

제 16 강 일치 · 병치 · 도치

A. 주어와 동사의 수의 일치

① **There is + 단수명사**

There are + 복수명사

There **is** a book on the desk.

There **are** many books on the desk.

② **One/The only one of + 복수명사 ⇒ 단수취급**

One of my favorite novels **is** "Gone with the wind."

The **only one** of my favorite novels **is** "Gone with the wind."

▶ **one of + 복수명사 + 관계대명사 ⇒ 복수취급**

the only one of + 복수명사 + 관계대명사 ⇒ 단수취급

She is one of *my friends* who **understand** me.

She is *the only one* of my friends who **understands** me.

③ **Many + 복수명사 ⇒ 복수취급**

Many a + 단수명사 ⇒ 단수취급

Many soldiers **were** killed at the field.

Many a soldier **was** killed at the field.

④ **A number of + 복수명사 ⇒ 복수취급**

The number of + 복수명사 ⇒ 단수취급

A number of patients **are** dying. <많은>

The number of patients **is** increasing. <~의 수>

▶ **A total/series/group of + 복수명사 ⇒ 단수 취급**

A total of 300 Koreans **lives** in this country.

⑤ **부분 표시어**

of 다음의 명사의 수에 일치시킨다.

most/half/some/(a) part/the rest/분수/percent(%) of ~

Two thirds of the books **are** mine.

Two thirds of the money **is** yours.

⑥ **상관접속사와 동사의 일치**

(1) **both A and B ⇒ 항상 복수 취급**

Both you and he **are** wrong.

(2) **either A or B**

neither A nor B

⇒ B에 동사 일치

not A but B

not only A but (also) B

Either you or I **am** in the wrong.

Neither she nor you **have** studied hard.

Not you but she **is** to blame.

Not only he but also his parents **are** very kind to us.

▶ **B as well as A ⇒ B에 동사 일치**

You as well as he **is** guilty. (X)

→ *You as well as he* **are** guilty. (O)

⑦ **every, each, either, neither는 항상 단수 취급**

Each student **has** his own room.

Every boy and girl **has** his or her desk.

Either of the two books **is** available.

Neither of the students **likes** English.

⑧ <시간 · 거리 · 금액 · 무게>의 복수명사가 하나의 단위를 나타낼 때는 단수 취급한다.

Three years **is** a long time to wait.

cf. *Three years* **have** passed since he died. <시간의 경과>

Two thousand dollars **is** a large sum.

⑨ **명사 and 명사**

원칙적으로 복수 취급을 하지만, 단일 개념을 나타내는 경우는 단수 취급한다.

Bread and butter **is** my favorite breakfast. <버터 바른 빵>

cf. *Bread and butter* **have** risen in price. <빵과 버터>

Slow and steady **wins** the race.

Early to bed and early to rise **makes** a man healthy.

⑩ **구와 절은 단수 취급한다.**

To treat them as hostages **is** criminal.

Writing letters **is** boring.

How they got there **doesn't** concern me.

▶ **what 절은 문맥에 따라 단수 또는 복수 취급**

What I need **is** money. <= that which>

What I need **are** books. <= those which>

⑪ **후치 수식어가 있는 주어와 동사의 일치**

주어와 동사 사이에 나오는 수식어는 주어와 동사의 일치에 영향을 미치지 못한다.

A man with some boys **are** coming now. (X)

→ *A man with some boys* **is** coming now. (O)

The rules of this game **is** simple. (X)

→ *The rules of this game* **are** simple. (O)

⑫ **관계사절의 일치**

관계사절의 동사는 선행사의 수에 일치시킨다.

The lady who live next door is a famous actress. (X)

→ *The lady who lives* next door is a famous actress. (O)

Those who likes sports are generally healthy. (X)

→ *Those who like* sports are generally healthy. (O)

B. 병치

등위접속사나 상관접속사로 연결되는 어구,
비교구문에서 비교되는 대상은 동일한 형태로 쓴다.

① 등위접속사에 의한 병치

(1) 명사 + 명사

Mr. Park is **a lawyer, a politician** and he teaches. (X)

→ Mr. Park is **a lawyer, a politician** and a teacher. (O)

(2) 형용사 + 형용사

John is **young, enthusiastic** and intelligence. (X)

→ John is **young, enthusiastic** and intelligent. (O)

(3) 부사 + 부사

The work was **handsome** and skillfully done. (X)

→ The work was **handsomely** and skillfully done. (O)

(4) 동사 + 동사

<시제 · 태 · 수>에 유의할 것.

He **went** to New York, **bought** some books, and **visiting** his daughter. (X)

→ He **went** to New York, **bought** some books, and **visited** his daughter. (O)

▶ 동일한 조동사가 반복될 때 뒤에 오는 조동사는 생략된다.
Someone **may be killed** or (may be) **injured**.

(5) 부정사 + 부정사

To know and **teaching** are quite different things. (X)

→ **To know** and **to teach** are quite different things. (O)

▶ to부정사가 병치될 때 뒤의 to는 생략할 수 있다.

He continued **to search**, (to) **explore**, and (to) **expand** the theme.

(6) 동명사 + 동명사

In my spare time, I like **reading** novels or **to watch** TV. (X)

→ In my spare time, I like **reading** novels or **watching** TV. (O)

(7) 분사 + 분사

Surprised and **as she was embarrassed**, she burst into tears. (X)

→ **Surprised** and **embarrassed**, she burst into tears. (O)

(8) 절 + 절

Frank knew **that he was potentially an alcoholic**, and **he should drink no more**. (X)

→ Frank knew **that he was potentially an alcoholic**, and **that he should drink no more**. (O)

② 상관접속사에 의한 병치

He wants **either to go** by train or **by plane**. (X)

→ He wants **either to go** by train or **to go** by plane. (O)

→ He wants to go **either by train** or **by plane**. (O)

→ He wants to go by **either train** or **plane**. (O)

③ 비교구문에 의한 병치

Studying is as difficult as **to work**. (X)

→ **Studying** is as difficult as **working**. (O)

To answer accurately is more important **than you finish quickly**. (X)

→ **To answer accurately** is more important **than to finish quickly**. (O)

The climate of Incheon is **similar to Seoul**. (X)

→ **The climate** of Incheon is **similar to that** of Seoul. (O)
<= the climate>

My car is more expensive **than John**. (X)

→ **My car** is more expensive **than John's**. (O)
<= John's car>

In the United States, more hogs are raised **in Iowa** than **any other state**. (X)

→ In the United States, more hogs are raised **in Iowa** than **in any other state**. (O)

C. 도치

1 부정어 + 조동사 + S + V

부정어가 문두에 오면, <의문문>의 어순을 취한다.

never, little, hardly, scarcely, seldom, rarely,
nor, not only, not until, no sooner, nowhere

(1) be 동사 : <be + S>

Rarely is the talent seen on TV.

Not only was he driving too fast but he was also thinking of something else.

(2) 조동사 : <조동사 + S + 원형>

Nowhere can we see such beautiful pictures.

(3) 일반동사 : <do/does/did + S + 원형>

I can't go, **nor** do I want to go.

Little did I think that he would come back.

Not until the Korean War broke out did he make the machine.

(4) 완료시제 : <have/had + S + p.p>

Never have I seen her.

Hardly had we begun our walk when it began to rain.

※ Only + 부사[구·절] + 조동사 + S + V

Only then did I meet her.

Only with great difficulty could he solve the problem.

Only when he returned home did he hear the news.

2 장소부사[구] + 자동사 + S

1형식 문장에서 장소 부사[구]가 문두에 오면 조동사를 쓰지 않고 그 자동사가 직접 앞으로 나온다.

On the hill stands a church.

= A church stands **on the hill**.

▶ 주어와 대명사이면 도치가 일어나지 않는다.

Here comes John. (O)

Here comes he. (X)

→ **Here** he comes. (O)

※ 주어와 동사의 수의 일치에 주의

Beyond the lake and the woods **are** the house where my father lives. (X)

→ Beyond the lake and the woods **is** the house where my father lives. (O)

3 주격보어 + be + S

Happy is the man who is content with his lot.

= The man who is content with lot is **happy**.

▶ <so ~ that>구문의 도치

So great was her joy that she shed tears.

= Her joy was **so great that** she shed tears.

4 as/than + V + S

as, than 뒤에서 <be/조동사/대동사 do>가 쓰인 경우 도치가 될 수 있다.

He traveled widely **as** did most of his friends.

Noise pollution generally receives less attention **than** does air pollution.

▶ 주어와 대명사이면 도치가 일어나지 않는다.

They arrived earlier **than** did she. (X)

5 so/neither/nor + V + S

(1) So + V + S : 「~도 또한 그렇다」

I am happy. - **So** am I.

I like movies. - **So** do I.

I can ski. - **So** can I.

I have seen that. - **So** have I.

▶ so 다음에 도치가 되지 않으면 「정말 그렇다」의 뜻.

You seem to like movies.

- **So** I do. <= Yes, I like movies, indeed.>

(2) Neither/Nor + V + S : 「~도 또한 그렇지 않다」

I'm not happy. - **Neither/Nor** am I.

I don't like movies. - **Neither/Nor** do I.

I can't ski. - **Neither/Nor** can I.

I haven't seen that. - **Neither/Nor** have I.