

## 谈具有两种形式的副词用法比较

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英语中有不少副词具有两种不同的形式,一种是和形容词的形式相同,如a fast steam boat goes fast (一艘快速汽艇可以开得很快)。另一种副词则通常在形容词的词尾加后缀-ly构成,如quick和quickly。这两种形式常常用法不同,意思也不同。现举几个此类副词简述如下:

1、**clean**: Clean用作副词时,意思是“完全地”或“全然”相当于“Completely”或“entirely”,在口语中常与动词forget,介词over和through,副词away和out连用。如:

a) I clean forgot about it. (我完全忘记它了。)

b) The bullet went clean through his shoulder. (枪弹洞穿他的肩膀)

c) The ball sailed clean over the roof. (球正好从房顶上飞过。)

d) I'm clean out of food; I forgot to go to the shop. (我的食物全吃了,我忘去店铺买。)

e) When the cat came, the mice had got clean away. (猫来时,老鼠全跑了。)

cleanly 用作副词时,常与动词cut连用,表示“干净利落,没有弄坏”意思。如:

The surgeon cut cleanly through the lung of the patient.

(医生干净利落地切开了那患者的肺部。)

2、**clear**: clear 用作副词时,在表示“清楚地”“明白地”(disinly)、“完全地”(completely)时,与形容词clear很相近。但在表示“不接触”意思时,常与of连用。如:

a)、He speaks loud and clear. (: clearly)

(他说话声音响亮而清楚。)

b)、The prisoner got clear away.

(该囚犯逃得无影无踪。)

c)、He jumped three inches clear of the bar.

(他以超过三寸的高度跳过竿去。)

副词clearly在表示“不模糊”“很清晰地”意思时,也和形容词clear相近。如:

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It is too dark to see clearly. (天太黑看不清楚。)

3、**close**: close用作副词时,意思是“接近”(near together)和副词closely一样,但在过去分词前只能用closely。如:

a)、We are sitting quite close to each other. (我们坐得很靠近。)

b)、There will be a closely contested election.

(将举行竞选与实力极接近的选举。)

副词closely常常表示“仔细地”“细心地”意思。如:

a)、Listen closely? (细心地听。)

b)、follow an argument closely. (注意聆听一项议论。)

c)、Study it closely; it's very important.

(把这个仔细研究一下,这非常重要。)

4、**dead**: dead用作副词时,意思是“完全地”(completely),常与某些词组成固定搭配。如:

dead against (全然反对)

dead ahead (直向前)

dead a sleep (熟睡)、dead beat (疲乏不堪)

dead certain (必然)、dead drunk (太醉)

dead tired (疲倦极了)如:

a)、He was dead tired. (他疲倦极了。)

b)、He was dead drunk. (他酒醉如泥。)

副词deadly意思是“如死一般地”(like that of death)如: deadly pale (惨白的), deadly还可表示“非常地”(very)如:

He loved his friend deadly. (他非常爱他的朋友。)

5、**direct**: direct用作副词时,意思是“直接地”(without stopping or turning aside),尤其在谈论路程和时间表时,往往用direct而不用directly。如:

a)、He came direct to London. (他直接来到伦敦。)

b)、The train goes there direct. (火车直接开往那里。)

副词directly在表示“直接地”意思时,一般多用借喻中,很少象direct那样指实际距离。如:

This measure doesn't affect me directly.

(这个措施对我没有直接影响。)

6、**easy**: 在下面词组中,副词习惯上要用easy而不用easily如:

a)、Take it (thing) easy! (= relax) (别紧张)

b)、We must go easy (= not too fast) on him.

(我们对他得慢慢来,不能性急。)

c)、We talk about reducing our costs, but it's easier said than done.

(我们谈论减少我们的费用,但是说来容易,做起来难。)

d)、Easy come, easy go. (= what we get without difficulty is quickly lost.) (来得容易,去得快。)

副词easily在作“不费用”“毫无困难”(without difficulty)解时,往往可以和“with ease”通用。如:

He won the match easily (with ease).

(他在比赛中从容得胜。)

7、**fair**: fair用作副词时,常出现在下列词组中:如

a)、You must play fair. (你们必须公正地比赛。)

b)、We'll fight fair. (我们将以正当的方式来对付对手。)

c)、I hit him fair and square on the nose.

(我正好打中他的鼻子。)

副词fairly在表示“公正地”、“诚实地”(justly; honestly)时,与形容词fair相对应;当fairly用作表示程度副词时,意思是“适度地”,“相当地”(moderate; rather)主要用来改变形容词或副词的份量。如:

a)、I think he was quite fairly treated by the leader.

(我认为领导对待他是很公正的。)

b)、This is a fairly easy book (and is therefore, perhaps suitable.)

(这是一本相当浅易的书(故或许适当))

c)、He wants a fairly large car. (not small, but not very large).

(他要一部相当大的汽车。)(指不小也不很大。)

8、**fast**: fast用作副词时,其意思和形容词fast很相近,表示“快地”(quickly)但在下面词组里fast的意思分别为“完全(completely)”,“紧紧地(firmly)”或“无法除去(firmly fixed)”等。如:

a) A fast car goes fast. (= quickly)

(一部快速汽车可以开得很快。)

b)、She was fast a sleep. (= sleeping deeply)她在酣睡。)

c)、He made the rope fast to the metal ring (= firmly)

(他把绳子紧紧地系在金属环上。)

d)、The cart stuck fast in the mud, and would not move. (= firmly or lightly). (这车在泥里陷着,不能动了。)

e)、The colours aren't fast, so be careful when you wash this shirt.

(; firmly fixed) (颜色不牢, 洗这件衬衣时要小心点。)

9、**fine**: fine用作副词时, 意思是“很好(very well)”。常用在口语中或非正式文体中。如:

a)、It suit me fine. (这对我非常合适。)

b)、The machine works fine if you oil it.

(如果你给这机器加油的话, 它会运转得很好。)

副词finely不大常用, 意思是“精密地(closely and delicatly), 如:

These instruments are very finely set.

(这些仪器都精心调整过。)

副词finely还可表示“细微地”, “微少地”(into small grains or bits), 如:

finely powdered sugar (弄成粉的糖)

finely cut vegetable (切碎的菜)

carrots finely chopped up (切碎的红罗葡)

10、**fast; flat**用作副词, 多用在音乐方面, 意思是“降半音地”, “用降调唱”, 如:

She keeps singing flat. (她一直用降半音唱歌。)

副词flatly几乎可用许多场合中, 意思是“直截了当地”, “断然地”(completely; firmly)为

a) He flatly refused to join us. (她断然拒绝参加我们的团体。)

b) "It's hopeless" he said flatly. (他直截了当地说“那毫无希望。”) )

11、**free**: free用作副词时, 意思是“免费”(without payment) 常放动词之后。如:

Babies are allowed to travel free on the buses.

(允许婴儿免费乘车。)

副词freely意思是“无限制地”(without any limitation on movement or action. )。如:

He speaks his mind freely. (他心直口快。)

12、**hard**: hard用作副词时, 其意思和形容词hard很相近, “努力地”(with great energy), “费力地”(strenuously)等, 如:

a)、It was raining hard. (正在下大雨)

b)、Some of the local superstition die very hard.

(有些当地迷信很不容易破除。)

副词hardly的意思是“几乎不”(almost not)。如:

a)、I've hardly got any money left. (我几乎没什么钱了。)

b) You can hardly expect her to smile at you after what you said.

(既然说那样的话, 就很难指望她冲着你微笑。)

13、**high**: high用作副词时, 意思和形容词high一样, 指的是高矮, 强调高出地面上。如:

The jet eroplane can fly really high. (喷气式飞机的确飞得很高。)

副词highly的意思则是“高度地”(in or to a high degree)强调“很高程度”。如:

He is a highly paid official. (他是一位薪俸优厚的官员。)

14、**late**: late用作副词时, 其意思与形容词late很相近, 主要是表示时间上的、“迟”“晚”。如:

Since I arrived late, I only heard about one-third of the report.

(因为我来晚了, 所以只听到报告的大约三分之一。)

副词lately意思是“近来”, “新近”(recently)。如:

I haven't written to my parents lately.

(我最近一直没有给父母写信。)

15、**loud**: loud用作副词时, 意思和形容词很相近, 均可表示“声音响亮”, 一般只和动词speak, talk, laugh, shout等连用, 並多放在这些动词之后, 在口语中尤其如此。如:

a) They laughed loud and long. (她们高声长久地大笑。)

b) I can not hear you. please speak louder.

(我听不见, 请把声音放大些。)

副词loudly和loud一样, 也指“声音响亮”, 除了一般不放在上述动词后外, loudly可以和其它表示发声响的动词crow, explode等连用并且不仅能放在动词之前也可放在后面。如:

a)、I feel very much annoyed when my neighbour's cock loudly crows outside my window. (我听到邻家的公鸡在我窗外大叫时心就烦。)

b)、The bomb exploded loudly (with a loud noise).

(炸弹轰地一声爆炸了。)

16、**pretty**: pretty用作副词时, 意思是“相当地”(rather), 多用口语中。

如: a)、“How are you today?” “pretty well, thank you.”

(“你今天身体好吗?” “颇好, 谢谢”)

b)、I find it pretty difficult. (我觉得这事很为难。)

副词prettily意思是“漂亮地”, 如:

The little girl is prettily dressed. (这小姑娘穿得很漂亮。)

17、**right**: right用作副词时, 意思是“正确地”(correctly), 口语中常用它, 且一般放在动词的后面; right还作用在介词短语之前; 意思是“刚刚”(just)、“正好”

(exactly) “一直” (straight) 如:

- a)、He answered the question right. (他正确地回答了这个问题。)
- b)、She's right here. (她刚才还在这儿。)
- c)、Put it right in the middle. (把它放在正中间。)
- d)、Go right on until you reach the church.

(一直往前走, 直到你到了那教堂。)

副词rightly也可表示“正确地”, 但它通常放在动词之前, 如:

He rightly answered the question. (: He answered the question right.)

18、**sharp**: 副词sharp可表示时间方面的“准时 (punctually)”; 音乐方面的“升半音地 (above the tune pitch)”、还可表示“突然地 (suddenly)”、急剧地 (abruptly)”在表示其它意思时, 则用副词sharply, 如:

- a)、I got up at six o'clock sharp every day.  
(我每天六点整起床。)
- b)、She sings sharp. (她用升半音歌唱。)
- c)、The car turns sharp to the left. (汽车急向左转。)
- d)、He looked me up sharply. (他严厉地谴责我。)

19、**short**: short用作副词时, 意思是“突然 (suddenly)”如: The car stops short at the middle of the road. (汽车在马路中央突然停止。)

副词shortly意思是“不久 (soon)”为:

He is shortly to leave for Mexico. (他即将前往墨西哥。)