

English	(3)	grammar	(2)	teacher	(1).....	英語文法教員
ready-made	(3)	boot	(2)	shop	(1).....	現成鞋子的店
second-hand	(3)	book	(2)	store	(1).....	舊書攤
newspaper	(3)	manager's	(2)	office	(1).....	報館經理室

在 ready-made boot shop 的情形之中，由于加上連字號（或連接的詞兒）而生的淆混應設法避免。譬如像 ready-made boot-shop 和 dirty clothes-basket 這種拼法應該避免；ready-made boot shop 和 dirty-clothes basket 的拼法比較可取。

細讀下面這些在英文里常見的特殊形式：一

(1) 加連字號的修飾語：

ready-to-hand proof 手邊的（現成的）證據
 lighter-than-air craft 輕于空氣的船（飛船）
 four-month-old baby 四個月的嬰兒
 three-inch-high heel 三寸高的後跟
 a better-than-nothing substitute 聊勝于無的替代品

(2) 用副詞 + 分詞：

the much regretted affair 懊悔不迭的事
 the oft-repeated remark 再三複述的評語
 the ill deserved punishment 罪有應得的懲罰
 a well-known author 聞名的作家
 a well-arranged and admirably carried out plan 安排得當而實行得
 很妙的計畫
 the many-times repeated warning 再三再四的警告
 some hitherto unpublished letters 幾封至今尚未發表的信
 the far-and-wide discussed new product 遠近議論的新出品
 an internationally known playwright 國際聞名的戲劇家

(3) 用附加的副詞或介詞：

unheard-of wonders 未之前聞的奇事
 unpaid-for goods 未付現的貨物
 a dearly paid for mistake 付了很大代價的錯誤
 undreamed-of success 夢想不到的成功
 much talked-about affair 惹起許多議論的事件

the most talked-about girl in Rome 羅馬城內最惹人驚艷的女郎
well-nourished and well brought-up children 撫養得好教育得好的
小孩

a tightly fastened down mouth 閉得緊緊的嘴巴 (金人三緘其口)

a long-drawn-out struggle 拖延時日的鬭爭,長期鬭爭

(4) 用介詞短語:

the to me interesting idea 在我覺得有趣的念頭

the for him very ordinary occurrence 在他看來很是平常的事變

this to her absolutely new experience 這個在於她完全生疏的經驗

this in many respects inferior work 這件在許多方面(看來)都不是上
等的作品

a for ever remembered incident 一件永矢勿忘的事件

(b) 用無限式短語:

a strongly to be desired reform 需求很熱烈的改革

those not to be avoided expenses 那些不可避免的用費

those clearly to be avoided mistakes 那些明明應該避免的錯誤

在這種地方,要注意一些典型的實例中修飾語之間的內在關係。

a. ready(2)-to-hand (3) proof (1), 或“(2 + 3) + 1.”

three-inch(3)-high (2) heel (1), 或“(3 + 2) + 1.”

b. much (3) regretted (2) affair (1).

far-and-wide (3) discussed (2) new product (2 + 1).

c. unheard(2)-of (3) wonders (1), 或“(2 + 3) + 1.”

dearly (3) paid for (2 + 3) mistake (1).

d. to me (3) interesting (2) idea (1).

to her (3) absolutely (3) new (2) experience (1). 或“3 + (3 + 2) + 1,” 或“4 + (3 + 2) + 1.”

e. strongly (3) to be desired (2) reform (1).

not (3) to be avoided (2) expenses (1).

我們可以注意上列各例中連字號的用法很有點兒不規則。
例如 well-arranged 加連字號,而 admirably carried out 則
不加;又, long-drawn-out 加連字號, tightly fastened down
則不加。有一點必須弄明白,就是,這種分別多半是只為便利起

見：通例，除非在必要，或者有助于明晰的時候，是不加連字號的。連字號足以表明一羣的詞兒是整個兒當作一種文法作用的，如 *ready-to-hand* 便作爲一個形容詞用。好像 “ $(2 + 3) + 1$ ” 的括號一樣，它也是把這一羣詞兒合成一個單位。如 “*This piano has not yet been paid for*”，但 “*this unpaid-for piano*。” 在長的結合中，如 “*admirably carried out plan*” 或 “*tightly fastened down mouth*”，如果用連字號，便覺得多此一舉，而且樣子也怪難看的。

【練習六十八】(A) 試造成上列所討論 “a”, “b”, “c”, “d”, “e” 式之成語，即以所舉例子爲模範，而變換其一部分。如就下列原文中，可得修改文如次：—

原 文

修 改 文

Hitherto unpublished letter.....	Hitherto unknown author [至今不出名的作家].
Undreamed-of success.....	Undreamed-of fame [夢想不到的好名聲].
Unpaid-for goods.....	Uncared-for children [沒人照管的小孩].
The most talked-about girl.....	The most highly thought-of person [最令人企慕的人].
This for him very ordinary occurrence	This for me very common, etc. [這個我覺得很普通的,.....]

(B) 完成下列各成語：—

good-for-nothing (不中用的).....	for him unexpected (在他是意料不及的)
worse-than-useless (無益而有損)...	a much talked-about new.....
four-year-old.....	a closely concealed (藏得很嚴密的.....)
well planned.....	a closely guarded.....
not very well performed (表演得不很好的)	a much prayed-for (請求甚切的)...
nationally known (全國聞名的)...	a tightly sealed-up (封得密密層層的)
politically unwise (在政治上不聰明的)	a by no means bad (絲毫不壞的)...
to me uninteresting (我覺得沒趣味的)	a by far superior (高明得多的)...

an in some respects better (在幾方面覺得好些的)

a soon to be completed (馬上可以完成的)

換級

9.25. 【換級 (Shifted Ranks)】 在英文里, 我們往往發見在某些短語里有一種詞級的變換。這些短語大概有三式: (1) 由 *those who probably win* 而變成的 “probable winners”, 以及由 *those who sleep heavily* 而變成的 “heavy sleepers”, (2) “extraordinary good luck” 代替 *extraordinarily good luck*, 以及 “real wicked people” 代替 *really wicked people*, (3) “new-laid eggs” 或 “newly-laid egg”. 第 1 式表 ‘副詞 + 動詞’ 至 ‘形容詞 + 名詞’ 之變換。第 2 式是本來似乎應該用副詞的地方改用形容詞代替。第 3 式包含 ‘形容詞或副詞 + 分詞’.

(1) 副詞 + 動詞 > 形容詞 + 名詞。 例如:—

first offenders 初犯
quick thinkers 思想敏捷的人
early risers 早起的人
long residents 住居長久的人
heavy eaters 食量大的人
sound thinkers 思慮周到的人
sound sleepers 睡得很熟的人
hard drinkers 酗酒的人
swift runners 跑得很快的人

close prisoners 看守得很嚴密的囚犯
probable winners 大概可以得勝的人
heavy losers 損失重大的人
perfect strangers 完全陌生的客人
hard students 用功的學生
good haters 善惡其所惡的人
(positive wrong) 斷然的錯誤
(comparative ease) 比較的安適
(almost certainty) 差不多的確定性

在這許多情形之中, 如果仔細分析起來, 可看出這些修飾語只修飾到那些被修飾的詞兒的一半。Heavy eaters 並不是說 The eaters are heavy [食者體量很重], 不過是說 Their eating is heavy [他們食量很大]。Good haters 並不是說 The haters

are good [痛恨人的人很好], 不過是說 They can hate very well [他們痛恨某種人或某種事物痛恨的不錯]。又如 close prisoners, 囚犯本身決無所謂‘嚴密’‘不嚴密’的道理(因為‘嚴密的囚犯’不成一句話說), 這是說他們被看守得很嚴密(closely guarded)而已。Perfect strangers 當然不是說他們人格‘完全’(perfect), 只不過是我們完全不認識他們(perfectly strange to us)。上面所舉加括號的三個例子不是表明由‘副詞 + 動詞’而來的一種詞級的變換, 卻是由‘副詞 + 形容詞’變來的: 由 comparatively easy 和 positively wrong 變成 comparative ease 和 positive wrong。

【練習六十九】改變下列句子, 將斜體字的詞級變換一下:—

1. This fellow does not hear anything when he is asleep. He *sleeps soundly*.
2. Don't punish him too hard. This is the *first time* he ever *commits an offence*.
3. Among you three, Chu-lien is going to lose most heavily in this deal.
4. He *writes quickly*. He *writes rapidly*.
5. He came here *only a short while ago*. (New-comer.)
6. He *has been* in this country *a long time*. (Old-timer.)
7. This man *talks glibly*.
8. That man can be *easily victimized* or cheated.

(2) 形容詞 + 形容詞。英文里有一種着着前進的傾向, 便是有些地方, 特別是在口語里面, 為力求簡潔和遒勁起見, 而把副詞詞尾 -ly 削去。例如 Come *quick* 現在便比 Come *quickly* 普通些, 因為加了這 -ly 似乎減弱了這個詞兒的力量。我們說 He is *devilishly* handsome [他是極其漂亮] 和 She is *deucedly* clever [她是非常之伶俐的] 固然不妨, 但是說 *devilish* handsome 和 *deuced* clever, 便更加通馴了。同樣地, *extraordinary* good luck 和 *real* wicked people 便比 *extraordinarily* good

luck 和 *really* wicked people 更富於表現的力量。所以在 dead, hard, fast 等詞兒中也一律把 -ly 取消, 直接當作副詞用, 如: *dead drunk*, *dead pale*, *dead tired* / *hard hit*, *hard pressed* / *run fast*. 注意在下列各例中, 總是表明強調或強意 (emphasis or intensity) 的形容詞, 才有這種奇怪的職務上的變換, 這個可證明簡潔遒勁的需要乃是這種顯然變換的原因。那些在文言英語 (literary English) 里認為不十分合格的例子都加上一個星號。*

(A)

burning hot soup 熱氣騰騰的湯
shocking bad novel 討厭的壞小說
real wicked guy 真正的壞蛋 「人
real stubborn fellow 真正的頑固的
excellent good friends 極要好的好
朋友 「運氣
extraordinary good luck 特別好的

(B)

*exceeding small 過小, 極小
*exceeding hot 過熱, 非常之熱
*thundering good 好極, 好得很
passing strange 奇怪之至
*uncommon fine 非常之好
*mighty glad 極其歡喜
*jolly nice (good) 甚美, 甚佳
devilish handsome 極其漂亮
deuced clever 非常伶俐, 怪伶俐的
confounded difficult 極其困難

*wondrous fine 好極, 美極

*terrible strong 極其強壯

dead tired 疲倦極了

dead drunk 泥醉, 爛醉, 大醉, 沉醉

dead asleep 沈睡, 熟睡如死人

stark naked 脫得精光, 赤裸裸一絲

bitter cold 嚴寒 [不掛

biting cold 寒冷砭骨

blazing hot 炎熱

(C)

red-hot 赤熱, 熱紅的

snowy-white 雪白

bloody-red 血紅

ashy-pale 死灰色

bitter-sweet 又苦又甜

dark brown 深棕色

deep blue 深藍

light green 淡綠, 淺綠

wide open 大開, 敞開

【譯者註】此處 shocking, exceeding, thundering, passing, mighty, jolly, devilish, deuced, confounded, wondrous, terrible 等在俗語里都一律作‘極, 甚, 非常, 格外, 怪’等意義解釋 [參看上海俗語‘邪氣 (好)’, ‘交關 (漂亮)’等], 已經脫離了它們的原義, 即使還含有些微色彩, 然而已經到了不可捉摸的地步了

*上舉各例大半採自 *Modern English Usage* 第二冊 § 15.2.

“A” 欄各例中的第一個修飾語，很可把它作為一個真正形容詞來解釋。如 *shocking bad novel* 可以說是又壞又討厭，又可以說是 *shockingly bad novel* [壞得令人討厭的小說]，但是 *real stubborn fellow* [真正頑固的人] 應該作為 *real stubborn-fellow* [真正的頑固之人] 解釋，*excellent good friends* 也應該作為 *excellent good-friends* 解釋。所以 *good friends*, *good luck*, *stubborn fellow* 都形成一個概念，被這些形容詞所修飾。“C” 欄的例子實在是些含有兩個形容詞的複合修飾語。例如 *red* 修飾 *hot*, *snowy* 修飾 *white*, *ashy* 修飾 *pale*，但同時我們覺得 *red* 又是直接修飾那熱的東西，看起來彷彿紅的一般，而 *snowy* 又直接修飾那白的物質。相同地，比方一扇窗 (*a window*) 說是 *wide open* [大開]，不但是說它 *widely open* [開得大]，而且是說因為打開所以覺得寬大；所以 *wide* 既修飾 *open* 又直接修飾 *window* 又，“*a bitter-sweet experience*” 是‘又甜又苦的經驗’，所以這個和 “*bitter cold night*” [嚴寒之夜] (= *a night bitterly cold*) 不同。Dark red, deep blue 和 light green 都好像是複合形容詞。

(3) 形容詞或副詞 + 分詞。

new-laid eggs, 或 *newly laid eggs* (新生的蛋, 才下的蛋)

new-born baby, 或 *newly born baby* (初生嬰兒)

new-coined words, 或 *newly coined words* (新造的詞兒)

newly-married couples (新婚夫婦)

green-painted house (漆綠色的房子), 但 *thoroughly re-painted car* (全部重新漆過的車子)

smoky-looking walls (煤煙薰黑了的牆)

good-mannered people, 或 *well-mannered people* (有禮貌的人)

moderate-sized building, 或 *moderately sized building* (大小適中的房子, 不大不小的屋子)

foreign-built house (洋式的房子)

deep dug-in trenches (掘得很深的壕溝)

plain-spoken man (說話坦白的人, 言語老實的人)

在 red-hot iron 中我們所以保留形容詞的形式 red 的, 是因為 red 一半也是修飾 iron 本身的, 那末在 new-laid eggs 的情形中正復如此, 我們可能說 new [新], 因為我們一半也想到 new eggs [新的蛋] 呢。在這些情形之中, 我們如果覺得是修飾 eggs 的, 便可以用 new; 如果要想用它修飾分詞 laid, 那就不妨用 newly. 因此 moderate-sized houses 或 moderately sized houses 都可以, 但是 green-painted houses 卻不可用 greenly painted houses. Foreign-built houses 並不是說房子是外國人建造的, 也不是建造在外國地方, 而是說房子本身是洋式的。再細讀下面一節, 這種情形便更容易明白了。

9.26. 【變形的短語當修飾語用】 在上節許多例子之中, good-mannered man 和 well mannered man 以及 moderate-sized houses 和 moderately sized houses, 實則是兩種形式的修飾語。Well mannered 和 moderately sized 的一式很容易懂得, 容易分析。另一形式的修飾語實在是屬於英文里隨便造成的一大類。這些其實可以當作爲便利和簡潔而變成修飾語的短語看待。如:

A moderate-sized building = a building of moderate size.

A good-mannered man = a man of good manners.

Moderate-size 和 good-manners 兩個概念都當作整個兒的看, 加上一個 -ed, 然後當修飾語用。

這一類由短語變成的修飾語, 有兩種最重要最有用的值得加以研究:—

形 + 名 + -ed

moderate-sized house 大小適中的房子
 good-mannered man 很有禮貌的人
 good-hearted people 心術寬厚的人
 seven-hilled city 七座山的城
 three-legged cat 三腳貓
 eight-legged essay 八股文
 nine-headed bird 九頭鳥
 bob-haired girl 短髮女郎
 red-haired woman 紅髮的婦人
 smooth-tongued fellow 花言巧語的人
 three-storied building 三層樓的房子
 round-eyed innocent 圓眼睛的小兒
 chicken-hearted fellow 膽小如鼠的人
 clean-minded man 心地光明的人
 able-bodied men 筋強力壯的男子
 evil-minded man 存心惡毒的人
 swell-headed fellow 跋扈跋扈的人, '高貴者'
 bow-legged child 彎腳的小孩

X + 動 + -ing, 或 -ed

(a) hair-raising stunts 令人髮立的奇藝
 blood-curdling story 令人寒心的故事
 heart-rending problem 傷心事
 flesh-eating animal 食肉獸
 awe-inspiring appearance 令人望而生畏的神情
 body building food 營養身體的食物
 story-telling contest 故事演說競賽(會)
 self-starting machine 自動機
 peace-loving people 愛好和平的人民
 (b) frost-bitten flowers 爲霜所害的花, 凍傷了的花
 thunder-struck face 大驚失色(的面孔)
 famine-stricken district (罹災的區域) 災區
 God-forsaken sinner 蒙帝所寬赦的人
 storm-tossed ship 被風浪所簸蕩的船
 (c) smoky-looking room 煤煙薰染過的房間
 cheap-looking dress 外觀低廉的女衣
 deep-sunken well 深陷的井
 slow-going boat 慢行的船

在這兩種情形之中,顯見得加連字號的兩部分都當作整個兒去修飾後面的一個詞兒。如 nine-headed bird 實在是 nine-headed bird [九個頭的鳥兒], 非 nine headed-birds [九個有頭的鳥兒] (凡是鳥兒那里會有沒頭的), Headed-bird 也正如

raising stunts [升起的奇藝] 或 curdling story [凝結的故事], 都是不通的。第二羣用動詞造成的短語中, (a) 組是‘動詞 + 賓語’, (b) 組是‘動詞 + 邏輯主語’, (c) 組是‘動詞 + 補足語’

(a) hair-raising stunts = stunts that raise your hair.

(b) frost-bitten flowers = flowers bitten by frost.

(c) smoky-looking room = a room that looks smoky.

因為 room 看起來好像 smoky, well 是 sunken deep (smoky 修飾 room, deep 修飾 well), 所以不可用 “smokily-looking room” 或 “deeply-sunken well”.

【練習七十】(a) 試將上頁所舉短語修飾語 (phrase-modifiers) 一律變成短語或子句附于被修飾的詞兒之後。

(b) 將下列短語或子句變成短語修飾語, 置于被修飾的詞兒之前:—

1. A crook with a double face.
2. A chair with three legs.
3. A house with five rooms.
4. A boy with a round face.
5. My brother who uses his left hand more than his right hand.
6. The quinine pills coated with sugar.
7. Cigarettes with cork tips.
8. Sticks with golden handles.
9. A man with a cool head.
10. A young man with a hot head.
11. That child who looks sleepy.
12. A machine for cutting paper.
13. A machine for rolling cigarettes.
14. A device for saving money.
15. A policy that shares the profits of the company.
16. A man who is educated by himself.
17. A people abiding by the law.
18. A person who means well.
19. A wall which is painted dark.
20. Old age which is approaching fast.

21. The habit of telling the truth.
22. A country torn by war.
23. A nation that drinks tea.
24. People who go to church.
25. Shoes made by hand, or made by machine.

9.27 【名詞和動詞當修飾語用】 名詞和動詞通常是被別的詞兒所修飾的。不過名詞和動詞本身作為修飾語的，也並不少見。名詞當修飾語用的例子如下：—

I kind of admire him (=I admire him in a way).

I was a sort of tired and disgusted with the whole business.

I sort of pitied him (I pitied him to some extent).

He was way above the others.

He was standing miles off from the place.

The husband and wife are a world apart [天壤之別] as human beings.

Edison [愛迪生] says that Henry Ford [福特(大王)] is sometimes happy, but he is never happy a billion dollars' worth.

This cloth is thirty-six inches wide.

I don't care a twopence [毫不介意] what you do with it.

I don't care a rap (a bit) about it.

A child may say to her mother, "I love my sister a little bit, and love you a whole big balloon."

This is twenty-five cents above the usual price.

He was three times older than his "uncle."

I am coming next week.

I am going this Thursday.

That was something awful, something great (此處作 "indeed awful", "indeed great" 的意思用).

The picture was nothing wrong (意即 not at all wrong; 有些結構之中, 還可用 nothing 加分詞, 如 "nothing daunted", 意即 not at all daunted).

Go one better (美國俚語 = Go one step or one degree further).

You haven't the ghost of a chance (=a ghostly chance) [全然無望].

He had a hell of a time (=hellish time) [打入地獄, 活受罪].

That rascal of a fellow (=rascally fellow) [流氓腔調].

That *shiftless, sin-smelling drunkard* of a husband (= husband who is a drunkard) [墮落不中用, 終日酗酒的丈夫].

You will catch a *death of a cold* (= a deadly cold) [傷風得要命].

“Kind of”, “sort of” 是俗語, 作‘頗似’, ‘類似’, ‘多少有點兒’解, 上海方言‘像煞有介事’中‘像煞’兩字的意義與此相近似。在末五例中可以看出第一個名詞實際上是修飾第二個名詞的, 所以是它的邏輯上的修飾語, 雖則在文法上這第二個名詞好像是修飾第一個的。例如 *hell of a time*, 在邏輯上 *hell* 是修飾 *time* 的, 而在文法上 *of a time* 是修飾 *hell* 的。

動詞, 正唯其是動詞, 所以很少作為修飾語用。這是因為它們當修飾語用的時候, 通常是取分詞的形式, 或則是一個無限式短語, 這些留待以後幾節里去研究。它們如不是分詞或無限式時, 通常都有一個主語, 表出的或省略的, 這就使得它們難于作為修飾語用了。但有幾種情形, 是一個獨立的子句所含的一個有限式動詞, 已經混合變成一個副詞, 如下例:-

Maybe [也許, 或許] you are mistaken; *maybe* I can do it. (由 *it may be* 的獨立子句而來, 意即 *perhaps*.)

I will go away temporarily, *say* [比方說], for three weeks, and then come back. (由 *let us say* 而來.)

Bring him in here, *willy-nilly*. (由 *will he, nill he = whether he likes it or not* 而來.)

Please 和 *suppose* 這兩個詞兒, 在 *Please ring the bell* 和 *Suppose he won't consent* 兩句里, 仍然明顯地保留着命令式動詞 (*imperative verb*) 的力量, 但是在下列兩句里險些兒就快要變成副詞了:-

Will you *please* do that? (參看: Will you *kindly* do that?)

Suppose we go to bed. (用于命令, 作提議的一種方式)

又，‘繪聲詞’ (sound-descriptive words)，如 *pop*, *crash*, *bang*，在性質上跟平常的動詞已經有點兒兩樣，但在用法上是既當動詞又當副詞的。

當動詞： *Pop the question* [突然提出求婚之意] / *pop in and out* [鑽進鑽出，塞進拔出] / *pop the pistol*.

當副詞： *Pop goes the weasel* [突然跳起 weasel 舞(一種鄉村跳舞)來] / *Something inside there goes pop* (=breaks with a pop) [‘卜’地一聲壞了]。

當動詞： *Bang the door* / *Doors bang*.

當副詞： *Hit him bang in the face* / *He fell bang on the floor*.

當動詞： *Crash through the gate* / *The whole building crashed down*.

當副詞： *A piece of stone came crash through the window*.

又，注意 *let alone* (=not to speak of) [遑論，不消說] 中 *let* 這個詞兒，用的地方好像需要一個分詞或無限式似的。

He cannot unify his own province, let alone unifying the whole country (實在是 *we will let alone the question of, etc.*)

短語修飾語和子句修飾語

9.30. 【短語修飾語和子句修飾語】 以上我們一直是討論修飾語在被修飾的詞兒之前，並談到這種‘詞兒修飾語’ (word-modifiers) 之間的關係。現在我們要研究修飾語在被修飾的詞兒之後，這些大都是些短語和子句，如‘無限式短語’，‘分詞短語’，‘介詞短語’，和‘關係子句’以及它們的修飾法。最後，我們再進而研究‘述語修飾語’ (predicate modifiers)，這種述語修飾語通常又是些詞兒而非短語或子句。這樣關於修飾法的主要作用的研究便可告一結束了。

無限式短語當修飾語用

9.31. 【無限式短語當修飾語用】 無限式是英文中最常用的形式之一。無限式當名詞短語用，這我們在 §2.30 里已經看見過了；在這里我們要研究無限式當修飾語用。它的主要作用有五種：—

- (a) *Something to do, a book to read* (當形容詞)。
- (b) *Come to tell you, began to see* (完成前面動詞的意義)。
- (c) *Brave enough to go, too poor to pay* (完成前面形容詞的意義)。
- (d) *To be sure, to tell you the truth* (作為句子里的獨立短語)。
- (e) *Ask him to come, allow him to stay* (修飾賓語)。

嚴格地講，“b”式和“e”式都是述語修飾語，但為便利起見，這里我們先研究“b”式，“e”式待 §9.70 一節中再講。

以下是些供研究和練習的例子：—

- (a) 這里面包括和中文成語‘有事可做’，‘無書可讀’，‘有人做伴’，‘有功課要預備’等相等的英文無限式短語。

Something to do, to see, to talk about, to read.

Nothing to do, to see, to eat, to drink.

Nobody to play with, to talk to, to appreciate.

Somebody to encourage you, to keep you company, to understand your troubles, to be your friend and adviser, to lend you money.

You have everything to gain and nothing to lose by going to see him.

I have a story to tell you.

A lesson to prepare.

A lesson to copy.

Some work to do.

A new world to conquer.

A desire to learn.

No desire to study.

No chance to see him.

Readiness to act.

Money to buy.

No time to wait.

No money to spend.

A family to feed.

A brother to educate.

A question to ask.

A request to make.

Ability to talk.

Mind to study.

Power to give.

Permission to go.

Will to try.

Opportunity to see.

【練習七十一】 把這些短語先譯成中文，然後再翻成英文。這個可用寫作的方式自己去做，或由教師或同學幫助，舉出中文中相等的短語。然後用這些材料造句，或用下面這些作為被修飾的詞兒造成新的短語：no chance, no time, no opportunity, ability, desire, nothing, something.

(b) 我們說 try to see him 的時候，to see him 這個無限式短語明明是幫助完成本動詞 try 的意義的。這個無限式既然是完成本動詞的意義的，便可以叫做那個動詞的‘補足語’(complement)。因為它就在述語本身之中，修飾本動詞，所以又可叫做動詞的‘述語修飾語’。這種通馴的表現法在英文里是很豐富的，它們不僅包括主動態 (Active Voice) 的動詞，而且還含有被動態的動詞以及形容詞。

(動) Begin to.....

Continue to.....

Cease to.....

Help to.....

Seem to.....

Hope to.....

Wish to.....

Neglect to.....

Forgot to.....

Remember to.....

Intend to.....

Plan to.....

Want to.....

Care to.....

Dare to.....

Decide to.....

Determine to.....

Offer to.....

Have come to.....

Propose to.....

Prepare to.....

Hasten to.....

(被動態) Be pleased to.....

Be told to.....

Be surprised to.....

Be disappointed to.....

Be interested to.....

Be allowed to.....

Is said to.....

Is believed to.....

Is understood to.....

Is supposed to.....

Is considered to.....

Is requested to.....

Is destined to.....

Is prepared to.....

(形) Be careful to.....
 Be foolish to.....
 Be crazy to.....
 Be afraid to.....

Be quick to understand..
 Be slow to act..
 Be anxious to.....
 Be desirous to.....

【練習七十二】 試以口述方法將這些擴展成爲完全的句子,並試就此表中加入新的無限式短語.

(c) 在于 *enough*, *sufficient* 這一類的形容詞以及 *too*, *enough*, *so* 這一類的副詞,如沒有無限式短語跟隨在後面,其意義便不完全了.

He is *too* proud to learn. [他太驕了,不屑學習.]

He is *too* lazy to study. [他懶得很,所以不讀書.]

Be good *enough* to tell me. }
 Be so kind as to tell me. } [請你告訴我.]

There was *enough* opium in the consignment to poison the whole city population of Shanghai.

This is *too* good to be true. [這消息過好了,恐怕不確.]

This happiness is *too* great to last. (參看中文: '恩愛夫妻不到頭'.)

We have *sufficient* money (或 *money sufficient*) to last us a week.

He was fool *enough* to tell him everything.

He is not man *enough* to confess his mistake. (參看中文: '他這人不够朋友'.)

The colours of the dress are *too* loud to be in accordance with good taste. (loud=顏色不文雅)

It is never *too* late to mend.

He came *too* late to see the opening of the show.

I am now old *enough* to see the truth of it.

He is old *enough* to be your father.

【練習七十三】 完成下列各句:—

The child is big *enough* to.....

He was not brave *enough* to.....

The insult was too deep to.....

The composition was too long to.....

I have not time *enough* to.....

People are so foolish as to.....

China is too big to.....

注意“too ~ to...”是作‘太～而不...’解釋，這意義實在是否定的，如第一句便是‘他過于驕傲，不屑學習’，第二句便是‘他太懶了，不高興讀書’，第六句便是‘這個（如消息）太好了，恐怕不確實’。但如前面有否定詞 never, not 等，那末好像代數里兩個負號便變成一個正號的情形一樣，它的意思結果是肯定的，例如倒第四句是一句成語，即‘補過決不致太晚’，和中文‘過則勿憚改’，‘亡羊補牢，未爲晚也’相當。參看中文俗語‘恩愛夫妻不到頭’，這就是說，夫妻太要好了，恐怕要遭天忌，兩個人不容易同偕到老。至于“enough to”意思和“so ~ as to...”相同，如第三句等于“Be so good as to tell me”，第四句等于“Be kind enough to tell me”

(d) 最後，還有一種無限式短語，是插在句子中間，修飾整個陳述句的意義的。例如：—

To begin with [第一, 首先], you started the quarrel.

To make a long story short [約略地說, 閑話少說], he was arrested and put in prison.

To tell you the truth [老實說, 不瞞你說], I don't want to marry her.

This, to be sure, is not your fault. [的的確確, 這不是你的過失.]

To be perfectly frank with you [坦坦白白地講], you can be a successful barber.

Strange to say [說也奇怪], we met again at Chefoo [芝罘, 即烟台].

And after the husband died, the concubine acted like ~~the~~ lord of the family and husband of the wife, *so to speak* [不妨這樣說].

【練習七十四】中文獨立短語如‘說也奇怪’，‘老實說’，‘老實對你講’，‘總括一句’等所含的意義，試以英文造句以表出之。

9.32. 【分離無限式 (Split Infinitive) 及其他】從上面的例子看來，可見無限式中的動詞，正如別的動詞一樣，也可以附帶修飾語和賓語。例如：—

To tell you the truth (you 是間接賓語, truth 是直接賓語).

To last us one week (one week 是時間的副詞短語, 修飾 last).

無限式可用主動態或被動態, 並可用完了時制或未完時制 (perfect or imperfect tense).

主動: A house to let. (Owner has house to let.)	} [吉屋召租]
被動: A house to be let (House is to be let.)	
完了: He seems to have read a great many books.	
未完: He seems to be working all the time.	

論到無限式的修飾語, 如果把一個修飾語放在 to 和動詞之間, 那就是平常所謂‘分離無限式’。

To come quickly. (標準無限式)

To quickly come. (分離無限式)

文法學家之中有許多人是‘非分離者’ (non-splitters”), 他們絕對看不慣像 to quickly come 這種分離無限式的用法。但是也有許多人, 其中不乏大作家, 卻存心寫出來, 要叫人家知道他們用的是這條規則。可是坦坦白白說一句, 用與不用, 其決定的成分還應該在於文字的意義是否顯豁, 以及音律是否自然而已。通常, 如——

Tell him to quickly come.

這一句, 這個分離無限式便破壞了句子的自然音律 (natural rhythm), 但在——

Tell him quickly to come.

這一句里, 也還是不好, 因為音律不見得美, 而且意義也不顯豁 (即是晦澀的): quickly 可以當作修飾 come, 卻也可以當作修飾 tell 的看。唯一顯豁而自然的辦法還是說——

Tell him to come *quickly*.

又，細讀下列三個可以交相替用的句子：—

- (1) He has begun to *really* understand it.
- (2) He has begun *really* to understand it.
- (3) He has begun to understand it *really*.

第一式最好，因為最顯豁而最自然。第二式自然是自然了，但未免有點兒晦澀，而第三式把 *really* 這個詞兒放在末了，便嫌太強調了。

事實上，是所有的副詞都有它們標準的或自然的位置，所以企圖把它們移到新的位置上去，不是破壞了句子的自然音律，便是有一種把不當的強調加在副詞上的傾向。

【練習七十五】 決定下列句中的副詞（斜體）應放在何處，並敘述所以如此的理由：—

1. We need / to *further* strengthen / our position /.
2. His army seemed *completely* to / have been / destroyed /.
3. The principles will have *boldly* to / be / followed /.
4. The letter ought *carefully* to / be / written /.
5. He was able *immediately* to / perceive / the importance of the suggestion.
6. His action seemed *largely* to / have been / dictated / by selfish motives /.
7. To / stop *effectually* and *permanently* wars in China /, we must wait for another Ice Age [冰河時代], since Chinese civil wars always stop in winter.
8. Such mistakes are *absolutely* to / be / avoided /.

9.33. 【Need to, Dare to】 我們知道像 *can*, *will*, *may*, *must*, *shall* 這一類的詞兒（叫做助動詞）之後直接附帶省去 *to* 的無限式動詞，如 *can go*, *will go*, *must go* 等。在英文里有兩個動詞現在漸漸變成助詞，但還不曾達到其他詞兒的這種地

步。那就是說，在問句及否定句中，它們的用法正如 *must*, *can* 等，但在肯定句中則不然：—

	<i>Need</i>	<i>Dare</i>	(<i>Can</i> , 等)
問句:	Need he go?	Dare he go?	(Can he go?)
否定句:	He need not go.	He dare not go.	(He cannot go.)
肯定句:	He needs to go.	He dares to go.	(He can go.)

在肯定句中，第三人稱單數加 *-s*，並不將 *to* 省去。在 *Dare he go?* / *Need he go?* 以外，還可說 *Does he dare to go?* / *Does he need to go?* 又，在 *He dare not go* / *He need not go* 以外，還可說 *He does not dare to go* / *He does not need to go*.

可是，注意在下列否定句中，即使 *dare not* 或 *need not* 的成語並不直接出現，通常 *to* 是被省略了的：—

No one *need* know about it.
 No one *dare* say a word about it.
 You *need* tell no one.
 Under no circumstances *dare* he betray the secret.
 I *need* hardly tell you what (*hardly* = almost not)

Please 這個詞兒後面的 *to*，有時省掉，有時則加以保留：—

Please ring the bell. Please don't (或 do not) forget.
 Please *to* ring the bell. Please *not to* forget.

Make, *bid* 等詞兒，留待將來在 § 9.91 中論述。

【練習七十六】 試以口述方法將下列各句變成否定句及問句，或用 *do*，或不用 *do*，再三練習，直至能出口無誤為止。

1. You dare to go alone.
2. They dare to tell me that.
3. You need to be so careful.
4. We needed to show him everything.
5. We need to come too.
6. He needs to be reminded of it.

【註】上列各句祇爲練習而設，其實句法並不十分通馴。在肯定句中雖可用 *dare to*，但當時重讀，而 *need to* 便少用，其慣用式是 *have to* 而非 *need to*。作肯定意義的 *need* 通常用于 *need something, he needs a book, a pen* 這一類的結構之中。

分詞短語

9.40. 【分詞短語當修飾語用】 分詞短語是英文中最普通的結構之一種，可是許多中國學生只知其名而不知其在句中的用法。這由于他們沒有學會辨別表動作 (*action*) 的動詞及表狀態或情況 (*state or condition*) 的動詞的工夫。這在中文‘我站在那兒等着他’ (*I stood there, waiting for him*) 及其變化句之中最解說得明白。試看下面的句子，便知中文語助詞‘着’的用法正和英文分詞詞尾 *-ing* 是同樣指明一種情況的。

我站在那兒等着他， *I stood there, waiting for him.*

我站着等他。 *I waited there standing.*

我坐着等他。 *I waited there sitting.*

不加 *-ing* 的動詞是本動詞，加 *-ing* 的動詞（分詞）不過志在幫助描述一種情況而已。因此就關係上說，分詞短語是附屬於主句 (*main clause*)，祇當作一個修飾語用的。我們應該學習把描述情況的動詞安排在從屬的地位，變成分詞形式。“*I stood and waited*” 一句英文當然可以說，但是說 “*I stood waiting there*” 這一句，那就更好了；如果用意在于把‘站着’當作一種情況描述的話，那就應該說 “*I waited there, standing (in the rain).*” 分詞短語最普通的用法乃是描述一種情狀 (*manner*)，原因 (*cause*) 或動機 (*motive*)，以及指明一般的關係 (*general relationships*)。

(1) 描述情狀:-

• *Making* three circles with his chopsticks, he invited his guests to help themselves.

Paying no attention to what the others said, he went ahead.

Brushing everybody aside, he pushed his way into the mob and kissed the drowned girl.

Shouting at the top of his voice, he said to them....

The child returned home, *stretching* both his hands to his mamma, and *dropping* his satchel.

The old man came, *mumbling* something in an undertone.

(2) 描述原因或動機:- Think, believe, mistake, hear 等詞兒當作分詞用時，通常是描述一種‘心理狀態’ (state of mind) 的，所以是幫助指示或說明人事的動機的。

Knowing that the child's case was hopeless, he did not consult the doctor but the pri

Seeing that there was no more hope, the parents sat quietly in despair.

Thinking that Chinese medicine might help, they sent for an old Chinese doctor.

Believing what the Chinese doctor said, they had high hopes again.

I left Shanghai last Monday, *intending* to spend a month in Japan (或: *intending* never to come back).

Frightened by the news, he came back.

Failing to carry out his plan, he bought a steamship ticket and sailed for Australia.

Coming from an old French stock, he had his ordinary share of pride in the mother country.

(3) 指明一般的關係:- 作為這種用處的分詞短語，普通是放在句首，因為這個地位可以幫助把句子的一般關係弄得更明白一些。

Coming back to our first topic, I may say

Speaking of Chinese art, there are many things waiting to be written about it.

Writing in the Fourteenth Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica [大英百科全書], he pointed out

Having made this point clear, I may go on to

關於這一點，可以提一提 *concerning* 和 *regarding* 這兩個分詞（作‘關於’，‘就’解釋），原來是屬於這一類，作這種用處的，但現在普通都當作介詞看待了。*Granting*, *providing* 以及 *granted*, *provided* [姑作，且認；設若，倘，若果] 都常做介詞用，並無差異。

Regarding your note of the 14th, I beg to inform you that

Concerning the plan for the new school building, it has been proposed that

Granting (或 Granted) that he didn't know, he should have written to inquire about it.

I will go, provided (或 providing) you send a car.

關於現在分詞和過去分詞的不同，參看 § 2.33.

【練習七十七】(A) 用下列描述情狀，原因或動機的分詞造句：—

hearing that

seeing that

mistaking the noise

wishing to

leaving a letter

planning to

advancing three steps

waving his hand

kneeling on the ground

lying on his face

desiring to

having finished his work

determined to

frightened by

encouraged by

surprised by

drenched through with rain

supported by

exhausted through work

having been told that

(B) 試將下面有些動詞屈居從屬的地位，使它們變成敘述分詞 (descriptive participles):—

1. We *sat* and *talked* and *forgot* that the messenger had been waiting outside all the while.
2. He *disappeared* early in the morning and *left* no trace of himself.
3. He *came* home at last, and *believed* that his fiancée was still living.
4. *Correct* these sentences and *change* the vbb. if they are wrong.
5. He *sat* and *waited* there and *read* a book.
6. He *turned* to me and *asked* me a hard question.
7. He *asked* the question and *pointed* his finger at me.
8. He *was supported* by thirty young students and *rushed* on to the stage.

(C) 將下面七句譯成英文,下加橫線的字用分詞:—

1. 嬸婦回來,手裏提著一籃的菜。
2. 她還是不肯再嫁,希望她的前夫一旦能夠回轉念頭。
3. 他昨夜還預備功課,以為(誤認)今天為星期一。
4. 他坐在案前,用一枝紅鉛筆改作文。
5. 他知道(或聽見)今天我拿到薪水,又來向我借錢。
6. 他們倆一夜不睡,一直談到天亮。
7. 他答應了,說事做完就來。

9.41. 【不連結的分詞】 關於被分詞所修飾的那詞兒(名詞或代名詞),應該大大地注意。導引分詞短語的那個分詞,應該修飾主句中的主語,因為分詞短語是隸屬於它的。例如,在:

Having finished my lesson, I went home.

一句中,分詞短語 *having finished* 是修飾主句中的主語 *I* 的。可是很容易把它和它在邏輯上所不能修飾的一個主語連結起來。有人往往很容易說出——

Having finished my lesson, the teacher let me go home first.

這麼一句來。這是不對的，因為讀完功課的不是教師呀。所以應該說：

Having finished my lesson, I was allowed by the teacher to go home first.

【練習七十八】細讀下列各句，看看分詞何以連結得不對。如果覺得分詞結構不容易造得正確的時候，不妨用別的方式，如“*As I have finished my lesson,*”或“*When he was three years old.*”

1. *Being three years old, his father died*
2. *Not knowing the strange town, the guide showed me the different places worth visiting.*
3. *Having punished them enough already, cannot the prisoners be set free now?*
4. *Being desirous to settle the accounts, will you please send me the amount due by return post?*
5. *Being a movie fan [電影迷], Colman and Barrymore are his favourites.*
6. *Being a despotic ruler, the people disliked him.*

9.42. 【獨立分詞短語】上面我們已經講過，分詞短語老是以修飾主句中主語的一個分詞起首的。因此它是附屬於主句的。但是還有一種分詞短語，它本身卻含有一個主語，如下：

He being a despotic ruler, the people disliked him.

Mr. Watson being too weak to attend the meeting, I went in his stead.

這樣的結構叫做‘獨立分詞短語’ (*absolute participial phrase*)，其取義是這分詞並非直接和主句中的主語連結，雖則這短語本身仍然是附屬於主句的。其他例如——

Weather permitting, we shall go for a picnic on Monday.

God willing, I shall take care of your mother till the end of her days.

All things considered, he was the best boy in class.

There were a hundred seventy-two of them, *all told*.

There were a hundred seventy-two of them, the spoilt ones *excepted*.

You had better all go back, *Pan taking up his old work and you continuing yours*.

I *paid* for my friend, *he happening to be out of pocket*.

Then we went over the top, the *captain leading the attack himself*.

The *accused being* under sixteen years of age, we should not send him to prison, but to the reformatory.

There *being* no evidence against him, and *he denying* the charge, we could do nothing.

Your last check *being dishonoured* by the bank, I shall have to ask you for another one.

I should not advise you to go to Hangchow now, *this being* the rainy season of the year.

注意在這些例句中，大半是可以用別的較長的表現法代替，如“if weather permits”，“if you take everything into consideration.”

但有一點要注意，就是在表明一般關係的分詞（參看上節第3項）的情形之中，分詞短語其實是修飾整句的一般意向，非祇主句的主語而已。所以下列各例是正確的：—

(*Talking of the football match*), who won?

(*Granting that B— College was defeated*), were their men to blame?

(*Granting his honesty*), he may be mistaken in his enthusiasm.

(*Allowing for minor deficiencies*), the play was on the whole a success.

(*Coming to the question of the proper marrying age*), did not my father marry at twenty-nine?

There are thirteen left, (*not counting the spoilt ones*).

在上面所有的例句之中，可見分詞短語是把主要的陳述句當作整個兒來加以修飾的。

介詞短語

9.50. 【介詞短語】 在英文所有各種短語之中，介詞短語是最最常用的。只要舉一些例子，便足以表明最常見的短語大多數是屬於這一類的。

<i>at first</i>	<i>at the meeting</i>	<i>by chance</i> (偶然)
<i>at last</i>	<i>at Shanghai</i>	<i>by luck</i> (碰巧)
<i>at least</i>	<i>at great cost</i>	<i>on purpose</i> (故意)
<i>at once</i>	<i>at me, you, him, etc.</i>	<i>after all</i> (到底)
<i>at the same time</i>	<i>with me, him, it, etc.</i>	<i>in case</i> (倘若)
<i>at the beginning</i>	<i>by her, him, it, etc.</i>	<i>by turn</i> (輪流)
<i>at the end</i>	<i>through us, you, them, etc.</i>	<i>in fact</i> (其實)
<i>at this price</i>	<i>for her, you, me, etc.</i>	<i>in time</i> (及時)
<i>at this time</i>	<i>(cook) by gas, electricity, etc.</i>	<i>for example</i> (例如)
<i>at this place</i>	<i>(go) by train, boat, etc.</i>	<i>above all</i> (首先)

即就 *in, at, on, for, to, down, up, before, after, by, through, with, without, against* 一類介詞都在英文最普通的詞兒之列，而且每逢用到一個介詞，便形成一個介詞短語（參看 §2.11 中第 6 項）這件事實看來，這一層道理也就很容易明白了。除去上面所舉介詞以外，下面這些極其普通的複合介詞，我們也不可忽略過去：—

<i>as to, as for</i> 至于，關於	<i>by means of</i> 以，依，因
<i>on account of</i> 因，爲	<i>by way of</i> 以爲，作爲
<i>instead of</i> 代替	<i>for fear of</i> 因恐
<i>in spite of</i> 不顧，不管	<i>with (in) reference to</i> 關於
<i>in place of</i> 代替，代理	<i>with (in) regard to</i> 關於
<i>in view of</i> 由 ~ 觀之，爲 ~ 之故	<i>in accordance with</i> 依照，根據，按照
<i>in case of</i> 萬一，如，若	<i>on behalf of</i> 爲 (某)，代 (某)
<i>in connexion with</i> 關於	

關於介詞用法的其他例子，參看 §2.18 練習五。

【練習七十九】 試以上面所舉介詞及介詞短語造句。

9.51. 【介詞使文句簡潔】 試將下面幾句比較一下：—

- (a) He died of malaria [死于瘧疾].
He died because he had malaria.
- (b) He was convicted of murder [以殺人罪定讞].
He was convicted as a man who had committed murder.

可以立即看出，用介詞時最大的便宜乃是造句可以短些，所以也就整潔一些。

【練習八十】 下列各句中用斜體字排的子句，試代以介詞短語，而使句子變短。括號內所提供的介詞之後，用名詞或用加 -ing 的動詞均可。

1. There was a row [ran] (騷擾) *when they were holding the meeting.* (at, during)
2. The student was punished *because he came late.* (for)
3. He could not climb the mountain *because he had heart trouble.* (on account of)
4. Some work *in order to be wealthy* and some *in order to become famous.* (for)
5. The big Swedish concern collapsed *when Krueger died.* (at)
6. He went all the same, *although I advised him not to.* (in spite of)
7. He went away *and did not say a word.* (without)
8. He returned home, *taking a train.* (by)
9. I could not come *because I was ill.* (on account of)
As Reuter ['roite] (路透社) has reported, the Japanese have seized the customs revenue at Dairen [大連]. (according to)

9.52. 【句末的介詞】 在別于迂腐寫作的通馴口語的英文里，介詞往往丟在句子或子句的末了。“He is the man you are looking for” 比較 “He is the man *for whom* you are looking” 來得通馴些。這是因為在英文里，介詞跟它們前面的動詞或形容詞形成含義非常確定的確定成語，如 look for。無論許多文法學家說的是什麼，要作成一種真正自然而通馴的英文

筆調，總非常時容許介詞居于句子或子句的末了不可。下列這些極其普通而通馴的例子，儘夠說明英文的這種趨向了。

What are you doing that *for*?

What are you looking *at*?

That will give you something to think *about*.

You can never tell what this will lead *to*.

Do you think he is a man you can depend *on*?

People in famine districts will eat anything they can lay their hands *on*. (此處如果用 “Anything *on which* they can lay their hands” 未免太迂腐了)。

That depends on what they are cut *with*. (非 “That depends on *with what* they are cut”)

The Government did something you would never dream *of*.

Do you know who you are speaking *to*? (如果說 “Do you know *to whom* you are speaking” 可就失去了這句問話的力量了。)

注意，在上列各句中，爲要避免把介詞丟在句末，那就必須用 *for whom*, *with which*, *about which* 一類的成語，而這些結構老是笨拙而迂曲的。

9.53. 【But Than】 “But” [除去，舍～之外] 和 “than” [比，較之] 這兩個詞兒，即使名作家，有時也把它們當作介詞用，後面附以賓位的代名詞，如下：一

All *but* me had fled.

No one wishes it more *than* us.

卻說這兩個詞兒都可以當作連詞用，所以用 *but I*, *than we* 也行。通例，在 *but* 和 *than* 可作介詞和主位代名詞用在一起的地方，平常是應該避免用賓位的。在現代英語里，*than* 作介詞後附賓位代名詞，只有在 *than whom* [除他（那人）以外] 一成語里，才是絕對正確的慣用法，如：

The occasion called for a man of great wisdom and courage like Mr. R——, *than whom* no one could suggest a better candidate for the presidency.

Than 作連詞用時，可依照情形而用主位或賓位代名詞。在 “They treated him worse *than her*” 一句中，意思是 “worse than they treated her”。在另一方面，“They treated him worse *than she*” 的意思便是 “worse than she treated him”。

9.54. 【英文介詞的幾種特別用法】 有些介詞有幾種特別用法，可在此處加以注意。在那一種地方用那一個介詞，這完全取決于習慣和慣用法，而且同一個意義，在各種語文里往往用各不相同的介詞來表達（參看 § 6.61）。下列英文介詞的幾種特別用法值得我們注意：—

✓ **With**, 用于敘述的短語。

He came home a disappointed man, *with* his business ruined, his money gone, his health broken and his self-confidence visibly shaken.

With one of his legs gone, he was still able to go about visiting his friends.

I saw a woman walking in the street, *with* a baby in her breast and another child holding her hand.

With (或 for) + all, 意即 “in spite of” [雖有，不管多麼～]。

With all his experience and technical training, he could not build that bridge alone.

For all his thrift and care in spending money, he still remains a poor man.

For all his charity, Rockefeller [(美國) 煤油大王] took more from others than he has ever given back to the world

Mr. F—— may be the owner of this property, *for all* I know (此處意義稍有出入 = “as far as I know”).

Under, 指一種未完的程序。

The bridge *under* construction; the question *under* consideration;
the patient *under* treatment; the project *under* consideration.

To, 表明個人心理上所受的影響。

To my great surprise, he turned up at the last moment.

He failed to turn up, to our great disappointment.

We found, to our great delight, that the news wasn't true.

In, 描述患處或缺點。

He was blind *in* the eye; injured *in* the knee.

Chang is weak *in* algebra.

On, 意即 “immediately after” [～之後立即], 或 “as the result of” [一～(聽)之下].

On arriving at the scene, I found....

On examination, I found....

On second thought, I decided to change the subject.

On hearing the news, I went to see the manager.

On, 暗示一種暫時狀態。

On the move; *on* fire; *on* strike; *on* leave; *on* his best behaviour;
on good terms with.

Through, 意即 “by” [由于, 因], 但暗示努力的結果。

He obtained the job *through* my influence (help).

It was *through* (=because of) you that we failed.

That was all done *through* (=because of) jealousy (ignorance,
carelessness, etc.).

【練習八十一】 用上例各介詞造句, 以示其用法。

關係子句

9.60. 【關係子句】 關係子句並不存在于中文里，但在英文及其同系的語文里，卻是最獨特的結構之一種。關係子句乃是以關係代名詞或關係副詞導引的一個子句。關係代名詞或副詞的本質就是，它既在子句中盡了它通常的文法作用，同時又充當連詞，把這個子句和前面的詞兒——即所謂‘先行詞’的——連結起來。

The man (*who came here this morning*) was my school friend.

在 *who* 至 *morning* 這個關係子句里，關係代名詞 *who* 當作一個尋常代名詞的主語使用，但它又充當介詞，把這個子句和它的先行詞 *man* 連結起來。又如在——

We came to the room (*where the emperor used to study and talk with the great scholars*)

一句里，在 *where* 至 *scholars* 這個子句里，關係副詞當作一個副詞用，同時又充當介詞，把這子句和先行詞 *room* 連結起來。

關係代名詞是 *who* (*whom, whose*), *which, that, as* (前附 *such, the same, 或 as*) 以及 *but* (前附 *no one* 等)。

關係副詞是 *when, where* 和 *why*。

這些詞兒的用法，將在以下各節中加以研究。

9.61. 【“That” 作闡明的關係代名詞用】 我們在 §4.61 里已經說過，*who, which* 和 *that* 這三個關係代名詞之中，*who* 用于人，*which* 用于事物，*that* 兩者都可用。可是，在慣用法上，*that* 和 *which* 之間有一種分別，即 *that* 是‘闡明的’ (*de-*

fining) 而 which 是 ‘評論的’ (commentative). 這一種分別是不容易常常留意到, 而且我們常常是不留意的。但是要注意, 這種區別, 除了使句子的意義更加明顯以外, 還常時保證用熟語可以用得正確。

(A) This is the house *that* Jack built.

(B) Jack built this house, *which* was used for keeping malt.

在 “A” 句里, 這關係子句是闡明或限定先行詞 house 的意義的。如果不把 “*that* Jack built” 這個子句加上去的話, 那末主句 “This is the house” 的意義便沒有闡明得出。但在 “B” 句里, 主句 “Jack built this house” 在意義上是十分完全的, 而加上 *which* 至 malt 這個關係子句並不怎樣限定它的意義, 只不過附加一種評論而已。所以 “A” 句里 *that* 的作用是一種 ‘闡明的’ 或 ‘指明的’ (demonstrative) 或 ‘決定的’ (determinative) 作用, 指出那一個 (which one), 而 “B” 句里 *which* 的作用是 ‘非闡明的’ (non-defining) 或 ‘評論的’, 而且往往是純粹敘述的 (descriptive). 此外如:

(A) This is the rat *that* ate the malt *that* lay in the house *that* Jack built.

The doctor examines the rat *that* carries the flea *that* harbours the germ *that* infects the poor Indian.

She was the first Chinese woman *that* (who) ever took a doctor's degree at Harvard [(美國) 哈佛大學].

The man *that* you saw this morning is my uncle.

It is something *that* can't be done in a few days.

(B) He is preaching Confucianism [孔道], *which* is steadily losing its influence today.

The system of parliamentary government, *which* sounds so well on paper, has failed in China.

Even if you could get the money, *which* isn't as easy as you think, you still would have to find the man to do it.

So we were forced to stop at the little village, *which* was against our original plan.

More and more people are beginning to learn English, *which* is becoming very popular in China.

He asked me to explain to him the art of writing poetry, *which* cannot be taught

許多英文作家把 *which* 也用于闡明的意味 (“A” 組), 但是把 *that* 用于評論的意味 (“B” 組), 那可斷然是錯誤的。注意在 “B” 組, 關係子句大可省去, 而于句子無多大影響, 然而在 “A” 組, 關係子句一省略了去, 便使得句子毫無意義了。

That 和 *who* 的區別更不容易留意到, *who* 又作闡明的詞兒又作評論的詞兒用, 而 *that* 卻仍然祇用于闡明而已。

The man *who* came this morning (闡明) was my school friend.

I met Mr. B——, *who* seemed to be a very decent fellow (評論).

此處第一句的 *who* 可用 *that*, 但第二句則不可。

That 作關係代名詞用時老是輕讀 [ðet], 不可讀 [ðæt] (這是作指示代名詞及形容詞時的讀法), 而 *who* 和 *which* 通常是重讀的。

9.62. 【“Which” 作評論的關係代名詞用】 這種用法在上面已經解說過了。因此 “*which*” 是在各種事物上加以評論, 批評, 或個人的判斷時用的。所以我們通曉了這種結構, 便成為個人文章作風的種種訣竅之一了。比方像蕭伯納 (Bernard Shaw) 這樣的作家, 他滿肚皮是他私人的見解, 有種種不同的評論要發表, 所以用得着這種評論的短語或子句的地方很多。反之, 一個人如果通常沒有許多評語可說, 他就不需要它們, 結果他的句子多少總覺得平淡無奇。茲再示舉一些用 *which* 引導的“式的批評或評論。

The protection of life and property, *which* is all the democracy the Chinese people need, or *which* is the only sort of democracy the people care for, etc.

The League of Nations [國聯], *which* is a great organization for the development of oratory, etc.

Wang is honest, *which* is more than you can say of most officials.

The Japanese have violated the integrity of the Chinese Maritime Customs [中國海關], *which* is the only support for Chinese credit at home and abroad.

His wife wasn't beautiful, *which* was a sin he could not forgive.

He entered Yenching [燕京(大學)] last autumn, *which* is probably the best university in China.

【練習八十二】(A) 細讀下列子句，看看可以造什麼句子，以便將它們併合進去。

which isn't true

which isn't quite exact

which is a fact

which is a pure waste of time

which is a palpably false statement (a lie)

which is all you want

which was more than she had expected

which was an accomplishment of great merit

which might terrify less courageous people

which is all nonsense

which does more harm than good

which is something that cannot be taught

which cannot be learnt from books

which is a question of opinion (i.e., not of fact)

which is very questionable

which is the desire of her parents

(B) 將上列各例連同所造各句一併翻成中文，試看此種夾注式的評論必須放在各別的句子中者共有若干。此種句子之譯文可與 § 9.61 *that* 子句比較。

9.63. 【修飾陳述句的“Which”】 在這兩個例句里——

Yenching, *which* is probably the best university in China, etc.,
His wife wasn't beautiful, *which* was a sin he could not forgive,

第一句的 *which* 有名詞 Yenching 作為它的正常的先行詞，但是在第二句里，*which* 的先行詞卻不是形容詞 beautiful 而是

“She wasn't beautiful” 這整個的陳述句，因為她丈夫所不能寬恕的便是‘她不美麗’的這個事實。我們姑且再舉一例：一

If she pulls through [挨過] the third week, *which* is quite probable, she will be out of danger.

所謂“probable” [可能的, 可有的] 不是 week, 而是她也許挨得過第三星期這個事實。

9.64. 【In Which, from Which 等】 Which 和 who 的結構, 使用時是最容易弄錯了的。應該時刻牢記在心頭的一件事, 乃是每個關係子句本身必須有一種完整的結構, 可以變成一個獨立的句子。例如 *which is quite probable* 這子句便很容易變成 *This is quite probable* 一個完整的句子。但如——

We came to the room *which* the emperor used to work

這樣的句子便不對了, 因為不可說 *The emperor used to work the room*, 而必須說 *work in the room*。因此這一句應該表示如下：

We came to the room *in which* the emperor used to work.

下面是些正確的例句：一

I got a letter yesterday from my sister, *from whom* I had not heard for a long time. (I had not heard *from* her.)

We must work for our country, *which* we all love and *in which* we all believe. (We believe *in* our country.)

He ate a lot of indigestible food immediately after his recovery from typhoid, *than which* there could be nothing more dangerous.

At New York, he met the great composer, *with whom* he had been on most intimate terms years ago when they were studying together in Germany.

We met Mr. Wilkinson, the great novelist, of whom I had heard such a great deal.

【練習八十三】 將下列一對對的句子連結起來：—

1. I brought the girl to see the lawyer. To this lawyer, the father had entrusted the care of his daughter.
2. I brought the girl to see Mr. Yang. Through Mr. Yang, she obtained a new position.
3. Then we talked about communism in China. As to this (topic), there was a great diversity of opinion.
4. Then we changed over to the abolition of extra-territoriality in China. A great deal has been written about this (topic).
5. Finally we discussed the question of constitutional government. Against this, Mr. Chung expressed the most emphatic opinions.

9.65. 【Which ~ It, Which ~ Them 等】 另外還有一種

困難，是由于作者忘記了 which 在關係子句內還是主語還是賓語。茲列舉一些普通的錯誤，並附以正當的修正文：—

1. We began to play billiard, *which* my friend had not played it for a long time. (It 應該省去，因為在這子句里 *which* 已經是 play 的賓語了.)
2. The young bride was confronted with a series of new problems, *which* no one had told her about *them*. (Them 應省去：*which* 已經是 about 的賓語了.)
3. They showed the two men a letter, *which*, when we had studied carefully, seemed to be written by a woman. (改用 “when we had studied it carefully”，因為 *which* 是當作 seemed 的主語用的.)
4. I gave him a picture, *which*, upon looking at, he recognized it to be that of his dead brother. (改用 “upon looking at it”，因為 *which* 是作 recognized 的賓語用：recognized 之後的 it 刪去，因為 *which* 已經是子句中動詞的賓語了.)

966. 【That ~ to, That ~ for 等】 That 有一種特性，便是它前面不像 *which* (*in which*, *for which*) 那樣可以用介詞的，所以這種介詞一律放在關係子句的末了，

The people *that* you meet *with* are not always the people you wish to meet. (meet with 表明一種偶然的或無意的會晤; to meet a person 表明一種有意的會晤, 如 to meet him at the station.)

There is no sense in continuing a friendship *that* one no longer cares for

I began to realize the financial situation *that* he **had** come to.

The subject *that* every one was talking about; the piano that had not yet been paid for; the debt *that* he is in; the person *that* he had referred to; the opportunity *that* he had prayed for; the missing letter *that* he had been worrying about, etc.

9.67. 【代替 “in Which”, “for Which” 等用的 “That”】

指時間, 地方, 方法, 理由, 情狀等時, *that* 可以當作關係副詞代替 in which, for which 等用。

The reason *that* I came is, etc. (比較 *for which* I came 好些.)

I don't like the way *that* he looks at me. (*That* 可省參看下節 此處 *that* = *in which*.)

You cannot treat King George with the same familiarity *that* (*with which*) you treat your younger brother.

We are in the same position *that* (*in which*) he was a year ago.

What we see is not communism in the sense *that* (*in which*) Russia is communist.

The last time *that* I saw him, he was ill in bed.

9.68. 【省去 “That” 的用法】 在通馴的英文里, 無論說

話或寫作方面, 關係代名詞 *that* 如果在關係子句里是賓語的話, 往往是省掉了的。

The books (*that*) I like.

The people (*that*) I know.

The poems he writes.

The things he spoke about.

The book you mentioned

The song everybody is singing.

The child you love.

The woman he married.

The flowers she picked yesterday.

The man he promoted.

The business he started.

The car he owned.

The cigar I like.

The money he left behind him.

The class I belong to.

英文里有一種縮短一切短語修飾語的普遍趨向（參看 §9.82），即如在上面這些結構之中把 *that* 省去，便和這種趨向是一致的。

9.691. 【“As” 當關係代名詞用】 除了尋常的關係代名詞 *who*, *which* 和 *that* 以外，還有兩個詞兒往往也有這同等的資格：*as* 和 *but*。這兩個詞兒都可充當關係子句的主語，而同時又當介詞，把這子句和一個先行詞連接起來。這兩個詞兒的特點便是通常和某些別的先行的詞兒是並行的。*As* 通常用於 *such ~ as*, *that same ~ as*, *as ~ as* 等短語之中。

Such customers as drifted our way were generally strangers from the passing ships. (drifted 的主語)

There was such a confusion as might be caused by a theatre panic. (主語)

She did not turn out to be such a good travelling companion as we had expected. (賓語)

As many men as applied were admitted. (主語)

As many men as we found were taken up into the ship. (賓語)

We took in as many men as could be accommodated in the small ship. (主語)

He came by the same route as had been followed by his predecessors. (主語)

A revolution broke out, such as no one had seen before. (賓語)

單獨一個 *as* 的用法也是十分普通的。——

The play, as is well known, is based on a famous novel.

The ex-convict committed crimes again, as is usual (或: as is to be expected), and was arrested again.

As is often the case; as often happens; as might be expected (As often happens, when the patient is of the nervous type, etc.)

Many nasty things were said about him, as have been said about other people.

【註】關於上列這些結構之是否合法，有些文法學家已經加以懷疑，他們堅持非加入別的詞兒作為主語不可，如 “*as it is well known*” 或 “*as nasty things*

have been said about other people". 但是,把這個特殊成語以及英文中關於修飾的子句的普遍趨向仔細觀察一下,便不能擔保這種意見是正當的了。像 "as is well known" "as is often the case" 這一類的結構實在太普通,而且得到慣用法的掩護,所以不容易把它們排斥于寫作範圍之外:加之 "as is well known" 中 *it* 的省略用法,和縮短修飾子句的這種英文特有的趨向是完全一致的(參看 §9.82)。

9.692. 【“But” 當關係代名詞用】 But 當關係代名詞用時,前面老是附加一個否定的先行詞,通常用 *no one*, 即〔無～(而)不〕之意。這種場合的 *but* = “*who ~ not*”, “*which ~ not*”, “*that ~ not*”。

There is no one but knows (=no one who does not know=every one knows) about this affair. [這事人人皆知.]

Hardly a man came to the exhibition but was surprised by the originality and boldness of his conceptions.

Not a new man entered politics but was soon converted into an official of the old type.

There is no habit so old but may be cured by a strong will.

9.70. 【關係副詞 “When”, “Where”, “Why”】 正如關係代名詞是連詞性的代名詞一樣,關係副詞也就是連詞性的副詞,即它在關係子句中作副詞用,同時又把這子句和一個先行詞接合起來。除了這一種分別以外,這關係子句的結構本身和上面幾節所講的是完全相似的。

關係代名詞: *We saw the man who was a town broker.*

關係副詞: *We saw the place where the broker died.*

第二句的 *where* 當作副詞,修飾 *died*。

The place where [其地] —

We had reached a stage where it was impossible to go any further. Business had come to a point where increased sales did not mean increased profit.