语法长难句应用04 课堂笔记

视频定位04上 0:00~08:42 一、形容词性语法功能 (形容词在英语中常用作定语)

She is beautiful. 表语 (主系表结构)

We find the exam interesting. 补语 (主谓宾+宾补结构)

The girl stood there, full of confidence. 状语 (状语的基本作用:表示动作的状态或者加深程度)

He is a handsome boy. 定语 (单个形容词修饰boy)

He is a boy who is handsome. 定语从句 (完整句子修饰boy)

视频定位04上 09:55~14:20

We should know the culture past and present. 定语

(句子主干的句意非常完整,所以past and present是定语不是补语,置于所要修饰的名词culture之后,又叫后置定语)

二、形容词性从句:定语从句(在英语中形容词常作定语)

1、存在位置 (短前长后)

a handsome boy_____adj+n

the culture past and present _______n+adj短语

视频定位04上 14:20~22:30

名词后可跟定语从句+同位语从句,该如何区分?

that引导同位语从句时遵从三不原则:不当成分,不具含义,不可省略

that引导定语从句遵从三有原则:有成分(在从句中充当主语、宾语、表语、状语等句子成分),有含义(与先行词意思一致),有时可省略(that在从句做宾语)

[2005-47]

Multi-media groups (主语) have been (主句谓语) increasingly successful (形容词作表语): groups (先行词) 【 which bring together (定从谓语) television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses (先行词) 【 that work (定从谓语,意为起作用) in relation to one another 】】.

分析:

- (1) 由冒号隔开的英文句子,冒号前往往为句子主干,冒号后的内容是对前面内容的解释说明。冒号前为主系表结构, have been为主句谓语动词,意为多媒体集团已经日益成功了。
- (2) 冒号后解释说明的成分,which和that为定语从句的引导词,which引导的长定语从句中嵌套that 引导的小定语从句。which修饰名词groups,that修饰并列的名词串television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses。若定从前有并列名词,则定语从句修饰的是所有的名词。
- (3) 英语没有顿号,本句中的逗号发挥顿号的功能。

整句翻译: 多媒体集团已经日益成功了, 这些集团整合了在工作上彼此有交集的电视、广播、报纸、杂志和出版社。

2、引导词特征

 n
 +
 引导词
 +
 句子

 先行词
 (wh-/that)

取决于定语从句的修饰对象先行词种类分五类

NOTE: 大板块

小板块

主语/主语从句

谓语

兵语

表语

<mark>补语</mark> 状语

定语/定语从句

<mark>连词</mark> 先行词

补充知识

重要知识

句子主干

视频定位04上 22:20~30:22 这里的"从句不完整"应该改成"从句的主干不完整". 每一种的最后一个词引导的定语从句主于完整但是从句缺少相应的状语,

- 1) 先行词为人,引导词 who/whom/that/whose (引导词为 who/whom/that时,从句不完整)
- 2) 先行词为物,引导词 that/which/whose (引导词为that/which时,从句不完整)

视频定位04上 30:22~32:32

- 3) 先行词为时间词, 引导词为 that/which/when (引导词为that/which时, 从句不完整) when紧跟在时间点后面引导定语从句,如果没有紧跟在时间后面引导时间状语从句
- 4) 先行词为地点词,引导词为 that/which/where (引导词为that/which时,从句不完整) where紧跟在地点后面引导定语从句,如果没有紧跟在地点后面引导地点状语从句
- 5) 先行词为reason, 引导词为 that/which/why (引导词为that/which时,从句不完整) why紧跟在reason后面引导定语从句,如果没有紧跟在reason后面引导原因状语从句

视频定位04上 32:32~35:09

补充细节——由when/where/why引导的定语从句,从句的主谓宾是完整的,只缺状语,具体的翻译

方法如下:

时间n. + when:在(这个时期) 地点n. + where: 在 (这个地方) 原因n. + why: 由于(这个原因)

视频定位04上 35:09~38:44

方式n. (method/manner/means) +whereby (by which) : 通过 (这种方式)

真题示例

[2005-46]

Television is one of the means whereby (by which) these feelings are created and conveyed. 整句翻译: 电视是创造情绪和传递情绪的方式之一。

[1998-Cloze]

By contrast, they saw (主句谓语动词) in the preceding hundred years from 1659 to 1750, when England was (从句谓语动词) still a completely agricultural country, a period of abundance and prosperity (saw的宾语).

句子主干: they saw a period (of abundance and prosperity介词短语作后置定语修饰period) 他们在看一个繁荣和富饶的时期

整句翻译: 相反,他们在看大概是之前几百年的时间,从1659到1750年,这个时间的英格兰仍然是一 个完全的农业国家,这段时期是一段繁荣而富饶的时期。

40:41~44:15

[2005-text 3]

In dreams, a window opens into a world (先行词) where (定从引导词) logic is suspended and dead people speak.

整句翻译:在梦中,一扇窗开向了一个世界,在这个世界里逻辑已经暂时终止了,死人开始说话。

翻译策略: 定从较短<整句长度1/3 (前置于被修饰名词前, 加"的") 定从较长>整句长度1/3(后置,另起一句,加"的")

视频定位04上 44:15~46:28

> 中文 V.S. 英文

① 主干顺序一致

② 定语:中文 — 前置;英文—短前长后

in relation to one another工作相关联的】】.

真题示例

视频定位04上 46:28~52:10

【2005.47】Multi-media groups (主语) have been (主句谓语) increasingly successful (形容 词作表语): groups (先行词) 【 which bring together (定从谓语) newspapers, magazines and publishing houses(先行词) 【that work(定从谓语,意为起作用)

which采用后置译法,that采用前置译法:多媒体集团日益成功,这些集团整合了在工作上相互关联的 电视、广播、报纸、杂志和出版社。

NOTE:

主语/主语从句

谓语

宾语

表语

补语 状语

定语/定语从句

连词 先行词

38:44~40:41

视频定位04上

视频定位04上

Notes:

feelings感情

woods森林 waters水域

peoples民族

abundance 富饶的

prosperity繁荣的

[2006-text 2]

视频定位04上 52:10~56:54

Hilton is building its own hotel there, which 【you may be sure常被看作插入语,翻译时把它整体 提到前面】 will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth (相当于and so on), and will be very expensive.

后置译法:希尔顿在那儿建了它自己的宾馆,你可以确信的是,这个宾馆 (重复先行词)将会装有哈姆 雷特汉堡店, 李尔王休息室和班科宴会厅等等, 而且会非常昂贵。

[2006-Translation]

视频定位04上 56:54~1:03:33

The definition also excludes the majority of teachers, despite (介词, 而非从属连词) the fact that (同位语从句) teaching has traditionally been the method whereby (by which定语从句) many intellectuals earn their living.

前置译法:这个定义也排除了大多数的老师,尽管有一项事实,即(同位语从句的翻译)教学在传统意 义上是很多知识分子赖以谋生的方式。

[2008-Text 4]

Washington (主句主语), who (定语从句) had begun to believe that (嵌套在定从中的宾语从 句) all men were created equal after observing the bravery of the black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, overcame (主句谓语动词) the strong opposition (主句宾语) of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his will.

句子主干: Washington overcame opposition

后置译法:华盛顿在观察到黑人士兵在革命战争时期的勇敢后,他开始相信人人生而平等,他就克服了 来自于亲戚的强烈反对,在他的遗嘱里授予他的奴隶以自由。

视频定位04下 00:00~04:07

Washington's decision to free slaves originated from his

A.moral consideration (道德考量)

B.military experience (军事经历)

C.financial conditions (经济状况)

D.political stand (政治立场)

三、形容词性语法结构 (短语、分词)

视频定位04下 04:07~06:18

- 1. 分词 (doing+done)
- 1) 概念: 谓语动词组成部分 【participle】=participate
- 2) 本质: 不是谓语 doing表主动 done表被动
- e.g. The man is attracting (现在分词,谓语动词的组成之一) a charming lady. She is attracted (过去分词, 明显在表示被动语态) by him.
- 3) 功能:
- ① 定语 (修饰名词或代词)

We are often attrated by enchanting (现在分词作定语) music. (迷人的音乐)

视频定位04下 06:18~11:38

We must adapt to the changed (过去分词作定语) situation. (改变了的局势)

The American president visiting China now (现在分词短语作定语) will return on Saturday. 翻译(定语前置译法):现在正在出访中国的美国总统将会在周六返回。

[2003-63]

The emphasis (主语) on data gathered (过去分词表被动,作定语修饰data) first hand, combined with (过去分词短语表被动,作定语修饰逗号前的所有内容) a cross-cultural perspective brought (过去分词表被动,作定语修饰perspective) to analysis of cultures past and present, makes (谓语动词, 一般现在时) this study (宾语) a unique and distinctly important social

science (宾补).

NOTE:

主语/主语从句

谓语

补语

状语

定语/定语从句

连词

先行词

重要知识

句子主干

Notes:

从属连词:

常见的表示尽管的

although/though

宾语

表语

补充知识

句子主干:

视频定位04下 11:38~16:38 The emphasis makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science.

整句翻译:对于第一手收集的数据的强调,再结合着一个跨文化的视角,这个视角被用来分析过去和现在的文化,使得这项研究成为了一门独一无二并且极为重要的社会科学。

总结:分词可以做定语,单个分词放在它所修饰的名词前做前置定语,分词短语或分词词组放在它所修饰的名词后做后置定语。

②表语

His argument is very convincing.他的观点十分令人信服

<mark>③ 补语</mark>

While walking along the streets, we often hear someone singing for his/her living. In the morning, people woke up and found the world outside their house completely changed. 分析: and前是主谓结构, and后省略了主语people, 为主谓宾+宾补结构, 此时changed为过去分词 done形式, 世界被改变。

另一种解释:and后面是省略了that的宾语从句,In the morning, people woke up and found (that) the world outside their house completely changed(作省略that宾语从句中的谓语动词,主动语态,世界改变了).

视频定位04下 19:38~21:10

视频定位04下 16:38~19:38

④ 状语 (分词作状语时可以理解为状语从句的省略形式) doing/done主干

(When water is可以被省略) changing from solid to liquid, water takes in heat from all substances (物质) near it.

分析: changing与主干共主语,被省略的部分主语是water,它的主语也是water。

整句翻译:水从固态变成液态,需要从它周围的物质吸热。

视频定位04下 21:10~23:19

(If economic crisis is可以被省略) seen in this light, economic crisis is not as serious (严重的) as people generally suppose.

分析: seen与主干共主语,被省略的部分主语是economic crisis,它的主语也是economic crisis。整句翻译: 经济危机从这个角度看,没有他们预计的那么严重。

视频定位04下 23:20~28:53

4) 真题演练:

【1999-text 1】 找出分词

Feeling threatened(原因状语), companies responded by writing ever-longer warning labels, trying(目的状语) to anticipate(预测)every possible accident.

【2010-text 1】找出分词

We are even farther removed from the unfocused (主题不明确的,作定语修饰newspaper) newspaper reviews published (后置定语修饰reviews报纸评论) in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when (定语从句) newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared.

视频定位04下 28:53~30:39

整句翻译:我们甚至被更进一步得从主题不明确并且发表在二十世纪与二战之前英国报纸评论当中移除出来,那段时间报纸的印刷很便宜,而且有文采的艺术评论被认为是对它出现其中的出版物的一种装饰。

【2004-64】找出分词

Being interested in (原因状语,相当于because) the relationship of language and thought, Whorf developed the idea that the structure of language determines the structure of habitual thought in a society.

主干: Whorf developed the idea

Notes:

convince 说服;使确信

convinced 坚信不移的 convincing

有说服力的

Notes:

solid固态 liquid液态

NOTE:

主语/主语从 句

谓语

宾语 表语

补语

状语

定语/定语从

句

<mark>连词</mark> 先行词

补充知识

重要知识

句子主干

整句翻译: 出于对语言和思维关系的兴趣,沃尔夫提出了一个想法,那就是语言的结构决定了我们在社会中习惯性思维的结构。

课后总结

- 一、形容词性语法功能 (形容词在英语中常用作定语)
- 二、形容词性从句: 定语从句 (在英语中形容词常作定语)
 - 1、存在位置 (短前长后)
 - 2、引导词特征: 取决于定语从句的修饰对象 (先行词种类) 分五类
 - 3、翻译策略: 定从较短<整句长度1/3 (前置于被修饰名词前, 加"的") 定从较长>整句长度1/3 (后置, 另起一句, 加"的")
- 三、形容词性语法结构 (短语、分词)
 - 1. 分词 (doing+done)
 - 1) 概念: 谓语动词组成部分 【participle】=participate
 - 2) 本质: 不是谓语 doing表主动 done表被动
 - 3) 功能: ① 定语 (修饰名词或代词)
 - ②表语
 - ③ 补语
 - ④ 状语 (分词作状语时可以理解为状语从句的省略形式) doing/done主干