

18. Inversion 도치

도치 inversion

◇ 특정 내용을 강조하거나 연결이나 문학 등에서 수사학적 효과를 얻고자 할 때, 특정 어구를 문장 맨 앞에 배치하게 된다. 이때, 문장의 정상적 어순인 [주어+동사] 형태가 파괴되어 **조동사 혹은 동사가 주어 앞으로** 튀어 나오는 경우가 많은데, 이것을 도치라고 한다.

◇ 도치는 크게 [주어-조동사의 도치] (Subject-Auxiliary Inversion)와 [주어-동사의 도치] (subject-verb inversion)로 나뉘는데, 전자가 훨씬 많다. 따라서 ‘조동사’가 무엇인지 먼저 분명히 해야 한다.

조동사 Auxiliary

◇ 영어에서 조동사¹⁾란 본동사(main verb) 앞에 쓰여서 다양한 구문적, 의미적 변화를 가져오는 동사를 말한다. 조동사는 보통 다음과 같은 기능에 쓰이는 4가지를 말한다.

- 본동사로 쓰인 **be** 자신이 조동사임
- 수동태(passive voice) = be p.p. 에 쓰이는 **be**
- 진행(progressive aspect) = be -ing 에 쓰이는 **be**

1) auxiliary. auxiliary verb. helping verb. verbal auxiliary

- 완료(perfect aspect) = have p.p. 에 쓰이는 **have**²⁾
- **modal** : can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must
- 위의 조동사가 없을 때 : 대동사(dummy. pro-verb) **do**

◇ 조동사의 용도 : 부정문, 의문문, 도치, 생략, 강조, 부가의문문 등에 사용된다.

- I **do** like this beer! - 강조
- I will go, but she **won't**. - 생략
- John never sings in the kitchen, but Mary **does**. - 생략
- Peter has fallen in love, **hasn't** he? - 부가의문문

◇ 조동사는 두 개 이상 존재할 수 있다.

- have been painted : have, been - 2개
- would have been saved : would, have, been - 3개

⇒ 이때 주어의 영향을 받는 맨 앞의 동사를 '정동사'(finite verb)라고 하는데, 정동사로 쓰이는 맨 앞의 조동사가 "제1조동사"가 된다.

◇ 특정한 어구를 강조하기 위하여 그 특정 어구가 문장 맨 앞으로 오게 되면, 1) **조동사** (auxiliary)가 주어 앞으로 튀어 나오거나, 2) **동사 전체**가 주어 앞으로 튀어 나오거나, 3) 동사의 어순에는 **변동이 없는**, 세 가지의 형태가 존재한다.

먼저 1) 조동사가 주어 앞으로 튀어나와, 그 결과 [강조어구+**조동사**+주어] 형태의 도치가 발생하는 모습부터 먼저 보자. 이 때 튀어나오는 조동사는 '제1조동사'이다.

2) 오직 have p.p. has p.p. had p.p. 형태로 쓰인 경우의 have 동사만 '조동사'이다. 다시 말해 have가 '본동사'로 쓰인 I have a book.에서 조동사는 do이다.

Auxiliary + 주어

1 의문문

(ex.) **Were** they ready when you arrived?

Have you ever visited France?

Where **do** you live now?

☞ (주의!) 의문사(Wh- words)가 있는 의문문에서, 그 **의문사가 문장의 주어인** 경우에는 조동사 도치가 발생하지 않는다. 다음 두 문장을 비교하라.

(cf.) What **should** we do now?

What prompted you to ask another question?

2 부정부사어 + 조동사 + 주어

: 문장 내에 있던 **부정어인 부사**(never, nowhere 등), 혹은 **부정어를 동반한 부사어**(in no case 등)가 문두에 나오면 조동사 도치가 발생한다. 그 예가 무척 다양하므로 잘 기억해 두어야 한다.

1) 부정어인 부사

: **Little / Rarely / Seldom / Hardly / Scarcely / Never / Nowhere / No way** 등

She knew little what surprises we had in store for her.

⇒

I have seldom seen him looking so miserable.

⇒

A movie rarely makes you feel so warm and so uneasy at the same time.

⇒

John has never been so lonely as now.

⇒

Nowhere had Susan seen a more beautifully decorated room.

2) **not + 부사어 / never + 부사어³⁾ / no를 동반한 부사구**

We haven't had so much rain since April.

⇒

Not once **have** I missed my Portuguese class this year.

I wouldn't commute for hours a day for all the money in the world.

⇒

She had never experienced this exhilarating emotion in her life.

⇒

Never before **have** I seen such awful behavior.

In no other part of the world **is** more tea consumed than in Britain.

3) 특히 **not until 명사 / not until S+V / not only**

She didn't realize the ring was missing until the morning.

3) 부사어란 부사, 부사구(특히 전치사구), 부사절(특히 종속접속사절)을 말한다.

⇒

⇒

We don't know the value of health until we lose it.

⇒

⇒

☞ 'not until 구'와 'not until 절'을 잘 구별해야 한다.

☞ not until이 문장 앞에 있는 경우와, It is ~ that 강조구문을 잘 구별해야 한다.

The endangered bird not only builds a nest for its young, but it also protects its nest against other predators.

⇒

☞ (주의!) not only 뒤에 반드시 [주어+동사]가 이어져야만 도치가 발생한다.

(cf.) **Not only** Koreans but also other Asian tourists will favor this theme park.

☞ Tip! : not only 앞 - not until 뒤

4) never의 뜻을 가지는 부사구 [전치사+no+명사]

- **in no case, on no account, by no means, under no circumstances, in no way, at no time, under no conditions 등**

The prisoner will not be allowed to leave under any circumstances.

⇒

We cannot make an exception in any case.

⇒

In no way **will** this affect your reputation.

At no time **did** I say I would accept late homework.

On no account **should** you be absent from your seminars.

5) “하자마자” 구문 : **No sooner ~ than / Hardly(=Scarcely=Barely) when(before)**⁴⁾

I had no sooner reached the door **than** I realized it was locked.⁵⁾

⇒

I had hardly gotten into bed **when** there was a knock at the door.

⇒

3 Only + 부사어

: Only는 외형적으로는 부정어가 아니지만 **의미상으로는 부정의 요소를 내포**하고 있다. 따라서 부정어 도치의 한 예로 볼 수 있다. 하지만 부정어 도치는 문어체에서 가능한 것이지, 반드시 해야 하는 것은 아니다. (optional)

Only once **has** she gotten a speeding ticket.

Only yesterday **did** I meet his parents for the first time.

Only in this way **is** it possible to explain his strange action.

Only after the film started **did** I realize that I'd seen it before.

Only if she gets a scholarship **can** Sara afford to go to college.

4) before보다 when을 쓰는 게 일반적이다.

5) 과거완료(had p.p.) 대신 '단순과거형'을 쓰기도 한다.

4 "역시 그렇다" 표현 : So / Neither / Nor

Agriculture is a major industry here, and forestry is, **too**.

⇒ Agriculture is a major industry here, _____.

She spent the evening reading literature, and so **did** Tom.

Peter couldn't read the signature, and his friends could **not, either**.

⇒ Peter couldn't read the signature, and _____.

☞ [부정+첨가]의 의미인 nor도 조동사 도치한다.

Suzi has never had her ears pierced, and she never intends to do so.

⇒ Suzi has never had her ears pierced, _____.

★ **nor**는 접속사이므로 절과 절을 연결시킬 수 있는 반면에, **so**와 **neither**는 부사이므로 그런 능력이 없다는 점을 주목하라. so와 neither는 **and**를 써야 두 절을 연결시킬 수 있다.

5 결과 구문 so ~ that / such⁶⁾ ~ that

The soap opera was **so** exciting **that** I forgot to do my English homework.

⇒ _____ that I forgot to do my English homework.

She adored John **so** much **that** she would not give him up.

⇒ _____ that she would not give him up.

6) be 동사와 함께 쓰여서, so much, so great 등의 뜻을 가지는 **단독으로 쓰인 such**를 말한다.

Such **was** the popularity of the soap opera that the streets were deserted whenever it was on.

6 조건절(Conditionals)에서 were, should, had p.p.가 있을 때

: 문어체에서 if를 생략할 수 있는데, if가 생략되었다면 were, should, had, 즉 조동사가 튀어나와야 한다. 종속절에서 조동사 도치가 발생하는 유일한 경우이다.

If it were not for water, no life could survive.

⇒ _____, no life could survive

If you should make up your mind, please let me know.

⇒ _____ make up your mind, please let me know.

If I had read the paper yesterday, I would have known about her death.

⇒ _____ the paper yesterday, I would have known about her death.

7 비교 구문(as/than)에서의 도치 : optional

Joan loves the same man as **does** Mary..

John hasn't bought as many books as **has** his brother.

Christine spoke more eloquently than **did** Amanda.

Electricity costs less than **would** atomic energy.

☞ (주의!) 하지만 as, than 뒤에 **대명사주어**가 오면 도치가 불가능하다.

(ex.) John is as tall as am **I**. (X)

Electricity costs less now than did **it** five years ago. (X)

8 유사성의 as 구문

: 비교구문의 as와 동일한 원칙이 적용된다. 즉 명사 주어에서는 도치가 **가능**하며, 인칭대명사 주어에서는 도치가 **불가능**하다.

(Quiz) 다음 중 어법에 틀린 문장은?

He was a Muslim, as were most of his friends.

He was a Muslim, as most of his friends were.

They go to the movies, as do I.

9 감탄문. 기원문

(ex.)

Isn't it a lovely day!

May you both live happily ever after!

Verb + 주어

◇ 특정 어구가 문장 맨 앞으로 오게 된 경우에, 이번에는 조동사가 아니라 '동사구 전체'가 주어 앞으로 튀어나오는 경우가 있다. 이것이 [주어-동사의 도치] (subject-verb inversion)이다.

1 [장소, 방향의 부사어]가 앞으로 나왔을 때

The milkman comes here.

⇒

There goes my baby with someone new.

Back came the answer like lightning.

A big statue is in the far corner of the library.

⇒

This tradition originated from a religious ceremony long ago.

⇒

Once upon a time, **in a small village near Norway** lived two brothers.

☞ 문두에 장소, 방향의 '부사'나 '전치사구'가 온다.

2 [주격보어]가 앞으로 나왔을 때

1) 형용사 보어

Happy is the teacher who has such a nice student. (원급)

More important to me is her insistence on patriotism. (비교급)

The most striking was the tremendous damage done by the Great Depression. (최상급)

2) 명사 보어

The accident and resulting contamination was what I saw.

3) -ing / p.p. : be -ing와 be p.p.의 형태를 [be 동사 + 보어]의 형태로 볼 수 있다. 따라서 -ing구와 p.p.구가 문두로 나가게 되면, 주어와 be 동사가 도치되게 된다.

Moving toward them was a beam of sunlight.

Hung on a branch of the tree was the message he sent.

◇ [보어/부사어 + 동사 + 주어] 도치의 논리

① [주어+동사+보어], [주어+동사+(장소, 방향의)부사] 구문에서 보어와 부사는 필수적 (obligatory)인 정보를 담고 있는 문장 성분이다. 그에 반해 동사는 정보량(information content)이 대단치 않다. 다음 문장을 보라.

- The rain came **down**.
- The poor in spirit are **blessed**, for the kingdom of heaven is **theirs**.
- The CG was **more interesting than the plot**.

② 고딕체로 표현된 부분은 해당 문장이 전달하고자 하는 핵심 정보를 담고 있지만, 그에 비해 밑줄 친 come, are, is, was 등의 동사는 주요한 정보를 담고 있지 않은 것이다. 그래서 핵심 정보인 보어, 부사어를 문두로 보내 부각시킬 수가 있다. 그런데 보어, 부사어가 문두에 나온 상태에서 **주어와 동사를 도치시키지 않으면, 문장 끝의 동사에 초점이 맞추어지게 되어** 부차적인 내용이 두드러지게 되어 버리게 되는 것이다.

- Down the rain **CAME**.
- Blessed the poor in spirit **ARE**, for theirs the kingdom of heaven **IS**.
- **More interesting than the plot** the CG **WAS**.

③ 결론적으로 다음과 같이 주어와 동사를 도치시켜야, 내용적 비중에 적합한 문장 구성이 이루어져 문장의 균형이 맞게 되는 것이다.

- ▶ Down came the rain
- ▶ “Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.”(Mt 5:3)
- ▶ More interesting than the plot was the CG.

◇ 주어-동사 도치에서 유의할 점

- 1) 같은 문장을 놓고 부사어 도치를 시킬 수도 있고, 보어 도치를 시킬 수도 있는 경우가 있다.

(ex.) A picture of a pretty girl was hanging on the wall.

⇒

⇒

- 2) Here, There 도치구문에 쓰인 동사의 시제는 단순 현재나 단순 과거여야 한다.

(ex.) Here comes the teacher. ()

Here is coming the teacher. ()

- 3) 일반적으로 주어가 **인칭대명사**일 때는 [주어+동사의 도치]가 허용되지 않는다.

(ex.) Here comes the sun. Here it comes.

Unlucky he is who does not like his work.

목적어가 문장 앞에 나올 때

◇ 목적어가 문장 앞으로 나왔을 때는 조동사 혹은 동사의 도치가 발생하지 않는다.

The boy is going to read this book.

⇒

The man mastered what he gave his mind to.

⇒

◇ 목적어가 인용구(직접화법)일 경우, 주어-동사의 도치를 할 수도 있고(문어체) 안 할 수도 있다(구어체).

"I've had enough," **said Mary**. (= Mary said)

"Who's paying?" **shouted the skinny man in the corner**. (= the skinny man in the corner shouted)

Writing for children is not a quit-your-day-job career, **says the author**. (= the author says)

◇ 목적어가 **부정어와 함께** 문장 앞으로 나왔을 때에는, 부정어 도치에 해당한다.

She didn't say a single word all day long.

⇒

Exercises

※ 다음 빈칸에 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. _____ the 1880s and 1890s did sociology begin to be recognized as an academic discipline. (A)

- Ⓐ Not until
- Ⓑ Not since
- Ⓒ It was not until
- Ⓓ In

2. _____ developed weapons to fight disease effectively. (B)

- Ⓐ Only during the last 100 years medicine has
- Ⓑ Only during the last 100 years has medicine
- Ⓒ During the 1st 100 years only has medicine
- Ⓓ Has medicine only during the last 100 years

3. Behind aluminum's versatility _____ so diverse that they almost seem to belong to several different metals. (B)

- Ⓐ do properties lie
- Ⓑ lie properties
- Ⓒ properties lie

④ properties laid

4. Included in the Blue Ridge system _____, with Mt. Mitchell, in North Carolina, the highest part east of the Mississippi River. (A)

④ are the Black Mountains

④ the Black Mountains are

④ which is the Black Mountains

④ is the Black Mountains

5. _____ organization and grouping, but it also involves distinguishing an object from its surroundings. (B)

④ Does perception not only involve

④ Not only does perception involve

④ Only perception does not involve

④ Not only perception does involve

6. Among the first to systematically classify stars _____, a Harvard astronomer. (A)

④ is Annie Jump Cannon

④ Annie Jump Cannon is

④ are Annie Jump Cannon

④ which are Annie Jump Cannon

7. North of the Rio Grande, which now marks the border between the United States and Mexico _____ of over 12 million people. (B)

- Ⓐ that a population
- Ⓑ was a population
- Ⓒ a population was
- Ⓓ in which there was a population

8. _____ the end of the eighteenth century that language was researched and studied in a scientific way. (B)

- Ⓐ Not until
- Ⓑ It was not until
- Ⓒ There was not until
- Ⓓ Until it was not

9. Not until the 20th century _____ from other forms of mental illness. (C)

- Ⓐ schizophrenia was distinguished
- Ⓑ was distinguished schizophrenia
- Ⓒ was schizophrenia distinguished
- Ⓓ schizophrenia distinguished was

10. _____ damage property and endanger the lives of humans and animals, but they have other effects as well. (C)

- Ⓐ Not only floods do
- Ⓑ As the floods not only do
- Ⓒ Not only do floods
- Ⓓ Do floods not only

11. _____ the end of the 18th century was the existence of oxygen known in a scientific way. (C)

- Ⓐ In
- Ⓑ Until
- Ⓒ Not until
- Ⓓ Not since

12. Only after plants became available as food _____. (C)

- Ⓐ animal life evolved and flourished
- Ⓑ evolved and flourished animal life
- Ⓒ did animal life evolve and flourish
- Ⓓ to evolve and flourish animal life

13. Only through comparison _____ about the uniqueness of particular cultures. (D)

- Ⓐ anthropologists can learn
- Ⓑ can learn anthropologists
- Ⓒ anthropologists can learn
- Ⓓ can anthropologists learn

14. _____ the breeding season do many species of mammals establish territories. (C)

- Ⓐ Since
- Ⓑ With
- Ⓒ Only during
- Ⓓ In

15. _____ the mid-1800's did people first use aerodynamic principles to achieve human flight in a craft heavier than air. (A)

- Ⓐ Not until
- Ⓑ Since
- Ⓒ Before
- Ⓓ During

16. Not until the required states ratified the nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution in 1920 _____ . (A)

- Ⓐ were women allowed to vote in the United States
- Ⓑ when were women allowed to vote in the United States
- Ⓒ allowed women to vote in the United States
- Ⓓ that women were allowed to vote in the United States

17. Only for the several weeks when they pass closest to the Sun _____. (B)

- Ⓐ some comets are visible to unaided eye

- Ⓐ are some comets visible to unaided eye
- Ⓑ where some comets are visible to unaided eye
- Ⓒ the invisibility of some comets to unaided eye

18. Only when other food related variables are impaired _____. (D)

- Ⓐ population growth negatively affects food security
- Ⓑ negatively affects population growth food security
- Ⓒ negative affects of population growth on food security
- Ⓓ does population growth negatively affect food security

19. On the wet coastal plains of North Carolina _____, a fascinating and somewhat bizarre plant. (A)

- Ⓐ grows the Venus Flytrap
- Ⓑ does the Venus Flytrap grow
- Ⓒ where the Venus Flytrap grows
- Ⓓ the Venus Flytrap growing there

20. _____ the nineteenth century that scientists were able to show that bacteria and other microbes caused disease. (C)

- Ⓐ Not until
- Ⓑ There was not until
- Ⓒ It was not until
- Ⓓ Until not

21. In the heart of Los Angeles _____. (B)

- Ⓐ where one of the world's richest Ice Age fossil sites lies
- Ⓑ lies one of the world's richest Ice Age fossils sites
- Ⓒ there lies one of the world's richest Ice Age fossils sites
- Ⓓ one of the world's richest Ice Age fossil sites

22. For 15 miles, from Georgetown to the Great Falls of the Potomac River, _____ the historic Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. (D)

- Ⓐ stretches
- Ⓑ to stretches
- Ⓒ does stretch
- Ⓓ stretch

※ 다음 문장의 어법적 오류를 찾아서 옳게 고치시오.

23. Not until claims of bondholders have been met stock yields dividends.

24. Rarely reptiles are found in the coldest regions of the world.

25. Not only tears contain foreign substances from the eyes, but they also contain chemicals that fight many common pathogens.

26. In modern societies the demand is for a variety of safe foods.
27. Throughout the northern Great Plains the settlements of Western Indian tribes were such as the Sioux, Shoshoni, Cheyenne, and Arapaho.
28. Among the most puzzling and mysterious phenomena of nature for a long time heredity was.
29. Seldom redwood trees grow more than 50 miles from the coast.
30. In the area between the Missouri River and the Teton Mountains some Sioux tribes lived.
31. Not only bees display distinct preferences for different colors, but they are also sensitive to ultra-violet light.