

四级语法不同词序所带来的不同语义 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/164/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E5\\_9B\\_9B\\_E7\\_BA\\_A7\\_E8\\_AF\\_AD\\_E6\\_c83\\_164339.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/164/2021_2022__E5_9B_9B_E7_BA_A7_E8_AF_AD_E6_c83_164339.htm) 不同词序带来的不同语义 在中文里,词序非常重要；两个字的秩序不同，意思也不同。例如“东西”和“西东”，前者是“things”，后者是“everywhere”“各奔西东”。再如“女儿”和“儿女”，前者是“daughter(s)”，后者是“children”。英语的词序虽不像中文那样富有语义上的变化，但也很重要，绝对不容忽视。有时，一字一词方位的改变，全句的意思可能“牵一发动全身”，跟着受影响。下面便是些好例子： Even the government officers admitted that some tax measures were unfair. The government officers admitted that even some tax measures were unfair. 第一句的意思是：每个人，包括政府官员，都承认有些税务措施不公平。第二句的意思是：政府官员承认，许多事情，连税务措施在内，都不公平。前者焦点在“人”；后者则在“事”。 The couple don't have much money to spend on their foreign trip. The couple don't have to spend much money on their foreign trip. 第三句说“钱不够用”；第四句却说“不必多花钱”。“没有钱可花”和“有钱不必多花”，呈强烈对照，词序的影响，由此可见一斑！ The committee as a whole pointed out that the world economic situation had improved. The committee pointed out that the world economic situation as a whole had improved. 第五句指的是“全部的委员”；第六句却影射“整体的经济局势”。同样一个片语，所指有所不同。 In vain did David try to prevent the

job from being done. David tried to prevent the job from being done in vain. 里的“in vain”（无结果）指的是大卫的行动； 里的不是指人的行动，而是指“在进行中的工作”。

Approaching the shop, Helen noticed two strangers. Helen noticed two strangers approaching the shop. 里讲的是“海伦走向银行时，注意到两个陌生人”； 里指的是“两个陌生人走向银行时，引起海伦的注意”。(11) I may visit a sometime

lecturer of English language. (12) I may visit a lecturer of English language sometime. (11)里的“sometime”是形容词，意思是“以前的”；(12)里的“sometime”是时间副词，意思是“某时候”。前者可以改成“former”或“previous”；后者就要变为“at a certain time”了。最后，请问下列二词，哪个是“防暴警察”？哪个是“警察暴动”？ A: RIOT POLICE B:

POLICE RIOT Answer: A 防暴警察 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 [www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)