

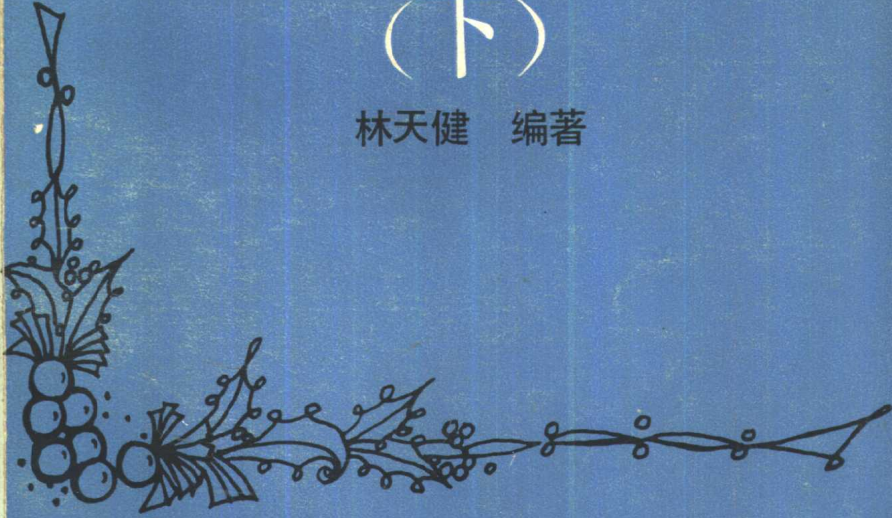
AN ADVANCED STUDY OF  
SENTENCE PATTERNS

高

级

英语句型研究  
(下)

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## 第10章

## 關於介詞的句型

【提要】用以表示名詞（包括名詞同等語）或代名詞與其他語辭之關係的字稱為介詞（A preposition is a word which shows the relation between a noun or pronoun and some other word.）。介詞亦稱前置詞，從文字的結構來看，可以分為如下述四種。

(A) Simple preposition (單純介詞)——單純介詞有下面18個：

after, at, by, down, for, from, in, of, off, on, over,  
since, through, till, to, under, up, with

(B) Compound preposition (複合介詞)——由介詞和副詞結合而成的介詞稱為複合介詞。

about (=on+by+out)

across (=on+cross)

amid(st) (=on+middle)

around (=on+round)

behind (=by+hind)

beneath (=near+down)

between (=by+two)

into (=in+to)

toward (=to+direction)

until (=un+till)

upon (=up+on)

without (with+out)

above (=on+by+up)

along (=on+long)

among(st) (=on+crowd)

before (=by+fore)

below (=near+low)

beside (=by+side)

beyond (=near+yonder)

onto (=on+to)

throughout (=through+out)

unto (=un+to)

within (=with+in)

(C) Secondary preposition (二次介詞)——由其他品詞演變出來的介詞稱為二次介詞。

a. 由分詞演變的——concerning (關於), considering (就……而論), during (當……的時候), excepting (除……之外), including (包括), notwithstanding (雖然), regarding (關於), respecting (關於), touching (關於)。

- b. 由過去分詞演變的——except (除……之外), past (過了)。
- c. 由形容詞演變的——like (像), opposite (對; 面) save (除……以外), near (接近), next (和……鄰接), unlike (不像)。
- d. 由名詞演變的——despite (不管)。

(D) Phrasal preposition (片語介詞)——由兩字以上結合成爲一個片語而當介詞使用的稱爲片語介詞。“Phrasal preposition”亦稱“Prepositional phrase”。例如：

according to (按照), as for (關於), because of (因爲), by means of (藉……的方法)……等等。〔詳閱句型 312, 313, 314〕

## (一) 介詞片語 (Prepositional Phrase)

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* ※ (202) Prep + O = Prepositional phrase (介詞片語) \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

### 例 句

1. The book *on the desk* isn't mine. (書桌上的那本書不是我的。)
2. The sun rises *in the east*. (日出東方。)
3. A cat ran out from *behind the door*. (一隻貓從門後跑出來。)
4. We didn't start *because of the rain*. (我們因雨而沒有動身。)

### 詳 解

「介詞+受詞」稱爲介詞片語。介詞片語若當形容詞用以修飾名詞時亦可稱爲形容詞片語 (Adjective phrase), 當副詞用以修飾動詞, 形容詞或另外副詞時稱爲副詞片語 (Adverbial phrase), 若是當名詞用則稱爲名詞片語 (Noun phrase)。例1的“on the desk”是修飾“book”, 所以是形容詞片語; 例2的“in the east”是修飾“rises”, 所以是副詞片語; 例3的“behind the door”是當介詞“from”的受詞用, 所以是名詞片語; 例4的片語介詞“because of”和其受詞“the rain”結合成爲一個介詞片語修飾“start”, 所以是副詞片語。

☞ 「介詞+受詞」所表示的是語辭的結合而不是在表示這種結合的用途。例如“under the desk”, 我們只能知道它是一個介詞片語, 我們只是看了“under the desk”絕對無法知道它是形容詞片語, 或副詞片語, 或者是名詞片語, 因爲我們需要看它在句子中如何地被使用着, 然後纔能明白其用途爲何, 請觀察下面的例子:

- 〔例〕
- ① The box *under the desk* is mine.  
(桌子下面的盒子是我的。——形容詞片語)
  - ② I put the box *under the desk*.  
(我把那個盒子放在桌子下面——副詞片語)
  - ③ I took a box from *under the desk*.  
(我從桌子下面拿了一個盒子出來——名詞片語)

## (二) 介詞的受詞 (Object of the Prepositions)

\*\*\*\*\*  
 ※ (203) Prep + { Noun (受格名詞)  
                           Pron (受格代名詞)  
 \*\*\*\*\*

1. There is a picture *on the wall*. (牆上有一幅圖畫。)
2. We are talking of *her*. (我們正在談論她。)
3. He is a friend of *mine*. (他是我的一個朋友。)
4. She was killed by *herself*. (她自殺了。)
5. This is Mr. Green with *whom* I live.  
(這位就是和我同住的格林先生。)
6. For *whom* are you buying these beautiful flowers?  
(你買這些美麗的花要給誰?)
7. With *malice* toward *none*; with *charity* for *all*; .....let us strive  
on to finish the work we are in. — Abraham Lincoln  
(不要以怨恨相對，應以慈悲為懷，讓我們共同來奮鬥完成我們所正在從事的重鉅工作。)
8. With *that* she ran out of *the room*.  
(那麼一說她就跑出那個房間了。)

### 〔詳解〕

介詞片語的受詞以名詞或代名詞最多，而這樣用的名詞或代名詞都必須是受格 (Objective case.) 代名詞當介詞之受詞用的不只限定於人稱代名詞。如例 2 的 “her” 是人稱代名詞，例 3 的 “mine” 是獨立所有格，例 4 的 “herself” 是反身代名詞，例 5 的 “whom” 是關係代名詞，例 6 的 “whom” 是疑問代名詞，例 7 的 “none……all” 是不定代名詞，例 8 的 “that” 是指示代名詞。

介詞的受詞若有對等連接詞 “and, or, but……” 在連接時，不可誤用其格，應特別注意。

- [例] ① She sat between *you and I* last semester. (誤)  
She sat between *you and me* last semester. (正)  
(上學期她是坐在你和我之間。)
- ② Did you do this for *me or for he*? (誤)  
Did you do this for *me or for him*? (正)  
(你做了這件事是爲了我或爲了他?)

疑問代名詞當介詞之受詞用時，在口語 (spoken language) 式的英語亦常使用 “who”。

- [例] ① *Whom (or Who)* are you speaking of? ..... (口語)  
= *Of whom* are you speaking. .... (文言)  
(你正在說誰?)
- ② *Whom (or Who)* do you play with? ..... (口語)  
= *With whom* do you play? ..... (文言)  
(你和誰一起玩?)

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* (204) Prep. + Adj. (形容詞) \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

1. Your plan is far from *perfect*. (你的計畫遠非完善。)  
2. He is anything but *honest*. (他決非誠實。)  
3. I feel kind of *lonely*. (我覺得有一點莫名的寂寞。)  
4. In *short*, you don't quite understand me.  
(簡言之，你並沒有充分地了解我。)  
5. You are in *the wrong* John. (約翰，你錯了。)  
6. Life is, at *best*, a sea of trouble.  
(人生無論如何地好也只是一場苦海。)  
7. I have not seen her of *late*. (最近我都没看到她。)

【譯解】

上面各例所示的介詞片語都是以形容詞爲介詞之受詞的形式。中國學生對於本句形往往了解不多，而且也不善於使用，所以茲就各例分別仔細說明如下：

☞ A) far from + Adj. (遠非……)：本來 “far from” 的受詞是限于

使用名詞或名詞同等語，如欲以形容詞為受詞時使用“*far from being* + Adj.”的句型，然而在今天的日常用語裡似乎將“*being*”省略而只使用“*far from* + Adj.”的句型較為普通。此用法中的“*far from*”之意義等於“*not at all*”，所以例1亦可以改寫成為：

Your plan is *not* perfect *at all*.

☞ (E) *anything but* + Adj. (決非)：“*anything but*”通常被用以表示強烈的否定意義，即“*quite contrary*”的意思。另外，“*all but*=*almost*”和“*nothing but*=*only*”的結構也和“*anything but*”相同。請比較下列各例句的意義：

- [例] ① His English is *anything but* correct.  
(他的英語決非正確。)
- ② His English is *all but* correct.  
(他的英語幾乎都正確。)
- ③ His English is *nothing but* correct.  
(他的英語僅僅是正確。)

“*anything but*”的受詞除了使用 Adj. 以外亦可以使用名詞，代名詞，或沒有“*to*”的不定詞。

- [例] ① He is *anything but a hero*.  
(他決非是一位英雄。)
- ② I'll give you *anything but this*.  
(除此以外我什麼都可以給你。)
- ③ He never does *anything but heap up money*.  
(他只會堆積金錢——守財奴之態)

☞ (C) *kind of* (or *sort of*) + Adj. (有幾分的)：本形式中的“*kind of*”或“*sort of*”。是當副詞用，以修飾接在其後的 Adj. 其意義等於“*rather*”或“*somewhat*”。此形式在現代英語裡除偶而在口語中被使用以外，可以說被用得很少，通常都以“*rather*”或“*somewhat*”來表達“*kind (or sort) of*”的意義。

☞ (D) Prep + Adj. → Idiomatic phrase (慣用語)：例4的“*in short*”，例5的“*in the wrong*”，例6的“*at best*”和例7的“*of late*”等都是屬於介詞和形容詞所結合的慣用語。此類慣用語常用的如下：

after all = on the whole (畢竟)

at all = in any degree (全然)

at best=under the most favorable circumstances (從最好的來說)  
 at first=in the earliest stage (最初)  
 at large=not in prison; free (未被捕的, 自由的)  
 at last=finally (終於)  
 at least=taking the lowest estimate (至少)  
 at most=taking highest estimate (至多)  
 at present=now (現在)  
 at worst=under the least favorable circumstances (從最壞的來說)  
 for better or worse=whether it be for better or worse (無論好壞)  
 for good=permanently (永久地)  
 in common=commonly (一般地)  
 in full=fully (充分地)  
 in general=generally (通常地)  
 in particular=particularly (特別地)  
 in private=secretly (私下地)  
 in public=openly (公開地)  
 in short (brief)=briefly (簡言之)  
 in vain=vainly (徒然)  
 of late=lately (最近)  
 of old=long ago (從前)  
 without fail=surely (必定地)

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* (205) Prep. + Adv. (副詞) \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

1. He will become an invalid for *ever*.  
 (他將永遠成爲一個殘廢的人。)
2. You will know him better before *long*.  
 (不久你就會更加了解他。)
3. We can see the tower clearly from *here*.  
 (我們從這裡能够清楚地看到那座塔。)

**詳解**

當介詞的受詞用之副詞通常是表示時間, 場所或程度的少數簡單副詞, 並不

是任何副詞都可以當介詞的受詞。常用的此類片語如下：

at once=instantly (立刻地)

before long=soon (不久)

by far=very much (很——修飾最高級 Adj. 或 Adv.)

by now=before now (現在已……)

by then=before that time (當時已……)

for ever or (forever)=until the end of time (永久地)

from here=從這裡

from there=從那裡

from abroad=從國外

from now (on, onwards)=in future 從今以後

up to (until, till) now=一直到現在為止

up to (until, till) then=一直到當時

\*\*\*\*\*  
※ (206) Prep. + {Infinitive (不定詞)  
Gerund (動名詞)  
\*\*\*\*\*

1. He is about *to leave* for the United States. (他即將到美國去。)
2. He desired nothing but *to succeed*. (他只希望成功。)
3. He did nothing but *cry*. (他只是哭。)
4. My house ain't (=isn't) much for *to see*. (Dickens)  
(我的房子不好看——簡陋得很)
5. What is your opinion about *carrying* out the plan?  
(關於實行該計劃，你的意見如何?)
6. She entered the room without *taking* off his hat.  
(她沒有脫帽進入那個房間。)
7. He tried to hid the bag of money from *being seen*.  
(他試着要把那一袋子的錢藏起來不使人看到。)

#### 註解

介詞的受詞若是表示動作，行為或狀態等觀念亦可以使用不定詞和動名詞。在現代英語裡介詞之受詞使用不定詞的也只限於例1~4的情形，即“be about to+V (即將)；Vt. +nothing but+to+V (只……)；do nothing but+V (只……)；not……for to+V”。通常除了例1~4的情形以外都是使用動名詞（如例5~7）。就例4的用法來說，現在亦只限於俗語中偶而被使用着而已。

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* (207) Prep. + Prep + O (介詞 + 介詞片語) \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

【例 句】

1. He ran out from *behind the door*. (他從門後跑出來。)
2. She often studies till *after midnight*. (她時常讀書讀到半夜之後。)
3. She won the race by *about half a yard*.  
 (她以大約半碼之差贏了那場賽跑。)

【詳 解】

就例 1 來說，“*behind* (Prep) + *the door* (O) → **Prepositional phrase** (介詞片語)”，此介詞片語當名詞用，做其前面的介詞 “*from*” 的受詞，這樣再形成一個 **Prepositional phrase**，當副詞用以修飾動詞 “*ran*”。此類結構並不是很重要，但是我們若是要表示雙重的介紹關係，都是要這樣說的。例如：

to win by about three meters (以大約三公尺之差獲勝)

|      |                                |
|------|--------------------------------|
| from | across the table (從餐桌對面)       |
|      | among the crowd (從羣衆之中)        |
|      | between the two houses (從兩屋之間) |
|      | behind the door (從門的後面)        |
|      | beyond the river (從河的那邊)       |
|      | out of the city (從市郊)          |
|      | under the desk (從書桌下面)         |

young ladies of from sixteen to twenty-six years of age  
 (從16歲到26歲的年輕婦女)

since before the war (自從戰爭之前)

since after sunset (自從太陽下山之後)

till (until) after the examination (一直到考試之後)

to within a mile (達到一英里以內的範圍)

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* (208) Prep. + Clause (介詞 + 子句) \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

【例 句】

1. Your success will largely depend upon *what you do and how you do it*.  
 (你的成功主要地將取決於你所從事的是什麼和你如何地從事那件事。)

2. She was not aware of how wide a place she filled in his thoughts.

(她並不明白她在他的思海裡到底占據着多少寬度。)

3. You may dance with whom you like.

(你可以和你所喜歡的任何人共舞。)

4. Men differ from brutes in that they can think and speak.

(人與禽獸之區別在於人能思考和講話。)

### 【詳解】

當介詞之受詞用的子句通常是：①由疑問代名詞或疑問副詞所引導出來的子句(如例句1)，②表示感嘆的子句(如例句2)，③由關係代名詞所引導出來的子句(如例句3)，④由 that 所引導的名詞子句(如例句4)。由疑問詞所引導出來的子句有時可以將子句之前的介詞省略。例如：

Next comes the question (of) what you want it for.

(其次就是你為何需要它的問題。)

## (三) 介詞的位置 (Position of a Preposition)

介詞的位置如前項所示，通常都是放在受詞之前，但是有下列的幾種情形應注意。

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* (209) What (Whom, Which.....)..... + Prep? \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

1. What are you thinking of? (你正在想什麼?)

2. Who (or Whom) are you speaking of? (你正在談起誰?)

3. Tell me who (or whom) you received this money from.

(告訴我，你是從誰接到了這筆錢。)

### 【詳解】

如上例所示，介詞的受詞若是疑問代名詞，如 what, whom, which...等，常將受詞放在句首，而把介詞放在句末。如果把例句1改為：

Of what are you thinking?

也可以，但是此種說法屬於文言式的句法，在日常英語還是以介詞放在句末為普遍。例句2的“Who.....of?”和“Whom.....of?”，就文法結構而言，“Whom.....of?”雖然是正確的句式，但是在現代英語似乎用“Who.....of?”較為普遍。請比較：

- 〔例〕  
 { Whom are you speaking of? (正)  
 Who are you speaking of? (正)  
 Of whom are you speaking? (正)  
 Of who are you speaking? (誤)

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* (210) that (which...)...+prep. (關係代名詞...+介詞) \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

1. This is the house that we live *in*. (這就是我們所居住的房子。)
2. This is the fountain pen that he wrote the letter *with*.  
 (這就是他用來寫了那封信的鋼筆。)
3. This is the book which I spoke *of* the other day.  
 (這就是前天我所談起的那本書。)

#### 〔詳解〕

上面各例所示的“that”或“which”等是當介詞之受詞用的關係代名詞。  
 上面各例句可以改寫如下：

- ① This is the house *in* which we live.
- ② This is the fountain pen *with* which he wrote the letter.
- ③ This is the book *of* which I spoke the other day.

☞ 例句1和例句2絕不可改為“in that”或“with that”。換言之，關係代名詞用“that”時，介詞的位置應該在句尾，不可以放在“that”之前。若是  
 要把關係代名詞省略（日常會話裡通常是省略的）亦可以。例如：

- ① This is the house we live *in*.
- ② This is the book I spoke *of* the other day.

關係代名詞省略時通常把介詞放在句尾。

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* (211) Object (介詞的受詞).....+Prep. (加強語氣法) \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

1. Your face I shall never look *at* again. (我永不再看你的臉孔。)
2. Many a speech have I listened *to*. (我已聽了許多的演講了。)
3. What you have given to us we cannot live *without*.  
 (你所給予我們的正是我們生活上所不能缺少的。)

**【練習】**

例句1的“Your face”是“look at”的受詞，例句2的“Many a speech”是“listened to”的受詞；例句3的“What you have given to us”是名詞子句當“without”的受詞用。以上各例句的受詞放在句首是在加強句子的語氣的一種句法。應注意例句2把“have”放在主詞“I”之前。例句3的“cannot…… without”是雙重否定的句法之一。

**EXERCISE 64** (解答 337 頁)

請把下列各題中文翻譯成英文：

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 這個就是我出生的鄉村。</li> <li>2. 昨夜你和誰去看電影？</li> <li>3. 他們正在譏笑誰？</li> <li>4. 你們正在談論什麼？</li> <li>5. 你可以和你所喜歡的任何人一同去。</li> <li>6. 自從二次世界大戰(World War I)以前他就在本校教英語。</li> <li>7. 我的哥哥要一直到考試之後才回來。</li> <li>8. 本國的婦女自年齡十八歲到四十五歲的將接受軍事訓練(military training)。</li> <li>9. 我是山的那一邊的人(come</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>from)。</li> <li>10. 有一隻老虎從樹林裡跑出來。</li> <li>11. 我的姊姊即將出國。</li> <li>12. 一直到現在為止我沒再見過她。</li> <li>13. 他是本鎮最富有的人。</li> <li>14. 你能從這裡看到那座塔(tower)嗎？</li> <li>15. 現在他必已到達紐約了。</li> <li>16. 不久你就會慣於(get used to)這裡的氣候(climate)了。</li> <li>17. 沒有什麼特別的。</li> <li>18. 我每月至多能賺三千元。</li> <li>19. 你的故事遠非真實。</li> <li>20. 我確信我是對的。</li> </ol> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**(四) 重要介詞的句型 (Sentence Patterns Based on Important Prepositions)**

**(1) About**

- \*\*\*\*\*
- |                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>※ (212) about + O →</p> | <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 10px;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>①關於 (concerning)</li> <li>②各處 (here and there)</li> <li>③附近 (somewhere near or round)</li> <li>④大約 (around)</li> <li>⑤周圍 (around, on every side of)</li> <li>⑥在身邊 (by or on)</li> </ol> </div> |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
- \*\*\*\*\*