赖世雄15堂必胜语法
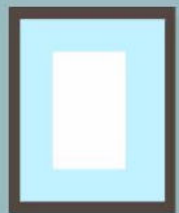
讲师：赖世雄　吴纪维Johnny

Lesson 4
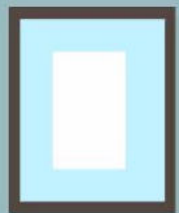关系词（上）

Lesson 4

1 关系代词

2 关系代词所有格

3 关系副词

一、关系代词

① 关系代词的检查法：

a. 关系代词之前应有先行词 (即被该关系代词代替的名词、短语或从句)

b. 关系代词本身在所引导的定语从句中应作主语或宾语

c. 否则关系代词之前应置介词，该介词也可置于从句句尾

1) 代替事物、短语或从句应使用 which。

This is a book <u>which</u> I like to read. （这是我很喜欢看的书。）

* which 作 read 的宾语。

This is a book <u>which</u> is sure to interest you a lot.

（这是一本一定会引起你很大兴趣的书。）

* which 作主语。

This is a book <u>in which</u> I've found many errors.

= This is a book <u>which</u> I've found many errors <u>in</u>.

（这是一本我发现有很多错误的书。）

* which 作介词 in 的宾语。

There is hardly anything he doesn't know, <u>which</u> I really envy.

（他几乎无所不知，这真的令我羡慕。）

* which 代替之前的整个主句，作宾语。

2) 代替人则使用 who 或 whom。

He is a man <u>who</u> never lies. （他是个从不说谎的人。）

* who 作主语。

He is a man <u>whom</u> we all respect. （他是个我们都很尊敬的人。）

* whom 作 respect 的宾语。

He is a man <u>with whom</u> I enjoy working.

= He is a man <u>whom</u> I enjoy working <u>with</u>.

（他是个我喜欢共事的人。）

* whom 作介词 with 的宾语。

3）关系代词 who、whom 或 which 之前若无逗号或介词时，均可用 that 代替。

He is a man <u>who</u> never lies.

= He is a man <u>that</u> never lies.

4）关系代词作宾语时之前若无逗号或介词，此时该关系代词可予省略。

He is a man <u>whom</u> we all respect.

= He is a man <u>that</u> we all respect.

= He is a man we all respect.

② 注意 "数量词 + of + 关系代词" 的用法

He has taught many students, two of them have become noted scientists. (×，两句无连词连接)

补救之道：

a. 分号

He has taught many students; two of them have become noted scientists.

（他教了许多学生；其中两名已成了知名的科学家。）

b. 独立分词

He has taught many students, two of them <u>having</u> become noted scientists.

c. 数量词 + of + 关系代词

He has taught many students, two of <u>whom</u> have become noted scientists.

同理：

He has written many novels; all of them are love stories.

= He has written many novels, all of them (<u>being</u>) love stories.

= He has written many novels, all of <u>which</u> are love stories.

（他写了好几本小说，所有的小说都是爱情小说。）

③ 关系代词与插入语的关系

　　a. 插入语的形态：

　　　　1) 主语 + 动词：I think / believe / feel　　我认为/相信/觉得

　　　　2) 介词短语：in my view / to my understanding　　依我之见/就我所知

　　b. 插入语插在关系代词之后，不影响该关系代词既有的格：

　　　　1) 主格 (即主语)

　　　　　　He is a man <u>who</u> <u>never lies</u>.
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　主格

　　　　→ He is a man <u>who</u> **I think** <u>never lies</u>.　　（他是个我认为从不说谎的人。）
　　　　　　　　　　　　　主格

　　　　　　He is a man <u>who</u>, **to my understanding**, <u>never lies</u>.
　　　　　　　　　　　　　主格

　　　　（他是个就我所知从不说谎的人。）

2) 宾格 (即宾语)

He is a man <u>whom</u> we should all <u>respect</u>.

     宾格   及物动词

→ He is a man <u>whom</u> **I believe** we should all <u>respect</u>.

     宾格   及物动词

(他是个我相信我们皆应尊敬的人。)

* 比较下列两结构：

He is a man <u>who</u> I <u>think / believe / consider</u> <u>is</u> nice.

    主格   不及物动词

= He is a man <u>whom</u> I <u>think / believe / consider</u> <u>to be</u> nice.

    宾语   及物动词

(他是个我认为/相信/认为很不错的人。)

二、关系代词所有格

关系代词所有格 whose 的用法：

a. whose 有连词的功能：

He is John, his father is my teacher. (×，两句无连词连接)

→ He is John; his father is my teacher. (√)

或：He is John, <u>whose</u> father is my teacher. (√)

(他是约翰，他的父亲是我的老师。)

b. whose 的检查法：

1) 之前应有先行词 (即被代替的名词)

2) whose 之后的名词在 whose 所引导的定语从句应作主语或宾语

3) 否则之前应有介词，而该介词也可置于定语从句句尾

I know the old man, <u>whose daughter</u> <u>used</u> to be my girlfriend.

                         主语   不及物动词

（我认识那位老先生，他女儿曾是我女友。）

The girl <u>whose father</u> I <u>fear</u> is coming today.

              宾语   及物动词

（那位她的父亲令我生畏的女孩子今天要来。）

I love Mary, <u>whose brother</u> I hate to work <u>with</u>, though.

                                            介

/ <u>with</u> <u>whose brother</u> I hate to work, though.

    介

（我喜欢玛丽，不过我不喜欢与她弟弟共事。）

c. whose 除可代替人以外，也可代替物：

I like this book, <u>its</u> contents are fascinating.

(×，两句无连词连接)

→ I like this book, <u>whose</u> contents are fascinating. (√)

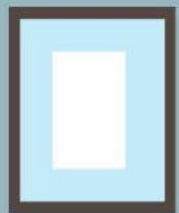（我喜欢看这本书，它的内容很精彩。）

I like this book, <u>the</u> contents <u>of it</u> are fascinating.

(×，两句无连词连接)

→ I like this book, <u>the</u> contents <u>of which</u> are fascinating. (√)

/ <u>of which</u> <u>the</u> contents are fascinating.

/ <u>whose</u> contents are fascinating.

三、关系副词

关系副词的检查法：

关系副词有四个：why、when、where、how

a. why：置于 the reason 之后 (why 也可省略)

I know the reason for which / why he is crying.

= I know the reason / why he is crying. （我知道他哭的原因。）

b. when：置于时间名词之后

I was born in 1990, in which / when the war just broke out.

（我在 1990 年出生，当时正发生战争。）

The day on which / when he came, it was raining. (他来的那一天正在下雨。)

注意：when 之前若无逗号时，when 也可省略。故上句也可改写为：

The day he came, it was raining.

c. where：置于地点名词之后 (where 不可省略)

Yesterday I went to Suzhou, in which / where I was born.

（昨天我到苏州去，那是我出生的地方。）

The small town in which / where I met my wife is not far from here.

（我与我妻子相遇的小镇离这儿不远。）

d. how：与 the way 择一使用，两者不能并存

That's the way in which he handles things. (可)

That's the way how he handles things. (✕)

→ That's the way he handles things. (√)

= That's how he handles things.

（那是他处理事情的方法。）