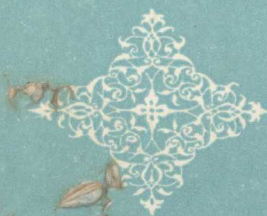


# 英語連接詞手冊

A HANDBOOK OF CONJUNCTIONS

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# 英语连接词 手册

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# 英語連接詞手冊

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## 連接詞的作用

連接詞(Conjunctions)的作用是：把兩個詞、短語或句子連接起來，並表示出它們彼此間的關係。

連接詞分作兩大類：等立連接詞(Co-ordinating Conjunctions)和從屬連接詞(Subordinating Conjunctions)。

等立連接詞所連接的是各自獨立的、並不從屬於另一方的詞、短語或句子，例如：

The boy *and* the girl are sleeping.  
I went there *and* met him.  
I listened *but* could not understand.  
Come quickly *or* you'll be late.

等立連接詞之中又分作下列四種：

(1) 繫語連接詞(Additive 或 Copulative)，這類連接詞具有加添、補充的意義，表示時間或空間的進度或加強語氣，如 *and*、*or*、*also*、*besides*、*furthermore*、*moreover*、*now*、*then* 等。

(2) 反意連接詞(Adversative 或 Contrasting)，這類連接詞表示兩種對立的概念，如 *but*、*however*、*nevertheless*、*notwithstanding*、*still*、*yet* 等。

(3) 選擇連接詞(Disjunctive 或 Separative)，這

類連接詞表示分離、代替或選擇，如 *but*、*either……or*、*neither……nor*、*else*、*otherwise* 等。

(4) 推論連接詞(*Illative* 或 *Final* 或 *Resultative*)，這類連接詞表示後果、結果、最後，如 *consequently*、*hence*、*so*、*therefore*、*thus* 等。

從屬連接詞所連接的句子，一是主句，一是從屬句。從屬句是主句的一部分，從屬於主句的某一個詞或語，例如：

Tell him *that* I cannot come. (I cannot come 是動詞 *tell* 的賓語。)

I will come *when* I am free. (I am free 是修飾動詞 *will come* 的，指出“來”的條件——怎樣才能來。文法上稱為疏狀子句。)

I saw you yesterday *though* you were sitting in the shadow. (you were sitting in the shadow ——坐在暗處——是修飾動詞 *saw* 的，表示“退讓”：雖然在這情形下，仍能“見到。也是疏狀子句。)

I could not walk *because* I was ill. (I was ill 是修飾 *could not walk* 的，指出不能走動的原因。是疏狀子句。)

從屬連接詞用以表達下列各種關係：

原因或理由，如 *as*、*because*、*for*、*hence*、*since*、*whereas*、*wherefore* 等；

比較或程度，如 *as, else, otherwise, than* 等；  
退讓，如 *although, provided, nevertheless, save, though, yet* 等；

條件，如 *if, provided, since, unless* 等；

方式，如 *as, how* 等；

場所，如 *after, before, whence, where, whereat, wherever, whither* 等；

目的或結果，如 *lest, that, so that* 等；

時間，如 *after, as, before, ere, since, still, till, until, when, whenever, while* 等。

連接詞在形式上可分作簡單連接詞、複合連接詞和短語連接詞三類。簡單連接詞是由一個字組成的，如 *and, or, but, then* 等；複合連接詞也稱關連連接詞 (*Correlative Conjunctions*)，由兩個分隔開來的字組成，互相關連着，缺少了任何一方都會使句子的意義變得不完整，如 *both……and, either……or, not only……but also* 等；短語連接詞 (*phrase-conjunctions*) 由兩個或兩個以上的字連在一起組成，如 *as if, in case (that), as though* 等。

連接詞的作用有時是由關係副詞 (*Relative Adverb*) 或連續副詞 (*Conjunctive Adverb*) 負擔的，如 *This is the place where I was born* (*where*: 關係副詞，它的先行詞是 *place*)。 *I will begin it when he comes* (*when*: 連續副詞)，當負擔着這個作用的時候，副詞就成為連接詞。

關係代名詞 (*Relative Pronoun*) 也可以負擔連接詞

的作用，如 He is the man who gave me money ( who: 關係代名詞，它的先行詞是 man)。I don't know what he has done (what 等於 that which，它們一方面仍舊是關係代名詞，但同時它也把兩個句子連接起來)。

## 四類連接詞

### (1) 等立連接詞

連 接 詞	作連接詞用的關係副詞 (亦稱連續副詞)
1 and	1 also
2 but 但是, 而	2 besides 此外
3 else	3 consequently
4 furthermore	4 hence 因此
5 or 或, 否則	5 henceforth
6 still 還, 仍	6 however 然而, 可是
7 thenceforth	7 likewise
	8 moreover
	9 nevertheless
	10 notwithstanding
	11 now 現在, 現在
	12 only 只是, 不過
	13 otherwise
	14 so 於是
	15 then
	16 thence (thenceforth, thenceforward)
	17 therefore
	18 thus



(2) 從屬連接詞

連 接 詞	作連接詞用的 關 係 副 詞	作連接詞用的 關 係 代 名 詞
1 although	1 after	1 that
2 ere	2 as	2 what
3 for	3 because	3 which
4 forasmuch	4 before	4 who
5 if	5 how	
6 lest	6 since	
7 provided	7 till	
8 save	8 until	
9 than	9 when	
10 though	10 whence	
11 unless	11 whenever	
12 whereas	12 where	
13 whereat	13 wherefore	
14 whereby	14 wherever	
15 wherein	15 while	
16 whereinto	16 whither	
17 whereof	17 why	
18 wherewith	18 yet	
19 whether		

( 3 ) 複合連接詞

1 although...never- theless	15 not that.....but that
2 although...still	16 since .....therefore
3 although...yet	17 so .....as
4 as.....as	18 so .....that
5 as.....so	19 such .....as
6 as.....therefore	20 such .....that
7 both.....and	21 though .....never- theless
8 either .....or	22 though .....still
9 if .....then	23 though .....yet
10 neither ...nor	24 when .....then
11 no.....nor	25 where.....there
12 not .....nor	26 whether.....or
13 not only...but also	27 whereas.....therefore
14 not only...but even	

( 4 ) 短語連接詞

1 as if	6 inasmuch as
2 as soon as (as...as)	7 in that
3 as though	8 now that
4 in case (that)	9 seeing that
5 in order that	10 so as
	11 so that

## 個別連接詞用法

(按字母次序排列)

### After

副詞、前置詞及連接詞。

連接從屬的副詞子句。

解：……之後。

1. After I had finished my work, I went out for a walk.  
(我把工作做完之後，便到外面走走。)
2. Come to me after you have had your breakfast.  
(吃過早餐之後，到我這裏來一趟。)
3. I can only come after I have had my supper.  
(我吃過晚飯之後才能來。)

注意：

(1) 連接詞和前置詞用法的分別。下列各句的 after 是前置詞，不是連接詞：

After breakfast, I went to see him. (after 之後是名詞 breakfast)

After finishing my work, I went out. (after 之後是動詞 finish 的現在分詞 finishing)

Come after me. (跟着我來。after 之後是代名詞 me。)

(2) After 和 since 的分別。After 指的是兩個獨

立的相等的時刻，since 所指的則是某兩個時刻之間的整個過程，解“自從……”：

The place has changed much since I left ten years ago. (自從我十年前離去之後，這地方有了很大改變。如用 after: The place changed after I left 則指我一離去，這地方就變了。)

Nothing has happened since we parted. (我們分別後，一直沒有發生什麼事。指在整個過程，由分別到現在為止，沒有事發生。)

### Also

副詞及連接詞。

連接等立詞或句(可單獨使用，也可和 and、but 等同用)。

解：亦、又、也、同樣。

1. He is not only a great novelist, but also a great playwright.  
(他不但是個偉大的小說家，也是個偉大的劇作家。)
2. Take care of her and also of her child.  
(照顧她，也要照顧她的孩子。)
3. Give me a piece of paper and also a pen.  
(給我一張紙，還要一枝筆。)
4. He went to visit John, and also James.  
(他去探訪約翰，也去探訪詹姆士。)

### Although

連接詞。

連接退讓子句(concessive clause) (表示由於某種原因，本不應該或不可能這樣做的，結果仍是這樣做了)。

解：雖則、雖然。

1. I went to see him at last although I didn't like to see him.  
( 雖則我不願意見他，我還是去了。 )
2. He is always honest although poor.  
( 他雖則貧窮，但始終誠實。 )
3. I must think it over although I believe you.  
( 雖則相信你，我還得想清楚。 )
4. He continued to fight hard although he was already badly wounded.  
( 他雖已受重傷，但仍然繼續奮戰。 )

### Although……yet

複合連接詞。

連接兩個對立意思的句子。

解：雖則……但是。

1. Although it sounds strange, yet it is true.  
( 聽起來雖說有點不可思議，但事實的確如此。 )
2. Although he is rough, yet he is respected and loved by all.  
( 他雖然魯莽，但大家都敬他愛他。 )

3. Although we all advised him to go, yet he still determined to stay.

(雖然我們大家都勸他離去，但他仍然決定留下。)

注意：

Although……yet 和 although (單獨一個字，沒有 yet) 意思是一樣的，用 yet 字則語氣較強：“這竟然是真的”、“竟然人人都敬愛他”、“他竟然還決定留下”等等。

## And

連接詞。

連接等立的詞、短語或句子。

解：和、與、及。

1. I bought a pencil and a pen.  
(我買一枝鉛筆和一枝鋼筆。——簡單的“增加”，連接兩個名詞。)
2. They saw me and shouted to me.  
(他們看見我，便向我高叫。——繼續敘述一件事。)
3. Come and tell me all about that.  
(來，把事件全部告訴我。——連接兩個一先一後的動作。)
4. He is handsome and strong.  
(他又漂亮又強壯。——連接兩個形容詞。)
5. He did it carefully and swiftly.  
(他做得又小心又快。——連接兩個副詞。)
6. He did it and did it well.

- (他做了, 而且做得好。——加強語氣)
7. He is so rich and so stingy.  
(他這麼有錢, 却這麼吝嗇。——表示對比)
8. He talked and talked.  
(他說呀說呀的。——用重複來加強語氣)
9. And you say it is true!  
(你說這是真的! ——加在句子前頭以表示譏諷、憤怒、斥責等等。)

### As

副詞、前置詞和連接詞。

連接從屬子句。

解: 依照、相同、在……的時候、由於。

1. Do as I tell you.  
(照我的話做。——方式)
2. I waved to him as he passed.  
(他經過的時候, 我向他揮手。——時間)
3. As it rained, I did not go.  
(因為下雨, 我沒有去。——原因)
4. He became more quiet as he grew older.  
(年歲愈長, 他便愈變得沉默。——程度、比較)
5. Man is born unto trouble as the sparks fly upward.  
(人生下來必然就有煩惱, 猶如火花之飛向上而不飛向下。——類似、比較)

注意：

(1) Like (如同) 不是連接詞，因此應該說：

You look as if you are ill.

不能說 You look like you are ill. Like 之後如果跟着的是個名詞，這用法則是對的，因為前置詞後面一定是名詞（包括動名詞、分詞等），如：

They live like brothers. (他們像兄弟般相處。)

I admire people like that. (我羨慕他們這種人。)

(2) As 作前置詞或副詞的用法，和連接詞完全不同。

He acted as chairman. (他任主席——as 是前置詞。)

As prose, this is bad. (作為散文體裁，這篇東西寫得壞極了。——前置詞)

It is as white as snow. (它像雪一樣白。第一個 as 是副詞，修飾形容詞 white，第二個 as 是連接詞，連接 snow is white——is white 畧去。)

#### As……as

複合連接詞。

解：像……一樣、只要、儘管、儘可能。

1. It is as light as a feather.

(它像羽毛一樣輕。整句是：It is as light as a feather is light. 第一個 as 是副詞，第二個 as 是連接詞。)

2. I can read as well as write.

(我能寫，也能讀。——我的閱讀能力猶如書寫能力一樣的好。)



3. You must stay here as long as possible.  
(整句是……as long as you are possible to stay, 你一定要盡可能在這裏逗留久些, 直譯是: 逗留至你盡可能逗留的時間一樣長久, 亦即: 你能留多久即留多久。)
4. I will stop that as long as I am here.  
(我有一日在此, 我就要制止這種行爲, 或: 只要我在這裏, 我就要制止這種事情發生。As long as 有“只要”的意思, “制止”的做法維持多久呢? 我在這裏多久就維持多久。)
5. The doctor will stay as long as there is still hope.  
(只要仍有一絲希望, 醫生都要守在這裏。“守着”維持多久? 仍然有希望多久, 就維持多久。)

注意:

否定性的句子(主句)習慣上不用 as …… as 而用 so …… as:

I will not allow that so long as I am here.

The doctor will not leave so long as there is still hope.

### As……so

複合連接詞。

連接兩個句子, 表示原因和結果, 或表示比喻。

解: 由於……, 所以……。

1. As you make your bed, so you must lie on it.  
(自作自受。原意: 牀是你自己造的, 你必得睡到它