



‘have+Object+Infinitive With to’構文について： 四つの意味の分布について

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‘have + Object + Infinitive With to’ 構文について

—四つの意味の分布について—

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On the construction : have + Object + Infinitive with *to*
—In View of Distribution of Its Four Meanings—

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Abstract

Kirchner observes that this construction is used to express the four different meanings and he shows it by examples. But he does not explain which meaning of these four tends to occur most frequently in actual contexts. So, in this report, I inquired which is the most frequent meaning of this construction and whether we can recognize any form that seems to be characteristic of each meaning, taking frequency into consideration.

Results :

- 1) An infinitive with *to* is most frequently used as an adjectival adjunct to an object. In that case, there seems to be a tendency to use an indefinite pronoun as an object.
- 2) In the meaning of ‘necessity’ or ‘possibility’, there seems to be a tendency to use a noun as an object.

O. Kirchner は「動詞 HAVE の諸相」¹⁾の中で、have の Object に retroactive な不定詞がつづく場合、この構文は次のような四つの意味をとると述べている。

- (1) have は所有を意味し、不定詞は Object に対し関連を示す付加語か、Object のより密接な限定語である。
- (2) 「have + Object + 不定詞」が一つの動詞概念をあらわす。
- (3) 可能性²⁾を意味する。

(4) 必要性を意味する。

このような分類は訳者が脚注で解説しているように³⁾非常に微妙である。例えば、(2)の例として示されている *Europe has a definite part to play* は、文脈によっては、(1)にも(4)にも属する可能性があるように思われる。とは言え、この例が(2)に属することがあるのは確かに考えられる。そして、このような例を含みながらも、彼の示した例はこれら四つの意味の存在を十分に明示するに足るものばかりである。しかし、夫々に示されている例の数はまちまちである((1) - 6例, (2) - 15例, (3) - 8例, (4) - 51例⁴⁾)。不定詞として用いられている動詞の種類にも注目される。例えば、(3)には *learn* が3例, *teach* が2例示されているが、他には全くみられない。(2)には、*say* が3例, *play* が3例示されているが、他にはない。*make* は(2)と(4)に数例ずつみられるだけである。*do* は(2)に1例, (4)に9例示され、(4)の9例中8例まではそのObjectは *it* である。Kirchner は、このような動詞が不定詞のときには、構文が特にある用法・意味(以後、先に示した四つの場合を総称して用法・意味としてさす)と結びつき易い傾向があるということを意図的に示そうとしたのであろうか。更に、Objectはどの用法・意味に於いても名詞が数多くみられるが、この構文では名詞がObjectとして特に生じ易いのであろうか。

筆者は、そこで、分布を考慮してこの構文について検討してみる。対象とした例は、英・米の小説11冊から採った113例で、残らず採ったつもりである。*have* に等しいと思われる *have got* も採りあげた。尚、Objectが関係詞の場合や、その他の理由で主語の前方におかれている場合は対象としなかった。

1. 総数113の例⁵⁾をKirchnerの言う四つの用法・意味に分類して、夫々の例の数、及び、総例数に対する割合を示したのが第一表である。この表に示されているように、この構文では付加的(Kirchnerの分類の(1)を指す)が58.4%という高率で最も頻般に見られる場合であり、動詞概念を表わす

第一表

	例数	率
a. 付加的	66	58.4%
b. 動詞概念	10	8.9%
c. 可能性	13	11.5%
d. 必要性	24	21.2%
計	113	100%

第二表

	例数	率
a. 可能性	21	31.8%
b. 必要性	24	36.4%
c. 用途	16	24.2%
d. 意向	3	4.6%
e. その他	2	3.0%
計	66	100%

場合が最も低い頻度で生ずることがわかる。第二表は、第一表で付加的に分類された 66 例を対象に、不定詞と Object の間に生ずる意味により分類し、夫々の例数、及び、付加的の例全体に対する率を示したものである。この表によれば、必要性の意味が生ずる場合の頻度が最も高く (36.4%)、可能性がそれに続いている (31.8%)。従って、可能性か必要性の意味が生ずる場合は、付加的の例の 67.2% となる。つまり、第一表 a の 7 割弱の例は、第一表 c, d の意味と関連していることになる。また、以下に示す例からも伺えるように第二表の可能性と用途、必要性と意向は夫々互いに区別しにくい場合もある。この

ようにみた場合、この構文が付加的であるか、可能性、或いは、必要性を意味するかを判別する際の微妙さも伺える。

以下に例の一部を示す。下線は、概当部分を示す為に筆者が施した。

動詞概念

1. ‘Sure you can,’ Rabbit says. ‘When I came out in my freshman year I didn’t know my head from my elbow.’
‘Yes you did, Harry, yes you did. I had nothing to teach you ; I just let you run.’ He keeps looking around. ‘You were a young deer,’ he continues, ‘with big feet.’ (Rabbit p.49)
2. Like many heavy men he could move with unexpected nimbleness, but he’d had more than enough to drink, and as he came towards Joel, a numb smile bunching his features, he looked as if he were about to fall. (Other Voices p.94)
3. Carl got up from the table. ‘I’ve had enough to eat. I’m going to work.

Take your time, Billy!" He walked quickly out of the dining-room.
(Red Pony p.89)

4. He felt fairly sure that Nan would acquit herself well. she would certainly have something decent to say—only her delivery of it might be nervous and halting. (Sandcastle p.288)

可能性

5. 'It will start on time if it is your attack,' Robert Jordan said.
'They are never my attacks,' Gōlz said. 'I make them. But they are not mine. I must put in for it. I have never been given what I ask for even when they have it to give...' (For whom p.9)
6. He did not know of any such place — at least not one handy ; but he said that, if we liked to come with him, his mother had a room to spare, and could put us up for the night. (Three Men p.114)
7. 'It would be logical,' the man, who was the officer in command, said. 'They are surrounded. They have nothing to expect but to die.' (For whom p.298)
8. Your grandfather fought four years in our Civil War and you are just finishing your first year in this war. You have a long time to get yet and you are very well fitted for the work. (For whom p.317)

必要性

9. Ellery blew a great cloud. 'We got a confession out of him in three minutes. Spargo, that gentle creature, had years before stolen this man's wife, and then thrown her over. When Spargo registered at the Fenwick two weeks ago, this man recognized him and decided to revenge himself. He's at the Tombs right now — Williams, the hotel manager!
There was a little silence. Burrows bobbed his head back and forth. 'We've got a lot to learn,' he said. 'I can see that.' (Ellery Queen p.26)
10. 'Then I'll do it.' And she lowered her eyes suddenly and began to fuss

with her apron. 'And now if you'll please get out of my kitchen, Mr Ellery Queen. I've some dinner to make. And I think' — she fled to the stove and took up the ladle — 'you're very wonderful.' Mr Ellery Queen gulped, flushed, and beat a hasty retreat.

(Elley Queen p.126)

11. He was temporizing with life. He had thought he would be safe, at least for a time, in this wood. There was no shooting as yet : he had to rear the pheasants. He would have no guns to serve. He would be alone, and apart from life, which was all he wanted. He had to have some sort of a background. (Chatterley p.147)
12. 'Diamonds have no mercy,' said Tim, 'they will show up the wearer if they can. But you have nothing to fear from them. A queen is the one who can wear them, and a queen you are.' He was looking over her shoulder into mirror. (Sandcastle p.63)
13. But who can look reverently enough upon another human face? The true portrait painter should be a saint — and saints have other things to do than paint portraits. Religious painters often understand this obscurely. (Sandcastle p.77)
14. "Yes," said Pablo. "There was little organization. But a priest. He has an example to set."
"I thought you hated priest." (For Whom p.125)
15. 'I've got a bone to pick with Don,' said Nan.
'Don't nag him about the climbing,' said Mor. Donald wanted to go on a climbing holiday. His parents were opposed to this. (Sandcastle p.8)
16. 'Listen,' Robert Jordan said and, leaning forward, he dipped himself another cup of the wine. 'Listen to me clearly. If ever I should have any little favours to ask of any man,I will ask him at the time.' (For whom p.24)

付加的

17. As it can turn on everything that happens in this war. You have only

one thing to do and you must do it. Only one thing, hell, he thought. If it were one thing it was easy. (For whom p.45)

18. But if you were of another class and another race it wouldn't do ; there was no fun merely holding your own, and feeling you belonged to the ruling class. What was the point, when even the smartest aristocrats had really nothing positive of their own to hold, and their rule was really a farce, not rule at all? What was the point? It was all cold nonsense. (Chatterley p.74)
19. 'So you think now,' said Pilon coldly. 'But when you have two houses to sleep in, then you will see. Pilon will be a poor paisano, while you eat with the mayor.' (Tortilla a.19)
20. 'You hinted you had something for me,' I said. 'What is it?' 'What's your hurry? Have a drink and sit down.' 'No hurry at all. You and I haven't anything to talk about but business.' (Big Sleep p.129)
21. Danny became a great man, having a house to rent, and Pilon went up the social scale by renting a house. (Tortilla p.26)
22. 'I wish we had horses to ride,' Maria said. 'In my happiness I would like to be on a good horse and ride fast with thee riding fast beside me and we would ride faster and faster, galloping, and never pass my happiness.' (For whom p.156)
23. About this time an ambitious young reporter from New York arrived one morning at Gatsby's door and asked him if he had anything to say. (Gatsby p.104)
24. They had been active in the 1934 revolution and had to flee the country when it failed and in Russia they had sent them to the military academy and to the Lenin Institute the Comintern maintained so they would be ready to fight the next time and have the necessary military education to command. (For Whom p.220)
25. They sat in judgement on their fellows, judging not for morals, but for interest. Anyone having a good thing to tell saved it for recounting at this time. (Tortilla p.170)

尚、付加的の例に於て、不定詞と Object との間に生ずる意味は、例 17 と例 18 は必要性、例 19 と例 20 は可能性、例 21 と例 22 は用途、例 23 は意向であると思われる例であり、例 24 と例 25 はその他の例である。

2. 同じ動詞を不定詞として持つ例が複数例ある場合に、夫々が四つの用法・意味にどのように分布しているかを第三表に示した。

この表によれば、to tell と to sell は付加的のみの例しなく、to make と to serve は必要性のみ、to spare は可能性のみしかあらわれていない。ここに一つの傾向があらわれていると考えることもできるかも知れないが、用法・意味間の差が非常に微妙な対象であるだけに、このような少数の例によってその傾向を断定することは、さけた方がよかろう。むしろ、少数の例であるにも拘らず、二つ以上の用法・意味にわたって重なっている例の多いことが注目さるべきであろう。特に、付加的と重なっている場合が目立っている。

以下に第三表の例の一部を示してみる。

第 三 表

不定詞 \ 用法・意味	付加的	動詞概念	可能性	必要性	計
to eat	5	3			8
to drink	4	2			6
to say	4	3		1	8
to talk about (of)	2	1			3
to tell	7				7
to think of (about)	2			2	4
to do	11		1	5	17
to make				4	4
to write			1	1	2
to serve				2	2
to live	1			1	2
to sell	3				3
to spare			5		5
to spend	1		2		3

to eat

付加的

26. 'It would be nice to have something to eat,' observed Jesus Maria. Danny smile sweetly. 'I forgot. In one of those bags are three chickens and some bread.' (Tortilla p.199)

及び例 52, 例 53, 例 54, 例 55

動詞概念

27. 'As he well know,' Pilar said. 'You old maid,' she turned to Fernando. 'Have you had enough to eat?' (For Whom p.203)

及び, 例 3, 例56

to drink

付加的

28. Her teeth parted and a faint hissing noise came out of her mouth. she didn't answer me. I went out of the kitchenette and got out some Scotch and fizzwater and mixed a couple of highballs. I didn't have anything really exciting to drink, like nitro-glycerine or distilled tiger's breath. She hadn't moved when I got back with the glasses. The hissing had stopped. (Big Sleep p.153)

及び, 例57, 例58, 例59

動詞概念

29. I'm inclined to believe Richard got befuddled — he had a lot to drink last night, dear — and wandered off drunk somewhere. He's probably sleeping it off in a field somewhere and won't come back with anything worse than a bad cold.' (Ellery Queen p.235)

及び, 例 2

to say

付加的

30. She looked at him wistfully before she turned. His dog was waiting so anxiously for him to go, and he seemed to have nothing whatever to say. Nothing left. (Chatterley p.140)

及び, 例23

動詞概念

31. "Wait until he's school age," Mrs. Banks said to a group of ladies in her own parlour. "We couldn't do anything now if we wanted to. He belongs to that father of his. But just as soon as the child is six, the county'll have something to say, let me tell you." (Junius Maltby p.104)

及び, 例 4

必要性

32. 'Well!' he said, 'being myself *hors de combat*, I don't see I've anything to say on the matter.' (Chatterley p.36)

to talk about (of)

付加的

33. 'No,' El Sordo shook his head. 'It isn't whisky. It is that never have I had so much to talk of.' (For Whom p.148)

及び, 例20

動詞概念

34. 'Harry, Pop and Morn fight all the time about you.'
'Well if they knew you were in a dump like this they'd have something else to talk about.' (Rabbit p.147)

to tell

付加的

35. 'I want to tell you how it was,' he said.
'You are forgiven for breaking into the church. Father Ramon said it was no sacrilege this time. Now, attention. I have things to tell.' (Tortilla p.154)

及び, 例25

to think of (about)

付加的

36. 'It is on them very early,' Pablo said miserably.

I think they have other things to think of besides thy horse,' Robert Jordan said. (For Whom p.76)

必要性

37. 'Kill him?'

'Kidnap him. And ask for fifty.' Then all at once her reserve vanished and she sprang from the chair, eyes blazing. 'Why don't you *do* something?' she cried. 'They may be torturing him, murdering him...' She sank back, sobbing.

'Now, now,' said the Inspector. 'Keep cool, Miss Sherman. You've got your mother to think of.'

'It will kill mother,' she sobbed. 'You should have seen her face.' (Ellery Queen p.98)

to do

付加的

38. And for six months he should work at farming, so that eventually he and Connie could have some small farm of their own, into which he could put his energy. For he would have to have some work, even hard work, to do, and he would have to make his own living, even if her capital started him. (Chatterley p.312)

39. I think he'd tanked up a good deal at luncheon, and his determination to have my company bordered on violence. The supercilious assumption was that on Sunday afternoon I had nothing better to do. (Gatsby p.30)

及び, 例17

可能性

40. I could not get a punt out that afternoon, they were all engaged ; so I had nothing else to do but to sit down on the bank, watching the river, and waiting for my friends. (Three Men p.153)

必要性

41. And Mrs Bolton would come to Wragby at once, if Dr Shardlow would let her off. She had another fortnights parish nursing to do, by rights, but they might get a substitute, you know. (Chatterley p.82)

及び, 例13

to make

必要性

42. 'Jack, you aren't really going to play golf again. You said you had all those calls to make this afternoon.'

'I made calls this morning.' (Rabbit p.97)

及び, 例10

to write

可能性

43. It was due more or less to an overdose of sherry (disliking the taste, but goaded by the hope of getting sure enough drunk...now wouldn't he have something to write Sammy Silverstein! ...three thimble glasses has been drained) that Joel mentioned the Lady. (Other Voices p.60)

必要性

44. Unfortunately no woman makes any particular start with me, so I go to bed by myself ; and am none the worse for it...I hope so, anyway, for hcw should I know? Anyway I've no starry calculations to be interfered with, and no immortal works to write. I'm merely a fellow skulking in the army...' (Chatterley p.36)

to serve

必要性

45. When the war was over, and all the troops were disbanded, Big Joe still had six months' sentence to serve. (Tortilla p.87)

及び, 例11.

to live

付加的

46. There was a small silence, and then Michael Scott said heavily : 'I don't interfere in my daughter's affairs, see? She's got her own life to live. But I never cottoned to McGovern myself. He was a fourflusher with a smooth line, and plenty tough. I wouldn't trust him from here

to there. I told Iris, but she wouldn't listen. (Ellery Queen p.120)

必要性

47. I'd wipe the machines off the face of the earth again, and end the industrial epoch absolutely, like a black mistake. But since I can't, an' nobody can, I'd better hold my peace, an' try an' live my own life : if I've got one to live, which I rather doubt.' (Chatterley p.230)

to sell

付加的

48. 'I was trying to get a line of you,sure,' he said.
'I've got something to sell - cheap, for a couple of C notes. How'd you tie me to Joe?' (Big Sleep p.159)

to spare

可能性

49. 'Sorry, sir,' said Mor, and stepped into the room, 'Forgive me. But I did want to see Miss Carter rather urgently. You don't happen to know where she is?'
'Suppose you come round to the front,' said Demoyte, 'if you have the time to spare, that is, so that I can at least see your face during this conversation.' (Sandcastle p.150)

及び, 例 6, 例62, 例63, 例64

to spend

付加的

50. Anyhow,nobody knows what should be done, in spite of all the talk. The young ones get mad because they've no money to spend. Their whole life depends on spending money, and now they've got none to spend. (Chatterley p.314)

可能性

51. Here I can't get a new spring coat, my dad's working that bad, and she gets van-loads. It's time as poor folks had some money to spend, rich ones 'as 'ad it long enough. I want a new spring coat, I do, an' wheer am I going to get it? (Chatterley p.106)

及び, 例75

3. Object の種類を第四表で示したように分類し, 用法・意味のよる分布状態を調べてみた。その結果を第四表に示した。各欄の斜線右上の数字は, Object の種類ごとに夫々の用法・意味をとる割合を示したものであり, 左下の数字は用法・意味ごとに各 Object の生ずる率を示したものである。

第 四 表

用法・意味 Objectの種類	付 加 的	動 詞 概 念	可 能 性	必 要 性	計
a. 不定代名詞	29 72.5% 43.9%	5 12.5% 50%	3 7.5% 23.1%	3 7.5% 12.5%	40
b. thing	5 71.4% 7.6%	0	0	2 28.6% 8.3%	7
c. 量を示す語句*	11 61.1% 16.7%	5 27.8% 50%	0	2 11.1% 8.3%	18
d. 名 詞**	21 45.7% 31.8%	0	9 19.6% 69.2%	16 34.8% 66.7%	46
e. 代 名 詞	0	0	1 50% 7.7%	1 50% 4.2%	2
計	66	10	13	24	113

* a lot, much, enough, a bite, little, plenty, some, less など。

** thing は除き b 欄に示した。

第四表の a, b, c, d, e を夫々横に見た場合, e を除くすべては, 付加的の率が最も高い。これは, 第一表にも示したように付加的の 66 例は総例数の 58.4% に相当することを考えれば, 当然のことと言えよう。しかし, a と d は例数も比較的多く特に注目される。a の付加的 72.5% は, 第一表でみた付加的の率 58.4% を 14% もしのぐ高率であり, Object が不定代名詞のときは付加的となる傾向をここにみることができよう。b についても同様に言うことができるかも知れないが, 対象例がわずか 7 例であるから判断を下すことは差し控える。一方, d の付加的 45.7% は第一表付加的の 58.4% を約 13% 下まわる率である。のこりの 54.3% は可能性, 或いは, 必要性の生ずる率とい

うことになる。更に、可能性と必要性の列を縦にみた場合、Object が名詞である率は、夫々、69.2%と66.7%という高率であることから、Object が名詞の場合と可能性・必要性の間の関連を伺うことができよう。更に、c列の動詞概念27.8%も、第一表の動詞概念8.9%と比較した場合注目される。

4. 次に、第三表でとりあげた不定詞について、夫々の用途・意味ごとに、Objectとしてどのような種類の語句をとっているか示してみる。Objectの分類は第四表に従い、第四表各欄の記号で示す。

二つ以上の用法・意味にわたって例が分布し、そのうち少なくとも一つの用法・意味の欄に複数の例を持つ不定詞、to eat, to drink, to say, to talk about (of), to think of (about), to do, to spend を対象としてとりあげてみると、to drink に於ては付加的はすべてa、動詞概念はすべてcのように、Objectの種類がその用法・意味に応じて一定している。to eat に於てもある程度そのような傾向がみられるが、他の不定詞では、同種のObjectがほぼ同数ずつ二つ以上の用法・意味にまたがっていて、このような傾向は全くみられない。しか

第 五 表

不定詞 \ 用法・意味	付 加 的	動 詞 概 念	可 能 性	必 要 性
to eat	a-4, c-1	c-3		
to drink	a-4	c-2		
to say	a-3, c-1	a-3		a-1
to talk about (of)	a-1, c-1	a-1		
to tell	a-3, b-3, c-1			
to think of (about)	b-1, c-1			b-1, d-1
to do	a-3, b-2, c-2, d-4		a-1	b-2, d-3
to make				d-4
to write			a-1	d-1
to serve				d-2
to live	d-1			e-1
to sell	a-2, d-1			
to spare			d-5	
to spend	a-1		d-2	

し, to eat にしろ to drink にしろ, 例が非常に少数であることを考えれば, ここで何らかの傾向ありと断定することは避け, 単なる暗示にとどめた方が良からうと思う。

次に, to eat と to drink の例を示す。

to eat

付加的

52. Jesus Maria and his new friend walked up the hill. 'I will take you to the house where I live.

There you will have something to eat. What baby is this?'

(Tortilla p.125)

53. 'No, Jesus Maria,' they said firmly. 'It is now two o'clock, or about that. In an hour it will be three o'clock. Then we will meet you here and have something to eat. And maybe little glass of wine to go with it.'

(Tortilla pp.46-47)

54. '...But I am not stupid.' He paused. 'That you should command and that you should like it. Now if you are a woman as well as a commander, that we should have something to eat! (For Whom p.57)

55. 'I'll have a bite to eat out of the icebox and come right over. You lie down.' (Rabbit p.211)

及び, 例 26。

動詞概念

56. 'Well,' said Danny, 'Cornelia took that little pig, and she was nice to Emilio. She said that when the time came, and she was angry at that pig, Emilio could have some of it to eat. (Tortilla p.171)

及び, 例 3, 例 27。

to drink

付加的

57. 'Sit right down. Have a cigarette or a cigar.' He walked around the room quickly, ringing bells. 'I'll have something to drink for you in just a minute.' (Gadsby p.108)
58. 'You Mckees have something to drink,' he said. 'Get some more ice and mineral water, Myrtle, before everybody goes to sleep.' (Gatsby p.38)
59. 'Who engaged in fisticuffs with whom?'
'Oh, don't be funny. It's this Pike feller, the stockbroker. Seems they all had something to drink during the game. They played stud, and Orr, with an ace-king-queen-jack showing, raised the roof off the play. (Ellery Queen p.184)

及び、例 28。

動詞概念

例 2, 例 29。

一つの用法・意味の欄のみに例を持つ不定詞 to tell, to make, to serve, to sell, to spare については、夫々がどのような種類の Object と結合するかを知る手がかりを第五表は与えるのみである。to spare, to make, to serve では Object として名詞をとり、他は二、三種類の Object と結合している。しかし、この場合も傾向を知る為の資料としては、例が余りに少数に過ぎる。

夫々の例を、一応、示してみる。

to make

60. 'But we're not rabbits, even so,' said Hammond.
'Precisely! I have my mind : I have certain calculations to make in certain astronomical matters that concern me almost more than life or death. Sometimes indigestion interferes with me. Hunger would interfere with me disastrously. In the same way starved sex interferes with me. What then?' (Chatterley p.34)
61. But if he does not come soon I must go in spite of all orders for I have

a report to make now and I have much to do in these days, and to freeze here in an exaggeration and without utility. (For Whom p.186)

及び, 例 10, 例 42。

to spare

62. -but the posts and chains a little skill will easily avoid ; and as for the boards, you might, if you have minutes to spare, and there is nobody about, take one or two of them down and throw them into the river. (Three Men p.131)
63. 'Only an engine and gas.' said Clifford.
 'I hope I can have some repairs done to the old place next year. I think I shall have about a thousand to spare for that : but work costs so much!' he added. (Chatterley p.186)
64. If ever you have an evening to spare, up the river, I should advise you to drop into one of the little village inns, and take a seat in the tap-room. (Three Men p.165)

及び, 例 6, 例 49

to tell

65. 'I've got something to tell you, old sport—' began Gatsby. But Daisy guessed at his intention. (Gatsby p.136)
66. She led him to a chair, in a way that was now familiar to him, and sat on the ground before him to interrogate him. He had little to tell her. (Sandcassle p.275)
67. 'Come,' he cried. 'I have some things to tell you.' (Tortilla p.153)

及び, 例 25, 例 35

to sell

68. I can believe that whatever you know about all this is under glass, or there would be a flock of Johns squeaking sole leather around this dump. You haven't got anything to sell. My guess is you need a little protection yourself. So cough up.' (Big Sleep p.76)

69. 'I never had a house to sell,' Pilon continued.
 'Danny signed this paper, is that it?' (Tortilla p.196)

及び, 例 48

to serve

例 11. 例 45

5. 最後に, Object として用いられている名詞の意味が同種と思われる
 例で, 比較的数の多かった例を示す。

(a) 名詞が仕事を意味する語句 (8例)。

付加的—4例 (不定詞はすべて to do)

必要性—4例 (不定詞は to do 3例, to make 1例)

付加的

70. 'How art thou, Elicio?' Pilar said to him as he mounted.
 'How would I be?' he said rudely. 'Come on, woman, we have work to do.' (For Whom p.372)
71. 'I'm not kidding,' he said.
 'Beat it. Don't bother me. I have work to do.'
 'No you don't,' he said sharply. 'I ain't that easy. I came here to
 speak my piece and I'm speaking it. (Big Sleep p.160)
72. 'I'm busy, the gaunt man growled. I've got work to do. I got this
 spray job. And it's raining, you might have noticed.' (Big Sleep
 p.180)

及び, 例 38

必要性

73. 'Then he came back downstairs and said he had some work to do in
 his den for Monday, and told me to go to bed. (Ellery Queen
 p.230)
74. We didn't take beer or wine. They are a mistake up the river. They
 make you feel sleepy and heavy. A glass in the evening when you are

doing a mooch round the town and looking at the girls is all right enough ; but don't drink when the sun is blazing down on your head, and you've got hard work to do. (Three Men p.35)

及び, 例 41, 例 42

(b) 金, 金額を示す語句 (4例)

可能性— 3例 (不定詞は to spend 2例, to spare 1例)

付加的— 1例 (不定詞は to burn)

可能性

75. Anyhow, nobody knows what should be done, in spite of all the talk. The young ones get mad because they've no money to spend. Their whole life depends on spending money, and now they've got none to spend. (Chatterley p.314)

及び, 例 51, 例 63

付加的

76. 'Bledyard would have done it for nothing,' said Nan. 'Bledyard is mad,' said Mor, 'and thinks portrait painting is wicked.' 'If you ask me, it's you and the school Governors that are mad,' said Nan. You must have money to burn. First all that flood-lighting, and then this. Flood-lighting! As if it wasn't bad enough to have to see the school during the day!' (Sandcastle p.7)

(c) 時間と関係する語句 (5例)

可能性— 5例 (不定詞は to spare が 3例, to get が 1例, to wait が 1例)

77. They had no great time to wait. They had barely started their second fruit jar of wine when Jesus Maria staggered in. He held each side of the door to steady himself. (Tortilla p.52)

及び, 例 8, 例 49, 例 62, 例 64

6. Kirchner の示した四つの意味にこの構文を分類する作業は、夫々の意味の差が比較的はっきりとわかる例もあるが、多くの場合その差は微妙で判別し難く、非常に困難なものであった。第一表、第二表により、不定詞が Object を修飾する際に必要性、可能性の意味をもつ例が付加的例の中に数多く、高率で含まれていることが示されたのであるが、この結果もこれを物語るであろう。

不定詞として繰り返し用いられている動詞にも注意してみた。繰り返されへているとはいえ、その例は少数である為、用法・意味との関連の有・無を明確に結論づけることはできなかった。むしろ、例数が少ないにもかかわらず、二、三の用法・意味にまたがってあらわれている例の多かったことが注目された。

例全体の用法・意味に於ける分布をみた場合、付加的の頻度が非常に高く、動詞概念の頻度は非常に低いものであった。ここに、この構文の一つの傾向をみることができた。

Object の種類をもとにした場合、付加的と不定代名詞、必要性・可能性と名詞が結びつく頻度の高いことが注目された。

以上のような結果をみたものの、より細かな点については例数の不足により、はっきりした結果を得るこのができず単なる暗示にとどめた。より多くの例があれば、それ等の点についても何らかの結論を引き出せたかも知れない。

(昭和 50 年 5 月 20 日受理)

注

- 1) 今野芳雄, 山川喜久男訳, 「英語学ライブラリー (62)」(研究社, 1968), pp.6-12
- 2) 可能と可能性の両方を指して、この語を用いている。
- 3) *ibid.*, p. 7
- 4) 必要性をあらわす特別な場合として、Kirchner が 5 として区分している例も含む。
- 5) 不定詞が retroactive と解釈されられると思われる例のみとりあげた。

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