(先行詞和關係副詞合併):—

I am *where* I should be.
Send him *where* he will be taken care of.

The time when 〔其時〕:—

He deserted her at the time *when* she most needed and deserved his sympathy.
That was the morning *when* we had so many guests in the house.

(先行詞和關係副詞合併):—

He deserted her *when* she most needed, etc.
Leave *when* you like.

The reason why 〔其所以～,其故〕:—

The reason *why* I came is this.
Let us inquire into the reason *why* he left in such a hurry.

(先行詞和關係副詞合併):—

I can't understand *why* he left.
Let us inquire *why* he left in such a hurry.

注意, the manner (或 way) how 實際上是決不會用的,只用 how, 或者只用 the way, 或 the manner (way) in which:—

The way (in which) he talked to his inferiors was ridiculous, but *the way (in which)* he talked to his superiors was disgusting.

Wherein, whereof 和 **wherefore** (=*in which, of which, for which reason*) 〔其中,就之,是故〕除了迂腐的文章,詩歌以及公文程式之中,普通現在是不用了,只有 wherefore 在 the whys and wherefores 〔緣由〕一成語中作名詞用。 **Whereby** (=*by which*) 比較常用一點。

We must think of a means *whereby* Manchuria may be recovered by China.

Whenever〔任何地，隨地〕和 wherever〔任何時，隨時〕在結構上和 when, where 正是一樣的用法。

Leave *whenever* you like.
Go *wherever* you like.

9.71. 【"When Called", "When Resting"】 用 when, while 導引的關係子句往往把它的主語和有限式動詞省去：—

When (you are) *in doubt*, ask for "Capstan." [絞盤牌，俗稱'白錫包'，香烟名].
You must come *when* (you are) *called*.
While (he was) *talking* with Mr. Elliston, he was interrupted by a loud noise upstairs.
Listen to good music *whenever* (it is) *possible*.
You don't want to marry *while* (you are) *studying*.
When gambling, think of your mother, and *when drinking*, think of your wife.
When invited to a stranger's party, do not talk too much.
You cannot carry on a serious conversation *while playing* mah-jong [麻雀牌，'馬將'譯音].
You can carry on a most entertaining chat *while* (you are) *on* the opium couch.

與此類似的結構有用介詞 if 的，如 if any, if possible, if desired, if required (=if there is any, if it is possible, if it is desired, if it is required), 可以作爲比較。

短語和子句修飾語的復習

9.80. 【短語修飾語和子句修飾語的總括】 上面的 §9.30 至 §9.71 包括英文中各種最重要的短語和子句。就是：無限式短語，分詞短語，介詞短語，以及關係子句。

無限式短語可以修飾名詞 (a *lesson* to learn), 形容詞 (too *proud* to learn), 副詞 (too *quickly* to be seen), 或整個的陳述句 (To tell you the truth, *I wasn't there*). 又可以當做補足語, 以補足有限式動詞的意義 (*began* to see).

分詞短語老是修飾關係子句的主語的 (*I* came, acting as his representative). 獨立分詞短語中有一個主語是被這分詞所修飾, 而這整個短語是當做修飾主句用的 (*He* being too weak to go, *I went in his stead*).

介詞短語可以修飾名詞 (the *book* on the table), 或動詞 (He *came* from America / On coming back, I *found*, etc.)

關係子句可以用關係代名詞 (who, which, that) 或關係副詞 (where, when) 導引. 關係代名詞或副詞常常指一個先行詞而言. 這先行詞多半是名詞 (the *man* who came), 但有時也可以是一整個的陳述句 (*He says that I didn't care*, which is untrue).

9.81. 【修飾語在名詞之後的位置】 上面這種種短語修飾語和子句修飾語之用法的一種結果, 便是在英文里, 修飾的短語或子句往往是在它們所修飾的詞兒之後. 除了分詞短語也可以在它所修飾的詞兒之前, 其餘所有這些結構老是在被修飾的詞兒之後.

無限式短語: A book *to read*.
分詞短語: A book *selling for a dollar a copy*.
關係子句: The book *that I like*.
介詞短語: The book *on the top shelf*.

因爲中文修飾語和被修飾語的關係全靠'詞序'來表明，所以這種在名詞之後的位置在中文里是不可能的。在英文里我們可以說 the modified word 或 the word modified，但在中文里卻只可說'修飾語'，而'語修飾'便不通了。因此在這一點上中文不及英文的柔韌，而這種英文的修飾語翻成中文時，往往是笨拙而累贅不堪。〔不過就翻譯講，這有時也是譯筆的流暢和巧妙的問題。如果硬照英文的結構翻成中文的話，詞兒譯詞兒，短語譯短語，子句譯子句，那往往不是譯成很長很長的（甚至三五十個字的）句子，主語，賓語，以及修飾語在那里，教人尋起來如在大海里撈針，便是修飾語之中起碼有三五個'的'字。其實在中文里，往往兩個或兩個以上的句子在一起，就句子的形式看來，好像都是獨立句，其實在句法及意義上除了一個主句以外，其他都是副句的性質，所以在這種地方，應該酌量情形，不妨詞兒變短語，短語變詞兒，或短語變子句，子句變短語，或者將一句譯成幾句，或幾句譯成一句（引用一句時髦話，就是'化整爲零'，'化零爲整'），只要使得意義顯豁，只要句法嚴緊，讀起來便不至佶倔聱牙了 ——譯者註〕

【練習八十四】 試翻譯下列各句，注意中文譯文中之詞序：—

1. This is the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat that ate the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.
2. It is untrue that I had borrowed three hundred dollars from him at five percent interest and that I had agreed to pay it back in a year.
3. It is for this reason that Japan has become a strong country.
4. I bought up the house on the corner of Kiukiang and Fukien Roads, but the house on Szechuen Road was rented.
5. I sent a letter to Mr. Jen-sen Yang, (of) No. 33, (on) Tatung Road, (in) Chungking, (in) Szechuen.
6. I found an old manuscript on the top shelf of a cabinet behind the door in the front room of the third floor.

7. Omit the second word, line 3, paragraph 4, of Lesson 37.
8. He is the third son by the second wife of Erh-lao-yeh [二老爺] of Chang family.
9. This was the first book published by the MacMillan Company.

[1, 2 兩句不妨這樣意譯: (1) 雅克所造的屋子裏有麥芽,給老鼠吃了,老鼠給貓咬死, 貓又給狗弄死, 這便是弄死了貓的那隻狗; (2) 有人說我向他借了三百塊錢,利息五分,並且答應一年後還他,這事是莫須有的。——譯者]

9.82. 【短語和子句的修飾語之經濟】 修飾的短語或子句是縮得越短越好,這種普遍的趨向我們已經知道了。 在某些結構里,有些詞兒往往是省掉的 (省略法: ellipsis)。 最明顯的例子如:—

The man (that) I killed. (§9.68)
I found the handkerchief (that) you lost the other day.
Don't talk while (you are) working. (§9.71)
Send it to me, when (it is) finished.
Give it to me when (it is) ready.
He dropped in on Monday evening, as (it) was usual, *or* as (it was) usual. (§9.691)
The reason that (=for which) I came is this. (§9.67) *Or*, the reason (that) I came, etc.

又,注意類如 *all told* (=if you tell, or count, all). *everything considered* (=when you consider everything), *weather permitting* (=if weather permits) 這種極短的結構,參看§9.42.

在修飾的短語和子句之中,這種表現法的經濟是很自然的,因爲它們在邏輯上是不如主句那樣重要的。

英文因爲有這種表現法的經濟,所以才達到了比別國文字(比方說,德文)更樸實更流暢的地步。

9.83. 【名詞短語】 這種經濟的法則又產生出另外一類的短語，跟 §9.42 中所舉的獨立短語很相似的。

(a) He was carried into the house, *head first* (=with his head first) [頭先進去].

(b) I can win it *hands down* (=without trouble) [易如反掌].

(c) We walked together, *arm in arm* [臂挽臂, (攜手)].

(d) He was carried into the hospital, *his face a mass of bleeding flesh* [血流滿面].

(e) The nurse entered the room, *pencil in hand* [手裏拿着鉛筆], to take down the patient's name and address.

(f) *Bit by bit* [一點點地, 漸漸], the patient recovered.

上面每一句里，都有一個敘述的短語，先以一個名詞來導引，後面再跟一個修飾這名詞的詞兒或短語。

獨立分詞短語不妨當作一種特別的名詞短語看。 其所以不同于其他的名詞短語者，只在于它後面有一個分詞而已 (如 weather *permitting*, everything *considered*).

9.84. 【短語的接合】 一句里每每有幾個關係子句或幾個分詞短語碰在一起，于是形成 "which ～ and which" 或 "—ing ～ and —ing" 的結構。 有時候不用 and 而用 but. 這是一種非常有用的結構，而且十分簡單，只要寫文章的人遵守這個方式便行。

(a) *Having finished* his official business
and wishing to take a little rest,
the king returned to the country.

(b) To be a millionaire is an ambition,
which many people cherish,
but which few people can attain.

這有一種很大的危險，便是學生們在全然不需要 and 時而用 and which 或 and —ing. 下例指明一種非常普通的錯誤：—

We had a most enjoyable picnic party *and* not *returning* till sunset.

此處這 and 完全是用不着的。

【練習八十五】 試矯正下列各句中之紊亂的文法結構：—

1. We were shown the great pearl *which* formerly belonged to the Empress Dowager *and looking* as big as a green pea. (Empress Dowager 本作'皇太后'解，但通常特指清朝的'慈禧太后')
2. We were shown the big pearl *which looking* as big as a green pea.
3. The pearl had been given by the Empress Dowager to Li Lien-ying [李蓮英 (前清太監)], *and who* was her court favourite.
4. A curio merchant found it sewn onto a silk gown, stolen by a family servant, *and which* was sold to a pawn-shop [當鋪].
5. A Japanese soldier entered the curio shop one day, saw the big pearl, took the gown away *and* not *paying* for it.

補足語當修飾語用

9.90. 【述語補足語】 述語或者只含有一個有限動詞，或者單是一個有限動詞還不夠，必須加上別的什麼詞兒，它的意義方才完全。 例如 "I killed him" 一句中賓語 him 也當作動詞 killed 的一種補足語看待。 在 §9.31 "b" 項里，我們也已經學過 began to see 這一形式，即無限式 to-see 也當作使 began 意義完全的一種補足語用。 但，另外還有些其他形式的補足語，或修飾主語，或修飾賓語。

修飾主語的：

(a) He was elected *president*.
(b) He grew *pale*.

修飾賓語的：

(c) We made him *president.*
(d) I found him *sitting alone.*
(e) I made him *go.*

在 (a) 句和 (c) 句中是名詞充當修飾語的，在 (b) 句和 (d) 句中是別的詞兒——形容詞，分詞等——充當修飾語的。 (e) 例待下節另行論述。

【練習八十六】 細讀下列各句，試看斜體字之詞兒或短語所修飾者抑係主語，抑係述語.

1. His younger brother turned *communist.*
2. He became *president* (或 *the president*) of the company.
3. We called him a *fool.*
4. We considered him the ablest *man* of the group.
5. The work is considered *perfect* (或 *finished*).
6. I found him *naked* and half *crazy.*
7. I found the child *in a ditch* and *unable* to get out of it.
8. It is thought *best* to let him alone.
9. His wife described him *like* a fool.
10. I found her *waiting* alone in the room.
11. This made me *furious.*
12. This turned him *crazy.*
13. Boil the egg *soft.*
14. He was made *king* of Iran.
15. He played the *fool.*
16. He got *well.*
17. Make it *nice* and *dainty.*
18. Hang it *high* in the air.
19. I found the money *gone.*
20. The girl looks very *pretty.*

9.91. 【"I Made Him Go"】 這個要特別加以注意。 此處是敘述賓語的動作，其形式如下：—

(a) 從賓語的觀點看來，動作或者是被動的，如：

Have the shoes *repaired.*
Have the letter *mailed.*
Have the linen *sent* out to be washed.
Have a doctor *sent* for.

I want to see the building *finished*.
I would rather see you *damned* first. [滾蛋] (一種不客氣的拒絕方式).
Keep the money *locked* in the safe [保險箱].

這些都暗示或明指對于賓語所有作爲的。 因此用過去分詞。

(b) 從賓語的觀點看來,動作或者是主動的,這時候表明這個動作的動詞是用無限式。 在 make, let, see 和 hear 等動詞之後,這個無限式的 to 照例是省掉的;在 help 和 bid 之後,有時省去,有時保留; 至于在其他類如 ask, allow, want, command, urge, request 等詞兒之後,則老是表出的。

(I) I made him *go*.
I saw him *go* up the stairs.
I heard him *say* (非 *said*) that Mr. Liu was ill.
Why not let him *go*?
Let me *pass*.
Make him *wait* outside (*pay* for it).

(II) Help him *finish* (或 *to finish*) the job.
This will help *pay* (或 *to pay*) the week's rent.
Won't you let me help you *do* it? (比較用 than *to do* it 好些.)
Bid him *go* (或 *to go*) away.

(III) Allow him *to finish* his supper.
I am not allowed *to* (do anything).
I could not ask him *to do* it.
Order some food *to be brought* to my room.

(c) 在 "I saw him *go* up the stairs" 〔我看見他上樓去了〕和 "I saw him *going* up the stairs" 〔我看見他走上樓去〕兩句之間有一種分別: 前者表明一種動作,而後者表明一種情況,正和上頁練習八十六第 10 句 "I found her waiting alone in the room" 完全相仿.

第十章 比較和等級

10.10. 【比較的等級：它們相對的性質】 在英文法里，通常公認形容詞和副詞的'比較的等級'(degrees of comparison)有三個：卽以 old, older, oldest 或 good, better, best 爲代表的所謂'原級'，'比較級'，'最高級'(positive, comparative, and superlative). 現在我們應該明白這一點，就是關于詞形的變化方面，這三級只指形式上的詞尾 -er 和 -est；至于文字的邏輯內容，它們卻決不能概括各種可能的比較的等級. 就邏輯上講，至少也應有五級，卽 old, older, oldest, less old, least old. 例如：—

$$\text{stupid}\text{——}\begin{cases}\text{more stupid——most stupid}\\ \text{less stupid——least stupid}\end{cases}$$

不但如此，在實際的語文中，還有種種的詞兒表明無定限的等級，如 extremely, somewhat, more or less. 這些詞兒用起來，並非在三兩件東西之間作比較，卻是概括地指明等級，如"*somewhat* tired"中的"somewhat"；或指一種假定的標準，如"*too* old for her"中 too 卽以 her 作爲標準. 在這本文法書里，像這一類的表現法及其用法，我們都要研究，因爲它們都是表明等級意念的工具.

還有一點要注意，便是比較級和最高級只在三兩件東西之間作比較時用的. 比美國著名綁票匪首 Al Capone '好些'的人 (a "better" man than Al Capone) 未必便是一個'好'人 (a "good" man)；比交通部長'更正直'的人 (a "more

honest" man than the Minister of Communications) 也許完全不是一個眞正'正直'的人 (a really "honest" man). 所謂這個小學生比那個小學生年紀大些 (older than), 這是比較的說法, 但絕對地說起來, 彼此沒有一個'眞正年紀'大 (old) 的. 所以原級 (old) 實則是絕對的, 而比較級和最高級 (older, eldest) 都不過是相對的.

因此我們可下一結論: '好些'的人未見得比'好'人好些, 並且'最好'的人並不是眞正比'好些'的人還要好些. '最好'的人僅僅比較其餘所有的人都好些吧了. (The "better" man is not better than the "good" man, and the "best" man is not really better than the "better" man. The "best" man is simply "better" than all the rest.) 如果甲是十三歲, 乙十二歲, 丙十一歲, 那末, 甲雖是三人中年紀最大的一個, 但他也不過是比乙丙的年紀大些. 所以甲的年紀實在一點也不大到那里.

10.11. 【比較的三級】 在英文里, 指比較級和最高級是用詞尾 -er 和 -est, 如 old*er*, old*est*, 然而指 less old, least old 所表明的等級, 卻沒有特別的詞尾, 往往是用 younger, youngest 來表明它們. 而且, 長些的詞兒不容許加這種詞尾, 而和 more, most 用在一起. 一般的規則是:—

(1) 一音節的詞兒常常可以加 -er, -est 的. 如:

great	broad	new	deep
greater	broader	newer	deeper
greatest	broadest	newest	deepest

有時 more, most 這兩個詞兒也可用得。 如 sound, sounder soundest 固然常是正確的,但有時也可說 "This is a *more sound* proposition" 〔這是一個更穩當的提案〕。

(2) 兩音節的詞兒有時加 -er, -est, 有時加 more, most.

clever	narrow	happy	lovely
cleverer	narrower	happier	lovelier
cleverest	narrowest	happiest	loveliest

stupid	cunning	learned
more stupid	more cunning	more learned
most stupid	most cunning	most learned

關于這種分別並沒有明白的規則,除非依照既成的習慣以及一種模模糊糊的諧音 (euphony) 的意味,而諧音又是基于習慣的。比方 cleverer, cleverest 可用,但 *more* proper, *most* proper 卻不可用 "properer", "properest". Handsomer 或 *more* handsome 以及 commoner 或 *more* common 也都可以,但是 "cunninger", 或 "learneder", 或 "honester" 斷斷不可。 有 -y 詞尾的詞兒好像常和 -er, -est 並行不悖,如 dirtier, healthier, crazier, laziest, funniest (但通常用 *more* sticky, *most* sticky 而非 "stickier", "stickiest"). 唯一比較明白些的規則彷彿是這樣: 詞尾 -able. -ible. -ful. -ing 決不能附加 -er, -est. 比方像 "laughabler", "awfuller, "cunninger" 這樣的構造在英文里簡直是從未見過。 有 -ly 的副詞 (early一詞除外) 老是加 "more", "most", 如 *more* rarely, *most* surely.

(3) 三音節以及三音節以上的詞兒通常用 more, most, 用 -er, -est 眞正少見得很。 如:

beautiful	convenient	interesting
more beautiful	more convenient	more interesting
most beautiful	most convenient	most interesting
generous	incomplete	comprehensive
more generous	more incomplete	more comprehensive
most generous	most incomplete	most comprehensive

可是，出乎常例地，我們有時卻爲強調關係而用 -er, -est, 如 "This is the *confoundedest* [kən'faundidist] problem I ever came across"〔這是我所遇到過的最最棘手的一個問題〕，這一句用 confoundedest 比用 most confounded 更其來得有力. 其實這種情形是爲修辭上的特別理由，脫離正式規則而產生的畸形的偏向。

【註】以 -y 收尾的詞兒加上詞尾 -er, -est 時，如果 -y 前是輔音，先把 y 改成 i，但如前面是元音，則 y 不必改動：如 happier, lazier, 但 gayer, coyer. 在發音學上說來，gayer 保持原有的'長 a 音' [ei]，不像在 prayer [禱文] 中那樣降低爲 [ɛ]: gayer ['geiə] 與 layer (名詞) ['leiə] 叶韻，不與 mayor, prayer, there, care [mɛə, prɛə, ðɛə, kɛə] 叶韻. 如果詞兒末尾是一個單輔音，而前面是一個單元音，那末加 -er, -est 時輔音要先重寫一遍，如 thinner, fatter, 但 quicker, cheaper.

10.12. 【"More Better", "Next Best" 等】有兩種實例值得特別提出。在鄙語里以及中國學生之間，往往有 "more better" 這一個成語。這個跟良好的習慣不相符合，雖則在莎士比亞的著作中也找得到 "the *most* unkindest cut of all" 的短語。這種錯誤在心理上是由于爲求明晰以及強調的關係。

反之，像 "next best", "second best", "third best" 卻是十分良好而便利的表現方式，和中文'第二好'，'第三好'相等。英文里也有 the largest but one (two, three) 的表現法，等于中文'第二（第三，第四）大'。

要表明強調，可用 the very best, the very worst, the very first the very last〔極好，極壞，極至最先，極至最後〕等表現法。 Possible 這個詞兒也往往加在有 -est 的最高級詞之後以加強語調。

the *best possible* man for the job
the *worst possible* combination of fools and knaves
by the *quickest possible* route
at the *earliest possible* opportunity
make the *greatest possible* allowance

10.13. 【上等·平等·下等】 我們從 §10.10 看來，可以明白，關于比較等級的一種更合理的分類法，應該如 Jespersen 所提出的那種辦法，以平等和不平等爲標準。 根據這種標準，應該有這三級：—

1. (>) -er than ..... 上等 (superiority)
2. (=) as old as ..... 平等 (equality)
3. (<) less old than ..... 下等 (inferiority)

注意表明'平等'時用介詞短語 as ～ as，但表明'上等'或'下等'時則用介詞 than. 不用 as ～ as，用 so ～ as 也可以。 而且，這一對對短語之間可插入一個名詞，-er ～ than，也一樣可以。 如.

He is as good a *player* as Morley.
He is a better *player* than Morley.

用 than 或 as 導引的這個短語，往往地，尤其是口語筆調里，因爲可以不言而喻而加以省略。

But this will do just *as* well (*as* that one).
It is even *better* (*than* that one).

Are they *as* keen about it (*as* we are here)?
But this is just *as* good an opportunity.
I don't think you can find a *better* substitute.
Oh, no, he is not *as* (重讀 [æz]) old, but older.

【練習八十七】 改變下列各句，用介詞 as ~ as, 或 -er (more) ~ than, 其間插入名詞.

1. Mr Harding and his wife are equally great gamblers.
2. In playing chess, Flexner is better than Harris.
3. Your correction and the original sentence are equally bad.
4. He and Hopkins are equally fast writers.
5. Hopkins does not write as fast as Murry.

拉丁字源的比較詞 superior, inferior, prior, senior, junior 之後用 to, 不可用 than, 如 *prior to* this event 〔在這事件以前〕, *superior to* him in business ability 〔經商的才具勝過他〕.

10.14. 【含蓄比較】 有少數的形容詞是只用于比較級和最高級而後面不可用 than 的. 這些全是指示'方向' (direction) 的詞兒: inner, outer, nether, upper 和 innermost, outermost (outmost, utmost), nethermost (罕用), uppermost. 我們可以說 the *inner* circle, 或 the *outer* circle, 但不可說 "This circle is *inner than* that one." 因爲這種比較是含蓄的. 注意這些形容詞的原級的詞兒都是介詞或副詞 in, out, beneath, up.

Former 和 latter 的後面也不能用 than: the *former* president, the latter half 可以用, 但 "former than" 或 "latter than" 決不可用. Latter 是指空間上的在後, 而 later 是指時間上的在後: the *latter* half of the book, 但 the *later* period.

Former, latter 這兩個詞兒的最高級詞是 foremost, first, 和 latest, last 等。 原級卽以正式形容詞 fore 和 late 爲其代表。

我們可以說 *farther than* this, *further than* that. Farther 只是'更遠' ("more far"), 而 further 是在某一特別方向'更前進' ("more advanced") 的意思 (further back in history). 注意在英文里要說 *further* to the east, *further* eastwards, *further* to the right, *further* up, *further* down (非 more eastwards, more up 等)。 Further 的正當用法如下:—

I may *further* mention ....
And *further* (=moreover) we must remember ....
I shall inquire *further* into the question.
I shall furnish you with *further* details.
Shop closed until *further* notice..
Furthermore=moreover.

10.15. 【不可比較的詞兒】 某些形容詞和副詞在意義上是絕對的,所以不可加以比較。 一件東西或是 right 〔對〕或不是;決不會有一件東西比另一件 more right 〔更對〕。 我們可以說 more correct, 或 less correct 〔更正確;不怎麼正確〕以及 more in the right 或 more in the wrong 〔更正當;更不正當〕,但不可說 "more right" 或 "more wrong". 這是由于英文里'是','非'意味之判然不同,不容有等級之分的;試和中文'更是','更非 (不是)'等意念互相對照:—

更是 = more correct (非 more right)
更非 = more incorrect (非 more wrong)
更相同 = more similar (非 more identical)
更不同 = differs more (非 more different)
更與事實不符 = is farther from the truth (非 more false)

中英文里其他不容許有比較的形容詞無須特別留心。 譬如 a dead body〔死屍〕決不會比其他的 deader〔更死〕. a piece of ice〔一塊冰〕也不會比另一塊 more frozen〔更冰凍〕。

在另一方面，有某些比較式很不容易翻成中文。 在中英文里，我們當然都可以說一個人比另一人'更愛國'(more patriotic) 但，在英文里，我們甚至還可說"He is *more of a patriot* than another", 或 He is *more of a patriot* than a politician". 這是很可能從一個人可以是"a bit of a politician" 同時又是"a bit of a patriot" 的這意念上發生聯帶關係。 這種比較是這個人在他兩種資格上的比較。 所以這後一種結構，是不容許直譯而必須意譯的。 同樣地——

That sounds like *more of a gamble* (than a proper trade).
It's *more of a propagandist novel*, written to preach socialialism (than an art novel).

"More often than not" 這個結構也是很別致的；這成語沒有適當的，恰如其分的譯語，在這里含有'屢見不一見'，'數見不鮮'的意思。

(It happened) *More often than not*, our salaries were deducted on account of all sorts of special emergency taxes.
More often than not, he had to be helped out of his financial difficulties at the end of the year.

10.16.【弱變的最高級詞】 在各國文字中，最高級詞沒有不被濫用的。 生意人都聲稱他們的貨物是"the best"〔最好〕. 看了電影廣告，人都意想到，自從人類有了歷史以來，每一張片子(film) 都是"the best picture of the year"〔本年度最好的影片〕，或"the most gorgeous spectacle"〔最恢宏壯麗的奇觀〕，或"the most stupendous production"〔最驚人的偉大出品〕

或 "played by the greatest galaxy of stars"〔全體最有名的明星表演〕。這種最高級詞的濫用祇是普通習慣的一種誇張方式，用于一種廣泛的，因此弱變了的，意義。例如在現代的北京話里，'挺' 字已發展成爲那個更合邏輯的 '頂' 字的弱變最高級詞。'挺好' 和英文的 "very good" 意思極其相似（在說者一方面並沒有什麼了不得熱誠），而 '頂好' 乃是 "the best" 的意思。在英文里，dearest 這個詞兒差不多往往是濫用的。但是，這種慣用式姑置不論，弱變最高級詞在我們日常生活中也是天天要引用到的。比方說 "He is a *most* learned scholar", "We spent a *most* agreeable evening", "I read a *most* interesting novel", 或 "He was the *funniest* man I ever saw." 在寒暄的談話中，我們不是往往說 "With the *greatest* pleasure" 以答覆人家的請求，或者說 "I shall be *most* delighted to see you" 嗎，其意義不過是 "with pleasure", "very delighted" 而已。

Very 雖不是一個最高級詞，但同樣地是經過弱變了的，它的作用常是比較側重諧音方面甚于邏輯方面的，（與中文 '很好', '很高', '很壞' 中的 '很' 字相似）。這種情形如今已發展到這個地步，乃至 many, few, little, much, far, near 等詞單獨用時不比 very many, very few, very little, very much, very far, very near 來得普通。所謂這純粹是諧音的一點，只要看一看用別的副詞時這 very 便大可省掉的這個事實，便可以明白了。

There are *very few*, *so few*, *not few* people there. (比較 "Ther are *few* people there" 好些:)

It is *very far*, *not far*, or so *far*. (但決不可用 "It is *far*", 即 "It is *far* from here' 也很少用.)

I like you *very much*. (決非 "I like you *much*.")

He eats *very little*. (很少用 "He eats *little*.")
Very good. (比較 "*Good!*" 普通些.)

(注意中文里也說 '這個人很壞' 或 '壞透了', 但決不作與單說一個 '壞' 字.)

有標準的比較

10.20. 【有標準的比較】 我們要不是將三兩件事物相互比較,還有一種方法可用,即以某種標準 (standard),無論表明的或含蓄的,而對一件事物加以比較。 此處上等是用 too, above 等詞兒以及 over-, hyper- 等詞首指明。 平等是以 as ～ as 或 so ～ as 的成語以及副詞 enough 表明。 下等是以 not enough 和詞首 under- 表明。 Too 和 enough 都是與 to (導引比較的標準) 和 for (通常導引一個人作爲標準) 合用。

(1) To ～ to, too ～ for 及其類似語。 仔細注意下列各例句中所含的這兩種結構,並留心作爲比較 '標準' 用的那個詞兒或短語。

This exercise may be *too* easy *for* you, but it is *too* difficult *for* me.
Death is *too* good *for* him (=He should be punished by something worse than death).
Tennis is *too* strenuous *for* a man of my age.
It is *too* beautiful *to* be true (=It can't be true).
I am *too* busy *to* attend to this (*too* busy *for* that).
Nothing is *too* good *for* his new house. (He wants absolutely the very best material to be used).
For Confucius' taste, rice could never be *too* white, and mince-meat could never be chopped *too* fine (食不厭精,膾不厭細: could never be white enough = the whiter, the better).
Your gown is *too* bright-coloured *for* this occasion.
I am *too* tired *to* work tonight.

This food is *too* hot *to* eat, *too* hot *to* be eaten, *too* hot *for* me, *too* hot *for* eating, *too* hot *for* me *to eat*, *too* hot *for* comfort.

此外還有 *above* normal〔出乎常規〕, *above* my ability〔力所不及〕, *beyond* my power〔非我力之所能〕, *beyond* his means〔超出資力以外〕, *beyond* me〔非我力之所及，或非我所能了解〕, *beyond* (any) doubt〔無疑地，一定〕, *beyond* (any) question〔不待論，無疑，一定〕這一類的成語。 又，注意表明與 too 和同的意念的詞首：— *over*eat (=eat too much)〔過食，飽食〕, *over*sleep〔睡眠過度〕, *over*work〔工作過度〕, *over*do ("Don't overdo it"=這事不可做得過分), *over*reach oneself〔過伸身體，(常假借作爲比喻) 勉強行事，過分進行〕; *super*normal〔超過正規 (標準) 的〕, *super*natural〔超自然〕, *super*human〔超人〕, *super*dreadnought〔大無畏艦，即形式與無畏艦 (dreadnought) 相同而其大小，速力，排水量及砲之口徑則更形增加者〕, *super*fine〔(商業用語)=of extra quality, 超等〕; *hyper*-sensitive(=over-sensitive)〔神經過敏〕, *hyper*critical(=too critical〔批評過于苛刻的，吹毛求疵〕, *hyper*tension (of nerve or blood pressure)〔(神經或血壓) 過分緊張〕。

More than. 在 more than two 等通常用法以外，還有些別的形式更需要加以注意。 細讀下列各種結構：—

(刪去主語)

He eats *more than* is good for him. (More than *what* is good for him. 關于這種省略法，參看 §9.82.)

You have talked *more than* is necessary.

I have done *more than* is required by the law.

(刪去賓語)

He eats *more than* he can digest. (More than *what* he can digest. 賓語 what 刪去.)

That is *more than* (*what*) I can say. (It is beyond my knowledge.)

He got *more than* (*what*) he asked for.

That was *more than* (*what*) he expected.

(後附無限式)

He knows *better than* to go out alone on such a night.

I am *wiser than* to believe that.

(後附形容詞)

This is *more than* fine: it is excellent.

She was *more than* pretty: she was beautiful.

He was *more than* clever: he was a great artist.

We have *more than* enough.

(2) **Enough to, enough for, as ~ as 及其類似的表現法:—**

There are *enough* bacilli in this test-tube *to* kill the whole city population. (bacilli [bə'silai], bacillus [-əs] 之複數, [桿狀細菌])

This room is hot *enough to* bake potatoes in.

In one year, he spent (或 she saved) *enough to* buy three villas.

This food is just *enough for* eight people.

We have *enough* eggs (或 eggs *enough*) *to* last us three days (或 *enough for* three days).

There is noise *enough to* wake up the dead.

I had *enough* to do *to* catch the tram (could barely catch it).

Enough *work for* today.

As ~ as 這種結構,在中文里全然沒有和它相同的東西. 例如:

as soon *as* possible

as often *as* you like

as soon *as* you are ready

as high *as* your shoulder

as heavy *as* can be borne (參看上面 "more than is good")

as hot *as* a furnace
as hot *as* ninety-two degrees
as hot *as* last summer
as rich *as* Baron Rothschild ['rɔ(θ)st∫aild]
as drunk *as* a lord
as dead *as* a doornail
as tall *as* he (或 *as* he is)
as interesting *as* a novel
as beautiful *as* a rose
as quick *as* lightning
as easy *as* A B C

So ～ as (後附詞兒或短語) 和 so ～ that (後附子句) 是十分普通的。兩者都是表明後面那個短語或子句所闡明的一種品性的等級，這在作用上和中文短語'熱得疼手'，'熱得頭昏'等之中的'得'字極其相似。

【練習八十八】(A) 將下列各句譯成中文:—

1. *so* hot *as* to burn your fingers
2. *so* hot *that* one can scarcely breathe
3. *so* soon *as* I can come
4. *so* bright *as* to dazzle your eyes
5. *so* big *that* two can sit in it
6. *so* excited *that* he forgot his appointment
7. *so* fat *that* she could not climb the stairs
8. *so* quiet *that* you could hear a pin fall
9. *so* happy about it *that* she cried

(B) 將下列中文各句譯成英文，用 so ～ that 或 so ～ as 以描述一種等級:—

1. 我疲得不能走路。
2. 我熱得不能喘氣。
3. 那天熱得瓶中金魚都死了。
4. 日光亮得不能開眼。
5. 這機器熱得燙手。
6. 他急得要哭出來。
7. 他窮得沒錢買米。
8. 他窮得不能付每月房租。

(3) **Not enough 等。** Not hot enough 和 not so hot as 一類的實例所以異于 (2) 項中各例者，只在于有一個 not 加在前面。詞首 under- 有時用以表明'不足' (insufficiency) 的觀念。

food is *underdone* (not cooked enough) [煮得不熟]
workman is *anderpaid* (not paid enough) [工資低]
photograph is *under-exposed* (not exposed long enough) [曝光不足]
writer has been *underrated* or *underestimated* (not rated or regarded as high as he deserves) [估價過低]
article is *undersized* (size is smaller than the normal or than what is required) [尺寸過小]
man is *underweight* (weighs less than the normal for his height and sex) [體重過輕]

差別的等級

10.30. 【差別的等級】 表明兩樣東西相差的等級所用的工具，也值得研究一下。 在這一種場合，用介詞 by 是最普通的，這可由下面例句中看得出：—

Tom is older than Jim *by* three years.
Jim is taller than Effie *by* an inch and half.
Busy Bee [馬名] won (the horse race) *by* a neck [以一頸之差].
This is *by* far the best way of meeting the difficulty.
We won *by* 2-0
I missed the train *by* three minutes.
Gold has risen *by* three points. [金價漲三點] (外匯行市變動的增減單位，謂之 pint，即 1/16 便士)

(在末了三例中，是含著比較.)

表明量度的名詞往往是作這種用處，而不加任何導引的介詞。

Jim is *an inch and half* taller than Effie.
Tom is *one pound* heavier than Steward.
She is *a year* older than her younger brother.
They are *miles* apart.
Prof. McMurray is *head and shoulders* above the rest of the faculty in his scholarship [在學位上，教授團體中其他各人不能望其項背].

"Easily the best" 也是一個普通的表現法，卽 "*by far* the best" 〔遠勝〕之意。

10.31. 【無定限的等級】 大部分等級副詞 (adverbs of degree) 是屬于這一類。 可約略分類如下:—

(1) **More or less** 〔多少〕, **to a certain extent** 〔有幾分，稍稍〕, **rather** 〔頗，微，尙〕, **somewhat** 〔幾分，略，些少〕, **fairly** 〔還好，尙可〕, 等:—

We did it *more or less* for **fun.**
He is *more or less* crazy.
I was *more or less* disappointed (或: *somewhat* disappointed; *to a certain extent* disappointed; *rather* disappointed).
To a certain extent he was wrong. *In a way* [多少，一點兒] he was wrong.
To a certain extent (*to a certain degree*), this is excusable. This is *more or less* excusable, or *in a way* excusable.
He understands English *fairly* well.
We had *fairly* enough (i.e., enough for practical purposes, though not *quite* enough).

(*Fairly*: 英國人往往用這個詞兒，作爲 "quite" 〔十分，很，極〕的婉和說法。)

I was *fairly* puzzled.
The opponent was *fairly* silenced.
The company *fairly* went to pieces.
I was *fairly* sick of the whole affair.

(*Rather* = "somewhat", "slightly", "in a way.")

I *rather* think you know him.
He came *rather* late.
I feel *rather* tired.
The performance was *rather* a failure.
It was *rather* good.
The singing fell *rather* flat.

(2) A little〔一點兒,些少〕, hardly, scarcely〔殆無,殆不〕, barely〔僅,纔,好容易才〕, 等:—

I was *a little* tired, unwilling, angered, frightened.
He was *slightly* [有點兒] hurt.
The little child was not *a bit* [一點兒] afraid. The big man was not *a bit* ashamed. He was *a bit* proud of his daughter.
I don't care *a bit* (*a rap*, *a twopence*). [絲毫] what you say. (twopence 讀 ['tʌpəns])

(*Little*: 和 *a little* 不同,其意義是否定的,等于 "not much"〔不很,不甚,不大〕)

He is *little* known round here. [在這兒左近不大出名]
The people live in houses *little* better than hovels.
You *little* know how much I suffered during your absence.
We had *little* more than three pounds a week to live on.
I am *little* interested [不很感到興趣] in your proposition.

(*Hardly* 和 *scarcely* 的意義也是否定的,等于 "almost not".)

Hardly (=almost not) a man turned up.
We had *hardly* (=almost no) time to finish the lesson.
I could *hardly* believe what he said.
That is *hardly* possible.
There was *hardly* a soul there.
I had *hardly* a penny left.
I *hardly* ever (=almost never) see him.
That is *hardly* better than what he gave him.
He is *hardly* known outside his native town.

(上列各句中,凡用 hardly 的地方,都可用 scarcely.)

(*Barely* = "only just", 其意義上否定的程度比 hardly 稍差.)

We had *barely* (=only just) enough.
He was *barely* five feet tall.
It is not *barely* (=only just) a question of money.

That is *barely* possible.
We had *barely* five minutes left.
We had plenty of coal, *barely* enough rice, but could get no vegetable.

(3) A lot〔許多，多〕, very, much〔遠，大，甚，極〕, considerably〔大，頗，甚〕, 等:—

This way of doing it is *a lot* (*lots*, *far*) better.
We got *a lot* (*lots*) more room that way.
I can tell you something *far* (*a lot*) more interesting.
A is *far* (*greatly*〔大大地〕) superior to B.
I am feeling *a lot* better (或 *much* better, *a great deal* better, *a good deal* better, 有時可用 *a deal* better).
He was *to a great extent* responsible for the failure.
After ten o'clock, the patient felt *considerably* better.
M—— was *far* too clever for him.
The sales have been *considerably* (或 *noticeably*〔顯然〕) increased

decidedly〔斷然〕heavier
considerably greater
noticeably affected
remarkably〔顯然〕clever
markedly〔顯然〕improved
appreciably〔多少，幾分〕lighter
greatly changed
tremendously〔極其〕successful
exceptionally〔格外，異常〕beautiful
incomparably〔無比，無雙〕the best

"Very" 和 "Much" 的分別。"Very" 通常跟形容詞用在一起 (*very* ill, *very* good, *very* interesting); 而 "much" 通常跟過去分詞用在一起 (*much* pleased, much influenced, *much* improved, *much* destroyed, 或 very *much* pleased 等). "Much" 也跟比較級用在一起 (*much* better, *much* greater, *much* smaller, *much* more difficult). 但是有一類的過去分詞因爲用得多，差不多已經變成形容詞了。比方可以說 "I feel *very* tired", 但決不可說 "I feel *much* tired" (比較 'a *very* tired look on his face). 所困難者，就是慣用法在這一方面

變化多端，以至于那些過去分詞能當作形容詞用，那些不能夠，這很難劃出一條界限來。 除非用 very 時有把握覺得是正確的，那末過去分詞前還是應該用 much 的好。 Pleased, delighted, surprised, worried 和 frightened 等詞兒，只要後面沒有 by，那末，(除用 much 以外) 用 very 也不會出毛病的。 在這後一種情形之中，它們在那個特殊場合，實則還是當作過去分詞用的。 遇有疑惑時，可以 greatly 代替 very.

反之，凡形容詞只能用于敘述語 (在名詞之後) 而決不能用于形容語的 (在名詞之前) 通常跟 much 而不跟 very 用在一起。 例如: "I am very *much* afraid" (我們不可說 "a *very* afraid man") / "He is very *much* like his father" / "She is very *much* behind the others" / "They are very *much* alike".

【練習八十九】 下列各句空白處，試填入 very 或 much (或 very much):—

1. I shall be _____ pleased to see you.
2. A _____ celebrated writer was present at the meeting.
3. After years of absence, he found his wife _____ changed
4. The sale has been _____ increased through this new method.
5. While in Paris, he was _____ influenced by one of his fellow-students.
6. He was _____ worried about the affair.
7. He was _____ surprised to find only three men in the room.
8. The picture was _____ admired by many visitors.
9. The professor cut the tail into two, and placed them _____ apart.
10. After two weeks' rest, his condition was _____ improved.

11. I hear a _____ exaggerated story.
12. The story has been _____ exaggerated by him.
13. I feel _____ concerned about it.
14. He was _____ disappointed by her absence.
15. Lucy went home alone, _____ disappointed.

(4) **Quite, almost, principally, largely, wholly, partly** 等. Largely 意卽 "for the greater part" 〔大半，多半〕，而 greatly 意卽 "very much". Principally, chiefly 和 largely 差不是一樣的意思，作 '大抵，大半，大都' 解. Wholly entirely, completely 和 perfectly 〔全部，完全，全然〕等用于合意與不合意的性質和情況都可以，但是 utterly 和 totally 〔全，盡，全然〕通常是限于不合意的性質和情況，並且這些詞兒一律是和 partly 〔一部分，稍稍，多少〕相反的. Absolutely 〔絕對地〕是和 relatively 〔相對地〕或 comparatively 〔比較地〕相反的. 下面舉一些例子:—

it is *perfectly* clear
is *absolutely* sure, sincere
is *relatively* certain
entirely successful or unsuccessful
entirely his own
perfectly useless, right
perfectly happy, contented
partly my mistake
partly broken, conquered
largely his fault
largely through my help.
wholly, completely successful
principally caused by
utterly wrong, useless
utterly forgotten, mistaken
totally ignorant
totally unaware of, unprepared for
chiefly for that purpose
chiefly for gain
chiefly mathematics and English
quite broken-hearted
quite absorbed
quite meaningless, cold, common, proper
almost blind
almost penniless

【練習九十】(A) 試以上列各例造句，或自行舉出類似之成語造句亦可.

(B) 試仿本節 "3" 項範式用下列副詞造句:—

considerably	*markedly*	*exceptionally*
greatly	*appreciably*	*immensely*
remarkably	*noticeably*	*reputedly*
decidedly	*tremendously*	*knowingly*

(5) Not too〔不十分〕, none too〔不甚〕, not over〔不過分〕, not altogether〔並非〕, 等。 英文因爲以厭惡'露骨表情'(being over-demonstrative) 以及避免用最高級詞，算是一種形式上美妙的問題，所以生出常用否定詞或相反的表現法的結果(看參 §3.45)。 例如 "very unhappy" 往往用 "*not too* happy" 以及 "very unpleasant" 往往用 "*not (none) too* pleasant" 表現。這種形式現在已經常用于表明不合意的性質，每每含有'非難'(disapproval) 的氣味。 例如 Not too clever〔不十分伶巧〕往往是表明對于蠢笨行爲的一種警告或非難。

其他例如:—

He was *none too pleased* about it.
He went as ordered, but was *none too quick* about it.
I am *not over-hopeful* about the situation.
They didn't get along *too well* together.
He wasn't *over-happy* about the whole affair.
I didn't have *too much* money to spend for such idle purposes.
Don't be *too sure* about it.
I wasn't *over-enthusiastic* about it from the very beginning.
This was *not altogether* an *easy* task (a success).
She was *not altogether unwilling* (was, in fact, quite willing).

10.32. 【界限】 As ～ as 的用法我們在 § 10.10 第 2 項內已經學過了。 關于品性的等級，有一種微微不同的界限的意味，在下列這樣的表現法里透示出來:— "I am willing to go *so far and no farther*", 或 "He will stay *as long* (或 *so long*) *as* his finances will permit" 這意思便是，這種品性或動作的

等級只容許達到某一點。 最典型的例句便是 as far as ～ is concerned"〔僅就～而論〕這個英文成語。

As far I *am concerned*, you can go anywhere you please.
As far as the accused *are concerned*, it is up to the court to settle the question.
As far as the creditor *is concerned*, the debt must be paid. (He does not care how the money is obtained to pay it.)
As far as the question of international debts *concerns the United States*, the problem is whether to have all the gold flow to America or to have her trade revived.

又,注意下列成語:—

As far as I know, nobody was in the room this morning.
I will take up the matter *as far as I am able to*. (To the best of my ability.)
He took down *as much* of the conversation *as he was able to* understand (and left unrecorded what he could not understand.)
Stretch your arms *as far as possible*.
Eat *as much as you can*. 〔能吃多少吃多少; 儘量吃吧〕
She was *as good* a mother *as could be*.

So long as 和 inasmuch as〔以～之故,因〕是表明這一種界限的別的詞兒。 如 *The* sooner, *the* better〔愈速愈妙〕中等級副詞 the (參看下節 §10.33) 一般,這些詞兒也吸收一種偶然關係的觀念。

So long as you persist in your old ways, I cannot give you any money.
So long as there is no politilal stability in China, industry cannot be developed.
So long as the people's ideas are not changed, a change in the iorm of government will mean nothing.
So long as things remain what they are, communism and banditry are bound to grow in China.

Inasmuch as you know the story already, I will not tell it again.
You shall be forgiven this time; *inasmuch as* you realize you error.
Mr. Chen ought to be consulted, *inasmuch as* he is paying the money.
In so far as this matter concerns all of us, we should take a united action.
In so far as you were responsible for the starting of this scheme, you ought to pay more for it than the others.

10.33. 【累積等級】 還有一類觀念是用 "He is getting *better and better*" 這一類的表現法表達出來，這種地方所指明的不是一種什麼一定的等級，而是一種遞進的級數。 這個有時單單用 gradually〔逐漸〕一個詞兒提示出來，如"Judaism *gradually* went out of existence in China"〔猶太教在中國漸漸滅跡了〕。但有時用 smaller and smaller, weaker and weaker, poorer and poorer 這一類的成語，中文作'越～越'解釋。 茲舉例如下:—

While he was growing *richer and richer*, his country was becoming *poorer and poorer*.
The attacks (of epilepsy, melancholia, etc.) became *more and more frequent*.
The patient *steadily* grew worse.
He was daily becoming *weaker and weaker*, and was compelled to take *bigger and bigger* doses of sleeping powder [安眠藥粉].
He found it *more and more difficult* (or *increasingly* difficult) to resist the temptation.
As his health and his will-power [意志力] grew *weaker and weaker*, he indulged himself [放縱] *more and more*.

令人感到特別興趣的，是這種場合的 the 當作等級副詞用，意卽 "by so much" 或 "by that much". *The* more he

flatters me, the more I dislike him〔他越發恭維我，我越發不喜歡他〕，就是 "*By so much* he flatters me, *by that much* I dislike him"：

The older we grow, *the* more shameless we become.
The sooner you can come, *the* better (it is for me). *The* sooner, *the* better.
The more she keeps him away [避他], *the* more he admires her.
The more people there are, *the* merrier it is. *The* more, *the* merrier.

由 "by that much" 的意義，the 轉爲 "on that account"〔因此〕另一意義，正如上列各句中第二個 the 所提示的。由此又得到 *all the better* (=so much better on that account), *all the worse* (=so much worse on that account), 或 *so much the worse*〔越發不好了〕這一類表現法。

And if I am mistaken and he is right, then *so much the worse* for China.
He has left the town? *So much the worse* for him (=so much worse on that account [更可證明他是畏罪而逃了]).
A long delayed home letter is *all the more welcome* (=on account of the long delay.)
He has tried to buy me all sorts of presents, but I do not like him *the more* for it.
He was *none the better* for having a diploma, and I *none the worse* for not having it.
We shall invite him, and if he won't come, *all the better*.

【練習九十一】 試仿上列範式用 none the worse, all the better, so much the worse 等成語造句。又完成下列各句：—

The longer you wait, ...
The less he hears about this, ...
The more you urge him to go ....
The poorer he becomes, ...
The older he grows, ...
The more I think of it, ...
The richer he becomes, ...
The more people oppose him, ...

選 擇 和 比 較

10.40. 【選擇(Choice)和比較："Had Better" 和 "Would Rather"】 選擇（在兩個不同事物或品性之間的選擇）和比較（在同品性的各種不同的等級之間的比較）兩者是有分別的。"I like apples *rather than* pears" 就是'我喜歡蘋果，實在不喜歡梨子'的意思；但 "I like apples *more than* pears" 這一句的意思卻是'兩者我都喜歡，但愛好蘋果的程度比愛好梨子的程度更深'。因此我們又可以在兩種相反的品性之間，敘明一種選擇或考慮。比方我們說 "This is deep brown *rather than* yellow" 的時候，問題是這件東西到底是否是黃的，而不是比另一件東西的顏色更黃或沒有它那樣黃。

Would rather〔寧～而不～，與其～不如～〕。Rather 這個詞兒是最常用于敘明兩種不同的品性或動作的時候。指動作時用 would rather 是很正常的一種方式，同時 had rather 也未嘗不可以用。在多半的情形之中，than 之後是用略去了 to 的無限式。仔細觀察下列各例中的時制和結構：—

I would rather *die* than *surrender*.
He *resigned* rather than *stifle* his conscience
Dying rather than *surrender* (=dying-rather-than-surrender) was the decision of every one of the garrison.
Rather than *undertake* to keep three Russians at Shanghai under surveillance, the Municipal Council [工部局] *deported* them.
He would rather *have died* than *refused* (省去了 *have* 的不定法；非過去時制).
I would much rather not *go*.
Use *soft* water rather than *hard*.

He showed the desire to seem *clever* rather than *honest*.
I had rather *err* with Plato than *be* right with Horace.
I had (或 would) rather not *say* anything about it.
I would rather *leave* the posts vacant than *fill* them with inferior men [寧缺毋濫].

Had better 〔不如，毋寧，寧可～的好〕後面跟一個略去 to 的無限式，是提出勸告 (advice) 的一種普通方式。它是指明一種動作比較別的一種動作更其可取。指明兩件東西或兩項動作之間的選擇，也往往用 prefer 〔寧取〕，即'寧取某種較合意的事物或動作而不取某種不合意的事物或動作'的意思。不過要注意 prefer 之後用 to，不用 than。茲舉數例如下：—

Don't you think you *had better go* home now?
You'*d better run* along.
You'*d better find* out what he is doing.
He *preferred* the English *to* the French.
She *prefers* working *to* begging.
He *prefers* water *to* wine.
X *prefers* Egyptian cigarettes.
Y *prefers to* stay (would rather stay than go).
Z *prefers to* be left alone.
I *prefer to* say nothing about it.
Noulens [牛蘭夫婦] *preferred to* die of starvation rather than submit to this treatment.

比較和位的關係

10.50. 【比較和位的關係】凡是一種比較，當時至少需要兩件事物才能加以比較。要緊的是，我們把這樣比較的事物先要自己弄個明白。在"She loves him *more than* the child"一句中，這種比較可以是介于女人和小孩之間 (more than the

child loves him), 或者是介于丈夫和小孩之間 (more than she loves the child). 僥倖地, 用了一個代名詞, 這意思便由代名詞的杜而弄得明白: "She loves the child more than *he* (loves the child)," 或 "She loves him more than (she loves) *him*". 試看下列各句中所含的意義:—

You could do it better than *I*.
I could talk French as well as *he*.
There is no better man than *he* to take up this job.
They were admiring the Queen rather than *Confucius*.
The remark was intended for him rather than *me*.

又, 注意下列各句中所比較的人或事物:—

Matthews wrote a longer essay than *mine*.
Her dress is a prettier pink than *my wife's* [waifs].
Your house is better situated and has bigger windows than *mine*.
These stories are quite as interesting as *those* written by Andersen.
The climate of Shanghai is not so damp as *that* of Hongkong.
The grammar of the Chinese language is quite different from *that* of Japanese.
His was a newer hat than *Mr. Johnson's*.
The arms of the chimpanzee are longer than *those* of man.

【練習九十二】 矯正下列各句中的錯誤, 或決定斜體字排的詞兒, 應用何者指明所比較的人或物方爲正當:—

1. I smoke more cigars than *him* (*he*?). (Can one smoke him?)
2. The leaves of the orange-tree are smaller than bananas.
3. The goods at Wing On are cheaper than Sincere.
4. The Chinese can roast ducks better even than France. (Can France be roasted?)
5. Mrs. Davis is a taller woman than Mr Davis. (Compare the height of the two persons.)

6. My child is older than *you* (*yours*?).
7. The cat has sharper claws than *you*. (Compare the cat's claws with your finger-nails.)
8. Her rooms are better furnished than *I* (*me*? *mine*?).
9. The distance between Shanghai and Nanking is greater than Hangchow.
10. The skin of Chinese women is, as a whole, finer and smoother than foreign women.
11. The charges for printing English books are higher than Chinese books.
12. The period of infancy of human beings is longer than the donkey.

第十一章　動作的各方面

11.01. 【動詞之研究】 動詞及其變化的研究，往往看做文法里最重要的，也許最困難的，一部分，不錯，動詞是任何一句里最重要的詞兒，因爲賦予整句以生命而將各成分合成一個邏輯的整體的乃是動詞。 方比，拿 She is picking roses in the garden 和 She roses in the garden 比較一下，前一句給我們描繪出一個滿意的心理上的景象，而後一羣詞兒所表現的這一串影象是死的，不相連貫的。

而且，無疑地，動詞比較任何別的詞類變化更多，因此處理時更要小心（例如和名詞的比較上的堅定性相比較）。 正如動作所涉及的關係比物件或品性更錯綜複雜，所以動詞也就比名詞或形容詞蒙收更多的變化了。 一種動作應該直接預先有一個發動的人（動作的主語），而且很容易影響別人或某一特殊的事物（間接賓語和直接賓語）。 其次，動作老是要佔有時間的，然而物件或品性卻未必含有‘時間意念’(time-notion)。 最後，動作本身是形形色色，不一而足，如主動或被動，繼續或完成，眞實或假想，等等，等等。

在普通的文法書里，動詞是分爲三類：內動詞，外動詞和助動詞；每個外動詞有兩種‘態’(voice)，卽主動及被動；每一態有若干語氣，如疑問，直說，命令，和無限；而直說語氣和疑問語氣又有若干時制，如現在，過去，未來，以及若干附屬時制，如單純現在，現在完了，現在完了進行式，等等。

這本書，既然是依據意念的原則，所以研究動詞時，我們只把它們分成四大項：(*a*) 動作的各方面 (Aspects of Action, 第十

一章)，(*b*) 外射動作 (Transitive Action)，特別是主語和賓語的關係 (第十二章)，(*c*) 動作時間 (Time of Action, 第十三章)，(*d*) 動詞的語氣，或事實和想像 (Verbal Moods, or Fact and Fancy, 第十四章)。 所以，除去主語和賓語的關係，以及時間和語氣的各種意念和表現法以外，其餘所有的變化，一律包括在'方面' (Aspects*) 這一名稱之下討論。

11.02. 【方面是什麽?】 動作的一個'方面'是指一類的動作。 動作自然可以分爲各種各類。 如:

repeat, reiterate, return, recover, regain [重複，反覆 (申言)，回歸，恢復，復得]

是屬于一類動作，只要它們有一個共同的方面，即所有的動作都包括重複做一件事或回復到某件事上去。 一個或幾個相同的動作可以根據不同的方面分類。 即以 repeat 這個詞兒爲例，我們可以從另一方面來觀察它，說它是一個外動詞，由于它這種動作擴展及于某種事物，如 repeat a song 〔複唱〕。 在這一方面，可以把 repeat 和 kill (a man), tell (a story), eat (some food) 這些外動詞歸入一類，以別于 go, come, rest, sleep 這一類的內動詞。 因此對于動作之是外射的或內凝的這種考慮可以認爲是一種'方面意念'。 再，動作可以看做是'長期的' (know, remember, love) 〔知道，記得，愛〕，或'短期的' (learn,

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*"Aspect" 是文法學者作印度歐羅巴語之比較研究時所常用的一個名稱，但是除在斯拉夫文里這個詞兒另有其一定的意義以外，這個名稱所表明的東西是各各不同的。 在理想的文字里究應分別標明出有多少 aspects [方面]，文法學家各持一見，至今還未能——其實也不必要——趨于一致。 其所以如此，是因爲有某些動詞的方面，在某些語文里是公認的，而在其他語文里卻完全置之不理。 可是，研究任何一部語文，要注意那種語文中的'方面意念' (aspect-notions)，不特是全然可能，而且是極其必要的事。

remind, fall in love)〔得知，想起，鍾情〕。或者一個動作是主動的 (I tell a story)，或被動的 (I am told)。還有'習慣動作' (I smoke a pipe)〔我抽烟〕和'單純現在' (I am not smoking today)〔我今天不抽煙〕之間也是有分別的。因此，同一個動作以及同一個動詞可以屬于不同的'方面'或種類。有些方面是由于動詞的性質本身而決定 (外射——內凝)，有些可以看它如何用法而決定 (主動——被動)，或者看時制的變化 (完了——繼續)

在每種文字之中，都有某些動作方面是顯然公認的。如不把這些方面意念弄清楚了，不管'變用表' (conjugation tables) 載得如何明白，動詞的正當用法是決不會眞正了解的。

比方，拿 I wrote 和 I have written 之間的英文區別來看。這個通常是當作一種時制的區別而分類的，但是最重要的區別卻在于方面而不在時制。在這種形式上的區別的背後，另有方面意念的存在，一個動作還是指它本身 (I wrote) 還是指它的結果 (I have written) 而言。最要緊的是要認清潛伏在這些形式變化之內的這種方面意念。

11.03. 【英文的動詞方面】下面這些英文里最重要的方面意念，是應該細心研究充分了解的。(1) 動作和情況的分別。(2) 外射動作和內凝動作的分別。(3) 動作的主動方面和被動方面的分別。(4) 完成動作和未完動作的分別。(5) 發動方面，繼續方面，停止方面，或動作的開始，繼續和終止。(6) 長久 (長時間) 動作和暫時 (短時間) 動作的分別。(7) 習慣動作。(8) 試驗動作。(9) 表明役使，重複，反射，交互等動作的各種次要方面。

動作和情況

11.10. 【動作和情況】 第一個而又最重要的方面的區別便是動作和情況的不同. 誠然 I am recovering (from illness) 是'現在繼續時制', I have recovered 是'現在完了時制'. 但是一面用 I recover 或 I recovered, 一面用 I am recovering 或 I have recovered, 而說這是時制的分別, 這可不對了. 這兩者之間眞正的不同之點是方面的不同, 卽 .recover (-ed) 是指明'復原'的這種動作, 而 am recovering 和 have recovered 所指明的不是動作而是情況.

中國學生不斷地把這兩個方面弄得混淆不清, 把'動作方面' (action-aspect) 過于用得多了, 其實有些地方應該是用'情況方面' (condition-aspect) 的. 例如像 You *play* with fire 的這種完全不是英文的說話, 我們往往可以聽得到. 這意思乃是指明 You *are playing* with fire 〔你正在玩火〕的一種'情況'這一類的錯誤是極其普通的.

He *comes* here. (用 *is coming*)
You *make* a great mistake. (用 *you are making*, 或 *have made*)
He *deceives* you. (用 *he is deceiving*, 或 *has deceived*)
I *consider* this question now. (這一句是不可能的, 要用 *I will consider* 或 *am considering*)
You *fool* me. (用 *you are fooling*)
The child *plays* alone in the room upstairs (用 *is playing*)
I *do* not *smoke* this week. (用 *I am not smoking this week*)
I *do* not *see* anybody today. (用 *I am not seeing*)
I *stay* at the Y.P.S. Hotel. (用 *I am staying*)
I must *go*. (用 *I must be going*)
He *get* better now. (用 *he is getting*)
He *suffers* from a headache. (用 *he is suffering*)