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受動態

1 実例による **be+very+形容詞化した過去分詞形**

もともと原則的に **very** は形容詞を、**much** は過去分詞(=動詞)を修飾したのですが現代英語では過去分詞が形容詞化する傾向があります。そのため過去分詞は形容詞と動詞の両面性を持っているケースが多く、文語・口語などスピーチレベルによっても違いが生じます。そのため過去分詞は大人と子供の間期の思春期[境界人、周辺人 (marginal man)]のような存在で、まだ子供に近いもの、大人に近いものなど多様でケース・バイ・ケース{ **That (all) [It (al)] depends** }といえます。勿論どの過去分詞も形容詞化するとは限りません。形容詞化しないものも沢山あります。tired や afraid(ともに元は過去分詞でした)などはよく見かける語ですが、今は完全に形容詞化していません。

私のコーパスにあるものの実態を1つのデーターとしてご参考に供したいと思います。

1.1 annoyed

- 1) Men would be **very annoyed** if they were required to serve as waiters dressed only in swimming clothes. —E. Curry
(男たちはすいせい水泳着だけを着て仕事をするように言われたら大変当惑するだろう。)

1.2 concerned

- 2) Modern babies are **very concerned** about their image. —D. Peaty
(かわいこちゃんたちたちは自分のイメージをとてきにする。)

1.3 crowded

- 3) The paths are **very crowded** today. —P. Milward
(今日歩道は大変込みあっている。)

1.4 disappointed

- 4) She was **very disappointed**; nevertheless, she bowed, just as a Japanese would. —Chan
(彼女は大変びっくりした。それでも日本人がするのとおなじようにお辞儀をした。)
- 5) He was **very disappointed**, and I was embarrassed at his disappointment. —J. Newman
(彼は大変失望したので私は彼の落胆に当惑した。)

1.5 excited

- 6) Every one was **very excited**, and I was **very excited** too. —A. Booth
(誰もがひどく興奮し、私もひどく興奮した。)

1.6 frightened

- 7) Night fell, and I started running along the deserted paths towards the lights of Central Park. I felt **very frightened** to be in that familiar park and find it so dark and empty of people.

—J. Kirkup

(日が暮れひとけのない歩道をセントラル・パークの明かりの方へと走り出した。いつも歩きなれた公園なのに暗く人けがないのでとても怖くなった。)

- 8) She found one of the white mice, **very frightened** sitting inside a box. —H. Lofting

(彼女は白いハツカネズミがひどくおびえて箱の中にいるのを見つけました。)

※上例以外に **very frightened** がでている例が 3 例集まっています。

1.7 honoured

- 9) I am **very honoured** that so many of you have come today and particularly that there are so many Japanese faces in the audience. —G. Clark

(今日はかくも多くの方々に、とくに多くの日本人の方々にご参集頂き大変光栄に存じます。)

1.8 impressed

- 10) I was also **very impressed** that girls so young had learned a speech so central to American history. —V. Hardy

(そのように若い女性たちがアメリカの歴史にとって中核となっているスピーチを習得したことに私も大変感銘した。)

- 11) Most of Americans are supposed to be **very impressed** by the English aristocracy.

—R. Goodman

(アメリカ人は大概イギリスが貴族社会であることを痛感するはずである。)

1.9 interested

- 12) Picasso was **very interested** in it. —New Horizon English Course

(ピカソはそのことにとても興味を示した。)

- 13) Grace was **very interested** in that picture. —Sunshine English Course

(グレイスはその絵画にとっても関心があった。)

- 14) Manufacturers tend to be **very interested** in the potential profits to be made through recycling.

—D. Peaty

(製造業者たちはリサイクルにより将来利益が見込まれることに大変関心を示す傾向がある。)

※**very** を用いるのが普通で、**much** を用いると堅い表現になります。

be interested はこれ以外に 7 例集まっていますが、頻度の高い語であることを例証しています。

1.10 patched

- 15) I had only one pair of pants, my uncle's, and they were **very patched**, and not the style. —H. C. Andersen
(ぼくには叔父さんのズボンが一着しかなく、ひどい接ぎはげはげだらけになっていたが流行おくれのものではなかった。)

1.11 pleased/displeased

- 16) Peter was **very pleased** to hear this. —J. M. Barrie
(ピーターはこれを聞きとても喜んだ。)
- 17) I am **very pleased** to see this freshly mowed lawn. —Revised Jack and Betty
(この刈り込まれたばかりの芝を見て大変うれしいです。)
- 18) Come indoors this minutes! Going out like that —all alone and without your overcoat. I am **very displeased** with you! —P. Travers
(すぐ家に入りなさい。そのようにたった独りでオーバーも着ずに外出するなんて。ほんとに嫌いです。)
- pleased 今は完全に形容詞化しています。much pleased は古風です。

1.12 puzzled

- 19) I was **very puzzled** by this behaviour .I asked one girl why everybody was acting in such a strange way. —B. Powle
(この行動に大変戸惑ったので、みながどうしてこんな奇妙な対応をするのかを一人の女性に尋ねた。)

1.13 satisfied/dissatisfied

- 20) Most people at the moment seem to be **very satisfied**. —C. Mosdell
(いまのところの大概人がたいそう満足しているようである。)
- 21) He became **very satisfied** with the telescopes then in use. —S. Southwold
(彼は当時使用していた望遠鏡にとっても満足していた。)
- 22) He felt proud of his great and curiously fashioned authers, but was **very dissatisfied** with his slender weak-looking legs. —Æsop
(彼は大きく奇妙な形の枝角に誇りを感じたが、細く弱弱しく見える脚には大変不満だった。)

1.14 surprised

- 23) Tom was **very surprised** when John welcomed him in a friendly way. —K. Method
(トムはジョンが親しみ深い態度で紹介したのでとても驚いた。)
- 24) I was **very surprised** indeed to learn that in many cases parents desirous of having their sons

and daughters admitted to private universities were able to ensure the entrance of their children to the coveted places. —J. Kirkup

(多くの場合、自分の子弟を私立の大学に入学させたいと願う親たちは、その大学に待望の籍を確保できるということを知って、全くのところ私は驚いた。)

25) They were **very surprised** at the little boy's skill. —*Good English, How to Use It*
(彼らはその小さな男の子の技能にほんとうに驚いた。)

26) A psychiatrist admitted that he and his colleagues were **very surprised by** the results. —J. B. Brown
(精神科医は彼と同僚がその結果に大変驚いたことを認めた。)

1.15 upset

27) 'I have no intention,' her father said, 'of allowing my daughter to marry a baseball player.' Poor Tom was **very upset**. 'But you've seen me play,' he said. —K. Method

(「娘が野球選手と結婚するのを許す気持ちはない」と彼女の父が言った。気の毒なことにトムはとてもショックをうけた。「私のプレーをごらんになったことはないのですね」とトムは言った。)

28) I called the friend who had introduced me and asked his opinion. He was **very upset**. —H. Passin
(私を紹介した友を呼び意見を訊いた。彼はとても驚いて動揺した。)

1.16 used

29) The city of Kanazawa is **very used** to tourists. It is one of the great tourist centers of Japan. —A. Booth
(金沢市は観光客にはとてもよく知られた町である。日本の人気のある観光都市の一つである。)

1.17 worried

30) Mr. Kato was **very worried**. —The Junior Crown
(加藤氏はとてもやきもきした。)

31) The French are **very upset and worried** when even a few English words began to penetrate their language. They see their language as a crucial part of their culture. —G. Clark
(フランス人はほんのわずかな英語であっても彼らの言語に侵入し始めたときはとても狼狽し危惧する。フランス語はフランスの文化のきわめて重要な要素の一つであると思っているからである。)

上例は 11) *impressed by*、19) *puzzled by* は *by* がつづいているため、動詞の過去分詞的色彩があり、1.9 *interested in*、1.13 *satisfied with/dissatisfied with in/with*、1.14 *surprised* は 23)24)は形容詞的色彩が強いと言えます。しかし 1.14 の 26)は *by* がつづいていますので過去分詞的色彩も

あり両方の要素を含意するめずらしい語といえます。very によって修飾されるということは、程度を表す形容詞の特徴の 1 つですが、形容詞化された過去分詞は通例 精神状態、感情、反応を表す場合が多いといわれています(参照:2.1 の「very が修飾する実例」)

参考のため上記以外の surprised の実例を追加します。

[A] 文尾にあるもの

- 32) When I refused to take part in this Amherst cricket match, everyone was **very surprised**.
——J. Kurkup
- 33) Soap was **very surprised**.
——Grimm

[B] by がつづくもの

- 34) People **had been surprised by** what the child had done. ——H. Elmira
- 35) We seem not to **be surprised by** what is around us at all. ——C. Mosdell
- 36) At times people **are surprised by** the influence. ——T. Marks

[C] 接続詞がつづくもの

- 37) Talking about cats, I was **very surprised** when I was staying with my British host family in London. ——K. Kendrick
- 38) Jane and Michael glanced round to find out what kind of a person was to serve them, and were **very surprised** when Mary Poppins called out. ——P. Travers
- 39) His friends were **very surprised** because they knew he had been staying at one of the capital's finest hotels. ——K. Method
- 40) I was **very surprised** but I did the same. ——*Sunshine English Course*

[D] to 不定詞がつづくもの

- 41) I was **very surprised** indeed to know that in many cases parents desirous of having their sons and daughters admitted to private universities were able to ensure the entrance of their children to the coveted places. ——D. Carnegie

[E] at がつづくもの

- 42) I was **surprised at** how well-behaved everyone appeared. ——R. Goodman

2 自動詞 (be 動詞を除く) / p.p. 過去分詞 (形容詞化したものを含む)

「1つのデータ」

私のコーパスに「自動詞+p.p.」というセクションがあり、この型については機能により Passive Auxiliary (受動態助動詞) / Passive of becoming (変化の受動態) / Passive of being (状態の受動態) などと呼ばれています。

be 動詞と get 動詞の相違について次のように説いた文法書があり参考のため紹介します。

- ① **Get** differs from **be** in that it always emphasizes the state resulting from the action
- ② **Get** cannot be used with stative verbs and even with many dynamic verbs.
- ③ **Get** is very seldom used when there is an expressed animate agent.
- ④ **Get married** is equivalent to (and more usual than) than the intransitive verb.

— — Renaat Declerck, *CDGE*

sv.6.1

※①get は be と異なり、常に動作の結果としての状態を強調する。

※②get は状態動詞とは共起しない。また、動作動詞でも get と共起しないものが多い

※③get は有生の動作主(animate agent)が示されていると、めったに用いられない。

※④get married という言い方は、marry という自動詞と意味的にはほぼ同じであるが、marry よりもよく用いられる

p.p.が 文脈によって、たとえば annoyed (当惑する)、caught (捕らえられる)/hit (打たれる) など (イメージ) を意味する語でもその文の中では、+要素として使われていることがあるかも知れませんし、逆に+イメージ語 married (結婚する)/charmed (魅了する) などが-要素になることもあるかも知れません。同じことが(±イメージ)の used to N (慣れる)/involved (関係している) などにも言えケースがあるかも知れませんが、語としてのイメージに基づいて分類しました。

下記のごとく get は unpleasant (不快語) がつづくことが多いと述べている文法書もあります。

Many of the verbs that often have a passive with **get** indicate that something unpleasant is happening, such as **attack**, **criticize**, **hit**, **injure**, **penalize**, **rape**, and **wound**.
—— *COLLINS COBUILD GRAMMAR PATTERNS 1: VERBS* (1996, p.58)

(get を用いた受動態の動詞は「攻撃、批判、打撃、負傷、罰、レイプ、負傷」などのような不快な事態が起こることを表すことが多い。)

2.1 get + p.p.

延数 = 160

[A] p.p.が +(positive)イメージのもの数 (12)(7.5%)

married (7)、charmed / invited/promoted/relieved/rested (1)

[B] p.p.がーイメージ(negative)のものの数 (105)(65.6%)

caught (11)、hit (5)、annoyed/lost/stuck (4)、
discouraged/embarrassed/excited/tired/upset/hurt (3)
arrested/divorced/confused/drunken/fired/frustrated/mixed/stranded/stuck/teased/tired/worried (2)
bit/bored/bullied/complicated/confused/crowded/depressed/delayed/drunken/entangled/
exasperated/fed up/frightened/gyped/hammered/hooked/hit/hooked/inhibited/ irritated /
kicked/killed/pushed/shook up/shot/smoked/stared/stranded/stuck/taunted/throw out /
trapped/whittled/zapped (1)

[C] p.p.が±イメージ (neutral)のもの数 (43)(26.9%)

used to+名詞 (9)/used to +原形動詞(1)(10)、paid (7)、started (5)、involved (4)
asked/detailed/done/dragged/drawn/dressed/undressed/eaten/engaged/exported/invited/
noticed/patched/replaced/sent/spoken/undressed (1)

延数としてーイメージ(negative)のものが 65.6%、±イメージ (neutral)が 26.9%、+イメー
(positive)が 7.5%でーイメージが 7 割近くあり、上記のイギリスの辞典の説と一致しています。

caught (11)が最も多く、used to N (9)/used to 原形動詞 (1)で計 10、married と paid (7)、hit (5)
と started (5)がつづいています(数字は各語の実数)。

【過去分詞を very が修飾する実例】

- 1) The problem is that the beaches **are now getting very crowded**. As more tourists come, the sea
gets dirty, too. —G. Wallace
(問題はビーチが大変込み合っていることである。観光客が増えるにつれ海も汚染される。)

【過去分詞に by がつづく実例】

- 2) **Getting hit by** the rubber didn't do any damage, unless an eye happened to be in the way.
—D. Stout
(ゴム銃で撃たれても目が軌道を逸れていれば害にはならなかった。)
- 3) Censorship is an issue. When something is censored, it usually **gets replaced by** something else.
—P. Weld
(検閲には問題がある。何かを検閲される時それが普通他のものと取り替えられるからであ
る。)
- 4) They did not track tigers in the jungle, or **get hit by** falling coconuts. —C. Laird
(彼らはジャングルの中でトラの後を追うことも、落ちてくるココナツに撃たれることもなかった。)
- 5) At carnivals we **get hooked by** the festive air. —D. Stout
(カーニヴァルの時、私たちは祭り気分で夢中になる。)

get+p.p. by は存在しないと説く文法書があります。pp.が形容詞のことが普通だからでしょうが、
このような例の英文をみることもあります。参考にしてください。

【他の実例寸見】

- 6) I'm **getting married** next week, and I'd like you to take the photos. —A. J. Turney
(来週**結婚**しますので写真を撮っていただきたいのですが。)
- 7) The U.S. government sometimes **get bullied**. —JoAnn Parochetti
(アメリカ政府は詰られることが時々ある。)
- 8) I often **get confused** with British and American English. —B. Powle
(アメリカ英語とイギリス英語を**混同**することがよくある。)
- 9) Part of the forbidden apple **got caught** in Adam's neck. —J. McConnell
(アダムの喉に禁断のりんごの一部が**捕まえられた**[ひっかかった]。)
- 10) "Arranged" marriage is still widely practiced, and not that many women **get legally divorced**. —B. Moeran
(見合い結婚は今もよく行われていて、合法的に**離婚**する女性はそんなに多いというわけではない。)
- 11) Many people would **get exasperated** at these questions of mine. —M. L. Sherard
(私のこの質問に**憤慨**する人が多いだろう。)
- 12) The nail that sticks up **gets hammed** down. —P. McLean
- 13) The nail which sticks up **gets hit** —D. Rowland (出る釘は**打たれる**)
- 14) I **got lost** in Cairo several years ago. —M. Fromm (私は数年前カイロで**迷子**になった)
- 15) Japanese often **get mixed** up with westerner's given names and surnames. —B. Powle
(日本人は西欧人の名前と名字を**混同**することがよくある。)
- 16) The pheasant that cries out **gets shot**. —P. McLean
(鳴く雉は**撃たれる**。)
- 17) Innocent people **get smoked (shot or killed)** in the gang violence. —*Ibid.*
(無知な人は犯罪組織の暴力に**巻き込まれる**[撃たれるか殺される]。)
- 18) Foreigners **get stared** at and **taunted** by children. —P. Weld
(外国人は子供に**じっと見られ**、そして**あざけられる**。)
- 19) I had taken the wrong train and **got stranded** at a country station.
(私は電車を間違え田舎の駅で**困って**しまった[途方にくれた]。)
- 20) Dust particles have been flown there from all over the world, and **have got trapped** in the layers of ice. —K. Kendrick
(塵の小片が世界中からそこに飛んできて氷の層に**閉じ込められた**。)
- 21) She should have ignored John's threat and should not **have gotten upset**. —S. Yamazaki
(彼女はジョーンの威嚇を無視すべきで、**向きになる**べきではなかった。)
- 22) Signs suggest you're going to **get bit**: 'BEARE OF DOG!' —A. Rooney
(標識に**噛み付かれる**危険性があります「犬に注意してください」とある。)

- 23) Golf is a clean, healthy sport, as long as you don't **get zapped** by lightning. —D. Peaty
(ゴルフは落雷に**遭う**ことがないかぎり清潔で健全なスポーツである。)
- 24) I'd like to **get started** on that project right after this meeting is over. —D. Stout
(このミーティングが終わればすぐそのプロジェクトを**始めたい**[**に取り組みたい**]。)
※**get started** は「始める」の意。
- 25) With their help, and through trial and error, I finally **got used to** the Japanese way of life. —Stella Yamazaki
(彼らに助けられ、試行錯誤を重ねようやく日本の生活様式に**慣れた**。)
- 26) They are reluctant to **get involved** in the economic restructuring of Russia and Eastern Europe. —P. McLean
(彼らはロシアと東ヨーロッパの経済立て直しに**関与する**ことを嫌っている。)

2.2 become+p.p.

延数 = 107

[A] p.p.が+(positive)イメージのもの数(45)(42.1%)

known (24)、established (4)、accepted/interested/understood (2)、acquainted/augmented/
defined/engaged/employed/extended/fascinated/stabilized/united/westernized/widespread (11)

[B] p.p.がーイメージ(negative)のもの数 (33)(30.8%)

upset (4)、crowed (3)、blurred/strained (2)、addicted/agitated/bedraggled/hocked/
contaminated/concerned/debased/degraded/depressed/degraded/depressed/discouraged/
exaggerated/flooded/exhausted/inflected/lost/tattered/obscured/obsessed/strained/tinged/
worried (23)

[C] p.p.が±イメージ (neutral)のもの数 (29) (27.1%)

involved (7)、accustomed to N (3)/accustomed to Root-form (1) (4)、used to N (3)、
modified/preoccupied (2)、aimed/Americanized/associated/based/committed/infatuated/
organized/practiced/standardized/Westernized (1)

数は+イメージ、ーイメージ、±イメージの順で3分野とも類似しています。延数 107 は get の 160 に次ぐ数です。known (24)、involved (7)、maccustomed (4)、established (4)、upset (4)、crowed (3)、used to N (3)とつづきます。特に known は断トツで 24 例あり、うち前置詞 as{=として}が続くものが 20 例見当たりますが、この句の大きな特色をなしています。つぎの involved (7)、accustomed+used (7)(get では used のみで 10)はこのジャンルでの代表格といえます。

【過去分詞を very が修飾する実例】

- 27) Native speakers of English **became very accustomed** to having their language spoken by foreigners in a great variety of accents and styles. —A. J. Pinnington
(英語を母国語としている人々は外国人が多様な口調と言い回して英語をしゃべるのに**すつ**

かり慣れっこになった。)

- 28) When he said that his mind did a flip-flop, the students **become very interested**.

——M. L. Sherard

(彼が見方が完全に変わったと言ったとき学生たちは大きな興味を示した。)

【過去分詞に by がつづく実例】

- 29) Greek wives do not **become upset by** their husbands' affairs. They think it is human nature for man to chase after women.

——B. Lechatt

(ギリシャの妻たちは夫の浮気にびっくりしない。男性が女性の後を追いかけるのは人間として自然なことだと思っているからである。)

- 30) Finally he gets to Britain, and finds himself **becoming very upset** that he is Chinese.

——A. Chan

(ようやく彼はイギリスに着き自分は中国人だということに大変驚くことを知る。)

【他の実例寸見】

- 31) We **have become accustomed** to our material comfort, but we are still generally never satisfied with what we have.

——P. Stapleton

(我々はいまの物質的快樂になれているがその暮らしに少しも満足していないことが多い。)

- 32) We **have become used** to a world filled with modern conveniences.

——C. Mosdell

(われわれは現代の便利な文明の利器に満ちた世界に慣れてしまった。)

- 33) If want to learn a language well, we must **become acquainted** with the people who use it.

——V. Hardy

(言葉に精通たければそれを使っている人々と知り合うことが大切です。)

- 34) They are a group of French who settled in Quebec and have **become established** in this place.

——G. Dendo

(彼らはケベックに定住してここに地歩を築いたフランス人の集団である。)

- 35) Thanks to Hollywood Westerns, these Spanish words **have become widely understood**.

——V. Hardy

(ハリウッドの西部劇のおかげでスペイン語が広く理解されるようになった。)

- 36) He is quite hesitant to **become engaged** in his new work.

——S. A. Kurokawa

(彼は新しい仕事に就くのを非常にためらっている。)

- 37) The country **became united** under one king.

——J. Foster

(その国は一人の王の支配で統合された。)

- 38) As her reputation spread, she **became known** as the “Angel of the Battlefield.”

——B. BcBean

(彼女の名声が広がるにつれ戦場の天使として知られるようになった。)

- 39) Ozone problems first became known in 1985.

——VOA

(オゾン問題は 1985 年に始めて知られるようになった。)

- 40) Most people who try marijuana do not **become addicted** but 10-14 percent do. —J. K. Brown
(マリワナを試しに吸う人の多くが**中毒になる**のではなく 10~14 パーセントがなるだけである。)
- 41) The original goal **has not become blurred** for the individuals involved in the project. —D. Morris
(プロジェクトに関与している人々には本来の目標が**霞む**ことはなかった。)
- 42) We must correct hazardous conditions before food **become contaminated**. —JoAnn Parochtti
(食物は**汚染される**前に危険な状態を払拭しなければならない。)
- 43) If the feathers are allowed to **become bedraggled**, the bird will be unable to keep up its high body temperature. —D. Morris
(羽が**薄汚れする**のを許されたら、鳥は高温の体温を維持することができないであろう。)
- 44) Britain's cities **are becoming choked** with motor traffic. —J. H. Randle
(イギリスの都市は自動車の交通で**窒息しよう**としている。)
- 45) On market days, the street became crowded with people, horses and carts. —J. Foster
(定期市の立つ日に街は人々、馬、荷車で混むようになった。)
- 46) The end of 20th century **had become flooded** with the products of our inventive minds. —C. Mosdell
(20 世紀末に私たちの発明心が生んだ製品に**あふれる**ようになった。)
- 47) He **became infected** with cowpox, but soon recovered. —J. Millen
(彼は牛痘に**感染した**が、まもなく回復した。)
- 48) Race relations on college campuses **are becoming strained** and reflect the national controversy over civil rights. —H. M. Holland
(大学のキャンパスでは異民族関係について**緊張がだだ**よついで、公民権についての全国的な論争の姿を映し出している。)

2.3 feel+p.p.

延数 = 86

[A] p.p.が +イメージ(positive)のもの数 (14)(16.3%)

relaxed/relieved (2)、appreciated/attracted/blessed/charmed/complimented/grown-up/
liberated/pleased/reassured/valued (1)

[B] p.p.が -イメージ(negative)のもの数 (64) (74.4%)

threatened (7)、embarrassed (5)、ashamed/pressured/stressed (4)、betrayed/disappointed/
insulted/offended (3)、blocked/depressed/frustrated/isolated/upset (2)、alienated/annoyed/
cheated/compelled/confused/divorced/hatred/humiliated/impelled/lightheaded/inhibited/lost/

scored/shocked/shamed/surprised/threatened/troubled (18)

[C] p.p.が±イメージ (neutral)のもの数 (8)(9.3%)

obliged (5)、connected/floated/prepared (1)

延数は get の 2 分の 1 強、become よりはやや少ない。+イメージ (positive)12.3%、-イメージ (negative) 74.4%は get の 65.6%に肉薄、いずれも-イメージ(negative)のことが7割ほどあることを示しています。この面では get と feel は類似しています。±イメージ (neutral)15%。threatened (7)が最多。Embarrassed/obliged(5)、ashamed/pressured/stressed (4)がつづいています。

【過去分詞を very が修飾する実例】

私のコーパスには見当たりません。

【過去分詞に by がつづく実例】

49) I don't feel inhibited by the bathroom manners of the Japanese any more.

—C. Dale

(私は日本人の入浴マナーにもうおどおどはしない。)

50) No one can feel insulted by something written 3,500 years ago.

—T. Leggett

(誰も 3500 年前に書かれ文献に無礼だと思ふものはいない。)

51) After World War II, the West felt threatened by Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe.

—M. Jewel

(第二次大戦後西欧は東欧のソビエト進出に脅威を感じた。)

52) Some men felt threatened by the fierce words of women libbers.

—E. Curry

(男性の中には 女性解放運動支持者の激しいことばに脅威を感じたものもいた。)

53) None of us feel troubled by these things.

—A. J. Pinnington

(私たちの誰もこのことに悩むものはいない。)

【他の実例寸見】

54) As I say, in Britain the pace of life feels much relaxed.

—A. J. Pinnington

(私の言うようにイギリスでは生活のテンポにくつろぎが多く見られる。)

55) After a long and dangerous sea voyage, one may well feel relieved to be on this firm earth again.

—P. Milward

(長く危険な航海をしてから、再びこの安定した土地に戻りホッとする事だろう。)

56) We feel attracted to the opposite sex.

—P. Stapleton

(私たちは異性に魅かれる。)

57) Every Englishman wakes up each morning feeling blessed for speaking English.

—B. Lechatt

(イギリス人なら誰でも朝目を覚ましたとき英語がしゃべれてとても幸運だと思う。)

58) Minokikich soon felt charmed by this girl.

—L. Hearn

(蓑吉はこの女の子に魅せられた。)

59) Babies feel reassured when their mother whispers soft, sweet words or sings a soothing lullaby.

- J. McConnel
- (赤ん坊は母がやわらかな、あまいとばで話かけたり、慰めの子守唄を歌ったときに**安心する**。)
- 60) They **felt valued** as friends, family members, and coworkers. ——S. Yamazaki
(彼らは友人、家族の一員、仕事仲間として**重んじられた**。)
- 61) In Japan many people **feel embarrassed** to leave work before their colleagues. ——A. J. Pinnington
(日本では同僚の先に退社することに**戸惑う**人が多い。)
- 62) I often **feel frustrated** because the dictionary does not explain the differences of the words. ——J. McConnell
(辞典にことばの違いの説明がないので失望することがたびたびある。)
- 63) The students **felt less depressed** after we had talked. ——J. M. Connell
(私たちが話しあってから学生たちはそれほど**落ち込む**ことはなかった。)
- 64) Many people **feel ashamed** now when they do not own the very latest electronic device. ——T. Marks
(ごく最近の電子デバイスを持たない時に肩身が狭い思いをする人々が多い。)
- 65) Students often **feel disappointed** about the results of examinations. ——D. K. Reynolds
(学生は試験の結果に**失望する**ことが多い。)
- 66) The breathlessness that came from pushing a bicycle uphill made me **feel lightheaded**. ——G. Wallace
(自転車を押しながら坂を上って息切れがしたので**頭がクラクラ**した。)
- 67) I **feel pressured** for time every day. ——A. J. Pinnington
(私は毎日時間に**追われています**。)
- 68) Comfort can often be found in the company of an animal companion. This is especially true when we are **feeling emotionally stressed**. ——J. Parochetti
(動物の友達[ペット]と一緒にいると心が和むことが多い。精神的に**ストレスを感じている**ときはとくにこのことがいえる。)
- 69) Some people **feel surprised** that Japan should have become a highly industrialized country so quickly. ——A. Pinnington
(日本がそんなに急速に高度に工業化された国になったことに**驚く**人がいる。)
- 70) He **feels obliged** to make an effort to find the answer. ——N. Sakamoto
(彼は答えをみつけるのに努力しなければ**ならない**と思っている。)
- 71) Pet ownership is popular because people need to **feel connected** to other living creatures. ——J. Parochetti
(ペットを飼うことが他の生き物と**関わっている**と感じる必要があるので一般的になっている。)

2.4 seem+p.p.

延数 = 14

【A】 p.p.が+イメージ(positive)のものの数 (3)

interested (2)、relaxed (1)

【B】 p.p.が-イメージ(negative)の物の数 (4)

ashamed/conceited (2)

【C】 p.p.が± (neutral)のものの数 (7)

based/destined/made/muffled/prepared/seemed/unconcerned (7)

【very が修飾する実例】

見当たりません。データとして数が少なくこの分野について決定的なことはいえませんがここでは± (neutral) が最も多くなっています。

【by がつづく実例】

72) Even the quarter moon **seemed** strangely **muffled** by their cotton-wood texture.

——P. Milward

(三日月ですら不思議にも脱脂綿で覆いかぶさされているように思われた。)

【他の実例寸見】

73) The islanders **seem ashamed** of their speech in front of strangers.

——R. McCrum

(島民だちは初めて見る人の前で話すのは**恥ずかしい**ようだった。)

74) The Japanese students' struggle **seemed based** more on political sectionalism rather than a general pacifist idealism.

——C. Yomei

(日本の学生紛争は普通の平和主義者の抱く理想主義というよりも政治的派閥主義に**基づく**ように思われた。)

75) The preponderant role of English as the world's chief international language **seems destined** to continue for some time into the future.

——E. Q. Reischauer

(英語の世界の主要国際語としての大きな役割はこれからしばらく続く**運命**にあるように**思われる**。)

76) The U.S. under Clinton now **seems prepared** to play by the rules of managed trade.

——P. McLean

(クリントン政権下のアメリカは今管理貿易のルールにしたがうことも**辞さない**ようである。)

以上 4 つのパターンを比較しますと、先の get/feel は-イメージが多く、become は known as がつづく性格があることが分かります。become/seem にはこのようなことはなく共に+-要素が全体の半数ぐらいです。

2.5 come+p.p.

延数 = 5

【A】 p.p.が+イメージ (positive)のものの数 (1)

impressed

[B] p.p.がーイメージ(negative)の物の数 (2)

unbidden/undone

[C] p.p.が±イメージ (neutral)のもの数 (2)

assembled/prepared

【very が修飾する実例、by がつづく実例】

ありません。

【実例寸見】

77) They introduced the Apple II, a computer that **came** already **assembled**. —M. Jewel

(彼らはすでに組み立てられているアップルIIを売り出した。)

78) Again and again I find the word “again” **coming unbidden** to my lips. —P. Milward

(再三再四私はアゲインという言葉が自然に口に出ているのに気づく。)

79) With the Cold War over, former alliances **are coming undone**. —D. Stout

(冷戦が終わるとともに以前の同盟関係が崩壊しつつある)

2.6 go+pp

延数 = 12

[A] p.p.が +イメージ (positive)のもの。±イメージ (neutral)のもの

ありません。

[B] p.p.がーイメージ(negative)のもの数 (12)

unchallenged/unnoticed (2)、barefooted/bareheaded/legged/unchanged/unmentioned/

unprotected/unpunished/unread (8)

bareheaded 以外はすべて否定接頭辞を伴っていて、go+pp 句の特徴を示しています。

come+C は縄張りの中に入ることを、go+C は縄張りから外れることを表すと言われていますが、

私の場合特に go についてこれを実証しています。

【実例寸見】

80) Most people **go bareheaded** these days. —D. Stout

(最近無帽の人が多い。)

81) Spring’s arrival doesn’t **go unnoticed** in the U.S. Our first hint of spring is spotting the first robin of the season. —A. M. D. Muri

(アメリカでは春になっても気づかれないないで済むことない。春の到来を知る最初の兆しは季節の駒鳥がやってきたことを見つけることである。)

82) Ecosystems **go unprotected** and security is threatened far more powerfully by civil unrest.

—J. E. Porritt

(生態系が無防備になり安全が国民の不安により強力に脅かされている。) Important works

by contemporary writers often **go unread**.

—D. Keene

(最近の作家の貴重な作品が読まれていないことが多い。)

2.7 appear+p.p.

延数 = 2

interested/specialized

83) The USSR **appeared interested** in achieving military superiority rather than the equality it had been allowed to achieve. —M. Jewel

(ソ連は平等になることを許されたにもかかわらず軍事的優位性を勝ち取ることに**関心**を持っているように思われた。)

84) The right hemisphere would **appear specialized** for spatial skills. —S. P. Springer

(脳の右半球は空間能力つかさどっているようである。)

2.8 look

延数 = 13

[A] p.p.が+イメージ (**positive**)のもの (1)

lived

[B] p.p.が-イメージ (**negative**)のもの (5)

tired/upset (2)、bewildered (1)

[C] p.p.が±イメージ (**neutral**) (6)

set (2)、doomed/cluttered/finished/read (1)

【実例寸見】

85) She **looked bewildered** by my question. —A. Cominos

(彼女は私の質問に戸惑った様子だった。)

86) The inefficient shops which have dominated Japanese shopping for so long **look doomed**.

—A. J. Pinnington

(長年日本人のショッピングを支配してきた非効率な店は不幸な結果を招く**運命**にあるように見える。)

87) Japanese houses are seldom painted. Because of this, they **do not look finished** to Americans.

—J. Seward

(日本の家はめったにペンキを塗らない。そのためアメリカ人には完成されたようには見えない。)

88) Antique furniture makes a home **look lived in** and warm.

—G. Wallace

(骨董家具は家に人が**住んでいる**という感じを与える。)

89) The toughly worded resolution 1441 **looks set** to give the U.S. its pretext for military action.

—(*The Guardian*)

(厳しい言葉で書かれた決議 1441 号はアメリカに軍事行動を起こす口述を与えることを**目指し**

たものであるように見える。)

- 90) This book **looks** well **read** —the marks of his grimy little hands are frequent!
——A. J. Webster

(この本はよく読まれるらしい。彼の汚れた小指の跡が方々についている。)

- 91) A lot of ideas that have so far been limited to science fiction **look set** to become a reality.
——J. R. Brown

(これまで科学フィクションの世界に限られていた沢山のアイデアが現実になり始めたかに見える。)

- 92) Ken **looks** a bit **tired**.
——J. Rande

(彼は少し疲れた様子である。)

2.9 sound

延数 (2)

excited/frightened

- 93) I thought that she **sounded frightened**.
——J. Symonds

(彼女は怯えているように私には思えた。)

- 94) Howard **sounded excited**. He began to tell his passenger one of the most exciting incidents the passenger ever heard.
——(VOA)

(ハワードは興奮しているようだった。旅客の聞いたこともないようなスリル満ちた事件の一つを語り始めた。)

2.10 grow

延数 (6)

[A] p.p.が -イメージ (negative)のもの

unsatisfied/tired (1)

[B] p.p.が ±イメージ (neutral)のもの

used to N (3)、accustomed to N (1)

【実例寸見】

- 95) The old epitomize the kind of Japanese tourist we **have grown accustomed** to here in the West.
——B. Moeran

(老人たちはこの西欧で私たちに馴染み深い存在の日本人観光旅行者の典型である。)

- 96) I **grew used** to the accent quickly, but I did not know what people were talking about.
——V. Hardy

(口調にはじきに慣れたが人々が何を話しているのかはわからなかった。)

- 97) Many women also **were growing unsatisfied** with what they considered to be limited choices in life.
——(Voice of America)

(生活の生き方に制限があることに不満を持つ女性が多くいた。)

2.11 remain

延数 = 14

[A] p.p.がーイメージ (negative)のもの

baffled/bewildered/closed/frozen/hidden/outlawed/restricted/impressed/unchanged/
unrepresented/nonlegalized (11)

[B] p.p.が±イメージ (neutral)のもの

associated/divided/reserved (3)

ここではプラスイメージのものが無く、マイナスイメージのものが多く見受けられます。

【実例寸見】

- 98) The use of color **remained associated** chiefly with fantasy and spectacle. —M. Jewel
(色の使用は相変わらず主として空想と豪華な出し物といったジャンルに**関連付け**られていた。)
- 99) Millions of people around the world **remain** completely **baffled** by the way in which economics and common sense have become almost mutually exclusive. —J. Porritt
(世界中の何百万という人々**が**その状況に全く**困惑**させられたままである。)
- 100) He was not the sort of person to **remain bewildered** for very long. —D. Peach
(彼はいつまでも**途方**にくれるような人ではなかった。)
- 101) As a result even the Arab nations **remained unimpressed**.
(結果としてアラブの国々もやはり感銘しなかった。)
- 102) A virus can **remain hidden** in a computer for a long time.
(ウイルスは長くコンピュータの中に**隠**れている。)
- 103) The euthanasia remains officially outlawed. —*International Herald Tribune*
(安楽死が公式に非合法化された。)
- 104) The trade union believe that shops should **remain closed** on Sundays in order to give their members the change of a weekend break.
(労働組合は店が店員に週末休暇を与えるために**閉店**すべきであると思っている。)

2.12 lie

延数 = 3

anchored/concealed/propped (3)

- 105) He rests his chin on the wood of the bows where the ship **lies anchored** with evening. —E. Hemingway
(彼は船が夕暮れとともに**錨**を下ろしている舳の板にあごをのせる。)
- 106) He **lay propped up** in bed, a fat cigar between his teeth. —D. Carnegie
(彼は太い葉巻を口にしてベッドに**半分**起き上がった。)

2.13 live

延数 = 2

packed/sealed (2)

【実例寸見】

107) Vast numbers of Japanese **live packed** together in their great cities. —B. Powle

(膨大な数の人々が大都市に**込み合った状態**で住んでいる。)

108) All my neighbors have abandoned their Japanese life-style and **live sealed** from Nature.

—W. Nichols

(私の隣人たちはみな日本人の生活様式をあきらめ自然との**接触を断ち切られた生活**をしている。)

2.14 die

延数 = 1

109) Some great men with historical accomplishments shun publicity. As a result, they **die unknown** to the general public. —B. BcBean

(歴史的偉業を成し遂げた偉人の中には人目を避けている人がいる。そのため一般民衆に知られないまま亡くなることもある。)

2.15 stay

延数 = 4

drunk/offended/trapped/united

【実例寸見】

110) Dad starts drinking on Friday night and he **stays drunk** all weekend. —A. Toffler

(父は金曜日の夜酒を飲み始め週末中**酩酊**している。)

111) Many scientists say carbon dioxide gas prevents heat from the atmosphere. So the heat **stays trapped** near earth. —(VOA)

(二酸化酸素が熱が大気から逃れるのを妨げるという科学者が多い。それで熱が地表の近くに**閉じ込められる**。)

112) Yugoslavia struggled to **stay united**, but in 1991, the four non-Serb republics declared their independence. —J. McConnell

(ユーゴスラビアは**併合しよう**と戦ったが、1991年に4つの非アラブ共和国が独立宣言をした。)

2.16 sit

延数 = 2

exhausted / stone-faced

113) He walked unsteadily into the cool of the cabin and **sat down exhausted**. —D. Sobol

(彼はよるめくように小屋の涼しい場所に入って行きへトへトになって座った。)

114) He **was sitting stone-faced** next to his defense attorney as the verdict was read out.

—(*The Japan Times*)

(彼は無表情で評決が読み上げられるとき弁護人の隣に無表情のまま座っていた。)

2.17 stand

延数 = 3

corrected/enraptured/rooted

115) A Polish girl **stood enraptured** on the steps of the French railway station. —L. D. Peach

(ポーランドの少女がフランスの駅の階段にうっとりとして立っていた。)

116) I **stood rooted** to the spot.

(私はその場に釘付けになった。)

2.18 listen

延数 = 1

117) I **listened spellbound** to their marvelous operatic arias and lilting canticlenas.

—J. Kirkup

(わたしは彼らのすばらしいオペラの旋律とリズムカルな流れるような詠唱にすっかり魅せられた。)

2.19 see

延数 = 1

118) An animal may learn from another what it actually **sees done**, but it cannot learn through narrative. —B. Russell

(動物は実際目撃するものをから学ぶが話しから学ぶことはできない。)

2.20 pass

延数 = 1

119) In spoken English split infinitives are very common and **pass unnoticed**, though they are often thought inappropriate in writing. —(*Cambridge Grammar of English*, 2006)

(分離不定詞は英語の書き言葉では不適當だと思われる場合が多いけれども話し言葉ではよく使われ気づかれないことが多い。)

2.21 survive

延数 (1)

120) Because these islands have been quite isolated, the West Country accent has **survived** largely **unchanged**. —V. Hardy

(この諸島は全く孤立していたのでイングランド西部の訛りは大部分が**変わらずにそのまま残った**。)

2.22 prove

延数 = 1

121) The treacherous Pacific Ocean crossing **proved** relatively smooth, **accomplished**, in six days.

—(*The Japan Times*)

(太平洋横断は油断はならないが比較的順調で6日で**成し遂げられることが分かった**。)

2.23 eat

延数 = 1

122) What an excellent fish dolphin is to **eat cooked**.

—E. Hemingway

(イルカはちゃんと料理すればとてもうまい。)**「料理して食べる」**

2.24 clang

延数 = 1

123) During the Great Depression of the 1930's millions of men were thrown out of work. As factory doors **clangd shut** against them, many plunged into extremes of despair and guilt

—A. Toffler

(1930年代の大恐慌のとき、おびただしい数の人々が職場から放り出された。工場のドアが彼等に**ガチャンと音を立てて閉められた**ので極度の絶望ととがめの状態に突きやられたものが多数いた。)

相

3 進行形と *always/continually, for ever, etc.* の特性

「実例 33 の実態」

進行形が *always/continually/for ever* などの副詞を伴うときはその単に動詞を強調することもあるが、一般に「不快、腹立たしさ、苛立ち」などを示すことが多いことを文法書・辞典類で説明されている(英和辞典では主として *always* の項で)。これは「繰り返し行われる行為は好意よりは反感を感じ、持たれることが多いことに起因する」とも云われている。私のコーパスに 33 例あるのでその実態を調べてみた。1 つのデーターとして紹介する。

まず最近の主だった外国人文法家の説を挙げる。

- Knud Schibsbye, *A Modern English Grammar* (2) (1979, p.67)

The concept repetition is normally connected with simple tenses; with adverbs such as *always, continually, incessantly, perpetually*, we therefore usually find sentences of the type: *he always smokes a pipe.*— But these adverbs may also be combined with the expanded form, the combinations expressing ‘disapproving emphasis’: *he is always smoking a pipe / she was always losing her pocket handkerchiefs / he is always being engaged and breaking it off at the last minute.*

- Randolph Quirk et al, *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (1985, p.199)

[Note] In combination with *always, continually, or forever* the progressive loses semantic component of ‘temporariness’: *Bill is continually / always / forever working late at the office.*
[4]

The progressive in such cases often imparts a subjective feeling of disapproval to the action described. Thus in [4], the speaker seems to suggest that working late at the office is an irritating or deplorable habit. This suggestion is stronger when the adverb *forever* is used. In other cases there may be no such derogatory implication: *A child is always learning.*

- R.Huddleston & Geoffrey K.Perllum, *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*, (2002, pp.166-167)

With situations of this kind the feature of duration tends to be accompanied by an emotive overtone, usually of disapproval, when emphasized by such adjunct as *always, continually, constantly, everlastingly, forever, perpetually.*

- I. a) He *always* loses his temper.
b) He *'s always losing* his temper.
- II. a) They *always* meet at the market.
b) They *'re always meeting* at the market.

Note first that *always* is interpreted differently in the two aspects: in the progressive we

understand “*constantly*”, whereas in the non-progressive it has its basic meaning, “*on all occasions*”—e.g. for [i a], on all occasions of his playing table tennis, losing at cards, or whatever, for [ii a] on all occasions of their meeting on going to the market. The progressive indicates continual recurrence of the subsituation—typically though not necessarily, an undesirable one.

- Denaat Declerck, *A Comprehensive Descriptive Grammar of English* (1991, pp.174~175)

Note: ... adverbials such as *always, continually, constantly, everlastingly, forever, perpetually* do combine with the progressive if there are special aspects of meaning:

- a) The progressive is used with these adverbs to express persistent or uninterrupted repetition of a situation. This repetition is seen as characteristic of the referent of the subject NP.

e.g. cp. He always reads thrillers. (= Whenever he reads a book, it's a thriller.)

He *is always reading* thrillers. (=He never stops reading thrillers.)

cp. She always cleaned the house when she expected a visitor.

She *was always cleaning* the house.

(not only when she was expected to do so)

- b) One of the aspects of meaning of sentences like these is that it is quite unpredictable when the situation will repeat itself. For this reason the progressive cannot be used when there is an adverbial specifying when instances of the situation can be observed: only simple tenses can represent the repeated situations as forming a regular pattern.

e.g. cp. I'm *always meeting* that girl in the museum.

(= I meet her there often but not at set times. I meet her there by accident.)

We always meet at the museum. (= That is our regular meeting-place.)

She's *always complaining*.

(incurable habit: She can't help doing so, it's her nature.)

She always complains.

(=She does so deliberately; so her complaints are predictable.)

e.g. She's *always imagining* everybody is looking at her.

He's *continually smoking*.

You're *always refusing* to help me!

The poor girl *is always hearing* burglars.

As is clear from these examples, even stative verbs can be used in this way.

- c) Such sentences usually have an undertone of annoyance, irritation, impatience, amused disparagement or disapproval.

e.g. What a horrible man! He's *always railing* at us.

(express surprise or annoyance at the unexpectedly high frequency of the situation)

Your son *is always smoking* cigars in my presence. (disapproval)

My boss is *always* smoking cigars in my presence. (disapproval)

He is *continually* talking about the end of the world.

He was *always* calling me up at home instead of at the office.

(=That was an annoying persistent habit of his.)

[A] イメージ (22)

- 1) In England, on the other hand, babies *always* seem to *be bawling* for something or other; and children *are always quarreling*, particularly in large families.

—Peter Milward, 英 (*My Two Island Homes*)

(赤子が何かをねだってしょっちゅうわめいている)(子供がいつも喧嘩ばかりしている)

《苛立ち、迷惑》

- 2) She was *always* making mistakes and quarrelling with everybody.

—Ken Method, 英 (*It could Happen to You*)

(いつもミスをし誰とも口論ばかりしている。)《腹立しさ》

- 3) Japan is a crowded country, and people are almost always in among other people. They *are constantly bumping up* against one another, and the bumping takes up time, and so does seeing to the complications which arise from it.

—Edward Seidensticker, 米 (*Japanese and Americans*)

(望みもしないのにいつもぶつかるようにお互い顔を見合わせるそして顔を見合せば話すのに時間がかかり、生じる複雑なもろもろの事柄に気を配る。)《煩雑》

- 4) We *are always being asked* whether Japanese literature is really translatable. —*Ibid.*

(日本文学が本当に翻訳できるかどうかいつも訊ねられてばかりいる。)《迷惑》

- 5) Is it not a pity that the Japanese are becoming so Americanized? This is one of the things that Japanese *are always saying* when I return to American after a stay in Japan. —*Ibid.*

(日本人がアメリカ化しつつあるのは困ったことではないでしょうか。これは日本滞在後アメリカに戻るとき日本人がしょこく、いつも訊ねることである。)《しつこい困った癖》

- 6) I *am always being asked* what my motives were for setting out to learn Japanese.

—(*Ibid. Japan to Me*)

日本語を学ぶために国を出た動機は何だったのかをしょっちゅう訊ねられてばかりいる。)《迷惑》

- 7) I *am always being asked*, and I *am always asking* myself, what the chief differences are between life on the two sides of the Pacific.

—Edward Seidensticker, 米 (*Japanese and Americans*)

(太平洋の両岸でどんな大きな相違があるのか、しょっちゅう訊ねられ、しょっちゅう自問自答ばかりしている。)《不快感・迷惑》

- 8) The Americans *are always complaining* that Japan is exporting too much and importing too little.

—Kenneth Kendrick, 米 (*Cross-Cultural Fantasia*)

- (アメリカ人は日本が輸出超過で輸入不足だといつも不満を漏らしてばかりいる。)《不快感》
- 9) In Tokyo and other big cities, people *are always running* everywhere —to catch a bus, a taxi, a train, a plane. —Brian Moeran, 英 (*British Images of Japan*)
(日本人はバス、タクシー、列車に乗ろうといつも走りまくっている。)《苛立ち》
- 10) My wife *is forever admonishing* me against *catching* colds, and will not let me out of the house. —Mallory Fromm, 英 (*The Culture of Language*)
(妻は風邪を引かないようにいつも注意ばかりしていて外出させようとしない。)《不快感》
- 11) Nature, or God working through Nature, *is always springing* new surprises on us! —Peter Milward, 英 (*A country Diary in Tokyo*)
(自然界で働く母なる自然または神がいつも私たちが驚かせている。)《驚き》
- 12) Another son *was always hitting* me up for a few hundred dollars at a time. —Abigail Van Buren, 米 (*Dear ABBY*)
(もう一人の息子は一度に数百ドルをくれと、いつもやいのやいのとせぶってばかりいた。)
《不快感》
- 13) What gets me is how Mom *is always lecturing* me to be honest and truthful. —*Ibid.*
(閉口するのは母が私に正直でうそをついてはいけないといつも小言ばかり言っていることだ。)《苛立ち》
- 14) My husband has this friend who *is always dropping in* around suppertime. —*Ibid.*
(夕飯ごろにいつも立ち寄りくせのある友人。)《迷惑》
- 15) After the time I nearly died, I became fearful. I felt I *was always waiting* for my heart to fail again. —(VOA, *Science in Your Life*)
(臨終体験をしてからは恐怖心を持つようになった。心臓衰弱の再来をいつも待っているような気がした。)《恐怖》
- 16) There was a particular crowd who *were constantly hanging* around. —Toshiko Marks, 日英 (*Double Vision*)
(いつも絡まり、まといつく輩がいた。)《迷惑》
- 17) It is certainly much healthier to tend flowers and cut lawns in the garden than to *be continually rushing* to the shops and *queuing up* to eat at popular restaurants. —*Ibid.*
(頻繁に店に走り、人気のある店で食べようといつも列に並ぶ。)《性急》
- 18) Two of my brothers may have to go to prison because of their debts, and my son *is always asking* me for money. —James Kirkup, 英 (*Students International*)
(息子は金をしょっちゅうねだってばかりいる。)《苛立ち》
- 19) Westerners *are forever using* words and manners that grate on Japanese nerves. —Boye Lafayette De Mente, 米 (*Japan's Cultural Code Words*)

(西洋人は日本人の神経に障る言葉とマナーをしょっちゅう使っている。)《苛立ち》

- 20) The old man was sorry for the birds, especially the small delicate dark terns that *were always flying and looking* and almost never *finding*.

——Ernest Hemingway, 米 (*The Old Man and the Boy*)

(いつも飛び回り獲物を探しほとんど何も見つけ出すことのないひ弱なアジサシ。)《哀れみ》

[B] (? ⇒ -イメージ) (4)(文脈によって-イメージを表す。)

- 21) “You’re *always* saying that one thing is good, and the opposite thing is also good,” protested Toshihiko. “But to us they seem incompatible, at least at one and the same time. I think we should study in term-time and enjoy ourselves during the vacation. If our teachers expect us to study during the vacation, why don’t they keep us at school and shorten the vacation? Isn’t it simpler to make a clear distinction between work and play, study and leisure?”

——Peter Milward, 英 (*Invitation to Intellectual Life*)

(どちらも利点があると口癖のよう云われる。しかし私たちにとって双方は少なくとも両立しないことは確かだと思います。学期中は学び休暇中は遊ぶのが良いと思います。先生達が休暇中に私たちが学ぶのを期待なさるのならば、どうして学校に拘束して休暇を短縮なさるのですか。仕事と遊び、勉強と休暇を明確に峻別したほうが良いのではないのでしょうか。)《嫌悪》

- 22) ... there is, of course, the danger that Japan will be the target of a further nuclear attack in the future. At least, that appears to be the attitude of some nations in other parts of the world, since they *are always suggesting* that the Japanese buy sophisticated weapons from abroad. This implies that the Japanese may become victims in the event of a third world war.

——Brian Moeran, 英 (*British Images of Japan*)

(日本は当然将来また核攻撃の標的になる危険性がある。とにかく、それは、世界の他の地域の国々が思うことのようなのである。日本人は外国から精巧な武器を買うように常に持ちかけられているからである。これは日本人が第三次世界戦争の犠牲者になるかもしれないことを暗示している。)《嫌悪》

- 23) One of the professors and I were discussing the way policies at the school *were constantly changing*. “Yes,” he said, “they say one thing in the morning and another in the afternoon.” They (=the Japanese) don’t want to commit themselves. I have observed on repeated occasions how the Japanese hate to give clear-cut answers because, if the situation changes, what they have said may become inaccurate.... A cardinal virtue in Japan is to avoid absolute statements.

——Paul McLean, 米 (*The Japanese Mind*)

(教授の一人と私は学校の方針の絶え間ない変わり方について論じ合った。「そのとおりです、朝に云うこと午後に言うこととは違う」と彼は云った。日本人は状況が変わると、云った事が間違っているかもしれないので、明快な回答を嫌うのを何度も見てきた。日本の重要な徳目は明白な言葉を避けることである。)《苛立ち》

- 24) “From the smile of satisfaction on your face, I assume that you’ve got a new idea on how to

make a million dollars,” said Dr. Haledjian to Bertie Tilford. “Not quite as much as a million,” corrected Bertie, a young Englishman who *was always looking* for easy ways to become rich.

—Donald Sobol, 米 (*Two-Minute Mysteries*)

(「満足の微笑みから判断すると君はどうやら百万ドルを作る方法について新しいインスピレーションを受けたらしいね」とハレジアン博士がいった。「だいまい 100 万とまでは行きませんが」と常日頃いつも金持ちになる容易な方法を探しもとめている若いイギリス人バーターが訂正した。)《からかい》

[C] (? ⇒ +イメー) (2)(文脈により+イメーを表す。)

- 25) Linguists like to analyze the elements of language. Let us discover “the elements” which have created English.... The fourth elements is an exciting combination of words from all over the world. English speakers *are always adding* new words to the language. Without exaggeration, variety adds the spice of life to the English language.

—Joan McConnell, 米 (*English and Many Cultures*)

(言語学は言語要素を分析することを好む。英語を生起した要素を分析してみよう。《英語の》第 4 の要素は世界中から借用された言葉の魅力ある結合である。英語の話手は常に新語を言葉にしている。誇張なしに、変化が英語の薬味を付言していると云える。)《誇り・礼賛》

- 26) One of the ways in which Americans are able to distinguish Japanese tourists from other Asians is that the Japanese are the ones who *are always taking* pictures.... With the decline of popular interest in traditional arts, the Japanese of today seek to capture the fleeting moment forever, not in a haiku or an Indian ink painting, but in a quick snapshot.

—James Kirkup, 米 (*How I Discovered America*)

(アメリカ人が日本人旅行者とアジア人とを区別することのできる方法の一つは、日本人はいつも写真を撮っている人種だということである。伝統芸術にたいする民衆の関心が薄れるにつれて、今日の日本人は、俳句や墨絵ではなくはや取り写真でたえず移り行く瞬間を捉えようとしている。)《驚き・礼賛》

[D] (+イメー) (5)

- 27) My father makes a good living and Mom has never had to work. She has lots of friends and *is always doing* something for our church.

—Abigail Van Buren, 米 (*Dear Abby*)

(母がいつも教会のために尽くしている。)《好感》

- 28) For some reason I don’t know the English like to call humble flower beds by the important-sounding term “herbaceous border.” These herbaceous borders *are usually overflowing* with healthy English flowers.

—Beryl Goldsweig, 米 (*Trackman*)

(なぜか知らないが、そのイギリス人はつつましい花壇を、もったいぶった「草木縁飾」という言葉で呼ぶのを好む。この草木縁飾にはいつも元気な花が咲いている。)《賞賛》

- 29) The Japanese are so well-mannered that they seem to *be forever apologizing*.

—Wayne K. Phillips, 米 (*Common Sense*)

(日本人は大変行儀がよくいつも謝ってばかりいるようである。)《礼儀正しい》

- 30) Large department stores will often have “bargain basements” where sales *are econtinually going on*.

——Richard Goodman, 米 (*America to Me*)

(大きなデパートではいつも特売がなされている地階特売場が設けられることが度々ある。)《楽しい》

- 31) British politicians *are always praising* the Japanese in order to try and get Japanese business to set up factories in various parts of Britain.

——Brian Moeran, 英 (*British Images of Japan*)

(イギリスの政治家はイギリスのいろいろな地域で日本の企業を設立させようとして日本人をいつも賞賛している。)《賞賛》

以上総合すると、－イメージ26例、＋イメージ7例で78.8%:21.2%の比率でやはり－イメージが多い。ただし[B]4例、[C]2例のような存在も無視できない(*The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* は＋イメージの存在も認めている)。

Present Tense が 27 例、Past Tense が 6 例で Future Tense と Perfect Tense は 1 例もない。

上掲の外国人文法家は Simple Tense として使われるとしている。しかし Perfect Tense はともかく Future Tense がないのは一般的に Present, Past, Future Tense 3者の frequency と関係があり Future Tense が極めて小さいことの表れかもしれない。ともかく、この種の進行形の大きな特性を表していると言えよう。

私の場合 always (24)、forever (3)、constantly (3)、continually (2)、usually (1)である。always が 7 割強を占めていて他の副詞を大きく上回っている。上記外国人文法家も always が多い。この副詞はこの場合の代表的存在であることを立証していると言えよう(これも類義語の frequency と関係があるかもしれない)。

進行形は主観的感情表現で Emotional Coloring の響きを持つことがあり、今の場合はこの範疇にはいると云われている(ただし単に動詞を強調する場合もあり、峻別できないケースがあるという難点がある。今回はすべて Emotional Coloring の響きを持つ観点で取り扱った)。

留意すべきは、発話者が言葉としては－イメージを表しているように見えても内心では＋イメージを含意していたり、聞き手や読者にもそのように捉えられるケースがあるかもしれない。これとは反対に－イメージで表現しているようでも内心では＋イメージを含意していたり、聞き手、読者もそのように捉えることがあるかもしれないことである。発話者、筆者の思いは表情・口調、事情や文脈で判断することになるであろうが、このような Verbal Irony, Antiphrasis は難解な問題である。

不定詞および動名詞

4 実例(117)に基づく Split Infinitive (=SI) 「分離不定詞」の 実態 (一つの資料)

split infinitive は辞典、語学書、文法書その他で論じられことの多い項目の1つです。13 世紀 (14 世紀の説もある) から 15 世紀までしばしば使われましたが、16~18 世紀にはほとんど姿を消し 19 世紀中ごろから復活したといわれています。もともとラテン語でたとえば to love は分離されない amare 一語で表されていたことから to と love は分離できないというのが理由のようである。しかし語源的歴史はそうだとしても言葉は時間とともに変化するのが現実です。今日では違和感は多少あったとしても使用されることが増えているのも事実です。その理由は、1) 曖昧性の除去、2) 自然なリズムの保持、3) ユーモラスな表現への効果、4) 不自然な表現の回避、5) やや文語的表現なので詩的なニュアンスをかもし出すなどがあげられ、イギリスよりもアメリカ英語に多いといわれています。

カーデングによる 4 万枚のうち split infinitive は 117 例が集っていますので、標記のごとく品詞的用法と Set Phrase の両域に分類し、用法は文の要素に挿入しました。Set Phrase は品詞的用法に含まれているものもありますが一応頻度の高いと思われるものに限りました。このような分類法は寡聞にして目に触れたことはありません。SI の採用・不採用は、コンテキスト、副詞と先行および後続の動詞との意味的兼ね合いにより決められること。SI は普通の to-infinitive の品詞的用法が共通するケースが多々あると思われることなどの難点もありますが、書きとめた SI 実例の実態を分析することでその特質の一面を知るかもしれないという願望を抱いて、1 つの試案・資料としてまとめてみました。

総計 117

4.1 NOUN USE (71)

[A] subject (22)

● to+SI+V (Sentence Head) (2)

- 1) I do enjoy classical Japanese cuisine, but when I am finished, I am usually still hungry. **To still feel** hungry after a meal **is** a most surprising feature of Japanese classical cuisine.

——L. J. Link, 米 (*What's Really Surprising about Japan*)

- 2) **To properly receive or react** to expressions of *amae* **requires** that individuals repress all selfish instincts.

——Boye Lafayette De Mente, 米 (*Japan's Cultural Code Words*)

● it+V+SI (it = SI) (11)

- 3) I've heard so much about you. **It's** so nice **to finally meet you**.

——S. Andrew Kurokawa, 米 (*Common Misunderstandings in America and Japan*)

- 4) **It is** important to be well-rounded, to know yourself, to live purposefully, **to gratefully repay**

your debts, and to live fully in the present.

——David K. Reynolds, 米 (*Constructive Living for Young People*)

- 5) How easy **it was** **to just unfold** my bed! ——Trunette Olsen, 米 (*Linda's Adventure*)
- 6) **It is** not a popular custom **to actually pay** a visit to an ill person.
——Mallory Fromm, 英 (*The Culture of Language*)
- 7) During the election campaigns of 1968, speeches were filled with three-barreled phrases like:
“**It is** our duty, hope and sacred task **to finally, absolutely, sincerely unite, inspire and control**
this bewildered, confused but still glorious nation, union and people in peace, dignity and
honour.” ——James Kirkup, 英 (*America Now*)
- 8) Absolutely unite, inspire and control [degree] sincerely unite, inspire and control.
- 9) It would never occur to the English **to drastically alter** their eating habits as the season changes,
... ——Caroline Dale, 英 (*My Culture Shock*)
- 10) It is a surprising high figure, and shows that in modern Britain **it is** possible **to both make** a lot
of money **and** to keep it. ——John Rande, 英 (*People in Modern Britain*)
- 11) **It was** wimpish, if not un-Japanese **to still have** any of their wages in their pockets or in their
homes at the end of each day.
——Boye Lafayette De Mente, 米 (*Japan's Cultural Code Words*)
- 12) **It is** unnecessary, then, **to constantly call** attention to one's uniqueness, as some conservative
Japanese writers and intellectuals do, —men such as the late Tetsuro Watsuji.(1889~1960).
——Paul McLean, 米 (*Nihongo Note*)
- 13) There is so much to see and do here. I can't describe what a thrill **it is** to wake up and find the
New York Times fresh on the newsstands; **to actually stand** in the building where The New
Yorker is published. ——Jim Knudsen, 米 (*American Insights*)
- 14) **It took** a lot of courage on my mother's part **to finally go** through it.
——Jonathan R. Davis, 米 (*A Variety of American Cultures*)
- **It is/was ... for ... SI (It = SI/It = for ... SI) (7)**
- 15) As a result **it is** often difficult **for** modern countries like Japan and America, **to really be**
thankful for anything.
——Richard F. Dickinson, 米 (*America: Drama as Recollections and Histories*)
- 16) **It is** no easier **for** me **to “just listen”** during a conversation, than it is **for** my Japanese students
to “just relax” when speaking with foreigners. ——Nancy Sakamoto, 米 (*Polite Fictions*)
- 17) **It is** especially true **for** Japanese women past middle-age **to sometimes open** doors for men.
——Wayne I. Phillips, 米 (*Cultural Corners: America and Japan*)
- ※sometimes open [time]
- 18) **It is** almost impossible **for** people **to successfully combine** a career with being a fully
responsible parent. ——Elizabeth Curry, 英 (*Women in Society*)

- 19) In spite of these differences, however, I believe it is still possible for us to fully understand one another.
——Paul McLean, 米 (*Japan - Language Insight*)
- 20) We have not yet been able to find out if it is possible for us to really live during all the seasons.
——William Saroyan, 米 (*Who Did It?*)
- 21) I want to congratulate the 16-year-old Iowa girl who didn't think it was fair for the fellow to always treat the girl.
——Abigail Van Buren, 米 (*Dear Abby*)
- **It became/may take ... for ... SI (It = SI/It = for ... SI) (2)**
- 32) It became second nature for them to do everything possible to avoid confrontations, especially with authority figures, to generally speak in vague terms, and often to say nothing at all in response to questions. ——Boye Lafayette De Mente, 米 (*Japan's Cultural Code Words*)
- 33) It may take as long as five years for Japan's bank to fully recover.
——Paul McLean, 米 (*Japan in a Changing World*)

[B] Subjective complement (9)

- 34) The simple answer is to just take up a book and read when the mood comes.
——(*My English Readers 3*)
- 35) The best way to learn English is to actually use it.
——Paul Gilbert Jr., 米 (*Daily Life in America*)
- 36) Experts say the best protection is to always make copies of everything kept on the computer.
——VOA, 米 (*Special English Feature*)
- 37) Ordinary Japanese were allowed the opportunity to freely travel abroad.
——David Halberstam, 米 (*The Next Century*)
- 38) Any part of life can be examined to better understand culture.
——Paul Stapleton, 米 (*Beneath the Surface*)
- 39) Taxpayers should not be required to financially support religious schools.
——Harrison M. Holland, 米 (*Understanding America*)
- 40) Like the last days of Rome, society can be seen to slowly break down on the pages of these comics.
——Chris Mosdell, 英 (*The New Order of 21st Century Chaos*)
- 41) In the U.K. the doctor is not supposed to even recommend a pharmacy or chemist shop, to you.
——James House (*Get it! Use it!*)
- 42) After considerable thought, he said, "Well, I guess it's just supposed to sort of modify everything in the title."
——Michael L. Sherard, 米 (*Tacit Assumptions*)

[C] Object (24)

- S+V+[S.I] (= noun use) (21)

- 43) No translator now would attempt to literally indicate an honorific, and exotic intent has long given way to linguistic knowledge.
——E. G. Seidensticker, 米 (*Japanese Culture from Foreign Eyes*)

- 44) There is the age as I mentioned earlier at which children **begin to mentally** “leave” the nest.”
 ——Jeanne Ann Janssen, 米 (*An Introduction to the American Mind*)
- 45) Japanese who **are** only just **beginning to seriously consider** awarding themselves social class haven’t got around to organizing their homes around this concept.
 ——Caroline Dale, 英 (*My Culture Shock*)
- 46) In the above cases I **hesitate to even suppose** an answer because Japanese are by nature a modest, diplomatic people.
 ——Paul McLean, 米 (*Speaking Politely*)
- 47) She says she **is learning to really enjoy** her college experience.
 ——(VOA: *Science in the News, Man and Science*)
- 48) Many women also discarded their *geta* after a few days, as they **liked to always wear** new *geta*.
 ——Mock Joya, 米 (*Living in Japan*)
- 49) The art of loving **means to really care** about someone, to do whatever is best for that person.
 ——Agnes Chan, 香港 (*Knowing Yourself, Knowing Japan*)
- 50) To minimize this misunderstanding we all **need to better understand** why the other side behaves as it does.
 ——Paul McLean, 米 (*Japan - Insight*)
- 51) She said some medicine could greatly help Brett when she needed to study, or when she **needed to not think** about so many things at once.
 ——(VOA, *Science in the News, Man and Science*)
- 52) He **needs to fully understand** the pitfalls of engaging in such an affair.
 ——Abigail Van Buren, 米 (*Dear Abby*)
- 53) The government **plans to formally decriminalize** euthanasia and assisted suicide on the condition that it is carried out according to strict guideline.
 ——(*The Japan Times*, July 23, 1999)
- 54) The Defense Agency chief at the time said the government **planned to eventually relocate** the entire night landing practice routine to Iwojima and Miyake Island. ——*Ibid.*, Feb.16, 2003
- 55) The Moon **pretended to thus dispose** of hers, and hid them instead.
 ——William Tyller Olcott, 米 (*Myths of the Sun*)
- 56) He leaves me alone a lot, **refuses to even try** to communicate with me and is his own best company.
 ——Abigail Van Buren, 米 (*Dear Abby*)
- 57) My four years in Singapore were pleasant enough. During this time I visited Japan and **set out to better understand** her people and customs. ——Paul McLean, 米 (*Japan and the West*)
- 58) Because the presidents of American companies can often make decisions on the spot without consultation with others, we **try to always meet** the top man, thinking that if we can persuade him to buy our products, we have won the game.
 ——Elizabeth Curry, 英 (*Women in Society*)
- 59) What I will do is try to raise a few issues with you, try to present a few points of view, and also

try to **perhaps** stimulate and challenge you to disagree with me, ...

——Gregory Clark, 英 (*Origins of Japanese Uniqueness*)

60) The ignorant use of dirty language **used to either shock or amuse** the American who heard it.

——James Kirkup, 英 (*How I Discovered America*)

61) Perhaps young people also **want to subconsciously ignore** as many people as possible because Japan is so crowded.

——Samantha Day, 米 (*A Gaijin's Portrait of Young Japanese*)

62) He does not **want to immediately run** over and switch off the television.

——Chris Mosdell, 英 (*The Mirror Makers*)

63) If you **wish to thoroughly enjoy** your dinner, take a thirty-mile country walk after breakfast.

——J. K. Jerome (*On Eating and Drinking*)

● **S+V+for+O+S.I. (1)**

64) I just smiled and **waited for** him **to finally tire** of his own behavior.

——Paul McLean, 米 (*Speaking Politely*)

● **S+V+it+SI (it = S.I.) (2)**

65) Another rule is, when you have written a letter that you feel may possibly irritate your friend, however necessary you may have **felt it to so express** yourself, put it aside till the next day.

——Lafcadio Hearn, 英 (*Kwaidan*)

66) It is believed that gene therapy drugs will **make it possible to successfully treat** medical problems that are passed to a child from its mother and father.

——VOA, 米 (*Science in Your Life*)

[D] **Objective complement (16)**

67) The record-keeping **allows** managers **to accurately pinpoint** any problems in the process.

——JoAnn Parochetti, 米 (*Ecology and Business*)

68) These summits **allowed** nations **to thoroughly discuss** issues involved with European unity.

——Douglas Lamont, 英 (*Understanding the UN*)

69) For many years, I kept **advising** my Japanese students **to "just relax."**

——Nancy Sakamoto, 米 (*Polite Fictions*)

70) One day I **asked** her **to please let** me have the bill without telling her husband.

——Herbert Passin, 米 (*Language and Cultural Pattern*)

71) While we were guests for dinner at our daughter's home, she **asked** me **to please call** everyone to the table.

——Abigail Van Buren, 米 (*Dear Abby*)

72) Most creative effort in Japan today is group oriented and is funded by large companies that **have created** teams **to systematically experiment** with new materials and new processes aimed at achieving specific goals.

——Boye Lafayette De Mente, 米 (*Japan's Cultural Code Words*)

73) As this work represents a course intended for Japanese learners, an accessible style **enables**

students **to more easily understand** each reaching.

——Paul Stapleton, 米 (*Beneath the Surface*)

74) The Western side cannot **expect** their Japanese counterparts **to completely change** their cultural stripes on notice for the Westerner's benefit.

——David Halberstam, 米 (*The Next Century*)

75) They made a prodigious racket, but **failed** somehow **to completely express** my feelings.

——Thomas Bailey Aldrich, 米 (*The Story of a Bad Boy*)

76) It was only natural that both Japan and France **expected** America's Amtrak **to eventually buy** their system.

——Paul McLean, 米 (*Japan in a Changing World*)

77) Aside from a few everyday expressions, they do not **expect** Americans **to really know** their language.

——Jack Seward, 米 (*The Americans and the Japanese*)

78) I had trouble **getting** people **to even remember** my name.

——Agnes Chan, 香港 (*To Be International*)

79) His efforts **inspired** Robert Schuman, the French Foreign Minister, **to formally propose** in 1950 that France and Germany, and any other European country wishing to join them, pool their coal and steel resources.

——Douglas Lamont, 英 (*Understanding the EU*)

80) The seat **permits** the pilot **to almost lie** down in an area enclosed by a plastic top.

——(VOA: Science in the News, *Man and Science*)

81) Fear **teaches** you **to always be** on your toes, to keep eye out for suspicious looking persons, to clutch your handbag, to glance back over your shoulder.

——Jim Knudsen, 米 (*American Insights*)

82) **Tell** "Outraged" **to just laugh** it off.

——Abigail Van Buren, 米 (*Dear Abby*)

4.2 ADJECTIVE USE (10)

● NOUN+S.I. (8)

83) We might first examine these realities before turning to a consideration of what the Japanese might do about **the language situation** **to better prepare** themselves for the problem they face.

——Edwin O. Reischauer, 米 (*The Japanese*)

84) It seems that Japan and the United States still do not have **the news and the will** **to adequately communicate** with each other.

——Jack Seward, 米 (*The Americans and the Japanese*)

85) Moreover it was not before it became the mouthpiece for a whole generation's frustrations, its anger, its disappointments, as well as **a way** **to directly reflect** the quickly changing society.

——Chris Mosdell, 英 (*Society's Storytellers*)

86) Teachers will find **a full range of drills** to engage the attention of the student and **to further develop** basic reading, vocabulary, and grammar skills.

——Paul Gilbert Jr., 米 (*Daily Life in America*)

- 87) Some companies also said they will take **steps** **to sharply reduce** their release of chemicals that destroy ozone. —VOA, 米 (*Special English Feature*)
- 88) Even death on the road is a tragedy and a condemnation of **our failure** **to sufficiently educate or regulate** drivers, cyclists and pedestrians.
- 89) Obviously **a “screen”** **to simply switch** on and watch is an easy way to obtain quick and instant information. —Chris Mosdell, 英 (*The New Order of 21st Century Chaos*)
- 90) Did you ever watch **all those Star Treks**, **“to baldly go** where no man has ever gone before” and so on. —Stephen Hawking, 米 (*Black Holes and Baby Universes*)

● **NOUN+for+O+SI (2)**

- 91) Taking drugs is **one common way** for them **to unconsciously call** attention to a personal problem and to ask for help. —Natalie Reid, 英 (*Making Choices*)
- 92) There is **a natural tendency** for Westerners **to immediately** lay all of their cards and the table. —David Halberstam, 米 (*The Next Century*)

4.3 ADVERBIAL USE (5)

[A] **Sentence Head (2)**

- 93) **To successfully work** through these steps the person needs the strong support of family, friends, and the community. —Stella Yamazaki, 米 (*Aiming at Improving Social Welfare*)
- 94) **To better understand** the impact of these immigrants on American cities, let us look for a moment at Los Angeles. —Paul McLean, 米 (*America: Inside and Out*)

[B] **The others (3)**

- 95) The expression “Native American” **is used** **to objectively describe** people who originally lived on the North American Continent. —Gary Dendo, 米 (*Ethnic Peoples Shaping the 21st Century*)
- 96) **Use** a third party **to gently convey** your criticism. —Diana Rowland, 米 (*Etiquette of Japanese Business*)
- 97) My sons **have been raised** in a “just say no” culture, in other words, **to always say** “no” to drugs. —Natalie Reid, 米 (*Making Choices*)

4.4 Set Phrase (31)

● **be+S.I. (= adjective use) (1)**

- 98) **Were** a Frenchman **to deliberately obscure** his meaning, he would soon be asked to clarify. —Paul McLean, 米 (*The Japanese Mind*)

● **have+S.I. (3)**

- 99) If you want to borrow our car to do what you want, then you **have to also use** it the way we want. —Natalie Reid, 米 (*Making Choices*)

- 100) One **has to actually go** there to experience it and contemplate its beauty.
 ——Trunette Olsen, 米 (*Linda's Adventure*)
- 101) Your bank rule is that you **have to personally check** by telephone for sums of one-million yen or over, right? —That is right. ——L. J. K., 米 (*What's really Surprising about Japan?*)
- **ought+S.I. (1)**
- 102) I think we **ought to also buy** about \$25,00 worth of fireworks.
 ——Douglas Stout, 米 (*Glimpses of American Life*)
- **seem+S.I. (3)**
- 103) In Japan people **seem to actually feel** according to much more conventional patterns.
 ——Adrian J. Pinnington, 英 (*Inside Out*)
- 104) When I danced with her, she just struggled along. In fact, she **seemed to hardly know** I was there.
 ——Philip Thompson, 米 (*My Last Date*)
- 105) For most of the years I lived in Japan, both the police and the public **seemed to really forgive** almost anything a person did while under the influence of alcohol.
 ——Peter Seward, 英 (*On Japan Again*)
- **in order+S.I. (4)**
- 106) My advice would be to read both the origination **in order to fully appreciate** the difference in content.
 ——Agnes Chan, 香港 (*To be International*)
- 107) However, **in order to properly put** the Programme into effect, some changes in the decision-making process of the Community would be required.
 ——Douglas Lamont, 英 (*Understanding the EU*)
- 108) I should stimulate us to cultivate our intellect **in order to better understand** ourselves and the world we live in.
 ——Paul McLean, 米 (*The Japanese Mind*)
- 109) It is, therefore, vital to understand just how different cultures regard these emotions and patterns of behaviour **in order to successfully express** them by means of words.
 ——Mallory Fromm, 英 (*The Culture of Language*)
- **how+S.I. (6)**
- 110) Others teach **how to really fly** the airplane.
 ——VOA, 米 (*Opposite Opinions on New Topics*)
- 111) Madonna's song "Express Yourself" is perfect for the '90s. On the surface it is her new ideas about love. But underlying this theme is surely her views on **how to really live** life.
 ——Chris Mosdell, 英 (*Society's Storytellers*)
- 112) They print stories about **how to better use** the Internet for your studies or work.
 ——Joan McConnell, 米 (*Communicating Across Cultures*)
- 113) The program includes learning the driving laws of the state, learning **how to safely operate** a car, practicing driving, and watching graphically gruesome movies of the dead.

——Natalie Reid, 米 (*Making Choices*)

114) Schools will have to decide how to best use computers to help students learn.

——VOA, 米 (*Communicating Across Cultures*)

115) Obviously, it will take some time for local governments to learn how to fully utilize the capabilities of computers.

——JoAnn Parochetti, 米 (*Ecology and Business*)

● **too ~ S.I. (3)**

116) With a total Free World GNP of nearly 30%, the U.S. is simply too powerful to continually cry “foul,” and Japan is too powerful to continually call herself “vulnerable.”

——Paul McLean, 米 (*America: Inside and Out*)

117) The consequences of trying to make witty and bitchy repartee were far too scaring for me to ever want to try again.

——Caroline Dale, 英 (*My Culture Shock*)

● **so as not+S.I. (1)**

118) Neither of the two had touched alcohol for years, but for once they thought it best to accept, so as not to needlessly provoke him.

——Thomas Hardy, 英 (*A Tragedy of Two Ambitions*)

● **enough+S.I. (1)**

119) Surely many couples must find after the close contact of marriage that they had not known each other well enough to really be compatible.

——Trunette Olsen, 米 (*Linda's Adventure*)

● **(un)able+S.I. (5)**

120) This is because learning passively will not make one able to freely use the language being learnt, however much effort is made to memorise grammar and vocabulary.

——Adrian J. Pinnington, 英 (*Inside Out*)

121) Unless we get rid of these (= our ideological prejudices), we will never be able to truly communicate.

——Brian Moeran, 英 (*British Images of Japan*)

122) In order to master the English language thoroughly and, consequently, to be able to really appreciate English literature, it is necessary to have a clear understanding of the Englishman's character.

——Frank H. Lee, 英 (*English Country Calendar*)

123) Now suppose you receive a call that you are unable to fully understand.

——Paul McLean, 米 (*Speaking Politely*)

124) Patients seem unable to properly utilize the information conveyed by complex grammatical structure.

——Sally P. Springer/Georg Deutsch, 米 (*Left Brain, Right Brain*)

● **Miscellaneous (3)**

125) Jefferson and his committee were not content to merely list the causes for America's separation from England.

——Richard F. Dickinson, 米 (*America: Drama, Recollections and History*)

126) Americas were free to choose their leaders and to publicly criticize them.

——David Peaty, 英 (*Global Challenges*)

127) Doctors say that people who begin smoking at a very young age are more likely to also use

illegal drags and alcohol.

—VOA, 米

総計 117

4.1 NOUN USE (71)(61.0%)

[A] Subject (22)(19.5%)

- To+SI+V (文頭) (2)
- it+V+SI (it= SI) (11)
- It is/was ... for ... SI (It = SI/ It = for ... SI) (7)
- It became/may take ... for ... SI (It=SI/It = for ... SI) (2)

[B] Subjective complement (9)(7.6%)

[C] Object (24)(20.4%)

- S+V+[S.I.] (= noun use) (21)
- S+V+for+O+S.I. (1)
- S+V+it+SI (it = SI) (2)

[D] Objective complement (16)(13.6%)

4.2 ADJECTIVE USE (10)(8.5%)

- NOUN+S.I. (8)
- NOUN+for+O+S.I. (2)

4.3 ADVERBIAL USE (5)(4.3%)

- Sentence Head (2)
- The others (3)

4.4 Set Phrase (31)(26.2%)

- be+S.I (= adjective use) (1)
- have + S.I. (3)
- ought + S.I. (1)
- seem +S.I. (3)
- in order + S.I. (4)
- how + S.I. (6)
- too ~ S.I. (3)
- so as not + S.I. (1)
- enough + S.I. (1)
- (un)able + S.I. (5)
- Miscellaneous (3)

*LDCE(3)*や*LAAD(1)*などロングマン系の辞典には logical negative を意味する動詞は to not V のごとく adverb ‘not’を to と動詞の間に置き split infinitive として記載している。

(LDCE の記述)

[例]

- ① Doubt: to not trust or have confidence in someone
 - ② Refuse: to not give or allow someone something that they want, especially when they have asked for it officially
 - ③ Avoid: to deliberately not do something, especially something wrong, dangerous or harmful.
 - ④ Fail: 1. to not succeed in achieving something, 2. to not do what is expected, needed, or wanted, 3. to not pass a test or examination
- ①、④の3は LDCE、LAAD 共通。いずれも appositive な関係にあり名詞的用法と言える。

1. NOUN USE は 71 例は全体の 6 割を占めている。上記ロングマン辞典の動詞の説明も名詞的用法であり、S.I.はある程度 to-infinitive にもいえる現象かもしれないが名詞的用法として使用されるケースが極めて多いことを示している。
Subject22 (19.5%) Object24 例 (20.4%) はそれぞれ NOUN USE 全体の三分の一を占め、Objective Compliment16 例 (13.6%) は双方の三分の二である。
文頭での使用は S.I.が 2 例、it = S.I.が 11 例、it = S.I./it = for ... S.I.が 7 例、it became/may take ... for ... S.I. (it = SI)/it = (for ... SI)が 2 例である。S.I.と it became/may take ... for ... S.I. (it = SI)/it = (for ... SI)では 2 例しかなく、あとの Adverbial Use の 2 例と同様 S.I.の特徴を表している。
2. Subjective Complement9 例のうち 8 例目の is not suppose to even recommend の is supposed to、9 例目の it's supposed to sort of modify は、Quirk et al (CGOEL)の Verbs of Intermediate Function の項に含まれているもので Set Phrase 的色彩がある。
3. Object 部門では、44)の begin to と 45)の are beginning to および 61)、62)の want to も Quirk et al に記されている。attempt/hesitate/learn/mean/like/need/plan/pretend/refuse/set out/try/used/wish/wait 24 例 (20.4%)などは to-infinitive が後続して、コロケーションをなすケース傾向がある。
4. Objective Complement 部門には allow/advise/ask/create/enable/expect/fail/get/inspire/permit/teach/tell 10 例は、3 と同様コロケーションの色彩がある。
5. Adjective Use は 10 例 (8.5%) Adverbial Use は 5 例 (4.3%) にすぎない。Noun Use71 例 (61.0%) とは対照的であり S.I.の特異性を知る上に思慮されるべきことと思われる。
(Jim W. Corder (Handbook of Current English)5 p.67 に Unnatural: Autumn is the time really to see Europe. Better: Autumn is the time to really see Europe. と出ている。)
6. Set Phrase を見る上に参考になるのは Quirk et al (CGOGEL)の Verbs of Intermediate Function は to-infinitive 関連のものとして hope to/ought to/used to/want to と Semi-Auxiliaries として be going to/be able to/be bound to/be likely to/be supposed to/be about to/be due to/be meant to/be willing to/be apt to/be going to/be obliged to/have to を挙げている。

7. 4.4 の Set Phrase は多い順に how+S.I. (6)、(un)able+SI (5)、in order+S.I. (4)、have+S.I. (3)、seem+S.I. (3)、too+SI (3)、be+B.I. (1)、ought+S.I. (1)、so as not+SI (1)、enough+(S1)、content+SI (1)、free+S.I. (1)、likely+S.I. (1)となっている。いずれも先行の語句と to の結合性が強いと思われる。私の分類ではこの部に属するのは 31 例で全体の 26.2%になる。
8. 分離不定詞の副詞は様態 (manner)、程度 (degree)、時 (time)などに関連するものが多く、場所 (place)、原因 (cause)や only/merely/not は極めてまれと言われているが私のコーパスの実態を調べてみた。

[S.I.の Adverb と Verb]

- 10 例
[really] live (2), be thankful, be compatible , enjoy, care, know, fly, forgive, appreciate
- 7 例
[better] understand(5), use, prepare
- 6 例
always] treat, make, wear, meet, be on his toe, say, [finally] meet, unite, inspire, control, go, tire
[fully] understand (3), recover, appreciate, utilize, [just] relax(2), unfold, listen, take up, laugh
- 5 例
[actually] pay, stand, use, go, feel
- 4 例
[even] recommend, suppose, try, remember, [properly] receive, react, put, utilize,
[successfully] combine, work, express, treat
- 3 例
[also] use (2), buy
- 2 例
[completely] change, express, [continually] cry, call, [eventually] relocate, buy, [freely] travel,
use, [formally] decriminalize, propose, [immediately] run, lay, [perhaps] stimulate, challenge,
[please] let, call, [still] feel, have, [sufficiently] educate, regulate,[systematically] treat,
experiment, [thoroughly] enjoy, discuss
- 1 例
[almost] lie down, [accurately] pinpoint, [adequately] communicate, [badly] go, [best] use,
[both]make, [constantly] call, [drastically] alter, [directly] reflect, [deliberately] obscure
[easily] understand, [either]check, [ever] want, [financially] support, [further] develop
[generally] speak, [gently] convey, [hardly] know, [literally] indicate, [mentally] leave,
[merely] list, [not] know, [needlessly] provoke, [objectively] describe, [personally] check,
[publicly] criticize, [sharply] reduce, [sort of] modify, [simply] switch, [so] express,
[sometimes] open, [seriously] consider, [subconsciously] ignore, [safely] operate, [thus]
disagree, [truly] communicate, [unconsciously] call

really, better, finally, just, actually, even, properly, successfully などが頻度の多い副詞である

[種類別数]

■ degree (58)

really (10), better (7), actually (5), fully (6), just (6), completely (2), sufficiently (2), thoroughly (2), perhaps (2), 以下 1 例ずつ almost, accurately, adequately, best, drastically, easily, further, hardly, literally, merely, not, sharply, sort of, simply, so, seriously

■ manner (53)

even (4), properly (4), successfully (4), also (3), freely (3), formally (2), systematically (2), please (2), 以下 1 例ずつ badly, both, directly, deliberately, either, financially, generally, gently, mentally, needlessly, objectively, personally, publicly, thus, truly, subconsciously, safely, thus, truly, unconsciously

■ time (23)

always(6), finally(6), continually(2), eventually(2), immediately(2), still(2), 以下 1 例ずつ constantly, ever, sometimes

1. degree と manner が多く time の 2 倍強である。not と merely は 1 例ずつだが only はない。その代わり hardly が 1 例ある。place や cause を表すものは 1 例も見当たらない。
2. please は 2 例あるが、“I asked her to please let me have the bill.”、“she asked me to please call everyone.”のように ask が先行して間接話法になっている。
3. Adverbial phrase は sort of の 1 つだけである。
4. Both...and..., either...or...が 1 組ずつ見当たる。

5 Bare-infinitive in ‘All you need to do is save your money, etc.’

米(22)、英(5) [= Richard Musman (3)、Peter Milward (2)] 計(27)

[A] All you need to do is save...etc. (13)

- 1) **All** you need to do is save your money and get a week's vacation from your school or job.
——Peter Weld, 米 (*The World Ahead*)
 - 2) **All** he needed to do was move suddenly to one side and turn the boat over.
——Theodore Dreiser, 米 (*An American Tragedy*)
 - 3) **All** a person needed to do was put a quarter in it.
——Wayne J. Phillips, 米 (*Cultural Corners*)
 - 4) **All** you need do is show your transfer to the next driver, and you won't have to pay anything.
——Richard Musman, 英 (*UK and USA*)
 - 5) **All** the clerk has to do is pass each item over a Cyclopean eye linked to a cash register and a scale.
——米 (*Time, The Weekly Newsmagazine*)
 - 6) **All** that a shy or socially backward student has to do is use the same drugs in the company of other drug users.
——Natalie Reid, 米 (*Making Choices*)
 - 7) **All** we have to do is take a road test and get a driver's license the moment we're 17.
——Richard Musman, 英 (*UK and USA*)
 - 8) **All** we can do is shiver with cold and wait in patience.
——米 (*New Horizon English Course 1 (2)*)
 - 9) **All** an American parent can do is sit back and watch his children get themselves into trouble.
——Jim Knudsen, 米 (*Deep into America*)
 - 10) **All** they can do is phone police offices in that state and give them a description of the car and the facts about the crime.
——Richard Musman, 英 (*UK and USA*)
 - 11) **All** you want to do is drink cola and dance.
——Paul Gilbert Jr., 米 (*Daily Life in America 1*)
 - 12) **All** I wanted to do was sleep.
——米 (*New Horizon English Course 2 (2)*)
 - 13) **All** the movie industry seems to be able to do is make you cringe and squirm ...
——Jim Knudsen, 米 (*Deep into America*)
- [B] What I will do is try to raise a few issues, etc. (7)
- 14) **What** I will do is try to raise a few issues with you, try to present a few points of view, and also try to perhaps stimulate and challenge you to disagree with me...
——Herbert Passin, 米 (*Intellectual and Society*)
 - 15) **What** The World Ahead will do, we hope, is give you a balanced picture of each issue.

—Peter Weld, 米 (*The World Ahead*)

- 16) **What** these women would really like to **do** is ask my wife directly, “What is it really like being married to an American man?” —Michael L. Sherard, 米 (*Tacit Assumptions*)
- 17) **What** we can **do** is show a strong, sincere interest in cultures that are different from our own. —*Ibid.*
- 18) **What** he **did** was mutter repeatedly “*Muzukashiine*” (“A difficult question”), meanwhile using his forefinger to trace very conspicuously on his desktop the number 7. —Robert C. Christopher, 米 (*The Japanese Mind*)
- 19) **What** I have tried to **do** in this book is use language as an index, or at least an indicator of change in society and culture. —Herbert Passin, 米 (*Language and Cultural Pattern*)
- 20) **What** I’ve **done** here is make a list of The Most Needed Things in America. —Andy Rooney, 米 (*A Few Minutes with Andy Rooney*)

[C] Miscellaneous (7)

- 21) **The best thing** to **do** when receiving a compliment is say, “Thank you”. —Mallory Fromm, 米 (*The Culture of Language*)
- 22) **The first thing** a Japanese businessman **does** when he meets anyone for the first time is present a name-card. —David Burleigh, 米 (*Japanese and Westerners*)
- 23) **The most** I’ve ever **done** is watch the race on television. —Peter Milward, 英 (*Things English*)
- 24) **Any** you need to **do** is have a new idea. —Wayne I. Phillips, 米 (*Cultural Corners: America and Japan*)
- 25) **The least** you can **do** is spend Christmas with me ... —Natalie Reid, 米 (*Making Choices*)
- 26) **The only thing** they can’t **do** is go for a ride in a handsome cab. —Peter Milward (*Things English*)
- 27) **The one thing** the Pilgrims certainly didn’t **do** was step ashore on Plymouth Rock. —Bill Bryson, 米 (*Made in America*)

All (13)、What (7)、Miscellaneous (The best, The first thing, The most, Any, The least, The only thing, The one thing など限定語) (7)。

1. Sはすべて単数。
2. bare-infinitive の直前の be 動詞は、2)、12)、26)の3例(was)以外はすべて is。
3. be 動詞の前の do。19)、22)の2例以外はすべて do。
4. 米 (22)、英 (5)(但し2人のみ)で、米が極めて多い(計27例)。

(参考)

- 28) One of the first lessons for travelers in Europe is stop, look and then visit!
—David K. Reynold (*Constructive Living for Young People*)
- 29) The Golden Rule is treat others as you wish to be treated.

—Paul McLean (*Speaking Politely: Japan – Insight*)

(参考)

この不定詞補語の“to”の省略につき藤井健三教授（中大）は南雲堂『アメリカの英語』で諸説を踏まえアイルランド起源であると述べています。

6 remember ~ing

[A] **remember** ~ing (3)

1) I can remember hearing some British and American business-men saying that they could not believe it. —Donald Keene, 米 (*Living in Two Countries*)
(イギリスとアメリカのビジネスマンの中にそれが信じられないと云っている人がいるのを耳にしたことがあるのを覚えている。)

2) **I remember meeting** a man at a *ryokan* in Hiroshima. —Paul Stapleton, 米 (*New Perspectives*)
(広島の旅館である男に会ったのを覚えている。)

3) And lying in bed, holding the leaf scrunched up in his hand, he **remembered floating** down the Colorado river in a canoe past great golden cliffs. He **remembered flying** across the Gobi desert on the back of an eagle. He **remembered winning** the Derby on the Queen's horse. He **remembered getting** ten out of ten for sums every day for a whole term. He remembered the sarcastic thing he had said to Mr. Formby the history teacher. He **remembered finding** a sword stuck in rock and pulling it out. He **remembered scoring** the winning goal in an ice-hockey match. He **remembered getting** into the pilot's seat of a small aeroplane he had been given.

—Joan Aiken, 英 (*Tale of a One Way Street*)

remember ~ing の用例が少ないのは、基本的な phrase であるため carding に留意していないためだと思われる。

語、語句、節などの繰り返しは carding に心がけていることの一つだが、remember ~ing が 7 回繰り返された珍しい例である。簡潔性があり、繰り返し述べる場合は remember having ~ing よりも特に好まれるのだろう。このことを述べた文献に接した覚えがない。

repeated expression は強調するときに有効なことが多いが、思い出すのはアメリカの黒人開放の指導者 Martin Luther King, Jr の名演説 I have a dream. である(氏の功績を称え誕生日を祝い、毎年 1 月第 3 月曜日が全米の public holiday になっている)。このスピーチでこれ以外にも幾つかの語・句が繰り返されているのでその数を調べてみた。 ※()はその数。

I have a dream. (9)、We refuse to believe ... (2)、Now is the time to ... (4)、

We cannot be satisfied as long as ... (5)、Some of you have come from ... (2)、Go back to ... (6)、

With this faith we will be able to ... (3)、Let freedom ring ... (10)、free at last (3)

With this faith we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together ... (5)

I have a dream. と Let freedom ring ... が最も多い。氏の自由への願望が如実に示されている。

[B] **remember** having p.p. (1)

4) Here is the story of Mignon as **I remember having read** it in a famous old book.

—James Baldwin, 米 (*Fifty Famous Stories*)

(ミニアンのお話をお見せします。昔の有名な本で読んだことを覚えていますので。)

[C] 助動詞 **not** **remember** having p.p. (1)

- 5) I cannot **remember having slept** in a bed until after our family was declared free by the Emancipation Proclamation. —Booker T. Washington, 米 (*Up from Slavery*)
(私たちの家族は奴隷解放宣言によって開放されるまではベッドで寝た覚えはありません。)

[D] 助動詞 **not** **remember** ever ~ing (1)

- 6) I do not. **remember ever saying** that the Bible was just a bunch of fairy tales. —Eleanor Roosevelt 米, *It Seems To Me* (私が聖書は一冊のおとぎ話に過ぎないと云った覚えが全くない)

[E] 助動詞 **not** ... **remember** *ever* having p.p. . (5)

- 7) I don't seem to be able to **remember ever having known** anyone of your name in the old days in Seville. —William Somerset Maugham, 英 (*The Romantic Young Lady*)
(昔セビリヤにいたとき、あなたと同じ名まえの人と面識が会ったことなど、どうもまったく思い出せません)

- 8) Although I am an only child, I do **not remember ever having been** particularly lonely when I was young. —Alan J. Turney, 英 (*Japan: A World of Difference*)
(私は一人っ子だったが若いころとりわけ孤独感をおぼえたことなど全く記憶にはない。)

- 9) I couldn't **remember ever having felt** so safe and secure. —Collins *COBUILD English Dictionary* (2,3) (1995, 2001)
(あれほど幸せで快活に思ったことは嘗てただの一度もなかったことを思い出した。)

- 10) I can't **remember ever being limited** on how much I could fly. —David Halberstam, 米 (*The Next Century*)
(どれほど飛行時間が可能かが限定されていたのか、全く記憶に無い。)

- 11) I cannot **remember ever having indulged** in his pastime. —Eleanor Roosevelt, 米 (*It Seems to me*)
(私は彼のような娯楽にふけていたか、少しも記憶にない。)

[F] 助動詞 **not** **remember** having *ever* p.p. (1)

- 12) He could not **remember having ever seen** any of those faces before. —Lafcadio Hearn, 英 (*The Story of Urashima Taro*)
(そのような顔つきの人々を見たことがあることは全く記憶に無かった。)

文法書、辞典類には remember having = remember having p.p. で前者のほうが好まれると説かれている。

しかし、私のコーパスでは助動詞+not が先行するとき remember ever ~ing は 11 例、ever having p.p. は 5 例、having ever p.p. 1 例で 1 対 6 で後続する完了形が多い。9) の用例は *COBUILD* にあるものだが完了形を用いた文例だけしか例示されていない(2/3 版) [1/4 版には remember having p.p. の文例がない]

not が先行し ever が後続している場合、単純形よりも完了形の方が多いのはなぜであろうか。「それまで(これまで)一度もない」を強調するためには、simple form より「完了、結果、経験、継続」など多様な意味を持つ perfect form のほうが効果的なためではなかろうか。Mood に力点を置いた細江逸記『動詞時制の研究』に「Present Tense は直感直叙、Past Tense は直断性の“Past”、低回性の“Past”、Present Perfect は確認確述を表す」とあるが、完了形には単純形よりも事態を捉えることに対する多様性、深みと重みのあることを指摘している。否定を強調する場合 ever の持つ「いかなる時においても」「いかなる程度においても」の意味と完了形の特性を重ねることにより相乗効果が発揮されるためだと思われる。一般的には Simple form が好まれるとしても、下記 Declerck の言うように、特殊事情の場合は Perfect Form が用いられることのある一つの例のように思えるが、このことを述べた文献に接したことがない。

(参考)

- Randolph Quirk et. al.: *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (1985, p.239)

We admitted (remembered/regretted) leaving early [10]

We admitted (remembered/regretted) having left early [11]

In spite of the difference of construction, [10] and [11] are virtually synonymous with each other.

- Renaat Declerck: *A Comprehensive Descriptive Grammar of English* (1991, p.53)

After several verbs (e.g. admit, deny, dislike, forget, can't, imagine, recollect, regret, remember ...) a perfect gerund can be used too:

e.g. I regret attending the meeting/I regret having attended the meeting

I don't remember confiding in him/I don't remember having confided in him.

As a rule, the present gerund is preferred, unless the use of a perfect gerund is required in order to signal the anteriority relation.

- 小西友七編『英語基本動詞辞典』(1980, p.1229)

doing の代わりに having を用いても特に意味の差はない (Palmer, *Vervb2*, p.731): I remember being beaten./I remember having been beaten. (殴られた覚えがない。)

特に過去の経験を強調する時には完了形が使われる: I can remember having met Japanese who do not [原文イタ] think (so and so). —Milward (*Things*) (これこれの考えを持っていない日本人に私は会った覚えがある。)

[G] remember+N/N's+~ing (14)

- N (11)

13) Then he **remembered himself being** Oliver in London, among thieves, little Jew thief, ...

—William Saroyan, 米 (*Inhale and Exhale*)

(そのとき彼自身がロンドンで盗賊の中にいた小さなユダヤ人の泥棒オリバーであったことを思い出した。)

14) I **remembered Ferdy telling** me that Hannah Rabenstein had married Alfons Bleikogel who

became eventually Sir Alfred Bland, first Baronet.

——William S. Maugham, 英 (*The Alien Corn*)

(ハナ・ラベンスタインが結局最初の準男爵のアルフレッド・ブランド卿になったアルフオンズ・ブライコウゲルと結婚したと、フェルデが私に告げたことを思い出した。)

- 15) I was surprised at how light these new houses seemed in construction. I **remembered** a house being build near my old home. ——Ian Watson, 英 (*Japan: A Cat's Eye View*)

(これらの新築の家は、見かけがいかにか軽量構造になっいるかに驚いた。昔の我が家の近くに家が一軒建築されていたのを思い出した。)

- 16) I **remember** the poet Murano Shiro telling me that when he went to meet the Italian poet Ungaretti in Rome the lack of free matches was the first thing that struck him.

——James Kirkup, 英 (*I Remember Japan*)

(村野四郎がローマのイタリアの詩人アンガレテに会いに行ったとき、無料のマッチがほとんどないことにまず驚いた、と云っていたことを思い出す。)

- 17) I **remember** my grandmother once incidentally observing that it was highly improbable that I should ever do much that I ought to do.

——Jerome K. Jerome, 英 (*The Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow*)

(祖母が、おなたはしなければならぬことの多くをしないうで済ますことが多いと、あるとき云ったこと思い出す。)

- 18) I **remember** someone, a woman, I think it was, the doctor's wife, asking Mrs. Bronson if she didn't get tired sometimes of having a stranger in the house.

——William Somerset Maugham, 英 (*Ah King*)

(誰だった、医師の夫人だったと思うが、ブロンソン夫人に見知らぬ人を宅に招いて時どき疲労をおぼえることがないのかを訊ねた事を思い出す。)

- 19) I **remember** an Indian doctor, after trying in vain to stem her tide of words, suddenly bursting out, 'Gandhi was a sincere man, but his ideas of rustic simplicity are quite impractical for this age, ...'

——Trevor Legget, 英 (*Behind the Blue Eyes*)

(あるインド人の医師がほとぼり出る言葉を止めようとしても果たせず「ガンジーは真摯な人だったが彼の素朴な率直な考えは、この時代では全く通用不可能なものだ」と突然大声で叫んだことを覚えている。)

- 20) He **remembered** quite clearly his aunt entering the sick room hearing in her hand a saucer with a baked apple. ——Henry Adams 英, *Education of Henry Adams*

(彼のおばさんが、焼きりんごの入ったお盆を手を持って病室に入ってきたことを、彼は全く鮮明に彼は覚えていた。)

- 21) I **remember** an Englishman I once knew becoming very angry because he had not been understood at a department store. ——Alan J. Turney, 英 (*Japan: A World of Difference*)

(ある時知り合ったイギリス人がデパートで言葉が理解されなかったことにすごく怒っていたこと

を思い出す。)

- 22) I **remember** *an Englishman* who belonged to the American Club saying to me that he did not know what he and his wife would do if they were not members.

——Alan Turney, 英 (*Foreigners in Japan*)

(アメリカのクラブに所属していたイギリス人が、もしクラブ員でなかったら自分と妻はどうしたらいいのかわからなかったことを、私に言ったことを思い出す。)

- 23) I remembered the cleanliness of the air. I **remembered** the noise of sheep bleating outside of our window in the morning, drowning the distant noise of traffic on the main road.

——Ian Watson, 英 (*Japan: A Cat's Eye View*)

(空気が清潔だったことを思い出した。朝の窓の外で羊の鳴き声が、遠くの大通の交通騒音をかき消したの覚えていた。)

- Determiner {Genitive/Accusative} (3)

- 24) Do you **remember** *my telling* you that I'd noticed the print of Bronson's feet on each side of the broad line of the pneumatic tyre. ——William Somerset Maugham, 英 (*Ah King*)

(どの空気の入った幅の広いタイヤのの両側に、ブロンソンの足跡のあることに気が付いたことをお話ししたのを覚えていますか。)

- 25) Do you **remember** *me / my asking* you that same question? ——LDOCE (1)

(それと同じ質問をしたことを覚えていますか。)

- 26) I **remember** *him / his reading* my mail. ——(*The Cambridge Grammar of English, 2002*)

(彼が私の手紙を読んだことを覚えている。)

[G]で気のつくことは、14例中 not が先行したもの、perfect form が後続したものが一つもないことである。not は一般に実例が少ないことによる現象だろうことは理解できるが、上述のごとく語学書などに remember ~ing と remember having p.p.について言及されているが、remember+N/N's+~ing/remember+N/N's+having p.p.のことについてその差異を述べたものに接した覚えがない。当然 remember ~ing に順べきとの考えによるのめかもしれない。しかし私のコーパスの上記[B]、[C]、[F]とは違い having p.p.が一例もないのは、明らかに両者の違いを表しているように思える。意識的にこのようなものばかりをカードングした覚えはない。remember ~ing/remember having p.p. の決定的差異はこの場合にこそ言えるのではなからうか。大コーパスで探ると在るかもしれないが極めて稀なことはだけは言えるのではなからうか。

[H] **remember**+clause

- that-clause

- 27) I **remembered** *that my aunt had been dead* nearly two years.

——William Somerset Maugham, 英 (*A Writer's Notebook*)

(おおよそ2年前におばが亡くなったことを思い出した。)

- 28) **Remember** that surface harmony is very important in Japanese business and society.

——Jack Seward, 米 (*On Japan Again*)

(日本の企業や社会では表面的和合がとても大切だと言うことを忘れてはならない。)

- 29) Instantly she **remembered that she had buried the key** in a pot of geraniums.

——Joan Aiken, 英 (*Tale of a One-Way Street*)

(彼女はゼラニウムの鉢に鍵を埋めたことをすぐに思い出した。)

- 30) I **remember that** on a boat trip on the Chao Phraya River near Bangkok **my American companions could think of nothing** but peanut butter sandwiches. The memories of that down-home taste made us all feel very American, ...

——Douglas Stout, 米 (*American Potpourri*)

(バンコック近くのチャオ・フラヤ川の船旅で、アメリカの仲間たちはピーナツバターサンドイッチのことしか思い出せなかった覚えている。その素朴な味覚を回想し、われわれすべてがアメリカ人であることを再確認していたのである。)

- 接続詞 that 省略

- 31) I **remember he used to watch her** whenever she walked more than —anybody.

——C. K. Chesterton, 英 (*The Man in the Passage*)

(彼は彼女が歩く時はいつも誰よりも彼女に視線を注いでいたことを私は覚えている。)

- how-clause

- 32) I loved a boy once, but it was many years ago. He was a little Indian boy. He loved trees. I remember how he stood besides me one warm day. ——(*The Union Readers 1*)

(ある男の子に愛着を持ったことがある。それは何年も前のことである。小さなインドの子供で、木に愛着を持っていた。陽ざしの暖かい日に私のそばに立っていた姿を思い出す。)

- 33) You remember how the symphony opens with ominous repetition of three short beats followed by a long beat. ——Peter Milward, 英 (*Things Wise and Otherwise*)

(交響曲が、不気味な三つのビーツに続いて長い一つのビーツが振られて始まるのを覚えているでしょう。)

文法書・語法書・辞典には I remember seeing it. = I remember that I saw it. などとある。

remember の本来の意味から後続の事柄は remember 以前のことだからである。しかし 28)、33) の例のごとく that-clause/how-clause では現在時制が使われている。いずれも[真実・真理]を表したもののだが、remember ~ing はともかく後続の clause に含まれる動詞の時制が必ずしも過去形(過去完了形)とは限らないことに着目したい。

- [I] remember to have+p.p. (5)

- 34) I can **remember to have written** the date and the place where I then was.

——Robert L. Stevenson, 英

(その日とその時私のいた場所を書きとめた覚えがある。)

- 35) Her name he **remembered to have heard** as a boy, her professional name, the name of the most famous of *shirabyoshihi*, the darling of the capital, who, in the zenith of her fame and beauty, had suddenly vanished from public life, none knew whether or why.

——Lafcadio Hearn, 英→米 (*Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan*)

(彼は子供のころ、その名を聞いたことがあるのを思い出した。その芸名は、白拍子のうちで、最も有名で、都の寵児の名であったが、名声と美しさの絶頂にあるとき、突然公の場から消えたが、何処に行ったのか、なぜいなくなったのか、誰にもわからなかった。)

- 36) Scrooge then **remembered to have heard** that ghosts were described as dragging chains.

——Charles Dickens, 英 (*A Christmas Carol*)

(幽霊は鎖を引っ張るといわれているのをスクルージは聞いた事があることをその時思い出した。)

- 37) They espied two venerable trees, which nobody could **remember to have seen** there the day before.

——Nathaniel Hawthorne, 米 (*Wonder Book*)

(彼らは二本の神々しい木を見つけたが、誰一人としてその前日にそこあるのを見た覚えのあるものはなかった。)

- 38) The wounds on Snowball's back, which a few of the animals still **remembered to have seen**, had been inflicted by Napoleon's teeth.

——George Orwell, 英 (*Animal Farm*)

(スノーボールの背中にある傷は、動物達の中に見たことのあるものは少なかったが、ナポレオンの歯で噛み切られたものであった。)

この to have p.p.は having p.p.の代用と言われているが、【「最近まで用いられていたが現代ではすでに古風」(cf 三浦新市『英語教育』(1969){Question Box} p.69/p.121、三浦新市『続・英語語法大事典』(pp. 507—509)】が今は定説になっている。私のコーパスにある 5 例はいずれも一昔前のもので最近の例は見当たらない。Hawthorne 以外は英人である。

OED (2) **ever** 7 a に 1660 Pepys Diary (1875) 156 The first time that ever I **remember to have heard** the ..singing-men in surplices in my life.が見当たる。

(参考:従来 of 辞典・語法の辞典の説明)

- 入江祝衛編『改定英作文辞典』有朋堂 (1915)

I do not remember having (or **to have**) said anything of the sort.

(そのような事を言った覚えがない。)

- 『ランダムハウス英和大辞典(2)』(1994) ※現行辞典の代表として挙げる

I **remember** seeing [or『古』**to have seen**] you before. [= I ~ (that) I saw you before.] 前にあなたにお会いしたことを覚えています (remember が述べる内容は過去の事実が決まっているので、特に having seen とする必要はない)。

- 『新英文法辞典』(1959, p.674)

I **remember to have heard** it once before.

(= I remember having heard it ... = I remember hearing it ...——[remember の後に完了形でない不定詞が来たときは「忘れずに...する」の意となる]。)

- 『新クラウン英語熟語辞典(3)』(1986, p.1197)

I **remember** doing [**to have done**].

(…したのを覚えている。)

I do not remember to have said anything of the sort.

(そんな事を言った覚えがない。)

- 『新英和大辞典(3)』 (1953, p.1484)、『』 (4)』 (1960, p.1512)

I do not remember to have said anything of the sort.

(そんなことを言った覚えがない。)

※5 版、6 版は I do not remember having said anything of the sort. はそのまま残し、I remember to have p.p. の部分は削除された。

- 井上義昌『英米語用法辞典』 (1960, p.934)

I remember meeting (=having met) you before.

(前にお目にかかったことを覚えている。)

I remember seeing (having seen) him once.

(前に一度彼に会ったことを覚えている。)

I do not remember to have said (or having said) anything of the sort.

(そのようなことをいった覚えがない。)

I remember to have heard (or having heard) it before.

(前にそんなことを聞いた覚えがある。)

※remember (覚えている) の意味によって過去の意味だということがわかるので、上例の meeting や seeing を完了形にして having met (seen) とする必要がない。したがって意味が曖昧にならないかぎりには、単純形の meeting や seeing が普通用いられて過去の事実を表すのが idiomatic な用法である。すなわち過去のことについて言う場合、動詞 remember の後では単純形、完了形どちらも用いられる。ただし不定詞の場合は完了形が来る。

- 『英語慣用法辞典(1)』 (1961)

I remember hearing (or having heard) it. はいずれでもよいが、不定詞の場合は I remember to have heard it. と必ず完了形にするとあったが、(2) (1973, p.764) では、三浦説を受け「この形は避ける」と改められた。

比較文型

7 the 比較級, ... the 比較級

Anthony Sellick et. al, *Knowledge is Power*(成美堂)に、The more people feel able to respect themselves internally, the more successful they will be in dealing with pressure from the media and the images that are used to define beauty(the so-called “catwalk ideal”)(自分を内面的に尊敬できると感じれば感じるほど、メディアや美を定義するのに用いられるイメージ、いわゆる「張り出し舞台の理想」から受ける圧力に対処するのに成功するだろう。)という一節があります。念のため the Comparative, ... the Comparative の構文を調べてみました。

■ *The Oxford English Dictionary* (1)/(2)

The ... the .../by how much ... by so much/in what degree ... in that degree, ...

denoting proportional dependence between the notions expressed by two clauses, each having *the*+a comparative; one *the* being demonstrative, and the other relative. The relative clause usually comes first, e.g. ‘The more one has, the more one wants’; but the order may be reserved, as ‘One wants the more one has’; and in either order the comparative in the relative clause is sometime followed by *that*, e.g. ‘the more that one has’.

■ *Random House Webster’s Unabridged Dictionary* (CD-ROM)

the² (before a consonant ® \tilde{A} ; before a vowel ®□), adv.

1. (used to modify an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree and to signify “in or by that,” “on that account,” “in or by so much,” or “in some or any degree”): *He’s been on vacation and looks the better for it.*
2. (used in correlative constructions to modify an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, in one instance with relative force and in the other with demonstrative force, and signifying “by how much ... by so much” or “in what degree ... in that degree”): *the more the merrier; The bigger they are, the harder they fall.*

[bef. 900; ME; OE *the, the*, instrumental case of demonstrative pronoun.]

■ 小学館『ランダムハウス英和大辞典』(1)

the adv. 2

《形容詞や副詞の比較級の前に付け相関関係的に用いて》:—the sooner, the better.早ければ早いほどよい。—The more the merrier 《ことわざ》人多ければ楽しみ多し。—The bigger they are, the harder they fall.大きければ大きいほど衝撃が激しい。The higher the mountain, the purer the air.山が高ければ高いほど空気は澄んでいる。—The higher the tree, the harder the wind.《ことわざ》 喬木(きょうぼく)は風に折られる。初めの the は関係副詞 by how much, in what degree、あとの the は指示副詞 by so much, in that degree の意。

■ 小学館『ランダムハウス英和大辞典』(2)

the adv. 2

《形容詞・副詞の比較級の前に置いて相關的に用いて》…すればするほどますます…(▶以下の例文の初めの the は関係副詞、後の the は指示副詞で、それぞれ by so much, by how much の意): The sooner, the better (早ければ早いほどよい。)、The bigger they are, the harder they fall. (大きければ大きいほど落ち方が激しい)、The more the merrier. (《ことわざ》人多ければ楽しみ多し。) ▶(1)時に従節が後にくることもある。この場合はしばしば次のように主節の the が落ちる: She played (the) better, the more she practiced. (練習すればするほどますます上手になった。)(2)次のように従節の比較級の後に that が入ることがある: The older that we get, the wiser we become. 年をとればとるほど賢くなる。

■ 研究社『新英和大辞典』(6)

the adv. 1

それだけ(いっそう)、かえって、ますます (to that extent):

- a) 形容詞・副詞の比較級の前につけて]: If you start now, you will be back ~ sooner. (今出かければそれだけ早く帰れる。)
- b) [相關的に形容詞・副詞の比較級の前につけて]~すればする[であればある]ほどますます~: The more you have ~, more you want. (《ことわざ》たまればたまるほどほしくなる。)、The more ~ merrier. (人多ければ楽しみ多し。)、The sooner ~ better. (早ければ早いほどよい。)

(語法)

1) この構文における初めの the は関係副詞で‘so much’の意。2) 次のように従節の比較級のあとに that がはいることがある: The older that we get, ~ wiser we become. 年をとればとるほど賢くなる、3) 時に次のように従節を後に表すこともある。この場合しばしば主節の the が落ちる: I play (~) worse, ~ more I practice. (練習すればするほどますます下手になる。)、The situation got worse and worse the ~he said. (彼が言えばいほど事態はますます悪くなった。)

■ 朝日出版社 E-DIC イーデック【英和/和英】(CD-ROM for Windows)

The more the merrier. (大歓迎)

古いイギリスの諺、The more the merrier, the fewer the better fare. (人数が多いほど楽しく、人数が少ないほどおいしいものが食べられる)からきたもの。ただし、この後半の部分は一般のアメリカ人で知っている人は少ない。実際に用いる場合は、May I join you? (仲間に入っていますか)などの問いに対して、「大歓迎ですよ」の意で、軽く The more the merrier. のように言う。この場合は「人数が多いほど楽しい」という本来の意味はさほどなく、歓迎の意を表す軽い挨拶のようなものである。A: May I bring a friend with me to your party tonight? B: Sure. The more the merrier. (A「今晚のきみのパーティーに友達を1人連れて来ていいかい?」B「もちろん、大歓迎さ」)。3、4人以上いるところに人が加わる場合に使うのがふつうで、1人にもう1人が加わるというケースでは使わない。A: Got room for me to ride in your car? B: Of course.

Climb aboard. The more the merrier. (A:きみの車にぼくが乗る余裕ある? B:もちろん。乗れよ。大歓迎さ。)ただし、この表現を以下の例のように、本来の意味を生かして用いることもある。What say we invite the whole class? The more the merrier, I say. (クラス全員を招待してはどうだろう。多ければ多いほど楽しいじゃないか。)、Japanese and English alike have always been borrowing languages. Both have always warmly welcomed foreign words and phrases with the spirit of the more the merrier. (日本語と英語は両方とも、昔から外国の言葉をすぐ取り入れる言語だった。両者とも、多彩なほど楽しいという精神で外国の単語や熟語を不断に温かく受け入れてきたのだ。)[言い換え]Happy to have you [him, them, etc.]/The more there are, the more fun there is [the better it is].

8 比較級、最上級の語順

8.1 (軽 (= er/est)、重 (=more/less/most)として) 軽+重 (er/est and/or more/less/most)の場合 (55)

[比較級]

- ~er and/or more ~ (31)

larger and more decorative/intricate/lively/powerful/varied (5), better and more experienced/comfortable (2), greater, or more beautiful, or calmer or more noble (2), gentle more civilized (1), safer and more convenient/relaxed (2), calmer and more noble(1), cheaper and more comfortable (1), cheaper or more powerful(1), clear and more objective (1), easier and more comfortable (1), faster and more urgent (1), fewer and more subdued (1), freer and more independent (1), friendlier and more informal (1), longer and more complicated (1), older and more royal hearty populated (1), quainter and more exotic (1), quicker and more efficient (1), richer, happier and more interesting (1), smaller and more frequent (1), tougher and more determined (1), wilder and more undisciplined (1), younger and more vigorous(1)

- nearer and still more near (1)

1) And nearer, and still more near, came the clang of the bell.

——Lafcadio Hearn (*Of a promise Broken*)

near は古英語 *nlar* より *nlah*(近い)の比較級。従って、*nearer* は二重の比較級だが、*nearer* と *near* がこのような形で並列されているのは面白い。

- ~er and less ~ (1)

2) International banquets would be pleasanter and less stressful if everyone used chopsticks.

——William Hanson, 米 (*My Side, Your Side*)

~er ... more ~が圧倒的に多数をしめているなかで、less はきわめて少ない。比較級並列の場合の顕著な特徴である。

[最上級]

- ~est and/or most ~ (22)

best and most logical/characteristic/expensive/up-to-date (4), richest and most beautiful/glorious/powerful (3), biggest and most unexpected/important (2), largest and most advanced/southern (2), classiest and most amusing (1), gayest and most amusing (1), healthiest and most go-ahead (1), kindest, best-behaved, most responsive (1), latest and most expensive (1), lowliest and most loyal (1), poorest and most modest (1), quickest and most expensive (1), sexiast and most romantic (1), smallest and northern (1)

双方の数は計 55 であり他の語形よりも圧倒的に多い。全体的に比較級のほうが多いのである
うか。

※他の型

[比較級 (1)]

- the ~er ... the more

The further a traveler goes, the longer s/he is away, the more s/he pays, the greater the culture of the country s/he visits, the more his or her status increased back home.

——Brian Moran, 英 (*British Images of Japan*)

[最上級 (0)]

8.2 重+軽

[比較級 (more and ~er/worse) の場合 (2)]

- more and even harder (1)
- 3) We hope that it will help students to improve their English and encourage them to study more and even harder.
——John Randle, 英 (*This is Britain*)
形態的には more ~ harder であるが意味的には more よりも even harder に重みを感じる
- more, and worse (1)
- 4) What's more, and worse; tidiness and cleanliness are not only habits, they are a philosophy, a desperate attempt to put everything in its proper place into a pigeonhole.

——George Mikes, 洪牙利 (*The Rising Yen Japan*)

What's more は成句になっていって **OALD (6)** used to add a point that is even more important
Mcmillan English Dictionary (1) used for introducing an additional statement that supports what you have said. **Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (1)** used to add something surprising or interesting to what you have just said とある。この what's more を敷衍するために worse を付け加えたのであろう。more and even harder にしろ、more, and worse にしろ語順としては例外的存在といえる。

(参考)

- 5) What's more, they are getting worse all the time. ——(*Early Times, Environmentally Yours*)
- 6) What is worse, companies rarely help such workers relocate their families or pay for weekend trips home.
——Paul McLean, 米 (*Nihongo Notes*)
2 例は what's more と what is worse のニュースを表している

[最上級 (the most and the best) の場合 (2)]

- make the most and the best
- 7) The ambition to make the most and the best of one's self is worthy of all praise.
——C. C. Everett, 米 (*Education as a Duty*)
- 8) Make the most and the best of your lot, and compare yourself not with the few that are above

you, but with the multitudes which are below you. —Author unknown

総合すると 8.1 の数 55、8.2 の数が 4 で比率は 93% : 7% で前者の数が圧倒的に多い。

(参考)

- ~ est and best (5)
 - biggest and best
 - 9) New York is a wonderful city. It is full of the biggest and best. —(Everyday English 2)
 - 10) They always want to make the biggest and the best of everything.
——Harold Pascoe Grenfell and Hill Thomas, 米 (*The American Customs and Manners*)
 - largest and best-known
 - 11) Some of the largest and best known voluntary organizations are concerned with the care of children.——Russel Barnes 英、*What's New in Britain*
 - kindest, best-behaved
 - 12) I find Japanese students still the kindest, best-behaved, most responsive and charming in all the world...——James Kirkup 英、*New Japan Now*
 - safest and best
 - 13) The safest and best way to begin a conversation is to make a comment about the weather.
——Richard Goodman, 米 (*Watch What You Say*)

best が後置されることが多いようである。
 - best and most
 - 14) ... Here, we think all the best and most characterisitic and most chara
- ※その他の型の場合 (5)
- [比較級]
- the more ... the ...er (4)
 - 15) It is as if it is "the more the merrier."
——Chris Mosdell, 英 (*The New Order of 21st Century Chaos*)
 - 16) The more he knew her the fonder he grew of her.
——W. S. Maugham, 英 (*Of Human Bondage*)
 - 17) If bellowing at the wireless is an aid to forgetfulness, the more bellowing there is the better.
——Robert Lynd, 英 (*Searchlights and Nightingales*)
 - 18) The conventional theory is a simple one: the more a country can export, the greater its ability to import the goods and services it needs, ...
——Jonatton E. Porritt, 英 (*Where on Earth Are We Going?*)
 - the more ... the less (1)
 - 19) The more money a government spends on its army and weapons, the less it has available for improving he lives of ordinary citizens. —Peter Weld, 米 (*The World Ahead*)
この型の最上級は見当たりません。

無生物主語

9 実例による「無生物主語＋V」

日本語の無生物主語は、本来はなじまないものといわれています。昭和の初期藤森政吉作の戯曲「彼女」を映画化した「何が彼女をそうさせたか」の「何」が日本語で無生物主語として使われた最初のものといわれています。もっとも「春が来る」「春になる」を意味する(春立つ)という言葉がありましたが、この「春」は無生物と人間の間存在的存在である「神」を表していたようです。時代の経過とともに無生物主語も日本語のなかに多く使われるようになりましたが、まだ不自然に響き、直訳すれば違和感をおぼえることが多くなかなか厄介な存在といえます。

ここでは無生物主語と動詞について種類別に分類して特性の一面を見てみたいと思います。

[A] V = act, S = English (1)

- 1) English acts as a global link among native and non-native speakers in many different countries.

—J. McConnell

(英語は多くの国々で英語を母国語としている人と非母国語としている人との間の地球的つながりの道具としての役割を果たしている。)

[B] V = allow, S = his back (1)

- 2) If his back would allow him to do this, it would let him do anything. —B. Lee

(彼は背中を自由に動かしてこのことができれば何でもできるのだが。)

[C] V = arouse, S = question (1)

- 3) The question has aroused debate in Japan, and has, on occasion, led to dilemmas and discord.

—A. Chan

(日本でその問題が議論され、時々板ばさみみと不調和音が生まれた。)

[D] V = arrive, S = hour (1)

- 4) The hour of shutting up the counting-house arrived. —C. Dickens

(会計事務所閉店の時刻になった。)

[E] V = awaken, S = several years (1)

- 5) Several years in Japan have awakened me to the fact that the Japanese feel very strongly about obligation to others. —E. G. Seidensticker

(何年も日本にいるうちに日本人は他人にはとても義理堅い人種であることに気が付いた。)

[F] V = bring (形而上、形而下を問わず動きを表す場合) (39)

- S = 人間の諸事・諸要素 (26)

➤ S = money

- 6) A school situated in a low-income district was likely to have standards inferior to one in a high-income district because the children did not have the advantage that money can bring.

—D. Keene

(子供たちは金のもたらす優利性をがないので、低所得地域にある学校は高所得地域の学校よりもレベルが劣る傾向があった。)

➤ S = ability

- 7) The ability of Japanese high school students to score high marks in science and mathematics brought Japan's educational system to the attention of the world in the 1970's.

——B. L. D. Mente

(日本の高校生は科学と数学で高得点を取得して日本の教育制度が 1970 年代に世界の注目を浴びた。)

➤ S = Three minutes of conversation

- 8) Three minutes of conversation with a stranger inevitably brings the question, "Now what accent do I hear?"

——V. Hardy

(他郷の人と3分話していると、かならず「どこの訛りを聞いているのですか」とたずねられる。)

➤ S = the question

- 9) The question only brought an embarrassed giggle. ——J. McDonnell

(そのことが問題になると恥ずかしい思いで苦笑いするだけだった。)

➤ S = habit

- 10) Gradually the disappointment you experienced at the discovery of their shallowness will wear off, habit brings with it an indulgence for their defects. ——W. S. Maugham

(その浅薄性を知ったとき失望感がじよじよに消え、それが習慣になるとその欠陥に寛大な心を抱くようになる。)

➤ S = this comment

- 11) This comment brought an immediate response from another student in the class.

——J. Kirkup

(この議論にはクラスの他の学生からすぐに反論が出た。)

➤ S = tonight's discussion

- 12) Tonight's discussion has brought me to realize that I have formed a very strong attachment for the Japanese. ——T. Olsen

(今夜の討議で日本人にたいへん強い愛着を持つようになった。)

➤ S = her scream

- 13) Her screams 'Fire' brought everyone running.

——(Cambridge International Dictionary, 1995) [sv. bring]

(彼女の「火事だ」という叫び声を聞いて、みな走り出した。)

➤ S = conversation

- 14) Conversations with students like these brought home to me their strong national pride.

——J. R. Davis

(このような学生たちと話しているとみな強い愛国心を持っていることがわかった。)

- S = clear words, vague meaning
- 15) Clear words, vague meaning **brings** to mind Noboru Takeshita, a consummate politician. —P. McLean
(言語明瞭、意味不明といえは有能な政治家竹下登を思いおこす。)
- S = her words
- 16) Her words **brought** tears of sorrow and anger to the readers' eyes. —L. McConnell
(彼女の話を書いて読者は目に悲しみと怒りの涙を浮かべた。)
- S = many studies
- 17) Many studies **brought** interesting results. —L. R. Kenan
(多様な研究の成果として興味ある結果が得られた。)
- S = cultural global
- 18) Cultural globalization should **bring** us some benefits, the most important of which would be a more peaceful world. —P. Weld
(文化のグローバル化により われわれはいくつかの恩恵に浴することになるが、その中でもっとも重要な要素は今以上の平和な世界の到来である。)
- S = a quick offensive
- 19) They attacked Pearl Harbor and began a quick offensive that **brought** the Southern Asia, the East Indies, the Philippines and vast areas of the Pacific. —I. Asimov, 米
(彼らはパールハーバーを攻撃しそれから南アジア、東インド、フィリピンと太平洋の広大な地域を獲得する迅速な攻撃をはじめた。)
- S = the end of the war
- 20) Florence Nightingale's work in the Crimea was done, and the end of the war **brought** her back to England. —L. D. Peach
(フロレンス・ナイチンゲールはクリミアでの任務を終え、戦争の終結で英国に戻った。)
- S = the end of the Cold War
- 21) The end of the Cold War **had not brought** an end to instability and conflict. —M. Jewel
(冷戦が終結せず、不安定で軋轢の世相をむかえた。)
- S = this
- 22) I smile and speak to him in Japanese. In most cases this **brings** a warm smile and a bit of conversation. —P. McLean, 米
(彼に微笑みながら日本語で話しかけ、温い微笑みを浮かべて少しばかり会話を交わすことが多い。)
- S = this little effort
- 23) This little effort **has brought** me thousands of letters from all over the world, from both men and women. —P. S. Buck
(このささやかな骨折りで世界中の男性・女性から大変多くの手紙をいただいた。)

- S = illness
- 24) Illness brought early death to many of the people, and so did war. —G. C. Thornley
(病気で若死にした人が多く、また戦争でもそうであった。)
- S = all the walking
- 25) All the walking regardless of weather brought an influenza. —T. Williams
(天候の状況を無視してウオーキングをしたためインフルエンザにかかった。)
- S = my wanderings
- 26) At midnight, I found my wanderings had brought me to a remote grave yard. —J. Kirpup
(夜中に、気ままに歩いていると人里はなれた墓地にやってきた。)
- S = battle
- 27) Two major battles brought the German blitzkrieg to a halt. —M. Jewel
(二つの大戦の結果ドイツ軍の電撃戦は終了した。)
- S = reporting
- 28) Reporting by the media brought the horror of the war into the living room. —*Ibid.*
(マスコミの報道で戦争の脅威が家の居間にも知らされた。)
- S = bond
- 29) What was the common bond that brought this concept of the small world into being?
—M. Fromm
(この小さな世界という概念を生み出した共通要素は何ですか。)
- S = influence
- 30) Her influence helped to bring about the poetic movement known as “Imagism.”
—J. Parochetti
(彼女に感化されイマジズムとして知られる自由詩運動が生まれることになった。)
- S = term
- 31) The term “American Indians” brings to mind images of the famous cowboy actor John Wayne wearing a ten gallon hat. —G. Dendo
(アメリカンインディアンということばを聴けばカウボーイを被っているジョン・ウエインという有名なカウボーイの姿を思いおこす。)
- S = 自然の諸事・現象 (7)
- S = the Pacific plate
- 32) In the 1906 San Francisco Earthquake, the Pacific plate suddenly jumped and brought Los Angeles 7 meters closer to San Francisco. —K. Kendrick
(1906年のサンフランシスコ地震で太平洋プレートが突然飛び跳ね、ロスアンゼルスが7メートルばかりサンフランシスコよりも動いた。)
- S = some defect in the foundation
- 33) Some defect in the foundation had brought the structure down in noisy ruin.

—W. S. Maugham

(土台に欠陥があったためその建物は音をたてて崩れた。)

➤ S = the road

- 34) This horse was already going back along the road that that had brought him into our valley.

—J. Schaefer

(この馬はすでにわれれのいる盆地に通じる道をたどり始めていた。)

➤ S = famine

- 35) A famine is brought to the world's attention.

—J. McConnel

(飢饉は世界の注意を引く。)

➤ S = beauty

- 36) "The beauty of a great machine" brought an exclamation of delight.

—E. F. Hunter

(「大きな機械の美観」に喜びの歓声があがった。)

➤ S = this

- 37) This brings us to another stumbling block which stands in the way of some foreigners liking Japan.

—A. Turney

(これが外国人が日本が好きになるのを妨げているもう一つの障害要素である。)

➤ S = splash

- 38) The sudden splash brought him to wakefulness with a start.

—T. Leggett

(突然ザブンという音がして、彼はハッと目が覚めた。)

- S = 時・期間 (6)

➤ S = afternoon

- 39) The afternoon brought a slight drizzle of rain, not sleet.

—P. Milward

(午後に、みぞれではなく、小さな霧雨が降った。)

➤ S = every day

- 40) Almost *every day* brings some sort of clash.

—D. Keene

(ほとんど毎日なんらかの衝突が起る。)

➤ S = Wednesday

- 41) That Wednesday again brought us miserable rainy weather.

—P. Milward

(その水曜日も惨めにも雨になった。)

➤ S = week

- 42) The following week brought miserable rainy weather.

—*Ibid.*

(次の週は惨めな雨の天候になった。)

➤ S = the 1960s

- 43) The 1960s brought two important changes.

—N. Reid

(1960年代に大きな2つの変革がなされた。)

➤ S = middle age

44) When I was a boy I was tortured by shyness, and middle age has to a great extent brought me a relief from this. —W. S. Maugham

(子供のころは内向性の気質に苦しんだのだが、中年になってから大きく乗り切った。)

V = bring (39)

S = 人間の諸事・諸要素 (26)(66.7%)

S = 自然の諸事・現象 (7)(17.9%)

S = 時・期間 (6)(15.4%)

6 割強が人間の諸事・諸要素が S である。

[G] bring とは対照語の take の場合: V = take (形而上、形而下を問わず動きを表す場合) (4)

● S = 人間の諸事・諸要素 (3)

➤ S = dreams

45) Often his dreams took him to a small city in the east called Lycurgus. —T. Dreiser

(彼はライカガスという東方の小さな町に行く夢をたびたび見た。)

➤ S = wanderings

46) Their wanderings took them in the direction of the Forest. —H. Wakefield

(彼らは気ままに歩いていると森の方角に動いていた)

➤ S = steps

47) Presently our steps took us into the poorest of the city. —W. S. Maugham

(まもなく町の最大貧民街にたどり着いた。)

(この構文の it は非人称とすることもできるがここでは to 以下とした。)

● S = 時・期間 (1)

➤ S = time

48) That's the one thing time can always take care of. —J. Schafer

(それは時間がたちさえすれば直る。)

bring と take の数は 39 対 4 で前者が圧倒的に多い。しかし双方とも人間の諸事・諸要素のほ
うが多いことに共通性を見ます。これは、人間は一般に直接自分が関与するものには敏感で関心
も強いことの表れと思われま。

ring は話者、書き手・話し手の抱く興味、関心、縄張りの領域への移動を、take はそれとは対
照的な移動を表す。このため bring は take よりも対象の生物、物、・事物・事項などにセンシブルに
なるのは当然でその実態を示しているのではなかろうか。

ロングマンの Michael West『英語意味別頻度辞典』(General Service List of English Words,
1971) (sv. bring, take) は bring 2547 例中 carry, convey の意味として使われる率は 54%、一方 take
は 7008 例中 bring, lead, carry は 7.9%としているが、わたしのコーパスの現象と類似しています。
take よりも bring を意識してカーディングをしているわけでもないなのでこのデータは両者の特質の
一端を表しているようです。

関係詞

10 同一、類似「関係詞」の語順（先行詞）

[A] Which ... which ... (7)

● ... which ... which ... (5)

1) He made a terrible effort...He saw a face **which** his senses know but **which** he could not name.
It came nearer to him. —F. L. Green, 英 (*Odd Man Out*)

2) You should read not modern works but rather the Earl of Chesterfield's *Letters to His Son*,
which were composed in the mid-18th century, but **which** are often quoted today as good as
examples of how a person should behave in polite society.

—James Kirkup, 英 (*It's A Small World*)

3) Diligence, perseverance, loyalty, sensibility to the feelings of others—it is these values and
others like them **which** really constitute Japanese culture and **which** have persisted over time,
despite changes in fashion, diet, entertainment and so on.

—Mallory Fromm, 米 (*The Global Community*)

4) Students, I can give you a rule **which** I always follow and **which** never fails.

—Richard J. Dixon, 英 (*Elementary Reader in English*)

5) It is well that authors, at least, should think that books really mean something, and that their
influence is salutary, in **which** case they must be defended, or harmful, in **which** case they
must be attacked.—— W. Somerset Maugham 英、*A Writer's Notebook*

● ... which ... which ... which ... (1)

6) Street styles are fashions **which** are namely for young people, **which** perhaps only last a short
time, and **which** are often linked to a particular type of music.——John Dennis 米、*Stories
Behind English*

● ... which ... which ... which ... which ... (1)

7) Economic problems in one region inevitably have a global impact. Political problems in one
nation can affect currency exchange rates, **which** affect international trade and banking, **which**
affect employment in industry, **which** affects education, **which** affects ...and so on, in faraway
countries.——Mallory Fromm 米、*The Global Community*

8) which の繰り返しが一番多く7例が見当たる。1)と2)はそれぞれ3、4語が続いている。この例
に限らず一般的に関係詞としては which が一番多いことの表れではなかろうか。

[B] ... that ... that ... (3)

9) ... There are some activities **that** students do **that** have a bad image or are even illegal.

——Paul Stapleton, 米 (*Beneath The Surface*)

10) There is literally nothing about marriage **that** anyone can imagine **that** has not in fact taken

place. —Alvin Toffler, 米 (*The Third Wave*)

- 11) A prayer in fact can be anything **that** is created of God **that** turns to God.

—Paul Gallico, 米 (*Ludmila*)

that の繰り返しは 3 例。which の半数以下である。これは両語の一般的頻度をあらわしていると思われる。

[C] ... that ... which ... (4)

- 12) Most women need a job **that** is close to home and **which** will fit in with school hours.

—Elizabeth Curry, 英 (*Women in Society*)

- 13) It is the exact opposite of the country **that** has been left, **which** is small, limited and without opportunities for the individual. —Mallory Fromm, 米 (*The Global Community*)

- 14) This is where our attending has to shift from oil, coal, and natural gas to other sources of energy, ones **that** will never run out and **which** produce less pollution than current energy sources.

—Peter Weld, 米 (*The World Ahead*)

- 15) Her mind grappled with the numerous little things **that** have to be done in a house where there is a party and **which** only a woman can do properly.

—Liam O' Flaherty, 愛蘭 (*Going into Exile*)

[D] ... which ... that ... (2)

- 16) Beth had a guide book, **which** unfortunately I can't seem to find now, **that** said that this certain neighborhood had this little store that sold some rare cosmetic product made from nightingale pool. —Dave Barry, 英 (*Dave Barry Does Japan*)

- 17) I take the view, **which** has been described as simple-minded or naïve **that** a theory of physics is just a mathematical model that we use to describe the results of observations.

—Stephen Hawking, 英 (*Black Holes and Baby Universes*)

数が[C]と[D]では[C]が2倍である。that は先行詞を限定し制限用法として使われることが普通であることから、先行詞につづくコンマのない先頭に置かれるのが自然のように思われるが興味深い現象である。大きなコーパスで実状はどうであろうか。

[E] Where ... in which ... (1)

- 18) So perfect was the organization of the society, and so systematic its methods, that there is hardly a case upon **where** any man succeeded in braving it with impunity, or **in which** any of its outrages were traced home to the perpetrators. —Conan Doyle, 英 (*Five Orange Pips*)

who や whose、what もない。また関副の where、when もない。上例は where と in which なの
で同一語ではない。理屈としては存在するはずだが、なぜであろうか。大コーパスでは当然存在す
るはずではあるが相対的には少ないのではなからうか。実状を知りたい。私の場合 who ... who ... が
2 例見当たるが関代と疑問詞としてのものである。

11 先行詞が「人」以外の関係代名詞 **who**

11.1 先行詞が人間の組織

[A] 国

- 1) There are **countries who** could use money for roads, schools, hospitals and libraries.
——Mallory Frommbei, 米 (*The Global Community*)

[B] 軍隊

- 2) Cockneys have often borrowed slang, for example from **the British troops** in India, **who** used *doolally* to mean ‘barmy’ (from the town of Deolali, near Bombay, where there was an army mental hospital),
——Robert McCrum/William Cran/Robert MacNeil, 英 (*The Story of English*)

[C] 企業

- 3) (食品会社) Japan’s Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare awards a certificate to compliance to food businesses **who** monitor the food manufacturing process according to HACCP guidance.
——JoAnn Parochetti, 米 (*Ecology and Business*)
- 4) (日本の企業) There are few sanctions for companies **who** violate the standard, whereas in other countries such as the United States, participation is mandatory.
——*Ibid.*
- 5) (保険会社) That year was the year of the earthquakes, hurricanes and other disasters, which put a great strain on the insurance companies, **who** called in the investor’s money.
——Simon Clay/Jonathan Abel, 英 (*U.K. Life Today*)
- 6) (英国燃料公社) British Nuclear Fuel, **who** control nuclear power in Great Britain, spend thousands of pounds on advertising to tell us in the same thing.
——*Early Times*, 英 (*Environmentally Yours*)

11.2 先行詞が植物・動物・生物

- 7) (植物と動物) I do wish to emphasize the greatness of **plants and animals, who** are even in some respects greater than human beings.
——Peter Milward, 英 (*Approach to Ecology*)
- 8) (動物の一群) One of the anecdotes by the ancient Greek writer Aesop concerns **a group of animals who**, one day, were discussing the popularity of the elephant.
——Robert J. Dixon, 英 (*An Approach to Active English*)
- 9) (動物/ペット) At times we may extend such behaviour to **animals, especially pets, who** may also respond according to the level of their intelligence.
——Peter Milward, 英 (*Approach to Ecology*)
- 10) (犬) What’s the use of **a dog who**’s never in the house and won’t even come for a walk.
——Joan Aiken, 英 (*Tale of a One-Way Street*)
- 11) (猫・犬) Shops offer waterless grooming for **cats —and even some dogs —who** are

- frightened of bathing. —JoAnn Parochetti, 米 (*Ecology and Business*)
- 12) (猿) Like the **three monkeys who** ‘see no evil, hear no evil and speak no evil’, ordinary citizens meekly accepted nuclear power stations near their cities.
—David Peaty, 英 (*Global Challenges*)
- 13) (小熊) Animals remain drowsy rather than dormant, and physiological functions —such as sucking **the cubs, who** are usually born in January—continue without alteration.
—Tad Juleja, 米 (*Fabulous Fallacies*)
- 14) (預言者のロバ) In the Book for Numbers we find the story of **Balam’s ass, who** was afraid to go forward because he saw the destroying angel in front of him.
—Chris Mosdell, 英 (*Society’s Storytellers*)
- 15) (小さなリス) **The little squirrels, who** lived inside the tall fir-tree, kept rubbing each other’s noses to keep themselves warm. —Oscar Wilde, 英 (*The Star-Child*)
- 16) (ハツカネズミ) “No, indeed!” cried **the Mouse, who** was trembling down to the end of his tail.
—Lewis Carroll, 英 (*Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland*)
- 17) (長い翼の鳥) He went back to rowing and to watching **the long-winged black bird who** was working, now, low over the water. —Ernest Hemingway, 米 (*The Old Man and the Sea*)
- 18) (鳥) The hawks, he thought, that come out to sea to meet birds. But he said nothing of this to **the bird who** could not understand him anyway and **who** would learn about the hawks soon enough. —*Ibid.*
- 19) (雀) I saw the cause of the sudden breeze, **a sparrow who** had just flown off to take up his perch on the higher branches of a *keyaki* tree.
—Peter Milward, 英 (*A Country Diary in Tokyo*)
- 20) (つがいの青サギ) Particularly impressive were **a pair of herons**, who stayed bashing in the warm sunshine on the branch of tree beside the pond. —*Ibid.*
- 21) (魚) I thought how enviable is the lot of **fishes, who** can spend their lives swimming round in the cool running water. —*Ibid.*

※Relative Pronoun ‘who’の先行詞。OED (2)の説明

- a) With antecedent denoting or connoting a number of persons collectively: usually with plural concord
- b) Used in reference to an animal or animals: usually with implication of personality, but sometimes merely a substitute for *which*
- c) Used instead of *which* in reference to an inanimate thing or things; chiefly with personification (also with suggestion of personality, e.g. of a life-like statue); sometimes, as of a ship, approaching a sense.

同格

12 人称代名詞と主要語句、同格語句

a)

- 1) If these problems are going to be solved, **we** humans will have to do it.

——Peter Weld, 米 (*The World Ahead*)

- 2) The French love food, the Italians clothes and fast cars, and Brazilians football. **We** shy British have less dramatic passions: our greatest love is reserved for green grass and red roses.

——George Wallace, 英 (*The British Today*)

- 3) Even **we** Americans who must tip all the time feel the tug between gratitude for services rendered and guilt for our reluctance to part with our money.

——Douglas Stout, 米 (*American Potpourri*)

b)

- 4) Only when there was more idealism and everyone, including the British, started talking about ‘**We**, the Europeans’ was there a chance for Western civilization.

——Russell Barnes/Eric Orton, 英 (*What’s New in Britain*)

- 5) **We**, the British are like the Japanese in enjoying our isolated status.

——Jonathan Abel, 英 (*U.K. Life Today*)

c)

- 6) It is **we** ourselves, each one of us, who must keep watch and ward over the fairness of the earth, and each with his own soul and hand do his due share therein, ...

——William Morris, 英 (*Hopes and Fears for Art*)

※we ourselves の ourselves も同格語だが、さらに同格句 each one of us が続いている。

d)

- 7) **We** may, any of us, find ourselves in the middle of a good library.

——Viscount Grey, 英 (作品不詳)

e)

- 8) She dashed to the door, then dashed back and kissed **us** all — Roy, Karen, and me, and the cats,
rabbits, and dog.

——Marie Killilea, 米 (*Karen*)

f)

- 9) **She**, the youngest, was eating pale red-orange cherries and hanging others, in pairs, on her small delicate ears, under close brown cushions of side hair.

——Herbert E. Bates, 英 (*Daughters of the Village*)

- 10) Make me seem beautiful that I may seem beautiful to the soul of him for whose sake **I**, the unworthy, beseech this!

——Lafcadio Hearn, 英 (*Glimpses of Unfamiliar*)

- 11) So intense was my delight in the beautiful world about me that I forgot even myself; I enjoyed without retrospect or forecast; I, the egoist in grain, forgot to scrutinize my own emotions, or to trouble my happiness by comparison with others' happier fortune.

——George Gissing, 英 (*Spring*)

g)

- 12) Sean O'Reilly moved forward. "I'll tell you what it is, **you** fool," he said.

——John Dennis, 米 (*Stories behind English Words*)

- 13) "**You** boys speak very good English," said Mr. Kato, who was washing himself.

——William L. Clark, 米 (*The Junior Crown English Course*)

- 14) He watched **them**, the pair, sure as a couple can be, skiing beautifully down the long white slope.

——出典不詳

h)

- 15) 'They must have taken a quarter of **him** and of the best meat,' he said aloud.

——Ernest Hemingway, 米 (*The Old Man and the Sea*)

i)

- 16) Himself, **he** was a little as if made from leather, with his yellow crinkly face, and crinkly reddish hair and beard, ...

——John Galsworthy, 英 (*Caravan*)

- 17) Well, myself **I** guess I'll study business, make a lot of money.

——William Saroyan, 米 (*Inhale and Exhale*)

c)の we ourselves や The Greek tourists were flabbergasted at the structure, as, indeed, **we** ourselves are today.—Isaac Asimov, 米 (*Words from History*)/**I** myself am a foreigner who has lived here for twelve years.—Alan Turney, 英 (*Foreigners in Japan*)のような語順になるのが普通だが、特に himself / myself を意識したのだらう。

j)

- 18) Not a very brave person, **I** saw a way of avoiding front-line service, and took it.

——Edward Seidensticker, 米 (*Japan to me*)

- 19) A communist from the age of sixteen, **he** was arrested for the revolutionary activities by the time he was nineteen.

——Isaac Asimov, 米 (*Words from History*)

- 20) One of the leading isolationists in the U.S. Senate, **he** was completely unable to adapt his politics to the rise of modern global totalitarian states.

——David Halberstam, 米 (*The Next Century*)

- 21) The first Soviet leader since Lenin to go to college, **he** reflects educational growth and social change.

——*Ibid.*

- 22) One of seventeen children of a Boston soap and candle maker, **he** had left home as a boy after receiving barely two years of schooling, ...

——Bill Bryson, 米 (*Made in America*)

- 23) The Marine in the prow of the ship, **he** might die. The Sea Bee who made noises when he ate,

- he** might topple from the crane. But not I! —J. A. Michener (作品不詳)
- 24) Ivor looked at the man: his face was blank and beatific. Specimens of a damp and doleful world, **they** now seemed almost blissful. —John Galsworthy, 英 (*Caravan*)
- 25) Adam weakly but truly replies, “The Woman you gave to be with me,] **she** gave me of the tree, and I did eat.” —Chris Mosdell, 英 (*Society’s Storytellers*)
- 26) Harold and Jane with pieces of bread and butter in their hands, **they** sauntered through the meadow into the hope-field. —William S. Maugham 英, *Of Human Bondage*.
- k)
- 27) Sir Ernest Shackleton —**he** had been knighted in 1909 —returned to Antarctica. —Grolier, 米 (*The Book of Knowledge*)
- 28) This giant of a man —**he** was six feet seven inches tall —westernized Russia so that his country Russia could join the ranks of the great European powers. —David K. Reynolds, 米 (*Constructive Living for Young People*)
- l)
- 29) A good republican, **he** that employing a “noble” head chipper on all persons regardless of **rank** would be a sign of revolutionary equity. —Tad Juleja, 米 (*Fabulous Fallacies*)
- 30) The coldness is the sort of thing I have in mind when I tell my Parisian friend, **him** who **divides his time between New York and Paris**, that for me the migration across the ocean brings a more considerable change than it does for him. —(*Ibid.*, *America to me*)
- m)
- 31) Father Brown and Parkinson were neither of **them** men with a taste for superfluous conversation. —Agatha Christie, 英 (*The Men in the Passage*)
- n)
- 32) **I** got out of the chair and saw a strange person in the mirror, myself. —William Saroyan, 米 (*Inhale and Exhale*)

13 Ever 否定（文）など

never の語源を Webster's Unabridged Dictionary CD-ROM に [bef. 900; ME; OE *n%ofruiv. to nee, eq not + %fre* EVER]、研究社『英和中辞典』(2)に古英語 *n ƿfre* より *(ne ない + ƿfre* EVER)¹[1]とある。大修館『ジーニアス英和大』に{初 12 c 以前：古英語 *n ƿfre ne-* [... でない(=not)+ever これまでに (一度も...しない)]とある。

Ever について研究社『英語基本形容詞・副詞辞典』(小西友七編) 1989 に「この語はいかなるときにおいても」という時の概念を表し、そこから一般に「いかなる可能な状況・場合においても」の意で用いられる。発展的に時の概念がうすれ「いかなる程度においても」の意の強意副詞としても用いられとある。

ever が否定辞と結合したとき、never 同様、否定を強調する。コーパスにあるものを整理し、13 種 47 例をまとめてみた。

[A] n't ... ever

● n't ever

- 1) You shouldn't ever drink from the bottle of the old men of the mountains.

——New Total English Course 3

(山の老人の瓶の水は絶対飲んではいけない。)

- 2) He wouldn't ever let me tell you because he didn't want you to be ashamed of me.

——W. S. Maugham, 英 (*Episode*)

(あなたが私に恥ずかしい思いをさせたくないので、彼はあなたに話させようとはしなかったのです。)

- 3) Your mamma's gone away. You won't ever see her any more.

——W. S. Maugham, 英 (*Of Human Bondage*)

(ママは行っちゃったよ。もう会えないよ。)

● n't ... ever (文中)

- 4) I can't remember ever being limited on how much I could fly.

——David Halberstam, 米 (*The Next Century*)

(どれほど飛行時間が制限されていたのかまったく思い出せない。)

- 5) Why don't you ever do that for me? ——Michael L. Sherard, 米 (*Tacit Assumptions*)

(いったいどうしてそれをしてくれないのですか。)

- 6) I don't know that we've ever had a more awkward case.

——Joan Aikn, 英 (*Tale of a One-way Street*)

(もっと厄介な事態に直面していたとは少しも知らない。)

● n't ... ever (文尾)

- 7) Hadn't you given your most aggressive and lucid presentations ever.

——Diana Rowland, 米 (*Etiquette of Japanese Business*)

(いったいもっとも積極的に明快な提示をしなかったのですか。)

- 8) Miss Lark was so angry that she said she wouldn't have any more bread ever.

——Pamela L. Travers, 英 (*Marry Poppins*)

(ラクさんは怒りもうこれ以上パンは要らないと言った。)

[B] not...ever

- not ever

- 9) I was supposed not ever to go in there, so I stopped at the door.

——Jack Schaefer, 米 (*Shane*)

(絶対に入っていけないことになっていたので入りで立ち止まった。)

- not ... ever (文中)

- 10) Taiwan at that time was not a completely open country, therefore going to China meant not being able ever to go to Taiwan again. ——Agnes Chan (*To Be International*)

(当時の台湾は完全に開かれ国とはいえなかったので中国に行くというのは再度台湾に行くことができることを一つも意味してはいなかった。)

- 11) I do not think I ever met Mr. Hyde?

——Robert Louis Stevenson, 英 (*The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*)

(ハイド氏に会ったことは一度もないと思う。)

- 12) Not one of the village people was ever seen again. ——(*Let's Learn More English*)

(村人の一人も再度姿を現すことはなかった。)

- not ... ever (文尾)

- 13) I must not jerk it ever. Each jerk widens the cut that the hook makes. ——E. Hemingway 米, *The Old Man and the Sea* (網を一寸でも引いてはいけない。一寸でも引けば釣り針が作るきり傷が広がる)

[C] never ever

- 14) I'm never ever going to see that foolish man again.

——Joan McConnel, 米 (*Language, Culture, and Communication*)

(あんな愚かな人に二度と会う気などまったくない。)

[D] hardly ever

- 15) Hardly ever do you see him?

——Samantha Day, 米 (*A Gaijin's Portrait of Young Japanese*)

(彼に会うことは本当にめったにないのですか。)

- 16) I hardly ever eat bread when in my own country, but when I go to Japan, I eat too much of it.

——Jack Seward, 米 (*The Japanese*)

(私の国にいるときはパンはめったに食べませんが日本に行ったときはよく食べます。)

- 17) You need hardly ever do anything you don't want to.

——W. S. Maugham, 英 (*A Writer's Notebook*)

(したくないことをやる必要はほとんどない。)

[E] scarcely ever

18) Consequently, they scarcely ever come in contact with a Japanese.

——Alan Turney, 英 (*Foreigners in Japan*)

(その結果彼らは日本人に接することがめったにない。)

[F] seldom...ever

19) Seldom is anyone ever introduced while sitting down.

——Jack Seward, 米 (*On Japan Again*)

(座っているとき紹介されることは本当にめったくめったにない。)

[G] few ... ever

● few ... ever

20) Very few Japanese ever saw a European during the Tokugawa Period.

——Donald Keene, 米 (*Living in Two Countries*)

(徳川時代にヨーロッパ人を見たことの日本人は本当にめったにいなかった。)

21) Much as they rail at Mama, very few Japanese ever succeed in escaping her psychological clutches.

——Robert C. Christopher, 米 (*The Japanese Mind*)

(ママをどれほどののしつても心理的束縛を逃れることが出来る日本人はほんとに極めて少ない。)

● few ever

22) More women are working than ever before. But very few ever achieve positions of middle-management.

——L. J. Link, 米 (*What's Really Surprising about Japan?*)

(以前よりも働く女性が多い。しかし中間管理職になる人はほんとに少ししかいない。)

23) Some Japanese learn to read English haltingly, but very few ever learn to speak it fluently.

——Jared Taylor, 米 (*Shadows of the Rising Sun*)

(日本人で英語は途切れ途切れに読めるはいるが流暢に話せる人は本当に少ない。)

[H] only ... ever

24) Only two or three of our teachers had ever taught Japanese before.

——Donald Keene, 米 (*Confessions of a Japanologist*)

(先生のうち日本語を教えた人はたった2、3人しかいなかった。)

25) Only in summer —from late December to early March —and near the seacoast does the temperature ever rise above freezing.

——(*Grolier, The Book of Knowledge*)

(夏季の12月下旬から3月上旬と海岸だけしか気温が零度を越えることは絶対ない。)

※南半球のこと

[I] ever so little

26) As I watched, father put his shoulder down low to the stump. He put all his weight against it.

The stump moved ever so little. —Jack Schaefer, 米 (*Shane*)

(見ていると父は低くかがんで下の切り株にねらいを定め、すべての体重をかけ(て斧を振る)た。切り株はほんのちょっとしか動かなかった。)

[J] no + n ... ever

● n(=人)の場合

27) No English speaker could ever think that speaking English and being English are the same.

—Adrian J. Pinnington, 英 (*Inside Out*)

(英語を話している人で英語を話すこととイギリス人であることは同一だと思うひとは一人もな
いだろう。)

28) No European, surely ever feel that he is qualified to write an entirely adequate history of an
Easter country. —Richard Storry (*A History of Modern Japan*)

(東洋のある国について十分満足しうる歴史を書く資格を備えているという思うことが出来るヨ
ーロッパ人は確かに一人もいない。)

29) No rescue team ever saved so many men from a coalmine before.

—Norman Wymer, 英 (*Lucky To Be Alive*)

(坑内からそんなに多数の人を救い出したレスキュー隊はそれ以前にはなかった。)

30) No couple ever has a bachelor living next door.

—Mallory Fromm, 米 (*Culture Without Conflict*)

(夫婦の場合独身の男性を隣の家に住ませることは絶対でない。)

31) Even in England, where some people drink tea very politely, nobody would ever dream of
calling it a ceremony. —Adrian J. Pinnington, 英 (*Inside Out*)

(お茶を礼儀正しく飲む人のいるイギリスでさえ、それを儀式と呼ぶ人は一人もいないだろう。)

32) Needless to say, nobody ever paid the least attention to me.

—Donald Keene, 米 (*Meeting with Japan*)

(いうまでもなく、私のことなどいささか気に留める人は一人もいなかった。)

● n(=人以外)の場合

33) Nothing of the kind was ever seen before in the habitation of a Quaker farmer.

—N. Hawthorne, 米 (*B.S. Benjamin West*)

(クエーカー教徒の農夫の住居でそのようなものを見たことは一度もなかった。)

34) I think of Dick Sisler and those great drives in the old park. There was nothing ever like them.
He hits the longest ball I have ever seen. —E. Hemingway 米, *The Old Man and the Sea*

(デッキ・シスラーとホームグラウンドですごいやつをかつとばしたのを思い出す。あんなの、はじ
めてだ。あんなにかつ飛ばすやつ、見たことないや。)

35) No honest or meaningful conversation ever took place because no one admitted that there was
anything wrong. —Abigail Van Buren, 米 (*Dear Bbby*)

(差しさわりのある事態を引き起こすことは誰も認めなかったので率直で有意義な会話は一度

もされたことがなかった。)

- 36) There was no chance that she would ever get better.

——Brian Powle, 米 (*Opposite Opinion in New Topics*)

(彼女は回復する見込みはまったくなかった。)

- 37) No amount of money can ever compensate for the human cost involved.

——Jonathon E. Porritt, 英 (*When On Earth Are We Going?*)

(どんな金額の金でも付随する人的コストを補うことはまったく出来ない。)

- 38) He renews his license faithfully every three years but has no intention of ever driving again.

——(*International Herald Tribune*, June 4, 1999)

(彼は三年ごとにきちんと免許更新をしているが再度車を運転する気持ちはまったくない。)

[K] neither ... ever

- 39) Neither Annie nor Helen could ever forget the day.

——Helen Elmira, 米 (*Teacher of Light*)

(アニーもヘレンもその日のことは絶対忘れることは出来なかった。)

- 40) Neither have I ever met a foreigner of the type I am talking about here.

——Alan Tuney, 英 (*Foreigners in Japan*)

(今話しているタイプの外国人会ったことは一度もない。)

[L] without ever

- 41) You may work with him for years without ever knowing where he lives, how many children he has, and what his interests are.

——P. S. Tregidgo (*A Background to English*)

(彼がどこに住み、何人の子供があり、どんな興味を持っているかをまったく知らずに何年も彼と働くかもしれない。)

- 42) Those who “read” Latin while at the university became extremely proficient in the language without ever learning to use it in conversation.

——Donald Keene, 米 (*Confessions of a Japanologist*)

(大学でラテン語を読んだ人は会話の形で使用するようにはまったくならないでたいへん堪能になった。)

- 43) With a little bit of practice one can acquire a whole collection of masks that well see one through any occasion without ever having to reveal one’s real personality.

——William Currie, 米 (*Light Essays*)

(相手にさらけだす自分の素顔をさらけ出す必要が一つもなく、もう少し練習すればいかなる場合でもうまく切りぬける仮面のコレクションを身につけることが出来る。)

- 44) To go through without ever having lost an umbrella—has even the grimmest jawed umbrella-carrier ever achieved this?

——Robert Lynd

(傘を一回もなくさないで世を渡るということ。どんないかめしい顔をした人でも傘を持参した人の中でこの偉業を成し遂げることがあるであろうか。)

[M] too ... ever

45) She had too much delicacy ever to make a direct statement

——W. S. Maugham, 英 (*Cosmopolitans*)

(彼女は非常に繊細な神経をもっていたのであからさまに言うことは出来なかった。)

46) He was too scatter-brained ever to have amounted to anything very much.

——W. S. Maugham, 英 (*A Man with a Conscience*)

(彼はあまり軽率だったので大成出来なかった。)

47) Those rare Japanese who live abroad and melt into the local community may find they have lost too much of their Japanese personality ever to fit in again back home.

——Jared Taylor, 米 (*Shadows of the Rising Sun*)

(外国に住みその土地に溶け込んだ日本人で日本人としてのパーソナリティを失い帰国して再適応がまったくできない人は稀である。)

今読んでいるテキストに *The book became the biggest bestseller ever in Japan.* という文があります。これを機会に今回は(最上級+名詞(句)... ever) など4部門についてコーパスをまとめてみました。ねんのため前回紹介した ever について研究社『英語基本形容詞・副詞辞典』(小西友七編、1989)を再記します。

「この語はいかなるときにおいても」という時の概念を表し、そこから一般に「いかなる可能な状況・場合においても」の意で用いられる。発展的に時の概念がうすれ「いかなる程度においても」の意の強意副詞として用いられるとある。

ever につきこのことを裏づけるごとく *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (CD-ROM)は端的に3領域に分類している。

① at any time

Nothing ever happens here in the evenings. ever につき

Have you ever been to London?

If you're ever/If ever you're in Cambridge, do give me a ring.

He hardly ever (= almost never) washes the dishes and he rarely, if ever, (= probably never) does any cleaning.

When there's a James Bond film on TV, I never ever miss it.

If ever there was a cause for celebration, this peace treaty was it.

The smell is worse than ever.

I thought she was famous, but none of my friends have ever heard of her.

② continually

Manchester United's record in cup competitions grows ever more impressive.

The ever-increasing demand for private cars could be halted by more investment in public transport.

nuclear devastation was an ever-present threat

After nine years in Cambridge, Susannah and Guy moved to Watlington, where they lived happily ever after.

③ EMPHASIS

(ア) used for emphasizing an adjective

The orchestra is to perform its last ever concert/last concert ever tomorrow night at the Albert Hall.

Yesterday the company announced its first ever fall in profits.

Was she ever a fast runner! (= She was a very fast runner!)

"Are you looking forward to your vacation?" "Am I ever! (= Yes, very much!)"

(イ) in questions, used to emphasize the question word:

How ever did he manage that?

What ever have you done to him?

Why ever would anyone/Why would anyone ever want to hurt her?

(ウ) UK SLIGHTLY INFORMAL ever so/ever such a very/a very

She's ever so pretty.

She's ever such a pretty girl.

● 最上級 … ever

➤ 最上級+名詞 … (ever+形容詞句)

48) The book became the biggest bestseller ever in Japan.

——JoAnn Parochetti, 米 (*Ecology and Business*)

(この本は日本で前代未聞のベストセラーとなった。)

49) Scientists have dug the deepest hole ever in the bottom of the Pacific Ocean. ——VOA

(科学者たちは太平洋の海底で前代未聞の深い穴を掘った。)

50) President Ronald Reagan, an oldest president ever, at 73, ran aggressively for re-election

——Layton Horner, 米 (*On Both Sides of the Pacific*)

(73歳の史上最高齢の大統領ロナルド・レーガンは精力的に再選挙に立候補した。)

51) The greatest composition ever for balloonists may begin this autumn.

——William L. Clark, 米 (*Spoken American English*)

(これまでの気球操縦者にとって最大級の競技が今年の秋に始まるかもしれない。)

➤ 最上級+名詞 … (ever+過去分詞+「形容詞句」)

52) It will be the largest privately owned company ever involved in space.

——(VOA, *Man and Science*)

(それは前代未聞最大の宇宙関連民間企業になるだろう。)

53) Scientists in Argentina have announced the discovery of the bones of what could be one of the largest dinosaurs ever known. ——(VOA, *Science in Your Life*)

(アルゼンチンの科学者たちは前代未聞の大きな恐竜の 1 つといえる動物の骨を発見したし

たと告げた。)

- 54) The most successful movie ever made is 'Gone With the World', ...

——Kenneth Kendrick, 米 (*Cross-cultural Fantasia*)

(過去に製作された最大の傑作映画は「風とともに去りぬ」である。)

➤ 最上級 … ever+to 不定詞(=形容詞的用法)

- 55) Kennedy was not, however, the youngest man ever to occupy the presidential race.

——Tad Fuleja, 米 (*Fabulous Fallacies*)

(しかし、ケネディーはこれまで大統領選挙戦に臨んだ最年少の男性ではなかった。)

- 56) Japan's traditional society was one of the most tightly structured society system ever to develop in the country. ——Boye Lafayette De. Mente, 米 (*Japan's Cultural Code Words*)

(日本の伝統的社会というのは私の国で開発された最も緊密に構成された社会組織の1つであった。)

(参考:LDOCE CD-ROM)

the best/greatest etc that/who ever lived (=the best, greatest etc who has been alive at any time)

- the only/the first ... ever

➤ the only ... ever+ to 不定詞(=形容詞的用法)

- 57) She became the only person ever to receive this world-famous award for the second time.

——L. D. Peach, 英 (*Madame Curie*)

(彼女は今までに2度も世界的に有名な賞を授与された唯一のひととなった。)

➤ the first ... ever+to 不定詞(=形容詞的用法)

- 58) I was also the first in my class ever to have flown on an airplane.

——Donald Keene, 米 (*A Passport to Good English*)

(私はまた飛行機に乗ったクラス最初の子供であった。)

(参考:MACMILLAN ENGLISH DICTIONARY CD-ROM)

first/last/only ... ever

used for emphasizing that something has never happened before or should never happen

用例:It was her first time ever on an airplane.

この「最上級 … ever」、「the only/the first ... ever」とも ever が at any time を意味し、また emphasis も含意する。以下のものも同じだが型が異なる。

- 比較級 than ever

- 59) To get through the door was more hopeless than ever.

——Lewis Carroll, 英 (*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*)

(ドアを通り抜けることはとてもできそうになかった。)

- 60) By the early 1970s, high school students were also engaging in sex in numbers far greater than ever before. ——Natalie Reid, 米 (*Makin Choices*)

(1970年代初期にはそれ以前よりもはるかに多数の高校生が性的なことに係わっていた。)

61) There are many more women criminals today than ever before.

——Elizabeth Curry, 英 (*Women in Society*)

(今日かつてないほどの数の女性犯罪が増えている。)

62) Far more ordinary people watch these television programmes than ever hear debates in Parliament.

——Adrian J. Pinnington, 英 (*Here and There*)

(今までのように国会に行って討論を聞くよりはるかに多くの一般市民がこれをテレビ番組で見る。)

63) The pony was proving more than ever restless.

——Herbert Ernest Bates, 英 (*The Place Where Shady Lay*)

(ポニーは少しも落ち着かない様子だった。)

(参考)

(*LDOCE* CD-ROM)

hotter/colder/better, etc ever (= even hotter etc than before)

(*CALD* CD-ROM)

better/bigger/more, etc than ever (= better/bigger/more than at any time before)

(*MED* CD-ROM)

used for emphasis when making comparisons with the past

more/bigger/better, etc. than ever

● (as) ... as ever

64) I will be as good a wife as ever there was since the beginning of the world.

——Geoffrey Chaucer (*The Wife of Bath's Tale*)

(古来まれな妻になります。)

65) He was as ready as ever to set the world to rights.

——William S. Maugham, 英 (*A Writer's Notebook*)

(彼は常に世間を正義の軌道にのせようしていた。)

(参考)

(*LDOCE* CD-ROM)

as friendly/cheerful/miserable etc as ever (= as friendly/cheerful/miserable etc as someone or something usually is)

(*CALD* CD-ROM)

big/fast/good etc as ever (= big/fast/good as at any time before)

倒置

14 倒置文

14.1 C+V+S

Cは□で囲む、Vはゴシック体、Sはアンダーライン。

C = [A] adjective, [B] past participle or [C] present participle

[A] adjective or adjective phrase

● positive

➤ adjective

- 1) White, too, **was** the tiny cloud of smoke that showed in the distance, where Mount Aso stood.
——Alan Booth, 英 (*A Journey Through Japan*)
- 2) Typical of this group **was** John Witherspoon, a Scottish clergyman.
——Vanessa Hardy, 英 (*Separate and Equal*)
- 3) Of course, implicit in that good news **was** the bad news that no fewer than 20% of the trains had been more than 30 minutes late in arriving at their destination.
——Peter Milward, 英 (*Cultures in Contrast [England and Japan]*)
- 4) Cold, bitter cold as December, and bleak as its blasts, **seemed the worlds** then to me.
——Herman Melville, 米 (*Department from Home*)
- 5) Chief among the larger things **was** Japan. ——Edward Seidensticker, 米 (*Japan to Me*)
- 6) Close against the side of the station there **was** the warm shadow of the building and a curtain, made of strings of bamboo beads, hung across the open door into the bar, to keep out flies.
——Ernest Hemingway, 米 (*Hills Like White Elephants*)
- adjective to N
- 7) Common to the English and the Japanese taste, however, **is** our dislike of anything oily or something of garlic, the sort of food one is served in Mediterranean countries.
——Peter Milward, 英 (*Cultures in Contrast [England and Japan]*)
- 8) Peculiar to America **are** certain customs by which a man shows prospect to a woman.
——Gladys G. Doty and Janet Ross, 米 (*Language and Life in the U.S.A*)
- 9) Epecially helpful to the cause of unity **were** the summit meetings attended by the heads of the European governments. ——Douglas Lamont, 英 (*Understanding the EU*)
- 10) Central to the issue **is** the superior high school academic record of the Asians and their higher scores on the standardized college entrance test, especially in mathematics.
——Layton Horner, 米 (*On Both Sides of the Pacific*)
- 11) Similar to this method **is** the threat that the child's bad behavior will cause people to laugh at him or her.
——Paul Stapleton, 米 (*Beneath the Surface*)

- 12) Essential to the English of trial by jury, is of course, the presence of “ twelve good men and true”.
——Peter Milward, 英 (*Things English*)
- 13) Essential to the system **are** the services provided along the route.
——Douglas Stout, 米 (*Understanding Spoken English*)
- 14) Of particular interest to us here, though, is Genie’s performance on dichotic listening tests.
——Sally P. Springer, 米 (*It’s A Small World!*)
- such
- 15) Such are the pilgrims of our modern world. Gone are the religious of Chaucer’s time, ...
——Peter Milward, 英 (*England in Sketches*)
- 16) Such are the sources and nature of my strange patriotism.
——Edward Seidensticker, 米 (*America to Me*)
- 17) Today was another miserable day and not so nice. At least, such was my strong feeling in emerging from Yotsuya station.
——Peter Milward, 英 (*A Country Diary in Tokyo*)
- 18) “What a lovely plant is moss, so much lovelier than grass!” Such was my thought as I walked through our garden his afternoon.
——*Ibid.*
- 19) Such was my feeling, boarding on despair.
——Peter Milward, 英 (*Cultures in Contrast: England and Japan*)
- also+adjective
- 20) Also relevant **is** the dual nature of the Japanese as evident in the concepts of *honne and tatema*.
——Agnes Chan, 香港 (*To Be International*)
- 21) Also important **is** the extraordinary egalitarianism of Japan today.
——Edwin O. Reischauer, 米 (*The Meaning of Internationalization*)
- 22) Also important **are** the twin problems of abortion and gay rights.
——Harrison M. Holland, 米 (*Understanding America*)
- how+adjective
- 23) How dark and silent **were** the forest. How lonely the lakes!
——Theodore Dreiser, 米 (*An American Tragedy*)
- 24) Luckily, no-one noticed how white **was** Clyde’s face.
——*Ibid.*
- 25) I reflected how meek **are** the plants in submitting to the clumsy hands of men and always doing ”little best.”
——Peter Milward, 英 (*A Country Diary in Tokyo*)
- 26) I particularly notice how bare **were** branches of the four polar trees in front of the church, and how few **were** the leaves that still clung to them.
——*Ibid.*
- 27) How weary, stale, flat and unprofitable **seem to me** all the uses of Japanese!
——*Ibid.* (*Cultures in Contrast: England and Japan*)
- so+adjective
- 28) So fond **was** George of boisterous sports and exercise that it was really a great token of

affection and sympathy. —Nathaniel Hawthorne, 米 (*B.S. Preface*)

29) ...and so great was her yearning that she could almost feel what it would be like to have the seat touch her forehead between her small horns, ... —Paul Gallico, 米 (*Ludmila*)

30) So powerful is this tendency that it can lead us into difficulties. —Desmond Morris, 英 (*The Naked Ape*)

31) So strong is this feeling that one could do his own work in an examination that many colleges have severe penalties for cheating. —Gladys G. Doty, 米 (*Language and Life in the U.S.A*)

32) So strong is this feeling that one of Japan's most innovative industrialists, a man who has won widespread admiration and acceptance in Western business circles, has been repeatedly denied any real leadership role in Japan's domestic business establishment on the ground that he is, as we would say in English, "too pushy." —Robert C. Christopher, 米 (*The Japanese Mind*)

※いずれも So adj. + be + S +that + Sentence の形

➤ equally+adjective

33) Equally difficult to win against are the tamuki (cunning persons) and happou bijin (flunkies) —Paul McLean, 米 (*The Japanese Mind*)

34) Equally important is how you respond to someone who apologizes to you. —James House, 米 (*Get it! Use it!*)

➤ especially successful

35) Epecially successful was progress in the political area, with the creation of the European Council, enlargement of the EEC membership and the beginning of discussion towards political union. —Douglas Lamont, 英 (*Understanding the EU*)

● Comparative

➤ more+adjective

36) More important, however, was the spread of his courtroom practices, which became known as "Lynch law." —John Dennis, 米 (*Stories Behind English*)

37) More important is the status one enjoys in society, and status is conveyed by one's position in society, by one's job. —Paul McLean, 米 (*Japan-Insight*)

38) More important is the outlet the pet animal's body surface gives us for our animal primate grooming urges. —Desmond Morris, 英 (*The Naked Ape*)

39) More important may be the long stability under Tokugawa rule, which taught the Japanese to expect to live according to fixed social and political norms ... —Edwin O. Reischauer, 米 (*The Meaning of Internationalization*)

40) More impressive was the ghostly outline of the willow-tree by the East Gate. —Peter Milward, 英 (*A Country Diary in Tokyo*)

- 41) More prevalent, however, **are delicate gold chains with some kind of small pedant.**
 ——Samantha Day, 米 (*A Gaijin's Portrait of Young Japanese*)
- 42) Less visible but probably more serious **is the Japanese tendency to regard their own country as unique and to look down on other countries as being inferior.**
 ——Edwin O. Reischauer, 米 (*The Meaning of Internationalization*)
- rather more adjective
- 43) Rather more perceptive (I felt) **was** an article in The Independent, a London newspaper, which said that even a serious scientific book like *A Brief History of Time* could become a cult book.
 ——Stephen Hawking, 英 (*Black Holes and Baby Universes*)
- a bit more adjective
- 44) A bit more difficult **are ways of showing displeasure.**
 ——Paul McLean, 米 (*Speaking Politely*)
- more adjective than ...
- 45) More important than business experience for these people, though, is some expertise in the Japanese language and some knowledge of Japanese customs.
 ——Diana Rowland, 米 (*Etiquette of Japanese Business*)
- 46) More important than individual cultural features, however, is the whole Japanese attitude toward culture. ——Edwin O. Reischauer, 米 (*The Meaning of Internationalization*)
- 47) More common than hats these days **are helmets.**
 ——Douglas Stout, 米 (*American Potpourri*)
- 3はSが1語である。このC+V+S型としては異例に属する。
- less adjective
- 48) Less visible but probably more serious **is** the Japanese tendency to regard their own country as unique and to look down on other countries as being inferior.
 ——Edwin O. Reischauer, 米 (*The Meaning of Internationalization*)
- 49) Much less common in British art **are** pictures of towns and urban scene.
 ——John Randle, 英 (*Style in Britain*)
- only later
- 50) Only later **was** this word applied to something like a railway station.
 ——Charlton Laird, 米 (*Words, Words, Words*)
- no longer
- 51) No longer **is** the issue of environmentalism attacked as it was during the days of the American involvement in the Vietnam War. ——Caroland Nobuo Akiyama, 米 (*The Environment*)
- even more adjective ...
- 52) Even more unbelievable **was** that many customers actually bought such beef.
 ——L. J. Link, 米 (*What's Really Surprising about Japan?*)

- 53) Even more remarkable is the willingness to borrow foreign words.
 ——Gregory Clark, 英 (*Understanding the Japanese*)
- 54) Even more serious in a day when Japan clearly cannot escape ever-growing international involvement are the dangers posed by instinctive exclusionism and distrust of cosmopolitanism.
 ——Robert C. Christopher, 米 (*The Japanese Mind*)
- even stranger than ...
- 55) Even stranger than these terrible landscapes was the extraordinary friendliness with which the Japanese greeted the Americans. ——Donald Keene, 米 (*Confessions of a Japanologist*)
- even worse
- 56) Even worse is the prefix “lady,” as in “lady doctor,” which implies that the person in question is first a lady and only second a doctor. ——Vanessa Hardy, 英 (*Separate and Equal*)
- 57) Even worse is the mathematical concept of imaginary time, in which Jim Hartle and I suggested the universe may not have any beginning or end.
 ——Stephen Hawking, 英 (*Black Holes and Baby Universes*)
- the+comparative
- 58) The more we study the Japanese, whether in the historical past or in the present world of politics and business, the stronger becomes this impression of inscrutability.
 ——Peter Milward, 英 (*Cultures in contrast: England and Japan*)
- 59) Probably this is partly due to the fact that the greater the doom the greater is our sympathy with victim, if he be sufficiently noble. ——Robert Lynd, 英 (*It's a Fine World*)
- 60) It is true that the weaker one's ties the smaller becomes the likelihood of being hurt or disappointed. ——Bertrand Russell, 英 (*Wisdom of the West*)
- 61) The more I tried to persuade her, the more serious were the overtones that the word “loneliness” took on, ... ——Donald Keene, 米 (*The Distinctiveness of the Japanese*)
- Superlative
- the most ~
- 62) The most important is the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU).
 ——Douglas Lamont, 英 (*Understanding the EU*)
- 63) The most offensive was the Southern poll tax, a tax which black people had to pay to be able to vote. ——Harrison M. Holland 米 (*Understanding America*)
- 64) Every society has its peculiarities of etiquette. In Japan perhaps the most famous is the removal of shoes, and variety of slippers to replace them with.
 ——Jonathan Abel, 英 (*U.K. Life Today*)
- most ~ of all
- 65) Most impressive of all was the little Kaki tree, looking so lonely at the corner of the road and yet welcoming me home. ——Peter Milward, 英 (*A Country Diary in Tokyo*)

- 66) Most surprising of all **is** the made-in-Japan English that the Japanese use among themselves.
 ——Jared Taylor, 米 (*Shadow on Your Own*)
- 67) Most tragic of all, however, **is** that high land prices have made it virtually impossible for young workers and married couple to buy a house in cities.
 ——Paul McLean, 米 (*Nihongo Notes*)
- 68) Most important of all, in my view, **was** the fact that through Japan's history the rights of individual Japanese were not recognized and not protected by either custom or law.
 ——Boye Lafayette De Mente, 米 (*Japan's Cultural Code Words*)
- of the N ... the most ~
- 69) Of all the reasons for an apology the most frequent **is** lateness.
 ——James House, 米 (*Get it! Use it!*)
- 70) Of the various Germanic tribes who flooded over the western section of the Roman Empire in the fifth century, the most important **were** the "Franks."
 ——Isaac Asimov, 米 (*Words on the Map*)
- [B] Past Participle (状態をあらわす)
- added
- 71) Added to other charms **are** the hospitality and courtesy of the residents of these areas, the genuine interest they show in foreigners and their comfort.
 ——Jack Seward, 米 (*On Japan Again*)
- blessed
- 72) She was given a diamond brooch designed by the Prince Consort, with "Crimea" and "Blessed are the merciful" engraved upon it.
 ——L. D. Peach, 英 (*Florence Nightingale*)
- cited
- 73) Chief among the obstacles to understanding usually cited **is** the problem of language.
 ——William Curre, 米 (*Light Essays*)
- described
- 74) Described below **is** the typical route toward making a decision in the EU.
 ——Douglas Lamont, 英 (*Understanding the EU*)
- enclosed
- 75) Enclosed in the envelope **was** a typed note instructing him to ring a certain number if he was still interested.
 ——L. G. Alexander, 英 (*The Meaning of Internationalization*)
- 76) Enclosed (Attached) **is** a technical bulletin on Audio Equipment, Sonora 5000.
 ——(*Business Letter*)
- 77) Enclosed **is** a new price list of Delaware Electronics Company, Inc. indicating a full range of their products.
 ——*Ibid.*
- embedded

- 78) Embedded in it **are** these very singular enclosures.
 ——Sir Conan Doyle, 英 (*The Adventure of the Cardboard Box*)
- found
- 79) Also found **was** Takenori's body, along with that of his brother and his sister, 4.
 ——(*Time*, June 11, 1984)
- gone
- 80) Gone **is** the physical intensity. ——Chris Mosdell, 米 (*The New Order of 21st Century Chaos*)
- 81) Gone **is** the optimism and clear and polished spaceships. ——*Ibid.*
- 82) Gone **are** the giant “satanic” machine, the steam engines and metal and oil. ——*Ibid.*
- 83) Gone **are** the days when my heart was young and gay. Gone **are** my friends from the other fields away. ——Stephen C. Forster, 米 (*Old Black Joe*)
- 84) Gone **are** the days when young people willingly did as they were told without question.
 ——Kenneth S. Woodroffe, 米 (*Comment on 'Respect and the Law'*)
- 85) Gone **are** the religious pilgrims of Chaucer's time, ...
 ——Peter Milward, 英 (*England in Sketches*)
- hidden
- 86) Hidden there **is** a small and lonely lemon. ——Chris Mosdell, 米 (*Copycats*)
- 87) Hidden in the argument **is** the feeling that this would also spare them the corrupting influence of a foreign language which might further erode their Japaneseness.
 ——Edwin O. Reischauer, 米 (*The Japanese*)
- included
- 88) Included **were** James Watt, Isaac Newton, Louis Pasteur, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Edison, Alexander Graham Bell and a baker's dozen of others.
 ——Layton Horner, 米 (*On Both Sides of the Pacific*)
- known
- 89) Better known **is** the London home of the Queen —Buckingham Palace.
 ——John Randle, 英 (*This is Britain*)
- 90) Less well known **is** that the professional woman ...is steadily declining in the relative percentage of the total professional class.
 ——Ethel J. Alpenfels, 米 (*Women in the Professional World*)
- massed
- 91) Massed along wooden spokes **is** a crowd of stage-hands, sweating as they slowly turn the stage, packed together like a Rugby scum.
 ——Trevor Leggett, 英 (*Britain Known and Unknown*)
- mixed
- 92) Mixed with the relief **was** a vague sense of astonishment that I should have been the lucky one

to attain the ambition of so many brave and determined climbers.

——Sir Edmund Hillary, 英 (*High Adventure*)

- opposed

93) Opposed to this is the more rationalistic of principled concept of the enterprise found in the West and elsewhere.

——Gregory Clark, 英 (*Understanding the Japanese*)

- painted

94) Painted with devotion upon the walls of the tombs are many pictures of the gods.

——Groslier (*The Book of Knowledge*)

- pasted

95) Pasted on the wind-screen was a little ticket which informed me that the car had been visited by a policeman in my absence.

——L. G. Alexander, 英 (*Comprehension Precis and Composition*)

- perched

96) Perched on his windowsills was a beautiful white duck which, the minute he saw it, gave a loud quack!

——Joan Aiken, 英 (*Tale of a One-Way Street*)

- piled

97) Piled up on the floor were all kinds of delight food.

——Charles Dickens, 英 (*A Christmas Carol*)

- related

98) Closely related to dancing has been the growth of gymnastics.

——Desmond Morris, 英 (*The Naked Ape*)

- seated

99) On the rostrum, seated in three compact rows of auditorium chairs, were about twenty children.

——J. D. Salinger, 米 (*For Esme with Love and Squalor*)

- spread

100) Spread out below us was a rich carpet of precious stones from the lights of the houses, shops and streets of Sapporo.

——Peter Milward, 英 (*A Country Diary in Tokyo*)

- written

101) Written in ink, in German, in a small, hopelessly sincere hand-writing, were the words “Dear God, life is hell.”

——J. D. Salinger, 米 (*For Esme with Love and Squalor*)

[C] Present Participle

- accompanying

102) Accompanying this dramatic change in physical size are equally dramatic changes in the child's capabilities.

——Sally P. Springer, 米 (*Left Brain, Right Brain*)

103) Accompanying their cheery movement was the welcoming cry of the *suzumusi* from the branches.

——Peter Milward, 英 (*A Country Diary in Tokyo*)

104) Then there was the golf and the land boom. Accompanying all that **was** the Tanaka boom of 1992, followed very quickly by the anti-Tanaka mood of 1974.

——Gregory Clark, 英 (*Understanding the Japanese*)

- amazing

105) More amazing **is** that the sailors from Wales could communicate with them in Welsh!

——Kenneth Kendrick, 米 (*Cross-Culture Fantasia*)

- aiding and abetting

106) Aiding and abetting this mayhem **is** our specially evolved cooperativeness.

——Desmond Morris, 英 (*The Naked Ape*)

- bringing up

107) Bringing up the rear **was** an efficient-looking woman in a limp felt hat —presumably their governess.

——J. D. Salinger, 米 (*For Esme with Love and Mayhem*)

- coming

108) Coming along our street from the other direction **was** the tiny delivery van that delivers Master's Guinness to our house.

——Ivan Watson, 英 (*Japan: A Cat's Eye View*)

- dinning

109) At the same time, dinning in my ears **was** the monotonous chorus of semi; chanting as it were a continual newbutsu in unison.

——Peter Milward, 英 (*A Country Diary in Tokyo*)

- dominating

110) And dominating it all **is** the electronic billboard showing the real time prices of stocks and commodities of all of the world's leading stock markets, as well as all currency exchange rates.

——Mallory Fromm, 米 (*The Global Community*)

- following

111) Following **are** some examples of how they have behaved when something fell from the sky.

——Wayne I. Phillips, 米 (*Cultural Corners: America and Japan*)

- going ... slowing

112) And going somewhat slower than a streak, slowing down passenger cars on every highway, **are** other motorized living spaces—fully equipped with beds, furniture, kitchen and toilets...with, as we say, “all the conveniences of home.”

——Douglas Stout, 米 (*Understanding Spoken English*)

- growing

113) As the years passed, Jack grew taller and handsomer and more sure of himself. The strong family ties remained. But also growing **was** a deep sense of individuality, a self-awareness.

——Bruce Lee, 米 (*Boys' Life of John F. Kennedy*)

- hanging

114) Hanging from the rearview mirror **is** usually some good luck charm from a shine.

——L. J. Link, 米 (*What's Really Surprising about Japan?*)

115) I saw Boy calls *tatami*. Hanging on the wall **was a painting of a waterfall** —a tiny painting in a very frame. —Ian Watson, 英 (*Japan: A cat's Eye View*)

- leading

116) Members of an English expedition were getting ready to pass the first winter on the bleak ice itself. Leading the English party **was Norwegian-born Carsten Egeberg Borchgrevink (1864-1934)**. —Grolier, 米 (*The Book of Knowledge*)

- living

117) On the banks of the river are the native huts, and here, living their immemorial lives, **are the Malays**. —William S. Maugham, 英 (*A Writer's Notebook*)

- picking

118) In the middle, picking flowers, **was a girl about Tansy's size**. —Joan Aiken, 英 (*Tale of a One-Way Street*)

- preceding

119) Preceding all but the most informal kaigi **are a series of consultations carried out by the meeting's principals**. —E. G. Seidensticker, 米 (*Japanese Culture from Foreign Eyes*)

- puzzling

120) The frequency of suicide among Japanese writers, however, is a puzzle to an American. Similarly puzzling to us who took part in the Pacific War **was the willingness of Japanese soldiers to kill themselves**. —E. G. Seidensticker, 米 (*Japanese and Americans*)

- scarring

121) When the land is not broken by mountains, the surface resembles an endless desert of snow and ice. Scarring it **are tumbled ice ridges, deep gorges and terrible almost bottomless crevasses**. —Grolier, 米 (*The Book of Knowledge*)

- sitting

122) Sitting behind me on the bus **was a 15-year-old boy who was going to spend Christmas and New Year**. —James Kirkup, 米 (*U.S.A-My Way*)

- supplementing

123) Many employees spend the better part of their working day in meetings, many of which yield no concrete results. Supplementing these **are informal consultations, which are an ongoing feature of the Japanese decision-making —or rather decision —evolving —process**. —Edward G. Seidensticker, 米 (*Japanese Culture from Foreign Eyes*)

- supporting

124) Supporting this concern **are the great numbers of Asian students and tourists in Japan who work for “coolie” wages**. —Layton Horner, 米 (*On Both Sides of the Pacific*)

- surprising

125) Much more surprising to me were mispronunciations which in England we regard signs of an uneducated person. —James Kirkup, 英 (*America Now*)

- telling

126) Most telling are the traditional titles for men and women. —Vanessa Hardy, 英 (*Separate and Equal*)

- towering

127) The great plateau of Mexico lies between the two. Towering above the plateau are a number of volcanic peaks, some still active. —Grolier, 米 (*The Book of Knowledge*)

- underlying

128) Underlying Japan's brilliant success in modernization is the fact that Japan did not start from a hopeless distant position. —Layton Horner, 米 (*On Both Sides of the Pacific*)

129) Underlying the problems of the state of college and graduate training in Japan is the criticism by many Western educators that the school system is fine for promoting conformity and seniority. —Layton Horner, 米 (*On Both Sides of the Pacific*)

- walking

130) Walking towards him along the same street are six cowboys wearing black hats. —Mallory Fromm, 米 (*Culture Without Conflict*)

- watching

131) Although Boadicea had ten times that number, the British were decisively beaten by the Roman army, which had better training and discipline. On the top of the hill, watching the battle with the commander, was a young Roman officer named Agricola, who was afterwards to be the best Roman Governor Britain ever had.

—Michael Armstrong, 英 (*The Story of Early England*)

- walking

132) At the end, walking with one of the younger girls, was a grey-haired, fussy-looking woman whom Poirot judged to be Miss Burshaw. —A. Christie, 英 (*The Labours of Hercules*)

14.2 ~ as/than+V+S = アンダーライン+V+S

[A] ~ as V S

- as + V(= is, was, were)+S

133) She cried to the Japanese woman, who was slicing a giant radish with the knife held close to her finger, as is the custom. —David Burleigh, 米 (*Japanese and Westerners*)

134) There are those who say that American men in Japan are attracted to Japanese women just because the Japanese women are near at hand instead of thousands of miles away, as are most American women. —*Ibid.*

135) Organizational credibility is very important in business transactions in Japan, as are personal

- connections. —Ibid.
- 136) Great Britain is a Constitutional Monarchy, as is Japan.
—Simon Clay, 米 (U.K. Life Today)
- 137) As we all know, the sidewalks are very narrow —as **are** many of the streets.
—Samantha Day, 米 (*A Gaijin's Portrait of Young Japanese*)
- 138) In Britain a television information system called 'Prestel' is already in operation, as are similar systems in other countries. —Russel Barnes, 英 (*What's New in Britain*)
- 139) The background of these two groups is generally entirely different, as are their attitudes towards Japan and, of course, their feelings about living in this country.
—Alan Turney, 英 (*Foreigners in Japan*)
- 140) Other East Asians in Japan are not quite as much outsiders as are Westerners and people from the other parts of the world. —Edwin O. Reischauer, 米 (*The Japanese*)
- 141) Juku, the after-hours school, is an unwanted by-product of this competition, as is the practice of lavishing gifts on teachers in an attempt to gain special attention for their children.
—米 (*Psychology Today*, Sept, 1983)
- 142) His life, both professional and private, has been always blameless, as was his father's before him. —Bertrand Russell, 英 (*Satan in the Suburbs*)
- 143) The appearance in Tokyo in 1920 of "bus girl" in Western dress was one example of this trend as was the decision by Mitsukoshi Department Store in 1922 to have their female clerks dress in uniforms. —Mark Jewel, 米 (*An Amazing 100 years: The 20th Century in Review*)
- 144) Small, quieter cameras were developed to make use of advances in sound technology, as **were** more efficient, movable microphones. —Ibid.
- 145) Never had the delighted magistrate—or anyone else—tasted such nice cakes as were those.
—(*Stories for Boys and Girls*)
- 146) Bearing in mind that he was a Meiji man, as was the author of the look, I recently tried it on four young Japanese holding good positions in NHK, ABC and other great YV and radio networks, ... —Trevorb Leggett, 英 (*Britain: Known and Unknown*)
- 147) Father Polda had walked up, as **was** his nightly custom, from his little chapel in Steg, to sit and talk with the men and their families. —Paul Gallico, 米 (*Ludmila*)
- 148) The younger generations, no longer brought up as were their fathers on the legends of the mountains, are unaware of its significance. —Ibid.
- 149) Hospital and local doctor care was free of charge, as was all education to University level.
—Simon Clay, 英 (*U.K. Life Today*)
- 150) Unfortunately, television takes its toll on both sides of the Pacific as do alcohol, tobacco, coffee and junk foods. —Layton Horner, 米 (*On Both Sides of the Pacific*)
- 151) English is certainly not without polite expression, but it does not have a large class of words, as

does Japanese, whose only function is to indicate politeness.

——Edward Seidensticker, 米 (*Japanese and Americans*)

152) Power stations produce nitrogen oxides too, as **do** other industrial processes, and half of them come from vehicle exhausts. ——Early Times, 英 (*Environmentally Yours*)

153) Students sense, as **do** many sympathetic teachers, that “the nation has no adequate plans for meeting the crises of our society.” ——James Kirkup, 英 (*America Now*)

154) He believes, as **do** many, that the Japanese system leads to imitation or application of discoveries of others and discourages innovation.

——Layton Horner, 米 (*On Both Sides of the Pacific*)

155) He also has a boutique in Bloomingdale’s, New York, as **does** another young Japanese designer, Kansai Yamamoto. ——James Kirkup, 英 (*Students International*)

156) The machines are everywhere. Most of them sell drinks as **do** their American counterparts, ...

——Anne MacDonald Muri, 米 (*Anne’s Watching Japan*)

157) He knew, as **did** I, that when Miller became communicative we could safely infer that the Millerian bark was in shoal water. ——Richard Austin Freeman, 英 (*The Puzzle Lock*)

158) When Saul saw him, he loved him, as **did** everybody who saw the young Daid played on the harp, and sang before Saul. ——Lafcadio Hearn, 英 (*David*)

159) A senior cabinet minister in France blasted the moves, as **did** a Greek Government spokesman.

——(*The Japan Times*)

160) By creating a common and interdependent economic bond, it was thought that aggressive economic competition would decline, as **would** aggressive territorial expansion.

——Mallory Fromm, 米 (*The Global Community*)

161) As a result, he may disappear as **have** other species who became too overspecialized, or outlived their environment. ——(*New Current in English Readers*)

162) Living in a mansion, instead of in a house of one’s own, has changed the pattern of life in Japan, as **has** the wide-spread use of electrical appliances such as washing machines, and rice cookers. ——Donald Keene, 米 (*The Distinctiveness of the Japanese*)

[B] ~ than V S

163) He is therefore better prepared for leaving his family than **is** the young Japanese.

——Edward Seidensticker, 米 (*Japanese and Americans*)

164) Japanese are much more concerned with rituals than **are** Americans. ——*Ibid.*

165) Japanese is a more rapidly spoken language than **are** the standard forms of English, British or American or otherwise. ——*Ibid.*

166) Certainly Americans do seem to talk more than Japanese—or rather, they are more easily made uncomfortable by silenced than **are** Japanese. ——*Ibid.*

167) It may seem paradoxical to say that the practiced convention takes more time than **does** the

unplanned, unconventional thing, but in actual fact it does seem to. —Ibid.

168) It is a fact that American women cater less to their men than **do** the foreign women.

——Eleanor Roosevelt, 米 (*It Seems to Me*)

169) It's not surprising, then, that the Japanese mother, as one researcher wrote, "views her baby much more than **do** Western mothers as an extension of herself.

——(*Psychology Today*, Sept, 1983)

170) Surely the tens of thousands of American men and Japanese women who are married may tie our peoples more closely to each other than **do** all of our diplomats and businessmen.

——Jack Seward, 米 (*The Japanese*)

171) Then schools probably teach more broadly about the world than **do** those of any other country.

——Edwin O. Reischauer, 米 (*The Japanese*)

172) And yet this John Openshaw seems to me to be walking amid even greater perils than did the Sholtos.——Conan Doyle 英(*The Five Orange Pips*)

173) Abraham Lincoln endured more terrible poverty than **did** thousands of the slaves whom he would one day liberate.

——Dale Carnegie, 米 (*Lincoln the Unknown*)

174) To his surprise, he had no sooner cut open the fish than **out jumped** little Tom.

——Joseph Jacob, 英 (*Tom Thumb*)

[C] adverb/adverbial phrase+V+S

175) Alice looked round. First came ten soldiers carrying clubs; next ten courtiers. After these came the royal children. Next came the guests, mostly Kings and Queens, and among them Alice recognized the White Rabbit. Then followed the Knave of Hearts, carrying the King's crow; last of all came the King and Queen of Hearts. ——Lewis Carol 英(*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*)

副詞を強調するために上例のごとく文頭の副詞に動詞、主語がつづき倒置文を作ることがありしている。コーパスにあるものを並べてみた。

● above ~ (1)

176) The company had to implant firmly in its employees the awareness that above profit has to come the development of products likely to satisfy customers and quality in manufacturing.

——Blake Baxter, 米 (*Big Business in America*)

(企業は社員に利益よりも顧客の満足する製品の開発と製造にたいする頑固たる意識を植え付けねばならなかった。)

● along ~ (1)

177) At the usual hour along came the notes of the pipes as clear and strong as they ever had been.

——Frank R. Stockton, 米 (*The Lady or the Tiger?*)

● along with ~ (1)

178) Along with loyalty goes trust, and no one trusts gossipmongers.

—Paul McLean, 米 (*Speaking Politely*)

● among ~ (8)

➤ V (=be)

179) Among the jobs of Amsterdam **are** its fine bookshops, picture galleries and museums.

—James Kirkup, 英 (*I Remember Japan*)

180) Among such creative artists **are** the many Japanese fashion designers now popular in the western world.

—(Ibid., *Students International*)

181) Among those who had paved the way for Dawin **were** the Greek philosophers.

—Tad Juleja, 米 (*Fabulous Fallacies*)

182) Among the most famous **are** Norman Foster, who built the new head-quarters for the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hong Kong, and Richard Rogers, who co-designed the Pompidou Centre in Paris.

—John Randle, 英 (*Style in Britain*)

183) Among the many useful things which the English may claim to have invented **is** the imaginary island of Utopoia.

—Peter Miward, 英 (*Things English*)

184) Among the values foreign managers have said they learned from their work experience in Japan **are** patience, tolerance, tact, sensitivity, thoughtfulness, and a live-and let- live attitude.

—Diana Rowland, 米 (*Etiquette of Japanese business*)

185) Among our duties both in California and in the Hawaiian Islands **were** the interrogation of prisoners.

—Edward Seidensticker, 米 (*Japan to Me*)

186) Among the friends I made at this time **was** Yoshida Kenichi.

—Donald Keene, 米 (*Meeting with Japan*)

➤ V (= other than 'be')

187) Then I noticed —what I hadn't noticed before —how among the roots of the pine-trees, including those of my "responsive pine", **were growing** small shoots of bamboo-grass, as though nestling close to the trees for protection —in a charming symbiosis.

—Peter Milward, 英 (*A Country Diary in Tokyo*)

188) And among those tourists, of course, **are to be found** visitors from Japan.

—Brian Moeran (*British Images of Japan*)

189) Among his answers **seems to have been** that Americans worry more about moral problems than Europeans do.

—Edward Seidensticker, 米 (*America to Me*)

11 例のうち 8 例が be 動詞が後続していて among の特性を示している。

● around ~ (1)

190) Around the tower at the top **is** a marble band on which are carved flamingoes, cranes and other birds native to Florida.

—Grolier, 米 (*The Book of Knowledge*)

● at ~ (4)

191) At the bottom end of the range **are** slightly more modern cars which are in the process f

becoming classics.

——John Randle, 英 (*Style in Britain*)

192) At the top end of the classic car market **are** names which have become legends either for their high performance or for their timeless elegance. ——*Ibid.*

193) At the root of this mutual distrust **lay** the ideological conflict between Communism and capitalist democracy.

——Mark Jewel, 米 (*An Amazing 100 Years: The 20th Century in Review*)

194) She waited for some time without hearing anything more: at last **came** a rumbling of little cart-wheels, and the sound of many voices all talking together.

——Lewis Carroll, 英 (*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*)

● before ~ (1)

195) Could he believe his eyes? Right before him **was** a spot of green grass, a spring of cool water, and one of those things he hated —a tree. ——(*The Union Readers*)

※was は a spot of green grass に attract されたもの。

● behind ~ (1)

196) Behind these phenomena **is** not a hatred of foreigners or a desire to annoy, but, on the contrary, a desire to please. ——Donald Keene, 米 (*Living in Two Countries*)

● below ~ (1)

197) A horse farm is seen in the distance. And far below **is** the glider airport, with gliders lined up in a row. ——VOA, 米 (*Man and Science*)

● beneath ~ (1)

198) The ground then was rock and crystal beneath which **burned** tremendous fire.

——Jonathon E. Porritt, 英 (*Where on Earth Are We Going?*)

● downstairs ~ (1)

199) Downstairs **were** dens where there might be pool tables.

——David Halberstam, 英 (*The Next Century*)

● finally ~ (1)

200) Finally **comes** the long list of ‘authorities’ (real or imagined) who share the speaker’s opinion.

——Mallory Fromm, 米 (*Culture Without Conflict*)

● first ~ (2)

201) First **came** “the dollar shock” of 1971, when President Nixon allowed the dollar to float on the world market ... ——Mark Jewel, 米 (*An Amazing 100 years: The 20th Century in Review*)

202) First, in September 1931, **came** the Manchurian Incident, when the Kwantung Army staged a bomb explosion on South Manchuria Railway. ——*Ibid.*

● from ~ (5)

203) From the clouds **comes** rain to provide the water that is needed by all forms of life.

——Early Times, 英 (*Environmentally Yours*)

204) My last months in Honolulu were a very happy time, and from those days of swimming and reading **came the start of my interest in Japanese culture.**

——Edward Seidensticker, 米 (*Japan to Me*)

205) From their branches **were hanging dead twigs and black or yellow leaves.**

——Peter Milward, 英 (*A Country Diary in Tokyo*)

206) Five miles from Onta **lies the larger village of Koishiwara.**

——Alan Booth, 英 (*A Journey Through Japan*)

207) The distance between cities is usually too great. From New York to New Orleans, for example, **is 2,883 km.**

——Richard Musman, 英 (*Background to English-speaking Countries*)

● in ~ (12)

208) Out came his beer, and in **came his wife.** ——Alan Booth, 英 (*A Journey Through Japan*)

209) There was a soft knock at my door, “Come in,” I said; and in **came three boys from the freshmen class I had taken that morning.**

——Peter Milward, 英 (*Invitation to Intellectual Life*)

210) Just as they were expressing their agreement, there came another knock at the door; in **walked two girls of the same class.** ——*Ibid.*

211) In this, I thought, **consists the wisdom of fishes:** they always “keep their cool”.

——Donald Keene, 米 (*A Country Diary in Tokyo*)

212) In danger **are** a bloated federal workforce, unemployment benefits, a college education costing students only \$2,000 and free prescription drugs for all senior citizens.

——Paul McLean, 米 (*Japan in Changing World*)

213) In 1928 **came** the discovery of penicillin by Alexander Fleming in London.

——Mark Jewel, 米 (*An Amazing 100 years: The 20th Century in Review*)

214) In front of her **is a manager to hold her food, a rack for hay and her drinking bowl.**

——(*New English Readings (Revised) I*)

※is は a manager の a に attract されたもの。

215) They(=the streets of southern London) have to him a reality which the well-kept avenues, bordered with trim houses, in which **live the rich**, can never possess.

——William S. Maugham, 英 (*A Writer's Notebook*)

216) In the middle **are** parents who don't like their teenager's behavior but also don't like to make threats.

——Natalie Reid, 米 (*Making Choices*)

217) In between the two extremes of extraordinary talented children who can educate themselves even without formal schooling and children who derive as benefit from schooling because of their violent or lazy disposition, **are most children.**

——Donald Keene, 米 (*Living in Two Countries*)

- 218) In the answer to this question, I suspect, **is to be found the true nature of the generation gap in Japan.** —Peter Milward, 英 (*My Two Island Homes*)
- 219) Of course I was his vehement partisan and so in her mild way **was Mrs. Everest, who had now become housekeeper in my grandmother's house, ...**
—Winton S. Churchill, 英 (*My Early Life*)
- be (6)、come (2)、consist (1)、live (1)、is to be found (1)、walk(1)
- inside ~ (1)
- 220) Inside these little cardboard rooms **is** one narrow single bed, a dirty brown armchair, a plastic walnut veneer table and a small electric stove for cooking.
—Caroline Dale, 英 (*My Culture Shock*)
- ※Here is や There is の場合と同様、後続の one に attract されたもの。
- east of Sweden ~ (1)
- 221) East of Sweden, across the Baltic Sea **live** a group of people called “Finns.” as a name of obscure origin dating back to ancient times. —Isaac Asimov, 米 (*Words of the Map*)
- nearby/near by ~ (2)
- 222) Nearby **is** a small Japanese noodle shop that is not too expensive, ...
—James Kirkup, 英 (*It's A Small World!*)
- 223) Near by **was** the body of the father, Yoshifumi Baba, 37. —(*Time*, June 11, 1984)
- next ~ (1)
- 224) Next **came** an angry voice —the Rabbi'st —“Pat! Pat! Where are you?” Then came a little pattering of feet on the stairs. —Lewis Carroll, 英 (*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*)
- only ~ (1)
- 225) Unfortunately, only after a child has committed a violent crime **are** the roots of his behavior explored.
—Abigail Van Buren, 米 (*Dear Abby*)
- on ~ (3)
- 226) On the breeze that followed them **came** the melancholy words: ‘Soo-ooop of the e-e-evening, Beautiful, beautiful Soup!’ —Lewis Carroll, 英 (*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*)
- 227) On this **is printed** the name of his company and his position in it.
—David Burleigh, 米 (*Japanese and Westerners*)
- 228) It was prophesied of old that on this day **should come** he who was to rule over us.
—Oscar Wilde, 英 (*The Star Child*)
- out ~ (6)
- 229) When you open them, out **come** lots of little Easter eggs.
—Peter Milward, 英 (*Things English*)
- 230) You put in your ¥1,000 notes, the equivalent of a British £5 notes, and out **comes** your purchase and the correct change.
—James House, 米 (*Get it! Use it!*)

- 231) Out of a life in Japan based on agriculture **came the habit of looking up at the sky.**
 —David Burleigh, 米 (*Japanese and Westerners*)
- 232) Out of this friendly signaling system **have grown two remotivating devices**, one concerned with appeasement and the other with reassurance.
 —Desmond Morris, 英 (*The Naked Ape*)
- 233) Yet out of that simplicity, as out of a winter landscape, **springs a blossom of beauty in the cold, clean air.**
 —Peter Milward, 英 (*Japan and the Japanese*)
- 234) Out of a life in Japan based on agriculture **came the habit of looking up at the sky.**
 —David Burleigh, 米 (*Japanese and Westerners*)
 come (4)、have grown (1)、spring (1)。いづれも動きを表す動詞であり out of と一致する
- over ~ (1)
- 235) There fear of falling off the edge of the world was replaced by great excitement. The world could be sailed around. Over the horizon **was an unknown waiting to be known.**
 —Chris Mosdell, 英 (*Society's Storytellers*)
- so ~ (15)
 - so+be+S
- 236) “Of course it’s all very different,” she observed, “but then, so is everything.”
 —Willa Caher, 米 (*The Old Beauty*)
- 237) Asking questions with self-confidence is important, but so is being able to answer frankly yet tactfully.
 —William L. Clark, 米 (*Spoken American English*)
- 238) Hitler’s legacy of vicious brutality towards the Jews is too well known for me to discuss it other than to say the nation of Israel is a direct legacy from Hitler, So are the many European Jews who came to America for religious and economic freedom.
 —Layton Horner, 米 (*On Both Sides of the Pacific*)
- 239) True, the Japanese are small in stature but so are the Italians, usually referred to as extremely good-looking people. —George Mikes, 洪牙利 (*The Land of the Rising Yen: Japan*)
 ➤ so+do+S
- 240) If values for age *differ* between countries, then so do the values placed on appearances.
 —Agnes Chan, 香港 (*To Be International*)
- 241) Just as an individual through time *changes and develops*, so too, in my opinion, **do cultures.**
 —Adrian J. Pinnington, 英 (*Here and There*)
- 242) If one *deserves* blame so does the other.
 —William S. Maugham, 英 (*A Writer’s Notebook*)
- 243) The King of Norway, Harold Hardrada, *claimed* the throne and invaded England. So too did Duke William of Normandy. —D. Crystal/John Foster, 英 (*The Anglo-Saxons*)
- 244) They are constantly bumping up against one another, and the bumping *takes* up time, and so

does seeing to the complications which arise from it.

——Edward Seidensticker, 米 (*Japanese and Americans*)

245) Just as that other form of information-transmission, picture-making, *became* used as a medium for aesthetic exploration, **so did talking.** ——Elizabeth Curry, 英 (*Women in Society*)

➤ so+the other verbs+S

246) The Indians, **so goes the modern liberal version of Western history,** were wiped out by bastards with bigger guns. ——Tad Tulejab, 米 (*Fabulous Fallacies*)

247) Little has prepared the student for this condition and he does not know what to do with it, and some students react with violence. **So went the explanation.**

——Edward Seidensticker, 米 (*Japanese and Americans*)

248) **So ends the story** with only this to say: *Where man's strength fails, woman's wit prevails.*

——Howard Pyle, 米 (*Woman's Wit*)

➤ so+will+S

249) The process will *continue* and **so,** perhaps, **will the surprises!**

——Douglas Lamont, 英 (*Understanding the EU*)

250) If the United States were to disappear or fall to pieces, European democracy *would face* a bleak future. **So too,** probably, **would democracy in Japan and India and other places where it is now to be found.**

——Edward Seidensticker, 米 (*America to Me*)

最も多く 15 例ある。be (4)、do (6)、一般動詞 (3)、will (2)。

● somewhere ~

251) **Somewhere in hidden valleys, in secret caves,** **lives an undiscovered animal—Darwin's famous 'missing link'.** ——Anthony Bloomfield, 英 (*The Great Unknown*)

● then ~

252) **Then comes a gasp and the apology** "Oh, I'm sorry."

——Paul McLean, 米 (*Speaking Politely*)

253) **Then came a little pattering of feet on the stairs.**

——Lewis Carrol, 英 (*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*)

254) **Then came the new challenge from the Japanese.**

——David Halbertam, 米 (*The Next Century*)

255) To make good sashimi, of course, good and fresh fish have to be obtained, but **then comes the skill of experienced cooks.**

——Mack Joya, 米 (*Living in Japan*)

ここでは動詞はすべて come である。

● through

256) Some said that **through its fertile fields flowed golden rivers.**

——Grolier (*The Book of Knowledge*)

● thus ~

- 257) Thus in him **is verified** the truth spoken by Shakespeare in Love's Labour's Lost:
 ——Peter Milward, 英 (*Approach to Ecology*)
- to ~
- 258) To the east **was** an island nation which the Chinese called “land of the east.”
 ——Isaac Asimov, 米 (*Words on the Map*)
- 259) Just to the east of Austria **is a plain** which formed the center of the dominions of Attila the Hun.
 ——David Lafayette De Mente, 米 (*Japan's Cultural Code Words*)
- 260) To this handicap **is added** the weakness of most Japanese in speaking an internationally used language, such as English.
 ——Peter Milward, 英 (*Approach to Ecology*)
- 261) But to that group **should be added** a Japanese cultural barrier—the chrysanthemum louver.
 ——Robert Kuntz, 米 (*Through the Chrysanthemum Louver*)
- 262) The Englishman William Penn and his Quakers arrived in Pennsylvania in 1682. Soon to follow **were** the French Huguenots, the Welsh, the Swedes, the Irish, and the Swiss.
 ——Paul McLean, 米 (*Life in the U.S.A.*)
 この follow は動詞。to-infinitive で珍しい形である。
- upon ~
- 263) As I glanced at the box I noticed, with a start, that upon the lid **were printed** the treble K, which I had red in the morning upon the envelope.
 ——Conan Doyle, 英 (*The Five Orange Pips*)
- where (関係副詞) ~
- 264) The room was like a garden in the region where **might be** burning flowers.
 ——S. Crane, 米 (*The Monster*)
- with ~
- 265) He was carrying his saddle and a sudden pain came through me as I saw that with it **was his** saddleroll.
 ——Jack Schaefer, 米 (*Shane*)
- 266) With the changing attitude to work **has come** a changing attitude to authority and the class system.
 ——James M. Stitt, 英 (*The Generation Gap*)
- 267) ...with their demands **come** threats These parents then threaten their teenagers with punishment if they disobey.
 ——Natalie Reid, 米 (*Making Choices*)
- 268) With the rise of business interest in animals **comes** a responsibility to provide proper care.
 ——Donald Keene, 米 (*Meeting with Japan*)
- 269) With the awareness, in my own case, **came** the conclusion that it would be well not to live only in Japan, ...
 ——Edward Seidensticker, 米 (*America to Me*)
- 270) Second, with the price rises caused by the 1973 oil crisis **came** the need to cut down on copies.
 ——Blake Baxter, 米 (*Big Business in America*)
- 271) With the end of that devastating conflict **came** a new impetus toward union.

—Douglas Lamont, 英 (*Understanding the EU*)

272) With the Industrial Revolution **came an opportunity to exist outside the ghetto.**

—Layton Horner, 米 (*On Both Sides of the Pacific*)

8 例中 a 以外はすべて come が続いていてこの構文の大きな特色を表しています。

- within ~

273) Within the “affluent society” **lay** the serious problem of poverty.

—Blake Baxter 米 (*Big Business in America*)

274) ... within the brain **are two different structure capable of qualitatively distinct logical processes**

—P. Springer/Georg Deutsch, 米 (*Left Brain, Right Brain*)

[D] not only+(助動詞・be 動詞)+S+本動詞 ... but ~

- not only do S V ...but

275) **Not only do the Japanese have** rice inside their rice cookers most of the day (for breakfast, and dinnertime) **but** these cookers are in fact rather sacred.

—Chris Mosdell, 英 (*The Mirror Makers*)

276) I thought to myself that **not only do they have** a tea ceremony in Japan **but** they have a coffee ceremony too.

—Adrian J. Pinnington, 英 (*Inside Out*)

277) **Not only do I run** the risk of getting kicked out of school in disgrace, **but** I've got to worry about getting arrested for plagiarism too.

—Max Shulman, 米 (*Just Before the War*)

278) A quick look at a map will show that **not only do nations still exist, but** the number of nations is increasing.

—Mallory Fromm, 米 (*The Global Community*)

279) Consequently, **not only does this guard** against the ‘invasion’ of cowpox, **but** that of smallpox, as well.

—John Millen, 米 (*Essential English for Medical Students*)

280) Of all the characteristics of ordinary human nature envy is the most unfortunate; **not only does the envious person wish** to inflict misfortune and **do** so whenever he can wish impunity, **but** he is also himself rendered unhappy by envy.

—Bertrand Russell, 英 (*Western Civilization*)

281) **Not only did she have** little food to cook, **but** she felt it was stealing precious time away from her studies to cook even the little that she had.

—Dale Carnegie, 米 (*Biographical Roundup*)

282) So **not only did we enter** an unwinnable war **but** by lying to ourselves, we started running a deficit.

—David Halbershtam, 米 (*The Next Century*)

283) **Not only did his wit, kindness and knowledge attract** the people, **but** his strange clothes and uncouth awkwardness advertised him.

—Dale Carnegie, 米 (*Lincoln the Unknown*)

284) **Not only did all the fairies come out** to meet him, **but** in a moment Tom's very own dear father and mother came running forward with outstretched arms.

——Joseph Jacob (*Mr. Miacca*)

285) **Not only did they have** to experience the ghastly ordeal of a difficult examination **but** they had also to endure an atmosphere of usual tenseness. ——James Kirkup, 英 (*Japan, Now*)

286) **Not only did it sound** perfectly plausible, **but** Aristotle had said it, and Aristotle was an authority. ——H. S. Tigner (*The Pretensions of Science*)

● not only will S V... but

287) In making such comparison, **not only will you learn** a lot about America **but** also you may learn a lot about yourselves. ——Natalie Reid, 米 (*Making Choices*)

288) **Not only will they lose** their jobs, **but** the raider may sell off sections of a large company for large profits after he takes it over, ...

——Vance E. Johnson, 米 (*New Trends in American Society*)

289) **Not only will money make sure** that a commercial is better and brighter than its competitors, **but** it will also insure that the product is given “start treatment”.

——Chris Mosdell, 英 (*The Mirror Makers*)

290) **Not only would the air boil** furiously **but** it would instantly freeze your finger as hard and brittle as an icicle. ——(*New Method English Readers 3*)

● not only have S V ... but

291) **Not only have we failed** to realize the ideas of the nineteenth century, **but** we are all more or less conscious of worse dangers to come.

——Christopher Dawson (*Understanding Europe*)

292) As for Japan, **not only had it been defeated and ravaged** physically, **but** spiritually—a certain vision of Japanese greatness had died as well.

——David Halberstam, 米 (*The Next Century*)

● not only be S (V) ... but

➤ not only be S...but

293) **Not only is there a certain loss of patriotic pride** in Britain **but** also a distinct loss of moral values ... ——Russel Barnes/Eric Orton, 英 (*What's New in Britain*)

294) **Not only is there more of a family atmosphere,** **but** also quite a lot of time is wasted holding long meetings, meeting clients, discussing work and so on.

——Adrian J. Pinnington, 米 (*Here and There*)

295) **Not only is the earth** humble and unassuming and firm under our feet; **but** it is also the source and origin of everything that springs from the earth in what is called “the landscape”.

——Peter Milward, 英 (*Approach to Ecology*)

296) **Not only was the countryside round Stratford** the heart of England for Shakespeare. Its scenery is also in many ways typical of the English Midlands.

——Peter Milward, 英 (*England in Sketches*)

- 297) **Not only was I** much younger, **but** also I knew almost nothing about Japan.
 ——Adrian J. Pinnington, 米 (*Here and There*)
 ➤ not only be S ‘past participle’ ... (but) ...
- 298) **Not only is it tolerated** in British society, **but** it is actively encouraged.
 ——Jonathan Abel/Simon Clay, 英 (*UK Life Today*)
- 299) **Not only is something constructed before 1944 inclined** to be sold at a modest figure, it is also likely to be low in taxes, since taxes are assessed by age and purchase price.
 ——Phyllis McGinley, 米 (*Sixpence in her Shoe*)
- 300) **Not only is baseball played** by boys in their neighbor and by high school and college teams in the springtime, **but** it is played by grown men as amateurs and by professionals organized into major and minor leagues.
 ——Gladys G. Doty and Janet Ross, 米 (*Language and Life in the U.S.A*)
- 301) I heard one tell the others that **not only was the school established** for the members of my race, **but** that opportunities were provided by which poor but worthy students could work out all or part of the cost of board.
 ——Booker T. Washington, 米 (*Up from Slavery*)
- 302) **Not only are the sides of the pyramid perfectly alighted** to the four points of the compass, **but** the passage to the king’s chamber is precisely in line with the Pole star.
 ——Anthony Bloomfield, 英 (*The Great Unknown*)
- 303) **Not only were these British dogs insufficiently revered**—and that was bad enough—**but** they were being bred from too often.
 ——George Mikes (*The Land of the Rising Yen*)
 ➤ not only be S ‘present participle’ ..., ...
- 304) **Not only are we not doing** terribly well at foreign languages, we’re terribly not even doing terribly well at English.
 ——Bill Bryson, 米 (*The Mother Tongue*)
 ➤ not only ... no(t) / never ... (but)
- 305) He **not only** does **not** work (**but**) [《略式》、he] will not find a job. (かれは働かないだけでなく、仕事を探そうとしない) ——『ジーニアス英和辞典(3)』『ジーニアス英和大辞典』
- 306) She **not only didn’t** come, she also didn’t call.
 ——『ランダムハウス英和大辞典(2)』.
 (彼は来もしなければ、電話もくれなかった。)
- 307) **Not only** are we **not** doing terribly well at foreign languages, we’re terribly not even doing terribly well at English.
 ——Bill Bryson, 米 (*The Mother Tongue*)
- 308) Imagine my surprise when I got into the surgery to find that, **not only** was I **not** the only patient in there, **but** that all the others were men, and in varying states of undress!
 ——Joyce McDonnell, 英 (*The Japanese People*)
- 309) **Not only** was there **no** true political choice, **but** the elections were considered to be rigged.
 ——Mallory Fromm, 米 (*The Global Community*)

310) **Not only** would he **not** give me a bill, he refused the money I offered.

——Herbert Passin, 米 (*Language and Cultural Pattern*)

311) Often, when it's advertising noise, it's intended **not only not** to annoy people **but** actually to please and attract them.

——Joyce McDonnell, 英 (*The Japanese People*)

312) He **not only** would **never** be able to write another book, **but** he wouldn't even have time to sleep.

——Dale Carnegie, 米 (*Five Minute Biographies*)

313) **Not only** were there **no** words on the poster **but** the name of the company was printed so small that it was almost impossible to read.

——Chris Mosdell, 英 (*The Mirror Makers*)

314) In fact, **not only** have **no** new high-rise or tower blocks of flats been built, **but** some have been demolished.

——John Randle, 英 (*Style in Britain*)

15 O+S+V+C

S+V+O+C が正常な語順ですがOが文頭に置かれることがあります。

- 1) The land in which they lived they called [Hellas]. —Asaac Asimov, 米 (*Words on the Map*)
(彼らは住む土地をヘラスと呼んだ。)
- 2) The land which they inhabited they therefore named [Israel]. —*Ibid.*
(だから彼らは住む土地をイスラエルと名づけた。)
- 3) The more money a government spends on its army and weapons, the less it has [available for improving the lives of ordinary citizens]. —Peter Weld, 英 (*The World Ahead*)
(政府が軍と武器にお金をかければかけるほど、それだけ一般市民の生活向上に使える金が少なくなります。)
- 4) This some philosophers of science find [very hard to accept].
—Stephen Hawking, 英 (*Black Holes and Baby Universes*)
(科学哲学者のなかにはこれはとても受け入れがたいと見る人がいます。)
- 5) A man who would rush into a burning house simply to show his courage, we should call [a fool].
—— C. C. Everett (*Courage*)
(単に自分の勇気を示すためだけで燃え上がる家の中に突進しようとする人は、馬鹿といわれる。)
文脈にも関係がありますが要素の長さが一律でないことがわかります。

16 C+S+V+Q 2例

- 1) Underlying the different programmes of the political parties, one **finds** a variety of public attitudes to the whole subject of welfare and social security provision.

——Russell Banes, 英 (*What's New in Britain*)

(政党のさまざまな綱領の背後に福祉や社会保障対策にたいする多様な公開された姿勢があるのを発見する。)

- 2) “The electronic tribe” the writer Donald Richie **has called** them.

——David Halberstam, 米 (*The Next Century*)

(それらを著者ドナルド・リッチは電子類とよんだ。)

17 文頭の as well as の実例

理論上はともかく文頭に as well as がくることは案外少ない。このため実例のカーデングに務めてきましたが後に~ing がつづくことが多いことを知りました。この~ing は動名詞、as well as は接続詞とみるより besides、in addition to の意味の前置詞と解した方がよいと思います。

[A] as well as + ~ing (9)

- 1) **As well as being** a brave fighter, Alfred could play on the harp and sing songs.
——Michael Armstrong, 英 (*The Story of Early England*)
- 2) **As well as having** a Brummy accent, my friend would say things like, “Where’s their books?” and “It wasn’t me as did it.”
——Vanessa Hardy, 英 (*Separate and Equal*)
- 3) **As well as attending** to his fairly arduous legal duties, he spoke of himself as one who was born with a ‘determined indolence’ and ‘aversion to labor.’
——R. Lynd, 英 (*Books and Writerrrs*)
- 4) **As well as helping** parents, Mr Devlin has a responsibility towards the teacher employed in the Overwood schools.
——Shirley Toulson, 英 (*Education in Britain*)
- 5) **As well as waiting** at tables, he also has to wash dishes.
——Brian Powle, 米 (*Opposite Opinion on New Topics*)
- 6) **As well as defeating** the Danes, he is famous for many deeds.
——John Forster, 英 (*The Anglo-Saxons*)
- 7) **As well as being** nearly impossible, such a complete abandonment of their cultures would be a waste of valuable life experiences.
——Peter Weld, 米 (*Facing the Future*)
- 8) **As well as finding** a way of living, working and trading which does not destroy the Earth’s environment, we also need to find a way which does not produce grinding poverty and hunger.
——L. G. Alexander, 英 (*Comprehension, Precis and Composition*)
- 9) **As well as being** upset, he was very angry.
——Sylvia Chalker, 英 (*English Grammar Word by Word, 1990*)

[B] as well as+N+~ing (1)

- 10) **As well as** Romans **pulling** the ropes, there were camels and elephants and oxen, horses and mules and a bear and a gorilla and two ostriches.
——Joan Aiken, 英 (*Tale of One-Way Street*)

[C] as well as + N (2)

- 11) As well as these ‘**friends**’, his children, his sister and his relatives all seemed to be unhappy.
——Toshiko Marks (*Double Vision*)
- 12) **As well as that**, Peter was moody and contrary, boastful and inclined to self-pity, unable to concentrate.
——Frank O’ Connor (*The Stories of Frank O’Connor*)

(参考: 文中、文尾の as well as)

これはよく見かける形なのでとくに目を引くことはなく、カーデングに留意することもなく見逃したことが多く不完全なものですが、コーパスにあるものを並べてみました。

[D] ... as well as ~ ing ...

13) A large population creates a great demand for goods and services **as well as affecting** the nation's economic and political life. —Alison R. Lanier, 米 (*Living in the U.S.A*)

14) Children from an Indian background can often speak an Indian language, **as well as speaking** English. —John Rande, 英 (*People in Modern Britain*)

15) In other words, people are taught the importance of becoming a small part of a large entity **as well as maintaining** harmony within the entity.

—Agnes Chan, 香港 (*To Be International*)

[E] as well as to-infinitive

16) You are supposed to feel sorry **as well as to say** so.

—Nancy Sakamoto, 米 (*Polite Fictions*)

17) The powerful new computer has an outstanding capability to predict, analyze, and resolve pressing problems of the global environment, **as well as to monitor** the spread of diseases such as AIDS ...

—John R. Brown (*Our World Now*)

3)、13)、14)は as well as の前後に等価の動名詞、to 不定詞が置かれています。as well as が文頭にある文ではこの現象が見当たりません。

18 移動した補語 C

C が移動することがあります。主語 S+V+C 型でありながら文頭に置かれて C+V+S となる場合。S+V+O+C 型でありながら S+V+C+O や C+S+V+O となる場合があります。O が長いとバランスをよくするために入れ替わる場合もあります。C や V の意味上の特性により実例数が異なりますが、C を強調したり、接触する動詞との関連を強調したり、文全体の構造的バランスやリズムをよくしたりするのに使います。人間社会でも同じで逆立ちして街を歩いたり、人とかけ離れた言動をとると人目をひきますが、これと同じで心理的にも人目を引く文型となります。

[A] は S+V+C が \boxed{C} +V+S となった形。[B] は S+V+O+C が S+V+ \boxed{C} +O となった形、[C] は S+V+O+C が \boxed{C} +S+V+O となったものです。V は be 動詞のもので(それぞれの事例はそれぞれの項にある1部で、数字は実数です)。

[A] \boxed{C} +V (= be)+S (75)

この形の場合主として C が強調されることが多く、また S が長い場合文体としては不安定なため安定性を図ったケースが多々見受けられます。日本語に訳すと「C で S がある」となりませんが、不自然にひびくため「C が S である」式に訳したほうが自然なひびきを持つ場合が多いのです。筆者の訳も多くはこのようになっています。

● C (= 最上級の most ~) 型 (10)

1) $\boxed{\text{Most important of all}}$ was the fact that throughout Japan's history the rights of individual Japanese were not generally recognized and not protected by either custom or law.

——B. L. D. Monte

(とりわけ最も重要なことは、日本の歴史を通じて個々日本人の権利が一般的に慣習的にも慣例的にも認められることも保護されることもなかったという事実であった。)

2) $\boxed{\text{The most important}}$ is the Economic and Monetary Union [EMU]. ——D. Lamont

(最も重要なことといえば経済通貨同盟「EC 域内で EMS を基礎に金融面での統合を図ろうとするもの」といえる。)

3) $\boxed{\text{Of the various Germanic tribes who flooded over the western section of the Roman Empire in the fifth century, the most important}}$ were the “Franks.” ——I. Asimov

(ローマ帝国の西部地域に押し寄せた多様なゲルマン民族のなかで、最も重大な影響力を持っていたのはフランク 族であった。)

※Of the various Germanic...in the fifth centuryは the most important を修飾していますが、文頭に置いて読者の注意を引きつけています。 $\boxed{\text{The “Franks” were the most important of the various Germanic tribes who flooded over the western section of the Roman Empire in the fifth century}}$ が正常な形ですが the most~in the century を強調するために倒置した文です。

● C(= 比較級) (14)

➤ C(= 比較級) (7)

4) $\boxed{\text{More important}}$ was the spread of his courtroom practice, which became known as “Lynch

law.” —E. Curry

(死刑として知られるようになった訴訟手続きの広がりはさらに重要なことであった。)

- 5) **More impressive** was the ghostly outline of the willow-tree by the East Gate.

—P. Milward

(もっと印象的なのは東門のそばにある柳の木のぼんやりした影のような輪郭であった。)

- 6) **A little bit more difficult** are ways of showing displeasure.

—Fromm

(もう少し難しいのは不快感を表す仕草である。)

- 7) **Less visible but probably more serious** is the Japanese tending to regard their own country as unique and to look down on other countries as being inferior.

—E. O. Reischauer

(それほど目立つとは言えないが多分もっと深刻なのは、日本人が自国を他に類を見ないユニークな国と思い、他国を劣っているとして見下す傾向があることである。)

- 8) **No longer** is the issue of environmentalism attacked as it was during the days of the American involvement in the Vietnam War.

—Coroland N. Akiyama

(もはや 環境保護論はベトナム戦争にアメリカが関与していたときほど非難されることはない。)

➤ C (= the+比較級) (5)

- 9) My wife asked, “ Why should you feel so lonely when you have me?” I tried to brush off the question casually , but she would not be put off by my evasions; the more I tried to persuade her, **the more serious** were the overtones that the word “loneliness” took on.

—D. Keene

(妻は「私がいるのにどうしてそれほど孤独なのですか」と訊ねた。その問いをさりげなく無視しようと思った。しかし私の言い抜けにどうしても引き下がろうとはせず、説得しようとするほど孤独にまつわる付随的意味が深刻になった。)

- 10) The more we study the Japanese, whether in the historical past or in the present world of politics and business, **the stranger** becomes this impression of inscrutability.

—P. Milward

(過去の歴史であろうと政治経済の現状であろうと、日本人を研究すればするほどこの不可解なことが謎性をおびてくる。)

- 11) Probably this is partly due to the fact that **the greater** **the doom** **the greater** is our sympathy with the victim , if he be sufficiently noble.

—R. Lynd

(多分このことは、悲運が大きければ大きいほど犠牲者が真に立派な人ならば同情心が大きくなるという事実によります。)

この the 比較級...the 比較級は「～が…であればあるほどますます～が…である」という慣用句です。11)の the greater と the doom の間に is が省略されています。前の the は関係副詞、後の the は指示副詞です。

➤ C (= even 比較級~) (7)

比較級の前にある even は「すら」と言う意味ではなく、比較級を強調して「さらに、いっそう、

なおさら」などを意味します。

- 12) Even worse is the mathematical concept of imaginary time, in which Jim Hartle and I suggested the universe may not have any beginning or end. —S. Hawking
(さらに都合の悪いのは、ジム・ハア-トルと私が宇宙は始めも終わりもないと提言する虚時間の数学上の概念である。)
- 13) Even more remarkable is the willingness to borrow foreign words! —G. Clark
(積極的に外国語を借用する意欲はさらに注目に値する。)
- 14) Even stranger than these terrible landscapes was the extraordinary friendliness with which the Japanese greeted the Americans. —D. Keene
(日本人がアメリカ人を迎えるときの親近感はこのすばらしい風景よりもさらに異常で奇妙なものであった。)
- C (= so ~) (7)
- 15) Loyalty to a friend in need, as expressed by helping him out of a difficult spot by supplying him with answers to the questions, I consider dishonest rather than admirable. So strong is this feeling that one should do his own work in an examination that many colleges have severe penalties for cheating. —G. G. Doty
(不正な方法で]問題の正解を教えてやることで 困難を切り抜けさせてやることによって示される、困っている友人に対する忠誠は、賞賛に値するというよりは不正なことだと考える。試験では自分をそのまま出すべきであるというこの気持ちが大変強く不正行為に対して厳しい罰を課する大学が多い。)
- 16) So powerful is this tending that it can lead us into difficulties. —D. Morris
(この傾向が大変強く私たちは困難な事態招くことになる。)
- 17) So fond was George of boisterous sports and exercise that he often went out to see them. —N. Hawthorne
(ジョージは荒々しいスポーツや運動がとても好きで度々観戦に出かけた。)
- C = (such ~) (7)
- 18) Today, such is the craze for equality that this kind of mixture has come to seem less exceptional and even fashionable. —P. Miward
(今日平等になりたいという願望がとても強くこのような類の男女平等意識は以前ほど例外的なものではなく流行にすらなっている。)
- 19) Such is the elegance of the typeface that it is still a favourite of designers. —(OADD)
(書体がとても優雅なのでいまも意匠図案家たちに愛好されている。)
- 20) Modern technology changes so rapidly that what is “new” today can be out-of-date tomorrow. Such is the situation Japan find itself in. —P. McLean
(現代の科学技術は大変急速に変化しているので今日新しいものでも明日は時代遅れなものになる。それが日本が陥っている状況である。)

● C = (how ~) (6)

- 21) I noticed how bare were branches of the four poplar trees in front of the church, and how few were the leaves that still clung to them. —P. Milward

(教会の前のポプラの木の枝はまったくむき出しになり、枝にはまだくっついている葉っぱがまったくほとんどないことに気がついた。)

- 22) How weary, stale, flat and unprofitable seem to me all the uses of Japanese! Such was my feeling, boarding on despair. —P. Miward

(日本語の使用は私にまったく退屈で、愚劣で、平凡で無意味なものに思えたことか。私の思いは、絶望に近いといってもよかった。)

※この such は全部を象徴的に強調したもの。

- 23) How dark and silent were the forests! How lonely the lakes! —T. Dreiser

(森はなんと暗黒で静寂に包まれていたことか。湖はなんと人里はなれた荒涼とした様相を呈していたことか。)

※How lonely とthe lake との間に was が省略されています。

● C (= important) (16)

- 24) Also important is the extraordinary egalitarianism of Japan today. —E. O. Reischauer

(今日の日本の異常な平等主義も大切である。)

- 25) Equally important is how you respond to someone who apologizes to you. —J. House

(同様に心がけなければならない大切なことは、あなたに謝罪する人に対応するしかたである。)

- 26) Equally important is the need to teach Japanese children about their country's colonial past.

—D. Peaty

(同じく重要なのは日本の子供たちに過去の自国の植民地時代のことを教える必要性である。)

- 27) Perhaps as important as the number of English speakers are the kinds of people who use it: political leaders, heads of international corporations, and of course everybody in Hollywood.

—*Ibid.*

(おそらく英語を話す人々の数と同じくらい重要なのが、どんな種類の人が英語を使っているかということであろう。政治的リーダー、国際的企業の社長、それに勿論ハリウッドの連中もみな使っている。)

※as important as the number...は関係句で important に焦点が置かれています。

「C (= important)」の項にあるもの以外は取り除きましたが、この C+V+S 型で目に付くのはCとして important という語がよく用いられることです。私のコーパスで 75 例中に 16 例もあり実に全体の 21%にあたり頻度としては他語をはるかに凌いでいます。文頭の C を強調する文型として意味的にも関連が一致していて理にかなっています。

● その他の型 (15)

- 28) Of particular concern **is** Japan's economy, which has been struggling for over a decade.
 ——P. Weld
 (特に懸念させられるのは 10 年以上低迷している日本の経済である。)
 ※of particular concern は{of + 名詞 (= 形容詞)} of concern(= concerned)}で particularly concerned を意味します。Of + N は特異は句で人目を引きまます。
- 29) Efforts to change politics on affirmative action, which award public benefits on the basis of race and gender, **is an example of persistent friction among the races.** ——N. M. Holland
 (政策を人種別・性別に基づいて公的利益を与える積極的措置を基盤に変える努力は人種間の絶えざる摩擦の一例といえる。)
 ※C が長く S が短く不安定で不恰好な形ですが、C を強調する文です。
- 30) All my life, I've wanted so badly to be able to read something. I've had to pretend, all my life. Many's the time that I wished I could read something. ——B. Greene
 (今までずっとほんとに字が読めたらなあ思ってきた。今までずっと偽りの生活を強いられてきた。字が読めたらなあと思ったことが幾度もある。)
 ※Many's+S の先頭の語は the time が普通で慣用文となっています。倒置の C は大概相乗効果を出すためすため主要語の前後になんらかの修飾語が付くのが普通ですが、この many は 1 語だけで so や such と同様珍しい例外的存在です。
- 31) Implicit in that good news **was** the news that no fewer than 20% of the trains had been more than 30 minutes late in arriving at their destination. ——P. Milward
 (勿論、その朗報を裏返して言えば、列車の 20% も 30 分以上遅れて目的地に到着したという報道だった。)
 ※implicit in that good news にも力点がおかれていますがSが長い文体のバランスをとるために倒置されていると思われます。
- 32) Cold, bitter cold as December, and bleak as its blasts **seemed** the worlds then to me.
 ——H. Melville
 (世間は私には 12 月のように冷たく、ひどく冷酷で、12 月の風のように身を刺すように思えた。)
- 33) Also relevant **is** the dual nature of the Japanese as evident in the concept of *honne* and *tatemaie*.
 ——A. Chan
 (また 関連性のあるのはホンネとタテマエの概念に明らかのように日本人の二重性である。)
- 34) White, too, **was** the tiny cloud of smoke that showed in the distance, where Mount also stood.
 ——A. Booth
 (山もある、遠方に見える小さな雲のような煙も白色帯びていた。)
- 35) Equally difficult to win against **are** the *tanuki* (cunning persons) and *happou bijinn* (flunkies) .
 ——P. McLean
 (同様に相手にして勝つのが難しいのは、タヌキ{狡猾な人}とかハッポウビジン{おべっか使

い}である。)

- 36) Especially helpful to the cause of unity **were** the summit meetings attended by the heads of the European governments. —D. Lamont

(特に統合の動機に有効だったのはヨーロッパ政府機関の長が出席した首脳会議であった。)

- 37) Common to the English and the Japanese taste, **is** our dislike of anything oily or something of garlic, the sort of food one is served in Mediterranean countries. —P. Milward

(イギリス人や日本人の趣向に共通しているのは、脂っこいものやニンニク臭のあるものなど、地中海で出される類の食物を好まないことである。)

以上 C+V+S の実例を見て分かることは、C には指示・強調の意を含んでいる such、many などを除き前後に引き付けたり、味付けをする語句を伴っていることです。これが絶対条件とはいえませんが大多数の実例がそのこと示しています。

[B] S+V+C+O (33)

● V (= make) (9)

make が機軸になっている例が 33 例中 9 例あり最も多く、この型との関係性が濃いことを示しています。

- 1) Edison probably could not have invented his motion picture machine or the electric light if other men had not already studied the eye, light, and electricity, and thus **made** available to Edison a vast fund of knowledge about them. —William Crouse
(エジソンはもし他人が既に目、光、電気のことを研究していなかったら自分の映写機や電灯を多分発明していなかったであろうし、これらについての膨大な知識をエジソンは利用できなかったであろう。)
- 2) Their reports **made** clear to people the kinds of evils and injustice that existed in American society. —John Dennis
(彼らが知らせがアメリカ社会にある種々の悪と不正を人々に明らかにした→彼らの知らせで人々はアメリカ社会の中に存在するさまざまな悪と不正の実態が分かった。)
- 3) The size of the United States and its rich mineral and agricultural resources **have made** possible its world leadership in production. —Harrison M. Holland
(アメリカの面積の大きさとその豊かな鉱物と農業資源が生産における世界的リーダーシップを可能とさせた→アメリカの面積の大きさとその豊かな鉱物および農業資源のおかげで生産部門で世界をリードすることが可能になった。)
- 4) Gorbachev faces more difficult tasks: modernizing the Soviet Union, **making** coherent its hopeless economy, and galvanizing a sullen and unresponsive citizenry. —D. Halberstam
(ゴルバチョフはよい困難な課題に直面する。ソ連を近代化し、絶望の淵にある経済のつじつまを合わせ、押し黙ったように反応の市民を奮い立たせることである。)
- 5) A cockades of red, white and blue are at her ears, bunches of meadow flowers **make** gay the

leather of he collar.

——P. Gallico

(赤、白、青の花形帽章が彼女の耳もとのところかかり、牧草地の花が彼女の革製の襟飾りを
きらびやかなものに見せている。)

- 6) I **made** glad the hearts of my poor neighbours, by sharing my riches with them.

——S. Southwold

(私の財宝を分け与えることで貧困な隣人たちの心を和ませた。)

- 7) The Japanese have widely shared rules of behavior which **make** unnecessary many of the written laws and regulations such as written contracts on which Americans depend.

——H. M. Holland

(日本人はアメリカ人が拠りどころにしている成文契約書のような成文法と規範の多くを不必要
にする広く共通に行きわたった立ち居振る舞いの慣例を持つている。)

- 8) Automobiles **have made** possible huge shopping malls surrounded by acres of parking pace.

(自動車は広い駐車場に囲まれた大きなショッピングモール[歩行者専用商店街]の出現を可
能にした。)

- 9) He aroused the landlord and told what had happened. Then the host, much angered, made reply:
“That to **make** pleased the honorable guest everything has been done, the truth is.

——L. Hearn

(彼は宿屋の主人を起し起こったことを言った。主人は大変怒って「本当のことを言えば、それ
はすべてお客さまを喜ばすためになされたことです」と応えた。)

※文末の the truth is を that to make の前に置いて訳す。「お客様を喜ばすためにすべのこ
がなされた」と書かれている。

- V (= see) (5)

- 10) I **saw** scrawled in red ink upon the inner flap the letter K three times repeated.

——Agatha Christi

(封筒の折返しの裏側に赤インキで K とうい文字が 3 度繰り返しながら書きされているのを知
った。)

- 11) If you have lived in cities and have walked in the park on summer afternoon, you **have** perhaps
seen, blinking in a corner of his iron cage, a huge, grotesque kind of monkey, a creature, with
ugly, sagging, hairless skin below his eyes and a bright purple underbody.

——Sherwood Anderson

(もしあなたが都市に住んでいて夏の午後に公園の中を歩いたことがあれば、大きな体のグロ
テスクな猿——目の下の皮膚が見にくくなるので毛がなく、鮮やかな紫色のお尻をしたものが、
鉄の檻の隅でまばたきもしないのを見たことがあるだろう。)

- 12) He saw walking slowly across the green a man in fustian coat and a battered white hat with a
much-ruffed nap, having upon his arm a tall gipsy-woman wearing long brass earrings.

——T. Hardy

(彼は芝地をゆっくり歩いて横切り、厚地の綿布のコートを着てラシャのむやくしゃになったけばの付いた使え古した白い帽子をかぶり、長いしんちゅうのイヤリングをつけた背の高いジブシーの女性に腕をかしてやっているのを見た。)

※この文は後の **having upon** ~は普通の C ですが、**saw** につづく **walking slowly across the green** は先行した C です。稀ですがこのように 2 つの型が混合している時もあります。

- 13) Today, I **see** everywhere, rising high above little shops and houses, gigantic green cages like colossal mosquito-nets. —J. Kirkup

(今はどこでも、小さな店や家並み上高く、大きな蚊帳のような、巨大な緑色のおりがめにつく。)

- 14) Providence **had seen** fit to take his dear mother to itself. —W. S. Maugham

(神が彼の敬愛する母を御もとにお召しになった。)

※had seen と to take...の間に **it** が省略されたものです。勿論 **it [= to** 以下]。

● V (=take) (5)

take it for granted **that**+文は(**that** 以下のことを当然・常識・あたり前のことと考える)という意味でどの辞典にも載っているよく知られた慣用句ですが、まれに **it** が省略されることがあり、**for granted** が意味上の **C** となることがあります。私のコーパスでは **take** 場合はすべて **it** が省略されたものです。

- 15) They **take** for granted a huge continued flow of American cultural influences and now a considerable reverse flow from Japan to America. —Edwin O. Reischauer

(彼らはアメリカ文化の影響が途切れることなく大量に流れそして今は日本からアメリカへ大量に逆流しているのは当然なことだと思っている。)

- 16) I **have** always **taken** for granted that pockets are places to put things into.

—Robert Lynd

(私はポケットは物を入れるものだと常にきめこんでいる。)

- 17) People **take** for granted in Japan a great deal of government regulation of the economy.

—Adrian J. Pinnington

(日本では多くの政府経済規制を当然視している。)

- 18) No sensible man will lightly go counter to an opinion firmly held by a great body of countrymen. He man will **take** for granted that for any opinion which has truck deep root among a people so successful, and so well worthy of respect as the people of this country, there certainly either are, or have been, good and sound reasons. —Matthew Arnold

(分別のあるひとならば多くの同国に強く支持されている理念に軽々しく逆らうことはないであろう。国民の中に深く根を下ろしこの国の国民としてそのように支持されそして尊敬されるにふさわしい理念として確実な根拠のある理由が現在あるかもしくは今までであったかいずれかであるのは当然なことだと思おうであろう。)

● V (=keep) (2)

- 19) The modern Welsh **keep** alive their past. —R. Musman
(現代のウェルズ人は自らの過去を今も維持再現させている。)
- 20) **Keep** in mind that envying your neighbor's grass (or schools) is not necessarily a bad thing if it motivates you to study how he cares for his lawn. —P. Weld
(隣の芝生[あるいは学校]を羨むことは、もしそのおかげで自分が隣人の芝生の手入れの仕方を注意深く観察し、さらに学び取ったことを自分の庭に応用するならば、必ずしも悪いことではないということを心に留めておいてください。)
- V (= leave) (2)
- 21) It is well known that some sparrows, painted upon a sliding screen [fusuma] by Hogen Yenshin, once flew away, **leaving** blank the spaces which they had occupied upon the surface. —L. Hearn
(有名な話だが、法眼元信がふすまに描いた数羽のすずめは、ある時飛び立って行って、もと描かれていた場所は白紙にたってしまったということだ。)
- V (= find) (2)
- 22) I **find** wholesome to be alone the greater part of the time. —D. Thoreau
(私は時間の大部分独りでいる方が為になると思っている。)
- V (= think) (1)
- 23) She thought fit to change her dress. —W. S. Maugham
(彼女は衣服を変えるのが相応しいと思った。)
- V (= consider) (1)
- 24) I **consider** stupid anyone who tried to climb that mountain in winter. —(New Horizon English Course)
(冬にその山に登ろうとするのは者は愚かだと思う。)
- V (= like) (1)
- 25) I remember she even learned to curl your hair as I used to do and make it into a Thames tunnel on top. I know she would **have liked** better to brush it out as straight as she could, but ,she did it to please me, bless her old heart. —P. S. Buck
(彼女は以前私がしていたようにあなたの髪をカールしてテッペンをタイムズ・トンネル型にするようになったことを私は覚えている。彼女はできるだけまっすぐにして払い落としたほうがよかったと思っていたのですが私を喜ばし彼女の昔からの情愛の心を祝福するためにそうしたことをわたしは知っています。)
- V(= break) (1)
- 26) Florence and her nurses **broke** open the boxes whilst Dr. Hall and the committee looked on horrified. —L. D. Peach
(フローレンスと彼女の保母は箱をこじ開けたがホール博士と委員だちは驚いて傍観していた。)

- V (= cut) (1)

27) England was physically and economically deleted and about to **cut** loose its colonies.

——D. Halberstam

(イングリランドは植民地を物理的に経済的に削除し、そして切り離そうとしていた。)

- V(= fling) (1)

28) Sean O'Reilly **flung** open the gate and the farmers followed him into the courtyard.

——J. Dennis

(シーン・オ・レイリは荒々しく門を開け農夫たちは彼につづいて中庭に入った。)

- V (=help) (1)

29) The philosopher who has emerged from the cave must go back and **help** free those less gifted with insight than he.

——B. Russell

(洞窟から出てきた哲学者は引き返して彼よりも眼識を持たない人々を助けなければならなかった。)

- V (= pull) (1)

30) Together the two men **pulled** open the large door.

——D. Sobol

(二人力を合わせて大きなドアを引き開いた。)

[C] C+S+V+Q (2)

31) Underlying the different programmes of the political parties, one **finds** a variety of public attitudes to the whole subject of welfare and social security provision.

——R. Banes/E.Orton

(福祉と社会保障対策の全テーマに対するさまざまな一般大衆の思いが政党の多様な政策の根底にあることがわかる。)

32) The Japanese brilliantly took traditional Japanese forms and adapted them to the modern workplace. They were at once completely modern yet surprisingly feudal. “The electronic tribe” the writer Donald Richie **has called** them.

——D. Halberstam

(日本人は伝統的な日本的慣行を近代的な労働現場に見事なまでに導入した。日本人は完全に近代的であり、同時に驚くばかりに封建的であった。日本人を作家ドナルド・リッチは「エレクトロニック部族」と呼んだ。)