

第七章 介詞與名詞子句

有時候，介詞的受詞並非單字或片語，而是子句。做受詞的子句是名詞子句，是從屬子句的一種，必須由從屬連接詞引領。

有些連接詞之前的介詞不可有，有些必須有，有些則可有可無，也有些場合介詞與連接詞之間需要作某種方式之調適。茲一一說明如下：

1. 介詞與 that 子句

1. 在“說、以為、相信、知道”等類似含義的字（包括動詞、名詞、形容詞）以及表示個人情感或態度的形容詞與 that 子句之間的介詞必須刪去。如：

(1) He $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{boasts of being the best tennis-player} \\ \text{boasts that he is the best tennis-player} \end{array} \right.$ in the town.

（他自誇是全市最好的網球選手。）

(2) He $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{insisted on his innocence.} \\ \text{insisted that he was innocent.} \end{array} \right.$

（他堅稱他是無辜的。）

(3) She $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{complained of his rudeness.} \\ \text{complained that he had been rude to her.} \end{array} \right.$

（她抱怨他對她無禮。）

(4) We $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{agreed on an early start.} \\ \text{agreed on making an early start.} \\ \text{agreed that we should start early.} \end{array} \right.$

（我們商定早點動身。）

(5) I $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{decided on going to Hongkong} \\ \text{decided that I would go to Hongkong} \end{array} \right.$ for my holiday.

（我決定去香港度假。）

(6) a. I had no idea of her state of mind.

（我不知道她的心情。）