

第二章 分詞 (Participle)

1. 分詞的種類

分詞共分兩類：一為現在分詞 (Present Participle)，通常是在原形動詞的字尾加“ing”而成；一為過去分詞 (Past Participle)，有規則的 (Regular) 和不規則 (Irregular) 兩種，規則的過去分詞通常是在原形動詞的字尾加“ed”而成，不規則的沒有規則可循。茲以規則動詞 **want** 與不規則動詞 **take** 為例，將其現在分詞與過去分詞列述如下：

現在分詞：**wanting taking** 過去分詞：**wanted taken**

2. 分詞片語

分詞及其受詞、補語或副詞合起來稱為分詞片語。下列的黑體字都是分詞片語：

- (1) the girl **singing a song** (在唱歌的那個女孩)
- (2) the train **leaving at six** (六點開的那班火車)
- (3) a person **being rich in humor** (一個富於幽默的人)
- (4) a letter **written in English** (一封用英文寫的信)
- (5) a house **built some hundred years ago** (幾百年前建築的一棟房屋)
- (6) the camera **given me by my uncle** (我的伯父給我的照相機)
- (7) We have an apartment **overlooking the park.**
(我們有一棟可以俯瞰公園的公寓。)
- (8) They live in a house **built in 1850.**
(他們住在 1850 年建造的一棟房屋裡。)

3. 分詞的時態和語態

過去分詞就是過去分詞，沒有時態與語態之分，只有現在分詞有簡單式與完成式和主動語態與被動語態之分。茲以 **do** 為例，將其現在分詞的各種形式

列述如下：

1. 簡單式：

- A. 主動 { 肯定：doing
 否定：not doing
- B. 被動 { 肯定：being done
 否定：not being done

2. 完成式：

- A. 主動 { 肯定：having done
 否定：not having done
- B. 被動 { 肯定：having been done
 否定：not having been done

註：美語中完成式的否定也可將 not 置於 having 之後。

4. 分詞的用法

1. 作為動詞片語的一部份：

A. be + 現在分詞 → 進行式

(1) It is still **raining** hard.

(雨還是下得很大。)

(2) He **was** always **idling** away his time when he was a schoolboy.

(他做學生的時候總是鬼混。)

(3) This time tomorrow I'll **be lying** on the beach.

(明天這個時候我正躺在沙灘上。)

(4) It **will have been raining** a week by the day after tomorrow.

(到後天就連續下了一星期的雨了。)

B. be + 過去分詞 → 被動語態

(1) **It is said** that he is a hypocrite.

(據說他是個偽君子。)

(2) During their 25th wedding anniversary, a wife reminded her husband: Do you remember when you proposed to me, I was so **overwhelmed** that I didn't talk for an hour?"

The husband replied: "Yes, honey, that was the happiest hour of my life."

(在結婚二十五週年紀念時，一位太太提醒她的丈夫：「你還記得你向我求婚的時候，我被深深感動得無法說話長達一小時？」)

丈夫回答：「是的，親愛的，那是我一生中最快樂的時光。」)

(3) Our new school-house is **being built**.

(我們的新校舍正在建築中。)

(4) He **will be made** to tell everything.

(他會被迫說出一切。)

(5) It **will have been completed** by this time next year.

(這工程到明年這個時候已經完成了。)

C. **have** + 過去分詞 / **have been** + 現在分詞 → 完成式 / 完成進行式

(1) He **has bought** a piece of land near Taipei.

(他已在台北近郊買了一塊地。)

(2) Husband: I want divorce. My wife **hasn't spoken** to me for six months.

(丈夫：我要離婚。我太太不理我已經有六個月了。)

Lawyer: Think about it once again. Wives like that are hard to get!

(律師：你再考慮一下。像這樣的太太很難得啊！—— 這位律師的老婆很可能是屬於碎碎唸的那種女人，您說是嗎？)

(3) The child did not know it was a piece of gold; she **had**

never **seen** one before.

(這個小孩不知道那是一塊金子，她以前從來沒有見過。)

(4) The work **will have lasted** for full four years by August next.

(到明年八月此一工作已經持續整整四年了。)

(5) “Waiter, there’s a **button** in my soup.”

(服務生，我的湯裡有個鈕扣。)

“Oh, thank you, sir. I’ve **been looking for** that everywhere.”

(哦，謝謝你，先生。我一直在到處找它)

2. 和其他的字結合而成複合形容詞 —— 修飾後面的名詞：

分詞之前常可附加一個名詞、形容詞或副詞而成一個複合形容詞，附加的字與分詞之間通常都有連字號（字尾是 -ly 的副詞與分詞之間通常沒有連字號，尤其在美語中），這種複合形容詞只可放在名詞之前，不可緊接在名詞之後。

A. 由“名詞＋現在分詞”而成的複合形容詞 —— 其中的現在分詞與名詞之關係，大抵而言相當於關係子句中的動詞與受詞之關係。如：

a **man-eating** beast = a beast that eats man (食人的野獸)

a **peace-loving** people = a people that loves peace (愛好和平的民族)

a **soul-stirring** story = a story that stirs one’s soul (驚心動魄的故事)

a **heart-rending** problem = a problem that rends one’s heart (傷心事)

body-building food = food which builds one’s body (滋養身體的食物)

a **self-sacrificing** act = an act by which one sacrifices oneself (自我犧牲的事蹟)

a **blood-curdling** story = a story that curdles one's blood (令人毛骨悚然的故事)

a **heart-breaking** experience = an experience that breaks one's heart (令人傷心的經驗)

an **awe-inspiring** appearance = an appearance which inspires one with awe (令人望而生畏的神情)

B. 由“名詞+過去分詞”而成的複合形容詞 —— 其中的過去分詞與名詞之關係相當於關係子句裡主詞與動詞、或主詞補語、或動詞與受詞之關係。如：

a **heart-broken** man = a man whose heart is broken (傷心人)

a **thunder-struck** face = a face which thunder struck = a face struck by thunder (一副大驚失色的面孔)

hand-made shoes = shoes (which was) made by hand (手工做的鞋子)，並非是 machine-made (= made by machine)。

註：如果分詞之前有代表一個觀念的兩個名詞(即“名詞+名詞+分詞”)，只在第二個名詞與分詞之間加上連字號。如：

U.S. government-owned lands (美國政府擁有的土地)

health care-related expenditures (與保護健康有關的經費)

C. 由“形容詞+現在分詞”而成的複合形容詞 —— 其中的現在分詞與形容詞之關係，相當於關係子句中動詞與補語之關係。如：

a **nice-looking** girl = a girl who looks nice (漂亮的女孩)

a **silly-looking** person = a person who looks silly (樣子很傻的人)

a **sweet-smelling** rose = a rose that smells sweet (氣味芬芳的玫瑰)

a **weak-sounding** heart = a heart that sounds weak (跳動微弱的心臟)