

5. 분사 Participle

두 가지 분사

◇ -ing형 분사 : active, present, or imperfect(=progressive) participle

1) be 동사와 결합하여 ‘진행시상’(progressive aspect)의 동작을 표현한다.¹⁾

: Jim **was sleeping** when I entered the room.

: Our pet alligator has **been stalking** neighborhood pets.

2) 명사를 수식하거나 독립적으로 쓰이면, ‘능동+진행’ 혹은 ‘능동’의 의미가 된다.

: A **rolling** stone gathers no moss.

: **Feeling** tired, I went to bed early.

3) 보어적으로 쓰이면 동시에 일어나거나 이미 일어나고 있던 중인 사건을 말한다.

: Mary is in the kitchen **making** coffee.

: Did you hurt yourself **shaving**?

: I heard him **singing** in the bath room when I entered the house.

1) 일정이 확정된 미래, 짜증(혹은 분노), 일시적 성격 등을 표현할 수도 있다. (1장 시제 참조)

◇ -ed형(-en)형 분사 : passive, past, or perfect participle

1) have 뒤에 쓰인 -ed(-en)은 수동(passive)과 아무 관계도 없다.

: Mary **has written** five letters today.

: **Having seen** the movie twice, I didn't want to go to the movies.

: The prisoner is thought **to have escaped** by climbing over the wall.

2) **[be + -ed]와 [-ed]는 본질이 같다.** -ed(-en)은 명사를 수식하건, 독립적으로 쓰이건, 보어적으로 쓰이건 모두 [be + -ed(-en)]의 축약형으로서, '수동+완료' 혹은 '수동'의 의미가 된다.

: Love **is composed** of a single soul inhabiting two bodies. (*by Aristotle*)

: Love **composed** of a single soul inhabiting two bodies is rare.

: The floor tiles **are broken**, the windows **are broken**, and the desks **are broken**.

: The **broken** floor tiles, the **broken** windows, and the **broken** desks are the remnants of the war.

: **Considered** as a work of art, the building is rather disappointing.

: She had her purse **stolen**.

3) 몇몇 '자동사'는 명사를 수식할 때 '능동+완료'의 의미가 되는 경우가 있다.

: **rotten** eggs / **fallen** leaves / **returned** soldiers

◇ 타동사/자동사의 뜻이 모두 있는 동사의 경우, -ing과 -ed의 차이가 [진행⇔완료]의 차이뿐이다.

(ex.) A (drown) man will catch at a straw.

The body of a (drown) man estimated to be in his early twenties was found.

Over half of the lenders reported (decrease) farm income, and only 7 percent reported (increase) income.

The Internet: (Increase) Information, (Decrease) Certainty.

축약형으로서의 분사

◇ 형용사절(주격 관계대명사절)의 축약형으로서의 분사 (Reduced Adjective Clauses)

① 관계대명사가 주격임을 확인한 다음, 생략한다.

② 동사를 -ing로 바꾼다.

③ -ing가 being인 경우는 생략한다.

④ being이 생략되면, -ed(-en), 형용사 등으로 시작되는 형용사구가 되거나, 명사로 시작하는 동격구가 된다.

1) a company which makes sports cars

2) Louis, who played the trumpet with freakish gifts, opened the great era of Jazz.

3) the boy who was running down the street

4) the window which was broken by the wind

5) a course that is necessary to graduate

6) Louis Armstrong took the classic style of his native city, which is New Orleans.

※ 분사가 명사 뒤에서 수식하는 경우

① 두 단어 이상이 수식할 경우

(ex.) A satisfied girl / A girl satisfied with the test scores

② 대명사를 수식할 경우

(ex.) those invited. something annoying

③ 특별한 경우

(ex.) people concerned / concerned people

authorities involved / an involved explanation

a wanted criminal / help wanted

◇ 형용사절(주격 관계대명사절)의 축약형으로서의 분사가, 명사 앞으로 이동

0) 분사가 한 단어가 될 때

(ex.) a man who is running ⇒

1) **형용사 + ~ing** ◀ Linking Verbs(smell, sound, look, taste, appear....) + 보어

(ex.) an animal which appears strange ⇒
a girl who looks beautiful ⇒

2) **명사 + ~ing** ← Vt + 목적어

(ex.) a girl who plays the piano. ⇒
a material which reduces friction ⇒

3) **명사 + p.p.** ← be p.p. + by 명사

(ex.) the fish which are dried by the sun ⇒
sufferers who are struck by the flood ⇒

4) **부사 + p.p.** ← be 부사 p.p.

(ex.) the soldiers who are well trained ⇒
a book which is widely read ⇒

◇ 부사절(종속접속사절)의 축약형으로서의 분사 (Reduced Adverb Clauses)

- ① 부사절의 주어와 주절의 주어가 같은지를 확인한다.
- ② 부사절의 주어를 생략하고, 동사를 -ing로 바꾼다.
- ③ -ing가 being과 having been인 경우는 생략할 수 있다.
- ④ being(혹은 having been)이 생략되면, -ed(-en), 형용사, 명사가 남는다.
- ⑤ 의미 관계가 분명할 경우에는 종속접속사를 생략할 수 있다.
- ⑥ ‘원인’의 접속사는 항상 생략한다.
- ⑦ 부정문은 not으로 표현한다.

- 1) Although they swam vigorously, the boys were not able to cross the raging river.
- 2) While I was walking to class, I ran into an old friend of mine.
- 3) Because he was satisfied with the result, he took some pride in it.
- 4) When he was young, he was charming, jealous, and temperamental at times.
- 5) After he (had) finished his homework, Brian went to bed.
- 6) As the book had not been read for a long time, it became dusty.
- 7) When you don't understand what I say, you should ask me.

※ **종속접속사가 남아 있는** ‘분사구’(시간, 조건, 양보)의 경우는, 반드시 부사절과 주절의 주어가 일치해야 한다. 다음과 같은 문장은 성립할 수 없다.

(ex.) If her son (being) given another chance, she would be happy. (×)
 ⇒ If her son

(cf.) If given another chance, her son would be happy. (○, 다른 내용)

※ 다만 종속접속사가 생략되는 경우에는, 부사절과 **주절의 주어가 달라도** ‘분사구’ 성립이 가능하다. 이 때 분사구와 주절의 동작이 동시에 일어난 경우에는 with를 추가할 수 있다. **with** 추가는 **이렇게 주어가 다를 경우에만** 발생한다.

① As there was no seat in the train, I kept standing all the way.

⇒ There

② Mr. and Mrs. Kim were driving north while their children were sleeping peacefully.

⇒ Mr. and Mrs. Kim were driving north

⇒ Mr. and Mrs. Kim were driving north

※ 하지만 **‘태’를 변경하여** 부사절과 주절의 주어를 통일시킬 수 있는 상황에서는, 위와 같은 문장은 잘못된 문장이다.

① As the gesture moved profoundly Italians, they poured out their emotions. ()

⇒ The gesture moving profoundly Italians, they poured out their emotions. ()

⇒

⇒

② Because the enemy defeated them, they had to withdraw. ()

⇒ The enemy defeating them, they had to withdraw. ()

⇒

⇒

※ 위와 같이 부사절과 주절의 주어가 **다른** 상태에서 그냥 부사절의 주어를 생략하여 분사구를 만들면, 연결되지 않는 분사구(Dangling Modifier)가 생기게 된다. 이 문제를 해결하려면 두 절 중 하나의 ‘태’를 바꾸던가, 아니면 부사절을 그대로 두고 축약하지 말아야 한다.

: After **reading** his original study, the article remains unconvincing. ()

⇒

: **Relieved** of your responsibility at your job, your home should be a place to relax.

⇒

<참고> being이 생략된 with 분사구

과거분사	with one's eyes closed(shut)	with one's mouth stuffed
	with one's arms folded	with one's legs crossed
형용사	with the door open	with one's mouth full
전치사구	with a pipe in one's mouth	with a stick in one's hand
	with one's back against the wall	with hands in one's pockets
	with a bundle on his back	with a book in one's arm
부사	with one's shoes on	with television off with one's glasses on

◇ 대등절(and절)의 축약과 분사의 후치 (Reduced Main Clauses)

- ① and (혹은 and + 주어) 를 생략하고, 동사를 -ing로 바꾼다.
- ② -ing가 being과 having been인 경우는 생략한다.
- ③ 앞 절과 주어가 다른 경우에도 분사로 축약 가능하다.

1) Architecture is the oldest art forms, and (it) combines beauty and functionality into one.

2) Some animals nurture their young, and others leave their offspring to survive on their own.

3) Bruce Baron was the son of a minister, and one of the most successful advertising men of the 1920s.

특수한 분사

① **감정유발동사**는 보어, 수식어²⁾로서

[~ing가 능동이 아니라 **사동**(감정유발. ~하게 하는)의 의미],

[p.p.가 수동이 아니라 **능동**(감정상태. ~하는)의 의미]³⁾

tire exhaust bore disappoint / annoy irritate infuriate excite

satisfy content please interest amuse / bewilder confuse embarrass dismay

perplex puzzle / astonish frighten surprise amaze terrify horrify

(ex.) The scene was **horrifying**.

The spectators were **horrified** at the sight.

(bore ➡) The _____ game / The _____ audience

A woman annoys us. ⇒ An _____ woman

Something annoyed her. ⇒ An _____ woman

2) 수식어인 형용사와 보어인 형용사(분사)가 명사와 맺는 관계는 동일하다.
즉 명사-형용사는 **의미상의 주술관계**에 있다!

3) 감정축발동사는 대개 보통동사와는 반대로 사물 N : ~ing, 사람 N : p.p.이지만, 항상 그런 것은 아니다.

② 유사분사(Quasi-Participle) : **형용사 + 명사-ed** ➡ 새로운 형용사

a narrow-minded man	a red-colored rose	
a good-natured woman	a cold-blooded animal	a hot-tempered man
a long-tailed rabbit	a one-eyed boy	a long-armed monkey
a deep-rooted feeling	an absent-minded person	

③ 다른 품사로 쓰이는 분사

(1) 명사 = the + 분사 ➡ **복수** 보통명사. **단수** 보통명사. **추상명사**(단수)

(ex.) Attend to **the living** first, and then **the dead**.

The wounded were carried to the hospital.

There are not enough jobs for **the handicapped**.

(ex.) **The accused** was introduced to court.

He was **the employed** of our company.

The deceased was my aunt.

(ex.) **The unexpected** must happen.

(2) 전치사

- concerning = regarding
- considering(=for)

- compared with
- talking of
- following
- based on

(ex.) **Judging from** his accent, he must be from Canada.

(he는 judging의 의미상의 주어가 아니다.)

(3) 접속사

- providing(=provided) (that) S+V = supposing(=suppose) (that) S+V
= on condition (that) S+V = _____
- Granting(=granted) (that) S+V = admitting (that) S+V = _____
- Seeing (that) S+V = _____
- Given (that) S+V = Considering (that) S+V

(ex.)

I do believe in people being able to do what they want to do, **providing** they're not hurting someone else.

Granted the story's true, what are you going to do about it?

We may as well go to the concert, **seeing that** we've already paid for the tickets.

Usually, I am sensible with money, **given that** I don't earn that much.

(4) 접속부사

(ex.) strictly speaking / generally speaking / taking all things into consideration

(5) 부사 : 형용사 앞에서. (뜻: very, badly)

(ex.) exceeding / surprising / shocking bad(good)

soaking wet

boiling / burning / steaming hot piercing / freezing / biting cold

We have an amazing tall player in our basketball team.

5 동사상황에서의 특수 축약형

(ex.) She and I walked together **hand in hand** (=)

Father was sitting at the table **pipe in mouth** (=)

6 분사구문의 위치 ☞ 주절 앞 > 주절 뒤 > 주어 뒤 삽입

(ex.) **Walking along the street**, I met an old friend of mine.

I met an old friend of mine, **walking along the street**.

I, **walking along the street**, met an old friend of mine.

Exercises

※ 다음 문장을 읽고 어법에 어긋나는 것이 있다면, 옳게 고치시오.

1. Acetic acid is a colorless liquid with a sharp, irritated odor.
2. Cancer results from mutations of certain genes allowed the cells to begin their uncontrolled growth.
3. The earliest tall buildings had the thick walls of the lower stories usurped a disproportionate amount of floor space.
4. In the 1890s the steel frame was formed into a completely riveted skeleton borne all the structural loads.
5. The reptilian egg has a porous shell and a system of membranes designing to protect the embryo from desiccation.
6. When Columbus came, he found the New World inhabiting by peoples who in all likelihood had originally come from the continent of Asia.
7. The condition Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy affects an estimating 500,000 Americans, and about 10 percent of them are considered at high risk of sudden death.
8. Early newspapers were small in size, usually consisted of only one page.
9. Of all the stars in the universe, the Sun is the nearest to the Earth and the most extensive

study.

10. Although antislavery sentiment having existed during the American Revolution, abolitionist Benjamin Lundy began his work early in the 19th century.
11. All turtles breathe by means of lungs, and all laying eggs on land.
12. The Sears Tower has an exterior of black aluminum and bronze-toned glass are cut by black bands.
13. For many years, the Empire State building was the tallest building in the world, had 102 stories.
14. Square tubes of welded steel with floors suspended within the tubes they were developed specifically for mammoth skyscrapers.
15. Computer-driving trade has significantly affected the stock exchange.
16. Sewage is water contained waste matter produced by people.
17. Human beings have the most highly developing brain of all.
18. First having used in the textile industry, air conditioning found little use outside factories until the late 1920s.
19. Having established by the elder John Winthrop in 1630, Boston was an early center of American Puritanism.
20. In 1916, New York City adopted the Building Zone Resolution, established legal control over

the height and plan of buildings.

21. When viewed from the Earth, Jupiter appears brighter than most stars.

22. Unlike normal cells, contact inhibition is lacked by cancer cells.

23. The largest city in New England, a leading fishing and commercial port is Boston.

24. Napoleon Banaparte's ambition controlling all the area around the Mediterranean Sea led him and his French soldiers to Egypt.

※ 다음 빈칸에 어법상 적절한 표현을 고르시오.

25. Folk dances are usually thought to be simple dances _____ of repetitive, easy-to-learn steps.

- Ⓐ which composed
- Ⓑ are composed
- Ⓒ they are composed
- Ⓓ composed

26. The human body contains more than 650 individual muscles _____ to the skeleton.

- Ⓐ attaching
- Ⓑ attached
- Ⓒ its attachment
- Ⓓ which are they attached

27. The endocrine system is a collection of special organs in the body _____ hormones.

- Ⓐ that producing

- Ⓐ it produces
- Ⓑ producing
- Ⓒ the production of

28. The Pueblo Indians are those who dwell in pueblos, a name _____ from the Spanish word for "village."

- Ⓐ was derived
- Ⓑ which deriving
- Ⓒ derived
- Ⓓ to derive

29. The earliest known fossil organisms are single-celled forms _____ modern bacteria.

- Ⓐ they resemble
- Ⓑ which resembling
- Ⓒ which they resemble
- Ⓓ resembling

30. An airplane is a heavier-than-air aircraft, _____ it is heavier than the air it displaces.

- Ⓐ whose meaning
- Ⓑ means
- Ⓒ meant
- Ⓓ meaning

31. Although _____, bones exhibit a degree of elasticity that enables the skeleton to withstand considerable impact.

- Ⓐ apparently rigid
- Ⓑ are apparently rigid
- Ⓒ they apparently rigid
- Ⓓ are they apparently rigid

32. While _____, Ralph Earl painted portraits of some of New York City's most elegant society women and their husbands.

- Ⓐ was still a prisoner
- Ⓑ still a prisoner
- Ⓒ his still being a prisoner
- Ⓓ to be still a prisoner

33. All life on Earth depends on radiation, but some forms of radiation can be dangerous _____ handled properly.

- Ⓐ because
- Ⓑ without
- Ⓒ unless
- Ⓓ otherwise

34. _____ for her advocacy of anarchism in the United States, Emma Goldman was an activist, writer, and orator.

- Ⓐ Who is famous
- Ⓑ Famous
- Ⓒ She is famous
- Ⓓ The fame

35. Plumage protects all birds against cold, _____ that acts as insulation.

- Ⓐ it traps air
- Ⓑ air is trapped
- Ⓒ trapping air
- Ⓓ which trapping air

36. Unlike the innocuous garden snake, _____, and all are dangerous.

- Ⓐ poison is in all vipers

- ⒃ all vipers which have a poisonous bite
- ⒄ have a poisonous bite
- ⒅ all vipers have a poisonous bite

37. On land, animal habitats are strongly influenced by climate, _____ experienced in a region.

- Ⓐ the conditions are combined by precipitation and temperature
- Ⓑ combine precipitation and temperature conditions
- Ⓒ the combination of precipitation and temperature conditions
- Ⓓ conditions in which the combination of precipitation and temperature

38. Bears prey on other animals and are classified by zoologists as carnivores, _____ that eat chiefly meat.

- Ⓐ they are animals
- Ⓑ which animals are
- Ⓒ animals are
- Ⓓ animals

39. Omnivorous feeders, _____, sometimes cooperating to attack larger mammals.

- Ⓐ which prey on a variety of small animals
- Ⓑ a variety of small animals is preyed on by coyotes
- Ⓒ coyotes prey on a variety of small animals
- Ⓓ coyotes preying on a variety of small animals

40. The first completely computer-animated feature film, _____.

- Ⓐ Toy Story was released by Walt Disney Company in 1995
- Ⓑ released by both Walt Disney Company and Toy Story in 1995
- Ⓒ Walt Disney Company released Toy Story in 1995
- Ⓓ Toy Story, released by Walt Disney Company in 1995

41. The first to apply quantum principles to the structure of the atom, _____ that electrons near a nucleus could occupy only certain positions.

- Ⓐ it was realized
- Ⓑ it realized
- Ⓒ Niels Bohr realized
- Ⓓ The research of Niels Bohr realized