

# 10. Noun Clause 명사절

## 절과 절의 관계 Clause Relationships

◇ 대등관계 (Coordination) : 두 개 이상의 절이 대등접속사(Coordinating Conjunction)<sup>1)</sup>에 의해 연결되면, 여러 개의 '주절'(main clause)이 생긴다.

- Money is not everything, **but** it is necessary.

**M**

**M**

- Money is not everything, **but** it is necessary, **and** business is not volunteer work.

**M**

**M**

**M**

◇ 종속관계 (Subordination) : 어느 한 절이 다른 절의 '구성요소'(constituent)가 되어 버리면, 절 사이에 주종관계가 생긴다. 이때 다른 절의 구성요소가 된 절을 '종속절'(subordinate clause)이라고 한다. 종속절은 그 기능으로 볼 때 세 가지가 있다.

- Do you think that it's possible? - 명사절(Noun Clause=Nominal Clause)

**O**

- The video you recommended was terrific. - 형용사절(Adjective Clause)

**A**

- Whatever you decide on, it must be convenient. - 부사절(Adverbial Clause)

**Ad**

---

1) and, but, or / so, for, yet / nor (FANBOYS로 외울 수 있음)

## 명사절의 기능

### ◇ 주어(subject)

- Their destination is unknown.
- **Where** they are going is unknown.

### ◇ 목적어(direct object)

- I know Latin.
- I know **that** Latin is no longer spoken as a native language.

### ◇ 보어(complement)

- My hope is to travel abroad.
- My hope is **that** we may visit in Boston.

### ◇ 전치사 뒤에(object of preposition)

- He was talking about the accident.
- He was talking about **what** you bought at the mall.

### ◇ 형용사 뒤에

- I was ashamed **that** I'd let my friends down.

### ◇ 명사 뒤에 (동격=appositive)

- There's a common belief **that** it's essential to be happy in life.

## 명사절을 만드는 연결어 Noun Clause Marker

Noun Clause Marker	명사절의 기원	Marker의 품사
that	Statement	접속사
whether=if	Yes/No Question	
who(ever), whose, whom(ever), which(ever), what(ever), how much, how many	Wh- Interrogative	대명사 or 형용사
when, where, why, how		부사

### <1> 기원(Origin)으로 보는 명사절의 구별

- ◇ 확실성의 that : 사실성의 진술(Statement), 즉 **평서문이 명사절로** 변하게 되면 that절이 된다. 목적어로 쓰인 that절의 that은 항상 생략 가능하다.
- ◇ 불확실성의 whether=if : Yes/No Question, 즉 **의문사가 없는 의문문이 명사절로** 변하게 되면 whether 혹은 if절이 된다.
- ◇ Wh- words : w- 혹은 h-로 시작하는 **의문사가 있는 의문문이 명사절로** 변하게 되면 '의문사절'이 된다. 크게 의문대명사(형용사)와 의문부사로 나뉜다.

- He is a good actor. ⇒ I think (that) he is a good actor.  
⇒ It is true that he is a good actor.
- Is he a good actor? ⇒ I wonder whether(=if) he is a good actor.  
⇒ I'm not sure whether(=if) he is a good actor.
- Who is a good actor? ⇒ I want to know who is a good actor?  
What did he do as an actor? ⇒ I should find out what he did as an actor?  
When was he a good actor? ⇒ When he was a good actor is a mystery to us.

## <2> marker의 품사적 특성에 따른 구별

◇ that, whether(=if)는 **접속사**이므로, 그것을 제외해도 종속절의 문장은 **완벽한** 문장이다.

◇ when, where, why, how는 **부사**이므로, 그것을 제외해도 종속절의 문장은 필수요소(주어, 목적어, 보어 등)를 모두 갖추고 있다.

◇ who(ever), whom(ever), which(ever), what(ever), how much, how many는 **대명사**이므로, 그것을 제외하면 종속절의 문장이 중요한 명사가 빠진 **불완전한** 문장이 된다.

◇ whose, which(ever), what(ever), how much, how many는 **형용사**로 쓰이므로, [whose+명사], [which(ever)+명사], [what(ever)+명사], [how much(many)+명사] 형태로 쓰이거나 쓰일 수 있다. 이때 [            ] 안을 제외하면 종속절의 문장이 중요한 명사가 빠진 **불완전한** 문장이 된다.

◆ 이 원리는 **that**과 **what**의 구별에 결정적으로 이용될 수 있다.

<Quiz> 다음 빈칸에 that 혹은 what을 넣으시오.<sup>2)</sup>

- I know \_\_\_\_\_ he obtained a scholarship.  
I know \_\_\_\_\_ is necessary to pass the exam.  
I know \_\_\_\_\_ he explained the day before yesterday.  
I know \_\_\_\_\_ your birthplace is.  
I know \_\_\_\_\_ friends are for.

◆ 의문대명사와 의문부사의 구별

<Quiz> 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 수 있는 것을 모두 고르시오.

- I want to know \_\_\_\_\_ she made it.  
I want to know \_\_\_\_\_ she made.

① whom    ② what    ③ when    ④ where    ⑤ why    ⑥ how

◆ 의문대명사와 의문형용사

(1) [Wh- ]혹은 [Wh- +명사]가 주어인 경우

---

2) what은 '것'(the thing which), '무엇'의 두 가지 뜻이 있는데, 엄밀하게 말해서 전자는 '의문사'가 아니다. 하지만 어느 뜻으로 쓰이건 what의 기능(대명사-형용사)과 what절의 기능(명사절)에는 전혀 차이가 없다.

**What** causes tropical storms has not been known.

They have not announced **who** planned this project.

We should decide on \_\_\_\_\_ is the most useful among these three tools.

**Whose house** was completely burned by the fire has not been known.

No one knows for certain \_\_\_\_\_ **many kinds of animals** there are in the world.

(2) [Wh- ]혹은 [Wh- +명사]가 목적어인 경우

**What** we have done has turned out to be useless.

\_\_\_\_\_ you like to give the gift tells a lot about your personality.

**Which one** she chose among those gifts is **what** I want to know.

Tell me \_\_\_\_\_ **much** I owe you.

We still haven't decided **whose proposal** we are going to choose.

(2) [Wh- ]혹은 [Wh- +명사]가 보어인 경우

I want to know **what** the name of person sitting next to John is.

I still wonder \_\_\_\_\_ **kind of girl** you are.

## That / Whether / If

◇ That과 Whether(=If)는 둘 다 접속사이므로 형식적, 기능적으로 차이가 없다. 결국 두 접속사의 차이는 내용적인 것인데, that S+V는 '.....라는 사실, .....라는 것'의 의미로서 **사실이나**

**확실한 정보**를 가리킬 때 사용되며, whether(=if) S+V는 ‘.....인지 아닌지’의 의미로서 **불확실한 정보의 사실 여부**를 가리킨다.

◇ not know, not see, not care, wonder, doubt, is uncertain, is not sure, is doubtful 등 **확실히 모르는 경우**와, ask, find out, decide 등 **알아내야 하는 경우**에 whether=if절이 자주 등장한다.

(Quiz) 다음 빈칸에 that 혹은 whether를 넣으시오.

1. In the 1940's, zoologists recognized \_\_\_\_\_ many species of animals faced extinction in the wild.
2. Many doctors who reviewed the reports of Napoleon's illness wondered \_\_\_\_\_ he died from cancer.
3. No one knows \_\_\_\_\_ the universe is finite or infinite in size.

◇ **동격(appositive)의 that절** : the opinion, the notion, the fact, the suggestion, the idea, the possibility, the hope 등의 추상적인 명사 뒤에서, 그에 관한 **구체적인 내용을 설명**해 주는 that절을 동격의 that절이라고 부른다. 이때 that은 접속사이므로, 동격의 that절도 사실성의 that절의 하나이다.

(ex.) Science students must know the fact that the principal basis of the scientific method is careful observation.

◇ **whether와 if의 차이점**은 다음과 같다.

(1) 부사절을 만들 때, **whether**는 ‘....건 ....건 간에’의 뜻이며, **if**는 ‘....한다면’의 뜻이다.

(ex.) They said they would do **if** we wanted them to.

They said they would do **whether** we wanted or not.

(2) 명사절을 만들 경우 ‘.....인지 아닌지’의 뜻인 것은 같으나

- ① if절은 주어 자리에 올 수 없다.
- ② if절은 전치사 뒤에 올 수 없다.
- ③ if절은 or not이 ‘바로 뒤’에 이어질 수 없다.
- ④ if절은 부정사 앞에 올 수 없다. (명사구 안 됨)

(Quiz) 다음 빈칸에 **whether**, **if** 중 가능한 것을 모두 넣어라.

1. Scholars who study human culture and society disagree on \_\_\_\_\_ marriage can be universally defined.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ John wrote this book by himself is doubtful.
3. I can't tell \_\_\_\_\_ or not the teach likes me.
4. I couldn't remember \_\_\_\_\_ you took sugar in your coffee or not.
5. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ to accept their offer.
6. Did they say \_\_\_\_\_ they are going to be late?



## Whoever, Whomever, Whatever, Whichever

◇ 의문대명사(형용사)에 -ever가 붙더라도, 그 자체의 품사나 그것이 이끄는 절의 기능은 변하지 않는다. 품사는 대명사(형용사)이며, 절은 명사절이다.

(ex.) Who planned this project has not been announced.

Whoever plans a good project will be awarded by the committee.

◇ 명사절을 이끄는 who, whose, whom, which, what은 ‘의문사’(interrogative)로서 그 사항에 대한 **의문**을 표하는 것이다. 이에 반해 whoever, whomever<sup>3)</sup>, whatever, whichever<sup>4)</sup>는 Question과는 무관한 것으로서 (1) 미지의 특정인 혹은 특정 사물을 가리키거나 (2) 어떤 사람 혹은 어떤 사물이건 상관없다는 의미로 쓰인다.

(1) 미지의(미확정의) 특정인. 특정 사물

① the person who :

Could I speak to whoever is in charge of accounting, please?

② the person whom :

Whomever(=Whoever) the president appoints to the position is going to have a tough job.

---

3) whomever는 formal한 표현으로서, 현대 영어에서는 whoever를 대용어로 쓰는 경우가 많다. 즉 whoever가 주격과 목적격 모두에 쓰인다.

4) whosever는 잘 쓰지 않는다.

③ the thing that :

Help yourself to **whatever** you want.

④ the one that (from a limited set) :

I'll use **whichever** remedy the vet recommends.

(2) 누가 되도, 어떤 것이라도 결과가 같다, 상관없다, 마찬가지로일 때.

① anyone who, any person who

Can **whoever** leaves last please lock up?

② anyone whom, any person whom

You can have **whomever**(=whoever) you like to visit you.

③ anything that, everything that

He's good at **whatever** he does.

④ any one that (from a limited set)

Either Thursday or Friday — choose **whichever** day is best for you.

<Quiz> 다음 빈칸에 적절한 -ever를 써 넣어라.

1. Whoever is interested in the past will like the book *Now and Then*.
2. He helps whoever is in need of help.
3. I'll work with who(m)ever you recommend.
4. I will tell the story to whoever comes to see me.
5. I will tell the story to who(m)ever I'll run into.

6. Which is my room? — You can use whichever you like.
7. George eats whatever is on his plate.
8. Whatever has a beginning also has an end.

## Exercises

※ 다음 밑줄 친 부분에 어법상 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the atom is not a solid bit of matter, incapable of further subdivision, became evident with the discovery of radioactivity.

- ① Whether    ② So    ③ That    ④ What

2. Botanists estimate \_\_\_\_\_ there are more than 240,000 species of flowering plants.

- ① that    ② what    ③ whatever    ④ whether

3. The reason I came late was \_\_\_\_\_ I overslept.

- ① which    ② that    ③ why    ④ because

4. There is no certainty \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting will be successful.

- ① that    ② which    ③ if    ④ what

5. The ancient notion \_\_\_\_\_ single, true meaning for a word has been replaced by the

concept that words are essentially nothing more than conventional symbols.

- ① that there is                      ② is  
③ which is                          ④ what is

6. The rumor passed from mouth to mouth \_\_\_\_\_ he was alive somewhere in the mountains.

- ① which      ② what      ③ that                      ④ however

7. Brian asked Cathy \_\_\_\_\_ she would like to go shopping in the afternoon.

- ① what      ② that      ③ if                          ④ whom

8. Physical and mental tests determine \_\_\_\_\_ applicants will be admitted into one of the military services.

- ① whether      ② unless      ③ that                      ④ how

9. Every man's work, \_\_\_\_\_ literature or music or architecture or anything else, is always a portrait of himself.

- ① however                          ② no matter what it is  
③ whether it is                      ④ whichever it is

10. Ideas about \_\_\_\_\_ constitutes death vary with different cultures and in different epochs.

- ① when      ② what      ③ whether      ④ where

11. \_\_\_\_\_ the domestication of the horse first took place is unknown.

- ① What      ② How did      ③ While      ④ When

12. One important principle of ecology is \_\_\_\_\_ no living organism is independent of other organisms if they share the community.

- ① that      ② what      ③ whether      ④ there is

13. Although language plays an important role in \_\_\_\_\_, the ability to speak is not essential for concept formation.

- ① that people learn concepts  
② whether people learn concepts  
③ how do people learn concepts  
④ how people learn concepts

14. The first factory in \_\_\_\_\_ the United States was a glass plant built at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1608.

- ① what is now                      ② the place where is now  
③ the place is now                ④ where is now

15. In his research, psychologist James C. Coyne tried to found out \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of women female university students preferred spending time.

- ① with what                      ② that  
③ what                              ④ with who

16. Coyotes have been blamed for destroying some domestic livestock in spite of the fact \_\_\_\_\_ valuable scavengers and destroyers of rodents.

- ① that they are                  ② of  
③ which is                        ④ that

17. \_\_\_\_\_ was formed by the cold accretion of small particles about 4.6 billion years ago is still wondered by many astronomers.

- ① That the moon                  ② Whether the moon  
③ What the moon                  ④ The moon

18. A large proportion of \_\_\_\_\_ English-speaking people watch on TV is of American origin.

- ① that              ② what              ③ where              ④ which

19. I copied in my notebook \_\_\_\_\_ he wrote on the blackboard.

- ① however    ② that    ③ whatever    ④ whoever

20. We will elect \_\_\_\_\_ we believe is trustworthy.

- ① whoever    ② whomever    ③ those who    ④ who

※ 다음 문장에서 어법상 어긋나는 부분을 찾아, 옳게 고치시오.

21. The diversity of fish species exploded during the Devonian period in it is known as the Age of Fish.

22. A prominent characteristic of language is what the relation between a linguistic sign and its meaning is arbitrary.

23. No one knows for certain that many kinds of animals there are in the world.

24. Most of what it is known about the internal structure of the earth has come from studies of seismic waves.

25. Scientists do not fully understand that planets produce magnetic fields.



26. People commonly use the word jungle to refer to that ecologists call a tropical rain forest.