

來修飾動詞 *is*; D 句里, *he* 又是主語, 加上附屬子句 *if he believes this story* 來修飾動詞 *is*. 這是一件千真萬確的事, 因為他如不相信這個故事, 他當然不‘是’癡子了。所以 C 句里的無限式短語和 D 句里的‘*if* 子句’當然是修飾動詞 *is* 而非主語 *he* 的。但是, 就意念上講, 它們跟 B 句里 *he who believes this story* 之以‘*who* 子句’修飾主語 *he* 而非動詞 *is* 豈不是毫無二致嗎? 又, 就意念上講, B 句里 *he who believes this story* 豈不是如 A 句里 *who believes such a story* 一樣都是 *is* 的主語嗎? 再——

Believing this story, he is a fool

和 *If he believes this story, he is a fool*

還不是一樣的意思嗎? 所以在 *He is a fool if he believes this story* 一句里, 要說我們實在就是 *He-who-believes-this-story is a fool* 的意思也是正確的。因此, 在意念上講起來, *he-who-believes-this-story* 是動詞 *is* 的主語。

12.21. 【“It” 作主語用】 (a) 下列各句中, 斜體字指動詞的真正的——雖則不是文法上的——主語。

It is wrong to tell a lie. [說謊是不對的.]

It is true that I dislike him. [我不喜歡他是實在情形.]

這兩句和下面兩句是一樣的意思:—

To tell a lie is wrong.

That I dislike him is true.

所以用 *it* 作文法主語的, 是因為這樣極便于把短的述語顛倒放在前面, 然後再把長的主語說了出來。我們彷彿是說 *It is wrong*, 然後要回答 “What is it?” 時再說 *to tell a lie*. 所以 *to tell*

a lie 可算是和主語 it 居于‘同位’，在 *It is true that I dislike him* 這一句里，主語 it 可以當作關係子句 *that I dislike him* 的‘先行詞’（參看 § 7.45 中其餘各例）。

(b) It 又往往沒有顯明的意義，只是滿足英文文法需要一個主語的那個條件而已，如 *It rains / It was winter / It is never too late to mend* [補過決不致太晚（‘過則勿憚改’，‘亡羊補牢，未爲晚也’）]，我們實在並不知道，也不一定要知道 *What was winter?* 或 *What is never too late to mend?*

12.22. 【“There is”】 *There is* 這個特殊結構和中文‘有’字相當：*There is a boy* [‘有’一小孩]。在這類句子里，我們只好假定跟在 *there is* 以後的那個名詞是主語；如 *There is a boy*, *boy* 便是主語，*is* 是動詞。實際上這一句和 “*A boy is there*” 卻未必盡同。在發音學上講起來，*there is*, *there are* 中的 *there* 老是不讀重音：[ðə (ðə'riz, ðə'ra: 或 ðərə)]。這情形在下句中尤其顯而易見：—

There is a boy there. [ðə'riz ə 'bɔɪ 'ðɛə] (那里有一小孩。)

第一個 *there* 輕讀作 [ðər]，而第二個 *there* 卻重讀作 [ðɛə]。這第二個 *there* 作補足語用，指明地方，而第一個卻毫無所指。

【註】 *There's* 通常讀 [ðɛəz]，有時亦作 [ðəz]。

在 *Let there be light** 句中，*there* 很有類似名詞的嫌疑（參看 *Let it be done*）。可是我們卻不得不稱它是名詞以外的東西，把這一句分析成爲 *Let light be there*。其實最好還是把

*見聖經 (Bible) 創世記 (*Genesis*): *And God said, "Let there be light"; and there was light.* [上帝說要有光，就有了光。]——譯者註。

there is 或 there be 當作一個複合動詞，大可寫作一個詞兒，作“exist”〔存在，生出〕解釋。Let *there be* light 意即“Let light exist”或“Let light come into being (或 existence)”

又，因為“live”，“is born”，“come”，“go”等都和‘生存’，‘存在’有關，所以下列各例也是常見的。這就是仿 *there is* 的結構。

There once lived in China a famous general called Yo Fei [岳飛].
(=Once there was, etc.)

There was born a baby boy to the old parents. (=A child was born, etc.)

As early as in the beginning of the Yuan Dynasty, *there came* to China a foreigner whose name was Marco Polo [馬哥孛羅] and who afterwards became an official under Emperor Kublai Khan.

有時 *there is* 的意義和 *it* 或 *that* 相同，如下例：一

There is no use (no good, no harm) in trying [=It is no use (no good, no harm) trying]. [試亦無用 (試亦無傷)]

There's a good boy (=That's a good boy). [乖乖的!] (參看 §7.44)

Go to bed now—*there's* (=that's) a dear. [去睡吧，好孩子 (乖乖).]

There's the difficulty. [其困難在此.] (參看 §7.44)

又，下列兩句 *there is* 的意思也夠模糊了，其模糊的程度和上節末了講的 *it* 差不多：一

There is no saying what may happen (=It is impossible to say what may happen). [什麼事要發生不能斷定.]

There is no denying (或 gainsaying) the fact that... (=It is impossible to deny or gainsay that...) [事實不容否認~]

(參看: *There is no accounting for tastes* [人各有所好].)

這些不妨把“*there is no ~ing*”當做一種表現法看，似乎更加妥當。

外 射 動 作 和 賓 語

12.30. 【外射動作】 外動詞可以有賓語 (*I kill: I kill him*), 但是內動詞不可以 (*He is sleeping*). 在前面 (§ 11.21) 已經提起過, 外動詞 (*v.t.*) 和內動詞 (*v.i.*) 的這種區別純粹是文法上的. 一個外射動作可算是以種種方法射到它的賓語上面, 而一個內凝動作則不然: *I see the boy*, 但 *I slept*. 本來在 *I kill him* 句中, 這個動作分明是通到賓語 *him* 身上, 但在 *I see* 句中, 這動作是不是真正射到 *boy* 身上去呢? 又, 注意 *enter* 是外動詞 (*He enters the room*) 而 *come* 是內動詞 (*He comes into the room*), 但是實際上在 *He enters the room* 和 *He comes into the room* 這兩句里可有什麼區別呢? 所以這種區別顯然是文法上的而非邏輯上的. 這種文法上的區別便是, 內動詞要使它能夠跟任何賓語相連, 就需要一個介詞, 而外動詞則不必.

12.31. 【直接賓語和間接賓語】 外動詞有時可以有兩個賓語. 在 *I give you a knife* 句中, *knife* 叫做直接賓語, *you* 是間接賓語. 這樣間接賓語實在是賓語附加一個隱藏的介詞 (*to* 或 *for*). 依照英文成語的規矩, 于可能範圍內我們通常把這介詞丟掉, 而把間接賓語放在直接賓語之前. *Buy me a new hat* 便比 *Buy a new hat for me* 更加通馴. 試讀下例:

Will you do me a favour? (非: "*Will you do a favour for me?*")

Send him the story. (非: "*Send the story to him.*")

Wish me good luck. (非: "*Wish good luck to, or for, me.*")

Pay him the money. (非: "*Pay the money to him.*")

You do me a great honour. (非: "*You do a great honour to me.*")

Save me the trouble. (非: "*Save the trouble for me.*")

Save *him* some money. (非: "Save some money for him.")

Spare *me* that agony. (非: "Spare that agony from me.")

Show *him* the picture. (非: "Show the picture to him.")

Teach *him* a lesson.

Kiss *him* good-night

Give *him* a warning.

Call *me* a taxi.

括號以內的各式並非不通，有時也用得着，但是實在不十分通馴。注意這兩種方式在中文里都可以用，如‘送我一本書’，‘報告你一個消息’，‘給他十塊錢’，‘救人一命，勝造七級浮屠’以及‘把一本書送給我’，‘把這消息報告給他’，‘拿十塊錢給他’，‘替我穿上大衣’，‘饒了他們的狗命吧’等等。不過恰巧相反，英文里把間接賓語放在直接賓語之前省去介詞的時候多，而中文卻比較是常用‘把’，‘給’，‘替’這一類介詞的結構，尤其在白話里。（在文言里像‘春風多便，惠我數行’，‘陽貨饋孔子蒸豚’是把間接賓語放在直接賓語之前的。但奇怪得很，中文里有時反而在直接賓語之前用介詞，如‘付以十元’，‘告以故’，‘曉以大義’，‘以其人之道，還施其人之身’等。這在英文里是不可能的，例如 *pay him ten dollars, tell him the reason* 是可以的，但如用 "*pay him with ten dollars*", "*tell him with the reason*", 那便不通了。）

在于有些動詞，或在間接賓語或在直接賓語之前附加介詞，如 *I present you with a new book* [我拿一本新書送你] 或 *I present a new book to you* [我送一本新書給你]，*furnish him with information* [將情報供給他] 或 *furnish information to him* [供給情報給他]。別的動詞只能‘統攝’事物而不能統攝人來做它們的直接賓語：*explain a thing* [解釋一件事]，但 *explain to a person* [對人解釋]，因此 *explain that to me*，或 *explain to me something*，但決不可用 *explain me*

還有些動詞是人和事物都可以統攝得了的，如 *forgive a person* 和 *forgive a fault*, *excuse a person* 和 *excuse his appearance*. 我們通常用 *forgive him his past fault* [不咎既往]. 在于加 *-ing* 的動詞，我們常用 *excuse a person from ~ing (coming)*, 或 *forgive a person for ~ing (not attending)*.

【練習九十九】英文里像 *show me / tell me / bring me something / serve me a good dinner / sing me a song / buy me a hat / do a man a good turn / serve him a warning / call me a car* 這一類的成語很多。這些成語的用法要多多學習。再，將下列各句譯成英文：—

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. 給我叫一輛車. | 5. 給他一個警告. |
| 2. 把這事情告訴他. | 6. 給他一個差事. |
| 3. 借我一百元(把一百元借我). | 7. 衣服給我帶來. |
| 4. 替我買一把洋傘. | 8. 給我做一雙新鞋. |

又，將中文里有‘把’，‘對’，‘給’等字的句子翻譯出來，看看在英文里應該如何說法。注意任何介詞的用法或省略，以及詞兒排列的順序，完全看是用的那一種動詞。

被動主語

12.40. 【被動態動詞帶賓語】 把 *Jack kills Jill* 轉換為 *Jill is killed by Jack* 的方法是很簡單的。但是有兩個賓語時，其中一個可以轉變成為被動句里的主語，另一個仍然保留着。例如由 *They told him a lie* 可以變成 *He was told a lie*. 細讀下列各例：

- He was never told the truth.*
He was given a great welcome.
She was paid three pounds a week.
We were denied entrance into the park.
We were given the privilege of going out at night.
He was shown a picture of deceased.

When only ten years old, she was *taught French and violin*.
 When only twelve, she was *given a scholarship*.

【練習一百】 試將下列各句變成被動式：—

1. They asked him an awkward question.
2. They paid her thirty cents for a day's work.
3. They allowed her two eggs and one pint of milk per day.
4. They gave him the job as a reward for his services.

12.41. 【被動的內動詞】 要把不帶賓語的內動詞變成被動態，那當然是不可能。例如 *She slept there* 當然不可能變成 “*Something was slept by her*”。但是和介詞短語連結的內動詞卻可以變成被動態：例如 *No-one has slept in this bed*, 可以變成被動式的 *The bed has not been slept in*, 意即往常睡在這牀上的人昨天晚上沒有回來睡覺。

以前在 § 11.20 和 § 11.21 兩節里，我們已經講過內動詞和它們的介詞之間的密切關係，如 *look at*, *look up*, *look into* 等，都形成一些確定的觀念。又，上面也已經說過，“*enter*（外動）*the room*” 也就和 “*come*（內動）*into the room*” 是一樣意思。因此 *come into* 便形成一個確定的觀念，用起來極其像一個外動詞。所以我們能把內動詞和它的介詞併在一起，然後再變成被動態，這個道理也就不難明白了。以下再舉一些例句：—

She resents being looked at.

He is looked upon as a leader.

The accounts of last year must be looked into.

A doctor has been sent for.

The lost watch has been looked for all over the place.

She is the most talked about girl in town.

I am done for. [我上了當了；大勢去矣]（注意此句無主動式）

He is never listened to.

That is a thing devoutly to be prayed for.

That is a question which has *been greatly debated about* (或 *upon*).

Who likes to *be laughed at*?

From her childhood, she has *never been properly looked after*.

【練習一百零一】 將上列各句轉變爲主動態，凡無固定的主動者的地方用 *they, we* 或 *no-one* 等詞兒。

非人稱主語

12.50. 【非人稱主語】 在英文里，有許多動詞可以和‘非人稱主語’ (impersonal subjects) 用在一起，和我們中文里‘事情發生’，‘東西遺失’很相似的。除非我們注意這一種用法，我們極容易把動詞的用法弄錯了的。例如 “*a dress becomes a person*” (=looks well on him or her) [衣服稱身]，“*food does not agree with a person*” [食物不合人的胃口] (非: a person does not agree with food)，以及 “*an idea occurs to a man*” [人轉念頭] (非: a man occurs to an idea)。中文‘我遇見某事’一句應該說 “*I came across something*” 或 “*Something happened to me*”，決非 “*I happened to something*”。細讀下列許多用于非人稱主語的動詞的例句：—

The door *opens*.

Shops *open* at 9.0 a.m. (非: *are opened*).

The semester *begins*. (但: *Work is begun*.)

Here the letter *ends* [信止于此 (說者指其所讀之信而言)]. (但: *The task is ended*.)

Winter *begins* on Dec. 21 and *ends* on Mar. 21.

The disease *progresses* very slowly.

The interest gradually *accumulates* (非: *is accumulated*).

That doesn't *count* (=should not be counted).

It *amounts* to over a hundred dollars.

Something (which has been worrying him) *weighs* upon his mind.

A picture *was hanging* (非: *was hung*) on the wall.

The subject *acquires* a new interest for me. 又: *I acquire* a new interest for the subject.

The problem *presses* for solution.

A doubt *arises* in my mind.

The fact *remains* that he did not pay his debt. (非: *is remained*)

——這是中國學生的一種普通錯誤.)

How time *flies* (非: *is flown*)!

A desire *awakened* in her breast (非: *was awakened*).

This knife *will last* me a life-time (非: *will be lasted*).

要定下一條規則來說明那些動詞可以用非人稱主語那些不可以，那簡直是一件不可能的事。我們只要時時注意某一動詞是否用于非人稱主語，把它養成一種習慣就行了。唯一的規則是遇有疑惑時去檢查字典。曾經有這麼一個留學生竟把‘人滿屋’這句寫成 “The men were *full of* the house” (應該是 The house was *full of* people)，就因為他沒有把句子整個學來，也沒有注意 *full of* 這個成語應該怎樣和非人稱主語用在一起。

【註】 偽主動態的用法 (如 poem *reads* / book *sells*) 已經在 § 11.35 里講過。賓語的動作 (如 made him *come* / saw him *go*) 也已經在 § 9.91 里講過。反射賓語已見 § 7.23.

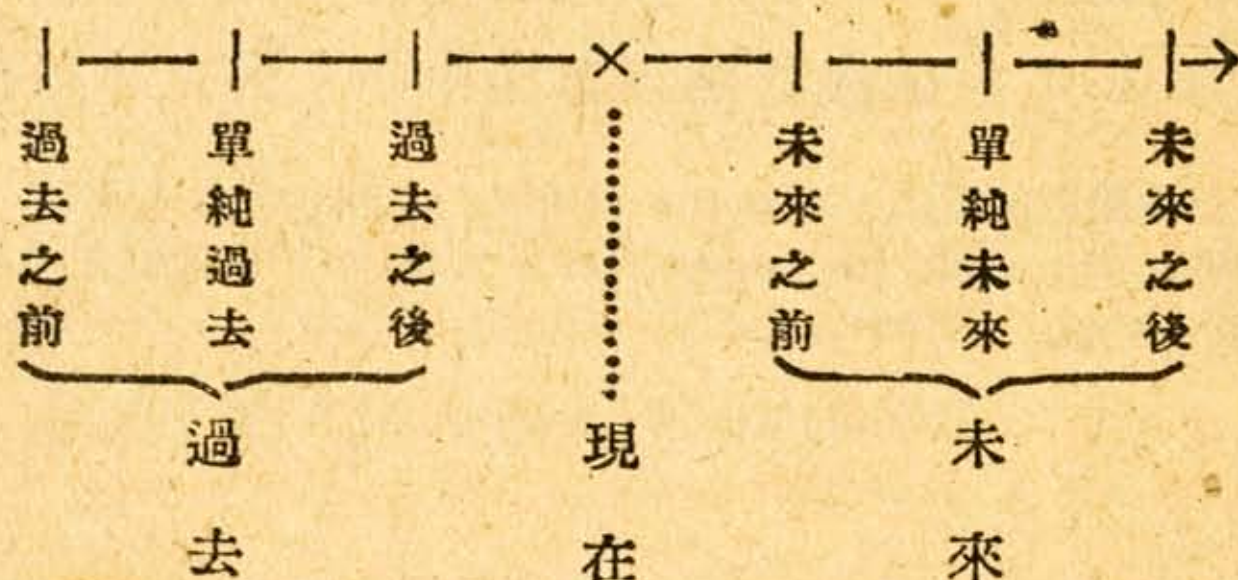
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第十三章 動作時間

13.10. 【時間表：現在・過去・未來】 時間通常分爲三大類：現在，過去和未來，例如 *I saw*, *I see*, *I shall see*. 在這三大類里面，某一時間以內，又可以說某事已經發生在它之前，以及某事將要發生在它之後。 因此共有九個時制 (tense)，如下表：

過去之前 (Before-past)	<i>I had seen</i>
單純過去 (Simple past)	<i>I saw</i>
過去之後 (After-past)	<i>I was (going) to see</i>
現在之前 (Before-present)	<i>I have seen</i>
單純現在 (Simple present)	<i>I see</i>
現在之後 (After-present)	<i>I am going to see / I shall see</i>
未來之前 (Before-future)	<i>I shall have seen</i>
單純未來 (Simple future)	<i>I shall see / I am going to see</i>
未來之後 (After-future)	<i>I shall be going to see</i>

注意在中間一層‘現在’實在是疊牀架屋。‘現在之前’實際上就是過去，而‘現在之後’實際上便是未來。 參看下列圖表：—



英文里‘現在之前’和‘過去’的區別是保存在 *I saw* 和 *I have seen* 這兩式上，但如法文里 *j'ai vu* [*ʒə vyu*] (= *I have seen*) 通例是作過去用的。 不管這種文法區別是否保存，這個動作本

身終究是發生于過去的。在另一方面，‘現在之後’和‘未來’在英文里卻實實在在混而爲一，因爲在現在之後所發生的事情天然就是未來的。可是還有一種極微妙的分別值得注意，即在 *I am going to do it now* 或 *I shall do it now* (現在之後) 以及 *I am going to do it tomorrow* 或 *I shall do it tomorrow* (單純未來) 之間是有分別的。

注意 *shall* 的過去 (*should*) 的用法因爲不是表時間關係的 (*non-temporal*) (即不屬於時間本身的)，所以它的變化是不全的，不能用于‘過去之後’，也不能單獨形成‘未來之後’。在另一方面，*be going to* 這表現法卻有一個完全的各時制的‘活用’ (*conjugation*)。事實上，*be going to* 正如 *shall* 或 *will* 一樣是表未來動作的一個重要的方式。

又，動作可以綿延一個很長的時間。因此又得到一個長期時制的表：一

過去之前：	<i>I had been seeing</i>
過去：	<i>I was seeing</i>
現在之前：	<i>I have been seeing</i>
現在：	<i>I am seeing</i>
未來之前：	<i>I shall have been seeing</i>
未來：	<i>I shall be seeing</i>

在這種情形，所謂現在之前實則起于過去，一直繼續到現在。未來之前沒有什麼實際用處。

現在

13.20. 【現在是什麼？】 如果我們想像時間在一條直線上駛過，要想爲現在劃定一個界限，那末立刻看出它只佔有一個無

限小而永遠飛逝的一霎時間。在邏輯上講，所謂現在的時間僅僅只有一秒，凡在前頭的都屬於過去（甚至連上一秒鐘），凡在後的都屬於未來（連下一秒鐘在內）。因此之故，現在老是侵入過去或未來的領域以內。I have just seen him 照名分叫做現在，實在指一種過去動作，而 I shall do it now 實在指未來所要發生的動作。所以在現在要‘做’什麼事，是很困難的。在現在這一秒以內能做的事，真正少極了。因此，現在的現在動作決不會用單純現在式，而另以現在進行式代替它：如 I am doing it now，表明一個延長的時期。其結果，不是我們‘做了某事’（We have done a thing），便是‘將要做’（We are going to do it），或者‘此刻正在做’（We are doing it right now）。詳細說明見 §11.10。

13.21. 【習慣動作和永遠真理】 可是，事實上我們的確不把現在式當作僅僅一霎時以內的東西。它是常常含有‘今天’，‘本星期’或甚至‘今年’的意思。例如 I am staying at the X Hotel this week [這個星期我住在 X 旅館]，或 We dine at eight this year, last year we dined at seven [今年我們是八點鐘吃晚飯，去年是七點]。第二例句不是指真正的現在動作，而僅僅是一個現在習慣。或者，如 know, believe, think, be 這一類的詞兒，它們的意思實在表明‘知’和‘信’包括一個長的時間。又如 The earth moves around the sun 是表明一種‘永遠真理’（eternal truth），有時至少表明一種‘一般陳述’（general statement），如 A carriage has four wheels / A hansom has two wheels / A statue stands in the yard / The Japanese eat a lot of beans and fish / Bread is made from flour / If you take the plug off, the current is cut off / There is not

enough ventilation in this room [這房間的空氣不十分流通]。由此可見英文里用單純現在表明習慣動作，如 know, love 等包括長時間的動作，以及永遠真理或一般陳述。但是真正的現在動作決不用單純現在來表明。例如一個人正無意地把小孩子打死，你對他說，“*You are killing the boy!*”而非“*You kill the boy!*”，雖則殺人也許只需要一秒的幾分之一的時間（參看 §11.10）。

未 來

13.30. 【未來的表現法】 未來動作所不同于現在動作的。是未來動作實際還沒有發生，因此這動作不是一種既成事實，而僅是一種‘願望’ (wish), ‘義務’ (obligation), ‘可能’ (possibility), 或‘期待’ (expectation): *He will go / He shall go / He may go / He expects to go*. 這種動作多少常含有一種‘不定’ (uncertainty) 或‘意向’ (intention). 最純正的形式即所謂‘單純未來’ (simple future): *He will die soon* 或 *He is going to die soon*. 這些形式可以列入下列各項：一

- | | | |
|-----|------|---|
| (1) | 單純未來 | <i>I shall come again / He will die soon.</i> |
| (2) | 意 向 | <i>I will come again.</i> |
| (3) | 命 令 | <i>Come! / You shall come this afternoon.</i> |
| (4) | 可 能 | <i>I may come again.</i> |
| (5) | 義 務 | <i>I am to see him this afternoon.</i> |

13.31. 【“Shall” 和 “Will”】 英文的 shall 和 will 的用法在中國學生好像覺得極其困難。其實最清楚又最簡易的說明是把它們分成三項：(1) 命令，(2) 意向，(3) 單純未來。

單純未來		命令
<i>I shall</i>	<i>we shall</i>	都用 <i>shall</i>
<i>you will</i>	<i>you will</i>	
<i>he</i>	<i>they will</i>	意向 都用 <i>will</i>
<i>she</i>		
<i>it</i>		
<i>will</i>		

(1) 命令, 如: *You shall be punished for this / He shall be kept indoors / Each one shall have two eggs for his breakfast / You shan't see her again.* (這種 *shall* 作‘須要’, ‘得’, ‘須得’, ‘務須’的意思講。) 因為沒有人對自己有所命令, 所以 *I shall, we shall* 不會作命令的意味用的。 *Let's* 可以作這種命令用法: *Let's go.*

(2) 意向, 如: *I will come again, they will come to-night, / He has decided that he will not stay here any longer.* (這種 *will* 作‘要’, ‘想’, ‘打算’, ‘願意’, ‘肯’的意思講。)

(3) 單純未來, 如: *I shall be going soon / I shall be away tomorrow / You will be sorry for this / The school will close soon / It will rain soon / Tomorrow will be Saturday / It will be impossible to do anything tonight.* 這種 *will* 只作‘將’, ‘要’的意思講。)

在問句中, 你期望回答什麼詞兒, 使用什麼詞兒: 一

Shall you be here tonight?
Will you come again?
Shall they come, too?
Shall I tell him?
Will he die?

I shall.
I will.
They shan't.
Do. (You shall.)
I'm afraid he will.

要緊的是單純未來用 *I shall* 和 *we shall* 而非 *I will* (問句中用 *shall I?* 而非 *will I?*), 我們要養成這種習慣才行。如 *shall not be able to* 不可用 *I will not able to*, 因為這是單純未來, *be able* (能) 不是你所能‘決意’ (“will”) 的事。在現代英語中, 現在有一種用 *I'll* (本來是 *I will* 的縮寫式) 以代 *shall* 的趨勢 (表明單純未來), 因為 *I'll* 短些, 容易讀些, 如: *I am afraid I'll die soon* (嚴格地應用 *I shall*)。這在美國及蘇格蘭的慣用法尤其如此。但是我們無論如何, 應該先養成遵從 *I shall* 的正確慣用法的習慣。

“Will” 通常讀 [ɪ], “shall” 讀 [ʃəl] 或 [ʃ-l]: *I'll* [aɪl], *he'll* [hi:l] *they'll* [ðeɪl], *I shall* [aɪ ʃəl]. *Shan't* 讀時 [ɑ:] 音很清晰: *You shan't* [ʃɑ:nt] *do this*. *Will* 還有一種特別用法 意即 “insist” [一定要], 讀時要完全讀出 [wɪl] 音:

I told him not to go, but he will go (即: *he insists on going*).
Boys will be boys (即: *you can't expect boys to behave like grown-ups*). [小孩子究竟是小孩子 (脫不了孩子氣的).]
But things will happen against our wish.

又, 作完全動詞 (非助動詞) 時, *will* 也要完全讀出: *God wills* (或 *willed*) ['wɪlz ('wɪld)] *that it should be so* / *God (Heaven) wills it* (或 *has willed it*) ['wɪlz it (həz 'wɪld it)] [此天意也]。

【練習一百零二】 試就下列各句填入 *shall* 或 *will* 以表單純未來:—

1. They say he —— be promoted soon.
2. No one —— be able to stop him.
3. I am afraid I —— not be here tonight.
4. Who —— speak at tonight's dinner?
5. —— he take part in the contest?

6. I —— not dare to tell him.
7. If we are caught, we —— all be sent to prison.
8. —— we stay away very long?
9. —— we go very far?
10. The matter —— be settled soon.

13.32. 【中文的‘將’和‘要’】 單純未來和意向的區別在它們的中文等價語 (equivalents) 里解釋得最清楚。‘將’* 和‘就’† 本來是‘行’，‘往’，‘欲’，‘隨’，‘即’的意思，如中文文言成語里有‘慎重將事’ (= 慎重行事，慎重下手)，‘將信將疑’ (= 欲信而不信)，‘就教’ (= 往而受教于人)，‘就正’ (= 去求人指正)，‘就緒’ (= 即成)，‘就醫’ (= 去請醫生看病)，‘從容就義’ (= 從容赴義)，‘就地正法’ (= 隨即在當地正法) 等，就好像英文的 *going to*，而且跟 *going to* 一樣，也是表明單純未來的。It is *going to* rain (單純未來) 不費心思就譯成‘將(要)下雨了’和‘就(要)下雨了。’ It *will* be finished soon 或 It is *going to* be finished soon (單純未來) = ‘就(要)完了’。(這在法文里，情形亦復如此，如 *je vais venir* [ʒə vɛ venir] = “I am going to come” 也是表明單純未來。)

‘要’字本來是表明意向的。‘他要來不要來?’ = *Will he come or not (is it his intention)?* 但是跟英文的 *will* 差不多，它也另外含有一種意義，不是表意向而是表單純未來的：He *will* die soon = 他快要死了。

*【將】 (1) 甫始之詞 [是以君子‘將’有爲也，‘將’有行也。——易經]。 (2) 幾及之詞 [今滕絕長補短，‘將’五十里也。——孟子]； (3) 進也 [日就月‘將’。——詩經]； (4) 從也，隨也 [九夷賓‘將’。——漢書]； (5) 猶去也 [時幾‘將’矣。——荀子]。

†【就】 (1) 從也 [先王之制禮也，過之者俯而‘就’之。——禮記]； (2) 即也 [所‘就’三，所去三。——孟子]。(俱見辭源)——譯者註。

13.33. 【“May” 和 “Is to”】 Shall 和 will (加上 be going to) 包括三種表未來動作的尋常表現法：單純未來，命令和意向。另外兩種形式，‘可能’ (possibility) 和 ‘義務’ (obligation) 通常用 “may” 和 “is to” 來表達。如 *He may or may not come* 和 *I may go away tomorrow* 也正如 *I will go* 或 *You should go tomorrow* 同樣是表未來動作的。注意 *I hope he will go* 和 *I hope he may go* 兩者都表明未來動作。

當作表明未來的義務的一種方法時，*is to* 往往比 *shall* 更加有用。即如命令，*You are to hand in the exercises next Monday* 用起來正如 *You shall hand in, etc.* 是一樣平常，尤其指明幾個主語的時候，*is to* 大概比 *shall* 還要來得方便：*The first year students are to enter first, and the second year students are to follow them* (以代 *students shall, etc.*)。又，陳述在過去某一時間以內就要發生的事（‘過去之後’），恰當的表現法反而是 *was to* 而不是 *should*。The ship *was to arrive that afternoon* (非 *ship should*) 意即在過去那一個時間船還沒有到，不過就要到了。

【練習一百零三】 將下列中文各句譯成英文：—

1. 明天也許他不在家。
2. 也許明天他不見了，這是很可能的事。
3. 這齣戲 (play) 成功不成功不一定。
4. 子路應在前走，子貢應跟着他。
5. 我就走了，因為我還要去看幾位朋友。(過去)
6. 那天下午正要開學。
7. 你們一聽嘯號 (whistle)，就得齊集操場 (playground) 上。

13.34. 【代未來的現在式】 在英文里,有兩種情形是用現在式表明未來動作的。第一,表‘去’或‘移動’的觀念的動詞往往是這樣用法,如不用 *I shall come*, 而單說 *am coming* (tomorrow 或 next week), 非 “*I am going to come*”. 所以 *I am going* 和 *I am coming* 實在表明未來動作 (比較: *I am thinking, I am working now*). 其他例如:—

I leave tomorrow for Peiping.

The ship sails next Saturday.

He starts this afternoon.

You are not going to tonight's meeting, are you?

He is going away this summer.

He is coming back next autumn.

第二, 一切含有假設的子句里都用現在式代未來。如 *If it rains tonight, I shall not go* (決非 *if it will rain tonight*).

Give him my best regards when you see him.

By the time you return, there will be nothing left.

Don't wait for me for supper, if I don't come back before seven.

If you do this again (或: If this happens again), you shall be duly punished.

Tell him to wait for me, in case he calls.

When he graduates from college, he will be twenty-two.

過 去

13.40. 【過去的動作是事實】 世界上的事情有百分之九十九以上是發生于過去的。因此在陳述事實時,最常用的是動詞的過去式。照這種意味講起來,過去式恰巧和那表明願望,可能或至多在期望中的事情的未來式遙遙相對 (參看 § 13.30). 我們說 *He killed a man* 時這就等于說‘殺害’是一個既成事實,但是說 *He will kill a man* 時,這僅僅是一種臆想,即如 *I*

will kill you 這一句，依法律的眼光看起來，至多成爲一種威脅而已。

13.41. 【過去的用 法】 因爲過去動作是事實，過去式的最普通的用法在於報告事件。卷帙浩繁的歷史，只除去對話和作者的意見和附注而外，都可以用過去式加以記載。製造科學或非科學的報告，都應該老用過去時制。下面是一個正式的科學報告的舉例：—

“When the Congress of the Behaviourists *assembled* on the third day, a public experiment *was carried out* in the presence of the delegates and the local university professors to test the ability of pigs to distinguish artificial pearls from real ones. Two professors *were* in charge of the pigs in the yard, properly numbered from one to twenty-four. After the President *called* the meeting to order, Professor Lavinsky *led* Pig No. One by the right ear to a square previously marked. A thermometer *was put* in the pig's mouth, and the professor's assistant *listened* with a stethoscope held close to the subject's sides in order to observe its heart reactions, while a string of artificial pearls *was held* forth about thirty centimeters from the pig's snout for thirty minutes. After the reactions, if any, *were* properly recorded, a string of genuine pearls *was produced* at the same distance, and the subject's reactions *were observed* and recorded in the same manner. The number of gruntings *was* also recorded. The experiment *was applied* in identical manner to all the twenty-four subjects. After the complete series of experiments *was carried out*, and the records *showed* no noticeable difference in the subjects' reactions to real and artificial pearls, the Congress unanimously *came* to the conclusion that pigs *are* [此指永遠真理或一般陳述，故用現在式] not capable of distinguishing between real and artificial pearls of the kinds used. The meeting *was adjourned* at 12.30.”

過去式另外有一種非常普通的用法中國學生應該注意的，便是見于 *I knew, I thought, I didn't know, I didn't quite*

realize, I forgot 這一類成語之中,這些都是表明先前的思想或意念在現在是已經放棄了的, I thought 正和‘我以為’相同,含有我現在已不作此想了。 I knew = 我早知道,意即在事情發生以前已經知道。 I told you long ago [我老早告訴你過了]的意思和這個差不多。 這些形式都是極其有用的。

I knew you would do it. [我老早知道你會這樣做的。] (見了別人經你勸說已經允許照辦時所用的一種贊語)

I knew he couldn't do it. [我早已料到他不能做了(表明我的眼力不錯)。]

I thought you didn't want me to come along. (很好的遁辭)

Oh, I didn't know you had a friend here. (闖入時的道歉語)

I thought you had decided to cut out smoking. (婉轉的規勸)

I thought you were an honest man. (諷刺語)

I thought I was dealing with an honest man.

He thought he could get away with it. (Now he knows he can't: 說時頗爲得意)

That was what I thought, too. [我也以爲是這樣(這錯誤我也有份兒)。]

I told you long ago not to believe him. (But you would not believe me until it is too late.)

I forgot to tell you that A wasn't coming.

13.42. 【形象化過去 (Past Visualized): ‘戲劇式現在’】
敘述故事時,尤其在逼真描寫的部分之內,明知是過去了的事件,卻往往用現在式。著者和讀者的精神都可算是完全凝注于記事之中,彷彿這些事情就發生在眼前一般。這就叫做‘戲劇式現在’(“Dramatic Present”),例如:—

Achilles is so angered by the death of his friend Patroclus that he changes his mind. He swears that his friend's death must be avenged.

So Achilles once more appears before his camp. With a great shout, he enters the battle. The Greeks are overjoyed to see their hero again, while the Trojans gird themselves for a severe battle.

Achilles sees Hector, and the two close in combat. Hard and furiously the two great warriors *fight* against one another, while around them the battle *rages*. The Trojan women *look* on from the ramparts with breathless excitement, for it is the greatest battle they *have* ever witnessed. Back and forth the tide of battle *turns*. Spear *clashes* with spear, and shield with shield, while the noise of chariots and horses and men's war-cries and women's shrill voices *are heard* in the general confusion.

At last, Achilles's spear *pierces* through Hector's body. The great Trojan *falls*. A great shout *goes* up from the soldiers of Agamemnon and *rends* the sky. The Trojan women *are seized* with fear and bitter sorrow. Some *weep* and some *wail*, while Hector's own mother and sister *stand* quietly, silent as death.

In his fury, Achilles *takes* off the helmet of Hector, and binding his dead body to the chariot, he *drives* it around the city wall, with Hector's head trailing in the dust. Three times Achilles *drives* his chariot around the city, while the Trojans *look* on aghast and terrified.

It is a great day for the Greeks, and towards evening, there is great rejoicing in their camps.

13.43. 【副句的時制】 通常如果主句是過去時制，副句的動詞也應該用過去時制。如，Barker *said* (主句動詞) that he *was coming* (副句) / It *was reported* (主句動詞) that Mr. Soong *was going* to resign (副句)。這種用法及舉例詳見 §7.61.

不規則動詞

13.50. 【不規則動詞】 現在，過去和過去分詞叫做動詞的三‘要部’(principal parts)。規則動詞變過去和過去分詞時加 -ed, 如 return, returned, returned。在英文里，有許多動詞其中有些非常普通的，如 come, go, speak, write, stand, sit 等)，

變過去和過去分詞時卻不是這樣，所以叫做‘不規則動詞’。這種不規則的情形是由于早期印度歐羅巴語形式的歷史發展而成，而同時現在有許多規則動詞當初是不規則的。出于拉丁文或法文的動詞老是規則的 (return, commence, cease, remember)，而一切不規則動詞原來都是條頓語（加上與現代德國，荷蘭，丹麥和斯堪的那維亞各國語文有關聯的形式）。

爲實用起見，我們只須把這些動詞分成三項來研究：(a) 一式，(b) 兩式，(c) 三式。

(a) 有些動詞毫無變化，只有一個形式。

現在式	過去式	過去分詞
bet	bet	bet
burst	burst	burst
cast	cast	cast
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
hit	hit	hit
hurt	hurt	hurt
let	let	let
put	put	put
set	set	set
shut	shut	shut
slit	slit	slit
split	split	split
sweat [swet]	sweat	sweat
thrust	thrust	thrust
rid	rid	rid
shed	shed	shed
spread [spred]	spread	spread

注意這些全是單音節的詞兒，末了有 t（只 rid 等詞兒除外）。Hitted, cutted, setted 是斷斷不行的。在另一方面，卻有些一

式和兩式互見，如 knit 和 knitted, wed 和 wedded, quit 和 quitted.

(b) 動詞有的是兩式，過去和過去分詞形式相同。這些動詞之中，過去分詞決不以 -n 收尾（只除去實際上應歸入“c”項的 beaten 以外）。加星號(*)的那些動詞也有加 -ed 的規則過去和過去分詞。

現在式	過去式	過去分詞
bleed	bled	bled
breed	bred	bred
feed	fed	fed
meet	met	met
lead	led	led
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]
* light	lit	lit
cleave	cleft	cleft
leave	left	left
flee	fled	fled
creep	crept	crept
sleep	slept	slept
sweep	swept	swept
keep	kept	kept
weep	wept	wept
* burn	burnt	burnt
* learn	learnt	learnt
mean [mi:n]	meant [ment]	meant [ment]
deal [di:l]	dealt [delt]	dealt [delt]
* dream [dri:m]	dreamt [dremt]	dreamt [dremt]
* dwell	dwelt	dwelt
feel	felt	felt
kneel	kneelt	kneelt
* smell	smelt	smelt
* spell	spelt	spelt
* spill	spilt	spilt

現在式	過去式	過去分詞
* spoil	spoilt	spoilt
build [bild]	built [bilt]	built
* gild	gilt	gilt (gilded)
* gird	girt	girt
bend	bent	bent
lend	lent	lent
rend	rent	rent
send	sent	sent
spend	spent	spent
make	made [meid]	made [meid]
say	said [sed]	said [sed]
lay	laid [leid]	laid [leid]
pay	paid [peid]	paid [peid]
have	had	had
hear [hiə]	heard [hə:d]	heard
shoe [ʃu:] (罕用)	shod [ʃɒd] (罕用)	shod
lose [lu:z]	lost [lɒst]	lost
sell	sold	sold
tell	told	told
buy	bought	bought
fight	fought	fought
bring	brought	brought
think	thought	thought
seek	sought	sought
teach	taught	taught
catch	caught	caught
sit	sat	sat
stand	stood	stood
understand	understood	understood
win	won [wʌn]	won [wʌn]
spin	spun	spun
wind [waind]	wound [waund]	wound [waund]
find	found	found
grind	ground	ground
shine	shone	shone
sing	sang (sung)	sung
spring	sprang (sprung)	sprung

現在式

sling
slink
string
sting
swing
fling
cling
hang
dig
stick
hold
behold
abide
awake
come
become
overcome
run
beat

過去式

slung
slunk
strung
stung
swung
flung
clung
hung
dug
stuck
held
beheld
abode (罕用)
awoke
came
became
overcame
ran
beat

過去分詞

slung
slunk
strung
stung
swung
flung
clung
hung
dug
stuck
held
beheld
abode (罕用)
awoke, awaked
come
become
overcome
run
beaten

【註】 (1) Hanged 作過去式及過去分詞時是作‘絞死’解；作其他解說時用 hung.

(2) Sung 和 sprung 作過去式用時不見于現代用法.

(3) 助動詞 can, may, will 和 shall 只有現在過去兩式，沒有過去分詞。這些將來在 § 13.60 再詳細說明.

(c) 末了一項是三要部有三式的動詞。除去 begin 和 swim 兩個詞兒（比較接近“b”項中的動詞），其餘都顯然有一個以 [n] 收音的過去分詞。

現在式

swim
begin
do
go
fall
eat

過去式

swam
began
did
went
fell
ate [et]

過去分詞

swum
begun
done
gone
fallen
eaten [i:tn]

現在式

過去式

過去分詞

give	gave	given
weave	wove	woven
rise	rose	risen ['rizn]
arise	arose	arisen
ride	rode	ridden
stride	strode	stridden
write	wrote	written
smite	smote	smitten
drive	drove	driven ['drɪvən]
strive	strove	striven
thrive	throve, thrived	thriven, thrived
freeze	froze	frozen
speak	spoke	spoken
break [breɪk]	broke	broken
steal	stole	stolen
choose	chose	chosen
take	took	taken
partake	partook	partaken
wake	woke, waked	woken, waked
forsake	forsook	forsaken
shake	shook	shaken
bear (=carry)	bore	born
bear(=give birth)	bore	borne
forbear	forbore	forborne
tear [tɛə]	tore	torn
wear	wore	worn
swear	swore	sworn
bite	bit	bitten
bid	bade [bæd], bid	bidden, bidden
chide	chid	chidden, chid
slide	slid	slidden, slid
draw	drew	drawn
grow	grew	grown
blow	blew	blown
know	knew	known
throw	threw	thrown
fly	flew	flown

現在式

see
slay
lie
lade (罕用)
mow
rive (罕用)
saw
sew [sou]
hew [hju:]
strew (罕用)
sow [sou]
show
swell
grave (罕用)
melt
prove [pru:v]
shape
shave
shear [ʃiə]
cleave
tread
get
beget
forget
hide
bind
strike
sink
drink
shrink

過去式

saw
slew
lay
laded (罕用)
mowed
rived (罕用)
sawed
sewed
hewed
strewed (罕用)
sowed
showed
swelled
graved (罕用)
melted
proved
shaped
shaved
sheared
clove [klouv]
trod
got
begot
forgot
hid
bound
struck
sank
drank
shrank

過去分詞

seen
slain
lain
laden
mown
riven ['rivn]
sawn
sewn
hewn
strewn
sown
shown
swollen
*graven, graved
*molten, melted
*proven, proved
*shapen, shaped
*shaven, shaved
*shorn, sheared
*cloven ['klouv n]
*trodden, trod
*gotten, got
*begotten
*forgotten, forgot
*hidden, hid
*bounden, bound
*stricken, struck
*sunken, sunk
*drunken, drunk
*shrunk, shrunk

【註】(1) 末了十來個加星號的過去分詞都有一個加 -en 的形式。這些形式大半(雖未必盡然)作為用于名詞前的修飾語,而另一不加 -en 的形式是作動詞時制的一部分用的。

A *graven* image.

Molten iron.

A *proven* or *proved* theory.

Image has been (*en*)graved.

Iron is melted.

Theory has not been proved.

A clean-shaven face.
 A shorn lamb.
 A forgotten incident.
 Ill-gotten money.
 A sunken bell.
 A drunken fellow.
 A disease-stricken district.
 Your bounden duty.
 A hidden word.

Have you *shaved* yet?
 Lamb's wool has been *sheared*.
 I have *forgot* (或: *forgotten*) it.
 What have you *got*?
 The ship was *sunk*.
 He was dead *drunk*.
 I was quite *struck* by her beauty.
 That is *bound* to happen.
 Where have you *hidden* yourself?

(*hid* 罕用)

God's only *begotten* son.

Laziness is *begotten* of the devil.

A *shrunk* face.

The cloth has *shrunk*.

The swine's *cloven* hoof (僅作此種意義解釋; 否則用 *cleft*, 如: a *cleft* roof).

(2) 注意外動詞 *lay* 和內動詞 *lie* 的分別 (*lay* a book down, 但 I *lie* in bed); 又注意規則動詞 *load* 和不規則動詞 *lade* 的分別:—

lay [放]

laid

laid

lie [臥]

lay

lain

lade (罕用)

lade (罕用)

laden

load

loaded

loaded

} [裝載]

Lade 和 *load* 雖有規則不規則的分別, 但意義卻沒有什麼不同 (The camels were *laden* with bundles of silk / Men were *lading* the ship with wheat / to *load* the ship with goods / a table *loaded* with food).

(3) 辨別 *borne* [負擔] 和 *born* [生產] 兩個過去分詞的用法 (The whole burden *borne* by him / A baby is *born*).

(4) 注意 *flow* 和 *welcome* 純然是規則的, 雖則 *fly* 和 *come* (又 *become*, *overcome*) 是不規則的動詞.

fly [飛]

flew

flown

flow [流]

flowed

flowed

come

came

come

welcome

welcomed

welcomed

Welcome 在 You are *welcome* / He is *welcome* to say what he pleases 等句中是作形容詞用.

(5) 辨別 see 和 saw 兩個動詞現在式:—

see [看]	saw (過去式)	seen
saw [鋸] (現在式)	sawed	sawn

例句: I *saw* ("see" 的過去式) a carpenter *sawing* (現在分詞) wood under a mat shed / Softwood *saws* (現在式) more easily than hardwood.

(6) 辨別規則動詞 waken, awaken 和不規則動詞 wake, awake. 這四個詞兒都可作外動詞又可作內動詞用, 意義完全相同. Wake 和 waken 通常和 'up' 連用 (I *wake up*, I *waken up*; *wake him up*, *waken him up*), 而 awake 和 awaken 則不然.

awake	awoke	awoke, awaked
wake	woke, waked	woken, waked
awaken	awakened	awakened
waken	wakened	wakened

助 動 詞

13.60. 【Might, Could, Would, Should 和 Ought】 May, can, will 和 shall 的過去式當然是 might, could, would 和 should. 此外還有助動詞 ought, 實在是動詞 owe [欠] 的過去式. 這些詞兒的用法應加以特別研究.

(a) 它們作爲副句中的過去式用. 我們要把 "He said, 'I *will* come.' " 這一類直接陳述變成間接的, 那就非用 would 來代 will 不可了: He said that he *would* come.

I didn't know what I *should* do (= was to do) at the moment.

He said he *would* be coming in a week.

You didn't think he *could* do it, did you?

I thought he *might* want to leave his home for a change.

The doctor said that a week's rest *should* do him a lot of good.

So I asked him to get the money ready, and he said that it *should* be arranged.

(b) 指不確實的事情,或目前尚未發生的事,特別與 I wish 連用。

I wish you would not talk like that. (You are talking in a very rude manner.)

I wish I could go away for a vacation. (The fact is, I can't.)

He thinks that he might be able to get the job (which he hasn't got yet).

It would be a great pity to lose his service at the present moment. (Actually, he has not resigned yet.)

You ought to realize that this isn't a public playground.

I wish I could help you (but I can't).

(c) 和 like, want, care, think, be able to 連用,作為限制的或弱變的陳述。 I like 直截指陳‘我喜歡’的顯明事實,而 I should like 卻暗示一種較為婉和,不很堅決的意義。後一形式通常比較前一形式更加合用。

I should like to

I should think

You wouldn't want to

I shouldn't want to

I shouldn't care to

I should be able to

He might be able to

He might be willing to

I should love to

You would like to

He would want to

She would care to

I should think he must be there now.

I shouldn't think so.

You wouldn't want to play the whole afternoon.

I should be able to tell you something more definite, if, etc.

You should be able (You ought to be able) to do it.

(§2.76 已經詳細討論過這種用法,可以復習。)

(d) 這些過去式最普通的用法還是當作指明一般假設而與時間無關的助動詞用。 Do you suppose that he could do it? 意即:他是不是做得出這樣事情的那種人,無論現在或任何

房間？如果把一隻小羊和一隻餓獅關在一間房間里，你想‘會’發生什麼事情？當然獅子‘會’把小羊吃下去的。(If you put a lamb and a hungry lion together in the same room, what do you think *would* happen? The lion *would* eat up the lamb, of course). 無論什麼時候這都是確實的，並非指過去或現在。在此處 *would* 可算是指‘一般時制’(general tense)。

The ideal thing *would* be for a man to marry at about twenty-five and for a girl to marry at about twenty-two.

That *would* be the best arrangement.

Any one *could* do it.

No one *could* do two things well at a time.

General Chang Tsung-chang believes that a girl *should* be shut up in her house and *should* never appear in a public park.

He is a very sensitive man, and if you tell (或: *should* tell) him that he has got a loose button, he *might* be offended.

In order to bring about a new China, we *should* begin from the provinces, or in fact from the villages.

The best thing *would* be for everybody to go back to his province or his town and begin reform at home.

Aspirin *could* be taken whole or dissolved in a glass of water.

I *wouldn't* marry that girl, if she was worth a million.

【練習一百零四】(A) 試用 I should like, I should think 等造句。

(B) Should, would 等指明一般假設的用法，在我們學習英文時，是一種最重要的習慣，非養成不可。下列直接陳述應設法避免，試改用一般假設的陳述：一

1. If you take away his books, he *has* nothing to do and he *sits* the whole day without saying a word.
2. I *like* to be an engineer.
3. Is there a chance for me?
4. If you don't look out, you *fall* down.
5. He *will* not listen to his friends' advice.
6. We two *may* pay him a surprise visit.
7. Do you *dare* to go out in a pink pyjama?
8. It *is* best to let him alone.

9. *Do you care to come?*
10. *Do you like to come along?*
11. *I'm afraid that is a little difficult.*

13.61. 【用助動詞的過去表現法】 因為過去式 *would*, *should*, *could* 和 *might* 通常都是表示一般時間的, 所以要用這些助動詞 (包括 *may*, *must* 和 *ought*) 來表示過去的一定形式的時候, 必須另外把本動詞變成完了時制。如: *He could do it* (一般時制), 但 *He could have done it* (過去時制)。

I may have seen it.

It must have been a mistake.

Some one must have told you.

You should have prepared your lesson.

It would have been all right, if, etc.

If the other banks had not helped, that bank would have failed.

Who could have done this?

You may have heard the story before.

You should have heard him talk at the dinner.

I should have run away.

You should have resigned.

He could not have seen me, because he was not there.

【練習一百零五】 這些短語都極其重要。試以 *should have*, *could have*, *may have*, *might have*, *must have* 造句。下列各句的空白處填以適當的詞兒:—

1. He had a car and five servants in his house. So he must have —— a rich man.
2. How could you stand such a man for so long? If I were you, I should have ——.
3. He knew all about it. Some one must have —— him.
4. You kept us all waiting for an hour. At least you might have —— us.
5. He must have —— this before.
6. He suddenly left without telling any one of us. I think he must have ——.

13.62. 【代助動詞的變用詞】 因為 *will*, *shall*, *must*, *can* 已經變成了助動詞了, 所以這些詞兒是 ‘不可變用的’ (*not declinable*), 即它們沒有完全的 ‘活用’ (*conjugation*). 比方, *must* 便沒有過去式 (“*He must go yesterday*” 這句英文是不妥的)。但是, 這些助動詞在現代英語里卻已有了代用詞, 正如別的動詞一樣可以表示任何時制。這些代用詞, 在各種用法上都正如助動詞本身是一樣常用的, 如: *I am going to tell him* 正如 *I shall* (或 *will*) *tell him* 是表示未來的一種方法。因此可得下表:—

shall 或 *will* = *be going to*

can = *be able to*

must = *have to*

Be Going to

過 去	<i>I was going to see him.</i>
現 在	<i>I am going to see him.</i>
未 來	<i>I shall be going to see him.</i>

Be Able to

過 去	<i>I was able to pay him.</i>
現 在	<i>I am able to pay him.</i>
未 來	<i>I shall be able to pay him.</i>

Have to

過 去	<i>I had to pay him.</i>
現 在	<i>I have to pay him.</i>
未 來	<i>I shall have to pay him.</i>

再者, 過去的未來用 *was going to* 或 *was to* 表示: *We were to hold a meeting that afternoon* 意即 ‘會還沒有開, 不過已經決定了那天下午要開一個會’ 又如 *The ship was to arrive*

*the next morning, 而不用 *The ship should (shall 的過去式) arrive the next morning.*

【練習一百零六】 試以下列各短語造句：—

I shall have to :
You will have to
He had to
We were to
I shan't be able to
He won't be able to

He was going to
I am not going to
The meeting was going to
The next athletic meet is going to
No one will be able to
Miss Li was to

表 時 間 的 連 詞

13.70. 【表時間的連詞】 這些連詞之內，有的表示時間順序 (*before, after*)，有的表示同時 (*when, while*)。Before 和 after 是非常之普通的，其他表時間的連詞的用法說明如下：—

(a) Not until. 有些中國學生把‘等錢來了，我要買一頂新帽’一句說成 “I will buy a new hat *until* money comes”. 中文‘等’字可不是這樣譯法。這一句或者說：“I *won't* buy a new hat *until* money comes”，或 “I will buy a new hat *when* money comes”. Until 一定要和 not 或其他否定詞用在一起，或有時雖沒有否定詞，但意義隱含是某事的反面亦可。（因此 *until* 通常雖可譯作‘迄’，‘直至’，但實在應是‘非至～時’的意思，那末和否定詞 not 並用時，便自然而然的是‘非至～時不止’，‘直至～時為止’，‘直到～時才～’的意思了。）

Now can you forgive him?—*Not until* he makes an apology.

Not until the problem of militarists is solved, will there be any solution of the economic problems of China.

I will stay (或: I will not go away) *until* (或: *till*) his mother comes.
 We sat up last night *till* (或: *until*) one o'clock. We did not go to
 bed *till* (或: *until*) one o'clock.
 We will keep on (will not change) *until* the proper time comes.
 No one will be able to know the truth *until* the wounded man
 returns to consciousness.
Until you told me I had no idea of it.

Till 和 *until* 在意義上是相同的，在用法上除了副句在文句
 當頭時以用 *until* 爲較妥（如末例）外，其餘也沒有什麼差別。
 （*Till* 雖較古，可是現在卻常用。 *Until* 則用于比較閑適，從容
 或綺麗的筆調里。）

(2) No sooner than, as soon as, directly, the moment.

No sooner had he finished his last sentence than the audience
 stood up. As soon as he finished, etc.
 No sooner did I save up a few hundred dollars than some of my
 relatives fell sick or died. As soon as I saved up, etc.
 The moment you leave the office, everybody starts talking,
 smoking and doing anything but attending to his duties.
 Directly (或: As soon as) you leave, etc.
 Immediately he went away, some burglars went into his house
 and stole many things.
 There will be a great sensation, immediately (或: directly, 或 as
 soon as) this news is spread abroad.

(3) While 和 when. 注意在英文里我們把 *while* 或
when 附在第二個子句上，正如附在第一個子句上一樣的常見。
 We were talking together *when* he entered the room 大概比
 說 *When* we were talking together, he entered the room 一
 句更加通馴。（參看中文‘我們在講話之時他進來’，非‘我們講
 話在他進來之時’）。無論如何，‘*when* 子句’或‘*while* 子句’
 常在英文文句之末，然而中文卻少有這種情形。英文諺語有一

句 “Make hay *while* the sun shines” [勿失時機 (原義是 ‘宜趁天晴刈草’)], 非 “*While* the sun shines, make hay”
 When 也和 which 一樣, 常用于附加評論的時候 (§ 9.62).

You may just as well finish this up *while* you are waiting (或: *while* you have nothing else to do).

I have no time to do any reading until I come back from office, *when* I am usually too tired. (評論)

Why do you have to be an official *when* you can make much more honest money in business?

I often go to see him, *when* I have nothing to do.

When a man is out of job, he will do anything for a living.

What's the use of staying in office, *when* you can't do what you wanted to do for China?

Don't wait until they dismiss you, *when* it will be too late. (評論)

I like to do my writing at midnight, *when* all is quiet around me, and nobody calls and no telephone rings. (評論)

The Marshal goes to bed at seven in the morning, *when* everybody is getting up, and gets up at seven in the afternoon, *when* everybody is about ready to go to bed. (評論)

You can't rebuild the whole China, *when* you can't even rebuild the Chinese native city of Shanghai.

注意 *when* 和 *while* 常用于表明一種不屬時間本部的關係。

He is very short, *while* she is very tall.

He is dark, *while* his wife is very fair.

While (Although) it is true that he never visited China, he knew Chinese philosophy very well from the study of the classics.

While (Although) you cannot have exactly what you wish, you have gained something that you did not expect.

A ought to keep his promise, *while* B ought to help to make it possible for him to keep his promise.

Why do you remain with him, *when* he does not care about you and does not even support you?

【練習一百零七】 試以 *when* 和 *while* 造句, *when* 作評論用, *while* “on the other hand” 或 “although” 的意思用

時 間 副 詞

13.80. 【時間副詞】 下面是一個表明時間的典型副詞或副詞短語的表。注意指過去我們用 *after three days*, *three days after*, *three day before* 和 *three days ago*, 而指未來通常用 *in three days*, *in a week*, *in a minute*: “I shall come back *in a minute*. (He finished it *in a week* [他一星期以內把它做完] 是另一意義.) 又, 注意 “always” 和 “often” 是有分別的, 這兩個詞兒在中文里通常都譯做 ‘常’ 字。He is *always* like that 嚴格地應該譯做 ‘他老是這樣’, 而 He is *often* like that 應該譯做 ‘他常這樣’。 “Presently” 並非 *at present* 的意思, 是 *by and by* [不久] (切勿為它的形式所惑, 以為它是 “present+ly” 的), 例如: I shall attend to this *presently* / *Presently* (=soon afterward) he appeared again. “Every” 和 “next” 的前面不用介詞, 如 *every time*, *next Wednesday*, *next month*:

most of the time
often, seldom
ever, never
once in a while
once in a blue moon
now and again
sooner or later
once a week, once a month
on that day
on Christmas Eve
on Monday, on the 23rd
this Monday (不用介詞)
every Monday (不用介詞)
next Monday (不用介詞)

at first, at last
at night, at midday
at sunrise, at sunset
for ever, for good
by that time (§ 11.62)
for three whole days
this time, (the) last time, next
time, every time, each
time (不用介詞)
(a) week from today, or this
day week (不用介詞)
Saturday week, a week from
Saturday
week after next

presently, soon
soon afterwards (過去)
three days after (過去)
after three days (過去)
some time ago (過去)

the other day (過去)
in a day or two
in a minute
wait a day, an hour, a minute
(不用介詞)

(此類副詞「表時間的介詞用法，參看 §11.62)

『練習一百零八』 試以上列各短語造句，特別注意介詞之用法和省略，

名詞中的時間

13.90. 【名詞中的時間】 通例名詞不含有時間的意念。
可是在下列這幾個實例中卻是有時間關係的：一

her ex-husband
an ex-president
an ex-convict
the late John Smith

the late prime minister
the former president
the bride-to-be
his mother-in-law-to-be

“Ex-”=前，以前的，前任的；“late”=已故；“former”=前任，曾任；“-to-be”=未來的～

參看中文‘先總理’，‘已故中央研究院長’，‘前江蘇省主席’，‘先父’，‘先祖母’，‘晚娘（繼母，後母）’，‘前妻’，‘未婚夫（或妻）’。又，祖宗稱為‘祖先’或‘先人’，子孫稱為‘後人’或‘後裔’。

第十四章 事實和想像

14.10. 【動詞的語氣：跟句的語氣有密切關係】 動詞的語氣適當類分如下：一

- (1) 直 說: I come / I shall come.
- (2) 命 令: Come!
- (3) 疑 問: Will you come?
- (4) 虛 擬: If he come.
- (5) 無 限 式: To come.

直說語氣用于陳述，命令語氣用于發號施令，疑問語氣用于詢問，虛擬語氣用于假設，無限式是指陳不屬於任何固定主語的動作。

這些語氣都不過是使用動詞時的某些形式。它們跟第三章所講的‘句的語氣’並無衝突，而且幫助形成它們。例如疑問語氣自然是用于疑問句，命令語氣用于命令句，諸如此類。

14.11. 【事實和想像】 在上面所舉的動詞語氣之中，唯一有特別形式的便是虛擬語氣 (if he come, if I were)。但是這種虛擬語氣之重要不僅在于形式之特別而已。由意念的觀點看來，它是代表一種極其重要的心理上的分別，即講英語的人所指是事實還是想像的一種分別，這在中文里是不加注意的。

14.12. 【主觀和客觀】 從意念的立場上講，動詞的語氣可分為兩類：‘主觀’ (subjective) 和 ‘客觀’ (objective)。例如 He came 是一種直率的客觀事實的陳述；He might come / He would come / If he should come 便是主觀判斷的陳述。在 That is a mistake 句中，動詞 is 是一定用于陳述事實的（雖則它也可以包括一種客觀的判斷），但在 That must be a mis

take / *That would be a mistake* / *That might be a mistake* 等句中, *must be*, *would be* 和 *might be* 這些動詞都只指陳主觀的意見。

‘主觀語氣’又可叫做‘可能語氣’(參看 §§ 3.71-3.77)。它們所轄的範圍比它的舊名稱‘虛擬語氣’來得廣闊。例如 *I hope you will come* 句中 *will come* 實在是一種主觀的陳述(一種希望), 雖則在形式上我們說它是直說而非虛擬的語氣。

虛語擬氣

14.20. 【虛擬語氣：時制的變換】 虛擬語氣的形式，我們必定要先學習。各種形式如下：—

- (1) *If I had known.* (過去)
- (2) *If I knew.* (現在)
- (3) *If I don't come home tonight.* (未來)
- (4) *If I (should) know.* (一般)

此外，我們須研究動詞 *to be* 的各種虛擬式 (*if he be, if he were, if he was*)。

在虛擬語氣的用法之中，要注意有一種時制的變換。過去改用過去完了，現在改用過去，未來改用現在。 上列第(4)式將來另節討論 (§ 14.21)。

下列主觀和客觀的陳述可對比一下：—

客 觀

It was a failure.
It rained yesterday.
I knew nothing about it.

主 觀

If it had been a success.
If it hadn't rained.
If I had known.