学习旋元佑老师《英语魔法师-语法俱乐部》的一些心得, 当然不止于此。

目前仍有这样一种感觉,语法俱乐部的内容基本可以理解透从英文到中文的解释,但是仍然无法做到由中文想到对应的英文表达。

定语从句

两个重要的概念: 先行词和关系词。

先行词:被定语从句所修饰的对象称为先行词。

关系词: 重复指代先行词、起连接主句和从句的作用, 并且在定语从句中充当一定成分的连接词称为

关系词。

定语从句与同位语从句的区分

从连接词是否在从句担当成分决定,担当成分的是定语从句,从句完整不缺成分的则是同位语从句。 另外从意义上区分也不一样,定语从句相当于形容词,对先行词起修饰、描述和限制作用,而同位语 从句相当于一个名词,是对其前面名词内容的具体表述,二者是同位关系。

先行词

结构特点

先行词可以是词、短语、分句或完整的句子。

The Greeks assumed that the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought, which took root in Europe long before people realized how diverse languages could be.

which指代前面that引导的整个宾语从句

希腊人认为语言结构和思维过程存在某种联系,这一观点早在人们尚未认识到语言的千差万别以前就 已在欧洲扎下了根。

He asserted also **that his power to follow a long and purely abstract train of thought was very limited**, for which reason he felt certain that he never could have succeeded with mathematics.

for which reason源自于for this reason,表示"因为这个原因",which指代前面that引导的宾语从句;从句谓语never could have succeeded是一个虚拟语气的形式,言外之意是,即是达尔文当初选择了数学,也不能成功,但实际上他没有这么做,而是称为了生物学家。

他同时还声称,由于自己在长时间进行一系列纯抽象性思维这方面的能力有限,因而他确信自己在数 学方面不可能取得成就。

位置特点

一般先行词紧靠在关系词前面,这类不管句型多长,只要找到修饰关系就比较好理解。

另外先行词和关系词中间可能会插入别的定语,这是由于先行词同时带有多个定语,其中包括定语从句。

- 1. 先行词+定语+定语从句
- 2. 先行词 + 状语 + 定语从句
- 3. 作主语的先行词 + 谓语部分 + 定语从句

定位句中先行词

先理解定语从句的意思, 再往前寻找先行词。

- 结合定语从句的意思
- 结合定语从句中的关键词
- 结合定语从句的谓语单复数
- 结合定语从句的关系词
- 结合先行词的结构特点
- 结合先行词的位置特点

No plan should ever be so rigid that it is unable to adapt to changing circumstances. As your career develops, opportunities will arise, and you will have **choices** to make that may lead you down quite different paths from those which you originally envisaged.

to make 和that引导的定语从句同时修饰choices

需要关注的几个问题

- 1. 先行词的选择
- 2. 关系词的翻译
- 3. 关系词的选择
- 4. 定语从句中的主谓一致问题

限制性与非限制性定语从句

非限制性定语从句用来提供附加的而非必要的信息,只是对先行词作进一步的解释、补充或说明。一般而言,下面这两种先行词都适合用非限制性定语从句。

- 1. 专有名词
- 2. 类指名词

类指,即表示的一类事物,而非具体的某一个事物。

用或不用逗号、句义有差别

有的先行词,定语从句可以是限制性也可以是非限制性的,加不加逗号会导致句意的差异:

He has a daughter who works in a hospital. 他有多个女儿,其中有一个在医院工作。 He has a daughter, who works in a hospital. 他有一个女儿,(补充说明)这个女儿在医院工作。

The food which wasn't in the fridge all went off. 没有放在冰箱里的那些食物坏了。
The food, which wasn't in the fridge, all went off. 食物都坏了,因为没有放在冰箱里。

非限制性定语从句的翻译

限制性定语从句一般译成定语形式"……的",而非限制性定语从句往往会译成各种状语形式。

关系词

关系代词

than和as在定语从句代表先行词充当成分,这使得整个句意都有些难以理解啊。

who与whom

指代的先行词表示人。

- who不能搭配介词,主格形式的who除了作定语从句的主语外,还可以充当定语从句的宾语或表语。
- whom在定语从句中不能作主语

which

指代的先行词表示物

● 先行词是that,此时只能用which引导定语从句,以避免that that重复。

that

可以指代人也可以指代物

- 可以替换who和which
- 不用在非限定性定语从句中
- 不能用于介词后面

whose表示人或物的所有关系

whose不可单独使用,后面必须接一个名词,whose用作关系词确切来讲应该算是关系形容词,或者叫关系限定词。whose同that一样既可以指人也可以指物。"whose + n"在从句中可作主语、动词的宾语或介词的宾语。

as

as引导限定性定语从句和非限定性定语从句有着根本的不同。as引导限定性定语从句,只是用在一些固定结构中,即只能用在such,the same,as修饰的先行词后面。

1. as引导非限制性定语从句

as所指代的先行词通常是一个句子, 并且as引导的非限制性定语从句位置也很灵活,可以在句首、句中或句末;同时as指代的句子在其引导的非限制性定语从句也**担当成分**。

o as引导的非限制性定语从句放在句首

as指代后面整个主句,这点不同于which及其他任何关系词,其他关系词所指代的先行词必须出现在他们的前面,**which**引导的非限制性定语从句**不能放在句首**,这 是as和which的 重要区别。

放在句首的as引导的定语从句容易与其他从句混淆,区别下面三个句子:

- 1) is known to us all, the whale is not fish but a mammal.
- 2) is known to us all that the whale is not fish but a mammal.
- 3) is known to us all is that the whale is not fish but a mammal.
- 1) As 2) It 3) What
- 1)两个分句用逗号分隔,表明这是一个放在句首的非限制性定语从句,只能用as;
- 2)句中加入的that引导主语从句, it作形式主语;
- 3)句中is后面的成分作表语,is前面的成分是一个主语从句,空白处必须是连词,同时需要在主语从句中作主语,因而只能是what。

o as引导的非限制性定语从句可放在句中

往往会分隔主句中的某两个成分,在句子分析时跳过这个分隔的从句。尽管as在句中,但 as指代的依然是整个主句,**which**引导的非限制性定语从句也可放在句中,但**必须出现在 先行词后面**。

o as引导的非限制性定语从句可放在句末

as一般有"正好······","就像······","有······而知"的含义,如果从句顺从主句句意用as,若主句和从句内容上不一致,或从句内容对主句内容起消极作用(否定,排斥,反对等),则多用which。

- 1) She has married again, as was expected.
- 2) She has married again, which was unexpected.

2. as引导非限制性定语从句

as在定语从句中可以作主语, 宾语或表语, as的先行词可以是人也可以是物。

than

than可作关系代词引导定语从句,在从句中一般作主语(也可作宾语),**than前面的主句需有形容词 比较级形式**,比较级修饰的名词即为先行词。

but

but作关系代词具有否定意义,相当于说"that···not",but后面接的定语从句在形式上是肯定的,但在意义上是否定的。

从主句结构上来看,but所修饰的先行词往往会被一个否定词修饰,主句的否定和but本身的否定结合 起来即构成双重否定,表达肯定的意义。 but**可指人也可指物**,通常只引导限定性定语从句。

例句

There are very few rules of grammar but have exceptions; the exception proves the rule.

== There are very few rules of grammar that don't have exceptions; the exception proves the rule.

没有例外的语法规则是很少的,因为有例外才证明规则存在。

There is no man but errs.

== There is no man who doesn't err.

不犯错误的人是没有的 / 人必犯错

There are very few but admire his talents.

== There are few who don't admire his talents.

不赞赏他才干的人几乎没有/很少有人不赞赏他的才干的。

There are few people in this club but he knows.

== There are few people in this club whom he doesn't know.

在这个俱乐部里, 他不认识的人几乎没有/这个俱乐部里的人他几乎都认识。

what

从句子结构和what本身的意义两个角度来分析what,从句子结构上来看,what引导的定语从句不能修饰前面的名词,从what本身的意义来看,what理解为"the things that","all that"或"something that",因此可以把what看作是一个特殊的关系代词,它是先行词和关系代词的结合体。

what既可以表物,也可以表人,相当于说the thing that,the person that,what所引导的从句往往相当于一个名词从句,也可以看作一个特殊的定语从句。

- what单独使用,其后不接名词
- 后面可以接名词
 - "what + 名词"相当于"all + the + 名词 + that", 意为"所有的……, 尽可能多的……"
 Most of **what food** elephants eat is brought to their mouths by their trunks.
 大象吃的所有食物中大部分都是通过鼻子送到嘴巴的
 - "what + little + 名词"相当于"all + the + little + 名词 + that", 意为"仅有的这点东西"
 The accident completely wiped out **what little sight** he had left.
 这次事故使他原本仅有的一点视力也丧失了。
- what用在固定结构中

比如"所谓的": what is called, what can be called, what we call, what used to call,此外还有如: what they described as, what they regarded as, what you may see as 等等,这些结构可以作插入语,放在**动词或介词后面作宾语**。

练习

It is known to all that language shows the way the man looks at the world around him.

介词+关系代词

我们常常碰到关系代词(主要是which,其他还包括whom和whose)前面带有介词或介词短语的情况。这些介词什么时候不加,什么时候必须加,以及究竟该用什么介词,都是需要讨论的问题,先来看使用介词的各种情况,最后总结前面提到的这些问题。

看从句选介词

此时,定语从句的结构一般都是不完整的。

从句动词

- The girl **with whom** you **work** is his girl friend.
- He is the man **on whom** I think you can **depend**.
- The buzzard can watch high in the sky the ground for signs of the waste and the dead animals **on which** it **feeds**.
- It was luck again, according to Nina, that brought her the role in Mute Wife **for which** she is best **known**.
- The goals **for which** he had **fought** all his life no longer seemed important to him.
- On the whole such a conclusion can be drawn with a certain degree of confidence, but only if the child can be assumed to have had the same attitude towards the test as the others with whom he is being compared, and only if he was not punished by lack of relevant information which they possessed.
 - 介词也可以与从句中的其他动词构成固定搭配关系
- Homo erectus is the name commonly given to the primate species from which humans are believed to have evolved.

• 从句形容词

如果定语从句的谓语不是一个实义动词,而是由be动词与某个形容词构成,则要使用与该形容词 搭配的介词。

be familiar with, be expert in, be active in等

• 从句名词

如果从句中的动词和形容词都没有可与之形成搭配的介词,则要根据从句中的名词来分辨介词 attention to, sympton for等

看先行词选介词

定语从句的结构完整,关系词选用什么介词与什么介词与定语从句没有关系, 而是与关系词前面的先 行词有密切关系, 所选用的介词要与先行词构成固定搭配。

• The <u>ease</u> **with which** Mr. Zhang cracked the complex sentence was unbelievable.

这个句子可以拆成两个简单句"Mr. Zhang cracked the complex sentence with ease and the ease was unbelievable."

对于这个复杂的句子,张老师能够如此轻而易举的分析出来,这真是让人难以置信。

- The <u>ease</u> **with which** the fish can be collected from the shore has almost resulted in its extinction.
- About a thousand species of animals are in danger of extinction, and the rate at which they are being destroyed has increased.

同样的这个句子也可以拆成两个简单句"About a thousand species of animals are in danger of extinction. They are being destroyed at this rate and the rate has increased."

约有一千种物种面临灭绝,而且它们受残害的速度日益加快。

要想正确的使用介词,我们必须记住相关的介词短语搭配。常见的有with ease, at the rate, in the direction, to the extent, to the degree, at the temperature, by the means, by the mode(通过某种方式), in a culture, in practice

• The speed **at which** an animal lives is determined by measuring the rate **at which** it uses oxygen.

通过测定动物消耗氧的速率可以测定该动物的生长速率。

看定语从句选介词和看先行词选介词的差异

1. 介词在短语中的位置

定语从句里的名词要看名词后面是什么介词,如果是先行名词决定介词则看名词前面用什么介词。

It was he **in** whom we had the greatest **faith**. (have faith in)

This is the **faith with** which I come back. (with faith)

- 2. 介词在定语从句中的位置
 - 如果是看定语从句选介词,则所用介词可前置,也可后置(在口语中,介词往往是置于从句中的,在书面语中,最好还是讲介词前置,这样句子显得紧凑。)
 - 如果是看先行词选介词,介词与先行词是一个固定搭配,但此时介词与定语从句中的任何 词都没有语义上的关系,因此介词无法后移到从句中,只能放在介词前。
- 3. 定语从句的完整性

看定语从句选介词时,定语从句的意思是不完整的,而看先行词选介词时,定语从句的意思已经 是完整的。

4. "介词+关系代词"充当的成分

看定语从句选介词,介宾结构"介词+关系代词"是在定语从句中作补足语,补充说明从句中的某个动词,形容词或名词;而看先行词选介词,介宾结构"介词+关系代词"是在定语从句中作状语。

看句意选介词

关系词前面的介词的选用完全是根据句子意思而定,不是固定搭配。

America's capacity utilization, for example, his historically high levels earlier this year, and its jobless rate (5.6% in August) has fallen below most estimates of the natural rate of unemployment--the rate **below which** inflation has taken off in the past.

inflation has taken off in the past below the rate理解为当失业率低于自然失业率时,通货膨胀率会急剧飙升,the rate所指应当就是自然失业率。

表示所属关系或部分与整体关系时用介词of

表示所属关系或部分与整体关系的介词,比较常用的是of。

固定的介宾结构

关系代词前面的介词有时与固定的介宾短语结构有关,比如in this case, in one's honor和with one's help等,它们若出现在定语从句中,则会相应的变成in which case, in whose honor和with whose help,这种情况下的介词都是从原来的短语中继承过来的。

定语从句的倒装结构

具体的结构就是"介词+关系代词+从句谓语+从句主语",采用倒装的原因往往是因为定语从句的主语较复杂,所以按照尾重原则而后置了。

This is the world out of which grows **the hope**, for the first time in history, **of a society** where there will be freedom from want and freedom from fear.

the hope of a society在which引导的修饰world的定语从句中充当主语

在这个世界,人类首次希望构建这样一个社会,在那里,他们将会摆脱贫困,摆脱恐惧。

"介词+关系代词+to do"结构

pass

关系副词

引导定语从句的关系副词有when, where, why, 在从句中分别作时间, 地点, 原因 状语。

when

- when在定语从句中作时间状语,修饰从句谓语动词,其前面的先行词必须是表达时间的名词, 如day, year, time,可引导限制性和非限制性定语动词。
- 若定语从句不是缺少状语,而是缺少主语或宾语,那么即使先行词是表示时间的名词,也不能用when而要用which或that来引导定语从句,如:

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I'll never forget the time which I spent on campus.

I'll never forget the day when we first met in the park.
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- 区分when引导的定语从句和when引导的时间状语从句
 - o when引导时间状语从句时,前面必然有表示时间的名词
 - o when在引导定语从句在定语从句中作状语成分,而when在时间状语从句中不作成分,只 起连接主句和从句的作用

This trend began **during the Second World War**, **when** several governments came to the conclusion **that** the specific **demands that** a government wants to make of its scientific establishment cannot generally be foreseen in detail.

when引导定语从句,译为"当时···",第一个that引导同位语从句,中心词是conclusion,第二个that引导定语从句,先行词是demands,从句应理解为"a government wants to make **demands**。of its scientific establishment "。

where

用法与when类似,但是where引导的定语从句,先行词通常是表示地点的名词,换言之,某些含有地点意义的名词也可以作为where引导的定语从句的先行词,这些名词往往是抽象意义的名词,比如dream, case, situation, point(地步,某一程度)等

如果一个定语从句不是缺少主语、宾语或表语而是缺少状语,并且先行词是除了表示时间和原因的名词以外的其他任何名词,此时都要用where引导定语从句

why

why在定语从句中作原因状语,修饰从句中的谓语动词,其先行词必须是表示原因的名词,如 reason,cause等,只引导限定性定语从句。

表示方式的关系副词

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the way + 从句
the way + that + 从句
the way in which + 从句
the manner + that + 从句
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1. 关系词后带有插入语的定语从句

在某些定语从句的关系词后紧跟着一个插入语

- o 插入一个主谓结构,往往是一些表达个人主观观点的主谓结构如they think, he said, they believe, he claimed, they assume等等,不影响定语从句原本的结构。
- 关系词后可以插入其他结构,尤其是各类从句

并列与复合定语从句

- 1. 并列定语从句
- 2. 双层定语从句

练习

D They helped us time and again, which were very kind of them.

- A. who were
- B. which was
- C. that was
- D. which were

定语从句谓语为何用were而不用was