

## 第二章

# 名詞子句

### 2.1 名詞子句的文法功能

名詞子句可視為與名詞詞組具有相同功能的較大結構，其主要的文法功能和名詞詞組一樣可以當作句子的「主詞」、「受詞」、「補語」。

#### 名詞子句當作「受詞」

■ He said **something**.

S V O

■ He said [**that he was sick**].

S V O

#### 名詞子句當作「主詞」

■ **Something** is your business.

S V

■ [**Whatever you do**] is your business.

S V

■ **Someone** is still in the cafeteria.

S V

■ [**Whoever ate my lunch**] is still in the cafeteria.

S V

名詞子句當作「補語」：視動詞的性質差異，名詞子句可作為主詞補語或受詞補語。

(1) 主要子句動詞為不及物動詞，則名詞子句可以是主詞的補語。

■ My answer is [**that she is not able to come**]. (子句作為主詞 my answer 的補語)

(2) 主要子句動詞為及物動詞，則名詞子句可以是受詞的補語。

■ We all know the fact [**that she is honest**]. (子句作為受詞 fact 的補語)

## 2.2 引導名詞子句的從屬連接詞

常見的引導名詞子句的從屬連接詞有 :that, what, when, who(m), where, whose, which, how, why, if, whether(or not), whatever, whoever, whichever, whosever, because 等。

### 關於 that 的用法

(1) that 引導的子句作**主詞**時，通常會使用虛主詞 it 取代 that 子句的位置，並把 that 子句移到句尾。

- [That you did not come on time] is a pity.  
= It is a pity [that you did not come on time].

(2) that 引導的子句作**受詞**時，在口語中，通常會省略 that。

- He said (**that**) he would come on time.
- I believe (**that**) you had a good time.

### 關於 if / whether 的用法

If 和 whether 都具有「是否...」的意思，但是，if 的用法比 whether 正式。使用 if 或 whether 引導名詞子句時，句尾是否要加 or not 皆可；然而，如果要把 or not 提前放在引導詞之後，則要注意 if 不能與 or not 連用。

- I wonder **whether** she knows the truth (**or not**).  
= I wonder **whether or not** she knows the truth.
- I wonder **if** she knows the truth (**or not**).  
? I wonder **if or not** she knows the truth. (✗)

## 2.3 作為建議性動詞之受詞的名詞子句

在英文裏，有一類動詞稱為建議或懇求性動詞 ( subjunctive verbs )，這類動詞之後，通常都接名詞子句作為受詞，比較特殊的是，這種名詞子句裏的動詞必須要用**原形動詞**。常見的建議性動詞有：

advise	提出忠告	demand	要求	order	命令	insist	堅持
propose	提議	require	需要	recommend	建議	suggest	提議

- I **recommend** that you **see** a doctor right now.
- Our boss **insists** that we **complete** this report this afternoon.

這類名詞子句裏的動詞使用原形，可以視為因為動詞前省略了 **should**。

- I recommend that you (**should**) see a doctor right now.
- Our boss insists that we (**should**) complete this report this afternoon.

另外有一類稱為建議性或懇求性形容詞 (subjunctive adjectives)，同樣的，作為補語的名詞子句，其動詞也要用原形。

advisable 明智的	necessary 必須的	important 重要的	essential 重要的	vital 極重要的
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- It is **important** that John **visit** his advisor every Thursday.
- It is **essential** that you **take** the medicine on time.

## 2.4 名詞子句的時態

如果主要子句為現在式，則名詞子句可以是任何時式。

- I think [that Taipei is a nice place for shopping]. (名詞子句用現在式)
- I know [that he will leave for the United States next month]. (名詞子句用未來式)
- I believe [that you had a good time]. (名詞子句用過去式)

如果主要子句為過去式，則名詞子句大多是與過去相關的時式。

- I thought [that Taipei **was** a nice place for shopping]. (名詞子句用過去簡單式)
- I knew [that he **had left** for the United States next month]. (名詞子句用過去完成式)

## 2.5 名詞子句與間接引述

引述他人的話可以使用兩種方式：（一）直接引述（二）間接引述。間接引述通常都是以名詞子句帶出引述的話語。

**直接引述**：使用引號（quotation marks）標示引用的句子。引述句放於主要子句之前與放於主要子句之後，標點符號的運用方式不同，要特別注意。

### 1. 引述句放於主要子句之前

如果引述句為直述句，則標準格式為 **“.....” ...said.**

■ “The book is on the desk,” he said.

■ “I like the car,” she told him.

如果引述句為問句，則標準格式為 **“..... ?” ...ask.**

■ “Can you type?” he asked.

■ “Do you know how to use the copy machine?” he asked.

### 2. 引述句放於主要子句之後

如果引述句為直述句，則標準格式為 **...said, “.....”**

■ He said, “The book is on the desk.”

■ She told him, “I like the car.”

如果引述句為問句，則標準格式為 **...ask, “..... ?”**

■ He asked, “Can you type?”

■ He asked, “How many applied for the job?”

**間接引述**：間接引述通常都是以名詞子句帶出引述的話語，如果引述的部分有疑問的作用，且引述部分為 yes/no 問句者，名詞子句的引導詞多用 if 或 whether，其餘（如 wh- 問句）則視引述的疑問詞為何，直接作為名詞子句的引導詞即可。

■ He said (that) the book was on the desk.

■ She told him that she liked the car.

■ He asked **if** I can type.

❏ He asked **whether** she would buy the house.

❏ He asked **whom** she had worked for.

❏ He asked **where** she worked now.

❏ He asked **how much** she was making.

## 2.6 間接引述之名詞子句的時態問題

把直接引述改為間接引述的形式，要注意引述名詞子句內的時態等要做適當的調整：

(一) 如果主要子句的動詞為過去簡單式

直接引述	改變為	間接引述
現在簡單	→	過去簡單
現在進行	→	過去進行
過去簡單	→	過去完成
現在完成	→	過去完成

(二) 有些情形是不需變更名詞子句裏的動詞時態

❏ 引述的句子裏有 should, could, might, 或 ought to 等助動詞。

☞ “You **should** listen to the weather report,” he told us.

☞ He told us that we **should** listen to the weather report.

❏ 引述句子時式為過去完成式

☞ “I **had** just **moved** here a week before,” she said.

☞ She said she **had** just **moved** here a week before.