英语偏爱及物动词

v.t. 及物动词（transitive verb）

v.i. 不及物动词（intransitive verb）

A+v.t+B （A 对 B 施加了一个动作）

My father built this house. （主动语态：我父亲造了这栋房子）

The house was built by my father.（被动语态：这栋房子是我父亲造的。注意：虽然句子直译是“房子是被我父亲造的”，但中文很少用“被”）

A+v.i. （A 发出的动作没有作用对象，无法转换为被动语态）

My father arrived last night.

His book will tell you the truth.

不及物动词没有被动语态(passive voice).

类比：

及物动词→矢量/vector（既有大小，也有方向）

不及物动词→标量/scalar（只有大小、没有方向）



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英语偏爱及物动词

Ben's new job really interests him.

His new job is interesting.

He is interested in his new job.

He is interesting.

He is an interesting person.

Interesting or interested?

ing 和 ed 声音的本质



ing：自带从事物本身往外发散的感觉



ed：自带动作作用到自己身上，被击中的感觉

We have an interested customer. =The dress interests him.
We have an interesting customer.
衣服可以自带 interesting 的气质，作用到顾客身上，即让其感兴趣（interests him），被作用到的顾客就是（an interested customer）。顾客也可以自带 interesting 的气质，比如在购物中有种种有趣的行为举止，让人觉得他很有趣。

My mom is so embarrassing. =My mom embarrasses me.
比如妈妈的行为让我很感到很尴尬。
My mom is so embarrassed.
比如 A 的行为让妈妈感到很尴尬。

He is overwhelming. =He overwhelms me with his fast punches.
比如前世界拳王 Oscar De La Hoya 对菲律宾拳王 Manny Pacquiao 的评价：他是难以对付、不可战胜的。他用他的快拳将我击败。
He is overwhelmed.
比如描述被打败的 Oscar De La Hoya，就可以说这句，即他是被 overwhelm 这个动作作用到。

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小小练习（区分两组句子里句子含义的差异）

He is inspiring.

（比如他的行为，他这个人是鼓舞人心的，激励了别人）

He is inspired.

（比如他听了一场别人的演讲，深受启发。）

He is confusing.

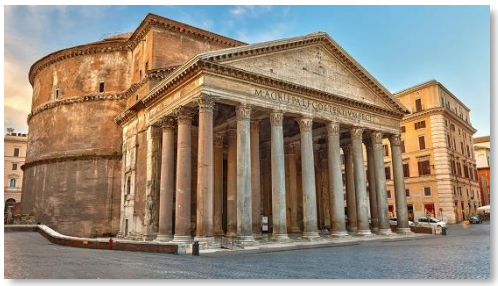
（比如他的种种行为让我困惑，我不知道他喜不喜欢我。）

He is confused.

（比如我的种种行为让他困惑，他不知道我喜不喜欢他。）

只有及物动词才有“被动语态”，因为及物动词方向明确。

- **Why passive voice?**



The Romans built the Pantheon. 罗马人建造了万神殿。

And they built it without modern tools. 当时他们没有采用任何现代化的工具和手段来建造它。

转被动语态：

The Pantheon was built by the Romans almost 2000 years ago.
The Pantheon/It was built almost 2000 years ago.
And it is visited by millions of people every year.

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人表达的时候思维是会“对焦”的，你不用担心，你可以自然获得这种能力。

你可能会问：不是世间万物有生命吗？它为什么不能自己建？这是没理解清楚“拟人”。你完全可以说：

The Pantheon tells us a great deal about the Roman history.

The Pantheon says a lot about the beauty of Rome.

总结：英语里喜欢用被动的原因：聚焦、省力

● 被动：聚焦、省力

从一个人的出生和成长说起。汉语围绕人，非常强调人的主观能动性。可以说“我出生在北京。”但英语非常注重精确描述：

I was born and raised in Beijing.　我是在北京出生长大的。（被动，常用）

My mom bore me on a boat.　我的母亲在船上生下了我。（主动，不常用）

My mom gave birth to me on a boat.　我的母亲在船上生下了我。（主动，常用）

My dad raised me to be a lawyer/doctor/engineer/scientist.

我的父亲把我培养成一个律师/医生/工程师/科学家。

I was raised to be a lawyer, but I decided to become a doctor.

我从小就被培养将来要做个律师，但后来我决定成为一名医生。（无需交代谁培养我）

英文一旦你说出一个你脑海里蹦出来的名词/名词概念，有各种方法能让你把话接下去，比如：1. 世间万物皆有生命；2. 被动语态。这样的好处是表达流畅，无论句子开头是动作发出者还是接收者，都很容易造句。

I spent my formative years in Beijing.
My formative years were spent in Beijing.
My favorite years were spent in Dali.
My best years were spent with him.
My best years were spent at Tsinghua.
*formative years（孩子成长过程中性格逐渐发展完善的这一时间段）

When was this house built?
Dinner will be announced/served at 7.
30 cases have been reported from the White House.
（省略主语，不用具体交代）

I was told my room was not ready.（无需交代具体是谁告知我“我的房间还没准备好”，可能是前台，可能是其他酒店工作人员。）

He was taught to be a good person. （无需交代具体是谁教我要成为一个好人。）

Mike was asked to leave the restaurant.（无需交代具体是谁让 Mike 离开餐厅。）

They say that Eric is a good swimmer.
Eric is said to be a good swimmer. 强调的核心就是 Eric 和 a good swimmer
It is said that Eric is a good swimmer. 较上一句来说这种表达更书面化和正式

They expect the housing price to rise sharply next year.
Housing price is expected to rise sharply next year. 焦点是“房价”
It is expected that housing price will rise sharply next year. 较为正式

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这些年遇到的奇葩动词

survive

No one is ever going to survive that fall.　从那里摔下去没人能活下来，survive 是表示“从…中存活下来”。

She survived her husband by 5 years.　她比她丈夫多活了五年

He was survived by his wife of 50 years. 相当于将上句的把上句 She survived her husband 改成被动表达

father

He has fathered 33 children. father 表示“做 … 的父亲”

These children have been fathered by the same sperm donor. 表示这些孩子都是用同一个精子捐赠者的精子受孕的。

outlive

She outlived her husband by 5 years.　outlive 表示“比…活得长”

Hamilton was outlived by his enemies for a really long time. Hamilton 的敌人活得比他长

outnumber

They outnumber us (by) 10 to 1.　outnumber 表示“数目超过；比…多”，他们比我们多十倍

We are outnumbered (by) 10 to 1. 意思同上句

make

make oneself known, heard, understood

He could not make himself heard above the noise. 他不能让自己“被听到”

He made himself understood with the help of gestures.

借助手势让别人懂他的意思

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She made herself known through livestreams.

通过直播让别人知道她（让自己被知道）

have

have sth done 表示“安排某人做某事，使某事物被处理”，通常是安排别人来做。

May I have a photo taken with you? 比如让路人帮忙帮你们拍张合照

I have food delivered to my office. 食物被递送到办公室，即是别人会送外卖到办公室

Susan will have everything arranged for you. 安排好一切的不一定只是 Susan 本人

Joey: I usually start by having a bottle of wine sent to my table from a fan. 由粉丝送上一瓶红酒，不是 Joey 自己。

get | get sth done

get sth done 可能是自己也可能是别人来做

I got it all figured out. 我完全弄明白了

If we keep doing this, we are not gonna get any work done. 没办法把工作完成

Chandler: I will go get them developed and you can go home. 把照片洗出来

I'll get the documents printed. 把文件打印出来

get | get done

get done 通常表示很快速地遭受到某个动作

You won't get paid though. 你不会拿到报酬的。

I'll let you two get acquainted. 我会让你们互相熟悉一下。

It will get translated, don't worry. 它会被翻译好的，别担心。

A guy named McDonald. He's never going to get pushed around in life.

push around 表示“摆布;欺负”

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下面句子中用 be 和 get 差别是什么?

You'll be hurt. 静态的处于 "受伤"状态

You'll get hurt. 在一个"点"上，从没有受伤→受伤

The engine is warmed up. 当前状态以完成变化

The engine is being warmed up. 处于状态过程中

The engine is getting warmed up. 强调状态的变化

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