

定语从句

2 定语从句的转换（写作课部分内容提前学习）

1 用“同位语”缩略的定语从句：充要条件是此时的定语从句结构必须是“主系(be)表”
在新闻媒体中，常用“同位语”来缩略定语从句，也就是把两个名词短语并列，中间用逗号分开，这样，第二个短语是对第一个短语加以补充说明，
这也就是一同谓语的形式缩略了原来的非限制性定语从句，例如：

Mr. Watkins, a neighbour of mine, never missed the opportunity to tell me the latest news.
主 同位语 时状 谓 宾 定
(=Mr. Watkins, who is a neighbour of mine, never missed the opportunity to tell me the latest news.)
主 定语从句 时状 谓 宾 定
主 主 系 表
沃特金斯先生，我的一个邻居，从不放过对我讲述最新消息的机会。
D.H.Lawrence, the author of Sons and Lovers, died in 1930.
主 同位语 谓
(=D.H.Lawrence, who was the author of Sons and Lovers, died in 1930.)
主 定语从句 谓 时状
主 主 系 表
D.H. 劳伦斯，《儿子与情人》的作者，于1930年逝世。
My father, a scientist in the University of Peking always likes to support those students who has no enough money to study.

有时，一个同样地意思可以用不同的方法来表达，如用同义词、同义词组和短语，有时也可以用不同的句子结构表示，这就叫句型转换。
定语从句也一样，它们可以通过用不同的词、词组、短语，不同的句子结构表示定语的意思。下面是定语从句与其他一些句型的转换形式。

1 与不定式的转换：从句变非谓动词词必然优先确定逻辑主语。

It is time we (you,they) started.
该动身了。
-->It is time to start. 【定语后置，个人觉得：to start 视为主语也可以。】
It is time to go to school.

He was the first that arrived and the last that left.
主 系 表1 定从1 表2 定从2
主 谓 主 谓
-->He was the first to arrive and the last to leave. 【地道英语】
主 系 表1 定1 表1 定2

He had a large family that he must support. 他有一大家子人要他担负。
主 谓 定 宾 宾 主 谓
-->He had a large family to support.
主 谓 定 宾 定
【不能将to support 视为宾补，因为宾语与to support 不可能是主动关系。】

The students that form U.S.A. speaks Chinese. 从美国来的那位学生将中文。
主 定语从句 谓 宾
-->The students from U.S.A. speaks Chinese.
主 定 谓 宾

Milton was the greatest poet that lived in King Charles's reign.
主 系 表 定语从句
-->Milton was the greatest poet in King Charles's reign.
主 系 主 谓
弥尔顿时查理士王时代的最伟大的诗人。

He read us a poem which he had composed himself.
主 谓 间宾 直宾 宾 主 谓 间宾
--> He read us a poem of his own composing.
主 谓 间宾 直宾 定
他给我们朗诵他自己作的诗。

There is no man but has his faults.
表 系 定 主 主 谓 定 宾
--> There is no man without faults.
表 系 定 主 定
人皆有过。

The book that is no the desk is expensive.
办公桌上的那本书很贵。
--> The book on the desk is expensive.

3 与形容词语的转换：
条件是定从(主be表)表语是介词；
定从的主谓结构对含义不构成影响，从句就可以直接转化为介短。
定语从句与先行词有所属关系，类似于A of B 的关系。

He, who was selfless and anxious to help others, led a simple life and studied perseveringly.
-->Selfless and anxious to help others, he led a simple life and studied perseveringly.
他大公无私，热心帮助，生活简朴，坚持学习。
They, who are cheerful, efficient and warm-hearted, will do everything to make your journey smooth and comfortable.
-->Cheerful, efficient and warm-hearted they will do everything to make your journey smooth and comfortable.
他们乐观、能干、热情，总会想方设法让你一路上顺利舒适。
She, who was conscientious and eager, took down what was said, carefully not to miss a word.
-->Conscientious and eager she took down what was said, carefully not to miss a word.
她认真热情，把说的话一字不漏地记了下来。

2 定语从句与其他句型的转换

4 与分词短语的转换：
转换时具体要参看从句的时态。

定语从句与分词短语的转换分为与现在分词及其短语的转换和过去分词及其短语的转换。

1 与现在分词短语的转换

The train which is arriving at platform 8 is the 17:50 from Crewe.
--> The train arriving at platform 8 is the 17:50 from Crewe.
即将在8号站台过站的列车是17:50 从克鲁开来的。
仿写：The man waiting for you in the park has not eaten lunch for three days.
The man who is talking with Mary is my brother.
-->The man talking with Mary is my brother.
与玛丽谈话的人是我哥哥。

The system which is used in this school is very successful.
主 谓 地状
-->The system used in this school is very successful.
主 系 表
这个学校所施行制度是非常成功的。

He posted me a dictionary which was compiled by him last year.
-->He posted me a dictionary compiled by him last year.
主 谓 间宾 直宾 主 谓 定 宾
他邮给我一部他去年编的词典。

This was a freighter that was built in China and was fitted entirely with Chinese-made equipment.
-->This was a freighter built in China and was fitted entirely with Chinese-made equipment.
这是中国制造的并且完全是中国装备的一度货轮。

总结：定语从句转换为非谓动词短语时，只要将转变后的非谓动词短语接在它的逻辑主语之后即可。

5 与状语从句的转换：必须确定定语从句与主句的逻辑关系才能转换状语从句。

He who looks not forward finds himself behind.
直译：不向前看的他发现他自己落后了。
意译：不进则退。
根据含义：定语从句的意思与主语可以构成条件或因果关系。
-->If he does look forward, he will find himself behind. (条件状语从句)
-->Because he doesn't look forward, he finds himself behind. (原因状语从句)

Nothing is hard in this world for anyone who dares to scale the height.
--> Nothing is hard in this world for anyone if he dares to scale the height.

Dr. Bethune, who was very tired on his arrival, set to work at once.
直译：到达后非常劳累的白求恩大夫立即开始了工作。
-->Dr Bethune set to work at once though he was very tired on his arrival. (让步状语从句)
白求恩大夫虽然到达时很累，但还是立即开始工作。

I will lend you this book, which is both easy and interesting.
主 谓 间宾 直宾 定语从句
-->I will lend you this book, and it is both easy and interesting.
我愿意借给你这本书，它既浅显又有趣。

I have a friend, whose father is a famous doctor.
主 谓 宾 宾 主 谓 宾
我有个朋友，他的父亲是个有名的医生。

On May 5 we arrived in Beijing, where we stayed a fortnight.
--> On May 5 we arrived in Beijing, and we stayed a fortnight.
5月5日我们到达北京，在那里停留了两周。

定语从句与同位语从句最大的不同点有两个：一是作用不同；二是引导词不同。
我们先说第一点：定语从句是用来修饰名词或代词的从句，定语从句起形容词的作用，对先行词或句子起限制作用；
同位语从句常跟在中心词后，对名词及其短语进行补充说明。第二点引导定语从句的关联词有关系代词和关系副词两大类；
而引出同位语从句的只有连词，当然连接代词、连接限定词、连接副词，还有定语从句有限制性和非限制性两种，
同位语从句只有一种，是名词性从句中的一种。例如：

The woman who was here just now is Tom's mother.
刚才在这里的女人是汤姆的母亲。

She gave me a useful book, which was written by her last year.
她给了我一本有用的书，那本书是她去年写的。

Your original question, why he didn't attend the important meeting, has not yet been answered.
你最先的问题，他为什么不参加那个重要的会议，还没有回答呢。

There is no doubt that (but) he is the best student in this class.
毫无疑问，他是班上最好的学生。

显而易见，上面的例句中第一、二句是定语从句（限制性和非限制性），第三、四句为同位语从句，无论从英语字面上看，还是从汉语译文上看，都能编出他们的不同作用，觉察出它们的引导词的不同。
也许，从本专题的内容里你还会悟出定语从句的先行词一般没有约束，而同位语从句的中心词常是feeling、doubt、question、reason等词。

3 定语从句与同位语从句的比较

时间状语和条件状语从句中用一般现在时或现在完成时表示将来，主句用将来时或情态动词原形。
“主将从现”的本质就是主句的动作发生在从句的动作之后。
广义上的“主将从现”指的是：只要主句的动作发生在从句之后，均可视为“主将从现”。
I'll not lend the money to you unless you return it next month.
一般将来时 一般现在时
You can't get off until the bus has stopped.
一般现在时 现在完成时

1 状语从句中的时态问题

所谓的紧缩现象就是将状语从句省略成了非谓动词短语或介宾短语，
置于这两大短语所作的句子成分依然是状语从句位置。

1 时间状语从句中常见的紧缩形式。如：

Don't speak until spoken to.
在别人跟你说前不要先发言。
Don't speak until you are spoken to.
While in Beijing, I paid a visit to the Summer Palace.
while引导时状
While I was in Beijing, I paid a visit to the Summer Palace.
I prefer my milk a little sweetened whenever possible.
I prefer my milk a little sweetened whenever it is possible.
As a young man, Abraham Lincoln was a storekeeper and a postmaster.
As = When = When he was a young man,.....
He often makes mistakes when (he is) speaking English.
She always sings while (she is) doing her work.

2 条件状语从句中常见的紧缩形式，有其常用语口语表达。如：

主语+Come tomorrow if 主 系 possible.
We will come tomorrow if it is possible.
If so, you must go back and get it. 【if so = 如果这样的话】
I'll buy a TV set if necessary.
The girl never gave in unless wrong.
Unless repaired, the machine of no use.

3 方式状语从句中常见的紧缩形式。如：

Some flowers shut up at night as if (they did this in order) to sleep.
She stood at the gate as if (she was) waiting for someone.
The woman teacher left the classroom silently as though (she was) angry.
The inspector looked round, as if (he was) in search of something.

4 其他状语从句中常见的紧缩形式。如：

Tough cold, he still wore a shirt. 【让步状从】
As he was blind, he couldn't see anything. = Being blind, he couldn't see anything. 【原因状从】
Fill in the blanks with articles where (it is) necessary. 【地点状从】

状语从句

状语从句中的时态问题及紧缩现象（省略）

2 状语从句中的紧缩现象(请试着翻译以下例句)

1. These people may be isolated, unbalanced even but I believe with the right push they can be exactly what we need.
定 主 系 表 表1 状 主 谓 伴随状语 主 系 表 表语从句
宾随状语 宾 主 谓
特别说明：为了方便句子理解，精简句子成分，有时可以将情态动词视为谓语的一部分，即助动词的功能。
仿写：Our generation may be personal, selfish even but we believe with the right education we can be exactly who our country need.
这些人可能习惯各自为征，甚至可能失控，但我相信只要合理用人，他们便会成为我们眼下急需的人。

2. There's a lot we'll have (a lot) to bring you up to speed on if you're in.
表 系 主 谓 定语从句 条件状从
主 谓 (宾) 宾补 宾主谓
非谓 宾 宾补 介 宾
意译：如果你愿意加入，我们得给你补课。
直译：如果你进入，我们将有很多东西带你达到(与我们相同的)速度上来。

实战例句解析