

English vs Chinese: Sentence Patterns

by Lina Wang



Learning Activities

- 1) Review of Lesson 1.9 & check homework
- 2) Chinese vs English: Sentence Patterns
- 3) Review and Games
- 4) Homework

Review of Lesson 1.9

Review of Lesson 1.9 – Word-formation

Word-formation exercises from Lesson 1.9

Quiz 1.9

Exercise 1 – Add Prefixes and Suffixes to the following words.

1. Passion_____
2. Remember_____
3. _____conscious
4. Sense_____
5. _____acceptable
6. Entertain_____
7. _____representation
8. Neat_____
9. Invent_____
10. _____interpret

- 1. Passionate**
- 2. Remembrance**
- 3. Unconscious/Subconscious**
- 4. Sensible/Senseless**
- 5. Unacceptable**
- 6. Entertainment**
- 7. Misrepresentation**
- 8. Neatly/Neatness**
- 9. Invention**
- 10. Misinterpret**

Exercise 2 – Form Compound Words

Up
table
spend
load
machine
case
make
estimate
over
self

1. _____ confident
2. Washing _____
3. Time _____
4. Under _____
5. _____ sufficient
6. Up _____
7. _____ set
8. Suit _____
9. _____ over
10. _____ thrift

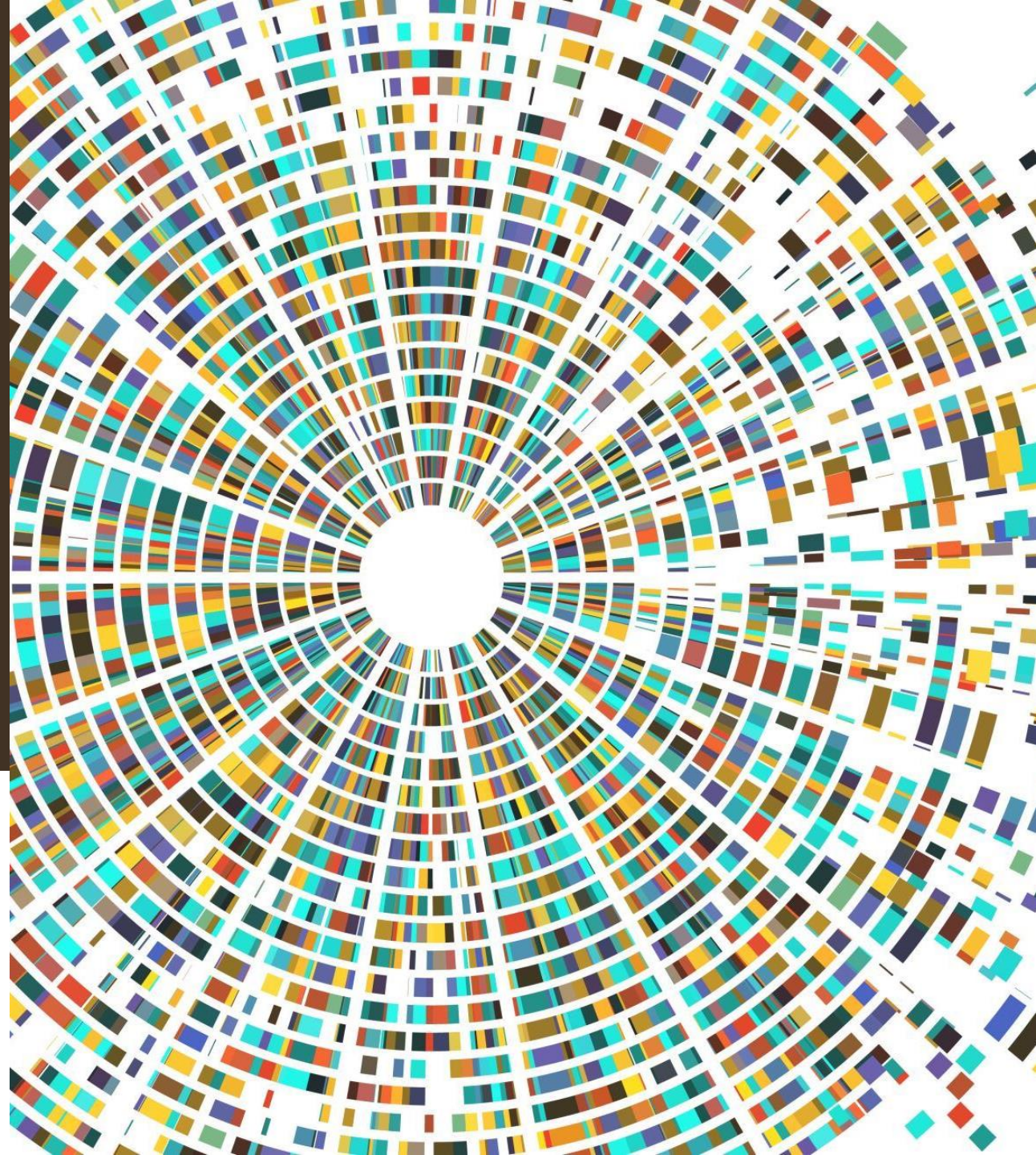
- 1. Overconfident**
- 2. Washing machine**
- 3. Timetable**
- 4. Underestimate**
- 5. Self-sufficient**
- 6. Upload**
- 7. Upset**
- 8. Suitcase**
- 9. Makeover**
- 10. Spendthrift**

Quiz 1.9

English vs Chinese: Sentence Patterns

English Sentences

Five Basic Simple Sentence Patterns



Introduction



Recognizing the five basic structures of simple sentences can be helpful as you later begin to identify subordinate structures that expand these simple structures



At the heart of any complete sentence, you will find one or more of these basic patterns



However, as you become familiar with these structures, you will become skilled in recognizing and expanding them with subordinate structures

1. Subject/Verb = SV

Edward laughed.



The baby crawls and coos.



The sun rises.



Little Robin chirped and sang.



2. Subject/Verb/Direct Object = SVO

Margaret recalled a memory.

President Obama gave a speech.

I met a man with seven wives.

March winds and April showers bring forth May flowers.

3. Subject/Verb/Complement = SVC

The consultant seemed pleasant.

All applicants were UM graduates.

Our house is sturdy.

I'm always alone.

The storms grow stronger.



Notes

Verbs

am, is, are, was, were;

feel, smell, sound, taste, look;

become, grow, turn, go, get, fall;

remain, keep, hold, stay, seem.



4. Subject/Verb/Indirect Object/ Direct Object = SVOO

The new candidate gives me hope.

I offered the candidate my support.

He gave the child a stern look.

She passed him the salt.

I'll tell you a story about Jack-a-Nory.

5. Subject/Verb/Direct Object/ Object Complement = SVOC

The girl thinks herself intelligent.


The children made David the group leader.

Squirrels drove the dogs mad.

He keeps himself warm.

I called my little boy Blue Bell.

Notes

A diagram consisting of a solid brown rectangle. Inside the rectangle, the letters 'S' and 'V' are written in a bright yellow, bold, sans-serif font, separated by a yellow plus sign '+'.

S+V

英语各种长短句子，一般都可以看作是这五种基本句型的扩展、组合、省略或倒装。

All sentences in English are the alterations of these five basic sentence patterns.



Complex & Compound Sentences



FOUR SENTENCE STRUCTURES

1. Simple

1 Independent Clause

I kicked the ball.

2. Compound

2 or More
Independent Clauses

*I kicked the ball,
and it hit Tom.*

3. Complex

1 Independent Clause
& 1 or More
Dependent Clauses

*Tom cried because
the ball hit him.*

4. Compound-Complex

2 or More Independent
Clauses & 1 or More
Dependent Clauses

*Tom cried because the
ball hit him, and I
apologized immediately.*



Let's watch a video

<https://youtu.be/smgYeUomfyA?si=p5cwLBQdHHmaZSIN>

What did you learn from it about the difference between complex and compound sentences?

Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions - **compound sentences**

F = for

A = and

N = nor

B = but

O = or

Y = yet

S = so

Subordinating conjunctions - **Complex sentences**

after

although

as

as if

as long as

as much as

as soon as

as though

because

before

even if

even though

if

in order to

in case

once

since

so that

that

though

unless

until

when

whenever

whereas

where

wherever

while

who

whoever

What are the following sentences?

I was late for work.

I was late for work, so I apologized.

He failed the test because he did not study hard enough.

Even though pollution is widespread, people are doing little to prevent it.

Animals should not be killed for their fur, but this is still occurring, so action must be taken.

I came to study in the UK because I wanted to improve my English, so I talk to as many English people as possible.

More examples

How basic sentences are changed into
complex/ compound-complex sentences

Extension 扩展_ adding modifiers

1) When Chou En-lai's door opened, **they** **saw** **a** slender **man** of more than average height with gleaming eyes and a face so striking that it bordered on the beautiful.

■ 周恩来的房门打开了。他们看见了一位身形瘦削、个子高高的人，目光炯炯，面貌清秀，引人注目。

Combination 合并 - using conjunctions

Furthermore, **he** (a successful scientist) **is** not only **critical** of the work of others, but also of his own, **since** he knows **that** man is the least reliable of scientific instruments and **that** a number of factors tend to disturb impartial and objective investigation.

Omission 省略

Every language has its peculiarities; they are established by usage, and whether (they are) right or wrong, they must be complied with.

■ 每种语言都有特点，这些特点是在习惯使用中形成的，不论正确与否，都得遵守。

Inversion 倒装

Never was night so still; never was a sky so deeply blue, nor stars so bright and serene.

■ 夜从未如此沉寂，天从未如此深蓝，群星亦从未如此明亮。

The greatest truths are the simplest, so are the greatest men.

■ 最伟大的真理总是最朴素的，最伟大的人物也是最朴素的。

Notes

部分倒装是指将谓语的一部分如助动词或情态倒装至主语之前。如果句子的谓语没有助动词或情态动词，则需添加助动词do, does或did，并将其置于主语之前。

■ 1) 句首为否定或半否定的词语，如no, not, never, seldom, little, hardly, at no time, in no way, not until... 等。例如：

■ Never have I seen such a performance.

■ Not until the child fell asleep did the mother leave the room.

母亲一直到孩子入睡后离开房间。

Chinese Sentences

Introduction

汉语句型分类标准不一。按照语法**表意功能**来看，汉语动词也可以看做和英语动词类似。所有汉语句子也可归纳为**5**种基本句型。

1. SV=subject + intransitive verb
2. SVC =subject +linking verb + subject complement
3. SVO= subject +transitive verb +direct object
4. SVoO=subject + transitive verb + indirect object + direct object
5. SVOC = subject + complex-transitive verb + object + object complement

1. SV=subject + intransitive verb

- 呀！凉云散了，树叶上的残滴，映着月儿，好似萤光千点，闪闪烁烁的动着。
- Ah! The rain clouds had vanished and the remaining raindrops on the tree leaves glistened tremulously under the moonlight like myriads of fireflies.
- 英译汉语SV句型时，基本上可以顺译

2. SVC =subject +linking verb + subject complement

秋天，无论在什么地方的秋天，总是好的；可是啊，北国的秋，却特别地来得清，来得静，来得悲凉。

■ Autumn, wherever it is, always has something to recommend itself. In North China, however, it is particularly limpid, serene, and melancholy.

3. SVO= subject +transitive verb + direct object

易卜生说：“你的最大责任是把你这块材料铸造成器。”

■ Henrik Ibsen says, “It is your supreme duty to cast yourself into a useful implement.”

4. SVoO=subject + transitive verb + indirect object + direct object

可是，每天看三种小报也得费你一点钟的工夫，四圈麻将也得费你一点半钟的光阴。

■ It will take you one hour to read three tabloids a day, and one and half hours to finish four rounds of mahjong.

5. SVOC = subject + transitive verb + object + object complement

六十岁那一年，还到汉口去做生意，怕人家嫌他老，只说五十几岁。

■ He went to Hankou to engage in trade the year when he was already sixty. And he tried to make out that he was still in his fifties lest people should consider him too old to be of much use.

■ 英译汉语SVOC句型时，也基本上可以套用。

汉语是意合型语言，只要在上下文中，意思上能够理解，就可省去任何东西，而不考虑语法或逻辑关系。

汉语句式的多样化表现在：有整句，也有大量的零句。整句有主谓结构，零句没有主谓结构，由词或词组构成。零句是汉语的基本句型，可以做整句的主语，也可以作整句的谓语。

Example

河面大小船只泊定后，莫不点了小小的油灯，拉了篷。各个船上皆在后舱烧了火，用铁鼎罐煮饭，饭焖熟了，又换锅子熬油，哗的把蔬菜倒进热锅里去。一切齐全了，各人蹲在舱板上三碗五碗把腹中添满后，天已夜了。

■ After the boats large and small had moored, all lit tiny oil lamps and fixed up mat canopies. Rice was boiled in iron cauldrons over fires in the stern, and once this was cooked the vegetables were fried in another pan of sizzling oil. When the meal was ready, everyone aboard could wolf down three or five bowls. By then it was dark.

Example

有人如游客，不急不慌，走走停停，看花开花落，看云卷云舒，有时正在风里走，雨里行，心却像张开的网，放过了焦躁苦恼。

■ Others travel leisurely like tourists. They would take time off now and then for a look at blooming flowers or fallen petals. They would stop to admire clouds gathering and dispersing. Even when they go against the wind or are caught in the rain, they never get annoyed for *worries slip off* their minds as from an open net.

Example

于是，暮色匆匆的人群里，总有我赶路的身影，雨里、雾里、风里、雪里，只盼着早些回家……

■ Thus, *the gathering dark* often *finds* me hastening home in a hurrying crowd. Whether it rains or snows, windy or foggy, it is *the longing to be home* that *quickens* my steps.

Example

一年中少有的几日好时光在九月：气温凉爽舒适，却又充满活力，天朗气清，微风徐来，一尘不染。

■ Some of the rarest days of the year come in the September – days when it is comfortably cool but pulsing with life, when the sky is clear and clean, the air crisp, the wind free of dust.

Homework

1. Review and Prepare for Quiz 1.10 Sentence patterns (6-8 questions)

- Blank-filling / True or False / Multiple choice/ short-answer questions...

2. Essay:

Topic: *What are the most impressive differences (1-3) between Chinese and English in your opinion?*

(2 pages, 12 point font, double line space, word/pdf document. Due by **May 26 at 11:59pm; submit to Dropbox in **Lesson 1.9**)**