

제 5 강 접속사

□ 접속사의 종류와 기능

- ┌ 등위접속사 : 단어 · 구 · 절을 대등하게 연결
- └ 종속접속사 : 절과 절을 주종관계로 연결

S + V 등위접속사 S + V [중문]
(등위절) (등위절)

S + V 종속접속사 S + V [복문]
(주절) (종속절)
 ┌ ① 명사절
 └ ② 부사절

A. 등위접속사

① 등위접속사의 종류와 용법

- (1) **and** : 「그리고, ~와」 <순접>
He heard an explosion **and** phoned the police.
 - (2) **but/yet** : 「그러나」 <역접>
It is a strange **but/yet** true story.
 - (3) **or** : 「또는」 <선택>
Do you go there on foot **or** by bus?
 - (4) **so** : 「그래서, 그러므로」 <결과>
I had a headache, **so** I went to bed.
 - (5) **for** : 「왜냐하면 ~이니까」 <이유>
부가적인 이유를 나타내며, 문두에 나올 수 없다.
For she looks pale, she must be ill. (X)
→ She must be ill, **for** she looks pale. (O)
 - (6) **nor** : 「...도 또한 ~않다」
부정문 뒤에서 부정의 연속을 나타낸다.
nor 뒤에는 주어와 동사가 도치된다.
I do *not* know, **nor** do I care.
= I do *not* know **and neither** do I care.
<neither는 부사이므로 and와 함께 쓴다.>
- ※ 명령문 + **and** : 「~해라, 그러면」
명령문 + **or** : 「~해라, 그렇지 않으면」
Work hard, and you will succeed.
= If you work hard, you will succeed.
- Hurry up, or* you will be late for school.
= If you don't hurry up, you will be late for school.

② 등위상관접속사

- (1) **both A and B** : 「A와 B 둘 다」
= at once A and B = alike A and B = A and B as well
This book is **both** interesting **and** instructive.
- (2) **either A or B** : 「A와 B 둘 중 하나」
He went **either** to London **or** to Paris.

- (3) **neither A nor B** : 「A와 B 둘 다 아닌」
He can **neither** read **nor** write.
 - (4) **not only A but (also) B** : 「A뿐만 아니라 B도」
= not only A but B as well
= not only A ; (also) B
= not just/simply/merely A but (also) B
= B **as well as** A
He can speak **not only** English **but (also)** French.
= He can speak French **as well as** English.
- ▶ <Not only>가 문두에 오면 주어와 동사가 도치된다.
He **not only** heard it; he **also** saw it.
→ **Not only** *did he hear* it; he **also** saw it.

- (5) **not A but B** : 「A가 아니라 B」
= B, (and) not A
The volcano erupted **not** in Japan **but** in Indonesia.
= The volcano erupted in Indonesia, **not** in Japan.
- ▶ not because A but because B :
「A 때문이 아니라 B 때문이다」
I stayed at home **not because** I did not like to go **but because** I was tired.

③ 상관접속사와 수의 일치

- (1) **both A and B** → 항상 복수 취급
Both you and I **were** wrong.
- (2) 다음은 동사의 수를 B에 일치
Either you or / **was** wrong.
Neither you nor / **was** wrong.
Not you but / **was** wrong.
Not only you but also / **was** wrong.
= / as well as you **was** wrong.

④ 접속부사

- 접속사가 아니므로 완전히 끝난 문장 다음이나, 등위접속사 또는 semicolon(:)과 함께 써야 한다.
- (1) **부가** : besides, moreover, furthermore (게다가, 더욱이)
I was tired; **besides**, I was very sleepy.
 - (2) **인과** : therefore, thus, hence (그래서, 그러므로)
 accordingly, consequently (따라서, 그 결과)
I think; **therefore** I am.
 - (3) **대조** : however, though (그러나)
 nevertheless, nonetheless (그럼에도 불구하고)
I hate concerts. **However**, I will go to this one.
The work was hard. I enjoyed it, **though**.
 - (4) **조건** : otherwise (그렇지 않으면)
He worked hard; **otherwise** he would have failed.

B. 종속접속사

5 명사절 (1) - that 절

- that + 완전한 절 : 「~라는 것」

(1) 주어

That she will pass the test is certain.
= It is certain **that** she will pass the test. <가주어-진주어>

▶ 관계대명사 what + 불완전한 절

That she says is not true. (X)
→ **What** she says is not true. (O)

(2) 목적어

타동사 <think, believe, know, say, hope, expect> 등의 목적어로 쓰일 때 that을 생략할 수 있다.
I think (**that**) she will pass the test.

▶ 원칙적으로 that절은 전치사의 목적어로 쓸 수 없지만, 예외적으로 in, except/save/but의 목적어로 쓰일 수 있다.

i) in that : 「~라는 점에서」
I like him **in that** he is honest.

ii) except that : 「~인 것 외에는」
That will do **except that** it is too long.

(3) 보어

His only fault is **that** he has no fault.

▶ 주어가 the reason이면 보어에 because절을 쓰지 못한다.

The *reason* I can't go is **because** I'm busy. (X)
→ The *reason* I can't go is **that** I'm busy. (O)

(4) 동격

No one can deny *the fact* **that** he is honest.

※ 형용사 뒤의 that 절

i) <be sure/certain/assured/convinced> 등 확신의 의미를 나타내는 형용사 뒤
I am *sure* (**that**) she will pass the test.

ii) <be afraid/fearful/anxious/sorry/angry/glad> 등의 감정형용사 뒤
I am *afraid* (**that**) she will fail in the test.

6 명사절 (2) - whether/if 절

- whether/if + 완전한 절 : 「~인지 아닌지」
- if 절은 타동사의 목적어로만 쓰인다.

(1) 주어

Whether it will rain or not is not certain.

(2) 목적어

<don't know, doubt, wonder, question, ask, be not sure> 등 의문·불확실성의 표현 뒤에는 whether/if절을 쓴다.
I don't know **whether/if** he will come to the party.
He asked me **whether/if** I would go to the movies.
I'm not interested in **whether** you like the plan or not.

(3) 보어

The question is **whether** he has enough money or not.

(4) 동격

The *question* **whether** we should go or not was not answered yet.

※ whether와 if의 차이

i) if 뒤에는 or not이 바로 올 수 없다.
I don't care **whether** it rains **or not**. (O)
I don't care **whether or not** it rains. (O)
I don't care **if** it rains **or not**. (△)
I don't care **if or not** it rains. (X)

ii) 종속절이 부정문일 때는 if를 쓴다.
I don't care **if** *it doesn't* rain. (O)
I don't care **whether** *it doesn't* rain. (X)

iii) to부정사 앞에는 whether를 쓴다.
I'm not sure **whether to buy** the car or not. (O)
I'm not sure **if to buy** the car or not. (X)

7 명사절 (3) - 의문사절 (= 간접의문문)

- 의문대명사(who/what/which) + 불완전한 절
- 의문부사(when/where/why/how) + 완전한 절

(1) 주어

Why he left school was not known.

(2) 목적어

I can't imagine **what** made him do it.
We are talking about **how** we will go to Busan.

(3) 보어

The problem was **who** would tie the bell around the cat's neck.

※ 간접의문문의 어순

i) <의문사 S + V>의 어순을 취한다.
Do you know **where is he from**? (X)
→ Do you know **where he is from**? (O)

ii) 주절의 동사가 인식동사 <think, believe, suppose, guess, imagine> 등이면, 의문사를 문두에 쓴다.
Do you *think* **where** he is from? (X)
→ **Where** do you *think* he is from? (O)

iii) how 절에서는 형용사/부사가 how 뒤에 온다.
I was surprised to see **how she was pretty**. (X)
→ I was surprised to see **how pretty she was**. (O)

8 시간 부사절

- (1) when : 일시적인 동작 <시점>
while : 동작의 계속 <기간>
When I saw her last, she lived in L.A.
Mary listened to the radio **while** she studied.
- (2) before : 그때까지의 동작의 완료
until[till] : 그때까지의 지속
You must *finish* the work **before** I come back.
I will *wait* here **until** you come back.

- ▶ not A before B : 「A하지 않아 B하다」
It will **not** be long **before** we meet again.
I had **not** waited long **before** he came.
- ▶ not A until B : 「B하고 나서야 비로소 A하다」
I **didn't** hear the news **until** I came to Korea.
= **It was not until** I came to Korea **that** I heard the news.
= **Not until** I came to Korea *did I hear* the news.
<not until이 문두에 오면 주어와 동사가 도치된다.>

- (3) after : 「~한 후에」
since : 「~한 이래로」
since는 현재까지의 계속을 뜻하며 since 뒤에는 <과거>, 주절에는 <현재완료> 시제가 온다.
We *moved* to the country **after** the war broke out.
I *have lived* here **since** I was born.
- (4) as soon as : 「~하자마자」
= Hardly/Scarcely + 과거완료 + when/before + 과거
= No sooner + 과거완료 + than + 과거
As soon as I left home, it began to rain.
= I *had hardly/scarcely left* home **when/before** it began to rain.
= I *had no sooner left* home **than** it began to rain.
= **Hardly/Scarcely had I left** home **when/before** it began to rain.
= **No sooner had I left** home **than** it began to rain.
<hardly/scarcely/no sooner가 문두에 오면 주어와 동사가 도치된다.>

- (5) once : 「일단 ~하면」, 「~하자마자」
Once you start, you can't stop on the way.
Once the baby awoke, it began to cry.

9 이유 부사절

- (1) because, as, since : 「~때문에」
He succeeded **because** he worked hard.
Since/As I haven't much money, I can't buy it.
- (2) now (that) : 「~한 이상, ~이니까」 <주절 앞>
Now (that) we're here, we may as well see the sights.
- (3) in that : 「~라는 점에서」 <주절 뒤>
Men differ from brutes **in that** they can think and speak.

10 목적 부사절

- (1) (so/in order) that ~ may/can/will : 「~하기 위하여」
Mary works hard **(so) that** she **may** succeed.
He raised his hand **(in order) that** the taxi **could** stop.
- (2) lest ~ (should) : 「~하지 않기 위하여」
= for fear (that) ~ (should)
Mary works hard **lest** she **(should)** fail in the exam.
= Mary works hard **for fear (that)** she **(should)** fail in the exam.
= Mary works hard **(so) that** she **may not** fail in the exam.

11 결과 부사절

- (1) so that : 「그래서」
She studied hard, **so that** she passed the exam.
- (2) so + 형용사/부사 + that : 「너무 ~해서 ...하다」
such + a + 형용사 + 명사 + that
= so + 형용사 + a + 명사 + that
It was **so** fine **that** we took a walk.
= It was **such a fine day that** we took a walk.
= It was **so fine a day that** we took a walk.
- ▶ such + 형용사 + 복수명사/불가산명사
so + many/much/few/little + 명사
These birds have **such small wings that** they cannot fly into the air.
It was **such fine weather that** we took a walk.
He ate **so much food that** he could hardly walk.

12 조건 부사절

- (1) if : 「만약 ~하면」
= suppose/supposing (that)
= providing/provided (that)
If you hurry up, you will catch the train.
Suppose (that) he refuses, what shall we do?
I will come **provided (that)** it is fine tomorrow.
- (2) unless : 「~하지 않으면」 (= if ~ not)
Unless you work hard, you will fail.
= If you don't work hard, you will fail.
- (3) in case : 「만약 ~하면」, 「~에 대비해서」
In case I am late, don't wait to start dinner.
Take an umbrella **in case** it should rain.
- (4) as[so] long as : 「~하는 한」, 「~하기만 하면」
Any book will do **as long as** it is interesting.

13 양보 부사절

(1) though, although, even though, even if : 「~이지만, ~일지라도」
Though/Although it may sound strange, it is quite true.
Even if you don't like her, you have to help her.

▶ despite/in spite of : 「~에도 불구하고」
despite/in spite of는 전치사로서 뒤에 명사(구)가 온다.
Despite he was sick, he went to work. (X)
→ Though he was sick, he went to work. (O)

(2) while/whereas : 「~이지만」, 「~인 반면에」
While/Whereas I admit that it is difficult, I don't think that it is impossible.
Wise men seek after truth, while/whereas fools despise it.

(3) whether ~or not : 「~이든 아니든」
Whether or not you like it, you must do it.

(4) no matter + 의문사 : 「~일지라도」 (= 의문사+ever)
No matter what may happen, I am ready.
= Whatever may happen, I am ready.

▶ no matter how/however가 이끄는 절에서는 형용사/부사가 no matter how/however 뒤에 온다.
No matter how you may try hard, you cannot lift the stone. (X)
→ No matter how hard you may try, you cannot lift the stone. (O)

14 접속사 as의 용법

(1) 시간 : 「~할 때」 (= when), 「~하면서」
I lived in Seoul as I was young.
He trembled as he spoke.

(2) 이유 : 「~때문에」 (= because)
As he was ill, he didn't attend the meeting.

(3) 비례 : 「~함에 따라서」
He grew more charitable as he grew older.

(4) 양태 : 「~처럼, ~대로」
Do in Rome as the Romans do.

▶ as ~, so ... : 「~한 대로 그렇게 ...하다」
As you sow, so shall you reap.

(5) 양보 : 명사/형용사/부사 + as + S + V
Young as he is, he is wise.
= Young though he is, he is wise.
cf. Young although he is, he is wise. (X)

▶ 명사가 앞에 나올 때는 관사가 탈락된다.
A beggar as he was, he was happy. (X)
→ Beggar as he was, he was happy. (O)

15 부사절의 <주어 + be>의 생략

<시간 · 조건 · 양보> 부사절에서 주절과 주어와 같을 때 부사절의 <주어 + be>를 생략할 수 있다.

When (he was) a child, he lost his parents.

When (he was) young, he would go swimming in the river.

While (he was) at Oxford, he was active in the dramatic society.

While (he was) reading a book, he fell asleep.

When (he was) asked his opinions, he remained silent.

The task is rather difficult, if (it is) not impossible.

Though (he is) old, he is very strong.