

第五章 從屬連接詞的分類

引領從屬子句的連接詞稱為從屬連接詞已如前述。從屬子句依其在句中的作用而分為名詞子句、形容詞子句與副詞子句三種。因而從屬連接詞亦可依其引領的從屬子句的作用而分為以下三類：

1. 引領名詞子句的從屬連接詞

1. that

A. that + 句子 = 名詞子句：

任何一個敘述句之前加上連接詞 **that** 即可以成為名詞子句，亦稱 **that 子句 (that-clause)**，其中的連接詞 **that** 本身沒有意義，只是表示一個名詞子句的開始而已。如：

(1) a. He is honest. (句子)

(他很誠實。)

b. **that he is honest** (不是句子，只是個名詞子句)

(2) a. If I were a girl, I would marry you. (句子)

(如果我是個女孩，我就嫁給你。)

b. **that if I were a girl, I would marry you.** (不是句子，只是個名詞子句)

B. that 子句的用途：

a. 放在句首做主詞 —— 其中的 **that** 不可省略。以 **that 子句** 開始的句子通常都是用在寫作中，很少用於口語。如：

(1) **That he is honest is undeniable.**

(他誠實是無可否認的。)

(2) **That if I were a girl, I would marry you was just a joke.**

(假如我是個女孩我就嫁給你這不過是一句戲言。)

b. 放在句尾做真正主詞：

that 子句 做主詞時，更普通的結構是將該子句放在句尾，另外用 **it** 放在主詞的位置而成 “**It ... that-clause**” 的結構。其中 **that-clause**

稱為真正主詞，it 稱為形式主詞（參閱第一冊“主詞的種類”）。

這種結構不論一般寫作或口語都很普遍使用，其中的 **that** 可以省略。以下各例中的 a 和 b 兩句的含義完全相同，只是使用的場合有別而已：

(1) a. **That after six years of study he should know so little English is incredible.**

b. **It is incredible (that) after six years of study he should know so little English.**

（經過六年的學習之後他居然只懂得這麼一點英文真是不可思議。）

(2) a. **That he will come today is quite possible.**

b. **It's quite possible (that) he'll come today.**

（他今天來是很可能的。）

(3) a. **That he will be able to pay all his debts is most unlikely.**

b. **It is most unlikely (that) he will be able to pay all his debts.**

（他將來能償還他的全部債務這是極不可能的。）

(4) a. **That you were alive after being in that accident is lucky (fortunate, a fortunate thing).**

b. **It is lucky (fortunate, a fortunate thing) (that) you were alive after being in that accident.**

（你經過那次事故而能生還真是萬幸。）

(5) a. **That some women do not earn equal pay for equal work is unfair (unjust).**

b. **It is unfair (unjust) (that) some women do not earn equal pay for equal work.**

（有些婦女未能同工同酬這是不公平的。）

(6) a. **That he is somewhat immature is obvious from his behavior.**

b. **It is obvious from his behavior (that) he is somewhat immature.**

(他尚未完全成熟從他的行為可以明顯地看出來。)

(7) a. **That Sunny can't come is disappointing.**

b. **It is disappointing (that) Sunny can't come.**

(桑妮不能來令人失望。)

(8) a. **That smoking can cause cancer is widely believed.**

b. **It is widely believed (that) smoking can cause cancer.**

(吸煙能夠致癌這是廣為人們所信的。)

(9) a. **That drug abuse can ruin one's health is my belief.**

b. **It is my belief (that) drug abuse can ruin one's health.**

(我相信〔依我看來〕濫用藥物有損健康。)

(10) a. **That they didn't get married is a great pity.**

b. **It is a great pity (that) they didn't get married.**

(他們沒有結婚這是一件非常遺憾的事情。)

(11) a. **That perhaps he was lying never occurred to me.**

b. **It never occurred to me (that) perhaps he was lying.**

(我從未想到他可能是在說謊。)

(12) **It struck me (It was my impression) (that) he was not telling the truth.**

(我的印象是他不是在說實話。)

(13) **His father got him a job in a bank but it soon became clear (that) he was not cut out for (or was not filled for) that kind of work.**

(他的父親替他在一家銀行裡弄到一份工作，可是不久就顯示出他不適合那種工作。)

c. 做動詞（包括動狀詞）的受詞——其中的 **that** 常被省略，尤其在口語中（以下各例中的黑體字都是做受詞的 **that** 子句）。如：