

1 倒置

1-1 S + be + C → C + be + S

- ・ Jefferson's view of blacks is most embarrassing in today's climate.
- Most embarrassing in today's climate is Jefferson's view of blacks.
- ・ Context is so important to meaning of language that to quote someone out of context can be a lie.
- So important is context to meaning of language that to quote someone out of context can be a lie.
「文脈は言葉の意味にとってとても重要なので、人の言うことを文脈を外れて[無視して]引用すると嘘になりかねない」
- ・ The more complicated an organism is, the longer the time (that) it takes to adjust itself to its surroundings (is).
- The more complicated an organism is, the longer is the time (that) it takes to adjust itself to its surroundings.
「生物が複雑になればなるほど、(生物が)環境に適応するのに要する時間はそれだけ(いっそう)長くなる」
※the + 比較級, the + 比較級の構文では、補語が前に出ても通常 S + be の語順に倒置は生じない。また be 動詞は省略されることがある。この文は be を省略せずに、長い主語を後ろに置いたもの。重要英語文法 比較の表現 を参照。

1-2 否定の副詞(句/節) + 疑問文の語順

- ・ Rich men have given away so large a part of their fortunes in no society in history as in America.
- In no society in history have rich men given away so large a part of their fortunes as in America
- ・ He had no sooner finished it than the Russian soldiers burst in the door, shouting, "Where is he? We saw him come in."
- No sooner had he finished it than the Russian soldiers burst in the door, shouting, "Where is he? We saw him come in."
- ・ He does running only when he is in good condition.
- Only when he is in good condition, does he do running.
※only + 副詞(句/節) ≒ 否定の副詞(句/節)
- ・ In South Asian comics, or in the movies, you will in no way find dark brown skins or the big, expressive nose.
- In no way in South Asian comics, or in the movies, will you find dark brown skins or the big, expressive nose. ※in no way = けっして [少しも] ない

(・It is not only that expressions in words are potentially ambiguous, but it is also that the same words or sentences may be understood to have very different intentions in different context.)

→Not only are expressions in words potentially ambiguous, but also the same words or sentences may be understood to have very different intentions in different context.

※お馴染みの not only A but also B の相関語句だが、括弧の中の文のほうが分かりにくいかもしれない。この It (it) は仮主語ではなく、命題提示の it などと言われるものだが、要はAとBが語や句ではなく文の場合、not only という否定の副詞が文(A)の前に置かれる、つまり否定の副詞で文が始まることになり、したがって文(A)は疑問文の語順になる。

「言葉による表現は意味が曖昧になる可能性があるというだけではなく、同じ語や文が異なる文脈では非常に異なる意味を持っているとわかることもあるだろう」

1-3 否定語の目的語+疑問文の語順

・His father said nothing to him.

→Nothing did his father say to him.

cf. We cannot say when, where, or how our journey will end.

→When, where, or how our journey will end we cannot say.

Tom likes sports and music very much.

→Sports and music Tom likes very much.

※S + V + O → O + S + V (否定語でないOを前に出してもS Vの語順は変わらない)

1-4 否定文, nor [and neither] +疑問文の語順

・This is not something that they need to discuss, nor [and neither] is it they need to consider consciously.

⇒This is not something that they need to discuss, and it is not something that they need to consider consciously, either.

※否定文に too を用いないのは、基本知識

・This is not something that they need to discuss. Nor [Neither] is it they need to consider consciously.

センテンスが変われば neither の前の and は不要。nor=接続詞, neither=副詞

cf. 肯定文, and so+疑問文の語順

・He likes American films, and so does she. (she に強勢)

⇒He likes American films, and she likes American films, too.

cf. A: He likes American films.

B: So he does. (doesに強勢) 「その通り(彼はアメリカ映画が好き)です」

1-5 仮定法のif節におけるifの省略 → 疑問文の語順

- ・ As for sleeping, if the man had not spent the time in bed, he might have spent it on some activity far worse.
 - As for sleeping, had the man not spent the time in bed, he might have spent it on some activity far worse.
 - ・ Consult a doctor immediately if any of the unusual symptoms should appear.
 - Consult a doctor immediately should any of the unusual symptoms appear.
- ※実際に倒置が生じるのは、ここに挙げた2例に加え、次の
if it were not for your help → were it not for your help のように
were, had, should で始まる倒置に限られるのは、今では広く知られていること。

1-6 場所・方向の副詞(句) + 完全自動詞 + 主語

※完全自動詞＝補語も目的語も不要な動詞

- ・ Inside were the seven dollars and a short note that said, "I'm proud of you."
※この語順にすることで、先行詞の a short note と that 以下の関係詞節のつながりに無理がなくなる。

The seven dollars and a short note were inside that said, "I'm proud of you."

※この英語は文脈がくずれている。

cf. The seven dollars and a short note that said, "I'm proud of you," were inside. とすると、頭が重く[大きく]なりすぎる。「短前長後」は語順を決める際の重要な要素。

- ・ The half-conscious belief that language is a natural growth, and not an instrment which we shape for our purposes lies under this.
- Under this lies the half-conscious belief that language is a natural growth, and not an instrment which we shape for our purposes.

※this＝前の文の内容(≡this thought)であり、this を文頭近くに置くためにもこの語順が望ましい。that 以下は、4-2 で取り上げる **同格のthat節**。

※物理的な意味での場所・方向に限らず、このように比喩的な意味で用いられていても、やはり倒置が生じる。

※理屈にこだわりたい人は、完全自動詞の後に置かれる場所・方向の副詞(句)は補語に相当することがある。The house is on fire.

1-1 の S + be + C → C + be + S と基本的に同種の倒置と考えてよい。

- ・ On that hill (there) stands an old castle.
- ※この語順にすることで、不特定の主語 An old castle で文が始まるのを避けることができる。← An old castle stands on that hill.

cf. The old castle stands on that hill.

The book is on the desk.

There is a book on the desk.

There is the book on the desk. (特定の主語に There is を用いる人もいる)

※この there は、予備の there とも予期の there とも言われるが、There is 構文は「場所・方向の副詞+完全自動詞+主語」の典型と考えてよい。

2 省略

2-1 述語動詞の省略

- ・ In consequence, no European associates wealth with personal merit or (associates) poverty with personal failure.
- ・ Men and women were now the creators, and gods (were) the products of their imagination.
- ・ I myself might have been the eager frog, and Japan, with all its undiscovered riches of language, literature and tradition, (might have been) the ancient pond just waiting for me to dive in. [+挿入]

※この省略を見抜くには相当な力が必要。下線部和訳 3 を参照。

- ・ Great machines were built, energies (were) exploited, and the entire face of the earth (was) transformed by human craft and appetite.
- ・ The most distinctive feature of human behavior is that so much is learned, so little (is) innately determined.

2-2 比較表現の as [than] 以下の省略

- ・ Although many other commercials imply as much (as this), this one speaks directly to the point that in our culture it is now considered desirable that a mother should not look older than her daughter. [+同格の that]

※as this のthis=前の文の内容 cf. He is as tall (as you).

- ・ In those days, the wages of a laborer were twenty cents a day, and those of a good mechanic (were) about twice as high (as the wages of a laborer). [+前出の名詞を受ける those, 述語動詞の省略]

※比較の対象(相手)が文脈からわかるとき、これを省略するのはごく自然なこと。

2-3 比較表現の as [than] 以下における消去

- ・ I had no more desire to sample the literature of Japan than I had (~~much desire~~) to eat fish and rice for breakfast instead of cereal and milk.

※詳しくは 下線部和訳 2 を参照。

cf. Tom is taller than you (are) (taH).

2-4 副詞節中の 主語+be の省略

- ・ People will take the amount of sleep (that) they instinctively need if (it is) possible. [+関係代名詞の省略]

※it=前の文の内容

- ・ Professor McClellan traced the development of poetry in Japan from Kakinomoto no Hitomaro to Matsuo Basho and beyond, and this time, for whatever reason (it might be), my imagination was snared. Perhaps it was the professor's own unconcealed enthusiasm and respect for his subject (that snared my imagination). [+強調構文の that 以下の省略]

※it might be=譲歩の副詞節中の「主語+be」の省略, it=後の文の内容。

※強調構文の that 以下の省略も珍しくない。下線部和訳 3 と 9 を参照。

2-5 分詞構文の being [having been] の省略

- ・ For the most part (being) content with American children's classics like Little Women, the Laura Ingalls Wilder series, and Tom Sawyer, I had no more desire ...

=Because for the most part I was content with American children's classics like, I had no more desire ...

- ・ (Having been) Ill in bed for a week, I feel dizzy from standing up quickly.

=Because I have been ill in bed for a week, I feel dizzy from standing up quickly.

2-6 関係代名詞の省略

- ・ The difficulty (that) Americans have in understanding "face" in Japan stems largely from the emphasis placed by American values on the individual.

※ have difficulty [trouble] (in) -ing はお馴染みの表現。

2-7 その他の省略

- ・ It is the writer's talent to strike sharply and directly at the heart of all the problems of human life, because his is the eye which sees freshly and deeply, and (his is) the hand which paints meaningfully and beautifully.

※前の his=his eye, 後ろの his=his hand 下線部和訳 10 を参照。

※所有代名詞が後から出てくる名詞を受けることは珍しくない。

cf. He is a scholar and (he is) a journalist.

3 挿入

3-1 副詞(句/節)の挿入

- ・ Every European knows, as a matter of historical fact, that in Europe wealth could only be acquired at the expense of other human beings.
- ・ What feels right to people depends to a very large extent on the culture to which they belong. 「人が何を正しいと感じるかは ...」

※feel という動詞は主語が何であっても, 感じるのは人間(生き物)である。

- ・ What made slavery in the South all the more unforgivable was that, in addition to being morally wicked, it didn't even pay off handsomely.
- ・ This was not, as it had always been in Europe, a matter of the conqueror seizing the wealth of the conquered.

※カンマを挿入句(節)の前後に打つか、後ろにだけ打つか、あるいはまったく打たないかは、ほとんど書き手の自由であり、筆の勢いに委ねられている、といっても過言ではない。この一貫性のなさが、英文を読みにくくしている、つまり構文を掴みにくくしている大きな要因である。

3-2 関係詞節中の 主語+動詞 の挿入

- ・ I made up my mind that I would save my paper delivery money, and in three weeks I had the seven dollars that I calculated would cover the cost of her window.
- ・ Americans who have had little contact with Japanese, are likely to wonder about the concept of "face," which they have heard is extremely important to Japanese.

※連鎖関係詞節などという大げさな文法用語を使う必要も、2文結合だという当たり前のことをことさら強調する必要もない。詳しくは [重要英語文法 関係詞の用法](#) を参照。関係代名詞が省略されることもあり、その場合は構文把握に苦労するが、実際の例はそれほど多くない。むしろ英語を書く際の表現形式としては使いこなせることが重要である。文法(用語)にマニアックになる受験生は、そこそこの知識はあるが、英語を読み書く本当の力は不足している場合が少なくない。