

英文句式詳解
ENGLISH CONSTRUCTIONS

鍾子岩編

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開明書店印行

序 言

一個尚未讀通英語的人，如果在修習時爲牠的內容——如論文中作者的思想，見解或小說的情節，故事中主人公的個性，行動等——所吸引，而忽略了形式方面的研究；或好高騖遠，好讀文學名家的作品，如 Shakespeare 的劇本或 Irving, Dickens 的小說之類，那末，他便是忘記了學習英語的目的和本意，縱然學習一輩子，也決不會有成功的一日。這樣的研習英語，簡直是徒勞。

誰也不能否認，我們修習英語的主要目的是在於養成閱讀原書的能力；而欲養成閱讀原書的能力，勢非研究其形式而獲得透徹的理解不可。所謂形式方面的研究，約可分爲語句（包括單字和成語）和文章構造兩部分：對於前者，我們要研究其正確的意義和用法；後者則屬於文法方面。不過，現在一般的英文法書，太偏于部分的解剖和分析，而對於那理解英語的唯一鑰匙的機構方面——即英語的各種句式，卻全未顧及，這不能不算是一件憾事。

美國教育心理學家桑戴克氏 (Thorndike) 曾依據廣泛的各種文獻，將英語各種句式作分類的排比，並以統計方法調查其使用次數之多寡，用數字表示出重要的順位（以 9 爲使用最多數，順次而 8, 7……至 1 爲止），發表于一九二七年哥倫比亞大學發行的 "The Teacher's College Record," 原名 *An Inventory of English Constructions*。此種研究，實在是空前的，足以彌補前述的缺憾，于英語學界貢獻極大，自不待言。惟氏之目的，在給英語教師以英語句式的範例；他的編纂法是教師本位的，故以簡約爲主。茲舉原著之一部于下，以窺一斑：

Condition:—

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 162 'if' with indicative. | <i>If it rains, I shall not go.8</i> |
| 163 'if' with subjunctive. | <i>If he be ill, I shall not go.7</i> |
| 164 'if' understood. | <i>Please God, I shall not go.2</i> |

165 'if' with an elliptical.	<i>If approved, it will</i> 3
166 Inversion.	<i>Had he a grain of sense, he</i> 5
167 'unless'	<i>Unless it rains, I will go.</i> 6
168 'but that'	<i>We should have come but that</i> <i>we had an accident.</i> 1
170 'but for'	<i>We should have come, but for</i> <i>an accident.</i> 1

因此在普通的英語學習者有許多必須解說的地方，這是編者就全部項目逐一加以解說，並增加許多例句的理由。原著所收構句種類計四百三十八項，其中有些係屬於古文體（如 'an' 用作 *if* 之意：*An it please your majesty, I will*.....），今已不用，故從略。而遺漏者計四十一項，即標明「補遺」字樣列入，以供參考。結果得四百〇九項。在各項目中，不僅揭示其主要形式及類似形式，且將形式相似而意義不同的構句加以記述。卷末索引，即供此種構句的比較對照之用。

[*so that*]

- (1) *I eat so that I may live.* (目的)
- (2) *Hold it so that it stands upright.* (狀態)
- (3) *I sat up late, so that I feel sleepy.* (結果)
- (4) *I am so ill that I cannot go.* (程度)

[*but that*]

- (1) *I want nothing but that he should be happy.* (除外)
- (2) *We should have come, but that we had an accident.* (條件)
- (3) *The wood was not so thick but that we could see.* (程度)

本書揭示了現代英語構句的各種樣式，讀者倘能由此獲得了閱讀和理解英語書籍的能力，那就是編者莫大的欣幸了。惟編者學識淺陋，錯誤之處自屬難免，尚希國內高明加以指正。

民國廿七年八月四日，編者記於上虞

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第一章

ADVERBIAL CONSTRUCTIONS

(副詞構句)

I. Condition (條件)

像 “If it rains tomorrow, I shall not go.” 這類句子，係包含二個 clause (子句)，一為 “If it rains tomorrow”，一為 “I shall not go”。前者係 subordinate clause (附屬句)，是以條件限制或說明後一 principal clause (主句) 中的動作 (action) 的，稱為 Conditional Clause (條件句)。

(1) if + Indicative 8*

在以 if 開始的 clause 中假定某一事情，在 principal clause 中於敘述其結論時用 Indicative (直敘法)。

(a) **If you win the prize, how glad I shall be!** —Jespersen.

君若獲得獎品，我將如何高興啊！

(b) **Napoleon was a military genius, if ever there was one.**

—Ibid.

若曾有過軍事的天才，那末拿破崙正是軍事上的天才了。

(1) 現在式：—

If you are right, I am wrong.

—Westaway.

你若是對的，那我便錯了。

* 此處數字係表示句式之重要順位 (參閱序文)。