Lesson 12

VOCABULARY

garment	suit	coat	jacket	vest
trousers	shirt	tie	sock(s)	shoe(s)
hat	cap	blouse	skirt	stocking(s)
gown	dress	overcoat	uniform	pair and
wear	worn	upper	lower	outdoors

READING

In this last lesson, we are going to learn the English names of some of the more important garments.

A man's complete suit consists of a coat or jacket, a vest and a pair of trousers. In warm weather, however, the vest is not worn.

Under the coat or vest, is the shirt. It is usual to wear a tie or necktie around the collar of the shirt.

Most people wear socks and shoes on their

feet. When going outdoors, they sometimes put on a hat or a cap and, in cold weather, an overcoat.

A lady or girl usually wears a blouse instead of a shirt, a skirt instead of trousers and stockings instead of socks.

A garment that covers both the upper and the lower part of the body is called a gown or, in the case of a lady or a child, a dress.

School chilidren in China, both boys and girls, usually wear uniforms on school days.

ANGUAGE PATTERNS

- 1. clothes, garment, suit
- 2, a pair of trousers
- 3. tie or necktie
- 4. outdoors, indoors
- 5. to put on, to take off
- 6. upper, lower

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以上是本課中應注意的字詞

- 1. clothes 是「衣服」的總稱或泛稱,只用複數。 garment 是一件一件的「衣服」,有單數亦有複數。 suit 是上下身衣服的「一套」。
- 2. a pair of 之意為「一對」「一双」。在英語裡不但對兩個相同的東西要用(如 a pair of shoes,a pair of socks,),而對兩「半」相同的東西合成的東西也要用(如一條褲子為 a pair of trousers; 一副眼鏡為 a pair of glasses; 一把剪刀為 a pair of scissors)。
- 3. tie 的本意是「束」「捆」「縛」,作名詞動詞均可。 領 帶應稱 necktie (頸束), 但普通簡稱為 tie。
- 4. outdoors 是一個副詞, 意為「戶外」「露天」, 意與 indoors 相反。 outdoor (無s) 為形容詞, 意為「戶外的」「露天的」, 意與 indoor 相反。
- 5. to put on 之意爲「穿上」或「戴上」; to take off 爲「脫下」。
- 6. upper 是 up 的比較級,但在用法上兩者迥不同。up 通常作副詞用 (如 I get up at six every morning),或作介詞用 (如 He went up the hill);只在極少的 幾個慣用語內作形容詞用 (如 up train 上行車)。

upper 只能作限制的形容詞用,其意爲「上面的」或「上層的」。

lower 是形容詞 low (低的)的比較級、其意爲「下面的」「下層的」。

GRAMMAR AND SYNTAX

IX INTERJECTIONS

「感嘆詞」(interjections)是表示情感的字詞或聲音。 此種字詞或聲音單獨的說亦可。插放在句子裡亦可。感嘆詞 與句子的構造和文法並無關係。嚴格的說,感嘆詞不算是一種詞類。

常用的「感嘆詞」可分四種:

1. 摹仿自然的聲音的,如

Ah! Oh! Hawhaw! Haha!

2. 人造的無意義的字,但因習慣而用以代表某種情感,如 Hello! (向熟人打招呼)(略表驚異) Hooray! (表示高興或狂喜)

Gee! 或 Gee-whiz! (表示驚訝)

3、有意義的字詞,如

Fine! (好極可止)

wonderful! (太好啦!)
Rotten! (貨糟!壞透啦!)

4. 有意義的字,但作感嘆詞時,另有別的意思,如 Come, come! (你說實話吧!你別園執啦!帶有不 耐煩之意)。

Hear, hear! (說得好!說得對!)
There, there! (不要哭啦!別傷心啦!)
Nuts!(胡說!) (nuts 本意爲「堅果」,如花生、栗子、核桃)。

5o! (好傢伙!這還得了!)

X. SUBSITITUTES

在文法作用上,「名詞」、「形容詞」和「副詞」都有若干「代用語」。所謂「代用語」,英語謂 subsititutes, 就是本身不是「名詞」「形容詞」或「副詞」的字詞或字組, 而在文法上能代替「名詞」「形容詞」或「副詞」的工作。效將各種代用語分述如下。

1. 名詞的代用語有六種, 卽

A. 代名詞,如

Your hat is black but hers is a red one.

- B. 形容詞和當形容詞用的分詞,如
 - 1. we have a school for the *blind* (盲的) (我們有一個盲人學校)。
 - 2. They pray (祈禱) for the *living* and the *dead*. (他們爲生人和亡人祈禱)。
 - (註)形容詞代替名詞時, 其意義爲全體 或大多數的, 並且前面必用冠詞 the。
- C. 動詞的不定詞,如 He wants to go.
- D. 動名詞,如
 I like working in the morning.
- E. 片語,如
 We don't know how to do it.
- F. 子句,如
 I know (that) he is your friend.
- 2. 形容詞的代用語有七種, 即
 - A. 分詞,如
 A runing horse, a borrowed hat
 - B. 動名詞, 如
 a walking stick, a sleeping room

C. 名詞, 如

a house dog, a classroom desk

- D. 所有格的名詞,如
 a dog's life, my brother's wife
- E. 動詞的不定詞,如
 water to drink, a chair to sit on
- F. 片語,如
 the house across the road, the man next door.

G. 子句,如 was permit we networked of

- 1. The man who came is a teacher.
- 2. The book you gave me is quite good.

3. 副詞的代用語有五種, 即

- A. 名詞, 在作副詞性的受格詞時, 如
- 1. He slept all day.
 - 2. He walked ten miles.
 - B. 分詞, 在與副詞子句同意義的分詞片語中時, 如
- 1. Going home in the evening, I met him in the street.
- 2. Forgotten by his friends, he lives alone.

 (參閱本册第九課 Grammar and Syntax 中

第13節之註)。

- - 1. He came to see me.
 - 2. I am glad to meet you.
- D. 片語, 如
 - 1. We walked side by side.
 - 2. He worked from morning till night.

E. 子句,如 Table and the same and sale

- 1. I had eaten my dinner when he came.
- 2. I'll go if you like.
- I. 本書「文法與造句法」Grammar and Syntax 一部門, 由第五册開始。在第一課裡首先介紹了幾個研究英語文 法的基本觀念。這幾個開宗明義的觀念就是:
 - 吾人最簡單的思想或語言,必含有兩個不可缺少的要素:其一卽所想或所說的是「什麼」或「誰」;其二 卽想或說這個「什麼」或「誰」是「怎麼樣」。
 - 2. 在文法裡,這「什麼」或「誰」稱作「主詞」或「主語」英語謂 subject;這「怎麼樣」稱作「述語」,英語謂 predlcate。
 - 3. 主語或述語聯合起來,才能造成有完全意思的話。有

完全意思的話,在文法裡稱爲「句」或「句子」,英語謂 sentence。

- II. 自第五册第二課起一直到本册本課止,所講解的文法與 造句法, 都是引伸, 推演,和擴充以上幾個基本觀念的。 經過這一番工作, 我們又獲得了若干更具體, 更豐富和 更深切的觀念和原則, 分述如下:
- 1. 「主詞」或「主語」的主體一定是一個「名詞」或名詞的代用語。
- 2. 一切形容詞或修飾主詞的字詞, 一定是「形容詞」或 形容詞的代用語。
 - 3. 「述語」的主體一定是一個「限定動詞」。
- 4. 「限定動詞」因意思的關係,有時須要「受詞」,或「補語」,或受詞和補語兼要。
 - 5. 一切形容或修飾「限定動詞」的字詞,一定是「副詞」 或副詞的代用語。
- 6. 「複句」中只有一個「主要子句」; 此主要子句本身是一個「單句」。其他的子句都是「從屬子句」; 而「從屬子句」都是名詞的, 形容詞的或副詞的「代用語」。所以若把「從屬子句」當做「詞類」看, 那時「複句」就等於「單句」了。

- 7. 「合句」裡的「對等子句」,本身可能是「單句」,也 可能是「複句」。若是「複句」時,按上條看法,仍 可把「合句」當作若干連接起來的「單句」看。
- III. 學生若能完全明瞭上列各原則,則對於最複雜的英語句子,亦不難了解其文法和構造,而透徹地領會其意義。效學一例句:

When the bullies stopped speaking, an old man with a long beard, who was sitting at another table, said to them with a smile that he knew of at least one person whom none of them could lick, even if they had the courage to try. (後附譯文)

我們先把上段裡的單字和慣用語的意義都明瞭以 後,就可逐步地分析它的文法與構造如下:

- 1. when the bullies stopped speaking 是一個副詞子句, 其作用是指明主要子句中動詞 said 的詩間的。
- 2. an (冠詞) old (形容詞) 的作用是形容 man 的。
- 3. with a long beard 是一個「形容詞片語」,其作用 也是形容 man 的。
- 4. who was sitting at another table 是一個「形容

詞子句」,其作用也是形容 man 的。

- 5. said 是主要子句的「限定動詞」,其「主詞」是一個 「副詞片語」,其作用是指明 man 是對何人的。
- 6. to them 是一個「副詞片語」, 其作用是指明 asid 是對何人的。
- 7. with a smile 是一個「副詞片語」,其作用是描寫 said 的情形的。
- 8. that he knew of at least one person 是一個「子詞子句」,其作用是作 said 的受詞。
- 9. whom none of them could lick 是一個「形容詞子句」, 其作用是解釋前面名詞子句中的 person 的。
- 10. even if they had the courage to try 是一個「副詞子句」,其作用是指出前面形容詞子句中的could (lick)條件的。

這樣一分析上例的複句,我們可以看出:若把所有的形容詞、副詞、及其代用語等暫時剔出,所餘下的只是 man, said 兩個字,和一作受詞的「名詞子句」。這名詞子句中的主要字詞亦只是 he, knew, person 三個字。

由此觀之,在此四十六個字的複句中,只有 man said, "he knew person". 五個主要的字。但在這五個字中,主語 的主體 (名詞 man) 和述語的主體 (限定動詞 said) 依然存在。作受詞的名詞子句, 既然在性質上也是一個句子, 故其主詞 (在主格的代名詞 he) 和述語 (限定動詞 knew)依然存在。於是最後還是回到我們開始時所舉出的英語文法三個基本觀念。

(註) 上例冗長的複句, 若直譯出來, 可作:

『那幾個無賴停止說話的時候,一位坐在另一個桌子邊的有長鬚的老人,帶着微笑向他們說,他知道至少一個人是他們 裡無人能 打敗的,即使他們有 勇氣 去嚐 試。』

若譯成比較合乎中國語言習慣的話,可作:

『在那邊桌位上坐着一位長鬚老人,等那幾個無賴 住了嘴,便微微地一笑向他們說:「據我所知,至少有 一個人,是你們誰都打不過的,你們就是膽敢去和他較 量一下,也不見得是他的對手。」』

Exercise 12

- L Translate the following sentences from Chinese to English:
 - 1. 因爲天熱他沒有穿背心。
 - 2. 冬天出門我們都穿上大衣。
 - 3. 那小女孩穿了一件漂亮的裙子。
 - 4. 我們在學校都穿制服。

IL Correct the mistakes in the fowowing sentences:

- 1. The boy who wears a blue trouser is my brother.
- 2. They like outdoors exercises.
- Please take down your hat when you enter the classroom
- 4. Do you remember the clothe he wore last night?

III. Analyze the following paragraph after the example given in the grammar and syntax of this lesson:

The finding of so much wealth made them completely forget their errand. "Let us celebrate," they cried; and they decided to send one of their number to town to buy some food and wine. While waiting for his return, the remaining two bullies began to count the gold and silver pieces and make them into three piles.

IV. Oral exercises: Learn to use the words and phrases listed as patterns.

- A. 1. How many suits do you have altogether?
 - 2. This is a nice suit of yours.
 - 3. These sults of yours are really nice.
 - I'll like the have a complete suit made before next monday.
 - 5. Send me right now a pair of shoes, a pair of socks, and a pair of trousers.
 - 6. Send by mail two pairs of glasses and three pairs of scissors to your brother.
 - 7. I want to buy a necktie,
 - 8, I want a green tie.
- B. 1. I like to play outdoors.
 - 2. I like outdoor activities.
 - 3. He prefers to stay indoors.
 - 4. He dislikes indoor activities.
 - 5. She told me to put on my coat.
 - 6. He permitted me to take off my coat.
 - 7. Keep both the upper and the lower parts of your body straight.
 - 8. Please put your upper and lower lips together.