

第三章 不定代名詞 (Indefinite Pronoun)

顧名思義，不定代名詞是指代表沒有指明的一個或一些人或事物的代名詞。one, either, neither, both, each, another, other, some, any, few, a few, little, a little, several, many, much, most, all, none, somebody, someone, some one, something, anybody, anyone, any one, anything, everybody, everyone, every one, everything, nobody, no one, nothing 都是不定代名詞。

1. one 的用法

1. 代表包括說話者在內的任何一個人，不是指某一個人，相當於 anyone。

✎ 提示：(a) 這種用法的 one 用作句子或子句的主詞。

(b) 再度提到此種含義的 one 時，英語都是用 one, one's, oneself；美語的傳統是用 he, him, his, himself。隨著時代的變遷、婦女意識的抬頭，現今也用 he or she, his or her, him or her, himself or herself (如第 4 例)，或用 he / she, his / her, him / her, himself / herself 將男女都包含在內。

(1) One often fails to see his (or one's) own faults.

(人往往看不出自己的缺點。)

本句裡的 one 是代表一個人，但並未指明是哪一個人，而是指任何一個人或隨便哪一個人。

(2) One can not be called truly healthy if one (or he) can not enjoy all kinds of food.

(任何人如果不能津津有味地享用各類食品，就不能稱得上是真正的健康。)

(3) If one wants a thing done well, one (or he) had best (= had better) do it oneself (or himself).

(任何人若是想把事情做得好，最好自己做。)

(4) **One** should love **his** or **her** neighbor as **himself** or **herself**.

(人人都應該愛鄰居如愛自己。)

★要點說明：

A. “you, we” 也可以和 **one** 一樣泛指任何人 (包括說話者在內)，但是使用的場合稍有不同：**one** 多用於中上階層、知識份子的談話與寫作；**you, we** 則比較大眾化。如：

(1) If **one** wishes to make **oneself** (or **himself**) thoroughly unpopular, **one** (or **he**) merely has to tell people exactly what **one** (or **he**) has on **one's** (or **his**) mind.

(假如一個人要想使自己成為一個完全不受歡迎的人物，他只須把他心裡所想的老老實實地告訴別人就行了。)

(2) If **you** want to make people angry, **you** just tell them what **you're** really thinking.

(假如你想惹人生氣，只要把真正所想的告訴他們就行了。)

以上兩句由於說話者的身份不同因而用字不同，但含義卻完全一樣。

(3) **We** live and learn.

(人活到老學到老。)

B. 有時候，說話者自知說出的話不受歡迎，為了想把語氣和緩一點，借用 **one** (別人，人家) 來代替 (說話者自己)。如：

(1) **One** may say you're a fool.

(別人會說你是傻瓜。)

(2) **One** is rather busy right now.

(人家現在正忙著哩。)

C. **one** 之前有 **any, some, no, each, every, either, neither** 或後接 **of** 或 **who** 時，再提及時不可用 **one, one's** 或 **oneself**，傳統上都用 **he** 或 **she, him** 或 **her, his** 或 **her, himself** 或 **herself**。如：

- (1) Everyone must do $\begin{cases} \text{one's (×)} \\ \text{his (✓)} \end{cases}$ duty.
 (每一個人都要盡義務。)
- (2) I saw **someone** in the distance, but could not tell who $\begin{cases} \text{one (×)} \\ \text{he (✓)} \end{cases}$ was.
 (我看到遠遠地有個人，但是辨不出他是誰。)
- (3) **One of the girls** left $\begin{cases} \text{one's (×)} \\ \text{her (✓)} \end{cases}$ umbrella on the bus.
 (那些女孩中有一個把雨傘丟在公共汽車上了。)
- (4) **One who** does not take care of $\begin{cases} \text{one's (×)} \\ \text{his (✓)} \end{cases}$ health is likely to be ill at any time.
 (不注意自己健康的人隨時都可能生病。)

2. 代替前面提過的名詞，以避免同一個名詞的重複使用。如：

(1) A: Why didn't you marry?

(你為什麼不結婚?)

B: I was searching for an ideal match.

(我在尋找理想的對象。)

A: So, you didn't find an ideal girl?

(那麼，你沒有找到理想的女孩囉?)

B: I found **one** (= an ideal girl). (我找到一個。)

A: Then? (然後呢?)

B: She was also searching for an ideal match.

(她也在尋找理想的對象。—— 這就說明雖然她是他的理想對象，可是他不是她的理想對象，他好悲哀啊!)

(2) This **hat** is too large for me; show me another **one** (= hat).

(這頂帽子太大，再拿一頂給我看看。)

(3) This **umbrella** is not the **one** (= umbrella) I lost the other