

## 英語動詞の叙法と法性 (4)

—従位文句の動詞 (下) —

前 川 哲 郎

### 〔抄 録〕

C. T. Onions 著 B. D. H. Miller 改訂の *Modern English Syntax* (1971) の分類に準拠し、(下) では、John Sinclair (編集主任) と Gwyneth Fox (編集主幹) 他編集の *Collins COBUILD English Grammar* (1990) と Sidney Greenbaum 著 *The Oxford English Grammar* (1996) の体系も参考にして、付加的関係詞文句と斜格的〔副詞的〕文句を細目に迄分類し、各細目毎に現代英語の用例を挙げ、その文句の特徴を、文句を導く連結語や述語動詞の叙法・法性に焦点を当てて論述する。

キーワード：付加的関係詞文句、副詞的〔斜格的〕文句、連結語、叙法、法性

### 第4章 付加的関係詞文句

#### 4. 1. Kinds of Attributive Relative Clauses (付加的関係詞文句の種類)

名詞役関係詞文句 (Nominal Relative Clause) 以外の関係詞文句 (Relative Clause) は付加的関係詞文句 (Attributive Relative Clause) である。これは (1) 限定文句 (Defining Clause) と (2) 非限定文句 (Non-Defining Clause) とに大別される。更に (1) 限定文句は、文句を導く連結語の種類により (a) 関係代名詞文句 (Relative-Pronoun Clause) (b) 無関係詞文句 (Zero Relative Clause) (c) 副詞的対格役関係詞文句 (Adverbial-Accusative Relative Clause) (d) 関係副詞文句 (Relative-Adverb Clause) (e) 疑似関係詞文句 (Pseudo-Relative Clause) に細分される。又、複数の関係詞文句が相互に特殊な限定の仕方をするものに次の3種がある。即ち (f) 二重限定関係詞文句 (Double-Restrictive Relative Clauses) と (g) 織り込み関係詞文句 (Concatenated Relative Clauses) と (h) 等位関係詞文句 (Co-ordinated Relative Clauses) とである。(2) 非限定文句は、(a) 挿入句的非限定関係詞文句 (Parenthetical Non-Defining Relative Clause) と (b) 継続的非限定関係詞文句 (Continual Non-Defining Relative Clause) と (c) 分離関係詞文句 (Detached Relative Clause) とに細分される。

## 4. 2. Defining Relative Clauses (限定関係詞文句)

### 4. 2. 1. Relative-Pronoun Clauses (関係代名詞文句)

関係代名詞の選択は、先行詞が「物」「事」の時は *which* か *that*, 「人」の時は *who* も *that* も用いられるが、*who* の方が普通である。先行詞（の前）に最上級の語句や *only*, *all*, *any*, (分裂文 (Cleft Sentence) の) *it is [was]* 等があって先行詞が特に限定されている時には、限定力の強い *that* が好まれるが、この様に先行詞が特に限定された文脈でも、関係詞文句の先行詞が「人」を表わす語の時、関係詞が限定文句の述語動詞の目的語でない時には、(93) や (94) の様に *who* が選ばれる事が多い。関係代名詞 *that* は限定力が強いので、先行詞との間に前置詞を挟むこと（例えば *The cannon with which Nelson's ships were armed were made of brass or iron.* (J. Masefield) のイタリック体部分を \**with that* と言うこと）はないし、*that* が非限定文句を導くこともない。

(87) *Objections are only made to words that are currently in the process of change.* (D. Crystal)

(88) *Only you don't talk quite like a girl—well, a girl who has had no advantages.* (T. Hardy)

(89) *One of the problems of lexicography is how to provide explanations of words by the use of other words whose meanings are self-evident.* (H. G. Widdowson)

(90) *It is absurd to say it to a correspondent to whom one often writes.* (A. A. Milne)

(91) *Of course Christminster is a sort of fixed vision with him, which I suppose he'll never be cured of believing in.* (T. Hardy)

(92) *It is a problem which has still not been entirely solved.* (D. Crystal)

(93) *He's almost the only one of your friends with whom you haven't an affair.* (W. S. Maugham)

(94) *It was, of course, the first person down to breakfast who rushed into the garden and made the discovery.* (A. A. Milne)

### 4. 2. 2. Zero Relative Clauses (無関係詞文句)

次の (95) のイタリック体部分 *we assign to them* は、「無関係詞文句 (Zero Relative Clause)」であり、Otto Jespersen はこの種の文句を「接触文句 (Contact Clause)」と呼んでいる (Jespersen, 1914-49: III, § 7.1-8)。無関係詞文句は、(95) (96) (98) の様に、関係詞が限定文句の述語動詞の目的語である場合か、(97) の様に句動詞の前置詞の目的語である場合が普通であるが、(例えば *That was the kind of person  $\phi$  she was.* (Sinclair & Fox, 1990: 8. 90) の様に) 関係詞が限定文句の述語動詞の補語である場合にも用いられる。

(97) も、先行詞が *very* によって特に限定されている場合であるが、(98) の様に先行詞が最上級の語句に限定されている場合には、限定文句は無関係詞文句になる。

その次の 3 例 (99) (100) (101) の無関係詞文句は、*the day (that) I first met her* (COD) 等の副詞的対格役関係代名詞 *that* が省略されたと考えることが出来る場合である。文句の述語動

詞の叙法の点で注目すべきは (107) と比較考察すべき (101) の *reason* に続く無関係詞文句である。

更にその次の2例 (103) (104) の様に, *It is [was](about/high) time* に続く限定文句も, 現在では副詞的対格役関係代名詞 *that* を用いない無関係詞文句が普通である。この種の文句の述語動詞は叙想法またはその代用形になる。詳細は後述する。

前節で述べた状況とこの節の事例を勘案すると, 関係代名詞の限定力は, 大ざっぱに言って, (1) 無関係詞 ( $\phi$ ), (2) *that*, (3) *who*, (4) *which* の順に強いと考えられる。

(95) Most of the actions of other people which give us annoyance spring from causes that have nothing to do with the motives  $\phi$  we assign to them. (A. G. Gardiner)

(96) All  $\phi$  I need is music. (M. French)

(97) You are one of the very men  $\phi$  Christminster was intended for when the colleges were founded. (T. Hardy)

(98) He was the most irreligious man  $\phi$  I ever knew, and the most moral. (T. Hardy)

(99) When Robert had gone bankrupt, the year  $\phi$  my father died, Michael had been absent in le Berry. (D. du Maurier)

(100) In the descriptive approach, the analyst gathers information about the way  $\phi$  English is used. (D. Crystal)

(101) The reason  $\phi$  she felt as if she were falling through the air was because if Tim were not going to be here, there was no point at all in keeping the house open. (D. Lessing)

(102) It's time  $\phi$  you tried this. (M. French)

(103) It was time  $\phi$  I went back. (E. Hemingway)

(104) It is high time  $\phi$  we should disabuse ourselves. (W. Archer)

#### 4. 2. 3. Relative Pronoun *that* as Adverbial Accusative (副詞的対格役関係代名詞 *that*)

前節で触れた, *the day (that) I first met her* (COD) 等の様に, 文句の中で副詞的対格 (Adverbial Accusative) の働きをする *that* は, *at which*, *on which*, *in which*, *when*, *why* 等でパラフレイズ出来る。先行詞は「時」「様態」(稀に)「理由」等を表す名詞に限られる。文句の述語動詞の叙法の点で注目すべきは (107) の *that*-文句である。

*It is [was](about/high) time* に続く限定文句を導く *that* も, 文句の中で副詞的対格の働きをする。この種の文句の述語動詞は叙想法またはその代用形になる。詳細は後述する。

(105) I still remember the night *that he went to the play*. (G. Moore)

(106) It made a grown person human in the same way *that you were human*. (G. Greene)  
that=in which

(107) I never expected you to love me, I didn't see any reason *that you should* (be expected to love me). (W. S. Maugham)

(108) It is high time *that the omission were supplied*. (R. L. Stevenson)

(109) It is about time *that you took the ladies away from here*. (H. S. Merriman)

#### 4. 2. 4. Relative-Adverb Clauses (関係副詞文句)

現代英語では、関係副詞 *how* は付加的關係詞文句には用いられない。文句の述語動詞の点で注目すべきは (112) と (113) の *why*-文句である。

(110) Then the day came *when it suddenly occurred to him that if he ascended to the point of view after dark, he would see the night lights of the city*. (T. Hardy)

(111) A much more intriguing question is to ask what is happening to English in countries *where people don't use it as a mother tongue*. (D. Crystal)

(112) There are two reasons *why people are contemptuous of English grammar*. (D. Crystal)

(113) There is no reason *why the book should be prejudiced*. (A. Powell)

#### 4. 2. 5. Pseudo-Relative Clauses (疑似関係詞文句)

この種の文句を導く *as*, *than*, *but* は、元來接続詞であるが、文句中で主語や目的語の働きをしていると考えられるので、これらの *as*-文句、*than*-文句、*but*-文句を「疑似関係詞文句 (Pseudo-Relative Clause)」と呼ぶ。

(114) Gorbachov is now speaking more and more as the leader who claims as much authority *as Lenin, or Stalin, had*. (L. Muray)

(115) I believe that, if any other normal person comes into my room, he will see the same chairs and tables and books *as I see*. (B. Russell)

(116) They bit off more *than they could chew*. (A. G. Gardiner)

(117) There are few men *but would risk all for such a prize*. (H. C. Wyld)[*but = who... not*]

#### 4. 2. 6. Double-Restrictive Relative Clauses (二重限定関係詞文句)

(118) の最初の *who* の先行詞は *many people* の *people* , 後の *who* の先行詞は *who have to catch...* で限定された *many people* であり *people* は二重に限定されている。(119) の最初の無関係詞 ( $\phi$ ) の先行詞は *nothing* , 次の関係代名詞 *that* の先行詞は *you've got to say to me* に限定された *nothing* である。Jespersen はこの種の構文を「二重限定 (Double Restriction)」と呼んでいる (Jespersen, 1914-49 : III, § § 4.5-6)。

二重限定関係詞文句の場合、最初の関係詞の方が後の関係詞より限定力が強いが、両者が同じであるのが原則である。

(118) I know there are many people *who have to catch early morning buses and trams* who would envy me if they know my luck. (A. G. Gardiner)

(119) There's nothing  $\phi$  *you've got to say to me* that my dad can't hear. (W. S. Maugham)

(120) There must be lots of people  $\phi$  *you know* who want to go away in August. (A. Powell)

#### 4. 2. 7. Concatenated Relative Clauses (織り込み関係詞文句)

There is no one who we can believe is competent. (COD) は There is no one に *We can believe (he) is competent.* の ( ) の部分が関係詞になって織り込まれた構文である。[who we can believe is = whom we can believe to be] この様な織り込み構文は疑問文にも見られる。Cf. And what do you think I should be doing just about now, if you weren't here? (T. Hardy) 猶, (91) の which-文句 (fixed vision... which I suppose he'll never be cured of believing in) も織り込み関係詞文句である。Jespersen はこの種の構文を「関係詞連鎖 (Relative Concatenation)」と呼んでいる (Jespersen, 1914-49: III, § 10.7-8)。

(121) We turn to the Ferguson place when fear and depression assail you, with that instinct for returning to the womb which Freud believed was strong in all of us. (L. Bromfield)[which Freud believed was = which Freud believed to be]

#### 4. 2. 8. Co-ordinated Relative Clauses (等位関係詞文句)

2つ (またはそれ以上) の 関係詞文句が等位接続詞 and によって繋がれて, 対等に共通の先行詞を限定している構文。尚, (122) の後の which-文句は「織り込み関係詞文句」で, I thought (he) might be there. の ( ) の部分が関係詞になった構文である。

(122) I took a bundle of old letters out of a jacket pocket this morning to look for a document which I wanted, and which I thought might be there. (A. G. Gardiner)

### 4. 3. Non-Defining Relative Clauses (非限定関係詞文句)

#### 4. 3. 1. Parenthetical Non-Defining Relative Clauses (挿入的非限定関係詞文句)

先行詞の後に挿入され, その内容を描写 [評釈/敷衍] する非限定関係詞文句。特に, 文の主語を先行詞とした挿入的非限定関係詞文句では, 下の諸例の様に, 「譲歩」や「理由」等の「含意 [言外の意味] (Connotation)」が出て, 意義上「副詞文句相当語句 (Adverb-Clause Equivalent)」になることが多い。

(123) This tale, which is recorded by a later diarist and may possibly be an invention, has the ring of truth in its very succinctness. (M. McCarthy)[which is = although it is]

(124) The tea must have been green, or too long drawn, for Sue seemed preternaturally wakeful afterwards, though Jude, who had not taken any, began to feel heavy. (T. Hardy)[who had = as/because he had]

(125) But the great hands of the stone-cutter, on whose sinewy and bony substance there was so little that disease or death could waste, looked as powerful and living as ever. (T. Wolfe)[on whose = because on his]

(126) Sir Archbald Murray, to whom Feisal had appealed for a demonstration in Sinai to prevent further withdrawals of Turks for service at Medina, sent back an encouraging reply,

and everybody was breathing easily. (T. E. Lawrence)

#### 4. 3. 2. Continual Non-Defining Relative Clauses (継続的非限定関係詞文句)

先行詞を承けて更に話を進めていく非限定関係詞文句。継続的非限定関係詞文句では、下の諸例の様に、独立した単一の文句、または等位文句 (Co-ordinate Clause) に相当する。

(127) He was Richard Phillotson, who had recently removed from the mixed village school to undertake a large boys' school in his native town of Shaston, which stood on a hill sixty miles to the south-west as the crow flies. (T. Hardy)

(128) There must be thousands of distinctive words inhabiting such areas as Brooklyn, the East End of London, San Francisco, Edinburgh and Liverpool, none of which has ever appeared in any dictionary. (D. Crystal)[none of which = but none of them]

(129) Last night, Lina had descended from her attic to the kitchen, where she not only mended an electric iron but cooked a good meal made up of rice and pieces of fish, which she had served and eaten with Violet, who had thereupon made up her mind to make the best use she could of Lina. (M. Spark)

#### 4. 3. 3. Detached Relative Clauses (分離関係詞文句)

等位接続詞がその前の要素から分離されて次の文の文頭に立つ Henry Sweet の所謂「分離接続詞 (Detached Conjunction)」(Sweet, 1891-98 : § 431) になることがある様に、前文の内容を先行詞とする関係代名詞 which が導く非限定関係詞文句も、先行詞 (前文の内容) を含む前文から分離されて、次の文の文頭に立つことがある。この種の which が導く文句を「分離関係詞文句 (Detached Relative Clause)」と呼ぶ。

(130) After the recent revelation of the horrors of Nazi Germany he is still an anti-Semite and insists that it is the international Jewish financiers who have a stranglehold on the wealth. Which of course would send me into hoots of laughter were it not so benighted a viewpoint. (W. Styron)

(131) He was, in some paralysing way, conscious of his own defencelessness, though he had all the defence of privilege. Which is curious, but a phenomenon of our day. (D. H. Lawrence)

#### 4. 4. Mood and Modality in Attributive Relative Clauses (付加的關係詞文句の叙法と法性)

付加的關係詞文句の述語動詞の叙法は、殆どが叙実法であるが、次の2点に注意する必要がある。

(1) 関係副詞 why の導く文句及びそれに相当する文句 (reason 等を先行詞とした that-文句または無関係詞文句) の述語動詞は、(107) (113) の様に、(多少とも「義務的な」ニュアンスを含む文脈では)「叙想法代用の should + 不定詞」(Jespersen はこの種の should を「感情の

should (Emotional *should*)」と呼んでいる。Jespersen, 1914-49 : IV, § 20.5) になることが多い。尤も (101) (112) の様に、「事実」を述べる文脈では叙実法になる。

(2) It is [was](about/high) time に続く限定文句は、現在では無関係詞文句が普通であるが、副詞的対格役関係代名詞 *that* に導かれることもある。この種の文句の述語動詞は (102) (103) (108) (109) の様に、(the omission were... 等形態上明白なものばかりでなく、you tried...; I went...; you took 等形の上で叙実法過去と区別出来ないものも含めて) 過去叙想法になるか、(104) の様に「叙想法代用の *should*+不定詞」になる。この文句の叙法は、「もう(そろそろ/正に)…すべき時である/であったのに、まだ…していない[…していなかった]」の義だから叙想法になる、と考えるとよい。(Jespersen は「hypothetical と見なされるから叙想法が使われた」と説いている。Jespersen, 1914-49 : IV, § 9.6)

## 第5章 副詞的〔斜格的〕文句

### 5. 1. Kinds of Adverbial [Oblique] Clauses (副詞的〔斜格的〕文句の種類)

上位文句中で副詞類 (Adverbial) の働きをする従位文句を「副詞(的)文句 (Adverbial [Adverb] Clause)」という。ところで Noam Chomsky は、前置詞に統率された名詞句の格を「斜格 (Oblique Case)」と呼んでいる (Chomsky, 1981 : p. 170)。この考え方に従えば、副詞文句は上位文句中で斜格的(「前置詞+名詞句」的)役割を果たすので「斜格的文句 (Oblique Clause)」と呼ぶことも出来る。

C. T. Onions は、副詞〔斜格的〕文句を副詞類的意味により、「時 (Time)」「場所 (Place)」「原因・理由 (Cause or Reason)」「目的 (Purpose)」「結果 (Result)」「条件 (Condition)」「譲歩 (Concession)」「比較 (Comparison)」の8種に分類している (Onions, 1971 : 62-75)。

Sidney Greenbaum は、近著 (1996 : 6. 14) の「副詞的文句の意味」で副詞文句を14種に分類しているが、状況文句 (Circumstantial Clause: *if possible* 等) を「条件文句」の一種とし、二者択一条件文句 (Alternative-conditional Clause: *whether or not*-文句等) と Wh-条件文句 (Wh-Conditional Clause: *whatever*-文句等) とを「譲歩文句」の細目と分類し、様態文句 (Manner Clause: *as if*-文句等) と比率・類似文句 (Proportion and Similarity Clause: 「*the*+比較級」文句, *just as*-文句等) と注釈文句 (Comment Clause: *as far as*-文句等) とを「比較文句」の細目として統合すれば、Onions の8種の分類と同じものになる。

本稿では、Onions に拠り8種に分類し、Greenbaum も参考にして、「目的」文句を (a) (*so/in order*) *that*-文句と (b) 否定の目的文句とに細分し、「条件」文句を (a) *if*-文句 (即ち普通の条件文句) と (b) *it is [was] because...* の前に置かれて *it* の内容を提示する文句 (c) 状況文句とに細分する。「譲歩」文句は、(a) 譲歩文句 (b) 二者択一文句 (c) Wh-譲歩文句 (Greenbaum が Wh-条件文句と呼んでいる文句) (d) 現在叙想法文句 に細分し、「比較」文句を (a) 程度文句 (Clause of Degree: *as*-文句と *than*-文句) (b) 様態文句 (c) 比率・類似文句 (d) 注釈文句とに細分

する。紙面の都合上、条件・譲歩・比較文句に就いては、細目と各細目に例文1例のみ挙げる。条件・譲歩・比較文句に就いての詳細は本誌次号で論じる。

### 5. 1. 1. Adverb Clauses of Time (時の副詞文句=Temporal Clauses)

「時の副詞文句」では、(136)の様に、未来時に言及する場合も未来時表現の *will/shall* は用いない。しかし時折(特に過去からの)未来時に言及する場合に、第2章例(23)(本誌『文学部論集』第80号, p. 51)の様に、人称の別なく「叙想法代用の *should* + 原形不定詞」が用いられることがある。尚、(137)～(139)の様な *since* の導く文句の時制については、Jespersen (1914-49: IV, § § 5.7-8) に詳しい。(140)の *when* は、*He walks when he might ride. (COD)* の *when* と同様に、*although, considering that (COD)* の義である。(141)の様な *when* を Jespersen は、「連続の *when*」(*Contituative when*)と呼んでいる(1914-49: V, § 21. 210)。

(132) Certainly, foreigners are often mystified by this reaction *when they hear it. (D. Crystal)*

(133) Curran stood up, *while Mary introduced him. (M. Spark)*

(134) *After his first novel was published*, Wolfe had no clear notion of the sort of book that was to follow it. (R. Walser)

(135) I wondered for a moment or two whether to notice her *before she noticed me. (M. Drabble)*

(136) You'll stay with me *until you're married. (W. S. Maugham)*

(137) It was years *since I had seen her behave so spontaneously and vividly before me. (M. Drabble)*

(138) There have been many similar books *since it was first published in 1905. (C. Lloyd)*

(139) He's the first interesting man I've met *since I've been here!* (M. French)[*since I've been* = *since I was/came*]

(140) He had determined that she should not enter the manor-house at a disadvantage that evening, *when there would probably be plenty of opportunities in the future of her doing so becomingly. (T. Hardy)*

(141) Their exertions did not relax till the doctor arrived, *when the three were taken upstairs and put into warm beds. [when = and then]*

(142) *Whenever I saw your name in the society columns of the papers* it used to give me a thrill of satisfaction. (W. S. Maugham)

(143) *As soon as I can safely leave him*, I shall go myself to Paris. (D. du Maurier)

(144) *Immediately the car appeared* its lights were switched on. (M. Spark)

(145) *The instant that she was gone* Henchard's state showed itself more distinctly. (T. Hardy)

(146) *The next time the Soviet Officials came that way* those doctors were probably put to



death. (B. Russell)

(147) *By the time Bigelow had decided that his collection should go to the Boston Museum, it consisted of thousands of pieces.* (J. Fontein)

5. 1. 2. **Adverb Clauses of Place** (場所の副詞文句=Local Clauses)

「場所の副詞文句」でも、未来時に言及する場合に未来時表現は用いなかったが、現在では(150)の様に will/shall を用いる。

(148) *The rector began reading it, the sailor kneeling where he stood, and repeating it after him word by word in a distinct voice.* (T. Hardy)

(149) *The French introduced 'qu,' where Old English had used 'cw'(e. g. 'queen').* (D. Crystal)

(150) *Send him, where he will be taken care of.* (COD<sup>5</sup>)

(151) *Indeed, nobody with one good suit, and a stomach for champagne and sandwiches, need starve in London. He or she can wander safely in wherever a red carpet beckons.* (A. A. Milne)

5. 1. 3. **Adverb Clauses of Cause or Reason** (原因・理由の副詞文句=Causal Clauses)

原因・理由の副詞文句を導く because は、語源が「be[=by]+cause」であって原因理由そのものを示すが、as や since は比較や時の文句を導く接続詞であって、「理由」の義は弱く、比較や時を踏まえたニュアンスが出る。as-文句や since-文句は普通文頭に来て、強調は主文句にあり、because-文句は普通文末に来て、強調は従位文句にある。例文(152)は、(主文句の内容は既に前文で言っているわけだから)強調が because-文句にあることを端的に示す文例となっている。(153)の様に、接続詞が(相関接続詞の副詞を含む)副詞に修飾されるのも because のみである。(154)の様に、since-文句の原因理由は「議論の余地のない自明のもの」との含みがある。(160)のイタリック体部は前文の原因・理由を説明する文句。H. W. Fowlerはこの so を「説明の so (Explanatory so)」と呼んでいる (MEU, s. v. so. 1926年版 p. 546 ; 1965<sup>2</sup>年版 p. 567)。この文句は感情的色彩を伴って感嘆文的になることが多い。(161)では since-文句は実質的には等位文句である。この様に because, since, as は for の代用として用いられることがある。

(152) *I wish you could forget about other people and talk about yourself, but I suppose you have to talk of other people's feelings because you haven't any of your own.* (D. Garnett)

(153) *Many people have left school with the impression that English grammar is a dull, boring, pointless subject—simply because it was presented to them in a dull, boring and pointless way.* (D. Crystal)

(154) *Since both were shy they never talked about themselves.* (J. Steinbeck)

(155) *As it was getting late, I decided to book into a hotel.* (CIDE)

(156) *Now that she was left without a parent, Joanna could not bear the notion of her husband*

going to sea again. (T. Hardy)

(157) *Seeing that she's lawfully old enough to get married, I don't see how you can stop her.*

(LDCE)

(158) I now find myself compelled to relate a piece of information which I decided to withhold,

*on the grounds that it was irrelevant.* (M. Drabble)

(159) *Child as I was, I dared not venture out alone, but was obliged to stay beside my father the whole time.* (D. du Maurier)

(160) 'Will you come away with me?' he said finally to her, but she shook her head, *she was so attached to her home.* (O. Wilde)

(161) The master had remarked that even if he got the piano into the cart he should not know what to do with it on his arrival at Christminster, *since he was only going into temporary lodgings just at first.* (T. Hardy)[since=for]

#### 5. 1. 4. Adverb Clauses of Purpose (目的の副詞文句=Final Clauses)

(a) 「目的」の (so/in order) that-文句 (in order that の例は、第2章 §2.2.2. (24) にある) の動詞は「may/might+原形不定詞」になることが多いが、口語体では例文 (164) の様に「can/could+原形不定詞」や「shall/should+原形不定詞」にもなる。

(b) 「否定の目的」の lest-文句は文語体。口語体では (167) (168) の様に in case, for fear 等が使われる。文句の動詞は「should (時に may/might)+原形不定詞」が多いが、最近では第2章 §2.2.2. の例文 (27) のように、叙実法に (未来時なら will/would に) なる場合もある。

##### (a) so that Clauses (so that-文句)

(162) It is usual to mention any such wish before service, *so that the proper words may be used in the General Thanksgiving.* (T. Hardy)

(163) He made up his mind to wait another day, *that Betty's father might at least have time to write to him if so minded.* (T. Hardy)

(164) Perhaps the only hope is that destruction will destroy itself, *so that a new world can be born.* (B. G. Hornback)

(165) I look at the mother closely *so that I shall know her again when I come to say good-bye.* (A. A. Milne)

##### (b) Negative Final Clauses (否定の目的文句)

(166) During the wars the sailors were given hardly any shore leave, *lest they should run away.* (J. Masfield)

(167) Sometimes, doesn't it make you rather nervous, when you're sitting on the top of your ladder, *in case anyone should give it a kick as he passes.* (W. S. Maugham)

(168) The three children could scarcely go into the waiting-room *for fear something should hap-*

*pen whilst they were off the platform.* (D. H. Lawrence)

5. 1. 5. **Adverb Clauses of Result** (結果の副詞文句 = Consecutive Clauses)

「結果」の副詞文句は、主文句中の *such* や *so* と相関した *that*-文句または無接続詞に導かれる。「結果」の *so that*-文句は文語体である。

(169) I tried to tell her in such a way *that she wouldn't be offended.* (CIDE)

(170) A major American study, published in the early 1970 s, carried out a computer analysis of 17, 000 words and showed that no less than 84 per cent of the words were spelled according to a regular pattern, and that only 3 per cent were so unpredictable *that they would have to be learned by heart.*

(171) What Wolfe experienced was so vital to him, *φ he had to make it important to others.* (R. Walser)

(172) Sometimes, the two sounds influence each other, *so that they both change.* (D. Crystal)

5. 1. 6. **Adverb Clauses of Condition** (条件文句 = Conditional Clauses)

(a) *if*-文句 (*if*-Clauses 即ち普通の条件文句)

(173) In such cases, people have to learn English *if they want to get on in life.* (D. Crystal)

(b) *it is [was] because...* の前に置かれて *it* の内容を提示する文句 (*if/when*-Clauses which do not imply a Condition)

この *if*-文句は「条件」を表さず、*if... it is because* の形で「*if*-文句の内容」の理由を表す修辭的表現 (Jespersen, 1933 : § 35. 31) である。

(174) *If Alec becomes a religious convert even temporarily* it is because he is not really so very much different from Angel. (D. V. Ghent)[*if*=*when/it*: *if*-文句の内容]

(c) 状況文句 (Circumstantial Clause)

この文句の *if* は *when* や *whenever* と置き換えられる。

(175) *If water is heated to 100°C* it turns to steam. (CIDE)[*if*=every time]

5. 1. 7. **Adverb Clauses of Concession** (譲歩文句 = Concessive Clauses)

(a) *though*-文句 (*though*-Clauses 普通の譲歩文句)

(176) This much more readily conveys the speed at which the sentence would be said, *though it is much more difficult to read.* (D. Crystal)

(b) 二者択一文句 (Alternative Clauses)

(177) *Whether in school or beyond*, the teacher's task is to devise ways of making this learning interesting and enjoyable. (D. Crystal)

(c) *Wh*-譲歩文句 (*Wh*-Concessive Clauses)

(178) Art and the works of the imagination, *however strange and impractical and useless they may seem*, are intimately connected with the life of love. (B. G. Hornback)

(d) 現在叙想法の導く文句 (Present-Subjunctive Concessive Clauses)

(179) *But Clara, try as she might, found it hard to dissemble.* (M. Drabble)

5. 1. 8. **Adverb Clauses of Comparison** (比較文句=Comparative Clauses)

(a) 程度文句 (Clauses of Degree: as-文句と than-文句)

(180) English is much more regular in spelling *than the traditional criticisms would have us believe.* (D. Crystal)

(b) 様態文句 (Manner Clauses)

(181) *As the halo had been to his eyes when gazing at it a quarter of an hour earlier, so was the spot mentally to him as he pursued his dark way.* (T. Hardy)

(c) 比率・類似文句 (Proportion and Similarity Clauses)

(182) *The faster we speak, the less time there is for the tongue to do anything at all.* (D. Crystal)

(d) 注釈文句 (Comment Clauses)

(183) These days, there are signs of a compromise position being worked out, *as far as school teaching is concerned.* (D. Crystal)

5. 2. **Mood and Modality in Adverbial Clauses** (副詞的文句の叙法と法性)

副詞的文句の叙法と法性に就いては第1章英語の叙法 § 9 の (45) ~ (50) (『文学部論集』第79号, pp. 120-122) 及び第2章従位文句 § 2.2.2. の (23) ~ (33) (『文学部論集』第80号, pp. 51-52) で詳論した。

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(まえかわ てつを 英文学科)

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