**关于定语从句几个不常见关系代词的使用**

引导定语从句的关系词除了常见的关系代词who, whom, whose, which, that, 以及关系副词 when, where, why，还有几个不常见的关系代词，即but, what和than。

**一、but 引导的定语从句**

but可以作为关系代词引导定语从句，其主句往往具有否定意义。其修饰的先行词可以是人或物，从表达意义上看，but 相当于“that...not”, “who...not”, “which...not”。 这样，整个句子就是双重否定句，语气强于一般肯定句，句意感染力较强。but 只能用于引导限制性定语从句，不能用于引导非限制定语从句。

* There was not a single book in the school library **but** was borrowed by him.

校图书馆里的每一本书他都借过。

= There was not a single book in the school library **which was not** borrowed by him.

* There is no mother **but** loves her children．没有不爱自己孩子的母亲。

= There is no mother **who doesn’t** love her children.

* There is no rule **but** has exceptions. 没有无例外的规则。

= There is no rule **that has not** any exceptions.

**二、What 引导的定语从句**

1. what 有时相当于“名词(先行词)+[关系代词](https://www.baidu.com/s?wd=%E5%85%B3%E7%B3%BB%E4%BB%A3%E8%AF%8D&tn=SE_PcZhidaonwhc_ngpagmjz&rsv_dl=gh_pc_zhidao)”，即 what = the thing(s) which 或 the person(s) that。what 既可以指人，还可以指物。在该用法中，what 本身就包括了先行词，因此，**what 前面不能再出现先行词**。即：如前有先行词，则可能使用that, which 或who 做关系代词；如前面没有先行词，则只能用what。如：

* This is **what** he wants to buy.

This is ***the item* which / that** he wants to buy.

* He is not **what** he was ten years ago.

He is not ***the person* who** he was ten years ago.

2. what + n.

“what + n. ” 结构意为“所有的...; 尽可能多的...”。如：

* The father gave **what money** he had to his daughter. (= all the money that)
* **What novels** he had written are about wars. (= all the novels that)

**3. what is called**

what is called, what we call, what you call 等类似表达意为“所谓的”，有时含贬义。

* It is **what you call** “a creative idea”. 这就是你所谓的“创意”。
* To set a thief to catch a thief, that is **what we call** “ to counteract one toxin with another”. 叫小偷去抓小偷, 这就叫“以毒攻毒”。
* This is **what is called** a “peace agreement”. 这就是所谓的“和平协议”。

根据从句结构来分析，what 引导的从句既可以理解为定语从句，又可以理解为名词性从句。

**三、than 引导的定语从句**

than 引导定语从句时兼有连词和代词的性质。than 一般在从句中作主语，而且前面的主句部分有比较级。

* The old lady has eaten more food **than** is good for her health.

这位老太太吃得太多了，对她的健康有害。

* Today we know much more about the space **than** was known by our ancestors.

今天我们对太空的了解比我们的祖先多得多。

在此用法中，than 还可以在定语从句中充当宾语。如：

He soon found that he learned much more from the Internet **than** his father learned

from books. 很快他就发现他从互联网上获得的知识比他老爸在书中学到的知识要多得多。

**Exercise:**

一、请使用but作关系代词的用法翻译下列句子。

1. 世界上没有人不知道长城在中国。

2. 城市中所有的房屋都在地震中毁掉了。

二、选择正确答案。

1. Most of \_\_\_\_\_\_ term papers the professor required have been submitted.

A. what B. which C. that D. as

2. Most of the term papers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the professor required have been submitted.

A. what B. which C. but D. as

三、尝试用than引导定语从句的形式翻译下列句子。

1. 这个房间装饰的太豪华，不合他的品味。

2. 绝不要给他超出他需要的钱。

**参考答案：**

一、请使用but 在定语从句中作关系代词的用法翻译下列句子：

1. 世界上没有人不知道长城在中国。

There is no one in the world but knows the Great Wall is in China.

2. 城市中所有的房屋都在地震中毁掉了。

There was not one house in the city but was destroyed in the earthquake.

二、选择正确答案。

1. Most of \_\_\_\_\_\_ term papers the professor required have been submitted. **[A]**

A. what B. which C. that D. as

2. Most of the term papers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the professor required have been submitted. **[B]**

A. what B. which C. but D. as

**答案解析参见上面“what引导的定语从句”部分。**

三、尝试用than引导定语从句的形式翻译下列句子。

1. 这个房间装饰的太豪华，不合他的品味。

The room was more luxuriously decorated than suited his taste.

2. 绝不要给他超出他需要的钱。

Never give him more money than is necessary.

Never give him more money than he really needs.