的单词, Not okay in academic writing:

- chill out
- chillax
- dude
- c' mon
- hang (out)
- the missus
- my old man

Mixed diction (用词), where you mix standard words with colloquialisms (口语), should also be avoided:

- After I was assigned a new supervisor, I decided to hit him up.
- Profanity sucks.
- " I am firm, you are obstinate, he is a pig-headed fool" . (Bertrand Russel)

## 7.5 Jargon (专业用语)

Technical language is best avoided and you should be careful with it unless it is your topic.

- Literature: metonym, alliteration, simile, hyperbole
- Linguistics: transitive, ergative, intensive, cumulative

Technical words from literature and linguistics that safely can be used outside the above topics: Metaphor, plot, character, syntactic, preposition, modal (隐喻, 情节, 人物, 句法, 介词, 情态)

## 7.6 Slang (俗语)

Slang is very group-dependent and in many ways **similar to jargon** in that it excludes people outside the group by obscuring its meaning (不是这里的人可能不能理解 slang). Slang may be said to:

- be invented by its users (由其用户发明)
- mix languages and vocabulary
- change over time

## 7.7 Some final piece of advice

- Whatever you write, the aim should be that it is clear, unbiased, and to the point.
- It is usually better to use simple and straightforward language than trying to impress with abstract and ornate foreign words:
  - 下面这个例子, 第一个是使用长句, 第二个是使用简单句, 要尽量使用简单句
  - Respected scientific minds coalesce around the argument that carbon dioxide emissions, such as those from automobiles imbibing gasoline, are responsible for a gradual escalation in temperature on the earth.
  - Respected scientists argue that carbon dioxide emissions, such as those from gas-powered cars, are warming the earth.

## 8 Morphology (构词法)

Morphology is the the study of **word formation** and **word structure**.

### 8.1 Recap of Terminology (术语解释)

这一章会涉及很多的术语, 把所有的解释都放在了最前面.

- What is a Lexeme?
  - An abstract unit (can be loosely thought of as “dictionary words” )
- What is a word form?
  - The written or spoken form of a lexical item
- What is a morpheme?
  - A: The smallest, meaningful unit of a language
- What is a morph?
  - A: The realisation of a morpheme
- What is an allomorph?
  - Morphs in complementary distribution which realise the same morpheme (Those of you who did EN 122: this is similar to allophones)

### 8.2 Word, Word Form, and Lexeme

- Word-Form
  - The physical, observable form of an item (word)
  - Orthographic (written) form and Phonological (spoken) form (包含一个单词的拼写和读音, 也就是音标)
- Lexeme
  - Abstract representation, 可以理解为单词的原型
  - Can often be realised by more than one word-form (可以扩展为其他的单词形式), walk-walks-walked-walking

How can we explain homophones (Eight, ate) using the **word form/lexeme** distinction? (我们用上面的知识, 来解释同音字)

- They have the same phonological word form
- but realise different lexemes (不同的词源)

### 8.3 Morph, Morpheme, and Allomorph

- Morpheme
  - A morpheme is the smallest, analysable unit of a language

- Morphemes are never realised
- 例如 Unbreakable 由三个 Morpheme 组成, 分别是 **un+break+able**
- Morph, realisation of a morpheme (**can be spoken or written**)
  - The realisation of a morpheme is a morph
  - Some morphemes have more than one realisation, like the English plural
- Allomorph
  - Morphs in complimentary distribution that are realisations of the same morpheme
  - Complimentary distribution: They never occur in the same environment, like **the English plural**

## 8.4 Bound and Free Morphemes

- Morphemes are free or bound
- free morpheme
  - Free morphemes can stand alone as a unit
- bound morpheme
  - Bound morphemes cannot stand alone

### 8.4.1 Affixes (词缀)

- Affixes are a type of **bound morpheme**
- In English, there are two common types of affix, Prefixes and Suffixes
- Prefix (前缀)
  - kind, **unkind**
- Suffix (后缀)
  - kind, **kindly**
- Word forms can contain both prefixes and suffixes (一个词可以同时有前缀和后缀), **undoable**
- Word forms can contain many affixes

下面是几个单词分析的例子

- Unconditional
  - 3 morphs: un, condition, al
  - Prefix: un
  - Suffix: al
  - Free morpheme: condition
- Tables
  - 2 morphs: table, s
- Joyful
  - 2 morphs: joy, ful

## 8.5 Inflection and Derivation

### 8.5.1 Inflection (单词过去式, 比较级等)

这个就是对单词加一些三单, 比较级等形式, 不改变词性

- Inflection gives word forms of the same lexeme
- s, ed, and ing are all **inflectional affixes**
- Walk walks walked walking
- Other English inflectional affixes:
  - s (plurality)
  - er (comparative adjectives, e.g. small smaller)
  - est (superlative adjectives, e.g. small smallest)

### 8.5.2 Derivation

这个就是加一些后缀, 导致单词词性的改变, 出现了新的单词.

- Derivation gives new lexemes, 会改变原有单词的词性 but not always!)
- Noun to Adjective, person->personal
- Verb to Noun, dive->diver

下面是对于 Inflection 和 Derivation 的一个总结和比较, 如图2所示.

<u>Inflection</u>				
Word-Form	Walk	Walks	Walked	Walking
Word-Class	V	V	V	V
Lexeme	Walk	Walk	Walk	Walk

<u>Derivation</u>			
Word-Form	Person	Personal	Personally
Word-Class	N	Adj	Adv
Lexeme	Person	Personal	Personally

图 1: Inflection 和 Derivation 的例子.

## 8.6 Analysing Word Forms

We can use brackets (中括号) to represent morphological structure.

- Undo
    - (prefix) un + do (free morpheme)
- un[do ] (这里使用中括号将结构表示出来)

### 8.6.1 Dealing with Multiple Affixes

对于有多个词缀的单词, 使用不同的方式进行分解, 得到的意思也会是不同的.

- Undoable
- undo+able, able to be undone
- un+doable, is not able to be done

可以使用树状图来进行分析, 如下图??所示

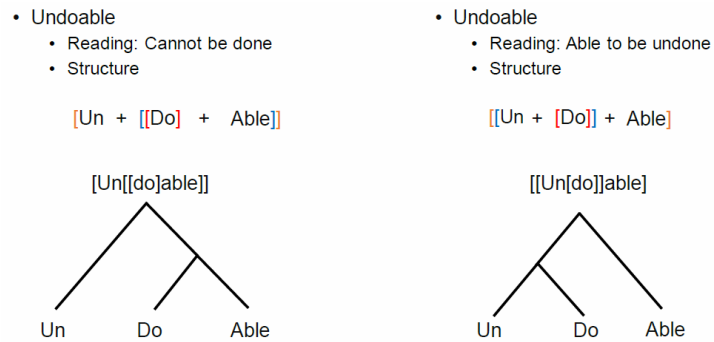


图 2: 解决多个词缀的例子.

## 9 Varieties of English

- British English
  - Received Pronunciation (RP), **Non rhotic** : /r/ is not pronounced unless it is followed by a vowel sound.
  - Cockney and Estuary English, **Non rhotic**
  - Midlands and the North, **Non rhotic**
  - Scottish English, **Rhotic** , r realized as tap, roll, or trill
  - Irish English, **Rhotic**
- American English
  - Rhotic (except in New England)
  - Some grammatical conventions apply to AmE
    - \* AmE : Gotten, BrE : Got
    - \* AmE : Have, BrE : Have got
    - \* AmE : Do you have, BrE : Have you got
- Canadian English
  - Rhotic
  - Follows British spelling
- Australian English and New Zealand English
  - Non rhotic
- East and West African English
  - Non rhotic
- South African English
  - Non rhotic
  - But, with loans (借) from other languages
- South East Asian English
  - Non standard grammar
- Caribbean English
  - Diverse region, varies from Standard English to Creoles
  - Varying rhoticity
  - Simplified use of verbs, few auxiliaries and tense markers

## 10 History of the English Language

### 10.1 About English - Old English

- English is a west germanic language
  - However, it is heavily influenced by other languages
  - E.g. French, Latin, Greek , and Germanic languages
- The history of English begins with a large number of invasions (英语的发展是在很多国家入侵中慢慢建立的)
  - C for Celts, Iron Age
  - R for Romans,
  - A for Anglo Saxons, Anglo Saxons actually a combination of people from many Germanic tribes (部落)
  - V for Vikings
  - N stands for Normans

\* **This marks the beginning of the end for Old English**

### 10.2 Middle English

- From the beginning of the 12th century to the middle or end of the 15th century
- An influx of French loanwords (大量法语词)
- But also many words “Imported” from Latin and Greek
- Much closer to Late Modern English than Old English

### 10.3 Early Modern English

- From approx . 1500 to the mid to late 17th century
  - Clipping of Latin endings (e.g. Consultare -> Consult), 去掉了拉丁语的后缀
  - Shakespeare and Elizabethan English
- The Great Vowel Shift, 在这段时间也是出现了发音的改革.
- A massive shift in vowels that took place between 1400 and 1700
  - Affected the long vowels of English
  - Long vowels shifted upwards
- 之后出现了字典, Johnson’ s dictionary (1755) was hugely influential.

### 10.4 Late Modern English ( You are here)

- From approx . 1800 and onwards



- Most essential ingredients of modern day English were determined by 1800
- No major influences comparable to those of Old Norse , French, Latin, and Greek
- Spelling has become more fixed in part thanks to dictionaries (由于字典, 拼写变得固定)

## 11 Good and Bad Writing

What constitutes bad writing? Bad writing has problems with, 以下是一些 bad writing 的问题:

- ambiguity (unclear meanings)
- clarity (unclear message)
- coherence and cohesion (unclear structure)
- concord and grammar problems (grammar mistakes)
- idiomaticity (unidiomatic English)
- sentence length (too long or too short)
- variation (little variation in style and form)
- verbosity (too many words)
- vocabulary (wrong words)

于是, 一个好的 writing 有以下的特点:

- clear and concise (to the point)
- diverse (different structures and varied vocabulary)
- easy to understand (not confusing)
- grammatically correct (no or few mistakes)
- idiomatic (uses English expressions and phrases)
- purposeful (exists for a good reason)

那么我们如何来改进我们的写作:

- Learn grammar better
- Look up words when in doubt
- Practise writing as much as possible
- Read extensively –articles, essays, novels and textbooks
- Simplify your message. Make sure that the reader will understand the text the way you understand it.

下面是详细解释一些会导致 bad writing 的原因:

- Don't try to impress with fancy words. (不要使用太花哨的单词)
- Avoid clumsy language (不要太啰嗦)
  - The reason is because (例如)
- Be positive! (多使用肯定)
  - Not many people are unaware of these issues.
  - 上面的可以改为下面这句, Most people are aware of these issues.
- Condensing your language (压缩你的语言)
- Discriminatory language (不要带有歧视)
  - A kindergarten teacher should do her best to include all kids in play.
  - Kindergarten teachers should do their best to include all kids in play.

- Evaluative comments (避免一些太主观的)
  - Avoid personal opinions and mask your language thusly.
  - Instead of 'I think', consider alternatives like: It is possible/likely that ...
- Fronting (避免头重脚轻)
  - When the first element is heavy, replace it by using “it” or reordering (如果第一个词组太长, 用 it 代替)
  - A challenge for the teacher is when students are at different levels.
  - It is a challenge for the teacher when students are at different levels.
- Logical connections (逻辑关系)
  - Use conjunctions and conjuncts in your formal writing.
- Infinitive or -ing-form? (不定式还是 ing)
  - When we use the **infinitive** (不定式), it means “In order to ...” .
  - To take the exam, you have to meet the requirements.
  - When we use the **-ing-form**, it means “The fact that you are ...”
  - Taking the exam gives you a chance to show what you know.
- Nominalisation
  - Use verbs to describe actions, nouns to describe objects and adjectives and adverbs to describe qualities.
  - Nominalisation is complex and more information-packed, and typically sounds more of a fact:
  - A nominalisation is a form which results from turning a verb or an adjective into its corresponding noun.
  - If you nominalise a verb or an adjective, you turn it into its corresponding noun.
- Passivisation (被动句)
  - Passive sentences are frequent in academic writing because of a focus on the result and not the action.
  - You don't need to give an agent and this can make the sentence sound stronger and more general
- Tense (and aspect) (时态)