

## 原力英语 A2 语法进阶提升 8 非谓语动词之分词

### 非谓语动词的三个类别

- 不定式
- 分词
- 动名词

### 分词的概念和类别

- 分词相当于形容词或者是副词，在句中主要充当状语、定语、补足语和表语。同时分词又表现各种动词性特点，如时态、语态、带状语性修饰语以及带宾词的动词类特点。也就是说，虽然不作谓语，但分词也可以有自己的状语、宾语或逻辑主语等。

分词有两类：

现在分词：**doing**

过去分词：**done**

- 现在分词和过去分词主要差别在于：现在分词表示“主动和进行”，过去分词表示“被动和完成”（不及物动词的过去分词不表示被动，只表示完成）。

分词的形式较多，而且每一种形式都代表了一种思维动作。

	主动含义	被动含义
一般动作	doing	done
进行动作	doing	being done
完成动作	having done	having been done

## 分词的用法

### 分词作状语

- 作状语是分词用法的核心部分。从结构上讲，分词作状语可使用多种形式，包括单个分词作状语，还有类似“名词+分词”这样的独立分词结构。分词作状语时可以表达不同类型的逻辑语义关系，比如表示条件，让步，原因等。

### 分词作状语的结构

- 单独的分词或分词短语作状语

现在分词如：

The students went out of the classroom, laughing and talking.

Having done all the work, I felt so happy.

- 注意此时分词短语的逻辑主语必须与句子的主语一致，也就是说分词表示的这个动作必须是主语发出的。上面两个句子中现在分词动作的发出者都是句子的主语。

过去分词如：

They came in, followed by some children.

这里句子的主语 they 与动作 follow 构成被动关系，所以要用过去分词 followed，分词的逻辑主语和句子的主语同样也是一致的。

## 独立分词结构

### 1.名词+分词作状语

### 2.with+名词+分词作状语

### 3.固定用法

#### 1. 名词+分词作状语

独立分词结构的一种，这时分词动作的执行者和谓语动词的执行者不同，分词有自己独立的主语。

如：John being unprepared, the exam was too difficult for him.

John 作分词短语 being unprepared 的逻辑主语，而句子的真正主语为 the exam。

再如：All the money having been spent, we started looking for work.

Nobody having any more to say, the meeting was closed.

#### 2. with+名词+分词作状语

这个结构也是有自己的独立主语。作状语时，所表达的意义主要有两类：一是表示伴随状况、补充说明、具体举例等，二是表示原因。

如：The principal came in with several students following behind.

With autumn coming on, the leaves turn yellow.

With the password forgotten, she could not open the safe.

### 3. 固定用法结构

除了上述两个结构之外，还有一些用来表示说话人态度等固定表达方式，其中分词的逻辑主语和句子的主语是不一致的，而是意义上很模糊的主语或泛指一般人，这时主语就可以省略，这个分词就成为了独立分词。

- 副词+speaking

如：Generally speaking, most people in this city are stressful.

Strictly speaking, the book is not a novel, but a short story.

- 分词+介词

如：It will take about an hour to get there, allowing for traffic delays.

Judging from his worried face, we knew that he must have had some trouble.

- 分词+(that)从句

如：Seeing that he's been off sick all week he's unlikely to come.

Admitting that I had a problem was the first step to my recovery.

## 分词作状语的意义

### 1.表示条件

如：Weather permitting, the sports meeting will be held next Sunday morning.

Given better attention, the cabbages could grow even faster.

这时候的分词短语基本都可以改成 if 开头的条件状语从句。

If weather permits, the sports meeting will be held next Sunday morning.

If the cabbages are given better attention, they could grow better.

## 2.表示原因

如：Not knowing her number, we couldn't get in touch with her.

Being unemployed, he hasn't got much money.

这时候的分词短语则大部分可改为原因状语从句。

Since we don't know her number, we couldn't get in touch with her.

Because he is unemployed, he hasn't got much money.

## 3.表示时间

如：Having finished her work, she went home.

Having found a hotel, we looked for somewhere to have dinner.

## 4.表示让步

如：Having studied in Canada for four years, she still can't speak English well.

Though understanding little Chinese, Han was able to communicate with us.

## 5.表示结果

如：He looked tired and depressed, visibly disturbed by the news of his mother's illness.

He fired, killing one of the turkeys.

## 6.表示方式

分词用作方式状语往往用来修饰句子中的谓语动词，可放在句首，句中动词后，也可以放在句末。

如：Smiling, he responded.

She came running hurriedly into her supervisor's office this afternoon.

## 7.表示补充说明或伴随情况

如：Following Tom, we started to climb the mountain.

Taking a key out of his pocket, he opened the door.

- 独立主格结构表示时间、条件或原因时，相当于一个状语从句，一般放在句首，表示原因时还可放在句末；表伴随状况或补充说明时，相当于一个并列句，常常放于句末。

如：The condition being favorable, he may succeed.

（相当于状语从句多放句首）

We redoubled our efforts, each man working like two.

（补充说明多放句末）

## 分词作定语

分词作定语与名词的位置关系有两种：

1.置于被修饰的名词前

2.置于被修饰的名词后

- 如果是单个分词作定语，一般多置于被修饰名词前面；分词短语作定语，只能置于被修饰名词的后面。
- 现在分词作定语，表示与所修饰的名词有主谓关系；而过去分词作定语，表示与所修饰的名词有动宾关系或者说是被动关系。

## 1.单独的分词作定语

单个的分词作定语修饰名词需要前置。

- 现在分词作定语，多表示进行着的动作，与被修饰名词是主动关系

如：I saw a sleeping girl in the waiting room.

Can you see the flying bird over there?

- 过去分词作定语，被修饰名词与其是被动关系

如：The stolen bike belongs to Jack.

We must keep up with the changed conditions.

## 2.分词短语作定语

三种被动结构的后置定语

- to be done: 表示将来的动作，不定式的被动态。

如：The bridge to be built next year will join up the three big cities.

- being done: 表示被动且正在进行的含义。

如：The bridge being built will be completed next year.

- done: 表示一般过去或完成的动作。

如：The bridge built in 1960 is the first modern one in Chongqing.

再如：The homework to be finished is math homework.

The homework being written is Chinese homework.

The homework finished is English homework.

## 分词作补足语

如：分词作补足语的情况只出现在宾补动词之后，作这些动词的宾语补足语。包括：find, hear, smell, observe, watch, notice, see

如：They found her walking alone and depressed on the beach.

I see the sun rising from the horizon.

Ebony hears someone calling his name.

I observed him putting Jenny's phone into his pocket.

We arrived early to watch the players warming up.

## 作补足语的分词与不定式的区别

- 分词与不定式作补足语的区别是：用现在分词，强调动作正在进行；用不定式则表示一般性的动作或一个动作自始至终的全过程。

如：They watched the bus disappear into the distance. (省略 to 的不定式)

She watched the kids playing in the yard.

上面的句子省略了 to 的不定式 disappear 表示主语 they 看了 the bus 走远了的全过程。

而下面的 playing 则意味着动作在进行当中，有一种潜在的未完成性。

再如：In the park, you often see people dance together.

(不定式表示一般性的动作)



I saw him cleaning the room when I came in.

(现在分词表示进行着的动作)

## 分词的完成式

主动完成式: having done

被动完成时: having been done

这一结构一般不能用在名词后作后置定语，只能作状语。

分词使用一般式(doing/done)还是完成式(having done/having been done) 主要取决于分词所表示的动作或状态与句子的谓语动词之间的关系。

- **一般式:** 当分词所表示的动作或状态与谓语动词所表示的动作或状态同时发生或在它之后发生，则要用分词的一般式。
- **完成式:** 当分词所表示的动作或状态在谓语动词所表示的动作或状态之前发生，则要用分词的完成式。

如: Having sung a song, he went out of the hall.

用分词的完成式 having sung 把分词的动作 sing 和谓语动作 go 两者前后分隔开来，两个动作是一先一后地发生，即表示“他唱完一支歌后，就走出大厅”。

- Singing a song, he went out of the hall.

用分词的一般式 singing, 表示分词动作 sing 和谓语动作 go 两者同时发生，两个动作并没有先后之分，即表示“唱着歌的同时，他走出了

大厅”。若此时也要表示两个动作先后发生，则要加时间连词来明示，  
比如说 After singing a song, he went out of the hall.

### 分词的一般式与完成式

- Having eaten a quick breakfast, we packed for our journey.

表示“吃早饭”先于“打包行李”，即吃完早饭之后，再开始打包行李。

- Eating a quick breakfast, we prepared for our journey.

表示“吃早饭”和“打包行李”是同时进行的，即一边吃着早饭，一边打包东西。

### 分词的用法小结

	主动含义	被动含义
一般动作	doing	done
进行动作	doing	being done
完成动作	having done	having been done

#### 1.主动的一般动作：doing

这种分词形式可以作定语和状语。

如：Unidentified Flying Objects

Not knowing where to go, she went to the police for help.

## 2.主动的进进行动作: **doing**

含有进行意味的 doing 这种分词形式主要是作定语。

如: the sinking ship

a flying boat

## 3.主动的完成动作: **having done**

这种分词形式只能作状语, 不能作定语。表示分词动作发生于谓语动词之前。

如: Having failed twice, he decided to give up.

Having got dressed, he slowly went downstairs.

## 4.被动的一般动作: **done** (及物动词)

这种分词形式比较常见, 可以作定语和状语。与主语或被修饰名词为动宾关系。

如: a respected writer

Filled with pride, he walked towards the stage.

## 5.被动的进进行动作: **being done** (及物动词)

这种形式总的来说比较少见, 主要用来作后置定语。被动进行的动作很少用来作状语; 即使作状语, 一般也仅用来表示原因, 兼含有时间的意味。

如: The question being discussed is very complicated.

Being protected by a thick wall, they felt they were quite safe.

## 6.被动的完成动作: **having been done** (及物动词)

这种分词形式只能作状语, 不能作定语。

如: Having been made redundant, she started looking for a new job.

All flights having been cancelled, they had to stay there for one more night.