

I know nothing about it.

That is a lie.

I have only a dollar left.

He thinks so.

You are studying English.

I shan't come home tonight.

It will rain.

War will break out soon.

You will see him tonight.

If I knew.

If it was a fact.

If I had more.

If he thought otherwise.

If you were studying French.

If I don't come home tonight.

If it rains tonight.

When it breaks out next week.

When you see him.

【練習一百零九】 試完成下列虛擬語氣的文句:—

1. He forgot to bring a dictionary. If he . . . not
2. I stopped him. If I . . . not
3. It rained last night, as you could see the road is wet. If it . . . not
4. I have very little money. If I
5. He is very clever, but a little too talkative. If he
6. (I am not in your place.) If I . . . you . .
7. Don't let him know. If he
8. I shall go and see him. And if I . . . not find him
9. What will you do, if you . . . (die? shall die?) tomorrow?
10. She will marry him, no matter what (happens? will happen?)

14.21. 【一般假設: If He Should Have, If He Have】

Should 一詞, 即在 §§ 3.76, 13.60 兩節里所討論過的, 是用于陳述一般假設的。If ~ should 要算是作此種用法的唯一最普通的形式。

If you should ever need money.

If there should be (或: Should there be) a vacancy.

If he should forget.

If I should die now.

If he should become the president.

If you should be interested in this matter.

If that should be the case.

If there should be a war between China and Japan.

If some one *should* say to you today.

If you *should* win the champion sweepstakes [香檳票, 跑馬票].

正如上面已經說過, 這些句子並不指任何特定時間, 雖則有時可以指明一種時間。 這些句子可說是一般假設, 屬于一般時制。

再者, *should* 又用于 *lest*, *for fear*, *in case* 以及別的主觀子句 (subjective clause) 之中。

I shall send him a written word, *lest* he *should* forget.

Lest you *should* think I was unwilling to help you, I am enclosing herewith some money.

I am putting the money in different banks, *in case* (或: *lest*) some of them *should* fail.

He is doing it *for fear* (或: *lest*) people *should* misunderstand him.

In case you *should* need my help, just let me know.

把這個弄清楚以後, 我們可進而研究英文的虛擬式: *if he come* / *if he be* / *if he have*. 現在在標準英語里, 這些形式已大不用了, (還是用 *if he comes* / *if he is* / *if he has*; 或 *if he should come* / *if he should be* / *if he should have*). 因為它們是比較偏僻, 平常文法書未免過于注重它們。 這類的形式可算是等于 *if he should come* 省去了 *should*, 換句話說, 無論什麼地方見了這樣的形式, 總可能插入一個 *should*. 例如:—

If it *be* said that, etc. = *if it should be* said that, etc.

Although it *be* the last thing I desire = *although it should be*, etc.

Lest he *hear* about it = *lest he should hear*, etc.

Suppose that he *return* you the money = *suppose he should return* you, etc.

The court ordered that he *leave* the city at once, or that he *be* hanged to death = the court ordered that he *should leave*, etc., or that he *should be* hanged.

He agreed to go, on the condition that his family expenses be (=should be) well provided for.

The widow was bequeathed the whole estate, provided she remain (=should remain) unmarried.

【練習一百一十】 一切凡不確實陳述一件事實的句子裡，往往都用 should，如 It is proper that you should, etc. 試以下列短語造句：—

1. If ... should
2. What if ... should ... ?
3. Should there be a
4. How should I ... ?
5. I would ... whenever he should
6. Should you ..., would you ... ?
7. Lest ... should
8. In case he should
9. For fear he should
10. It is proper that ... should
11. It is not right that ... should
12. It is beyond my understanding that ... should
13. I am thinking whether ... should
14. I do not doubt that you should be able to
15. It is incredible that ... should
16. Don't you think you should ... ?
17. I can't understand why ... should
18. I can't believe that ... should
19. It was his mother's idea that he should
20. It was our plan that ... should

14.22. 【假設的各種程度】 我們在上面 (§ 3.77) 已經提醒過，有幾種虛擬式要加以注意。指現在的簡單句子裡，可用下列這幾式：—

- (1) If he comes
- (2) If he come (If he should come / Should he come)
- (3) If he came

問題是，它們在實際用法上應該如何加以區別呢？要明瞭這一點，我們必須知道假設是有各種程度的，從一種極其可能是真實的假設 (*if he comes*)，到一種較純粹的假設式 (*if he should come*) 以及甚至一種絕對虛妄的假設（現在用 *if he came*，過去用 *if he had come*）。究竟要用那一種程度的假設，這完全看說者的意向如何而決定。

(1) 過去的假設都是虛妄的。過去的事情都是事實 (§13.40)。因此過去時制的一種陳述是虛是實，通常是了然的，那末過去時制的一種假想或假設的事情分明是虛妄的了。這個在下列兩例中極易看出：—

If it had rained last night, the roads would be wet. (It did not rain last night.)

If I had not stopped him, he would have been killed. (I did stop him.)

(2) 未來的假設虛實未定。未來的動作或事情尚未發生，所以未來陳述很少是陳述一件事實的，只是一種願望 (*I will go*)，一種義務 (*I have to go*)，一種可能 (*I may go*)，或一種期待 (*I shall go*)。無論是那一種，其中差不多老是有一種強烈的主觀成分（參看 §13.30）。假設式 (*if it rains tomorrow*；又一般時制式，*if it should rain tomorrow*) 老是含有一種未定性。

(3) 現在的假設形色不一。最普通的形式是用平常的直說語氣：*if he comes*。如果假設的程度較深的時候，使用一般時制式：*if he should come (now)*。這個可以叫做一種較純粹的假設式。用 *if he come*（以代替 *if he should come*）時，其主觀的効力更大，如在辯論句中：*even if he come / though*

he *be* a millionaire / provided he *obey* strictly my orders.
 還有一種更直接更純粹的假設式是 *if he came*, 或 *even if he came*, 差不多老是含有這種假設完全是虛妄的意思。

【練習一百一十一】 試就下列各句中決定應用何式,並細察其所含假設之程度如何,抑可能,抑假定,抑虛妄。注意現在式往往用平常的直說語氣。

1. What if I *don't* (*didn't*?) want to help you?
2. What does it matter, even if it *is* (*was*?) true?
3. I will have that treasure searched for, even if it *cost* (*should cost*? *costs*?) me a hundred thousand dollars.
4. What *can* (*could*?) he do, even if you *refuse* (*refused*?) him?
5. Go and see if he *is* (*be*? *was*?) here.
6. If we want to obtain government by law, we must see to it that corrupt officials *are* (*be*?) duly punished.
7. If he ever *comes* (*should ever come*?) back, do not take him in.

14.23. 【If I Was, If I Were】 在動詞 *to be* 的情形之中,現在假設所用 *if I was* 和 *if I were* (又 *if he was*, *if he were*) 之間還有一種分別。兩者所說的假設大概都是虛妄的,但 *I were*, *he were* 強調它們的虛妄性更甚于 *I was*, *he was*。可是,這兩式在現代英文里都極常用,有時簡直沒有分別。

He could not know everything unless he *was* a god. (在此種場合, *was* 似較 *were* 爲妥。)

If I *were* you, I wouldn't tell him about it. (在此短語之中,概用 *were*。)

Even if I *was* (或: *were*) here, what could I do?

It *were* better (即 *It would be better* 之簡) that you never saw him again.

I know that if he *was* here, he would deny it.

可能語氣

14.30. 【可能語氣】 ‘可能語氣’祇是主觀語氣的別名。我們在第三章里 (§§ 3.71-3.77), 已經學過了句子的可能語氣。這些可能語氣包括所有表明願望, 命令, 請求, 疑惑, 恐懼, 希望, 判斷, 勸告, 需要, 膽氣, 推定, 猜測, 可能, 以及其他有關的陳述。在這里, 我們要把它們再復習一遍, 特別注意所用的動詞形式。它們不老是適用虛擬式, 而通常需要一個助動詞。

(1) 命令·請求·提議。 虛擬式最常用于這一類的陳述。現在時制 (通稱 ‘虛擬式現在’) 甚至用于過去。

The Captain commanded that he *go* at once. (*Go*=*should go*, 參看 § 14.21.)

It is requested that the patient *be* (非: *is*) allowed to have home food brought to him.

I suggest that you *go* (非: *will go*) and fetch him.

It is the people's desire that the king *resign* (= *should resign*) and *be* (非: *is*) replaced by his nephew.

(2) 條件和讓步。 這也往往用虛擬式 (現在或過去), 雖則平常的直說語氣也許更普通些。此中的取捨, 參看 § 14.22.

條件

I don't know if this *be* (或: *is*) true.

If it *come* (= *should come* 或 *comes*) to that, I would fight it out in court.

讓步

Although she *is* (直說) rich, she is not happy. (It is a fact that she is rich.)

Though she *be* (虛擬) the richest woman in town, she would not be satisfied. (一種假設)

You have done very well, although you *might* (或: *could*) have done better.

Still I am not for it, although all that you say *may* (或: *might*) be quite true.

(3) 願望. 願望往往指一種虛妄的假設,所以常用過去時制(參看 §14.22, 第3式). 又,參看 §3.73.

I wish I *knew*.

I wish I *were* dead.

I wish I *were* in your place.

I wish you *would* (或: *could*) come. (注意非: *will*.)

但: *May* God bless you! *May* the Devil take you!

(4) 希望·恐懼·疑惑. 這些往往包括對於未來事情的預測,所以當然要用 *will* (第二,三人稱) 和 *shall* (第一人稱).

I doubt whether I *shall* be able to do it.

I have no doubt he *will* be able to do it. (用 *is able* 也不錯,但不十分普通.)

I am afraid I *shan't* be able to come.

I'm afraid that *will* be the end of his romance.

I hope you *will* come. (但: "I hope you *are* satisfied."——指現在)

We hope that China *will* become (非: *becomes*) a strong nation.

There is no doubt he *is* the best boy of the class. (指現在)

(5) 判斷和假設. 這在 §§ 14.21-14.22 里詳細說明過了. 假設越純粹,那末越發要用虛擬式. "That *might* be true" 比較 "That *may* be true" 的虛擬的涵義更強. "I suppose he *can* do it and I know he is going to do it" 一句可以和 "I suppose he *could* do it, if he *wanted* to" 比較比較.

(6) 義務. 英國慣用法中時常用 *ought*, 尤其比在美國慣用法(用 *should*) 里用得更多.

You *ought* to obey your parents.

We *ought* to love our country.

You *oughtn't* to do it.

You *ought* not to speak like that.

I *ought* to have told you. (指過去應做而未做的事)

It *ought* to have been done long ago.

(在美國方言中, 陋語形式 “*had ought*” 往往用于過去.)

注意 *ought* 雖然也是一個助動詞, 但在形式上仍舊作有限式動詞用, 所以它後面的 *to* 千萬不可省去。

(7) 猜測。關於未知的事情有所猜測, 通常作否定的意味時用 *can* (或 *could*), 作肯定意味時用 *must*.

It *cannot* be due to his ignorance.

The mistake *must* be intentional.

It *could* not have been stolen by some burglar.

It *must* have been stolen by some one among the servants.

Yes, I think that *must* be true.

That *must* be a mistake.

No, it *cannot* be a mistake.

(8) 可能。May 或 *might* 要看情形或假設程度如何而定。

That *may* be your last chance.

He *might* still succeed.

You *might* burn down the whole house.

He *may* recover.

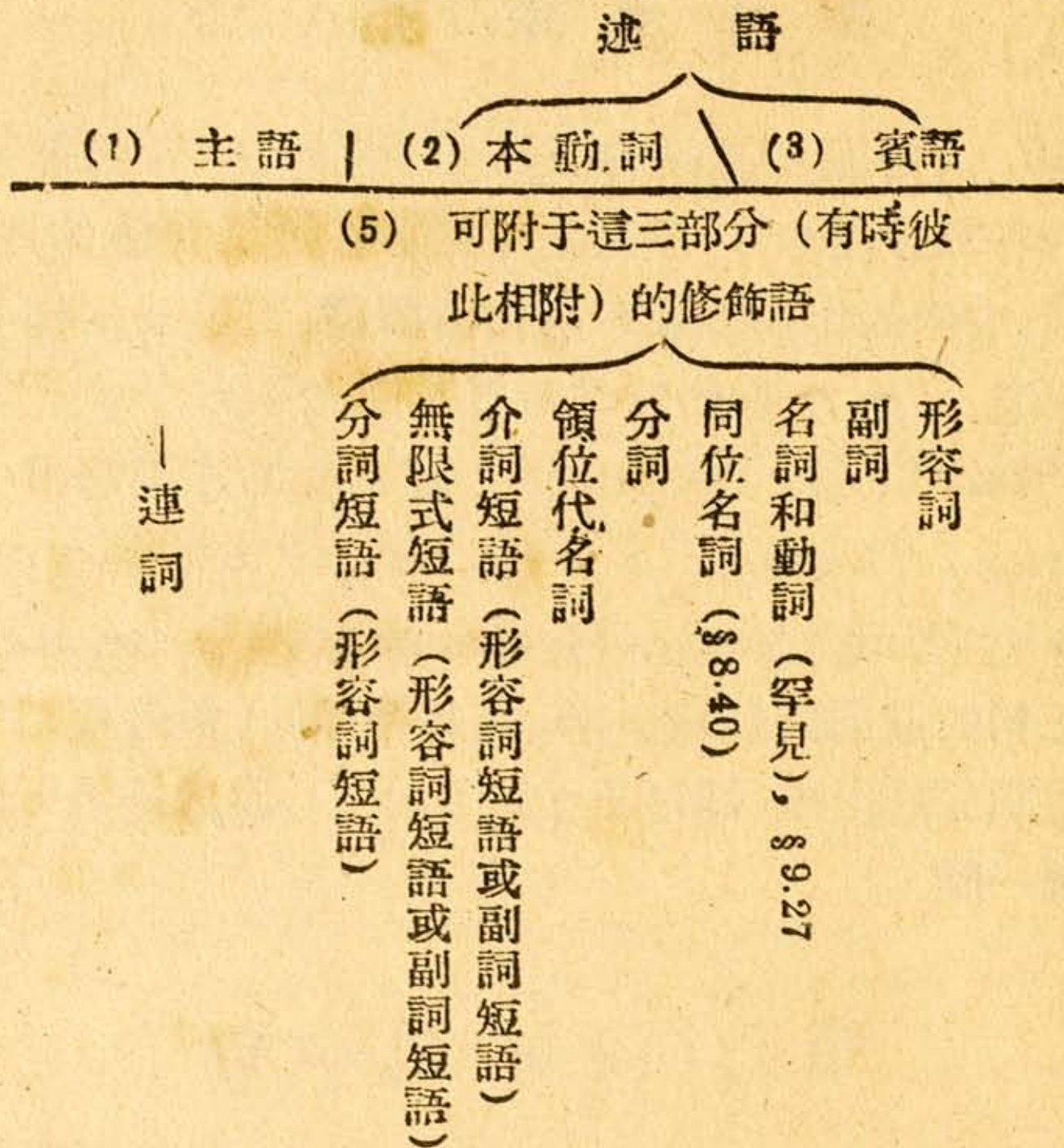
If I give you all the money now, you *may* spend it all.

第十五章 關係

15.10. 【連詞和邏輯關係】 任何語文的介詞都是作為接合文句的各部分用的。就文法上講，它們是句法的關節。就意念上講，它們的作用是表明邏輯的關係。這後一種見解較為寬廣而深遠。比方，我們常常看見英文句子以“and”，“therefore”，“but”，或“because”這一類的連詞起頭：*And I went away / Therefore I went away / But how can I do it? / (Why didn't you go?) Because it was too late.* 要把它們跟上句的邏輯關係尋出來，這是不難的，但是要把它們跟上句的文法關係尋出來，那可不容易了，因為每句可算是一個個別的統一體。

單句·複句·包孕句

15.20. 【單句·複句·包孕句】 單句的各部分可類分如下表（見下頁）：一



上表說明‘單句’（Simple Sentence）的句法。歎詞在性質上實則是獨立的。在這類的單句里，連詞大半是用以連接修飾語的：
I saw a good and handsome boy / He worked hard and fast.
 主語和本動詞仍然是單純的性質。

其次，另有一種句子，或者是兩個主語合一個動詞（*He and I went*），或者是兩個動詞合一個主語（*He came and went*）。有些文法學家早已把這個當作‘複句’（Compound Sentence）的縮短式看待（=*He came and he went / He went and I went*）。但是這個除了給弄慣分類把戲的那班文法學家去分門別類而外，沒有什麼實在的意思。

第三，即真正的複句，如下例：—

He wen't away, so I came.

I came, *because* he went away.

Either you said so, *or* you didn't.

You broke it, *therefore* you must pay for it.

He wanted to go, *but* he didn't.

上面 *so*, *because* 等連詞都是把兩個各別的句子連成一句，各有其主語和述語。

至此為止，我們還沒有把編入另一子句之中的子句導引出來。He went away 明明是和 I came 不相干的。我們一把編入另一子句中去的——或作為它結構中之一部分的——子句導引出來，即成功所謂‘包孕句’ (Complex Sentence) 的句子。例如：—

I didn't say this. (單)

I didn't say *that* I wouldn't go. (包孕：名詞子句 *that* I wouldn't go 作主句中的賓語用)

That is unknown to me. (單)

How he did it is unknown to me. (包孕：名詞子句作主語)

The man went away. (單)

The man *who* was with you went away. (包孕：關係子句 *who* was with you 作 man 的修飾語)

上面這三個包孕句的例子中，是用連詞 *that*, *how* 以及關係代名詞 *who* 把新子句和原來的那個主句連接起來的。關係代名詞實則就是連續代名詞，正如關係副詞 (*the time when*, *the place where*) 就是連續副詞一樣，因為除了在關係子句之中盡其正常的功用以外，其作用便在于把新子句和別的東西連接起來。

平列子句和附屬子句

15.80. 【平列子句和附屬子句】 在包孕句中，很明顯的老是有一個‘主句’或‘正句’(main or principal clause)和一個或一個以上的‘副句’或‘附句’(subordinate or dependant clause)。副句是編入，或依附于，主句的，所以應該看做低一級。如在 *The man who was with you went away* 一句中，*who was with you* 這個子句是依附于主句 *The man went away* 的。

但即使在某些複句之中，也有主句和副句的分別。在 *He came, but I went* 句中，這兩個子句顯然是同等重要的，因此無所謂主句副句了。但在 *He would come if I would go* 句中，這第一子句 (*He would come*) 明明是主要的陳述，而 *if I would go* 只不過敘述他來的一個條件。所以我們覺得第二個子句的重要不及，或它的等級低于，那第一個。因此即在複句里，也可以有一個主句和一個副句。

在這種複句里，到底那個子句算是主句，那個算是副句，以及這兩個子句是同等重要或不同等重要，這完全要看意義如何，而不能從文法形式上加以斷定。連詞如 *and, both, either ~ or, but, as well as, not only ~ but also* [和，並且，或~或，但是，以及，不特~而且] 當然是導引‘平列子句’(co-ordinate clauses) (同等)。在另一方面，連詞如 *if, because, although since, in order that, so that, lest* [假設，因為，雖則，既然，因此，才，免得] 等，當然是導引‘附屬子句’(subordinate clauses) (差等)。

下列各例可以說明由于意義而決定的這種平列子句和附屬子句的分別（斜體字是連詞或連詞短語）：一

平 列 子 句（同 等）

He was a thief, *and* she was the thief's wife.

This one is good, *but* that one is not.

Not only is it possible, *but* it is also desirable to have him go with you.

Neither is this mine, *nor* is it yours.

This is all very well; *still*, it is not enough.

The rich man becomes richer, *while* the poor man becomes poorer.

She became very weak, *whereas* she had been very strong and healthy before her marriage.

You must do as I say; *otherwise* (或: *or else*) I will have nothing to do with you.

附 屬 子 句（差 等）

I will tell you, *if* you will promise not to tell any one.

Unless you promise, I cannot tell it to you.

We climbed over the top, *in order that* we might get a better view.

He began to do his best, *lest* he should fail again.

I said *that* he was no person to take up this business.

So long as you persist, I will not give you any money.

邏 輯 關 係

15.40 【邏輯關係】 一切連詞都表明某種邏輯關係。這種種關係約略可分下列各項，每項中我們要細看它們在英文里的各種表達方法。連詞，與連續部分（關係代名詞和關係副詞）併在一起，居于主角的地位。介詞短語和分詞短語也往往可以代替連詞所導引的子句；事實上，它們老是短些，因此造起句子來也簡單些，容易處置些。

15.41. 【聯合】 最通的一種形式是聯帶關係，即‘聯合’ (combination). And 和 both ~ and [以及，又~又] 是任何種類的詞兒或詞羣都可以連接的。

He was [both] defeated and tired (連接形容詞).

He played [both] fast and beautifully (副詞).

We saw each other off and on (副詞).

We both read and write at school (動詞).

The arrow pierced into and through his chest (介詞).

I paid both for him and [for] his friends (介詞短語).

Both he and his wife escaped (主語——代名詞或名詞).

He was strong and she was handsome (子句).

Men must work and women must weep (子句).

表明其他類似的關係時可用 as well as, not only ~ but (also), furthermore, besides, in addition, what is more, on top of that [以及，不特~而且，加之，此外，又，更甚者，況且]：

He, as well as his secretary, was found guilty.

We not only dined together, but also danced together.

Not only did we dine together, but we also danced together.

It was not only unfair; it was contemptible.

He was not only found guilty, but was also condemned to life imprisonment.

The extra tax was a heavy burden on the people. Furthermore, it was against the orders of the Central Government.

Besides (連詞), it is against my principles.

Besides (介詞) giving him money and advice, he also bought the steamship ticket for him.

I have, in addition, last month's bills to pay.

What is more, the prisoners were subjected to flogging and torture, in addition to poor food and unhygienic surroundings.

On top of that, they were denied all intercourse with their friends.

15.42. 【對立】 表明‘對立’關係 (opposition) 時，最有用的連詞大概是 however [可是]。其他的詞兒和短語如：but,

while, whereas, far from (~ing), on the contrary, on the other hand [但是, 既, 而, 決不, 反之, 在另一方面], despite (介詞), in spite of (介詞) [不拘, 不管] 以及較簡單的介詞 contrary to 和 against. But 固然是最簡單最常用的詞兒, however 卻也是最有用的, 既作 but 的變式, 又作連詞用, 在文句中各處都可以安置, 因此成就了一種較平易較柔韌的結構. Nevertheless [但是] 也是很有用的, 它傳達一種更深的對比意味, 但是 notwithstanding [不顧] 則有點兒古老了。

However, I am merely reporting this as a fact.

This, *however*, is something different from what you said the other day.

This is, *however*, something different, etc.

This is something different, *however*, from what, etc.

(表‘讓步’:—*However* much I may wish to help you, I can't. 參看 § 15.45.)

But you said you could.

While this position offers you honour and power, it imposes on you also a great responsibility.

He claimed that opium had been completely suppressed in that district, *while* the facts are exactly to the contrary.

Some children like school, *whereas* others do not.

Contrary to what he said, the growing of poppies has been systematically enforced upon the people *against* the people's wish.

In opposition to what you read in the newspapers, the prisoner has really never received a fair trial.

Far from wishing him any ill, I have been offering him the best advice a friend can give.

On the contrary, his expenses were all subsidized by the Japanese news agency [通訊社].

Far be it from me to criticize the government, who are my superiors.

On the one hand, he took money from the Government, *on the other hand*, he was carrying on anti-government propaganda.

On the other hand, there is this to be said for him.

Despite (In spite of) repeated warnings, he went to Manchuria.
She married him in spite of her father's opposition (against her father's wish).

Nevertheless, she married.

She married all the same.

Notwithstanding all this, China's internal administration has steadily improved.

For all (In spite of all) your trouble, nothing has been gained or accomplished.

15.43. 【抉擇和替代】 表示‘抉擇’ (selecti n), 用 either ~ or [或~或] 和 neither ~ nor [既不~又不]. Either 又可單獨用于子句之末, 即 “also” 之意. Neither 和 nor [也不] 都可單獨用于句首, 即 “also not” 之意. 表示‘替代’ (substitution) 用 instead of, in place of (介詞) [代替], otherwise, or, or else [否則, 不然]. Or 有兩種意義: (1) 表更迭的意思 (解作 ‘或’, ‘或者’, ‘或是’); (2) = otherwise [不然, 否則].

You are either a fool or a knave.

Either you are a fool or you are a knave.

Either you are trying to deceive me, or you have been deceiving yourself.

Either he goes or I go (即: We cannot work together).

Neither you nor anybody else can persuade him to give up writing poetry.

God is neither here nor there.

Neither of you knows the exact truth.

Either of us (Either you or I) must go.

You cannot do it. Neither (或: Nor) can I. I cannot, either.

You do as I say, or (=otherwise) or else you go.

You had better hurry, or (或: otherwise) you will be late.

You can send him along, or else you can go yourself.

Otherwise, how could he come in?

Instead of being dressed up for dinner, he came down in his dressing gown.

Instead of this, he took that. He took this instead of that.

Instead of improving his service, he became worse.

I came in his stead (或: place).

Instead of a Li Hung-chang, we have a graduate of Oberlin.

In place of the old manager, we have a new boss in the person of McKinley.

Government by law, instead of by personal privilege, is what we want.

15.44. 【包括 (inclusion) 和除外 (exclusion)】 現在分詞 including [包括~在內], excluding [除外], excepting [除去] 都放在子句之首,而它們的被動式 (included, excluded, excepted) 用時老是放在它們所修飾的詞兒之後。Except, excepting 和 but 用時意義完全相同,既作連詞又作介詞用。Except = '除非'。But for 往往好似一個成語,即 "except for" [如非] 的意思。Too [也] 在現代英語里比 also 更常見更通馴。這兩個詞兒都可以用在句子當中或末了,而 also 往往也用于句首。

We have ten working days left this week, excluding the Sundays (或: the Sundays excluded).

We will take in all applicants, foreigners (或: Chinese) excepted.

Excepting for a little over-use of red and green, the painting is perfect.

But for your help, I might have died.

The hospital has a staff of thirty, including the nurses (=nurses included = with the nurses included).

"I can resist everything except temptation," says Oscar Wilde.

When we arrived, we saw nothing except three persons sitting in the front row.

That is true, too. That is also true.

He came along, too. He, too, came along.

He came also. He also came.

Also (=Moreover), it must not be forgotten that he was born of Indian parents.

That is *also* a good thing. That, *also*, is a good thing. That is a good thing, *also*.

15.45. 【條件和讓步】 If, providing, provided 和 on the condition that [如果, 若, 倘, 假令, 假使] 等表明 ‘條件’ (condition). Though 和 although [雖則, 雖然] 表明 ‘讓步’ (concession), 用時無甚差別, 又如 granting 和 granted [即令, 姑認]. 在句首, although 比 though 常見. Granting, providing 不及 granted, provided 普通, 但意義跟後兩個詞兒相同. 又, 作這種意義的 as 和 while 的用法也應當注意.

Measles is not a dangerous disease, *provided* you keep the child in a closed room and maintain an even temperature.

Many incurable diseases are really curable, *providing* (=if) you begin treatment early.

Providing (或: *Provided*) everything goes off smoothly as we planned, there is no reason why you should not succeed.

Although he is poor, he is honest.

He is honest, *though* poor.

He cannot make both ends meet, *although* he tries his best to save.

(省略文) Do your best, but you won't succeed. (= *Although* you may do your best, you won't succeed.)

Try *as* you may (= *Although* you may try as hard as you please), you won't succeed.

Hard *as* I tried (= *However* hard I tried), I could not hit the mark.

Willing *as* I was (= *Although* I was willing) to help him, I had to send him away empty-handed.

While (= *Although*) I admit that it is so, still I cannot absolve him from all blame.

While (= *Although*) he was not the only person to blame, he was principally responsible for it.

【練習一百十二】 試用上列各連詞造句, 以表讓步或認可之意, 即以上列各例句為模範.

15.46. 【原因和結果】 表明‘原因’ (cause) 的普通的詞兒是連詞 *because, as, since* [因爲, 既], 介詞 *owing to, on account of* [因爲, 由于] 和分詞短語。表明‘結果’ (result) 用: *hence, therefore, consequently, in consequence, as a consequence, with the result that* [由此, 所以, 因此, 結果]。Hence 老是用于子句之首, 而 *therefore* 恰正如 *however* 一樣, 地位可以任意變更 (§ 15.42)。Owing to, on account of 是介詞, 後跟名詞或名動詞 (~ing), 因此可以造成更短的句子。它們不形成子句, 只形成介詞短語。

Therefore, there was no way for me to do it.

There was, therefore, no way for me to do it.

There was no way, therefore, for me to do it.

There was no way for me to do it, therefore. (罕見)

As I did not want to see him, I sent him a letter.

As it was his fault, he had to make it up to him.

As the train was two hours late, we strolled round the neighbourhood.

Well, since you say so, I will go.

Since there was nobody else to go, I went myself.

Since it is neither white nor black, it must be grey.

Since that is the case, we might just as well go home.

On account of his presence, we did not express any opinion.

Owing to (Because of) his presence, etc.

Because he was present, etc.

As (Since) he was present, etc.

Consequently (In consequence, As a consequence,) he died.

The doctor left a knife in his stomach, with the result that he died three days afterwards.

He spoke for an hour and half with the result that the other speakers had no chance to say anything.

英文里有一種結構特別有趣, 它跟許多中文句子一樣, 表明原因時不用任何連詞。這一類句子如: 一

Love me, love my dog. [愛我者愛吾犬,愛屋及烏.]

Once a thief, always a thief. [一次賊,百次賊.]

First come, first served. [先來者先供應.]

15.47. 【動機和目的】 有一種微微不同的關係是用表‘目的’(purpose)或‘動機’(motive)的詞兒來表達。一般地講,如果是比較屬於外來的(外來的事件),而動機和目的是內在的(做事時的一種內心的理由)。分詞 thinking, seeing, hearing, knowing, believing, mistaking 以及其他形容心理狀態的類似詞兒往往作這種用法。其他常用的短語如: in view of [由~觀之,鑑于,爲~之故], with a view to (~ing) [以~之目的,爲~起見], in order that, in order to [爲~而], so that [如是~致,因~故,是以], for the purpose of [爲~目的], out of (kindness, gratefulness, carelessness, jealousy 等) [出于,由于], by way of [以~作爲], to the end that [爲~之故而]。

Believing (Thinking, Hearing) that he was in Paris, she took the next train to France.

In her hurry, she got into a train for Lyons, mistaking it for the Paris train.

She went there, with a view to ascertaining (in order to ascertain, for the purpose of ascertaining, so that she might ascertain) who was her husband's new love.

It was done purely out of jealousy.

Out of gratefulness (for returning the handbag), she gave the coolie a present of ten dollars.

I was doing it just out of pity, not out of love.

In order to stop this trouble, the Government is ready to close down the whole school.

We gave him a hundred dollars just in order to shut up his mouth.

By way of illustrating what he meant, he produced a chart of the club's activities.

We should all work and labour, *to the end that* the new movement may become a success.

15.48. 【比較和一致】 用介詞表‘比較’(comparison)時 (more than, as ~ as) 現出許多文法特點來。這是由于所謂‘比較’老是指兩個部分的高下,不問是名詞,動詞,形容詞,或成羣的詞兒。比方,拿我的年齡跟你的年齡比較,說 I am three years older than you, 這比較的兩部分便是 I am old 和 you are old, 或者我的年齡和你的年齡。自然,整句的意義是 I am three years older than you are old, 但是要把第二部分複述一遍,那未免太愚了。因此這第二部分老是縮短,如此句中縮短成爲 you. 又,如 I know you better than he does, 這第二部分的 does 就代替了 knows you.

像這樣的第二比較部分的省略和特點,在 §10.20 和 §10.50 里已經詳細講過了。

主語省略: He eats more than (what) is good for him. (參看: more than, §10.20, "1")

賓語省略: He eats more than (what) he can digest. (參看: more than, §10.20, "1")

主語和動詞省略: I love you more than (I love) her.

賓語和動詞省略: I love you more than he (loves you).

又,比較 §10.20 第2項中 so ~ that 和 so ~ as 的用法 (第278頁)。

比較的第二部分或是名詞,或動詞,形容詞,無限式短語,或整個子句。

名詞或代名詞: This is better than that.

動詞: I would do anything rather than let him get off like that.

無限式短語: He knows better than to go out alone on such a night.

形容詞: This is more than fine: it is excellent.

副詞: I have read it more than once.

句子: He spends more than he is earning.

She is as good as she is pretty.

還有一種包孕句，其中第二部分是編入第一個句子里面：

This is as much as I can stand.

此處 This is much 是主句，as much as I can stand 是副句，當作副詞子句修飾 much 的。

通常表‘一致’(conformity)的詞兒是：according as〔隨～而〕(後跟子句)，according to, in conformity with, in accordance with〔依據，按照，依照〕(後面都跟名詞)，和 accordingly (副詞)-〔是以，如前所述〕。

According to Rule Six, all cinema films made in China must be censored before they are exported.

In accordance with that rule, I am submitting this for your inspection.

He said that all this had been done in conformity with their previous agreement.

We treated them on the spot or sent them to a hospital according as the wounds were light or heavy.

He is drunk or sober, according as he wins or loses (according as he fares, or according to his luck.)

15.49. 【時間和邏輯關係】 表明時間關係的介詞和副詞如 as soon as〔一經～即〕，meanwhile〔當其時〕，after〔在～以後〕，都是導引正常的子句的。這一範疇中常用的副詞當然是 when, while 和 as. 可是像這一類表時間的連接的詞兒

往往另外轉變成新的意義，所表明卻是時間以外的另一種邏輯關係。例如在：—

Why do you try to help others, *when* [既然] you cannot even pay your tailor's bills?

一句里，所表明的關係不僅是時間，而是一種‘對比方面’ (contrasting aspect)。While [然而] 和 so long as [苟，只要] 也是如此情形：— Why doesn't he pay up his debt, *while* he is buying his wife new hats everyday? / *So long as* they don't see each other, they get along nicely; but *the moment* they come together, they start quarelling all over again.

At the same time, in the meanwhile, in the meantime, meanwhile 和 while (一律作‘同時’解) 表明‘同時的動作’ (contemporaneous action)，往往帶有‘對比’的效果。Pending [在～之中] 意味和這相同，但是是一個介詞。As soon as, the moment, directly, immediately 和 after 表明‘事件的順序’ (sequence of events)，往往也含有因果的一種內在關係。副詞 once 特別是表明一種偶然或臨時的關係 (casual relationship)。

Once you begin, you never know where you will end. (比較中文‘此例一開’，‘一失足成千古恨’等句中的‘一’字。)

Once you taste our dinner, you will come again.

When once he understands, he will forgive everything.

Immediately you try to do something, people will cry you down.

The professor began his lecture *the moment* he entered the room.

Directly (= *As soon as*) the teacher walked out of the room, there was an uproar.

After I had done so much for the boy, he ran away and disappeared.

At the same time, you must remember this is not all a matter of luck. One has to work hard, too.

Meanwhile, you go ahead with your own work.

Pending the construction of the new building, the students will be housed in the old dormitory.

As soon as one goes away, another comes in.

疑問副詞和疑問代名詞

15.50. 【疑問副詞和疑問代名詞】 我們都明白關係代名詞 (who, what) 和關係副詞 (how, why, when, where) 一半是連詞, 一半是代名詞或副詞, 隨情形而不同。但是, 無論它們是否當關係的部分用, 這些疑問詞都能導引名詞子句, 因此, 可以當作一種連詞看待。

How he did it I do not understand.

This is not a question of money, but of how much we can do with the money at our disposal.

There was no question as to who was the guilty party.

I cannot say whether it is right or wrong.

That was the reason why he did it. (關係詞)

We will see what we can do for you.

Tell me when you want it ready.

Who breaks pays.

He refused the offer but finally had to accept what was far worse than the first offer.

I don't care where you live; you must come to the office at nine sharp [九點正].

Where you live does not concern me.

標點法

15.60. 【標點法: 邏輯標準和發音標準】 標點符號 (Punctuation Marks, 在英國通稱 “stops”) 包括 ‘點號’ (comma),

‘分號’ (semi-colon), ‘冒號’ (colon), ‘句號’ (full stop), ‘驚歎號’ (exclamation mark or point), ‘問號’ (question mark), ‘引號’ (quotation marks; 在英國用法中又稱 “inverted commas” [反點號]), 省略號 (apostrophe), 連字號 (hyphen), ‘破折號’ (dash), ‘刪節號’ (dotted line), ‘圓括號’ (parentheses), ‘方括號’ (brackets). 這些標點符號的用法對於句法有一種密切的關係。

標點符號的用法上有幾點難免是有爭執的。這完全要看人以什麼為判斷標準。有些文法學家相信應該嚴格地遵守邏輯標準，即標點符號是用以釋明邏輯的意義，而同時有許多人卻主張標點符號應該純粹以發音為標準，即它們的用法是在於幫助讀者明瞭讀文句時何處可停，何處不可停。後者相信只有用這種方法，才可以真正欣賞作者的風格。一切的文學作品，不論中文英文，都要高聲朗讀，以便真正的欣賞，那末標點符號應該把著者要人家怎樣去讀他的文句的方法指示出來才是。關於這種分別的說明，在下面討論點號時便可見到。

可是初學者不宜採用發音標準，因為只有學過多年英文把它弄熟了以後，才能真正懂得讀時什麼地方好停頓，什麼地方不宜停頓。這個原則，只有在熟練的作家手里才可以運用自如。所以初學者以及普通作家應該根據邏輯標準，設法在意義方面務求明晰。明晰實在是唯一的原則。有許多地方不妨即以‘常理’推之。

15.61. 【點號 (,)】 ‘點號’ (comma) 的用與不用，也許比其他各種標點符號更易引起爭論。下面舉一些成為疑問的例子：一

(1) 列舉名詞或事項時，末二項之間有 and 的地方不應該用點號分開。

I bought a hat, a cane and a book. (非: cane,)

Tom, Dick and Henry.

She sings, writes poetry and plays the piano. (比較: She sings and writes poetry and plays the piano.)

但依發音的標準，可以用一點號：I bought a hat, a cane, and a book. 注意比較長的平行子句或短語用 and 連結時，它前面的點號往往是十分需要的。

She sings French songs, and speaks the French language fluently, and plays the piano.

(依據發音標準，這第一個點號可省可不省：) She sings French songs and speaks the French language fluently, and plays the piano.

可見發音的原則是不十分確定；但是正唯其如此，也就留下更多的餘地來表達著者的意向了。這種標點符號，這種文章，都跟實際的語言更加一致。依邏輯的標準，這第一個 and 可以省去，如下：一

She sings French songs, speaks the French language fluently and plays the piano.

但在實生活中，我們並不老是這樣說法，所以這種句子或者要給人以矯揉做作或生硬的印象。

(2) 一個名詞有兩個修飾語的地方，第二個修飾語或短語往往用兩個或一個點號。

She bought a very expensive, but very good-looking(,) hat.

He was a clever, but undependable(,) assistant.

就邏輯上講，應該用兩個點號，但是在發音上講，只要用一個，因為讀起來在末兩個詞兒之間是沒有停頓的。

(3) 常見的短語或副詞插在句子里，往往可以不用點號。

Therefore(,) I went.

That was(,) of course(,) a fact.

Of course he knew. (較優于: Of course, he knew.)

但: This was, logically speaking, incorrect.

To be sure, he was to blame.

The envelope, strange to say, had been cut open.

(4) 其餘可以由‘常理’來決定，以求得最高限度的明晰。

Any militarily weak nation would, like China, when she was invaded by Japan, resort to the boycott as the only weapon of defence. (子句 *when she was invaded by Japan* 或許要被誤解，以為是指 *any nation* 而言：所以 *China* 之後的點號亟宜刪去，讀如下：)

Any militarily weak nation would, like China when she was invaded by Japan, resort to the boycott, etc.

15.62. 【分號 (;)】一句里有幾個平行結構要把它們分開，或者在句子里要劃出比點號所可表明的更長的一段文字，便用‘分號’ (semi-colon). 分號的特點就是用了它可以另起一個新子句而不用介詞。例如：一

This was not due to carelessness; it was due to wilful neglect.

這一句可以寫成：

This was not due to carelessness, but (it was) due to wilful neglect.

或者：

This was not due to carelessness. It was due to wilful neglect.

可是我們總覺得這兩個平列陳述句的關係十分密切，不應該把它們用‘句號’分開。所以，分號是介於句號與點號之間的一種標點符號。

有時邏輯關係證明用分號用得正當的地方，甚至也可以用連詞：—

This was not ideal; still, it was the best one could expect under the circumstances.

【練習一百十三】 下列各句中之點號，試以分號代之，或另行補入適當之連詞：

1. She was sent to Shanghai without her mother's knowledge, it was against the latter's wish.
2. Policemen were standing in the middle of the road, they stopped the tram-cars and the buses, automobiles were searched, and all passengers, were subjected to a close examination.
3. On the one hand, he could not do it himself, on the other, he tried to prevent others from doing it.
4. Man proposes, God disposes.
5. Firstly, he did not want to go, secondly, he was not the best man for it, and thirdly, Dick was ready to go in his stead.

15.63. 【冒號 (:)】 下文列舉一件或數件事物以為實例時，用‘冒號’ (colon)。又，下文是以不同形式敘述引語時，也用冒號（這往往也可以用點號）。

The list is as follows: one hat, two canes, three pairs of boots, etc.

Columbus discovered a string of islands: he did not discover the American Continent.

He said: "You have won." (或 He said, "You have won.")

15.64. 【句號 (.)】 凡意思完全的句子，末了都用‘句號’ (full stop)。現在美國新聞英語里有一種用簡短生動的句子

趨勢，即用句點表明句子的各部分，不過這種用法不足取法。
茲舉例如下：—

“There is a tendency in modern newspapers to use short snappy sentences. The shorter the better. For the snappier they are, the happier the reader will be. Which is a good thing for the busy business-man.”

任何一類的‘簡寫式’ (abbreviation), 都用句號。例如：Dr. (= Doctor), Mr. (= mister), Mrs. (= Mistress), N.Y. (= New York), C.P. (= Communist Party), Jan., Feb., etc. (= January, February, etc.), Sun., Mon., etc. (= Sunday, Monday, etc.), S.M.C. (= Shanghai Municipal Council), R.C.A. (= Radio Corporation of America), yrs. (= yours). 不過近來有許多人(簡明及袖珍牛津字典著者 Fowler 兄弟可為代表)就主張把‘縮寫式’ (contractions) 從簡寫式中分出，前者不用句號，後者才用，例如上例中 Mr / Mrs / Dr / yrs 都不加句號，其他都加句號。注意 Miss [小姐，女士] 卻是一個完全的詞兒，不是簡寫式，無論如何不可用句號。

15.65. 【感歎號 (!) 和問號 (?)】 這兩種符號的用法雖則簡單 (一個表明感歎，一個表明疑問)，只是‘常理’問題，然而有些地方也要注意：凡不含感歎或疑問的意思時，決不可亂用。例如中文句子‘未知如何’，‘不知道他來過了沒有’都不可用‘問號’ (question mark)，還有文言有許多助詞如‘矣’，‘焉’，‘哉’，‘耶’，並不是個個都適用‘感歎號’ (exclamation mark or point) 的。

She asked me how I did it. (非問句)

I was meditating how wonderful it all seemed. (非感歎句)

You are coming, too? (問句)

You are not joking? (問句)

Is that a fact! (感歎句,但不妨用問號;或者雙“?!”也可用得.)

How dare you? (或: you!)

15.661. 【引號 (“ ” 或 ‘ ’)】 ‘引號’ (quotation marks), 或稱 ‘倒點號’ (inverted commas), 分 ‘單’ (single), ‘雙’ (double) 兩種。 有些人喜歡用單引號,但雙引號比較通用。 引號是引用別人寫的或說的句子或短語時候用的,凡引號應該視為神聖不可侵犯的,(其中的字句必須和原文完全相符,切不可更改或增加一字)。 如有省略的字句,應該用 ‘刪節號’ (dotted line)。 如果引用的時候,必須加以注釋或說明,那末加進去的字句必須用 ‘方括號’ (brackets), 如下例:—

“He [Mr. Henderson] . . . would not allow anybody to interfere with the policy of the Committee.

引語中如再有引語,或用雙引號,或用單引號,要看那一種初先沒有用到過,便用那一種,如:—

“He said, ‘You have won.’ ”

‘He said, “you have won.” ’

如引語有好幾段,那末只要在每段開始的地方用引號 (此處我們不妨稱 [‘] 或 [“] 為 ‘前引號’), 末段末了才加以結束 (用 ‘後引號’, 即 [’] 或 [”]). 如:—

“

“

“

“

“

”

“

”

15.662. 【省略號 (') 和連字號 (-)】 起首的引號是一個或兩個‘倒點號’，但結束的單引號本來卻另有一名稱，叫做‘省略號’ (apostrophe)。它的作用是：(1) 表明字母或數目字的省略，如 can't, don't, what's, I'm, it's, e'er [ɛə], no'er [nɛə], gainst, beginnin' [bi'ginin] (倫敦俚語中 [ŋ] 往往作 [n])，便把字母(特別是元音字母)省去；'40 便是 1940 (年)。(2) 表明名詞的領位，如 boy's, women's, marshals' 等 (參看 §8.30)。(3) 表明字母或數目字的複數，如 two a's and five 3's (參看 §5.28 “d”, “e” 兩項)。

‘連字號’ (hyphen) 用于複合詞之間，表明兩個 (或兩個以上) 詞兒的結合，形成一個新的意義 (參看 §2.60, §9.21)。又，連字號在字典里除表明複合詞外，又作為劃分音節之用。不過為避免混淆起見，字典里往往用 ‘-’ 表音節的分段，另以 “=” 表複合詞。連字號還有一種用法，即書寫時或打字時如果到了一行的末了，一個字還沒有完，那末只要在音節上或字源上可以分拆的時候，都可把未完部分寫在或打在第二行的起頭，而在上一行末了用一個連字號。

15.67. 【破折號 (—) 和刪節號 (...)] ‘破折號’ (dash) 通常表明思想的突然轉變，同時在文法結構上或斷或不斷。在實際生活之中，我們的思想不會是循着完全句子的直線跑去，往往在半途轉到別的東西上，或不然在原來要說的句子未完以前突然中斷了。因此，現代的個人筆調往往用破折號以表示這種思想的轉變。這種句子每每在談話中聽到，以致它們在信札或妮語小品里的用法可收簡便和流暢的效果。

(a) 有時單單表明一種停頓，如下句：—

When the mandarin fell on the floor, the first thing he would do on getting up was to readjust his tortoise-shell spectacles—leisurely, correctly.

(b) 在下列各句中表示思想的突然轉變：—

In order to get a divorce, you'll have to—oh, well, we won't go into that.

I gave him full permission—in fact, I encouraged him, to examine the company's accounts.

We had no money, no food, not sufficient clothing, being stranded in a strange city, hounded by the police from place to place—you can imagine the rest.

(c) 破折號也可用在冒號，點號，或句號之後，同樣是表示一種較長的停頓的（如舉例，信札中的尊稱，或文章中段節的標題）。

The conditions are as follows:—

Dear Sir,—

For example,—

15.67. The Dash and the Dotted Line.—The dash is usually used

(d) ‘雙破折號’ (double dash) 表明夾注，其用法和‘圓括號’ (parentheses) 或‘方括號’ (brackets) 相同。

After that, the three of us—i.e., my wife, my wife's brother and myself—went into a restaurant.

這個跟下一句的意思完全相同：—

After that, the three of us (i.e., my wife, my wife's brother and myself) went into a restaurant.

‘刪節號’表示一個未完的思想。在現代文的筆調，有時用刪節號表示思想的碎片，如在回憶錄的文章之中。這種描寫的方法，往往比較完全連貫的句子更有力，因為它富有暗示的力量。

Shut up alone in the attic, I began to think of my early childhood. Effie playing in the garden . . . the nurse Jennie . . . my mother's smiling face . . . my father's stern eyes and prickly beard which tickled my little fingers . . . Jack my best school friend . . . the barn behind the backyard in which Jack and I used to play hide and seek . . . my story book with a green cover . . . the adventures of Captain Drake . . .

往往地一段文字以刪節號收尾，意即著者還有許多話要說，但是不如就這樣打住吧（‘不盡欲言’）。

15.68. 【圓括號和方括號】 Parentheses 和 brackets 這兩個英文名稱有時用起來不分彼此，但正式的區別卻是圓括號“()”和方括號 “[]”。括號式的夾注用得太多了，便顯出一種鬆懈而拖泥帶水的筆調，這個應該避免，除非在著者說得津津有味，有這種貫徹的能力，比如在 George Saintsbury* 的文章里。圓括號也可以包含一種記號或一個短語。

This was the great (?) Dr. Forbes. （插入這個問號表明作者對於 Dr.

Forbes 的偉大——“greatness”——頗有懷疑的餘地。）

The people were taxed to death and bled white by the “revolutionary” (?) generals. （此處用 “?” 不特表明說者懷疑‘將軍們’之‘革命性’，抑且含有譏刺意味，無異于說他們‘反革命’——“counter-revolutionary”。）

Mr. Henderson continued: “We cannot let the unemployment question alone, because the question will not let us alone.” (Hear! Hear!) （在此段新聞之中用 “Hear! Hear!” 者，表明聽衆對於 Mr. Henderson 的言論歡呼喝采。）

*George Edward Pateman Saintsbury, 十九世紀的英國文學評論家。

1845 年生。——譯者註。

疏散句和後括句

15.70. 【疏散句法和後括句法】 比較下列兩組句子：—

(A) 疏散句 (*Loose Sentences*):—

The dinner is at eight, if I am not mistaken.

He writes fairly well, although he is a little inclined to use long words.

(B) 後括句 (*Periodic Sentences*):—

If I am not mistaken, the dinner is at eight.

Although he is a little inclined to use long words, he writes fairly well.

A 組里副句在句末，而 B 組里在句首。句子的內容雖然是相同的，但是文章風格的意趣卻大不相同。第一句，在說者的意向，說到 “The dinner is at eight” 大可結束了，但加上 if I am not mistaken 是作為一種回想的。在 B 組的第一句，這個句子是自始至終當作一個整個的思想。所以第一式（叫做‘疏散句’）是較隨意，較自然，而不十分矯飾，但是第二式（叫做‘後括句’）是較正確而較正式。兩種句式各有用處，傳達的意思是各異其趣的。在中國學生有一種危險，便是專門只會用後括句，以致造出來的句子都失去平易流暢筆調所必不可少的那種簡便的特性。

中文古書里沒有疏散句。例如‘論語’里‘齊景公曰：“善哉！信如君不君，臣不臣，父不父，子不子，雖有粟，吾得而食諸？”’這一段決不可把副句放在句末，成為‘吾得而食諸，雖有粟？’或‘雖有粟，信如君不君，臣不臣，父不父，子不子？’但在

現代白語文里，卻可能說：‘你的話好啊！我那里有飯吃，雖然有粟，假如君不君，臣不臣，父不父，子不子？’這在文字的柔韌性上是一種進步，使得一種真正口語的筆調可以實現。

第十六章 表現法的經濟

16.10. 【平易和經濟】 所謂精于某種語文，即行文時文句的形式和結構達到一種平滑流利的境地。我們動不動就陷入表現法上生硬和矯枉過正的毛病。例如只用 *you must not* 和 *if it is possible* 而不用 *you mustn't* 和 *if possible*. 但是這些簡單的形式，他們英國人用得非常多，因為各國語言天然演化出某些省略文，抄走近路，結果既平易，又經濟。英文是格外以喜歡結構的經濟和簡單出名；因為除了足敷應用的詞兒以外，決不多用一個。所以我們在結束本書的時候，應該把各種省詞省力的訣門好好地復習一遍。

作用的變換

16.20. 【作用的變換】 名詞通常比較其他各詞類便于造成簡短的文句。比較下列各句：一

I saw hatred in his eyes. 或: *His eyes seemed to show hatred.*

His eyes seem to show that he hated me.

I have no fear of his running away.

I am not afraid that he may run away.

Cleanliness is next to holiness.

To be clean is next in importance to to be holy. (此句極其不妥)

There's comfort for one's soul in smoking.

When one smokes, one's soul feels comforted. (此句極其不妥)

Strive for *simplicity of style*.

Strive to be *simple* when you write.

Punctuality often means a waste of time in China.

To be *punctual* in China means that you often have to waste your time waiting for others.

He makes a *virtue of necessity*.

Because he has to do it, he is making it appear that he loves doing it.

上列各對句子，一見便明白第一例簡短乾淨，自全體看來總比第二例好得多。

16.21. 【子句變成短語】 因為名詞比較簡單而有限式動詞（涉及主語或者還涉及賓語）比較複雜的關係，短語既沒有動詞和主語，便比子句簡短乾淨。尤以介詞短語是這樣情形。例如 *for fun* 這兩個詞兒可代表 *he was not serious in, by necessity* 可代表 *because he had to do it* 這個子句。Do it by turn 比較 You do it first and the others will do it one after another 好得多了。During his absence 比 while he is away 短些。英文里有許多成對的介詞和連詞，其意義是相同的。

介 詞

on account of his illness 或 because of illness

during his illness

against, despite, in spite of my advice

for all my trouble, with all your trouble

for the purpose of, by way of, with a view to

out of gratefulness, jealousy

With that, he went away.

連 詞

because he was ill

while he was ill

although I advised him to the contrary

although I (you) took so much trouble

in order that, so that, that

because one felt grateful, jealous

After he said that, he went away.

with your permission
to my surprise
upon seeing me there
on hearing this
but for my help
like me
after examination
before coming
since his departure

if you allow me
(I was surprised to)
when he saw me there
when he heard this
if I had not helped him
as I do it
after it was examined
before one came
since he left

許多動詞和形容詞後面可以跟介詞短語，無限式短語，或者以 *that* 起頭的子句。

I am sure *of* his coming.
I am sure *to* meet him.
I am sure *that* he will come.

He is afraid *of* death.
He is afraid *to* die.
He is afraid *that* he may die.

He is thinking *of* going home.
He is thinking *to* go home.
He is thinking *that* he must go home.

I am sorry *for* you.
I am sorry *to* hear this.
I am sorry *that* the letter didn't reach you.

He was disappointed *at* their attitude.
He was disappointed *to* hear that they did not care.
He was disappointed *that* they took no interest in it.

16.22. 【短語修飾語變成詞兒修飾語】 許多短語當修飾語用，可以改為詞兒修飾語。例如 “We are living in a China torn by civil wars” 這一句可以寫得更簡單，變成 “We are living in a war-torn China.” “If you go through the famine-stricken district” 比較 “if you go through the

district stricken by famine 簡單而好些。這種種修飾法的構成，已經在 § 9.26 里詳細說過了。

省 略 法

16.30. 【輔助詞兒的省略】 只要舉幾個例子就夠了。

They had come and (had) gone.

He had inherited and (had) spent a fortune.

She was trying to start a ball, and he (was trying) to prevent it.

She was trying to get into society, and he (was trying) to get away from it.

16.31. 【主要詞兒的省略】 這一種省略文在對話時的答句里特別常見。

Would you join? I should love to (join you).

I should like to fry chicken or bake potatoes, but do not know how (to do it).

He has declared bankruptcy. You don't tell me (that this is true)!

Would you speak at the next meeting? I would rather not (do that).

Will you come? I think (I will) not.

Why the hurry? (Why should there be such a hurry?)

Why so? (Why is it so?)

But how? (But how to do it?)

How now? (How is it now?)

What next? (What is to come next?)

What about? (What is it about?)

May I telephone to him now? You might just as well (do so).

Is that correct? In a way (it is).

Does he write poetry? Not any that I know of.

Did you know of this? Not until now.

(Do it) Gently, please.

(That's) Enough! (That's) Impossible!
 He comes from the same place (as I do).
 I went to Enfield's (house 或 shop).

16.32. 【副句中的省略法】 在英文里，副句往往受各種各樣的肢解 (參看 §9.82).

I'll come, if (it is) possible.

Wasn it in water, pick out the small particles, if (there's) any,
 and sun it in the air. Take it in, when (it is) dry. Replace
 it, if (it is) necessary.

(When) Dinner (was) over, the ceremony was begun.

I will bring her up all alone, (if) God (be) willing.

You should come when (you are) called.

When (you are) writing your mother, give her my warmest
 regards.

When (you are) in doubt, consult the dictionary.

Although (he was) the youngest of the class, he captured all the
 prizes.

又，注意子句中的 *that* 也每每省去：一

He said (that) he was coming.

I saw (that) he could not do it.

He said (that) he had received word (that) Millie was not
 coming.

關係代名詞 *that* 等當賓語用時，也常常省去 (§9.68)：一

The man (that, whom) you saw (或 talked with, 或 looked for).

He was not the man (that) I wanted.

He was the one (that) you were asking for.

The things we have are not the things we want, and the things
 we want are not the things we have.

The book (that, which) you bought (或 gave me).

由于縮短副句的這種趨勢，因而生出 *as* 和 *but* 等當關係代名詞的用法。