

動詞型の一試案(6)

—A.S. Hornby の動詞型に基づいて—

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前回は他動詞の動詞型のうち、名詞句と前置詞句を伴うものと二つの名詞句を伴うものについて述べたが、今回は名詞句と to-不定詞句、名詞句と節、名詞句等と形容詞句や名詞句を伴う動詞型について述べる。名詞句と to-不定詞句、名詞句と節を伴うものは、S+V+O+O, その他のものは S+V+O+C の文型に属するものと考えられる。

Verb Pattern 20

動詞の中には名詞と to-不定詞句を伴うものがある。これらはそれぞれ間接目的語、直接目的語であり、S+V+O+O の文型と考えられる。

[VP 20]

Table 64

	subject+vt	N/P	to-inf
1	They challenged	me	to jump across the stream.
2	We can't allow	them	to do that.
3	They invited	the man	to have dinner with them.
4	They encouraged	the boy	to work harder.
5	The officer ordered	the men	to advance.
6	We asked	them	to leave the room.
7	I requested	him	to use his influence.
8	He told	me	to start at once.
9	They advised	him	to accept the offer.
10	She promised	us	to be punctual.

Note :

- 他動詞の中には間接目的語として名詞句を伴い、さらに to-不定詞句を直接目的語として伴うものがある。なお、直接、that-節を伴うことが可能なものと不可能なものがある。
- 文例 1~4 はそれらの動詞の中で that-節を直接伴うことが不可能なものである。
- これらの文は間接目的語である名詞句を主語にした受動形が可能である。

cf 1 I was challenged to jump across the stream.

- 2 They can't be allowed to do that.
 3 The man was invited to have dinner with them.
 4 The boy was encouraged to work harder.
- d) その他の動詞に次のようなものがある。
 compel, dare, entreat, forbid, force, implore, oblige, permit, prompt, provoke, tempt.
- e) 文例 5~7 は直接 that-節を伴うことができるが、名詞句と to-不定詞句を伴う場合とはその知的意味において違いがあるものである。これらは命令や依頼を表す動詞であって、文例 5 について言えば、that-節を用いた場合は「部下」に間接的に命令しているのに対し、名詞句と to-不定詞句を用いた場合は直接に命令していることになる。
- cf 5 The officer ordered that the men (should) advance.
 6 We asked that they (should) leave the room.
 7 I requested that he (should) use his influence.
- f) これらの文は間接目的語である名詞句を主語にした受動形が可能である。
- cf 5 The men were ordered to advance.
 6 They were asked to leave the room.
 7 He was requested to use his influence.
- g) その他の動詞に次のようなものがある。
 beg, command, recommand, require.
- h) 文例 8~10 は名詞句と that-節を伴うことができ、名詞句と to-不定詞句を伴う場合との知的意味は変わらないものである。
- cf 8 He told me that I (should) start at once.
 9 They advised him that he (should) accept the offer.
 10 She promised us that she would be punctual.
- なお、文例10には注意する必要がある。文例 1~9 では動詞に伴う名詞句は後続する to-不定詞句の意味上の主語である。しかし、文例10の promise は例外で to-不定詞の意味上の主語は文の主語である。
- i) これらの文は間接目的語である名詞句を主語にした受動形が可能であるが、文例10の promise の場合、通例、受動形は不可である。
- cf 8 I was told to start at once.
 9 He was advised to accept the offer.
- j) その他の動詞に次のようなものがある。
 persuade, teach, warn.

Verb Pattern 21

動詞の中には名詞句と wh+to 不定詞句を伴うものがある。これらはそれぞれ間接目的語、直接目的語であり、S+V+O+O の文型と考えられる。

[VP 21]

Table 65

	subject+vt	N/P	wh+to-inf
1	I asked	my father	what to do next.
2	They told	us	where to shop cheaply.

3	She advised	them	when to start.
4	He taught	her	how to manage a shop.
5	He'll instruct	me	whether to come today or tomorrow.

Note :

a) 他動詞の中には間接目的語として名詞句、直接目的語として疑問代名詞、疑問副詞、および whether の付いた to-不定詞句を伴うものがある。

b) これらの文は間接目的語である名詞句を主語とする受動形が可能である。

- cf*
- 1 My father was asked what to do next.
 - 2 We were told where to shop cheaply.
 - 3 They were advised when to start.
 - 4 She was taught how to manage a shop.
 - 5 I'll be instructed whether to come today or tomorrow.

c) これらの文は直接目的語である wh+to-不定詞句を wh-節に代えることができる。

- cf*
- 1 I asked my father what I should do next.
 - 2 They told us where we should shop cheaply.
 - 3 She advised them when they should start.
 - 4 He taught her how she should manage a shop.
 - 5 He'll instruct me whether I need to come today or tomorrow.

d) 文例 1, 2 の ask, tell は名詞句を伴わず、wh+to-不定詞句、wh-節を直接伴うことができる。ただし、tell が間接目的語である名詞句を欠くことができるのは、その名詞句が不特定の人を表す場合で、通例 can と共に否定文、疑問文で用いられる場合である。同様の動詞に show がある。

- cf*
- 1 I asked what to do next.
I asked what I should do next.
 - 2 How can you tell which button to press?
I can't tell who it is.
I showed (them) how to do it.
I showed (them) how they should do it.

Verb Pattern 22

動詞の中には名詞句と that-節を伴うものがある。これらはそれぞれ間接目的語、直接目的語であり、S+V+O+O の文型と考えられる。

[VP 22]

Table 66

	subject+vt	N/P	that-cl
1	She assured	me	that she intended to come.
2	We informed	the manager	that we were willing to work overtime.
3	I advised	them	that they should start early.
4	He persuaded	me	that I should accept the offer.
5	He reminded	me	that I should answer the letter.
6	He taught	the boys	that they should be ambitious.

7	She showed	us	that she was honest.
8	I promised	them	that I would be punctual.

Note:

- a) 他動詞の中には間接目的語として名詞句，直接目的語として that-節を伴うものがある。
 b) なお，文例 1~5 は名詞句，that-節とも義務的であるもの，文例 6~8 は名詞句が選択的であるものである。

cf 6 He taught that the boys should be ambitious.

7 She showed that she was honest.

8 I promised that I would be punctual.

- c) この構造をとる動詞は，一般的に「名詞句+to-不定詞句」を伴うことができるが，文例 1, 2 の assure, inform などこの構造が不可であるものがある。

cf 3 I advised them to start early.

4 He persuaded me to accept the offer

5 He reminded me to answer the letter.

6 He taught the boys to be ambitious.

7 She showed herself to be honest.

8 I promised them to be punctual.

文例 3~6 では動詞に伴う名詞句は後続 to-不定詞句の意味上の主語であるが，文例 7 の show の場合，不定詞の意味上の主語となるのは that-節内の主語であり，文例 8 の promise の場合には to-不定詞句の意味上の主語は文の主語である。

- d) これらの文は間接目的語の名詞句を主語とする受動文が可能である。

cf 1 I was assured that she intended to come.

2 The manager was informed that we were willing to work overtime.

3 They were advised that they should start early.

4 I was persuaded that I should accept the offer.

5 I was reminded that I should answer the letter.

6 The boys were taught that they should be ambitious.

7 We were shown that she was honest.

8 They were promised that I would be punctual.

- e) その他の動詞に tell などがあるが，tell が直接 that-節を伴うのは通例 can, could, be able to を伴う否定文，疑問文の場合である。

We cannot tell that she is intelligent.

Verb Pattern 23

動詞の中には名詞句と wh-節を伴うものがある。これらはそれぞれ間接目的語，直接目的語であり，S+V+O+O の文型と考えられる。

[VP 23]

Table 67

	subject+vt	N/P	wh-cl
1	He advised	me	what I should do first.
2	She informed	us	where we should put the table.

3	I taught	them	where they could find the hotel.
4	Jim didn't remind	me	whether he was coming.
5	She asked	her brother	when he would be back.
6	The man showed	us	how we should do the work.
7	My mother told	me	why Jane had come.

Note :

a) 他動詞の中には間接目的語として名詞句、直接目的語として疑問代名詞、疑問副詞および *whether* の導く節を伴うものがある。

b) 文例 1~4 は間接目的語である名詞句が義務的であるもの、5~7 はその名詞句が選択的であるものである。ただし、*remind* が名詞句と *whether*-節を伴うのは通例否定文であり、*tell* が直接 *wh*-節を伴うのは、通例 *can, could, be able to* を伴う否定文、疑問文の場合である。

- cf* 5 She asked when he would be back.
6 The man showed how we should do the work.
7 My mother couldn't tell why Jane had come.

c) これらの文では間接目的語である名詞句を主語とする受動文が可能である。

- cf* 1 I was advised what I should do first.
2 We were informed where we should put the table.
3 They were taught where they could find the hotel.
4 I wasn't reminded whether Jim was coming.
5 Her brother was asked when he would be back.
6 We were shown how we should do the work.
7 I was told why Jane had come.

d) これらの動詞の中には *wh*-節の前に随意的に前置詞の付くものがある。

- Will you advise me of when the parcel should arrive?
They informed me about where I should go.
Would you remind me of how I start the engine?

e) これらの文では直接目的語である *wh*-節を *wh*-句にした構造が可能であるが、*remind* は *wh*-句を伴わず、*why* は *to*-不定詞句を直接伴うことはできない。

- cf* 1 He advised me what to do first.
2 She informed us where to put the table.
3 I taught them where to find the hotel.
5 She asked her brother when to be back. (=...when she should be back.)
6 The man showed us how to do the work.

この構造で *wh*-句が陳述を表す動詞の目的語となっている場合には、その意味上の主語は間接目的語であるが、質疑の動詞の目的語の場合にはその意味上の主語は文の主語である。

- He told me how to do it.
cf He told me how I should do it.

- He asked me how to do it.
cf He asked me how he should do it.

f) これらの動詞は直接目的語として *that*-節を伴うことができる。ただし、*ask* の場合はこの構造は不可である。

- cf* 1 The man advised the children that they were too noisy.
2 They informed him that they would like to do the work.
3 The teacher taught them that they should be kind to others.
4 I reminded him that he should do the assignment.
6 I showed them that I was right.

7 He has told us that he is not coming.

Verb Pattern 24

動詞の中には名詞句、動名詞句を伴い、その後さらに形容詞句、名詞句を伴うものがある。動詞に直接伴うこれらの名詞句、動名詞句は直接目的語、その後に伴う形容詞句、名詞句は目的補語と考えられ、S+V+O+Cの文型である。

[VP 24A]

Table 68

	subject+vt	N/P/G-ing	Aj
1	We painted	the ceiling	green.
2	The man pushed	the door	open.
3	She flung	all the windows	open.
4	The Governor set	the prisoners	free.
5	Mother boiled	the eggs	hard.
6	The cat licked	the saucer	clean.
7	The girl dyed	her hair	blue.
8	He beat	the boy	black and blue.
9	The sprain made	walking	difficult.
10	He slept	himself	sober.
11	They shouted	themselves	hoarse.

Note:

- a) 目的補語である形容詞句が、動詞によって表される出来事から結果として生じた属性を示す場合がある。
- b) 直接目的語である名詞句が長い場合、特別の強調を必要とする場合には、目的補語がそれに先行するのが一般的である。
- cf* The Governor set the prisoners free.
The Governor set free all those prisoners whose offences were purely political.
He beat the boy black and blue.
He beat black and blue the boy who was obstinate.
- c) 'make good' 'cut short' の場合には、直接目的語は代名詞の場合を除いてその後に位置する。
- They will make good their escape.
He cut short the introductions.
- d) 直接目的語が名詞句ではなく、不定詞句、長い動名詞句、従属疑問節、that-節の場合は、元の直接目的語の位置に「予備の it」が置かれ、直接目的語は後置される。
- The blister on my heel made it painful to walk.
She found it dull working at the kitchen sink all day.
You have not made it clear whether I am to go or not.
He made it clear that he objected to the proposal.
- e) 'make sure' 'make certain' の場合には、直接目的語が that-節であっても「予備の it」は用いられない。

I'll make sure that your visit will go well.

Make certain that the door is locked.

- f) 主語が不定詞句である場合には主語の位置に「予備の it」が用いられ、主語である不定詞句は後置されるのが普通である。

cf To see animals being cruelly treated makes her furious.

It makes her furious to see animals being cruelly treated.

- g) 直接目的語が再帰代名詞でなければ、それを主語にした受動形が可能である。

cf 1 The ceiling was painted green.

2 The door was pushed open.

3 All the windows were flung open.

4 The prisoners were set free.

5 The eggs were boiled hard.

6 The saucer was licked clean by the cat.

7 The girl's hair was dyed blue.

8 The boy was beaten black and blue.

9 Walking was made difficult because of the sprain.

- h) 互いに密接な意味上の関係を持つ動詞と形容詞で連語的に用いられるものがある。

boil...hard, cut...short, drain...dry, freeze...hard, knock...senseless, make...clear, pack...tight, paint...red, push...open, shake...free, shake...loose, set...free, wash...clean, wipe...clean

- i) 文例10, 11の sleep, shout のように、通常は自動詞として用いられる動詞は再帰目的語と共に用いられる。これはそれぞれ、"He became sober during sleep." "They shouted until they were hoarse." の意味である。

- j) その他の動詞に次のようなものがある。

bake, break, burn, color, drive, drink, eat, fill, get, hammer, pack, render, slit, strike, turn.

[VP 24B]

Table 69

	subject+vt	N/P	Aj
1	They found	the birdcage	empty.
2	We proved	him	wrong.
3	The speaker held	his audience	spellbound.
4	You must keep	your room	clean.
5	Mother left	all the windows	wide open.
6	He likes	her hair	long.
7	She prefers	her coffee	black.
8	I want	everything	ready by seven o'clock.
9	He wished	himself	dead.
10	You must have	your room	clean and tidy.

Note :

- a) 目的補語である形容詞句が、目的語の現状としての属性を表す場合がある。

- b) 直接目的語を主語にした受動構文が可能なものもある。文例 1~5 は受動構文が可能な文である。

cf 1 The birdcage was found empty.

2 He was proved wrong.

- 3 His audience were held spellbound.
- 4 Your room must be kept clean.
- 5 All the windows were left wide open.

[VP 24C]

Table 70

	subject + vt	N/P	N
1	They appointed	Newton	President of the Royal Society.
2	The girls chose	her	captain.
3	We elected	him	chairperson.
4	They'll nominate	the man	President.
5	They named	the ship	Queen Elizabeth II.
6	She's made	the job	a success.
7	The invaders left	the place	a ruin.
8	She has dyed	her hair	a beautiful shade of green.
9	We found	the place	a prosperous village.
10	People kept	it	a secret.

Note :

- a) 目的補語が形容詞句ではなく名詞句である場合がある。名詞句を目的補語とする動詞の大半は形容詞句をとることもできるが、任命、指名を表す動詞の場合、目的補語となるのは名詞句だけである。
- b) 任命、指名の動詞では、目的補語が通例 1 人によって占められる役職を示す語の場合、文例 1~5 のようにしばしば無冠詞となる。
- c) これらの動詞には、その他に announce, call, christen, crown, declare, pronounce などがある。
- d) 上に述べたように、文例 6~10 のような動詞では形容詞句が目的補語となる場合がある。
 - cf 6 Don't make yourself ill.
 - 7 You'd better leave some things unsaid.
 - 8 She dyed her hair blue.
 - 9 They found the birdcage empty.
 - 10 The boy has kept his mouth tight shut.
- e) announce, appoint, choose, elect, name, nominate 等の動詞では、目的補語の前に 'as' または 'for' が用いられることがある。

They announced the businessman as the sponsor.
 The president appointed him as his successor.
 Who will they choose as (for) their leader?
 I wonder who(m) they will elect as chairperson.
 We named the girl for class president.
 They nominated him for Vice-president.
- f) 直接目的語が名詞句ではなく不定詞句や that-節の場合には、「予備の it」が用いられる。

They have made it an offence to drive a motor vehicle with more than a certain percentage of alcohol in the blood.
 They have made it a condition that only the best materials shall be used.
- g) 直接目的語を主語にした受動構文が可能である。

- cf
- 1 Newton was appointed President of the Royal Society.
 - 2 She was chosen captain.
 - 3 He was elected chairperson.
 - 4 The man will be nominated President.
 - 5 The ship was named Queen Elizabeth II.
 - 6 The job has been made a success.
 - 7 The place was left a ruin by the invaders.
 - 8 The girl's hair has been dyed a beautiful shade of green.
 - 9 The place was found a prosperous village.
 - 10 It was kept a secret.

h) make を用いたこの構造の文で、後の名詞句が目的補語ではなく主格補語として機能している場合がある。

Jill has made Jack an excellent wife.

This wool should make me a good thick sweater.

これらはそれぞれ“Jill has been an excellent wife for Jack.”“This wool should make a good thick sweater for me.”の意味である。

Verb Pattern 25

動詞の中には名詞句を伴い、さらにその後に「to be+形容詞句・名詞句」を伴うものがある。動詞に続く名詞句は直接目的語、その後の「to be+形容詞句・名詞句」は目的補語と考えられ、S+V+O+Cの文型である。

[VP 25A]

Table 71

	subject+vt	N/P	(to be)+Aj/N
1	We all considered	her	(to be) innocent.
2	They believed	such inquiries	(to be) useful.
3	They proved	him	(to be) wrong.
4	People thought	the man	(to be) a good worker.
5	They declared	him	(to be) the winner.
6	Everyone imagined	her	(to be) a doctor.
7	The villagers found	him	to be a clever boy.
8	We didn't see	her	to be kind.
9	They all felt	the plan	to be unwise.
10	I know	this	to be a fact.

Note:

- a) 思考、認識、告知などを示す動詞は、直接目的語として名詞句を伴い、さらに目的補語として「to be+形容詞句・名詞句」を伴う。ただし、文例に示したようにこの‘to be’は省かれることが多い。
- b) 文例7のように find が「分かる」という精神的知覚を示す場合、to be が用いられる。

- cf* I found this chair comfortable.
- c) 文例 8, 9 のように see, feel が知覚動詞ではなく認識動詞として用いられた場合には, to be が必要である。
- d) 文例10のように know がこの構造で用いられる場合には to be は省略できない。
- e) 文例 1~6 についても, 不定詞が to be ではなく to have been である場合には, この to have been を省略することはできない。
- cf* We believe it to have been a mistake.
Everyone supposed her to have been rich.
- f) この構造の文は文語的であるといわれ, くだけた表現では that-節を用いた構造がより普通である。
- cf*
- 1 We all considered that she was innocent.
 - 2 They believed that such inquiries were useful.
 - 3 They proved that he was wrong.
 - 4 People thought that the man was a good worker.
 - 5 They declared that he was the winner.
 - 6 Everyone imagined that she was a doctor.
 - 7 The villagers found that he was a clever boy.
 - 8 We didn't see that she was kind.
 - 9 They all felt that the plan was unwise.
 - 10 I know that this is a fact.
- a) 口語では that-節を用いる構造が普通であるが, 受動形では不定詞を用いる構造の方が普通に用いられる。
- cf*
- 1 He was considered (to be) innocent.
 - 2 Such inquiries were believed (to be) useful.
 - 3 He was proved (to be) wrong.
 - 4 The man was thought (to be) a good worker.
 - 5 He was declared (to be) the winner.
 - 6 She was imagined (to be) a doctor.
 - 7 He was found to be a clever boy by the villagers.
 - 8 She wasn't seen to be kind.
 - 9 The plan was felt to be unwise.
 - 10 This is known to be a fact.
- h) 動詞によっては to be の他に as を用いることのできるものもある。これらの動詞は現状における属性を示すものである。
- cf*
- 1 We all considered him as innocent.
 - 2 They believed such inquiries as useful.
 - 4 People thought the man as a good worker.
 - 6 Everyone imagined her as a doctor.
 - 7 The villagers found him as a clever boy.
 - 9 They all felt the plan as unwise.
 - 10 I know this as a fact.
- i) その他の動詞に次のようなものがある。
assume, deny, expect, guess, judge, presume, report, show, suppose.

Table 72

	subject+vt	it	Aj/N	that-cl / to-inf / G-ing
1	I thought	it	very odd	that nobody was there.
2	We all consider	it	wrong	to cheat in examinations.
3	Everyone thought	it	foolish	of him to go there alone.
4	We think	it	dangerous	your swimming across the river.
5	People thought	it	a pity	that they should be wasted.
6	I count	it	an honor	to serve you.
7	They considered	it	a compliment	for the mayor to visit them.
8	We think	it	a pity	his losing the race.

Note:

- a) 直接目的語が名詞句ではなく that-節, 不定詞句, 動名詞句である場合には, 本来の直接目的語の位置に「予備の it」が用いられ, それら that-節, 不定詞句, 動名詞句は後置される。
- b) see fit [good] to do..., think fit [good, proper, right] to do... という慣用句の場合は, 直接目的語が不定詞句であっても本来の直接目的語の位置に「予備の it」は用いられない。

The newspaper did not see fit to publish the letter.

We didn't think fit to do what the man suggested.

おわりに

これまで「動詞型」と「文型」との関連を中心に, Hornby の25の動詞型を分類しなおしてきた。しかし, これは単に順序を入れ換えるだけのものではなく, 大幅な変更と詳細な解説とを加えたものである。一口に「動詞型」「文型」とは言っても, ある動詞の動詞型ないしはその動詞の含まれる文型を決定することは容易なことではない。現に, Hornby 自身もかなり戸惑ったのではないかと思われる節がある。ここで care と lead を例に取って, 彼の辞書の説明を見てみよう。

care

Idiomatic and Syntactic English Dictionary (= *ISED*: 1942)

- 1) Would you care to go for a walk?
- 2) I don't care to be seen in his company.

ISED では care が to-不定詞句を伴う動詞型は He wants to go. と同じと分類され, その不定詞句は動詞の目的語とされている。しかし, *The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English* (= *ALD*: 1963) では, これらの文例は自動詞が様々な副詞的内容を持つ to-不定詞句を伴う動詞型と分類され直し, その後に出版された *Oxford Advanced learner's Dictionary of Current English* (*OALD*: 1974) でも, これらの文例は通例前置詞と共に用いられる自動詞が前置詞なしで直後に不定詞付加詞を伴う構造と分類されている。そして, その不定詞句は目的, 計画, 意図を表すとしている。

lead

ISED

- 1) What led you to think so?
- 2) I am led to believe that he is disloyal to us.

ISED では lead が目的語と to-不定詞を伴う動詞型は He wants me to be early. と同じ分類であるが、この同じ文例が *ALD* では What led you to this conclusion? と同じ項目中に挙げられており、さらに、これら動詞型をまとめて表にした Summary of Verb Patterns の中でも Smith showed me to the door. と同じ表中に They led me to believe that there was no danger. が入れられているのを見ても、この不定詞句を副詞的機能を持つものと考えていることが分かる。しかし、*OALD* ではこの全く同じ文例が再び Do you want me to stay? と同一の動詞型とされ、動詞に伴う名詞句と不定詞句全体が目的語であるとされているのである。さらに、*OALD*⁴ では Her constant lying led me to distrust everything she said. の文例は目的語と補語を伴う SVOC の文型とされている。この様な事実から見ても動詞型の決定が如何に困難なことであるかが分かる。

文型についても同様である。文型で最も問題となるのは SVO+to-不定詞である。例えば The thief forced Jane to hand over the money. は *OALD* の第 4 版 (1989) では SVOC の文型であるとしているが、*ISED*, *ALD*, *OALD* では He wants me to be early. と同文型であるとしている。これらの辞書には細かな説明はないが、*A Guide to Patterns and Usage in English* (1954) にはこれと同構造の文例の解説に “In this pattern the verb is followed by a (pro)noun and a to-infinitive, so closely connected that they form a unit. This is sometimes called the ‘accusative and infinitive’ construction.” とあるところから考えると、これを SVO の文型と考えているのではないかと思われる。また、*OALD*⁴ では The children saw the cat steal the meat./ His tutor made him work. をそれぞれ SVO, SVOC としているが、*ISED*, *ALD* では両者とも同じ動詞型に入っており、*OALD* でも Summary of Verb Patterns の中の表では別になっても動詞型は同じとされている。ただし、これらの辞書には文型についてのはっきりとした記述はない。これらの文型については SVO, SVOC, SVO+(to)-不定詞など様々に考えられようし、研究者の間でも意見が一致しているとは限らないようである。

本論文では学習の便を考え、文型を最も一般的な、SV, SVA, SVC, SVO, SVOA, SVOO, SVOC の 7 文型としたが、これとても一考の必要はあろうし、研究者の間でさまざまに用いられている A(=adjunct) についてもよりはっきりしたものにしなくてはならないであろう。SVO+to-不定詞の構造についても大方の意見を参考にしてその文型を定めてあるが、今後の検討によっては文型の変更も考えなくてはならないなど、幾つかの課題がのこされていると思われる。

最後にまとめとして、本論文で用いた動詞型と *Guide*² で用いられている動詞型との対照表を参考として載せる。

<i>Ithaca</i>				<i>Guide</i> ²	
SP	VP	T	Example	VP	T
S	1A	1	The sun rose.	2A	14
		2	Fire burns.	2A	14
		3	We all breathe, drink and eat.	2A	14
V	1B	4	There's been too much idle gossip.	1	5
		5	There entered a strange little man.	2A	15
	1C	6	It only remains to wish you both happiness.	2A	16
		7	It seemd (that) the day would never end.	2A	17
S	2A	8	Your friend is here.	1	4
		9	They didn't live here.		
		10	They had come a long way.	2B	18
V	2B	11	There are three windows in the room.	1	6
		12	There rises a river in the hills.		
A	2C	13	She married young.	2D	22, 24
		14	My hat blew off.	2C	19
		15	The children came running to meet us.	2E	25
		16	He came to realize that he was mistaken.	4A	29
S	3A	17	This is a book.	1, 2D 4D, 4E	1, 2, 21, 23 32, 34
		18	He soon became the richest man in the town.	2D	20, 23, 24
S	3B	19	They are about the same age.	1, 2D	1, 24
		20	Your memory's at fault.	1	3
V	3C	21	My aim is to help you.	1	12
		22	Her favorite pastime was reading in her room.		
C	3D	23	The trouble is (that) all the shops are shut.	1	10
		24	It is easy to do this.	1, 4D	7, 8, 33
		25	It was hard for him to live on his small pension.	1	13
		26	It's so nice sitting here with you.	1	9
		27	It was lucky (that) you left when you did.	1, 4D	11, 33
S	6A	28	Put on your shoes.	15B	57, 58, 59
		29	They all longed for the holidays.	3A	26
		30	I'll soon catch up with you.		
V	7A	31	We all enjoyed the film.	6A	37
		32	He's got great charm.	6B	38
O	8A	33	She wanted to know the truth.	4C, 7A	31, 42
		34	What do you intend to do about it?	7A	42

	9	35	I don't know who to go to for advice.	8	44
	10A	36	She enjoys playing tennis.	6C	39
	10B	37	I can't endure seeing children suffer.	6D	40
	10C	38	The garden needs watering.	6E	41
S	11A	39	Everyone was longing for the holidays to begin.	3A	27
	11B	40	She doesn't want anyone to know the fact.	17B	63
	11C	41	I can't understand your/you leaving so suddenly.	19C	70
V	12A	42	We saw him put the key in the lock.	18A	64
	12B	43	What makes you think so?	18B, C	65,66
	13A	44	I saw the thief running away.	19A	67
	13B	45	I found him dozing under a tree.	19B	68
O	13C	46	I can't have you doing that.	19B	68,69
	14A	47	We saw the mountains covered in snow.	24A	76
	14B	48	We found the house deserted.	24A	76
	14C	49	I must have my hair cut.	24A, B, C	76,77,78
	15A	50	He admitted (that) he was wrong.	9	45
	15B	51	We have decided that the book should be revised.	9	45
	15C	52	I regret that you should be compelled to move.	9,3B	45,28
	16	53	I don't know who she is.	10	46
S	17A	54	She read the letter to all her friends.	13A	51
	17B	55	He bought a dictionary for his brother.	13B	52
V	18A	56	Please put the milk in the refrigerator.	15A	56
O	18B	57	Thank you for your kind help.	14	53,54,55
A	18C	58	She began her career as a teacher.	16B	61
	18D	59	She is making an awful fuss about the high rent.		
S	19A	60	Mother gave me the ring.	12A	48
	19B	61	I bought her a present.	12B	49
	19C	62	She brought her mother some books.		
V	19D	63	Answer me this question.	12C	50
O	20	64	They challenged me to jump across the stream.	17A	62
O	21	65	I asked my father what to do next.	20	71
	22	66	She assured me that she intended to come.	11	47
	23	67	He advised me what I should do first.	21	72

S	24A	68	We painted the ceiling green.	22	73
	24B	69	They found the birdcage empty.	22	73
V	24C	70	They appointed Newton President of the...	23A, B	74, 75
O	25A	71	We all considered her (to be) innocent.	25	79
	25B	72	I thought it very odd that nobody was there.	25	80

[注]

- 1) 本稿の動詞型と *Guide*² の動詞型がすべて一致している訳ではない。
- 2) *Guide*² で、ある一つの動詞型の表の中に載せられている文例を、本稿では別の動詞型、あるいは別の表の中に載せてある場合がある。
- 3) *Guide*² では別の動詞型、あるいは別の表の中に載せられている文例を、本稿では同じ動詞型、同じ表の中に載せてある場合がある。

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