

規則先行型の教授法を求めて  
 --英語の補文の選択性およびその判別基準--  
 Toward the Rule-Oriented Method of English-Teaching:  
 Some Conditions on English Complementizer

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#### 0. 研究の背景および目的

不定詞・分詞・動名詞を総称して準動詞と言われるが、この英語の準動詞的表現、動名詞と、不定詞の意味的相違について、従来、不定詞は「仮想性あるいは未来指向性」(To build a house is a hard job)、そして、動名詞は、「現実性」(Bill's building a house shocked those who thought he was poor)を表わすと、分析がなされているが、これが、主語の位置にあっても、ことに動名詞は仮定法と共起したり、またこれがいわゆる補文構造の中に入ったりすると、未来的指向を表わし、その基準に変化が起こる場合がある。本発表では、この動名詞を中心に補文選択に係る意味的特性を検討し、統一的な説明を試みるとともに、その基準が英語教育の一助になることを提案したい。

#### 1. 先行研究および問題点

- (1) a. **To wait** would have been a mistake.  
 b. **\*To wait** has been a mistake.  
 c. **Waiting** would have been a mistake.  
 d. **Waiting** has been a mistake. ---Bolinger (1977:13)
- (2) a. That's a book **to read**.  
 b. He gave us his promise **to help us**.  
 c. The most difficult thing had been the decision **to act**.
- (3) a. Sean managed **to cross the border**.  
 b. **\*Sean managed crossing the border**.
- (4) a. **\*John imagined to be blind**.  
 b. John imagined **being blind**.
- (5) a. She avoided **answering my question**.  
 b. **\*She avoided to answer my question**.
- (6) a. She nearly escaped **being run over**.  
 b. **\*She nearly escaped to be run over**.
- (7) a. We are considering **going to Canada**.  
 b. **\*We are considering to go to Canada**.
- (8) a. Jim expects Helen **to have finished the job by next weekend**.  
 b. Jim wanted Helen **to have already done it**.
- (9) a. **\*Jim expects Helen to have already arrived**.  
 b. **\*Jim wants Helen to have already done it**.  
 c. Jim believes Helen **to have already arrived**.
- (10) a. I find **the chair comfortable**.  
 b. I find **the chair to be comfortable**.  
 c. I find **that the chair is comfortable**. --Borkin (1973:46)
- (11) I saw **Mary jump**. (Percept)
- (12) I believe **John to have jumped**. (Concept) --Bolinger(1974)
- (13) John believes **Helen to have already arrived**. (=9c)

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## 2. 仮説

- (i) 動名詞・不定詞の場合、主文の動詞が補文の動詞に影響を与える。
- (ii) 不定詞と動名詞の相違は、現実の世界であれ、非現実の世界であれ、出来事に対して **starting point** と **endpoint** とに分けた判別基準が考えられる。

ここで言う基準は、行為の反復は出来事のくり返しであり、その場合最低少なくとも1回の出来事があるため、その出来事が終点に向けて意識にのぼる場合には、**endpoint** ということにする。これに対して、ある出来事が初めて行われる場合、あるいは、これから行う出来事の場合には、**starting point** ということにする。

(14) I heard **John singing in his room**.

(15) I thought **that John was singing in his room**.

- 準動詞における補文の選択される判断を、次のように仮説する。
  - a. **that**節をとる補文は、補文の表わす出来事に対して話し手が間接的に意識状態を表す出来事を述べる名詞化であるが、**that**をとる場合はその出来事の**endpoint**に意識を向けた表現であり、**that**を省略する場合は**starting point**に意識を向けた表現である。
  - b. 動名詞(あるいは現在分詞)をとる補文は出来事を**endpoint**に置いた名詞化である。
  - c. **to**付き不定詞をとる補文は、出来事を**starting point**に置いた名詞化である。

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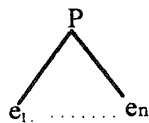
## 3. 英語における出来事(Event)と状態(State)について

(16)

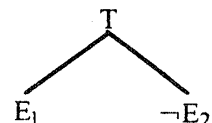
a. State (S)



b. Process (P)

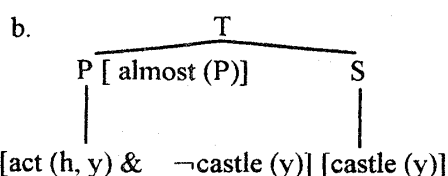
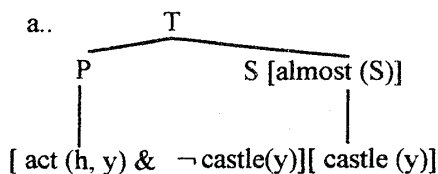


c. Transition (T)



- (17) a. Mary walked. (process)  
 b. Mary walked to the store. (accomplishment)  
 c. Mary walked for 30 minutes. (bounded process)
- (18) a. Mary built a house.  
 b. Mary destroyed the table.
- (19) a. Mary built the white house \*for a year / in a year.  
 b. Mary built houses for four year.
- (20) a. For two hours, he performed push-ups. --- Voorst (1992:71)
- (21) a. He drank a bottle of wine in 15 minutes /\*for two hours. (ACCOMPLISHMENT)  
 b. He drank red wine \*in 15 minutes / for two hours.  
 (ACCOMPLISHMENT → PROCESS) --- Voorst (1992:71)
- (22) a. John died at 3 p.m.  
 b. John found his wallet at 3 p.m.  
 c. Mary arrived at noon.
- (23) a. \*John reached the top for an hour.  
 b. \*John climbed the mountain at three.
- (24) a. John drank a bottle of wine in 15 minutes.  
 b. John drank red wine for an hour.  
 c. John found his wallet at 3 p.m.
- (25) a. **ACCOMPLISHMENT** (begin-reading/ end-reading)  
 He almost built a castle.  
 b. **ACTIVITY (= PROCESS)** (begin-reading)  
 He almost walked.  
 c. **ACHIEVEMENT** (begin-reading)  
 They almost noticed me in the corridor.  
 d. **STATE** (begin-reading)  
 These reports almost mattered to us. --- Voorst (1992:70)

(26)



(27)

	+ durative	- durative
+ time-bounded	accomplishment	achievement
- time-bounded	process	state

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(28)

V → V-ing

[ + time-bounded][ + durative]	[ ± time-bounded][ + durative]
[ - time-bounded][ - durative]	[ - time-bounded][ - durative]

- (29) a. John regretted **his eating vegetables**.  
 b. John regretted **his eating the vegetables**. --- Sells (1990:162)
- (30) a. I would regret his eating vegetables.  
 b. ?I would regret his eating the vegetables.
- (31) Eating vegetables is good for you.
- (32) a. John regretted his finding an error.  
 b. John regretted his finding the error. --- Sells (1990:163)
- (33) a. [ + time bounded][ + durative] → [ - time bounded][ + durative] (= (32a))  
 b. [ + time bounded][ - durative] → [ + time bounded][ - durative] (= (32b))
- (34) Would you mind opening the window?
- (35) [ + time-bounded][ + durative] → [ - time-bounded][ + durative]
- (36) [ + time-bounded][ + durative] → [ + time-bounded][ + durative]
- (37) a. Would you mind opening the window? (= (34))  
 b. He regretted his eating the vegetables. (= (30b))
- (38) [ + time-bounded][ + durative] → [ - time-bounded][ + durative]

## 5. starting point および endpoint から見た補文選択の分析

### 5.1. 動名詞と不定詞の意味的制約

- (39) a. John regrets **leaving**.  
 b. John anticipates **leaving**.
- (40) a. John remembers **to leave**.  
 b. John remembers **leaving**.
- (41) a. John regrets **having to leave**.  
 b. John anticipates **having to leave**.
- (42) a. He tried **to push the car** to make it start, but without success.  
 b. He tried **pushing the car** to make it start, but without success.
- (43) a. I'm sorry **to be late**.  
 b. John believes Helen **to have already arrived**.
- (44) He decided **to write a letter to a friend**.  
 \*He decided **to discover that she was out**.  
 \*He decided **to receive a letter from a friend**.  
 \*He decided **to know the answer**.  
 \*He decided **to arrive at the station**.
- (45) I heard **that she screamed**.
- (46) a. The forecast says that it's going to rain.  
 b. The forecast says **it's going to rain**.
- (47) 出来事を E とすると、不定詞の場合には、 $0 < E \leq 1$  という starting point において話し手が意識して使い、動名詞の場合には、 $1 \leq E$  という endpoint において話し手が意識して使われている。そして補文の構造に that 節が現われる場合には、 $1 < E$  であり、that が省略される場合には、 $E=1$  という関係が成立する。
- (48) a. I'm sorry for **being late**.  
 b. I'm sorry **to be late**.  
 c. I'm sorry I'm late.  
 d. I'm sorry that I am late.

### 5. 結論