

12. Adverbial Clause 부사절

부사절의 기능

◇ 부사절은 종속절(subordinate clause)의 일종이다. 어떤 절이 주절에 시간, 조건, 이유 등의 정보를 제공하는 부사처럼 쓰일 때, 그 절을 ‘부사절’이라고 한다.

- 부사 : The premier gave a speech here.
- 부사절 : The premier gave a speech where the workers were striking.

◇ 부사절의 의미별 유형

① Temporal¹⁾

[**When** you leave], please close the door.

I read the newspaper [**while** I was waiting].

② Conditional²⁾

I'll be there at nine [**if** I can catch the early train].

[**Provided** he works hard], he'll do very well at school.

③ Concessive³⁾

1) 시간의 접속사 : after, before, at the time, by the time, every time, as, as soon as, once, since, until, when, whenever, while 등

2) 조건의 접속사 : if, only if, unless, in case, as(so) long as, provided, providing 등

He bought me a lovely gift, [**although** he can't really afford it].

[**While** I don't agree with her], I can understand her viewpoint.

④ Reason⁴⁾

I borrowed your lawn mower, [**since** you weren't using it].

[**As** I don't know the way], I'll take a taxi.

⑤ Goal / Result

Hamlet wanted to kill his uncle [**so that** his father's murder would be avenged].

He worked so hard [**that** he was able to pass the bar exam].

⑥ Comparative

This is a lot more difficult [**than** I expected].

She earns as much money [**as** I do].

⑦ Place

Sit [**where** you like].

We can go [**wherever** you like].

※ 어떤 접속사는 두 개 이상의 의미로 쓰이는 것을 명심하라.

(ex.) I read the newspaper [while I was waiting]. – Temporal

[While I don't agree with her], I can understand her viewpoint. – Concessive

I've known him [since he was a child]. – Temporal

3) 양보(대조)의 접속사 : though, although, while, whereas, even if, even though, granted, granting, despite the fact that 등

4) 원인의 접속사 : because, since, as, in that, now that, seeing that 등

I borrowed your lawn mower, [since you weren't using it]. – Reason

Temporal

◇ As

① 두 행동이 짧은 시간에 동시에 발생 (as는 **동시** 발생, when은 **순차** 발생)

(ex.) **As** I walked into the room, the phone started ringing.

When I got home, I watched TV.

② 두 행동이 오랜 기간에 걸쳐 함께 변화

(ex.) He gets more attractive **as** he gets older.

③ 한 행동의 도중에 다른 행동이 발생 (≡ when, while)

(ex.) The phone rang **as** I was coming into the building. (ACTION)

The phone rang **when** I was asleep. (SITUATION)

I didn't hear the phone ring **as** I was asleep.

☞ 다음의 as 용법과 비교하라.

– It's not as good **as** it used to be. (COMPARISON)

- He got divorced, **(just) as** his parents had done years before. (=)
- You can go first **as** you're the oldest. (=)
- Angry **as** he was, he couldn't help smiling. (=)
- It could be used **as** evidence against him.

◇ By the time과 Until(=Till) : by the time은 '완료', until은 '지속'

(ex.) By the time you receive my letter, I will already have started my journey.

By the time you receive my letter, I will be with him again.

By the time I got to the station, the train had already gone.

Do you want to wait until you are positive someone likes you?

It is **not** over **till** it's over.

☞ 이 차이는, 전치사 by와 전치사로 쓰인 until(=till)의 차이와 같다.

(ex.) She had promised to be back **by** 6 o'clock.

I was up **until** three o'clock trying to get it finished.

We **didn't** eat anything **till** past noon.

◇ since 과거 + S have p.p.

(ex.) Since I came here, I **have met** many people.

☞ since가 전치사일 때도 동일하다.

(ex.) England **has** not **won** the World Cup in football since 1966.

◇ 명사처럼 생긴 시간 접속사

: every time, the first time, the last time, the next time, the moment, the instant 등

(ex.) You could be arrested **the next time** you bring your camera phone to the movies.

◇ Once : From the moment when

(ex.) **Once** I've found somewhere to live, I'll send you my address.

Conditional

◇ If와 In case의 차이점

- If에서는, **그 조건의 실현 여하에 따라서** 어떤 행동의 발생 여부가 결정된다.
- In case에서는, **그 조건의 존재 “때문에”** 어떤 행동이 발생하는 것이다.
- If는 “만약 ~ 한다면”이고, In case는 “~할 경우를 대비하여”의 뜻이다.

(ex.) We'll buy a map **in case** we get lost.

(We'll buy a map now whether we'll get lost or not. We'll already have a map if we get lost.)

We'll buy a map **if** we get lost. (??)

We need to ask for the direction **if** we get lost.

(If we get lost, we need to ask for the direction. If we don't get lost, we don't need to ask for the direction.)

☞ just in case는 부사로서 가능성이 약간 낮다.

(ex.) I don't think I'll need any money but I'll bring some **just in case**.

◇ so long as = as long as = provided (that) = providing (that) = on condition that = **only if**

- if보다 강한 조건
- 주절의 행동이 이루어질 수 있는 있는 '유일한' 조건을 표현한다.

(ex.) He's welcome to come along, **provided (that)** he behaves himself.

We will lend you the money **on condition that** you can repay it within 12 months.

You can borrow my DVD player **as long as** you return it on Monday.

☞ only if 절이 앞에 나오면 주절이 도치된다.

(ex.) The game will be canceled only if it rains.

⇒ Only if it rains

☞ as long as 의 다른 용법

(ex.) You can stay here **as long as** you want to.

◇ unless

① unless는 if ~ not 이다.⁵⁾

(ex.) I'll be back by the weekend **unless** there's a train strike.

I'll be back by the weekend **if** the train drivers aren't on strike.

② unless는 특히 “일반적 진실 혹은 규칙에서의 **예외적 조건**”을 말할 때 적절하게 쓰인다. 다음의 문장에서 밑줄이 바로 예외적 조건이다.

(ex.) The poor man won't be able to buy a new car **unless** he wins the lottery.

He won't be able to pay all the tax he owes **unless** he robs a bank.

③ unless는 Conditional Type 2 및 3⁶⁾에 쓰일 수 없다.

(ex.) Unless the doctor had operated immediately, she would have died. ()

◇ if와 whether

: whether는 조건의 성립 여부와 주절의 행위가 무관함을 표현한다.

(ex.) I will go there **if** you want me to.

I will go there **whether** you want me to.

5) 미세한 뉘앙스를 말한다면, if가 그럴 가능성에 더 염두를 두고 있는 반면에 unless가 그럴 가능성이 없는 것에 더 염두를 두고 있다.

6) 7장 참조

Concessive

◇ even though는 though=although보다 강하다. even although는 없다.

(ex.) **Even though** he left school at 16, he still managed to become prime minister.

☞ even if도 even though와 비슷하다. even if의 세밀한 뜻은, “아무 영향도 미치지 못한다. 어떤 결과의 차이도 가져오지 못한다”의 의미이다.

(ex.) **Even if** you take a taxi, you'll still miss your train.

◇ 문장 맨 뒤에 쓰이는 ‘부사’ though

(ex.) Snow is not predicted; we can expect some rain, **though**.

= Snow is not predicted; _____, we can expect some rain.

◇ whereas는 대조로 쓰이는 while과 같은 뜻이며, 주로 문어체에 쓰인다.

(ex.) He must be about sixty, **whereas** his wife looks about thirty.

◇ 대조의 as : 형용사/부사/무관사명사/동사원형 + as

(ex.) Though it was dark, we were still able to find the house.

= _____, , we were still able to find the house.

Though he is a child, he knows how to get along with people.

= _____, he knows how to get along with people.

Try as you may, you cannot pass the bar exam.

◇ 의문대명사(형용사), 의문부사가 양보절을 이끄는 경우

: whoever(whomever), whatever, whichever / whenever, wherever, however

(ex.) **Whoever** (= _____) may say so, I don't believe it.

He is not discouraged **whatever** (= _____) difficulty may arise.

It's a long trip **whichever** (= _____) road you take.

Wherever (= _____) you choose to live there are always going to be disadvantages.

If Emma likes something, she'll buy it **however** (= _____) much it costs.

◇ 동사원형으로 시작하는 양보절

① **원형** + w/h + S + **may(will)**⁷⁾

= **w/h**ever + S + may + V = No matter w/h + S + may + V

원형 + as + S + **may(will)**

(ex.) **Come** what will, I am prepared for it.

7) 현대영어에서 modal은 생략하는 경향이 있다.

② **Be** + **S** + **ever so** + **형용사** = **However** + **형용사** + **S** + **may be**

(ex.) **Be** it ever so humble, there is no place like home.

➡ However

③ **V** + **A or B** = _____ A or B

(ex.) Pay in cash or by check, it doesn't make any difference.

➡

Reason

◇ because절에서 유의할 점. 다음 두 문장을 비교하라.

(ex.) I don't like the politician because he is too conservative.

Jack doesn't like the girl because she is beautiful.

◇ because와 for의 차이점

① Because절은 주절 앞에 올 수도 있고 뒤에 올 수도 있다. 아래 문장 중 because를 for로 바꿀 수 없는 것은?

(ex.) We can't go to Julia's party **because** we're going away this weekend.

Because we're going away this weekend, we can't go to Julia's party.

② because절은 It is ~ that 강조구문으로 쓸 수 있다.

(ex.) **It is** because we're going away this weekend **that** we can't go to Julia's party.

③ because절 앞에는 only, just, simply 등이 올 수 있다.

(ex.) We can't go to Julia's party **just** because we're going away this weekend.

④ That's because 형태로 쓸 수 있다.

(ex.) We can't go to Julia's party. **That's because** we're going away this weekend.

◇ now that : "because now"의 뜻으로서 **과거와 달라진** 현재의 **상태**를 표현한다.

(ex.) **Now that I'm retired**, I can do what I wanted but didn't have time to.

Now that I'm married, I can't steal your girlfriend or date your sister.

◇ Since : "given the fact that, because it is true that" 정도의 뜻으로서, 말하는 사람과 듣는 사람이 이미 알고 있는 원인을 확인할 때 쓴다.

(ex.) **Since** oil is an irreplaceable natural resource, we must conserve it.

Since there are no buses running, we will have to walk all the way.

◇ 부사절을 이끄는 원인의 that

(ex.) It's not **that** I don't love you.

I'm sorry that I hurt myself, and sorry that I hurt everyone close to me.

Goal / Result

◇ ~하기 위하여 : so (that) = in order that⁸⁾

(ex.) Speak clearly **so that** the audience will understand you.

Speak clearly so the audience will understand you.

◇ ~ 하기 않기 위하여 : lest = for fear that ~ (should)⁹⁾

(ex.) She tiptoed **lest** the guard **should** hear her.

They were afraid to complain about the noise **lest** they annoyed the neighbors.

☞ lest가 이끄는 절은 항상 **긍정문**이어야 한다. lest 스스로가 부정의 뜻을 가지고 있기 때문이다.

◇ 결과의 so ~ (that¹⁰⁾), such ~ (that)

(ex.) I am **so** hungry **that** I could eat a horse.

8) in order that은 훨씬 드물게 사용된다.

9) should를 쓰지 않는 경우도 많다.

10) informal한 경우에는 that을 자주 생략함

He is **such** a (nice) guy **that** I want to go out with him.

▶ so와 such의 비교 : so = 부사 / such = 형용사

- so + 형용사 / so + 부사
so + 형용사 + a(n) + 단수명사 (formal)
so + many(few) + 복수명사
so + much(little) + 셀 수 없는 명사
- such + a(n) + (형용사) + 단수명사
such + (형용사) + 복수명사
such + (형용사) + 셀 수 없는 명사
such 단독으로 쓰이는 경우

(ex.) She got such a nice present (that) she could hardly get to sleep.

She got so _____ present (that) she could hardly get to sleep. (formal)

She got _____ nice **presents** (that) she could hardly get to sleep.

She got _____ a lot of presents (that) she could hardly get to sleep.

She got _____ many presents (that) she could hardly get to sleep.

(ex.) His talent was **such that** he enjoyed great success as a jazz guitarist.

Such was his curiosity **that** rather than continuing a career in medicine, he turned his attention to research.

◇ 결과의 so that = so

(ex.) They climbed higher, **so (that)** they got a better view.

Exercises

※ 다음 빈칸에 적절한 것은?

1. _____ he graduated from high school, he has not done anything.

- ① Until ② Since ③ Before ④ When

2. The trouble is, _____ we get used to watching TV, we gradually watch it more and more.

- ① what ② so ③ that ④ once

3. Mr. Smith grew colder and colder _____ finally he got up and left the room.

- ① as ② than ③ until ④ whenever

4. Cathy hardly ever goes out any more, even with friends, _____ she's married and has two kids.

- ① as soon as ② unless
③ now that ④ in case

5. _____ she was tired, she decided to take the bus instead of walking home.

- ① However ② Ever since
③ No matter how ④ Since

6. I was a long while _____.

- ① before she understood me
② unless she understood
③ until she did not understand me
④ after she understood me

7. She should have done _____ she was told. Then she wouldn't have made mistakes.

- ① that ② which ③ so ④ as

8. You can borrow my bicycle, _____ you are careful with it.

- ① when ② even if ③ as long as ④ while

9. Kinesics, the study of body language, is so new as a science _____ its authorities can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

- ① that ② unless ③ as ④ since

10. Pollution has reached _____ proportions that we are barely able to cope with it.

- ① great ② many ③ so ④ such

11. You can borrow two books _____ condition that you bring them back within a week.

- ① at ② with ③ by ④ on

12. They say Bob has been arrested. _____ it true or not, I will still be his friend.

- ① Let ② Be ③ Have ④ Make

13. I regard myself as fortunate in _____ I have so many friends.

- ① how ② that ③ what ④ which

14. _____, I still say we drop the project, because it has already cost too much.

- ① Even if the performance is good
② Unless the performance is good
③ Since the performance is good
④ Whereas the performance is good

15. Dark _____ it was, we managed to find our way home.

- ① after ② although ③ as ④ before

16. My uncle broke his promise to take us to the beach. _____ my sister was disappointed, her face didn't show it..

- ① Even ② Even though ③ However ④ Then

17. _____ sport or outdoor activity you enjoy, there's probably somewhere in Britain that offers it.

- ① However ② Whatever ③ Whenever ④ Wherever

18. _____ busy I am in the morning, I make it a rule to glance at the newspaper.

- ① Although ② Even if ③ No matter how ④ Whatever

19. _____ through a telescope, many stars appear in systems of two or three.

- ① To view when ② Viewing
③ When are viewed ④ When they are viewed

20. As sunlight passes through the Earth's atmosphere, _____ strikes molecules of the

gases.

- ① and ② which ③ it ④ where

21. The properties of the image produced by a telescope are similar, _____ formed by lenses or mirrors.

- ① which ② such ③ neither ④ whether

22. Today there are about 3,000 buffalo in Yellowstone National Park, but _____, the animal is no longer a major source of food for Americans.

- ① although not considered endangered
② considered while not endangered
③ not the endangered consideration
④ it is not considered endangered