

上網問功課 #3 (2013.11.23)

英文科:Part of speech

Part of speech 即英文的詞類,英文有八大詞類,我們可以認識一下它們最基本的結構。先看看以下兩句:

- I have two dogs.
- My dog lives in my house.

其中"dogs"和"lives"這兩個字都有"-s",這兩個"-s"是否一樣意思?如果你的答案是「是」的話,你可能對英文的八大詞類未有充分的了解。

英文單字大概可分成以下八種詞類:

- 1. noun 名詞
- 2. verb 動詞
- 3. adjective 形容詞
- 4. adverb 副詞
- 5. pronoun 代名詞
- 6. preposition 介系詞
- 7. conjunction 連接詞
- 8. interjection 感嘆詞

每一種詞類各自有獨特的結構,以下待我們逐一看看:

- 1. noun 名詞:顧名思義是是指人、地、物件甚至是抽象概念的名字。
 - He likes a girl.
 - **Mary** is my classmate.
 - He had many **friends**. ←
 - The expensive **car** has been sold.

英文名詞的結構中,我們要留意,"-s"是表示該名詞是眾數。 - 而形容詞會放在名詞之前。

- 2. verb 動詞:是指動作或狀態。
 - He **likes** a girl. (simple present tense, active voice)
 - The desk **is broken**. (present tense, passive voice)

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- Mary **is** my classmate. (present tense, active voice)
- He **had** many friends. (past tense, active voice)
- The expensive car has been sold. (present perfect tense, passive voice)

英文動詞的結構中,我們要留意的是在不同的時態,動詞都有不同的結構,所以在文章開始的兩句:

- I have two dogs.
- My dog lives in my house.

"dog"是名詞,加 "s", "dogs"是表示該名詞是眾數。而 "likes"的 "-s"是表示該動詞前的名詞是第三身單數,而 tense 是 simple present tense (現在式)。

- 3. adjective 形容詞:用以形容、描述和說明一個名詞。
 - The expensive car has been sold.

從這個例子中看到,形容詞是放於名詞前面。

- My dog is fat.
- Your dog is fatter.
- His dog is the fattest.
- Mary is more hardworking than Ann.
- Mary is the most hardworking girl.

英文形容詞的獨特結構是有「比較級」。例如 fat → fatter → the fattest 和 hardworking → more hardworking → the most hardworking。

4. adverb 副詞

- Your work is good. (adj)
- You do the work well. (adv.)
- She is quiet. (adj)
- She walks quietly. (adv.)
- She walks more quietly than her brother.

要說明 adverb (副詞)時,先要把 adjective (形容詞)和 adverb (副詞)比較一下。 "good"和 "well"的意思都是「好」,但分別在於 "Your work is good."的「好」(good)字是形容名詞 "Your work",是形容詞,而 "You do the work well."的「好」(well)字是形容動詞,形容做得好。

- 5. pronoun 代名詞:代名詞用來取代名詞的字
 - **He** had many friends.
 - **You** do the work well.
 - **She** is quiet.

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- **She** walks more quietly than her brother.

以下一個表格,就列出了代名詞的數量,例如 "I"(我)這個字,便有幾個叫法:me、my、mine、myself等,如果能夠分辨它們不同的用途,便可以運用得好了。

Subj.	Obj.	Poss. adj	Poss.	reflexive
I	me	my	mine	myself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	she	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	its	itself
you	you	your	yours	yourself / yourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves
we	we	our	ours	ourselves

- 6. preposition 介系詞:用來表達兩件事物的關係,如位置、方向、空間、時間或因果等。
 - The cat is the desk.
 - The cat is under the desk.
 - He went to school on Monday.

用例子來解釋,"The cat is the desk.",是指「貓是桌子」,一聽就知道是錯的,貓又怎會是張桌子呢?假如加 "under",便會變得不同,"The cat is under the desk." 變成「貓是在桌子下」。"under"是 preposition (介系詞)。除了 "under"之外,還有 in、at、between、after 等等,只要我們知道不同的 preposition 的用法,運用起來便會得心應手。

- 7. conjunction 連接詞:是用來連接單字(words)、片語(phrases)或子句(clauses)。
 - I like cats and you likes dogs.
 - He is hardworking but his brother is lazy.

在例句中"and"是「和」字,"but"是「但是」,除此以外,連接詞還有"although","since","as"…等等。

- 8. interjection 感嘆詞:是用來表達情緒的助語詞。
 - **Hi!** How are you?
 - Well, let me tell you the truth.

除了"Hi"和"well"之外,還有 oh、wow、yeah、ouch ...等。

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了解了以上八大詞類,我們可以試試改正以下兩句:

(1) Two student does homework in the classroom.

上句學生有兩個,所以"student"要加"-s",而"two students"是眾數,所以動詞"does"不可加"-es"。故此,全句為:"Two students do homework in the classroom."

(2) She smiles beautiful.

上句的"beautiful"是用來形容動詞「笑」,但是"beautiful"是形容詞,所以在這裡應使用副詞"beautifully"才對。

如果認識清楚各種詞類的用法,大家作句的時候,便能夠減少錯誤。