# 19. 문장의 구조 Clause Structure

## 문장의 7형식

▷ 문장(절; Clause)의 기본 형식은 다음과 같다.

[A] S [A] V [O] [O] [C] [A.....

- \* S = Subject : (명령문-imperative-이 아니라면) 반드시 존재해야 한다.
- \* V = Verb : 반드시 존재해야 한다.
- \* A = Adverbial : 부사어 (단독 부사거나 전치사구의 형태를 띤다.) 특정 어구를 수식하는 것이 아니라면 문장 맨 앞, 동사 앞, 문장 뒤 등 위치가 상대 적으로 자유롭다.
  - (ex.) My mother **usually** enjoys parties very much.

Usually my mother enjoys parties very much.

My mother enjoys parties very much, usually.

- \* O = Object
- \* C = Complement

▷ 여기서 **O, C의 존재 여부, O가 한 개인가 두 개인가, A가 필수적인가**에 따라 다음의 7가 지 형식으로 문장을 구별할 수 있다.

- 1 : Someone was laughing loudly in the next room. = S + V
- 2 : My mother usually enjoys parties very much. = S + V + O
- 3: In 1945 the country became totally independent. = S + V + C
- 4: I have been in the garden all the time since lunch. = S + V + A
- 5 : Mary gave the visitor a glass of milk. = S + V + O + O
- 6 : Most people consider these books rather expensive, actually. = S + V + O + C
- 7 : You must put all the toys **upstairs** immediately. = S + V + O + A

◇ 7형식 이론이 기존의 5형식 이론과 다른 것은 4번과 7번을 독자적인 문장 형식으로 인정한다는 점에 있다. 기존의 5형식 이론은 [S + V] 뒤에 명사나 형용사가 오지 않으면 모두 같은 형식, 즉 1형식으로 취급하였다. 또 [S + V + O] 뒤에 명사나 형용사가 오지 않으면 모두같은 형식, 즉 3형식으로 취급하였다. 하지만 과연 그런가? 다음의 문장을 비교해 보라.

(1) The man disappeared. S + V

The man disappeared suddenly. S + V + (A)

The coat was red. S + V + C

The coat was over his arm. S + V + A

(3) The driver saw the hitch-hiker. S + V + O

The driver saw the hitch-hiker on the road. S + V + O + (A)

(4) We keep the car. 
$$S + V + O$$
 ......????

We keep the car clean. 
$$S + V + O + C$$

We keep the car in the garage. 
$$S + V + O + A$$

▷ 위의 (1), (3)의 문장은 부사어(A)가 있으나 없으나, 문장의 기본 내용이 완성되어 있다. 즉부사어(A)는 문장을 구성하는 주요 요소가 아니므로, 부사어(A)가 있으나 없으나 같은 형식으로 보는 것이 맞다. 이 경우의 부사어를 '선택적 부사어' optional adverbial 라고 부른다. 이런 경우만 있다면 문장의 5형식론으로 충분할 것이다.

▷ 하지만 (2), (4)의 문장은 기본적으로 [S+V], 혹은 [S+V+O]로는 문장의 내용이 미완성되어 있다. 뒤에 C 혹은 A가 있어야만 문장이 완성되는 것이다. 그렇다면 (2), (4)에서의 A는 단순한 수식어가 아니라, C와 똑같이 문장을 형성하는 데 중심적 역할을 하는 주요 요소라고 보아야 한다. 따라서 [S+V+A]를 [S+V]와 같은 형식으로 본다든가, [S+V+O+A]를 [S+V+O]와 같은 형식으로 보는 것은 말이 안 된다. 이 경우의 부사어를 '필수적 부사어' obligatory adverbial라고 부른다.

▷ 즉 '필수적 부사어'는 명사나 형용사가 아니므로 '보어'(C)라고 볼 수는 없지만, **문장의 주 요 구성요소로서 '보어'(C)와 비슷한 기능**을 하는 것이다. 목적어를 쓰지 않은 '자동사'는 뒤에 보어(C) 혹은 부사어(A)가 꼭 필요한 경우가 있다. 목적어를 쓴 '타동사'도 뒤에 보어(C) 혹은 부사어(A)가 꼭 필요한 경우가 있다. 이로써 7형식론의 이론적 기초가 성립되는 것이다.

He stayed in bed.

They kept him very quiet.

They kept him in bed.

#### 1형식

▷ [S + V], 즉 [주어 + '자동사'(intransitive verb)]를 기본 요소로 한다. 부사어가 첨가될 수 있으나 필수적(obligatory)인 것이 아닌 수식어구일 뿐이다.

(ex.) The man disappeared.

The price of gold will soar soon.

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

Then someone was laughing loudly in the next room.

#### 2형식

▷ [S + V + O], 즉 [주어 + 타동사(transitive verb) + 목적어]를 기본 요소로 한다. 이렇게 쓰이는 동사를, 목적어를 한 개 가지는 타동사란 뜻으로 Monotransitive Verb라고 부른다. 부사어가 참가될 수 있으나 필수적(obligatory)인 것이 아닌 수식어구일 뿐이다.

(ex.) I love you.

My mother usually enjoys parties very much.

▷ 다양한 목적어 : 명사(구)와 명사 상당 어구(equivalent)

(ex.) They spent billions of dollars on the project.

He has rejected my working with him.

No one knows where she lives.

Do you know that a girl from UK moved in today?

I doubt if she will come.

> 동족목적어 : 동사의 명사형이 목적어로 되어 있는 형태. 보통 형용사 수식어를 동반하여 사용된다.

(ex.) We are sure that he died a happy death, for he lived a blameless life.

breathe	breathe a breath	laugh	laugh a laugh
die	die a death	smile	smile a smile
live	live a life	fight	fight a fight
dream	dream a dream	sing	sing a song
sigh	sigh a sigh	shout	shout a shout

▷ [동사 + 전치사], 즉 '구동사'의 형태로 목적어를 취하는 것도 2형식의 일종으로 볼 수 있다. 특히 한국말로는 '을, 를'로 해석되어 전치사가 필요 없을 것 같아 보이지만, 전치사가 꼭와야 하는 경우를 잘 기억해야 한다.

(ex.) abide by

abound with(in)

abstain from

account for

act on / act as(like)

adapt to

add to

```
adhere to
admit to
agree with A on B / agree to
allow for
amount to
apologize to A for B
appeal for / appeal to
apply to A for B / apply to
approve of
argue with A over(about) B / argue for / argue against
arise from(out of)
arrive at(in) / arrive at
ask for / ask after
aspire to
assent to
associate with
attend to
awaken to
```

▷ 한국말로 해석해 보면 [동사 + 전치사] 형태를 취한 다음 목적어가 올 것 같지만, 전치사 없이 바로 목적어를 취하는 '타동사'(transitive verb)를 잘 기억해야 한다.

(ex.) They discussed about the problem. (

0	×	0	×	0	×
address	to	discuss	about	mention	about
accompany	with	enter	into	oppose	to
approach	to	excel	over	reach	to(at)
attack	to	follow	after	resemble	after
attend	at	explain	about	telephone	to
avoid	from	kiss	with	inhabit	in
await	for	join	with	greet	to
survive	from	leave	from	answer	to
contact	with	marry	with		

## 3형식

▷ [S + V + C], 즉 [주어 + 자동사 + 보어]를 기본 요소로 한다. 이렇게 쓰이는 동사를 보통 Linking Verb(=Copular Verb)라고 부른다. 이때의 보어는 주어를 설명하는 보어이므로, 보통 주격보어(Cs)라고 부른다. 부사어가 첨가될 수 있으나 필수적(obligatory)인 것이 아닌 수식어구일뿐이다.

(ex.) Your garden looks good.

 $\underline{\text{ln }1945}$  the country became totally independent.

▷ 다양한 보어 : 명사(구) / 명사 상당어구와 형용사(구) / 형용사 상당어구

(ex.) What I like best is for a nobleman to marry a miller's daughter.

Seeing is **believing**.

The book has become a best-seller.

He seemed much **perplexed** at the unexpected answer.

His incessant words sounded annoying to me.

The truth is that he misunderstood what I said.

The question was whether he would be able to come.

#### D Linking Verb의 의미

- 상태유지 : be, keep, remain, hold, stay, lie

- 상태변화 : become, get, turn, grow, prove, come

- 감각: look, seem, appear, sound, smell, taste, feel

#### ▷ 특별한 Linking Verb

go	bad, bankrupt, blind, crazy
come	true, loose, easy, real
run	short, dry, wild
fall	asleep, sick, due, silent
wear	thin

## 4형<u>식</u>

▷ [S + V + A], 즉 [주어 + 자동사 + 필수부사]를 기본 요소로 한다. 필수적 부사어가 없으면 문장의 내용이 성립되지 않으며 주격보어와 비슷한 역할을 한다.(Ac) 따라서 이렇게 쓰이는 동사도 Linking Verb(=Copular Verb)라고 부를 수 있다. 필수적 부사어는 보통 **장소, 방향**의 부사어가 많이 쓰이며, **시간, 방식**의 부사어 등이 쓰이는 경우도 있다. 필수적 부사어 외에도 다양한 부사어가 첨가될 수 있으나, 필수적(obligatory)인 것이 아닌 수식어구일 뿐이다.

(ex.) I have been in the garden all the time since lunch. (장소)

She stays **at the office** <u>all day</u> <u>with all her staff</u>. (장소)

My sister lives **next door**. (장소)

The road is **under construction**. (장소에서 파생)

The next morning will be **on the 5th February**. (시간)

He is **without a job**. (= \_\_\_\_\_) (방식)

▷ '필수적 부사어'를 잘 취하는 동사

: be, live / go, stay / lie, sit, stand etc.

## 5형신

▷ [S + V + O + O], 즉 [주어 + 타동사 + 간접목적어 + 직접목적어]를 기본 요소로 한다. 이렇게 쓰이는 동사를, 목적어를 두 개 가지는 타동사란 뜻으로 **Di**transitive Verb라고 부른다. 부사어가 첨가될 수 있으나 필수적(obligatory)인 것이 아닌 수식어구일 뿐이다.

(ex.) Mary gave the visitor a glass of milk.

We all wish you a merry Christmas in heaven.

to	give, offer, teach / send, owe, pay, promise
for	buy, make, find, choose
to, for	do, leave (ex.) do 사람 good (to), do 사람 a favor (for)
of	ask
× envy, forgive(= pardon), save, spare	

▷ 한국말로 보면 Ditransitive Verb인데, Monotransitive Verb인 경우, 즉 목적어가 두 개 올 수 없는 동사를 주의해야 한다.

- admit, announce, confess, declare, demonstrate, describe, entrust, explain, introduce, propose, say, suggest, etc.
  - (ex.) Mimi explained me the situation.

 $\Rightarrow$ 

Say me what you heard yesterday.

 $\Rightarrow$ 

## 6형식

▷ [S + V + O + C], 즉 [주어 + 타동사 + 목적어 + 보어]를 기본 요소로 한다. 이렇게 쓰이는 동사를 보통 Complex Transitive Verb라고 부른다. 이때의 보어는 목적어를 설명하는 보어이므로, 보통 목적격보어(Co)라고 부른다. 부사어가 첨가될 수 있으나 필수적(obligatory)인 것이 아닌 수식어구일 뿐이다.

(ex.) Most people consider these books rather expensive, actually. = S + V + O + C

#### ▷ 다양한 목적격 보어

(ex.) Mr. Kim is too formal. Just call me Charnie.

I'm begging you to be left alone.

Let me take a couple of examples.

She kept me waiting for a long time.

I have my hair trimmed twice every three to four months.

Government found it impossible to increase the tax revenue next fiscal year.

#### ▷ 동사의 행동 결과로서의 목적격 보어

(ex.) I will shoot him dead.

Her beauty almost struck me dumb.

She wept herself nearly blind.

We painted the gate bright blue.

#### 7형식

▷ [S + V + O + A], 즉 [주어 + 타동사 + 목적어 + 필수부사]를 기본 요소로 한다. 이렇게 쓰이는 동사도 Complex Transitive Verb라고 부를 수 있다. 여기서 '필수적 부사어'는 목적격보어와 비슷한 역할을 한다.(Ao) 필수적 부사어는 보통 장소, 방향의 부사어가 많이 쓰이며, 시간, 방식의 부사어 등이 쓰이는 경우도 있다. 필수적 부사어 외에도 다양한 부사어가 첨가될수 있으나, 필수적(obligatory)인 것이 아닌 수식어구일 뿐이다.

(ex.) The doorman showed the guests into the drawing room. (장소)

You must put all the toys **upstairs** <u>immediately</u>. (장소)

Suddenly he put the glass down. (방향)

We kept him off cigarettes. (장소에서 파생)

They always treated him **kindly**. (방식)

#### S + V + −self + A

: 목적어로 '재귀대명사'(reflexive pronoun)을 취하고 전치사구를 필수어구로 하는 구문을 잘 기억해 두어야 한다.

exert oneself to	present oneself at	apply oneself to	accustom oneself to
expose oneself to	absent oneself from	devote oneself to	pride oneself on
avail oneself of			

## 동사와 문장 형식

○ 특정 동사가 어떤 특정 형식에만 쓰이는 것이 아니다. 용법과 의미에 따라 각이한 형식에쓰일 수 있다.

(ex.1) They left the house **deserted.** 

They left the house unnoticed.

(ex.2) Did you make an appointment to see the psychiatrist? (S + V + O)

Harry and Sally will **make** a cute couple. (S + V + Cs)

Can you make me a copy of those files? (S + V + Oi + Od)

She's **making** herself sick worrying about the test. (S + V + O + Co)

## **Exercises**

- ※ 다음 문장을 읽고, 밑줄 친 부분에서 어법적으로 옳지 않은 것을 찾으시오.
- 1. As slavery rapidly (A)entrenched itself in the plantation colonies during the early years of the eighteenth century, it (B)forced English colonists (C)to come to grips with novel problems (D)which (E)were arisen from the very nature of the institution.
- 2. An appreciation (A)of what is happening in science (B)today, and (C)how great a distance (D)lay ahead for exploring, ought to be one of the (E)rewards of a liberal-arts education.
- 3. The scholar needs (A)company to keep him (B)making sense. And (C)in particular he needs the company of fresh minds, (D)whom he must explain things (E)from the beginning.
- 4. Before producing Gone with the Wind, (A)the book that won her (B)famous, Margaret Mitchell (C)had written and (D)destroyed a novel about the (E)First World War.
- 5. The city-states were small (A)enough (B)to allow most Greeks to participate in government affairs and (C)feeling intensely about them. They developed a new kind of urban life (D)in which men determined common policy (E)through argument and compromise in public assemblies.

6. The students (A)in the c	lormitories (B)were forbidden, (C)unless they had (D)special passes,
(E)from staying out after	11:30 p.m.
※ 다음 문장을 읽고, 빈칸·	게 적절한 것을 고르시오.
<b>→</b> All at :	
7. All this may	_ strange, but it is true.
(A) echo	(B) sound
(C) hear	(D) hit
(O) Hodi	
8. You can't	wrong if you read the instructions carefully.
(A) go	(B) have
(C) make	(D) move
9. Orangutans	poor pets. When they are separated from their mother, they turn
into troublemakers.	
(A) act	(B) call
(C) have	(D) make
40.11	
10. He came all the way to	my office to discuss with me.

(A)	the plan	(B) over the plan
(C)	about the plan	(D) concerning the plan
11.	He did not	_ his mother's absence.
(A)	mention about	(B) mention of
(C)	mention on	(D) mention
12.	The girl closely	my dead mother.
(A)	resembles	(B) resembles of
(C)	resembles to	(D) resembles with
13.	Experts say too much e	exxercise will you more harm than good.
(A)	l.e	(D)
	make	(B) give
(C)	do	(D) get
14.		me a favor by moving that chair over to the corner so that I
	can sweep the floor?	
(A)	let	(B) make
(C)	do	(D) give

(C) 16.	charged	(D)	
16. (A)		(B) cost	
(A)	owed	(D) paid	
	The company	me ten dollars taking my bag to the airpo	ort.
	charged / for	(B) demanded / of	
(C)	imposed / from	(D) took / in	
17.	The affair	me many sleepless nights.	
(A)	led	(B) cost	
(C)	took	(D) past	
18.	You'll y	ourself a lot of time if you take the car.	
(A)	obtain	(B) save	
(C)	make	(D) induce	
19.	When I went to talk minutes.	to the manager, he told me he could only n	ne ten
(A)	provide	(B) spare	
(C)	hear	(D) save	

(A) meet (B) pay (C) reward (D) agree  21. Will this much food for a week's camping?  (A) do (B) enough (C) all right (D) content  22. The shelves I made for my wife didn't long. They all came down when the dog jumped onto them.  (A) go (B) have (C) keep (D) last  23. A: "What do you think of Mr. Owen's proposal for cutting costs in the factory?"  B: "It's an interesting idea, but I don't think it will very well."  (A) work (B) spend (C) match (D) come	20.	Honesty doesn't	under the current tax system.
21. Will this much food for a week's camping?  (A) do (B) enough (C) all right (D) content  22. The shelves I made for my wife didn't long. They all came down when the dog jumped onto them.  (A) go (B) have (C) keep (D) last  23. A: "What do you think of Mr. Owen's proposal for cutting costs in the factory?"  B: "It's an interesting idea, but I don't think it will very well."  (A) work (B) spend (C) match (D) come	(A)	meet	(B) pay
(A) do (B) enough (C) all right (D) content  22. The shelves I made for my wife didn't long. They all came down when the dog jumped onto them.  (A) go (B) have (C) keep (D) last  23. A: "What do you think of Mr. Owen's proposal for cutting costs in the factory?" B: "It's an interesting idea, but I don't think it will very well."  (A) work (B) spend (C) match (D) come	(C)	reward	(D) agree
(A) do (B) enough (C) all right (D) content  22. The shelves I made for my wife didn't long. They all came down when the dog jumped onto them.  (A) go (B) have (C) keep (D) last  23. A: "What do you think of Mr. Owen's proposal for cutting costs in the factory?" B: "It's an interesting idea, but I don't think it will very well."  (A) work (B) spend (C) match (D) come			
(C) all right (D) content  22. The shelves I made for my wife didn't long. They all came down when the dog jumped onto them.  (A) go (B) have (C) keep (D) last  23. A: "What do you think of Mr. Owen's proposal for cutting costs in the factory?"  B: "It's an interesting idea, but I don't think it will very well."  (A) work (B) spend (C) match (D) come	21.	Will this much food	for a week's camping?
22. The shelves I made for my wife didn't long. They all came down when the dog jumped onto them.  (A) go (B) have (C) keep (D) last  23. A: "What do you think of Mr. Owen's proposal for cutting costs in the factory?"  B: "It's an interesting idea, but I don't think it will very well."  (A) work (B) spend (C) match (D) come	(A)	do	(B) enough
dog jumped onto them.  (A) go (B) have (C) keep (D) last  23. A: "What do you think of Mr. Owen's proposal for cutting costs in the factory?"  B: "It's an interesting idea, but I don't think it will very well."  (A) work (B) spend (C) match (D) come	(C)	all right	(D) content
dog jumped onto them.  (A) go (B) have (C) keep (D) last  23. A: "What do you think of Mr. Owen's proposal for cutting costs in the factory?"  B: "It's an interesting idea, but I don't think it will very well."  (A) work (B) spend (C) match (D) come			
(C) keep (D) last  23. A: "What do you think of Mr. Owen's proposal for cutting costs in the factory?"  B: "It's an interesting idea, but I don't think it will very well."  (A) work (B) spend (C) match (D) come	22.		my wife didn't long. They all came down when the
23. A: "What do you think of Mr. Owen's proposal for cutting costs in the factory?"  B: "It's an interesting idea, but I don't think it will very well."  (A) work  (B) spend  (C) match  (D) come	(A)	go	(B) have
B: "It's an interesting idea, but I don't think it will very well."  (A) work  (B) spend  (C) match  (D) come	(C)	keep	(D) last
B: "It's an interesting idea, but I don't think it will very well."  (A) work  (B) spend  (C) match  (D) come			
B: "It's an interesting idea, but I don't think it will very well."  (A) work  (B) spend  (C) match  (D) come	23	A: "What do you think o	of Mr. Owen's proposal for cutting costs in the factory?"
(C) match (D) come	_0.		
(C) match (D) come			
24. The price of coffee early this month.	(C)	match	(D) come
24. The price of coffee early this month.			
	24.	The price of coffee	early this month.

(A)	has raised to \$2	(B) has rised by \$2
(C)	raised \$2	(D) rose by \$2
25.	Was John honest? The	question when he suddenly started spending a lot of
	money.	
(A)	arose	(B) grew
(C)	raised	(D) aroused
26.	On the floor beside his	bed a book open. He had been reading it before he fel
	asleep the previous nigh	ıt.
(A)	laid	(B) lay
(C)	laying	(D) was to lie
27.	I found my dog	under the tree in our yard.
(A)	lay	(B) laying
(C)	lie	(D) lying
28.	This hen does not	any eggs at all these days.
(A)	bear	(B) find
(C)	make	(D) lay

29.	I really you	ur timely suggestion about v	vhat I should do.
(A)	appreciate	(B) admire	
(C)	recognize	(D) thank	
30.			We can talk to each other by
	a smile, frown, a shrug	of our shoulders or a gesti	ure with our hands.
	words	(B) for words	(C) in English
(D)	with our mouth	(E) in action	
31.	It is prohibited by law in transpor		post any merchandise that might prove
(A)	dangerous	(B) with danger	(C) dangerously
(D)	to the danger	(E) in danger	
32.	The airline official	us that we would be giv	ven lunch vouchers.
(A)	said	(B) warned	(C) assured
(D)	noticed	(E) announced	
33.	If you don't get out, I'll	have you	

(A) to arrest	(B) to be arrested	(C) arresting
(D) arrested	(E) be arrested	
34. We had the thrill of see	eing three national records _	by our own athletes.
(A) break	(B) to break	(C) be broken
(D) to be broken	(E) broken	