

## 第四章 對等連接詞的種類

就形式而言，對等連接詞可分單一連接詞（如 **and**），片語連接詞（如 **as well as**），成對連接詞（如 **not only ... but also**），第一章連接詞的形式中已有說明，無須重述。

就連接詞本身的含義而言，對等連接詞可以分成以下四類：

### 1. 累積連接詞 ( Copulative Conjunction )

這類連接詞是將前後所連接的部份加在一起而得名。下面是常見的這類連接詞的用法：

#### 1. and

A. 連接任何文法作用相同的部份。如：

- (1) It goes without saying that **sincerity and industry** will help us in securing success.

（真誠與勤勉有助於我們成功這是不用說的。）

**sincerity and industry** = 名詞 + **and** + 名詞，做 **that** 子句裡的主詞。“**that ... success**”是個名詞子句，是本句的真正主詞，**it** 是形式主詞。

- (2) It is possible for a poor but **clever and capable** student to get the highest and most expensive education in England.

（在英國一個貧窮但聰明而有才能的學生能夠受到最高而又最貴的教育。）

**clever and capable** = 形容詞 + **and** + 形容詞（**but** 是連接形容詞 **poor** 和 **clever and capable**），**poor but clever and capable** 全是修飾名詞 **student**。

本句的結構是：It ... for ~ + to ~ ...。

- (3) Do you know the gentleman **standing** under the tree **and talking** to a foreigner?

(你認不認識站在樹下跟一個外國人談話的那位先生?)

standing... and talking... = 分詞片語 + and + 分詞片語，作形容詞用，修飾前面的名詞 the gentleman。

(4) Let me know what you **saw and heard** while staying in Europe.

(把你在歐洲停留期間的所見所聞告訴我。)

saw and heard = 動詞 + and + 動詞，是 what 子句裡的動詞，整個 “what ... Europe” 子句是名詞子句，做不定詞 know 的受詞。

☀ 提示：let + 受詞 + 沒有 to 的不定詞。

(5) I would like **to give** you money, **have** you attend school, **and do** everything to make you happy.

(我要給你錢，讓你上學，做每一樣使你快樂的事情。)

to give..., (to) have..., and (to) do... = 不定詞，不定詞，+ and + 不定詞。連接詞連接兩個以上文法作用相同的部份時，通常只在最後兩部份之間用連接詞，其餘的部份之間用逗點代替。若干個不定詞由對等連接詞連接起來作為同一個用途時，除了第一個外，其餘的不定詞的符號 to 可以省略。本例中的三個不定詞都是動詞 would like 的受詞。

(6) He enjoys **lying** in bed **and reading** detective stories while he is at leisure.

(他空閒的時候，喜歡躺在床上看偵探小說。)

lying... and reading... = 動名詞片語 + and + 動名詞片語，是動詞 enjoys 的受詞。

(7) It is said that most diseases will be cured by **breathing** fresh morning air **and eating** nutritious food.

(據說大多數疾病，可藉呼吸新鮮的早晨空氣和吃有營養的食物而痊癒。)

breathing... and eating... = 動名詞片語 + and + 動名詞片語，做介詞 by 的受詞。

- (8) She said **that she loved me very much and that she would rather die than live without me.**

(她說她非常愛我，並且說沒有我她寧願死也不願活下去。)

that... and that... = 名詞子句 + and + 名詞子句，做 said 的受詞。

- (9) It is necessary for us to insure our **house and furniture** against fire.

(我們必須把房屋和傢俱投保火險。)

house and furniture = 名詞 + and + 名詞，做不定詞 to insure 的受詞。

- (10) I saw a tall man **pushing his way furiously through the crowd and waving his hand**, as if he desired to have the train stop.

(我看到一個高個子的人在人群中瘋狂地擠著前進，並且揮動著手，好像是希望那火車停下來。)

pushing... and waving... hand = 分詞片語 + and + 分詞片語，做受詞補語（主詞 (I) + 動詞 (saw) + 受詞 (a tall man) + 受詞補語）。

- (11) Yesterday I was busy **writing letters in the morning and receiving visitors in the afternoon.**

(昨天我上午是忙著寫信，下午又忙著接待客人。)

writing... and receiving... = 分詞片語 + and + 分詞片語，做主詞補語。

writing... and receiving... 也可以說是 = 動名詞片語 + and + 動名詞片語，做省略的介詞 in 的受詞。因為 busy 之後本來有個介詞 in，再接 ing，但這個 in 常被省略。

- (12) Falling in love is one thing **and getting married (is) another.**

(戀愛是一回事，結婚是另一回事。——戀愛未必就結婚。)

對等子句 + and + 對等子句。第二個對等子句裡的動詞 is 因為和

前面子句裡的動詞 is 相同可以省略。

B. and 連接的兩個名詞是指同一人而有兩種身分時，第二個名詞前通常沒有冠詞或所有格。做主詞時用單數動詞。如：

(1) Her husband is **a teacher and writer**.

(她的丈夫是個教員，也是個作家。)

(2) **His son and secretary accompanies him**.

(他的兒子也就是他的秘書陪著他。)

比較：**His son and his secretary accompany him**.

(他的兒子和他的秘書陪著他。)

C. and 有時連接有主從關係的兩個名詞，前者為主，後者為從，兩者合為一物；後者的冠詞必須省略，做主詞時用單數動詞。如：

(1) **Bread and butter** (= Buttered bread) is a nutritious food.

(奶油麵包是一種滋養的食物。)

(2) **A needle and thread was found on the floor**.

(一根穿著線的針被發現在地上。)

其他如：brandy and water (加水白蘭地)

a cup and saucer (帶碟的茶杯)

比較： $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a knife and fork (一把帶有叉子的小刀)} \\ \text{a knife and a fork (一把小刀和一把叉子)} \end{array} \right.$

D. and 有時連接兩個相同的字以示加強語氣。如：

(1) **He and he only can do this**.

(他也只有他才能做這件事。)

(2) **They worked and worked, and finally succeeded**.

(他們工作又工作，終於成功了。)

(3) **Days are getting longer and longer, and we feel more and more lazy**.

(白天愈來愈長了，人們也就愈來愈懶了。)