省略

省略(Elliptical Sentences)是将句子中一个或多个成分省去,避免重复,使语言简练紧凑的一种语法手段,在英语中,凡是能省去的词语通常都应省去,省略后的结果不仅能使句子更加精炼,而且还可起到连接上下文使相邻词语受到强调的作用。

1. 简单句中的省略

(1). 省略主语

通常多用在祈使句或口语中的固定表述中

Thank you for your help. 谢谢你的帮助。 Have a good time. 愿你过得愉快。 Hurry up! 快一点! Haven't seen you for ages. 好久不见了。

(2).省略谓语或谓语的一部分

(Does) Anybody need help? 谁要帮忙吗?

(Is there) Anything you want? 你要什么东西吗?

Who (comes) next? 该谁了?

(3).省略主语和谓语的一部分

(Do you) Understand? (你)明白吗?

(Come) This way, please. 请这边走。

(I am) Afraid I can't come. 恐怕不能来了。

(4).同时省略多种句子成分

Diana likes reading better than going to parties.(than后省掉了she likes)

黛安娜爱读书而不爱去参加聚会。

You are a college student, aren't you? (= aren't you a college student?)

你是一名大学生,不是吗?

Has she gone or not?(= Has she gone or has she not gone?)

她走了没有?

2. 并列句中的省略

(1). 当并列的主语相同时,后面的主语被省略

The car was quite old but (it) was in excellent condition.

这部车相当旧了, 但机器性能还非常好。

They shook hands and (they) began to talk at once.

他们握了手后立刻开始谈话。

(2). 当并列的谓语动词相同时,动词(包括助动词、不定式等)可省略

Reading makes a full man; conference (makes) a ready man; writing an exact man.

读书使人充实;讨论使人机智;写作使人准确。

Some of us study French, others (study) German.

我们中有的学法语,有的学德语。

(3).省略动词宾语和介词宾语

Let's do the dishes. I'll wash (the dishes) and you dry (the dishes).

我们洗碗吧, 我来洗碗, 你来把碗弄干。

(4).省略定语

A group of young boys and (young) girls are dancing on the meadow below the hill.

一群少男少女在山下的草地上跳舞。

(5).省略状语

He was not hurt. (How) Strange!

他没有受伤。真奇怪!

(6).省略多种句子成分

We tried to help her but (we tried) in vain.

我们想法子帮他,但没用。

Kate is easy in conversation and (she is) graceful in manner.

凯特谈吐从容,举止优雅。

3. 名词性从句中的省略

(1). 在wh-从句中的省略。

He came to see me once, but I don't remember when (he came to see me).

他曾经来看过我,但我忘了是什么时候了。

Somebody has taken away my dictionary by mistake, but I don't know who (has taken my dictionary).

有人错拿了我的词典, 但我不知道是谁。

You were late again, and I hope you will explain why (you were late again).

你又迟到了,我希望你能解释一下为什么。

(2). 引导宾语、主语、表语从句的连词that通常可以省略。

It is a pity (that) he can't come.

遗憾的是他不能来。

4. 定语从句中的省略

(1). 关系代词的省略

① who(m), which或that在从句中作动词宾语时可以省略。如:

The computer(which) I wanted to buy was sold out.

我想买的那种电脑卖完了。

The actress (whom/who/that) he admired so much died last week.

他崇拜不已的那位女演员上个星期去世了。

② who(m),which或that在从句中作位于句末的介词宾语时可以省略。如:

This is the person (whom/that/who) you are looking for.

这就是你要找的那个人。

③ 在以there is, it is, this is, who is开头的句子里,作主语用的关系代词被省略。如:

This is the fastest train (that) is to Beijing.

这是到北京最快的一趟列车。

(2). that在定语从句中作表语时可以省略。

He is no longer the man (that) he used to be.

他不再是过去的那个人了。

My hometown is not a polluted place (that) you think it to be.

我的家乡不是像你认为的那样,是一个污染严重的地方。

(3). the same...as引导的定语从句中的部分内容通常可以省略

I have the same trouble as you (have).

我和你有同样困难。

5. 状语从句中的省略

(1). 在时间状语从句中,如果从句中的主语和主句的主语相同,而且从句中的动词为be,则把从句中的主语和be一并省略。

Look out for cars when (you are) crossing the street.

穿越街道时注意车辆。

(2). 在地点状语从句中,如果从句中的主语和主句的主语相同,而且从句中的动词为be时,则把从句中的主语和be一并省略。

Fill in the blanks with the given phrases. Change the form where (it is) necessary.

用所给的短语填空、必要的地方可以改变其形式。

Avoid structure of this kind where (it is) possible.

只要可能就要避免这种结构。

(3).在条件状语从句中,如果从句中含有"It+be+形容词"结构,将it和be省略。如果从句中的动词为"助动词+-ed分词"则将主语和助动词一并省略。

If (it is) necessary I'll have the paper copied.

如果必要我可以请人把这篇文章复印一下。

(4). 在让步状语从句中,当从句中的主语和主句中的主语相同,而且从句的动词为be,则将从句中的主语和be一并省略。

Though (they are) reduced in numbers, they are still strong.

虽然人数减少了,但他们仍很强大。

(5). 在方式状语从句中, 省略主语和be的某种形式, 只保留形容词、介词短语、不定式、现在分词、过去分词等。

Lucy hurriedly left the room as if (she was) angry.

露西急匆匆地走出房去,好像很生气的样子。

(6). 在比较状语从句中的省略。

省略作主语的what。如:

They have got more than (what) is necessary.

他们得到的太多了。

省略谓语动词。如:

He has lived here longer than I (has lived).

他在这儿住的时间比我长。

省略主语和谓语或谓语的一部分。如:

It was not so hot yesterday as (it is) today.

昨天没有今天热。

6. 各类词语的省略

(1). 名词(短语)的省略

One hour today is worth two (hours) tomorrow. 今天的一小时胜过明天的两小时。

She likes classical (music) and country music. 她喜欢古典音乐和乡村音乐。

(2). 限定词或代词的省略

(A)Friend of mine gave it to me. 我的一位朋友给我的。

(The)Trouble is we can't afford it. 问题是我们买不起。

My teachers and (my) fellow students have never heard about it.

我的老师和同学都未听到过这件事。

(3). 介词的省略

(Of)Course that's only a beginning. 当然这只是一个开头。

Why don't you catch up on it (on) Sunday? 为什么不想办法星期天把它做完。

(4). 不定式的(短语)的省略

He didn't come, though we had invited him to (come). 我们曾邀请过他,但他没来。 Her work is to look after the child and (to) cook. 她的任务是看孩子做饭。

(5). 分词的省略

The meeting (being) over, we all left the room. 会议结束以后,我们都离开了房间。

Our work (having been) finished, we went home. 工作完成之后,我们就回家了。

(6). 存在句中there的省略

(There) Must be something wrong with the car. 汽车一定出了什么毛病。

(There)Appears to be an accident over there. 那边好像出了事故。

7. 省略的一些特殊用途

(1). 用于成语、谚语及一些固定的说法

What if it rains when we can't get under shelter?

假如下起雨来,我们又没处避雨可怎么办?

省略.md

How about going to France for our holidays? 咱们到法国去度假好吗?

More haste, less speed. 欲速则不达。

An idle youth, a needly age. 少壮不努力,老大徒伤悲。

First come, first served. 先来先卖。/先到的先招待。

Better late than never. 迟做总比不做好。

No pains, no gains. 不劳则无获。

(2).用于口语中常见的省略句型

Thanks! (=I thank you very much!) 多谢你!

Not at all! (= You needn't thank me at all) 不客气。

Sorry. (=I'm sorry.) 对不起。

Never mind.(=You never mind.) 没关系。

Enough! (=That's enough.) 够了!

See you later.(=I shall see you later.) 再见!

(3). 用于电报、广告、公共揭示用语、笔记、摘要、日记、报纸标题以及一些固定的表格

Congratulations on Your Great Success in Exam for Ph.D. Degree! 祝贺你参加博士学位考试成绩优异! (电报)

Passed TOEFL Exam Marks 636. 通过托福考试成绩636分。(电报)

Wanted: a typist. 招聘: 打字员一名。(广告)

Keep off the Grass(Lawn)! 勿踏草地! (标语)

No Unauthorized Photography! 未经准许,不准拍照! (标语)