-----形態と意義-----

前 川 哲 郎

第1章 英語の叙法

発話内容に対する話者の心的態度を表す動詞の屈折変化を「叙法」(Mood)と呼ぶ。 英語には、Indicative、Subjunctive、Imperative の3種の叙法があるが、Otto Jespersen (1924) はその著 *The Philosophy of Grammar* (London: George Allen & Unwin)で、先ずHenry Sweet (1891) の用語と説に触れて、

These are sometimes called fact-mood, thought-mood, and will-mood respectively. But they do not "express different relations between subject and predicate," as Sweet (1891: § 293) says.

と言った上で、これらの叙法を次の様に定義している。

It is much more correct to say that they express certain attitudes of the speaker towards the contents of the sentense, though in some cases the choice of a mood is determined not by the attitude of the actual speaker, but by the character of the clause itself and its relation to the main nexus on which it is dependent. Further it is very important to remember that we speak of "mood" only if this attitude of mind is shown in the form of the verb: mood thus is a syntactic, not a notional category. (Jespersen 1924: 313)

現代英語では Subjunctive Mood と Imperative Mood の屈折語尾が消失しているので、英語の形態のみを重視する観点に立てば、叙法は文法上独立の範疇としては認め難いことになる。しかし意義との関わりを考える立場に立てば、Subjunctive Mood と Indicative Mood がかつて表していた意味上の対立は、今尚重要である。叙述内容に対する話者の心的態度を表す表現・意味・特性を「法性(Modality)」(Lyons 1977: Vol. 2, 787—849)と言う。

Mood という語は、「叙述の方法」の義で、mode(様式、方式、様相)と同じ語源の語であるが、mood(気分、雰囲気)とは、互いに連想はあるものの、元来別の語である。ところで、今でも Indicative Mood を「直説法」と呼び、Subjunctive Mood を「仮定法」と呼ぶ向きも

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あるが、「直説法」という呼称は、indicative が「直(じか)に表示〔指示〕する」の義であるので、

indicative: designating the mood of a verb of which the essential function is to state an objective fact (as opp. to something wished, thought of, etc., by the speaker) (NSOD)

の義の the indicative mood の訳語として妥当であるとしても, subjunctive と言う語が, subjoin (続けて〔並列して〕置く) 等と同じ語源の語で, この叙法が元来「従位文句中の動詞の叙法である」との考えから与えられた名称(即ち「接続法」の義)であるので,「仮定法」という呼称は, the subjunctive mood の訳語としても場違いであり,

subjunctive: designating the mood of a verb of which the essential function is to state a relation wished, thought of, etc., by the speaker between the subject and predicate (as opp. to a relation of objective fact), freq. occurring in a subjoined or subordinate clause (NSOD)

の義の the subjunctive mood の実質を表す呼称でもない。そればかりでなく、「仮定法」とは「仮定を表わす叙法」であると誤解される虞れがあり、極めてミスリーディングな用語である。Henry Sweet が、Indicative を fact-mood、Subjunctive を thought-mood と呼んでいる(Sweet 1891: § 298)ことも参考にすれば、Indicative と Subjunctive との対立も勘案して、Indicative Mood を「叙実法」、Subjunctive Mood を「叙想法」と呼ぶのが至当であろう。Imperative Mood を「命令法」と呼ぶのは、文法用語としても、

imperative: designating or pertaining to a grammatical mood expressing a command, request, or exhortation (NSOD)

の義の the imperative mood の訳語としても、適切である。

1 Indicative Mood and Imperative Mood (叙実法と命令法)

現代英語でも、叙実法には語尾変化があるが、法性には無関係に用いられて法性について語形上何も表わさないから、叙実法の形態は法性無標形(Modally Non-Marked Form)である。単文(Simple Sentence)の叙述文(Statement)に典型的に用いられるが、疑問文(Question)や感嘆文(Exclamation)にも用いられる。

現代英語では、命令法の語尾が失われているので、命令法の形態は動詞の語幹(Verb-Stem) と同形である。命令法は、語幹を持たない欠如動詞や、 静態的非動作主動詞 (Stative Non-Agentive Verb) には生じない。命令法は聞き手への「命令」「要求」「依頼」「勧告」等を表す。命令法の動詞を用いた文を命令文(Command)と言う。

(1) Let me feel my pulse. [She puts her finger on her wrist.] It's perfectly regular. (S. Maugham)

- (2) 'Here,' I said, 'listen to this.' (G. Swift)
- (3) Let's go back. (F. King)
- (4) 'Shall we go?' 'Yes, let's go.' (M. Drabble)

上の引用文(1)のト書の puts と次の文の 's と(2)の said と(4)の shall とが「叙実法」, 残り が総て「命令法」である。

命令文では主語は普通は(1), (2)や次の(5)のように明示されないが,次の(6)の例文のように,複数の聞き手の中の特定の人を指して言う時や,命令が向けられる聞き手を他の人と対比させる時等には,主語は明示される。また,話し手が聞き手に一緒にしようと「勧誘」する等,一人称に対する命令や三人称に対する命令は,次の(7),(8)のように,let を使って表現される。

- (5) Commands without a Subject (主語無しの命令文)
 - 'Come along, Jasper,' I said. (D. du Maurier)
- (6) Commands with a Subject (主語の有る命令文)
 - (6-1) 'You tell her,' I said; 'she'll be so angry.' (D. du Maurier)
 - (6-2) I make it for my Juanito when he comes home, but you eat it, (W. Saroyan)
- (7) First-Person Imperatives (一人称に対する命令)
 - (7-1) Let's go to Coney Island, old sport. In my car. (S. Fitzgerald)
 - (7-2) Let us look at them one by one. (COBUED)
 - (7-3) 'Let me know where you're staying and I'll have one [=a ticket] sent round to you.' (J. Higgins)
- (8) Third-Person Imperatives (三人称に対する命令)

If she insists on going so early, let her take a taxi. (COBUED)

2 叙想法 (Subjunctive Mood)

叙想法は、或事柄を事実として述べるのではなく、「想像」「仮定」「願望」等話者の頭の中で考えられた想念として表す叙法である。現代英語では、形態上、動詞 be の現在形に be を、過去形に一・三人称単数にも were [口語体では was も可] を用いる点と、その他の動詞では三人称単数にも -s を付けないという点で、独特の表現形態があり、叙想法は法性有標形 (Modally Marked Form) である。叙想法は主として複文 (Complex Sentence) の従位文句 (Subordinate Clause) で用いられる。叙想法が用いられる従位文句は、定形副詞文句 (Finite Adverbial Clause) の中の条件文句 (Conditional Clause or Adverb Clause of Condition)と譲歩文句 (Concessive Clause or Adverb Clause of Concession) と定形名詞文句 (Finite Nominal Clause) の中の、主として従属命令・願望 (Dependent Command or Desire) であるが、例のように従属疑問 (Dependent Question) で使われたり、従属叙述 (Dependent Statement) で用いられることもある。

(9) He wondered if the inscription were legible still, and going to the back of the milestone brushed away the nettles. (T. Hardy)

これは、 叙想法が元来「従位文句中の動詞の叙法」であった名残であって、 特に法的な意味はない。

「迂言叙想法 (Periphrastic Subjunctive)」 (Poutsma 1904—26: Vol. 5, ch. 45, § 8) 即ち 法助動詞 (Modal Auxiliary or Modal) を使った形で表される叙想法に就いては、 9 「叙想法代用 (Subjunctive Equivalent)」 (Sonnenschein 1916: § 436; Onions 1971: § 59. 2) の項で論じる。

3 Real Condition and Unreal Condition (叙実条件と反実条件)

Charles Talbut Onions は、条件文句即ち「前提 (the protasis)」と、「主文句 (Main Clause)」(Onions 1971: § 20) 即ち「帰結 (the apodosis)」とから成る「条件文 (Conditional Sentence)」を、次の3種に分類している (Onions 1971: § 87—90)。即ち、

A類 (Class A): If this is true, that is false. (Onions 1971: § 88 [Onions 1932: § 54]) の様に、或事を事実として、又は一般論として、仮定して帰結を呼ぶもの。条件文句は、条件内容の真否に就いて、又はその成立に就いて、何ら断定しない文句であり、「開放条件 (Open Condition)」 (Sweet 1891: 110) と呼ばれ、文句の動詞は叙実法が採られ、主文句でも叙実法又は命令法が採られる。If he comes, I will tell him. (GEW)の様に、未来時を表すのに現在時制になる点は、時の文句 (Temporal Clause or Adverb Clause of Time) と同じである。

B類 (Class B): If wishes were horses, beggars would ride. (Onions 1971: § 87 [Onions 1932: § 53]) の様に、事実に反する仮定か、全くの仮定と想定されることを条件として、帰結を呼ぶもの。条件文句は、条件内容を却下する〔否認または排除する〕文句であり、「却下条件(Rejected Condition)」(Sweet 1891: 110)と呼ばれる。文句の動詞は叙想法(現在の事実に反する仮定には「叙想法過去(Past Subjunctive)」、過去の事実に反する仮定には「叙想法大過去(Pluperfect Subjunctive)」、未来時に言及する全くの仮定には叙想法過去又は「were to 叙想法 (were to Subjunctive)」、帰結の動詞は「条件法(Conditional Mood)」(Sweet 1891 § 2277; Poutsma 1904—26 Vol. 5, ch. XLIX § 51—4)即ち「過去形法助動詞 would, should, could, might, must, need 等+原形/完了不定詞」の形を採る。

C類 (Class C): If this be so, we are all at fault. (Onions 1971: § 90 [Onions 1932: § 56]) の様に、 叙想法で仮定するが帰結の文句の動詞は必ずしも条件法にならない条件文。 C類は、主文句の動詞が叙実法または命令法になる点でA類に似ているが、条件法を採ることもある。条件文句の動詞は、現在時に言及する場合は叙想法現在 (Present Sub-

junctive),過去時の場合には叙想法過去(これらは形式ばった文語か米語に限られる)になり、未来時に言及する場合には、*Should* you desire an interview, I shall not refuse to meet you. (Onions 1971: § 90) の様に「叙想法代用の should+原形不定詞」の形を採る叙想法未来(Future Subjunctive or *should* Subjunctive)になる。

A類の条件文句は、「叙実的意味 (Factual Meaning)」(Leech 1987: 113—6) 又は「理論的意味 (Theoretical Meaning)」 (Leech 1987: 113—6) を表すが、B類とC類の条件文句は、何れも「仮設的意味 (Hypothetical Meaning)」 (Leech 1987: 118—23) を表す。

現在では、「開放条件」は「叙実条件(Real Condition)」(F. Palmer 1986: 189)と呼ばれ、「却下条件」は「反実条件(Unreal Condition)」(F. Palmer 1986: 191)と呼ばれることが多い。次の例文(10)、(1)のイタリック体の部分は叙実条件であり、(2)、(13)のイタリック体の部分は反実条件である。なお、叙実条件は法性上無標(unmarked for modality)であり、反実条件は有標(marked)である。

- (10) It's simply beautiful. Put it down for him, Fanny, if he wants something to paint. (D. Lawrence)
- (11) Then, if by any chance he really did catch one fish, he called it twenty, while two fish would count thirty, three forty, and so on. (J. Jerome)
- (12) Aye, there have been generations of Sir Johns among you, and if knighthood were hereditary, like a baronetcy, as it practically was in old times, when men were knighted from father to son, you would be Sir John now. (T. Hardy)
- (13) This arrangement would have worked well enough if it had not been for the disputes between Snowball and Napoleon. (G. Orwell)

4 Present Subjunctive (叙想法現在)

叙想法現在には動詞の原型が用いられる。この種の叙想法は「理論的意味」を表す条件文句 や譲歩文句で、英米とも稀に見られる。

- (14) If he be defeated he wins the grim joy of fighting; if he lose the race, he, at least, has had a run. (J. Jerome)
- (15) There is an economy and balance in the sum of events, though there be none for the individual. (A. Fleishman)

従属命令・願望の場合は、米語では下の例文(16-1),(16-2)の様に叙想法現在が採られるのが普通であり、イギリス英語では(51-1),(51-2)の様に「叙想法代用の should+原形不定詞」の形が用いられる。

- (16-1) Norm always insisted she come into his bed. (M. French)
- (16-2) Della insisted... that the wedding party be held at her house. (C. Oates)

5 Past Subjunctive (叙想法過去)

叙想法過去は「仮設的意味」を表す、即ち「反実〔却下〕条件」の副詞文句に用いられて、「現在の事実に反する仮定」を表す。下の例文の波線の部分は、「現在の事実」を示唆する。 叙想法過去を用いた条件文句の主文句の動詞は、「条件法」であり、「過去形法助動詞 would, should, could, might, must, need 等+原形不定詞」の形を採る。

- (17) He looked back and saw her standing there, the first morning sunlight on her brown face and the cropped, tawny, burned-gold hair. 'If she *did* not have her hair cut so short she would be a pretty girl,' he said. (E. Hemingway)
- (18) I'm sure I wouldn't be able to decide if I were in your place. (M. Spark)
- (19) "I am a chemist. If I was a co-operative stores and family hotel combined, I might be able to oblige you. Being only a chemist hampers me." (J. Jerome)
- 20) I do not know what I should do for relaxation if it were not for the innumerable detective stories. (S. Maugham)
- (21) Having kissed her lips a second time he breathed deeply, as if a greatly desired end were attained. (T. Hardy)

上の例文的は I advise you not to decide. の婉曲な表現であり、例文的の it は非人称の it であり、if it were not for = but for は慣用句である。

下の例文(2), (2)の様に、It is [was] (high) time に続く従属文句 (Jespersen 1909—49: Pt. IV 123—4 参照) では叙想法過去が用いられる。これは「実際にはまだしていないが、もうするべき時だ」の義だから叙想法が用いられると考えたらよい。

- (22) It's time you tried this. (M. French)
- (23) It was time I went back. (E. Hemingway)

上の例文22とを比べると、叙想法の動詞には時制の連続(Sequence of Tenses)はないことが判る。

I wish に続く従属命令・願望の場合は、叙想法過去は「現在の事実に反する願望」を表す。 下の例文の波線の部分は「現在の事実」を示唆している。

- (24) 'Do you know, when my wife and I first married—it was during the war, we were very poor and half the houses in Osaka had been destroyed—we used to share a room with my parents. Can you imagine—a young married couple...?' 'I know so little about you. I wish that I knew more.' (F. King)
- (D. Garnett)

 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.

6 Future Subjunctive or should Subjunctive (叙想法未来)

叙想法未来は、「叙想法代用の should+原形不定詞」の形で「その仮想が、可能性は在っても、less likely or less welcome than some alternative と見られる場合」(OED s. v. Shall)に用いられる。この含意(connotation)は by chance や happen to で補強されることも多い。H. E. Palmer は If you should (happen to) meet him tomorrow、will you tell him to come?(H. Palmer 1939:§ 553)等の例を挙げている。Henry Sweet は、この種の叙想法を用いた条件文句は「不確定な未来(の出来事)(indefinite futurity)」を表すと説いて、 If he should call while I was out、tell him to wait. / If you should happen to see him、tell him to expect me this evening about eight. 等を例示(Sweet 1891:§ 2291)している。

叙想法未来を用いた条件文句の主文句の動詞は、例文23, 23, 29の様に条件法(過去形法助動詞+原形不定詞)になることもあれば、例文29, 30や Palmer や Sweet の例文の様に(未来表現や単純現在時制の)叙実法や命令法になることもある。

- 23 If General Motors or Du Pont or General Foods should form an army, no national army could last against it for a moment. (J. Steinbeck)
- If he should not come she should be annoyed, and if he should come she should be furious. (H. James)
- (X) If he should not come I could not bear it, (V. Woolf)
- And in case the Church should bid me do anything contrary to the command I have from God, I will not consent to it, no matter what it may be. (G. Shaw)
- (30) I imagine these nameless, these immaculate people, watching me... If they should say, or I should see from a label on their boxes, that they were in Scarborough last holidays, the whole town runs gold, the whole pavement is illuminated. (V. Woolf)

7 Were to Subjunctive (were to 叙想法)

この「were to 叙想法 (were to Subjunctive)」は「仮設的意味」を表す条件文句に用いられ、その核心的意味 (Core Meaning) は、O. E. D. が「叙想法 were+to-不定詞は、an emphatically hypothetical condition を構成する」(OED, s. v. Be 18) と説く通り、「条件内容が仮設であることを強調すること」である。H. Poutsma は、この種の叙想法の含意を「その仮想が the merest fancy と見なされることを言外に含む」 (Poutsma 1904—26: II Ch XLIX, § 40) と説明している。従って、この種の条件は、条件内容の真否とも、その成立とも、直接関係ないのである。

O. E. D. は、未来時に言及する叙想法過去、叙想法未来、were to 叙想法を比較して、「不確 実性の程度 (the degree of uncertainly) は *if I went*, *if I should go*, *if I were to go* の順に 強い」ことを指摘している。又、A. J. Thomson とA. V. Martinet 共著の A Practical English Grammar (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1960; 4th ed. 1993) は、If he left his bicycle outside someone would steal it. の例を挙げて、叙想法過去は未来時に言及する時と現在時に言及する時とがあるが、were to 叙想法にはその曖昧さがないことを指摘して、次の様に言っている。

'If he left his bicycle' could imply 'but he doesn't' (present meaning) or 'but he doesn't intend to' (future meaning). But the correct meaning is usually clear from the text. Ambiguity of this kind can be avoided by using were / was+infinitive instead of the past tense... (Thomson & Martinet 1986: 199)

ここでは、were to 叙想法の含意を 'but he doesn't intend to' としている。

この種の条件文句の帰結の文句の動詞は、必ず条件法 (過去形法助動詞 should/would+原形不定詞)になる。

- (3) If they were to go with you it would make a great deal of difference, I suppose, to the profit? (T. Hardy)
- (3) Should I be too early to see your master, Mr Silas Brown, if I were to call at five o'clock to-morrow morning? (A. Doyle)
- (3) They had decided that it would be quicker if they were to walk to Miyazu, the centre of the festival, over the causeway rather than follow the road all the way round the lagoon by bus. (F. King)
- (34) 'Was you born a reddleman?' 'No, I took to it. I should be as white as you if I were to give up the trade—that is, I should be white in time—perhaps six months:...' (T. Hardy)
- (35) The dog is a mongrel, as you see, but he loves me, and if you were to offer me ten thousand golden guineas I would not part with him. (M. Rutherford)
- (36) I enjoy in retrospect my terribly awkward breakfasts at the Headmaster's table with toast and marmalade. He alone does not notice the bee. If it were to settle on his nose he would flick it off with one magnificent gesture. (V. Woolf)

例文的では、妻が夫に「息子たちが一緒に航海に出れば、儲けの方では随分と違うんでしょうね」と、それとなく聞いてみている場面であって、息子たちを出したくはないが、一儲けしてほしい妻は、叙実条件で if they go with you? と尋ねたら、妻もその気になったのかと夫に見透かされるのは必定だから、were to 叙想法であくまで仮設であることを強調する必要があったのである。例文②でも、叙実条件で if I call at five o'clock と言ったとすると、相手は早過ぎると思っても、無理してでも承諾してしまうのが人情だから、そういう配慮は無用であることをこの were to 叙想法は暗に表明しているのである。例文②、②()では、共に、結果的

にはその仮設は実現するけれども、それぞれ decide した時点/発言した時点では、they intended to walk / he intended to give up というわけではなかったのである。例文的は、この 雑種犬を何ものにも換え難いと、大切にしている男の話であって、これを if you offer me 等と言っては滑稽である。例文的の補足説明はもう必要ないであろう。

8 Pluperfect Subjunctive (叙想法大過去〔過去完了〕)

叙想法大過去〔過去完了〕は「仮設的意味」の条件文句,即ち「反実〔却下〕条件」の副詞 文句に用いられて,「過去の事実に反する仮定」を表す。下の例文の波線の部分は,「過去の 事実」を示唆する。

- Her loyal confidence in him lay so deep down in her heart that, awake or asleep, he inspired her with no sort of personal fear. If he had entered with a pistol in his hand he would scarcely have disturbed her trust in his protectiveness. (T. Hardy)
- But now I've made contact with you, that is exactly what I want to tell you.

 Had I written you a courteous little note, you would not have meant so much to me. (J. Needleman)
- On the other hand I wouldn't have married Stephen Halifax had he been the last exit open to me. I didn't know why I disliked him so much. (M. Drabble)
- (40) George fancied that, if it had not been for the restraining influence of the sweet woman at his side, the young man might have given way to violent language.

 (J. Jerome)

例文(の) it は非人称の it であり, if it had not been for = but for は慣用句である。上の総ての例文の帰結の動詞の様に、叙想法大過去を用いた条件文句の主文句の動詞は、「条件法」であり、「過去形法助動詞 would, should, could, might, must, need 等+完了不定詞」の形を採る。

I wish に続く従属命令・願望の場合は、叙想法大過去は「過去の事実に反した言っても返 らぬ願い」を表す。

- (41-1) <u>I wish</u> now that I had not started to write this book in the first person singular. (M. Drabble)
- (41-2) He wished he had brought his revolver. (A. Bennett)

9 Subjunctive Equivalent (叙想法代用)

「叙想法代用 (Subjunctive Equivalent)」(Onions 1971: § 59.2, § 60.4, § 65.2, § 78, § 81.2, § 82.2, § 84, § 90, § 93, § 96, § 150, § 176, § 179.2) は、機能上動詞の語尾屈折に

相当する「迂言叙想法」であって、語尾屈折の代わりに法助動詞が用いられ、「法助動詞 shall [should, may, might] 等+不定詞」の形か、「条件法」(過去形法助動詞 would, should, could, might, must, need 等+原形不定詞」)の形を採る。

叙想法代用が、単文 (Simple Sentence) や複文 (Complex Sentence) の主文句 (Main Clause) に用いられるのは、次の様な場合である。

- (42) Optative Sentence (祈願文) で:
 - 'I have saved them from the guilt of murdering their own flesh and blood thereby; and they have lived to thank me, and praise God.' 'May this young man do the same!' said Angel fervently. (T. Hardy)
- (4) Apodosis of an Unreal Condition (expressed or implied) (反実条件の帰結文句)で:
 - (43-1) Your Worship, I can only say that if I could get work I should be only too willing to provide for them. (J. Galsworthy)
 - (43-2) Had there been any particular reason why we should not have gone to sleep again, but have got up and dressed then and there, we should have dropped off while we were looking at our watches, and have slept till ten. (J. Jerome)
 - (43-3) I should prefer you to remain. (A. Doyle)
- (4) Question introduced by why (why に導かれる疑問文)

Why should there be separate magazines for men and women at all? (Punch) 例文 (43-3) は、前提である条件の意識が弱められ、条件文句が言外に含まれた為、帰結文句が独立した構文である。この種の文では、直言を避けた婉曲な表現や丁寧な言葉遣いになることが多い。類例を挙げる。

- (43-4) I'd like to have a chat with you. (C. Dexter)
- (43-5) 'You wouldn't have a towel, would you?' she asked, sweeping her wet hair back from her face. (E. McBain)
- (43-6) Would you mind if I sat with Fred for a while? (R. Macdonald) 叙想法代用が複文の従位文句 (Subordinate Clause) に用いられるのは、次の様な場合である。定形副詞文句では、
 - (4) Adverb Clause of Purpose or Final Clause (目的の副詞文句)で,
 - (45-1) It is usual to mention any such wish before service, so that the proper words may be used in the General Thanksgiving. (T. Hardy)
 - (45-2) I went to the desk and asked so that I might go straight up my room.

 (S. Maugham)
 - (45-3) Then come out, so that we can talk like Christians. (T. Hardy)

- (45-4) I look at the mother closely so that I shall know her again when I come to say good-bye. (A. Milne)
- (46) Negative Final Clause (否定の目的文句)で,
 - (46-1) During the wars the sailors were given hardly any shore leave, <u>lest they</u> should run away. (J. Masefield)
 - (46-2) 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. (S. Maugham)
 - (46-3) The three children could scarcely go into the waiting-room for fear something should happen whilst they were off the platform. (D. Lawrence)
- (47) Adverb Clause of Time or Temporal Clause (時の副詞文句) で、過去からの未来 時に言及して、人称の別なく should を用いることがある。
 - (47-1) It was decided that a deputation should wait on the boy's aunt... and ask her if she would house the piano till Mr Phillotson should send for it. (T. Hardy)
 - (47-2) Now she felt anxious to move from the general to the particular, to begin her undertaking for the land, her task of preserving it for her son, <u>till he should</u> be old enough to step into her shoes. (S. Kaye-Smith)
- (48) Adverb Clause of Condition or Conditional Clause (条件文句)で、叙想法未来の should が用いられる場合と、主語の意志を表す will の叙想法 would が用いられる場合とがある。
 - (48-1) He remarked that if we *should be seen* arriving together at the stage door people would jump to conclusions... (COBUED)
 - (48-2) If criminals would always schedule their movements like railway trains it would certainly be more convenient for all of us. (A. Doyle)
- (49) Adverb Clause of Concession or Concessive Clause (譲歩文句) で、
 - (49-1) Though they may all ultimately fail, they do try. (WTNID)
 - (49-2) But Clara, try as she might, found it hard to dissemble. (M. Drabble)
- (5) Adverb Clause of Comparison or Comparative Clause (比較文句) で、
 - (50-1) I am the bearer of ill news this day, but it is better that it should be known and discussed than that a blow should fall upon us without warning which would destroy us all.
 - (50-2) In China, every Chinese with whom we came in contact treated her with exactly the same deference as would have been paid to her if she had been in

fact my wife. (B. Russell)

(50-3) In that case her child is probably worse off in the long run than he would be if he were not loved at all. (B. Russell)

目的の副詞文句の動詞は「may / might + 原形不定詞」になることが多いが、口語体では例文(45-3)、(45-4)の様に「can / could + 原形不定詞」や「shall / should + 原形不定詞」にもなる。否定の目的文句では、lest- 文句は文語体に限られ、口語体では例文(46-2)、(46-3)の様に、in case、for fear 等が使われるが、何れも文句の動詞は「should (時に may / might) + 原形不定詞」が多い。譲歩文句が「仮設的意味」を表す場合には「may / might + 原形不定詞」が多い。 領文(29)の I will not consent to it、no matter what it may be. の may be もその例になる。 但し(49-2)の try は叙想法現在である。 比較文句で、(50-1)の should は、次に扱う「理論的意味」を表す名詞文句の should と同じであり、(50-2)、(50-3)の「would + 原形/完了不定詞」は、「反実条件」の帰結の条件法である。 叙想法代用が定形関係詞文句で用いられるのは、(44の why に導かれる疑問文と同様、why に導かれる関係詞文句の場合である。例文(43-2)の any particular reason why we should not have gone to sleep again の should have... がその例になる。

叙想法代用が定形名詞文句に用いられるのは、従属命令・願望の場合と「理論的意味」を表す従属叙述(Dependent Statement)の場合である。後者は「判断に訴える問題を提起する文句」で、文句の動詞は「should+原形/完了不定詞」になる。又、fear や dread の後の lest-文句でも「should+原形不定詞」が用いられる。

- 5) Dependent Command or Desire (従属命令・願望)で、述語動詞はイギリス英語では 「should+原形不定詞」、米語では叙想法現在が普通。
 - (51-1) And he then insisted that she should tramp around barefoot until the pale flesh had become sunburned and the nail had cracked and split. (F. King)
 - (51-2) Affad relinquished his solitaire for some sleepy general conversation before suggesting that they should go to bed and not wait for a summons from the airport which would never come because of the wind and pelting rain. (L. Durrell)
- 52 Theoretical Dependent Statement (理論的従属叙述)で,
 - (52-1) It seemed an awful waste that she should be so fond of her Aunt Lilian.

 (A. Huxley)
 - (52-2) Living in two rooms as they did, sleeping in the same bed, it was inevitable that they *should agree* to forget their difference. (S. Maugham)
 - (52-3) It is singular that on this particular night he should have been up. (A. Doyle)

- 63) lest-Clause で,
 - (53-1) 'Only not quite so useful,' he added, fearing lest people *should think* him unpractical, which he really was not. (O. Wilde)
 - (53-2) I have just the same dread lest an iron contract should extinguish your tenderness for me, and mine for you. (T. Hardy)

跋語 以下「第2章 英語の法助動詞の法性」は、本誌次号の「英語動詞の叙法と法性(2)」で扱う。本稿で使用した文法用語は、特に断ってない限り、拙著(1994)『現代英語文法体系論例解(A Reference Grammar of Present-Day English)』(正林書院)又は Randolph Quirk et al. (1985) の A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language (Longman) に拠る。

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