

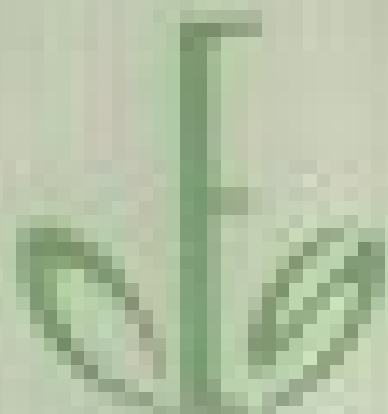
现代英汉研究



CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH STUDIES



現代社會心理學之研究



# 现代英语研究

一九七九年 第二辑

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# 英语双重谓语

任绍曾

在现代英语中,我们经常可以碰到这样的句子:“He came back cheerful.”,“He left Shanghai a skilled worker.”。这类句子结构紧凑,表达简练。这里第一句既不同于“He came back.”,也不同于“He was cheerful.”。同样,第二句既不同于“He left Shanghai.”,也不同于“He was a skilled worker.”。这类句子中的谓语在结构上有哪些特点?具有怎样的语法意义?本文试图在这方面作一些探讨。

1. 这个语言现象早已引起 Henry Sweet, Otto Jespersen 等语法学家的注意。在他们的著作中,有一定的论述,但是都程度不同地存在着某些理论上的缺陷和语言材料处理上的混乱,没有充分揭示这种谓语的特点。

1.1 为了便于叙述,让我们先简略地看一看英语的谓语。

概括地说,英语谓语可分三种:

(1) 动词性谓语 由各种实义动词构成,说明主语进行某一动作。

He *halted* again, wanting some response, but none *came*.

The wagon *arrived* at the place shortly after two.

George *filled* a large keg with slacked lime and water.

They *thought* it wonderful.

They *named* the girl Bertha George.

(2) 名词性复合谓语 由系动词加表语构成,说明主语的状态或属性。

He *was* young.

Kizzy *seemed* puzzled.

He also *felt* foolish.

He *turned* feeble and weak-minded.

(3) 双重谓语 简单地说,是由实义动词加名词或形容词构成。

They *parted* very good friends.

They *left* glum and silent.

本文所要讨论的是最后一种谓语。这种谓语兼有动词谓语和名词性复合谓语的作用,因此被人称作双重谓语 (double predicate)。应该指出,所谓双重谓语并不是简单地等于动词性谓语和名词性复合谓语的重迭,无论从意义还是从形式上讲,两者都不是等同的(详见 2.1)。因此“双重谓语”这个词并不确切。一个语法术语应该符合它所概括的语言事实,但更重要的是弄清楚这一个语言事实的特点。为了避免术语过多,我们姑且沿用 Ganshina 等著 *English Grammar* 中“双重谓语”这个叫法。

为了叙述的方便,我们把双重谓语简称为 Dp; 其中的实义动词,作为双重谓语的第一成份,简称为 Dp<sub>1</sub>; 形容词、名词或其它相当的词,作为双重谓语的第二个成分,简称为 Dp<sub>2</sub>。以 His father died young. 为例:

died young

Dp

died

Dp<sub>1</sub>

young

Dp<sub>2</sub>

下面让我们看看几个语法学家对于双重谓语结构的论述。双重谓语是客观存在于英语中的一个语言现象。且不论语法学家们使用什么术语来称呼这个语言现象，我们主要看的是他们的说明是否符合语言事实，是否揭示了这种谓语的特征。

1.2 Henry Sweet 在 *A New English Grammar* 第 264 节中说，许多不及物动词间或可以用作系动词，称为“半系动词”。这类动词无需补足语，可以独立成立。

The tree grew tall.

He lived a saint, and died a martyr.

Sweet 以前一句为例，说明 tall 不仅是主语 The tree 的谓语 (predicate)，而且还修饰动词 grew。

从 Sweet 的叙述和所引例证，可以看出他是在描述我们称之为 Dp 的结构。对于他的看法有两点值得商榷：1. Sweet 只说明不及物动词可作为半系动词用于 Dp 结构，事实上及物动词也可用作 Dp<sub>1</sub>：“He left England a doctor.”。2. Sweet 认为 Dp<sub>2</sub> 可以修饰词动。就他所举的例子看，tall 作为一个形容词，只能表明属性、特征，无法说明动作。其次，既然 Sweet 认为半系动词（如本句中的 grew）是用作系动词的，那么，它随后的形容词只能起判断作用，相当于表语，说明主语。

1.3 George Curme 区分了谓语的三种不同的构成。

1. 完全述谓的限定动词 (finite verb of complete predication):

Mary writes neatly.

2. 不完全述谓的动词 (verb of incomplete predication) + 补足语 (complement):

Man is mortal.

She blushed red.

3. 谓语同位语 (predicate appositive):

He came home sick.

Tired and sleepy, I went to bed.

She asked him in tears to come again.

Having finished my work, I went to bed.

Curme 区分了 2. 谓语补足语和 3. 谓语同位语。这些术语是否恰当，我们姑且不论，但他并没有划清两者的界限。试比较：

She blushed red.

He came home sick.

blushed 和 came 都是实义动词，略去随后的形容词，都可以成立：]

She blushed.

He came home.

red 和 sick 又分别说明各自的主语，那为什么划分为两种不同的谓语结构？

其次，Curme 把 “He came home sick.” 与完全不同的结构划为一类。尽管 3. 中的四个例句中谓语同位语都说明主语或以主语为逻辑主语，但它们的结构各不相同。tired



and sleepy 是外位成份, in tears 是状语, 修饰 asked, having finished my work 是分词短语, 作状语, 修饰 went to bed.

此外, Curme 还认为 “He died the richest man in the state.” 和 “He died as the richest man in the state.” 两句中, the richest man 相当于 as the richest man。Poutsma 和 Jespersen 也有相同的看法。事实上, 这两者的句法作用完全不同 (详见本文第 4 节)。

1.4 Poutsma 从主谓关系的概念出发, 把双重谓语与宾语补足语相提并论; 将 “He got off the bench very nervous.” 和 “I hope to see you well.” 统称为表语性名词修饰语 (predicative adnominal adjuncts)。

此外, Poutsma 还认为  $Dp_2$  具有伴随情况副词的特征,

He lived *happy* afterwards.

Is anybody allowed to choose to live quite *happily* without duties?

他用第二句中的 *happily* 类推第一句中的 *happy* 具有状语的作用。事实上尽管两个词都出现在 live 之后, 但词性不一样, 结构也不同, 不能以前者的功能类推后者, 也不能以后者的作用类推前者。

1.5 Jespersen 对于  $Dp$  结构的研究较之其他语法学家深入, 他区分了表语 (predicative) 和准表语 (quasi-predicative)。他指出含有准表语的句子, 省去准表语, 其主谓结构仍然完整或近乎完整; 含有真表语的句子略去真表语, 主谓结构就不完整。但是在具体处理上有模棱两可, 前后不一的地方, 如 *A Modern English Grammar* 第三册第 361 页上, “He stood firm.” 中的 *firm* 作为准表语, 可是在同一书的 364 页上 “She wished she had stood firm.” 中的 *firm* 被看作表语。Stand 在意义上接近于 be。第二句虽有主句 She wished, 足以说明 had stood 已失去原意, 但第一句也完全可以同样来解释。Stand *firm* 事实上已成为固定的短语, 意思是“坚持已见”, “站稳立场” (to be or remain steadfast in conviction despite attack, efforts to persuade)。再如在同卷第 363 页上, Jespersen 认为 “The fire burns *clear*.” 中的 *clear* 为准表语, 可是 388 页上 “The fire has burned *low*.” 中的 *low* 却被看成是表语。

其次, Jespersen 把一些作状语用的副词, 看成了准表语。虽然他补充说明有些词, 如 fast, slow, easy, quick, 在某些组合中常常是副词, 但他仍把它们看作形容词, 并作为准表语加以引证:

The snow was falling *thick*.

I walk *slow*.

She speaks rather too *quick*.

Jespersen 还将另一些副词看作形容词, 认为 bid *fair*, speak *fair*, play *fair*; speak *easy*; fit *tight* 中 *fair*, *easy*, *tight* 是他所谓的准表语。其实 *fair*=in a fair manner, *easy*=in an easy manner, *tight*=in a tight manner, 都是副词。

此外, 他还把 cut smooth, read stark and bald as time-tables, eat short and crisp 看成双重谓语结构, 这就违背了他自己确定的区分表语和准表语的标准 (详见本文 2.2 节)。

因此, 尽管 Jespersen 对这个语法现象的研究有他自己的见解和贡献, 但他在实际处理语言现象时, 一方面有时混淆了表语和准表语, 另一方面又把作状语的副词和准表语混

滑了起来。

1.6 Randolph Quirk 等语法学家所著 *A Grammar of Contemporary English* 未专门讨论 Dp 结构,只是在补充从句 (supplementive clause) 中提及。他们认为在 “The manager approached us full of apologies.” 一句中, full of apologies 是无动词补充从句 (verbless supplementive clause), 可以移至句首。在 7.14 (p.351) 的附注中 Quirk 等说明为什么把我们称作 Dp 的结构分析为无动词状语从句。理由有二: 1. 略去该成份后, 句子仍可以成立; 2. 在有的句子中, 该成份可以前置。对于该书的体系和术语这里我们不作评论, 问题是 Quirk 等称之为补充从句的成份是否有状语的作用。就拿上面的例句来说吧, full of apologies 前置之后, 句子虽可以成立 (Full of apologies, the manager approached us.), 但由逗号分隔为两个部分, 构成两个语调组, 表示两个意义中心。其次 full of apologies 可以表示原因, 而原句并没有这种含意。状语一般位置不太固定, 改变后不影响句子的意义。但从上面这个例子可以看出所谓无动词状语从句并不能随便前置, 因此就很难称作状语从句了。

在第 358 页上, Quirk 等语法学家把 “I took a swim naked.” 和 “I found it strange.” 归为 SVOC 一类, 第二句中的 strange 补足 it, 而第一句中的 naked 并不补足 swim, 而是说明主语 I, took a swim 合起来作为句子的谓语。

1.7 双重谓语的研究中之所以出现上述理论上和材料处理上的不一致, 根本原因在于形式与内容、结构与意义这两个对立统一的方面, 认识和处理存在着不够全面的情况。有的语法学家单纯从意义出发, 忽视语言的形式, 不论结构如何, 根据意念 (notion) 概括语言材料, 因此有很大的任意性。Curme 从意念上的主谓关系出发, 把双重谓语结构 “He came back sick” 和外位成份 “Tired and sleepy, I went to bed.” 相提并论, 统称为谓语同位语; Poutsma 根据同一意念, 把双重谓语 “He got off the bench very nervous.” 和复合宾语 “I hope to see you well.” 相提并论。也因为单纯从意义出发。Curme 没有划清名词性复合谓语和双重谓语的界限。Jespersen 在处理某些具体语言现象时前后矛盾。另一方面, 有的语法学家只看形式, 不管意义。Quirk 等语法学家撇开意义把 “He took a swim naked.” 和 “I found it strange.” 都归为 SVOC, 就是一例。Jespersen 把 cut short and crisp 一类结构看成双重谓语也是因为只注意了实义动词+形容词这一形式, 忽略了双重谓语的语法意义。

综合上述几家的看法, 可以看出, 下列几个问题尚待进一步研究:

1. Dp 结构上有哪些特点? 具有怎样的语法意义?
2. Dp 和名词性复合谓语有什么区别? Dp<sub>2</sub> 和表语有哪些异同?
3. Dp<sub>2</sub> 有没有状语作用? 作为 Dp<sub>2</sub> 的名词加了 as 后形成的短语是否仍能看作 Dp<sub>2</sub>?
4. Dp<sub>2</sub> 与外位成份有什么区别?
5. Dp<sub>1</sub> 有哪些语法特征? 哪些动词可用于这种结构?

本文试就这几个主要问题加以探讨。

## 2.1 Dp 的结构和意义

Dp 是由实义动词+名词、形容词、过去分词构成, 说明主语在某一个动作的过程中或起止时, 或处于某种状态时具有的属性, 特征或身份。在没有强调或对比的情况下, 句子的语调核心落在 Dp<sub>2</sub> 上, 使其成为全句最为突出的部分。



*He came back cheerful.* = *When he came back he was cheerful.*

Dp 说明主语“他”在“回来时”的心情特征：“兴高采烈”。

*He left Shanghai a skilled worker.* = *When he left Shanghai he was a skilled worker.*

Dp 说明主语“他”在“离开上海时”的身份：“熟练工人”。

*The careworn peasants went about naked to the waist.* = *The careworn peasants were naked to the waist when they went about.*

Dp 说明主语“饱受忧虑折磨的农民”在“四处走动”的过程中的外表特征：“赤膊”。

*He sat there silent.* = *He sat there and he was silent.*

Dp 说明主语“他”处在“坐”的状态中的谈吐特征：“沉默不语”。

## 2.2 Dp 和名词性复合谓语的异同

2.21 Dp 和名词性复合谓语可用删除 (deletion) 和替换 (substitution) 加以区别。

### 1. 删除

略去 Dp 中的 Dp<sub>2</sub> 后, Dp<sub>1</sub> 的句法作用和词汇意义不变。试比较:

(1) *He came back tired.*

(2) *He came back.*

略去 *tired* 后, (2) 中的 *came back* 仍完全保留作谓语动词的句法功能, 并与 (1) 一样, 有完整的意思, 表示同样的动作。

但是略去名词性复合谓语中的表语, 动词的意义就要改变。试比较:

(3) *He went white.*

(4) *He went.*

略去 *white* 之后, (4) 的主谓结构形式仍然完整, 但 *went* 的意义已经改变, 表示了“去”的动作, 这在 (3) 中是没有的。

同样, 略去“*He stood firm.*”中的 *firm*, *stood* 虽仍作谓语动词, 但词义已经改变。

### 2. 替换

另一个检验手段是用系动词来代替。用系动词替代谓语动词, 不影响意义则为名词性复合谓语, 影响全句意义的则为 Dp。

试比较: (5) *He went white.*

(6) *He became white.*

*went* 用 *became* 取代, 意义无变化。

再比较: (7) *He came back sick.*

(8) *He became sick.*

用 *became* 替代 *came back*. 句子仍可以成立, 但“回来”的意义失去了, 所以 (7) 是 Dp。

*go*, *come* 既可以作实义动词, 也可作系动词。*go* 与 *come* 作系动词通常不附有任何状语。

*I shall go mad if I stay in this place.*

*Two of the carriers went sick.*

*He was thinking perhaps about those accounts of his that would not come*



right.

而 go, come 作  $Dp_1$  时往往有状语修饰:

He went *about* hungry.

He came *back* exhausted.

Jespersen 把下列句子中的 cut, read, eat 看成是  $Dp_1$  与随后的形容词构成  $Dp$  结构。

Alabaster cuts very smooth and easy.

His letters read stark and bald as time-tables.

... if the cakes at tea eat short and crisp, they were made by Olivia.

虽然这三句中 cut, read 和 eat 为实义动词, 而且后面跟形容词, 但却不是  $Dp$  结构。如果我们用删除法加以检验, 就可以看得一清二楚。

\* Alabaster cuts. ①

\* His letters read.

\* ... the cakes at tea eat.

略去各自的形容词, 这三句都不能成立, 因此不能算作  $Dp$  结构。

这三个词实际上用作系动词, 与 It feels smooth 中的 feel 属同一类。

## 2.22 词序

$Dp$  由  $Dp_1 + Dp_2$  构成。 $Dp_2$  通常在  $Dp_1$  之后, 词序比较固定, 这和名词性复合谓语的词序相同。

为了强调, 名词性复合谓语中的表语可以前置:

Cantankerous chap Roger always was!

在相同的上下文里, 由于相同的原因,  $Dp_2$  却不能前置:

\* Cantankerous chap Roger always lived!

而 Roger always lived a cantankerous chap. 则是可以的。

在描写性的句子中, 作为  $Dp_2$  的形容词有时可以前置: Then, *motionless* he stares down at his brother's open vacant eyes.

正常的词序应该是: Then, he stares *motionless* down at his brother's open vacant eyes.

Faint the cry came as they rocked along the fast-drying road. (*At the Bay*)  
正常的词序应该是: The cry came *faint* as they rocked along the fast-drying road.

有时, 为了上下连贯, 表达流畅, 突出  $Dp_2$ , 而将  $Dp_2$  前置:

I had been poor. *Poor* I had lived. I had gone hungry on occasion. (*American Rebel*)

They were born poor, lived poor and *poor* they died.

为了排比, 使几组词在结构上一致, 有时将  $Dp_2$  前置:

Up the blood rushed to his face; forth flashed the fire from his eyes; *erect* he sprung .... (*Jane Eyre*)

在诗歌中  $Dp_2$  前置较为常见。

①\* 表示该句不能成立。

Sweet, be not proud of those two eyes,  
Which *starlike* sparkle in their skies. (Robert Herrick)

然而 Dp 结构不能出现伴有语法意义的词序变化。试比较:

I tried to persuade him, angry as he was.

\* I tried to persuade him, angry he came back.

第二句不能成立。

这是 Dp 与名词性复合谓语在词序上的不同之处。

## 2.23 否定

名词性复合谓语在 be 之后加上 not 或在 seem, become 等词之后加上 do not 构成否定句。

- { She was a gifted girl.
- { She was *not* a gifted girl.
- { She seemed a gifted girl.
- { She *didn't* seem a gifted girl.

由于 Dp 表示主语在特定动作和状态中的特征,一般用于肯定句。无论哪一类动词作 Dp<sub>1</sub>, Dp 通常以肯定形式出现。几部较大的语法著作,包括 Jespersen 的 *A Modern English Grammar* 中,没有一条 Dp 属否定式的例句,这并不是偶然的。

但是间或也可以看到 Dp 的否定结构。

1. The old gentleman *didn't die a rich man* but he had his satisfactions. (*Akenfield*)

与英语否定句中否定词常与动词连用的趋势一致,这一句中的否定词 *not* 也为动词 *die* 所吸引,与助动词 *did* 构成了动词的否定式。但是,被否定的并不是动词,而且整个谓语,实际上是 Dp<sub>2</sub>。这句话的意思是:

The old gentleman was not a rich man when he died but ...

“老人”已经过世,只不过去世时“不是富翁”。由于用了 *not ... but*, 被否定的内容比较清楚。

2. They *could not every day sit so grim and taciturn*. (*Wuthering Heights*)

这句中否定的不是动词 *sit*, 而是整个谓语。意义是:“不会每天坐在那里如此冷淡无情,沉默不语”。

3. He *did not come back the same person that he went*.

这句的意思是“他”确已“回来”,只不过“与去时判若两人”。

4. ... because it used Western methods of drill and tactics, because it *did not go into battle accompanied* by Chinese musicians. (*Red Star Over China*)

从上下文看,部队进入战斗,只不过是“没有乐队伴随”。

5. Those words *did not die inarticulate* on your lips. (*Jane Eyre*)

这句在形式上是否定句,但意义却是肯定的: *not ... inarticulate*。

否定词 *not* 有时直接放在 Dp<sub>2</sub> 之前。这与英语否定的另一趋势一致:否定词尽可能靠近被否定的词。

They would wake in the morning *not sure* what it had all been about, foggy

as to what had been said and done, but each deeply injured and bitterly resentful.  
Dp 的否定往往通过词汇手段来实现。

1. 用否定副词修饰 Dp<sub>2</sub>:

This catastrophe passed *hardly* noticed in the Western World ... (*Red Star Over China*)

2. 最常见的是用否定前缀 un- 和否定后缀 -less 构成的词作 Dp<sub>2</sub>:

He walked *hatless*.

He wandered *unescorted*.

3. 用反义词作 Dp<sub>2</sub>:

通常不说: "He didn't come back *tired*.", 而说: "He came back *fresh*."。

2.24 疑问句

名词性复合谓语可用于一般疑问句和特殊疑问句:

He is a worker.

Is he a worker?

What is he?

表语为形容词时, 若形容词表示一般的和持久的特征, 问句通常用 What (be) ... like?

— I met an English captain last year.

— Really? What was he like?

— He was very quiet.

做表语的形容词表示暂时性的、特定的特征时, 问句通常用 How (be) ... ?

试比较: He is clever.

Is he clever?

What is he like?

He is well.

Is he well?

How is he?

Dp 可用于一般疑问句:

*Did he come back a skilled worker?*

*Did he go away angry?*

但是通常不用于特殊疑问句:

\* What did he come back?

通常说:

What was he when he came back after all these years?

不说:

\* What did he come back like?

通常说:

What was he like when he came back?

由于 Dp 中的动词为实义动词, 若用 how 构成的疑问句, 那只能问及动作进行的状态或方式, 不问及在某一动作过程中主语所具有的属性或特征, 因此不能构成 Dp 的疑问句。

How did he come back?



He came back by bus.

He came back with his father.

## 2.25 感叹句

名词性复合谓语可以用 *how*, *what a* 构成感叹句, *Dp* 一般不用于感叹句。通常不说:

\* How tired he came back!

而说:

How tired he was when he came back!

不说:

\* What a hero he lived!

而说:

What a hero he was when he lived!

## 3. *Dp* 和外位成份的区别

外位成份 (*extraposition*) 可以在句首, 也可以在句末:

Outraged, Kunta sat down with his mouth open, only nothing came out.  
(*Roots*)

He staggered up immediately, breathless and white. (*Roots*)

从结构上看, 句末的外位成份与 *Dp* 有相似之处, 但两者有明显的区别:

### 3.1 语调

含有 *Dp* 的简单句为一个语调组, 有一个语调核心, 而附有外位成份的简单句有两个语调核心, 为两个语调组。

1. He *ar'rived ac'companied* by his father.

2. He *ar'rived, ac'companied* by his father.

在书写时, 例 1 中 *arrived* 和 *accompanied* 之间无逗号。例 2 中外位成份与谓语动词 *arrived* 之间有逗号分开。

### 3.2 结构

*Dp* 结构中的 *Dp*<sub>1</sub> 和 *Dp*<sub>2</sub> 构成一个有机联系的谓语, 关系紧密, 这在用 *so* 替代时尤为清楚。

He came back tired. So did she.

这里 *so* 不是指代 *came back*, 而是指代整个谓语 *came back tired*。

*Dp*<sub>1</sub> 和 *Dp*<sub>2</sub> 作为一个完整的谓语, 两者不可分割, 这在一般疑问句中也可以看出。

Did he come back tired?

这一句不是问“他回来没有?”而是问“他回来时是否疲劳?”, *came back* 和 *tired* 不可分割。

外位成份是句子的附加成份, 与谓语的关系比较疏松, 为了避免含义不清, 一般不用 *so* 指代。

外位成份之前往往可以加上 *being*, 意义没有什么变化。这也说明外位成份与主语之间的关系疏松。

He came back utterly exhausted.

He came back, being utterly exhausted.

由于外位成份与谓语动词的关系比较疏松,有时两者之间可以有插入语。

She fell back, *with a little sigh*, dead. (*Fortitude*)

Peter, thirteen to sixteen! — and left, *so it appears*, very much the same. (*Fortitude*)

Six musicians sat, *for a moment*, silent on their chairs. (*Fortitude*)

外位成份有时起插入语的作用。

I stood by, *at a loss*, like a stranger ... (*The Moon and Sixpence*)

He stood before me, *motionless*, with a rocking smile in his eyes. (*The Moon and Sixpence*)

What extremes of cold for a soul that has escaped, *naked*, from the body. (*American Review* 4/76)

One of the women had sung of having been among the group of chained people whom this slatee had helped to bring, *blindfolded*, on to this canoe. (*Roots*)

She wants on this trip, she said, to settle down into the routine of American life, *unnoticed*, to be free from the large functions.

Dp 不能作为插入语, Dp<sub>1</sub> 与 Dp<sub>2</sub> 之间也不允许有插入语。

### 3.3 功能

Dp 中的 Dp<sub>2</sub> 说明主语,起表语的作用。外位成份既说明主语也说明谓语,更确切地说,外位成份用以说明全句,起状语的作用。

They strained forward, *stubborn and fearless*.

外位成份 *stubborn and fearless* 说明 They strained forward 的状态。

外位成份通常给全句以附加内容,使全句的叙述更为具体。

The vessel hooted, *mournful and insistent*. (*Hungry Hill*)

这里外位成份对轮船的鸣笛加了补充说明,使情况更为具体。

### 3.4 词序

Dp 的词序比较固定,除少数情况外(见 2.22),Dp<sub>2</sub> 在 Dp<sub>1</sub> 之后。而外位成份可放在句末,也可以放在句首,虽然有时意义有点变化,但句法功能不变。

*Stubborn and fearless*, they strained forward.

### 3.5 构成

外位成分有时为一个词。

She was walking down the hill towards him, *hatless*.

He leant back again in the carriage, *reassured*. (*Hungry Hill*)

但更为常见的是两个或两个以上的词构成的外位成份。

John stared at the corn, *thoroughly perplexed*.

The summer came, *breathless and sultry*. (*The Moon and Sixpence*)

My friendship with a French naval officer would allow me to step in, *uncensored, uncontrolled*. (*The Quiet American*)

He began to walk, *heedless of his direction*. (*Hungry Hill*)



Henry ... watched them impatiently, *anxious to begin*. (*Hungry Hill*)

外位成份有时有感情色彩, 除补充意义外, 有加强语气的作用。

... — a month, two months — he would return, *a rich, rich man*. (*Fortitude*)

He re-entered, *pale and very, very gloomy*. (*Jane Eyre*)

Dp<sub>2</sub> 一般不能用这种方式被加强语气。

外位成分在句子中构成另一个意义中心 (focus of information), 因此往往可以用冗长的词组来承担, 而 Dp 结构比较简洁紧凑, 在许多情况下都是用一个词作 Dp<sub>2</sub>:

go off sorrowful, go out hatless, come off it drenched, climb unobserved, crawl out unhurt, creep cold, dance sightless, draw back stalked, ride undetected, set out cold, part unreconciled, listen entranced, look at him flabbergasted, go to bed mad, sleep torpid, to be born blind, shine bright, flush crimson

Dp<sub>2</sub> 有时为 and 连接的两个词。

come away relieved and hopeful, go to dinner glum and silent, glide swift and noiseless, march dumb and dour, reach home damp and weary

有时, 同一个词在一个句子中作 Dp<sub>2</sub>, 在另一个几乎完全相同的句子中作外位成份。这往往是受语调支配的。试比较下列两句:

1. The girl *arrived accompanied by a friend*, whom she hoped to leave downstairs. (*The Wall Has Two Sides*)

2. In three days he *arrived, accompanied by several young men of his family*. (*Roots*)

例 1 中的 friend 之后有停顿, 随后的非限制性定语从句自成一个语调组, 因此与 accompanied 同一个语调组的只有 by a friend, 比较紧凑, 所以 accompanied by a friend 作为 Dp<sub>2</sub>。例 2 中 accompanied 之后的 by 短语较长, 而 arrived 又有 in three days 修饰, 因此 accompanied by several young men of his family 自成一个语调组, 作为外位成份。

#### 4. Dp<sub>2</sub> 与状语的区别

4.1 我们可以用 it is ... that 这一强调句型来鉴别 Dp<sub>2</sub> 和状语。状语可以作为被强调成份, 用于这种句型, 而 Dp<sub>2</sub> 不能作为被强调成份用于这种句型。

1. He came back *yesterday*.

2. He came back *exhausted*.

分别代入 It is ... that 结构, 即得:

1a. It was *yesterday* that he came back.

2a. \* It was *exhausted* that he came back.

第一句可以成立, yesterday 为状语; 第二句不能成立, exhausted 为 Dp<sub>2</sub>。

4.2 状语在句子中的位置比较灵活, 可以从句末移到句子中间或句首:

He came back *quickly*.

He *quickly* came back.

*Quickly* he came back.

而 Dp<sub>2</sub> 一般放在 Dp<sub>1</sub> 之后, 虽在描写性的文字中偶尔出现在句首, 但不能移至句



子的中部。

\* He exhausted came back.

Exhausted he came back. (?)

4.3  $Dp_2$  和表语一样可以用 it, so, which 等词指代。

He was a hero and looked it.

He *came back* a hero and looked *it*.

He was tired and looked it.

He *came back* tired and looked *it*.

He was tired and you could find him *so*.

He *came back* tired and you could find him *so*.

He was cheerful, which you weren't.

He *came back* cheerful, which you weren't.

状语不能用这些词指代:

\* He came back cheerfully and looked it.

\* He came back soon and you could find him so.

\* He came back quickly, which you weren't.

4.4 有一种看法认为下面句子中的 unnoticed 起“陪衬状语”的作用:

He *escaped* unnoticed.

这句话的意思是:

When he escaped nobody noticed him.

谓语是句子的主要成份, 状语是作为次要成份进入句子结构的, 和谓语比较, 居于次要的地位, 可是在 He escaped unnoticed 一句中, unnoticed 在没有对比和强调的情况下, 应该重读, 比 escaped 突出, 是句子的语调核心。形式与内容是统一的, 这一句的重读和语调说明 unnoticed 比 escaped 重要, 因此不能说 unnoticed 作为次要成分起“陪衬状语”的作用。

4.5 有的语法学家认为  $Dp_2$  为名词时,  $Dp_2$  和 as 加该名词构成的短语作用相等, 都用作表语。他们认为在下面两句中

1. He *came back* a soldier.

2. He *came back* as a soldier.

a soldier 和 as a soldier 作用一样。这也可以用 It is ... that 句型加以检验。

1a. \* It was a soldier that he came back.

2a. It was as a soldier that he came back.

1a. 不能成立, a soldier 为  $Dp_2$ ; 2a 可以成立, as a soldier 是状语。同样, as 短语作为状语, 在句子中的位置可以变动。

1b. As a soldier he came back.

作为  $Dp_2$  的 soldier 不能放在句首:

2b \* A soldier he came back.

5.  $Dp_2$  的构成

5.1 最为常见的  $Dp_2$  是形容词。

He left this morning very *gay*.

He stood *hatless* before them.

由于 Dp<sub>2</sub> 说明主语在特定动作和状态下的特征, 因此除 *live*, *die* 等少数动词外, 表示一般和持久的性格、特征的形容词不用作 Dp<sub>2</sub>。

试比较:

He came back *cheerful*.

He wandered *kind*. (?)

*kind* 说明一个人的性格特征, 不限于某时某地。

但是假如用以比较和对比, 说明特征或性格的改变, 则是可以的。

He left *arrogant* and came back *modest*.

He returned *more intelligent than before*.

形容词作 Dp<sub>2</sub> 时, 可用于 *as ... as* 等比较结构。

She sprang up *as gay as* a fairy. (*Wuthering Heights*)

Captain Crawley left me this morning *as gay as* if he were going to a hunting party. (*Vanity Fair*)

The train arrived *as bright as* when it left Canton. (*The Wall Has Two Sides*)  
也可用比较级。

If he comes back *no better* send me a line.

We set out cold, we arrived at church *colder*.

Dp<sub>2</sub> 常以 *-less* 构成的否定形容词来承担。

He walked in the street *hatless*.

Another man crawled *helpless* into the hull.

作 Dp<sub>2</sub> 的形容词可以有 *too* 等副词修饰。

He came into the room *too* exhausted to do anything except fall into bed and sleep until morning.

Dp<sub>2</sub> 间或可以是后接从句的形容词。

I came away *certain that*, whatever our view of it might be, what was taking place in China was one of the greatest historical events of our era. (*The Wall Has Two Sides*)

## 5.2 过去分词

Dp<sub>2</sub> 常由过去分词承担。

The batsman retired *hurt*.

They came away silent and *disheartened*, because after their first flood of conversation they felt tongue-tied and out of place.

过去分词作为 Dp<sub>2</sub>, 结合能力比形容词强, 有些通常不与形容词或名词构成 Dp 的动词有时可以和过去分词连用。

There was no chance for him unless the natural vigour of his constitution proved capable of *throwing off* the poison *unaided* by scientific assistance.

The Soviet Jews would like to go to a place where they might *live and work*



*unhampered by many disabilities. (Atlas, 4/77)*

### 5.3 名词

名词可以作为 Dp<sub>2</sub> 但只与少数动词连用。

... he and Dobbin parted pretty good *friends*.

He died a *martyr*.

做 Dp<sub>2</sub> 的名词可以有定语从句修饰。

He did not come back *the same person that he went*.

Dp<sub>2</sub> 通常是形容词、过去分词或名词, 但现在分词、介词短语也可作 Dp<sub>2</sub>。

5.4 现在分词常常在 come, stand 等动词之后出现, 与动词有机结合, 根据以下几点, 可以看作 Dp 结构。

#### 5.41 语调

He stood \watching.

He came \running to me.

这两句中的现在分词都重读, 为句子的语调核心, 比 stood, came 突出。这与含有 Dp 的简单句的重音与语调一致。试比较: She stood \silent.

#### 5.42 意义

Otto Jespersen 在 *A Modern English Grammar* 第4卷第12、14章中指出, 进行时的助动词 be 常用实义动词替代。sit, stand, lie, hang 等动词即可起 be 的作用, 与现在分词构成进行时。在同书第五卷第22章中, 他又指出, 实义动词与现在分词连用接近于进行时。

1. He sat smoking.

2. He was smoking.

第1句与第2句接近, 这是因为第1句相当于 He sat and he was smoking 的重迭, 包含了第2句; 两句不同之处在于 sat 是实义动词, was 是系动词。

既然 He sat silent 作为动词谓语和名词性复合谓语的重迭而被看作双重谓语, 那末, He sat smoking 也可以作为一般时的动词谓语和进行时的动词谓语的重迭, 被看作双重动词谓语。

Kunta stood watching.

= Kunta stood and watched.

Kunta 在 “stood” 的状态中进行了 “watching” 的动作。

可用于这类双重谓语的动词不限于 stand 和 sit, come 和 go 也是可用于这种结构的常见动词。

She came up the steps puffing and grumbling. (*After the Show*)

= When she came up the steps she was puffing and grumbling.

came up the steps 表明一个过程, puffing and grumbling 表明这一过程中主语的动作。

It went flashing through Kunta's head that if he could only speak many languages as his father did ... (*Roots*)

= It went through ... and it flashed through ...