

英语强调语气表达法

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Practice makes perfect.

为了突出要表达的意思，可以使用多种手法，如词法手段，句法手段，甚至修辞格等。

仔细体悟下文提炼总结的英语强调语气的表达法，仔细观察其用法和结构，并且有意用之于说与写中去。

■ I. 词法16个手段

- **1.do**加强肯定句中一般现在时和一般过去时的实意动词的语意。例如：

- He does enjoy listening to classical music.

- Tom said that he would come to the party, and he did come.

- Do be careful while crossing the street.

- **2.very**加强名词的语意。例如：

- At that very moment, the accident happened.

- You're the very person I have wanted to see.

- 注：**very**也可以加强形容词最高级的语意，如：

- This is the very lowest price I can offer.

- **3. ever**加强疑问词**what, which, who, where, when, why, how**等的语意，意为“究竟、到底”，此时**ever**可以换成**in the world, on earth, under the sun**或**the hell**。例如：
 - What ever do you mean by saying that?
 - Which ever way did he go?
 - 注：**ever**在定语从句中加强语气，例如：
 - This is the best movie that I have ever seen.
 - **4. even**表示没有预料到的事情。例如：
 - Even the sun has spots.
 - He has read very few English novels---not even “Jane Eyre” .

- **5.all**加名词复数，以加强语气。例如：
 - A detective must be all ears and all eyes.
 - She was all tears when hearing the news.
 - The old man is all wrinkles.
- **6.the last**修饰名词表示强烈的否定意义。例如：
 - You're the last person I want to see.
 - This is the last place where I expected to meet you.

- **7.little**后跟动词**think, believe, suppose, imagine, guess, realize, know, suspect, understand**等，表示强烈否定，其意义为**not at all**。例如：

- He little knew that the police were about to arrest him.

- Little did he think that the truth would come to light soon.

- **8.not**后接**half, nearly, possibly**表示强烈否定。例如：

- My task is not half done.

- There are not nearly enough people here to do the job.

- You cannot possibly forget such a thing.

- **9.nice/good and**强调其后的形容词或副词,其意思为**very**。例如:
 - I didn't like the speech, but at least it was nice and short.
 - In summer it is good and cool in the woods.
- **10.still/much less, still/much more**分别表示强烈的否定和肯定,前者用于否定句后,后者用于肯定句后,常译为“更不必说”。例如:
 - He can't sing, still less dance.
 - He doesn't know arithmetic, much less algebra.
 - Everyone has a right to enjoy his liberties, still more his life.
 - He can manage the most complex movement, much more this simple trick.

- 注：此时 **let alone, not to speak of, not to mention, to say nothing of** 可以替换这两种表达法，例如：
 - I know the whole tune, let alone the words.
 - He cannot afford his necessities, not to speak of luxuries.
 - We're too busy to take a holiday, not to mention the fact that we cannot afford it.

- **11.much, still, far, by far, a great deal, a lot, rather, all the**等加强形容词和副词比较级的语气。例如：

- This square is much larger than that one.
- She feels a lot better than yesterday.
- His explanation is clearer by far. = His explanation is by far clearer.
- Opening the window made it all the hotter.

- 注：**much, very, by far, all the**可以修饰最高级以加强语气，例如：
 - This is the very best apple that I can find here.
 - This is much the worst.
 - He is by far the tallest in our school.
 - I wish you all the best.

- **12.possible, imaginable和conceivable**跟在“**the+最高级形容词+名词**”后，加强语气。例如：

- This is the best movie imaginable.
- This is the easiest way possible to get there.
- We must finish the job in the shortest time conceivable.

- 注：也可以在“**the+最高级形容词+名词**”后接**alive, in existence**，以加强语气。例如：

- He is the greatest poet alive today.
- Today I have seen the largest library in existence.

- **13.进行时与always, frequently, constantly**等搭配表示强烈的赞扬或批评。例如：

- He is frequently asking clever questions.

- You are always coming late to work.

- **14.all that...**表示强调。例如：

- All that you need to do is to press the button.

- I'll do all I can to help you.

- **15.no**可以表示强烈否定。例如：

- He is no lawyer.=He is not a lawyer at all.

- 注：**anything but**也有同样的功能，如：

- He is anything but clever.=He is very foolish.

■ **16.nothing, nobody, no one, no**等与否定词连用，表示强烈的否定。例如：

- You can't make something out of nothing.
- Nobody is so deaf as those who won't listen.
- No one has nothing to offer to the community.
- Nothing is impossible.
- Nobody disagrees that China is on the rise.
- There is no cat that doesn't like fish.
- There is no rule that has not exceptions.

■ II. 句法5个手段

- 1. “**it is...that**” 强调句型可以强调句子的主语、宾语或状语。例如：

- 陈述句 Tom lost his PDA at the bus stop 可以变成3个强调句。即：

- It was Tom that/who lost his PDA at the bus stop.

- It was his PDA that Tom lost at the bus stop.

- It was at the bus stop that Tom lost his PDA.

- 一般疑问句Did Tom lose his PDA at the bus stop? 可以变成3个强调句
- Was it Tom that/who lost his PDA at the bus stop?
- Was it his PDA that Tom lost at the bus stop?
- Was it at the bus stop that Tom lost his PDA?

- 特殊疑问句Who lost his PDA at the bus stop?可以转换为:
 - Who was it that lost his PDA at the bus stop?
- 特殊疑问句What did Tom lose at the bus stop?可以转换为:
 - What was it that Tom lost at the bus stop?
- 特殊疑问句Where did Tom lose his PDA?可以转换为:
 - Where was it that Tom lost his PDA?
- 注: He didn't get up until mum called twice.可以转换为:
 - It was not until mum called twice that he got up.

- **2. “the more..., the more...”** 表示“越.....,就 越.....”的成正比例的情形。例如:

- The more a man knows, the more he discovers his ignorance.

- The narrower the mind, the longer the tongue.

- **3. 利用倒装语序表示强调。** 例如:

- So fast did the plane fly that we couldn' t follow it with eyes. (状语)

- Blessed is he who loves peace and harmony. (表语)

- What actually happened I don' t know. (宾语)

- Participating in the discussion were many famous scientists. (分词构成的谓语)

- Enclosed in the letter is a photo of mine. (分词构成的谓语)

- So excited was she that she could say nothing. (so...that句型强调so后的形容词或副词)
- Never before have I seen so many birds around the lake. (否定词)
- Not until 1999 did Roy come to Ningbo. (否定词)
- Little did I think it possible to complete so much work in an hour. (否定词)
- Not only did he complain about the food, he also refused to pay for it. (否定词)

- No sooner had he set off when it began to rain heavily. (否定词)
- By no means will China give in to foreign pressure. (否定词)
- Only in my shop can you find such nice PSPs. (only接状语)
- He can fly a plane, so can I. (so用于肯定句, 表示“也”)
- He can't drive a car, neither/nor can I. (neither/nor用于否定句, 表示“也”)

- 4. 双重否定表示强烈的肯定。 例如：
- What' s done cannot be undone.
- Winds are nothing but moving air.
- He was not unable to do the job alone.
- There is no denying that China is coming up strong and powerful.
- He will never write unless he has something to express.
- It was no other than Peter that opened the door.
- He is nothing if not clever.
- We cannot succeed without your help.

- It is not impossible to master a foreign language in a short time.
- It is not uncommon/unusual that a boy will go crazy about football.
- I won't see you without thinking of your parents.
- While crossing the street, you can't be too careful.= While crossing the street, you can't be careful enough.
- We can't overemphasize the need to work hard.
- Hearing the news, she couldn't help crying.=Hearing the news she couldn't help but cry.
- You won't fail to notice there are many people excellent at English in Huamao.

- He won't do it for nothing.
- No pains, no gains.=No sweat, no sweet.=No money, no honey.
- No smoke without fire.
- No smoking is harmless.
- I have never doubted that he will make it finally.
- **5.重复表示强调。** 例如:
- My mother will talk, talk and talk for hours about nothing important.
- I've warned you over and over again not to hang around him.
- Those who are young, and healthy, and strong, find it hard to imagine the life of the disabled.

- **排比句也能起到强调的作用。** 例如：（以下摘自2007届高三8班的顾云磊习作）
- I have a dream today.
- I have a dream that one day we won't sit here in the classroom doing the boring homework day after day.
- I have a dream today.
- I have a dream that one day we won't learn what causes us headaches and we will enjoy ourselves exploring what interests our curiosity most.

- I have a dream today.
- I have a dream that one day we won't take any unnecessary exams. And we'll show the world what's good in us through hard work. It will take years of attempt and endeavor, but we won't regret or complain.
- I have a dream today.
- I have a dream that one day we'll enjoy some sports activities and other entertainment for a change. And everyone will take delight in them and enhance friendship among the teachers and students.

参考资料

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