



英语从句

ENGLISH CLAUSE

黄子文 编著
(修订本)



商务印书馆

英 语 从 句

ENGLISH CLAUSE

(修 订 本)

黄子文 编著

商 务 印 书 馆

2002 年 1 月第 1 版

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语从句/黄子文编著. —修订本. —北京:商务印书馆, 2002

ISBN 7-100-03376-4

I. 英... II. 黄... III. 英语—从句 IV. H314.3

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001) 第 069753 号

所有权利保留。

未经许可,不得以任何方式使用。

YINGYǔ Cóngjù

英 语 从 句

(修 订 本)

黄子文 编著

商 务 印 书 馆 出 版

(北京王府井大街 36 号 邮政编码 100710)

商 务 印 书 馆 发 行

中 国 科 学 院 印 刷 厂 印 刷

ISBN 7-100-03376-4 / H·855

2002 年 9 月修订版

开本 787×960 1/32

2002 年 9 月北京第 1 次印刷

印张 11 1/8

定价: 15.00 元

PREFACE

This book concerns itself with that part of grammar and usage which bears on the various kinds of clauses in English sentences. A general book on grammar does touch on clauses, too, but, being general, it can hardly be expected to deal with them in such detail as to cover every usage concerning each type of clause. The present work is a special treatise which presents as comprehensively as possible both the grammar and the usage peculiar to clauses of given types. Now, apart from the main clause, a clause may appear in an English sentence in the form of a coordinate clause, a relative clause, a noun clause, an adverbial clause, a comment clause, or a focal clause. Each form or type has its own peculiarities, which are gone into in detail in this book. Besides, a special section is devoted to the discussion of coordination and subordination, particularly the latter, which is an important art to master in the successful use of clauses in a sentence.

The book is intended for those students of

English who, having already had a general grammatical knowledge, wish to know more about the composite sentence (which is composed of clauses) than the information they can gather from a general book on grammar.

Although the book has been compiled by referring to works of well-known authors, the compiler has left the beaten track in approaching quite a number of the questions. And, if a certain phenomenon of grammar or idiom is accounted for other than conventionally, it is because he believes his way of explanation seems to be the more probable interpretation than the conventional one. Errors of judgement are, of course, inevitable. Comments and suggestions will, therefore, be appreciated.

In acknowledgement, the compiler must mention the following original works, from which he has often obtained suggestive ideas and drawn useful materials in compiling the book.

Huang Ziwen

Shanghai, October, 1980

Preface to the Second Impression

The original printing mistakes and one or two other errors have been corrected. In a few instances, an explanatory sentence is inserted to make the context or meaning clearer.

Huang Ziwen

Shanghai, October, 2001

CONTENTS

Preface	i
Introduction	1

Part One: Kinds of Clauses

Chapter I: The Coordinate Clause	5
(A) Coordinators	5
(B) Conjuncts	15
(C) Omission of coordinator in absence of conjunct	18
(D) Relative clause to serve as coordin- ate clause	20
(E) Ellipsis in coordinate clause	20
Chapter II: The Relative Clause	25
i. The Relative Pronoun	25
ii. Attributives and the Defining Relative Clause	28
(A) Attributives	28
(B) Attributives replaceable by relative clauses	29
iii. Omission of Relative Pronoun	31
(A) Omission of relative pronoun as ob- ject	31

(B) Omission of relative pronoun as subject or predicative	33
iv. The Preferred Relative Pronoun in a Given Case	34
(A) When antecedent is personal and pronoun is subject	34
(B) When verb in relative clause is "be"	35
(C) If personal antecedent is not per- sonally identifiable by name	36
(D) When phrases intervene between antecedent and relative pronoun	36
(E) When subject of relative clause is rather complex	36
(F) When personal pronoun is subject of relative clause	37
(G) After "those", whether pronoun or adjective	37
(H) After an adjective in the superla- tive degree	37
(I) After most indefinite pronouns	38
(J) In the emphatic mechanism "It is..."	38
(K) When personal and impersonal antecedents share one relative	38
(L) Personal relative for pet animal	39
(M) Non-personal relative for human babies	39

(N) Relative pronoun for ship al-	
ways nonpersonal	39
(O) When antecedent is a collective	
noun	39
v. Special Relative Pronouns	40
(A) "What" (also "whatever")	40
(B) "Whoever" and "whichever"	41
(C) "As" following "such" or "as"	
or "the same"	42
(D) "Than" following "more" premod-	
ifying a noun	43
(E) "But" meaning "who not" or	
"which not"	46
vi. The Non-Defining Relative Clause	46
(A) Nature of non-defining relative	
clause	46
(B) Contrasts between non-defining	
and defining relative clauses	48
(C) Points to note about non-defining	
relative clauses	50
(D) Clause as antecedent to "which"	
or "as"	50
(E) "As" relative versus "as" conjunc-	
tive	54
vii. The Relative Clause and the Non-Finite	
Postmodifier	56
(A) Correspondence between defin-	
ing relative clause and non-	

finite postmodifier	56
(B) Correspondence between non- defining relative clause and non- finite postmodifier	60
viii. The Relative Adjective	63
(A) What	63
(B) Which	64
ix. The Relative Phrase	67
(A) The infinitive phrase containing a relative pronoun as object	67
(B) The gerund having a relative pronoun as object	67
(C) The simple prepositional phrase containing a relative pronoun as object	68
(D) The complex prepositional phrase with a relative pronoun as object ...	70
(E) The non-personal possessive relative phrase	71
(F) The simple prepositional phrase containing a relative adjective and a noun	72
x. The Relative Adverb	72
(A) Classes of relative adverbs	72
(B) Defining and non-defining relative clauses	78
xi. The Compound Relative Adverb	78
xii. The Special Relative Adverb "The" ...	80

xiii. Relative or Interrogative?	83
xiv. The Rule of Proximity	86
(A) Priority of relative pronoun	86
(B) Repetition of antecedent	88
Chapter III: The Object Clause	90
i. Direct Narration and Indirect Narra- tion	90
(A) Direct speech and indirect speech ...	90
(B) Direct question and indirect ques- tion	101
ii. The Object Clause	108
(A) Objects to verbs	108
(B) Objects to prepositions	115
Chapter IV: Noun Clauses Other than the Object Clause	120
(A) The subject clause	120
(B) The predicative clause	122
(C) The appositive clause	124
(D) The noun clause as object complement	128
Chapter V: The Temporal Clause	129
(A) Temporal subordinators	129
(B) Some general remarks about temporal clauses	138
Chapter VI: The Causal Clause	143
(A) "Because": when and how used ...	143
(B) "As": when and how used	144
(C) "Because", "as" and "since" com-	

pared	144
(D) "For" and "because"	145
(E) Non-defining relative clause as causal clause	146
(F) Participial phrase replacing causal clause	146
(G) Predicative adjective or noun posi- tioned at beginning of sentence ...	147
(H) Prepositional phrase replacing causal clause	148
(I) Negative before "because" clause	149
(J) Wrong use of "because" clause as noun clause	150
(K) Occasional ellipsis in causal clause	150
Chapter VII: The Manner Clause	152
(A) Manner subordinators	152
(B) "Like" as manner subordinator	154
(C) Special expressions	155
(D) Ellipsis after "as" or "as if"	156
Chapter VIII: The Conditional Clause	157
(A) Conditional clause introduced by "if": indicative and subjunctive compared	157
(B) Conditional clauses introduced by "suppose" and "supposing"	161
(C) Condition introduced by "provided	

(that)"and negative condition by "un- less"	162
(D) Condition expressed by imperative mood followed by "and" clause	165
(E) Condition expressed by verbless clause followed by "and" clause ...	166
(F) Relative clause as conditional clause	166
(G) Participial phrase in lieu of conditional clause	167
(H) Condition expressed by "in case"	167
(I) Prepositional phrases in lieu of con- ditional clauses	168
Chapter IX: The Purpose Clause	170
Chapter X: The Result Clause	174
Chapter XI: The Concessive Clause	187
(A) Concessive clause introduced by "though" or "although"	187
(B) Concessive clause introduced by "even if", "even though" or "if"	188
(C) When predicative positioned initi- ally, "though" replaceable by "as"	190
(D) Question words ending in <i>-ever</i> are also used to introduce concessive clauses	191

(E) "No matter" or "it doesn't matter" + the question word itself to ex- press concession	193
(F) Alternative concessive clause intro- duced by "whether"	194
(G) Concessive clause introduced by "while"	194
(H) Some fixed expressions	195
(I) Concession expressed by certain prepositions	195
Chapter XII: The Comparative Clause	197
(A) Ways of expressing comparison	197
(B) "Than" differently parsed	206
(C) Incomplete, inconsistent or illogical comparisons	207
(D) Comparative element and comparative clause	209
(E) Missing element in comparative clause	211
Chapter XIII: The Proportional Clause	215
(A) Overt proportion	215
(B) Covert proportion	216
(C) Proportion expressed by correlative items "the ... the"	216
Chapter XIV: The Comment Clause	218
(A) Definition and nature of comment clause	218
(B) Comment clause versus main	

clause	219
(C) Comment clause in interrogative sentence	220
(D) Relative clause as comment clause ...	222
(E) Elaborate comment clauses	223
Chapter XV: The Focal Clause	225
(A) Sentence; ordinary form versus emphatic form	225
(B) Applicability of adverbials as foci	226
(C) The connective used after focal clause	229
Closing Remarks on Part One	233

Part Two : Coordination and Subordination of Ideas

Preliminary Remarks	235
Chapter XVI: Combination of Simple Sentences by Coordination	238
Exercise (18 sets of sentences)	240
Chapter XVII: Combination of Simple Sentences by Relatives	244
Exercise (15 sets of sentences)	245
Chapter XVIII: Subordination of One of Two Simple Sentences into a Noun Clause	248
Exercise (23 sets of sentences)	249
Chapter XIX: Subordination of One of Two Simple Sentences into an Adver-	

bial Clause	252
Exercise (29 sets of sentences)	254
Chapter XX: Coordination and Subordination	
Occurring in the Same Sentence	
.....	257
Exercise (27 sets of sentences)	260
Chapter; XXI: Subordination of One of Two	
Simple Sentences into a Phrase	
.....	265
Exercise (a)—by using participles (12 sets	
of sentences)	267
Exercise (b)—by using absolute phrases (12	
sets of sentences)	269
Exercise (c)—by using prepositions with	
nouns or gerunds (19 sets of	
sentences)	270
Exercise (d)—by using infinitives (14 sets	
of sentences)	272
Exercise (e)—by using nouns or phrases in	
apposition (5 sets of sentences)	
.....	273
Exercise (f)—by using adverbs or adver-	
bial phrases (18 sets of sen-	
tences).....	274
Exercise (g)—by miscellaneous methods	
(43 sets of sentences)	276
Exercise (h)—by subordinating in as many	
ways as possible (9 sets of	

sentences)	280
Chapter XXII: Coordination Versus Subordina- tion	282
Exercise For (a)—10 sentences	283
Exercise For (b)—9 sentences	284
Exercise For (c)—10 sentences	285
Exercise For (d)—10 sentences	286
Chapter XXIII: Complicated Subordination	288
Exercise (a)—Combine into one complex sentence (13 sets of sen- tences)	291
Exercise (b)—Rewrite to show proper subordination and coordi- nation (8 sentences)	294
Exercise (c)—Rewrite by using subordi- nation as far as possible (4 paragraphs or sentence groups)	295

Appendices

Appendix	299
1—Key to Exercise in Chapter XVI	299
2—Key to Exercise in Chapter XVII	302
3—Key to Exercise in Chapter XVIII	303
4—Key to Exercise in Chapter XIX	305
5—Key to Exercise in Chapter XX	308
6—Keys to Exercises in Chapter XXI (Exercises (a) to (h))	311