

句子成分和英语句子结构讲解

句子成分

主语：主语可以由名词、代词、数词、不定式、动名词、分词、主语从句和短语等来担任

名词作主语

The sun rises in the east.

代词作主语

I'm proud of you.

数词作主语

Four is not a bad number.

不定式作主语

To do is more important than to say.

动名词作主语

Running slowly is good for your health

it形式主语

It is very clear that the elephant is round and tall like a tree.

主语从句作主语

That he is still alive is a wonder.

What he has said is true.

谓语：由动词或动词词组组成

简单谓语：动词或者动词词组

He looked after two orphans.

I saw a bird in the sky.

复合谓语：由情态动词或助动词+动词

He **can speak** English well.

She **doesn't seem to** like dancing.

宾语：由名词、代词、数词、名词化的形容词、不定式、动名词、宾语从句等来担任

名词作宾语

John lives in **China**.

代词作宾语

I love **you**.

名词化的形容词作宾语

They sent **the injured** (伤员) to the hospital.

不定式作宾语

He pretended not **to see me**.

动名词作宾语

The problem requires **studying** carefully.

宾语从句作宾语

I don't know **whom you should depend on**.

表语：说明主语的身份、性质、品性、特征和状态的词或从句，表语由名词、形容词、数词、介词短语、动名词、不定式、来充当，位于系动词后。

名词作表语

I am **a teacher**.

形容词作表语

I am **fine**.

数词作表语

Five plus two is **seven**.

介词短语做表语

Your house is **on fire**.

动名词作表语

My job is **teaching**.

不定式作表语

They are **to marry** next week.

从句做表语

The problem is **when we can get a pay rise**.

定语：修饰、限定、说明名词或者代词的品质与特征。形容词、代词、数词、介词短语、动词不定式、分词、定语从句等相当与形容词的词、短语或者句子充当定语。

形容词作定语

I have a **red** pen

代词作定语

This is **my** pen

数词作定语

I have **two** pens.

介词短语作定语

The book **on the desk** is mine.

动词不定式作定语

This is the best way **to help him**.

分词作定语

The **broken** window was repaired this morning.

This house with a garden and **swimming** pool.

从句做定语

The boy **who answered the question** was Tom.

状语：状语英文译为adverbial, 意思是having the same function as an adverb, 意思是与副词功能相同，但副词是一种词性，状语是句子成分，概念不同，功能相同。状语修饰动词、形容词、副词或全句，说明方式、因果、条件、时间、地点、让步、方向、程度、目的等。充当状语的一般为副词(词组)、名词(词组)、介词短语，不定式短语，分词短语，从句等

副词(词组)充当状语

We like this picture **very much**.

I hope you leave **immediately**.

名词(词组)充当状语

They worked **day and night**.

We must serve the people **heart and soul**.

介词短语充当状语

To everyone's surprise, Mr. King refused.

分词短语充当状语

They entered the room, **taking and laughing**.

Given more time, I would have done much better.

不定式短语充当状语

It is too hot **to wear the coat**.

I was surprised **to hear the news**.

从句做状语

Was it snowing **when you left the cinema**?

Many of the stars cannot be seen because they are too far away.

补语：补语是对宾语和主语的补充说明；补语是句子中不可省略的成分；宾语和补语间加入be动词后能够构成一个完整的句子，且该句阐述的信息和原句意图表达的信息基本相同；名词、形容词、副词、不定式、现在分词、过去分词都可在句中做宾补。

名词作补语

we call him the prince of gymnasts.

形容词作补语

The man was found dead.

I see him sleeping.

副词作补语

The boy threw the ball quickly.

不定式作补语

We believe him to be guilty.

分词作补语

We hear him singing in the hall.

He saw his face reflected in the water.

同位语：一个名词(或者其他形式)对另一个名词或代词进行解释或补充说明，这个名词(或者其他形式)就是同位语。同位语与被它限定的词的格式要一致，并常常紧挨在一起；通常用', '连接。由名词、代词、数词、不定式、动名词和从句充当

名词作同位语

We Chinese people are brave and hardworking.

We, young people, should do our duties.

代词作同位语

You may ask anyone —him, her or me.

数词作同位语

They **two** came to help us.

The People's Republic of China was founded in the year **1949**.

不定式作同位语

The problem **which way to go** worried him for a long time

动名词作同位语

That's my pride, **speaking five languages**.

He doesn't like his job, **working all day at a dirty and noisy place**.

从句作同位语

I have no idea **when he will back**.

独立成分：一个词或一个词组，在句中和其他词或者词组没有语法上的联系，可以是感叹语、呼语、或者插入语，可以是名词、形容词、动词、副词；不仅可以是单词

Oh! What is that?

Idiot! He must be crazy.

Ridiculous ! **Fantastic!**

Look ! Here is her letter.

Indeed ! That is too much.

O dear me !

A fig for Rex !

Oh, to treat his parents so !

句子结构

基本句型

1.主谓（主语 + 不及物动词）

You should study hard

2.主谓宾（主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语）

I Lived in Beijing five years ago.

3.主系表（主语 + 系动词 + 表语）

You are clever.

4.主谓双宾（主语 + 及物动词 + 直接宾语 + 间接宾语）

She gave John a book.

5.主谓宾补（主语 + 宾补动词 + 宾语 + 宾补）

The teacher asked me to read the passage.

并列句

I like read book, and Jack like do exercise.

复合句

1名词性从句

What we need is time. 主语从句

We believe **that he is honest**. 宾语从句

The trouble is **that I have lost his address**. 表语从句

I have no idea **where I should go**. 同位语从句

2.定语从句

You can keep any books **that you find**.

3.状语从句

I didn't realize how special my mother was until I became an adult.

注：区分定语从句和同位从句