

CONJUNCTIONS: HOW TO USE THEM

By C. K. FAN

英文連繫詞用法手冊

外 語 學 習 社

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Conjunctions: How to Use Them

英文連繫詞用法

I. 連繫詞的定義

(DEFINITION OF CONJUNCTIONS)

Conjunctions 的意義爲連繫之字，所以又叫做“connective”，又有人叫做“correlative”。凡自身不能表明任何明顯的意義，但和其他的字連繫時，意義才明顯之字即謂之 conjunction。

近代文法家恆分詞類爲四大類，即 substantive, verb, modifier, connective 是。Connective 實包括 conjunction 與 preposition 兩者而言。N. Webster 的文法書從 Lowth 之說，歸併 adverb, preposition, conjunction 三者而爲 particle。無論 connective 或 particle，雖包括 conjunction 在內，而非專指 conjunction 一名詞而言。後來幾經變遷，仍歸到 Livy 的文法（名亨利第八的文法）而定爲現行的八大類矣。

II. 連繫詞的用法

(USE OF CONJUNCTIONS)

Conjunction 既屬連繫詞之字，所以其作用在連繫單字，仿語 (phrase) 和句子，別無其他目的；例如：

- (1) The dog *and* his master were both injured.
(犬與主人都受傷.)
- (2) Stealthily *and* silently he crept upstairs.
(他穩定而靜悄悄地爬上樓.)
- (3) The policeman looked at the poor man with sharp attention *but* without speaking.
(該警士看着該窮人用細密的注意但是一聲不響.)
- (4) You are strong, *but* I am weak.
(你強健, 但是我孱弱.)
- (5) I will help him *if* he is poor.
(他如窮, 我要幫助他.)

前例第一句 “and” 連繫兩個同樣組織的名詞，第二句連繫兩個副詞 (adverb)，第三句的 “but” 連繫兩句副詞仿語 (adverbial phrases) “with sharp attention” 和 “without speaking”。第四句的 “but” 連繫兩句。第五句的 “if” 連繫一個附屬子句 (subordinate clause) 到主句上去。

III. 連繫詞與他種詞類的比較

(COMPARISON BETWEEN CONJUNCTIONS AND
OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH)

I. 連繫詞不能如前置詞一般連繫賓詞 (object).

2. 連繫詞又不能如副詞一般形容一個字. 連繫詞僅能做連繫的工作, 所以同是一字, 因所用地位不同, 而有前置詞, 副詞, 連繫詞的區別; 例如:

- (1) I have seen this man *before*.
(我以前曾見過此人.)
- (2) He stood *before* the door.
(他站在門前.)
- (3) The rain fell *before* we reached.
(在我們到家前已下雨.)
- (4) I have not seen him *since*.
(嗣後我未見其人.)
- (5) I have eaten nothing *since* yesterday.
(我自昨日起, 未食何物.)
- (6) Nothing has happened *since* we parted.
(自吾等分別後, 未曾發生何事.)

在前例第一第四兩句內, “before” 和 “since” 均係副詞. 第二第五兩句內的 “before” 和

“since” 均係前置詞，第三第六句內的 “before” 和 “since” 則係連繫詞，因其在句內位置不同，故詞類亦異。

IV. 連繫詞的分類

(CLASSIFICATION OF CONJUNCTIONS)

連繫詞的種類，可分為二：一為並列的連繫詞 (Coördinating conjunctions)，一為附屬的連繫詞 (Subordinating conjunctions)。

並列的連繫詞連結同等或同樣關係的字，仿語或句子；附屬的連繫詞則連結附屬子句於主句，關係並不同等或同樣的。

V. 並列的連繫詞的分類

(SUB-DIVISION OF COÖRDINATING CONJUNCTIONS)

並列的連繫詞又可分為四種：

- (A) Cumulative (加多的，累積的)
- (B) Alternative (交替的，更迭的)
- (C) Adversative (反對的，相反的)
- (D) Illative (推論的，推知的)

茲就上列四大類，分別研究如下：

(A) CUMULATIVE

此種連繫詞有下列各字：

and, both...and, also, too, as well as, no less than, not only... but also (or but), now, well, etc.

(I) **And.**

And 普通都視為累積的連繫詞。細細研究一下，實在不限於此一種，茲述其用法如下：

(甲) And 的用法.

(a) Cumulative or Additive: 意謂 “together with”, “added to”, “further more”, “combined with” 等；
例如：

(1) He fell into bad company and squandered his patrimony.

(他墮入損友中，更浪費財產.)

(2) Three were killed and ten were seriously injured.

(三人被殺，十人受重傷.)

(3) Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves.

(注意微款，則巨款自積.)

(b) Intensive (加重語勢的): 意謂 “also”, “moreover” 等; 例如:

(1) Speak truth and the whole truth.—Shelley.

(講真話, 更要講完全真話.)

(2) I say and I mean it.

(我說此事而且我即指此事.)

(c) Purposive or Resultant (效果或結果):

a/ 意謂 “consequently”, “accordingly” 等;

例如:

(1) He found sleep impossible and rose weary and grumbling.

(他覺得不能睡眠, 所以起身疲倦而發怨言.)

(2) I behold a rainbow in the sky and my heart leaps up (=My heart leaps up when I behold a rainbow in the sky).—Wordsworth.

(當我看見虹在天空時, 我心中因之跳動.)

b/ 意謂 “in order to” 恆用於 “go”, “come”,

“send”, “try” 等字之後; 例如:

(1) I will try and find it.

(我將設法尋出.)

(2) I will go and get it for you.

(我將去爲君取得.)

(d) Consequential (因此):

(1) A few days and we are parted forever!

(幾日後我們就永別了.)

(2) Only two more weeks and vacation will be here.

(僅有兩週假期即將到了.)

(e) Expletive and Introductory (虛位的及開端的):

And shall I see him again?

(余將再會他嗎?)

And (in spite of all) you believe me?

(你意相信嗎?)

(乙) And 的省略.

And 所以連結字, 仿語, 句子的. 可是許多字, 仿語, 句子連用時, 除去最後一個 “and” 不能省略外, 中間的 “and” 均省略不用; 例如:

名詞:

- (1) Rice, tea, and silk are the principal articles of export of China.

(米, 茶和絲是中國大宗出口貨.)

形容詞:

- (2) He is brave, valiant, and noble.

(他是勇敢而高尚.)

仿語:

- (3) The President can declare war, make peace, and conclude treaties.

(總統能宣戰, 和解與定約.)

句子:

- (4) He was hungry, he was thirsty, he was dusty and hot.—S. Baring.

(他是飢餓，他是口渴，他是污穢而熱。)

有時應用之“and”省略不用，則文字簡潔，文氣生動；例如：

- (1) I came, I saw, () I conquered.

(我來，我看，我征服。)

- (2) The Yangtze is a broad, () deep river.

(揚子江是一個寬而深的大河。)

- (3) A poet is thinker, feeler, () artist combined.

(詩家是思想家，感覺者與美術家合併而成。)

最後一字爲 little, young, old 等字或爲由固有名詞而成之形容詞，則“and”可以不用；例如：

The funny old man (滑稽之老人)。

A nice, friendly little letter (一封精美的友誼的信函)。

An easy and interesting English novel (一本淺易而有趣的英文小說)。

The fine, generous Chinese lady (文雅而慷慨的中國婦女)。

(丙) And 的重複。

有時爲充實文氣起見，以多用 and 見長者；例如：

- (1) Early to bed and early to rise is the way to be healthy, and wealthy, and wise.—Proverb.

(早眠早起，令人康健而聰明。)

- (2) Those who do nothing but drink and dance and sing in the summer, must expect to starve in the winter.

(不事他事惟終夏飲食歌舞者冬日必餓死。)

- (3) Fire! Fire!—then a tramp, and a rush, and a rout, and an uproar of voices arose in the air.—Mackay.

(火! 火!—於是腳步聲, 突進, 擾亂, 喧囂之聲起於空際。)

(丁) And 與動詞.

- (1) 凡兩個名詞或代名詞等用 and 相連結用作句主時, 其後動詞應用複數; 例如:

Youth and experience seldom exist together.

(年幼與經驗兩者不並存。)

You and I are good friends.

(你我係好友。)

- (2) 兩個名詞用 and 連結用作句主時, 如名詞係代表同一之人物者, 動詞宜用單數; 例如:

The editor and publisher of this magazine is well-learned.

(該雜誌的編者與發行者乃一有學問之人。)

The poet and scholar is dead.

(此詩家而兼學者今已逝世。)

- (3) 兩個事物在意義上視為單數時, 用 and 連結宜用單數; 例如:

Truth and honesty is the best policy.

(真誠爲無上的政策。)

The style of a man should be the image of his mind, but the choice and command of language is the fruit of experience.—Gibbon.

(人的文式應爲心的表象，但文字的選擇與運用乃經驗的結果。)

- (4) 兩個無定式 (Infinitive) 用 and 連結時，其後動詞亦用單數；例如：

To read and to write is not easy for him.

(讀寫於他不易。)

Early to bed and early to rise is the way to be healthy, wealthy and wise.

- (戊) 習慣用成語 (Idiomatic phrases) 含有 and 者；例如：

- (1) And all, 每事每物：

The first blast of wind laid the tree flat upon the ground, nest, eagles, and all.

(第一陣風把樹吹倒在地上。樹上的巢，鷹以及其他各物，都是如此。)

- (2) And so forth, 等等：

That store sells picture-post-cards, paper, pencils, pens, ink and so forth.

(該店內賣圖畫郵片，紙，鉛筆，鋼筆，墨水等等。)

- (3) And so I do, 我亦如此:
You ought to study diligently. And so I do.
(你應勤學. 我亦如此.)
- (4) And so on, 等等:
He disliked dances, plays, picnics, and so on.
(他厭惡跳舞, 戲劇, 野宴等等.)
- (5) Again and again, 再三:
I shall have to mention this again and again.
(我將再三述之.)
[註] Again and again, 與 over and over again,
time and again 意義與用法均同.
- (6) By and by, 不久:
It looks as if it would clear up by and by.
(天似乎不久有放晴意.)
注意: 此成語學者常誤解爲“漸漸”.
誤. He recovered his health by and by.
正. He recovered his health gradually.
(他漸漸恢復他的健康.)
- (7) Far and away, out and out, 無疑的:
This boy is far and away (*or* out and out) the
cleverest boy in the class.
(該男孩確係此班中最聰明者.)
- (8) Far and near, 各方:
He sought for his missing friends far and near,
(他各方尋找他失散的朋友.)

- (9) First and foremost, 第一, 首先:
First and foremost, let me caution you against idleness.
(首先讓我謹防偽懶惰.)
[注] 此偽語係加重語氣的說法, 實則等於“first”一字.
- (10) Now and then, every now and then, 不時:
I hear from him now and then (*or* every now and then).
(我不時接到他的音信.)
- (11) Off and on, 斷續; 無定:
He has been learning English off and on for some time past.
(他以前學習英文或斷或續.)
- (12) On and on, 繼續不斷:
He worked on and on for seven years running.
(他繼續工作七年不斷.)
- (13) Over and above, 另外, 額外:
Over and above (in addition to) what I have lost, I have been unjustly blamed.
(除我已受損失外, 我又受不公平的責備.)
He was injured, and insulted over and above.
(他受傷, 又受侮辱.)
- (14) To and fro, 來往:
He walked to and fro.
(他走來走去.)

- (15) So and so, 如此:

He asked what I meant, and I told him so and so.

(他問我的意思怎樣, 我告訴他如此.)

- (16) Safe and sound, 安全:

He arrived home safe and sound.

(他安然抵家.)

- (17) To all intents and purposes, 實際:

He was, to all intents and purposes, dismissed, but nominally, he resigned.

(他實際上被辭退的, 但名義上他是辭職.)

- (18) Null and void, 無效:

This ruling has now become null and void.

(這種判決已變成無效.)

- (19) By leaps and bounds, 連進, 躍等:

His progress is not steady, but goes by leaps and bounds.

(他的進步不是穩定乃係躍等.)

- (20) By fits and starts, by fits and snatches, 作輟無常:

He did everything by fits and starts, but stuck to nothing long.

(他作輟無常, 不能持久.)

- (21) Over head and ears, 滿, 全:

He was over head and ears in debt.

(他滿身是債.)