構文の変種

大室剛志

名古屋大学国際開発研究科

国際コミュニケーション専攻

1. はじめに

- (1) I'd rather **her** come to me.
- (2) He had decided to **feel** his way **cautiously**.
- (3) They made their separate ways to Europe.
- (4) Thank me no **thanks**. (Cf. Thank me no **thankings**.)
- (5) She smiled what she hoped was a reassuring smile.
- 2. I'd rather her come to me. についての検討
- (6) 'Benjamin, I'm not going to pry into your affairs,' she said, 'but I'd rather you didn't say anything at all than be dishonest.'
 (Charles Webb, *The Graduate*)
 (「ベンジャミン、あなたの色恋沙汰に首を突っ込もうとは思わないわ、でも、嘘をつくぐらいならむしろ何も言って欲しくはないわ。」)
- (7) a. "I'd rather they gave me the money," Joe said. (Harold Robbins, The Storyteller)
 - b. 'That's right. Unless you'd rather **we** carried on until we were out of gas---probably halfway across the Pacific.' (John Castle and Arthur Hailey, *Flight into Danger*)
 - c. I added, 'Would you rather I left you before you got back into town?' (Agatha Christie, *Endless Night*)
 - d. Or would you rather **she** came to see you? (Agatha Christie, *Elephants Can Remember*)

(8) a. So if she was going to have anything I'd rather her come to me.
 <

b. If she's going to try it I'd rather her get it from me than you know everywhere else # Cos you don't know what they're getting for a start.
c. I'd rather him have stayed there because I agree with some of his views.
<bbc>

d. I'd rather **him sell** a lot of records rather than some idiot at EMI...
 <br

e. I'd rather **them be** successful than fail, for music's sake.
 <b

fI would rather them learn to understand that those are television programmes	<brspok></brspok>
g. You would rather them invest in something that produces no income at the moment	 drspok>
h. We'd rather them come in.	 brspok>
i. You know I'd rather them get me up	<brspok></brspok>
j. But the risk that students will stumble on to something on the net that their teachers and	d parents
would rather them not see is obvious.	<oznews></oznews>
(9) a. 補文標識の that が無い。	
b. should などを伴わず形態的に動詞の原形の形のみが用いられている。	
(10) Calgary said slowly: 'They'd rather, you mean, that Jack Argyle was guilty?'	
(Agatha Christie, Ordeal by	, Innocence)
(11) 'They'd rather, you mean, that he/*him was guilty?'	
(12) I would rather that the enterprise be judged on its merits than dismissed because it de	oesn't address
issues that someone calls the True Issues of Semantics. (Ray S. Jackendoff, Semanti	c Structures)
(13) we thought that everyone concerned would rather the bowls should sell rather than the	ne
Association be left with a fine gallery of unsold pieces.	 s>
(14) I'd rather he come and get it off me.	 drspok>
3. He had decided to feel his way cautiously.についての検討	

(15) [NP V one's way PP]

(16) a. Horticulture was a new course so the staff were feeling their way just as much as the new batch of students.

b. But it quickly hushes up as another group gropes its way, begging for assistance. (Wall Street Journal Corpus, Kuno and Takami 2004: 81, 岩田 2007: 8)

(岩田 2007:8)

- c. She found it was not possible even to get up out of her seat without shoving people, elbowing her way, pushing past them.
- d. We must fight our way to meet our Brothers to warn them.

e. We made our way slowly.	(BNC, 岩田 2007:9)
----------------------------	------------------

- (17) a. Be a little careful, please! The hall is dark and you might stumble... Here where the hall turns and dives into utter darkness is ... a flight of stairs. You can feel your way, if you cannot see it. <usbooks>
 - (お願いだから、よく注意してよ。廊下が暗いから、つまづくかもしれないわよ。廊下は 曲がって真っ暗になっちゃたここが階段よ。見えないから、手探りで進んでって。)
 - b. At the bottom you encounter a subterranean passage, curving away in the darkness. The effect is

disorientating. As you walk, **feeling your way**, you hear the sound of water in the distance. The last stretch of the tunnel is dark. <times> ((タワー)の底のところで地下通路にあたり、その地下通路は暗闇へと曲がっている。 だから、方向がわからなくなる。手探りしながら、歩いて進んでいくと、遠くに水の音 がする。トンネルの最後のところもまた暗い。)

- (18) a. Wills says that in 1990, when he founded his spin-off at BA, venturing was just starting to feel its way.
 - b. Until the weekend, five of Roeder's seven games in charge had been away -a tough start for anyone, let alone a rookie who is feeling his way.

(19) a. He had decided to feel his way cautiously where Keating was concerned and for the time being stick to the story that he was the victim of a marital dispute.
b. Instead he feels his way instinctively.
stick to the story that he was the victim of a marital dispute.
stick to the story that he was the victim of a marital dispute.
stick to the story that he was the victim of a marital dispute.
stick to the story that he was the victim of a marital dispute.
stick to the story that he was the victim of a marital dispute.

- c. He's just a young lad and just feeling his way like everyone else. ">brnews>
- d. Despite eleborate preparation we were audibly feeling our way minute by minute. <bre> <
- e. After a couple of weeks of this, his PA Cindy White tells me, he gets back into a rhythm, on the roll for the next season, feeling his way slowly, picking up inspiration from the streets, his travels, nightclubs, his friends;...
- 4. They made their separate ways to Europe. についての検討
- (20) a. They made their separate ways to Europe, Pamela going home to England and Gunther to his native Germany.
 - b. It deteriorated yet further when the unhappy pair made their separate ways to Oslo to collect their
 Nobel Peace Prize in 1993.

c. With visible reluctance they touched hands; and then they swung about and made their separate ways out of the ring, walking very carefully, as though they were in some danger of falling again. <usbooks>

- d. The staff then tracked the movements of the men after they made their separate ways. < oznews>
- (20)' a. The bikini, the miniskirt and the Beatles made their trendsetting ways from Europe to the United States, ... --- "Early language lessons arrive in U.S." By Sheila Flynn (The Associated Press)
 - b. And so that was it, until the party broke up and we all made our different ways home.

brbooks>

c. And so we made our separate ways to the little basement apartment to enjoy the meal that Sigmund Sichel had spent three days preparing. (these three examples are due to Naohiro Takizawa)

- - b. Instead they made their way to Heathrow from all parts of Ireland and Britain, grabbed a sandwich in the departure lounge, boarded the flight for Chile and braced themselves.
- (22) [NP V one's way(s) PP]
- (20) a. They made their separate ways to Europe, Pamela going home to England and Gunther to his native Germany.
- (23) a. *They made their separate way to Europe, Pamela going home to England and Gunther to his native Germany.
 - b. *It deteriorated yet further when the unhappy pair made their separate way to Oslo to collect their Nobel Peace Prize in 1993.
 - c. *With visible reluctance they touched hands; and then they swung about and made their separateway out of the ring, walking very carefully, as though they were in some danger of falling again.
 - d. *The staff then tracked the movements of the men after they made their separate way.
- (24) a. One by one the teachers made their ways to their homes--; modest, mostly celibate, mostly cheerless homes.(BNC: H8Y)
 - b. Eighteen years later, when Hitler overran France in 1940, he ordered the Gestapo to find mother and son, who had **independently** made their **ways** to Paris. (TIME CORPUS of American English (1997/11/14))
- (25) a. **One by one** the teachers made their **way** to their homes--; modest, mostly celibate, mostly cheerless homes.
 - b. Eighteen years later, when Hitler overran France in 1940, he ordered the Gestapo to find mother and son, who had **independently** made their **way** to Paris.

5. Thank me no thanks. についての検討

(26) Yet another class of double-object constructions combining possession and benefaction recently came to my attention. Bob Ryan, a sportswriter for *the Boston Globe*, justified a selection on his personal All-Star list by writing, "Meanwhile, Jeff Malone me no Jeff Malones." The Malone in question was a well-reputed basketball player whom Ryan did not care for. I also recall the title of an editorial in *Life* magazine a few years back protesting the standard two-letter abbreviations for American states introduced by the postal service: UT me no UTs." This semiproductive, self-conscious construction translates as "Don't think you're doing me a favor by offering/saying X

to me." It is quite stereotyped (cf. *Don't Jeff Malone me any Jeff Malones) and is probably inspired by a few well-known literary sources. Harrison (1968) notes that it was "a common kind of idiom" in Shakespeare's time. In (4.26), I quote passages cited by Jespersen (1938/1982).

(4.26) "My gracious uncle.---"

"Tut tut , Grace me no Grace, nor Uncle me no Uncle:

I'm no traitor's uncle, and that word 'grace'

In an ungracious mouth is but profane."

(Shakespeare Richard II, act II, scene 3)

"What is this?

'Proud' and 'I thank you not,'

And yet 'not proud,' Mistress minion, you,

Thank me no thankings, nor proud me no prouds."

(Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, act II, scene 5)

"I heartily wish I could, but---"

"Nay, but me no buts---I have set my heart upon it."

(Sir Walter Scott, The Antiquary)

"Advance and take thy prize, the diamond; but he answered,

Diamond me no diamonds! For God's love, a little air!

Prize me no prizes, for my prize is death!"

(Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine)

(Pinker (1989: 116-117))

(27) a. 二重目的語構文の一種である。

- b. 準生産性を持つ。
- c. 意識的に用いられる。
- d. X, X というのはもういいかげんよしてくれ、という意味を持つ。
- e. 非常に定型化しているため、意味は同じでも、形をくずすと不可。

例えば、Jeff Malone me no Jeff Malones.を*Don't Jeff Malone me any Jeff Malones.とすると 不可。

f. 現代英語でも使われるが、Shakespeare 時代によく使われた熟語である。

例えば、以下のようなものがある。Grace me no Grace, Uncle me no Uncle, Thank me no thankings, Proud me no prouds, Diamond me no diamonds, Prize me no prizes.等がある。

- (28) a. $(X^0 \rightarrow) N^0 \rightarrow V^0$
 - b. $(X^0 \rightarrow) N^0(s)$

- (29) [Phrase [Pres Imp [s [VP [V⁰] me no [N⁰(s)]]]] :V⁰=N⁰
- (30) "Don't think you're doing me a favor by offering/saying X to me."
- (32) a. > Can somebody tell me who is Jim Hacker

Jim Hacker is the little-known, misunderstood and lonely brother of J.

Random Hacker. Jim Hacker should not be conused with B1FF [1] who

posts articles using his elder brother's VIC-20.

> and how is related to my problem,,

Me, me me. /My/ problem. Tell /me/... Is that all you care about?

> I thought i will get some help

> from you guys but it seems you are just making joke

> out of it..

OK I won't make a joke this time.

> Anyway thanks for the SHOW!!!

Thank me no thankings, Rocky [2].

(http://216.239.63.104/search?q=cache:ASaDFTpgcKUJ)

b. At first she thought the little man must have been Satan, but after talking with her husband she realized he was Gubich, King of the Dwarfs and helper of the poor. She went into town and sold some of the fir cones and returned with everything her family needed. Although her husband was sick and could not eat they all went to bed with happy hearts.

The next day the woman went back into the forest. She found Gubich near the same tree stump and poured out her thanks to him. "Thank me no thanks, my good woman!" he laughed. "I am happy to be of service."

(http://216.239.63.104/search?q=cache:9Z4k_ZA9M5kJ)

6. She smiled what she hoped was a reassuring smile. についての検討

(33) a. Pauline smiled.

smile₁: [x do 'smile']

b. Pauline smiled her thanks.

smile₂: [x EXPRESS y BY [x DO 'smile']]

(34) Pauline smiled a happy smile.

smile₃: [x PRODUCE y BY [x DO 'smile']]

- (35) a. Mark smiled the bitter smile of a disillusioned corporate executive and walked out of the office, closing the door slowly and carefully behind him. (AC2 2536 n/a)
 - b. The "Iron Lady" as she was called, smiled **the** steely smile <u>which was so familiar on the television</u> <u>screen and in the press</u>. (AC 21598 n/a)
 - c. Ramsbum smiled **the** smile <u>of pure malevolence that Amiss had come to expect of him</u>. (HTG 34 n/a)
- (36) a. He smiled what I thought was a cynical smile.

b. Rover barked what I would characterize as a friendly bark. (高見	見・久野 (2002:144))	
(37) a. She indicated the chair, and smiled what she hoped was a reassuring smile.	(JXW 611 n/a)	
b. "A big chicken," he said, smiling what he hoped was a disarming smile. (F9C 588 n/a)		
c. Marcus again smiled what Ludens saw as a mysterious complicit smile, as if Ludens were a		
talented tempter who was at the same time a fellow initiate.	(APM 1701 n/a)	
(38) a. There was what appeared to be a jackknife on the table.		
b. There was what she thought was a gun on the table.	(梶田 (1985:38))	

7. まとめ

- (1) I'd rather **her** come to me.
- (2) He had decided to **feel** his way **cautiously**.
- (3) They made their separate ways to Europe.
- (4) Thank me no thanks. (Cf. Thank me no thankings.)
- (5) She smiled what she hoped was a reassuring smile.

参考文献

安藤貞雄,他(編)(1981)『英語語法大事典・第3集』東京:大修館書店.

Culicover, P.W. (1999) Syntactic Nuts, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

- Culicover, P.W. and R.Jackendoff (2005) Simpler Syntax, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Goldberg, A.E. (1995) *Constructions: A Construction Grammar Approach to Argument Structure*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

岩田彩志 (2007) 「移動動詞に後続する経路前置詞句と構文理論」『英語青年』 2月号, 6-9. Jackendoff, R. (1990) *Semantic Structures*, Cambridge: MIT Press.

Jackendoff, R. (2002) Foundations of Language, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

- Jespersen, O. (1928) Modern English Grammar III, Allen, London.
- Kajita, M. (1977) "Towards a Dynamic Model of Syntax," Studies in English Linguistics 5, 44-76.
- 梶田優 (1985) 「文法の拡張—基本形から変種へ」『英語教育』4月号, 38-40.
- 梶田優 (1986) 「チョムスキーからの三つの分岐点」『言語』15 巻 12 号, 96-104.
- Kajita, M. (1997) "Some Foundational Postulates for the Dynamic Theories of Language," *Studies in English Linguistics: A Festschrift for Akira Ota on the Occasion of His Eightieth Birthday*, ed. by M. Ukaji et al, 378-393, Tokyo: Taishukan.
- Kajita, M. (2002) "A Dynamic Approach to Linguistic Variations," Proceedings of the Sophia Symposium on Negation, ed. by Y. Kato, 161-168, Sophia University.
- 梶田優 (2004) 「動的文法理論の考え方と事例研究」『コーパスの利用による現代英語の語彙構 文研究』平成 13 年度~平成 15 年度科学研究費補助金基盤研究(B)(2)(研究課題番号 13410132) 研究成果報告書,研究代表者 大名力, 69-121.
- 梶田優 (2004) 「 < 周辺 > < 例外 > は周辺・例外か」『日本語文法』4巻2号, 3-23.
- Kuno, Susumu and Ken-ichi Takami. 2004. Functional Constraints in Grammar. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Larson, R. (1988)" On the Double Object Construction," Linguistic Inquiry 19, 335-391.
- Levin, B. and T. R. Rapoport (1988) "Lexical Subordination," CLS 24, 257-289.
- MacWhinney, B. and C. Snow (1990) "The Child Language Data Exchange System: An Update," *Journal* of Child Language 17, 457-472.
- 大室剛志 (2000)「基本形と変種: I'd rather you didn't.をめぐって」『英語教育』12月号, 34-36.
- 大室剛志 (2002)「I'd rather you leave now.の you は主格か目的格か。」『英語青年』 1月号, 56-57.

大室剛志 (2007)「形式と意味のミスマッチと同族目的語の決定詞」『英語青年』 2月号, 19-21.

- Pinker, S. (1989) Learnability and Cognition, Cambidge: MIT Press.
- Swan, M. (2005) Practical English Usage (Third Edition), Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- 高見健一・久野暲 (2002) 『日英語の自動詞構文』東京:研究社.
- 滝沢直宏・大室剛志 (2004)「[lexigram: 01555-01558] THING make one's (ADJ) ways」LEXIGRAM 研究会メイリングリスト.
- Thomson A.J. and A.V. Martinet (1986) A Practical English Grammar (Fourth Edition), Oxford: Oxford University Press.