# 英语句型交替

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# 内 容 提 要

　　本书是编者在自己原著的《现代英语句型的混合与交替现象》（1958 年时代出版社出版）的基础上修订而成。英语的句型问题比较复杂，除了一般语法书中所谈的句型问题外，在接触到语言实际材料时，往往会发现各种句型之间存在着错综复杂的交替和混合现象，同时也会发现句法结构形式与语言内容之间的矛盾。本书叙述了用并列复合句的形式表达主从复合句的内容的各种句型，用主从复合句的形式表达并列复合句的内容的句型，以及用主从复合句的形式表达简单句的内容的句型等；同时用实例阐明了主句和从句之间的交替现象和某些从句之间的混合和交替现象。在书末的结论中，试图用马克思列宁主义语言学的观点讨论英语中形式与内容之间的矛盾以及矛盾的统一；并就句型的混合与交替现象说明语言与思维的区别。

# 目　录

# 第一章　为什么要学习句型交替

学过英语的人都知道，英語的句子按照句法結构的形式，可以分成简单句和复合句两种；复合句按照单句之間在意义上的联系，又可以分成并列复合句 (compound sentence) 和主从复合句 (complex sentence) 两大类。在另一方面，主从复合句中的从句按照它与主句之間的句法关系又可以有主語从句、表語从句、宾語从句、定語从句和狀語从句之分。同时，狀語从句又可以按照它的作用和性能而分成时間、地点、原因、目的、条件、让步等十数类。关于这些情况，一般語法书言之頗詳，我們在这里可以毋庸赘述了。

但是我們在接触到語言实际材料的时候，往往发现語言現象并不完全是那样简单齐整，英語句型之間往往存在着錯綜复杂的交替和混合現象。例如，在强調結构的句子中，主从复合句的形式表达的是简单句的內容，发生了內容与形式的矛盾。在少数情况下，主从复合句的主从关系往往要顛倒过来，才能求得正确理解。有些句子在形式上是并列关系，但它們的內容同另外一种形式的主从关系完全相等，对于这些現象如果不进行分析研究，必然会替理解和翻譯带来一定的困难。举例来說：

> It was only after a long arduous struggle that we succeeded in driving out the imperialists from our land. [經过了长期艰苦的斗爭以后我們才胜利地把帝国主义分子从我国国境里赶了出去。]

这类强調結构的句子究竟应当怎样分析？是主从复合句么？用 that 导引的从句应当認为是什么性質的从句？是定語从句么？

如果是，它所定断的又是什么？句首的 it 又是干什么的？这种句子应当如何译法？又如：

> Give the imperialists an inch, and they'll take a
> mile. [帝国主义是得寸进尺的.]

这种在句法结构的形式上是并列复合句，可是在意义上两个单句之间有什么联系？应当如何理解？又如：

> He was about to give up the question, when sud-
> denly he found the answer. [这个问题，他正打算
> 停止做的时候，突然找到了答案.]

这种句子是主从复合句么？后面的 when 引出的从句应当如何译法？能把它当作一般时间从句译出来么？如果把它当作时间从句译出来，时间的先后次序为什么不对头？像上面这些类似的问题，有的在语法书或词典里可以找到答案，有的不一定能够找得到.

这本小册子的目的就是想对这些类似的句子作一次初步的、比较全面的探索，供读者参考. 有错误和遗漏的地方，还希望读者不吝赐教，加以指正或提供材料，以便进一步修订补充.

# 第二章 用并列复合句的形式表达
## 主从复合句的内容

本章牵涉到的并列复合句的形式，变化较多，我们拟分三节来讨论.

### 第一节 用无谓语动词、无连词的并列
### 复合句表达的主从复合句内容

现代英语还保留着一些古老的谚语 (old saw)，这些谚语按

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形式来讲是一种既没有謂語动詞、又没有連詞的并列复合句,但是按內容来說,却是道地的主从复合句. 这种从远古传下来的謎語,語言非常簡练,它不需要什么謂語动詞,更不用任何連詞,仅仅把句子中最重要的詞并列起来,而且常常采用平行結构的方式,在个別句子里还使用 "头韻" (alliteration),例如:No song, no supper. 也有一些是押韻的. 例如: Least said, soonest mended. 这些句子的特色是用詞簡洁,形式生动活泼,非常适合于口头流传、世世代代保存下来.

这些古老的謎語中,多数似乎具有条件句的內容. 例如:

Small pains, small gains. ( =If you take small pains, you will make small gains.) [少劳少得.]

No song, no supper. ( =If there is no song, there will be no supper.) [不唱歌,不給飯吃. = 不劳动者不得食.]

Out of sight, out of mind. (= If someone is out of sight, he will soon pass out of mind.) [不見面,就不想念了. = 离久情疏.]

Forewarned, forearmed! ( =If one is forewarned, he is forearmed!) [警告卽警备.]

Once bitten, twice shy. (= If one is bitten once, next time he will be shy.) [被咬了一次,下次就怕了.]

Least said, soonest mended. (= If it is least said, the situation will improve quickly.) [越說得少,和好得越快.]

First come, first served. (这里的 come 是过去分詞) (= If one comes first, he will be served first.)

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[先来先吃.]

Like father, like son. (= *If* there is such a father, there will be such a son.) [有其父必有其子.]

Sound in body, sound in mind. (= *If* one is sound in body, he will be sound in mind.) [有健全的身体才有健全的精神.]

Fine before seven, rain before eleven. (= *If* it is fine before seven, it will rain before eleven.) [七点前天晴, 十一点以前就会下雨. = 早晴必雨.]

除了这些以外, 另一些具有让步句的意义内容. 例如:

Right or wrong — my country. (= *Whether* the cause be right or wrong, I shall stand by my country.) [不管是非曲直, 绝对拥护我的国家.]

当然, 这句话的思想内容代表着资产阶级的狭隘民族主义思想, 跟咱们无产阶级的爱国主义和国际主义精神没有共同之处, 这是应当批判的.

另外还有一些谚语具有比例增减句 (sentence of proportionate increase or decrease) 的内容. 例如:

The more, the merrier. (= By how much we are more, by so much we shall be merrier.) [人越多越好玩.]

The nearer the bone, the sweeter the meat. (= The nearer the meat gets to the bone, the sweeter it is.) [肉越靠近骨头味越美.]

## 第二节 用无连词的并列复合句形式 表达的主从复合句内容

上面第一节里讲的那些句子都没有完整的谓语动词, 其中有些虽然包含着过去分词 (例如: First *come*, first *served*.),

但过去分詞不能单独构成謂語动詞. 这一节里讲的句子都有謂語动詞, 但仍然采用无連詞連結法把两个簡单句拼列起来, 生动簡洁地把主从复合句的內容表达出来. 像上节里的句子一样, 这里的句子也大多采用平行結构, 其中个別句子还用"头韻" (例如: Waste not, want not.), 有些还有韻脚 (例如: Fast bind, fast find.) 这里牽涉到的句子类型較丰富、变化也較多. 下面我們按照句子內質的性質分別来討論.

一. 首先我們来分析具有条件句內容的拼列复合句. 这里又有一些不同的类型.

(1) 有一些古老的諺語采用拼列的句子来表达条件句的內容. 例如:

> Easy come, easy go. (= If money comes easily, it will go easily.) [来得容易花得快.]
>
> Grasp all, lose all. (=If you try to grasp everything, you'll not get anything.) [样样都要, 全数失掉.]

(2) 但是更常見的是一些用拼列的祈使句組成的条件句, 通常第一句表示条件, 第二句表示条件結果. 例如:

> Fast bind, fast find. (= If you bind it fast, you wil be able to find it fast.) [鎖得牢, 找得快.]
>
> Waste not, want not. (= If you waste not, you will not want.) [不浪費, 不愁穷.]
>
> Sow nothing, reap nothing. (= If you sow nothing, you will reap nothing.) [不种就沒有收.]
>
> Bestow nothing, receive nothing. (= If you bestow nothing, you will receive nothing.) [你不贈送別人东西, 你也不会从別人那里得到什么. ≌ 礼尚往来.]

有一些諺語却把宾語放在謂語动詞前面. 例如:

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Nothing venture, nothing have. (= *If* you venture in nothing, you will have nothing.) [不冒险，什么也得不到． ≌ 不入虎穴，焉得虎子．]

另外一些句子，好像是模仿这种古老谚语的结构的．例如：

Love me, love my dog. (= *If* you love me, you should love my dog.) [假如你爱我，你就应该爱护我的狗． ≌ 爱屋及乌．]

Bear no burdens, be crushed under your own. (= *If* you bear no burdens of others, you will be crushed under your own.) [你不帮助人，你将被你自己的重担压死． ≌ 你不助人，人也不助你．]

(3) 其次，前面是一句祈使句，后面是一句陈述句．例如：

Do it at once, you will never regret it. (= *If* you do it at once, you will never regret it.) [你若立刻去做，你不会后悔的．]

Go and see for yourself, you will find I'm right. (= *If* you go and see for yourself, you'll find I'm right.) [你自己去瞧瞧，保险没有错儿．]

See a pin and let it lie, you'll want a pin before you die. (=*If* you see a pin on the road and let it lie there without picking it up, you'll need a pin sometime before you die.) [假如你在路上看见一支针让它丢在那里而不把它拣起来，那么在你死前总会有一天需要它的．]

有时候，后面是一句疑问句，表示条件结果．例如：

Suppose that we should pull together, could there be any difficulty that we cannot overcome?

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( = *If* we should pull together, could there be any difficulty that we cannot overcome?) [假如我們通力合作，难道还有什么克服不了的困难么?]

(4) 有时候，条件从句用由虚拟語气构成的疑問句来表达，表示条件結果的可以是陈述句或疑問句. 当然，这种条件从句原先是疑問句, 现在使用英語的人一般不再感觉到它是疑問句, 而把它看作是省略了条件連詞的条件从句的一种变体了. 这类句子多半是指当前或过去的虚拟条件句. 例如:

Were it not for him, I should not hesitate to speak up. ( = *If* it were not for him, I should not hesitate to speak up.) [要不是为了他，我不会有顾虑不讲話.]

Had I more time, I would read more of Tu Fu's poems. ( = *If* I had more time, I would read more of Tu Fu's poems.) [(可惜我沒有时間,) 要是我有更多的时間，我很想多念些杜甫的詩.]

Had I not seen it, surely I would never have believed. ( = *If* I had not seen it, surely I would never have believed.) [若不是我亲眼目睹，实在无法相信.]

但是这种句子也可以是指将来的推測条件句. 例如:

Should the imperialists dare to impose a war on us, we will deal them a crushing blow. ( = *If* the imperialists should dare to impose a war on us, ....) [假如帝国主义分子胆敢把战争强加在我們身上，我們一定給予他們致命的打击.]

Should you meet with any difficulty, let me know. ( = *If* you should meet with any difficulty, ...) [万一你遇到什么困难，請告訴我.]

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这里我们不妨引一句莎士比亚的名句作为例子：

> Tarry I here, I but attend on death. Fly I hence, I fly away from life. (Shakespeare) (= *If* I tarry here, I but attend on death. *If* I fly hence, I fly away from life.) [如果我逗留此地，我只是等待死亡；如果我离开这儿，我就失去了生命.]

这种句子也可能是具有祝祷意义的感叹句. 例如：

> O had he only come, how different would things now be! (= Oh, *if* he had only come, how different things would now be!) [啊! (可惜他没来), 假如他来了, 情况会多么不同呀!]

(5) 在个别句子里, 条件从句用由直陈语气构成的疑问句来表达. 例如：

> People will gather by hundreds outside the station on the chance of catching a glimpse of their great leader; *do they see but a corner of his hat*, they go away happy. (= ... *If* they see but a corner of his hat, they go away happy.) [人们成千上万地聚集在车站外面, 希望有机会看到他们的伟大领袖一眼. 只要望到他帽子的一只角, 他们离开时就很高兴了.]

在上面的例句中, 疑问句后面用了一个逗号, 但也有在疑问句后加一问号的, 而后面接着的第二句却不用大写字母开始. 这表明两者并不是独立的简单句, 而是由两个子句构成的复合句, 在意义上, 疑问句表示条件, 所以整个句子是一种带有条件从句的主从复合句. 例如：

> Have you got your ticket? then come in. (= *If* you have got your ticket, come in.) [你有票就进来.]

二. 其次，我們来談談用无連詞幷列复合句表达的让步句. 这里也有好几种类型.

(1) 用动詞 let 构成的句子表示让步意义，另一句簡单句代表主句. 例如:

    Let the situation be ever so gloomy, a real revolutionary will not lose heart. (= *No matter how* gloomy the situation may be, a real revolutionary will not lose heart.) [不管局势怎样黑暗，一个真正的革命者决不会灰心丧气.]

    Let our task be ever so difficult, we will accomplish it. (= *No matter how* difficult our task may be, we will accomplish it.) [不管我們的任务多么困难，我們一定要完成它.]

(2) 有时用疑問句表达让步意义，另一句簡单句代表主句. 疑問句后面沒有問号. 这种让步句好像屬于古体，現在口語中不常听見了. 例如:

    Mr. Gibson bowed, much pleased at such a compliment from such a man, *was he lord or not*. (Mrs. Gaskell) (... *whether* he was lord or not.) [吉布逊先生鞠了一个躬，从这样一个人口里听到这样的恭維，感到十分高兴，不管他是不是一位貴族.]

    And *will you, nill you*, I will marry. (Shakespeare) (*Whether* you are willing or not, I will marry.) [不管你願意不願意，我要結婚.]

(3) 另一种搭配是: 让步意义由一句用 be 型虚拟形式构成的复合句来表达，另一句用由直陈語气构成的簡单句来代表主句. 这种用 be 型虚拟形式构成的句子在形式上頗似祈使句，但

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斬使句的主語一般是第二人称，这里讲的句子除指第二人称的 (a) 以外，还有指第一人称单数 (b) 和复数 (c) 和指第三人称 (d) 的，甚至有指 it 和 what 的 (e)，很显然，我們不能認为这种动詞形式是斬使語气。例如：

    *a*. Say what you will, our cause is just. ( = *No matter what* you may say, our cause is just.) [不管你怎么說，我們的事业是正义的.]

      Laugh as much as you like, we shall stick to our plan. ( = *No matter how much* you may laugh, we shall stick to our plan.) [不管你怎样嘲笑（我們），我們堅决貫彻我們的計划.]

      Hurry as you will, you are sure to be late. ( = *No matter how* you hurry, you are sure to be late.) [不管你怎样赶，你一定要晚到了.]

    *b*. Say what I would, he refused to go. ( = *No matter what* I said, he refused to go.) [不管我怎样說，他一定不肯走.]

      Say what I will to the contrary, he tells the story everywhere. ( = *No matter what* I say to the contrary, he tells the story everywhere.) [不管我怎样劝他，他到处讲这件事.]

      No one will be vexed or uneasy, linger I ever so late. (... *no matter how* late I may linger.) [不管我逗留到多晚，誰也不会因此而感到煩恼或不安.]

    *c*. Assess the merits or defects of the Coufucian philosophy as we may, the subject of China's religion must always form a subject of the widest interest.

( = *However we may* assess...) [倮管我們可以对孔子哲学的优缺点作出評价，中国的宗教一定会始終成为一个最有意义的題目.]

Argue as we like before a decision is made, we are all bound to obey order when it is issued. ( = *Though* we may argue as much as we like before a decision is made, ....) [虽然在作出决定之前我們可以尽量爭論，命令一經发出，大家就必須服从.]

*d*. Try as he had to put the technical innovation plan out of his mind for the time being, it continued to rob him of his sleep. ( = *Though* he had tried to put the technical innovation plan out of his mind for the time being, it continued to rob him of his sleep.) [虽然他也曾經試过想把这个技术革新計划暫时忘掉，但是这个計划还是不断使他失眠.]

Love his family as he did, the martyr had even greater love for his motherland. ( = *Though* he loved his family, the martyr had even greater love for his motherland.) [虽然这位烈士热爱他的家庭，但他更爱他的祖国.]

*e*. We shall have to get the machine, cost what it may. ( = *No matter how much* it may cost, we shall have to get the machine.) [不管这部机器要多少錢，我們非买不可.]

Come what may, we will continue to march forward holding high the three red banners. ( = *No matter what* may come, we will continue to march forward holding high the three red banners.) [不管

发生什么事情，我們要高举三面紅旗继續向前迈进.]

另外有些句子是用动詞 be 的 be 型虚拟形式构成的. 由于动詞 be 的 be 型虚拟形式和祈使語气形式上不同，当然这里不可能把这种动詞形式看作是祈使語气了. 例如:

> Home is home, be it ever so homely. ( = There is no place like home, *no matter how* humble it is.) [家总是家，不管它多么簡陋. ≅ 金窩銀窩，不如家中草窩.]

> Be that as it may, we are bound to win in the end. (= *Though* it may be that way, we are bound to win in the end.) [尽管如此，我們一定会获得最后的胜利.]

最后，还有一种句子，它的让步內容是由两个意义相反的动詞的 be 型虚拟形式表达出来的，这两个动詞虚拟形式由連詞 or 連結起来，动詞的主語省略. 例如:

> We shall go *rain or shine*. ( = We shall go *whether* it rain or shine.) [不管天晴下雨，我們一定要走.]

> *Sink or swim*, I will try it. (= *Whether* I succeed or fail, I will try it.) [不管成敗如何，我一定要試一下. 好歹我要試試看.]

(4) 另一种搭配是: 先后两句陈述句放在一起，用后一句来表示讓步意义. 例如:

> This feeling had long been in Soames's breast, he had never put it into word. (Galsworthy) ( = This feeling had long been in Soames's breast, *though* he had never put it into word.) [虽然他从来沒有說出来过，这个感觉在索姆斯的心里已經好久了.]

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