

英文構造に関する一考察

A Study of English Structure

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英文を理解する上で一体、重要な知識とは何であろうか。単語及び熟語の知識と主張する人もあろう。また、文の構造に関する知識と主張する人もあろう、何れも不可欠で重要な知識であることは言うまでもない。

しかし、高度な内容になるにつれて、英文構造に関する知識が最も重要であることが認識するようになるであろう。

オランダの文法家 Poutsma は著者 A Grammar of Late Modern English (全5巻)の第1巻を英文構造の主要素、主語、述部、目的語について詳細に取り扱っているし、また、Hornby にしても文の構造の知識を力説している。

筆者の経験から、まず、動詞を中心とした構造の理解こそが英語理解の key point と考えて、これまでの講義ノートを整理して、特に学生のために「英文を読むための文法」として、また「英文を書くための文法」として活用してもらえればと念じて、まとめてみた。

1 五文型

英文構造上の述部の中心である動詞を分析すると四種類の動詞になり、その動詞によって5つの Sentence pattern ができる。

動 詞	自動詞	完全自動詞 (Complete Intransitive Verb)
		不完全自動詞 (Incomplete Intransitive Verb)
	他動詞	完全他動詞 (Complete Transitive Verb)
		不完全他動詞 (Incomplete Transitive Verb)

A 完全自動詞 Sentence pattern 1 [S+V]

He came soon.

School begins at 8:30.

He stopped to look at the picture.

It's not known whether he is alive or not.

The *tired* children **slept** *soundly for 12 hours*.

It **has been raining** *on and off since early this morning*.

B 不完全自動詞 Sentence pattern 2 [S+V+C]

I'm glad to see you.

He's good at tennis.

He seemed to be happy.

His cousin became a jet pilot.

It'll soon grow dark.

This **is** a book.

This **is** a *very interesting* book *on Japanese*.

She **got** *very angry with the boys*.

You **are not looking** *quite yourself today*.

C 完全他動詞 Sentence pattern 3 [S+V+O]

His uncle has a lot of English books.

I take a bath every day.

I think (that) he's honest.

Father has given up smoking.

I don't know when and where to go.

Tom **broke** his leg.

Yesterday Tom **broke** his *right leg in the football match*.

He **throws** *cold water on everything*.

The doctors **decided** to operate *at once*.

D 完全他動詞 Sentence pattern 4 [S+V+IO+DO]

Mr. Brown teaches us English conversation.

He lent [loaned] me some money the other day.

I told him that he was wrong.

He showed us how to do it.

It took me five minutes to walk there.

I **gave** the boy some money.

I **gave** the *poor little* boy some money *to buy food with*.

She **wrote** me a *long* letter *about her future*.

We **paid** him the money *last week*.

E 不完全他動詞 Sentence pattern 5 [S+V+O+C]

We call this train 'Hikari'.

He made his old parents happy.

Don't leave your work half done.

Father told me to help at home.

I heard the bell ring.

I found the money gone.

We **called** her Betty.

We *all* **called** her Betty *for short*.

You **must keep** it a secret *by all means*.

I **left** the window open *all through the night*.

上記の第2文型、及び第5文型の補語はそれぞれ、主格、目的格の補足説明だから、主格補語 (Subjective Complement), 目的格補語 (Objective Complement) と言う。

2 自動詞と他動詞

自動詞か他動詞かによって文型が異なるし、又実際には自動詞にも他動詞にも使われる動詞が多いので、動詞単独で自動詞とか他動詞とか言及するには原則として困難がある。

The bell rings at six. (6時にベルが鳴ります)	[自]
They ring the bell at six. (6時にベルを鳴らします)	[他]
The door opened and a sailor came in. (戸があいてはいってきた)	[自]
A sailor opened the door and came in. (戸をあけてはいってきた)	[他]
The branch bent but did not break . (曲がったが折れなかった)	[自]
He bent the branch and broke it. (曲げて折った)	[他]
The weather changes very often in England. (天気がよく変わる)	[自]
I have changed my address. (住所を変えました)	[他]

上の例のように、運動・変化を表わす動詞の多くは自他両様の意味を持っている。そしてこの傾向は次のような形容詞と同形の動詞にも及んでいる。

The sky has cleared up. (空がすっかり晴れた)	[自]
Please clear the table. (テーブルの上のものを片づけてください)	[他]
His anger did not cool down. (怒りはさめなかった)	[自]
The rain has cooled the air. (雨で涼しくなった)	[他]

上の ring に代表される「鳴る」と「鳴らす」のような場合は日本語との連想で自他の区別がつくが、次のような場合は日本語では普通「靴がすりへる」「食物が消化する」と自動詞の表現しか使わないので、注意する必要がある。

My shoes <i>are wearing</i> out.	[自]
I'm <i>wearigg</i> my shoes out. (靴がすりへってきている)	[他]
The supper didn't <i>digest</i> very well.	[自]
We didn't <i>digest</i> the supper very well. (夕食がよく消化しなかった)	[他]

しかし、一般には主として自動詞として使われるものを自動詞、主として他動詞として使われるものを他動詞とすることは一応可能であるのは論を待たない。

一般に自動詞として使われる動詞が他動詞になる場合を考察する。

a 意味が使役

FLY He **flew** a big kite. (たこを飛ばせた [あげた])

STAND He **stood** a ladder against the wall. (壁にはしごをたてかけた)

WALK You have **walked** me off my legs. (君に歩かされて走が棒になった)

RUN They **run** extra trains during the rush hours. (臨時電車を出す)

GROW We **grew** a lot of roses last year. (バラをたくさん栽培した)

WORK They **worked** their servants hard. (召使いをこき使った)

FAIL The examiner **failed** half the candidates. (受験者の半分をおとした)

b 同族目的語

(1) 動詞と同形または同語源の目的語

He **dreamed** a strange *dream*. (奇妙な夢を見た)

She **slept** a peaceful *sleep*. (安らかに眠った)

Your son **died** a soldier's *death* in the cause of democracy. (あなたの息子さんは民主主義のために軍人として立派な最後をとげました)

(2) 動詞の同義語または類語

The hare and the tortoise **ran** a *race*. (競走をした)

He hit the boy a heavy **blow** on the head. (頭をしたたか打った)

(3) 最上級の形容詞 名詞が省略されるものと考える。

He **breathed** his *last* [breath]. (息をひきとった)

They **shouted** their *loudest* [shout]. (声を限りにさげんだ)

- (4) 特殊な形式 同族目的語とせず、慣用表現と考えてもよい。

She **nodded** [a nod of] *approval*. (承知してうなずいた)

She **smiled** [a smile of] *thanks*. (微笑をかべて感謝の気持ちを表わした)

次に上記の例とは反対に一般に他動詞と使われている動詞が自動詞になる。

a 目的語の省略

- a) Can you **drive** [a car]? ([自動車を] 運転できますか)

Where do we **change** [trains]? (どこで乗り換えですか)

He neither **lends** nor borrows [money]. ([お金を] 貸し借りしない)

She did not answer when I **knocked** [the door]. ([ドアを] ノックしたとき)

- b) He tried to remember *the names of these plants*, but he always **forgot** [them]. (それらの植物の名前を覚えようとしたが、いつも忘れた)

Although we offered him *a little sum of money* for his help, he **refused** [(to take) it]. (わずかなお金をお礼として出したが、受けとらなかった)

Instead of cutting me short anywhere, he drew me on *to tell* more than I had **intended** [to tell]. (彼は私のことばをさえぎるどころか、私が話そうとしていた以上のことを誘い出して話させた)

b 再帰代名詞の省略

He **shaves** [himself] twice a day. (1日に2度ひげをそる)

She **dressed** [herself] with care for the party. (念入りに着替えをした)

Get up and **dress** [yourself] quickly. (起きてはやく服を着なさい)

A sweet smile **spread** [*itself*] gently over her face. (やさしいほほえみが静かに)

c 受身の意味

a) A book-seller **sells** books. (本屋は本を売る)

b) This book **sells** well. (この本はよく売れる)

Ripe oranges **peel** (=can be peeled) easily. (熟したみかんはよく皮がむける)

This wine **drinks** pretty nice. (口当りがかなりよい)

This play **reads** better than it **acts**. (舞台上で上演するより読むほうがよい)

Meat **cooks** more quickly than vegetables. (肉は野菜より早く煮える)

英語習得の一つの key とも言える英語的発想と日本語的発想の区別があいまいであるが故に生じる自動詞と他動詞の判別の誤りについて考察しよう。

a 他動詞と誤る自動詞

(1) **account** 「(～の理由を) 説明する」

His illness **accounts for** his absence. (彼の欠席は病気のためだ)

(2) **apologize** 「(だれだれに) わびる」

He **apologized to** her for his rudeness. (不作法を彼女にわびた)

(3) **add** 「(～を) 増す」

The park will **add to** (=increase) the beauty of our town. (美観を増すだろう)

Cf. If you **add** 3 to 5, you get 8. (5に3を足すと8になる) [他動詞]

(4) **complain** 「(～について) 不平を言う」

People are **complaining about** high prices. (物価高に不平を言っている)

(5) **consent** 「(～に) 同意する」

He did not **consent** to his daughter's marriage. (娘の結婚に同意しなかった)

b 自動詞と誤る他動詞

(1) **attend** 「～に出席する」

Are you going to **attend** the meeting? (会に出席しますか)

Cf. You must **attend** to your work. (仕事に精を出さなければいけない) [自動詞]

(2) **cover** 「～をおおう」

She covered *the table* with a white cloth. (白い布でテーブルを覆った)

(3) **discuss** 「～を論ずる」

We **discussed** *the problem* far into the night. (その問題を論じた)

(4) **excel** 「～よりまさる」

She **excels** *me* in cooking. (料理では私よりすぐれています)

(5) **marry** 「～と結婚する」

He **married** *a rich girl*. (金持ちの娘と結婚した)

3 動詞型 (Verbs Patterns)

英語構造分析の中心となるのは動詞である。そこで A. S. Hornby 氏による *Guide to patterns and Usage in English*, second edition (London: Oxford University, 1975) から Hornby の動詞の分類を紹介し考察する。

Hornby によると, first edition (1954) に示した25の動詞型を改訂し, second edition で新しく番号をつけた動詞型は, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English* の第3版 (Oxford 大学出版社, 1974) で用いられているのと共通である。

動詞型一覧

動詞型 1～5 は自動詞の型で、動詞型 6～25 は他動詞の型。

- [VP1] 「主語+BE+補語／副詞 (句)」
- [VP2A] 「主語+自動詞」
- [VP2B] 「主語+自動詞+(for)+副詞 (句)」
- [VP2C] 「主語+自動詞+副詞 (句)」
- [VP2D] 「主語+自動詞+形容詞／名詞／代名詞」
- [VP2E] 「主語+自動詞+現在分詞 (句)」
- [VP3A] 「主語+自動詞+前置詞+名詞／代名詞／動名詞」
- [VP3B] 「主語+自動詞+ (前置詞+it)+節」
- [VP4A] 「主語+自動詞+to不定詞 (句)」
- [VP4B] 「主語+自動詞+to不定詞 (句)」
- [VP4C] 「主語+自動詞+to不定詞 (句)」
- [VP4D] 「主語+SEEM/APPEAR など+(to be)+形容詞／名詞」
- [VP4E] 「主語+SEEM/APPEAR/HAPPEN/CHANCE+to不定詞 (句)」
- [VP4F] 「主語+BE+to不定詞 (句)」
- [VP5] 「主語+変則定形動詞+不定詞 (句)」
- [VP6A] 「主語+他動詞+名詞／代名詞」
- [VP6B] 「主語+他動詞+名詞／代名詞」
- [VP6C] 「主語+他動詞+動名詞 (句)」
- [VP6D] 「主語+他動詞+動名詞 (句)」
- [VP6E] 「主語+NEED/WANT など+動名詞 (句) [受身の意味]」
- [VP7A] 「主語+他動詞+(not)+to不定詞 (句)」
- [VP7B] 「主語+HAVE/UGHT など+(not)+to不定詞 (句)」
- [VP8] 「主語+他動詞+疑問代名詞／副詞+to不定詞 (句)」
- [VP9] 「主語+他動詞+that節」

- [VP10] 「主語+他動詞+從屬節／從屬疑問」
- [VP11] 「主語+他動詞+名詞／代名詞+that節」
- [VP12A] 「主語+他動詞+名詞／代名詞〔間接目的語〕+名詞／代名詞
〔直接目的語〕
- [VP12B] 「主語+他動詞+名詞／代名詞〔間接目的語〕+名詞／代名詞
〔直接目的語〕」
- [VP12C] 「主語+他動詞+名詞／代名詞+名詞／代名詞(句)」
- [VP13A] 「主語+他動詞+名詞／代名詞〔直接目的語〕+to+名詞／代
名詞(句)」
- [VP13B] 「主語+他動詞+名詞／代名詞〔直接目的語〕+for+名詞／
代名詞(句)」
- [VP14] 「主語+他動詞+名詞／代名詞〔直接目的語〕+前置詞+名詞
／代名詞(句)」
- [VP15A] 「主語+他動詞+名詞／代名詞〔直接目的語〕+副詞(句)」
- [VP15B] 「主語+他動詞+名詞／代名詞〔直接目的語〕+副詞的小詞」
「主語+他動詞+副詞的小詞+名詞／代名詞〔直接目的語〕」
- [VP16A] 「主語+他動詞+名詞／代名詞〔直接目的語〕+to不定詞
(句)」
- [VP16B] 「主語+他動詞+名詞／代名詞〔直接目的語〕+as/like/for+
名詞(句)／節」
- [VP17A] 「主語+他動詞+名詞／代名詞+(not)+to不定詞(句)」
- [VP17B] 「主語+他動詞+名詞／代名詞+(not)+to不定詞(句)」
- [VP18A] 「主語+他動詞+名詞／代名詞+不定詞(句)」
- [VP18B] 「主語+他動詞+名詞／代名詞+不定詞(句)」
- [VP18C] 「主語+HAVE+名詞／代名詞+不定詞(句)」
- [VP19A] 「主語+他動詞+名詞／代名詞+現在分詞(句)」
- [VP19B] 「主語+他動詞+名詞／代名詞+現在分詞(句)」
- [VP19C] 「主語+他動詞+名詞／代名詞／所有格+動詞の-ing形」

- [VP20] 「主語+他動詞+名詞/代名詞+疑問詞+to不定詞(句)」
- [VP21] 「主語+他動詞+名詞/代名詞+従属節/従属疑問」
- [VP22] 「主語+他動詞+名詞/代名詞/動名詞[直接目的語]+形容詞」
- [VP23A] 「主語+他動詞+名詞/代名詞[直接目的語]+名詞(句)
[目的補語]」
- [VP23B] 「主語+他動詞+名詞/代名詞+名詞(句)[主補語]」
- [VP24A] 「主語+他動詞+名詞/代名詞[直接目的語]+過去分詞(句)」
- [VP24B] 「主語+HAVE+名詞/代名詞[直接目的語]+過去分詞(句)」
- [VP24C] 「主語+HAVE/GET+名詞/代名詞[直接目的語]+過去分詞(句)」
- [VP25] 「主語+他動詞+名詞/代名詞[直接目的語]+(to be)+形容詞/名詞」

動詞型1 (Verb Pattern 1)

この型は be 動詞で叙述語になるのは名詞, 代名詞, 所有代名詞, 形容詞, 副詞または副詞句, 前置詞が導く語群, 不定詞または不定詞句, それに節である。

	主語+BE	名詞/代名詞
1	This is	a book.
2	His father is	a lawyer.
3	The total was	seventy-three.
4	Seeing is	believing.
5	The boys were	about the same height.
6	Parts of my house are	15th century.
7	It's	me.
8	That's	mine.
9	Whether he will agree is	another question.
10	Those shoes are not	my size.

疑問詞		BE+主語
11	Who	is that?
12	What colour	is her hair?
13	What age	is she?
14	What	are cabbages today?

主語+BE		形容詞(句)
1	It was	dark.
2	We're	ready.
3	The children were	exhausted.
4	The statue will be	life-size.
5	Mary's	charming.
6	That he will refuse is	most unlikely.
7	Don't be	afraid.
8	The children are	asleep.
9	Is he still	alive?
10	I was not	aware of that.
11	The ship is still	afloat.

主語+BE		前置詞が導く語群
1	She's	in good health (=well).
2	Your memory's	at fault (=faulty).
3	We were all	out of breath (=breathless).
4	At last he was	at liberty (=free).
5	This poem's	beyond me (=too difficult).
6	We are not yet	out of danger (=safe).
7	The question is	of no importance (=unimportant.)
8	Everything's	in good order.
9	The machine's	out of order.
10	This litter's	for you.

主語+BE		副詞(句)
1	Your friend's	here.
2	The book you're looking for is	here.
3	The others are	there.
4	It's	there.
5	The train's	in.
6	The concert was	over.

7	The whole scheme is	off.
8	My house is	near the station.
9	Everything between them was	at an end.
10	A plan of the town is	on page 23.
11	Was anyone	up?

	there + BE	主 語
1	There was	a large crowd.
2	There won't be	enough time.
3	There's	no doubt about it.
4	There's	still time for us to see the film.
5	There's been	too much idle gossip.
6	There's	no accounting for tastes.
7	There's	a man waiting to see you.
8	There was	every reason for him to be satisfied.
9	There are still	many things worth fighting for.
10	There can be	very little doubt about his guilt.
11	There can't have been	much traffic so late at night.
12	There have been	many such incidents.
13	There must be	a mistake somewhere.
14	There's	only one man qualified for the job.

	there + BE	主 語	副 詞 (句)
1	There are	three windows	in this room.
2	There was	a thunderstorm	in the night.
3	There are	several hotels	in this town.
4	Are there	many apples	on your trees this year?
5	There's	a plan of the town	on page 23.
6	There are	some problems	here.

	it + BE	形容詞 / 名詞	to 不定詞 (句)
1	It's	so nice	to sit here with you.
2	It would have been	much wiser	to reduce speed.
3	It's	a pity	to waste them.
4	It would be	a mistake	to ignore their advice.
5	It's	such a relief	to hear you laughing again.
6	It was	a pleasant surprise	to be told that I'd been promoted.

	how/what	形容詞／名詞	(it+BE)	to 不定詞 (句)
1	How	nice	(it is)	to sit here with you!
2	How	much wiser	(it would have been)	to reduce speed!
3	What	a pity	(it is)	to waste them!
4	What	a mistake	(it would be)	to ignore their advice!
5	What	a pleasant surprise	(it was)	to be told that I'd been promoted.

	it+BE	形容詞／名詞	動 名 詞 (句)
1	It's	so nice	sitting here with you.
2	It's	no good	hoping for help from the authorities.
3	It won't be	much good	complaining to them.
4	It wouldn't be	any good	my talking to him.
5	It's	no good	crying over spilt milk.
6	It was	a difficult business	getting everything ready in time.
7	It's	wonderful	lying on the beach all day.
8	It wasn't	much use	my pretending I didn't know the rules.
9	It's not	worth while	losing your temper.
10	It was really	worth while	running that youth club last year.
11	It isn't	much fun	being a lighthouse keeper.

	主語 + BE	節
1	The trouble is	(that) all the shops are shut.
2	Is this	What you're looking for?
3	What delighted me most was	that they were singing for the pure joy of it.
4	Everything was	as we had left it.
5	This is	where I work.
6	My suggestion is	(that) we should plant more trees in the streets.

	it+BE	名詞／形容詞	節
1	It was	a pity	(that) you couldn't come.
2	It was	lucky	(that) you left when you did.
3	It's	strange	he should have said that.
4	It's	possible	he didn't get your message.
5	It's	splendid news	that you've found a job.
6	It's	likely	(that) they'll announce their engagement soon.
7	It was	a mystery	how the burglars got in.
8	It's	doubtful	whether he'll be able to come.
9	It'll be	a great day	when the peace treaty is signed.
10	It'll be	a long time	before we ask him round again.
11	It would be	sad	if that happened.
12	It's	time	you started.
13	It's	high time	the children were in bed.
14	It's	time	you did some work.

	主語+BE	to不定詞(句)
1	This house is	to let.
2	The best is yet	to come.
3	What's	to pay?
4	Who's	to blame?
5	The causes are not far	to seek.
6	You're	to be congratulated.
7	My aim was	to help you.
8	To know her is	to like her.
9	All you have to do is	to fit the pieces together.
10	The thing to do is	to pretend you didn't hear.
11	His greatest pleasure is	to sit in the pub talking to his friends.

	it+BE	形容詞／名詞	for+名詞/代名詞	to不定詞(句)
1	It was	hard	for him	to live on his small pension.
2	Is it	easy	for a rich window	to find a handsome husband?
3	It was	unusual	for a Victorian lady	to earn her own living.
4	It's	no uncommon thing	for her husband	to be away for weeks at a time.

5 It was the rule for men and to sit apart.
women

動詞型 2 (Verb Pattern 2)

[VP2A]

補語や副詞的修飾語を伴わずに用いられる動詞は多くあり、たとえば、Fishes swim. という文では swim だけで完全な述部になっている。

	主 語	自 動 詞
1	We all	breathe, drink and eat.
2	The sun	was shining.
3	The moon	rose.
4	It	was raining.
5	That	will do.
6	Who	cares?
7	A period of political unrest	followed.
8	Everything	fits.
9	The car	won't start.
10	Whether we start now or later	doesn't matter.

主語が不定のもので、長い名詞句の場合には「there + 定形動詞 + 主語」の語順になる。

	there + 自動詞	主 語
1	There followed	a long period of peace and prosperity.
2	At a later stage there arose	new problems that seemed insoluble.
3	There comes	a time when we feel we must make a protest.
4	Later there developed	a demand for new and improved methods.
5	There entered	a strange little man.

[VP2B]

動詞に距離・時間・重量・価格などを表す副詞的修飾語が伴う、距離と期間を表す副詞的修飾語の前に for が用いられるが、しばしば省略される。

主語 + 自動詞	(for) + 副詞的修飾語
1 We walked	(for) five miles.
2 He has travelled	thousands of miles.
3 They had come/gone	a long way.
4 The forests stretch	(for) hundreds of miles.
5 He jumped	two metres.
6 The meeting lasted	two hours.
7 The play ran	(for) more than two years.
8 We waited	(for) half an hour.
9 Won't you stay	(for) the night?
10 The flowers cost (me)	fifty pence.
11 This box weighs	five kilos.
12 The thermometer rose	ten degrees.

[VP2C]

副詞節を含む副詞的修飾語を伴う多数の自動詞の例。

主語 + 自動詞	副詞的修飾語
1 My hat blew	off.
2 Go	away!
3 Won't you sit	down?
4 Please come	in.
5 We must turn	back.
6 Go on—I'll soon catch	up with you.
7 It's getting	on for midnight.
8 He looked	up from his book.
9 Don't turn	aside from your chosen path.
10 I must push	on with my work.
11 She went	upstairs.
12 We didn't go	anywhere last week.
13 The toys were lying	all over the floor.
14 We talked	face to face.
15 I shall go	by train/car/on foot.
16 He backed	into/out of the garage.
17 Consumption averaged	out at 200 gallons a day.
18 They were fighting	tooth and nail.
19 It looks	like rain.
20 It looks	as if it were going to rain.

21	He looks	as though he had seen a ghost.
22	He behaves	as if he owned the place.
23	She's working	as tourist guide.
24	Do you think I could pass	as a Frenchman?

[VP2D]

起動動詞（ある動作や状態が始まるということを示す動詞）、感覺動詞等の例。

	主語 + 自動詞	形容詞
1	The leaves are turning	brown.
2	Don't get	angry.
3	He's growing	old.
4	Her dreams have come	true.
5	The meat has gone	bad.
6	The milk turned	sour.
7	The well has run	dry.
8	She fell	ill.
9	The position of headmaster has fallen	vacant.
10	His jokes are becoming	boring.
11	The material is wearing	thin.

	主語 + 自動詞	形容詞
1	The dinner smells	good.
2	These roses do smell	sweet!
3	Silk feels	soft and smooth.
4	The pheasant tasted	delicious.
5	This medicine tastes	horrible.

	主語 + 自動詞	形容詞的過去分詞
1	You look	tired.
2	How did they become	acquainted?
3	You sound	surprised.
4	She looked	delighted/annoyed.
5	He appeared	perplexed.

主語 + 自動詞	形容詞
1 She married	young.
2 Please keep	quiet.
3 Do lie/stand/sit	still!
4 You're looking	lovely.
5 Everything looks/appears	different.
6 The door blew	open/shut.
7 I'm feeling	fine.
8 He remained	silent.
9 One of the tigers broke	loose.
10 The coin rang	true/false.

主語 + 自動詞	名詞 / 再帰代名詞
1 He died	a millionaire.
2 He lived and died	a bachelor.
3 Let us part	good friends.
4 He fell	(a) victim to her charms.
5 She will make	a good wife.
6 Peter and Eva make	a handsome couple.
7 The story of his adventures makes	fascinating reading.
8 He proved	a true friend.
9 She doesn't look	her age.
10 You're not looking	yourself today.

[VP2E]

現在分詞が主格補語に用いられている例。

主語 + 自動詞	現在分詞 (句)
1 The children came	running to meet us.
2 The birds came	hopping round my window.
3 He came	hurrying to her bedside as soon as he knew she was ill.
4 She lay	smiling at me.
5 Do you like to go	dancing?
6 He stood	addressing the strikers at the factory gate.
7 We soon got	talking.
8 The sunshine came	streaming through the window.

動詞型 3 (Verb Pattern 3)

前置詞を伴って用いられる動詞。

[VP3A]

前置詞のあとに名詞, 代名詞, または動名詞。

	主語 + 自動詞	前置詞	名詞 / 代名詞 / 動名詞
1	You can rely	on	me.
2	You can rely	on	my discretion.
3	You can rely	on	my being discreet.
4	Can I count	on	your help?
5	The success of the picnic will depend	on	the weather.
6	He succeeded	in	solving the problem.
7	Do you believe	in	getting up early?
8	He failed	in	his attempt.
9	What has happened	to	them?
10	We must send	for	a doctor.

	主語 + 自動詞	前置詞	名詞 / 代名詞	to 不定詞(句)
1	They advertised	for	a young girl	to look after the children.
2	We're waiting	for	our new car	to be delivered.
3	They're hoping	for	the dispute	to be settled.
4	I rely	on	you	to be discreet.
5	I'll arrange	for	a taxi	to meet you at the station.
6	Everyone was longing	for	the holidays	to begin.
7	She always wished	for	everyone	to be happy.
8	I'll vote	for	you	to captain the team.
9	I appealed	to	the children	to make less noise.
10	She pleaded	with	me	to give up the plan.

[VP3B]

「前置詞 + 名詞」を伴う動詞が前置詞を省いて that 節と共に用いられる。また、前置詞のあとに間接疑問や what の導く節がくる。その場合には前置詞

は省いても、残してもどちらでもよいが、口語体のくだけた文体では省くのがより一般的。

	主語 + 自動詞	(前置詞 + it)	節
1	He insists		that he was nowhere near the scene of the crime.
2	I agree		that it was a mistake.
3	He complained		that he had been underpaid.
4	He boasted		that he never had a serious illness.
5	We'll see	(to it)	that she gets home early.
6	We'll see	(to it)	that these old folk get better pensions.
7	Can you swear	(to it)	that the accused man was at your house that evening?
8	You may depend	upon it	that the newspaper accounts are exaggerated.
9	I'll answer	for it	that this man is honest.
10	Have you decided	(on)	where you'll spend your holidays?
11	Everything depends	on	whether they've got the courage of their convictions.
12	I don't care		whether he approves or disapproves.
13	Who cares		what the neighbours might say?
14	I'm worried	(about)	how the money was spent.
15	They couldn't agree	(about)	who should do the work.
16	I hesitated	(about)	whether to accept the invitation.
17	It was hard to decide	(on)	where to go for help.
18	Just look	(at)	what you've done!

動詞型 4 (Verb Pattern 4)

他動詞は to 不定詞をとるが、自動詞も [VP4] のように to 不定詞とともに用いられる。

[VP4A]

不定詞が目的、結果を表す例。

主語 + 自動詞	to 不定詞 (句)
1 We stopped	to have a rest.
2 We went	to hear the concert.
3 He got up	to answer the phone.
4 She stood up	to see better.
5 Someone has called	to see you.
6 They ran	to help the injured man.
7 I come	to bury Caesar, not to praise him.
8 He came	to see that he was mistaken.
9 How do you come	to know that?
10 Now that I come	to think of it...
11 How can I get	to know her?
12 The swimmer failed	to reach the shore.
13 Will he live	to be ninety?
14 I hope I live	to see men on Mars.
15 The people grew	to believe that she was a witch.
16 We stand	to lose a large sum of money.
17 It was so dark we couldn't see	to read.

[VP4B]

副詞的用の不定詞が節に相当する例。

主語 + 自動詞	to 不定詞 (句)
1 He turned	to see the sun setting.
2 The drunken man awoke	to find himself in ditch.
3 The good old days/have/gone	never to return.
4 Electronic music has come	to stay.
5 He glanced up	to see the door slowly opening.

[VP4C]

「自動詞 + 前置詞」の自動詞のすぐあとに副詞用法の不定詞がつづく例。

主語 + 自動詞	to 不定詞 (句)
1 Don't bother/trouble	to meet me.
2 She hesitated	to tell anyone.

3	They agreed	not to oppose my plan.
4	She was longing	to see her family again.
5	Would you care	to go/come for a walk with me?
6	Harry aims	to become a computer expert.
7	Will she consent/agree	to marry him?
8	She shouddered	to think of it.
9	We all rejoiced	to hear of your success.

[VP4D]

動詞 seem, appear, prove は to 不定詞を伴って用いられ, その不定詞が be で主格補語としての形容詞または名詞を伴うときは to be を省くことができる。

	主語 + seem/appear	(to be) + 形容詞 / 名詞
1	He seemed	(to be) surprised at the news.
2	She seems	(to be) so young.
3	This seems	(to be) a serious matter.
4	The situation seemed (to us)	(to be) quite hopeless.
5	(To me) his new book doesn't appear	(to be) as interesting as his others.
6	His happiness seems	(to be) complete.
7	He doesn't seem	(to be) able to cope any more.
8	I seem	(to be) unable to solve this problem.
9	He seemed	(to be) unable to get out of the habit.

[VP4E]

主格補語としての形容詞が名詞の前にてその名詞を修飾することのない形容詞であれば to be は省略されない。次の例はまた動詞として用いられている現在分詞, 過去分詞, 完了不定詞, 完了受動態不定詞がつづく例。

	主語 + seem/appear/ happen/chance	to 不定詞 (句)
1	The baby seems	to be asleep.
2	You seem	to be enjoying the party.
3	The electorate seems	to be swinging against Labour.
4	Some sort of answer seems	to be expected of me.

5	The survey appears	to have revealed some interesting facts.
6	My inquiries appear	to have been resented.
7	Some members of the Committee seem	to have been bribed.
8	I seem	to remember meeting him somewhere.
9	He appears	to have many friends.
10	She happened	to be out when I called.
11	If you ever happen	to be in Leeds, come and see me.
12	We chanced	to meet in the park that morning.

[VP4F]

「be+不定詞」は取り決められたことを表す。広い意味での取り決めで、結果、運命なども含まれる。疑問文は相手の意向を問う。

	主語 + BE	to 不定詞 (句)
1	John and I are	to meet at the station at six o'clock.
2	We're	to be married in May.
3	We were	to have been married last year.
4	At what time am I	to come?
5	When am I	to ring you up?
6	Am I	to stand here for ever?
7	You're	always to think of me as your friend.
8	I am	to inform you that...
9	Nobody is	to know.
10	How am I	to pay my debts?
11	The waiter was	not to be seen.
12	As I was	about to say...
13	This I was	only to learn later.
14	The new building is	to be six storeys high.
15	He was	never to see his wife and children again.

動詞型 5 (Verb Pattern 5)

[VP5]

定型動詞に変則定型動詞 will would, shall should, can could, may might, must, dare, need 及び疑問, 否定・強意に用いられる do does did のできる例。

主語 + 変則定型動詞	不定詞(句)
1 You may	leave now.
2 You mustn't	do that.
3 Can you	come early?
4 You needn't	wait.
5 Don't you	like her?
6 Does he	want anything?
7 Oh, but you did	say so!
8 You will	find it in that box.
9 I didn't dare	tell anyone.
10 You had better	start at once.
11 I had rather not	go.
12 He said he'd sooner	die than betray his friend.

動詞型 6 (Verb Pattern 6)

名詞, 代名詞, 動名詞を直接目的語としてとる。

[VP6A]

名詞, 代名詞が目的語となる例

主語 + 他動詞	名詞 / 代名詞
1 They did	very little work that day.
2 Nobody answered	my question.
3 We all enjoyed	the film.
4 I've lost	my way.
5 The company has bought	several new aircraft.
6 You've boiled	the rice (for) too long.
7 We all had	a good time.
8 We shall make	an announcement tomorrow.
9 Have you made	your bed yet?
10 Has anybody here seen	Kelly?
11 I love	you.
12 In recent years our farmers have been producing	more food than the country needs.
13 An idea struck	me.
14 The news that Tom had failed his exams suprised	us.

15	Jane's reckless driving angered	her father.
16	The workmen dug	a deep hole.
17	Have you ever climbed	that mountain?
18	The car turned	the corner too fast.
19	Can your horse jump	that gate?

[VP6B]

受動態への転換ができない型

「所有している」(possess), 「食べる, 飲む」(take, eat, drink)などを意味する have は受動態へ換えることは不可。再帰動詞と同族目的語をとる動詞もこの型に属し, 受動態にできない。

	主語 + 他動詞	名詞 / 代名詞
1	He's got	great charm.
2	She has	blue eyes.
3	Have you had	breakfast yet?
4	Please behave	yourselves.
5	Have you hurt	yourself?
6	He dreamed	a most extraordinary dream.
7	She laughed	a merry laugh.
8	She smiled	her thanks.
9	He nodded	(his) approval.
10	The girls giggled	their appreciation of my compliments.

[VP6C]

動名詞が目的語になる型

	主語 + 他動詞	動 名 詞 (句)
1	She enjoys	playing tennis.
2	Have you finished	talking?
3	I couldn't help	laughing.
4	Would you mind	coming earlier?
5	Do you mind	waitng a bit longer?
6	You should practise	speaking English whenever you can.
7	He grudged	having to pay such high taxes.

8	How could he avoid	paying so much?
9	She resented	being spied on when she was sunbathing in garden.
10	To persuade him took	some doing.
11	It won't stand	being handled roughly.
12	I can't stand	travelling in the rush-hour.
13	Please stop	talking.
14	I shall never forget	hearing Maria Callas sing the part of Madame Butterfly.
15	I remember	going to Covent Garden to hear her.
16	Try	cleaning it with petrol.

この [VP6C] に用いられる主な動詞

- admit (…することを認める)
- advise (勧める)
- advocate (主張する)
- avoid (避ける)
- begin (はじめる)
- begrudge (いやがる)
- consider (…しようかと熟慮する)
- contemplate (…しようと計画する)
- continue (…しつづける)
- defend (弁護する)
- defer (延期する)
- deny (否定・拒否する)
- describe (描写・記述する)
- discontinue (中止する)
- dislike (嫌う)
- enjoy (楽しむ)
- entail (必然的に…を必要とする)
- excuse (許す, 勘弁する)
- face (…におくせず立ち向かう)
- fancy (想像する, 考える)
- finish (終える)
- forbid (禁じる)
- forget (忘れる)
- grudge (…するのを惜しむ)
- hate (とても嫌う)
- (can't) help (阻止できない, …せずにおれない)

imagine (想像する)
 intend (…するつもりである)
 involve (必然的な結果として…を含む, 必要とする)
 justify (正当化する)
 like (好む)
 love (好む)
 mean [=entail]
 mind (…するのをいやがる)
 miss (…するのを免かれる)
 necessitate (必要とする)
 postpone (延期する)
 prefer (好む)
 prevent (はばむ)
 propose (…しようと提案する)
 recall (…したことを思い出す)
 recollect [=recall]
 recommend (勧める)
 regret (…を残念に思う)
 remember (覚えている)
 report (…したことを報告する)
 resist (…せずに我慢する [通例否定文で])
 start [=begin]
 suggest (…してはどうかと提案する)
 try (ためしに…してみる)
 understand (理解する)

[VP6D]

	主語 + 他動詞	動 名 詞 (句)
1	She likes	swimming.
2	He began	talking about his family.
3	Don't start	borrowing money.
4	She loves	having breakfast in bed.
5	I hate	having to refuse every time.
6	He prefers	walking to going by car.
7	She can't bear	seeing animals treated cruelly.
8	He can't endure	being disturbed in his work.
9	I shall continue	working while my health is good.
10	The child dreads	going to bed in the dark.

この型に用いられる主な動詞

(can't) bear (我慢できない)	intend (意図する)
commence (はじめる)	like (好む)
continue (続ける)	love (大好きである)
dread (おそれる)	prefer ([…より] 好む)
endure (我慢する)	regret (…したことを残念に思う)
hate (大いに嫌う)	start (はじめる)

[VP6E]

動詞 need, want, won't, wouldn't bear のあとにつづく動名詞は受動態の意味をもつ。

	主語 + need/want, など	動名詞(句) (意味は受動態)
1	The garden needs	watering (=to be watered).
2	He will need	looking after (=to be looked after, cared for).
3	My shoes want	meading (=need to be repaired).
4	His wife needs	tactful handling (=to be handled tactfully).
5	It won't bear	thinking of (=to be thought about).
6	His language wouldn't bear	repeating (=was too bad to be repeated).

動詞型 7 (Verb Pattern 7)

動詞 + to 不定詞の型

[VP7A]

	主語 + 他動詞	(not)+to 不定詞 (句)
1	I prefer	(not) to start early.
2	Do they want	to go?
3	It's begun/started	to rain.
4	What do you intend	to do about it?
5	He pretended	not to see us.
6	He's agreed	(not) to let the family know.

7	Would you like	to come with me?
8	Did you remember	to post my letters?
9	Sorry, but I forgot	to post them.
10	We hope/expect/tropose	to organize a youth club.
11	He promised	never to get drunk again.
12	I never thought	to see you here.
13	He thinks	to deceive us.

[VP7B]

動詞 have がこの型で用いられ、義務を表す。口語体では have got to が have to よりふつうである。had got to が had to の意味で用いられることもあるが had to が多く用いられる

	主語+have/ought	(not)+to 不定詞 (句)
1	You'll have	to go.
2	Have we	to answer all these questions?
3	Do you often have	to work overtime?
4	You don't have	to go to school on Saturdays, do you?
5	You ought	(not) to complain.

この型で用いられる主な動詞

ache (=long)	decide (…することに決定する)
afford (…する余裕がある)	decline (…するのを断る)
arrange (…する準備をする)	deserve (…する価値がある)
attempt (…しようと企てる)	determine (…しようと決心する)
(can/could) bear (…するのを我慢する)	dread (…するのをひどくこわがる)
begin (…しはじめる)	endeavour (…しようと努める)
bother (わざわざ…する)	expect (…するつもりである)
cease (…するのを中止する)	fail (…しそこなう)
choose (…することに決める)	forbear (…することを慎む)
claim (…すると主張する)	forget (…することを忘れる)
continue (…しつづける)	hate (…することを嫌う)
contrive [=manage]	help (…するのを手伝う)
dare (思い切って…する)	hesitate (…するのをためらう)
intend (…するつもりでいる)	hope (…することを望む)
	promise (…すると約束する)

learn (…することを習いえる)	propose (…しようと提案する)
like (…するのを好む)	purport (…すると称する)
long (…することを切望する)	reckon (…することになっている)
love (…することが大好きだ)	refuse (…することを断る)
manage (どうにかして…する)	resolve (…しようと決心する)
mean (=intend)	seek (…しようと努力する)
need (…する必要がある)	start (…しはじめる)
omit (…しそこなう／忘れる)	swear (…することを誓う)
plan (…する計画である)	threaten (…するとおどす)
prefer (…するほうを好む)	trouble (わざわざ…する)
presume (=venture: あえて…する)	undertake (…するのを引き受ける)
pretend (…するふりをする)	want (…したいと欲する)
profess (生意気にも…すると称する)	wish (…したいと願う)

動詞型 8 (Verb Pattern 8)

[VP8]

動詞の目的語が「疑問代名詞・疑問副詞・Whether+to 不定詞」

主語 + 他動詞	疑問代名詞／副詞 + to 不定詞 (句)
1 I don't know	who to go to for advice.
2 She couldn't decide	what to do next.
3 She couldn't think	what to give the children for Christmas.
4 Have you settled	where to go for your holidays?
5 You must learn	when to give advice and when to be silent.
6 I'll ask/inquire	how to get there.
7 Do you know/see	how to do it?
8 She didn't know	whether to laugh or to cry.
9 I was wondering	whether to stay here another week.
10 How can you tell	which button to press?

この型で用いられる主な動詞

ask (質問する)	debate (討議する)
consider (よく考える)	decide (決定する)

discover (発見する)	remember (覚えている)
explain (説明する)	see (わかる)
forget (忘れる)	settle (解決する)
guess (推測する)	tell (…がわかる)
inquire (問う, 調べる)	think (考える, 意見をもつ)
know (知っている)	understand (理解する)
learn (学ぶ, 知る)	wonder (疑問に思う)
observe (観察する)	find out (見つけ出す, 解く)
perceive (知覚する, 知る)	

動詞型 9 (Verb Pattern 9)

[VP9]

目的語は that が導く節。

主語 + 他動詞	that 節
1 I suppose	you'll be there.
2 I wish	you wouldn't interrupt.
3 We all hope	you'll be able to come.
4 Do you think	it'll rain?
5 He said	he was busy.
6 I hear	you've been abroad.
7 I don't think	there'll be time to visit the museum.
8 I see	you've broken the teapot.
9 We felt	you'd like to know.
10 I see	there has been another bank robbery.
11 He doesn't believe	(that) my intentions are serious.
12 She suggested	(that) we should start early.
13 Do you doubt	that I can do it?
14 The students decided	(that) they would support the demonstration.
15 He admitted	(that) he was wrong.
16 We intended	that you should be invited.
17 He hinted (to me)	that I was being cheated.

この型で用いられる主な動詞

acknowledge (認める)

add (付け加える)

admit (認める)	notice (…に気がつく)
allege (主張する)	object (…と [理由を] 言って反対する)
allow (=concede: 譲歩して認める)	perceive (理解する)
argue (主張する)	prefer (…とということのほうを好む)
believe (信じる)	promise (約束する)
command (命じる)	propose (提案する)
confess (自白する)	prove (証明する)
decide (決定する)	realize (悟る)
declare (宣言する)	recommend (勧める)
demand (要求する)	regret (残念に思う)
demonstrate (実証する)	require (要求する)
deny (否定する)	report (報道する, 報告する)
desire (欲する)	resolve (決心する)
doubt (疑う)	say (言う)
expect (期待する)	see (=perceive, understand: …がわかる)
explain (説明する)	show (明らかにする)
fancy (=think: 思う, 気がする)	specify (明細に述べる)
fear (…ではないかと思う)	state (述べる)
feel (思う, 気がする)	suggest (…してはどうかと言う, 暗示する)
hear (…とうわさに聞いている)	suppose (仮定する, 推測する)
hope (思う, 望む)	think (思う)
imagine (想像する)	understand (了解する)
intend (…のつもりである)	urge (主張する)
know (知っている)	wish (望む)
mean (意味する)	
mind (=take care: …するように気をつける)	
move (…という動機を提出する)	

動詞型10 (Verb Pattern 10)

[VP10]

目的語は従属疑問節 (間接疑問) で節は疑問代名詞, 疑問副詞, 関係代名詞 what または whether によって導かれる。

主語 + 他動詞	従属疑問節
1 I don't know	who she is.
2 I wonder	where that music is coming from.

3	The judge has to decide	who the money belongs to.
4	How can anyone tell	who was responsible for the accident?
5	I wonder	which of them will win.
6	Do you know	whose car this is?
7	We were debating/ discussing	Where we should go for our holidays.
8	Come and see	what we've found.
9	I wonder	why he's always late.
10	I'll ask/find out	when the train leaves.
11	Could you suggest	where I can park the car?
12	Does anyone know	how it happened?
13	Does anyone know	how many people are likely to come?
14	She asked	whether I took sugar in my tea.
15	No one seems to know	whether the plane will leave on time.
16	This shows	how wrong you were.

この型で用いられる主な動詞

ask (質問する)	know (知っている)
debate (討議する)	reveal (明らかに示す)
decide (決定する)	say (言う)
deliberate (熟考する, 審議する)	show (明らかに示す)
determine (決定する)	suggest (暗示する)
discover (発見する)	tell (=ascertain: わかる)
discuss (討議する)	understand (理解する)
doubt (疑問に思う)	wonder (…かしらと思う)
imagine (想像する, 見当をつける)	

動詞型11 (Verb Pattern 11)

[VP11]

他動詞のあとに名詞または代名詞と *that* の導く節がつづく。

	主語 + 他動詞	名詞 / 代名詞	<i>that</i> 節
1	He warned	us	that the roads were icy.
2	I convinced	him	that I was innocent.
3	She assured	me	that she intended to come.

4	They told	us	that there had been an accident.
5	We must remind	him	that there's a party on Saturday night.
6	He satisfied	himself	that he'd tried all the keys.
7	The workers told	their employers	that they wanted more money.

動詞型12 (Verb Pattern 12)

動詞のあとに、関接目的語である名詞または代名詞と直接目的語である名詞・代名詞・名詞句がつづく。

[VP12A]

	主語 + 他動詞	名詞 / 代名詞 (間接目的語)	名詞 / 代名詞 (句) (直接目的語)
1	Have they paid	you	the money?
2	Will you lend	me	your pen, please?
3	He handed	her	the letter.
4	Will you please pass	me	the salt.
5	Won't you tell	us	a story?
6	A holiday by the sea will do	you	a lot of good.
7	They all wished	him	a safe journey.
8	She blew	him	a kiss.
9	He denied/grudged	her	nothing.
10	He left	her	everything he possessed.
11	Don't give	yourself	airs.
12	He gave	the dog	a bone.
13	I will read	you	the letter.
14	He doesn't owe	me	anything.
15	Put	him	this question.

[VP12B]

主語 + 他動詞	名詞 / 代名詞 (間接目的語)	名詞 / 代名詞 (句) (直接目的語)
1 Are you going to buy	me	some?
2 Did you leave	me	any?
3 Can you get/find	me	a copy of that book?
4 I've found	us	a new flat.
5 She cooked	her husband	a delicious meal.
6 Her dressmaking earns	her	enough to live on.
7 He ordered	himself	a bottle of champagne.
8 She made	herself	a new dress.
9 Will you do	me	a favour?

[VP12C]

主語 + 他動詞	名詞 / 代名詞	名詞 / 代名詞 (句)
1 He struck	the door	a heavey blow.
2 He gave	the door	a hard kick.
3 I must give	the room	a good airing.
4 She gave	him	a warm smile.
5 Give	your hair	a good brushing.
6 I never gave	the matter	a thought.
7 May I ask	you	a favour?
8 Ask	him	his name.
9 I envy	you	your fine garden.
10 May God forgive	us	our sins.
11 His books bring	him	£1000a year.
12 She caught	him	one in the eye.
13 He beans	me	a grudge.
14 Will you play	me	a game of chess?
15 That will save	me	a lot of trouble.
16 Can't I save	you	the trouble of doing that?
17 He took	the dog	a long walk.
18 This heroic deed cost	him	his life.

動詞型13 (Verb Pattern 13)

[VP13A]

動詞のあとに名詞または代名詞と前置詞右が導く句がつづく。

	主語 + 他動詞	名詞 / 代名詞 (直接目的語)	to + 名詞 / 代名詞 (句)
1	She read	the letter	to all her friends.
2	He sold	his old car	to one of his neighbours.
3	He still owes	a lot of money	to the tax office.
4	He won't lend	money	to anyone.
5	Please pass	this note	to the man in the corner.
6	He offered	drinks	to everyone in the bar.
7	They told	the news	to everyone in the village.
8	Don't show	the letter	to any of your friends.
9	I've sent	presents	to most of my family.
10	They offered	the job	to Peter.
11	They awarded	the first prize	to Christina.
12	The prisoner wrote	a long letter	to the President.
13	They gave	quite a lot of publicity	to the Minister's speech.
14	He reads	his poems	to anyone who'll listen.
15	(The) Management has made	a new offer	to the workers.

この型に用いられる主な動詞

allot (割り当てる)	fetch (行って取って来る)
allow (割り当てる, 支給する)	give (与える)
award (授与する)	grant (認め与える)
bring (持って来る)	hand (手渡す)
cause (もたらす): <i>cause a pain</i> to noe's friends (友人に苦痛 を与える)	lend (貸す)
deal ([トランプを] 配る)	offer (提供する, 勧める)
deny (与えない)	owe (負う; 借りている)
do (もたらす): <i>do good to</i> somebody (人のためになる)	pass (手渡す, 回る)
	proffer (申し出る)
	promise (約束する)
	read (読んで聞かせる)

recommend (推奨する)	show (見せる)
refuse (断る)	teach (教える)
render (与える)	tell (話す)
restore (もとにもどす)	throw (投げる)
sell (売る)	write (書く)
send (送る)	

[VP13B]

前置詞 for が導く句がつづく。

主語 + 他動詞	名詞 / 代名詞 (直接目的語)	for + 名詞 / 代名詞 (句)
1 I've bought	some chocolate	for you.
2 She has made	coffee	for all of us.
3 She made	a new party dress	for her youngest daughter.
4 Please boil	enough rice	for ten people.
5 Please leave	some of the straw- berries	for your sister.
6 I'll get	what I can	for you.
7 Won't you play	a Beethoven sonata	for me?
8 We must choose	suitable presents	for your nephews and nieces.
9 Can you cash	this cheque	for me?
10 Will you do	a favour	for a friend of mine?
11 If you're going to the public library, please bring	two or three good novels	for your mother.
12 Save	some of them	for me.
13 Please ask Bill to call	a taxi	for Mrs Robinson.

この型に用いられる主な動詞

boil (煮る, 沸かす)	call (呼ぶ)
bring (持ってくる)	cash (現金に換える)
build (建てる)	choose (選ぶ)
buy (買う)	cook (料理する)

do (する)	paint (絵を描く)
fetch (行って取ってくる)	play (演奏する)
gather (集める)	prepare (準備する)
get (手に入れる)	reach (手を伸ばして取る)
grow (育てる, 栽培する)	save (取っておく)
leave (残す)	spare (…に面倒などをかけない)
make (つくる)	write (書く)
order (注文する)	

動詞型14 (Verb Pattern 14)

[VP14]

動詞のあとに直接目的語である名詞または代名詞と前置詞の導く句がつづく例。

	主語 + 他動詞	名詞 / 代名詞 (直接目的語)	前置詞 + 名詞 / 代名詞 (句)
1	We congratulated	him	on his success.
2	They accused	him	of stealing the jewels.
3	He spends	a lot of money	on records.
4	Don't waste	your time	on that nonsense.
5	Thank	you	for your kind help.
6	What prevents	you	from coming earlier?
7	I explained	my difficulty	to him.
8	She speaks	English	to her husband
		and Swedish	to her children.
9	Add	these vegetables	to the stew.
10	Compare	the copy	with the original.
11	He compared	the heart	to a pump.
12	She reminds	me	of her mother.
13	He admitted	his guilt	to the police.
14	Have I asked	too much	of you?
15	I put	the question	to him.
16	He told	me	of his intention to resign.
17	They played	a trick	on their young sister.

前置詞の導く句が直接目的語の前にくる例。

	主語 + 他動詞	前置詞 + 名詞 / 代 名 詞	名詞句 / 節 (直接目的語)
1	He spends	on books	much more than he spends on clothes.
2	I explained	to him	the impossibility of granting his request.
3	Add	to the stew	all the meat and vegetables left over from last night.
4	She expressed	to her husband	her conviction that buying a new car was an unnecessary extravagance.
5	He confessed	to me	that he had fallen asleep during the meeting.
6	He admitted	to himself	that what he really needed was peace and quiet.

直接目的語が不定詞句, 従属節などで形式の it が動詞のすぐあとにくる例。

	主語 + 他動詞	it	前置詞 + 名詞 / 代 名 詞	to 不定詞句, that 節など
1	I must leave	it	to your own judgement	to decide whether you should offer your resignation.
2	Do we owe	it	to society	to help in the apprehension of criminals?
3	Why don't you bring	it	to his attention	that you're too ill to go on working.
4	You mustn't take	it	upon yourself	to spend such a large sum without the Treasurer's approval.
5	I put	it	to you	that this man could not possibly have been so cruel and heartless.

動詞型15 (Verb Pattern 15)

[VP15A]

	主語 + 他動詞	名詞 / 代名詞 (直接目的語)	副詞 (句)
1	Please put	the milk	in the refrigerator.
2	Ask David to move	these chairs	next door.
3	Don't let the child put	his head	into that plastic bag/out of the car window.
4	The secretary showed	me	into the manager's office.
5	The detective followed	the suspected man	for two hours/all afternoon.
6	This bicycle has carried	me	500miles.
7	They kept	the child	indoors.
8	Don't get	that girl	into trouble.
9	When I called on Tom, I found	him	in/out/at his desk/in the garden/in bed with flu.

[VP15B]

副詞的小詞は副詞であって、多くは前置詞として用いられる。

	主語 + 他動詞	名詞 / 代名詞 (直接目的語)	副詞的小詞
1	Put	your shoes	on.
2	Take	your coat	off.
3	Lock	your room	up.
4	Did you wind	the clock	up?
5	She gave	them all	away.
6	Please bring	them	in.
7	He cleared	the rubbish	away.
8	Switch	the radio	on/off.
9	Don't throw	that old hat	away.
10	The mob broke	the doors	down.

副詞的小詞は動詞の直接目的語が名詞または短い名詞句のとき、その前にくることがある。

主語 + 他動詞	副詞的小詞	名詞 / 代名詞 (直接目的語)
1 Put	on	your shoes.
2 Take	off	your coat.
3 Lock	up	your room.
4 Did you wind	up	the clock?
5 She gave	away	her old books.
6 Please bring	in	those chairs.
7 He cleared	away	the rubbish.
8 Switch	on/off	the radio.
9 Don't throw	away	that hat.
10 The mob broke	down	the doors.
11 You mustn't lay	down	the law.
12 How did they bring	about	these reforms?

直接目的語が長いときには副詞的小詞はその前にくるのが通例。

主語 + 他動詞	副詞的小詞	名詞句 (直接目的語)
1 Why don't you put	on	those green shoes you bought a week ago?
2 You'd better take	off	your wet overcoat and those muddy shoes.
3 Lock	up	all the valuables in your room before you go away.
4 Did you wind	up	the clock in the dining-room?
5 She gave	away	all the schoolbooks she no longer needed.
6 Please bring	in	those chairs we left out on the lawn.
7 He cleared	away	all the rubbish that had accumulated in the front garden.
8 Don't forget to switch	off	the lights in the rooms downstairs.
9 Don't throw	away	anything that might be useful later on.
10 The mob broke	down	the doors guarding the main entrance.

動詞型16 (Verb Pattern 16)

[VP16]

直接目的語のあとに to 不定詞

	主語 + 他動詞	名詞／代名詞 (直接目的語)	to 不定詞 (句)
1	He brought	his brother	to see me.
2	I'm taking	this magazine	to read on the plane.
3	They gave	a party	to celebrate their success.
4	I shall need	at least two weeks	to finish the job.
5	They left	me	to do all the dirty work.
6	He opened	the door	to let the cat out.
7	We make	our shoes	to last.
8	He took	the medicine	(in order) to please his wife.
9	You must do	what the doctor tells you	(so as) to get well quickly.

[VP16B]

直接目的語のあとに as, like, for, as if, as though の導く節。

	主語 + 他動詞	名詞／代名詞 (直接目的語)	as/like/for+名詞句／節
1	They've hired	a fool	as our football coach.
2	He carries	himself	like a soldier.
3	He began	his career	as a teacher.
4	I can't see	myself	as a pop singer.
5	He imagined	himself	as the saviour of his country.
6	Don't accept	everything you see on TV	as true/as if it were the truth.
7	Put	it	like this.
8	Will you take	this woman	as your wife?
9	Can we wake	this document	as proof of his guilt?
10	Do you take	me	for a fool?
11	She mistook	me	for my twin sister.

この [VP16B] に用いられる主な動詞

accept (認める)	know (知っている)
acknowledge (認める)	recognize (認識する)
class (分類する)	regard (…を…とみなす)
characterize (特徴づける)	take (=accept)
consider (考える)	treat (遇する)
describe (描写する, …を …だと言う)	use (使う)
for を伴うもの:	
mistake (…を…とまちがう)	take (=think, assume, …を…だと思う)

動詞型17 (Verb Pattern 17)

[VP17A]

受動態構文が可能な例。

	主語 + 他動詞	名詞 / 代名詞	(not)+to 不定詞 (句)
1	I warn	you	not to believe a word he says.
2	The barrister urged	the judge	to be merciful.
3	We can't allow	them	to do that.
4	Didn't I ask	you	not to make so much noise?
5	He dared/challenged	me	to jump across the stream.
6	They advised	him	to accept the offer.
7	Did he mean/intend	us	to share the cost of the dinner?
8	The officer ordered	the men	to advance.
9	His salary enabled	him	to have holiday abroad.
10	They persuaded	me	to go with them.
11	I have never known	her	to tell lies.
12	They led	me	to believe there was no danger.
13	He gave	me	to understand that he could help me.

この型で用いられる主な動詞

advise (忠告する)
allow (許す)

- ask (頼む)
beg (懇願する)
beseech (懇願する)
bribe (わいろを贈って…させる)
cause (…させる)
challenge (できるならやってみようと言う)
command (命令する)
compel (強制する)
dare (=challenge)
direct (指図する)
drive (=compel)
empower (…する権限を与える; =enable)
enable (…できるようにさせる)
encourage (励ます)
entice (そそのかして…させる)
entitle (…する権限/資格を与える)
entreat (懇願する)
expect (期待する)
forbid (禁じる)
force (余儀なく…させる)
help (…するのを手伝う)
impel (かり立てて…させる)
implore (嘆願する)
incite (扇動/鼓舞して…させる)
induce (説いて…させる)
instruct (指図させる)
intend (…させるつもりである)
invite (正式に依頼する)
know (…するのを見聞きして知っている)
lead (…する気にならせる)
mean (=intend)
oblige (余儀なく…させる)
permit (許す)
persuade (説得する)
predispose (あらかじめ…するようにしむける)
press (=urge)
request (頼む)
require (要求する, 命じる)
teach (教える) [I'll teach you to... (…すると承知しないぞ, ひどい目に合わせるぞ) という成句で。]
tell (命じる)

tempt (…する気を起こさせる)
 urge (…せよとしきりと説き勧める)
 warn (警告する)

[VP17B]

受動態の構文は不可。

	主語 + 他動詞	名詞 / 代名詞	(not)+to 不定詞(句)
1	He doesn't want	anyone	to know that he's going away.
2	He likes	his wife	to dress colourfully.
3	Do you wish	me	to stay?
4	Would you prefer	me	not to come tomorrow?
5	She can't bear	me	to be unhappy.
6	Will you help	me	to carry this box upstairs?
7	You wouldn't want	another war	to break out.

動詞型18 (Verb Pattern 18)

動死のあとに名詞または代名詞と原形不定詞を伴う。ただし、受動態の構文では to 不定詞が用いられる。

[VP18A]

感覚動詞の例。

	主語 + 他動詞	名詞 / 代名詞	不定詞 (句)
1	Did anyone hear	John	leave the house?
2	Did you see/notice	anyone	go out?
3	We felt	the house	shake.
4	I once saw	Olivier	act the part of Othello.
5	I have heard	people	say that...
6	Watch	that boy	jump.

[VP18B]

感覚を表わさない少数の動詞

	主語 + 他動詞	名詞 / 代名詞	不定詞 (句)
1	What makes	you	think so?
2	Let	justice	be done.
3	We can't let	the matter	rest here.
4	She bade	Sir Lancelot	rise.
5	Shall I help	you	carry that box upstairs?
6	I've never known	him	sing so beautifully before.
7	Have you ever known	her	lose her temper?
8	I've known	experts	make this mistake.
9	Can we make	the murder	look like an accident?
10	Can we make	the scheme	appear/seem practicable?

[VP18C]

動詞 have は「…してもらいたいと思う」(wish) 「…される」(experience) 「…させる」(cause) の意味のときの例。

	主語 + have	名詞 / 代名詞	不定詞 (句)
1	What would you have	me	do?
2	Would you have	the Government	control our lives completely?
3	We like to have	our friends	visit us on Sundays.
4	Please have	the porter	take these suitcases to my room.
5	I had	a most extra- ordinary thing	happen to me yesterday.

動詞型19 (Verb Pattern 19)

動詞のあとに名詞または代名詞と動詞の ~ing, 「名詞 (代名詞) + ~ing」の全体が直接目的語。

[VP19A]

この型の ~ing 形は現在分詞で動詞は視覚, 聴覚, 触覚, さらに嗅覚という
ぎ覚を表わす動詞。

	主語 + 他動詞	名詞 / 代名詞	現在分詞 (句)
1	They saw	the thief	running away.
2	They heard	voices	calling for help.
3	Can you smell	something	burning.
4	She could feel	her heart	beating wildly.
5	Did you notice	anyone	standing at the gate?
6	We saw	two of the students	being carried off by the police.
7	We watched	them	being bundled into the police van.
8	She doesn't like to see	animals	being treated cruelly.

この型で用いられる主な動詞

feel (感じる)	perceive (気づく)
glimpse (ちらっと見る)	see (見る)
hear (聞こえる)	smell ([…する] においがする)
notice (気づく)	watch (じっと見まもる)
observe (気づく)	look at (眺める)
listen to (耳を傾けて聞く)	

[VP19B]

感覚を表わさない動詞, ~ing は現在分詞。

	主語 + 他動詞	名詞 / 代名詞	現在分詞 (句)
1	I found	him	dozing under a tree.
2	When he awoke, he found	himself	being looked after by a pretty young nurse.
3	They found	the lifeboat	floating upside down.
4	We musn't keep	them	waiting.
5	Keep	the ball	rolling.
6	They left	me	waiting outside.
7	The news left	me	wondering what would happen next.
8	This set	me	thinking.
9	My clumsy mistake set	all the girls	giggling.
10	Don't let me catch	you	doing that again!

11	Please start/get	the clock	going.
12	How can we get	things	moving?
13	The explosion sent	things	flying in all directions.
14	A phone call sent	him	hurrying to London.

この型で用いられる主な動詞

bring (…の状態に至らせる)	leave (…の状態にほっておく)
catch (…しているのを見つける)	paint (描く)
depict (描く, 描写する)	send (…の状態にさせる)
discover (発見する)	set (…しはじめさせる)
draw (描く)	show (…の状態にあることを示す)
find (発見する)	start (…しはじめさせる)
get (…の状態にさせる)	take (つれて行く) [I took the
imagine (想像する)	children swimming
keep (…の状態に保つ)	(=for a swim).]

[VP19C]

「動詞+名詞/代名詞+~ing」という [VP19A] [VP19B] と同じ語の配列で用いられている。問題はこの ~ing 形が動名詞か現在分詞かということであるが、文法家の中には動名詞の場合、その前に所有格がくるべきだと主張する人もあるが Sweet は New English Grammar の中でこのような ~ing 形を 'half gerund' (半動名詞) と呼んでいる。Hornby はこのような ~ing 形を動名詞と呼ぶか、半動名詞と呼ぶか、または現在分詞と呼ぶかは実際問題として重要なことではないし、次の例の場合、あえて「動詞の ~ing 形」という用語を用いている。

	主語+他動詞	名詞/代名詞/ 所有格	動詞の -ing 形
1	I can't understand	him/his	leaving so suddenly.
2	Can you imagine	me/my	being so stupid?
3	Does this justify	you/your	taking legal action?
4	I love this place and I want to stop	it/its	being turned into a tourist trap.
5	We'll fight to prevent	these houses	being torn down.

6	I can't remember	my parents	ever being unkind to me.
7	Do you mind	my brothers and sisters	coming with us?
8	I can't understand	anyone	treating children cruelly.
9	Do you favour	boys and girls of sixteen	being given the right to vote?
10	These radicals con- template	people of all classes	being reduced to the same social level.
11	Can you imagine	anyone	being so silly?
12	She can't bear	her husband	making fun of her.

動詞型20 (Verb Pattern 20)

[VP20]

動詞のあとに名詞か代名詞と疑問代名詞, 疑問副詞, または *whether* の導く *to* 不定詞。

	主語 + 他動詞	名詞 / 代名詞	疑問詞 + <i>to</i> 不定詞(句)
1	I showed	them	how to do it.
2	Tell	me	whether to trust him or not.
3	Ask	your teacher	how to pronounce the word.
4	They told	us	where to shop cheaply.
5	I don't like people to tell	me	what to do and what not to do.
6	I wonder who taught	Jane	how to manage her husband so cleverly?
7	Will you advise	me	which of them to buy?
8	Ask	him	what to do next.

動詞型21 (Verb Pattern 21)

[VP21]

疑問詞は不定詞句ではなくて, 従属節, すなわち, 従属疑問を導く, この型では *if* を条件節を導く *if* と混合される恐れがないかぎり, *whether* と同じ意味で, その代わりに用いることができる。

	主語+他動詞	名詞/代名詞	従属節/疑問
1	Tell	me	what your name is.
2	Ask	him	when the next plane leaves.
3	Can you tell	me	how high it is?
4	They asked	me	whether/if I had ever been there before.
5	Show	me	where you used to live.
6	She told	me	why she had come.

動詞型22 (Verb Pattern 22)

[VP22]

この型の形容詞は結果、様態を表す。

	主語+他動詞	名詞/代名詞/動名詞 (直接目的語)	形容詞
1	We painted	the ceiling	green.
2	Could you push	the door	shut?
3	She flung	all the windows	open.
4	The cat licked	the saucer	clean.
5	The Governor set	the prisoners	free.
6	The workman hammered	the metal	flat.
7	She boiled	the eggs	hard.
8	She dyed	her hair	green.
9	They beat	the poor boy	black and blue.
10	The drunken men shouted	themselves	hoarse.
11	They later slept	themselves	sober.
12	The barber has cut	your hair	very short.
13	Have I made	my meaning	clear?
14	The news struck	me	dumb with amazement.
15	The blister on my heel made	walking	painful.
16	I want to see	you	happy.
17	He wished	himself	dead.
18	They found	the birdcage	empty.
19	He likes	his coffee	strong.

20	He bores	me	stiff.
21	Sing	it	loud and clear.
22	It's better to leave	some things	unsaid.
23	I drank	the milk	hot.
24	The speaker held	his audience	spellbound.
25	Don't let	your dog	loose.
26	We proved	him	wrong.
27	How did you get	yourself	so dirty?

この型で用いられる主な動詞

- bake (焼く): *bake it hard* (堅く焼く)
 beat (打って…にする)
 burn (こがす): *burn it black* (黒こげにする)
 colour (着色する): *colour it red* (赤く色を塗る)
 cut (切る)
 drive ([ある状態に] 追いやる): *drive someone mad* (人を気ちがいにする)
 dye (染める)
 eat (食べすぎて [ある状態に] する): *eat oneself sick* (食べすぎて病気になる)
 fill (満たす)
 find (…が…だとわかる)
 get (…を…にする)
 hammer (金づちで打って…にする)
 hold (…と考える = *consider*)
 keep ([ある状態に] 保つ)
 lay ([ある状態に] する): *lay the country waste* (国を荒廃させる)
 leave ([ある状態の] ままにしておく)
 lick (なめて…にする)
 like (…が…であるのを好む)
 make ([ある状態に] する)
 paint ([ある色に] 塗る)
 render ([ある状態に] する)
 see (…が…であるのを見る)
 set ([ある状態に] する)
 sleep (眠らせて [ある状態に] する)
 turn ([ある状態に] 変える)
 wash (洗って [ある状態に] する)

wipe (拭いて [ある状態に] する)

wish (…が…であればいいなと思う)

動詞型23 (Verb Pattern 23)

動詞のあとにくる名詞や代名詞 (直接目的語) にさらに名詞または名詞句がつづく。

[VP23A]

	主語 + 他動詞	名詞 / 代名詞 (直接目的語)	名詞(句) (目的補語)
1	They made declared/ elected/appointed	Newton	President of the Royal Society.
2	Do you want to make	acting	your career?
3	She's made	the job	a success.
4	I'make	the total	sixty.
5	It's Andrew who made	the group	what it was.
6	He seduced the girl but later made	her	his wife.
7	They wanted to crown	Caesar	King.
8	They named but usually call	the baby him	Richard Dick.
9	The team have voted	me	their new captain.
10	She has byed	her hair	a beautiful shade of green.
11	The invaders found and left	the place it	a prosperous village a scence of desolation.

[VP23B]

	主語 + 他動詞	名詞 / 代名詞	名詞(句) (主補語)
1	This wool should make	me	a good thick sweater.
2	Jill has made	Jack	an excellent wife.

上記の2例の名詞(句)が主補語であることが理解しにくい場合、次のように言いかえるとよく理解できる。

- 1 This wool should make a good thick sweater for me.
- 2 Jill has been an excellent wife for Jack.

動詞型24 (Verb Pattern 24)

動詞のあとに名詞や代名詞, それに過去分詞がつづく例。

[VP24A]

	主語 + 他動詞	名詞 / 代名詞 (直接目的語)	過去分詞 (句)
1	Have you ever heard	a pop song	sung in Japanese?
2	Have you ever seen	the mountains	covered in snow?
3	You must make	yourself	respected.
4	He couldn't make	himself	heard.
5	You should make	your views	known.
6	We found	the house	deserted.
7	They found	themselves	stranded at the airport.
8	We want	the work	finished by Saturday.
9	I'll see	you	damned first.

[VP24B]

動詞 have が 1 ~ 9 のように文の主語の受ける経験, 苦痛, 損害を表す。10, 11は所持を表す。

	主語 + have	名詞 / 代名詞 (直接目的語)	過去分詞 (句)
1	She's had	her handbag	stolen.
2	King Charles I had	his head	cut off.
3	The pilot had	his plane	hijacked.
4	The soldier had	his left leg	amputated.
5	I've recently had	my appendix	removed.
6	I've not yet had	a street	named after me.
7	Last week we had	all our windows	broken by hooligans.
8	This week we've had	the house	broken into by thieves.
9	She's having	her eyes	tested.
10	We have	your medicine	prepared now.
11	I've	no money	left.

[VP24C]

動詞 have, get が使役 (cause to be) の意味を表す。

	主語 + have/get	名詞／代名詞 (直接目的語)	過去分詞 (句)
1	I must have/get	my hair	cut.
2	Let's have/get	our photograph	taken.
3	I'll just get	myself	tidied up.
4	Why don't we have/get	the house	painted?
5	You'll have to get	that tooth	filled.
6	I'll have/get	the matter	seen to.
7	Can we have/get	the programme	changed?

動詞型25 (Verb Pattern 25)

[VP25]

この型に用いられている動詞のほとんどは意見, 判断, 信念, 推測, 宣言, または知覚を表す。to be は省略されることがあるが完了不定詞の場合は省れない。

この型は形式ばった文体特有の型で, 話し言葉よりは書きことばで用いられる。話し言葉では, that が導く節を用いた, くだけた文体が好ましい。

	主語 + 他動詞	名詞／代名詞 (直接目的語)	(to be) + 形容詞／ 名詞 (句)
1	Most people considered	him	(to be) innocent.
2	They all felt	the plan	to be unwise.
3	We believe	it	to have been a mistake.
4	Everyone reported	him	to be the best man for the job.
5	I should guess	her	to be about fifty.
6	He declared	himself	(to be) the leader of the organisation.
7	All the neighbours supposed	her	to be a window.
8	I consider	what he said	(to be) unimportant.
9	I know	this	to be a fact.

10	I have always found	Jonathan	friendly/a good friend.
11	They knew	the man	to have been a spy.
12	The weather bulletin reports	the roads	(to be) clear of snow.
13	In Britain we presume	a man	(to be) innocent until he is proved guilty.

次の例は直接目的語が名詞や代名詞でなく *that* の導く節、不定詞句、動名詞、または「for (of) + 名詞 (代名詞) + to 不定詞」のときは、直接目的語の位置に形式の *it* が用いられる。

	主語 + 他動詞	<i>it</i> 形容詞 / 名詞	節 / 句など
1	Do you think	<i>it</i> odd	that I should live alone?
2	Do you think	<i>it</i> odd	for/of me to live alone?
3	People no longer consider	<i>it</i> strange	for men to let their hair grow long.
4	Everyone thought	<i>it</i> very foolish	of you to climb the mountain without a guide.
5	I think	<i>it</i> a scandal	that there's so much racial prejudice still about.
6	Don't you consider	<i>it</i> wrong	to cheat in examination?
7	One day they may think	<i>it</i> right	to thank us for all we've done.

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