

Contemporary English Series

當代英語叢書

英語省略法

ELLIPSIS IN  
ENGLISH

黃關福 著  
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Ellipsis in English

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出版者——商務印書館香港分館

香港銅鑼灣芬尼街2號D僑英大廈五樓

印刷者——中華商務聯合印刷(香港)有限公司

香港九龍炮仗街75號

版次——1986年7月第1版第1次印刷

©1986 商務印書館香港分館

ISBN 962 07 1073 8

## 代 序

省略現象在一般英語語法書中幾乎都有介紹，但往往只是簡略地提及，遠遠不能解決實際問題。比較詳盡地研究省略現象的專著還比較少。本書作者在這方面作了一番比較系統的探討，從詞法、句法、情景和語義等角度分析了英語中的省略現象，頗有獨到之處。如對關係代詞的省略以及 than 後的省略，作者有自己的見解。

本書例證豐富，科學性強。例證主要從第一手資料引用，信而有證。

我把原稿詳細讀過，除對於個別詞句提過意見外，認為全書宜於供中等水平的學習英語者學習。

葛傳棻



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# 一、概 述

省略(ellipsis)是英語中的一大特點，不僅在書面語中常見，而且在口語中尤為明顯。語言是生活的鏡子，它總是隨着社會的變化而變化。現代英美社會中快速的生活節奏，促使英語日趨簡明暢達。由於受現實生活中引起的競爭感和匆忙感所支配，人們在說話或寫作中越來越追求簡潔、經濟。莎士比亞在他的名著《漢姆雷特》中借人物之口曾說過“Brevity is the soul of wit”（“言以簡潔為貴”），這句名言現在越來越被人們所遵循。所以，省略的現象目前在英語中仍處於發展趨勢。英語中的省略現象是錯綜紛繁的，本文僅對這些紛繁的現象作一初步的探討。

## 1. 省略的定義

為了使話說得簡明扼要，英語句子中的某個詞、短語，甚至從句或主句可以省去。這種省去句子某些成分而保持句子原意不變的現象，稱為“省略”。省略了某些成分的句子稱為“省略句”。嚴格說來，凡是省略的成分都可以添補上，使省略句變成完整的句子。句子通常包含主語和謂語，為了符合這條定義的要求，有時我們就在省略句上添加一些並不實際存在而是省略了的詞語，以求理解省略句的實際含義。如：

To err is human, to forgive *divine*. (=is divine)

犯錯誤是人之常情，而寬恕別人則是超凡的。



This does not sound expensive, but *it is* to a high-school teacher with two dependants. (=it is expensive)

這聽起來不算貴，但對於還要養活兩口人的中學教師來說却是昂貴的。

Although I was not in love, now that I was married I *wanted to be* and wanted the marriage to be a success. (=wanted to be in love)

雖然我並不愛她，但既然已結婚，我就得去愛，而且要使這婚姻美滿。

Last year I didn't get any socks for Christmas, but this year I seem to have had *nothing but*. (=nothing but socks for Christmas)

去年我得到的聖誕禮物中沒有襪子，而今年看來却盡是襪子。

省略的概念一定是指省去原句中應該存在或可能存在的成分。

在Never boy of his age wrote such a fine composition. (像他這樣年齡的孩子寫出這麼好的文章還從來沒有過。) 和Fool as he is, he does not believe in his dishonest friends. (他儘管傻，却並不相信他的那些不誠實的朋友。) 兩句中，一眼看來，boy和fool前省去不定冠詞a，似乎可看成是Never a boy of his age...和A fool as he is,...的省略。但實際上Never boy of his age...是一種表示強調的結構，Fool as he is,...中的fool在意義上相當於形容詞foolish,因此上面兩句並沒有省去任何成分，不是有省略的句子。又如在go to sea中不用定冠詞，這是因為在這條短語形成的時候，英語中的定冠詞尚未問世，即使後來出現了定冠詞，這條短語始終保持其不用冠詞的簡短形式，因此我們不能說在go to sea中的sea前省去了定冠詞the。

省略的範圍較廣，小自單詞，大至句子，只要不引起歧義，不造成生澀費解，省略可不受任何限制。下列句子都是可以成立的省

略句:

I know her two older children, but I don't know *the youngest*. (=the youngest one)

我認識她的兩個大孩子，却不認識那最小的。

She itemised sherry before dinner, *wine with*. (=she itemised wine with dinner)

她點了雪利酒，飯前喝；點了葡萄酒，隨飯喝。

The evil consequences of excess of these beverages is much greater *than alcohol*. (=than the evil consequences of excess of alcohol is)

這些飲料飲用過頭，其爲害甚於烈性酒。

This apple is ripe. *I know* from its colour. (=I know this apple is ripe)

這隻蘋果熟了，從色澤上看得出來。

## 2. 省略的目的和使用

省略可達到兩個目的:

(1)語言簡潔，結構緊湊。無論講話還是寫作，如果老是重複相同的詞語，便會使人聽而乏味，讀而生厭。因此在大多數情況下避免重複而可達到言簡意賅，乾脆利落的效果。如:

In photographic negatives dark colours are always light and *light colours dark*. (=light colours are always dark)

照相底片上深色物體呈淺色，而淺色物體則呈深色。

That night was my first appearance on the stage and *Mother's last*. (=Mother's last appearance on the stage)

那天晚上我首次登台表演，而我母親却從此離開了舞台。

For the first time the world press had easy access to him,

and *he to it*. (=he had easy access to it)

國際新聞界和他彼此容易接近，這還是第一次。

I want to know *by whom* and for whom it was ordered. (= by whom it was ordered)

我想知道這是誰為誰訂購的。

How shall we go? *By bus or by train?* (= Shall we go by bus or by train?)

我們怎麼去呢？坐汽車還是坐火車？

What would you like to drink? *Coffee, tea or cocoa?* (= Would you like to drink coffee, tea or cocoa?)

你想喝點什麼呢？咖啡、茶還是可可？

在對話中的省略，有時可省到僅用一個詞或一個短語來表達完整的思想。如：

I'll send you the books.

我會把書寄給你。

*When?* (= When will you send me the books?)

什麼時候？

What do you think of Potter's course?

你認為波特的課怎樣？

*Not much.* (= I don't think much of Potter's course.)

不怎麼好。

除了迴避重複外，功能詞在句中的省略，同樣能達到表達簡捷的目的。如：

Have you made  $\wedge$  tea? (省略冠詞the)

茶沏好了嗎？

The walls are as thin as paper, the bugs stop me  $\wedge$  sleeping.

(省略介詞from)

牆薄得像紙，臭蟲使我難以入睡。

When he was satisfied  $\wedge$  he had what he wanted, he called the hospital mechanic. (省略連詞that)

他相信已經得到了所需要的東西以後，就把醫院的機修工找來了。

This is the world  $\wedge$  teachers used to pretend (and may-be still pretend) was the real world. (省略關係代詞that)

這就是那種世界，教師們過去常常稱之為（或許現在仍然稱之為）真實世界。

I'll go anywhere  $\wedge$  you suggest. (省略關係副詞that)

你建議我上哪兒，我就上哪兒。

All one had to do was  $\wedge$  be careful not to sprain an ankle,...

(省略小品詞to)

只要當心別扭傷了踝骨就行了，……

$\wedge$  You see what I mean? (省略助動詞do)

你明白我的意思嗎？

I broke the coffee-pot, so we have to buy another  $\wedge$ . (省略代詞one)

我打破了咖啡壺，所以我們只好再買一個。

$\wedge$  Must be somebody waiting for you. (省略引導詞there)

一定是有人在等你。

(2)重點突出，表達有力。用省略的方法省去說話人認為句中相對來說不太重要的重複的內容，使表達出來的內容帶有強調語氣的色彩，從而增強語言的表達效果。如：

To get to Yenan we would have to travel three hundred miles westward. *On foot and by mule cart!*

到延安去，我們得往西走三百英里。徒步和坐驢車！

My body felt as heavy as the dead themselves. *But empty and hollow.* And in my brain there burned a bright flame of

hate.

我的身體覺得像那些死人一樣的沉重，但又覺得空虛。我心中燃燒着仇恨的烈火。

The Japanese ... were coming down the railway at a fast pace from Linfen. We were the rear of the rearguard! *We and the walking wound!*

日本人正沿着鐵路從臨汾飛速而來，我們成了後衛的後衛。我們，還有那些輕傷員！

But you are married.

可你是已經結了婚的。

*I was. I'm not now.*

我結過婚。眼前是單身。

You can't do that!

那個你不會做。

*I can! I can! I can! Yes I can!*

我會，我會，我會的，我是會的嘛。

Have you spoken to him?

你責備他了嗎？

*Not yet.*

還沒有。

下面句子裏的並列名詞，看上去好似重複，實際上却是省略：  
There are surgeons and surgeons. (=There are good surgeons and bad surgeons.) (外科醫生有好有壞。) 把某些名詞用and連接，重複表達，意義上是指“各種各樣”、“好壞都有”。

總之，省略的目的在於簡潔生動地表達人們的思想。省略最常見於日常口語中，因為口語明顯地首先傾向於簡捷表達。假如有一對居住倫敦的英國夫婦來華訪問前去購買飛機票，他們只須對售票員說“Two first returns, Beijing”，就準確無誤地表達了意思。他

們不必也不會說成像 “Would you please sell me two first-class tickets from London to Beijing and back again and we will pay you the usual fare for such tickets.” 這樣冗長而笨拙的句子。要是在日常生活中不運用省略這種表達方式，那生活的節奏將會減慢到難以設想的程度。

省略也用於書信、日記、電報、廣告、便條、公告、文章標題、新聞廣播、實況報道等。如：

In a typical letter he [Bethune] wrote: “I get up at nine, and have coffee, toast and marmalade. ^ Walk to the hospital..and do ^ clinical ^ work(surgery, etc.)till one. ^ Lunch at the hospital. ^ Research from two to three. Then ^ home to bed until six. ^ Up and make dinner. Then ^ bed again at eleven or twelve after an evening of reading. Once in a while ^ go to the pictures or a hockey match...”

（個人書信）在一封典型的信中，他〔白求恩〕寫道：“九點起床，喝咖啡，吃烤麵包抹菓醬。然後步行到醫院，做臨床工作（外科手術等等）至一點。在醫院吃午飯。兩點至三點搞研究工作。然後回家睡到六點。起床後做晚飯。然後看一晚上書，到十一、二點又上床。偶爾看一場電影或曲棍球比賽……”

It [The telegram] read: “Come to St. Moritz. ^ Will order fresh show for your arrival. ^ Shall be waiting for you. Love Douglas.”

（電報）電文如下：“速來聖摩里茲將訂好新劇戲票等你道格拉斯。”

No dogs ^ allowed.

（公告）禁止帶狗入內。

Carvers Power Pack power tools lend more power to your

elbow. Carvers. See them now. ^ At your local Power Pack stockist.

(電視廣告)卡弗斯電動工具公司爲您提供有效的動力工具。卡弗斯。欲購從速。各地零售商店均有出售。

^ Blaze at ^ charity bonfire damages warehouses.

(新聞標題) 慈善營火會釀成大火燒毀倉庫。

現代作家也越來越多地在文學作品中把短語和從句當作句子來運用，甚至當省略的成分不易看出時也是如此。這種省略的手法在表達支配人物意志的心理活動時用得特別多，有些作家甚至以大量地、成段地在作品中使用省略句當作自己作品的語言風格。當代美國作家約翰·契弗(John Cheever)在五十年代發表的曾榮獲“全國圖書獎”(National Book Award)的作品《瓦普肖特編年史》(*The Wapshot Chronicle*)就是比較典型的一例。

綜上所述，英語中的省略最多地見於非正式的語體，尤其是口語語體。在正式的語體中，省略也時而可見。因此省略的使用域(register)是頗爲寬廣的。

### 3. 省略句和單部句的區別

根據語法結構，英語句子可以分成三大類：簡單句(simple sentence)，並列句(compound sentence)和複合句(complex sentence)。句子的主要成分是主語和謂語，因此簡單句根據句子主要成分的多少又可分爲單部句(one-member sentence)和雙部句(two-member sentence)。單部句是只具有一個句子主要成分的簡單句。如：

A fine morning, bright and sunny.

早晨，天氣晴朗，陽光明媚。

Silence!



安靜!

This way, Please.

請這兒走。

Come on!

快來!

雙部句是具有主語和謂語的句子。如:

Alice sighed.

阿莉斯嘆了口氣。

They came in.

他們走了進來。

如同印歐語系中的其他語言一樣，英語中絕大多數的句子是雙部句。在雙部句中如果省略了某個（或某些）成分，即成為省略句。省略句如果補足了被省去的成分，即可擴展成為完整的雙部句。所以，省略句是對雙部句而言的。而單部句却無法找出本來就不存在的另一個句子主要成分，或者說，對原句如果不作結構上的變動是無法使其成為完整的雙部句的。因此，單部句不同於省略句，它本身是一個相當完整的語言單位，不可能也不需要增補其他句子成分。

單部句往往由名詞或名詞及它的定語構成，這種句子又可叫做“名詞句” (nominal sentence) 如:

*Rain, Mary.*

下雨了，瑪麗。

*Less noise there.*

那裏嘈雜聲小了一些。

*A good leap* and perhaps one might clear the narrow terrace and so crash down yet another thirty feet to the sunbaked ground below.

只要用力一跳，也許就能跳過這狹窄的平台；這樣就能再猛然下跳三十英尺，跳到給太陽曬得硬邦邦的地面上。

單部句原來在刻劃人物性格和描寫情景的文學語體(literary style)中用得較多，現在在新聞語體(journalese)中也已廣泛使用。

#### 4. 省略句和套語的區別

套語(formula)是人們在使用語言的長期過程中形成的固定的表達形式。從語法的角度來分析，套語的結構各不相同，大致可分為四種情況：

(1)完整的雙部句形式，如：

How do you do?你好!

How are you?你好嗎?

(2)省略句形式，如：

Glad to see you! (=I am glad to see you!)

見到你很高興!

All right. (=It [That] is all right.) 行。

Thank you. (=I thank you.) 謝謝你。

Pardon. (=I beg your pardon.) 對不起。

Pity! (=What a pity it is!) 真遺憾!

Where to? (=Where are you going to?) 上哪兒去?

(3)單部句形式，如：

Help!救命啊!

Thanks.謝謝。

You lucky boy.

你這走運的傢伙。

Attention!立正!

Nonsense!胡說!

(4)無法作語法分析的固定形式，如：

So long.再見。

Go to hell!滾開!

Out with it!快說!

Damn it!該死!

By Golly!天哪!

{ Please.請。

{ After you.您先請。

You said that he is popular with the girls. *And how!*

你說姑娘們喜歡他，可不是!

What about...? ……怎麼樣?

Down with...!打倒……!

由此可見，套語中只有一部分可看作是省略句。有人認為 Goodbye是God be with you的省略形式，Farewell是May you fare well的省略形式。這只是從詞彙意義上來加以分析，而省略是一個語法現象，所以判斷是不是省略形式主要還得從語法結構上來剖析。

有些套語本身並不是省略句，但却有省略的表達形式。如：

Heavens! (= Good Heavens!)天哪!

God! (= Good God!)天哪!

Golly! (= By Golly!)天哪!

又如在熟人之間見面時只說Morning!或Afternoon!代替Good morning!或Good afternoon!.

## 5. 省略和替代的區別

語言是交際的工具，爲了準確清楚地表達思想，我們必須在運用語言形式時注意簡繁適度。迴避重複是恰當地運用語言形式的一個重要方面。英語中的省略和替代(substitution)都是迴避重複的主要方法。所以，就其根本的目的或功能而論，省略和替代之間有共同之處，有些語言學家甚至稱省略爲“零位替代”(zero-substitution)，

就是把省略看成是一種特殊形式的替代。但是從句子結構來分析，省略和替代畢竟是有區別的。試看下面兩個例句：

(1) My brother was wearing a raincoat, and didn't get wet.

(2) My brother was wearing a raincoat, and he didn't get wet.

我兄弟穿着雨衣，沒有淋着。

在第(1)句中，第二個分句didn't get wet前省去了主語my brother；而在第(2)句中，第二個分句的主語則用he來代替my brother。又如：

A: Why don't you come and stay with us?      甲：你爲什麼不來和我們住在一起呢？

B: I'd love to. (1)      乙：我願意的。

I'd love to do so. (2)      我願意這樣的。

在答語(1)中，小品詞to後省去了come and stay with you；而在答語(2)中，to do so則替代了to come and stay with you。

助動詞do在不同的場合可分別表示省略和替代：它可作爲替代詞，代替謂語的全部或一部分，也可在否定、疑問或強調結構中表示省略。如：

I like cheese, and my family *does* too. (替代likes cheese)  
我喜歡乳酪，我家裏的人也都喜歡。

I like cheese, but my family *doesn't* (=doesn't like cheese)  
我喜歡乳酪，但我家裏的人却不喜歡。

I like cheese, but *does my family?* No! (= does my family like cheese)

我喜歡乳酪，但我家裏的人呢？不喜歡。

I don't like cheese now, but I *did* when I was a child. (= I did like cheese)

我現在不喜歡乳酪了，但我小時候是喜歡的。

## 6. 省略的幾種類型

爲了闡述時條理清楚，本文將英語中的省略大致歸納爲以下四類：

- (1)功能詞的省略(ellipsis of functional words)
- (2)句法上的省略(syntactic ellipsis)
- (3)情景上的省略(situational ellipsis)
- (4)語義上的省略(semantic ellipsis)

在這幾類省略之間有時存在重疊交叉的關係。有時既是功能詞的省略，又是句法上的省略（如助動詞和關係代詞的省略）；而情景上的省略同時又可看成是句法結構上的省略。本文着重闡述詞和句子成分的省略，對情景和語義上的省略則僅作簡單的介紹。

## 二、功能詞的省略

英語在從綜合語言演變到分析語言的過程中，越來越不依賴詞尾的屈折變化，而主要依靠詞序和功能詞來表示語法意義。在這整個過程中，同時又存在着英語結構從繁複到簡略的趨勢，這個趨勢目前越來越明顯。英語結構的簡潔，首先表現在功能詞的省略上。由於功能詞的使用有一個從有到略的歷史過程，所以它的省略又被稱為“歷史上的省略”(historical ellipsis)<sup>1</sup>。

### 1. 冠詞的省略

英語中除大部分專有名詞前不用冠詞外，一般在名詞前總要用定冠詞 the，或不定冠詞 a (an)，或零位冠詞(zero-article)。

本文所述冠詞的省略是指名詞前省去定冠詞或不定冠詞的情況。定冠詞或不定冠詞省略後，在形式上與零位冠詞相同，但實質上完全不同。如在 I like cake. 句中，cake 是不可數名詞(mass noun)，前面是零位冠詞，表示泛指的意義。如果用了 the 或 a，cake 是可數名詞(countable noun)，I like the cake.(the cake 表示特指的意義)或 I like a cake. 的意義就和 I like cake. 完全不同。所以我們不能把 I like cake. 看成是 I like the cake. 或 I like a cake. 的省略。但在 He is going to university next month. 句中，university 前的定

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<sup>1</sup> 參見 Henry Sweet: *A New English Grammar*, Part 1, 第187頁。

冠詞the可看作是省略，因為加上the後，He is going to the university next month.與He is going to university next month.同義。

冠詞的省略有以下幾種情況：

(1)用在非正式語體裏，尤其是在日記、電報、個人書信、廣告、書名、劇本提示、新聞標題、使用說明等文字裏。如：

(The) Democratic Leader Refuses To Answer Questions  
(標題)

民主黨領袖拒絕回答問題

(A) Film-star Marries (An) Ex-priest (標題)

影星嫁前牧師

(The) Election Is (A) Landslide For (The) Socialists (標題)

社會黨人競選大獲全勝

Cable as much money as possible to (the) committee representative in Paris. (電報)

請盡量多電匯款項交委員會駐巴黎代表。

Before washing, see that all (the) tears in the clothes have been mended. (洗衣機的使用說明)

洗滌前務必把衣服的破裂處縫補好。

Move (the) CONTROL LEVER to (the) RECORD position. (錄音機的使用說明)

把“控制鍵”撥到“錄音”位置。

(2)表示獨一無二的職位或頭銜的名詞，如在appoint, be, call, christen, declare, elect, make, name, vote等動詞後用作表語或賓語補語時，一般都省略定冠詞。如：

John is (the) captain of the team.

約翰是該隊的隊長。

They re-elected Reagan (the) President of the United States.



他們再選舉列根為美國總統。

She was appointed (the) head of the Foreign Languages Department.

她被任命為外語系系主任。

They voted him (the) Sportsman of the Year.

他們投票選他為今年最佳運動員。

在I took him to be American.句中，American前沒有冠詞，因為這裏的American是形容詞，to be American = as being of American nationality，全句在意義上完全等於I took him for an American.或I took him as an American citizen.

(3)名詞短語作同位語時，前面的冠詞往往省略。如：

Robinson, (the) leader of the Democratic group on the committee, refused to answer questions.

委員會中民主黨領袖魯賓遜拒絕回答問題。

Mary Cordwell, (a) 25-year-old singer on television shows, is being invited to the reception.

他們邀請二十五歲的電視台歌唱家瑪麗·科特威爾出席招待會。

Mrs. Twentymán, (the) wife of a leading local businessman, was fined £50 for reckless driving last Thursday.

當地名商的妻子特威蒂曼夫人上星期四因開車魯莽被罰款五十鎊。

(4)位於人名前表示同位關係的普通名詞（即“稱號化人名同位語”）現在有不帶定冠詞的趨勢。如：

Ex-president Nixon前總統尼克松

Singer Robertson歌唱家羅伯遜

Art critic Paul Jones藝術評論家保羅·瓊斯

Scientist Einstein科學家愛因斯坦

Next Saturday, *financial expert Tom Timber* will begin writing a weekly column on the national economy.

財政事務的專家湯姆·蒂姆伯從下星期六開始將每周撰寫關於國民經濟的專欄文章。

*Democratic leader Robinson* refused to answer questions.

民主黨領袖羅賓遜拒絕回答問題。

*25-year-old television singer Mary Cordwell* is being invited to the reception.

二十五歲的電視台歌唱家瑪麗·科特威爾被邀請出席招待會。

這種稱號化的人名同位語是現代英語中一種新的語言現象，最早出現在美國的報刊、雜誌上，被作為一種新聞語言。後來進入了英國的新聞界，使用的範圍日益廣泛。這種結構的運用充分體現了省略的目的，即在語言表達中力求收到經濟簡便的效果，使人讀起來簡單爽快，乾淨利落。

(5)在並列的兩個名詞中，如第一個名詞前用了冠詞，則在第二個名詞前的冠詞可以省略。如：

The boys and (the) girls studying at this school...

在這所學校讀書的男女學生……

A man and (a) woman are talking in the office.

辦公室裏一男一女正在談話。

He could not understand why there was no noise coming from the house, not even the sound of a radio or (a) television.

他不明白為什麼從屋子裏一點響聲也沒有傳出來，甚至連收音機或電視機的聲音也沒有。

I woke up out of the ether with an utterly abandoned feeling and I asked the nurse right away if it was a boy or (a) girl.

我從乙醚的麻醉中醒來，只覺得渾身無力，我立即問護士生下的是男孩還是女孩。

(6)在用連詞或介詞並列的兩個名詞或名詞化的形容詞前也可省略冠詞。如：

from dawn to dusk 從黎明到黃昏

from beginning to end 自始至終

from right to left 從右到左

from west to north 從西到北

Whether you are mason or businessman makes no difference.

你是泥匠還是商人，那沒關係。

Education should be for both (the) young and (the) old.

教育應該是老少兼顧的。

Things went from (the) bad to (the) worse.

事情越來越糟。

(7)在口語中句首的冠詞因弱讀而使人聽不清楚，可看作是一種省略。如：

(The) Trouble is there's nothing we can do about it.

麻煩的是我們對此無能為力。

(The) Teacher said his advice was free for the asking.

老師說他是有問必答的。

(The) Cat's giving trouble again.

這隻貓又在闖禍了。

(The) Fact is we don't know what to do.

事實是我們不知道怎麼辦好。

(A) Friend of mine told me about it.

我的一位朋友把這件事告訴了我。

(The) Chances are that he will be able to leave hospital in

time for New Year celebrations.

很可能他能夠及時出院去參加慶祝新年的活動。

不定冠詞的省略還可以同其他句子成分的省略用在一起。如：

(What a) Pity!

真可惜！

(It is a) Pity he won't help.

他不肯幫忙，真遺憾。

(It is a) Shame they won't be there.

他們不願到那裏去，太不像話了。

(8)在某些名詞（如hospital, university和表示季節的名詞）前冠詞的使用與否涉及到英美語言的區域差異，在英國英語中冠詞the可以省去，在美國英語中一般不省略。如：

be in	}	hospital	[BrE]
go to			
send to			
leave	}	the hospital	[AmE]
be at		(the) university	[BrE]
go to		the university	[AmE]
{	in (the) spring		[BrE]
	in the spring		[AmE]
{	Professor Hunter is <i>in hospital</i> .		[BrE]
	亨特教授住院了。		
{	He is <i>in the hospital</i> .		[AmE]
	他住醫院了。		
{	What subjects are you going to take <i>at university</i> ?		[BrE]
	你打算在大學裏讀什麼課程？		
{	We know you're very busy <i>at the university</i> .		[AmE]
	我們知道你在大學裏是非常忙的。		

(9)在radio, television等名詞前, 有時可省略冠詞。如:

Did you see the boat race on (the) television?

你看了電視裏的划船比賽嗎?

What' on (the) television tonight?

今晚電視有些什麼節目?

These are the songs we hear on (the) radio.

那些是我們在收音機裏聽到的歌曲。

(10)在結構不太嚴謹的文字中, 冠詞有時省去。如:

All in all, it took me four hours to do *same*. (=the same)

總的說來, 做同樣的這件事花了我四個小時。

Mideast truce is too fragile to touch. *Same* goes for Panama Canal Talks. (=the same)

中東停戰的局勢十分不穩。巴拿馬運河的談判局勢也是如此。

...the big guns facing out to *sea*. (=the sea)

……指向大海的大炮。

During the following ten days the mobile unit traveled 175 miles, scaling one of the highest peaks in the region and setting up its operating theater in 13 villages housing *wounded*. (=the wounded)

以後十天內, 流動醫療隊走了一百七十五英里, 翻過這地區最高的一座山峯, 並在十三個住有傷員的村子裏設置了臨時手術室。

Entry is made *by special ticket*. (=by a special ticket)

憑特別票入內。

## 2. 介詞的省略

英語介詞的數量在功能詞裏首屈一指。介詞在英語中的廣泛使

用標誌着分析語言的一個特徵。隨着英語結構的日趨簡化，介詞的省略逐漸普遍，並在近年來有了進一步的發展。一般地說，在美國英語（尤其是口語）和非正式的英國英語中，省略介詞的現象比較明顯。

省略介詞的情況大致有下列幾種：

(1)在表示時間的名詞前，介詞on, in, at, for等可省略。

a)省略介詞on，如：

I'll see you *Saturday*.

星期六我去看你。

*Sundays* we go into the country.

星期日我們經常到鄉下去。

*Sunday night* we'll have a party.

我們在星期日晚上有一次聚會。

*And the morning of this day* the canoes lay lined up on the beach.

這天早晨，小遊艇成排地停泊在海灘上。

*The day of his coming* Marjorie was awake long before the sun rose.

他來的那天瑪喬里日出前很早就醒了。

I saw her *the day after her birthday*.

在她出生的第二天我就看到她了。

We met *that day*.

那天我們相遇了。

The American Constitution was completed *September 17, 1787*, and was officially adopted *March 4, 1789*.

美國憲法在一七八七年九月十七日草擬，在一七八九年三月四日正式通過。

在the following day, the day before yesterday, the next day,

Sunday next, Monday week等短語前也省略介詞on。

b)省略介詞in,如:

Someone remarked that she had a crush on Elliott Dexter, who was also present, and I noticed her ogling him *the whole afternoon*.

有人說她迷戀着艾略特·德克斯特，那天他也在場，我注意到整個下午她一直向他送秋波。

The festival will be held *the following spring*.

慶祝典禮將於明春舉行。

I saw her *the January before last*.

我在前年一月見到了她。

*A Grammar of Contemporary English* was first published 1972.

《當代英語語法》於1972年初版。

c)省略介詞at,如:

If I'd gone with him to Alaska *that time*, everything would've been totally different.

如果我在那時跟他一起去阿拉斯加的話，一切就會截然不同。

Here is my telephone. Call her up. She comes home from work *six o'clock*.

這是我的電話號碼。打電話給她，她每天六點鐘下班回家。

And I am ready to meet President Park *any time* if he wants to discuss our problem.

如果帕克總經理想要討論我們的問題，我隨時都樂意見他。

We play tennis *most weekends*.

我們在大部分周末都打網球。

Come and see me *any time* you like.



你喜歡什麼時候來看我就什麼時候來。

The very moment (或minute, instant) I saw him, I recognized a friend.

我一見到他就看出來他是朋友。

像any time, the (very) moment這樣省略了介詞的詞組，由於用得多了，已逐漸被看作一個連詞，後面原來應接的定語從句（關係副詞that通常省略）也因此而被看成是狀語從句。

d)省略介詞for,如:

...and he sat *long hours* wondering and planning a way around these crooked things.

……他久久地坐在那裏，疑團滿腹，想找出對付這些欺詐勾當的辦法。

He doesn't like the idea of working *long hours*.

他對長時間工作的想法不以為然。

They've been working *a couple of hours* trying to move it.

他們已經幹了兩、三個小時，試圖搬動它。

The snowy weather lasted *the whole time* we were there.

我們在那裏的時候，一直都是下雪天。

After we had been married *a year*, a child was born but lived *only three days*.

婚後一年，我們生了一個小孩，但他只活了三天。

Will you hold the line *a moment*, Mr. Weston?

韋斯頓先生，請稍等一下，電話別掛上。

表示一段時間的介詞for在句首時或在否定句中一般不能省略。

如:

*For 600 years*, the cross lay unnoticed.

六百年來，這十字架一直不為人所知。

*For several years* they lived in poverty.

有好幾年他們一直過得很苦。

I haven't seen him *for eight years*.

我已八年沒有見到他了。

I haven't spoken to him *for three months*.

我三個月沒和他打招呼了。

e)省略其他介詞，如：

(By) Next month, I shall have been his secretary (for) ten years.

到下個月我給他當秘書就滿十年了。

I think it was half (past) eleven.

我想當時是十一點半。

We camped there (from) June through September.

從六月到九月我們在那裏宿營。

"I'm not advocating a beef boycott," swore Rock. "I assure you I eat beef (from) Monday through Sunday and love it."

“我並不提倡大家不吃牛肉，”洛克發誓說。“我向你保證我從星期一到星期日每天吃牛肉，毫無怨言。”

(2)在表示地點的名詞前，介詞 to 和 at 有時可省略。如：

I will go (to) any place you order me.

你命令我去哪裏我就去哪裏。

He is (at) home all day.

他整天在家。

I worked (at) a few night clubs.

我在幾家夜總會做事。

When one person mostly stays (at) home...

當一個人大部分時間停留在家裏……

You must find board and room (at) some place.

你得找個什麼地方解決膳宿問題。

當動詞不定式修飾表示泛指地點的名詞（主要是place）時，其後的介詞可以省略。如：

Night was coming on and I had to look for a place to sleep (in).

夜幕降臨了，我得找個地方過夜。

I got a cab outside the hotel, but I didn't have the faintest damn idea where I was going. I had no place to go (to).

我在旅館外面叫到一輛出租汽車，但我全然不知道要去哪兒。我沒有可去的地方。

Have you thought about finding a place to live (in) and buying the groceries every day?

你考慮過找一個住所和每天購買食品雜貨嗎？

A good place to stay (at) is the White Hart.

白鹿飯店真是個值得一住的好地方。

that引導的定語從句修飾表示泛指地點的名詞（主要也是place）時，介詞也可省略。不過，即使在通俗語體(familiar style)中，不省略介詞也要比省去介詞普通。從句中省去了介詞後，關係代詞that可看成是關係副詞，相當於where。如：

I'll show you the place (that) we stayed (at) last year.

我帶你去看去年我們逗留過的地方。

Last night he had been talking about places he had been (to).

昨晚他一直談論着他以前到過的地方。

There's places you can put the kid (at).

有好幾個地方你可以在那兒寄托小孩。

(3)在表示方式的名詞（主要是way）前省略介詞in。如：

My own choice for this would be a lottery system that

treats everyone exactly *the same way*.

對此，我的辦法就是抽籤，這對任何人都一樣公平。

He walked slowly, *the way* he always does.

他走得很慢，就像他慣常的那樣。

*This way* you are assured of impartiality.

用這個方法你就可放心不會有偏心了。

You'll never get out of the jungle *that way*.

那樣的話你永遠也走不出這片密林。

He sees the book *my way*.

他對這本書的看法同我的一樣。

I run my business *my own way*.

我用自己的方法經商。

She cooks turkey	}	<i>the way</i> I like.
		她用我喜愛的烹飪方法燒火雞。
		<i>the same way</i> as I do.
		她用跟我同樣的烹飪方法燒火雞。
		<i>a number of different ways</i> .
		她會用許多不同的烹飪方法燒火雞。

His only comment: "Oh, you write a script *Chinese fashion*." (=in Chinese fashion)

他唯一的評論是：“哦，你是按中國的方式寫電影劇本”。

Unless one is an invitee of the government, traveling *VIP style* in private cars with private guides, the traveler journey is a group. (=in a VIP style)

政府邀請的客人可以享受大人物的待遇，坐專用車，有專人導遊，除此之外，旅遊都以團體方式進行。

動詞不定式或定語從句修飾way時，介詞in也可省略。如：

This, I decided, was really *the way to die*.

我認爲這樣死才真正可取。

This is the way (*that*) *he did it*.

他就是這麼做的。

What about your hangovers? I know the way *you girls drink*.

昨晚酒醉今天感覺怎麼樣？我知道你們女孩子是怎麼喝酒的。

在這類從句中通常所用的關係代詞是*that*，省略了介詞後的關係代詞*that*可看成是關係副詞，相當於*in which*，在從句中可省也可不省。如果用*which*，則介詞不能省。由*in which*引導的從句一般用於正式的場合。如：

This is the way *in which* he did it.

這就是他做那件事所採取的方法。

(4)在“作表語的形容詞+介詞+動名詞”的結構中，省去介詞的情況日趨增多。如：

The monkey was *busy catching* fleas on himself and *biting* each one carefully between his teeth as if it were a delicacy.  
(省略*in*)

這猴子忙於捕捉身上的跳蚤，並把捉到的跳蚤當作美食一般小心地放進嘴裏嗑。

Well, I shall be around whatever time they ring. *Busy getting* things ready for school tomorrow. (省略*in*, = I am busy *in getting*)

好吧，不管他們什麼時候來電話，我都在家裏。我正忙於爲明天上課作好準備。

Oh, I must be *careful getting* out of this tub. Tubs are dangerous things. (省略*in*)

喔，從浴盆裏出來我一定得小心才是。浴盆是危險的東西。

His arms got *tired holding* the rod in position all the time.  
(省略from)

因一直這樣握着釣竿，他感到手臂有些累。

If you get *tired hanging* around tomorrow, paint the ceiling  
I put up in the living-room. (省略of)

你明天要是閒逛得厭倦了，就把我裝在起居室裏的天花板油漆一下。

You ought to be *ashamed telling* a lie to your friends. (省略of)

對朋友說謊你應該感到羞耻。

Don't you think you ought to go back to bed?

你不認爲你應該回去睡了嗎？

Oh, no. I feel much *better sitting up*, thank you. (省略in)

不，不，我覺得遲睡反而更好，謝謝你。

Are you *through typing* the letter? (省略with)

信打完了嗎？

(5)在有些“及物動詞+賓語+介詞+動名詞”的結構中，如果介詞短語作狀語，現在省去介詞的用法日益普遍，在口語中尤其如此。

a)省略in, 如:

The teenagers of Southbrook Comprehensive School *spent only £150 building* the car.

南溪綜合中學的青少年們只花了一百五十鎊就造出了這輛汽車。

You know I used to *spend all Monday morning washing*.

你知道我過去一貫是把整個星期一上午用來洗衣服的。

Cannell was really cooking, cranking out fifteen, twenty pages a day. "It was good stuff, and I *was having so much*

*fun breaking all the rules,” he says.*

坎內爾真的是在杜撰，一天竟寫出十五頁、二十頁。他說：“這是一本好書，我打破了一切清規戒律，從中感到十分有趣。”

*We have not had success locating the Russian in this fashion of yours.*

按照你的辦法，我們還沒有找出俄國人。

*Oh you won't have any difficulty letting it in a place like Tenby.*

嗨，在坦比這樣的地方，你要把它租出去，這是輕而易舉的。

*I seem to have very little problem finishing up things now, ...*  
我要做完這些事情現在似乎不成問題，……

*You have no business entering that building after dark.*

天黑之後你無權進入那幢房子。

*The Saudis are also painfully aware that they lack experience investing gigantic sums of money.*

沙特阿拉伯人也痛苦地意識到他們在巨額投資方面缺乏經驗。

*But he was at home and the people here had trouble reaching him.*

但是他在家裏，這裏的人沒法同他取得聯繫。

*With nuclear energy stalled and coalfired generators restricted by environmental rules, utilities may have a hard time producing enough power to meet demands.*

由於環境保護條例阻礙了原子能發電和限制了用煤發電，公用事業在電力供應上要滿足需要可能會遇到困難。

*The prosecutor proceeded to state that Tai, of Flat 1, 187 Tientsin Road, had been influenced by his bad company*



and *had lost money gambling*.

起訴人起訴說，天津路187號1室的戴某曾受到他的不良伙伴的影響，在賭博中輸光了錢。

But, says Phillip, “When you’re choking to death, you don’t want to *waste time understanding* why you want relief.”

但菲利普說：“當你窒息得要死的時候，你是不會浪費時間去弄懂爲什麼你想要救助的。”

b)省略by，如：

She complained that in the States it was difficult *earning a living sculpting*.

她抱怨說在美國靠雕刻難以謀生。

You *let me down doing* things like that.

你做出那種事來使我失望。

The train trip was long and tiring, but we *killed time playing* cards.

火車旅程很長，令人厭倦，但我們以打牌來消磨時間。

The boys *amused themselves building* sandcastles.

男孩子們用沙子堆築城堡來取樂。

c)省略from，如：

You *must stop her telling* them.

你一定得阻止她別讓她去告訴他們。

At last, the GLC, Greater London Council, is taking action to *prevent this disaster happening* again.

大倫敦市議會終於採取行動，防止這樣的災難再次發生。

It was not possible to *prevent people being high-spirited* at an occasion like this,...

在這樣的場合不讓人們興奮激動是不可能的，……

d)省略at, 如:

If we *take turns driving*, we won't get tired.

我們如果輪流開車, 就不會覺得累了。

即使在被動語態的句子裏, 省略介詞的例子也並不少見。如:

Most of his time is *spent (in) studying* Japanese.

他用大部分時間來學習日語。

In 1976, some of \$635 million *were earned (by) mining, processing and selling* this strategic metal.

在1976年, 六億三千五百萬美元中有一部分是通過開採、加工和出售這種戰略金屬而獲得的。

在有些“不及物動詞(或短語動詞)+介詞+動名詞”的結構中, 也有省略介詞的類似情況。如:

They nearly *died (of) laughing*.

他們幾乎要笑死。

That he *should have died (of) working* surprised no one who knew him;...

他竟會勞累而死, 但這對於熟悉他的人來說是不奇怪的;.....

Solutions are not easy, but OPEC *must beware (of) proving* as greedy economic masters as the multinational oil companies were, before it assumed much of its role.

問題不易解決, 但石油輸出國組織在大力發揮作用之前, 必須小心提防, 不能成爲像跨國石油公司那樣貪婪的經濟霸主。

...he *ended up (by) interspersing* economic discussions with critical remarks ...

……他結束談話之前, 在討論經濟問題中夾帶着批評性的意見……

(6)of 是非常活躍的介詞, 也是英語中使用頻率極高的一個單

詞。根據規範語法，下面幾句裏要加of，否則意義上似乎不合邏輯；但事實上現在往往不加：

What an odd room! It's *the wrong shape*.

多奇怪的房間！形狀設計得不對。

His son was *the same age* as Robert Piest.

他兒子和羅伯特·皮斯特同年。

If one of us is captured it is *no great importance*.

假使我們中有一個被俘，這無關緊要。

It's *no use* crying over spilt milk.

事已弄糟，哭也無用。

These new socks are *good quality and a very smart design*.

這些新襪子質量好，花樣美觀。

His foot is *size five*.

他腳的尺碼是五號。

The two trees are *much the same height*.

這兩棵樹差不多一樣高。

下面句子中省略介詞of，都見於通俗語體：

(Of) Course, he's there.

當然，他在那兒。

Mind you it's *none your business*.

告訴你，這不關你的事。

She had seen several doctors, but *none them* had been able to discover the cause of her troubles.

她曾經看過好幾位醫生，但沒有一位能夠找出她的病因。

*A couple hours* before fight time there was a polite rap at my hotel door.

在戰鬥開始前幾小時，有人斯文地敲了我旅館的門。

If I last only three months, look how much it is —a

thousand dollars—more! And maybe I'll last longer. Maybe *a couple years*.

要是我只延續三個月，你看這會有多少——一千元——還要多呢！也許我會延續得更長一些，說不定得好幾年。

The white folks got *plenty swimming pools*...

白人擁有許多游泳池……

The children are a bit more mature than most kids *their age*.

這些孩子比其他同年的大多數小孩要稍成熟一些。

If he had had money to hire researchers and typists, Heley believes he could have finished *Roots* in *a third the time*.

如果海利有錢僱用調查員和打字員的話，他相信他寫成《根》的時間可以節省三分之二。

They offered him *a job teaching classes in hygiene*.

他們給他安排了講授衛生學的工作。

Robert Hanptuan, 25, plans to use his degree to continue *his work organizing labor unions*.

二十五歲的羅伯特·漢普吐恩打算利用他的身分繼續做組織工會的工作。

在size前面的介詞of現在常可省略。如：

He has shown what you can do in a city *that size* ...

他已經指出在那種規模的城市裏你能幹什麼……

Estimated at 3 million years old, the creature's skull is less than one third *the size* of the modern human skull.

這種生物估計生活在三百萬年之前，它的頭蓋骨不到現代人頭蓋骨的三分之一大。

One reason: they carry a George Washington image *the same size* as the one on a dollar bill,...

一條理由是：他們佩帶同一元鈔票上的肖像一樣大小的喬治·華盛頓像章，……

Standardized at a width of 39 feet and a length of 623 feet, they are big enough for two ships *the size of the Andren Browner*, with plenty of room to spare.

按照三十九英尺寬、六百二十三英尺長的標準，它們足以容納兩艘像“安德魯·布朗納號”那樣大小的船隻而扔綽綽有餘。

在half後的介詞of也可省略。如：

Half (of) the plums are bad.

有一半李子是壞的。

... and observers predict that this supporters will win at least *half the seats*.

……觀察家們預言他的支持者至少會贏得一半的席位。

(7)介詞 of 後面如果緊跟着一個連接代詞或連接副詞時，of 一般可省去。如：

I have no idea *what it's called today*.

我弄不清它現在叫什麼。

You don't have the faintest idea *what it's like to be a cop*, do you?

當個警察是什麼滋味，你毫無所知，是嗎？

He seemed to be wholly ignorant *what they were...*

他們是幹什麼的，看來他全然不知……

In future I am going to be careful *what I do...*

今後我做什麼事都要小心……

I was not certain *what to do*.

我確定不了做什麼好。

I'm not aware *how long they'll stay*.

我不知道他們會住多久。

We have not solved the problem *who was at fault*.

我們還沒有解決誰該負責任的問題。

現在除了介詞of外，還有其他一些介詞在連接代詞或連接副詞前也可省略。如：

I haven't decided (on) *where to spend the holidays*.

我還沒有決定上哪兒去度假。

It all depends (on) *how you tackle the problem*.

這要看你是如何處理這個問題的。

He gave himself little concern (about) *what he uttered, ...*

他對自己說出的話並不在乎，……

They quarrelled violently (about) *which pieces they would have*.

他們因分贓而大吵大鬧。

It is outside my business to care (for) *what people say...*

我才不在乎別人說什麼……

Perhaps she cares more (for) *what folks say* than I do...

或許她比我對流言蜚語更敏感……

(8)在現代英語中，還有一些介詞在一定的場合往往可以省略。

a)在表示遞送方式的名詞(如express, airmail, boat mail, ordinary mail, special delivery等)前往省去by。如：

His baggage was sent *express*.

他的行李按快件托運。

Mr. Green will send you the specimen page *special delivery*.

格林先生會把樣張以快遞的方式寄給你。

I want to send the letter *airmail*.

我想航空郵寄這封信。

The store will send your order *parcel post*.

商店會把你的定貨用郵包寄出。

此外，還可以說I'd like to go economy, economy (指民航機上的二等艙或經濟艙) 前省略by。

b)在形容詞(或副詞) nearer 和nearest後往往省去to, 使nearer和nearest兼備介詞和形容詞(或副詞)的雙重功能。如:

The buffeting increased as they descended, but with every minute they were *nearer destination and the hope of safety*.

他們越往下降, 受到的衝擊也越大, 但是每過一分鐘他們就越接近目的地, 平安無事的希望也越大。

In the dark and loneliness out here, the storm seemed even more wintry and violent than *nearer the terminal*.

在這昏暗荒涼的野外, 風雪顯得比在機場大樓附近更加厲害, 寒冬的景象更濃。

The planet *nearest the sun* is Mercury, and the planet farthest from the sun is Pluto.

距離太陽最近的行星是水星, 最遠的行星是冥王星。

c)come in, go in, call in, pass in 等短語動詞後的介詞 at, by, through等, 在非正式語體裏可省略, 使表達更加口語化。如:

But do you mind if I *call in the library* first?(= call in at the library)

我先去訪問圖書館, 可以嗎?

We *came in the front door*,...(= came in through the front door)

我們從前門進來的, ……

They went back along the gravel path and *passed in the door*.(=passed in through the door)

他們順着礫石小道回去, 穿門而入。

I think I'll *go in the back door* this evening. (= go in through the back door)

我想今晚從後門進去。

d)在full speed, full blast, full time 等詞組前可省略介詞at。

如:

He was driving *full speed*.

他全速行駛。

She has been changing *full blast* most of her life.

她大半輩子裏一直有着劇烈的變化。

To guard against counterfeiting, the government would prefer to print the coupons itself, but the presses at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are already running *full time* ...

爲了阻止偽造，政府寧可自己印製票證，但刻印局的印刷機却已在不停地運轉了……

e)在There is no use in doing...這一結構中，介詞in常常省略。

如:

There is no use studying theory without applying it.

學了理論而不用，等於不學。

(9)有些複合介詞（如on to, into, out of等）有時可用簡單介詞（on, in, out或of）來代替，我們不妨把這種情況也看成是省略現象。

用on和in代替on to和into多見於一些常用的動詞（如put, place, lay, stand, fall等）之後。如:

He put the cup *on the shelf*. (=on to the shelf)

他把杯子放在架子上。

Tom fell *on the floor*. (=on to the floor)

湯姆跌倒在地上。

She placed the jewels *in a box*. (=into a box)

她把珠寶放進一個盒子。



He poured some of the coffee *in a glass*. (=into a glass)

他把一些咖啡倒進玻璃杯。

I'll tell you. That cook spits *in the food*. (=into the food)

我要告訴你，那個廚子把唾沫吐在食物上。

Tom dived *in the water*. (=into the water)

湯姆跳入水中。

out of在表示“由……做”的意思時，可用of代替。如：

He made the frame(out) of wood.

他用木頭做了這個框架。

The terminal was built (out) of reinforced concrete.

這機場大樓是用鋼筋混凝土建造的。

而out of在表示“從……出來”的意思時，在door, gate, window, valve等只意指平面而不含空間意義的名詞前，則可用out代替。如：

On hearing the news, she ran *out the door*.

她一聽到這消息就跑出門去。

At the end, we see her sitting in a car, staring determinedly *out the window* of the Ford.

終於，我們看見她坐在一輛福特牌汽車裏，以堅定的目光凝視着車外。

This “hot” water then flowed *out the relief valve* through the broken tank.

這種“熱”水便經過破漏的水箱從安全閥門流出。

但我們不能說to go out the living-room或to flow out the petrol tank，而該說to go out of the living-room或to flow out of the petrol tank，因為living-room和petrol tank都含有一個空間，不像door, gate, window和valve那樣只含有一個平面。所以在用out of和out上是有區別的。

(10)兩個或兩個以上相同的介詞並列使用時，爲了避免重複，只保留第一個介詞，其後相同的介詞均可省略。如：

John complained to Mary and (to) Peter.

約翰向瑪麗和彼得訴苦。

The attacks in June and (in) July failed.

六月和七月的進攻失敗了。

Nitrogen was discovered by Rutherford and (by) Priestley, working independently, in 1772.

氮是盧瑟福和普里斯特利在1772年各自獨立發現的。

They are going to France, (to) Germany, or (to) Switzerland.

他們要去法國、德國或瑞士。

Are you coming on Monday or (on) Thursday?

你星期一來還是星期四來？

### 3. 連詞的省略

功能詞中連詞的省略也頗爲引人注目。有些連詞由於經常被省掉，幾乎很少在句子中出現。曾有人認爲連詞that可在它引起的任何從句中省略。此話雖然不免有些言過其實（因爲that在有些場合下還是不可以省略的），却也說明了連詞的省略範圍是很廣泛的。

#### (1)連詞and和or的省略

a)and和or在句中連接並列的句子成分。當兩個以上的並列成分用and或or連接時，除保留最後一個連詞外，其餘的連詞往往都可省略。如：

I would like a ham sandwich, (and) an ice-cream and a cup of coffee.

我要一份火腿三文治、一客冰淇淋和一杯咖啡。

John might take them by car, (or) Mary might go with them by bus, or I might order a taxi for them.

約翰可能會用車送他們去，或者瑪麗可能會同他們一起乘公共汽車去，或者我可能給他們叫一輛出租汽車。

b)爲了文字緊湊或爲了表示所列舉的事物還不完全，有時最後一個連詞也可省去。不過這類句子中並列的成分一般都在三項以上。如：

Mrs. Thomson keeps a cat, a dog, a parrot, a duck.

湯姆森夫人喂養了一隻貓、一隻狗、一隻鸚鵡和一隻鴨子。

The woods were alive with the call of blackbirds, thrushes, finches, wood-pigeons. (= The woods were alive with the call of blackbirds, thrushes, finches, wood-pigeons, etc.)

樹林裏鳥語悅耳，一派生氣，有八哥、畫眉、燕雀、斑鳩等。

c)當一系列的形容詞並列時，最後的連詞and有時也可省去。

如：

Old, young, wise, foolish, tall, (and) short men were invited without distinction.

不分老少、智愚和高矮，大家都受到邀請。

d)有時句子中的一些並列分句用and連接，另一些用or連接，在這種混合使用的情況下，同一連詞連接兩個以上的分句時，仍只須保留最末一個連詞，在其前面的連詞通常可以省去。如：

Attend all the lectures, (and) write full notes on them, and read the prescribed books, or you'll be in trouble at the examination.

聽所有的課，詳細做好課堂筆記，閱讀規定的書籍，否則你在考試時會遇到困難的。

e)當兩個並列的形容詞作修飾語時，連詞and也可以省略。如：

Honest, clever people always succeed. (=Honest and clever

people...)

誠實而聰明的人總會獲得成功。

His clear, forceful delivery impressed the audience. (= His clear and forceful delivery ...)

他清楚有力的演講給聽眾留下了深刻的印象。

I want to read some interesting, instructive novels. (= ...interesting and instructive novels.)

我想讀一些有趣而有意義的小說。

但我們不能說Old, young men were invited, 而該說Old and young men were invited, 這是因為old and young並不是修飾men的並列定語, 而是在old後省略了與後面相同的名詞men, 這句是Old men and young men were invited的省略形式。從邏輯上分析, 前面例句中的honest和clever可體現在同一個人身上, interesting和instructive也可見於同一部小說, 但任何人對於old和young的屬性都無法兼而有之。

f)在副詞then, so和yet前面的and常常省略。如:

They went home, (and) then they went straight to bed.

他們回到家, 徑直去睡了。

The car swerved, (and) then crashed into a wall.

汽車突然轉向, 接着一頭撞到一堵牆上。

They were tired, (and) so they left early.

他們覺得很疲倦, 所以早走一步了。

We've completed an irrigation system, (and) so we have no fear of drought.

我們已建成了一個灌溉系統, 所以不怕乾旱了。

Her father wants her to learn to drive, (and) yet he won't pay for the lessons.

她父親要她學開車, 但却不肯負擔學費。

在這些副詞前的and經常省略，使得so和yet現在已可作為連詞使用，並在一些辭書裏已注明是連詞，它們的身分似乎也由此而定了。

(2)and和or不僅可連接並列分句(coordinate clause)，還可連接從屬分句(subordinate clause)。當幾個從屬分句中的連詞相同時，除保留第一個連詞外，其後的連詞都可省略。如：

If I can find the letter and (if) you are interested in it, I'll let you have it.

假如我能找到這封信，而你又對此有興趣的話，我將會讓你拿到手。

I wonder whether you should go and see him or (whether) it is better to write to him.

我不知道你該去看他呢還是最好寫封信給他。

He's not sure if he should write to her or (if) she will phone him of her own accord.

他不能肯定該他寫信給她呢還是她會主動打電話給他。

John asked to be transferred, because he was unhappy and (because) he saw no prospect of promotion, and (because) conditions were far better at the other office.

約翰請求調動工作，因為他心情不愉快，看不到提升的希望，相比之下另外那個單位的條件又優越得多。

相當於連詞的連接副詞在類似的情況下也可省略。如：

I noticed how Mary talked to them and (how) they answered her.

我注意到瑪麗如何同他們談話，他們又如何回答她的。

### (3)連詞that的省略

that在英語中是一個非常富有彈性的連詞，省略的情況大多出現在非正式語體，尤其是日常口語語體，這是因為省去了that可使

句子說起來更爲簡潔明快。

在現代英語中人們認爲I think he is wrong和I think that he is wrong完全相同，在第一句裏省略了連詞that。但在古英語和中古英語裏，上述兩句彼此毫無聯系，各自由兩個互不從屬的獨立句構成，即I think: he is wrong和I think that: he is wrong。第二句中的that原先是指示代詞，表示後面所接的句子中的內容。但隨着時間的推移，that在語音上漸漸發生了變化，由[ðæt]弱化成[ðət]，並被人們認爲不再屬於前面的句子I think，而是屬於後面的句子He is wrong。於是that便從可充當句子成分的指示代詞的地位降到了只能起連接作用的功能詞的地位。

省略連詞that的情況有下列幾種：

a)連詞that引導的從句在句中作賓語、後置主語(postponed subject)、形容詞(或分詞形容詞)後的補語、同位語時，that往往可以省去。如：

I hope (that) you'll like this place.

我希望你會喜歡這個地方。

I promise you (that) I'll be quick.

我答應你馬上就來。

He told me (that) he was wrong.

他告訴我他錯了。

It's a pity (that) you're leaving.

你要走了，真是遺憾。

It's true(that) he did not say that.

他真的沒有那樣說過。

I'm sure (that) he'll be late.

我肯定他將會遲到。

We're glad (that) you can come.

你能來我們很高興。

They're surprised (that) your wife objects.

你妻子反對，他們感到驚訝。

There is a rumour (that) they'll be back next week.

謠傳他們下星期會回來。

that在表示強調的結構中引導同位語從句時也可省略。如：

It's on his own confession (that) I lay most stress.

我特別強調的是他自己承認。

It was because he was ill (that) we decided to return.

正因為他病了，我們才決定回來的。

b)在以that結尾的複合連詞（如but that, now that, providing that, provided that, supposing that, given that, assuming that, presuming that, granting that, granted that, admitting that, considering that, seeing that, immediately that, once that, directly that等）中，that可以省略。如：

Now (that) you mention it, I remember perfectly well.

你這樣一提，我就完全記起來了。

Directly (that) he discovered her, he turned away.

他一發現她，就轉身走開了。

c)在so that, so...that和such...that結構中，近年來省去that的現象已很普遍，一般都用於非正式語體。如：

I took no notice of him, so he flew into a rage. (=so that,表示互結果)

我沒有理會他，以致他勃然大怒。

She is too heavy to carry so she must be left in the car. (=so that,表示結果)

她太重了，抱不動，因而只得留在車內。

Our 16-year-old daughter, Denise, receives a modest allowance and saves her baby-sitting money so she can have "ex-

tras". (=so that,表示目的)

我們十六歲的女兒丹妮斯有些津貼收入，她省下了代人照看嬰孩所得的這筆錢，以便能買高檔物品。

He considers himself a social drinker. He insists that he has to have a few belts to "unwind". Every weekend he gets *so unwound* he wouldn't recognize his own mother. (=so unwound that)

他自認為是以酒交友，一定要喝到褲帶放了又放才罷休。每次周末他總是醉得連自己的母親也認不出。

I panicked. I was *so scared* I just forgot everything. (=so scared that)

我十分驚慌，嚇得什麼都忘了。

I am *so positive minded about this house* I would never let anyone else have it. (=so positive minded about this house that)

我對這幢房子已打定主意，所以我決不會讓其他任何人得到它。

I've got *so many things to do* I don't know where to start. (=so many things to do that)

要做的事這麼多，我真不知該從何着手。

It's *such a good chance* we mustn't miss it. (=such a good chance that)

這樣好的一個機會千萬別錯過。

And it was *such a beautiful night* I wanted to walk. (=such a beautiful night that)

夜景真美，我想去散散步。

連詞that的省略範圍雖廣，但還不是無所約束地在任何場合下都可以省略，在下列幾種情況下一般不能省略：



a)如果that引導的主語從句置於句首時，that不可省略。如：

That she's still alive is sheer luck.

她還活着，這全憑運氣。

That time is money has been realized in the West.

時間就是金錢，這在西方已實現了。

但在美國口語中，偶爾也會遇到不用that的例句：

She wasn't at home was one reason.

她不在家，這是一條理由。

b)that引導的從句中如果帶有表示假設 (putative) 的should, that一般不能省略。如：

It's a pity that she should have to leave.

遺憾的是她竟然不得不離開。

We're surprised that your wife should object.

你妻子竟會反對，我們感到驚訝。

It's unthinkable that he should resign.

他竟會辭職，真不可思議。

如果從句中的謂語動詞是虛擬語氣，that不能省略；不過從句中的情態動詞should倒是可以省略。如：

I request that she (should) go alone.

我要求她一個人去。

He suggested that John (should) leave at once.

他建議約翰馬上離開。

It's necessary that every member (should) inform himself of these rules.

每個成員必須知道這些規則。

c)在某些名詞後引導表語從句或同位語從句時，that不能省略。這些名詞常見的有：assumption, belief, conviction, decision, declaration, opinion, suggestion, view 等。如：

The assumption is that things will improve.

假設是情況會有改善。

Mr. Balfour blurted out (that) his own view was that the House of Lords was not strong enough.

巴爾弗先生無意之中透露了自己的看法，認為上議院的勢力不夠強。

My suggestion that he was mad was not accepted by Tom.  
我暗示他瘋了，但湯姆不同意。

Your assumption that things will improve is not well-founded.

你提出情況會好轉的這個假設根據不足。

d)在某些動詞後引導賓語從句時，*that*一般也不省略。這些動詞常見的有：agree, announce, argue, assert, assume, aver, calculate, conceive, contend, hold, indicate, learn, maintain, observe, reckon, remark, state等。如：

I assert *that* the feeling in Canada today is such against annexation that ...

我斷言現在加拿大的情緒是極力反對併吞，以致……

Your logic assumes *that* I knew your real nature. I did not.

你從推理上假定我會知道你的真正的性格。我以前並不知道。

We hold *that* he is foolish.

我們認為他很笨。

e)當兩個由*that*引導的從句在句中並列時，第一個*that*可以省略，第二個*that*往往不省略，第一個*that*引導的從句較長時，尤其如此。這是為了使句子意義明確，避免產生歧義。如：

He only wished (that) he dared look at Maggie, and *that* she would look at him.

他只希望他敢看看瑪吉，她也會看一看他。

The organizers had consulted him about the safety of the site, and he had approved it, "provided (that) the bonfire itself was kept in the centre of the site, and *that* only wood was burnt on it."

組織者們就場地的安全問題曾請教過他，他表示過，“如果篝火放在場地中央，並且只燃燒木柴的話，安全不成問題。

#### 4. 關係代詞的省略

定語從句中省略關係代詞並不是英語發展變化中的新現象。丹麥語法學家葉斯帕森(Otto Jespersen)在所著的《現代英語語法》(*A Modern English Grammar*) III 中曾指出：省略關係代詞的定語從句在日常口語中流行大約至少已有六、七百年之久。<sup>1</sup> 關係代詞的省略似乎可以用兩條理由來解釋：其一是為了避免重複，因為關係代詞和句中的先行詞是指同一個人或事物的；其二是當時在語言使用中對代詞的需要程度遠不及現在，這種語言表達上的習慣決定了定語從句中可不用關係代詞。

十六世紀英語由中古英語時期進入了現代英語時期以來，定語從句省略關係代詞的趨勢總的來說有增無減（主要仍體現在口語中），但也有一個例外情況，那就是當關係代詞在從句中作主語時省略的現象受到了一定的限制。

關係代詞只能在限制性的定語從句中才可以省略。主要按其在從句中的語法作用，關係代詞的省略有下列幾種情況：

(1) 在從句中作賓語時的省略是最常見的現象。如：

I must repeat one thing *I said in the last lecture*.

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<sup>1</sup> 參見 *A Modern English Grammar*, III, 第135頁。

我必須重複我在上次講課中說過的一個問題。

When half *a man says* is false, the other half is apt to be also.

一個人所說的話中有一半是假的話，那另一半往往也是假的。

This is the man *we gave all those apples*.

這就是我們把所有蘋果都給了他的那個人。

It is his own confession *I lay most stress on*.

我特別強調的是他自己承認。

It is a most extraordinary thing that the only person *I don't want to laugh at me* must do it.

這真是怪事，我唯一希望不來嘲笑我的那個人偏偏嘲笑了我。

在修飾all的定語從句中，作賓語的關係代詞往往省略。如：

All *he could do* was to tell his mother.

他所能做的就是告訴他母親。

It was all *you could do* to keep from screaming.

你差點尖聲叫喊起來。

在He [Carter] is still the same dull, dogged, determined, nose-to-the-grindstone fellow *we all know*.句中，由於有了the same，省略的關係代詞可能是as或that。但根據慣用法，原句中最好刪去same。

(2)作表語時的省略。如：

I am not the man *I was* when you knew me first.

我已同你第一次認識我時不一樣了。

We thought, in this world where books don't seem to be the rare treasures *they were then*,...

我們認為，在這個書本已不像當年那樣被看成是珍貴財富的世界上，……

After I'd had a holiday I felt twice the man *I was before*.

休假之後，我感到比以前強健得多了。

在like之後這種省略的情況尤其普遍。如：

I would not descend to it *like the beast I have lived*.

我又何嘗願意墮落成像畜生那樣去生活呢。

She speaks *like the eccentric woman she is*.

她說起話來像一個怪癖的女人，她就是這麼一個怪女人。

關係代詞在複合賓語中作表語時也可省略。如：

I am not the madman *you thought me*.

我並不是你所認為的那個瘋子。

You were never the girl *I thought you*.

你從來就不是我想像中的那個姑娘。

作表語的關係代詞一般不能用who或者which，而只能用that，如不能說He is not the man who he was.或My calculator is not the machine which it was.所以作表語時省略的關係代詞都只能是that。

### (3)作主語時的省略

這種省略在以前詩歌中經常使用，如莎士比亞曾用I have a brother *is condemned to die*.丁尼生(Tennyson)曾用What words are these *have fallen from me*.現在在愛爾蘭方言中也可見到這樣的省略，如：Herself will be safe this night with a man *killed his father* holding danger from the door.但是這種省略在當代英語（主要是口語）中的使用一般僅限於下列幾種情況：

a)在it is後，如：

It is a thing *happens once in a blue moon*.

這是千載難逢的事。

It is your heart *is on fire*, not your shop.

燒着的是你的心，而不是你的商店。

It was the President himself *spoke to me*.

同我說話的是總統本人。

It isn't every boy *gets an open chance like that.*

並不是每個男孩都能得到那樣的公開機會的。

It wasn't I *let him in.*

不是我讓他進來的。

I wonder who it was *defined man as a rational animal.*

我不知道是誰把人叫做理性動物的。

But what is it *makes the poor old thing so excited...*

可是，是什麼使得這可憐的老傢伙那麼激動……

b)在there is (are)後，如：

There's something *keeps upsetting him.*

有件事情不斷使他心煩意亂。

There's nothing *vexes me so much.*

沒有比這件事更使我煩惱的了。

There's a table *stands in the corner.*

有一張桌子放在角落裏。

There's somebody *wants you on the phone.*

有人要你聽電話。

There are very surprising things *happen in this world.*

這個世界上總發生些非常驚人的事情。

There's a shop up the road *sells them.*

這條街上有家商店經售這些東西。

c)在here is(are)後，如：

Here's Mr. Maldon *begs the favour of a word.*

馬爾登先生前來求見。

Here are three or four of us *pass our time agreeably enough.*

我們有三、四個人相當愉快地一起消磨時間。

這種情況的省略不及在there is(are)後的省略常見。

d)在that is 後，如：

That's all *is the matter with me*.

這就是我所遇到的麻煩。

That's a thing *might happen to any man*.

那是任何人都會碰上的事情。

Was that some one *brought you a note*?

是那個人把便條帶給你的嗎?

That was Cantercot *just went in*, wasn't it?

剛才進去的是坎特科特，是嗎?

e)在who is 後，如:

Who was the man *called a moment ago*?

剛剛打電話來的人是誰?

也可用在 I am 後，如:

I am not a woman *has to tell everything she knows*.

我並不是那種和盤托出，不知分寸的女人。

上述 a)至 e)的結構有一個共同之處，即被定語從句修飾的先行詞可看成既作主句中的主語（或表語），又作從句中的主語，起着承上啓下的作用。在上述各句子中如把 *it is, that is* 等去掉，句子仍然可以成立。試比較:

{ There is somebody wants you on the phone.  
{ Somebody wants you on the phone.

{ It was the President himself spoke to me.  
{ The President himself spoke to me.

{ That's a thing might happen to any man.  
{ A thing might happen to any man.

{ Here are three or four of us pass our time agreeably  
{ enough.  
{ Three or four of us pass our time agreeably enough.

關係代詞在這些結構中的省略符合口語中節奏輕快、表達簡便

的特點。經過實踐的考驗，這種省略至今仍被人們接受。由此可見，一種語言現象的存在和發展，都是取決於“適者生存”這條規律的。

f)在 *there is(are)* 前，如：

I know the difference *there is between you.*

我知道你們之間的分歧。

I've told you all *there is to tell.*

該告訴的，我都告訴你了。

She taught me the difference *there is between what is right and what is wrong.*

她教我區分是非。

As if I could write a better book than any *there has been in this country for generations.*

好像我能寫出一本書，比這個國家歷來任何書都要好似的。

But any cartridges or powder *there may once have been had rotted into dust.*

但是曾經可能有過的任何子彈或火藥都已化爲塵土了。

g)在 *I know, you think, they hope* 等插入成分前，關係代詞也可省去，這種現象在報刊雜誌上相當普遍。如：

She's just the type *I always knew would attract him.*

她就是我一直知道會吸引他的那種人。

Then he sprang like an angry cat, leaped striking and spitting for the dark thing *he knew was in the corner of the house.*

然後他像發怒的貓一般地跳起來，以迅雷不及掩耳之勢衝了上去，撲向他知道是躲在屋角的那個黑糊糊的東西。

No offence intended, but the things *you think are important* probably aren't even relevant at all.

請不要見怪，但是你認爲是重要的事情或許一點也沾不上邊。



Mr. Bensinger outlines other measures *he hopes will cut down the drug flow.*

本辛格先生概括地說了他希望會減少毒品銷售量的另一些措施。

Well, at school, Miss Curzon said for homework we have to write down all the good things *we think will happen next month.*

喔，在學校裏，柯曾小姐說，給我們留的家庭作業是要我們把我們認為下個月會發生的好事情都寫下來。

關係代詞在上述各句中如果不省去的話，可看成是插入成分中動詞的賓語，同時也是後面定語從句中的主語。人們在語言的運用 (performance) 中往往直覺地首先想到的是前者，有時甚至會用賓格的關係代詞 *whom* 代替 *who*，而作賓語的關係代詞在從句中的省略則已是廣為流傳、經久不衰的語言現象。所以上述各句中省去關係代詞也就是很自然的一種表達方式了。

(4)在幾個並列的定語從句中，如果所用的關係代詞相同，則只須保留第一個，其後的都可以省略。如：

Then there are very many words which appear to be ordinary everyday words but *(which)* are being used in specialised technical senses.

於是就有很多很多的單詞看來好像是普通的日常用詞，但在使用中却帶有專業技術上的含義。

“Dear Mr. so and so” is the standard form of polite opening for a letter to someone *whom* the writer has not met, or *(whom)* he knows only slightly.

要是寫信人與收信人互不認識，或相知甚淺，那麼在信的開頭寫上“親愛的某某先生”是表示客氣的一般形式。

一般地說，上述各種省略的情況（除第(4)項外）可以認為是省

略了 who (whom), which 或 that。但如果進一步分析的話,不難看出真正可以省去的關係代詞似乎僅僅是 that。試看下列各組例句<sup>1</sup>:

There is a man  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{who} \\ \text{that} \end{array} \right\}$  wants to see you. ①

有人要見你。

This is the man  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{whom} \\ \text{that} \end{array} \right\}$  I met last week. ②

這是我上星期遇到的那個人。

I like the dress  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{which} \\ \text{that} \end{array} \right\}$  you wore yesterday. ③

我喜歡你昨天穿的那件連衣裙。

We know the girl  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to whom} \\ \text{*to that} \end{array} \right\}$  he spoke. ④

我們認識他與之說話的那個姑娘。

That is the house  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{about which} \\ \text{*about that} \end{array} \right\}$  we wrote to you. ⑤

那就是我們寫信告訴過你的那幢房子。

Then he met Mary,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{who} \\ \text{*that} \end{array} \right\}$  fell in love with him. ⑥

於是他見到了瑪麗,她對他一見鍾情。

He is not the man  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{*who} \\ \text{that} \end{array} \right\}$  he was. ⑦

他與以前判若兩人。

Everything  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{*which} \\ \text{that} \end{array} \right\}$  he said is right. ⑧

他所說的都是對的。

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<sup>1</sup> 例句中帶有\*的句子不能成立。

在①②③組例句中，因為 *that* 和其他關係代詞都可分別使用，所以要說省略關係代詞，即用零位形式 (zero) 的話，到底省掉的是哪一個，還不易看出。但在④⑤⑥組例句中，我們可以看到加了星號的例句是不能成立的，也就是說，*that* 前面不能用介詞，非限制性定語從句一般不能用 *that* 來引導。同時，我們看到在④⑤⑥組例句中不存在可以省略關係代詞的形式，即不能說：We know the girl to he spoke. That is the house about we wrote to you. 或 Then he met Mary, fell in love with him. 如果④⑤組中要有省略的話，便要說 We know the girl  $\left( \begin{array}{c} \{ \text{whom} \} \\ \{ \text{that} \} \end{array} \right)$  he spoke to. 和 That is the house  $\left( \begin{array}{c} \{ \text{which} \} \\ \{ \text{that} \} \end{array} \right)$  we wrote to you about. 而在⑦⑧組中，*who* 和 *which* 不能使用，但却有省略關係代詞的形式，可以說：He is not the man he was. 和 Everything he said is right. 顯然省去的關係代詞是 *that*。

由此可以得出這樣的結論：在可用 *that* 的情況下，可省略關係代詞；在不可用 *that* 的情況下，就不可省略關係代詞。所以，定語從句中所謂省略關係代詞實際上僅僅指省略了 *that*。這樣的解釋符合當前語言運用中的實際情況，即人們在定語從句中一般傾向於多用 *who* 和 *which*，而 *that* 往往被省略；或者說 *who* 和 *which* 在關係代詞中的地位大大地勝於 *that*。難怪葉斯帕森提出了 *that* 到底算不算關係代詞的疑問，並主張在這種情況下把 *that* 算作連詞 (conjunction)<sup>1</sup>。

## 5. 關係副詞的省略

關係副詞 *when*, *where* 和 *why* 在定語從句中不能省去，可以

<sup>1</sup> 參見 *A Modern English Grammar*, III, 第165頁

省略的僅是關係副詞 *that*。*that* 在定語從句中原是關係代詞，由於介詞的省略，*that* 在句中的作用相當於 *when*, *where* 或 *why*，因此便轉化成關係副詞。如在 *That is the time that he arrives at.* 句中，介詞 *at* 省略後，*that* 相當於關係副詞 *when*。又如在 *I'll show you the place that we stayed at last year* 句中，介詞 *at* 省略後，*that* 也就相當於關係副詞 *where*。

關係副詞 *that* 的省略一般用於日常口語語體。省略的情況大致有以下幾種：

(1) 定語從句修飾表示時間的名詞時，如：

*It happened on the day we first met.*

這發生在我們初次見面的那一天。

*That was the day he left.*

那就是他離開的日子。

*He questioned her the moment he arrived.*

他一到就盤問她。

*By the time I had told my mother they had all left.*

等到我告訴了母親，他們全都走了。

*Nellie died the year that James finished his opera and...*

內莉在詹姆斯寫完歌劇的那一年去世……

*No, she died the year he started it, Anne. Or rather he started it the year she died,...*

不，安妮，她是在他開始寫的那年死的，或者更確切地說，他是在她死的那年開始寫的，……

*We've decided to go to the Industrial Exhibition. Can you tell me the exact time it opens?*

我們決定去參觀工業展覽會。你能告訴我它開放的確切時間嗎？

*It certainly is time this room was painted, isn't it, Grandpa?*

確實該把房間油漆一下了，你說呢，爺爺？

(2)定語從句修飾表示泛指地點的名詞（主要是 place）時，如：

That is the place *he stays when he is in London*.

那就是他在倫敦時住的地方。

There's nowhere *she can go*.

她沒有地方可去。

當定語從句中的介詞保留時，省去的 that 應看成是關係代詞。

如：

That is the garden (*that*) *he sunbathes in*.

那就是他沐日光浴的庭院。

Here is the university (*that*) *his brother works at*.

這是他弟弟工作的大學。

(3)定語從句修飾表示原因的名詞（主要是 reason）時，如：

This is the reason *he came*.

這是他來的原因。

The only reason *she married you* was because I was poor.

她嫁給你的唯一原因是因為我窮。

The reason *I came* was to ask your forgiveness.

我來是爲了請求你寬恕。

(4)定語從句修飾表示方式的名詞（主要是 way）時，如：

This is the way *he spoke*.

這是他以前講話的方式。（省去的 that 相當於 in which，不過 in which 用於較正式的場合）

I like the way *she does her hair*.

我喜愛她做頭髮的方式。

This oddity is mainly due to the way *its vocabulary is used*.

這種異乎尋常的風格主要是由於用詞方式不同所造成的。

At the speed *he was going* he could not stop.

用這樣的速度在行進，他停不下來。

(5)在 anywhere 和 everywhere 等詞後的關係副詞 that 往往可以省略，如：

I'll go anywhere *you suggest*.

你建議我去哪裏，我就去哪裏。

Everywhere *he goes* he finds them...

他每到一處總發現他們……

She behaved like that everywhere *she went*.

她到哪裏都是這個樣子。

## 6. 小品詞 (particle) to 的省略

小品詞 to 是動詞不定式的標記。在語言的實際使用中，動詞不定式有時以不帶 to 的形式出現，稱為“簡單不定式”(bare infinitive)。動詞不定式帶不帶 to 似乎很難有一個統一的定論，即使同一個人在說話或寫作中也不能做到前後完全一致。任何從實踐中歸納出來的規則，往往也只能指導一般的情況，對於個別具體的特殊情況仍須作具體的分析。

省略小品詞 to 的情況可分為下列幾種：

(1)當幾個不定式在句中並列時，為了表達上的精煉，一般只須在第一個不定式前帶 to，其後的常可省略。如：

I wished to finish my business and (to) get away.

我希望辦完事情然後離開。

On Sundays it was his duty to accompany her and (to) carry her bible. 星期天他要陪伴她，並幫她拿聖經，這是他責無旁貸的事情。

Her business here on earth is *to try and get a rich husband*.

她在世上所求的就是要找到一位有錢的丈夫。(第二個不定

式 (to)get 含有作 to try 的賓語的意味， to try and get 相當於 to try to get)

Tell the boy *to call and see* me in a day or two.

告訴這孩子，叫他一兩天內來見我。(第二個不定式(to) see 含有作 to call 的目的狀語的意味， to call and see 相當於 to call to see)

但是當後面的不定式與第一個不定式之間在意義上存在對比關係時，一般不省 to。如：

To be or *not to be*, that is the question.

活着還是死去，這就是問題所在。

It was better to laugh than *to cry*.

笑要比哭來得好。

I came not to upbraid, but *to serve* and *to free* you.

我不是來責備你，而是來為你效勞，使你獲得自由。

(2)動詞不定式在作表語時，有帶 to 和不帶 to 兩種形式。如：

The best thing would be *to tell* everybody.

最好的做法是把事情告訴大家。

All I did was *hit* him on the head.

我只是在他頭上打了一下。

當然在第二句中用 to hit 也完全可以，但現在用不帶 to 的形式比幾十年前要普通得多。在什麼情況下可用簡單不定式作表語呢？一般地說，這種情況總出現在動詞 be 之後，其前的主語從句中幾乎總是含有動詞 do，而全句往往總是比較短的，而且這種用法在美國英語中要比在英國英語中普遍。如：

What he did was *lose* the game.

他所做的只是使這場比賽歸於失敗。

Not to choose at all is unthinkable: what I had done before was simply *choose* not to act,...

毫不選擇是難以置信的，我以前所做的只是選擇而不採取行動，……

...but all you need to do is *look around* at people fighting about minor traffic disputes and shouting at each other.

……你只須環顧周圍，看看人們怎樣爲了交通小事而爭鬥，吵得不可開交。

“Mrs. Quonsett,” Tanya said, “since you’ve had so much free travel from Trans America, the least you can do is *help* us a little.”

“昆賽特太太，”塔尼婭說，“你在環美航空公司的飛機上免費旅行過這麼多次了，你至少也得幫我們一點忙。”

在上述各句中如把詞序顛倒一下，以不定式作主語，含有 do 的從句作表語，那不定式仍可不帶 to。如：

*Lose* the game was what he did.

在比賽中輸了，這就是他所做的。

即使主語中不含有動詞 do，有時也可見到用簡單不定式作表語的情況。如：

...and if there was anything Brian liked to do, it was *eat*.

……要是布賴恩喜歡幹點什麼的話，那就是吃。(it was eat 相當於 it was eat that Brian liked to do, 也就是 what Brian liked to do was eat, 所以實際上在主語 it 中還是包含了動詞 do 的含義)

One burden of world financial power that Saudi Arabia so far has escaped is *worry* about the day-to-day fluctuations of its own currency.

世界金融大國的一個負擔是爲本國貨幣的日常浮動而擔憂，沙特阿拉伯迄今還沒有過這種負擔。

(3)在美國英語中，動詞 come 和 go 後的不定式省略 to。如：



She wouldn't come *visit* him.

她不肯來拜訪他。

Hey Pop, can't we go *see* the house with the secret panel!

嘿，爸爸，我們不能去看看那幢裝有夾層鑲板的房子嗎？

Go *wash* your hands before supper.

晚飯前去把手洗一下。

“You want to go *live* in that Orphan's Home?” I asked.

“你想到那個孤兒院去生活嗎？”我問道。

Would you like to come *be* my little girl?

你來做我的小女兒，好嗎？

Let's go *give* him a try.

我們去給他試一試吧。

Come on *help* me, honey!

快來幫我一下，寶貝兒。

在 come 和 go 以外的例子似乎很少：

I try *ask* her questions so she'll know I'm interested.

我試着問她一些問題，爲的是使她知道我對此感興趣。

Run *get* the letter for me.

跑去把那封信給我拿來。

在美國英語中，ought 有時在否定句或疑問句裏可接簡單不定式。如：

You oughtn't smoke so much.

你不該抽那麼多烟。

“What ought we do?” I asked.

“我們該怎麼辦呢？”我問道。

諺語 Money makes the mare (to) go. 在美國英語中省略 to，而在英國英語中不省略。

在美國英語中動詞 help 後的不定式省略 to 的情況要比在英國

英語中常見。如:

Will you help *carry* this trunk?

請幫助拿一下皮箱好嗎?

He tried to help me *solve* the problem.

他試圖幫我解決這個問題。

Will you help me *repair* the car?

你肯幫我修一下汽車嗎?

如果在 help 後的不定式所表示的動作，主語並不直接參加，那不定式往往帶有 to。如:

I think a walk will help you *to sharpen* the appetite.

我認爲散步會使你增進食慾。

The trip helped him *to see* much of the world.

這次旅行使他見了不少世面。

These tablets will help you *to improve* in health.

這些藥片會使你增進健康。

(4)dare 作實義動詞 (lexical verb)時，後接的不定式可以省去 to。如:

We did not dare *speak*.

我們不敢說話。

Nobody would dare *predict*...

沒有人敢預言……

Don't you dare *tell* lies.

你敢說謊!

(5)在 rather than 和 sooner than 後的不定式往往省去 to。如:

Rather than *cause* trouble, I'm going to forget the whole affair.

我將忘却這一切，而不會去招惹是非。

Rather than *disturb* him she went for a light-box and his

cigar-case to his bedroom.

她不願打擾他，轉而到他臥室去拿（看底片用的）照明箱和他的烟盒。

Rather than *wait* any more, I decided to go home by taxi.

我不願再等了，決定坐出租汽車回家。

He resigned rather than *stifle* his conscience...

他不願違背良心而辭職了……

He prefers to rent a car rather than *have* one of his own.

他寧可租用汽車而不願自己買汽車。

One remedy is to accept change, to celebrate rather than *mourn* the resilience of that living organism, language.

一條補救辦法是承認變化，讚美而不是哀嘆那活躍的機體即語言的彈性。

Sooner than *travel* by air, I'd prefer a week on a big liner.

我寧可在巨輪上呆一星期，也不願乘飛機旅行。

Sooner than *go* there by air, I'd take the slowest train.

我寧可乘最慢的火車也不願坐飛機到那兒去。

Rather than John *do* it, I'd prefer to give the job to Mary.

我寧可把這工作交給瑪麗，也不願讓約翰去做。

(6)在某些介詞（如 *but*, *except* 等）後，不定式有時可以省去 *to*。在這種用法的句子裏通常含有動詞 *do*。如：

There is nothing to do but *enjoy* ourselves.

除了玩玩，我們別無他事可做。

We have nothing to do but *enjoy* ourselves.

我們除了玩玩之外無事可做。

Well, if the garden's like ours, there isn't much you can do—except *let* it rip.

嗯，要是這庭院像我們的一樣，那你除了讓它荒蕪以外，也

是無能為力的。

He will do anything except *work* hard.

他就是不肯努力工作。

Don't do anything silly, such as *marry* him.

別幹出同他結婚這樣的傻事。

## 7. 助動詞的省略

英語中的基本助動詞 (primary auxiliary) 有三個: do, have 和 be。近年來隨着英語結構簡化的趨勢, 在句中省略助動詞的情況日益增多, 但這種省略主要還是用於日常口語語體。

(1) 在一般疑問句中常常省去助動詞 do。如:

(Does) Anybody need a lift?

有誰需要幫忙嗎?

(Does) Anyone want a drink?

有誰要喝一杯嗎?

(Does) She talk about me? What does she say?

她談到我了嗎? 她說了些什麼?

Come on. (Did) Miriam say nothing? What did she say?

快, 米麗亞姆說了沒有? 她說了些什麼?

對於 You want to have a look? 句中是否省略了助動詞 do 似有爭議, 因為陳述句在口語中如句末用升調的話, 也可用作疑問句。

(2) 在特殊疑問句中, 尤其是當主語為第二人稱時, 常省去助動詞 do。如:

Who (do) you think you are?

你自以為是誰?

What (do) you want that for?

你要那個幹什麼?

Where (do) you think you're going?

你以為你是在往哪兒走?

Why (do) you want to have it?

你要這個幹什麼?

(3)在謂語中省略助動詞 have 一般被認為是不正規的英語，原先屬於俚語結構，但因經常使用而失去了俚語的色彩，現在可用於隨便講話的場合。如：

(Has) John done his homework?

約翰做完家庭作業了嗎?

Yes, he (has)done it.

是的，他做完了。

It (has) been raining all day.

下了一整天雨。

We (have)seldom seen him these days.

這幾天我們很少見到他。

Yeah, I know who you are. I been watching you.

是的，我知道你是誰。我一直在注意你。

We're gonna do things down here. All these things we been talking about for years.

我們就在這兒幹吧，這些事情我們多年來一直在談論着要幹的。

在 I have plans for tonight 和 I have to go now 句中，爲了增強語氣而加進了 got 這個詞，使句子俚語化。由於 have got 這種形式使用得多了，漸漸失去了俚語的色彩，成了中性的表達法，因此又發生了第二次的俚語化，省略助動詞 have。現在在俚語中可說：

I got plans for tonight. (=I have got plans for tonight. =  
I have plans for tonight.)

I got to go now.(=I have got to go now.=I have to go

now.)

## 8. 替代詞 (substitute) one 的省略

替代詞 one 不可用來替代不可數名詞或專有名詞，只可用來替代可數名詞。替代詞 one 在“定冠詞（或零位冠詞）+形容詞”後可以省略。如：

I'd prefer the large bottle to the small (one).

我寧可要大瓶子而不要小的。

The large bottles are more useful than the small (ones).

大瓶子比小瓶子更有用。

I can get you several large bottles, but this is the largest (one) I have.

我可以拿給你一些大瓶子，但這是我所有瓶子中最大的一個。

I like your two small bottles, but I don't like the smallest (one).

我喜歡你的兩隻小瓶子，但我不喜歡最小的那一隻。

There were two brothers in the family. The elder (one) looked after the younger (one).

這家有兩兄弟，哥哥照料弟弟。

I'd prefer large bottles to small (ones).

我寧可要大瓶子而不要小的。

Before the plugger is a mountain of songs. There are *new songs and old,...*

唱片廣告人面臨着一大堆歌曲，有新的，也有舊的。

但替代詞 one 在“不定冠詞+形容詞”後則不可省略。如：

She wore a red miniskirt, but a blue *one* suits her better.

她穿着一條紅色的迷你裙，但藍色的跟她更配。

(比較: She wore the red miniskirt, but the blue (one) suits her better.)

Have you seen my razors? I need a sharp *one*.

你看到過我的剃刀嗎? 我需要一把鋒利的。

替代詞 *one* 在有些限定詞(如 *last*, *next* 等)後可以省略。如:

This car is better than my last (one).

這輛汽車比我上次的那輛要好。

The first runner finished a few yards in front of the next (one).

獲得第一名的運動員跑到終點時比第二名要領先好幾碼。

His sister broke the frying-pan, so they have to buy another (one).

煎鍋被他妹妹打破了, 他們只好再買一隻。

*The Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary* has run into eight editions, each (one) more up to date than the former.

《韋氏新大學詞典》已發行了八版, 每一版的內容都比前一版更新穎。

因為替代詞 *one* 不能替代不可數名詞, 所以在下列兩句中省略的不是替代詞 *one*, 而是不可數名詞:

We wanted fried fish, but they gave us boiled (fish).

我們要油炸魚, 但他們給了我們清蒸魚。

Jim prefers Dutch cheese to Danish (cheese).

吉姆喜歡荷蘭的乳酪, 而不喜歡丹麥的。

## 9. 引導詞 (introductory) *there* 的省略

引導詞 *there* 在存在句 (existential sentence) 中作形式上的主語時可以省略。如:

(There) Ought to be some coffee in the pot.

壺裏應該有些咖啡的。

(There) Must be somebody waiting for you.

一定是有人在等你。

(There) May be some travelers outside.

外面可能有些遊客。

(There) Appears to be a big crowd in the square.

廣場上好像有一大羣人。

(There) Won't be any food left for supper.

晚餐沒什麼可吃的了。

在文學語體裏，如果表示地點或方向的狀語置於句首，引導詞 **there** 往往可以省去。如：

In front of the carriage (there) rode two men in magnificent uniforms.

身穿華麗制服的兩個人騎着馬在四輪馬車的前面開道。

Slowly out of its hangar (there) rolled the gigantic aircraft.

一架龐大的飛機從機庫裏徐徐駛出。



### 三、句法上的省略

在一個句子的範圍內（不論是簡單句，還是並列句或複合句），爲了避免重複，使結構簡化和精煉，或者爲了使某一內容更加顯著突出，可以省去某些句子成分而仍保持句子原意不變。這樣的省略稱爲句法上的省略。在句法上能省略的成分可以是句子的主要成分主語或謂語動詞，也可以是句子的次要成分動詞賓語、介詞賓語、定語、狀語等。句法上的省略可以用“承上” (anaphoric) 的方式，即原詞語在前，省略的詞語在後。如：

John likes Mary, but (John) hates Susan.

約翰喜歡瑪麗，但不喜歡蘇珊。

Paul loves Alice and Peter (loves) Joan.

保羅愛上了阿莉斯，彼得愛上了瓊。

I told him to go, but *he wouldn't*. (=he wouldn't go)

我叫他去，但他不肯。

...but Philip could not so easily put away the pupil as *she the pedagogue*. (=she could easily put away the pedagogue)

……但是菲利普不能像她輕易地拋棄老師那樣輕易地拋棄學生。

也可以用“借下” (cataphoric) 的方式，即原詞語在後，省略的詞語在前。如：

George will (take the course), and Bob might, take the course.

喬治會選讀這門課，鮑勃或許也會。

The reference is to the idea that style is a quality *that is discernible from* and which varies with group activity. (=that is discernible from group activity)

這裏涉及到這麼一個意思，即作風是有別於團體活動但又隨之而變化的一種特性。

It is still debated whether Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson *knew of* or supported assassination attempt against foreign leaders,... (=knew of assassination attempt against foreign leaders)

肯尼迪和林登·約翰遜是否知道或支持暗殺外國領導人的陰謀，這個問題仍在爭論之中……

用“承上”的省略方式比“借下”的方式常見得多。有時也可同時使用“承上”和“借下”這兩種省略方式。如：

My wife is (happy), and (my wife) always will be, happy.

我妻子現在幸福，將來也永遠幸福。

They can (pay the full fee) and (they) should pay the full fee.

他們能夠也應該支付全部費用。

句法上的省略主要是省去同一句子中相同的成分，現分別闡述如下：

### 1. 省略主語

省略主語的情況有三種：

(1)在口語語體和私人信件、便條、日記等非正式的文字裏，往往省去主語 I 或 it。篇幅有限，加之時間匆促，可能是造成這種省略的原因。如：

(I) Beg your pardon.

對不起。

(I) Do hope you can manage it.

真希望你能處理好這件事。

“Thought you might like to know the circumstances,” said the sheriff confidentially.

警察局長信任地說，“我想你或許希望知道有關的情況。”

Understand that you told me nothing which was in professional confidence,...

我明白你告訴我的這一切都不具有專門保密的價值……

Hope you are well, and that I shall hear from you after your holiday.

希望你健康，並希望在你假期之後能收到你的來信。

Can't see the likes of him having much interest in art.

我認爲像他這樣的人對藝術不會感興趣。

Wish I could see my way clear to taking a holiday, but we're still not quite out of the wood yet,...

但願我也能有一次休假，但是現在我們還沒有完全擺脫困境

.....

Haven't seen you for a long time. How have you been?

好久沒有見到你了。你近來好嗎？

Haven't the slightest idea.

我一點主意也沒有。

Don't think I'll be in time.

我想我來不及趕到。

Did you go to the match on Saturday?

星期六你去看比賽了嗎？

No. Listened to the commentary instead.

沒有，但我收聽了實況轉播。

(It) Serves you right.

你活該!

(It) Doesn't matter.

沒關係。

(It) Looks like rain.

看來要下雨了。

Sounds too good to be true.

這聽起來好得令人難以置信。

Strikes him very much.

這對他印象很深。

Yeah, sounds mighty good to me.

是的，這聽上去對我非常有益。

Seems I'm to blame for not explaining.

這似乎全怪我沒有作解釋。

Seems that people who are interested in radio are just as interested in T. V..

看來喜愛聽收音機的人也同樣喜愛看電視。

"I have one or two calls to make yet before we catch the bus," he announced without looking at me. "*Won't take long ...*" (=It won't take long)

“在我們趕上公共汽車前我要到一、兩個地方去一下，”他看也不看我就這麼說。“這要不了很多時間……”

有時省去的主語也可以是 you，這時句末往往會帶有一個反意問句 (tag question)。如：

Had a good time, hadn't you?

(你) 玩得很痛快，是嗎?

Want a smoke, don't you?

(你)想抽支烟,是嗎?

在由 and, or 或 but 連接的並列分句中,如有相同的主語,可以省略。如:

Peter ate the fruit and (Peter) drank the beer.

彼得吃了水果,喝了啤酒。

I may see you tomorrow or (I) may phone later in the day.

明天我可能去看你,也可能晚一些時候打電話給你。

Tuberculosis could be wiped out, he would complain, but *was actually increasing*.

他往往抱怨說,肺結核是可以消滅的,但實際上却在增加。

We set out for the seaside, but in the event never *got there*.

我們出發到海邊去,但結果却一直也到不了。

Pure nitrogen has slight solubility in water, *has* no action on litmus and *does not turn* lime water milky.

純氮難溶於水,在石蕊紙上沒有反應,也不能使石灰水變混濁。

並列分句如由 yet, so 或 then (=after that) 連接,相同的主語也可省去。在 so 後面的這種省略一般用於非正式的口語語體。如:

They didn't like it, yet *said* nothing.

他們不喜歡,但沒有說什麼。

Weeks operates from the press room at Scotland Yard, so is *well placed* to record police thinking.

威克斯從倫敦警察廳的記者室報道,所以他能得天獨厚地把警方的想法記錄下來。

They went home, then *went* straight to bed.

他們回家去,隨即就上床睡覺了。

在複合句中的相同的主語不能省略,如可以說 She felt tired and went to sleep, 但不能說 She felt so tired that went to sleep.

即使複合句中的並列從句中有相同的主語，也不能省略，如不能說：

He asked to be transferred, because he was unhappy and because saw no prospect of promotion.

但如果省去並列從句中相同的第二個連詞，那相同的主語就可以省略。如：

He asked to be transferred, because he was unhappy and saw no prospect of promotion.

他請求調動工作，因為他感到不愉快，又看不到提升的希望。

試比較： { He said that they would come but that they might be late.  
He said that they would come but might be late.

並列句中省略了相同的主語後，並列分句的謂語可看成是並列謂語，如 He found the key and opened the door. 句中， found the key 和 opened the door 便是並列謂語。一般地說，含有並列謂語的句子是省略了相同主語後的並列句，但是當並列謂語出現在疑問句或否定句中時，往往就不能看成是並列句的省略形式，而應把並列謂語當成是一個整體 (a combined process) 來理解。如在 Did Peter tell lies and hurt his friends? 句中， tell lies 和 hurt his friends 是並列的謂語，但這兩者是一個整體， hurt his friends 是作為 tell lies 的結果。 Did Peter tell lies and hurt his friends? 不同於 Did Peter tell lies and did Peter hurt his friends? 前者是作為一個問題提出，而後者則包含着兩個問題。又如遇到 He didn't break the glass but refuse to pay for it. 這樣的句子，我們不能把它理解成 He didn't break the glass but he didn't refuse to pay for it. (作這樣的理解在邏輯上頗為可笑：他既然沒有打碎玻璃，為什麼不拒絕賠償呢?) 也不能把它譯成“他沒有打碎玻璃，拒絕賠償。”我們應該把 break the glass but refuse to pay for it 看成是一個整

體，全句是 He broke the glass but refused to pay for it 的否定形式，正確的理解應是 He broke the glass but didn't refuse to pay for it. (他打碎了玻璃，但並不拒絕賠償。即：他並沒有打碎了玻璃而拒不賠償。)

同樣在 You cannot eat your cake and have it (兩者不可兼而有之)，Don't drink and drive (不要酒後開車) 和 Don't try it a few times and give it up (不要半途而廢) 等句中，都應把並列的謂語看成是一個整體，而不看成是省略的並列句。

## 2. 省略謂語動詞

所謂謂語動詞就是指謂語中的動詞部分，包括助動詞 (auxiliary verb) 和實義動詞 (lexical verb)。省略謂語動詞的情況有下列幾種：

(1) 主要在並列的分句中，凡是相同的謂語動詞一般都可省去。有時省去的僅是實義動詞。如：

There are conflicting opinions about Hearst. *Some maintain* that he was a sincere American patriot, others that he was an opportunist. (others 後省略 maintain)

人們對赫斯特有着截然不同的看法，有的堅持說他是一個真誠的美國的愛國者，有的則說他是一個機會主義者。

I walked from one group to another, listening to the various speeches: some were sharp and bitter; *one talked* of socialism, *another* of Communism and *another* of the Douglas Plan, ... (another 後省略 talked)

我從一羣人走到另一羣人中，聽着各種各樣的演說：有的措辭還很尖銳辛辣；一位演說者談到了社會主義，另一位談到了共產主義，還有一個則談到了道格拉斯計劃，……

The reports of company chairmen very often have a clearly defined overall structure, in which *the record of the past year comes first, and some kind of prediction about the future last,...*(last 前省略 comes)

公司董事長的報告往往具有一種明顯的固定格式，整個報告開頭總是回顧去年，結尾總是展望將來……

You *can play* in the garden, but you *mustn't* in the garage.(mustn't 後省略 play)

你們可以在花園裏玩，但別在汽車庫裏玩。

*Such is* the main achievement of Henry Kissinger; *such* the result of Realpolitik.(such 後省略 is)

這就是亨利·基辛格的主要成就；這就是現實政治的結果。

有時省去的是助動詞和實義動詞。如：

*Simon has written* a long poem and *John* a short story.(John 後省略 has written)

西蒙寫了一首長詩，約翰寫了一個短篇故事。

*John was given* a railway set and *Sue* a doll.(Sue 後省略 was given)

約翰得到一輛玩具火車，蘇得到了一個洋娃娃。

*The company was returning* to England, and *I* to Los Angeles, ...(I 後省略 was returning)

劇團要回英國去，我則要回洛杉磯……

而有時省去的僅是助動詞。如：

At least *twenty-five were killed* and *more than two hundred injured* when an ocean storm hit Japan Friday.(more than two hundred 後省略 were)

星期五海上風暴襲擊日本，至少二十五人喪生，二百餘人受傷。



In the past two hours, Ingram reported, *old-fashioned boarding ramps had been trundled* from the terminal, ... and *passengers guided* down them. (passengers 後省略 had been)  
英格拉姆報告說，在過去的兩個小時內，從機場大樓推來了老式的舷梯，……用這些舷梯接引乘客下機。

*Bob will be playing* the guitar and *Mary preparing* the supper. (Mary 後省略 will be)

鮑勃將彈奏吉他，瑪麗將準備晚餐。

(2)在複合句的從句中有時也可見到省略相同的謂語動詞的情況，但複合句中的這種省略通常有一個前提：從句（than和as引導的從句除外）中的謂語動詞須包含助動詞和實義動詞；而可以省略的只是其中的實義動詞。如：

I'll pay for the hotel *if you will (pay)* for the food.

你付飯費的話，我就付旅館費。

If we don't stop them in Spain *while we still can*, they'll turn the world into a slaughterhouse.

如果我們還能制止他們的時候，不在西班牙制止他們，那麼他們就會把全世界變成一個屠場。

She will do *what she can*.

她將盡力而為。

而在 Susan was unhappy when Alice was miserable 這一複合句中，從句中的 was 不能省去；在 Tom will play the piano if Mary will sing 句中，從句裏的 will 也不能省去。

(3)在whatever,however 等引導的表示讓步的狀語從句中，謂語動詞 be 往往可以省略。如：

*Whatever your problems (are)*, they can't be worse than mine.

不管你面臨什麼問題，總不會比我的更嚴重。

Many companies market systems designed to make it safer

for aircraft to take off, fly any distance, and land, *whatever the weather*.

很多公司出售確保飛機在任何天氣條件下都能起飛、航行任何航程和降落的安全系統。

*Whatever the composition of a post-Somoza government, it will inherit a ravaged country.*

無論索摩澤之後的政府由什麼人組成，它所接管的將是一個遭受蹂躪的國家。

*However great the pitfalls, we must do our best to succeed.*

不管有多大的艱險，我們必須爭取成功。

He bought everything that pleased him, *no matter what the cost*.

他見到喜愛的東西，不論貴賤，一概買下。

(4)在疑問句中省略謂語動詞 be，原屬俚語結構，現在在非正式的講話場合，已失去了俚語的色彩。如：

(Is) Anything the matter?

怎麼了？

(Are) You hungry?

你餓了嗎？

Yes. I'll be along about three. *That all right?*

好吧，我大約三點鐘來，行嗎？

Hey, *you behind your bills?*

嘿，你欠帳了？

*You okay?*

你好嗎？

Lieutenant Tragg turned to the detective, "*That right?*"

特拉格中尉轉身對偵探說，“對嗎？”

*All the girls in Futureworld as pretty as you are?*

在未來世界裏的姑娘們都跟你一樣漂亮嗎？

在謂語動詞的省略中存在一個被省略詞 (ellipted word) 與原詞 (realized word) 是否應該完全一致的問題。一般地說，兩者應該相同才能省略。所謂相同就是指同一個動詞並具有相同的語法形式。上面所列舉的句子都符合這個要求。但在英語中有時會發生省略的動詞與原動詞不完全相同的現象。如：

He is dead, and I  $\wedge$  alive.(省 am)

他死了，我還活着。

The years have passed and the appointed time  $\wedge$  come.(省 has)

幾年過去了，約定的時刻來到了。

The ringleader was hanged and his followers  $\wedge$  imprisoned.  
(省 were)

為首分子被處絞刑，追隨他的人都被監禁。

Mary is going to Paris and her sisters  $\wedge$  to Rome.(省 are going)

瑪麗將去巴黎，她的姐妹們將去羅馬。

I work in a factory and my brother  $\wedge$  on a farm.(省 works)

我在工廠工作，我兄弟在農場工作。

She has written to her parents and he may  $\wedge$  to his sister.(省 write)

她給她父母寫了信，他可能會給他妹妹寫信。

John is questioning our motives, and Bill has  $\wedge$  our results.  
(省 questioned)

約翰在訊問我們的動機，比爾已經問過了我們的結果。

在《靈格風教程》第三冊中有這麼一句：“Have you never felt the need for a simple, universal and socially neutral expression to use when drinking with someone? The Spaniard has his ‘Salud’,

the German his 'Prosit', Swedes say 'Skåal', and the Frenchman, simply and sincerely 'A votre sante'” 這句中在 the German 後省略了 has, 這與原詞是一致的, 但在 the Frenchman 後省略的是 has 還是 says? 由於前面分句中的謂語動詞是 say, 所以應該說是省略了 says, 而這與原詞在形式上是不相同的。

在上述各並列句中省略詞與原詞雖都是相同的動詞, 但在“人稱”、“數”和“基本形式”等方面表現出不同的語法形式。這些省略詞與原詞不盡相同的句子, 都是正規的英語。在這類句子中我們不難找出它們的共同之處: 都是採用“承上”的省略方式。雖然偶爾在非正式語體中會見到“借下”的省略方式(在1979年1月8日的 *Newsweek* 雜誌上有一例句: The ruler's adviser and former son-in-law, Ambassador to the U.S. Ardeshir Zahedo declared: "The Shah cannot, will not and is legally incapable of abdicating."), 一般認為下列各句是不能成立的:

\*Peter has (apologized), and John may, apologize.

\*Bob is (reading), but Peter won't, read.

\*Sally has (seen them), and Sally may again, see them.

\*No State has (adopted) or can adopt the nonethical idea of property.

省略的謂語動詞與原詞不一致的情況在複合句中也時而可見, 並且也都用“承上”的省略方式。如:

Because Tom has resigned, John may (resign).

因為湯姆已經辭職, 約翰也可能辭職。

If Tom resigns, John may (resign).

如果湯姆辭職, 約翰也可能辭職。

John is playing Peter though Tom won't (play) Paul.

雖然湯姆不願與保羅比賽, 約翰卻在與彼得比賽。

Said Claytor: "You acted like a Marine should ^, ..." (should

後省 act)

克萊特說：“你表現出像一個海軍陸戰隊員應該表現的那樣，……”

In the afternoon over thirty members of the Cambridge faculty showed up and sat cloistered together in the garden..., mutely observing me as they would ^ a species from another planet.(would 後省略 observe)

下午來了三十多位劍橋大學的教員，他們在花園裏圍坐着，默默地注視着我，就像觀察來自別的星球上的人一樣。

The staffs did what they could ^ , but there was no adequately trained personnel among them.(could 後省 do)

職員們盡力工作，但在他們中間沒有一個人受過應有的訓練。

### 3. 省略主語和謂語動詞

省略主語和謂語動詞的情況也是比較常見的：

(1)在口語語體的疑問句中往往省略主語 you 和置於句首的助動詞。如：

(Do you) Want a drink?

(你) 想喝一杯嗎?

(Are you) Looking for anybody?

(你) 在找人嗎?

(Have you) Got any chocolate?

(你) 有朱古力嗎?

Know where that flight was going?

(你) 知道那班飛機飛哪裏嗎?

Want to go there?

(你) 想到那裏去嗎?

Coming, John?

(你) 來嗎, 約翰?

Feeling any better today?

(你) 今天覺得好點嗎?

或者省略主語 you 和置於句首的連繫動詞 be。如:

(Are you) Happy? (你) 愉快嗎?

(Are you) In trouble? (你) 遇到困難了嗎?

(Are you) Afraid of him? (你) 怕他嗎?

在口語中 (尤其在美國英語中) 用的 How come (that)...? 結構裏相當於省略了先行主語 it 和助動詞 does。如:

How come you aren't going with us? (= How does it come you aren't going with us?)

你怎麼不和我們一起去呢?

How come they left you alone in the bedroom?

他們怎麼會把你一個人留在寢室裏的?

(2) 省略主語 it 和連繫動詞 be。如:

*Quite good, wasn't it?* (= It was quite good)

很不錯, 是嗎?

*Lovely day, isn't it?* (= It is a lovely day)

今天天氣真好, 是嗎?

*Shame on you to say such things in public.* (= It is shame on you)

你當眾說出這種話來, 真丟臉!

*Good to see you here.* (= It is good)

在這兒見到您太好了。

(比較: Glad to see you here. = I am glad to see you here.)

這種省略在感嘆句中見得最多。如:

How funny! (= How funny it is!)

多有趣啊!

What miserable weather!(=What miserable weather it is!)

多糟糕的天氣!

How nice to hear from you.(=How nice it is to hear...)

收到你的信多麼令人高興啊!

How ironic that the SALT II treaty between the U. S. and the U.S.S.R. is designed to balance ultimately the capacity to annihilate each other.(=How ironic it is that...)

美蘇限制戰略武器會談第二階段的條約旨在最終平衡摧垮對方的實力，這真令人啼笑皆非。

What a place to get a puncture! The ground was so soft that it was impossible to use the jack.(=What a place it is to get a puncture!...)

在這種地方爆了輪胎真是糟糕! 地面太鬆軟了，無法使用千斤頂。

What a pleasant surprise to meet you!(=What a pleasant surprise it is to meet you!)

想不到會見到你，真叫人高興!

在感嘆句中省略的主語一般為 it，但有時須由句中的表語而定。

如:

What a boy!(=What a boy he is!)

多好的男孩!

What a lovely ship! What is she called?(=What a lovely ship she is!...)

多可愛的船啊! 叫什麼名字?

(3)在並列分句中相同的主語和謂語可以省略。如:

Alice is washing and (Alice is)dressing.

阿莉斯正在盥洗和穿衣。

Well, in this job most of us have combat fatigue at one time or another....Sometimes *it shows up* in the mind, sometimes  $\wedge$  in the gut...

是啊，幹這一行嘛，我們好多人有時總免不了要犯戰鬥疲勞症的。……有時候，這表現在精神方面；有時候就表現在膽略方面。

She says she wants some tea, so take her to the coffee shop and *she can have it*;  $\wedge$  also something to eat if she asks,...

她說她要喝點茶，帶她到咖啡館去，她可以在那兒喝；她也可以吃點什麼，如果她要的話，……

It tells the long history of the relationship that human beings have with animals. *It shows* that men can often be very cruel, but  $\wedge$  that sometimes men treat animals better than they treat other people.

它講述了人類與動物之間關係的悠久歷史，表明人常常會非常殘忍，但有時人對待動物卻比對待他人更好。

Guerrero was married, and *had been* for eighteen years.(= Guerrero had been married)

格雷魯結了婚，他結婚已有十八年了。

有時在複合句中會有並列的分句作從句，如果並列分句中的主語和謂語相同，僅是連詞不同，則往往省略第一個分句中的主語和謂語，只保留其連詞。如：

I am prepared to meet them when (they like) and where they like.

我準備在他們喜歡的時間和地點會見他們。

They will be arriving either before (the film begins) or after the film begins.

他們會在電影開始前後到達。



有時也可省略第二個分句中的主語和謂語。如：

They will be arriving before the film begins or after (the film begins).

並列分句如由“介詞 + whom”引導，也可有類似的省略。

如：

I want to know by whom (it was written) and for whom it was written.

我想知道這是誰寫的，又是爲誰而寫的。

有些連詞的連用已成爲固定搭配，如 if and when , as and when , unless and until , 因此可看成是一個整體而不作爲是省略了分句中的相同成分。如：

If and when he buys the car, I'll try to persuade him to buy the insurance from me.

要是他買了這輛汽車，我就要盡量說服他向我購買保險。

(4)在帶有狀語從句的複合句裏，從句中的主語和主句中的主語相一致 (co-referential), 謂語動詞中的第一個動詞是 be, 則從句中的主語和動詞 be 一般可以省略。這種省略往往用於書面語等正式語體中。省略後的狀語從句可分下列幾種情況：

a)連詞後接過去分詞，如：

Carter, *though exhausted* from his Asia travels, entered the Oval Office at 6 : 42 a.m. Monday. (= though he was exhausted)

卡特雖然在亞洲之行後疲憊不堪，仍在星期一早晨六點四十二分走進了橢圓形辦公室。

He never spoke *unless spoken to*. (= unless he was spoken to)

如果別人不對他說話，他從不先開口。

Any government, *however constituted*, must respect the peo-

ple's wishes.

任何政府，不論它是如何組成的，必須尊重人民的願望。

*When asked* what they see in Connally, businessmen almost invariably use the word leader.

當有人問到實業家們在康納利身上可以看出什麼的時候，他們幾乎總是用“領袖”這個字眼。

*Once published*, the book caused a remarkable stir.

這書一出版，就引起一場轟動。

b)連詞後接現在分詞，如：

He wrote his greatest novel *while working* as an ordinary seaman.(=while he was working)

他在當普通水手的時候就寫出了他最偉大的小說。

*When speaking* about English people in general we can say either “the English” or “Englishmen”.(= When we are speaking)

在籠統地說到英國人的時候，我們可以說 the English 或者 Englishmen。

Also on the bed was a small, flat attache case of the type in which businessmen carried their papers and books *when traveling* by air.

牀上還放着一個扁扁的小皮包，是人們出門辦事坐飛機裝文件和書本用的那一種。

Koo floundered uncomfortably, *as if trying* to ward off another outburst.

古支支吾吾地說着，彷彿怕對方再發脾氣似的。

Tanya was still at the table when Mel returned, *though preparing* to go.

梅爾回來時，塔尼婭仍坐在桌子旁，不過準備要走了。

For the time being, pressure dressings were applied to his injured arm, and he was given morphine, *while being made* as comfortable and warm as possible.

暫時對他受傷的胳膊採用壓迫性包紮，給他打了嗎啡針止痛，同時盡可能地使他舒適和暖和。

上述各省略句中連詞後接的都是行爲動詞 (dynamic verb) 的現在分詞。如果在連詞後接表示狀態的動詞 (stative verb) 的現在分詞，則不能看成是省略了主語和動詞 be，因爲表示狀態的動詞通常不用於進行體 (progressive aspect)。如 *Although knowing French he attended the course* 句中的 *knowing* 是表示狀態的動詞，不能用於進行體，所以這句不能說是 *Although he was knowing French, he attended the course* 的省略形式，而只是相當於 *Although he knew French, he attended the course*。

c) 連詞後接名詞、形容詞或介詞短語，如：

*Though no swimmer*, Mary splashed about happily in the sea. (= *Though she was no swimmer*)

瑪麗雖然不會游泳，可她高興地踩踏海水。

*Whether right or wrong*, he usually wins the argument. (= *Whether he is right or wrong*)

不論有理無理，爭論總是他贏。

*If well enough* I shall attend the meeting.

要是身體能行的話，我將出席會議。

*When free* from moisture and carbon dioxide, air contains approximately 78 per cent of nitrogen by volume.

空氣中除去水分和二氧化碳，含氮量大約爲百分之七十八。

He looked round, *as if in search of something*.

他環顧四周，好像在尋找什麼東西。

Also *when in Thailand* avoid touching the head of an

adult—it's just not done.

同樣地當你在泰國時，不要去碰成年人的頭——成年人的頭是碰不得的。

在這類複合句的狀語從句中，省略的主語應與主句中的主語相一致，但有時也允許有例外的情況。如：

I'll help you, *if necessary*. (=if it is necessary)

如有必要，我會幫助你。（省略的 it 指前面整個主句）

...and why Mister Cohen ever brought them out *unless to tangle things up* still further. (= unless it was to tangle things up)

……如果不是要把事情搞得越發複雜，科恩先生爲什麼老是提起這些事。（省略的 it 也是指前面整個主句）

It is safest, *when in doubt*, to use the 'common core' term.

(=when one is in doubt)

在沒有把握時，使用“核心語言”的詞語是最保險的。（全句邏輯上的主語應是 one，相當於 It is safest for one to use...，從句中省略的主語雖然不同於主句中的主語 it，但仍與其邏輯主語 one 相一致。）

He managed a controlled ditching, but *though unhurt himself*, his left foot was trapped by a jammed rudder pedal. (= though he was unhurt himself)

他總算控制住了在水面上的迫降，雖然人未受傷，左腿卻被套進一個卡住了的方向舵踏板。（省略的主語 he 不同於後面主句中的主語 his left foot，這也許是因爲受到前面分句中的主語 he 的影響）

Its [ the last paragraph's ] main aim is to make reassuring noises about the future *while at the same time giving* no definite promises; and in fact it manages to say about nothing

at all.(=while it is at the same time giving)

它主要的目的是對未來說些令人寬慰的空洞詞藻，同時卻不作任何明確的承諾。事實上它只是設法做到言之無物，空談一番。(省略的主語 it 不是主句中的主語 its main aim, 而是 its 中的 it, 即 the last paragraph)

#### 4. 省略表語

在句子中重複出現的表語可以省略。如:

Bob seemed *angry*, and George certainly was  $\wedge$ .

鮑勃看來在生氣，喬治肯定在生氣。

You must also be a *member of the club*, since he is  $\wedge$ .

既然他是俱樂部的成員，你必定也是。

I wait until the young man checking the tickets is *busy*—he always is  $\wedge$  when a lot of people come together.

我一直等到檢票的那個年青人手忙腳亂的時候——在許多人一起擁來時，他總是很忙的。

But his death could be *of value*, and he intended to make sure it was  $\wedge$ .

但是他的死可能會有價值，他決心要使自己死得有價值。

Popular music has not been accepted as *an art form* until very recently, and even now there are many who still deny that it is  $\wedge$ .

流行音樂直到最近才被承認是一種藝術形式，而且即使在現在也還有許多人否認這一點。

在表語的省略上必須注意兩點:

(1)在並列句中，如第二個分句中的謂語動詞是 be，既可用“借下”的省略方式，也可用“承上”的省略方式。如:

John has recently become, and his brother always was, *a very hardworking student*.

約翰最近成了非常勤奮的學生，他哥哥是一貫如此。

Peter seemed *calculating*, and his wife certainly was.

彼得看來很有算計，而他妻子卻確實如此。

但如果第二個分句中的謂語動詞不是 be，則省略方式只能是“借下”的。如：

Peter was, and his wife certainly seemed, *selfish*.

彼得很自私，他妻子看起來確實也很自私。

(這個句子不能改爲: Peter was selfish, and his wife certainly seemed.)

(2)在複合句中一般都用“承上”的省略方式，但只有當從句中的謂語動詞是 be 時才可省略表語。如：

I'm happy if you are(happy).

如果你高興我就高興。(不能說: I'm happy if you become.)

She became *a diligent student*, since her sister was  $\wedge$ .

因為她姐姐是個用功的學生，她也變得用功了。(不能說:

She became a diligent student, since her sister became.)

## 5. 省略動詞賓語和介詞賓語

動詞賓語的省略都採用“借下”的方式。如：

Mary washed (the shirts), Jane ironed (the shirts), and Alice folded the shirts.

瑪麗洗滌，簡熨燙，而阿莉斯折疊這些襯衣。

John likes (Mary), and Peter hates, Mary.

約翰喜歡瑪麗，而彼得不喜歡。

介詞賓語的省略通常也都用“借下”的方式。如：

He is bored with (rock-and-roll), but his daughter enjoys, rock-and-roll.

他對搖擺舞感到厭煩，但他女兒卻十分欣賞。

Bob walked up <sup>^</sup> and ran down *the hill*.

鮑勃緩步上山，急奔下山。

Joan will drive to <sup>^</sup>, but fly back from, *New York*.

瓊驅車前往紐約，但將乘飛機返回。

We shall be discussing style and presentation of ideas. We start with the organisation of connections within <sup>^</sup> and between *sentences*.

我們要討論文體和思想的表達。我們先從句子之中和句子之間的上下文關係的安排着手。

但介詞賓語的省略有時可能會有不同的方式。如：

{ He spoke for the first (motion) and against the second motion.  
He spoke for the first motion and against the second (motion).

他發言贊成第一個動議，反對第二個動議。

{ The boy climbed up (the wall) and over the wall.  
The boy climbed up the wall and over (the wall).

這男孩爬上牆，翻了過去。

## 6. 省略定語和狀語

爲避免重複，相同的定語可以省略。前置定語 (premodifier) 一般都採用“承上”的省略方式。如：

young boys and (young) girls

幼小的男孩和女孩們

fresh milk and (fresh) butter

新鮮的牛奶和牛油

後置定語 (postmodifier) 一般採用“借下”的省略方式。如:

students (at this school) and teachers at this school

這所學校的師生們

men (who work hard) and women who work hard

努力工作的男男女女

並列句句末的狀語如果其修飾的範圍涉及到兩個並列的分句，則可看成是第一個分句中省略了相同的狀語，即是“借下”的省略。在這種情況下並列的分句一般都比較簡短。如:

Bob works (in London), and Peter lives, in London.

鮑勃在倫敦工作，彼得在倫敦居住。

They were married (in 1970) and divorced in 1970.

他們在1970年結婚，同年就離了婚。

John has driven (to Boston), and Bill will drive, to Boston.

約翰已駕車去了波士頓，比爾也要駕車前往。

Tom smokes (sparingly), and Will drinks, sparingly.

湯姆不輕易抽煙，威爾不輕易喝酒。

## 7. 補足句和附加句中的省略

在一個句子之後，有時用一個省略句的形式來表示附加的說明。這種省略句一般有兩種情況:

(1)全部省略前面出現的句子中的成分，這樣的省略句稱為“補足句”(supplementing clause)，通常用在括號裏或表示補充說明。如:

He told them (*presumably with his tongue in his cheek*) how he came to be late.(= he told them presumably with his



tongue in his cheek)

他告訴他們（大概是瞎編胡謔一套）他是怎麼會遲到的。

I caught the train—*just*. (= I just caught the train)

我趕上了火車——正好趕上。

In feature articles dashes, also, are fairly freely used, and *for a similar range of purposes*. (= and dashes, also, are fairly freely used for a similar range of purposes)

在特寫文章裏破折號也是用得相當隨便，這是爲了一系列同樣的目的。

The European aeronautic industry was flying high *last week*—— *and with good reason*.

上星期歐洲航空工業雄心勃勃——這是有其道理的。

We sent four payloaders after that United food truck. They should be through, *or almost*.

我們派了四輛商業運輸車去找聯合航空公司的食品車去了。這個任務他們該已完成了，或者快要完成了。

Make it clear to everyone that we need runway three zero usable, *and urgently*.

對每個人講清楚，我們需要使用三〇號跑道，急着要用。

Mail from the stranded jet, in fact, would fare better than passengers. In half an hour at most, it would be on its way by another flight, *if necessary on an alternate route*.

事實上，這架噴氣機陷入泥地後，機上的郵件的遭遇要比它的乘客好得多。最多過半個小時，這些郵件就會被裝上另一架班機運出，如果必要的話，就走另一條航線。

(2)省略前面句子中的部分成分，這樣的省略句稱爲“附加句”(appended clause)，一般也用來表示補充說明。如：

They are meant to wound, *perhaps to kill*. (= perhaps they

are meant to kill.)

準備用他們去傷人，也許是去殺人。

He is playful, *even mischievous*. (= he is even mischievous)

他愛開玩笑，甚至惡作劇。

He may make mistakes, *many of them*. (= he may make many of them)

他可能犯錯誤，可能犯很多錯誤。

Peter plays football, *but not John*. (= but John does not play football)

彼得踢足球，但不是約翰。

Nonetheless, support for these changes continues to build among Catholics—*even among the bishops*.

然而，在天主教徒中，越來越多的人支持這些變革，甚至在主教中也是如此。

His performance will be judged by his superiors—*and even more importantly*—*by his colleagues*.

對於他的表現將會由他的上級來作出評價——甚至更為重要的是，將會由他的同事來作出評價。

區分“補足句”和“附加句”有助於對句子的正確理解。在句子中如含有表示數量的限定詞，後面的省略句應是附加句而不是補足句。如在 They visit many schools, sometimes in an official car 句中，因有限定詞 many, sometimes in an official car 便是附加句，其意思是 they sometimes visit schools in an official car, 而不是 they sometimes visit many schools in an official car。

## 8. 在 than 從句中的省略

在 than 引導的表示比較的狀語從句中，省略的情況是很普遍

的。只要意義明確，凡是與主句中相同的成分通常都可在從句中省去。如：

John is more sensible than Bill(is).

約翰比比爾明智。

James enjoys the theatre more than Susan (enjoys the theatre).

詹姆斯比蘇珊更喜愛戲劇。

She is regarded more highly than he (is regarded).

她比他更受人尊敬。

Bill can speak French more fluently than Peter (can speak French).

比爾講法語比彼得流利。

Sometimes he behaves more like an animal than (he behaves like) a human being.

有時候他的舉動與其說像人，倒不如說像畜生。

The misunderstanding was due to a breakdown of communication more than (the misunderstanding was due to) anything else.

誤會是由於聯繫中斷引起的，而不是由於別的什麼原因。

We've had more fine weather this summer than (we had fine weather) last (summer).

今年夏天的天氣比去年夏天好。

有時同一個人或事物之間可以有一種描繪性的對比，這種比較不同於程度或數量上的對比，其明顯的特點是：

(1)比較的成分(comparative element)往往是表語，並在意義上不同於從句中相應的成分；(2)比較的成分不能由詞尾變化來構形成容詞比較級的形式，而須用“more + 形容詞原級”的形式。如：

I was more angry than frightened.( = I was more angry

than I was frightened. 不能用 angrier 來代替 more angry)  
說我嚇壞了不如說我氣壞了。

He was more shy than unsocial.  
與其說他不愛交際，倒不如說他怕羞。

The performance was more good than bad.  
演出倒是好的，不算壞。

當同一個人或事物在時間的先後上作比較時，than 及其後面的從句往往都可以省去。如：

Nowadays food is more expensive.( =...more expensive than it was.)  
現在食物更貴了。

Home-made cars are becoming more popular.( = ...more popular than they were.)  
國產的汽車越來越吃香。

She is more hardworking.( = ...more hardworking than she was.)  
她比以前更加勤勞了。

關於由 than 引導的結構裏的省略在下列幾個問題上往往會有爭議：

(1)than 在下面列舉的句子中是關係代詞還是連詞？如果是連詞，那麼在從句中又省略了什麼？

Don't eat more *than* is good for you.  
飲食要適可而止。

This question is far more complicated *than* appears on the surface.

這個問題要比表面上看來複雜得多。

For far too long the average level of productivity in that country had been lower *than* was to be expected...

在很長時期內，那個國家生產率的平均水平比預期的要低……

I decided that I would stay no longer *than* was absolutely necessary.

我決定除非絕對必要，我一天也不多停留。

...the Government's reception of the report was more non-committal *than* had been expected.

……政府對這份報告的態度比預料的更加曖昧。

Letters of application are very important to the writer, who in most cases will have spent far more time and care in organising his information and smoothing out awkwardnesses of style *than* can be devoted to the average business letter.

申請信對申請人來說是很重要的，在大多數情況下，他要比寫平常的商業信件花更多的時間並更加謹慎，做到介紹的內容條理清楚，文體優雅。

我認為把上述各句中的 *than* 算作關係代詞的理由不充分，因為關係代詞在從句中代替前面的先行詞 (antecedent)，並引導定語從句修飾這個先行詞。先行詞一般都是由名詞或代詞充當，間或可由整個句子來充當。但在 *than* 前面的比較成分通常是形容詞或副詞，*than* 引導的是狀語從句。由此可見，*than* 在上述句中不可能是關係代詞。

把 *than* 看成是連詞，後面省去了主語 *what*，似乎比較合理。葉斯帕森曾指出這種 *than* 後面帶 *what* 的結構是累贅的表達，用於卑俗語。<sup>1</sup> 如：

I'm more in earnest *than what* you are.

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<sup>1</sup> 參見 *A Modern English Grammar*, III, 第179頁

我比你認真。

I hope you can walk quicker *than what* you eat.

我希望你走起路來能比你吃東西還要快。

雖然這些句子不登大雅之堂，但多少說明了英語中實際存在 *than* 後可帶 *what* 的句子。另一方面，英語中也存在不少省略主語的句子，如 *There's a man below wants to speak to you.* 因此我們不妨把 *Don't eat more than is good for you* 這樣的句子看成是在 *Don't eat more than what is good for you* 的句子中省去了主語 *what*, *than* 顯然是連詞而不是關係代詞。

在 *than* 後省略的 *what* 也可能是賓語。如：

I won't say more *than* I know.

不知道的我一句也不多說。

She got more *than* she asked for.

她得到的比她所要求的多。

This is still far below imports...but is a far better showing *than* most analysts thought possible when the cease-fire was signed.

這仍然是遠低於輸入……但比簽訂停火協議時大多數分析家認為可能會發生的情況顯然要好得多。

(2)*than* 在下面的句子中是連詞還是介詞？

You can't do better *than* go.

你最好還是去。

I'd rather stay at home *than* go for a walk.

我寧願留在家裏，不願出去散步。

For several days he has done little else *than* think of the problem.

幾天以來他幾乎都在考慮這個問題。

I would rather die *than* yield.

我寧死不屈。

He could not do otherwise *than* assent.

他不得不贊成。

從形式上看，上述各句子中的 *than* 似乎是介詞，後接省去 *to* 的動詞不定式。這樣的解釋如果能夠成立，便可使句子的結構簡單得多。但實際上 *You can't do better than go* 一句原是 *You can't do better than that you do go* 的省略，約在十四世紀到十七世紀的英語裏，*you do go* 在語義和功能上完全相當於 *you go*；而 *I would rather die than yield* 一句則為 *I would rather die than that I would yield* 的省略。因此從語言演變的事實來看，*than* 在上述句中應是連詞而不是介詞，在 *than* 後省略的仍是與主句中相同的成分。夸克等人在他們的《當代英語語法》中先舉了這麼一個例句：*Rather than cause trouble, I'm going to forget the whole affair.* 指出 *rather than* 是一個“準連詞” (*quasi-coordinator*)，起介詞的作用；後在別處又舉了 *Rather than travel by air, I'd prefer a week on a liner* 的例子，說明 *rather than* 在句中作連詞用，可見他們認為 *than* 在不帶 *to* 的動詞不定式前，其詞性基本上還應是連詞。

至於 *than* 作介詞的情況是存在的。在下列句中的 *than* 是介詞，後接的是介詞賓語，而不是比較狀語從句：

He weighs more than 200 pounds.

他體重達二百多磅。

The train goes faster than 100 miles per hour.

這火車的速度每小時達一百英里以上。

The strike was nothing less than a national catastrophe.

那次罷工完全是一場全國性的災難。

(3) *than* 引導的比較從句與主句在內容和結構上是否必須完全對應？

一般地說，只有同類的事物才能相比，所以從句與主句中要相比的內容必須對應，但事實上未必如此。有時比較的兩者並非同類。如：

He speaks more quickly than his secretary can take dictation.

他口授時講得很快，他的秘書來不及記錄下來。

有時從句中省略了某些對應的成分。如：

He's a better man *than I took him for*. (= than the man I took him for)

他的爲人比我原來認爲的要好。

If it's a better job *than you have now*, take it. (= than the job you have now)

要是這工作比你現在的要好，那你就接受吧。

More people fly Delta between Chicago and Florida *than all other airlines combined*. (= than those who fly all other airlines combined)

來往芝加哥和佛羅里達乘坐德爾特航空公司班機的人，比乘坐其他航空公司班機的人加起來還要多。

That export trade is advancing with greater rapidity *than our trade has ever increased*. (= than any rapidity with which our trade has ever increased).

那出口貿易以我國貿易前所未有的發展速度增加着。

Although the genitive is generally discussed as a case of nouns, in some respects it is better to regard it as an ending belonging to noun phrases *rather than of nouns*. (= rather than regard it as an ending of nouns)

雖然生格一般是作爲名詞的格來加以討論的，但在某些方面與其把它看成是名詞的結尾，不如把它看成是名詞短語的結



尾。

有時在比較從句中省去整個 *that* 從句。如：

He's older *than I thought*. (= *than I thought that he was*)

他比我原來想像的年紀要大。

That question is easier *than I thought*. (= *than I thought that it was*)

那個問題比我原來設想的要容易。

I was surprised to discover that he was younger *than I expected*. (= *than I expected that he was*)

發現他比我預料的要年輕，我感到很吃驚。

Derek caught more fish *than I expected*. (= *than I expected that he would catch*)

德里克捕到的魚比我料想的要多。

I felt more excited *than I can say*. (= *than I can say that I felt*)

我當時說不出有多激動。

而有時當 *than* 引導的比較從句本身是一個複合句時，卻可省去其中的主句。如：

She is better *than when I wrote you last*. (= *than she was when...*)

她現在比我上次寫信給你時要好些。

In fact I like sightseers because the people seem more agreeable on holiday *than when banging through revolving doors into office buildings*. (= *than they seem when...*)

事實上我喜歡觀光的客人；因為人們在休假時要比在急匆匆推開旋轉門進入辦公大樓時似乎更容易相處。

上面列舉的各組例句，雖在句子結構上前後不那麼平衡，但意義卻仍是明確無誤，人們一看就懂。在語言的實際運用中，尤其在

口語語體裏，盡可採用這樣的省略。在 *than* 後的從句中只要指出相比之點在哪裏就可以了，這樣可避免拖沓冗贅，達到直截了當的表達效果。

## 9. 在 *as* 從句中的省略

*as* 這個詞雖然簡短，但它一詞多性，與其他詞的搭配能力又強，加之用法變化多樣，因此它在英語中的活動能量相當大。

在 *as* 後的省略情況頗為複雜，大致可分成下列幾類：

(1) 作為從屬連詞 (subordinating conjunction) 的 *as* 在引導表示同級範圍內比較的從句時，與 *than* 有相似之處，在從句中，凡與主句中相同的成分往往可以省去。如：

This second visit was almost as soul-stirring and exciting *as the first*,... (= as the first was)

這第二次訪問同第一次一樣令人興奮和激動，……

After all I pay as much *as anybody else*, and I suppose my money's as good *as theirs*. I don't see why I shouldn't get as much attention *as anybody else*.

我付的錢畢竟不比別人少，我想我的錢也同別人的一樣是真的，但我不明白為什麼我就不該同別人一樣受到重視。

But in other ways, Wimbledon was as Wimbledon *as ever*.

但在其他方面，威姆布爾頓依然如故。

Of course, our winters here in Chicago are not mild *as in your native California*.

當然，我們芝加哥這裏的冬天沒有你們的故鄉加利福尼亞那麼溫和。

There aren't so many opportunities for graduates in Britain now *as there were ten years ago*.

現在英國大學畢業生的就業機會不如十年前多。

如同 *than* 那樣，在 *as* 後的從句如果是複合句，有時可省去其中整個 *that* 從句，或整個主句。如：

This work is not as easy as you think. (= as you think that it is)

這工作並不像你想的那麼容易。

That question was not such an easy one as I thought. (= as I thought that it was)

那問題並不像我所認為的那樣容易。

They had been talking for three hours without interruption and he looked as fresh and alert as when they had started.

(=as he looked when...)

他們連續談了三個小時，他看上去仍像談話剛開始的時候一樣，精力充沛，思想敏銳。

有時 *as* 及其後面的從句都可以省去。如：

Once this is accomplished, the rest is not as difficult. (= as difficult as this is)

一旦這個做完，剩下的就沒有這麼困難了。

Pleasing people is its first aim, and no other consideration is as important. (= as important as pleasing people is)

使人滿意是它首要的目的，其他的考慮都不及這個重要。

在 *as ... as possible* 這一結構中，從句 *as possible* 裏省略了 *is* (*was*)。如：

... to help prevent assassination attempts, Castro wants the dates and itinerary of his trip kept secret as long as possible. (= as is possible)

……爲了防止任何暗殺陰謀得逞，卡斯特羅要求把他出訪的日期和行程路綫盡可能久地保密。

They wanted out as soon as *possible*. (= as was possible)

他們想盡快地出去。

(2)在 as 引導的表示行為方式的從句中，省略的情況又可分為：

a)凡與主句中相同的實義動詞往往可以省略。如：

She plays with him *as a cat with a mouse*. (= as a cat plays with a mouse)

她戲弄他，就像貓逗老鼠。

Francis Ford Coppola ... predicts that “movies will be sold like soup in the future,” that “you’ll be able to buy it in cartridges for \$3 and play it *as you would a record*, at home”. (= as you would play a record)

弗朗西斯·福特·科普勒預言說，將來電影會像羹湯一般地發售，你花三美元就能夠買上一部電影膠卷，就能像放唱片一樣地在家裏放映。

And when political speakers are interrupted by members of their audience *as they often are* at election time, ... (= as they often are interrupted by members of their audience)

政治演說家們的演說被聽眾打斷，就像在競選時常常發生的那樣，這時……

But last week, *as he had before*, Carter seemed to falter and slip back, ... (= as he had faltered and slipped back before)

但是上星期卡特又像以前有過的那樣，似乎猶豫和退縮了，……

有時省去的與主句中相同的實義動詞在從句中並不是謂語動詞。如：

We must do *as father tells us*. (= as father tells us to do)

我們必須按父親吩咐的去做。

He gave his life for the people *just as he had pledged*. (= just as he had pledged to give his life for the people)

他實踐自己的誓言，為人民獻出了生命。

b)省略與主句中一致的主語和謂語。如:

But at intervals the pain still returned, reminding Mel that long ago, *as on other later occasions*, his instinct for trouble had been right. (= as it was right on other later occasions)

這個創痛每隔一個時期就要發作，這使梅爾回想起多年以前的那次知道要出事的直覺是應驗的，後來又有過好幾次這樣的直覺也都應驗了。

I soon came to respect her judgement and seek her opinion in this *as in other areas of our work*. (= as I respected her judgement and sought her opinion in other areas of our work)

在這方面以及在我們工作的其他方面，我很快地開始重視她的判斷，開始徵求她的意見。

The dispatcher, *as always*, had prepared a folder with the complex information ... (= as he always prepared a folder ...)

調度員照例已經準備好了一個裝有複雜資料的文件夾，……  
*As always*, in such situations, people showed a willingness to help one another, unselfishness, and even flashes of humor. (= As they always showed a willingness...)

碰到這種情況，人們總是樂於互相幫助，毫無私心，甚至還流露出絲絲幽默。

在下列兩句中 *as always* 的省略情況同上面兩句相同，但 *as* 是關係代詞，引導定語從句:

One White House official reported that Carter's "mental

state is about the same *as always* ..." (= as it always was)  
一位白宮官員報道說，卡特的“精神狀態幾乎與通常無異……”

... but suddenly there he was in front of us, looking exactly the same *as always*. (= as he always looked)

……但是他突然出現在我們面前，看上去完全同過去一模一樣。

c)省略與主句相一致的主語和動詞 be。如:

Retail prices in Saigon, *as compiled* by American economists, soared 49 per cent in the past year. (= as they were compiled)

按照美國經濟學家彙編的資料，西貢的零售價格在過去的一年裏飛漲了百分之四十九。

... and even then these paragraphs do not become long *as compared* with, say, those in the extract from a book on literary style. (= as they are compared)

……儘管那樣，這些段落同從論述文學風格的著作中選錄出來的段落相比還不算長。

However, you travel so extensively that I thought it better to do *as asked*. (= as I was asked)

可是，你各處奔走，我想最好還是按我要求的那樣去做。

d)當 *as* 引導的狀語從句本身是複合句時，其主句有時可以省略。如:

On the other hand, analogizing may lead to the adoption of a totally false hypothesis, *as* when the idea of the atom as an infinitely small piece of solid matter was obtained by analogizing from the world of visible appearances.

另一方面，類比可能會導致接受一種完全錯誤的假設，認為

原子是無限小的固體物質這個錯誤看法就是通過將原子和可見的外界物質進行類比而得出的。(在 as 後省略主句 it led to the adoption of a totally false hypothesis)

(3)當 as 作為關係代詞引導定語從句時，如果先行詞是整個主句的話，從句中的動詞 be 往往可以省略。如：

I left for Beijing the day after I saw you, *as planned* ... (= as was planned)

按照計劃，我在見到你的第二天動身去北京了……

Four plows and three graders, with convoy leader, are on their way to runway three zero *as instructed*.

四台鏟雪車，三台平土機，加上車隊領班，按照指示正在前往三〇號跑道的途中。

Thereafter he called on his superior only once a year, *as required*.

此後，他按照要求每年只拜訪他上司一次。

The final will be played on 8 September, not the 1st *as previously announced*.

決賽將在九月八日舉行，而不是在原先宣佈的九月一日舉行。

There seemed to have been a certain amount of subsidence in the flooring, *as evidenced* by cracking of the concrete ...

從混凝土出現裂縫的跡象看來，室內地面好像已經下沉了不少……

Also *as expected*, the little old lady was told she could take the wallet to her son herself, if she was quick.

果然不出所料，這位矮小的老太太得到的答覆是：她可以親自把皮夾子交給她兒子，不過要快。

## 10. 在 if 從句中的省略

在 if 引導的從句中往往會有省略現象,大致情況可分以下幾類:

(1) 省略與主句中相同的成分。如:

I'm happy *if you are*. (=if you are happy)

如果你快樂的話,我也快樂。

Now, I'd like, *if I may*, to spend some time on this matter of internal communications. (= if I may spend some time on...)

現在,如果可以的話,我想花一些時間談一談國內交通這個問題。

The old women squatted down beside Juana to try to give her aid *if they could* and comfort *if they could not*. (= if they could give her aid ... if they could not give her aid)

年老的婦女都蹲在賈娜身邊,幫得上忙的就想幫她一些忙,幫不上忙的就想給她一些安慰。

從句中的謂語動詞僅為實義動詞時,一般不能省去,但如果主語是 anyone, no one 或類似的不定代詞,就可省去。如:

If anyone (knows), he knows.

如果有人知道,他就知道。

If no one (goes), I'll go.

如果沒有人去,我就去。

(2) 省略與主句中相一致的主語和動詞 be。如:

Hearst was remarkably natural. *If in a mood*, he would do his favorite Charleston dance with charming gaucheness ...

(= If he was in a mood)

赫斯特毫不做作,碰上他興致好的話,他會以笨拙而媚人的動作跳個他喜愛的查爾斯頓舞……



Any dog might bite a child *if teased*. (= if it is teased)

要是狗被小孩逗弄，它會咬他的。

但在 *if necessary*, *if possible* 中省略的主語不是主句中的主語，而是表示主句中內容的 *it*。如：

Then he can take avoiding action *if necessary*. (= if it is necessary)

如有必要，那麼他可以採取迴避的行動。

I will do the work *if possible*. (= if it is possible)

如果可能的話，我會幹這工作。

(3)在附加句中的省略。如：

But if a stowaway could survive the count, chances were that she (or he) would not be detected until much later, *if at all*. (= if she (or he) would be detected at all)

不過，偷乘飛機的人要是能躲過清點人數這一關，那她(或他)就不會被發覺，即使被發覺的話，那也是很長時間以後的事。

This candidate already commanded a cadre of high U. S. executives, *if not quite an army*.

這位候選人已經控制了一批核心的美國高級行政官員，如果不說是一大羣的話。

He looks and talks like a president — of a company, *if not a country*.

他的神色和談吐像個大人物——如果不像是國家總統的話，至少像個公司的董事長。

And inevitably, that place was a mental landscape full of crewcut goons with murderous aim *if not intent*.

不可避免地，那地方在人們頭腦中是這麼一種景象：到處都是剃平頭的暴徒，他們如果不是執意要殺人，也懷有殺人的目的。

(4)在 *if any* 中，可以看成是省略了 *there* 和動詞 *be*。如：

Actually, few localities, *if any*, have made advance plans for such an unpredictable accident. (= *if there are any*)

實際上，幾乎沒有什麼地方對這種無法預言的事故在事先作過什麼對策。

Jazz developed in answer to the emotional demands of this people. In the beginning, business considerations had little, *if any*, influence on its development. (= *if there was any*)

爵士音樂是爲了滿足這個民族在感情上的需要而發展起來的。起初，商業上的考慮對爵士音樂的發展幾乎毫無影響。

He wondered what answer, *if any*, he would give us. (= *if there was any*)

如果要給答覆的話，他不知道給我們什麼答覆好。

但在 *if anything* 中，到底省略了什麼，往往很難斷定。如：

He is, *if anything*, a little taller than I. (= *if there was anything*)

要說有所區別的話，他個子比我略高一些。

Frosch will make the final decisions on what, *if anything*, should be done to try to influence Skylab's final fall. (= *if anything should be done*)

弗羅希將最後決定，如果需要的話，應該做些什麼來影響太空實驗室的墜落。

*if* 是引導狀語從句的從屬連詞，但有時却可用來連接形容詞。

如：

He is a pleasant *if* talkative child.

縱然這孩子多嘴多舌，仍討人喜歡。

At the airport, the ten-inch snow had been preceded by a continuous, *if* somewhat lighter, fall.

在機場這個地方，在下這場積了十英寸厚的大雪之前，小一點的雪早就下個不停了。

He has a solid *if* unimaginative record in domestic policy.  
他在國內政策上缺乏想像力，但一向很穩健。

*if* 有時也可用來連接副詞。如：

She looked at me kindly *if* somewhat sceptically.  
即使帶着些懷疑的目光，她還是和藹地注視着我。

Bill seldom *if* ever goes to church.  
比爾幾乎從不到教堂去。

當 *if* 連接形容詞或副詞時，並不發生省略的情況。能這樣使用的從屬連詞數量極少，除 *if* 外只有 *though*。如：

This is a shabby *though* comfortable armchair.  
這是一張破沙發，儘管坐起來還舒適。

He spoke firmly *though* pleasantly.  
他說起話來柔中有剛。

## 11. 非限定動詞 (non-finite verb) *be* 在句中的省略

非限定動詞 *be* 的兩種形式——*to be* 和 *being* 在句中經常省略。

### (1) *to be* 的省略

a) 在 *seem*, *prove*, *turn out* 等連繫動詞後 *to be* 往往省略。如：

She seems (to be) a sweet girl.  
她看來是個惹人喜愛的姑娘。

He seems (to be) tired.  
他好像很累了。

His brother seemed (to be) of a sound mind.  
他哥哥看來是個頭腦很清楚的人。

The task proved (to be) impossible.

這項任務證明是無法完成的。

The little boy proved (to be) a born fool.

這小男孩原來是個天生的傻瓜。

It will turn out (to be) fine tomorrow.

明天天氣會轉晴。

b)在 appoint, argue, believe, consider, feel, find, get, imagine, pronounce, suppose, think, vote 等動詞後的賓語補語裏, to be 也可省略。如:

They believe him (to be) innocent.

他們相信他是清白無辜的。

We considered the car (to be) too expensive.

我們認為這輛汽車太貴了。

It argues him (to be) a rogue.

這表明他是個無賴。

I found her (to be) an entertaining partner.

我發現她是位使人歡樂的伙伴。

Can't you get him (to be) a little more alert?

你不能使他稍許再機靈一些嗎?

在這類結構的被動式中, 也仍然可省去 to be。如:

Mr. Heyman was considered (to be) an excellent music teacher.

人們認為海曼先生是位出色的音樂教師。

(2)being 的省略

a)分詞 being 後接名詞或形容詞, 在句中可用作狀語, 一般表示原因, 間或也可表示讓步。這種用法通常出現在正式的書面語體。如:

Being a man of fixed views, he refused to listen to our argu-

ments.

他是個固執己見的人，不願聽取我們的理由。

Being too nervous to reply, he stared at the floor.

他緊張得一句話也答不出來，兩眼直盯着地上。

being 在上述分詞短語中往往可以省略。又如：

An even-tempered man, Paul nevertheless became extremely angry when he heard what had happened.

雖然保羅性情溫和，但當他聽到所發生的事情時仍感到極其氣憤。

A love story, it is more or less autobiographical.

這是個愛情故事，但多少帶有自傳的色彩。

Implacable, Lawson contented himself with a glare of defiance.

勞森毫不讓步，得意地發出一道挑衅的目光。

b)在獨立結構 (absolute construction) 中的分詞 being，在後接形容詞、名詞、介詞短語、數詞等時，往往省略。由於經常見到的是省去 being 的形式，現在習慣上以不用 being 為好。這種結構多見於書面語體，尤其是在描繪性的文字中，一般用來表示原因或伴隨情況 (accompanying circumstances)。如：

He stood in a patch of sunlight on the gray carpet, *his hands behind him, his face in shadow.* (= his hands being behind him, his face being in shadow)

他反背着手站在灰色地毯上的一小塊陽光中，臉却在蔭處。

His head was shaved, his face was dark brown and lined, *the lips thin, the nose large and straight, the eyes serious and intelligent.*

他的頭剃得光光的，深褐色的臉上滿是皺紋，嘴唇薄薄的，鼻子又大又挺直，一雙眼睛充滿着智慧而莊重的神色。

Jones and Peters, *both of unknown address*, were charged with the murder of Williamson.

瓊斯和彼得斯被指控謀殺了威廉森，兩人的下落不明。

Mr. Jones has two sons: *one fourteen, the other ten*.

瓊斯先生有兩個兒子，一個十四歲，另一個十歲。

Obviously, several flights were ready to leave. These would be awaiting word from the tower to start engines, *their continued delay a result of the blockage of runway three zero*.

顯然有好幾架班機準備起飛。它們在等待機場指揮塔上下達發動引擎的命令，它們一再地推遲起飛時間就是由於三〇號跑道被堵造成的。

It started out a solemn journey, *she quiet and subdued, I cold and polite*.

開始了一次沉悶的旅行，一路上她嫺雅而矜持，我則是冷淡而彬彬有禮。

間或在獨立結構中動詞不定式前的 being 也可省去。如：

He would give me three hundred and fifty thousand dollars if I delivered him twelve two-reel pictures, *he to pay the cost of production*.

如果我給他拍攝十二部兩盤膠片的影片，他就給我三十五萬美元，製片的費用也由他支付。

c)在介詞後接形容詞時，可以看成是在形容詞前省略了動名詞 being。如：

It seems to stand well outside the mainstream of recent British drama, and any debts it may owe to the 'Angry Young Man' or 'Kitchen-Sink' traditions are far *from obvious*.

它好像同近代英國戲劇的主流毫不相干，一點也看不出“憤

怒的青年人”或“廚房水池”等流派的傳統對它可能起的任何影響。

In some sentences, however, the fronting of the final adjectival or nominal element is far *from natural*.

可是在有些句子中，把後置的形容詞成分或名詞性成分前移就很不自然。

Improvements of all kinds are certainly being made in television so that reception will be as close *to perfect* as possible.

人們確實在對電視進行各種各樣的改進，以使接收情況盡可能地趨於完美。

They regard her *as clever*.

他們認為她很聰明。

In spite of this, it is stylistically one of the most easily identifiable varieties, striking many people *as extremely odd* in some respects.

儘管這樣，它在文體上仍是最容易辨認的一種形式，許多人認為它在有些方面非常奇特。

在上述情況下形容詞前省略 *being* 已習以為常，現在一般都不用 *being*，這也正體現了語言簡化的趨勢。

## 12. 在小品詞 *to* 後的省略

小品詞 *to* 後面的動詞不定式或不定式短語在句中重複出現時，往往可以省略，使語言表達更為緊湊凝煉。如：

He wanted to eat, so I told him *to*. (= to eat)

他想吃，於是我就叫他去吃。

I meant to write you, but forgot *to*. (= to write you)

我原想寫信給你的，但忘了。

As always on such occasions, he'd wanted to apologize but had found, when it came to it, that he was too frightened *to*. (= to apologize)

在這種場合下往往是這樣，他道歉，但事到臨頭却又感到自己嚇得不敢開口。

I saw him riding his bicycle in the park, and I told him not *to*. (= to ride his bicycle in the park)

我看到他在公園裏騎自行車，叫他別這樣。

I intended that they should stay till the next day, but they refused *to*. (= to stay till the next day)

我打算要他們住到第二天再走，但他們不肯。

You can't prevent me from going to Paris if I make up my mind *to*. (= to go to Paris)

如果我打定主意要去巴黎的話，你是阻止不了我的。

I could not find him, though I wanted *to*. (= to find him)

我想找到他，但却找不到。

### 13. 在疑問詞後的省略

*who, when, where, why, how, what, which* 等疑問詞在句中引導從句時，其後面的成分如與句子中已出現的成分相同，往往可以省去。如：

Someone has hidden my umbrella, but I don't know *who*.  
(= *who* has hidden my umbrella)

有人把我的傘藏起來了，但我不知道是誰。

If the array of forces at work in Bukidnon today is bewildering at times, the ethnic confrontation's early history



helps to explain *why*. (= why the array of forces at work in Bukidnon today is bewildering at times)

今天在布基農起作用的各種力量有時會使人不可捉摸，這種現象可用早期歷史上的種族對抗來解釋。

Some excerpts and details from Ford's *A Time to Heal* appear without authorization this week in the *Nation Magazine*, which says it "obtained the 655-page typescript before publication" but doesn't explain *how*. (= how it obtained the 655-page typescript before publication)

本周《國民》雜誌未經許可刊登了福特所著的《愈合》的節選段落和詳細內容，該雜誌聲稱它獲得著作出版前的六百五十五頁打字稿，但沒有說明獲得的途徑。

But escape the water did —— the only question was *how*. (= how it escaped)

但是水的確漏出了，唯一的問題是它怎樣漏出的。

As always, his manner seemed to be concealing something, though Dixon could never be sure *what*. (= what his manner was concealing)

同往常一樣，他的舉動中總好像隱瞞着什麼東西，可是狄克遜從來都猜不透。

I think there were two or three Prime Ministers who were assassinated, but I forgot *which*. (= which Prime Ministers were assassinated)

我想被暗殺的總理已有過兩、三個了，但記不起是哪幾個。

在 *whether* (或 *if*) 後不能用這種承上的省略，如不可說 He said he would come, but I don't know *whether*, 而要把 *whether* 後的成分 he will come 完全說出來。

## 四、情景上的省略

如果我們說句法上的省略是指在一個句子中的省略，那麼情景上的省略就是在句子之間的省略。要正確理解省略句的意思，就必須首先找出省略的成分；而省略的成分，須根據表達出來的成分來判斷。如是句法上的省略，只須從句子本身表達出來的成分中就可了解到省略了什麼成分，但要是情景上的省略，那就得由上下文，也就是由語言的情景來決定到底省略了什麼。如 Yes, I am 是一個省略句，但要是沒有情景，只有這麼孤零零的一句，那誰也不會知道它確切的含義究竟是什麼，甚至連 am 是助動詞還是連繫動詞也無法判定。又如 Hot? 它可以是 Are you hot? 的省略，也可理解成 Is it hot? 我們可以把 Too weak? 看成是 Are you too weak? 的省略，但它在 Why can't he get up? Too weak? 句中，就是 Is he too weak? 的意思了。同樣在 Got to do something, you know 句中省略的可以是 I've, 也可以是 we've, 這要視上下文的內容而定。

如果是情景上的省略，那所省略的謂語動詞的時態也要由上下文來決定（而在句法上的省略中，省略的動詞時態是由句子本身決定的）。如：

It was a few minutes after 8 p.m., a little less than two hours to flight departure time. *Time to go.*

那時是晚上八點多一些，離班機起飛時間不到兩個小時。該走了。（根據上文中的時間，應是 It was time to go. 而不能是 It is time to go.）

*Frightened?* You bet I was. (= Was I frightened?)

害怕？我當然害怕了。

對於情景上的省略，除了根據上下文的句子來判斷省略的成分外，還要從整個語言情景來考慮。我們可用小說 *The Case of the Careless Cupid* 中的一小段來加以印證：

Mason hung up the phone.

梅森掛斷了電話。

“Shocked?” Della asked.

“受驚了？”德拉問道。

Mason said after a moment, “Frightened.”

梅森過了一會才說：“嚇壞了。”

有名的律師梅森接到一個當事人的電話後，女秘書德拉問他的“Shocked?” 以及他回答的“Frightened”到底是什麼含義？單從這段話來看，似乎可認為是德拉問梅森“Are you shocked?” 梅森回答說，“I am frightened.” 但如果從整個語言中的情景（即整個故事情節）來分析，特別是在梅森剛掛上當事人打來的電話這一場合下，應該斷定“Shocked?” 是問“Is she shocked?” “Frightened” 是“*She is frightened*”的省略回答。

情景上的省略主要用於對話中，也用於敘述的場合。

## 1. 對話中的省略

對話中的答語（即第二個說話人所說的話）往往用省略的形式，這種省略可能有三種情況：A. 重複上句（即第一個說話人所說的話）中的內容（repetition）；B. 增加新的內容（expansion）；C. 用別的內容替換上句中的內容（replacement）。這幾種情況有時會同時出現在一個答語中。無論採用何種方式，為使語言精煉明快，答語中的省略是極為普遍的。如：

Have you handed in the thesis to the academy?

你把論文交給研究院了嗎?

Yes, I have (handed in the thesis to the academy).

我已交了。(重複上句中的內容)

You are glad to come back to your home, aren't you?

回到家了, 你很高興, 是嗎?

Yes, (I am) rather (glad to come back to my home).

是的, 相當高興。(增加了新的內容 rather)

Do you have any objections?

你有什麼反對意見嗎?

No, (I have) none at all.

一點也沒有。(用 none at all 替換 any objections)

Shall we go swimming this afternoon?

我們今天下午去游泳嗎?

Perhaps (we shall go swimming) some other day.

可能要改日去。(增加了新的內容 perhaps, 並用 some other day 替換 this afternoon)

He is working late this week.

這星期他都工作到很晚。

Yes, he was (working late) last week, too.

是的, 上星期他也這樣。(重複 he, 增加了 too, 用 was 替換 is, last week 替換 this week)

在用重複的方式來表示的答語中, 省略的情況可分成以下幾種:

(1)所有的助動詞 (do 除外) 在答語中都可用來表示省略。如:

Will he help us?

他會幫助我們嗎?

Yes, he *will*.

他會的。

I think John is working well.

我認為約翰工作得很好。

Yes, he *is*.

是的，他工作得很好。

Are you going to clean the car?

你打算擦洗汽車嗎？

I *could*, and I *ought to*, but I don't think I *will*.

我本來可以擦洗，也應該擦洗，但我認為我不會去擦洗。

Mary has done well in her examination.

瑪麗考得不錯。

Yes, she *has*.

對，她考得不錯。

You needn't take the course.

你不必修這門課了。

I think I *needn't*. *Need* Bill?

我想我不必了。比爾呢？

有時幾個助動詞可連用，表示省略。如：

Did you lock the door?

你把門鎖上了嗎？

No, I *should have*, but I forgot.

沒有，我該把門鎖上的，但忘了。

Is the kettle boiling?

壺裏的水燒滾了嗎？

It *may be*.

大概燒滾了。

Was Tom working hard?

湯姆工作努力嗎？

| He *ought to have been*.

| 他本來應當如此。

助動詞 do 僅在否定、疑問或強調結構中表示省略。如：

| Charles and I like a shower after we have played tennis.

| 查爾斯和我喜歡在打完網球後洗一下淋浴。

| Peter *doesn't*.

| 彼得可不喜歡。

| John drives a car.

| 約翰駕駛一輛汽車。

| *Does* Bob?

| 鮑勃呢？

| Her father didn't marry twice.

| 她父親並沒有結過兩次婚。

| Oh, but he *did*.

| 嗨，但他確是結了兩次婚。

(2) 實義動詞 have 用作 possess 解時，在英國英語中可表示省略。如：

| Have you the exact change?

| 你正好有那麼些零錢嗎？

| Of course I *have*.

| 我當然有。

| Have you a cassette recorder?

| 你有盒式錄音機嗎？

| Yes. *Have* you?

| 有的。你呢？

連繫動詞 be 也可用來表示省略。如：

| Is she a national outstanding young woman for 1979?

| 她是一九七九年全國優秀女青年嗎？

Yes, she *is*.

是的。

Who was here first, Henry or Richard?

誰先到這兒的，亨利還是理查德？

Henry *was*.

亨利。

(3) yes 和 no 可單獨使用，表示省略。如：

John can play billiards.

約翰會打桌球。

Yes. (= Yes, John can play billiards.)

是的。

Do you want the key now?

你現在要這鑰匙嗎？

No.

不要。(用 no 來表示省略時，除省略了與上句中相同的成分外，還省略了否定詞 not，所以上面一組例句中答語的完全形式應是 No, I do *not* want the key now.

(4) 否定詞 not 在句末可用來表示省略。如：

Do you think you could lend me £10 till payday?

你認為發薪前能借給我十英鎊嗎？

I'm afraid *not*; I only have £5 myself.

恐怕不能，我自己只有五英鎊。

Is Fred bringing his wife?

弗雷德會把他妻子一塊兒帶來嗎？

I trust *not*!

我不希望他會帶來。

Would Jordan marry a man with no money?

喬丹會嫁給一個沒錢的人嗎？

Of course *not*.  
當然不會。

在 *why not, if not* 結構中, *not* 也可表示省略。如:

I don't want to go in.  
我不想進去。  
Why *not*?  
爲什麼?

"I wonder if we shall ever meet again," she said.  
她說: "不知道我們會不會再見面."  
"I don't know why *not*".  
"我不懂爲什麼不會。"

I hope we meet again on earth.  
我希望我們今生能重逢。  
If *not*, then in heaven.  
如果不能的話, 那麼在天堂相見。

我們平常在對話中聽到 *I think not, I hope not, I suppose not* 等省略句是比較拘謹的說法, 比較普通的說法是 *I don't think so, I don't hope so, I don't suppose so*, 不過這些是替代現象, 已不屬省略的範圍了。

(5)小品詞 *to* 在對話中也可用來表示省略, 省去其後的不定式或不定式短語。如:

Why don't you go and see the play?  
你爲什麼不去看戲?  
I'd love *to*.  
我倒是希望去的。

Do you intend to tell him what you have been telling me tonight?  
你打算把你今晚對我說的話都告訴他嗎?



I hadn't meant *to*.

我並不想告訴他。

Did she cry?

她哭了嗎?

She began *to*, but I can't stand women when they cry, so

I said she'd better hook it.

她開始哭了，但女人一哭我便受不了，所以我說她最好還是趕快走開。

(6)當聽話人想對所談及的事物有更多的了解時，往往會以問句的形式作為答語，這種問句可用簡短的省略形式，省去與上句中相同的成分。如：

The old lady's going abroad.

這位老太太要到國外去了。

*When?* (= When is the old lady going abroad?)

什麼時候去?

Joan is very upset.

瓊感到很煩惱。

*Why?* (= Why is Joan very upset?)

爲什麼?

I'm going to write a detective story.

我打算寫一個偵探故事。

*What for?* (= What are you going to write it for?)

爲了什麼?

當上句爲否定句時，答語中如要問“爲什麼”，一般要用 *why not*，而不用 *why*。如：

They haven't been invited to the ball.

他們沒有被邀請參加舞會。

*Why not?*

（爲什麼？）

比較： { They have been invited to the ball.  
          { Why?

上述各組答語中的省略問句一般都用於非正式的隨便談話（casual talk）中。在比較客氣的場合，仍要用完全形式的問句。

如：

{ She is going to buy it.  
  { 她打算去買來。  
  { When is she going to buy it?  
  { 她什麼時候去買呢？

(7) 動詞 know, tell 和 ask 後的賓語從句, 在答語中常可省去。如：

{ She's having a baby.  
  { 她懷孕了。  
  { *I know.* (= I know she's having a baby.)  
  { 我知道。  
  { How do you know he'll be promoted?  
  { 你怎麼知道他會被提升?  
  { *He told me.* (= He told me he'll be promoted.)  
  { 他告訴我的。

## 2. 敘述中的省略

在一段話或一段文章中也經常會出現省略的句子。這種敘述中的省略主要是省去與上文中相同的詞語，但也有省略詞語須根據情景推測而定的情況。

(1) 省略與上文中相同的成分

這種省略的範圍較廣，凡是在句法上的省略和對話中的省略裏提到的情況，幾乎都可適用於此。如：

He wasn't trying to hurt me. *Just wanted* me to stay in the water with him. (= He just wanted)

他不想傷害我，只是要我同他一起呆在水裏。

Oh, he's fine, too. *Very busy though.* (= He is very busy though.)

哦，他也很好，不過他非常忙。

Where is he? *When coming?* (= When is he coming?)

他在哪裏？他什麼時候來？

The doctor never came to the cluster of brush houses. *Why should he,* when he had more than he could do to take care of the rich people... (= Why should he come to the cluster of brush houses)

這醫生從來不光臨棚戶區。他連有錢人都應接不暇，爲什麼還要到這兒來呢……

I don't think I shall ever have to be "irascible" with him again. And I don't think *I shall ever want to be.* (= I shall ever want to be "irascible" with him again)

我想我以後用不着再對他發脾氣了，而且我想我以後也再不願發脾氣了。

I'm awfully sorry if I've hurt your feelings. *I didn't mean to.* (= I didn't mean to hurt your feelings.)

要是我傷了你的感情，我非常抱歉，我是無意的。

I said we'll find your records. *If not,* we'll just reconstruct them from the microfilm files in Washington. (= If we don't find them)

我說了我們會找到你的檔案的。如果找不到，我們就根據華盛頓的微縮膠卷檔案給你重新立一份。

I can be happy with you... *But you not with me?* (= But can

you not be happy with me?)

我和你在一起能夠愉快，……而你和我在一起就不嗎？

A call was made to the information desk of the Hotel Rossiya,...but the line was constantly busy. A correspondent was sent by car to the hotel *to find out why.*(= to find out why the line was constantly busy)

電話打到羅西亞旅館的問訊處，但一直打不通，於是派了一名記者坐車到旅館去查明原因。

有時複合句中的主句可用句號結束，從句以大寫開頭，這樣突出從句的地位，表示強調的意義。這種情況可看成在大寫開頭的從句中省略了與前面相同的主句。如：

But occasionally, through slow, careful reasoning aided by instinct, Inez could reach right conclusions. *Especially where her husband was concerned.*

不過偶爾通過慢慢的、仔細的分析，再借助於直覺，伊內茲也能夠得出正確的結論，尤其是事關她丈夫的時候。

But mostly, across the wide spacious land, you could get big continuous hi there and hellos. *As I did when summers my Irish immigrant father took us motoring west.*

但通常在這遼闊的國土上，你會不斷地遇到別人給你打招呼。夏天我那從愛爾蘭移居至此的父親帶我們乘車西行時，我就遇到這種情況。

當主句帶有直接引語時，有時也有省略的情況。如：

The policeman shouted,“Don’t try holding back or lying! It won’t work. Tell me what it was you thought.”As Inez whimpered:“Never mind that! Tell me!”

那警察大聲地說：“別想隱瞞，也別想撒謊！那不頂用。告訴我，你想起了什麼。”在伊內茲啜泣時，他又喊道：“不

要這樣！說實話吧！”

上段中最後的“Never mind that! Tell me!”並非Inez的嗚咽之言，而是那警察威逼她作出交代的喊叫，事實上，在As Inez whimpered後省略了主句he shouted.

又如：

Looking down at the village Bethune said:“I am glad you told me about Fong.”And then, while Tung eyed him sideways:“You know, in the West, in many books written about China, it's always stressed that the Chinese consider it a matter of honor never to ‘lose face’...”

白求恩一面望着下面的村子，一面說：“我很高興你把方的情況告訴了我。”董矚了他一眼。他接着又說：“你知道，在西方，在許多關於中國的書裏，總是強調中國人把不‘丟面子’看作是一件榮譽攸關的事……”

上面最後一段話不是董而是白求恩說的，在直接引語前省略了主句Bethune said。

有時第二個同位語從句可另立一句，作為一種補充性的說明，給人以口語的感覺。這種情況也可看成是省略了與前句中相同的主句。如：

And even here,for some people there is a sneaking suspicion that the term is not quite right.That it is somehow a shade too breezy, and comes most easily from someone addicted to tweeds and the phrase “Old chap”.

甚至在這裏，有些人心中總是困惑地懷疑這個詞用得不十分正確，懷疑這個詞不知怎麼地總是顯得過於隨便了一點，懷疑這個詞往往是為那些身穿花呢衣服、口稱“老伙計”的人所喜歡用的。（在第二句前省略了For some people there is a sneaking suspicion 這個主句）

(2)沒有原詞語(realized item)的省略

有些句子中的省略在上文找不出省略了什麼相同的詞語(即“原詞語”),這就要根據情景來推測到底省去了什麼詞語。如:

Hey what's the matter Sandra?*Why the long face?*(= Why are you pulling the long face?)

嗨,出了什麼事了,桑德拉?爲什麼愁眉苦臉的!

We defeated the enemy.They left 50 dead on the field.We captured 40 rifles. We lost 40 men. *A life for a rifle!*(= We paid a life for a rifle.)

我們擊敗了敵人。敵人在戰場上留下了五十具屍體。我們繳獲了四十枝步槍,但犧牲了四十名戰士。一條生命換來一枝步槍!

I shall be back this evening. I'm not sure *what train.*(= what train I shall take)

今晚我會回來,但坐哪班火車還不定。

What, I asked, did they intend to do then? *A shrug of the shoulder.*(= The answer was a shrug of the shoulder.)

我問他們打算怎麼辦。他們只是聳聳肩膀。

Why did he need an air ticket at all? *And if a ticket, why to Rome?*

他到底爲什麼要飛機票?而要飛機票,又爲什麼是去羅馬的票呢?(從句中的省略可從上句中找到原詞語,但主句中的省略詞語則要由推測而定,全句相當於 And if he needed a ticket, why should he go to Rome?)

## 五、語義上的省略

英語中有些句子從形式上看是結構完整的完全句，並沒有省去什麼成分，但句中的某些詞語具有的含義同上文裏的一些成分能發生一定的內在聯繫，這種情況可看成是語義上的省略。了解語義上的省略有助於對語言的正確理解。試看下列例證：

Tom examined the car. *The rear lamp* was broken.

湯姆檢查了車子，後燈壞了。①

The building was heavily guarded by police. *The windows on the top story* were covered with boards.

大樓由警察嚴密防守，頂層的窗戶都蓋上了木板。②

I spoke to the workers at the factory. *Many* complained bitterly about the *condition*.

我同這工廠的工人交談，許多人抱怨說廠裏的條件太差了。③

We don't really expect her to pass her driving test *first time*, but we'll be delighted if she does.

我們並不真的指望她第一次參加駕駛考核就會順利通過，但要是她通過了，那我們會非常高興。④

The presidential craft will comfortably carry 16 persons besides the crew. Usually *aboard* are the President and his family, his doctor, two Secret Service agents, and his secretary.

總統的專機除機組人員外，可以舒適地載乘十六人，通常在

飛機上乘坐的是總統一家以及他的醫生、兩名特工人員和他的秘書。⑤

在第①句中，the rear lamp 在語義上相當於 its rear lamp，可看成是 the rear lamp 後省去 of the car。同樣，第②句中的 on the top story 後省去了 of the building。在第③句中的 many 後省去 of the workers, the condition 後省去 of the factory。在第④句中，first time 相當於 the first time she takes her driving test。在第⑤句中，aboard 後可看成是省略了 the presidential craft，這時 aboard 的詞性也由介詞轉為副詞。

語義上的省略常見於下列幾種情況：

1. 在表示“命令”、“勸告”等的句子中，連詞 and 含有表示某種條件的意義。如：

Take that medicine, *and* you'll feel better.

把那個藥吃下去，你就會感到好一些。（全句相當於 Take that medicine, and if you take that medicine you'll feel better.）

Let's give him some help *and* he'll succeed.

我們幫他一下吧，這樣他就會成功。

"Give me one day's notice, *and* we'll be there," Bethune replied.

白求恩回答說：“早一天通知我，我們就準能趕到。”（引語中的全句相當於 Give me one day's notice, and if you give me one day's notice we'll be there.）

Keep a man sleepless long enough, *and* his brain would become as sappy as a sponge.

如果一個人長時間地不眠，他的腦子就會像吸足了水的海綿一樣。

"Move *and* you're dead!" Dexter said to Frey.



“你要是動一下就沒命！”德克斯特對弗雷說。

One more word *and* I'll be angry with you.

再說一句話，我可要對你生氣了。

上述各句中的第一個分句表示條件，第二個分句表示預料的結果。在第一個分句中的謂語動詞通常是祈使語氣，但有時也可用帶有情態助動詞 (modal auxiliary) 的陳述語氣。如：

We *should give* him some help and he won't fail in mathematics.

我們應該給他一些幫助，這樣他數學就不會不及格。

間或也有人在第一個分句中用一般現在時的謂語動詞表示將來的動作。如：

He *makes* a move and she'll hit him.

他動一下，她就揍他。

在第二個分句中的謂語通常含有情態動詞，但有時也可用一般現在時表示將來的動作。如：

"Give me the bribe and you *get* the job," the secretary told John.

秘書告訴約翰說：“給我一點私禮，你就得到這份工作。”

用 *and* 來表示語義上的省略常見於某些諺語。如：

Ask me no questions and I will tell you no lies.

不問就聽不到假話。

Give him an inch and he'll take a yard.

得寸進尺。

Marry in lend, and you'll live to repent.

借債結婚，一生悔恨。

Roll my log and I'll roll yours.

互相幫忙。

Show me a liar, and I'll show you a thief.

撒謊是做賊的第一步。

Claw me and I'll claw thee.

互相迎合。

Keep a thing seven years and you will find a use for it.

蓄物七年，必有其用。

Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves.

積少成多。

2. 在 if 從句後表示強調結構的主句中往往含有語義上的省略。

試看下列兩句：

“If anyone can get that airplane moved tonight,” Mel conceded, “it'll be Joe.”

梅爾向對方說了他的看法：“要是有人能在今晚把那架飛機挪開，這個人就是喬。”①

...and if there was anything Brian liked to do, it was eat.

……要是布賴恩喜歡幹點什麼，那就是吃。②

上述兩句中的 it 應該指什麼？有人認為 it 指前面的 if 從句，是 anaphoric it。我認為這裏的 it 帶有語義上的省略，第①句中的 it'll be Joe 相當於 it'll be Joe that can get that airplane moved tonight；而第②句中的 it was eat 則相當於 it was eat that Brian liked to do。

3. 在口語中，當 because 引導的表示原因的從句置於句末時，有時含有語義上的省略。如：

He went home early, because I saw him leave.

他很早回家了，因為我看到他走的。①

Peter is drunk, because I saw him staggering.

彼得喝醉了，因為我看到他走路搖搖晃晃的。②

He paid for the book, because I saw him.

他付了書款，因為我看到的。③

They've lit a fire, because I can see the smoke rising.

他們已點了火，因為我看見冒烟了。④

Are you going to the post office?—because I have some letters to send.

你要去郵局嗎？——因為我有幾封信要寄。⑤

在①②③④句中可以看出 because 前省去了 I claim that, 而在⑤句中的 because 前則在語義上省略 I ask this。上述各句中的 because 從句並不是說明前面主句中謂語動詞所表示的動作或狀態的原因，而是說明在語義上省去的 I claim that 或 I ask this 等的原因。

## 六、可用省略來解釋的幾種語法現象

### 1. 形容詞轉化成名詞

英語中的詞類轉化(conversion)是構詞中的一種重要方式。鑒於英語的許多詞在形式上已失去詞性的標誌，一個詞往往不需要改變形式便可兼屬幾個詞。表示人的屬性和狀態的形容詞如在前面加上限定詞（通常是定冠詞 the）可以成爲表示一類人的名詞，如形容詞 rich, poor, young, old, sick, wounded, blind, unemployed, careless, prudent, wise, brave, innocent, unscrupulous, absent, dead, living, helpless, needy, weary, wealthy 等前加定冠詞 the, 例如 the rich, the young, the living 等，表示 rich people, young people, living people 等複數概念。所以當這類形容詞在轉化成表示一類人的名詞時，我們可以看成是在形容詞後省略了表示泛指的複數名詞 people（或 persons）。這類轉化成名詞的形容詞在句中作主語時要求複數形式的謂語動詞。如：

The prudent never starve.

節儉的人不挨餓。

The absent are always at fault.

誰人背後無人說長短。

The innocent are often deceived by the unscrupulous.

天真無邪的人常常受到無恥之徒的欺騙。

The old need a great deal of attention.

老年人需要極大的關心。

上面提到的這類形容詞在轉化成名詞時，既具有名詞的特徵，又保留着形容詞的某些特徵：(a)可受形容詞的修飾，如：the humble poor, the wretched poor, the homeless old; (b)可受副詞的修飾，如：the very wise, the extremely old, the wretchedly poor, the seriously wounded, the relatively wealthy。

有少數形容詞轉化成名詞時表示單數的概念。如 the deceased, the accused, 這時可看成是在形容詞後省去了表示泛指的單數名詞 person。在 the Almighty 後也可看成是省略了 God, 不過現在要是用了 God, 前面通常不用 the, the Almighty = Almighty God.

英語中表示民族的有些形容詞前面加了限定詞(通常是 the)也可轉化成名詞，表示整個民族。這類形容詞通常是以 -sh, -ch, -ese 等結尾，如 British, Cornish, Danish, English, Irish, Spanish, Swedish, Turkish, Welsh, Dutch, French, Scotch, Chinese, Japanese, Maltese, Portuguese。此外，Swiss 也屬這一類的形容詞。當這些形容詞轉化成名詞時，可看成是後面省去了名詞 nation, 表示複數的概念。如：

The Swiss have preserved their neutrality for centuries.

好幾個世紀以來瑞士人一直保持中立。

The Dutch are admired by their neighbours.

荷蘭人受到鄰國的讚美。

The English have been called "a nation of shopkeepers".

英國人一向被稱為“經商的民族”。

這類形容詞轉化成名詞後，不能再受副詞的修飾，而只可被形容詞修飾。如：the clever Danish, the industrious Chinese。

上述兩類形容詞轉化成名詞時前面通常加定冠詞，但有時也可以加其他的限定詞。如：

We will nurse *your sick*, clothe *your naked*, and feed *your*

*hungry.*

對你們有病、受凍、挨餓的人，我們會加以護理、提供衣食。

Let the dead bury *their dead*.

既往勿咎，不念舊惡。

They had to take care of *their sick and wounded*.

他們得照料他們的傷病員。

表示某種語言的名詞前面一般不用定冠詞，但在 to translate from the English into Chinese 短語中，the English 可看成是形容詞 English 後省去了名詞 original。在 What is the French for 'theatre'? 句中，the French 也可看成是 the French word 或 the French expression 的省略。

## 2. 名詞所有格的獨立用法 (independent genitive)

英語中的名詞所有格形式通常用作定語，修飾其後的名詞，如: John's brother, my father's pipe。但所有格後的名詞有時並不出現，這種形式的名詞所有格在句中不再作定語，而是作主語、賓語、表語或介詞賓語，相當於名詞的作用。這樣的用法稱為名詞所有格的獨立用法。

名詞所有格的獨立用法可以看成是在名詞性詞組中省略了被所有格修飾的名詞，省略的情況可分為三種：

(1) 省去的名詞可從句中或上下文裏找到原詞，可以是“承上”的省略，也可以是“借下”的省略。如：

His own fortune was lost; *his dead wife's* remained. (= his dead wife's fortune)

他自己的財產已喪失，他亡妻的財產還留着。

Tom's car is faster than *John's*. But *John's* is a good car, too. (= John's car).

湯姆的汽車比約翰的快，但約翰的汽車也不錯。

Whose book is this?

這是誰的書？

It's *Peter's*. (= Peter's book)

是彼得的。

*John's* is the greater treason, for his is the treason of friendship. (= John's treason)

約翰的背叛更令人切齒，因為他背叛了友誼。

(2)在介詞 of 後的名詞所有格可獨立使用。如：

an old friend of Tom's

湯姆的一位老朋友

this house of his uncle's

他叔叔的這幢房子

It was no fault of the doctor's.

這不是這位醫生的過錯。

I am staying with friends of Mary's.

我暫住在瑪麗的朋友們這裏。

這種結構中的 of 不是表示“部分”的所有關係(partitive genitive),而是表示“同位”的所有關係(appositional genitive),of 相當於 who is (are) 或 which is (are)。上述例證中的 an old friend of Tom's 相當於 an old friend who is Tom's, Tom's 後省略了名詞 friend。

在 of 後的獨立所有格必須是指人的名詞，並且表示特指的意義。如可以說 a poem of Shelley's, a desk of my friend's, 但不可說 a poem of a writer's, 或 a funnel of the ship's。

(3)獨立所有格在表示場所的意義時，省略的名詞在句中或上下文裏無法找到相應的原詞，這種名詞所有格往往表示住宅、商店、企業、教堂、醫院、學校等。如：

Old *St. Paul's* was burnt down in 1666.( = St.Paul's Cathedral)

舊的聖保羅大教堂在1666年燒毀了。

...the Queen left *St.James's*.(= St. Jame's Palace)

……女王離開了聖詹姆斯宮。

...when he leaves *Dr. Strong's*. (=Dr.Strong's school)

在他離開斯特朗博士的學校時……

Where did you buy that tie?

你那條領帶是什麼地方買的?

At *Selfridge's*.(= Selfridge's stores)

在塞爾弗里奇商店買的。

I must go to *the baker's* this morning.(=the baker's shop)

今天上午我一定要到麵包舖去買麵包。

We are dining at *our uncle's* tonight.(=our uncle's house)

今晚我們要在伯父家裏吃飯。

I shall be at *the dentist's*.(= the dentist's office)

我將在牙科醫生的診所裏。

They met him at *Guy's*.(= Guy's Hospital)

他們在蓋伊醫院遇到他。

Johnson was a fellow of *St.John's*.(= St.John's College)

約翰遜是聖約翰學院的研究員。

表示場所意義的上述名詞所有格的獨立用法一般用於通俗語體，在較正式的場合，被所有格修飾的名詞(如 shop, School, house, office 等，往往不省略。

名詞所有格的獨立形式具有名詞的某些性質，可受形容詞或定語從句的修飾。如：

The empty appearance which *a well-managed confectioner's* always has at night.



那種經營有方的糖果店在晚上經常會出現的貨物銷售一空的景象。

Here's a large stationer's.

這裏有一家大文具店。

...at Sir William Lucas's, where a large party were assembled.

……在威廉·盧卡斯爵士家裏，正舉行着一次大型聚會。

### 3. 複數名詞或短語作主語時，謂語動詞用單數形式

一般地說，主語和謂語動詞在人稱和數上必須一致。但複數名詞或短語作主語時，如果看成是一個整體，謂語動詞用單數形式。

如：

“Senior Citizens” means, in common parlance, people over sixty.

照一般的說法，到了退休年齡的公民是指六十歲以上的人。

“Tom and John” is a coordinated noun phrase.

“湯姆和約翰”是並列的名詞短語。

*English Verbal Idioms* was first published in April, 1964.

《英語動詞成語詞典》在一九六四年四月第一次出版。

*Pride and Prejudice* was written by Jane Austen.

《傲慢與偏見》是簡·奧斯汀寫的。

上述各句中的謂語動詞用單數，可看成是主語前省去了用作同位關係的 the expression, the book, the novel 等單數名詞，如第一句相當於 The expression ‘Senior Citizens’ means, in common parlance, people over sixty. 第三句相當於 The book *English Verbal Idioms* was first published in April, 1964. 因此，上述各句實際上還是遵循了主謂語在數上應保持一致的語法規律。

如果主語前省去的是複數名詞，謂語動詞仍須用複數形式，以

求主謂語在數上的一致。如:

(The words)“For” and “since” are often used as conjunctions.

for 和 since 常常用作連詞。

#### 4. 形容詞、過去分詞、介詞短語和副詞作後置修飾語

形容詞、過去分詞、介詞短語和副詞在句中作後置修飾語 (postmodifier)時，常可看成是定語從句的省略形式。

##### (1)形容詞作後置修飾語

後置的形容詞（或形容詞短語）作限制性定語時，通常可看成是省去了關係代詞和動詞 be 的定語從句。如:

The men *present* were his supporters.(= who were present)  
在場的人都是支持他的。

No one *honest* will accept such a job.(= who is honest)  
凡是正直的人都不會接受這種差使。

I know the actor *suitable for the part*.(= who is suitable for the part)

我知道適合演這個角色的那位演員。

The buses and other vehicles...were still clustered on the taxiway *close by*.(= which was close by)

大轎車和其他車輛.....仍然擠在附近的滑行道上。

The division of writing *next larger than the sentence* is the paragraph.(= which is next larger than the sentence)

在劃分文章的組成部分，比句子大一級的單位是段。

後置形容詞（或形容詞短語）作非限制性定語的情況比較少見。在下列句中的形容詞短語也可看成是定語從句的省略形式:

As the two men talked,they moved nearer to the stalled

Boeing 707, instinctively seeking shelter under the wings and fuselage, *high above them.* (= which were high above them)

兩人邊談邊走近這架陷入泥裏的波音707座機，本能地在高大的機翼和機身下面找了個躲避風雪的地方。

A third trench, *less deep, and narrower than the other two,* had been dug to allow passage of the nosewheel. (= which was less deep, and narrower than the other two)

比這兩條溝淺一些和窄一些的第三條溝已經挖好，供前輪通過時用。

Unfortunately, the ground to the right...had a drainage problem, *due to be worked on when winter ended.* (= which was due to be worked on when winter ended)

不幸的是，右側的地面……在排水上存在問題，有待冬季過後加以解決。

## (2)過去分詞作後置修飾語

過去分詞（或過去分詞短語）作後置定語時也可看成是定語從句的省略形式。如：

The question *debated in Parliament yesterday* was about abortion law. (= that was debated in Parliament yesterday)  
昨天在議會上辯論的是關於墮胎法問題。

Americans' homes are the only investments *not eviscerated by inflation.* (= that are not eviscerated by inflation)  
美國人的住宅是唯一不受通貨膨脹影響的投資。

The only car *yet repaired by that mechanic* is mine. (= that has yet been repaired by that mechanic)  
那機械工迄今已修好的唯一的那輛汽車是我的。

This particular post is fictitious, as are the educational

establishments, qualifications and companies *referred to*. (= that are referred to)

這個特定的職位同所提到的教育機構、資格以及公司等一樣，也是虛構的。

過去分詞作後置定語通常用於正式場合，尤其多見於書面語體，從句作定語多用於口語語體。試比較：

{ He was a man *well known* in that small community for his honesty, his competence, and his capacity for hard work.  
He was a man *who was well known* in that small community for his honesty, his competence, and his capacity for hard work.

在那個小地方，大家都知道他是個誠實的人，既有才幹，又能苦幹。

### (3) 介詞短語作後置修飾語

介詞短語作後置定語在英語中相當普遍。有時介詞短語(尤其是表示處所的介詞短語)作後置定語時，可看成是定語從句的省略。如：

the boy *in the corner* (= who is in the corner)

角落裏那個男孩

a teacher *from the college* (= who is from the college)

來自那所學院的一位教師

the house *beyond the bank* (= which is beyond the bank)

對岸的那幢房子

students *in that class* (= who are in that class)

那個班的學生

The present *for John* cost a great deal. (= which is for John)

給約翰的禮物值很多錢。

They sell cars *for handicapped drivers*. (= which are for hand-

icapped drivers)

他們出售供殘廢者駕駛的汽車。

把作後置定語的介詞短語看成是省略的定語從句，一般認為是省去了關係代詞和動詞 be，但有時省略的成分還可能不止這些，如在 The man for the job is Peter. 句中的 for the job 可看成是省略的定語從句，但省去的不只是 who is, 而是 who is right 或 who is best, 整句相當於 The man who is right (或 best) for the job is Peter. 又如在 the university as a political forum 中的 as a political forum 可看成是 which is regarded as a political forum 或 which is acting as a political forum 的省略。

#### (4) 副詞作後置修飾語

有些表示地點或時間的副詞可作後置定語修飾名詞。如：

the way ahead, the kitchen downstairs, the picture above, the journey home, her trip abroad the meeting tomorrow, the day before

凡是可在連繫動詞 be 後用作表語的副詞作後置定語時，可看成是定語從句的省略。這類副詞的數量很少。如：

the noise backstage (= the noise which is backstage)

後台的嘈雜聲

the sentence below (= the sentence which is below)

下面的句子

the hall upstairs (= the hall which is upstairs)

樓上的大廳

the meeting yesterday (= the meeting which was held yesterday)

昨天的會議

the meal afterwards (= the meal which is afterwards)

後來的那頓飯

your friend here (= your friend who is here)  
你的這位朋友

## 5. 獨立同位語

獨立同位語 (loose appositive) 有時可看成是非限制性定語從句的省略。如:

Freg Long, *a neighbour of yours*, will be visiting us this evening. (= who is a neighbour of yours)

你的一位鄰居弗雷格·朗今晚要來看我們。

His father, *a renowned physician*, died last week. (= who was a renowned physician)

他父親是一位著名的內科醫師，上星期去世了。

This inland plain, *once a ridge of chalk upland*,...is largely denuded of the trees...(= which was once a ridge of chalk upland, 在口語中往往說 which used to be a ridge of chalk upland)

這個內陸平原曾經是白堊高地的山脊，……現在這平原上的樹木遭到了大量的砍伐。

In Sussex ... may be found a cluster of villages and small market towns ... Chief among these ... is Alfriston, with its ancient churches, its picturesque inns, *once the haunt of smugglers*, and its famous market cross. (= which were once the haunt of smugglers, 在口語中往往說 which used to be the haunt of smugglers)

在薩塞克斯可以見到密集的村莊和小集鎮，……其中主要的是……阿爾弗雷斯頓，那裏有古代的教堂，有走私者曾經常來常往的別具一格的小客棧，還有出名的市場十字形建築物。

## 七、省略中須注意的幾個問題

### 1. 在某些連詞 (than, as, but 和 save) 後的省略句中的主語可用主格或賓格

在 than 和 as 引導的表示比較的狀語從句中，往往可用省略形式，在這種省略句中代詞作主語時，從語法上講，應該用主格，但事實上在非正式的場合，特別是在口語中，常可用賓格的形式。

如：

She is older than *me*.

她比我年齡大。

You draw better than *him*.

你比他畫得好。

He is as intelligent as *her*.

他同她一樣聰明。

同樣，在 but 和 save 後的代詞也可用主格或賓格。如：

They are all wrong but *he* (或 *him*).

除他之外，他們都錯了。

No one knows it save *she* (或 *her*).

除了她，沒有人知道這件事。

在 than, as, but 和 save 後的主語所以可用主格或賓格，是因為這些詞既可看作連詞，又可看作介詞。作為連詞時，後面的主語須用主格；而作為介詞時，則用賓格。

## 2. 省略的詞語與原詞語的一致問題

本書在“三·2”節中分析謂語動詞的省略時已提及省略詞與原詞的一致問題。一般地說，只有詞彙意義和語法形式與原詞語完全相同的詞語才可以省略，但有時會有例外情況。如：

It's lucky I bought that warm coat earlier this year. Have I shown it to you? No? Well, I *must* next time I see you.

今年我及早買了那件保暖的外衣，真是幸運。我給你看過嗎？沒有？好吧，我下次見到你時一定給你看。（原詞語是 shown it to you, 省略詞語是 show it to you, shown 和 show 的語法形式不同）

What happened was that large dance bands were successful and made money, while the small jazz groups *did not*.

實際情況是大型的伴舞樂隊獲得成功並賺錢，而小型的爵士音樂團體卻不然。（原詞語是 were successful and made money, 省略詞語則是 succeed and make money, successful 和 succeed 的詞彙意義不同，made 和 make 的語法形式不同）

省略詞與原詞不一致的情況在人稱和數上表現得尤為明顯。

如：

one (story) or two stories

沒幾個故事

one (reason) or more reasons

若干條理由

one singer or two (singers)

一兩個歌手

an old house or two (old houses)

一兩所舊房子



Literature still had its grip on us and *we on it.*(= we still had our grip on it)

文學仍舊吸引着我們，我們也仍舊懂得文學。(省略詞 *our* 和原詞 *its* 在人稱和數上不一致)

Douglas and Mary chose the northern states for their bond-selling tour and *I the southern*, as I had never been there.

(=I chose the southern states for my bond-selling tour)

爲了推銷公債，道格拉斯和瑪麗選定到北部各州去，而我卻選定到南部各州去，因爲那裏我從未去過。(省略詞 *my* 和原詞 *their* 在人稱和數上不一致)

### 3. 標點符號在省略中的使用問題

(1)在並列句中的省略如是採用“借下”的方式(即省略詞語發生在第一個分句中)，則在第一個分句後和第二個分句中的原詞語前，一般用逗號。如：

The document could have, and should have, been signed.

這文件本來可能早已簽署，也應該早已簽署。

George will, and Bob might, take the course.

喬治要修這門課，鮑勃可能也要。

Gerald likes, but Tom hates, Susan.

傑拉爾德喜歡蘇珊，但湯姆卻討厭她。

當第二個分句中的原詞語是副詞或介詞短語時，其前用不用逗號，有時在理解上會有很大的區別。如：

Mary spoke, and John answered, rudely.

瑪麗說話很無禮，約翰回答得也粗魯。(在 *rudely* 前用了逗號，*rudely* 修飾兩個分句中的謂語動詞，第一個分句中省略了 *rudely*)

Mary spoke, and John answered rudely.

瑪麗講了話，約翰回答得很粗魯。(在 rudely 前不用逗號，rudely 僅修飾第二個分句中的謂語動詞)

Bob works, and Peter lives, in London.

鮑勃在倫敦工作，彼得住在倫敦。(in London 前用逗號，修飾 works 和 lives)

Bob works, and Peter lives in London.

鮑勃有工作，彼得住在倫敦。(in London 前不用逗號，僅修飾 lives)

在並列句中如果兩個實義動詞並列的話，在句中通常不用逗號。

如: Mary washed and ironed the clothes.(= Mary washed the clothes and Mary ironed the clothes.)

瑪麗洗燙衣服。

Sylvia will sing and dance.(= Sylvia will sing and Sylvia will dance.)

西爾維婭將要唱歌跳舞。

(2)在現代英美報刊的報道性文章中，爲了表達上的簡捷，可用冒號來表示動詞 be 的省略。如:

The mass transit crisis defies quick solution. *One reason:* a serious shortage of capacity to build new equipment.(= One reason is)

公共交通運輸的危機無法得到迅速的解決，一條理由是因爲嚴重缺乏增添運輸裝備的能力。

*Their mission:* to defend the coastal plain...(= Their mission is)

他們的任務是守衛沿海平原……

*Their goal:* to produce more and better consumer goods tailored to domestic needs and international markets.

他們的目標是生產更多更好的適應國內和國際市場需要的消費品。

(3)如果動詞 *be* 和助動詞用省字號(*apostrophe*)構成縮略形式,後面不可有省略現象。例如,我們可以用 *I'm happy if you are*。但不可用 *I'm happy if you're*。同樣地,在 *She'll write to her parents and he will to his sister* 句中,不能用 *...he'll to his sister* 代替 *...he will to his sister*。

#### 4. 省略中的歧義問題

省略是用比較經濟的方法表達比較複雜的思想的一種手段。在使用省略時,必須力求意義明確無疑,避免歧義。如果用了省略後,幾種解釋都講得通,別人就無法知道你的真意所在。省略中產生的歧義大致有下列幾種情況:

(1)表示比較的 *than* 從句如用省略形式, *than* 後的名詞可看成是主語或賓語,產生歧義。如 *He loves his son more than his wife*。這一句可以有兩種理解:

- a) *He loves his son more than his wife loves his son.*
- b) *He loves his son more than he loves his wife.*

又如 *Newcastle is nearer to Durham than Hexham*。一句,可以理解成 *Newcastle is nearer to Durham than Hexham is (near) to Durham*。或 *Newcastle is nearer to Durham than Newcastle is (near) to Hexham*。

在非正式語體中, *than* 後的代詞作主語時可用賓格代替主格,這樣也會引起歧義。如:

*I regard her more highly than he.*

我比他更尊敬她。(用於正式語體, = *than he regards her*)

*I regard her more highly than him.*

(在正式語體裏只作 *I regard her more highly than I re-*

gard him 解,但在非正式語體裏,可以有兩種理解,產生歧義: a. I regard her more highly than he regards her. b. I regard her more highly than I regard him.)

爲了避免歧義,我們往往用動詞 do 作替代詞,或保留必要的動詞、介詞。如 He loves his son more than his wife 的兩種理解可分別用 He loves his son more than his wife does 和 He loves his son more than he does his wife 來表示。Newcastle is nearer to Durham than Hexham 的兩個含義可用 Newcastle is nearer to Durham than Hexham is 和 Newcastle is nearer to Durham than to Hexham 來表示。同樣,如果說 I regard her more highly than he does 和 I regard her more highly than I do him,句子的意義就很明確,不至於引起歧義。

(2)在並列句中的省略有時也會產生歧義。如 Never change the words. Native speakers will not understand or laugh if you substitute unfamiliar words. 可能有兩種解釋:

a)...will neither understand nor laugh...

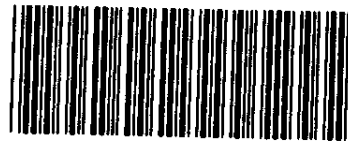
b)...will not understand but laugh...

要表達第二種意思,似該寫成 Native speakers will not understand but will laugh if you substitute unfamiliar words. 以免歧義。又如 Bob will interview some candidates this morning and Peter this afternoon 一句,在第二個分句中的 Peter 可看作賓語,也可看作主語,所以這句有歧義:

a)Bob will interview some candidates this morning and Bob will interview Peter this afternoon.

b)Bob will interview some candidates this morning and Peter will interview some candidates this afternoon.

(3)連詞 that 在句中往往可以省略,但如果省略後會造成歧義的話,就該保留它。如:



Hope you are well, and *that* I shall hear from you after your holiday.

希望你健康，並希望在你休假後能收到你的來信。①

Do you think *that* that one will do?

你認為那一個行不行？②

在第①句中，you are well 前的 *that* 可省去，但 I shall hear from you... 前的 *that* 不可省，省去了會引起歧義，可能理解成 I shall hear from you ... 與 Hope you are well 並列。

在第②句中的第一個 *that* 是連詞，第二個 *that* 是限定詞。在書面語中如省去第一個 *that* 會產生歧義，可以理解為 Do you think one will do? 或 Do you think that that one will do? 在口語中 Do you think that one will do? 不會造成歧義，因為 *that* 在句中有無句子重音便可決定其詞性是限定詞還是連詞。

關係代詞 *that* 的省略有時也可能造成歧義。如在 He knows all that books can teach. 句中的 *that* 不可省，因為省去了 *that* 後，all 和 books 可能被看成一個名詞詞組，all 作定語，修飾 books。

(4)小品詞 *to* 的省略，有時可能引起歧義。試比較下列兩句：

...the author is content to give them a theatrical existence of their own, and *leave* it at that.

……作者滿足於讓人物自己出現在舞台上，僅僅如此而已。①

They are allowed to keep their own radio sets and *to receive* letters, food parcels and other gifts from relatives.

他們被准許保存自己的收音機和接收親屬寄來的書信、食品包裹以及其他禮物。②

在第①句中，leave 前的 *to* 可省，不至於發生歧義，因為不會把 leave 看作是 the author 的動作。但在第②句中，receive 前的 *to* 不可省，省了會引起歧義，因為 receive 可能被看作主語 they 的謂語動詞。