

### more... than... 和 rather... than...

---

- 关于台词的备注:

这不是广播节目的逐字稿件。本文稿可能没有体现录制、编辑过程中对节目做出的改变。

#### Jiaying

大家好，欢迎收听 BBC 英语教学的“你问我答”节目，我是佳莹。

#### Beth

And I'm Beth.

#### Jiaying

在本期节目中，我们要回答的问题来自一位网友，问题由我来代读。

#### Question

您好，我对于“more... than...”和“rather... than...”这两个搭配的翻译和强调的对象很是迷茫，看的参考书无法很好地解决，所以向您寻求帮助。

#### Jiaying

谢谢这位网友发来的问题。注意：本期节目中要讲解的两个搭配并不是连在一起的“more than”以及“rather than”，而是分开的两个搭配。每个搭配中，单词“than”的前后需要有不同的成分。但是为了方便大家的理解，我们将把这两个搭配分别读成“more... than...”和“rather... than...”。

#### Beth

These structures with 'than' are quite advanced and are common in spoken English.

#### Jiaying

That's right. 虽然“more... than...”和“rather... than...”都包含“than”，但它们的用法不同。

#### Beth

Let's look at 'more... than...'. This is a comparative and can be used to correct or add more information to what someone else has just said.

## Jiaying

“More... than...”的意思相当于“与其说...，倒不如说...”，是一个比较级结构，可以用来纠正或补充说明他人说过的内容。“More... than...”可以用于说明事实，强调另一个人对现实的陈述存在偏差。来听一段对话。

## Example

A: Is it cold?

天冷吗？

B: No. It's more stormy than cold.

不冷。与其说冷，不如应该说在下暴风雨。

## Jiaying

对话中的男士用搭配“more stormy than cold（与其说冷，倒不如说有暴风雨）”。换句话说，这位男士认为对现在天气情况更准确的描述并不是气温的高低，而是“stormy（有暴风雨的）”。

## Beth

Yes, 'stormy' is more of a focus than the temperature, so the emphasis is on this adjective. Therefore, the speaker says the main weather description, 'stormy', before what it's being compared to, 'cold'.

## Jiaying

Yes. 我们再来听一个使用了搭配“more... than...”的例句。

## Example

Liu Jun, I know you said it's sugary, but it tastes more bitter than sweet.

（刘俊，我知道你说这东西很甜，但与其说甜，它其实是苦。）

## Jiaying

从这句话中可以看出，刘俊尝了某个食物之后说很甜，但说话人却用“more bitter than sweet”来表示他觉得“与其说甜，其实是苦”。

## Beth

Yes, the speaker is describing food. They are contrasting what Liu Jun said, that it is sugary, with what they can taste now, which is bitterness.

## Jiaying

是的。注意：在“more... than...”的结构中，“more”的后面接“事物的显著特征”，而“than”后面接的是“与事实有偏差的描述”。

## Beth

We can also use this structure to give our opinions, especially when we have a different opinion to someone else.

## Jiaying

“More... than...”还可以用来提出我们对某件事情或事物的个人观点，特别是当我们与他人的观点不同的时候。来听一段对话。

## Example

A: I love this dress. It's so cute!

我真的很喜欢这件连衣裙。它实在太可爱了。

B: Hmm, I'd say it's more elegant than cute.

我觉得与其说这件连衣裙可爱，倒不如说它很优雅。

## Beth

Here, the woman thinks the dress is 'cute'. The man thinks a better description is 'elegant'.

## Jiaying

对话中的男士用搭配“more elegant than cute”表达自己的观点与这位女士不同，这位男士认为描述这件连衣裙的形容词用“elegant（优雅的）”要比用“cute（精致可爱的）”更合适。

## Beth

Now, let's look at 'rather... than...'. This construction is used with pronouns and is part of a fixed phrase that doesn't have a subject, like 'rather you than me'.

## Jiaying

是的。我们把“rather... than...”与人称代词搭配使用，表示说话人“想让另一个人而不是自己做某件事情”。请听例句。

## Example

I'd hate to work for that department. Rather him than me.

（我可不想去那个部门工作。更适合他，不适合我。）

## Beth

The speaker would not like to work for this department, and the speaker is expressing that they would not like to work where the man does.

## Jiaying

说话人用“rather him than me”来表达自己不愿意去给那个部门工作，“还是他去吧，我可不去；他去总比我去好”。再来听一个例句。

### **Example**

Sharing a flat with eight other people? Rather you than me!

（和八个人同住一个公寓？还是你来吧，我就算了！）

### **Beth**

Again, the opinion of the speaker is that they would not like to share a flat with eight others.

### **Jiaying**

说话人用搭配“rather you than me”来表示“（自己）不想与八人同住一个公寓”，所以“还是你来吧，我就算了”。

### **Beth**

OK, Jiaying. Let's summarise.

### **Jiaying**

好的，归纳一下：搭配“more... than...”的意思是“与其说...，倒不如说...”，用来表达他人的陈述与事实有偏差，或两人的观点之间是有差别的；搭配“rather... than...”的意思是“他做总比我做好”，表达说话人不想做一件另一个人可能要做的事情。

### **Beth**

Remember, if you have a question about the English language you'd like to ask us, please send us an email. Our email address is: [questions.chinaelt@bbc.co.uk](mailto:questions.chinaelt@bbc.co.uk)

### **Jiaying**

你也可以通过微博向我们提问。我们的微博账号是“BBC 英语教学”。Bye, everyone.

### **Beth**

Bye!