

## 什么是定语从句？

只要听到“... 的 + 名词（短语）”，“... 的”就是**修饰**这个**名词（短语）**的定语成分。

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## 定语的成分

- 形容词

The innocent nightingale died

The nightingale brave and innocent died.

- 名词

The singing of the nightingale can make the rose bloom.

- 介词短语

The nightingale out of the window heard the sights of the young man.

- 非谓语动词

The singing nightingale died because of love.

- 从句

- 形容词性（物主）动词
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## 定语的位置

- 原则：**前小后大**

- 当一个单词修饰名词时，通常放在名词前
- 当多个单词修饰名词时，通常放在名词后

This is a fiction about a nightingale and a rose.

The youngster grasping romance left the party of the prince(princess).

- 当**过去分词**修饰名词的时候，即使只有一个单词也通常放在名词后

The ~~rejected~~ boy rejected looks pitiful.

- 当**形容词**修饰不定代词时，即使只有一个单词也通常放在名词后

I have something important to tell you.

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## 定语从句的构成

- n.（先行词：从句修饰该名词） + 引导词 + 句子（从句）

- 引导词的分类

- 定语从句的引导词按照先行词的种类可分为五类：

1. 当先行词是**人**的时候：who、whom、whose
2. 当先行词是**物**的时候：that、which、whose
3. 当先行词是**时间**的时候：that、which、when
4. 当先行词是**地点**的时候：that、which、where
5. 当先行词是**原因**的时候：that、which、why

- 谁决定引导词的用法：

- 先行词
- 引导词在从句中能够充当的成分

I will never forget the day *when* I met you.

I will never forget the day *which/that* we spent.

- 定语从句的引导词按其词性可分为三类：

1. 代词（在从句中一定是充当主语或宾语成分）：

- “人”：who、whom
- “物”：that、which

2. 副词（在从句中不充当任何成分）：where、when、why

3. 形容词（在从句中修饰离它最近的那个名词）：whose

- 例句：

The rose that / which then exchanged with his life was discarded.

Buildings whose roofs are round look beautiful.

It has been validated by numerous facts that glories belong to those.

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## 定语从句的特殊用法

1. “**that**” 在引导定语从句时，如果在从句中充当的是宾语，“that”**可以省略**

I enjoy the book ~~that~~ my mom bought for me.

- 在分析长难句的时候，如果见到有两个名词或代词直接放在一起，中间没有被连词或标点符号隔开，通常都是省略了“that”的定语从句

2. 区别限制性和非限制性定语从句

- 在分析长难句的时候，非限制性定语从句就相当于插入语，可以完全不看

3. 先行词和引导词之间**存在介词**时

- “人”只能用 **whom** 不用 who
- “物”只能用 **which** 不用 that

He is the man whom/which we should learn from.

He is the man from whom we should learn from.

I will never forget the day when I met you.

I will never forget the day on which I met you.

#### 4. 区别 " the same ... as " 和 " the same ... that " 引导的定语从句

He is the same man as I love. " as " 翻译为 " 像 "

He is the same man that I love. " that " 翻译为 " 是 "

#### 5. " as " 和 " which " 引导的非限制性定语从句

- " which " 引导的非限制性定语从句可以修饰前面的整句, " as " 也可以但是 " which " 只能放在主句后面, 而 " as " 则可以放在主句前也可以放在主句后。

He enjoys talking with young ladies, which drives me mad.

As drives me mad, He enjoys talking with young ladies.

#### 6. 定语从句中引导词 " which " 和 " that " 的区别 (见书)

- 用 which 的情况
- 用 that 的情况

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## 区分定语从句和同位语从句

I have a dream that sounds funny.

I have a dream that I will become a rich lady.

- 相同点: 都是 **先行词 + 引导词 + 句子**
- 不同点:
  - 看从句本身的意思, 定语从句是对前面名词的**修饰**, 而同位语从句是对前面名词的**解释**
  - 看引导词 " that " 在从句总是否充当了成分, 如果充当了成分就定语从句, 否则为同位语从句
  - 定语从句的先行词可以是所有的名词, 而同位语从句的先行词只能是抽象名词
  - 定语从句的引导词有八个, 而同位语从句的引导词一般为 " that "