

初中學生文庫
英文代名詞用法

編 者 樊兆庚



AND THE WASHINGTON

英文代名詞用法

I. 代名詞的定義

Definition of Pronoun

文法家所下代名詞的定義,是"代名詞是代替名詞的字" (A pronoun is a word used for a noun). 例如:

He is a student. (他是一個學生.) Who is she? (她是誰?)

Pronoun 一字是從拉丁文 pronomen 蛻化來的. Pro 是代替 (for) 的意思, nomen 是名字 (name, noun) 的意思, 所以有上述的定義.

II. 代名詞的功用

Use of Pronouns

代名詞的功用,在代替名詞. 我們看到代名詞要曉得 所代的名詞是什麼,在簡單的句子裏,當然沒有問題;但在 複雜的句子裏或句中要用代名詞代替許多的人,有時易使 文義晦昧. 我們作文時,當竭力避免. 茲引 Goldsmith 文裏一句: He (Philip) wrote to that distinguished philosopher (Aristotle) in terms the most polite and flattering, begging of him (Aristotle) to undertake his (Alexander's) education, and to bestow upon him (Alexander) those useful lessons which his (Philip's) numerous avocations would not allow him (Philip) to bestow.

這裏因有名詞凡三, 即 "Philip" "Aristotle", "Alexander"是. 代名詞也是三個, 即"he", "his", "him"是. 如不一一註出, 意義必不明顯. 茲將原句酌改下如:

Philip wrote to Aristotle in terms the most polite and flattering begging that distinguished philosopher to undertake the education of Alexander, and to bestow upon those useful lessons that his own numerous avocations would not allow him to bestow.

(腓力勃寫信給亞里斯多德,極其客氣而恭維請該著 名哲學家担任亞力山大的敎育,並授以有用的功課爲他自 己許多副業所不許授之者.)

凡"he","it","they"以及其他代名詞代替名詞, 其前的先行名詞 (antecedent) 不清楚時, 將名詞重述一 逼 或引用說話者的語言, 或將句子重行組織. The lad cannot leave his father; for if he should leave him, he would die.=

The lad cannot leave his father, for if he should leave his father, his father would die.

(該孩兒不能離開他的父親,如果離開,他的父親就要死了.)

Lysias promised his father never to abandon his friends=Lysias gave his father this promise: "I will never abandon your (or my) friends."

(Lysias 允許他的父親,"我決不捨棄你的 [或我的] 朋友。")

III. 代名詞的種類 Kinds of Pronouns

文法家對於代名詞的分類, 不甚一致:

- 1. Reed and Kellogg 在"Higher Lessons in English"—書裏, 分代名詞為四類. (1) Personal Pronouns (人稱代名詞), (2) Relative Pronouns (關係代名詞), (3) Interrogative Pronouns (疑問代名詞), 和 (4) Adjective Pronouns (形容代名詞).
- 2. Nesfield 在 "English Grammar Series, Book IV" 一書裏, 分爲四類: (1) Personal Pronouns,

- (2) Demonstrative Pronouns (指示代名詞). (3) Relative Pronouns 和 (4) Interrogative Pronouns.
 - 3. 日人中村八郎在 中等英文法 一書裏分為六類:
- (1) Personal Pronouns, (2) Possessive Pronouns (所有的代名詞), (3) Interrogative Pronouns, (4) Relative Pronouns, (5) Demonstrative Pronouns, 和 (6) Indefinite Pronouns.
- 4. Tanner 在 "Correct English" 一書裏分為 五類: (1) Personal Pronouns, (2) Demonstrative Pronouns, (3) Indefinite Pronouns, (4) Relative Pronouns, 和 (5) Interrogative Pronouns.

細按各家分類,雖多寡不同,其實際則一. Adjective Pronouns 即 Demonstrative Pronouns; Possessive Pronouns 即 Personal Pronouns; Indefinite Pronouns 可以歸納在 Demonstrative Pronouns 和 Personal Pronouns. 所以本書分類依 Nesfield 的方法,下面所研究者,即四種代名詞:

- I. Personal Pronouns (人稱代名詞)
- 2. Demonstrative Pronouns (指示代名詞)
- 3. Relative Pronouns (關係代名詞)
- 4. Interrogative Pronouns (疑問代名詞)

IV. 人稱代名詞

Personal Pronouns

- 1. 人稱代名詞的形式不同, 牠們所表示的是:
- (a) 講話的人 (即第一人稱),
- (b) 講話的對方 (即第二人稱),
- (c) 所講到的人, 地, 或物 (即第三人稱).

完全備具三種人稱的, 只有人稱代名詞一種, 其他的 代名詞, 普通都限於第三人稱.

2. 人稱代名詞除人稱 (Person) 以外, 尚有數 (Number), 格 (Case) 和性 (Gender) 的變化, 茲分 述三種人稱的變化如下:

第一人稱的代名詞 (I) 的變化如下:

	Singular (單數)	Plural (複数)	
Nominative (主格)	1	we	
Possessive (所有格)	my or mine	our or ours	
Objective (賓格)	me	us	

第二人稱的代名詞(you or thou)的變化如下:

	Singular	Plural	
Nominative	you (or thou)	you (ye)	
Possessive	your or yours (thy or thine)	your or yours	
Objective you (thee)		you (ye)	

第三人稱的代名詞 (he, she, it) 的變化如下:

	Singular			Plural
	Masculine (陽性)	Feminine (陰性)	Neuter (中性)	All Genders
Nominative	he	she	it	they
Possessive	his	her or hers	its	their or theirs
Objective	him	her	it	them

茲就上面三個表裏的代名詞逐一研究如下:

3. 用第一人稱單數 I 時, 無論在句首句中或句末, 都要用大寫字母 (Capital letter) 的; 例如:

I have a book. (我有一本書.)

You and I are good friends. (你我是好朋友.) It is I. (這是我.)

- 4. 第一人稱複數 we 字, 有牠的特殊意義.
- a. 皇帝自稱用 we 代替 I, 如 Royal We 等於 '' () '' 的意思; 例如:

We are pleased with your faithful services. (股嘉許卿的功績.)

b. ·新聞記者亦用 we 如 Editorial We, 等於 "吾人"的意思;例如:

We make it our object to guild the public opinion. (吾人以引導輿論為目的.)

c. 表示一般的人大概用 We, 有「人們」的意思; 例如:

We cannot be too careful in this world. (吾人處世決不嫌過分周到.)

- (注意) 第一種用法, we 字並非 I 的複數; 第二種 用法有代表的意思, 蓋表示一種報紙的意見, 不 是個別的編輯者; 第三種用法表示一般人的意 思.
 - 5. 第二人稱單數和複數都用 you; 例如:

You are a good student.

You are good students.

6. Thou, thy, thine, thee 和 ye 等, 常見於古 體英文詩歌裏和祈禱文裏; 例如:

Thy rosy lips still wears a smile.—S. Rogers.
O thou Almighty God! (呀! 萬能的上帝!)
Ye, Gods! (神乎!)

7. 句裏動詞應與主詞人稱一致;例如:

I am a student.

We are students.

You are a student.

You are students.

(注意一) 第二人稱 you 無論單數複數, 都用 are (指現在時間而言), 不像 I 和 we.

(注意二) You 後面, 以前曾用 was 或 is 的. Pope 有句云:

I shall look upon you as so many years younger than you was. (我將以爲你現在比多年前年幼些.)

在十九世紀時, 尚有此種用法, 現今已廢除不 用.

(注意三) 在直接稱呼對方面,如用尊語 Your Majesty (陛下) Your Excellency (閣下) 代替 you 時,後面動詞應用第三人稱;例如:

The papers say Your Excellency is (=you are) going to resign. (報載閣下 行將辭職.)

- 8. 第一和第二人稱, 無性 (Gender) 的區別. 一 則因爲雙方談話時, 無區別男女性的必要. 再則因第一第 二人稱的複數, 也包括男性和女性在內, 無從區別.
- 9. 第三人稱單數陽性 he 学的用法, 有下列種種:
 - a. 為陽性的代名詞; 例如: He is a boy. He is my father.
 - b. 凡表示强有力的動物,如大, 獅, 虎、鷹等, 常用 he 字: 例如:

I have a dog. His name is Teddy. (我有一狗. 他名叫 Teddy.)

The lion laughed scornfully at this, but he lifted his paw, and let his brave prisoner go free. (該獅藐視的樣子笑牠, 但 他舉其爪讓其勇囚自由逃去.)

c. 凡擬人的 (Personified) 名詞,表示强有力的, 偉大的,可怕的事物者,其代名詞橑用陽性. 此類的字如 war (戰爭), anger (怒), death (死), sun (日), winter (冬), time (時間) 等;例如:

The sun drove away the clouds with his powerful rays. (太陽用他的强有力的光線, 驅散了浮雲.)

I fear not death. Let him come! (我不怕死, 讓他來吧!)

Time gently shakes his wings.—Dryden. (時光輕輕擺動他的翅膀.)

Winter comes with his pitiless cold. (冬 季攜酷冷以俱來.)

10. 第三人稱單數陰性代名詞 she 字的用法有下列 幾種:

- a. 凡表示陰性人或物時用 she 字; 例如:
 She is a beautiful woman. (她是美婦人.)
 She is my wife. (她是我的妻.)
- b. 凡表示溫順的動物如貓鼠冤鸚鵡等, 常用 she 字; 例如:

The earthworm has his digging; the bee her gathering and building; the spider her cunning network; the ant her treasury and accounts.—Ruskin.(蚯蚓有他的掘土; 蜜蜂有她的採集與建築; 蜘蛛有她的狡猾蛛網; 螞蟻有她的儲蓄和計算.)

I have a cat. She was very sly. (我有一隻貓. 她非常狡猾)

c. 凡擬人的名詞,表示溫柔美麗的事物者,其代名 詞概用陰性,如 the moon (月), the earth (地球), nature (自然), peace (和平), hope (希望)等;例如:

Look at the smiling moon. How bright she is! (看這含笑的月亮. 她多麼明亮呀!) Let Peace forever hold her sway. (讓和 平永久的握着她的權威.)

(注意) 擬人用法大概限於詩歌,普通用得很少. 就是the moon 和 the sun 二字普通亦用 t 代替; 例如:

What time will the moon rise?—It will rise at night. (月何時出?—牠在夜間出.) The sun drove away the clouds with its rays. (光陽用牠的光線驅散了雲.)

d. 船隻, 飛機, 火車, 汽車等, 都用 she 來代替; 例如:

She has capsized with all her crew on board. (船中全部船員都隨她覆沒了.)

The train left her station at eight, A. M. and arrived at her destination at four, P. M. (火車上午八時離站下午四時達到目的地.)

A "tail-less" airplane that flies was introduced to a surprised public by her inventor, Mr. Waterman.

(無尾飛機由她的發明者華德門介紹到驚詫的羣 衆面前。)

e. 學校等也用 she 來代替; 例如:

This school owes her fame to the principal. (該校名譽歸功於校長.)

I love this university, because she is my alma mater. (我愛護此大學, 因為這是我的母校.)

f. 代表國家的代名詞, 從政治上去觀察時, 用 she 字; 例如:

China expects her son to do his duty. (中國希望她的國民盡職.)

Japan intends to strengthen her navy. (日本 意欲擴張海軍.)

- (注意) 若從地理上去觀察國家時, 則用 it: England consists of three principal islands, and its climate is generally mild. (英國是三島所合成, 牠的氣候大概是溫和的.)
- 11. 中性名詞後面所用的代名詞或爲陽性或爲陰性, 則視其實際的性別來決定;例如:

The teacher loves his pupils.

The teacher loves her pupils.

(注意) 第一句指男教師而言, 第二句指女教師而言.

12. 用 man (人類) 時, woman 當然包括在內, 後面代名詞,則用 "he" 字。 若仔細說來, 非要 "he or she" 不可; 例如:

Some one has forgotten his or her books. (有 人忘記了他或她的書.)

13. 句主如係男女並用時, 後面代名詞亦當用 "he or she"例如:

Neither John nor Mary loves his or her younger brother.

(John 或 Mary 都不愛他的或她的弟弟.)

- 14. 兩個以上的代名詞用 and 連結, 其後所用的第二次的代名詞, 當為複數; 其規則如下:
 - a. 第二人稱與第一人稱 第一人稱的複數
 - b. 第三人稱與第一人稱.....第一人稱的複數
 - c. 第三人稱與第二人稱.....第二人稱的複數 You and I will do our duty. (你我要盡我們的責任.)

Thomas and I do the work between us. (Thomas 和我做我們兩人間的工作.)

You and he have done your duty. (你和 他已盡了你們的責任.)

- 15. You 的用法:
 - a. You 表示第二人稱單數者: 例如:
 You are a girl student. (你是一個女學生.)
 Are you a merchant? (你是一個商人嗎?)
 - b. You 表示第二人稱複數者;例如: You are diligent students. (你們是勤勞的 學生.)

You two should study hard. (你們兩人應該勤學.)

c. You 可以像 we 一樣的表示一般人的意思; 例如:

Whenever you see an ant, you will find it working. (無論何時你們看見一個蟻, 你們將要看見牠在工作.)

He is what you call a self-made man. (他就是你們所謂自立的人.)

16. They 的用法:

a. 凡當事者 (agent) 不明白或無須說明時, 常用 they 字; 例如:

They grew much rice in Siam. (暹羅多米.)

- (注意) 此句如不用 they 字做句主, 則為: Much rice is grown in Siam.
 - b. They 字用作 people (世人) 的意思. 英文裏 They say 的成語用法等於 People say 或 It is said; 例如:

They say, "Honesty is the best policy." (世人有"誠實爲最妙政策"的話。)

They say that he is dismissed. (據說他被 開除.) (注意) 除去 they say 成語用法外, they 字前面 不能 沒有先行名詞 (antecedent).

Wrong: They wear few clothes in the tropics.

Right: People who live in the tropics wear few clothes. (熱帶居民穿衣 甚少.)

Wrong: In the museum they have two stuffed elephants.

Right: In the museum there are two stuffed elephants. (在博物院中有 兩個剝製的象.)

17. It 的用法:

a. 表示中性之物用 it; 例如:
Where shall I put the money?—Put it in the pocket. (我把錢放在甚麼地方呢?—放在口袋裏.)

b. 有陰陽性的動物名稱, 用代名詞時, 固然應有 he 或 she 的區別; 但在不注意性別時, 也可用 it; 例如:

A fox caught a hen and killed it. (一狐 捉一母雞而殺牠.) The lion killed a horse with its sharp teeth and claws. (這獅子用牠的銳齒和爪殺死一匹馬.)

c. Baby (嬰孩) child (小孩子) 通常都用 it 為 代名詞, 因為嬰孩小孩子不易曉得牠們的性別, 如確係知道, 也不妨用確定性別的代名詞; 例 如:

The little child reaches out its hand. (這 嬰孩伸出她的手.)

The baby was playing with its toys. (這孩子玩牠的玩具.)

- d. It 用做人稱代名詞時, 大概有兩種意義:
- 表示親愛的意思: What a pretty little girl it is!=(she is) (她是多麼美麗的小女子!)
- 2. 表示輕視的意思: What an ass it is! (=that man is) (他何其笨也!)
- 18. 代名詞的單複, 應與名詞的單複一致; 例如:
 The boy has his work to do.
 The teachers gave their students many books. (教師給他們的學生許多書籍.)

但名詞用為集合名詞 (Collective noun) 時,後面的代名詞用單數;如用為羣衆名詞 (Noun of Multitude) 時,後面的代名詞用複數;例如: