

動詞型の一試案(5)

—A. S. Hornbyの動詞型に基づいて—

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今回は他動詞の動詞型のうち、意味上の主語を持つ不定詞、分詞および節を目的語とする「主語+動詞+目的語」の動詞型について述べたが、今回は他動詞が目的語として名詞句を伴い、さらにその後に前置詞句を伴う動詞型と、二つの名詞句を伴う動詞型について述べる。前者はS+V+O+A、後者はS+V+O+Oの文型に属すると考えられるものである。

Verb Pattern 17

このVP 17は他動詞が名詞句を直接目的語として伴い、さらにその後に前置詞句を伴うものである。これはS+V+O+Aの文型である。

[VP 17A]

Table 54

subject + vt	N/P	Prep
1 She read	the letter	to all her friends.
2 He sold	his old car	to one of his neighbors.
3 She won't lend	money	to anyone.
4 Please pass	this note	to the man in the corner.
5 He offered	drinks	to everyone in the bar.
6 Don't show	the letter	to any of your friends.
7 I've sent	presents	to all of my family.
8 They told	the news	to everyone in the village.
9 The lady wrote	a long letter	to the President.
10 I gave	an apple	to each of the girls.

Note :

- 他動詞の中には直接目的語の後に to-前置詞句を伴うものがある。この前置詞句は単なる副詞句ではなく、補述詞としての機能を持つ。
- この構造の文は前置詞 to の目的語を間接目的語とする二重目的語の文に変えることができるが、前置詞の目的語が長い場合には通例この構造をとる。

cf 1 She read me the letter.

- 2 He sold Tom his old car.
 - 3 She won't lend him money.
 - 4 Please pass him this note.
 - 5 He offered them drinks.
 - 6 Don't show her the letter.
 - 7 I've sent him a present.
 - 8 They told me the news.
 - 9 The lady wrote him a long letter.
 - 10 I gave her an apple.
- c) 「直接目的語+補述詞」と「間接目的語+直接目的語」の構造では文型が異なるのみならず、情報の焦点に関しても相違がある。文末焦点、文末重点という点から、通例、新情報を担う部分が後置される。そこで、次例のa), b)はそれぞれTom, his old carに情報の焦点がある。
- a) He sold his old car to Tom. (←Who did he sell his old car to?)
 - b) He sold Tom his old car. (←What did he sell Tom?)
- d) この構造の文で直接目的語である名詞句に形容詞句、形容詞節などの長い修飾語が付いている場合には、to-前置詞句は名詞句の前に位置することができる。
- They hoped that the United Nations Organization would bring to smaller countries freedom from colonialism and imperialism, and peace instead of war.
- He gave to his friends much of the time he should have given to his wife and children.
- e) その他の動詞に次のようなものがある。
- accord, advance, allot, allow, assign, award, bid, bring, cause, deal, deny, grant, hand, mean, owe, play, post, promise, quote, recommend, refuse, render, restore, serve, take, teach, telephone, throw, wish.

[VP 17B]

Table 55

	subject + vt	N/P	Prep
1	He bought	a dictionary	for his brother.
2	She has made	coffee	for all of us.
3	Please leave	some of it	for your sister.
4	We must choose	suitable presents	for our nephews and nieces.
5	Can you cash	this cheque	for me?
6	I'll save	some of them	for you.
7	Will you do	a favor	for a friend of mine?
8	She played	a sonata	for those children.
9	I'll call	a taxi	for your parents.
10	She ordered	a new dress	for herself.

Note :

- a) 他動詞の中には直接目的語の後にfor-前置詞句を伴うものがある。この前置詞句は単なる副詞句ではなく、補述詞としての機能を持つ。
- b) この構造の文は前置詞の目的語を間接目的語とする二重目的語を持つ文に変えることができるが、前置詞句が直接目的語より長い場合にはこの構造をとるのが一般的である。

- cf*
- 1 He bought her a dictionary.
 - 2 She has made me coffee.
 - 3 Please leave her some of it.
 - 4 We must choose him a suitable present.
 - 5 Can you cash me this cheque?
 - 6 I'll save you some of them.
 - 7 Will you do me a favor?
 - 8 She played us a Beethoven sonata.
 - 9 I'll call you a taxi.
 - 10 She ordered herself a new dress.
- c) 「直接目的語＋補述詞」と「間接目的語＋直接目的語」の構造では文型が異なるのみならず、情報の焦点に関しても相違がある。文末焦点、文末重点という点から新情報を担う要素が後置される。そこで次例のa), b) ではそれぞれhis daughter, a dictionaryに情報の焦点がある。
- a) He bought a dictionary for his daughter.
(←Who did he buy a dictionary for?)
 - b) He bought his daughter a dictionary.
(←What did he buy for his daughter?)
- ただし、この構造の文の場合で前置詞の目的語が無生物のときは、それを間接目的語にした二重目的語を持つ構造は不可である。
- We must buy a new carpet for this room.
- cf* *We must buy this room a new carpet.
- d) その他の動詞に次のようなものがある。
- boil, bring, catch, change, cook, cut, fetch, find, gather, get, grow, keep, paint, prepare, reach, reserve, sing, spare, write.

Verb Pattern 18

このVP 18は他動詞が直接目的語として名詞句を伴い、さらにその後に前置詞句を伴うものである。これはS+V+O+Aの文型である。

[VP 18A]

Table 56

subject + vt	N/P	Prep
1 Please put	the milk	in the refrigerator.
2 The man showed	me	into the manager's office.
3 We found	him	in bed with flu.
4 Don't throw	it	out of the window.
5 The man led	them	to the heart of the wood.
6 He hung	the picture	on the wall.
7 I'll see	you	to your seat.
8 She set	the plates	on the table.

9	We laid	the injured man	on the stretcher.
10	He directed	us	to the station.
11	Please keep	your eyes	on the road.
12	I stood	the ladder	against the wall.
13	They paid	no attention	to me.
14	Don't get	that girl	into trouble.
15	I talked	them	into it.

Note :

- a) 運動の使役を表す他動詞の中には、直接目的語である名詞句の後に場所、方向を規定する前置詞句を伴うものがある。これら前置詞句は動作の方向や目標などの相対的規定をしており、動詞の意味する運動そのものに関係し行為の結果として位置する場所を示す。
- b) これら前置詞句は文末に位置するのが通例であるが、直接目的語が比較的長い場合や前置詞句が対照を示す場合などでは、直接目的語の前に位置することがある。

Please put on this table all the books from the shelves in my study and on that table all the books from the shelves in the living room.

- c) 直接目的語に後続する前置詞句が副詞句や名詞句である場合がある。

They kept the child indoors.

He saw the girl home.

His parents treated him badly.

She carried the box upstairs.

We moved the chairs next room.

We followed them all afternoon.

This bicycle has carried me 500 miles.

- d) その他の動詞に次のようなものがある。

bring, catch, chuck, convey, cram, drag, escort, fling, hoist, have, park, place, paint, position, prop, send, shelter, shove, slip, smear, stick, store, take, thrust, tie.

[VP 18B]

Table 57

	subject + vt	N/P	Prep
1	Thank	you	for your kind help.
2	God will keep	your son	from harm.
3	He accused	him	of stealing the jewels.
4	She informed	me	of his safe arrival.
5	We congratulated	him	on his success.
6	He introduced	me	to the pleasures of wine-tasting.
7	She treated	each of them	to an ice cream.
8	They charged	me	with neglecting my duty.
9	The old man told	her	about the secret.
10	They blamed	him	for the accident.
11	The firm provided	me	with a car.
12	I've always envied	you	for your good luck.

13	She forgave	him	for his thoughtless remark.
14	He communicated	the news	to all of them.
15	I explained	my difficulty	to one of my friends.

Note :

- a) 名詞句を直接目的語として伴いさらに前置詞句を補述詞として必要とする他動詞の中には、ほぼ特定の前置詞による句を伴うものがある。
- b) 文例 1～8 は、通例、名詞句が有生、前置詞の目的語が無生であるような動詞の例である。その他の動詞に次のようなものがある。

- 1) from -- prevent, protect
- 2) for --- ask, excuse, punish
- 3) in ---- interest
- 4) of ---- assure, convict, convince, cure, deprive, persuade, relieve, remind, rob, suspect, warn
- 5) on ---- advise, consult
- 6) to ---- confine, lead, refer, sentence, subject, treat
- 7) with -- associate, help

- c) 文例 9～11は前置詞を変えることにより、名詞句と前置詞の目的語を入れ換えることのできる動詞である。

- cf* 9 The old man told the secret to her.
 10 They blamed the accident on him.
 11 The firm provided a car for me.

その他の動詞に次のようなものがある。(A=有生：B=無生)

- credit A with B -- credit B to A
 serve A with B --- serve B to A
 supply A with B -- supply B for / to A

- d) 文例12～13は名詞句と前置詞の目的語を入れ換えることなく、前置詞を削除するだけで二重目的語を持つ文を作ることができる。

- cf* 12 I've always envied you your good luck.
 13 She forgave him his thoughtless remark.

その他に次のような例がある。

- The king banished the merchant (from) the country.
 The professor excused him (from) attendance at the lecture.

- e) 文例14～15は、通例、名詞句が無生、前置詞の目的語が有生である動詞の例である。その他の動詞に次のようなものがある。(A=有生：B=無生)

- address B to A, announce B to A, bestow B on A, keep B for A,
 say B to A, share B with A

- f) その他に、通例、直接目的語である名詞句、補述詞である前置詞句ともに無生であるような動詞がある。

- from ---- distinguish, separate, deprive, order
 for ---- adapt, exchange
 into ---- change, convert, make,
 on/upon -- base, rest, spend, waste
 to ---- add, adjust, attach, attribute, compare, owe, prefer, turn
 with ---- compare, fill, identify, pile

- g) これらの「名詞句」+「前置詞句」の構造で、直接目的語の名詞句が後続の前置詞句よりかなり長い場合には、曖昧さを避けるために前置詞句が名詞句に先行することがある。

- He spends on books much more than he spends on clothes.
 I explained to him the impossibility of granting his request.
 She expressed to her husband her conviction that economy is essential.
 Add to your examples those I have written on the blackboard.
- h) この構造で直接目的語がthat-節の場合にto-前置詞句がこのthat-節に先行することがある。この構造をとる主な動詞はadmit, announce, complain, confess, declare, explain, mention, propose, remark, say, state, suggestである。
- He admitted to his employer that he had made a mistake.
 He complained to the waiter that his meal was cold.
 He confessed to me that he had fallen asleep during the meeting.
 I explained to them that their train had been delayed.
 I suggested to them that it might be better to wait.
- i) しかし、直接目的語がto-不定詞句や節である場合に、通例、形式目的語 it を用いた構造をとる動詞もある。
- I must leave it to your own judgement to decide whether you should offer your resignation.
 You mustn't take it upon yourself to spend such a large sum without the Treasurer's approval.
 He owes it to her influence that the committee appointed him to the position.
 I put it to you whether this man could have acted in such a cruel way.

[VP 18C]

Table 58

	subject + vt	N/P	Prep
1	She began	her career	as a teacher.
2	I can't see	myself	as a pop singer.
3	We can't accept	his account	as the true version.
4	He imagined	himself	as the savior of his country.
5	People regard	the boy	as brilliant.
6	We considered	the painting	as worthless.
7	We might describe	the student	as really clever.
8	Do you take	me	for a fool?
9	He carries	himself	like a doctor.
10	People chose	Mr. Bush	(as) president.

Note :

- a) 名詞句を直接目的語とする動詞の中にはas-前置詞句, for-前置詞句, like-前置詞句を補述詞とするものがある。なお, choose, consider, electのように as-前置詞句の as が随意的なものもある。
- b) as-前置詞句の場合, asには名詞句または形容詞句が伴う。describe, recongnizeなどの動詞による能動形の文では, asに形容詞句が伴うとその前にbeingが用いられることがよくある。
 We might describe the student as being really clever.
- c) take, mistakeはfor-前置詞句を伴う。ただし, takeは別の意味で as を伴うことがある。

- They took me for a fool.
cf They took these words as evidence.
- d) 補述詞が前置詞句ではなく *as if*, *as though* による節である場合がある。
 Don't accept everything you see on TV as true.
cf Don't accept everything you see on TV as if it were the truth.
 They treated me as an idiot.
cf They treated me as if I were an idiot.
- e) 直接目的語が不定詞句などのように長い場合には、形式目的語の *it* が用いられ、それら不定詞句などは文末に位置する。
 We regard this process as wasteful.
cf We regard it as uneconomical to use such expensive machinery for only eight hours a day.
- f) その他の動詞に次のようなものがある。
 appoint, characterize, claim, class, condemn, count, define, elect, intend, interpret, know, recognize, report, use ; look on, think of.

[VP 18D]

Table 59

subject + vt	N/P	Prep
1 She is making	an awful fuss	about the high rent.
2 He's always making	excuses	for being late.
3 I have	little confidence	in him.
4 She took	no pleasure	in her work.
5 I cannot make	sense	of this poem.
6 She is taking	care	of these children.
7 I'll keep	an eye	on your suitcase.
8 We should pay	attention	to this warning.
9 He's always finding	fault	with others.
10 We're having	trouble	with our new car.

Note :

- a) 直接目的語として名詞句を伴い、さらに補述詞として前置詞句を必要とする動詞の中には、特定の名詞句、特定の前置詞と結びついて成句を構成するものがある。
- b) 一般的には、これら名詞句、前置詞の目的語とも受動文の主語になりうる。二つの受動文が可能なる場合には、前置詞の目的語を主語とした受動文がよりくだけた表現である。
 They took advantage of the old man.
cf Advantage was taken of the old man.
 The old man was taken advantage of.
- c) しかし、動詞と特定の名詞句、特定の前置詞との結びつきが極めて強く、その熟語性が高い *catch sight of*, *make fun of*, *make little (much) of*, *make sense of*, *keep tabs on*, *give birth to*, *give rise to*, *give way to*, *cross swords with*, *keep pace with*, *lose touch with* 等の場合には、成句中の名詞句を取り出して受動文の主語にすることはできない。
 She caught sight of a strange car in the distance.

cf *Sight was caught of a strange car in the distance.

A strange car was caught sight of in the distance.

- d) 動詞と特定の名詞句, 特定の前置詞との結びつきがあまり強くなくその熟語性がそれほど高くない場合には, 直接目的語である名詞句に修飾語句を付けることができ, その名詞句が受動文の主語になる傾向がある。

We should pay special attention to this warning.

cf Special attention should be paid to this warning.

They found no fault with his research work.

cf No fault was found with his research work.

- e) その他よく用いられる成句に次のようなものがある。

at --- have (take) a look at, take offence at

for --- have a liking for, make allowance for, make preparation for,
make room for

in --- have (an) interest in, make progress in, play a part in, take
part in, take (a) pride in

of --- catch hold of, do the sights of, get the better of, get rid of,
lose sight of, lose track of, make the best (most) of, make a
fool of, make fun of, make use of, take charge of, take account
of, take note of

on --- have influence on, play a trick on

to --- give place to, pay a visit to, put an end to, put a stop to,
set fire to

with --- have a talk with, keep company with, keep pace with,
lose touch with, make friends with, shake hands with

Verb Pattern 19

このVP 19は他動詞が目的語として名詞句を二つ伴うものである。代表的な動詞である与格動詞では第一の目的語は間接目的語, 第二の目的語は直接目的語であり, 通例, 間接目的語は有性, 直接目的語は無性である。このVP 19はS+V+O+Oの文型である。

[VP 19A]

Table 60

subject + vt	N/P	N/P
1 Mother gave	me	the ring.
2 He handed	her	the letter.
3 She lent	me	some money.
4 I owe	her	a lot of money.
5 The man passed	him	the paper.
6 They have paid	me	the money.
7 He denies	her	nothing.

8	I will read	you	the letter.
9	She showed	them	her album.
10	They offered	me	a better position.
11	The woman told	them	the news.
12	They all wished	him	a safe journey.

Note :

a) 二つの名詞句を間接目的語、直接目的語として伴う他動詞の中には、間接目的語を前置詞toの目的語とし、そのto-前置詞句を直接目的語に後続させることができるものがある。ただし、間接目的語が再帰代名詞の場合には、この変形は不可である。

- cf*
- 1 Mother gave the ring to her daughter.
 - 2 He handed the letter to her father.
 - 3 She lent some money to the man.
 - 4 I owe a lot of money to her mother.
 - 5 The man passed the paper to my brother.
 - 6 They have paid the money to Jim.
 - 7 He denies nothing to Mary.
 - 8 I will read the letter to you all.
 - 9 She showed her album to her friends.
 - 10 They offered a better position to the man.
 - 11 The woman told the news to all of them.
 - 12 They all wished a safe journey to the party.

b) 一般的に間接目的語が直接目的語より短い場合にはto-前置詞句を用いない構造が好まれる。ただし、両者は文型が異なるのみならず情報の焦点に関しても違いがある。通例、新情報を担う部分が後置されるので次例のa), b)はそれぞれthe ring, meに情報の焦点がある。

- a) Mother gave me the ring. (←What did Mother give me?)
- b) Mother gave the ring to me. (←Who did Mother give the ring to?)

c) 間接目的語と直接目的語とを含む文では、通例、そのいずれをも主語とする受動文を作ることができる。しかし、直接目的語を主語とする受動文は可能でも間接目的語を主語とする受動文が不可であったり、受動文自体が不可である動詞もある。二つの受動文が可能の場合には間接目的語を主語とする受動文がより普通である。

Mother gave me the ring.

- cf*
- a) I was given the ring.
 - b) The ring was given me.

なお、このb)の受動文は一般にそれに対応する前置詞句を用いた構造に置き換えられる。

- c) The ring was given to me.

ただ、この文に対応する能動文はMother gave the ring to me.である。

d) その他の動詞に次のようなものがある。

accord, advance, allot, allow, assign, award, bid, cause, deal, feed, grant, mail, mean, post, promise, quote, recommend, refuse, rent, render, restore, sell, send, serve, set, take, teach, telephone, throw.

Table 61

	subject + vt	N/P	N/P
1	I bought	her	a present.
2	He found	me	a good hotel.
3	She cooked	her husband	a delicious meal.
4	He ordered	us	a bottle of wine.
5	My father built	him	a model plane.
6	Mother boiled	me	an egg.
7	My mother made	her	a new dress.
8	We chose	the boy	a good birthday present.
9	The doorman called	me	a taxi.
10	She prepared	us	a good lunch.

Note :

a) 二つの名詞句を間接目的語、直接目的語として伴う他動詞の中には、間接目的語を前置詞forの目的語とし、その前置詞句を直接目的語に後続させることができるものがある。

- cf*
- 1 I bought a present for her child.
 - 2 He found a good hotel for his teacher.
 - 3 She cooked a delicious meal for her husband.
 - 4 He ordered a bottle of wine for us.
 - 5 My father built a model plane for my friend.
 - 6 Mother boiled an egg for me.
 - 7 My mother made a new dress for her niece.
 - 8 We chose a good birthday present for the boy.
 - 9 The doorman called a taxi for me.
 - 10 She prepared a good lunch for the boys.

b) 一般に間接目的語が直接目的語より短い場合には、for-前置詞句を用いない構造が好まれる。ただし、両者は文型が異なるのみならず情報の焦点に関しても違いがある。通例、新情報を担う部分が後置されるので次例のa), b)ではそれぞれa present, herに情報の焦点がある。

- a) I bought her a present. (←What did you buy her?)
 b) I bought a present for her. (←Who did you buy a present for?)

c) 間接目的語と直接目的語とを含む文では、通例、そのいずれをも主語とする受動文を作ることができると言われているが、for-前置詞句を用いる動詞では動詞によってかなりの違いがある。しかし、一般的には直接目的語を主語としてfor-前置詞句を用いた受動文が可能である。以下は最も普通に用いられる受動文である。

- cf*
- 1 A present was bought for her.
She was bought a present.
 - 2 A good hotel was found for me.
 - 3 A delicious meal was cooked for her husband.
 - 4 A bottle of wine was ordered for us.
 - 5 A model plane was built for him.
He was built a model plane.
 - 6 An egg was boiled for me.

- 7 A new dress was made for her.
 8 A good birthday present was chosen for the boy.
 9 A taxi was called for me.
 10 A good lunch was prepared for us.
- d) その他の動詞に次のようなものがある。
 cash, catch, change, cut, fix, gather, get, grow, keep, mix, paint, pick, play, pour, reach,
 reserve, save, secure, spare, win.

[VP 19C]

Table 62

	subject + vt	N/P	N/P
1	She brought	her mother	some books.
2	This medicine will do	you	good.
3	The old woman left	the girl	her estate.
4	The mother sang	her child	a lullaby.
5	He wrote	his mother	the good news.

Note :

- a) 二つの名詞句を間接目的語、直接目的語として伴う他動詞の中には、間接目的語を前置詞toおよびforの目的語とし、その前置詞句を直接目的語に後続させることができるものがある。ただし、to-前置詞句を用いた場合とfor-前置詞句を用いた場合とではその表す意味に違いがある。

- cf* 1 a) She brought some books to her mother.
 b) She brought some books for her mother.

この文ではa)は「母のところへ」を意味しb)は「母のために」を意味する。

- 2 This medicine will do good to you.

‘do + IO + DO’の構造では「名誉、益、害などを人などにもたらす」という場合にto-前置詞句を用いる。しかし、「人に作品などを制作する、なにかを作る」等の場合にはfor-前置詞句を用いる。

I'll do you a translation.

- cf* I'll do a translation for you.

- 3 The old woman left her estate to the girl.

leaveが「人に物を残して死ぬ、死後に残す」の意味の場合にはto-前置詞句が用いられ、「人に物(事)を残す、とり残す、余す、手渡して去る」等の意味ではfor-前置詞句が用いられる。

Someone left you this note.

- cf* Someone left this note for you.

- 4 a) The mother sang a lullaby to her child.
 b) The mother sang a lullaby for her child.

この文でも「~のために」の気持が強ければfor-前置詞句が用いられる。

- 5 a) He wrote the good news to his mother.
 b) He wrote the good news for his mother.

a)のようにto-前置詞句が用いられている場合は「母に書いた」の意味であり、b)のよう

にfor-前置詞句が用いられている場合は「母の代わり（ため）に書いた」の意味になる。

[VP 19D]

Table 63

	subject + vt	N/P	N/P
1	Answer	me	this question.
2	She asked	them	their names.
3	They envied	her	her good luck.
4	We forgave	him	his negligence.
5	He struck	me	a heavy blow.

Note :

- a) 他動詞に伴う二つの名詞句が共に直接目的語であると考えられるものがある。間接目的語と直接目的語の場合とは異なり、これらの目的語はそれぞれが独立的に動詞と結び付く。また、第一の目的語を前置詞to, forの目的語とし、その前置詞句を第二の目的語に後続させることができない。

cf 1 Answer me. Answer this question.

ただし、answerがこの構造をとるのは第二の目的語がthis, that, this question, that questionのように指示性の強いもので、命令文に限られているようである。

2 She asked them. She asked their names.

第二の目的語がquestion, favorの場合にはof-前置詞句を用いた構造が可能であるが、文例2の場合は不可である。

She asked them a question. → She asked a question of them.

She asked me a favor. → She asked a favor of me.

3 They envied her. They envied her good luck.

第二の目的語の前にforを付けた構造が可能である。

They envied her for her good luck.

4 We forgave him. We forgave his negligence.

第二の目的語の前にforを付けた構造が可能である。

We forgave him for his negligence.

5 He struck me. He struck a heavy blow.

第一の目的語の前にon, againstを付けた前置詞句を用いた構造もあるがあまり普通ではない。

- b) 間接目的語と直接目的語を伴う代表的な動詞であるgiveの場合にはto-前置詞句を用いた構造が可能であるが、間接目的語が「受容者」の役割ではなく「被動的」であり直接目的語が「結果」を表す場合にはto-前置詞句を用いる構造は不可である。

He gave the door a hard kick. (→ He kicked the door hard.)

I must give the room a good airing. (→ I must air the room well.)

She gave him a warm smile. (→ She smiled warmly at him.)

Give your hair a good brushing. (→ Brush your hair well.)

I never gave the matter a thought. (→ I never thought about the matter.)

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