

ELLIPSES
IN
ENGLISH

英语中的省略现象

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张克礼 刘春健 编著

天津人民出版社

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天津人民出版社出版

(天津市赤峰道 124 号)

天津新华印刷四厂印刷 新华书店天津发行所发行

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787×1092毫米 32开本 7.25印张 148千字
1984年3月第1版 1984年3月第1次印刷

印数: 1—30,900

统一书号: 9072·35

定 价: 0.74元

说 明

省略是英语中的普遍现象，无论在口语中还是在书面语中，都会经常遇到。它对英语为本族语的人来讲并不十分困难，但对英语为外国语的人来讲就不是很容易的问题了。有时辨别不出有无省略，有时不知道在什么情况下才能够省略、省略与不省略有何区别、哪种说法更普遍等等。本书就是试图为帮助读者解决这些问题而编写的。

本书虽然谈的是英语中的省略，但它涉及到语法、词汇、惯用法等各方面的问題。如关系代词在定语从句中作主语时通常是不能省略的：*** I know the man () asked for you.** 但在主句含有 **there (here) be** 或 **it be** 等的结构中，其后从句中作主语的关系代词却可省略：**There was a man () asked for you. It is a kind of miracle () has brought us here.** 关系代词后有插入句时，该关系代词也可省略：**This was exactly the situation () I feared would happen.** 再如介词 **for** 引导的时间长度短语作状语时也可省略，但通常是在肯定句或疑问句中，而且在谓语动词之后：**He has lived here (for) ten years. Will you be**

* 代表不可接受的词或句子；这类的词或句子均不译成汉语。

out (for) long? 在否定句中一般不省略: I haven't seen her for years. 在句首时不能省略: For ten years (* Ten years) he has lived here.

在编写过程中,笔者参阅了很多国内外有关资料,进行加工整理。说明一般是根据语言现象进行归纳的,特别是第三章;例句一般都有出处,选自语法书、词典、文学作品、科普读物、现行各类教材等。说明和例句都力求简明扼要、实用性强。全书共分三章,第一章主要谈什么是省略句,第二章谈句子成分的省略,第三章谈虚词和中心词等的省略。有些词能单独充当句子成分,就在第二章处理,有些词不能单独充当句子成分或不便归属句子成分的就在第三章处理。

本书内容有深有浅,适应范围广。可供大学英语专业学生、中学英语教师以及英语自学者参考之用。

由于编者水平有限、时间紧迫,缺点和错误在所难免,衷心希望读者批评指正。

编者

一九八三年七月

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第一章 完整句和非完整句

什么是句子？对这个问题，在很多语法书和词典中都能找到答案，但对句子所下的定义各不相同。有的是广义的，有的是狭义的，有的是广义和狭义相结合的。H. W. Fowler在 *A Dictionary of Modern English Usage* 一书中 (P. 546) 引用了十位语法家对句子所下的不同定义。

广义的有：

A group of words which makes sense. 一组有意义的词。

狭义的有：

A combination of words that contains at least one subject and one predicate. 至少含有一个主语和一个谓语的一些词的组合。

广义与狭义相结合的有：

A set of words complete in itself, having either expressed or understood in it a subject or a predicate and conveying a statement or question or command or exclamation; if its subject or predicate or verb (or more) is understood, it is an elliptical sentence. 完整的一组词，其中具有或省略了一个主语或谓语，能表达陈述、疑问、命

令或感叹；如果主语或谓语或动词(或其他)省略了，它就是省略句。

这些定义从不同的角度说明并概括了句子的特点，有的侧重意义，有的侧重结构。第三个定义还指出了什么是省略句。Bergen Evans 在 *A Dictionary of Contemporary American Usage* 一书中(P. 153)对省略进行了解释，认为省略的含义比省略句要广：

This term (ellipsis) is used by some grammarians to refer to words that do not actually occur in a sentence but which they feel are needed in making a certain kind of grammatical analysis or to explain a grammatical construction. These words are sometimes described as “words which the hearer easily supplies.” 这个术语(省略)是一些语法家用来指句中实际未出现、但他们在进行某种语法分析或解释语法结构时又感到需要的词。有时把这些词说成是“听话的人容易补上的词”。

综上所述，如果一个独立的句子既有主语又有谓语，就是完整句；如果只有主语没有谓语或只有谓语没有主语，就是非完整句。完整句中也可能有某些虚词或重复的实词的省略，但通常不称作省略句，而说省去了某某词。非完整句中，往往缺少某些主要的句子成分，一般都是省略句。省略句有一般省略和定型化省略两种。一般省略句中的省略部分通过上下文是可以补上的，定型化省略句中的省略部分一般不易补上或补上后不习惯。本书主要谈一般省略，但对定型化省略也

作了归纳。试介绍如下：

1. 有的独立句是固定习语，称定型化省略。这种省略句的省略部分要么无法补上，要么补上的方法多种多样，而且都不合乎习惯用法。如：

Hello! Thanks. No. Yes. Dear me!

你好！谢谢。不。是的。天啊！

So long. Of course. Thanks a lot. Not at all.

再会！当然了。多谢。不客气。

By all means. What about you? What of it?

当然可以。你呢？那又怎样呢？

So far so good. How about a drink?

到目前为止，一切顺利。喝点如何？

Waste not, want not. Here goes! Let well alone.

不浪费，不愁缺。瞧，开始了！不要画蛇添足。

Like father, like son.

有其父必有其子。

[注] 有人认为定型化省略不是省略句。

2. 有的独立句子看来似乎缺少某种句子成分，缺少的部分可以补上，但补上后语法上通了，却不大合乎习惯用法，这也是定型化省略。如：

(I'm) After you with the paper, please. 报纸您看完我再看。

(If something is) Out of sight, (it soon comes) out of mind. 眼不见，心不想。

I am going to Paris. — What (are you going

to Paris) for? 我去巴黎。——干什么去?

I cannot (do anything) but admire his courage.

我不禁钦佩他的勇气。

I would rather go than (I would) stay. 我情愿走,也不留下。

Eternal life (be) to the revolutionary martyrs!

革命烈士永垂不朽!

I take it for (being) granted that we should build new roads. 我认为我们修筑新的道路是理所当然的。

I regard him as (being) stupid. 我看他愚蠢。

All (go) aboard for Greenwich. 去格林威治的请上车。

The auditorium admits as many as (any that) come. 这礼堂来多少人都容纳得了。

James is (by) a head taller than Margaret (is tall). 詹姆斯比玛格丽特高一头。

He is more surprised than (he is) angry. 与其说他生气不如说他吃惊。

The full text reads as (it) follows. 全文如下。

It cost me more than (what) I had intended to spend. 那超过我原打算付的钱了。

(It's) Easier said than (it's) done. 说比做起来容易。

3. 有的独立句子看上去缺少什么词或句子成分, 缺少的部分可以补上去, 补上后既符合原意又合乎习惯用法。这种

省略为一般省略。如：

He said (that) he would come. 他说他要来。

This is the bicycle (which) I bought last month.

这是我上月买的自行车。

There's a man downstairs (who) wants to see you. 楼下有个人要见你。

Gone forever are the days (when) the labouring people were oppressed. 劳动人民受压迫的日子一去不复返了。

Li went out, but Wang didn't (go out). 李出去了,可是王没有(出去)。

John is as old as Mary (is). 约翰和玛丽一样大。
(I am) Glad to know you. 认识您很高兴。

He spent a lot of time (in) reading novels. 他花了很多时间看小说。

Saturday is when I am (the) least busy. 星期六是我最清闲的日子。

He helped me (to) develop some photos. 他帮我洗了一些照片。

She regarded him as (being) without principles. 她认为他没有原则。

Will you come with me? — I'd love to (come with you). 你愿意和我一起去吗? ——我愿意(和你一起去)。

The study of grammar is more important in learn-

ing a foreign language than (it is) in learning one's native language. 学外语学语法比学母语学语法更重要。

They gave him the same welcome as they would (give) their own guests. 他们欢迎他就象欢迎自己的客人一样。

John hates (Mary), and James loves, Mary. 约翰恨玛丽, 詹姆斯爱玛丽。

4. 并列连词 and, but, or 既可连接并列词或短语, 又可连接并列句, 其连接的结构的相同部分常可省略。这时若把其连接的并列范围缩小, 则视为无省略。如:

We must speak as much English as possible in (class) and out of class. (介词短语 in class 和 out of class 并列, 省去了前一个 class; 或介词 in 和 out of 并列, 共接宾语 class, 视为无省略。) 我们在课内外要尽可能多讲英语。

They are young but (they are) experienced. (分句 they are young 和 they are experienced 并列, 省去了第二个 they are; 或表语 young 和 experienced 并列, 共用主语和系动词 they are, 视为无省略。) 他们年轻, 但很老练。

Are you for (this proposal) or against this proposal? (介词短语 for this proposal 和 against this proposal 并列, 省去了前一个 this proposal; 或介词 for 和 against 并列, 共接宾语 this pro-

posal, 视为无省略。)你是同意还是反对这个建议?
但当 and 连接的两个定语前都有或都无限定词、且只有一个名词(中心词)时,只能看作第一个定语成分后省去了中心词,不能视为无省略。如:

The red (rose) and the white rose are both beautiful. 红玫瑰和白玫瑰都很漂亮。

The new (society) and the old society are as unlike as day and night. 新旧社会两重天。

Good (taste) and bad taste are inculcated by example. 文雅和粗俗都是通过实例灌输的。

American (beer) and Dutch beer are both much lighter than British. 美国啤酒和荷兰啤酒都比英国的淡得多。

As well as, rather than, let alone, as much as, instead of, not to say 等短语有时起并列连词的作用,但一般只能连接并列词或并列短语,不能连接并列句,所以不能把这些并列词或短语看成是并列句的省略形式 (a); 而 still (much) less 用作并列连词时,偶尔可连接并列句,这时便可视为并列句的省略形式 (b)。如:

a. He was kind as well as $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sensible.} \\ *he \text{ was sensible.} \end{array} \right.$ 他不仅明智而且和善。

These shoes are comfortable rather than $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{pretty.} \\ *they \end{array} \right.$
are pretty. 这鞋穿上舒服,但不好看。

He doesn't even speak his own language well,

let alone {French.
 {*he speaks French. 他连母语都说不好,更不用说法语了。

The speech was addressed to the employers as much as {to the strikers.
 {* it was addressed to the strikers.

这报告是对雇佣者和罢工者双方作的。

That increased instead of {decreased
 {*that decreased } our courage. 那不但没有减弱反而增加了我们的勇气。(这时仍有人将 instead of 视为介词。)

It's rather warm, not to say {hot.
 {*it's hot. 天气虽不能说热,也相当暖和了。

b. The baby can't even walk, much less {run.
 {can he run. 这孩子甚至连走都不行,更不用说跑了。

5. 有的独立句子看来似乎缺少什么成分,但是一旦要补上缺少的成分就得改变句子结构,这实际上不是省略,而是属于句型转换或表达相同意义而采用的不同结构。(这类句子本书不予详论。)例如下列各例中每对句子的第一句并不是第二句的省略形式:

Were it not for {
 If it were not for } the two poles propping it up,
 the wall would long since have toppled in any

storm. 要没有这两根柱子支着, 这墙在暴风雨中早就倒塌了。

Had he only been
If he had only been } here, I would have given
him all that I had. 当时他要在这儿, 我就把我有的一切都给他了。

Give him an inch, and
If you give him an inch, } he will take a mile.
他得寸进尺。

His name is Ken Grimes, } a friend of Tom's.
} one of Tom's friends.

他叫肯·格里姆斯, 是汤姆的朋友。

With the best intention
Even if I had the best intention } in the world, I
can't make her like me. 即使我有世上最好的愿望, 我也不能使她喜欢我。

For all his wealth,
Although he is wealthy, } he is not happy. 尽管
他很富有, 但他并不幸福。

Ripe,
When they are ripe, } these apples are sweet. 这
些苹果熟了就甜了。

That
How I wish that } I could go to Beijing with you!
我多么想和你一起去北京啊!

He told me {where he had bought it.
the place where he had bought it.

他把买的地点告诉了我了。

She stood there, {book in hand.
with a book in her hand. 她站

在那儿, 手里拿着一本书。

This done,
When this was done, } he went home. 事情干完后,
他就回家了。

{To underrate the dangers would be foolish.
If one underrated the dangers, it would be foolish.

低估这种危险是可笑的。

6. 为达到某种修辞效果, 有的独立句子看上去省略了某种成分, 但补上省去的成分就不能或难于达到这种修辞效果, 这时有的既可视作为一般省略句, 也可视为定型化省略句(a); 有的只能视为定型化省略, 无法补上省略部分 (b)、(c)、(d)、(e)、(f):

a. 用 if 引导的虚拟语气感叹结构, 表示与现在或过去事实相反的愿望:

If I had wings! (= How nice it would be if I had wings!) 我要是有翅膀该多好!

If I had been warned! (= How nice it would be if I had been warned!) 要是预先通知我该多好!

b. 用 if 引导的否定形式、肯定意义的感叹结构, 表示

惊奇、恼怒等情绪:

Well, if I haven't left my umbrella in the train!

哎,我真不该把伞丢在火车上!

And if he didn't try to knock me down! 他真不该把我撞倒!

If I haven't repeated the mistake! 我真不该重犯这样的错误!

c. 用 if only 引导的感叹句表示愿望或未实现的条件:

If only he could arrive in time! 但愿他能及时赶到!

If only he would marry me! 要是他和我结婚该多好啊!

If only he had known about it! (= If he had only known about it!) 那时他要知道这件事该多好哇!

If only you could have seen it! (= If you could only have seen it!) 当时你要能见到它该多好哇!

d. 用 that 引导的感叹句表示愿望、感叹等:

Oh, that I could be with you again! (= How I wish I could be with you again!) 我多么希望再和你在一起呀!

That he should do such a thing! (= How sad it is that he should do such a thing!) 真不会想到他竟会干出这种事来!

用不定式感叹结构表示喜悦、惊讶等情绪:



Oh to be in England now that April's there!
(= Oh how happy I should be, were I in
England now that April's there!) 要是我四月间
在英格兰该多幸福呀!

To think of his not knowing anything about it!
(= I should be surprised to think of his not
knowing anything about it!) 他对此事竟一无所
知,真没想到!

f. 用 As if 引导的肯定形式,表示强烈的否定情绪:

As if I cared! (= I don't care.) 我无所谓。

As if he would ever go! (= He will never go.)
他绝不会去的!

As if he would ever make such a mistake! (= He will never make such a mistake.) 他绝不会犯这样的错误。

7. 在两人对话或文章的描述中,有时后面接续的句子可以不完整,只说出句子的某个成分,这样使其地位更加突出。这种不完整句可是一个词或词组,也可是一个从句,可分以下几种情况:

a. 主语 当不完整句为主语时,省去的谓语通常是 there + be (1); 或者是前句的整个谓语部分(2):

(1) (There's) No sense in looking for the coin under the table: you won't find it there. 在桌子下面找那块硬币是没有意义的,因为在那儿找不到它。

The coffin is closed and carried slowly down the stairway, through the corridors, and out into the windswept streets. Outside, (there is) a sea of faces. (There are) Fluttering red banners against a background of snow. 棺材盖好, 慢慢抬下楼梯, 穿过走廊抬到风刮过的大街上。外面一片人海和映着雪景的飘扬的红旗。

(There's) No need for reticence. 毋庸讳言。

(2) Who has taken it away? — Nobody (has taken it away). 谁拿走了? ——没人(拿走)。

What particular aspect of his employment displeased Mike? — The lack of variety (displeased Mike). 雇用他有哪一点使迈克不高兴呢? ——缺少多样化。

b. 表语

(1) 当非完整句为表语时, 省去的成分是先行词 it + be, 或是前句的主语部分 + 系动词:

(It is) No wonder that you were so late. 难怪你来得这么晚。

We always called her old Maggie although she wasn't old really. (She was) About forty-seven, or forty-eight. 我们总叫她老马吉, 尽管她年纪并不大。(她)约四十七、八岁。

What's your motive? (Is it) To deliver the

people from their suffering or to gratify your own ambition to live a heroic life and escape from your present humdrum surroundings? 你的动机是什么? 是把人民从苦难中解救出来还是实现你逃脱现在的无聊环境、过一种崇高生活的个人野心?

Was the money the main reason for applying? — (The money was) One of the reasons. Probably (the money was) not the main reason. 钱是申请的主要原因吗? ——是原因之一。未必是主要原因。

What was the Home Secretary's most usual tactic in conversation? — (The Home Secretary's most usual tactic in conversation was) A mixture of emotion and superficial logic. 内务大臣谈话中最常用的策略是什么? ——是既有表面的条理性又有感情。

Who do you think Mr. Earnshaw is? — (Mr. Earnshaw is Heathcliff's ex-teacher. 你以为厄恩肖先生是谁? ——希思克利福从前的老师。

How did Ericson feel at home? — (Ericson felt) Uncomfortable. 埃里克森在家感觉怎样? ——不舒服。

(2) 当表语为名词性从句时, 其前一般有连接词。省去的一般是前句的主语和系动词 be:

What is the trouble? — That none of us know anything about chemistry. 有什么困难? ——我们谁也不懂有关化学方面的知识。

What is your impression of Mrs. Smith? — That she is an imposing and prepossessing woman. 你对史密斯夫人的印象怎样? ——她是一个庄重给人以好感的妇女。

What was the first mistake the Home Secretary made? — He did not see that what he was saying was illogical. 内务大臣犯的第一个错误是什么? ——他不知他自己说的不合逻辑。

c. 状语

(1) 当非完整句为短语时, 其省略成分可在前句中找到:

He thought as much as he observed. More in fact. 他对观察到的事情都加以思考。事实上他思考的比观察到的更多。

There's a man outside the window up there. On the fifth floor. 窗外那儿有个人。在五楼上。

Does he agree with her? — Not at all. 他同意她的意见吗? ——一点也不同意。

He's a stick-in-the-mud. — Well no, not exactly, but he's very slow to respond to new ideas. 他墨守陈规。——不, 不完全如此, 不过他

对新思想反映很迟钝。

How does the author say Freeman and his wife spent their time? — Keeping everything in the village under observation. 作者说弗里曼和他妻子怎样度过时光的? ——在观察村里一切情况中度过的。

Go where? — I don't know. Anywhere. 你上哪儿去? ——我不知道。哪儿都去。

Why did he have floats on the line? — To keep them in position. 为什么他把鱼漂儿固定在鱼线上? ——以使它们保持一定位置。

(2) 当非完整句为从句时,其前要有连词,省略的主句就是前句。这种非完整句可以是时间、地点、原因、目的、结果、条件、让步、方式、限制等状语从句:

Do they earn much money? — Yes, when they write reports like the one that's on this page. 他们赚很多钱吗? ——是的,他们就靠写象这页上这种报道(赚很多钱)。

You're not scared of interviews, are you? — No, I'm not afraid of them, but I don't feel at my best in interviews. Not when I'm on the receiving end, that is. 你不怕会见,是吗? ——我不怕,但我在会见中感到不很自在。也就是当我接受别人的好意时不自在。

Where can I do my lessons? — Wherever you like. 我可以在哪儿做功课? ——你愿在哪儿就在哪儿。

Why did Susan sigh? — Because she was impatient to leave. 苏珊为什么叹气? ——因为她急着要走。

Now unfortunately, at the time of our survey, we didn't think to inspect the chimney. — No, of course, because at that stage we still hadn't decided exactly where the duct was to go. 不幸的是, 我们检查时没想起来察看烟囱。——当然没想起来, 因为在那个阶段我们还没有确切地判定烟道通往哪里。

Why are you trying to reach that shelf? — So that I can put these books there. 你设法够那个书架干什么? ——我好把这些书放在那儿。

Certainly the first-class carriages had cushioned seats; but the second-class had only bare boards, while the third-class had nothing at all; no seats and no roof; they were just open trucks. So that third-class passengers gained nothing from the new mode except speed. 当然头等车厢有带垫的座位; 二等车厢只有狭窄的光板; 而三等车厢什么也没有, 没座位也没车顶, 只是露天车厢。因此三等车厢的旅客乘这新式列车除速

度快外,得不到别的好处。

Everything will be all right, I think. If you do as I told you. 我想一切都会好的,如果你按我说的去做。

He meant to make you his sole heir. Though he never told me. 他想让你做他唯一的继承人,虽然他从未告诉过我。

Moreover the leaves are disproportionately few. As though the frangipani kept all its energies for flowering. 而且叶子长得过分地稀少。好象鸡蛋花为开花把力量都保存起来似的。

Will you take this chair? As you please. 请坐这把椅子吧! 随便。

Has Catherine come back yet? — Not that I know of. 凯瑟琳回来了吗? ——据我所知没回来。

d. 定语

(1) 当非完整句为形容词或所有格名词等时,省略成分可以从前句中找到:

There was a knock at the door. Then another.
有人敲了一下门,接着又一下。

What chance do you think they've got of finishing top of the league? — Pretty good, I should think. 你认为他们有多大可能夺得联赛第一名? ——我想有很大可能。

Whose turn is it to speak? — Peter's. 轮到谁说

了？——该彼得了。

How much petrol do you want? — A little. 你要多少汽油？——一点儿。

Which bus shall I take to the Zoo? — No. 3. 几路公共汽车去动物园？——3路。

They sell high-grade goods. You know, like TV sets. 他们卖高档商品。象电视机等。

(2) 当非完整句为定语从句时，一般由关系代词引导，其先行词可是前句的某个名词①；也可是前句整句或句子的一部分②；偶尔也可由关系副词引导，先行词为前句中的某个名词③：

(a) They demand long years of accurate study, even when the student has the necessary aptitude for such things. Which three students out of every four have not. 即使学生具备了这方面的才能时，他们还需要严格地学习数年之久。这种才能四个学生中有三个没有。

So then we waited for the next messenger. Who, of course, did not turn up. That's right. 于是我们等下一个送信的。当然他没来。就是这样。

(b) The meeting was adjourned, with nothing decided on. — Which, I suppose, was what you wanted. 休会了，什么也没定下来，我想这正合你的意。

She has borrowed a history book. Which sug-

gests that her teacher is having some influence on her. 她买了本历史书。这使人想到她的老师在对她产生一定的影响。

He threatened to turn her out of doors if she refused to obey him. Which he actually did a year later. 他威胁她说如果不听他的,就把她赶出家门。一年以后他真的这样做了。

(c) These are the days when taxes are breaking up the big estates. When the ascendancy of the large landowner is over. 那是税收使大集团正在瓦解的时代,是大地主的优势已经垮台的时代。

e. 宾语

(1) 当非完整句为短语作宾语时,省去的成分可从前句中找到:

Here we have a little child without knowledge or experience; there a grown-up person with full developed mental power. Here a haphazard method of teaching; there the whole task laid out in a system. Here no professional teachers, but parents, brothers and sisters, nurses and playmates; there teachers specially trained to teach languages. 这里我们有没有知识或经验的小孩;那里(我们有)智力充分发展了的成人。这里我们有无计划的教学方法;那里有系统制定的全

部教学任务。这里除父母兄弟姐妹和伙伴外没有专业教师；那里有受过专门训练的语言学教师。

You must look after a millionaire.—A millionaire?

你必须侍候一个百万富翁。——百万富翁？

What are you watching?—A football match.

你看什么呢？——足球比赛。

What was it covered with? — A white bedsheet.

它用什么盖着？——一条白床单。

Have you looked up the word in a dictionary?

— What word? 你在字典中查这个字了吗？——什么字？

(2) 当非完整句为从句时，一般有连接词引导，也可省去连接词；省去的主句就是前句：

What did he say? — That you were an ass. 他说什么？——你是一个笨蛋。

What did he ask you? —Whether I was engaged. 他问你什么了？——我是否订婚了。

What does the author say about the moon? —No life exists there. 关于月亮作者说什么了？——那里没有生命存在。

What do you learn about the Potwell Inn? — It was on a bend of the river. 你对波特韦尔客栈知道哪些情况？——它座落在那河的一个拐弯处。

f. 宾语补足语。当非完整句为宾语补足语时，省去的成分可在前句中找到：

What colour has he painted the door? — Dark green. 他把门刷成了什么颜色? ——深绿色。

How did Mike find the work he had to do? — Boring. 麦克觉得他的工作怎样? ——没意思。

g. 同位语。当非完整句为同位语时,省去的成分可从前句中找到:

Do you know a teacher? A man teacher? 你认识一位教师吗? (你认识)一位男教师吗?

I am looking for a car. An expensive one. 我正在找一辆小汽车。一辆昂贵的小汽车。

I thought it was really good. Sort of enlightening. 我感到它真不错。有一定的启发性。

The instructor was no gay young man, but a greyhaired naval captain with one eye and one arm. Nelson. 指导员绝不是个冒失的青年,而是一个灰白头发的有一只眼和一肢胳膊的海军上校,纳尔逊。

We shall face difficulties as we always have done. As a united nation. 我们将和以往一样正视困难。作为一个团结的民族(我们将这样做)。

Oh, the pay's good. Nearly twice what I'm getting now. 啊,工钱不错。快是我现在挣的两倍了。

I thought that was interesting — the way he dealt with the western developments. And especially the way Bloomsbury developed from the

Bedford Estates. 我认为他对付西方发展的方法是很有趣的，特别是布卢姆斯伯里从贝德福集团那里引进的方法。

h. 谓语动词或其一部分。这种非完整句的省略成分均可在前句中找到：

Will you play something for us? — Er, play something for you? 请你给我们演奏个曲子好吗？——哦，给你们演奏个曲子？

Can't you see we are trying to act? — Trying to act? 难道你不理解我们在设法表演？——设法表演？

What was Mona going to do? — Do some house-work in Joby's house. 莫娜打算干什么？——在乔毕家里做些家务。

He was so annoyed. Having to mess about with cold soapy water instead of sitting straight down to his dinner. 他这样生气。(他)不得不把凉肥皂水弄来弄去，而不坐下来吃饭。

You said earlier on that we must fight back. Struggle, to free ourselves. 你早就说过我们必须反击。(必须)斗争，以解放自己。

I am fed up to the teeth with the women. Squabbling and jacking from morning till night. 我对这些妇女极为厌烦。(她们)从早到晚为琐事吵骂。

You can do propaganda work. Teach your pupils

to love their motherland, to be ready to fight for China. 你可以做宣传工作, 教育学生热爱祖国, 准备为祖国而战斗。

Johnson took it beautifully. Headed it like a bullet into the top left-hand corner of the net. 约翰逊巧妙地接住它(足球), 射弹似地用头把球顶进门网的左上角。

Did you go to the match on Saturday? — No. Listened to the commentary instead. 你星期六去看比赛了吗? ——没去。(我)听实况广播了。

He had a very nice game. Took care of the centre forward, and kept pushing lovely passes up the middle and out to the wings. 他球踢得很好。(他)一面保护中锋, 同时以优美的动作把球一直传到中场, 又踢给边锋。

[注] 非完整句除以上情况外, 在会话中由于对词的选择犹豫不定, 也会产生非完整句。第一个人的话中不完整部分, 由另一个人补上, 因而另一个人的话也不完整。两人的话合起来意思才完整(a); 有时第一个人的话被另一个人的话打断, 也形成不完整句子(b)。如:

a. Betty: Er, what do you call it, er ...

贝蒂: 嗯, 你把那个称做什么? 嗯……

Jean: Washer.

琼: 洗衣机。

Jane: There was no ... no overall, er ...

简: 没有……不全面, 嗯……

Brian: No general overview, you mean.

布兰: 你的意思是考虑得不全面。

b. Jean: I don't think the instructions are quite as clear as they should be and ...

琼: 我认为说明不象其应有的那样清楚, 而且……

Betty: Oh dear. Don't talk to me about the instructions.

贝蒂: 啊! 不要跟我谈什么说明。

Bob: You know, old Billings is all right, and he's ...

鲍勃: 你知道, 老比林斯是对的, 而且他……

Joe: Who's Billings? Is he your boss?

乔: 谁是比较林斯? 你的老板吗?

8. 并列连词 and、but、for 通常连接并列成分, 但有时放在句首, 引出独立的句子。这种句子与上句关系明确, 一般不视为省略句。如:

a. And then he turned and saw the girl. 于是他转身看见了这姑娘。

He had always seen her in her own house. And he had never dared to ask her to go anywhere with him. 他总是看见她在她自己的屋子里。他从不敢让她和他到任何地方去。

The Ambassador's wife went on asking questions, when she suddenly noticed a big hole in her husband's hat. "And how can you explain that?" she asked. 大使夫人在继续发问, 突然她发现她丈夫帽子上有个窟窿。"这又怎么解释呢?" 她问。

b. The girl, tears streaming down her face, begged to be allowed to slip into the guard's van.

But the station master was adamant: rules could not be broken. 姑娘泪流满面, 恳求溜进列车员的车厢。但站长态度坚决: 不能破坏规定。

But Martin forgave him the sneer, for he had begun to discover that Olney was not in love with Ruth. 但是马丁原谅了他这种嘲笑, 因为他已开始发现奥尔尼没与鲁斯相爱。

Well, it's a long way. But if I telephone him, he'll come by car. 路途很远。但如果我给他去个电话, 他会坐车来的。

c. We must not only build a fine plant here, but also transform the land. For we're not casual passers-by, but the builders of the new city. 我们不仅要在这里建造一个好工厂, 而且也要改造这里的土地。因为我们不是偶然的过路人, 而是这新城市的建设者。

Would it be all right to demoblize all our troops now? No, it would not. For enemies are still around and we are being bullied and encircled by them. 现在让我们所有军队都复员行吗? 不行。因为敌人还在, 我们在受他们欺负和包围。

总之, 除定型化的省略以及某些虚词的省略没有一定的上下文也能表达完整意义外, 一般省略都要在一定的语言环

境中才能实现。因此，主语、谓语动词、宾语等成分没有一定上下文是不能随意省略的。

Bruce L. Liles 在 *A Basic Grammar of Modern English* 一书中 (p. 16) 说：英语句子是由主语和谓语构成的，谓语是由动词以及补语(指表语或宾语)构成的。因此下列各句都是不完整的：

* Left the room. (没有主语)

* Agatha to Greece. (没有谓语动词)

* Bobby threw. (没有宾语)

在允许我们理解省略了主语、动词或宾语的上下文中，我们有时可以省去这些成分：

“What did Carolyn do after you thanked her?”

“你谢过卡罗琳后她怎么样了？”

“(She) Left the room.” “(她)离开了房间。”

Fred went to Italy, and Agatha(went)to Greece.

弗雷德去意大利了，阿加莎去希腊了。

We were playing with a basketball in the back yard. Bobby threw (it), and I caught (it). 我们正在后院玩篮球，博比扔，我接。

该书对省略现象进行了系统的归纳，这正是在探求省略规律，以帮助读者提高对英语省略的识别能力和用英语简练而准确地表达思想的能力。

第二章 句子成分的省略

第一节 主语的省略

1. 在简单句中, 第一人称主语的省略通常是 I, 有时是 We. 常表现在口语或习语中(a); 第二人称的主语省略多表现在祈使句和陈述疑问句中, 有时也可在陈述句中(b); 第三人称主语的省略除在口语中外, 也可在描述性的文字中(c)。

a. 第一人称的省略:

Thank you very much. 非常感谢。

Beg your pardon. 请原谅。

Hope to hear from you again. 切盼回信。

Hope to see you soon. 希望早日见到你。

Think I'll go now. 我想我该走了。

Told you so. = (I/We) Told you so 我(们)这样告诉你的。

Wonder what to do. 真不知怎么办才好。

Don't know what to say. 我不知道说些什么好。

Haven't seen you for a long time. How are you?
很长时间没见你了, 你好啊?

[注 1] 在日记、记事和电报中, 第一人称主语也常省略。如:

Morning: Visited Nanking's Chengxiang Primary School.

We sat in on classes, toured workshops and gardens, and had discussions with the students.

Afternoon: Toured the Nanking Film Projector Factory.

Evening: Attended a banquet hosted by the Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee. Afterward we enjoyed an artistic performance by a group of young Pioneers.

上午: 访问南京城厢小学, 听了课, 参观了小工厂和校园, 与学生进行了座谈。

下午: 参观南京电影机厂。

晚上: 出席了江苏省委举行的宴会, 而后观看了少先队员们的演出。

(I) ARRIVED SAFE. 安达。

(I) AM READY TO SEND. 备妥即发。

[注 2] 用 I say 引起话头或表示感叹时, 美国英语中常省去主语 I。但在英国英语中不省。如:

{ Say, do you know who that was? (美) }
{ I say, do you know who that was? (英) } 喂, 你知道那是谁吗?

{ Say, won't it be glorious? (美) }
{ I say, won't it be glorious? (英) } 喂, 难道那不光荣吗?

b. 第二人称的省略:

(1) 肯定祈使句:

Tell me more about it. 把那件事再告诉我些。

Have a good rest. 好好休息休息吧。

Give my regards to your parents. 替我向你父母问好。

Help yourself to the chocolates. 自己拿巧克力吃吧。

(2) 否定祈使句:

Don't trouble yourself about me. 不用管我。

Don't make such a noise. 别这样闹。

Don't be nervous. 别紧张。

Don't mention it. 别客气。

(3) 疑问祈使句:

Pass me that book, will you? 把那本书递给我, 好吗?

Please come in, won't you? 请进。

Come down quickly, can't you? 快点下来, 可以吗?

Be quiet, will you? 请安静。

Why be so pig-headed? 为什么这么糊涂?

(4) 否定疑问祈使句:

Don't go out with no hat on, will you? 请不要光着头出去。

Don't be rude, will you? 别无礼。

Don't talk any more, will you? 请别再谈了。

(5) 加强祈使句:

Do post the letter for me. 一定要把这封信给我寄走。

Do come in. 请进。

Do get off at the next stop. 下一站一定要下车。

Do be seated. 请坐。

以上五种中,第(3)、(4)两种带疑问短语,也可以看作是带主语的祈使句 (Commands with subject)。下面两句也是

这种句型:

Be quiet, will you? 请安静!

Don't make a noise, will you? 别出声!

此外, 第二人称主语还可在陈述疑问句 (Declarative question) 中省略, 疑问短语也可加到陈述句中。如:

Understand me, do you? (= You understand me, do you?) 明白我的意思吗?

Want a drink, do you? (= You want a drink, do you?) 喝点吗?

Had a good time, did you? (= You had a good time, did you?) 玩得痛快吗?

陈述疑问句的主语一般不单独省略:

You realize what the risks are? 你知道冒什么风险吗?

Bob didn't finish the race? 鲍勃没坚持跑到底?

Boris will be there, I suppose? 恐怕鲍利斯会在那儿吧?

You've got the explosive, have you? 你已弄到炸弹了吧?

You only saw three, did you? 你只见到三个, 是吗?

陈述句中第二人称主语省略是不普遍的, 但如果意义明确也可省略 (Swan, *Practical English Usage*, § 197.3):

(You) Can't go in there. (你)不能进那里去。

(You) Need your oil changing. 你的油画需要换了。

(You) Have to wait a bit, I'm afraid. 恐怕你得等会儿。

(You are) Keeping well, I hope. 我希望你身体健康。

c. 第三人称主语的省略, 主要表现在以下几方面:

(1) 在否定句中:

(He) Doesn't look too well. 看样子他不太舒服。

(They) Can't play ball on the street. 街上不许他们玩球。

(It) Doesn't matter. (= It doesn't matter whether he comes or not.) (他来不来)没关系。

"She is sixty." "(She) Doesn't look it." "她六十岁了。" "不象。"

(2) 在肯定句中(主语常为 it):

(It) Serves you right. 活该!

(It) Looks like rain. 看来要下雨了。

(It) Must be hot there. 那儿一定很热。

(It) Seems full. (它)好象满了。

(It) Makes too much noise. 产生的噪音太大。

(It) Won't be any use. 没什么用。

(It) Sounds fine to me. 我听起来觉得挺好。

(He) Looks just like his father. 他看起来长得和他父亲一样。

(3) 在描述性文字中:

He's a typical petty-bourgeois intellectual. Wants

to join the revolution but is afraid of the hardships and danger. 他是个典型的小资产阶级知识分子,想参加革命,但又怕艰险。

Hsu Ning admired Lo Ta-fang. Admired his strength of character and his physical stamina. 徐宁称赞罗大方有骨气,体格好。

(4) 在对话、戏剧解说中:

Mr. Kent: Thank you. We'll have to work about an hour overtime. That's all. (hangs up)

Julia: (to herself) (while dialling) Oh, dear. Now I'll have to ring Jim and tell him. He won't like it.

肯特先生: 谢谢, 我们得加大约一小时班, 就这些。(挂上电话)

朱莉娅: (一边拨着电话, 一边自言自语) 啊, 亲爱的, 我得给吉姆打个电话, 告诉他一下。他不喜欢加班。

Tom: It's a wonderful engine. Just listen to it when I start it now. (Presses starter. Sound of engine turning over but not starting.)

Susan: I'm listening, Tom.

汤姆: 那是台很好的发动机。我开动你听听。(按起动器。发动机旋转声, 但没开动。)

苏珊：汤姆，我听着呢。

Man: I'll just go on where I was going.
(Goes towards steps.)

Sergeant: Come back from those steps; no one
has leave to pass down them tonight.

战士： 我将继续顺着我走的方向走。(朝台阶走去)

军士： 回来，今晚谁也不许下台阶。

(5) 在日记中：

Tues., Feb. 6.

(It was) Cloudy in the morning, but (it) turned
out to be fine in the afternoon.

二月六日，星期二

上午多云，下午转晴。

[注 1] 带有形式主语 *it* 的不定式结构作主语时，如果省去真正的主语(不定式短语)，而不影响意义时，就可以省去。这时要保留形式主语。如：

How do you open this safe? 你怎样打开这保险箱？

It's impossible (to open it). 不可能打开。

It's very easy (to open it). 很容易打开。

[注 2] *it* 作先行主语代表后面的介词短语时，真正的主语(介词短语)也可省去。这时也可把 *it* 看作非人称 *it*，代表距离。

如：

How far is it (from here to London)? 这儿离伦敦多远？

[注 3] 在诅咒语中，*God* 作主语时常常省去。如：

(God) Damn you! 该死的！

(God) Damn! 该死！

(God) Confound it! 讨厌！该死的！

[注 4] there + be 结构如果是扼要重述问句, 其主语可以省去。如:

Yesterday there were three gallons of petrol in the tank.

— Were there?

昨天油箱中有三加仑油。——是吗?

[注 5] 助动词前作主语的人称代词不是总可省略的。通常在否定助动词前, 有时在 must 之类的情态助动词前可省略 (a); 但在肯定助动词 have, be 或 will 前不省 (b)。(Swan; §197.2):

a. Can't do it. (我)不能做这事。

Haven't seen him. (我)没见过他。

Won't work, you know. 你很清楚, (我)不干活。

May see you tomorrow. (我)明天可能见到你。

Must dash. (我)必须猛冲。

Doesn't know what she wants. (她)不知道她要什么。

b. *Have seen him.

*Will see you soon.

*Am coming tomorrow.

然而, 如果意义明确, 主语和助动词可一起省略 (ib.)。如:

See you soon. (我)很快就会见到你。

Coming tomorrow. (我)明天来。

Forgotten your name. (我)把你的名字忘了。

2. 在并列句中, 与第一分句主语相同的其余分句的主语常可省略。这类并列句可由并列连词 and (a); but (b); 或者 or (c) 连接, 也可不用连词, 而用逗号隔开 (d)。当并列句中的第一分句表示条件, 运用祈使句形式时, 可以略去第一个分句的主语; 这类并列句也可由 and 连接或用逗号隔开 (e), 或者用 or, or else 连接 (f):

a. 用 and 连接的并列句:

By midnight Squad Leader Yang was seriously ill and (he) was sent to the hospital. 到半夜杨班长病得很厉害,大家把他送医院了。

Wang Hung had again quarrelled with her and this time (he) had even struck her. 王宏又和她吵,这次甚至还打了她。

We had no horses or machines, and (we) had to do everything by hand. 我们没马也没机器,一切活都得用手干。

Then, three astronauts travelled to the moon, (they) circled it in their craft and (they) came back without landing. 然后,三个宇航员飞向月球,乘飞船绕月球一周,没着陆就返回来了。

b. 用 but 连接的并列句:

We walked about in the forest for more than an hour but (we) failed to find a way out. 我们在森林里徘徊了一个多小时,但未能找到出路。

We kept looking for it, we were very tired but (we) still could not find it. 我们一直在找它,都很累了,还是没找到。

She had intended to come, but (she) was prevented by a headache. 她原打算来,但是因头痛没来成。

I held her hands tightly in my own but (I) could find no words to express what was in my

heart. 我紧紧握住她的手,说不出我心里要说的话。

c. 用 or 连接的并列句:

I may see you tomorrow or (I) may phone later in the day. 我也许明天去找你,也许当天晚上给你去电话

No one felt lonely or (he) had any difficulty that he couldn't overcome. 没人感到寂寞或有什么困难不能克服。

d. 用 then, yet, so 连接的并列句:

We had a week in London, then (we) went to Paris. 我们在伦敦呆一周,然后去巴黎。

He snorted, then (he) growled, "You mean we corrupted him, eh?" 他哼了一声,然后咆哮道:
“你是说我们腐蚀了他吗? 嗯?”

We know all about the plot, yet (we) said nothing to our friends. 关于这秘密计划我们都知道,但(我们)一点也没和朋友讲。

He was not sure of this, so (he) kept an eye on us continually. 他对这没有把握,因而继续盯着我们。

e. 在并列句中,第一分句表示条件,运用祈使句形式。

如:

(1) 用 and 连接或用逗号隔开:

Give him an inch and he'll take a mile. (= If you give him an inch, he'll take a mile.) 得寸

进尺。

Knit your brows and you will hit upon a stratagem. 眉头一皱, 计上心来。

Water the seeds and they will grow. 只要浇水, 这些种子就会发芽。

Do it, you will never regret it. 假如你干这事, 你就不会后悔了。

(2) 用 or, or else 连接:

Study hard or you'll lag behind. 努力学习吧, 不然就落后了。

Wear your coat or else you'll be cold. 穿大衣, 否则该着凉了。

Help me with my homework, or I won't help you. 帮我做作业, 不然我就不帮你了。

Hurry up or (else) you'll be late. 快点儿, 不然你就迟到了。

[注 1] 象上述 e. (1) 这类句型, 第一分句不一定都用祈使句省去主语, 也可以用完全陈述句 (谓语动词包含情态动词) 表示条件。如:

We should give him some money and (then) he won't tell anybody what we do. (=If we should give him some money, he won't tell anybody what we do.)

给他一些钱, 他就不会把我们做的事告诉别人了。

I had only to polish the manuscript, and it could be sent in with two already completed shortened pieces to *Freedom's Friend*. (As long as I polished the manu-

script, it...) 只要润色一下,便可以 and 已写好的两篇小品,一同寄给《自由之友》去。

由 and 连接的这种结构,两个分句也可以都用祈使句,第一分句表示条件,第二分句表示结果。这主要用于某些成语中: Live and learn. (=As long as you live, you should learn.) 活到老,学到老。

Surrender and live, resist and die. 缴枪不杀。

[注 2] 象上述 e. (2) 由 or 或者 or else 连接的并列结构,第一分句也可用完全陈述句(谓语带有情态动词)。特别是当主语为第一或第三人称时,必须用完全句。如:

You must finish your work now, or you won't be able to go out tonight. 你必须现在完成你的工作,否则你今晚不能出去。

You must build a high wall, or you will lose all your fruit. 你必须建一堵高墙,否则你就会丢掉你所有的果子。

She ought to take more exercise, or she'll get fat. 她应该多锻炼,否则就会发胖。

Milk must be kept in a cool place, or it will turn sour. 牛奶必须放在一个阴凉的地方,否则就会变酸。

We must go now, or we'll miss the train. 我们得走了,要不我们就赶不上火车了。

I must go home, or Mother will be cross with me. 我该回家了,不然妈妈会跟我发火的。

[注 3] for 也可以用作并列连词,但它所引导的并列分句的主语不能省略:

*He did not want it, for (he) was obstinate.

3. 复合句中主语的省略有下面几种情况:

a. 主句为祈使句(肯定、否定、疑问等),从句为状语、宾语从句等。如:

If you need anything, press the button. 如果你需要什么东西就按电钮。

The next time you see her, give my regards to her. 下次见到她代我问好。

When you drive through the village, mind the hole in the road. 开车通过这村子时,当心路上有洞。

Drop in when you are free. 有空来串门儿。

Put your hat on before you leave the house. 出屋时戴上帽子。

Don't tell him that when you see him. 见到他时别告诉他那件事。

Tell me how I can get there by bus, will you? 告诉我乘公共汽车怎样去那儿,好吗?

Mind you don't go there, will you? 当心别到那儿去,好吗?

b. 在带有并列句的复合句中,并列分句的第二个分句与第一个分句主语相同。如:

But he knew that his three sons looked down upon farm work, and (they) were only interested in getting rich quickly. 但是他知道他的三个儿子瞧不起农业劳动,只对赶快发财感兴趣。

Einstein believed that gravitation is not caused by some mysterious force in matter, but (it) comes from inertia itself. 爱因斯坦相信地心引

力不是由物质中某种神秘的力引起的，而是来自惯性本身。

I don't care whether he stays or (he) goes. 我对他呆下去还是走都无所谓。

[注 1] 在描述性的文字中，偶尔也可遇到省略主语的情况，省略的成分从上下文中可以看出。如：

The temperature will drop to eighteen below. (It) Looks as if we were in for a cold spell right when we are starting to dig the ditches. 气温将下降到零下十八度，看来我们开始挖沟时会赶上寒流的。

“It's the only place in London where you can go shopping for odds and ends on Sundays.”“(It) Looks as if they sell everything here, from nuts and bolts, pillows and mattresses to vegetables and canary birds.”在伦敦，这是唯一可在周日买到零碎东西的地方”。“好象这儿什么都有，什么螺母、螺栓、枕头、褥垫，直至蔬菜、金丝鸟”。

[注 2] 当一个复合句与一个简单句并列，而且复合句主句的主语与其后面并列分句的主语相同时，后面这个分句的主语可以省略。如：

Tao-ching hid the leaflets as she was told, then (she) went out to deliver the message. 道静按要求藏起传单，然后出去传达口信。

[注 3] 并列的状语从句不能只省去主语，可将重复的连词一块儿省去。如：

*She didn't say anything about it because he was new and because looked unwell.

She didn't say anything about it because he was new and looked unwell. 关于这件事她什么也没说，因为他不熟

悉,而且显得不舒服。

[注4] 复合句充当并列句的第二分句、且复合句中从句的主语与第一分句的主语相同时,不允许省去这个从句的主语:

*Peter ate the fruit and I think that (Peter) drank the beer.

c. 在 There be 或 Here be 引导的倒装句后的定语从句中,作主语的关系代词常可省略:

There was a man (who) asked for you, sir. 先生,刚才有个人找您。

There is a girl downstairs (who) wants to see you. 楼下有个女孩要见您。

There isn't one of us (who) really knows what she is doing it for. 我们没有一个人真正知道她为什么做这件事。

There is something (that) keeps making a funny noise. 有什么东西老发出一种奇怪的声音。

There's a man (that) comes here every morning. 有个人每天早晨到这儿来。

Here is a piece of news (that) interests every one of us. 这儿有一条消息,它使我们每个人都感兴趣。

Here is an instruction book (that) will tell you how to operate the machine. 这儿有一本说明书,它会告诉你怎样开动这台机器。

这种定语从句从形式上看是限制性的,但意义上却是描述性的、非限制性的,相当于并列句,可称为主句和从句不用

连接词语的排列句 (Paratactic Clause — Curme, *Syntax*, p. 236) 。如:

There is a man at the door (, he) wants to see you. 门口有人要见您。

Here is a little book (, it) will tell you how to raise roses. 这儿有一本书, 它会告诉你怎么养玫瑰。

[注 1] 当定语从句中作主语的关系代词后有插入语 (I know, I think, he said, he hopes 等) 时, 该关系代词常可省略。如:

I will read the poem (which) Tom hopes will be written for you. 我要读汤姆希望别人将为你写的那首诗。

The chewing gum was in the other knee pocket along with those items (which) he thought might ease the stress of a forced landing. 口香糖和他认为可以缓和迫降紧张的那些东西都在另一个裤兜里。

I asked for something (that) I knew could not be provided. 我要一些明知不能给我的东西。

He sold the books to the peasants (which) he said tell them how to breed new varieties of wheat. 他把那些他说是讲解如何培植小麦新品种的书卖给农民。

[注 2] 在诗歌和古英语中, 对定语从句中作主语的关系代词的省略, 几乎没有什么限制。如:

What words are these (which) have fallen from me? 你是问我说了些什么话吗?

I know a charm (which) shall make thee meek and tame. 我了解一种会使汝温顺的咒文。

These Londoners have got a gibberish with them (which) would confound a gipsy. 这些伦敦人说出话来会使顽皮的

姑娘惊惶失措,莫名其妙。

I have a brother (who) is condemned to die. 我有一个被宣判死刑的弟弟。

d. 在被强调成分为主语的强调句中,关系代词所担当的主语可以省略。如:

It was this wicked fellow (that) completely upset me. 是这个可恨的家伙使我心烦意乱。

It is a kind of miracle (that) has brought us here. 是一种令人惊奇的东西把我们带到这里。

It isn't everybody (that) can do such a thing. 并非人人都能做这样的事。

It's an ill wind (that) blows nobody good. (谚) 使人人都倒霉的事才能算作坏事。

Who was it (that) told you that? 是谁告诉你那件事的?

Who was it (that) gave them my name? 是谁告诉他们我的名字的?

What was it (that) set me to watch the other so? 是什么使我这样观察另一种事物?

Is it distress or bad manner (that) made you so rude? 你这样卤莽是因为遭到了不幸呢,还是因为不懂礼貌?

You would wonder what it is (that) moves the whole mechanism. 你会纳闷是什么使整个机械装置都运转起来了。

I wonder who it was (that) defined man as a rational animal. 我不知道是谁把人说成是有理性的动物。

上述强调结构中的强调 it 有时由 that 代替, 这时被强调成分后若为定语从句, 作主语的关系代词也可省略。如:

That was her shadow (that) passed the window.
是她的影子掠过窗户。

Who was that (who) called a few minutes ago?
是谁几分钟前来访了?

这种结构中避免说 “that that” 。

e. 引导词 there + be 结构作定语从句时, 其主语也常省去。这类从句称次排列结构松散从句 (Hypotactic Clause — Curme, *Syntax*, p. 233) 或接触从句 (Contact Clause — Jespersen, *Essentials of English Grammar*, p. 361)。如:

She taught me the difference (that) there is between what is right and what is wrong. 她给我讲了正确与错误之间的区别。

The 9.15 is the fastest train (that) there is to Oxford. 九点十五分那列火车是开往牛津最快的列车。

You may keep the money (that) there is left after buying your coat. 你可以留下买大衣剩下的钱。

Mrs. Jones came to borrow some butter

and I gave her all (that) there was in the house. 琼斯夫人来借奶油,我把库里所有的都给她了。

This is one of the finest paintings (that) there are in the hall. 这是大厅里展出的最好的画之一。

I can do any practical work (that) there is to be done. 我能做任何要做的实际工作。

这种句型中省去的作主语的关系代词是 *that*, 而不是 *which* (A.S.Hornby, *Guide to Patterns and Usage in English*, p. 161)。如:

This is the only one there is. (cf. This is the only one that exists.) 这是现有的唯一的一个。

These are the only good books there are on this subject. (cf. These are the only good books that have been written on this subject.) 这些是有关这个题目的仅有的几本好书。

f. *than* 引导的从句的主语在下列情况下常可省略:

(1) 在 *than* 作从属连词引导的比较状语从句中, 对比成分为谓语动词(实义动词)时。如:

He more frequently ran than (he) walked to his work. 他跑着去上班比走着去上班的次数更多。

He ran rather than (he) walked to the house.

与其说他走向那座房子, 不如说他跑向那座房子。

(2) *than* 作准从属连词 (quasi-subordinating conjunction), 即形式上为关系代词, 意义上为从

属连词时。如：

He came earlier than was intended. 他比大家预料的来得早。

You spent more money than was intended. 你花的钱比要你花的多。

Peter did much better in the exam than could have been expected. 彼得这次考的比人们能预料的好得多。

George was more strongly opposed to the idea than was necessary. 乔治没必要这么强烈地反对这个主张。

The place is more beautiful than was imagined. 这地方比人们想象的还要美丽。

[注] 在这种结构中，有的语法学家认为 than 之后省略了 what (Curme, *Syntax* p. 18)。如：

He accomplished more than (what) was expected of him.
他做的事情比人们预料的要多。

有的语法学家认为省略了先行词 it (形式主语) 以及它所代表的整个 that-从句 (真正主语) (Quirk et al., *A Grammar of Contemporary English*, p 767)。如：

You spent more money than (it) was intended (that you should spend). 你花的钱比计划的要多。

无论省略的主语是 what 还是 it，都是指主句全句的意义。当省去的主语不是指主句全句、而是指主句中的动词宾语时，实际上无省略，than 起关系代词作用，为从句的主语，从句中谓语动词的数要与其先行词(主句中动词的宾语)的数一致。如：

He smoked more cigarettes than were normally available.

他吸烟过量了。

You seem to take a keener interest in the subject than has ever been shown before. 你似乎比过去对这个科目更感兴趣了。

当连词 than 引导的从句的主语指主句全句时, 主语可单独省去, 也可和助动词 be 或系动词 be 一起省去; 当从句的主语指主句的主语时, 不能只省去主语, 而要将主语和 be 动词一起省去。如:

The sea was less smooth than ((what) was) hoped. 大海不象人们希望的那么平静。

He arrived earlier than ((it) was) usual. 他比平常来得早。

He was more shy than (he was) unsocial. 他比没进入社会前还要腼腆。

She is better than (she was) when I wrote you last. 她比我上次给你写信时好多了。

g. as ... as 引导的从句中的主语常省去。省去的主语可指主句全句, 也可指主句中的主语或宾语。如:

They behaved as well as could be expected. 他们表现得和大家所能料到的一样好。

It was decided that B. B. C. should establish a regular service as soon as might be practicable. 已决定英国广播公司按实际可能尽快开办一套定期节目。

What had happened to Jack that he hadn't done as well as expected? 杰克怎么搞的, 怎么不如大家期望的好。

There is not so (as) much illiteracy as there used to be. 现在文盲不象过去那么多了。

He never reads as much as (what) is required of the class. 他从未达到对全班所要求的那么大的阅读量。

当 as ... as 结构中第二个 as 后省去的主语指主句中的动词宾语、表语或主语等名词时,可将第二个 as 看作关系代词,作从句的主语,其前的名词为先行词。如:

I took as much luggage as was allowed.
(Tregidgo, *Practical English Usage*, p. 49) 允许带多少行李,我就带多少。

He is as remarkable a person as ever came here.
(Nida, *A Synopsis of English Syntax*, p. 100)
他和曾来过这里的人一样了不起。

There are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it. (Jespersen, *Essentials of English Grammar*, p. 365) 这海里的鱼和出海的鱼一样好。

as ... as 引导的从句中的主语指主句全句时,主语可单独省去,也可和 be 动词一起省去;当从句主语指主句主语时,一般要和 be 动词一起省去。如:

Come as soon as ((it) is) possible (for you to come). 尽快来。

This morning my leg is as stiff as (it) ever (was). 今早我的腿和往常一样僵硬。

She is as clever as (she is) beautiful. 她很美,也

很聪明。

[注 1] as follows 可看作 as 后面省去了主语 it 或 what:

He described the affairs as [it (即 the description)] follows. (Curme, *Syntax*, p. 18) 他对此事叙述如下。

The conditions are as (what) follows. (ib) 情况如下。

The books are made up as (what) follows. 该书编排如下。

The full text reads as (it) follows. 全文如下。

[注 2] as 有时用作关系代词, 这时不能认为其后省去了主语。如:

*He is a teacher, as (it) is clear from his manner.

*As (it) has been mentioned above, modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind.

由于这类从句具有状语的力量, 特别是放在句首时, 因此偶尔也有人把 as 看作连词, 在其后加 it。这种用法应避免:

*As it is generally assumed, grammar is not a set of dead rules. 普遍认为, 语法不是一套死规则。

h. 在某些让步状语从句中, 可省去主语。如:

Sink or swim, I will try. 无论如何, 我要试一下。

Do what they will, the enemy soldiers won't be able to get away. 敌军无论如何也逃脱不了。

I shall have to buy the coat, cost what it may. 花多少钱我也要买这件大衣。

Flowers fall off, do what one may; swallows return, no strangers they. 无可奈何花落去, 似曾相识燕归来。

上述各句所含的祈使句部分为让步状语从句。这种祈使句也是虚拟语气结构, 表示说话人的意志。省去的主语为宾

语从句中的主语或非人称 it。如:

Say (he) what he will, he cannot make matters worse. (Curme, *Syntax*, p. 400) 无论他怎么说, 他也不会把事情搞坏。

I shall go rain (it) or shine (it). 无论雨天还是晴天我都去。

在口语中, 祈使句也可表示让步:

Believe it or not, Frank, I got married to a girl from Sussex six months ago. 弗兰克, 你爱信不信, 我六个月前和萨塞克斯的一位姑娘结婚了。

但也可认为连词 *whether* 和主语 *you* 被省去了:

(Whether you) Believe it or not,

第二节 谓语动词的省略

1. 助动词的省略 助动词在某些简单句(a), 并列句(b); 复合句(c)中都可出现省略。

a. 简单句中的省略一般表现在口语中, 借助于语调来完成。常可省略助动词的句型有一般疑问句、特殊疑问句和陈述疑问句。如:

(Has) John done his homework? 约翰做完家庭作业了吗?

(Will) You be here tomorrow? 你明天到这儿来吗?

(Are) You ready? 你准备好了吗?

(Does) Anything need a lift? 有什么东西需要搭

车吗?

Hey, boy, where (are) you going? 喂! 小伙子, 你到那儿去?

What (are) you doing? 你在做什么?

You (are) going to the meeting? 你去开会吗?

He (is) coming here tonight? 他今晚到这儿来吗?

[注] 半助动词 had better 中的 had 在非正式口语中也可省去。如:

You better go. (比较: You had better go.) 你最好去。

You better get going right away. 你最好马上就走。

b. 并列句中的省略, 不仅表现在口语中, 也表现在描述性的文字中。后一(或几)个分句的助动词的形式与第一分句助动词的形式不同时也可省去。如:

Peter is reading, and Bob (is) writing. 彼得在读书, 鲍勃在写字。

Some of us will be cleaning the windows and others (will be) mopping the floor. 我们有的擦窗户, 有的擦地板。

They (sharks) were hoisted on a block and tackle, their livers (were) removed, their fins (were) cut off and their hides (were) skinned out and their flesh (was) cut into strips for salting. 把它们(鲨鱼)吊在滑车上, 取出肝, 割去鳍, 剥去皮, 并把肉切成碎片腌制。

The years have passed and the appointed time

(has) come. 数年过去了,约定的时间到了。

The ring leader was executed by shooting and his followers (were) imprisoned. 首犯被枪决,从犯被监禁。

[注1] 半助动词 be to 中的 be 在并列句中也可省去。如:

Some of them were to join the armed forces, some (were) to work in the government. 他们当中有些人要参军,有些人要在政府里工作。

[注2] 问句中助动词在主语前似乎可以省去,但这种现象不常见:

Did John explain or (did) Bob explain? 是约翰解释的还是鲍勃解释的?

[注3] 当各并列句的行为动词完全一样时,不能只省略助动词而保留行为动词,应把它们一起省去。如:

*John will take the French course and Peter (will) take the German course.

John will take the French course and Peter the German course. 约翰将学习法语课程,彼得将学习德语课程。

c. 复合句中助动词的省略,只出现在并列句担当复合句的主句或从句时,其原则基本上与并列句同。如:

He succeeded in the experiment because he had been working hard and his teacher (had been) helping him patiently. 因为他一直努力搞实验,并得到老师的耐心帮助,所以他搞成了。

He told us that the years had passed and the appointed time (had) come. 他告诉我们说数年过去了,约定的时间到了。

I hear that Xiao Wang is playing on the sports-ground and his classmates (are) reading in the classroom. 我听说小王在操场上玩,而同学们却在教室里读书。

If the weather permits, Joan will be playing basketball and her sister (will be) going for an outing. 如果天气允许,琼将打篮球,她妹妹将去郊游。

当引导定语从句的关系代词为 as, 其先行词为主句全句、且从句中的谓语动词为被动语态时, 助动词 be 也可省去。如:

As (was) expected, he performed the task with success. 正象大家所希望的那样, 他任务完成得很好。

As (is) mentioned above, the symbol for hydrogen is H; for oxygen, O; for nitrogen, N. 如上所述, 氢的符号是 H; 氧的符号是 O; 氮的符号是 N。

在 as many (much) as 结构中, 第二个 as 可看作关系代词, 其引导的定语从句的谓语含有 be (作助动词或系动词)时, be 可省去。如:

As many (of them) are at home as (are) abroad.
(他们中)在国内的人数和在国外的一样多。

I took as much luggage as (was) allowed. 允许带多少行李我就带多少。

[注 1] Kruisinga 认为在并列句中,第二分句含有的动词 be 与第一分句中的 be 无论所起的语法作用同否,只要形式相同即可省去 (*A Handbook of Present-Day English*, II, 1, pp. 341—42)。如:

We were clear of the harbour and steering with a fine breeze for the English coast. 我们离开了这海港向英国海岸顺风驶去。

We were free and making good headway. 我们没有约束,进展很快。

He was allowed to be present as a very great favour because it was Christmas and snowing so hard. 因为是圣诞节,正下着大雪,允许他出席,这对他是极大的好意。

但 Close 认为 be, have, do 在并列谓语中起不同的句法作用时,虽然形式相同,一般也不省略。如:

Mary was terrified and was clutching my hand.

(*A reference grammar for students of English*, p. 105)

玛丽很害怕,紧紧抓住我的手。

That man has a gun and has threatened to use it.

(ib.)

那人有支枪,并威胁要用。

Mary did a good job but did not wish to be praised.

玛丽工作做得很好,但不希望别人表扬。

Lionel Elvin was born in 1905 and was educated at the universities of Cambridge and Yale. 来昂内尔·埃尔文生于一九〇五年,曾在剑桥和耶鲁大学上过学。

[注 2] 完成分词中的 having(a)、被动分词中的 being(b)和完成被动分词中的 having been(c)在独立分词结构中常省略。如:

a. Our guests (having) gone, we resumed working. 客人走了,我们继续工作。

The sun (having) set, we had to stop there for the

night. 太阳下山了,我们只得留下过夜。

b. My task (being) completed, I shall go to bed. 任务完后,我要睡觉。

The purse(being) lost, the police were notified. 钱包丢了,报告警察了。

c. The word of command (having been) given, the troops fired. 下了命令,部队开火了。

My task (having been) completed, I went to bed. 任务完成后我就上床睡觉了。

完成被动分词短语作状语时,可省去 having been。不省更明确: (Having been) Warned that bad weather lay ahead, the ship's captain changed course. 预报有坏天气,船长改变了航向。

[注 3] 复合句中虚拟语气助动词 should 常可省去,只剩动词原形作谓语。(也可把这种结构看成是另一种表达法而不视为省略。)如:

It is important that an engineer (should) have a wide knowledge of science and technology. 对一个工程师来说,具有广泛的科技知识是很重要的。

I suggest that we (should) bring the meeting to an end. 我建议会议应结束了。

The officer ordered that the guns (should) be fired. 军官命令开枪。

[注 4] 在文章标题、电报等文体中助动词也常省去。如:

Szechuan's Gas Fields Making Headway (标题) 四川的天然气田在发展

China to Hold Third National Games (标题) 中国将举行第三届全运会)

Trial Over, Sentences Pronounced (标题) 审判结束,宣读判决

FATHER ILL MONEY URGENTLY NEEDED (电报)

父病急需款

Internationally acknowledged to be the finest cigarette
in the world (广告) 举世公认最佳香烟

ROCKFORD standing at desk. PENNINGTON seated
holding newspaper. (戏剧提示) 罗克福特站在桌旁。彭宁
顿坐着, 拿着报纸。

Bertrand Russell speaking at a protest meeting in
Trafalgar Square (图片解说) 伯特兰·拉塞尔在特拉法加广
场抗议集会上发表演说

An earthquake recorded on a seismograph (图片解说) 地
震标明在地震仪上

2. 主动词的省略 在含有助动词的谓语动词中, 有的可
以保留助动词, 只省去主动词。如:

a. 简单句:

Was the entire project completed? 全部工程都完
了吗?

Yes, it was (completed). 完工了。

Were the enemies captured? 把敌人捉到了吗?

Yes, they were (captured). 捉到了。

Has Peter gone? — Yes, he has (gone). 彼得走
了吗? ——走了。

Has Jack gone? — He may have (gone). 杰克走
了吗? ——他也许走了。

Have the guests set off? — They may have
(set off). 客人们走了吗? ——也许走了。

Are your parents working? — Yes, they are

(working). 你父母在干活吗? ——在干活。

简单句中保留助动词省去主动词的现象一般表现在对一般疑问句的答语中。但对一般现在时和一般过去时主动语态问句的肯定回答不能以此而论。因为助动词（严格地说应称代替形式 *pro-form*）后不能补上主动词，而其否定回答却可以认为是省略了主动词。如：

Does he sing? — { *Yes, he does sing. } 他唱歌
 { Yes, he does. }

吗? ——是的, 他唱。

Did she dance? — { *Yes, she danced. } 她跳舞吗?
 { Yes, she did. }

——是的, 她跳舞。

Does he sing? No, he doesn't (sing). 他唱歌吗?
——他不唱。

Did she dance? — No, she didn't (dance). 她跳舞吗?
——她不跳。

[注 1] 此外, 在扼要重述问句、否定句、转折句以及转折答句中都可省去主动词。如：

John swims.	___	Does Bob (swim)?
John is swimming.	___	Is Bob (swimming)?
John has swum.	___	Has Bob (swum)?
John swam.	___	Did Bob (swim)?
John will swim.	___	Will Bob (swim)?
John swims.	___	Bob doesn't (swim).
John is swimming.	___	Bob isn't (swimming).
John has swum.	___	Bob hasn't (swum).
John swam.	___	Bob didn't (swim).
John will swim.	___	Bob won't (swim).

{	John doesn't swim. — Oh, but Bob does (swim).
	John isn't swimming. — Oh, but Bob is (swimming).
	John hasn't swum. — Oh, but Bob has (swum).
	John didn't swim. — Oh, but Bob did (swim).
	John won't swim. — Oh, but Bob will (swim).
{	Does John swim? — No, but Bob does (swim).
	Is John swimming? — No, but Bob is (swimming).
	Has John swum? — No, but Bob has (swum).
	Did John swim? — No, but Bob did (swim).
	Will John swim? — No, but Bob will (swim).

[注2] 在 whence come 结构中的 come 常可省去。如：

Whence (come) the differences? 分歧从何而来?

b. 并列句:

He may come or he may not (come). 他可能来也可能不来。

It might rain or it might not (rain). 天可能下雨也可能不下。

Paul apologized, but Peggy wouldn't (apologize). 保罗道歉了, 但是培基却不愿道歉。

John is questioning our motives, and Bill has (questioned) our results. 约翰在怀疑我们的动机, 而比尔却曾怀疑过我们的效果。

John sighed, but Jim didn't (sigh). 约翰叹息了, 但是吉姆没有。

This light went out, but that one didn't (go out). 这盏灯熄灭了, 但那盏没灭。

We told her to go, but she wouldn't (go). 我们

让她走,但她不走。

She has written to her brother, but he may (write) to his sister. 她给她哥哥写了信,但他可能给他姐姐写信。

Helen will buy a hat and Robert might (buy) a cap. 海伦将买一顶沿帽, 罗伯特可能买一顶无沿帽。

并列句中主动词的省略主要表现在第二分句中。当第二分句的谓语动词与第一分句的谓语动词相同、且有助动词和与之有不同的形式(包括不同时态或相同时态却有不同的肯定、否定形式)时,第二分句的主动词就可省略。如:

John hasn't swum, but Bob will (swim).

John hasn't swum, but Bob has (swum).

John is swimming, but Bob isn't (swimming).

John is swimming, but Bob won't (swim).

John may be swimming, but Bob has (swum).

John has swum, but Bob won't (swim).

如果第二分句中有 too 或 not ... either 等表示“也”或“也不”等意义的状语、第二分句中的谓语动词与第一分句中的谓语动词、时态和肯否定形式都相同时,第二分句也可省去主动词。如:

I have finished and George has (finished), too.

我做完了,乔治也做完了。

I haven't finished and you haven't (finished), either. 我没做完,你也没做完。

[注] 在有相同动词的并列谓语中, 如果有不同的助动词时, 可省去第一个主动词, 尽管其式形不同。如:

Nobody ever has (altered) or can alter the general trend of history. 无人曾改变也无人能改变历史的总趋势。

c. 复合句:

If Jane sings, Mary may (sing). 如果珍妮唱歌, 玛丽也许唱。

I'll pay for the hotel if you (pay) for the food. 如果你付饭钱, 我就付旅店钱。

Because Jane has danced, Mary may (dance). 因为珍妮跳舞了, 玛丽也可能跳。

Jane was running though Mary wouldn't (run). 虽然玛丽不肯跑步, 但珍妮还在跑。

I am writing to him though he won't (write) to me. 虽然他不肯给我写信, 但我在给他写信。

When Jane comes tomorrow, Mary will (come). 明天珍妮来的时候玛丽也来。

The old man is working as hard as a young man is (working). 这老人象小伙子一样起劲地干活。

I have to talk with them and see if they are thinking as I am (thinking). 我得和他们谈谈, 看看他们是否和我想的一样。

She does the best she can (do). 她竭尽全力。

We shall do all we can (do) to turn out such high-precision instruments. 我们将竭尽全力制

造出这种高精度仪器。

His love will not fail, whoever else's may (fail).

不管别人怎样,他的爱情是永恒的。

He braked as hard as he could (brake). 他用尽全力刹住车。

The more he tried to sleep, the more he could not (sleep). 他越想睡越睡不着。

He doesn't often come to the class, and when he does (come) he is generally late. 他不常来上课,就是来了,一般也迟到。

Children can learn from TV what they can't (learn) in school. 孩子们能在电视里学到他们在学校里学不到的东西。

She might go, but I don't think she will (go). 她也许去,但我想她不会去的。

I hear that he will paint, but I am afraid he won't (paint). 我听说他要画画,但我想他不会画的。

3. 全部谓语动词的省略 (没有助动词时省去谓语动词,有助动词时与主动词一起省略):

a. 简单句主要表现在祈使句中:

(Come) This way, please. 请这边走。

“(Go) Back to the house,” John yelled. 约翰喊道:“回家去!”

As they scrambled back, George ordered, “Every-

body (get) on the stairs.” 他们匆匆返回时乔治命令道：“大家上阶梯！”

在表示祝愿或诅咒语气时，常用现在式虚拟语气。谓语动词为 be 时常省略：

Happy New Year (be) to you! 祝你新年快乐!

Success (be) to you! 祝你成功!

Woe (be) to you! 愿上天降祸于你!

b. 并列句只要第二分句与第一分句谓语动词相同、时态相同，便可省去：

(1) 各分句谓语动词为不及物动词（包括短语动词）。

如：

I work in Beijing, and my brother (works) in Shanghai. 我在北京工作，我哥哥在上海工作。

Peter gets up at six and Paul (gets up) at seven. 彼得六点起床，保罗七点起床。

The moon moves round the earth, and the earth (moves) round the sun. 月亮绕地球运转，地球绕太阳运转。

Harriman sat at Roosevelt's right, I (sat) at Roosevelt's left, and Hopkins (sat) next to me. 哈里曼坐在罗斯福右侧，我坐在罗斯福左侧，霍普金斯挨我坐着。

Joan will stay up tonight and Margaret (will stay up) tomorrow evening. 琼今晚熬夜，玛格丽特明晚熬夜。

We are eating upstairs, and they (are eating) downstairs. 我们在楼上吃饭,他们在楼下吃饭。

On one wall hung a portrait of Tolstoy, on another (hung) a photograph of the two of them. 一面墙上挂着托尔斯泰的画像,另一面墙上挂着他俩的照片。

(2) 各分句谓语动词均为含有介词的短语动词(相当于及物动词)或为含有介词的被动谓语。如:

All matter consists of molecules, and molecules (consist) of atoms. 一切物质都是由分子组成的,分子是由原子组成的。

Jack is listening to Mary, and Sweet (is listening) to Margaret. 杰克在听玛丽讲话,斯威特在听玛格丽特讲话。

This nurse takes care of these children, and that nurse (takes care) of those children. 这位保育员照看这些孩子,那位保育员照看那些孩子。

This pipe is connected to the water feeding pumps and that one (is connected) to the discharge pump. 这只管子与入水泵相接,那只管子与排水泵相接。

This bed is made of wood, and that one (is made) of steel. 这张床是木制的,那张是钢制的。

(3) 各分句的谓语动词均为及物动词。如:

The earth attracts the moon and the moon (attracts) the earth. 地球吸引月亮, 月亮吸引地球。

He likes beef, but she (likes) mutton. 他喜欢牛肉, 她喜欢羊肉。

She needed some gauze and he (needed) some ointment. 她需要纱布, 他需要药膏。

John has written a poem and Bob (has written) a short play. 约翰写了首诗, 保罗写了短剧。

Yesterday John was given a railway set, and Sue (was given) a doll. 昨天给了约翰一套玩具火车, 给休一个玩具娃娃。

Laser can melt the hardest metal, but ordinary light (can) not (melt) even the softest. 激光能熔化最硬的金属, 但普通的光连最软的金属都不能熔化。

c. 复合句: 当主句与从句的谓语动词时态相同, 即使人称与数不同时, 在某些句型中从句的谓语也可以省略。如:

Stewart sings more beautifully than Jerome (sings). 斯图尔特唱得比杰罗姆更动听。

I knew more about that matter than my brother (knew). 我对那件事比我弟弟懂的多。

Stewart sings as beautifully as Jerome (sings). 斯图尔特唱得与杰罗姆一样动听。

If anyone (knows), he knows. 如果有人知道他就知道。

I like him better than he (likes) me. 我喜欢他胜过他喜欢我。

复合句中若包含有并列句时, 如果第二个分句的谓语动词与第一个分句的谓语动词相同, 也可省去。如:

I have been told that Class 1 will start today and Class 2 (will start) tomorrow. 我听说一班今天出发, 二班明天出发。

When I worked in a factory John studied at Yale and his brother (studied) at Temple. 我在工厂工作时, 约翰在耶鲁大学上学, 他弟弟在坦普尔大学上学。

在并列句中, be 动词在两个分句中所起的语法作用不同时, 第二分句中的 be 也可(和助动词一起)省略。如:

His eyes were watching for the moment when the accounts should be finished and Stephen (should be) free. 他眼巴巴地盼着帐目结算完毕、斯蒂芬无事的时刻的到来。

[注 1] 半助动词 be to 可以和主动词一起省去。如:

The commander decided that Brigade One was to stay at Tafeng Vally, Brigade Three (was to stay) at Pingting Vally, and Brigade Two (was to stay) at Leopard Vally. 司令员决定第一旅留在大峰谷, 第三旅留在平定谷, 第二旅留在豹子谷。

[注 2] 当主语是 anyone, no one 以及类似的不定代词在 if 从句中作主语时, 其后的整个谓语动词与主句谓语动词相同时, 可省去。如:

If anyone (sings), he sings. 如果有人唱他就唱。

[注3] 在 What if 结构中, what 后省去了谓语动词。如:

What (will happen) if we move the picture over here?

如果我把画片挪到这儿会怎么样?

[注4] as ... as 和 than 引导的比较状语从句中的谓语动词如果是不及物的时候,可省也可不省,也可以用替代形式 do; 如果是及物的可以连宾语一起省去,不能光省去宾语而保留谓语动词,也可以用替代形式 do (也不能省去宾语只保留谓语动词)。如:

He works harder than she { does. 他比她干得更起劲。
works.

He works as hard as she { does. 他和她干得一样起劲。
works.

He enjoyed the film more than she { did.
*enjoyed.

他比她更喜欢这部电影。

He enjoyed the film as much as she { did.
*enjoyed.

他和她一样喜欢这部电影。

第三节 系动词 be 和表语的省略

1. 系动词 be 的省略 系动词 be 在简单句、并列句和复合句中都有省略现象。

a. 简单句:

(Is) Anything the matter? 出毛病了吗?

(Are) You hungry? 你饿了吗?

(Is) Anybody home? 家里有人吗?

(Is) That Jack? 那是杰克吗?

(Was) This love? 这就是爱情吗?

(Was) This happiness? 这就是幸福吗?

Chen's father (is) dead? Why, I saw him only yesterday. 小陈的父亲死了? 怎么, 我昨天还见到他呢。

The meeting (is) in progress? 在开会吗?

For shame. You (are) a League member, and behave so! 可耻! 一个团员竟有这样的表现!

A hefty chap like you (is) too lazy to carry a load light as a feather — for shame! 你这样健壮的小伙子竟然懒得连鸡毛一样轻的担子都不担, 真可耻!

除上述一般问句、陈述问句、陈述感叹句中的省略现象外, 在一般陈述句中也出现省略系动词的现象。如:

How's everything with you? — Everything (is) as usual. 你一切都好吗? ——依然如故。

All of them (were) poor men from Japanese-occupied areas. 他们都是来自敌占区的穷人。

这种省略现象还可表现在感叹疑问句, 以及把主语和表语用 and 连接起来的结构中:

Who (was) so smooth and silky as Murdstone at first! 起初, 谁象墨德斯通那样温柔和蔼!

Of course he'll come. A sailor and afraid of the weather. (= How can a sailor be afraid of the weather?) 当然了, 他会来的, 水手怎么能

怕天气呢?

b. 并列句:

Jim is dead and Jack (is) alive. 吉姆死了, 杰克还活着。

Alice was young and Jane (was) old. 艾丽斯小, 珍妮大。

Peter is a boy and Mary (is) a girl. 彼得是男孩, 玛丽是女孩。

I am tall and he (is) short. 我个高, 他个矮。

Most of them were about twenty, some (were) even younger. 他们当中大多数人在二十岁左右, 有些更年轻。

His father was a history professor in Beijing University, his mother (was) a kindly woman with some education. 他父亲是北大历史教授, 母亲是受过教育的善良女人。

This is right but that (is) wrong. 这对了, 但是那错了。

His handclasp was firm, his smile (was) gentle, his eyes (were) calm and appraising. 他手握得很紧, 笑得温和, 两眼平静而有鉴赏力。

由此可见, 并列句中系动词 be 的省略主要表现在第二分句中。只要时态相同, 动词的形式相同与否均可省略。此外, 在选择陈述问句中有时两个分句的系动词 be 都可省略。如:

I (am) mistaken or you (are) mistaken? 是我错了, 还是你错了?

当第二分句中有和第一分句中相同的助动词 + be 结构时, 可以同时省去。如:

Without air the nights would be very cold and the days (would be) very hot. 没有空气, 夜间会很冷, 白天会很热。

[注] 在并列句中, 当两个分句都含有 be, 但在各分句中所起的句法作用不同时(如在第一分句中为助动词, 在第二分句中为系动词), 第二分句中的 be (系动词) 也可省略; 但也有的语法学家认为不可省略。如:

Thus the policy was decided and the meeting (was) over.
就这样政策决定了, 会议结束了。

c. 复合句:

I saw that Alice was happy and Jane(was) miserable. 我看得出, 艾丽斯高兴, 珍妮悲伤。

This is the music which Joe is familiar with and Bob (is) fond of. 这就是乔所熟悉鲍勃喜爱的那种音乐。

If the weather is fine and the ground (is) dry, we'll have a basketball match tomorrow. 如果天气好, 地面干了, 我们明天举行篮球比赛。

That is why the electric fans are cheap and the taperecorders (are) expensive. 那就是电扇便宜, 录音机贵的原因。

No matter what your work (is), you must do it well. 无论做什么工作, 你都必须做好。

The peasants have decided to build a reservoir, whatever the difficulties (may be). 不论有多大困难, 农民决定建座水库。

The greater the danger (is), the braver you should be. 危险越大, 越应勇敢。

The higher the sun (is) in the heavens, the shorter the shadow cast by an object is. 太阳升得越高, 物体的阴影越短。

复合句中系动词 be 的省略主要表现在并列句的第二分句(与第一分句相同的 be)、让步状语从句以及比例一致状语从句中。

当带有比例一致状语从句的复合句的主句和从句的谓语动词都是系动词 be 时, 往往一起省略。如:

The richer and more comprehensive the vocabulary (is), the richer and more developed the language (is). 词汇越丰富, 包括内容越多, 该语言越丰富越发达。

The darker the color of the material (is), the greater the amount of heat it absorbs (is). 物质颜色越暗越吸热。

在“such ... as”和“the same as”结构中, 关系代词 as 所引导的定语从句的谓语动词为系动词 be 时, 通常省去。如:

How can you talk to such a woman as she (is)?

你怎么能和象她这样的女人谈话?

Such poets as Keats (was) were rare. 象济慈这样的诗人是寥寥无几的。

Such accidents as these (are) cannot be helped. 这样的事故是不可避免的。

Such experiences as this (is) are very precious. 这样的经验是非常宝贵的。

A deer is not the same as an antelope (is). 鹿与羚羊不同。

Your bicycle is not the same as mine (is). 你的自行车和我的不一样。

值得注意的是: “such ... as” 结构还可接人称代词宾格, 这时 as 为介词, 其后无省略。如:

I wouldn't give it to such a man as him. 我不会把它给象他这样的人的。

在 than 和 as ... as 引导的从句中, 系动词 be 常省去。如:

This book is more interesting than that one (is). 这本书比那本书有趣。

John is a head taller than his brother (is). 约翰比他弟弟高一头。

I have never met anyone cleverer than you (are). 我从未见过比你聪明的人。

You're as tall as I (am), so you can easily ride

my bike. but you're much fatter than either I (am) or my brother (is), so we can't lend you a sports jacket. 你和我一样高, 所以你骑我的自行车没问题, 可你比我和我哥哥都胖得多, 所以我们不能借给你运动衣。

He was as strong as any other boy in his class (was). (从前) 他和他班里的其他任何一个男孩一样壮实。

This watch is not as dear as that one (is). 这只手表不如那只手表贵。

She is as good a cook as her mother (is). 她和她母亲一样是个好厨师。

但如果 than 后接人称代词宾格时, than 为介词, 其后无省略。如:

I know you're bigger than me, in fact you're bigger than us both, but we're not afraid of you. 我知道你比我个子大, 其实你比我们俩个子都大, 可我们不怕你。

在用倒装结构表示让步意义的状语从句中, 有时系动词 be 也可省去。如:

Vague though its category (is), it is without doubt an essay. 虽然它属哪类文章不明确, 无疑是一篇小品文。

[注 1] 在 as 作关系代词所引导的从句中, 系动词 be 也常省去。
如:

As (was) usual, comrades tried to help him by pointing out his mistakes. 象往常一样, 同志们指出了他的错误, 以便帮助他。

He was late for school, as (was) usual with him. 他和往常一样, 上课又迟到了。

但是当这个从句的表语为名词时, 虽然 be 也可省, 但不省更常见:

As (was) often the case, he was absent. 他缺席了, 他经常这样。

As was the custom with him, he went out for a walk after lunch. 午饭后出去散散步, 这是他的习惯。

[注 2] there + be 无论在简单句还是在复合句中常省去。如:
(There are) No ill effects from that fall. 那一交摔得并不重。

I'm not better, if (there is) anything, I am worse. 我没有什么好转, 如果说有变化, 也是变坏了。

(Is there) Anything I can do for you? 我能帮您什么忙吗?

[注 3] 系动词 be 和助动词 do 在口语中常可省略。如:

You (are) fresh from school, and (do) not know algebra better than me. 你刚从学校毕业, 代数还没我懂得多。

[注 4] 系动词 be 的现在分词 being 在独立结构中常省去。如:
John (being) away, Henry had to do his work. 约翰不在, 亨利不得不接替他的工作。

Mr. Smith (being) the toastmaster, I think we may expect an enjoyable time. 史密斯先生主持宴会, 我想我们将会开得很痛快。

但在某些习语中 being 不省去:

Such (That) being the case, we'll have to turn back.

情况既然如此,我们只好返回。

实义动词 be 的现在分词一般式和完成式在引导词 there 引导的独立主格结构中不能省去。如:

There $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{being} \\ * \text{ —} \end{array} \right\}$ nothing else to do, we went home. 没有别的事情做,我们回家了。

There $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{having been} \\ * \text{ —} \end{array} \right\}$ no rain, the ground was dry. 一直没下雨,地面都干了。

[注5] 当 class ... as, describe ... as, recognize ... as, regard ... as, report ... as 等后接形容词或介词短语时,可看作 as 后省去了 being。如:

They described the boy as (being) small. 他们把这男孩说得很小。

She regarded him as (being) without principles. 她认为他没有原则。

2. 表语的省略

a. 简单句: 表语在简单句中的省略主要表现在对一般问句的答语中,或在简略回答与疑问短语相结合的结构中。如:

Is he a teacher? — Yes, he is (a teacher). 他是老师吗? ——是。

Are these flowers red? — Yes, they are (red). 这些花是红的吗? ——是。

Are you tired? — Yes, I am(tired). 你累吗? ——累。

Was it cold? — Yes, it was (cold). 天气冷吗? ——冷。

Is that matter under investigation? — Yes, it is

(under investigation). 那问题在调查中吗? —— 在调查中。

Is the storm over? — No, it isn't (over). 暴风雨过去了吗? —— 没有。

He is a first year student. — Oh, he is, is he? 他是一年级学生。 —— 哦, 他是, 是吗?

Biology is the science of life. — Oh, it is, is it? 生物学是生命的科学。 —— 哦, 是的, 是吗?

I'm not a bus driver. — Oh, you aren't, aren't you? 我不是汽车司机。 —— 哦, 你不是, 是吗?

Will it be ready by then? — It might be (ready by then). 到那时会准备好吗? —— 也许 (会准备好)。

根据上下文情况, 在陈述句中也可省去表语。如:

I thought Petticoat Lane is a long street. But it's not (a long street). 我以为 Petticoat 胡同是条长街, 但不是。

He said he was sleepy. But he wasn't (sleepy). 他说他困了, 但他没困。

Most of them are serious students. A few are not (serious students). 他们大都是认真的学生, 有几个不是(认真的学生)。

[注 1] “away + from- 短语”作表语时, away 为表语, from- 短语为状语。away 可省去, 这时 from- 短语为表语。这是一种结构上的改变。如:

The village was 5 miles (away) from the coast. 这村离海岸五英里远。

[注2] 有的表语可有表示量度的名词(短语)状语修饰, 这时有的表语也可省略, 只保留名词(短语)状语。这类状语便成了表语。如:

How tall is that boy? — He's 1 metre 99 centimetres (tall). 那男孩多高? ——一米九九。

How high is that mountain? — It's 200 metres (above sea level). 那山多高? ——海拔两千米。

How old is your son? — He's three months (old). 你的儿子多大? ——三个月。

How far (away) is London? 伦敦多远?

b. 并列句: 并列句中表语的省略一般出现在第二分句中。当并列句的系动词不同时, 也可出现在第一分句中。如:

The schools around here are not good enough for you, but they are (good enough) for me. 附近的这些学校对你来说不够好, 对我来说够好的了。

The painters are still at work on the house and they will be (at work on the house) for some time. 油漆工还在油漆房子, 他们还得油些时候。

There are many kinds of electromagnetic waves. Some are well known and some are not (well known). 有许多种电磁波, 有的大家熟悉, 有的大家不熟悉。

Tom was not there, but his sister was (there). 汤姆不在那里, 但他姐姐在。

This is not right, but that was (right). 这不对, 那对。

Either Paul was there, or his brother was (there).
不是保罗就是他哥哥在那儿。

Either you are right, or Jim is (right). 要么你对, 要么吉姆对。

Peter has recently become (a very hard-working student), and his brother always was, a very hard-working student. 彼得最近成了非常勤奋的学生, 他哥哥过去一直是个非常勤奋的学生。

Jim was (happy), and Jack certainly seemed, happy. 吉姆高兴, 杰克肯定也表现得高兴。

Jack seemed happy, and Jim certainly was (happy). 杰克好象高兴, 吉姆肯定高兴。

Jack seemed (happy), and Jim certainly was, happy. 杰克好象高兴, 吉姆肯定高兴。

但是, 当第二个分句的谓语动词不是系动词 be, 而与第一个分句的谓语动词(系动词 be) 不同时, 省略第二分句中的表语便是错误的。如:

*Jim was honest, and Tom certainly seemed (honest).

*Paul was a good doctor, and his brother would become (a good doctor).

[注 1] 当 be 前有助动词时, 第二分句的主语若与第一分句的主语相同, 可将系动词 be 和表语一起省略。如:

Maybe he'll be angry, or maybe he won't (be angry).

他也许生气,也许不生气。

但主语不同时,只能省略表语保留 be:

Maybe he'll be angry, or maybe she'll be (angry).

[注2] 系动词 be 为非谓语动词时,其表语也可省略。如:

Some of them are nice, but a lot of them only pretend to be (nice). 他们当中有些是好的,但大多数只是装好。

c. 复合句:复合句中表语的省略表现在状语从句(在主句后)、宾语从句和定语从句中。如:

I am patient if you are (patient). 如果你耐心,我也耐心。

You must also be a member of the party, since he is (a member of the party). 既然他是当事人之一,你一定也是。

I noticed the teacher was out of her chair before we were (out of our chairs). 我注意到在我们离开座位之前,老师就离开座位了。

They are allowed to sit there, but they themselves would probably not do so, dressed as they are (dressed). 允许他们坐在那里,但他们这种穿着,可能不想坐。

I was late in applying for the job. Do you think he was (late in applying for the job)? 我申请这工作晚了,你认为他晚了吗?

Then the TV cameras started working and I was in the pictures. I knew I was (in the pictures).

然后电视照像机开始工作，我上电视了。我知道把我拍照上了。

I looked at the clock again, and told my mother it was late, too late to talk, even though I knew it wasn't (late). 我又看了看钟，告诉妈妈时间不早了。太晚了，不能再谈了。实际上我知道不晚。

Why do you think all workers are clumsy and ignorant? There's no reason why they should be (clumsy and ignorant). 为什么你认为所有的工人都笨拙没有学问呢？他们怎么就该笨拙没有学问呢！

He is not the man (that) he once was. 他不是从前那个样子了。

She is not the cheerful woman (that) she used to be. 她不是从前那种欢快的女人了。

[注1] be 以外的系动词的表语在复合句中不能省略。如：

*He became a member, since she became (a member).

*He looks happy if you look (happy).

[注2] 在定语从句中作主语补语（即表语）或宾语补语的关系代词通常总是省去的。这个关系代词一般认为是 that。如：

My typewriter is not the machine (that) it was. 我的打字机不象以前那样了。

John is not the man (that) he was. 约翰不是原来那个人了。

I'm not the fool (that) you thought me. 我不是你想象的那种傻瓜。

第四节 宾语的省略

1. 简单句 宾语的省略主要表现在对话中。对前者说的话没听清要求重复,可省去与前一句相同的宾语,这类动词一般为 have(主要用于英国),其它及物动词的宾语都不能单独省去,而要和主动词一起省去,保留助动词和主语(见第九节多种句子成分的省略(a);当同一主语的并列谓语动词不同时,省去除最后一个动词宾语以外的所有宾语(b):

a. Olga has a camera. — Has she (a camera)? 奥尔加有架照像机。——是吗?

I have a cold. — Have you (a cold)? 我感冒了。——是吗?

They have an electronic computer. — Have they (an electronic computer)? 他们有一台电子计算机。——是吗?

She likes music. — Does she $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(like music)?} \\ * \text{ like (music)?} \end{array} \right.$

她喜欢音乐。——是吗?

b. Did he buy (a new bike) or sell a new bike?
他是买了一辆还是卖了一辆新自行车?

Are you studying (English) or teaching English?
你是在学还是在教英语?

She cleaned (her shoes) and put on her shoes.
她擦掉鞋上的土穿上了。

Jane washed (the shirt), ironed (the shirt), and

folded, the shirt. 珍妮把衬衣洗过熨好, 并叠上了。
也可把这种现象视为多种句子成分的省略:

She cleaned (her shoes) and (she) put on her shoes. 她擦掉鞋上的土穿上了。

Did he buy (a new bike) or (did he) sell a new bike? 他是买了一辆还是卖了一辆新自行车?

[注1] 有些双宾语动词 (如 ask, owe, pay, teach, tell, show 等) 的直接或间接宾语都可留一省一。如:

He asked her (a question). He asked (her) a question.

他问她(一个问题)。 他问(她)一个问题。

I paid John (the money). I paid (John) the money.

我还约翰(钱)了。 我还(约翰)钱了。

[注2] 有的双宾语动词 (如 give, buy 等) 只能省去间接宾语而不能省去直接宾语。如:

{ Joe gave (his brother) a new watch. 乔给(他弟弟)一只新表。

{ *Joe gave his brother (a new watch).

{ Joe bought (his brother) a new watch. 乔给(他弟弟)买只新表。

{ *Joe bought his brother (a new watch)

{ He promised (me) to come early. 他(向我)保证早来。

{ *He promised me (to come early).

[注3] 当不定式前有 how, when, where 等连接副词时, 间接宾语不能省去。

*I showed (them) how to do the work.

[注4] 在祝贺语中, 作间接宾语的 to you 常省去。如:

Good morning (to you)! 早上好!

Happy New Year (to you)! 祝你新年快乐!

A merry Christmas (to you)! 恭贺圣诞!

2. 并列句 当并列句中各分句的主、谓语不同，而宾语相同时，可以省去前面分句中的宾语，即使有三个或三个以上分句并列时，也可只保留最后一个分句中的宾语，把前面分句中与之相同的宾语都省去。如：

The enemy destroyed (the bridge), and the PLA men repaired, the bridge. 敌人把桥破坏了，人民解放军又修复了。

John likes (Mary), and Peter hates, Mary. 约翰喜欢玛丽，彼得恨玛丽。

Li dictated (the letter), and Wang wrote, the letter. 李同志口述，王同志写下了这封信。

Mary washed (the shirts), Jane ironed (the shirts), and Alice folded, the shirts. 玛丽洗衬衫，珍妮熨衬衫，艾丽斯叠衬衫。

He drank up (the beer), or she took away, the beer. 这啤酒他喝了或者她拿走了。

Peter lost (the money), or someone stole, the money. 这钱彼得丢了或者有人偷走了。

Did you make (the furniture), or did your parents buy, the furniture? 这家具是你制做的，还是你父母买的？

Tom broke (the glass), but Jane paid for, the glass. 汤姆把玻璃打破了，但珍妮付了玻璃钱。

Paul praised (the boy), but Jane criticized, the boy. 保罗称赞这孩子，但珍妮批评这孩子。

We are for (the proposal), but they are against, the proposal. 我们同意这建议,但他们反对这建议。

上述结构中都不能保留前面分句的宾语而省略最后一个分句中的宾语。当最后一个分句的谓语较长,使得前面分句的谓语离开宾语太远句子显得不平衡时,可保留前面分句的宾语,而后一个分句的宾语可用适当的代词来代替。如:

The student asked this question and the teacher answered it. 学生提出问题,老师作了回答。

We entertained the guests and they cold-shouldered them. 我们款待客人,但他们冷淡客人。

Did you borrow the dictionary or did he buy it?
这本字典是你借的,还是他买的?

We are for the proposal, but they are against it.
我们赞成这建议,但他们反对。

[注 1] 为了表示转折或选择,并列句中各分句的主语相同时,各分句相同的宾语也可省略。如:

Do they attract (each other), or do they expel, each other? 它们是互相吸引还是互相排斥?

He didn't break (the window), but he paid for, the window. 他没打破窗户,但他付了窗户钱。

[注 2] 当 what 在并列句中充当不同的句子成分时,第二分句中的 what 不能省。如:

This is what is generally known and

{ *you should know.

{ what you should know.

的(事情)。

这就是人人皆知的、你也应知道

3. 复合句

a. 当用 I don't know 回答某些特殊疑问句和某些一般疑问句时, 当用 I'm afraid not 回答某些一般疑问句时, 当用 Yes, I know 接说别人的陈述句、表示肯定时, 可以认为在后面省略了宾语从句。如:

Where has Jim gone? —I don't know (where he has gone). 吉姆到哪儿去了? ——我不知道。

Is John coming here tonight? —I don't know (whether he is coming here tonight). 约翰今晚到这来吗? ——我不知道。

How did Paul live? —I don't know (how he lived). 保罗以前怎样生活的? ——我不知道。

Can Peter drive a tractor? —I'm afraid (he can) not (drive a tractor). 彼得会开拖拉机吗? ——恐怕不会。

Is your teacher coming to the meeting this afternoon? I'm afraid (he is) not (coming to the meeting this afternoon). 你们老师今天下午开会吗? ——恐怕不开。

I've succeeded in the experiment. —Yes, I know (you have succeeded in the experiment). 我实验成功了。——我知道。

John told me about it yesterday. —Yes, I know (he told you about it yesterday). 约翰昨天告诉了我那件事。——是的, 我知道。

[注] 当连接副词 when, where, why, how或连接代词 which, who, whom 等引起的宾语从句作并列句中第二个分句的宾语时, 如这宾语从句与前句相同即可省去, 只保留连接副词或连接代词。如:

He was not allowed to do it, and I wondered why (he was not allowed to do it). 不允许他做这事, 我不知道为什么。

He is eager to go, and I don't know how far (he'll go). 他急着要走, 我不知道他将走多远。

One of them is her brother, but I don't remember which (is her brother). 他们当中一人是他弟弟, 但我不知道是哪一个。

b. 定语从句中作宾语的关系代词常可省略。如:

Did you take away the book (which) I showed you yesterday? 我昨天给你看的那本书拿走了吗?

Every word (that) he said expressed what was on my mind. 他说的句句都是我的心里话。

The girl (whom) we spoke of is Mary. 我们谈到的那女孩是玛丽。

That is the factory (which) we visited last week. 那就是我们上周参观过的工厂。

The book (which) I worked on is a dictionary. 我编写的那本书是词典。

I wanted to get out of the bad situation (that) I was in. 我要摆脱我的困境。

省略的宾语若是介词宾语、且这介词靠近先行词时, 关系代词则不能省去。如:

*The boy near (whom) you sat yesterday is a classmate of mine.

*This is the bookshelf on (which) I keep many new books.

[注] 在强调句中, 当被强调成分为宾语时, 被强调成分后的从句视为定语从句。从句中作宾语的关系代词也常省去。如:

It's me(that)he gave the book (to). 是我得到了他给的书。

It's her boy friend(that)she often helps. 她经常帮助的是她的男朋友。

It's this watch (that) I said I would let you have. 我说要给你的是这只表。

What a glorious bonfire it was(that)you made. 你点燃的营火多亮呀!

c. 比较状语从句中谓语动词的宾语和宾语从句中谓语动词 have 的宾语也常省去。如:

He looked much younger and stronger than I had expected (that he would look). 他看起来比我预料的年轻得多, 强壮得多。

I felt more miserable than I can say(that I felt). 我感到我的悲哀是语言无法表达的。

It was a more lively discussion than I expected (it would be). 那是个比我预料的还要活跃的一次讨论。

You spent more money than I intended(that you should spend). 你花的钱比我们想要让你花的钱多。

His speech was as interesting as I expected (it would be). 他的发言和我预料的一样有趣。

She was even worse than I'd thought (that she would be). 她比我预料的还坏。

I have many interesting pictures. —Yes, I know you have(many interesting pictures). 我有许多有趣的画。——我知道你有。

The town has many large buildings. —I don't know it has (many large buildings). 这城镇有许多大建筑物。——我不知道。

Jack had bad behaviour. —Yes, I know he had (bad behaviour). 杰克行为不端。——是的，我知道。

[注 1] 当先行词为不定代词时,其后的关系代词常省略。省去的是 **that**, 不是 **which**. 当先行词有最高级形容词 (包括 **first**, **last** 或 **next**) 修饰时,也是如此。如:

All
Everything } { (that)
Anything } { *which } you see here can be divided

between you. 你在这里所看到的一切(任何)东西都可分给你们。

Which was the { first
fastest } train { (that)
next } { (*which) } they would take?

哪个是他们乘的第一列(最快的、下一次)火车?

She sang the best (that) she could. 她尽最大努力唱好。

[注2] 状语从句中不能单独省略与主句相同的宾语,可以用代词代替。如:

{ *Peter helped Mary because Paul wouldn't help (Mary).
{ Peter helped Mary because Paul wouldn't help her. 彼得帮助玛丽, 因为保罗不帮助她。

{ *I'll open an account if you'll open (an account).
{ I'll open an account if you'll open one. 如果你要开帐户, 我也开。

[注3] 在 ask、promise 等动词后有时可省去间接宾语。如:

When he asked (her) what was worrying her, she flared up.
当他问(她)什么使她担心时, 她生起气来。

The man has promised (us) that the work will be done before Saturday. 这人(向我们)保证在星期六之前一定把活做完。

[注4] 关系代词 that 用于限定性定语从句中指前面形容词所包含的意义时, 也可省去。如:

Louise was sitting in a deep chair, looking the happiest (that) I had ever seen her. 路易丝坐在高扶手椅上, 显出一种我从未见过的高兴的样子。

[注5] 动词 have 在状语从句和主句中作谓语动词时, 其所接宾语相同时, 后一个宾语可省去。如:

If anyone has the right to hope he can solve what to most physicists would seem unsolvable, he has. 如果有人有权希望他能解决大多数物理学家看来不能解决的问题的话, 他有这种权利。

[注6] 当并列的动名词复合结构作宾语时, 后面的复合结构中与前复合结构中相同的部分也可省去。如:

Usually at the beginning of school, the noise of desks being opened and closed, and lessons (being) repeated at the top of the children's voices, could be heard in the street. 通常在刚开始上课时, 开关书桌的声音和学生们

大声复述课文的声音在大街上就能听到。

[注7] 星期几的名词复数词尾常可省去,其意义一般不变。如:

We usually go for a walk on Sunday(s). 我们通常星期日去散步。

On Monday(s), we always go to work. 星期一我们总去上班。

[注8] 在 heard say (tell of) 结构中,可看作 heard 后省去了宾语,这类宾语是泛指的人,如 people, them 等。如:

I've often heard (them) tell of the wonderful parties she gives, but I've never been invited. 我常听人说她举行的精彩晚会,但从未有人邀请我参加。

Have you ever heard (them) say such things? 你听有人说过这种事吗?

第五节 状语的省略

1. 简单句中状语的省略主要表现在对 be 动词一般疑问句的简略回答中。如:

Are you in Class Four?—Yes, I am (in Class Four).

你在四班吗? ——在。

Are the books on the table? —Yes, they are (on the table). 书在桌上吗? ——在。

Is Peter off to London? —No, he is not (off to London). 彼得去伦敦了吗? ——没有。

Was Mary upstairs? —Yes, she was (upstairs). 玛丽在楼上吗? ——在。

在这种结构中,当动词 be 之后的介词短语或副词(短语)表

示字面意义而不是引伸意义时, 动词 be 可视为全动词 (full verb), 介词短语或副词可视为补充性状语 (adverbial complement)。当其省略时, 可视为状语的省略。但也有不少语法家认为这时 be 仍是系动词, 省略的成分为表语。

[注1] 当不定式(短语)作定语时, 其前面的状语(介词短语)有的可以省略。如:

What's the right way (in which) to do that? 以什么方式做那件事才对?

Autumn is the season (in which) to get in rice here. 秋季这里是收获稻子的季节。

有的介词短语却不宜省去:

Their daggers could be heard slashing bark, blazing a trail by which to return. 他们在用剑砍树皮, 以标明返回的道路; 这声音是可以听到的。

We shall have greater might with which to smash attacks in any form by any enemy. 我们将有更大的力量以粉碎任何敌人的任何进攻。

在不宜省去介词短语的情况下, 可把介词放在不定式之后, 不用 which:

The women were organized and supplied with reeds { with which to weave mats and baskets.
to weave mats and baskets with. 把妇女组织起来, 供给她们芦苇编席子和篮子。

[注2] 以下几种习惯用法中的副词常可省去。如:

① all by oneself 中的 all:

I don't like going there (all) by myself. 我不喜欢我自己到那儿去。

Did you walk across the country (all) by yourself? 你是一个人单独走遍全国吗?

② all day long, all night long 中的 long:

All day(long) the boy sat at the door waiting for his father's return. 这男孩整天坐在门口等候他父亲回来。

The nurse kept watch by the patient's bedside all night (long). 护士整夜守候在病人的床前。

③ all over, all round 中的 all; over and over again 中的 again:

They travelled (all) over Europe. 他们走遍了欧洲各地。

Practise (all) over again. 再练练!

Practise over and over (again). 反复练习!

Let him show you (all) round the factory. 让他带你参观整个工厂。

④ Puff away 中的 away 作 continuously 解时:

He puffed (away) at his cigar as he talked. 他边谈话边口口猛喷着雪茄烟。

⑤ It so happens that 和 as it so happens 等中的 so:

It (so) happens that we have the same birthday. 恰巧我们的生日在同一天。

It (so) chanced that she was in the park when I was there. 我在公园时她恰巧也在。

As it (so) happens, we have the same birthday. 恰巧我们的生日在同一天。

[注3] 副词 Yes 和 No 在回答一般问句时通常不省, 在非正式文体中偶尔省去, 听起来较突然。如:

Are you Mr. Simpson? — (Yes,) I am. 你是辛普森先生吗?
——是。

Do you agree with me? — (No,) I don't. 你同意我的意见吗? ——不同意。

[注4] 表示从这里到某地的距离时, from here 常可省去。如:

It's 10 miles (from here) to the station. 这里离车站十英里远。

[注5] 当并列形容词前有程度状语修饰时, 既视为其同时修饰两个形容词 (即扩大了修饰范围), 也可视为第二个形容词前省略了状语。如:

She is very young and (very) beautiful. 她很年轻, 很漂亮。
Her shirt is very cheap and (very) gaudy. 她的衬衫质量很差而且花里胡哨。

2. 并列句中第一分句与第二分句中相同的状语常可省去:

Tom walked (along this street), and Bill ran, along this street. 汤姆沿这街走, 比尔沿这街跑。

Tom read (in the next room), and Bill wrote, in the next room. 汤姆在隔壁读书, 比尔在隔壁写字。

Jane spoke (politely), and John answered, politely. 珍妮谈话有礼貌, 约翰回答有礼貌。

Bill drinks (downstairs), and Peter smokes, downstairs. 比尔在楼下喝酒, 彼得在楼下抽烟。

Bill will swim (this afternoon), and Peter will go shopping, this afternoon. 比尔今天下午去游泳, 彼得今天下午去买东西。

The boy went (on foot), but the girl came, on foot. 这男孩步行去, 那女孩步行来。

并列句中状语的省略也可出现在第二分句中,这时,要么第二分句的谓语动词是 be, 要么两个分句的主语相同。如:

Tom was at Oxford, but his brother wasn't (at Oxford). 汤姆在牛津大学学习,但他弟弟不在牛津大学学习。

Bob wrote to his parents yesterday and (Bob) will be writing again (to his parents) today. 鲍勃昨天给他父母写了信,今天还要写。

句末的时间、地点等状语如果离各分句的谓语动词都较近时,也可不认为第一个分句省略了状语,而是句末的状语同时修饰各个分句的谓语动词。如:

Xiao Li lives (in Beijing), and Xiao Wang works, in Beijing. 小李在北京住,小王在北京工作。

Xiao Li has driven (to Shanghai), and Xiao Wang will drive, to Shanghai. 小李已开车去上海了,小王也要去。

He got married (in 1970), and (he) joined the Party, in 1970. 他一九七〇年结婚、入党。

有些状语常位于并列句的句首,不但修饰第一分句的某个句子成分或全句,或起连接作用,而且修饰第二分句的某个句子成分或全句,或起连接作用,这时与其说第二分句省略了该状语,倒不如说该状语扩大了修饰范围。如:

Politically, he is reliable, and so is his brother. 他政治上可靠,他弟弟政治上也可靠。

This evening I plan to wash my clothes and she

is going to do some shopping. 今晚我打算洗衣服,她打算买些东西。

Then the lunch bell rang and the office was full of noise of children walking and talking in the hall. 然后午饭铃响了, 办公室充满了孩子们在走廊走路和谈话的声音。

In my opinion, this is right and that is wrong. 依我看, 这对那不对。

David hasn't any money of his own. However, he can ask his parents for some, and he might be able to borrow a small amount from his sister. 戴维自己没有钱, 然而他可以向父母要些, 也许能向姐姐借少量的钱。

In the room, some read, others played cards, and still others knitted children's wear. 在屋子里有的读书, 有的打扑克, 还有的织儿童毛衣。

3. 复合句中状语的省略表现在状语从句和定语从句中。

a. 状语从句中的省略:

I'll go abroad if you'll go (abroad) too. 如果你也愿意出国, 我就出国。

Dole was in the factory when Alice was (in the factory). 爱丽斯在工厂的时候道尔也在。

The more we worked, the more we liked the job, and (the more we worked) the more skilled we became. 我们越做越喜欢这工作, 也越发熟练。

The situation is much better now (than ever before). 现在形势比以前好多了。

带有并列句的复合句中，第二分句中可省去与前面相同的部分。如：

The Party's bounty was as infinite as the sea, and her love was as deep (as the sea). 党的恩爱象大海一样无限深广。

I shall certainly object if they show the slides again and you should object (if they show the slides again) too. 如果他们再放映幻灯，我肯定反对，你也应当反对。

[注1] 当时间、条件状语从句在主句后时，从句中和主句中相同的 be 后面的补充性状语可省略；而其他动词后的状语不宜随意省略，要么用代替形式 do 代替动词和状语，要么加 too 再省去状语。如：

Dole was in the factory when Alice was (in the factory).
爱丽丝在工厂时，道尔也在。

*Dole worked in the factory when Alice worked (in the factory).

Dole worked in the factory when Alice did. 爱丽丝在工厂工作时，道尔也在工厂工作。

I'll write to the committee if you'll write (to the committee) too. 如果你给委员会写信，我也写。

[注2] 在 as...as 结构中，第一个 as (副词) 在非正式文体，特别是美国英语中常省去。如：

She's (as) hard as nails. 她身体结实。

On hearing this sad news, Hou was stricken (as) dumb as a wooden chicken. 老侯一听到这悲痛的消息，呆若木

鸡。

He stood (as) motionless as a wooden post. 他和木桩子一样,一动不动地站着。

Black, (as) calm as ever, was moving forward in big strides, shoulders square. 布莱克和往常一样镇静,挺胸阔步地朝前走去。

He answered my question (as) quick as thought. 他立即回答了我的问题。

There upon a little hill I found a barber shaving a youth's head (as) clean as an egg. 在那里一座小山上,我发现一个理发的在给一个青年理发,把头刮得和鸡蛋一样净光。

Zhen-shan gazed at her happy face, (as) lovely as a newly opened flower. 振山盯着她那高兴的面孔,这面孔和新开的鲜花一样可爱。

b. 定语从句中的省略:

This is the place (where) Premier Zhou lived and worked from 1939 to 1946. 这是周总理一九三九年到一九四六年居住和工作的地方。

She shouted with the loudest voice (with which) she could. 她尽力用最大的声音呼喊。

I don't like the way (in which) you looked at me. 我不喜欢你看待我的那样子。

Tell me the reason (why) you went there. 把你到那儿去的原因告诉我。

I'll always remember the days (when) we studied at Yanan. 我将永远记住在延安学习的日子。

引导定语从句的关系副词在从句中作状语时常可省略。“介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句在句中作状语时亦可省去。但对某些表示时间的名词不看作后面省去了关系副词,而把这样的名词分析为连词,如 the day, the moment 等;某些介词短语,如 by the time 等也分析为连词,看作无省略。如:

The day we arrived in Shanghai, it was raining heavily. 我们到上海那天,正在下大雨。

The year he was twenty, he joined the Party. 他二十岁那年入的党。

The moment he entered the room, he began to read. 他一进屋就开始读书。

By the time he came home, the guests had all left. (by the time 一块起连词作用)到他回来时,客人已经都走了。

[注1] 用作连词的名词后有时还有 that, 这时可以一起视为复合连词,没省去关系副词。如:

Xiao Li and Xiao Zhang had followed this road the evening that they delivered grain to the state. 小李和小张向国家交公粮那天晚上就走的这条路。

Don't hesitate to come to me, any time that you need help. 什么时候你需要帮助就来找我,别犹豫。

the way, any way 等可看作引导方式状语从句的连词,也可看作起方式状语作用的名词,其后省去了 in which 或 that (引导定语从句)。如:

I now know why he impresses everyone who meets him the way he does. 我现在懂得了为什么他的举止给遇到他

的每个人以深刻的印象。

If you want to join the Party, you've got to quit always doing things any way the mood strikes you. 如果你想入党, 就不能总是脑袋一热想做什么就做什么。

Liu Ning was taken the same night that Li Da-fang and the others left for the front. 李大方和其他人奔赴前线的当天夜晚刘宁被捕了。

[注2] 在关联从属连词 as...as 结构中, 当意义明确时, 第二个 as 引导的部分也可省略。如:

I can see as well from here (as from there). 我从这儿和从那儿看得一样清楚。

Things are just as bad with me (as with you). 我情况和你一样糟。

The road were just as crowded this morning (as that morning). 今天早晨街道上和那天早晨一样拥挤。

[注3] 关联从属连词 If ... then, Though ... yet, As ... so 等中的 then, yet, so 常省去。如:

If all else fails, (then) we must resort to force. 如果别的都不行, 那么我们只好借助武力。

Though all efforts fail, (yet) we shall never surrender. 虽然一切努力都失败了, 但我们也绝不会投降。

As two is to four, (so) eight is to sixteen. 二比四和八比十六相等。

第六节 定语的省略

定语的省略主要表现在并列结构中。并列名词有相同定语时, 第二、第三个名词的定语常可省略, 只保留第一个名词的定语, 这种省略可以是前置定语, 也可以是后置定语。

1. 前置定语 相同的指示形容词、物主代词、名词所有

格、形容词、分词、名词、短语限定词等在并列名词前作定语时,可以省略;有时多个定语可同时省略。如:

a. 指示形容词作定语:

It was an ideal position, but soon this peace and (this) quiet were broken by the First World War. 那是个理想的岗位。但很快这种和平安定的局面便被第一次世界大战打破了。

I don't like those pens and (those) pencils. 我不喜欢那些钢笔和铅笔。

当两个并列名词在具有对比意义的句子中时,第二个名词前的指示形容词不能省去。如:

Who ran faster, that boy or that girl? 那男孩和那女孩谁跑得快?

This gourd and this melon are quite different in shape. 这葫芦和这甜瓜形状完全不同。

b. 物主代词作定语:

His father and (his) mother are talking in the room. 他父母正在屋里谈话。

Be sure to write down your name and (your) address on the envelope. 一定要在信封上写上你的姓名、住址。

当单数并列名词代表同一或单一概念时,其前只有一个物主代词,也不能视为第二个名词前省略了物主代词;当并列名词前各自有物主代词时,说明是两个不同的人或概念,这时不能省去第二个物主代词。如:

My colleague and dear friend is near death's door. 我的同事亲友(同一个人)生命危在旦夕。

My colleague and my dear friend are near death's door. 我的同事和亲友(两个人)生命危在旦夕。

在口语中, 意义明确, 非并列结构中的物主代词也可省去:

What's the matter?— (My)Stomach's sore. 怎么了? ——我胃疼。

c. 所有格名词作定语:

Both light and radiant heat travel through a vacuum, otherwise the sun's light and (the sun's) heat would not reach us. 光和辐射热都能通过真空, 否则我们便得不到太阳的光和热。

Tom's poems and (Tom's) novels are very popular with young people. 青年人很喜欢汤姆的诗歌和小说。

d. 形容词作定语:

Do you want black tea or (black) coffee? 你要红茶还是要浓咖啡?

From this it may be seen that electricity always obeys certain rules or (certain) laws. 由此可见, 电总是遵循一定的规则或规律的。

Other teachers and (other) students may also attend the meeting. 其他师生也可参加会议。

Li Siguang applied the principles of mechanics to the study of crustal structure and (crustal)

movement and explored the relations between the crustal movements and the distribution of mineral resources.

李四光运用力学原理研究地壳构造和地壳运动，找到了地壳运动与矿藏资源分布间的关系。

There are enough desks and (enough) chairs in the classroom. 教室里有足够的桌椅。

Scientists may design new investigations and (new) ways of testing their results. 科学家们可以进行新的调查，找到检验其结果的新方法。

形容词前若有冠词，应一并省去，如只有冠词而没有相同的形容词，说明后面的名词前本没有这个形容词，所以没有省略定语。如：

The young men and (the young) women are new workers. 这些青年男女是新工人。

The young men and the women are working hard. 小伙子们和妇女们正干得带劲。

e. 分词作定语：

Everyone likes to go to interesting films and (interesting) plays. 人人都喜欢看有趣的电影和戏剧。

Are they experienced workers or (experienced) peasants? 他们是有经验的工人还是有经验的农民？

We like iced beer and (iced) soda water. 我喜欢喝冰镇啤酒和冰镇汽水。

There are much more thriving towns and (thriving) cities in China than before liberation. 现在中国繁荣的城、镇比解放前多得多。

f. 名词作定语:

Hot-house plants and (hot-house) flowers cannot stand wind and frost. 温室的幼苗和花朵经不起风霜。

Wang Chin-hsi always thought of his class brothers and (his class) sisters. 王进喜总是惦着他的阶级兄弟、姐妹。

In four years petroleum explorers and (petroleum) geologists struck oil in the Sung-Liao Plain—and the great Taching oil field was found. 用四年时间, 石油勘探者和石油地质学者在松辽平原打出了石油, 找到了大庆油田。

[注1] 当两个以上的并列名词前有相同的短语限定词时, 除第一个短语限定词外, 其余的都可省去。如:

Millions of men, (millions of) women and (millions of) children visit the Great Wall every year. 每年都有无数的男人、女人、儿童参观长城。

If you hold a glass rod which has just been rubbed briskly with a piece of woolen cloth or (a piece of) flannel over some very small bits of paper, you may see some of them will first jump up to touch the rod and then fly off again. 如果你把一根刚刚和一块呢料或一块法兰绒迅速摩擦过的玻璃棒停在一些纸屑上方, 你会看

到有些纸屑跳到玻璃棒上,然后又离开了。

[注2] 当两个以上的并列名词前有相同的多个定语时,除第一个名词前的定语外,其余的都可省去。如:

A few white boys and (a few white) girls were gazing at us. 有几个白人男女孩子在凝视我们。

They bought the beautiful new table and (the beautiful new) chairs last week. 他们上周买了这漂亮的新桌椅。

And these can be used to illustrate that it was the discovery of definite facts about electricity that eventually made it possible to build all sorts of electric instruments and (all sorts of electric) machinery. 而这些(实验)可以用来说明:正是有关电的某些事实的发现,终于使得制造各种电器仪表和电力机械成为可能。

2. 后置定语 形容词、副词、介词短语、分词(短语)、不定式、从句等作并列名词的定语时,如果相同,第一个名词的定语可以省去。这类定语都是限制性定语:

a. 形容词(常有状语修饰)作定语:

I know the actor (suitable for the job) and (the) actress suitable for the job. 我了解适合这项任务的男、女演员。

Are they the brother (anxious for a quick decision) and (the) sister anxious for a quick decision? 他们就是急于要作结论的那兄妹俩吗?

I have bought a tea-pot (cheaper than yours) and tea-cups cheaper than yours. 我买的茶壶、茶杯比你买的便宜。

b. 副词作定语:

The husband (over there) and (the) wife over there are the boy's parents. 那边的夫妇俩是这个男孩的父母。

Do you know the man (outside) and (the) woman outside? 你认识外边的那位男人和那位妇女吗?

c. 介词短语作定语:

The books (on the desk) and (the) notebooks on the desk are mine. 书桌上的书和笔记本是我的。
The teachers (of our school) and (the) students of our school pay great attention to basic theoretical research. 我校师生重视基础理论的研究。

d. 分词(短语)作定语:

The paraders carried charts (announcing new successes in production) and models announcing new successes in production. 游行的人们拿着表示生产新成就的图表和模型。

Cows (kept on the farm), bulls (kept on the farm), and pigs kept on the farm are all very fat. 这农场养的母牛、公牛、猪都很肥。

What do you think of the poems (written by John) and (the) novels written by John? 你觉得约翰写的诗和小说怎样?

They are the boys (wishing to go) and (the) girls wishing to go. 他们就是想去的男、女孩子。

带有分词短语作定语的并列名词前有冠词时，第二个名词前的冠词可有可无。如：

The boys (studying at this school) and (the) girls studying at this school are sure to do exceedingly well in the entrance exam. 在这学校学习的男女生在这次升学考试中一定会取得优异成绩。

并列名词前的限定词不同时，第一个名词后的分词短语定语也可省去。如：

Many boys (studying at this school) and some girls studying at this school are sure to do exceedingly well in the entrance exam. 在这个学校学习的许多男生和一些女生一定会在这次升学考试中取得优异成绩。

e. 不定式作定语：

We need some men workers (to help with the job) and some women workers to help with the job. 我们需要一些男、女工人帮助做这项工作。

He must find a box (to put the things in) or a basket to put the things in. 他必须找个盒子或篮子把这些东西放进去。

We have the determination (to fulfil the task) and the ability to fulfil the task. 我们有决心而且有能力完成这项任务。

Are there any doctors (to nurse the sick and the

wounded) and (any) nurses to nurse the sick and the wounded? 有医生和护士护理伤病员吗?

[注] 有时在非并列结构中作定语的不定式如相同,也可省去第一个不定式定语。如:

He was one of the first persons (to drive a car), if not the first person to drive a car. 即使他不是第一个开汽车的,起码也是第一批中的一个。

f. 从句作定语:

(1) and 连接的并列名词后有相同的定语从句时,常省去第一个名词后的定语从句;用 not ... but ... 连接的并列名词后有相同的定语从句时,省去第一个或第二个名词后的定语从句。如:

The sewing-machines (which are produced in China) and (the) bicycles which are produced in China sell well on foreign markets. 中国生产的缝纫机和自行车畅销国外。

The papers (which carry the important article) and (the) magazines which carry the important article are in the drawer of the desk. 刊载这篇重要文章的报纸和杂志在书桌抽屉里。

Here are the letters (I've just received) and (the) postal parcels I've just received. 这就是我刚收到的信件和邮包。

It's not Peter (who is to blame) but Jones who is to blame. 不应该责备彼得,而应该责备琼斯。

It is not the formation of the passive which

usually causes difficulties to foreign learners, but its usage, knowing when the passive is typically preferred in English, (which usually causes difficulties to foreign learners). 不是被动语态的构成, 常给学英语的外国学生带来困难, 而是被动语态的习惯用法——知道英语中什么时候用被动语态才典型——常给学习英语的外国学生带来困难。

(2) 副词 *formerly, previously, once, then, always, exclusively, obviously, normally, also* 等常引导名词短语, 这时可视为省去主语和系动词 *be* 的定语从句。如:

The broad masses of the dockors, (who were) formerly wage slaves, have become masters of the harbour. 广大码头工人从前是被雇佣的奴隶, 现在已经成为港口的主人。

Mr. Smith, (who was) previously a lawyer, was appointed governor. 史密斯先生被任命为省长, 他以前是个律师。

The coal-field, (which was) once a hell on earth to us miners, has taken on an entirely new look. 这煤矿区对我们矿工来讲曾是人间地狱, 现已呈现出崭新的面貌。

I, (who was) a child of seven then, has grown into a youth of twenty and a Liberation Army fighter. 我当时是个七岁的孩子, 现已长成二十岁

的青年, 并成了解放军战士。

这种定语从句均为名词短语, 因而 Quirk 认为是带有状语成分的同位语 (*A Grammar of Contemporary English*) (p.635)。如:

Norman Jones, then a student, wrote several best-sellers. 诺曼琼斯当时是个学生, 他写了好几本畅销书。

Maureen, normally a timid girl, spoke rudely to them at the party. 莫里恩本来是个胆小的姑娘, 但在晚会上和他们讲话很粗暴。

[注1] 从句和分词短语同时作定语时可一起省去。如:

Are there any trains(they can take leaving here at night and going to Shanghai) and (any) buses they can take leaving here at night and going to Shanghai? 有夜间开往上海适合他们坐的火车或汽车吗?

[注2] 在 such...as 结构中, 关系代词 as 引导的定语从句常可省去。如:

I never say such things (as that). 我从不说这类事。

I said no such thing (as that). 我没说这类事。

Such accidents (as these) cannot be helped. 这样的事不可避免。

第七节 主语和系动词 be 同时省略

1. 简单句中的省略表现在口语中, 主语和系动词 be 常可同时省略。

a. 第一人称作主语, 特别是 I。多为陈述句。如:

(I am) Glad to see you. 我见到你很高兴。

(I am) Sorry to have given you so much trouble.

对不起,给您添这么多麻烦。

(I was) Sorry to hear your bad news. 我听到您的不幸消息很难过。

(I am) Delighted to know you. 我认识您很高兴。

How are you?— (I'm) Very well, thank you. 您好?——很好,谢谢。

My name's Jack. (I was) Born in this village.

我叫杰克,我就出生在这个村子里。

当主语是 we 时,不能单独省略,需和系动词 be 同时省略;

当主语是 I 时,大多数人也认为不能单独省略:

*Are afraid not.

*Am afraid not.

b. 第二人称作主语,主要表现在一般疑问句、反意问句以及扼要重述问句和某些习语中。如:

(Are you) Happy? 你幸福吗?

(Are you) Afraid of difficulties? 怕困难吗?

(Are you) In trouble? 你苦恼吗?

(Are you) Jack? 你是杰克吗?

(Are you) On short time? 你开工时间不足吗?

(You are) Generous with my money, aren't you?

拿我的钱大方,是吗?

(You are) Homesick, aren't you? 想家了吗?

Why?(You are) Worried, are you? 怎么,担心了,是吗?

I'm tired.— (You're) Tired? 我累了。——累了?

I'm sleepy.—(You're)Sleepy? 我困了。——困了吗?

(You are) Welcome to China! 欢迎您到中国来!

c. 第三人称作主语。

(1) 简略回答或提问。如:

What's your name?—(My name is) Jim. 你叫什么名字? ——吉姆。

How's your mother?— (She's) Not too well. She has a slight cold. 你母亲好吗? ——不大好, 得轻感冒了。

How's everything at the office?—(Everything is) Fine. 局里情况怎样? ——一切都很好。

Is your husband handsome?—Yes, (he is)tall and handsome. 你丈夫长得清秀吗? ——又高又清秀。

Why can't he get up?(Is he) Too weak?为什么他不能起床? 身体太弱吗?

What colour are the flowers? — (They are)Red. 这花什么颜色? ——红的。

Is the play very touching?—Yes, (it is,)and(it is) very instructive, too. 这戏很动人吗? ——动人, 而且很有教育意义。

(2) 感叹句(先行 it 或人称 it+be)。如:

How important (it is) to study English well! 学好英语多重要呀!

How nice (it is) to see you! 见到你太好了!

How nasty (it is) to hear that! 听到那消息真令人
不快!

What a shame (it is) to treat him like that! 那
样对待他太不象话了!

What nonsense (it is)! 胡说八道!

What a huge teddy bear (it is)! 这玩具熊多大呀!

当先行 it 代表 for 引导的不定式复合结构在感叹句中
时, it + be 可省可不省; 代表 of 引导的不定式复合结构时, it +
be 几乎总不说出, 这是因为 of 短语与形容词关系密切。如:

How unwise (it was) of you to accept his offer!
你接受他的建议太蠢了!

How unwise of you (it was) to go there alone!
你一个人去那儿太蠢了!

How important (it is) for us to study English
well! 我们学好英语多么重要呀!

系动词 be 前如果含有助动词时, 可与主语一起省去。

如:

What a pity (it would be) not to be able to go
to swim today. 今天如果不能去游泳那太遗憾了!

(3) 陈述句 (省略先行 it + be)。如:

(It is) Good to see you. 见到您太好了。

(It is) Nice to have seen you. 见过您, 太好了。

(It is) Better to go at once. 最好马上走。

(4) 反意问句 (省略非人称 it 或人称 it + be)。如:

(It's) Nice and warm here, isn't it? 这儿很暖和,

是吗?

(It's) Nice and cool in the room, isn't it? 屋里很凉爽, 是吗?

(It's) Awful weather, isn't it? 天气很糟糕, 是吗?

(It's a) Lovely day, isn't it? 晴天, 是吗?

(It's) A very nice picture, isn't it? 画很好, 是吗?

(It's a) Beautiful place, isn't it? 这地方很美丽, 是吗?

[注] 口语中, 第三人称为主语陈述句中, 主语偶尔也可与be 动词一起省去。如:

Here, give her another cup of tea, Sam. (It's) On me.
喂, 萨姆, 再给她一杯茶, 我付钱。

2. 并列句的省略表现在后面的分句中。当后面分句的主语及系动词 be 与第一分句完全相同时, 可以省去。如:

She was very tired, but (she was) too excited to sleep. 虽然她很累了, 但她太激动睡不着觉。

Jane was delighted, but at the same time (she was) anxious. 珍妮很高兴, 但同时也很焦急。

I'm seventeen, (I'm) no longer a child. 我十七了, 不再是个孩子了。

He is an old man, and (he is) eager to do the hard work. 他年岁老了, 还渴望做这种繁重的工作。

Their job was to spin and weave and (it was) to make clothes. 他们的工作是纺线织布, 是做衣服。

In 1975 the number of machine tools in our factory was forty, and in 1977 (the number of machine tools in our factory was) over eighty.
一九七五年我们厂有四十台机床，一九七七年增到八十多台。

[注] 当前一个 it 指时间，后一个 it 指天气 (即非人称代词 it 所指事物不同) 时，it + be 也可以省去。如：

It was August and (it was) very hot. 那是八月，天气很热。

3. 复合句中的省略主要表现在各种从句中。

a. 在主语从句中 (多为先行 it + be)。如：

(It is) Odd he won't help us. 真奇怪，他拒绝帮助我们。

(It is) No wonder it is heavy. 难怪这很重。

(It is) No wonder that he couldn't agree with his son's views. 难怪他不能同意他儿子的意见。

(It is a) Shame that they were cheated. 他们真不该受骗。

(It is a) Shame they won't be there. 他们将不在那里，真遗憾。

b. 在宾语从句中，只有当宾语从句并列时，才出现省略，原则与并列句同。如：

He can show them how strong he is, and how smart (he is). 他可以向他们显示自己多么健壮，多么机灵。

I am sure she is a great help to you, but (she

is) not a great help to me. 我肯定她对你有很大帮助,但对我没多大帮助。

With quite up-to-date instruments people found out how hot they (stars) are, how far (they are), and what color (they are). 借助非常现代的仪器,人们已经发现星星的温度、距离和颜色。

[注] what 在其引导的宾语从句中作表语时,从句中的主语和系动词 be 可省去。如:

Something is the matter, but I don't know what (it is).

有些事是重要的,但我不知道是什么。

I'll tell you what (the thing to do is). 我将告诉你(要做的事情是什么)。

c. 在定语从句中。如:

John picked up the newspaper (which was) on his desk. 约翰把书桌上的报纸拿起来。

The streets were thronged with people(who were) out shopping. 大街上挤满了外出买东西的人们。

The man (who was) over there is my brother. 那边那个人是我弟弟。

But someone (who is) as anxious as you about the fate of our country should know. 象你那样对国家的命运担心的人应该懂得。

上述限制性定语从句中的这种省略也可看成是副词、介词短语、形容词短语等做限制性后置定语,而不是省略句。非限制性定语从句中的省略也与此类似。如:

His mother, (who was) red-faced and happy, was

still reading the book. 他母亲还在读这本书, 她看来很喜悦, 脸是红润的。

Then his father fell ill from overwork, so the boy, (who was) not yet twelve, had to work for the landlord and support the family. 当时孩子的父亲因过度劳累病倒了, 那还不到十二岁的孩子就不得不为地主干活以养全家。

The room, (which was) fairly big, was furnished with large chairs and a round table with green baize cover. 这房子相当大, 布置着几把大椅子和一张盖有绿色台面呢的圆桌子。

We are going to move a number of you to another school, (which is) not too far away. 我们准备把你们当中的一些人调到另一个学校去。那学校离这儿不太远。

The grandpa, (who is) in his sixties, works as hard as a young man of twenty. 这位老爷爷有六十多岁了, 和二十岁小伙子干活一样卖力气。

非限制性定语从句具有状语的力量时, 也可省去主语与系动词 be。如:

His mother, (who was) weak from old age, took to her bed. (=His mother, because she was weak from old age, took to her bed.) 他母亲因年岁太大而卧床不起了。

当定语从句并列时, 省略原则与并列句同。如:

Next evening, as I was walking through an orchard behind the courtyard, I met another Shansi man, (who was) twenty years Li's junior, but (who was) just as interesting. 第二天晚上, 当我走过院子后面的果园时, 我又遇到一个陕西人, 那人比老李小二十岁, 但和老李一样有意思。

当定语从句的先行词为主句全句或部分时, 关系代词 **which + be** 可一起省去:

And the bus was quiet, (which was) good for sleeping. 汽车里面很静, 适合睡觉。

He decided not to complete his university course, (which was) a great disappointment to his parents. 他决定不把大学课程学完, 这使他父母很失望。

He has given in his resignation, (which was) the best thing he could do in the circumstances. 他已递交辞职书, 在这种情况下他只能这样做。

d. 在时间、条件、让步、方式等状语从句中, 如果有形容词、副词、介词短语、名词、数词等作表语时, 主语和系动词 **be** 常可省略, 但一般主语必须和主句的主语相一致。引导这类从句的一般为下列连词: **once, when(ever), while, if, unless, although, though, as though, as if, either...or:**

(1) 时间状语从句:

When (they are) ripe, these apples are sweet. 这些苹果成熟时是甜的。

While (she was) there, she was thinking all the time of coming back to work. 她在那里时, 一直想回来工作。

While (I was) still a small girl, I was sold as a child bride. 我还是个小姑娘时就被卖做童养媳。

Once (he was) home, he put away his shovel and took off his straw hat. 他一到家就放下铲子, 摘下草帽。

(2). 条件状语从句:

If (you are) ready, you may start first. 如果你准备好了可先开始。

This plan will be realized if (it is) not under capitalism. 如果不是在资本主义统治下, 这计划一定会实现。

If (you are) in need, don't hesitate to ask me for money. 如果需要钱, 只管说。

It is one of the finest poems produced in recent years, if (it is) not the finest (poem). 那如果不是最好的, 也是近年来出版的最好的诗歌之一。

Unless (they are) of the same wave length, light beams diverge in all directions. 光柱的波长如果不同, 就会射向四面八方。

The child is never peevish unless (he is) sick. 这孩子不闹病是从不发怒的。

(3) 让步状语从句:

Although (she is) an ordinary housewife, she stood so high and saw so far. 虽然她是个普通的家庭妇女, 但站得高看得远。

Though (he was) very tired, Jim kept on working. 吉姆虽然很累, 他还继续工作。

Although (I am) not an important one, I am a cadre. 虽然我不是个主要干部, 但总算是个干部。

Chemical energy, whether (it is) from fuels or other matters, can be transformed into heat energy. 不管是来自燃料的还是其他物质的化学能, 都能变成热能。

Whether (she was) well or sick, (whether she was) calm or worried, she is always restrained in her expression. 不管身体好坏, 心情好坏, 从她的面部表情都看不出来。

Anyone, no matter who (he is), may point out our shortcomings. 任何人都可以指出我们的缺点。

Everyone is free to make speeches there about anything he likes, and no matter what (it is). 在那里大家自由发表言论, 谈论的事不管是什么, 想谈就谈。

To overcome the difficulties is possible, though (it is) not so easy. 这些困难虽不容易克服, 但还是可以克服的。

(4) 方式(比较)状语从句(由 as if, as though 等

引导):

I heard him coming slowly up the stairs as if (he was) under a heavy load. 我听见他上楼很慢, 犹如身负重担。

She hurriedly left the room as if (she were/was) angry. 她匆忙离开屋子, 好象在生气。

Xue ming walked out as though (he were/was) in a great huff. 学明走出去了, 好象在发怒。

[注1] 状语从句中有时省去的是 it + be, it 代表主句全句(a); 或代表主句的主语(b)。当从句的主语和主句的主语相同时, 从句主语和系词 be 也可省去(c):

①. I will come if (it is) necessary (for me to come).
如果需要我就来。

He runs as fast as (it is) possible (for him to run). 他尽可能快跑。

He came much earlier than (it was) necessary (for him to come). 他比应该来的时间早得多。

The more tickets you can sell, the better (it will be).
票卖得越多越好。

The higher (it is), the better (it is). 越高越好。

②. It is as broad as (it is) long whether we go by train or by bus. 我们乘电车还是公共汽车去完全一样。

The house is much taller than (it is) wide. 这房子很高, 但不宽。

③. She is as clever as (she is) beautiful. 她既聪明又美丽。

He is lazier than (he) ever (was). 他比过去更懒了。

He is as kind as ever (he was). 他和以前一样和善。

Her husband is a better psychologist than (he was) a pathologist. 与其说她丈夫是个病理学家, 不如说是心理学家。

有时省去的 it 代表句中某个具体词, 这种现象表现在让步状语从句中。如:

No matter how difficult (it is), we are determined to carry the research to the end. 不管多么困难, 我们决心把研究工作进行到底。

No matter what work (it is), we must do it well. 不管什么工作, 我们都必须做好。

[注2] 状语从句中省去的主语有时与主句中主语不一致, 而是与主句中动词的宾语、主语的定语或其它成分相一致。如:

You must eat it when (it is) fresh. 你必须趁新鲜吃。

Tell the students not to talk while (they are) at the meeting. 告诉学生们在开会的时候不要谈话。

Although (he was) nearly seventy, his eyes were bright and clear, his bearing robust. 他近七十岁了, 但他的眼睛明亮, 体魄健壮。

[注3] Not that 引导的句子也可视为其前省略了 It is (was)。如:

(It is) Not that he is right. 我的意思不是说他对了。

(It is) Not that I want it. 我并不是想要那个。

Who were you with last night? Not that I care, of course. 昨晚你和谁在一起了? 当然, 我不是说我管这事。

[注4] 复合句的省略现象偶尔也可表现在主句中, 原则与简单句类似, 只是简单句的状语在此由从句承担。如:

(I am) Sorry I won't be able to come. 对不起, 我不能来。

(I am) Afraid I've broken your pen. 恐怕我把你钢笔弄坏了。

And you know where the man was? (He was) Back in Nanking as fast as his plane could fly him. 你知道这人在哪儿吗? 他乘飞机尽快回南京了。

第八节 主语和助动词同时省略

1. 简单句 当谓语里含有助动词 will, be, have, do 等时, 它们常和主语一起省略。

a. 第一人称代词作主语(多为陈述句或扼要重述问句或反诘句)时:

(I'll) See you tomorrow. 明天见。

There's a line free now. (I'm) Trying to connect you. 现有一条线没占, 我想法给你接通。

Have you borrowed my dictionary? — (Have I) Borrowed your dictionary? 你借我的字典了吗? ——借你的字典了吗?

(Did I) Recognize him? I had never met a man like him in my life! 我认识他? 我一生从未见过象他这样的人!

(Have I) Told you that? 难道我和你讲过那事吗? 当谓语中含有 be going to, have got to 等半助动词时, 常将其中第一个词与主语一起省略。如:

(I'm) Going to do it. 我打算做这件事。

(We've) Got to go now. 我们得走了。

b. 第二人称代词作主语(多为一般疑问句、反意问句、

陈述问句)时:

(Do you) Want a drink? 你想喝吗?

(Are you) Looking for anybody? 你在找人吗?

(Do you) Remember me, Miss Lin? 林小姐, 记得我吗?

(Are you) Going home, Joan? 琼, 回家吗?

(Have you) Got any chocolate? 你有巧克力吗?

(You've) Pawned all your clothes, have you? 你把衣服都当出去了, 是吗?

(You have) Worked in a factory before, have you? 你以前在工厂工作过, 是吗?

I've lost the receipt. —(You've) Lost the receipt?
我把收据丢了。——丢了?

I'm looking for my bag. —(You're) Looking for your bag? 我在找钱包。——找钱包?

当谓语中含有多个助动词时, 常将第一个助动词与主语一起省去。如:

(Have you) Been having a hard time of it? 你一直吃苦受累吗?

当谓语中含有 be going to, have got to 等半助动词时, 常将第一个词与主语一起省去, 不过也有将整个半助动词与主语一起省去的现象。如:

(Are you) Going to speak? 要发言吗?

I am going to buy back my wheelbarrow. ——

(You're going to) Buy back your wheelbarrow?

我要把我的手推车买回来。——买回你的手推车？
半助动词 had better 结构中，既可只省 had，又可省去主语 + had。如：

You(had)better try it again. 你最好再试试。

(You had) Better try it again. (你)最好再试试。

[注1] 以 why 开头的特殊疑问句中常省去助动词 do+you。如：

Why (do you) buy such expensive things today? 今天为什么买这么贵的东西？

Why (do you) mention me? 为什么提起我？

Why (do you) get so upset? 为什么这么不安？

Why (do you) not enjoy yourself? 为什么这么不高兴？

c. 第三人称代词作主语(多为一般疑问句)时：

Jack? (Is he) Going with us? 杰克吗？他和我们一起去吗？

There's something wrong with the radio. He is repairing it. —(Is he) Repairing it? 收音机出了毛病，他在修理。——在修理吗？

当句中有多个助动词时，可一并省略。如：

Hsu Ning? (Has he been) Arrested? 许宁？他被捕了吗？

[注] 当主语为名词词组时，其限定词可以和助动词一块省略，保留主语中心词。如：

Why isn't he here today? (Is his) Car still not working? 为什么今天他不在这里？他的汽车还没起动机吗？

2. 并列句 当后面分句与前面分句的主语及助动词相同时，可以省略。如：

Are you coming with me or (are you) going with him? 你是和我一起来还是和他一起去?

Will you come in or (will you) go out? 你是进来还是出去?

They are living in Beidaihe or (they are) spending a vacation there. 他们正住在北戴河或者在那儿休假。

Does Jane like him or (does she) hate him? 珍妮是喜欢他还是讨厌他呀?

You should respect each other's tastes and habits and (you should) not expect to do everything together. 你们应该尊重彼此的爱好和习惯, 不应该希望做什么都在一起。

当后面的分句所含助动词不止一个、且均与前面分句的助动词相同时, 可以和主语一并省略。如:

A true combat hero, he had been five times wounded while fighting the Japs, and (he had been) six times praised for heroic deeds. 他是个真正的战斗英雄, 在抗日时曾五次受伤, 六次因英雄事迹受表扬。

You could have come and (you could have) told me. 你能来告诉我。

【注】 still (much) less 可用作并列连词, 当其连接并列谓语时, 也可视为连接并列句, 其中省略了主语+助动词。如:

I can't even understand the question, still less (can I)

answer it. 对这问题我连理解都不理解,更不用说回答了。

The baby couldn't even walk, much less (could he) run.

这小孩连走都不会,更不会跑了。

3. 复合句 复合句中主语+助动词的省略主要表现在定语从句和状语从句中。

a. 定语从句: 当定语从句包含有现在或过去进行时态时, 定语从句中的主语(即关系代词)及助动词 be 可同时省去, 只剩下现在分词短语(1); 包含有一般现在或一般过去时的被动语态谓语时, 定语从句中的主语(即关系代词)及助动词 be 亦可一起省去, 只剩下过去分词短语(2); 包含有完成时态的被动语态谓语时, 定语从句中的主语(即关系代词)和助动词 have (had) been 可同时省去, 只剩下过去分词短语(3):

(1) The old teacher was talking to some young students (who were) sitting in the front row.

这老教师在和坐在前排的年轻学生谈话。

The man (who is) writing at the desk will give us a lecture on linguistics tomorrow. 在书桌旁写字的那个人明天将给我们作关于语言学的报告。

Reports (that are) now reaching London suggest that the number of casualties that has been caused by the earthquake may exceed two hundred. 陆续到达伦敦的报道告诉人们, 这次地震造成的伤亡人数可能超过二百人。

All aliens (who are) already living in this country

have been asked to register with the police.

要求所有现已住在这个国家的外侨都向警察进行登记。

- (2) Pride (which is) joined with many virtues chokes them all. 优点虽然很多, 如果骄傲, 一点也显不出来了。

Have you heard the report(which was) made by an American expert?你听美国专家作的那个报告了吗?

I haven't yet had an opportunity to think over the proposals (that were) made at the last meeting. 我还没有机会考虑上次会上提的建议。

There were other families like us, (who were) dressed up as if it was a holiday. 有些别的家庭和我们一样, 象过节一样打扮起来了。

- (3) Rising prices are the result of high living standards and high purchasing power (which have been) created by full employment. 物价上涨是由于很多人就业所造成的生活水平提高和购买力提高的结果。

Lu Chia-chuan, (who had been) reduced to a battered bloody wreck, stood rock-firm. 卢嘉川被打得皮开肉绽, 但他坚强不屈。

Li Shih-chen carefully studied the herbs (which had been) collected on his journey. 李时珍仔

细研究了路途中搜集的草药。

[注1] 一般说来, 含有进行时态的定语从句可省去主语和助动词 be, 但不能说所有现在分词短语作定语都视为省略句, 即省去了主语和助动词 be, 因为相当于一般时态的定语从句也可用现在分词短语表示, 称为简缩定语从句 (Abridged Attributive Clause)。如:

Three armed men crossed the river $\left. \begin{array}{l} *(that\ was)\ marking \\ that\ marks \\ marking \end{array} \right\}$

the frontier. 三个武装战士跨过了那条边界河。

Another source of light is produced by electric sparks

in tubes $\left. \begin{array}{l} *(which\ are)\ containing \\ which\ contain \\ containing \end{array} \right\}$ special gases. 另一个

光源是由含有特殊气体的管子中的电火花产生的。

This new hostel $\left. \begin{array}{l} *(which\ is)\ accomodating \\ which\ accomodates \\ accomodating \end{array} \right\}$ 200 students

will be opened next month. 这所容纳二百名学生的新的青年招待所下月将开业。

[注2] 当复合句中的定语从句为并列句时, 第二个分句中与第一个分句中相同的主语(即关系代词) + 助动词可省去①; 在关系副词引导的定语从句中也可省去主语(非关系代词) + 助动词②。如:

① And I often wondered how he could boast like that before our squad leader who had done much but (who had) said so little about it. 我常纳闷, 他怎么能 在我们做的这么多、说的这么少的班长面前那样夸口呢!

② In ancient Egypt, for example, the season when the Nile flooded the land was followed by the season

when crops were planted and (crops were) cared for. 例如在古代埃及, 尼罗河淹没土地的季节之后, 就是培植管理农作物的季节。

b. 状语从句: 当状语从句的主语和主句中的主语一致, 且含有助动词 be (一般为进行式或被动式) 时, 从句中的主语和助动词 be 常可省略, 留下谓语中的现在分词短语(1)或过去分词短语(2)。引导现在分词的连词有 when, while; unless; (al)though, even if (though); as if (though) 等。引导过去分词的连词有 when, when(ever), once, while, till, until; where(ver); if, unless; (al)though, even if (though), as if (though) 等:

(1) When (I am) sleeping, I never hear a thing.

我在睡着时, 什么声音都听不见。

At the age of twenty-one, while (he was) living in Philadelphia, Franklin formed a club. 富兰克林二十一岁住在费城时, 组织了一个俱乐部。

Unless (he is) meeting with unexpected difficulties at the office today, he will be home early tonight. 今天如果在处里遇不到意外的困难时, 他今晚会早点到家。

Jack was looking well (al)though (he was) working hard. 杰克虽然工作很起劲, 但未露出累的表情。

He was saying all this as if (though) (he was)

reciting something learned by heart. 他说这一切好象背诵熟记的东西一样。

(2) When (he was) asked his opinion, he remained silent. 当征求他意见时, 他仍然默默无语。

Once (we were) acquainted, we quickly became like members of one family. 我们一旦熟了, 很快就和一家人一样。

Peter didn't speak until (till) (he was) spoken to. 没人和他说话他总不先说。

This book, wherever (it is) found, is to be restored to its owner. 这书无论在哪儿找到都应该还给失主。

If (he is) asked, he will tell you about it. 如果问他, 他会告诉你的。

Do not leave the building unless (you are) instructed to do so. 如果没指示你离开这楼房就不要离开。

Even if (he is) allowed to take part, he may not do so. 即使让他参加, 他也不会参加。

He shaded his eyes as though (he was) dazzled by the light. 他把双眼遮上, 好象灯光晃眼。

[注1] 当状语从句中的主语与主句中的主语不一致, 而与主句中谓语动词的宾语等相一致时, 从句的主语和助动词 be 可一起省去。

如:

Franklin had many of the qualities of an inventor; which included great curiosity, broad interest, mechanical skills, the ability to continue with a task until (it was) completed, and a practical view of life. 富兰克林有发明家具备的很多品质, 包括好奇心盛、兴趣广泛、有手工操作技艺和继续某项工作直到完成的能力, 以及对生活的合乎实际的想法。

Put the following sentences into the passive voice, using the part in bold type as the subject where (it is) shown. 用标明的黑体部分作主语, 把下列各句变成被动语态。

Return (the Things, Letters, etc.) **If (They Are) Undelivered.** 无法投递, 请退原处。

[注2] 状语从句的主语与主句的主语相同, 但不是进行式也不是一般时的被动式时, 不能省去主语+助动词。如:

*He passed the exam although (he had been) prevented by illness from studying.

[注3] 与定语从句中的情况相似, 不能认为“从属连词+分词短语”都是省略句(省略了主语+助动词), 有的应称为简缩状语从句(Abridged Adverbial Clause), 因为不能补上主语和助动词。

如:

When $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} * (we\ were)\ studying \\ we\ studied \\ studying \end{array} \right\}$ in that school, we learned

a lot from the teachers there. 我们在那所学校学习时, 向那里的老师们学到了很多东西。

Although $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} * (he\ was)\ knowing \\ he\ knew \\ knowing \end{array} \right\}$ English, he attended the

course. 虽然他懂英语, 但还上这门课程。

He glanced around several times as if $\left. \begin{array}{l} *(\text{he was}) \text{ wanting} \\ \text{he wanted} \\ \text{wanting} \end{array} \right\}$

to speak. 他环顾了好几次, 好象要说话。

[注4] 除去定语从句和状语从句中的省略现象之外, 宾语从句并列时也可把后面分句中与第一个分句相同的主语+助动词省去。
如:

Chia-chuan hotly denied this saying that he would obey the Party's decision but (he would) reserve his estimate of the situation. 嘉川强烈否认这点, 说他服从党的决议, 但保留自己对形势的估计。

Nobody asked where you were going, with whom (you were) going or how (you were) going 没有人问你去哪儿、和谁去或怎样去。

[注5] 复合句中主句的主语+助动词有时也可省略, 情况基本与简单句同, 只是复合句中其它句子成分有的是由从句担当而已。
如:

If you haven't anything special to do, why not come with me? 如果你没有特殊事情要做, 为什么不和我一起去?

Why bother to cut grass when you're out on important business? 当你外出办重要事情时, 为什么还费事割草呢?

[注6] How come ... 结构常用于非正式文体, 也是一种定型化省略句, 省去了助动词 did (does) + 形式主语 it。如:

How (did it) come that you got that job at the factory? 怎么搞的, 你在工厂找到那种工作?

How (did it) come that you didn't get there in time? 你怎么没及时到那里?

How (does it) come we don't see you more often? 为什么我们很少见到你?

第九节 多种句子成分同时省略

除前几节谈的各种省略情况外，还有两种或两种以上句子成分同时省去的现象，这称为多种句子成分的省略。这种省略也表现在简单句、并列句和复合句中。

1. 简单句

a. 连续省略表现在下面几方面：

(1) 省去主语和谓语，保留宾语。如：

Who(m) do you often visit? — (I often visit)

My uncle. 你常去看望谁？——我叔叔。

Which of the paintings does she like? — (She

likes) The landscape one 她喜欢哪张画？——

这张风景画。

How much does the coat cost? — (It costs)

Thirty yuan. 这外衣多少钱？——三十元。

What do you intend to do? — (I intend) To buy

a pair of shoes. 你想干什么？——买双鞋。

[注] 当不定式作宾语时，省去主语和谓语动词之后，在陈述问句中保留下来的不定式可不带 to。如：

He is planning to set up a vocational school. 他计划办
职业学校。

— (He is planning to) Set up a vocational school? 办职
业学校？

(2) 省去主语和谓语，只保留状语。如：

When will they come? — (They will come) In

a few days. 他们什么时候来？——过几天。

Where did you do your graduation field work?
— (We did our graduation field work) In a
middle school. 你们在哪儿进行毕业实习? ——
在一所中学。

How did Peter go there? — (He went there) By
bike. 彼得怎么到那儿的? ——骑自行车。

He will come this week. — (He will come) This
week? 他这周末。——这周?

Can you go to the races? — (We can go) To the
races? 你们能去看赛马吗? ——去看赛马?

You must go on foot. — (I must go) On
foot? 你必须步行去那儿。——步行?

Is she going to school? — No, (she is going) to
the shop. 她去上学吗? ——不,她去商店。

Do you work in a factory? — No, (I work) on
a farm. 你在工厂干活吗? ——不,在农场。

(3) 省去主语、谓语、宾语,保留状语。如:

Do you like the child? — Yes, (I like him) very
much. 你喜欢这孩子吗? ——很喜欢。

Is Brown painting Jane? — Yes, (he is painting
her) skilfully. 布朗在画珍妮吗? ——是啊,正熟
练地画着。

Are they having a meeting in Room 103? — No,
(they are having a meeting) in Room 204. 他
们在103室开会吗? ——没有,在204室。

(4) 省去主动词、宾语、状语等，保留主语和助动词。

一般表现在对一般疑问句的简略答语中。如：

Will you go there tomorrow? — Yes, I will (go there tomorrow). 你明天去那儿吗？——去。

Have you enough time now to do this?

— Yes, I have (enough time now to do this).

你现在有足够的的时间办这件事吗？——有。

Ought he to go with you? — Yes, he ought to (go with me). 他应该和你一起去吗？——应该。

Can he drive a tractor? — Yes, he can (drive a tractor). 他会开拖拉机吗？——会

Are you writing a letter? — No, I am not (writing a letter). 你在写信吗？——没有。

Will Peter join you in the game? — No, he won't (join us in the game). 彼得要和你们一起做游戏吗？——他不。

Has Jack seen the film at the cinema?

— Yes, he has (seen the film at the cinema).

杰克是在这影院里看的这场电影吗？——是的。

Should she have been taking that medicine?

— Yes, she should (have been taking that medicine). 她该一直吃这药吗？——应该一直吃。

Have you been waiting long? — Yes, I have (been waiting long). 你等的时间长吗？——长。

Does John live in London? — No, he doesn't.
约翰住在伦敦吗? ——不。

Do they speak French in and out of class? —
No, they don't. 他们课上课下都讲法语吗? ——不。
前句为陈述句, 后句为与前句不同主语的一般疑问句,
其与前句相同部分均可省去。如:

I go for a swim every day. Do you (go for a
swim every day)? 我每天去游泳, 你呢?

I can't understand a word he says. Can you
(understand a word he says)? 他说的我一句也
不懂, 你呢?

扼要重述问句和陈述句中, 也可省去与前句相同的成
分:

John drives a tractor. — Does Peter (drive a
tractor)? 约翰开拖拉机。——彼得开吗?

John used to work late into the night. — Peter
used not (to work late into the night). 约翰过
去常开夜车。——彼得不。

John didn't crave for greatness and success. —
Oh, but he did (crave for greatness and
success). 约翰不好大喜功。——唷! 他可真的好大
喜功!

(5) 省去谓语、宾语、状语等, 只保留主语。如:

Who wants to see her? — Bill (wants to see her).
谁想去看她? ——彼尔。

What made you so happy? — The good news
(made me so happy). 什么使你这么高兴? ——
好消息。

Which of you sings beautifully? — Mary (sings
beautifully). 你们当中谁唱得动听? ——玛丽。

[注1] 连续省略偶尔也可省去动词和宾语以及主语。保留疑问成分。如:

Have you ever been to Paris? — (Have I ever been)
Where? 你去过巴黎吗? ——哪儿?

We have had some beer already. — Oh, how much
(beer have you had already)? 我们已经喝啤酒了。——
嗨! (喝了)多少?

Who, I asked the guides, hung this photograph? And
when (did he hang it)? 我问向导谁把这张相片挂上了,
什么时候挂的?

[注2] no+动词-ing 形式表示禁止时,其后不能接宾语,这种结构可视为其前省去了 Let there be。如:

No spitting. = Let there be no spitting. 不准随地吐痰!

No smoking. = Let there be no smoking. 禁止吸烟!

No loitering. = Let there be no loitering. 游人止步!

b. 间隔省略。间隔省略表现在下列几方面:

(1) 对定语进行提问,只保留定语,省去其它成分。如:

Which class are you in? — (I'm in) The fourth
(class). 你在哪班? ——四班。

Whose umbrella did you borrow? — (I bor-
rowed) Jack's (umbrella). 你借谁的伞? ——杰
克的。

How many people are there in your family? —
(There are) Five (people in my family). 你家
几口人? ——五口。

How much beer did you drink yesterday? — (I
drank) A little (beer). 昨天你喝了多少啤酒?
——一点儿。

(2) 在对一般问句的简略回答中, 以及陈述问句或否定
回答中, 只保留状语, 省去其它成分。如:

Did you speak to John about it? — No, (I spoke)
to Peter (about it). 那事你和约翰说了吗? ——
没有。我对彼得说了。

Was he born in Beijing in 1950? — No, (he was
born) in Tianjin (in 1950). 他是1950年出生
在北京吗? ——不是, 是在天津。

Did you write to your parents last week? — No,
(I wrote) to my brother (last week). 你上周
给你父母写信了吗? ——没有, 我给我哥哥写了。

Can you eat with chopsticks? — Yes, but (I can)
not (eat with chopsticks) very well. 你会用筷
子吃饭吗? ——会, 但用得不好。

He can't come home this week. — (He can) Not
(come home) this week? 他本周不能回家。 ——
本周不能回?

I think you ought to take a taxi. — (We ought)
Not (to take a taxi) at this hour. 我想你们该

乘出租汽车。——我们不该这时乘。

[注] 在某些习语中也可看作多种句子成分的省略:

First come, first served. (= The first to come will be the first to be served.) 先来先招待。

First come, first in. (= The first to come will be the first to be let in.) 先来先进。

2. 并列句

a. 连续省略:

(1) 后面分句的主语与谓语一起省略, 只保留宾语。

如:

John made me happy, but (John made) her miserable. 约翰使我高兴, 但使她难过。

John will bring Bill a grammar book and (John will bring) Paul a dictionary. 约翰将给彼尔带本语法书, 给保罗带本字典。

The man has promised his wife a watch, (the man has promised) his son a bike, and (the man has promised) his daughter a dress. 这人答应给他爱人一块表, 给他儿子一辆自行车, 给他女儿一件外套。

当主语和谓语相同, 时态不同时, 第二分句中表时态的助动词应保留, 只省去主语和主动词:

Never have I suggested and never will (I suggest) that the course of a man's life be determined solely by fate. 我过去从未说过, 将来也不

会说人生的道路完全是由命运决定的。

如果意义明确，第二分句的主语与第一分句的主语相同、但谓语不同时，也可省略第二分句的主语与谓语：

We wanted good weather for our holiday, but (we had) no such luck; it rained the whole time. 我们假日想要好天气，可不幸，一直下雨。

(2) 后面分句中与前分句中相同的主语、谓语、宾语等一起省去，只保留状语。如：

Paul is flying to Madrid tonight and (Paul is flying) to Athens next week. 保罗今晚飞往马德里，下周飞往雅典。

My elder brother bought a house in London two years ago and (my brother bought a house) in the country this year. 我哥哥两年前在伦敦买了一所房子，今年在乡下买了一所房子。

Will you send him to work in Shanghai or (will you send him to work) in Shenyang? 你派他去上海还是派他去沈阳工作？

Did he have himself examined yesterday or (did he have himself examined) the day before yesterday? 他是昨天还是前天体检的？

(3) 在主语不同但谓语相同的结构中，主语不能省略，这时省去谓语、宾语，保留主语及状语。如：

John will play basketball today and Bill (will play basketball) tomorrow. 约翰今天打篮球，彼

尔明天打(篮球)。

We are having an English lesson in our classroom, and they (are having an English lesson) in theirs. 我们在我们的教室上英语,他们在他们的教室上。

John has lunch at home and Peter (has lunch) at school. 约翰在家吃午饭,彼得在学校吃。

We make experiments in this lab, and they (make experiments) in that one. 我们在这个实验室做实验,他们在那个实验室做。

He didn't say anything, and I didn't (say anything) either. 他没说话,我也没说。

Joan will buy a washing machine today, and Margaret (will buy a washing machine) tomorrow. 琼今天想买台洗衣机,玛格丽特明天买。

We study English under Professor Wang; they (study English) under Professor Li. 我们在王教授指导下学英语,他们在李教授指导下学英语。

The first year students are having a meeting upstairs, and the second year students (are having a meeting) downstairs. 一年级学生在楼上开会,二年级学生在楼下开。

(4) 在主语、系动词、表语相同的结构中,可只保留后面分句的状语,省去其主语、系动词及表语。如:

It is cold in December in England but (it is

cold) in July in New Zealand. 英国十二月份冷,但新西兰七月份冷。

It was a lesson to Jack and (it was a lesson) to all the rest of us as well. 这对杰克是个教训,对我们所有其他的人也是个教训。

(5) 省去后面分句中与第一个分句相同的主动词、宾语、状语等成分,保留主语和助动词。如:

Paul hasn't helped Peter yet, but he will (help him). 保罗还没帮助彼得,但他将帮助。

Paul is helping Peter, but Jones isn't (helping him). 保罗在帮助彼得,但琼斯没有。

Paul may be helping Peter, but Jones hasn't (helped him). 保罗可能在帮助彼得,但琼斯还没帮助。

Paul helped Peter last week, but he hasn't (helped him) since. 保罗上周帮助彼得了,但那以后没再帮助。

在选择疑问句中,也可省去第一分句中第二分句中相同的主动词和状语等:

Will you (go steady with me) or will you not go steady with me? 你是否愿意总跟我形影不离?

b. 间隔省略:

(1) 第一分句为肯定句,第二分句为否定句。如:

We talked again, but (we did) not (talk) of

anything serious. 我们又谈起来了, 但没谈什么重要的事情。

She can make clothes for men, but (she can) not (make clothes) for women. 她会做男服却不会做女服。

How can you send him, but (how can you) not (send) me? 你怎么派他不派我?

You can kill the body, Mr. Hands, but (you can) not (kill) the spirit. 汉斯先生, 你能屠杀肉体, 但不能毁灭精神。

[注] 某些成语动词(不及物动词+介词、及物动词+名词+介词等)被省略后, 其后的介词还保留。如:

In times of danger, he thought only of his comrades, (he) never (thought) of himself. 在危险时刻, 他只想到同志们, 从不想到自己。

(2) 第一分句为否定句, 第二分句为肯定句。如:

Energy cannot be destroyed, but (it can) only (be) changed into other forms. 能不能消灭, 只能转变成其他的形式。

(3) 各分句都是肯定句。如:

She is writing to her parents, and (she) will be (writing) to her brother. 她在给父母写信, 还要给哥哥写信。

John handed in his first composition on Monday and (John handed in) his second (composition)

on Saturday. 约翰在周一交了第一篇作文,周六交了第二篇。

It is difficult to understand his books, (it is) much more (difficult to understand) his lectures. 他的书很难懂,他的讲座更难懂。

(4) 选择问句。如:

Did Italy win the World Cup or (did) Brazil (win the World Cup)? 是意大利还是巴西夺得了世界杯?

Will Peter drive the car or (will) Bill (drive the car)? 是彼得还是彼尔开这辆车?

Are you going to the film or (are you) not (going to the film)? 你是否打算去看电影?

Has he graduated or (has he) not (graduated)? 他毕业没有?

[注1] 连续省略与间隔省略可同时出现在一个并列句中。如:

In conductors electrons can flow easily from one place to another, in semi-conductors (electrons can flow) to a limited extent, while in insulators (electrons can) not (flow) at all. 在导体中,电子能很容易地从一个地方移到另一个地方;在半导体中,电子能在一定限度内移动,而在绝缘体中,电子一点也不能移动。

[注2] 当并列句各分句的主语不同,而动词和宾语(其定语不同)相同时,也可出现间隔省略。如:

John won the first race and Jim (won) the second (race). 约翰取得了赛跑第一名,吉姆第二名。

在并列句作为简略答语时，第二分句可省去与第一分句相同的主语及谓语动词(已省略)，保留宾语：

Have you called Jenny? — Yes, (I have called Jenny) and (I have called) the others too. 你叫詹妮了吗? ——叫了，还叫了别人。

[注3] 并列句中逗号常可表示省略了的句子成分 (*Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language*, p. 1689)。如：

Bert is studying hard; Sussan, scarcely at all. 伯特在努力学习，而苏姆一点也不。

[注4] 在并列句中还允许在某个分句中省去一些成分，在另一个分句中又省去另一些成分，这种省略称为复合省略。如：

My friend owns (paintings), (my friend) admires (paintings), and (my friend) often looks at, paintings. 我朋友藏有画，喜欢画，常看画。

c. 加强省略。并列连词 *and*, *but* 不仅可以连接分句、短语，而且可以有加强作用，引出一个加强成分，这时也可以看成是省略句。在 *and* 或 *but* 与加强成分之间可省去与前面句子中相同的主语+谓语(或部分谓语)，也可省去整个句子。其保留部分(即加强部分)可是：

(1) 孤立表语 (*isolated predicative*) 或句子的同位语 (*appositive to a sentence*)。如：

They went away in despair, and no wonder. 他们绝望地走了，这并不奇怪。

(= ..., and (it was) no wonder.)

(= It was no wonder that they went away in despair.)

Of course they died; and (it was) a good thing, too. 当然它们死了,这也是件好事。

We tried to open it, but (it was) to no avail. 我们设法打开它,但没成功。

I asked the transport company to make a research, but (it was) of no effect. 我们要求运输公司进行调查,但没用。

That apple's a big one, and (it is) no mistake! 那是个大苹果,没错!

(2) 状语(修饰谓语动词)。如:

Every means was tried to cure her but (every means was tried) in vain. 采用了各种办法给她治病,但没用。

You may go, but (you may go) with your father's consent. 你可以去,但要经你父亲同意。

He stopped first, and (he stopped) only a few steps ahead. 他先站住了,就在前面几步远。

He had to do something, and (he had to do something) immediately. 他得想个办法,而且得立即想出来。

They have applied that method in controlling pollution, and quite successfully, too. 他们已经用那种方法控制污染,而且很成功。

In no time he was in the saddle, and galloping down the hill. 一会儿,他骑上马,而且下山了。

[注] and that 可引出加强成分,也可看作其后省去了与前面相同的成分。如:

I had to bolt, and that at once. 我得逃跑,而且得马上逃。
I had only seen her once, and that six years ago, when we were children. 我只见过她一面,而且是在六年前我们都是孩子时见的。

He will come, and that soon. 他要来,而且很快就来。

有时不用 and 或 but 连接,而是用破折号或逗号隔开,其作用也相同:

I caught the train — just (= I just caught the train).
我赶上火车了,也就是刚刚赶上。

He got to the station — in time (= he got to the station in time). 他赶到车站了,而且及时赶到。

I mustn't get myself involved, especially now (= I mustn't get myself involved specially now). 我绝不能把自己卷进去,特别是现在更不能。

但有时省去的不完全是前面句子中相同的成分,而是略有变化。这时句中的后一部分可视为后续成分 (appended element), 而不视为省略句:

They visited many schools, sometimes in an official car.
(=They visited many schools, they sometimes visited schools in an official car.) 他们参观了很多学校,有时乘官方汽车去。

(3) 定语(修饰前面分句中作宾语的名词)。如:

I see rocks everywhere, and (I see rocks) in all sorts of shapes. 我看到到处都是石头,而且是各种形状的石头。

She can speak Spanish, but (she can speak) only

a little (Spanish). 他会讲西班牙语, 但只会讲一点儿。

(4) 表语(修饰前面分句中的主语或表语或宾语等)。如:

It was something like a small dog, and (it was) very fierce. 它有点象只小狗, 非常厉害。

The film was very interesting. — Yes, and (it was) very instructive. 这电影很有趣。——是的, 而且很有教益。

It is a colour film, and (it is) a very nice one, too. 那是部彩色影片, 而且是部很好的影片。

(5) 宾语(相当于前面句子的宾语)。如:

He has lost one sheet of his term papers, and ('he has lost) the important one. 他丢了一张学期论文, 而且是很重要的一张。

Give me a cigar, but (give me) a good one. 给我一支雪茄, 要好的。

This much we pledge — and (we pledge) more. 我们保证这些, 而且会更多。

3. 复合句 复合句中的省略现象与并列句相似。

a. 宾语从句中:

(1) 连续省略。如:

She has told us how he was captured, by whom (he was captured) and when (he was captured). 她给我们讲了他是怎样被捕的, 被谁抓走的, 什么时候被抓的。

I want to know by whom (it was ordered) and for whom it was ordered. 我想知道这是谁订购的, 为谁定购的。

I wanted to mend the watch, but I didn't know how (I should mend it). 我想修这表, 但不知该怎么修。

Originally District Head Tien always came down to our village to help with our work; but now you've come instead. I wonder why (you've come instead). 原来是田区长总来村帮助工作, 但现在你来了, 我不知道为什么。

You've already missed too many lessons this term. — Yes, I know I have (missed too many lessons this term). 这学期你缺了很多课。——是的, 我知道我这学期缺了很多课。

在这种句型中, 回应句子所说内容与上句相同时, 要保留 too, 不能一起省去:

John can speak French. — I am sure Peter can (speak French) too. 约翰会说法语。——我敢肯定彼得也会。

John has finished his homework. — I think Peter has (finished his homework) too.

约翰已做完家庭作业了。——我认为彼得也做完了。

(2) 间隔省略。如:

Will he come? — I'm afraid (he will) not (come). 他来吗? ——恐怕不来。

Has she finished the work? — I am afraid (she has) not (finished it). 她工作完了吗? ——恐怕她没完。

b. 定语从句中:

If anyone is deaf to the argument it's certainly not I (who am deaf to the argument). 如果有人不听这争论, 那肯定不是我。

He talked of the man (that interested him) and the books that interested him. 他谈到了那些使他感兴趣的人和书。

The implications of all this were that it was not the disturbance of sleep that mattered, but the disturbance of dreaming (that mattered). 这一切的含义是: 重要的不是影响睡眠, 而是影响做梦。

c. 状语从句中:

(1) 连续省略。如:

Because Alice won't (dust the furniture), Mary is dusting the furniture. 因为爱丽丝不掸家具上的灰尘, 所以玛丽在掸。

Mary is dusting the furniture because Alice won't (dust the furniture). 玛丽在掸家具上的灰尘, 因为爱丽丝不掸。

I am prepared to meet them when (they like)

and where they like. 我准备在他们乐意的时间和地点等他们。

They will be arriving before the show begins or after (the show begins). 他们将在开场之前或之后到。

Since his brother can't (undertake the task), John will undertake the task. 既然他弟弟不能从事这项工作, 约翰准备自己做。

Because Peter won't (carry the load of rice), Jack is carrying the load of rice. 因为彼得拒绝扛这袋米, 杰克在扛。

John will make a speech at the meeting if Peter will (make a speech at the meeting). 如果彼得愿意在会上发言, 约翰也愿意发言。

If John won't (tell her the news), Peter will tell her the news. 如果约翰不愿意告诉她这消息, 彼得将告诉她。

He works as carefully as (he does) quickly. 他干活又快又仔细。

You are getting thinner (than you were). 你比以前瘦了。

China-made cars are becoming more popular (than they were). 中国制造的汽车更受欢迎了。

They work better together than (they do) if they work alone. 他们一块儿干比单独干干得好。

(2) 间隔省略。如:

She runs as fast as (it is) possible (for her to run). 她尽快地跑。

She is healthier than (she has) ever (been). 她比以前任何时候都健康。

Fluorescent light is as cheap as any other commercial lighting system (is) if (it is) not cheaper (than any other commercial lighting system is). 日光灯即使不比其他销售的照明装置更便宜,也不比它们贵。

Economics is as difficult as any other course in business education curriculum (is) if (it is) not more difficult (than any other course in business education curriculum is). 经济学即使不比商业教育中其他课程更难,也不比它们容易。

d. 主句中有的可省去一部分,有的可省去全部。如:

Because Mary has dusted the furniture, Alice won't (dust the furniture). 因为玛丽已经掸了家具上的灰尘,爱丽丝就不掸了。

Alice won't (dust the furniture) because Mary has dusted the furniture. 爱丽丝不掸家具上的灰尘是因为玛丽已经掸了。

Ma will tell us to be glad, and (Ma will tell us) that it's about time we moved. 妈会让我们高兴点儿的,还会告诉我们搬家的时候快到了。

I told her my name and (I told her) that I was transferring from this school. 我告诉她我的名字, 告诉她我要转离这个学校。

Is there any other man for whom she has a particular fondness? — (No, there is) Not (any other man for whom she has a particular fondness) that I know of. 还有她特喜欢的人吗? ——据我了解没有。

When shall I go there? — (You may go there) Whenever you like. 我什么时候去那儿? ——随便。

Is the child afraid of dogs? — (He is) Not (afraid of dogs) if they are small. 这孩子不怕狗吗? ——要是狗小他就不怕。

Suppose (that) a lion should come out of the forest (what would happen to us)? 如果狮子从森林里出来怎么办?

Supposing (that) it rains (what shall we do)? 下雨怎么办?

If it clears up, we'll go out; if (it does) not (clear up), (we will) not (go out). 一旦天晴我们就出门, 否则不出门。

[注 1] 并列复合句中的加强省略情况与并列句同。如:

The stubborn girl walked all the way, and (the stubborn girl walked all the way) as fast as the wind

(did). 这倔强的小姑娘一路都走着, 而且走得象风一样快。

He is an old man, and (he is an old man who is) just as scared as she is. 他老了, 而且和她一样害怕。

[注 2] 当复合句含有并列状语或定语从句、且第二个分句的主语和助动词与第一个分句的主语和助动词相同时, 连接词、主语及助动词可以一起省略。如:

I shall go, whether you come with me or (whether you) stay at home. 无论你和我一起去还是呆在家里我都去。

I don't know whether you'll come with me or (whether you'll) stay at home. 我不知道你是和我一起去还是呆在家里。

[注 3] 在某些句型中, as 引导的句子成分前也可视为省略了一些成分 (if + 主语 + were 或 it + was)。如:

He treats her as (if she were) a stranger. 他把她当成生人。

I look upon it as (if it were) settled. 我认为这已解决了。

He was dressed as (if he were) a woman. 他打扮得和女人一样。

It is used as (if it were) a knife. 这被用作刀子。

That's the same as (it was) before. 那和以前一样。

[注 4] 在 if any (anything, anywhere), if ever, if so, if a day (a year) 结构中, 也可看作省略了一些句子成分。如:

There are very few trees, if (there are) any (at all). 就是有树也不多。

There is very little water, if (there is) any (at all). 就是有水也不多。

We have little water if (we have) any. 我们就是有水也不多。

We wondered what answer, if (he gave us) any, he

would give us. 我们不知道他将给我们什么样的答复。

If (there is) anything, my new job is harder than my old one. 我的新工作如果说有什么变化的话, 也就是比老的更难了。

You will find it in London if (you will find it) anywhere. 如果在什么地方能找到的话, 你会在伦敦找到。

He is seldom, if ever (= if he is ever late for school), late for school. 他上学几乎没迟过到。

Are you married? If so (= If that is so), give me your wife's name. 你结婚了吗? 如果结婚了, 告诉我你爱人的名子。

He is seventy if (he is) a day (old). 他肯定满七十岁了。
I've come three miles, if (I've come) a yard. 无论怎样说我已走三英里了。

If 和 though 有时连接形容词或副词, 表示转折, 与 yet 的用法一样。应视为无省略。(Quirk, *A Grammar of Contemporary English*, p. 595)。如:

a pleasant if talkative child 一个举止文雅但喜欢讲话的孩子

a shabby though comfortable arm-chair 一把破烂但舒适的扶手椅

a simple yet devout prayer. 简单但虔诚的祈祷

He looked at me kindly if (= yet) sceptically. 他恳切却疑惑地看了看我。

He spoke firmly though (= yet) pleasantly. 他的发言坚定而友好。

He drove quickly if (= yet) safely. 他开车快且安全。

He greeted us very cordially, if (= yet) rather shyly. 他热情, 又有点羞涩地欢迎我们。

[注5] 形容词或名词+or not 做让步状语时,可看作连词、主语及系词 be 一起省略了。如:

(You) Come with us, (whether you are) sick or (you are) not (sick). 病与否都得跟我们来。

(Whether we are) Relatives or (we are) not (relatives), we labouring people are all one family. 我们劳动人民无论是否亲戚都是一家人。

[注6] 在回答由 it 引起的强调句的特殊疑问式和一般疑问式的答语中,也常出现多种句子成分的省略现象。如:

How was it that you did not give the alarm at once?—
(It was) Because I was dazed by the blow (that I did not give the alarm at once). 你怎么没立即发警报? ——因为我被打昏了!

And was it you that Roberts struck? — Yes, it was me (that he struck). 是你让罗伯茨打了吗? ——是我。

[注7] 带than-从句的复合句中,主句和从句中相同成分都可分别省去。如:

Once the leadership gave the call, I knew better (what to do) than you (knew) what to do. 一旦领导发出号召,我比你更知道如何去做。

[注8] 在 than 引导的比较状语从句中,即使谓语动词的形式与主句中的不同,当主句与从句的主语不同时,从句的谓语动词可单独省去;当主语相同时态不同时,从句的主语与谓语动词可一起省去;若从句为泛指的去时间与主句现在时间对比时,则整个从句连同 than 可一起省去。如:

I'm happier about it than my husband (is). 对此我比我丈夫更高兴。

He knows more than most people (know). 他比大多数人懂的多。

You'll enjoy it more than (you did) last year. 你将比去年更欣赏它。

He's lazier now than (he) ever (was). 他现在比以前更懒了。

You're getting slimmer (than you were). 你比以前更苗条了。

You're looking better (than you were (looking)). 看起来比过去更健康了。

第三章 虚词和中心词等的省略

句子是由句子成分组成的, 句子成分又是由词组成的, 某些主要实词的省略往往也就是句子成分的省略。但有些词, 特别是某些虚词, 不能单独代表一个句子成分, 它只是某些句子成分的一部分, 所以其省略便不能称为某个句子成分的省略, 只能说是句子或词组中某些词的省略。在此自成一章, 叙述那些不能归入句子成分省略的各种现象。本章将就介词、连词、冠词、中心词、不定式及其记号 *to*、先行词 *there* 和先行词 *it* 等的省略现象分六小节叙述如下。

第一节 介词的省略

1. 在并列介词短语中, 与第一个介词相同的第二个介词常可省去。如:

It meant that he was almost never home, except to eat and sleep, and maybe (except) late in the evening and on Sundays. 那意味着他除吃饭睡觉, 也许除夜晚和星期日外几乎从不回家。

Our earth is full of sound because it is full of motion, like trucks rolling along the highway or (like) jets zooming into the sky. 地球上充

满了声音,因为地球上一切都在动,象卡车沿公路开动或喷气式飞机嗡嗡钻入天空一样。

His comrades tried to help him by pointing out his mistakes and (by) going into the causes of his mistakes. 他的同志们通过指出他的错误,找出错误根源来帮助他。

Even Grandpa Chang didn't know much about digging irrigation ditches or (about) growing rice. 甚至张大爷对挖灌溉渠,对种稻子也不大懂。

[注] 在不同动词、相同介词的并列成语动词中,可省略第一个介词;不同介词不能省。如:

I have heard (about) and read about your adventures.
你的惊险活动我已听说,而且读到了。

I have listened to and thought about your story carefully. 我仔细地听了并考虑了你的故事。

I have listened to your story and thought about it carefully. 我仔细地听了你的故事,并考虑了你的故事。

2. 在某些名词后,名词性从句前的介词常可省去。不省略介词时把从句视为介词引导的定语从句,省略介词后则视为同位语从句。如:

They were discussing the question (of) how the work can be completed. 他们正在讨论如何完成这项工作的问題。

She had no idea (as to) why she thought of him thus suddenly. 她自己也不知道她为什么这么突然就想到了他。

I am in doubt (as to) whether I should buy or sell. 我拿不准是该买还是该卖。

I shall write to you as soon as I have made up my mind (as to) what I should do. 我一下定决心应怎么办, 我就给你写信。

We've not solved the problem (of) who was at fault. 是谁的过错的问题我们还没解决。

I have no notion (as to) when he will be back. 我不知道他什么时候回来。

为了强调这类名词性从句, 可以把它放到主句的前头, 这时介词仍可省略。如:

(As to) Why she thought of him thus suddenly she had no idea. 她不知道为什么她这么突然地想起他。

[注] 在 The reason why 结构中, why 引导的从句前不能看作省去介词。why 为关系副词, 其引导的从句为定语从句。如:

The reason why he changed his mind is not clear. 他改变主意的原因不明。

3. 在某些形容词后, 名词性从句前的介词也可省略。
如:

Be careful (as to) how you do it. 留神怎么做那事。

I'm doubtful (about) whether he's still alive. 我怀疑他是否还活着。

She was not aware (of) how wide a place she

filled in his thoughts. 她不晓得她在他的头脑里占多大地位。

I am not sure (about) whether he wants it. 我拿不准他是否需要它。

I am not certain (of) what I shall do. 我不能肯定我将做什么。

We felt curious (as to) why he should accept the suggestion. 我们奇怪为什么他会接受这个建议。

I am ignorant (of) whom I have the honour to address. 我不知道我在荣幸地向谁讲话。

He was very fussy (about) how his meals were cooked. 他对他的饭是怎么做的大惊小怪。

这类介词后面也可是带连接副词、连接代词或连词的不定式短语, 这时仍可省略介词。如:

I am not sure (of) when to go. 什么时候去我不肯定。

I am not certain (of) what to do. 怎么办我不肯定。

I feel very doubtful (about) whether to go. 我拿不定主意是不是去。

有的不及物动词与名词性从句、带连接代词或连接副词的不定式以及名、代词之间的介词也常省去, 这时原不及物动词可看作及物动词。如:

She hesitated (as to) whether she should break

in on his affliction. 她犹豫不定是否在他正苦恼时打扰他。

We must enquire (as to) whether he really came.

我们必须打听清楚他是否真地来了。

We couldn't decide (as to) which was the best.

我们不能决定哪个最好。

Can you inform me (as to) what to do? 你能告诉我怎么办吗?

We could not agree (as to) how best to do it.

我们对怎样能最好地做这件事未能取得一致意见。

Never mind (about) that. I'll get it myself tomorrow. 那你别管了,明天我自己去取。

Never mind (about) me. Look after the comrades. 别管我,照顾同志们去吧。

有的不及物动词和名词性从句间的介词是永不说出来的,这时不及物动词已完全转化为及物动词了。如:

I don't care (about 永不要) who marries him.
谁和他结婚我不在意。

有的介词和名词性从句一起作前面名词(主语)的定语,但由于谓语动词太短,就放在动词之后,这种定语为分隔定语。这样的介词也可省略,省略后名词性从句为前面名词的同位语从句。如:

The problem arose (of) what contribution the public should pay. 公众应捐什么物品的问题又产生了。

4. 某些常和动词 (a)、名词 (b)或形容词 (c) 一起搭配的介词也常省略, 而保留其后面的动词-ing 形式。有介词时动词-ing 形式为动名词, 介词省略后, 动词 -ing形式一般视为现在分词:

a. Don't waste your efforts (on) helping him. 别白费劲帮助他了。

The nets will prevent the mosquitoes (from) biting people when they are asleep. 蚊帐能挡蚊子, 使人睡觉时不挨咬。

You must stop her (from) telling them about it. 你必须制止她告诉他们这件事。

He passed his time (in) making plastic models. 他以制造塑料模型度时光。

He spent two years (in) writing this book. 他写这本书花了两年时间。

She busies herself (in) keeping the room in order. 她忙于收拾屋子。

The boys amused themselves (by) drawing portraits of their teacher. 男学生们以给他们的老师画像取乐。

Let's take turns (at) driving the car. 我们轮流开车吧。

They lost no time (in) getting the sick man to hospital. 他们不失时机地把病人送往医院。

b. Did you have any difficulties (in) finding my

house? 你找到我的家有困难吗?

Sorry you had trouble (in) finding me. 对不起,你找到我太费事了。

You can tell from their attitude that they were having a hard time (in) living. 你可从他们的态度看出他们生活很艰苦。

There is no point (in) wasting time. 浪费时间毫无意义。

There's no use (in) discussing the plan. 讨论这计划没用。

There's no fun (in) spending the evening doing nothing. 夜晚虚度时光没有意思。

There is no sense (in) going there. 去那儿没什么意义。

c. He is busy (in) making preparations for the entrance examination. 他在忙着准备升学考试。

He was not long (in) making up his mind. 他很快就拿定了主意。

I was engaged (in) building my porch when the man said this. 这人说这事时我在搭走廊。

He is very experienced (in) mending cars. 他修理汽车是很有经验的。

5. 有些作状语 (a)、宾语补语 (b)、主语 (c)、同位语 (d)、间接宾语 (e) 等句子成分的名词(短语), 其前面的介词也可省略:

a. They arrived (on) Tuesday. (美)他们星期二到的。

I told Peter about it when I got back (on) Monday morning. 我星期一上午回来后把那件事告诉彼得了。

(At) What time are you leaving? 你几点出发?

When I met him (for) a second time, he had joined the Party. 我第二次遇见他时, 他已入党了。

They slept, (with) their clothes on. 他们穿着衣服睡觉。

It is one of those things that one cannot do (by) oneself. 那是那些不能单独一个人做的事情之一。

He goes to see his parents in Wales once (in) every six months. 他每隔半年去威尔士看父母一次。

Robeson was born (on) April 9, 1898 in Princeton, N. J. 罗伯逊一八九八年四月九日生于新泽西州普林斯顿。

Paul Robeson died (on) Jan. 21, 1975 in Philadelphia at the age of 77. 保罗·罗伯逊一九七五年一月二十一日死于费城, 享年七十七岁。

Things are getting better (from) day to day. 情况越来越好。

We camped (from) June through September.

(美)我们从6月到9月底野营。

- b. We reckon him (as) an experienced welder. 我们认为他是个有经验的焊工。

He was chosen (as) our deligate. 他被选为我们的代表。

We reckon the problem (as) important. 我们认为这问题很重要。

He acknowledged himself (as) defeated. 他承认自己失败了。

I consider him (as) a clever man. 我认为他是个聪明人。

- c. (In) Autumn is when the countryside is most beautiful. 秋天是乡下很美丽的季节。

- d. She wrote it yesterday, namely (on) Monday. 昨天也就是星期一,她把它写了下来。

She acted (as) hostess. 她做女主人。

Lincoln was born (as) a poor farmer's boy and died (as) President of the United States. 林肯出生时是个穷农民的孩子,去世时是美国总统。

- e. What are you giving (to) John? 你在给约翰什么?

They gave (to) the problem an entirely different aspect. 他们从完全不同的方面阐述了这个问题。

What is he making (for) you? 他在给你做什么?

[注] 在下面几种情况下介词也可省去。如:

- a. 成语 go in at one ear and out at the other 中的 at:
I told the children to go to bed, but it went in (at) one ear and out(at) the other, and they're still here.
我让孩子们去睡觉,但是他们这耳听那耳冒,还呆在这儿。

- b. as compared, as against 等中的 as:

We aren't anything at all (as) compared with him.
我们与他没法比。

The grain output per *mu* of the commune is 1,300 *jin* this year (as) against 1,000 *jin* last year. 这公社的粮食亩产量去年是一千斤,今年是一千三百斤。

- c. of course 成语中的 of 在非正式文体中也可省略:

(of) Course he'll come soon. 当然,他很快就来。

- d. 关联复合介词 from ... to 后都接数字、年代时, from 可省去:

The office hours are (from) 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. 办公时间从早八点到晚五点。

Number the questions (from) 1 to 10. 把第一题到第十题编上号。

The growth cycle of the silk worm is (from) 48 to 50 days. 蚕的生长周期为四十八至五十天。

Whereas during the boom years (from) 1923 to 1929, industrial production as a whole increased by 20 per cent, the total number of wage workers decreased by 7.6 per cent. 从1923年到1929年上升时期整个工业生产增长20%,职工总人数下降7.6%。

6. 某些名词(如 way, place 等)前的介词常可省略。

如:

He walked slowly, (in) the way he always does.

他缓慢地走,他总是这样走。

Nobody else loves you (in) the way I do. 没有

别人象我这样爱你。

It was done (in) the way I directed. 这事是按我的指导做的。

I hardly know (in) which way to return. 我几乎不知道沿哪条路返回来了。

He is living (at) some place in Beijing. 他正住在北京的某个地方。

What place are you going (to)? 你在去什么地方?

I can't think of many places in the world I'd rather live (in). 我想不出世界上有许多地方我肯住。

When they drained away all the standing water and left the ground dry, the mosquitoes had no place to lay their eggs (in). 当他们把所有积水都排走,把地面晾干之后,蚊子就没地方产卵。

The women were organized and supplied with reeds to weave mats and baskets (with). 把妇女们组织起来,供给她们芦苇织席编篓。

The back door is for the gardeners to come in and out (by). 后门是为园林工人进出走的。

They cook (in) the French style. 他们做法式的菜。

They walked (in) single file. 他们成一纵队行进。

7. 在“be (become 等) + of + 名词短语”结构中, 某些名词前的 of 常可省去。如:

The chimneys are (of) the same height. 这几个烟囱一样高。

The two boys are (of) the same age. 这两个男孩一样大。

My face became (of) a very bad colour. 我的脸色变得很坏。

The door was (of) a dark brown. 这门深褐色。

This ring is (of) a pretty shade. 这戒指色彩很好。

The plank is not (of) the right width. 这板子的宽窄不合适。

It wasn't (of) much help. 那没多大帮助。

It is (of) no use. 那没用。

I only wish I could do it again; then I should feel (of) some use. 我只希望能再做一次, 那么我会感到自己有用了。

Don't be (of) any trouble to him. 别给他添麻烦了。

在某些名词前, of 通常不省去。如:

Of what benefit are these experiments? 这些实验有什么好处?

This matter is of no importance. 这事无关紧要。

The industry is of great significance. 这种工业很

重要。

以上的“of + 名词短语”为主语补语(表语)。of-短语也可作宾语补语,这时 of 也可省去。如:

He painted the door (of) a green colour. 他把门漆成绿色。

He made the two planks (of) the same width. 他把那两块木板弄成一样宽。

(Of) What colour shall I paint the door? 我将把门漆成什么颜色?

在“with + 复合宾语”结构中,复合宾语中的补语部分为“of + 名词短语”时,of 也可省去。如:

She was a gawky, slipshod, untidy child, with hair (of) the colour of tow. 她是个笨拙、衣着破烂不堪的孩子,长着亚麻颜色的头发。

8. 某些不及物动词后的介词也可省略,这时不及物动词可视为及物动词,其后的名词为宾语。如:

He can distinguish (between) the two objects. 他能把这两个物体区别开来。

Fleeing (from) Germany, Einstein went first to France, then to Belgium, and then to England. 爱因斯坦从德国逃走后,先去法国,然后去比利时,最后去英国。

The man has travelled (through) the whole country. 这人旅行了全国。

He failed (in) the exam. 他考试不及格。

The dog was sniffing (at) the lamp-post. 狗在闻这个路灯柱。

She was puffing (at) a cigarette nervously. 她紧张地大口大口地吸着香烟。

If you had to choose (between) staying here alone or going with me, what would you do? 如果你必须选择是单独呆在这里还是和我一起走,你怎么办?

9. 某些不及物动词或及物动词+名词后常接介词和先行词 it (形式宾语, 代表后面的宾语从句), 介词和先行 it 可一起省略, 动词接宾语从句, 名词接同位语从句。如:

See (to it) that the door is fastened before you go to bed. 注意在睡觉前把门关严。

I will see (to it) that he writes the letter correctly. 我一定注意让他把这字母写正确。

He boasted (of it) that he was an authority. 他夸耀自己是个权威。

I gave you my word (for it) that he wasn't there. 我向你保证他没在这里。

I wonder (at it) that he didn't come. 他没来我很纳闷。

I believe he made up his mind (to it) that I was heartless and selfish. 我相信他认定了我是残忍自私的。

He insists (on it) that she should be careful. 他

一定要她多加小心。

I swore (to it) that his story was true. 我肯定他的故事是真的。

有些名词后面也可接介词和先行词 it (形式宾语, 代表后面的 that-从句), 也可将其省去, 这时 that-从句视为前面名词的同位语从句。如:

There can be no question (about it) that she was lovely. 毫无疑问她是可爱的。

有时 it 指情景, 也常和其前面的介词一起省去, 这时省去的为状语成分。如:

There is more (to it) than meets the eye. 现象背后有文章。

[注 1] 介词 for 引导的时间长度、距离等短语作状语跟在动词后面时, for 常常省去。如:

He walked (for) two miles. 他走了二英里。

The provisions will last us (for) three days. 这食物将维持我们三天的时间。

They have lived here (for) nine years. 他们在这儿住九年了。

The desert stretches (for) many miles. 这沙漠绵延很多英里。

Will you be out (for) long. 他将出去很久吗?

但 for 引导的短语在句首时不能省去 (Quirk, *A Grammar of Contemporary English*, p. 320):

For nine years } they have lived here. 他们在这儿住九年了。
*Nine years }

否定句中 for 也常不省去:

She didn't answer for several minutes. 她好几分钟没有回答。

I haven't seen you for a long time. 我很长时间没见到你了。

walk, run, drive, travel 等动词如果被 for 引导的时间 (而不是距离) 短语修饰时, for 也不省去 (R. A. Close, *A Reference Grammar for Students of English*, p. 194):

They walked, etc. for three hours. 他们走了三个小时。

[注 2] 在非正式口语中, 有些复合介词 (如 out of, into, except for 等) 的后一个词 (介词) 可省去, 这时前一个词 (副词) 用作介词。如:

He went out (of) the door. 他走出门去。

Just before dawn, she climbed out (of) the window, scaled the wall and ran away. 就在黎明前, 她从窗户爬出去, 越过墙跳走了。

She slipped out (of) the door and ran. 她轻轻走出门跑了。

He came in(to) the room. 他进屋里来了。

Get in(to) the car. 上汽车。

Everyone in the room comes from Egypt, except (for) the teacher. 除老师外屋里人都是埃及人。

None of the planets is inhabited, except (for) the earth. 除地球外, 其他行星上都没人 (居住)。

He answered all the questions except (for) the last one. 除最后一题外, 所有问题他都回答了。

[注 3] as 引导的短语有时用作同位语, 与定语同位, 这时 as 不能省略。如:

{ As students, } your main job is to study. 作为学生, 你
{ *Students, }

们的主要任务是学习。

Many stories are told by Hunanese of his bravery
{ as a youth. } 湖南人讲了许多他青年时期英勇奋斗的故事。
{ *a youth. }

It was during the Civil War that Mark Twain's life,
{ as a writer, } started. 是在内战时期, 马克·吐温开始了
{ *a writer, } 他作为作家的一生。

[注4] 在做手段、方式状语的介词短语中, 介词常省去。如:

He made his living (by) digging ginseng roots. 他以挖人参为生。

He sent it (by) air mail. 他把它寄了航空邮件。

He travelled to Washington (by) first class. 他乘一等车(或舱)旅行去华盛顿。

He is now driving (at) top speed. 他在全速开车。

[注5] 某些不及物动词后面接地点宾语 (Locative Object) 时, 不能看作宾语前面介词的省略, 而是把这类动词看作及物动词。如:

We walked the streets. (= We walked along/through the streets.) 我们沿街走。

He swam the river. (= He swam across the river.) 他游过河去。

这类动词中有的甚至可变被动语态 (Quirk, *A Grammar of Contemporary English*, p. 355):

The horse jumped the fence. (= The horse jumped over the fence.) cf: The fence was jumped by the horse. 马跳过篱笆墙。

但请看下面例句:

They walked the distance in record time. \neq *The distance was walked by them in record time. 他们在规定

的时间内走完了这段距离。

其中的 *the distance* 应视为状语, 因这句不能变被动结构。

[注6] 在“*All (Both, Half) of + 名词*”这种结构中, *of* 常可省略。如:

All (of) the bread is stale. 所有面包都不新鲜了。

All (of) the houses have white doors. 所有房子都有白色的门。

Half (of) this bread is stale. 这面包一半不新鲜了。

Half (of) these cups are broken. 这些杯子有一半破了。

Both (of) the cups belong to me. 两个杯子都是我的。

[注7] *by oneself* 表示 *alone* 这一意义时, 介词 *by* 可以省略。如:

It is one of those things that one cannot do (by) oneself. 这是那种一个人独自干不了的事之一。

[注8] *for* 接 *as long as* 引导表示时间的状语从句时, *for* 可省去。如:

Stay (for) as long as you like. 你愿呆多久就呆多久。

[注9] 形容词 *near* 的比较级 *nearer*、最高级 *nearest* 以及 *opposite* 等词后的介词 *to* 也可省去, 而且比不省更常见。省去后可把 *nearer*, *nearest*, *opposite* 等视为介词。如:

Call me again nearer (to) the time of the meeting. 快开会时再叫我一次。

Pick an apple from the nearest tree, the one nearest (to) the house. 从最近的, 就是离家最近的那棵树上摘个苹果。

They live in the houses opposite (to) ours. 他们住在我们家对过。

be through with 中的 *with* 也可省去, 这时 *through* 为介词:

Are you through (with) your work? 你活儿干完了吗?

第二节 连词的省略

1. 含有一个(或多个非并列的)从句的复合句 在这种复合句中,主要省略从属连词 that。

a. 在状语从句前,主要是原因①、结果②状语前。如:

(1) We are glad (that) we have reaped another bumper harvest. 我们很高兴,又获得了丰收。

I am sorry (that) you can't come. 你不能来我感到遗憾。

(2) The statement was so clear (that) it couldn't be misunderstood. 说明很清楚,不会误解。

What is Mei to you (that) you are so damned eager to stick up for her? 梅是你什么人,你这样拚命为她辩解?

b. 在宾语从句前。如:

He said (that) he would come. 他说他会来的。

You tell her (that) you are going to stay until your mother says (that) you can go. 你告诉她说要留下,一直到你母亲让你走时再走。

I will make certain (that) you are ready on time. 我要弄清你是否已按时准备好。

当 that 引导的宾语从句为简略答语或 that 后有插入状语成分时,that 不能省略。如:

What could everyone see? — $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{That} \\ * \text{—} \end{array} \right\}$ he was

frightened. 大家能看见什么? ——看出他害怕了。

He said $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{that} \\ * \text{—} \end{array} \right\}$, if he could arrange it, he would
come for dinner. 他说如果他能安排好就来吃
饭。

c. 在主语从句前。如:

It is certain (that) they will succeed in over-
coming the enemy. 肯定他们将成功地战胜敌人。

It seemed (that) he knew a lot. 好象他知道得很
多。

It's too bad (that) you just missed today's meet-
ing. 你恰好错过了今天的会, 太遗憾了。

By "children" it's understood (that) they mean
people under 14 years old. 人们理解孩子的含意
为十四岁以下的人。

It occurred to me (that) we should go there
more often. 我想到我们应当更频繁地到那儿去。

但是由 that 引导的主语从句在句首时, that 不能省去:

* (That) The moon has no light of its own is a
well-known fact.

* (That) He doesn't want to see us is quite
obvious.

d. 在同位语从句前(不太普遍)。如:

The reason (that) he was absent was that he was ill. 他缺席的原因是因为他病了。

His fear (that) he might never accomplish anything is torturing him a good deal. 可能完不成任务的恐惧在严重地折磨着他。

that-从句和先行或强调it接近时, that的省略较普遍。如:

I take it (that) you are an honest man. 我承认你是个老实人。

How is it (that) you also speak the Shanghai dialect? 怎么你也讲上海话?

[注1] 动词后宾语从句前连词 that 的省略情况有三种:

- ① 在 agree, announce, argue, assert, assume, calculate, conceive, contend, hold, indicate, learn, maintain, observe, reckon, remark, state, suggest 等动词后通常不省略;
- ② 在 believe, dare, say, suppose, think, presume 等动词后通常省略;
- ③ 在 be told, confess, consider, declare, grant, hear, know, perceive, propose, say, see, understand 等动词后有时省略, 有时不省略, 依上下文语气而定。(H. W. Fowler, "A Dictionary of Modern English Usage", p. 624)

[注2] 表语从句前 that 一般不省去, 只在很偶然的情况下才省去。如:

The reason was that he was afraid. 理由是他害怕。

If I complain, it is that (= because) I want justice.

如果我埋怨, 那是因为我要求公正。

The trouble is (that) you know too much, my dear Bond. 难办的是你知道的太多了, 亲爱的邦得。

[注3] 除 that 外, 其它连词或连接副词引导宾语从句时, 一般都不能省略(并列的宾语从句除外), 但 whether 引导的宾语从句采用倒装结构时, whether 须省略 (a); If-从句采用倒装结构时, if 须省略 (b):

a. I wonder $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{whether he will} \\ \text{will he} \end{array} \right\}$ understand me.

我不知道他是否理解我的话。

If you are asking me $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{whether I will} \\ \text{will I} \end{array} \right\}$ help you, the

answer is no. 如果你问我是否会帮你, 回答是否定的。

b. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{If you had} \\ \text{Had you} \end{array} \right\}$ listened to me, you wouldn't be in

such trouble now. 如果你听我的话, 你现在就不会找这么大麻烦。

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{If it should} \\ \text{Should it} \end{array} \right\}$ rain, the meeting would be postponed.

万一下雨, 会议就延期。

when-从句如果采用虚拟语气倒装结构, 在口语中 when 也须省去:

She will be 21 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{when May comes. 到五月份她将满二十} \\ \text{come May.} \end{array} \right\}$

一岁。

[注4] as ... as 和 than 结构用于同一句中时, 第二个 as 可省去。如:

Peter is as old (as) or older than Jane 彼得和珍妮一样大或比珍妮大。

[注5] 在 so that 引导的目的或结果状语从句中, that 有时可以省略 (a); 引导目的状语从句时, so 有时可省略, 而保留 that (b):

a. They shut the window, so (that) the neighbours

wouldn't hear the radio. 他们把窗户关上以免邻居听见收音机的声音。

I had broken my glasses, so (that) I couldn't see what was happening. 我把眼镜打破了, 因此看不见出了什么事。

They hurried so (that) they wouldn't miss the train.

他们匆匆忙忙怕错过这趟火车。

Why do you want me to stand up? 你为什么要我站起来?

— So (that) I can see you. ——为的是我能看见你。

b. They hurried (so) that they might not miss the train. 他们匆匆忙忙怕错过这趟火车。

[注6] 在口语体中, If-从句中的 If 有时可省略(Swan, §307.5)。

如:

(If) You touch me again, I'll kick your teeth in. (如果)你再挨我, 我把牙给你踢掉。

2. 含有并列句的复合句 在这种复合句中, 除连词 that 外, 其它从属连词也常可省略。

a. 在 and, or, nor, but 等并列连词连接的并列宾语从句中, 通常第一个分句的连词 that 可以省略, 而后面分句前的 that 却不能省去。如:

Does that mean (that) the prices are higher or that I have to pay in foreign currency? 那意味着价钱高了呢还是意味着我得付外币?

Tell her (that) you don't know how to get to the new school, and that your mother said (that) it's dangerous going there. 告诉她你不知道怎样去新学校, 你母亲说去那里是很危险的。

Joe said (that) Peter would take them by car

but that they might be late. 琼说彼得将用汽车送他们,但也说他们可能迟到。

b. 在并列状语从句中,第二分句前与第一分句前相同的连词通常省略。如:

If I can find the letter and (if) you are interested in it, I'll let you have it. 如果我能找到这封信,而且你对它感兴趣,我就给你。

It's not that we don't want to admit him, but (that) he is not up to it yet. 不是我们不吸收他,而是他没达到标准。

[注1] 在并列不定式短语中,第二个短语前与第一个短语前相同的连词(whether)、连接代词(what)、连接副词(when, where, how)等可省去。如:

I can't decide whether to ask someone or (whether) to work it out for myself. 我不能决定是问人还是自己解决。

当 No matter what (when, how, whether) 等引导的从句并列时,第二分句中的 no matter 可省去。如:

No matter what the difficulties were or (no matter) what the sacrifices were, we kept on marching. 无论困难多大,或作出多大牺牲,我们都一直在前进。

[注2] 并列句中的并列连词有时也可省去,但要有分号或逗号。如:

He took wine; (but) she took water. 他喝酒,但她喝水。

I don't want to go; (and) besides, I'm tired. 我不想去,而且我累了。

[注3] 并列的词或短语由两个以上的并列连词连接时,可保留最后一个连词,而省去前面的连词。如:

I'd like it to be black, (or) white or grey. 我希望那是黑的, 或白的或灰的。

[注 4] 引导加强同位语或插入语的 and 经常省略。如:

All contributions, (and) especially those from school teachers, will be welcome. 所有来稿, 特别是教师的来稿, 很受欢迎。

You've come late for school, (and) what's more, you've lost your books. 你上学迟到, 而且把书丢了。

[注 5] 两个并列形容词作定语时, 连词 and 常省去。但若两个形容词是反义词、且不能体现在某一人(或物)上时, 则不能省略, 因为这时不应视其为并列定语, 而是第一个形容词后 and 前省去了名词(中心词)。如:

Tall (and) fat men can't do such a thing. 又高又胖的人不能做这种事。

Old and young men }
*Old, young men } are needed here. 年轻的和年老的这
里都需要。

3. 有些复合连词是以 that 结尾的, 这种结构中的 that 常可省略。这类连词有:

now (that), so (that) providing (that), provided (that), supposing (that), considering (that), given (that), granting (that), admitting (that), assuming (that), presuming (that), seeing (that), immediately (that), directly (that), on condition (that), with the purpose (that) 等。如:

Now (that) I've heard the music I understand

why you like it. 我听了这音乐才明白你为什么喜欢它。

Bring it closer so (that) I can see it better. 拿近点儿,我好看得更清楚些。

I'll give it to you on condition (that) you don't break it. 我可以把它给你,条件是你别弄破它。

I'll go, provided (that) you go too. 如果你也去我就去。

Supposing (that) it rains, what shall we do? 假如下雨我们怎么办?

但在 in that, except that, but that 中的 that 不能省去。如:

*But (that) I saw it, I could not have believed it.

4. 关联连词 so ... that, such ... that 中的 that 虽在正式文体中不能省略,但在非正式文体中却常可省去。如:

It is so small (that) you cannot see it. 这东西小得看不见。

He spoke so quietly (that) I couldn't hear him. 他讲得声音这样轻以致我听不见他的话。

There are so many (that) I cannot count them. 有这么多我数不过来。

He told us such a funny story (that) we all laughed. 他讲了个这么有趣的故事,我们大家都笑了。

It's such a good chance (that) we mustn't miss it. 有这么好的机会我们绝不能失掉。

第三节 冠词的省略

1. 并列结构

a. 当两个有关的名词并列时, 第二个名词前的不定冠词常省去, 只保留第一个名词前的不定冠词。如:

Peter bought a cup and (a) saucer last week. 彼得上周买了个带茶托的茶杯。

Paul gave me a knife and (a) fork. 保罗给了我一副刀叉。

I found a hat and (a) coat in the car. 在汽车上我发现一件带帽子的外套。

They need a raincoat and (an) umbrella. 他们需要雨衣和雨伞。

She is wearing a coat and (a) skirt. 她穿着一套上装和裙子。

A sentence is a word or (a) set of words followed by a pause and revealing an intelligible purpose. 句子是后接停顿、揭示可理解的意义的一个词或一组词。

A conductor is a person who collects fares on a bus or (a) tram. 售票员是在汽车或电车上售票的人。

当两个由 and 连接的无关的名词并列时, 两个名词前

的不定冠词都不能省略;由 or 连接的可省略。如:

I found a hat and a camera in the car. 我在汽车里发现一顶帽子和一架照像机。

They need a raincoat and a radio. 他们需要一件雨衣和一台收音机。

The past participles do not refer necessarily to an action or (a) state in the past. 过去分词不一定都指过去的动作或状态。

b. 当两个并列的名词表示不同的人或物、但谓语有一致性时,第二个名词前的冠词常可省略。如:

The boys and (the) girls are your pupils, are they? 这些男、女孩子都是你的学生,是吗?

The boys and (the) girls are educated together. 这些男、女孩子在一起受教育。

A man and (a) woman are walking arm in arm. 有一个男人和一个女人在挎着胳膊走路。

A boy and (a) girl are playing chess together. 有个男孩和一个女孩在下棋。

The father and (the) son agree. 父子意见一致。

The swimming and (the) sunbathing are excellent. 游泳和日光浴很好。

当主语由两个表示不同的人或物的名词构成、且谓语没有一致性时,两个名词前的冠词都不能省去。如:

A man and a woman may not agree on such a question. 男人和女人在这个问题上意见可能不一。

The boys and the girls are educated separately.

男孩和女孩分着受教育。

The father and the son disagree. 父子意见不一。

The secretary and the accountant of the Company quarreled with each other. 该公司的书记和会计彼此吵架了。

[注 1] 当用作名词的形容词并列时,其前冠词的省略情况与名词同。如:

The bolder and (the) more curious gathered around to inspect the strange object before the furious police came and took it away. 在愤怒的警察来把它拿走之前,更大胆好奇的人们聚集在周围观看那怪物。

[注 2] 当表示不同的人或物的名词并列、且谓语有一致性时,间或两个冠词都可省去。如:

(The) Boy and (the) girl went to school together. 男女孩子一起上学了。

[注 3] 当单数并列名词代表一个整体或单一概念时,其前只能用一个冠词,不能看作第二个名词前省去了冠词。如:

A cart and horse was seen at a distance. 远处看见有一辆马车。

The sum and substance of the matter is this. 这就是该问题的主要内容。

2. 非并列结构

a. 在下面这种结构中,起名词作用的形容词前的冠词几乎总是省去。如:

She is busy as *busy* can be. 她要多忙有多忙。

He was poor as *poor* could be. 他要多穷有多穷。

Being poor as *poor* can be, there were certain things I had to renounce, and this was one of them. 因为太穷了, 有些东西只好放弃不买, 这就是其中之一。

My good lady made me proud as *proud* can be.
我的好爱人使我无比自豪。

Eleven years *old* does this sort of thing very easily. 十一岁的孩子做这种事很容易。

b. 在某个时期只有一人承担的重要职位, 名词前的定冠词常省去。如:

They appointed John (the) ambassador to Peru.
他们任命约翰为驻秘鲁大使。

In 1775, Washington was appointed (the) commander-in-chief of the Continental army. 一七七五年华盛顿被任命为美洲殖民地的陆军总司令。

He is (the) manager of the department store. 他是百货商店的经理。

Hewlett Johnson, (the) former Dean of Canterbury in England, visited China five times. 前英国坎特伯雷教长休利特·约翰逊曾五次访问中国。

He has held the post of (the) secretary for three years. 我任书记职务有三年了。

He acted as (the) manager while Smith was ill.
史密斯得病时他当经理。

He is (the) American Ambassador to China. 他

是美国驻华大使。

c. 在某些介词短语中起名词作用的最高级形容词前的定冠词可省略。如:

I can pay only fifteen pounds at (the) most. 我
最多只能付十五镑。

Even at (the) worst, we shall still own our
house and the farm. 甚至在最坏的情况下,我们
还将有房屋和农场。

Please be here tomorrow at (the) latest. 最晚请
明天来这里。

I can wait only three days at (the) longest. 我
最多只能等三天。

d. 在指职业、头衔、等级等的名词前的不定冠词常省去。
如:

He is (a) Professor of History at our university.
他是我们大学的历史教授。

Mike Quinn, (an) American communist writer,
was born in 1903 and died in 1947. 美国共产
党作家迈克奎因生于一九〇三年死于一九四七年。

I will work as (a) carpenter. 我愿作木匠。

The title of (a) "Combat Hero" was conferred
on him. 他被授与“战斗英雄”称号。

He was appointed with the rank of (an) am-
bassador. 他受到大使级的任命。

He fell (a) victim to his own avarice. 他成了贪

婪的牺牲品。

e. 在口语中, 某些句子句首的冠词常省去。如:

(The) Trouble is that we don't have enough manpower. 困难在于我们没有足够的人力。

(A) Friend of mine came to see me yesterday.

昨天我的朋友来看我了。

(A) Warm welcome to the foreign guests. 热烈欢迎外宾。

(The) Fact is she didn't even read it. 事实是她甚至没读。

(The) Chances are (that) he has already heard the news. 他可能已经听到这消息了。

(The) Car's giving trouble again. 汽车又出了毛病。

f. 在某些日期或时间短语中冠词可省去。

(1) 当某月和某年之间有 of 时, 某月前常有定冠词 the, 但也可省略。如:

Presently, I am a third year economics student, expecting to graduate in (the) May of 1981.

目前我是三年级学经济学的学生, 预计一九八一年五月毕业。

某月和某年之间没有 of 时, 某月前不加 the。如:

He graduated from Peking University in August, 1955. 他一九五五年八月毕业于北京大学。

(2) 在某月和某日之间没有逗号隔开时, 无论某月在

前还是某日在前, 某日前的 the 都常省去。如:

He was born on $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{April (the) 24th} \\ \text{(the)24th April} \end{array} \right\}$, 1950. 他一

九五〇年四月二十四日出生。

但在读某日时, 其前的 the 常不省去。如:

April 24th 读作 April the twenty-fourth

24th April 读作 the twenty-fourth of April

(3) 在 the next day (week, year, time) 中的 the

可省去, 在 the day after tomorrow 和 the

day before yesterday 中的 the 也可省去。如:

They arrived in Beijing on Monday, and left

(the) next day. 他们星期一到北京, 第二天就走

了。

The harvest will have been got in (the) next

time you come. 到下次你来时, 庄稼就收进来了。

The meeting will be postponed until (the) day

after tomorrow. 会议推迟到后天举行。

He arrived in Shanghai (the) day before yester-

day. 他前天到达上海。

She didn't come until (the) next Saturday. 她直

到第二个星期六才来。

(4) 在 all the morning (afternoon, spring, win-

ter, day, night, week, month) 等短语中的 the

可省去。如:

Talks have been going on about the bus strike

all (the) afternoon. 关于汽车行业罢工的谈判整个下午都在进行。

It was raining all (the) night. 下了一整夜雨。

They have been mending the road all (the) week. 整周他们都在修这条路。

g. 定义(1)或注释(2)中的冠词(连同系动词)常省去:

(1) (A) Doctor (is a) person who has been trained in medical science. 医生是在医学方面受过训练的人。

(A) Triangle (is a) plane figure with three straight sides. 三角形是个有三个直边的平面图。

fleet: (a) number of warships under one commander 舰队: 在一个司令指挥下的一些军舰

house: (a) building made for people to live in usu. for one family 房子: 供人们居住的建筑物, 通常供一户人家住

(2) See (the) note below. 参见下面注释

In order to keep the record straight, here are the full terms of the agreement: [(The) Text of (the) Agreement] 为保持记载情况准确无误, 现订协议条款, 全文如下: (协议正文)

h. 戏剧提示(1)和图片解说(2)中:

(1) Policeman B. I think this would be a good

place to put up a notice. (He points to (the) barrel.)

警察乙：我想这是贴通知的好地方。(他指着这个桶说。)

Man. I'm a poor ballad singer, your honour.
I thought to sell some of these (holds out (a) bundle of ballads) to the sailors.

男：先生，我不擅于唱民谣，我想把这当中的一些（举出一叠民谣）卖给船员。

Sergeant: [Turning his back to (the) audience and reading (the) placard]

A hundred pounds reward! A hundred pounds!

军士：（背朝观众读广告）一百镑奖赏！一百镑！

(2) (An) Israeli tank ignoring a U.N. checkpoint (一辆)以色列坦克无视联合国检查站

(A) Briton savoring the triumph (一位)英国人正在享受胜利的喜悦

i. 在书名中，当提到作者的某书、且用所属格式表示时，冠词常省去。如：

Mark Twain's "(A) Tramp Abroad" is a comic narrative of his travels in Europe. 马克·吐温的《国外旅行记》一书对他欧洲之行进行了滑稽的描述。

Have you read Thomas Hardy's "(The) Return of

the Native”?你读过托马斯·哈代的《还乡》一书吗？

j. 在日记中, 如:

Perfect weather. (I) Spent (the) whole morning preparing (the) lecture on (the) Elements of English Phonetics. 天气很好。我用一上午时间准备关于英语语音音素的讲座。

Attended (a) report on (the) international situation. (我)出席了关于国际形势的报告会。

k. 在非正式信札中, 如:

Brother said (the) basketball match was a great success. 哥哥说这场篮球赛很成功。

Hope to get (a) photo of you two. 希望能接到你们俩的合影照片。

l. 在报刊杂志标题中, 如:

(A) New Book by David Crook Published 大卫·柯鲁克著的新书出版了

(A) Noted Scientist to Make (a) Report on(an) Important Invention at (a) Technical School 一位著名科学家在技校将作关于一项重要发明的报告
(The) American President in China 美国总统在中国

(A) US climber killed after reaching (the) top 美国登山队员登上顶峰后遇难

m. 在工商文件中, 如:

This item is handled by (the)Kwangtung Branch

of (the) China National Light Industrial Products Import and Export Corporation. 该项目由中国轻工业品进出口公司广东分公司经营。

(A) Copy of the catalogue will be sent shortly.
商品目录册即寄。

n. 在公告、广告中, 如:

(A) Typist Wanted 招聘打字员

(An) Exit 出口

Apply to (the) above address. 请向上述地点询问。

Write for (the) free booklet. 要免费小册子请写信。

o. 在电报中(省略的不只是冠词), 如:

BROTHER ARRIVED SAFELY (A) LETTER
FOLLOWS 弟安抵家信另寄

(I SHALL) ARRIVE (AT THE) OFFICE (ON)
MONDAY 我周一抵局

p. 在失物招领中, 如:

On the evening of Nov. 2nd, a dictionary was left in the dining-hall. (The) Loser may get it at Room 203, Building 2 by claiming it. 十一月二日晚在饭厅发现一本字典, 失者可到二号楼203室认领。

q. 在组织机构名称中, 如:

(the) United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization 联合国教科文组织

(the) World Federation of Trade Unions 世界工
会联合会

(the) International Union of Students 国际学生
联合会

(the) North Atlantic Treaty Organization 北大西
洋公约组织

(the) Games of the New Emerging Forces 新兴
力量运动会

(the) Palestinian Liberation Organization 巴勒斯
坦解放组织

[注1] 在 a part of 这一短语中, a 经常省略。如:

This piece of glass seems to be (a) part of a lamp. 这
块玻璃好象是灯泡上的一部分。

Only (a) part of his story is true. 他讲的故事只有一部
分是真实的。

[注2] 在 on the day of, under the threat of, on the top
of 等介词短语中的冠词常省略。如:

The ticket is available on (the) day of issue only. 此
票仅发售当天有效。

He lived under (the) threat of disease. 他在疾病的威胁
下生活。

He lost his job and on (the) top of that his wife left
him. 他失业了,而且他妻子遗弃了他。

[注3] 有时“所属格名词+名词”结构前的不定冠词可省去。如:

The thieves have had (a) 3 days' start and their track
will be hard for the police to follow. 小偷已逃走三天
了,警察很难跟踪追捕他们。

Let's have (a) ten minutes' break. 我们休息十分钟吧。

第四节 中心词的省略

1. 并列结构中

a. 在并列结构中，后面与前面相同的中心词可以省去。

(1) 在并列句中，如：

She wore the red dress, but the blue(dress) suits her better. 她穿着红色女服，但蓝色女服她穿起来更合适。

You attend the English course and I'll attend the French (course). 你上英文课，我将上法文课。

I asked him the first question and he answered the second (question). 我问他第一个问题他却答了第二个。

He prefers fried fish and I prefer boiled (fish). 他喜欢吃煎鱼，我喜欢吃熬鱼。

The decimal system has ten numerals, while the binary (system) has only two (numerals). 十进制有十个数字，而二进制只有两个。

The young students found the course difficult, the old (students) found it easy. 年轻的学生发觉课程难，而年岁大的感到容易。

Certainly the first-class carriages had cushioned seats; but the second-class (carriages) had only narrow bare boards, while the

third-class(carriages)had nothing at all; no seats and no roof; they were just open trucks. 当然头等车厢有带座垫的座位, 二等车厢只有狭窄的光板, 而三等车厢什么也没有, 没座位也没车顶, 只是露天车厢。

The monster takes the soldier in his long arms and kills him quickly. A second (soldier)dies, and a third (soldier), and a fourth (soldier). 怪物把这士兵搂在怀里迅速杀死了他。第二个士兵也死了, 第三个、第四个也死了。

中心词的定语为名词时, 一般不能省略:

*The boy students found it difficult, the girl (students) found it easy.

[注] 第二分句与第一分句相同的中心词有后置介词短语修饰时, 偶尔也可省略。但一般不能省略。如:

The root meaning of“some” is “particular” or “known”; (the root meaning) of“any” is “general” or “whatever you like”. some 的本意是“特别的”或“大家都知道的”; any 的本意是“一般的”或“你所喜欢的任何一个”。

*Consumption of coal went down by 8%, and (consumption) of electricity went down by 10%.

耗煤率降低了百分之八, 耗电率降低了百分之十。

(2) 在并列短语中, 如:

What is the difference between a direct question and an indirect (question)? 直接疑问句和间接疑问句之间的差别是什么?

I have travelled by the 11.30 train and the 12.30 (train) and neither train had a restaurant car. 我曾先后乘 11.30 的火车和 12.30 的火车旅行过, 两列火车都没有餐车。

You can't tell the difference between good people and bad (people). 你辨别不清好人与坏人。

This use of non-defining clauses is common in both the spoken language and the written (language). 非限定性从句的使用在口、笔语中都很普遍。

He went to this place and that (place). 他到处跑。

Do you want the first one or the second(one)? 你要第一个还是第二个?

We'll see which is faster, — their two legs or our horse's four (legs). 我们看看到底是他们的两条腿快还是我们马的四条腿快。

He'll spend the first week of his holiday in France and the next (week) in Italy. 放假的第一周他将在法国, 第二周在意大利。

That is a question of grammar, not (a question)of style. 那是语法问题, 不是语体问题。

b. 省去第一个与第二个在并列结构中相同的中心词。这

种省略只表现在并列词组中，而不表现在并列或主从复合句中。如：

I'd like to have a red (rose) and a white rose.

我想要一朵红玫瑰和一朵白玫瑰。

The new (society) and the old society are as unlike as day and night. 新旧社会两重天。

Both the films (exhibition) and the poster exhibition were warmly received by the Chinese people. 影展和广告画展都受到中国人民的热烈欢迎。

To analyse and explain them is a less joyous (matter) but still an important matter. 分析、解释这些是不大愉快的事，但毕竟是重要的事。

Old (men) and young men were invited. 老人和年轻人都被邀请了。

当中心词与其前的定语关系特别紧密，形成一个整体(或单一概念)时，可一块儿起中心词作用，所以可以与中心词一块儿省略。如：

He worked here during the Third (Five-Year Plan) and the Fourth Five-Year Plan. 第三个和第四个五年计划期间他在这儿工作。

As "one of the great heroes of invention", Edison rightfully belongs among America's (great contributions to the progress of man) and the world's great contributions to the progress of

man. 爱迪生作为伟大的发明创造的英雄之一,他不仅应该属于对人类的进步作出巨大贡献的美国,而且属于对于人类的进步作出巨大贡献的整个世界。

当非反义形容词并列、同时修饰同一中心词时,或以同位语形容词为定语时,没有省略。如:

Honest and clever students always succeed.

(same students) 诚实聪明的学生总是成功的。

I like teaching a studious or hardworking undergraduate. (same person) 我喜欢教勤奋的,或者说努力学习的大学生。

2. 在非并列结构中

a. 在最高级形容词以及 last、next 等形容词后的名词经常省略,因为这样意义仍较明确。可把这类形容词视为用作名词的最高级形容词 (superlative adjectives used as nouns)。如:

This is the best I can do. 这我就尽了最大的努力了。

The most I can get is a fine of £5. 我最多能受5英镑的罚款。

She had no chance to participate, since the longest (time) she ever remained there was three days. 既然她至多能在那儿呆三天,就没机会参加了。

He held on to the last. 他坚持到底。

I received your last (letter) in May. 我是五月份

收到你最后一封信的。

I'll tell you in my next (letter). 下封信里我将告诉你。

还有些形容词作定语时，被修饰的中心词在表示某种特定的意义时，经常省略。这时既可把这种现象看成中心词的省略，也可看作形容词的名词化，不需要再接名词了。如：

Have you got a spare (tyre)? 你有富余的轮胎吗？

John is a possible (candidate). 约翰是个不错的候选人。

I'm having my medical (examination) tomorrow.
我明天体检。

比较级或最高级形容词以及原级颜色形容词所修饰的中心词（代词 one）可以省去。如：

I took the largest (one). 我拿了最大的。

I bought the more expensive (one) of the two.
我买了两个中贵的一个。

Which do you like? — I like the blue (one). 你喜欢哪一个？ — 我喜欢兰的。

当数词作定语时，其修饰的中心词也常可省去。如：

It's five (minutes) past ten (o'clock). 十点五分了。

I expect John home at 7 (o'clock). 我期望约翰七点到家。

He left for London on the tenth (day of this month). 他本月十日赴伦敦了。

The boy is ten (years of age). 这男孩十岁了。

He joined the army at (the age of) 18. 他十八岁参的军。

I bought 90 pencils at (a price of 或 the cost of) 10 cents. 十分钱一支的铅笔我买了九十支。

He drove at (a speed of 或 the rate of) 90 miles an hour. 他以每小时九十英里的速度行车。

The water stopped rising at (a level of) 90 feet. 在九十英尺时水停止上涨。

The waterfall may be heard at (a distance of) 2 miles. 两英里外就能听见瀑布的声音。

[注 1] Quirk 认为有些介词短语可起名词作用, 在句中作主语; 但 Nida 认为这种结构是介词短语作定语, 省去了中心词。如:

Between six and seven will suit me. (Quirk, *A Grammar of Contemporary English*, p. 305) 对我来说六、七人合适。

Between five and ten (men) struck him. (Nida, *A Synopsis of English Syntax*, p. 57) 五至十人给他印象最深。

From Boston to New York is two hundred miles. (Quirk, *A Grammar of Contemporary English*, p. 965) 从波士顿到纽约二百英里。

(The distance) From Philadelphia to New York makes it too far for this many. (Nida, *A Synopsis of English Syntax*, p. 57) 从费城到纽约没这么多英里。

[注 2] (1) 有些海洋、山脉等名词短语中中心词也常省略。如: The Baltic (Sea) 波罗的海, The Atlantic (Ocean) 大西洋, The Caspian (Sea) 里海, The Pacific (Ocean) 太平洋, The Mediterra-

nean (Sea) 地中海。但有些不省。如:

The Black Sea 黑海, The Red Sea 红海, The Indian Ocean 印度洋

(2) 河流, 如:

The Nile (River) 尼罗河, The Amazon (River) 亚马孙河, The Thames (River) 泰晤士河, The Grand (Canal) 大运河, The Suez (Canal) 苏伊士运河, The Ural (River) 乌拉尔河, The Yangtse (River) 长江

(3) 山脉(省去中心词后, 专有名词变为复数形式)。如:

The Himalayas 喜马拉雅山, The Urals 乌拉尔山, The Rockies 落矶山脉。

(4) 旅店、戏院等。如:

The Grand (Hotel) 大旅馆, The Majestic (Hotel) 雄伟旅馆, The Cecil (Hotel) 塞西尔旅馆; The Mermaid (Theatre) 默梅德戏院, The Tate (Gallery) 塔特美术馆

b. 非并列结构中省去后面与前面相同的中心词。如:

I held sister Lily's hands tightly in my own (hands) but could find no words to express what was in my heart. 我把莉莉姐姐的手紧握在我手里, 但无法用语言表达我心里要说的话。

He prefers Dutch cheese to Danish (cheese). 他喜欢荷兰乳酪, 而不喜欢丹麦的。

Although we asked for fried fish, they gave us boiled (fish). 虽然我们要煎鱼, 他们却给熬鱼。

From that day to this (day) we have been coating cloth with rubber as Mr. Mackintosh did, and our raincoats are still named after him.

从那时到现在, 我们一直象麦金托什先生那样, 在布上涂一层橡胶。现在的雨衣仍以他的名字命名。

American and Dutch beer are both lighter than British (beer). 美国和荷兰啤酒都比英国啤酒淡。

Collective nouns are treated as personal (nouns) when they have plural concord, non-personal (nouns) when they have singular (concord). 当集体名词后接复数动词形式时被视为人称名词, 当接单数动词时被视为非人称名词。

He has no books other than English (books). 他只有英语书。

I like bathing in salt water better than in fresh (water). 我喜欢洗咸水澡胜过洗淡水澡。

According to the weather men last winter was one of the worst (winters) in living memory. 根据气象员报告, 去年冬天是现在人们记忆中最坏的冬季之一。

I judge of his public conduct by his private (conduct). 我通过他在人背后的表现评价他在人前的表现。

Efficiently trained troops should not be filled up with the partially trained (troops). 受过有效训练的部队不该由没受过完整训练的部队填补空缺。

Of the three lectures, the first (one) was by

far the best. 三个讲座中第一个最好。

This factory is the best (factory) I have ever visited. 这个厂是我参观过的最好的工厂。

Shakespeare was the author of "Macbeth", as he was (the author) of "Julius Caesar". 莎士比亚是《麦克佩斯》的作者，也是《朱利叶斯 恺撒》的作者。

c. 名词所有格后中心词的省略：

(1) 省去与前面或后面相同的中心词。如：

Peter's bicycle is better than John's (bicycle). 彼得的自行车比约翰的好。

Peter's chair is as comfortable as John's (chair). 彼得的椅子跟约翰的一样舒服。

My own sense of direction is not so bad as Paul's (sense of direction). 我的方向感不象保罗的那样坏。

Some people believe that a child's organs of speech are more flexible than an adult's (organs of speech). 有些人相信孩子的发音器官比成年人的更富可塑性。

His memory is like an elephant's (memory). 他的记忆力真差。

I was in the second plane, following the president's (plane). 我乘第二架飞机，跟在总统飞机之后。

John's (car) is a nice car, too. 约翰的汽车也是辆好车。

(2) 表示地点的名词所有格形式也可看作后面省去了表示地点的名词。如:

my aunt's(house), the Johnson's(house), St James's (palace), St Paul's (Cathedral), the barber's (shop), the grocer's (shop), the chemist's(shop), the druggist's(shop), the butcher's (shop)

Her basket in her arm, she went to the fruiter's (shop), the grocer's (shop), the butcher's (shop), bargaining, defending every sou of her miserable money. 她胳膊上挎着篮子,去水果店、杂货店、大肉铺,为节省每一个苏讨价还价。

I'm taking Hsueh-hua to her aunt's (house) this afternoon by the three o'clock bus. 今天下午我乘三点的公共汽车把学华送到她姨家去。

[注 1] 起名词作用的名词性物主代词和名词所有格等与其它名词并列时,不应看作省略,下面这样的并列结构均无省略。如:

his friend and mine

her idea and John's, his or her friends

形容词性物主代词不能与其他名词并列:

*our and their work

有些并列数词的习惯用法作定语时,也不应看作省略:

one or two reasons, ten or eleven students, three or four hundred people, a bottle or two

[注2] 当 the fact 等名词后接同位语从句时,在某些动词后面, the fact 等之类中心词可以省去,这时其后的名词从句就成了宾语从句。如:

If you consider (the fact) that she's only been studying English a year, she speaks it very well. 如果你考虑到她只学了一年英语,她的英语讲得就很不错了。

第五节 不带 to 的不定式和不定式符号 to 的省略

1. 不带 to 的不定式的省略(即保留不定式符号 to, 省去不定式动词)

a. 在部分情态动词或半助动词后的省略, 如:

Ought I to go? — Yes, I think you ought to (go). 我应该去吗? ——我认为你应该去。

Do you walk to your office? — I used to (walk to my office), but I go by bus nowadays. 你走着去上班吗? ——我从前走着去, 但现在乘公共汽车去了。

They quarrelled and for several days avoided each other's eyes, spoke only when they had to (speak). 他们吵架了, 有好几天避免见面, 只有在不得已时才说话。

I'll talk to every mother in the neighbourhood if I have to (talk to every mother in the

neighbourhood). 如果我必须和四邻的孩子妈妈谈话, 我就谈。

He would like to come to dinner with you, but he's afraid he won't be able to (come to dinner with you). 他想来和你们一起进餐, 但他怕他不能。

[注] 当不定式是 to be 时, 不能省去 be 而保留 to, 而是一起保留。如:

Are you a film star? — I used to be. (*I used to.) 你是电影明星吗? ——我过去是。

b. 在名词之后作定语时往往连 to 一起省掉。但保留 to 之后, 其限定意味更显强烈。如:

I'd like to come, but I have no time to (come).
我想来, 但没时间来。

He will not allow you to go there even if you have the chance to (go there). 即使你有机会到那里去, 也不允许你去。

You may drive a racing car if you have the nerve to (drive a racing car). 如果你有勇气开全速车, 你可以开。

They will vote, and will have the right to (vote). 他们将投票, 而且将有权投票。

c. 在形容词后作状语时不定式连同 to 也常一起省去。但保留 to 其状语意味更强烈。如:

I hope you'll come here often. — I'll be glad

to (come here often). 我希望你常到这儿来。
——我高兴到这儿来。

They shouted to him to jump the ditch, but he was afraid to (jump the ditch). 他们朝他喊, 让他跳过这小溪, 但他不敢跳。

Meet him off the train. — I'll be happy to (meet him off the train) when I have free time. 把他接下火车。——我有空时愿意去接他。

d. 在及物动词之后作宾语时保留 to, 如:

Would you like to go with me? — Yes, I'd like to (go with you). 你愿意和我一起去吗? ——愿意。

How would you like to see a gymnastics show tonight? — I'd very much like to (see a gymnastics show tonight), but I have an engagement at seven thirty. 你今晚喜欢看体操表演去吗——我很想去, 但我七点半有约会。

Why didn't she sign it, then? — She said she didn't want to (sign it, then). 当时为什么她不签字呢? ——她说她不想签。

Let's go to the beach this afternoon. — We're planning to (go to the beach this afternoon). 今天下午我们去海滩吧。——我们打算去。

You must see Mary again. — I want to (see Mary again), but I promised not to (see Mary

again). 你必须再去看望玛丽。——我倒想去, 但我已保证说不再去了。

Will you go with me? — I should like to (go with you). 你和我一起去吗? ——我想去。

Don't leave the building unless you are instructed to (leave the building). 没人指示你离开, 不要离开这楼房。

He never comes unless he wants to (come). 如果他不想来他决不到这儿来。

[注] 与 a. 项一样, 当不定式含 to be 时, 不能省去 be 而保留 to, 必须一起保留。如:

Have you been vaccinated? — No, I don't want to be (vaccinated) yet. 你种牛痘了吗? ——没有, 我不想种。

Are you on holiday today? — No, I'd like to be (on holiday today). 你今天歇班吗? ——不歇, 我倒想歇。

当从句中的谓语是 want, like 等及物动词时, 其后作宾语的不定式也可和 to 一起省略:

Come when you want (to come). 你想来就来。

I've decided to do what I like (to do). 我已决定了要做的事情。

Come and stay as long as you like (to come and stay). 只要你想来住就可来住。

She may go if she likes (to go). 如果她想走可以走。

e. 代词后面作宾语补足语时保留 to 如:

We shall continue although you don't wish us to (continue). 虽然你不希望我们继续, 我们还将继续下去。

She enjoyed it much more than I expected her to (enjoy it). 我没有预料到她会那样喜欢它。

He closed the door, though I had told him not to (close the door). 虽然我已告诉他别关门, 他还是把门关上了。

I want you to go to the party, I want you to (go to the party). 我要你参加晚会, 我要你去。

I didn't tell you to do that, I didn't tell you to (do that). 我没让你做那件事, 我没让你做。

I told you not to do that, I told you not to (do that). 我让你别做那件事, 我没让你做。

May I go out this evening? — No, I'd hate you to (go out). 今晚我可以出去吗? ——不可以, 我不愿意你出去。

Did they play at chess? — Yes, I asked them to (play), but they didn't want to (play). 他们下棋了吗? ——下了。我请他们下, 他们还不想下。

[注 1] 如果宾语后作补语的不定式 (或不定式一部分) 为 to be 时, 不能只省去 be 而保留 to, 而是一起被保留下来。如:

I want you to be invited. I want you to be (invited).
我要让人邀请你, 我要。

She was more beautiful than I imagined her to be (beautiful). 她比我想象得更漂亮。

[注 2] 但在 believe, consider, think, prove, suppose, find, want 等动词后面, 若不定式 to be 之后有表语时, 常保留表语, 把 to be 省略掉。如:

Many people suppose him (to be) innocent. 许多人认为他是无辜的。

I consider this problem (to be) very important. 我认为这问题很重要。

They proved him (to be) wrong. 他们证明他错了。

I think him (to be) a good comrade. 我认为他是个好同志。

I have always found Smith (to be) a good friend. 我一直感到史密斯是个好朋友。

I believe such instruments (to be) useful. 我相信这种仪器有用。

Everybody reported him (to be) the best man for the job. 人人都认为他最适合这工作。

I want the letter (to be) ready by tomorrow. 我要信明天准备好。

当这种结构变为被动语态时,仍然可以省略。如:

This problem is considered (to be) very important. 大家都认为这个问题很重要。

He was proved (to be) wrong. 证明他错了。

He was found (to be) wanting in common sense. 人们发现他缺乏常识。

The story is presumed (to be) true. 这传闻大概可靠。

[注3] 当 to be 在 appear, seem 等动词后构成复合谓语时, to be 常可省去。如:

The house appeared (to be) deserted. 这房子好象搬空了。

To me this new book does not appear (to be) so good as his early one on this subject. 在我看来,这本书好象不如他以前那本关于这个问题的书好。

This seems (to be) an important point. 这好象是个要点。

Things far off seem (to be) small. 远处的东西好象就小。

[注 4] 当作宾补的不定式为进行式或被动式时, to be (不定式一部分) 也常省去, 而保留现在或过去分词形式。如:

I hate him (to be) driving my car. 我不愿意他开我的汽车。

They found the chairs (to be) occupied. 他们发现椅子被占了。

I want the letter (to be) typed. 我要让人打这封信。

I don't want you (to be) sitting here all day. 我不想让你在这儿坐一整天。

I found the door (to be) locked. 我发现门锁了。

[注 5] 动词、名词、形容词等后接带 to 的不定式结构中, 当省去不定式而保留 to 时, to 指与前面相同的动词。有的语法学家认为这不是省略现象, to 是前指“to” (Anaphoric “to”) (Zandvoort, *A Handbook of English Grammar*, p. 22):

She opened the window, though I had told her not to.
虽然我让他别开窗他还是开了。

[注 6] 当不定式前有 for 引导的逻辑主语时, 不能只省不定式而保留 to。如:

He did not want to come in, but I opened the door
{ *for him to.
for him to come in. } 他不打算进来, 但我打开门让他进来。

I don't want to go. Your plan { *for me to
for me to go } doesn't
please me. 我不想去。你让我去的计划令我不快。

2. 不定式符号 to 的省略

a. 作表语的不定式符号 to 的省略 当系动词 be 的主语是 what 引导的名词从句、且谓语动词为 do 时, 或主语是 all、且其后带一动词为 do 的定语从句时, 作表语的不定式可

省去其符号 to。如:

All you have to do is (to) feed the squirrels with peanuts or acorns. 我们必须做的只是用花生或橡子喂松鼠。

All that he could do was (to) run away. 他只能跑掉。

All he would do is (to) smile. 他将只是微笑。

What he's done is (to) spoil the whole thing. 把全部事情搞糟就是他干的事情。

What John did to his suit was (to) ruin it. 约翰只能把他的衣服毁掉。

What I am going to do to him is (to) teach him a lesson. 我要对他做的就是教训他一顿。

以上这种作表语的不定式(短语)也可改变语序,变为主语,原主语变为表语。这时作主语的不定式符号 to 也可省略。如:

(To) Run away was all that he could do. 他能干的事只有逃跑。

(To) Teach him a lesson is what I am going to do to him. 我要对他干的是给他一顿教训。

b. 作宾语补足语的不定式符号 to 的省略 这种省略现象主要表现在某些动词 (help, find, know 等)之后,而且不定式不是 to be。如:

The stick helped me (to) walk. 拐棍帮助我走路。

He bade me (to) go in. 他叫我进去。

I have known him (to) say this before. 我知道他以前说过此事。

Do you find it (to) pay? 你认为这样做合算吗?

I've found him $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{to be} \\ * \text{ be} \end{matrix} \right\}$ friendly. 我发现他很友好。

[注] help 后不定式符号 to 不是总可以省略的。当主语不参加不定式的行为时, to 不能省略:

This book helps the student $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{to understand} \\ * \text{ understand} \end{matrix} \right\}$ the verb more clearly. 这书有助于该生更清楚地理解这动词。

These tablets will help you $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{to sleep.} \\ * \text{ sleep.} \end{matrix} \right\}$ 这些药片会帮助你睡眠的。

Writing out a poem will help you $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{to learn} \\ * \text{ learn} \end{matrix} \right\}$ it. 缮写诗歌有助于学习它。

c. 在动词 go 和 help 后不定式符号 to 的省略:

(1) go 后接表示目的的动词不定式时, 可以省去 to。

如:

Go (to) tell Aunt Rhody. 去告诉罗狄姨。

I had the grace to go (to) hear a sermon. 我有雅量去听讲道。

I realized that it was necessary to go (to) hear witnesses. 我懂得去听取证词是必要的。

He will go (to) tell her about it. 他将去告诉她此事。

当 go 在句中为非原形或非不定式形式时，其后一律不能省略 to:

* He goes tell her about it.

* He went tell her about it.

* He has gone tell her about it.

在祈使句中 go 后的不定式可省去 to:

You go (to) see for yourself. 你自己去看吧!

Go (to) get a doctor. 去请大夫来。

(2) help 后接不定式做宾语时，不定式符号 to 可以省去。如:

Customers' criticisms help (to) improve the service work of our shop. 顾客的批评有助于我们商店改进服务工作。

They help (to) build the houses. 他们帮助盖房子。

(3) dare 作实意动词时，其后作宾语的不定式的符号 to 也可省去。如:

He does not dare (to) answer. 他不敢回答。

Don't (you) dare (to) touch it. 别冒险接触它!

He would never dare (to) come. 他绝不敢来。

I wonder how he dare (to) say that. 我真不知道他怎敢说那话。

The kidnappers told the parents not to inform the police, and the parents didn't dare (to) disobey. 骗子们让父母别通知警察，父母不敢不服

从。

d. 在并列不定式结构中，常常只保留第一个不定式符号 to, 而省去后面不定式符号 to。如:

He hasn't decided whether to sail or (to) fly to America. 他还没决定是乘船还是乘飞机去美国。

She expects her husband to stand up and (to) open the door for her whenever she leaves the room. 她每次离开屋子时，都希望她丈夫站起来给她开门。

By offering enormous wages he is persuading men to leave their present jobs and (to) work for him. 他用多给薪金的办法说服人们离开现在的工作而为他工作。

He wanted to put my chameleon on a tartan rug and (to) watch it change colour. 他要把我的变色蜥蜴放在一块格子地毯上，看它变色。

It is pleasant to sit by the fire at night and (to) hear the wind howling outside. 夜间坐在炉火旁听外面风在怒吼是令人愉快的。

It is better to put your money in a bank than (to) keep it under your bed in an old stocking. 把钱存入银行比装在旧袜子里保存在垫褥下更好。

It is much better to go to a hairdresser than (to) try to save time by cutting your own hair. 去

理发店理发比想法节省时间自己理好得多。

但是, 如果两个不定式进行对比、强调时, 第二个不定式符号 to 不省去。如:

In old China it was more difficult for poor children to attend school than to climb up to heaven. 在旧中国, 穷孩子上学比登天还难。

I went not to play basketball but to play football. 我去不是为打篮球, 而是踢足球。

She was compelled not only to stay at home but also to do household chores. 她不仅被迫呆在家而且做家务劳动。

[注1] 在 can (could), may (might), must, shall(should), will (would) 之后; 在 dare 和 need(主要用于否定句和疑问句)之后; 在 do(加强语气助动词)之后; 在 had better(best), would rather, would sooner 之后; 在 would rather ... than, would sooner ... than 之后; 在 cannot but, cannot help but 等之后, 不定式永远以不带 to 的形式出现, 加上 to 之后, 便不能接受。这时不应看作省去了不定式符号 to。如:

You had best consent. 你最好同意。

Which would you rather have, tea or coffee? 你想喝什么, 茶还是咖啡?

I would rather play football than go swimming. 我宁肯踢足球不去游泳。

[注2] ① 在 as, but, except, than 之后, 且这些连词前有 do, did, done (偶尔可无)时, 动词不定式不带其符号 to。如:

There was not anything to do but pour out more whisky. 除倒出更多的威士忌酒之外, 没有别的办法。

There is nothing to be done with slums but pull them down. 对贫民窟无别的办法,只得拆毁。

Can we do nothing but sit down? 难道我们只得坐下不成吗?

He never did anything else but just sleep quiet. 他除安静地睡觉外,别的什么也不干。

She can do everything except cook. 她什么都会做,就是不会做饭。

I have done nothing except send for the constable. 我只是派人找警察去了。

She did no more than make a beginning. 她仅仅开了个头。

The child did nothing else than cry and cry. 这孩子只是哭。

He did not do so much as say he was sorry. 他甚至连对不起都没说。

Oceans do not so much divide the world as unite it. 与其说海洋把世界分开倒不如说把世界连接起来了。

但这些词前没有 do 及其变化形式时,不定式一般带上其符号 to。

如:

We had no choice but to turn back. 我们没有其他选择只好返回去。

He desired nothing but to go home. 他一心想回家。

There is nothing for it but to foot it home. 无奈只好步行回家。

There is nothing left to us except to go. 我们只得一走。

You ought to know better than to believe all the gossip you hear. 你应当懂得不要相信你听到的流言蜚语。

Oceans serve to unite countries rather than to divide them. 海洋用来把各国连接起来,而不是分割开来。

That is as much as to say that I am a liar. 那就等于说我是个说谎的人。

② 但在 would rather ... than 这一结构中, than 后不定式总不带符号 to, 不受前面是否有 do 的影响:

I'd rather play football than go swimming. 我宁愿踢足球, 也不去游泳。

He said he would rather be poor than get money in such a dishonest way. 他说他宁肯受穷, 也不以这种不老实的方式获得金钱。

③ 在某些感官、使役动词之后的宾语补语为不定式时不带 to, 这些动词为:

see, hear, watch, notice, feel, behold, perceive, witness, observe; make, let, have:

The pain made him cry out. 疼得他喊出声来。

④ 某些习语中也不带 to, 如: make believe (= pretend), make do (= manage), go hang, go stay; let fall, let pass, let go, let slip 等:

They wished her to go stay with them. 他们希望她和他们去呆在一起。

The children are making believe that they are princes and princesses. 孩子们假装是王子和公主。

动词 let, make, have 变为被动态时其后的不定式有时仍不加 to:

The young children were let sleep on. 让这些小孩们继续睡吧。

I know it could be made do. 我知道这还可以。

⑤ 在 why 引导的疑问句中, 不定式不带符号 to:

Why risk breaking the law? 为什么冒险违法呢?

Why not let her do as she likes? 为什么不让她爱怎么办就怎么办呢?

第六节 先行词 there 和先行词 it 的省略

1. 先行词 there 的省略 先行词there(即引词 there)常用于句首,其后如果接除 will 以外的情态动词和某些半助动词时,常可省略。如:

(There) Ought to be some coffee in the pot. 壶里应有些咖啡。

(There) Must be somebody waiting for you. 一定有人在等你。

(There) May be some children outside. 外面可能有些孩子。

(There) Appears to be a big crowd in the hall. 大厅里好象有一大群人。

*(There) Will be some food left for supper.

但 there 后接 will 的否定式(won't)时,there 常可省去。如:

(There) Won't be any food left for supper. 不会剩下什么吃的供晚餐用。

(There) Won't be a bad harvest in spite of the natural disaster. 尽管有自然灾害,还是不会歉收的。

在文言体中,当地点状语在句首时,“there +不及物动词+主语”结构中的 there 可省去。如:

In front of the carriage (there) rode two men in magnificent uniforms. 在四轮马车前面有两

个穿着华丽军服的人在骑马行进。

Near that village (there) stood an ancient and stately hall. 那村子附近矗立着一座古代雄伟的大厦。

On each side of the hall (there) are recesses for ottomans and couches. 在大厅的每一侧都有放矮凳子和长沙发的凹壁。

[注] 当先行 there 引导否定句, 其后接 but (关系代词) 引导的定语从句时, there + be 可一并省去:

(There is) No gentleman but wishes to avoid a scene.
有教养的人没有不希望避免当众争吵的。

(There was) Not a man but had tears in his eyes. 没有一个人眼里不含泪的。

2. 先行 it 的省略 在某些结构中, 先行 it 常作形式宾语代替后面的宾语(that-从句)。在这种用法中有的 it 常可省去, 主要表现在 bear (it) in mind that, hear (it) said that, take (it) for granted that 等结构中:

I have heard (it) said that he is a miser. 我听说他是个吝啬鬼。

We must bear(it)in mind that the train leaves at midnight. 我们一定要记住火车夜间十二点开。

They took(it)for granted that I would help them. 他们认为我当然会帮助他们。

[注1] 在 hear 后接“it+过去分词”结构中, 可以认为 it 后省去了助动词 be。如:

I have heard it (was) told that he is a miser. 我听说

他是个吝啬鬼。

[注2] 当 hear 后接不带 to 的不定式时, 可认为其后省去了 people 或 someone, 不能认为省去了 it, 这主要表现在 hear tell (say, speak, talk) 结构中。如:

I have heard (people/someone) say that your country is beautiful. 我听说你们的国家很美丽。

I have often heard (people/someone) tell of such happenings. 我常听人谈起这类事情。

Have you often heard (people/someone) speak highly of her? 你常听到有人称赞她吗?

I hear (people/someone) tell there's a new arrival six days old. 我听说有个新生婴儿已经六天了。