

第一章 連接詞的形式與用法

1. 連接詞的形式

1. 單一連接詞 (Simple Conjunction) :

一個單字用作一個連接詞者稱為單一連接詞。如以下各例中的黑體字：

- (1) These shoes are old **but** comfortable.
(這雙鞋是舊的，但很舒適。)
- (2) The child hid behind his mother's skirt, **for** he was afraid of the dog.
(這孩子躲在他媽媽的裙子後面，因為他怕那隻狗。)
- (3) He **who** gives fair words feeds you with an empty spoon.
(花言巧語的人常以空匙餵人。—— 巧言令色鮮矣仁。)
- (4) There are two reasons **why** I do not want to go out tonight. The first reason is **that** I have to study. The second reason is **that** I do not have enough money.
(今天晚上我不想出去的原因有二。第一個原因是我得看書。第二個原因是我沒有足夠的錢。)

2. 片語連接詞 (Phrase Conjunction) :

若干個字合在一起用作一個連接詞者稱為片語連接詞。如以下各例中的黑體字：

- (1) You will be praised or blamed **according as** your work is good or bad.
(你會依照你工作成績的好壞而受到讚美或批評。)
- (2) You should insure your house **in case** there's a fire.
(你應該將你的房屋保險以防火災。)
- (3) **Now that** you're a married man, you have more responsibilities.
(既然你現在是個結過婚的人，你有更多的責任了。)
- (4) I'll stay with you **as long as** there is a room free.

(只要有免費的房間我願意和你住在一起。)

3. 成對連接詞 (Paired Conjunction) :

成對的分別置於被連接的部份之前的連接詞稱為成對連接詞，又稱相關連接詞 (Correlative Conjunction)。如以下各例中的黑體字：

(1) **Both** coal **and** oil are irreplaceable natural resources.

(煤和石油都是不可替代的天然資源。)

(2) I know you like **not only** classical music **but also** popular music.

(我知道你不僅喜歡古典音樂，也喜歡流行音樂。)

(3) We can **either** go swimming **or** play tennis.

(我們可以去游泳，或是打網球。)

(4) A: Her husband doesn't speak English. Do her children speak English?

(她的丈夫不會說英語。她的孩子會不會說英語？)

B: No, **neither** her husband **nor** her children speak English.

(不會，她的丈夫和她的孩子都不會說英語。)

2. 連接詞的用法

1. 連接子句與子句：

若干個句子若是某方面有所關連，通常都是用連接詞連接成為一個含有若干個子句的句子，使其含義更為清楚。如：

(1) It was raining hard. There was a strong wind.

(雨下得很大。有強風。)

這兩個句子如果都是描述同一時間的天氣狀況，用連接詞連接起來則比較緊湊而自然。如下例：

→ It was raining hard, **and** there was a strong wind.

(雨下得很大，而且又刮著強風。)

(2) It was hot. We went swimming.

(天很熱。我們去游泳。)