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现代英语句型的 混合与交替现象

姚善友 著



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姚善友 著

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內 容 提 要

學習英語的人都知道英語的句型問題是比較複雜的。除了普通語法書上所講的句型以外，我們還經常碰到形式與內容之間的矛盾，各種句型之間的混合與交替，而一般語法書對此闡述又較少。本書首先敘述用並列複合句形式表達主從複合句內容的各種句子，然後說明用主從複合句形式表達並列複合句內容的和用主從複合句形式表達簡單句內容的各種句子，以及主從句之間與各種從句之間的相互混合與交替現象，接着試用馬列主義語言學的观点討論英語中形式與內容之間的矛盾以及矛盾的統一，最後從句型的混合與交替現象進一步認識語言與思維的區別。

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現代英語句型的混合与交替現象*

第一章 前 言

第一節 句法簡介

句子是一个在語法上按照某种語言規律組成的完整的並且可以独立的語言單位。為了表示完整的思想，一般句子多包含有主語和謂語兩部分；但也有些句子是沒有主語的，比方說：Thank you. Beg your pardon. 也有些句子是沒有謂語的，比方說：

Who did this? — *My brother.*

Who came here? — *He.*

句子分簡單句和复合句兩種，每个簡單句只有一个或兩個主要成分(即主語和謂語)。此外也有一些句子是由兩個或兩個以上的簡單句結合起來構成的复合句。在这种情形下，不同簡單句之間的联系可能是並列的，就是說由各个句子相互平等地結合起來的，也可能是从屬的，就是說一个句子从屬於另外一个句子，从屬於别的句子的句子叫做从句，而在复合句中並不从屬於别的句子的句子叫做主句。並列句子可以是帶連詞 (Conjunction) 的，也可以是不帶連詞的，从句一般可分主語从句，表語从句，賓語从句，定語从句，狀語从句。狀語从句又可分成表示時間，地点，原因，目的，結果，程度，限制，比較，行為方式，讓步，条件，比例增減等狀語从句。

* 本書脫稿后，曾請葛傳棗先生閱讀一過，承他提了許多寶貴的意見，特此對他表示衷心的感謝。

但是必須記住我們的句型主要是從語法的形式來分的，語法形式與邏輯內容之間往往會有矛盾，比如說：簡單句可以用來表示主從複合句的內容；反過來，主從複合句也可以表示簡單句的內容；並列複合句的形式往往可以表示主從複合句的內容；主從複合句的形式有時也可以用來表示並列複合句的內容，同時，各種從句之間還存在着錯綜複雜的混合與交替現象。^①

第二節 問題的提出

普通英語語法講述一般的句型分類較詳，對於句型間的混合與交替現象論述較少，或竟一字不提，假如我們說一般的句型是各種語言所共同的，那麼句型間的混合與交替現象卻是某種語言所特有的內部規律的重要組成部分，要研究英語的句法，不僅僅要研究英語一般的句型；並且也必須研究各種句型間錯綜複雜的混合與交替現象。在我所讀過的英語語法書中，對這問題提到較多是庫姆 (George O. Curme) 的“句法”(Syntax)，^② 叶斯柏森 (Otto Jespersen) 的“現代英語語法”第三、第五兩冊和克魯山伽 (E. Krusinska) 的“現代英語手冊”(A Handbook of present day English)^③ 第二部二、三兩冊中也偶然提及這種現象。在我所看到的蘇聯英語語法教材中，好象只有維娜庫羅娃 (Л. П. Винокурова) 的“英語語法”(Грамматика Английского языка)^④ 提到這種現象。但是在這些書中對這一問題的处理都是零散的，為了較有系統地了解英語句型的混合與交替現象，我覺得對這問

① 參看叶斯柏森 (Otto Jespersen): “現代英語語法”(Modern English Grammar) 倫敦, 1954 年版, Vol. V, p. 345.

② 紐約, 1931 年版.

③ 荷蘭, 葛羅寧根 (Groningen), 1932 年版.

④ 列寧格勒, 1954 年版, pp. 321—322.

題有進一步研究和分析的必要。不用說，我在这裡所做的分析，由於水平的限制，是不够全面和細致的，有些地方，可能是錯誤的。

第二章 句型的混合与交替

我將按照下列次序分析我所蒐集的材料。

1. 用無動詞無連詞並列复合句的形式表达的主从复合句的內容。
2. 用無連詞的並列复合句的形式表达主从复合句的內容。
3. 用並列复合句形式表达的主从复合句的內容。
4. 用主从复合句形式表达的並列复合句的內容。
5. 用主从复合句形式表达的簡單句的內容。
6. 各种从句之間的相互混合与交替。

第一節 用無動詞無連詞並列复合句的形式 表达主从复合句的內容

現代英語還保留着一些原始的無動詞無連詞的並列复合句，这些古老的格言 (old saw)，按內容來說是主从复合句，但是它們不用任何連詞，僅僅把兩句沒有動詞的句子並列起來，就能把主从复合句的內容表达出來。

其中大多數是表示帶有條件从句的主从复合句的 (a)，但是也有表示帶有讓步从句的主从复合句的 (b) 和帶有表示比例增減从句的主从复合句的 (c)。

- a. Out of sight, out of mind. (= If something is out of sight, it soon passes out of mind.)

No song, no supper. (= If there is no song, there is no supper.)

Such master, such servant.

Once bitten, twice shy.

Like father, like son.

Fine before seven, rain before eleven.

Least said, soonest mended.

First come, first served. (此处“come”是过去分詞.)

Sound in body, sound in mind.

- b. Right or wrong — my country. (= *whether* the cause be right or wrong, I shall stand by my country.)

- c. The more, the merrier. (= *By how many* more people there are, *by so much* the merrier they become.)

The more haste, the less speed.

The nearer the bone, the sweeter the meat.

第二節 用無連詞的並列复合句形式表达

主从复合句的內容

一. 首先, 我們分析用無連詞的並列复合句的形式表达帶有条件从句的主从复合句的內容, 这里面又有不同的类型.

(1) 有一些古老的格言採用並列的簡單句來表达帶有条件从句的主从复合句.

Fast bind, fast find.

Easy come, easy go.

(2) 另外有一些古老的格言採用並列的命令式來表达帶有条件从句的主从复合句. 通常第一句是条件从句, 第二句是表示結果的主句.

Waste not, want not. (= *If you waste not, you will not want.*)

Sow nothing, reap nothing. (= *If you sow nothing, you will reap nothing.*)

Bestow nothing, receive nothing.

另外有一些好象把宾語放在動詞前面。例如：

Nothing venture, nothing have. (= *If you venture in nothing, you will have nothing.*)

另外有些不是格言，卻好像是模倣這些古老格言的結構的。

例如：

Love me, love my dog. (= *If you love me, love my dog.*)

Bear no burdens, be crushed under your own. (= *If you bear no burdens, you will be crushed under your own.*)

(3) 其次，前面是一句命令句，後面是一句陳述句 (a) 或疑問句 (b)。例如：

a. Do it at once, you will never regret it. (= *If you do it at once, you will never....*)

b. Suppose (or: say, assume) that he took a real fancy to you, would you accept him?

(4) 有時一句是用虛擬語氣構成的疑問句，另一句是陳述句，這類句子多半是虛擬條件句 (unreal condition) (a)，可疑條件句 (doubtful condition) (b)，或驚歎句 (c)。例如：

(a) Had I time, I would go. (= *If I had time, I would go.*)

Were I to be late, would you wait for me? (= *If*

I were to be late, would you...?)

You would see for yourself, were you here. (= *If you were here, you....*)

Could I see her once more, all my desires would be fulfilled.

Would space allow, I should like to quote the notice in full.

Were the danger even greater, I should feel compelled to go.

Were I ever so rich, I feel I would not rectify the past by money. (Hardy)

(b) Should you find them, kindly let me know.

Tarry I here, I but attend on death. Fly I hence, I fly away from life. (Shakespeare)

Should you be feeling ill, you can leave off work.

(c) O had he only come, how different would things now be!

(5) 有时一句是用陈述语气構成的疑問句, 另一句是簡單句. 例如:

People will gather by hundreds outside a police court on the chance of catching a glimpse of a criminal; 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.*)

但这种句子極少見:

有时在疑問句后加一問号, 但第二句卻不用大寫字母开始. 这表明兩者並不是独立的簡單句, 而是由兩者構成的复合句. 在

意义上，它是帶有条件从句的主从复合句，疑問句表示条件从句。例如：

Have you got your ticket? then come in. (= Come in, if you have got your ticket.)

Is any merry? let him sing psalms. (= If anyone is merry, let him....)

Is any among you afflicted? let him pray.

Art thou bound unto a wife? seeke not to bee loosed.
(= Art thou loosed from a wife? seeke not a wife.)

二. 其次，我們分析用無連詞的並列复合句的形式表达帶有讓步从句的主从复合句的內容。

(1) 一句是疑問句，另一句是簡單句，但兩句間無疑問号。

Be'st thou sad or merry, The violence of either thee becomes. (Shakespeare) (= Whether thou art sad or merry, The violence....)

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.)

And will you, nill you, I will marry. (Shakespeare)

(2) 一句是用動詞“let”構成的命令句，表示讓步从句，另一句是簡單句，表示主句。例如：

Let him talk, it'll do no harm. (= though he talks, it'll do no harm.)

Let him be ever so bad, he has some good points. (= No matter how bad he may be, he has....)

Let him be the greatest villain in the world, I shall never cease to have an interest in him. (= Though

he may be the greatest villain in the world, I shall)

(3) 一句是用虚拟语气構成的复合句, 表示讓步从句, 另一句是用陈述语气構成的簡單句, 表示主句. 这种用虚拟语气構成的复合句在形式上頗似命令句, 但實質上是用“虚拟语气第一式”(subjunctive I)①構成的复合句, 由於在这些句子中主語沒有表达出來, 所以在形式上很象命令句, 但命令句的主語一般是第二人称, 这里所指的句子除指第二人称的(a)以外, 还有指第一人称單数(b), 和复数(c)和指第三人称(d)的, 甚至有指“it”的(e). 顯然用命令句來解釋这一类句子是不够妥善的.②

a. Hurry as you will, you are sure to be late. (= *Though* you may hurry as you will, you are sure....)

“Say what you will; try as you may; keep away from me all you can ... you will never forget me”. (Hardy)

Laugh as much as you like, I shall stick to my plan.
The massive person of Mr. Bradlaugh is entirely excluded from sight, crane your neck as you may.

b. Say what I would, he refused to go. (= *Though* I said what I would, he refused to go.)

① 參看甘希娜和華西列夫斯卡婭 (Ganshina and Vasilevskaya): “英語語法” (English Grammar) 莫斯科, 1953 年版, pp. 164—166.

② 關於這一點, 叶斯柏森認為這既不是命令式, 也不是虚拟语气, 而是動詞不定式. 參看“現代英語語法”, 第五冊, pp. 187—192.

Say what I will to the contrary, he tells the story everywhere.

... No one will be vexed or uneasy, linger I ever so late. (Gissing) (= ... *No matter* how late I may linger.)

- c. Detest him as we may, we must acknowledge his greatness. (= *Though* we may detest him, we must acknowledge his greatness.)

Argue as we like, dogmatize as we please, experiment up to the extinction of the canine race, no fellow can ever understand the mysteries and the vagaries of idiosyncrasy.

- d. But hate Walpole as he might, the king was absolutely guided by the adroitness of his wife, Caroline of Anspach. (Green) (= *Though* he might hate Walpole, ...)

- e. I shall have to buy the coat, cost what it may. (= *No matter* how much it may cost, I shall have to buy the coat.)

Come what may, I am bound to see him. (= *No matter* what may come, I am bound....)

... it would insure stability, blow high, blow low. (= *No matter* how high or how low it might blow, it would insure stability.)

另外有一些与上述句子屬於同一类型的句子是用动词“to be”的“虚拟语气第一式”(Subjunctive I)“be”構成的。由於动词“to be”的虚拟语气第一式和它的現在陈述语气在

形式上不同，所以这里不可能被認為是命令式。例如：

Home is home, be it ever so homely. (= Home is home, *no matter* how homely it is.)

We cannot receive him, be he who he may.

Be that as it may, little had been said about her husband. (Trollope) (= *Though* it may be that way, little had been said about her husband.)

The business of each day, be it selling goods or shipping them, is going on pleasantly. (= The business of each day, *though* it should be selling goods or shipping them, ...)

最后还有一种句子，它的讓步从句里有兩個意义相反的动词的“虚拟語气第一式”，由連詞“or”連接起來，从句的主語省略。例如：

I shall go *rain or shine*. (= ... *whether* it rain or shine.)

Sink or swim, I shall undertake it. (= *whether* I sink or swim, ...)

(4) 兩句陈述句放在一起，后一句表示讓步从句。例如：

This feeling had long been in Soames's breast, he had never put it into word. (Galsworthy) (= *though* he had never put it into word.)

三. 再有一种用無連詞的並列复合句的形式表达帶有原因狀語从句的主从复合句的内容。通常表示原因的从句在后，主句在前，有时，这两句之間用逗号(,) (a)，但有时卻用分号(;) (b)。例如：

a. Lie down at once, you look very tired. (= ... *as* you look very tired.)

I paid him double, I was so pleased. (=... *as* I was so pleased.)

I could have poisoned him, I was so mad to think I had hired such a turnip [sic]. (Mark Twain) (=... *as* I was so mad to think)

The first night being in a good bed, I could hardly sleep, it was so different from my hard lodging on the floor of our hut at Gnaden wrapped only in a blanket or two. (Franklin) (=... *as* it was so different)

- b. John went to see mother Helldrun; he wanted her advice. (From an English fairy-tale.) (= John went to see mother Helldrun *as* he wanted her advice.)

We told him that we saw no reason for that; we were the minority. (Franklin) (=... *as* we were the minority.)

But you won't see so much of her in future; we're going to live in the country. (Galsworthy) (=... *because* we're going to live in the country.)

At Peekskill I could hardly be objective; objectivity is not for those who are fighting for their lives. (Fast) (=... *as* objectivity is not for those....)

但也有表示原因的从句在前，主句在后的。例如：

The crops were very poor this year, the prices of food are high. (= *Because* the crops were very poor this year, the prices....)

Ann's getting very shaky; she ought to have a doctor. (Galsworthy) (= As Ann's getting very shaky, she ought to have)

四. 無連詞的並列复合句也可以表达帶有結果从句的主从复合句的內容. 例如:

You're an architect; you ought to know all about statues and things. (Galsworthy). (= ... so that you ought to know all about statues and things.)

五. 有时無連詞的並列复合句可以表达帶有目的从句的主从复合句的內容, 但这种句子好象不常見. 例如:

They gave him a large sum of money; he was to keep still, you know. (= They gave him a large sum of money so that he might keep still, you know.)

六. 还有一种無連詞的並列复合句, 表达帶有比例增減从句的主从复合句的內容 (Proportionate increase or decrease). 它是用 *the* + 比較級 *the* + 比較級來表达的, 通常从句在前, 主句在后, 兩句之間有时有逗点 (a), 有时什么标点也不用 (b), 放在后面的句子中常出現“倒裝” (inversion). 联系動詞 “to be” 常省略. 例如:

a. The more I know of the world, the more am I convinced. (注意: “倒裝”). (= In that [degree] I know of the world, in that [degree] am I convinced.)

The more she thought of him, the sorrier she became for him.

The more often a man has been in prison, the more likely he is to return there.