

# 形容詞及び過去分詞の後置について

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## 1. 序

英語では、形容詞はそれが修飾する名詞の前に置かれるのが普通であるが、名詞の後に位置する場合がある。ここでは、形容詞と過去分詞に関して、どのような場合に後置 (Postposition) を取るか、また、それにはどのような意味があるのか、を考察する。

手順としては、ごく普通に現われる、修飾語が2語以上から成っている長いものから始めて、短いもの(2語のもの)へと移って行き、しかる後に、形容詞、分詞が単独に現われるものに至る。

引用される例文は、主に現代の英米の作家の作品から収録したものである。出典は、各引用例の末尾のカッコ内にその省略形を入れ、List of Sources に参照させるようにした。

## 2. 後置その1

形容詞が前置詞を伴って句を作ったり、他の修飾語句の付くもの。たいていの場合は、関係詞節縮約 (Reduced relative clause) と見なされる。

### (a) 補助部の付くもの

まず、形容詞を見よう。

(1) the windows were filled with stained glass *descriptive of* the principal commercial incidents of the bank for many ages. (Erewhon)

(2) These reflections however belonged to the period *prior to* last Saturday. (Bruno)

(1)の *descriptive* には *of*, (2)の *prior* には *to* が付き、句となって、各々の前置詞は目的語を伴い、全体として長い形容詞句を作り、それぞれ、*stained*

*glass, period* を修飾する。

形容詞は名詞に接触するが、形容詞を修飾する副詞は、形容詞の前に入り得る：

(3) Danby looked forward with dread and yet with longing to the time when he would come home and take off his coat and get out the whisky bottle in a house *utterly empty of* Bruno. (Bruno)

形容詞は名詞に接触するから、目的語を持つ *worth* も後置される：

(4) And I should only isolate two of its 'meanings', to form an ambiguity *worth* notice. (Types)

形容詞がその後の前置詞と句を作っていないが、後の語群が Subjunct として形容詞と密接につながる場合も後置される：

(5) It is similar to the psychological delusion *common during the war years* that the war would never end. (Is)

過去分詞については、どうであろうか。

(6) With Nicola I spoke a broken-down French; with Karamenaios a sort of cluck-cluck language *made up largely of* goodwill and a desire to understand one another. (Colossus)

(7) The name of Biddlebaum he got from a box of goods *seen at* a freight station as he hurried through an eastern Ohio town. (Ohio)

(8) It came out by his sociable admission that her ladyship had not known of his visit to her late husband's house and of his having made that person's daughter a pretext for striking up an acquaintance with the dreadful creature *installed there*. (Maisie)

(9) One of the little items we haggled about a long time was the amount *paid by* our guide to the official guide at the Acropolis. (Colossus)

(10) Danby, as he now realized, standing in the dark room looking at Miles's back, as indeed he now knew he had simply forgotten, had

genuinely admired Miles in the days *gone by*. (Bruno)

(11) A verdant Greece may give hope to a world *now eaten away* by white-heart rot. (Colossus)

(6)は, “make up+of” で句を作り, それが過去分詞となったものである。(7)には場所を表わす Subjunct が付いている。(8)は, *there* 1 語であるが, (7)と同様。(9)は, *by* によって動作主 (Agent) が表わされている。(10)は, “go by” の句から。(11)は, 過去分詞の前に副詞の入った例である。いずれも 2 語以上から成る形容語句となって, 前の名詞を修飾し, 形容詞の場合と平行している。

過去分詞の場合, 受動の意味が加わるが, 以上, 関係詞縮約によって派生したものと見なされる。次もその例である。

(12) I would never have gone to Greece had it not been for a girl *named Betty Ryan* who lived in the same house with me in Paris.  
(Colossus)

(b) 比較文など

2 語以上で長くなると後置されるが, *than* 以下と結び付く比較文でも同様である。

(13) by five, I was within ten minutes of the top, in a state of excitement *greater, I think, than* I had ever known before. (Erewhon)

(14) If a man fell in love with a woman *taller than* himself (which sometimes happened), he became morose from dwelling on the objections to such an alliance.(Is)

次の例も同様に考えてよい。

(15) The question is still unanswered whether animals of certain species manage to communicate with one another by means *other than* sound. (Language)

また, 形容詞が “as…as” で囲まれる同等比較の場合も後置される。

(16) I seated my self by the Candle that stood on a Table at one

end of the Room; and pretending to read a Book that I took out of my Pocket, heard several dreadful Stories of Ghosts *as pale as* Ashes that had stood at the Feet of a Bed, or walked over a Churchyard by Moonlight. (Spectator)

(17) We made him one *as ridiculously low as* his was high. (Colossus)

同じく, “so…so” の場合:

(18) But independently of this consideration, and independently of the physical guilt which attaches itself to a crime *so great as* yours, there is yet another reason why we should be unable to show you mercy, even if we were inclined to do so. (Erewhon)

過去分詞の例:

(19) But I shall not dwell upon Speculations *so abstracted as* this, or repeat the many excellent Things which one might collect out of Authors upon this miserable Affection. (Spectator)

次の例には, 先行する *as* がないが, 同じと考えられる.

(20) He bring back goldenrods and yellow sassafas; he bring back golden cockerels and spaniels *red as* tigers. (Colossus)

同様に, “so…that” の付くもの:

(21) They fell, as she straightened up, onto the sleeve of her new black suit, which was made of a corduroy *so fine that* it carried a grey surface haze like shot silk. (Bruno)

(22) He was one of those rare, little-understood men who rule by a power *so gentle that* it passes as a lovable weakness. (Ohio)

### 3. 後置その2

前節で, 形容詞及び過去分詞の後に様々な補助部の伴うものを中心に見て来たが, 一部に先行する副詞を持つものがあつた. ここでは, 形容詞, 分詞を修飾する副詞が1語でその前に位置する場合を見よう.

(a) 副詞 (×1) + 形容詞 (×1)

純粹にこの分類に入るもので筆者の手許にあるものは、後置18例、前置8例であるが、前置のものは、1例 (*half*) を除き、-ly 副詞であり、後置の場合、-ly 副詞が単独のものはなかった。

(23) I desire you would lay this before all the World, that I may not be made such a Tool for the future, and that Punchinello may chuse Hours *less canonical*. (Spectator)

(24) there came others *less well-bred*, but still comely and agreeable people, while some were snobs pure and simple. (Erewhon)

(25) Peace to all men, I say, and life *more abundant!* (Colossus)  
以上の3例は、比較級である。

(26) I felt reluctant to, for the reasons *already mentioned*. (Net)

(27) He was rather a handsome creature in the style *already indicated*. (Net)

2つとも、*already* の例である。

“Spoken language” ならば、「話し言葉」であるが、次の例では、「話されている言葉」で、前置と後置で意味の異なるものである。

(28) I knew neither Greek nor Hebrew, and even if I should get to understand the language *here spoken*, I should be unable to detect the roots of either of these tongues. (Erewhon)

(29) Many valuable maxims and noble thoughts which were at one time concealed in it have become current in their modern literature, and have been translated over and over again into the language *now spoken*. (Erewhon)

前置、後置で意味が異なるものに、*given* があり、完全な形容詞としては、「任意の」という意味があるが、次の例では、動詞の性格が残っている。

(30) Time walks beside us and flings back shutters as we advance; but the light *thus given* often dazzles us, and deepens the darkness which is in front. (Erewhon)

この例のように, *thus* の付くもの, また, 類似の意味の *so* の付くものがある.

(31) it is believed that the money *thus realised* would enable us to declare a handsome dividend, and leave a considerable balance, which might be spent in repeating our operations and bringing over other cargoes of Erewhonians, with fresh consequent profits. (Erewhon)

(32) Statues *so begotten* could never be anything but deformities, and this is the way in which they are sure to be begotten, as soon as the art of making them at all has become widely practised. (Erewhon)

(33) On the other hand, if there is one thing of which I am more sure than another, it is that the amount *so kept* had no direct commercial value in the outside world. (Erewhon)

以上, (23)–(25)の比較, (26), (27)の *already*, (30)–(33)の *thus*, *so* など, 文内, あるいは, 別の文脈に言及している. (28), (29)の *here*, *now* も同じように見ることができる. これに対して, 前置のものは, 形容詞, 過去分詞自体の意味を限定するものだけであった. 例をいくつか挙げると,

(34) I believe that the Cro-Magnon man settled here because he was extremely intelligent and had a *highly developed* sense of beauty. (Colossus)

(35) ... had he not a little bag of *strangely gotten* coin hidden in the folds of his old blue cloak? (Rental)

(36) Upon the *half decayed* veranda of a small frame house that stood near the edge of a ravine near the town of Winesburg, Ohio, a fat little old man walked nervously up and down. (Ohio)

後置にもこの種のものがあり, (37)は文脈言及か強意か「微妙」なところだが, (38), (39)の *quite* は強意である.

(37) Well then, he would do the same; no height would be too great for them, not even the dizziest conceivable to a young person *so subtle*.

(Bowl)

(38) and at the end of each operation they looked at the chief and nodded, and said something in a tone *quite pleasant*, as though I were all right. (Erewhon)

(39) The application in fact presently required that they should sit down a little, really to see where they were; in obedience to which propriety they had some ten minutes, of a quality *quite distinct*, in a couple of penny-chairs under one of the larger trees. (Bowl)

他に “the faint boom of the surf *far below*” という例があったが、*below* は普通は副詞であり、これについては後述する。

形容詞を修飾するものが副詞ではないものがあり、(40)は名詞である。

(40) It was a brooding self-absorbed sort of house, fronted by a small ragged garden and a wall *shoulder high*. (Net)

2語、3語ではあるが、1つの副詞として過去分詞の前に位置する語群を伴ったもの：

(41) It was as if he had been some old embossed coin, of a purity of gold *no longer used*, stamped with glorious arms, medieval, wonderful, of which the ‘worth’ in mere modern change, sovereigns and half-crowns, would be great enough, but as to which, since there were finer ways of using it, such taking to pieces was superfluous. (Bowl)

(42) I gathered . . . that it was considered a sacred and inviolable rule that whoever married into a family must marry the eldest daughter *at that time unmarried*. (Erewhon)

次のものも副詞部分が2語から成っていて、中心語は *-ly* 副詞であるが、*so, more* が付いている文脈言及型である。

(43) This universal unsuspecting confidence was imparted by sympathy to myself, in spite of all my training in opinions *so widely different*. (Erewhon)

(44) He had never when young imagined that he would marry a woman *so totally non-intellectual*. (Machine)

(45) Mrs Beale had very pretty frocks, but Miss Overmore's had been quite as good, and if papa was much fonder of his second wife than he had been of his first, Maisie had foreseen that fondness, had followed its development almost as closely as the person *more directly involved*. (Maisie)

次の例は、名詞 (*things*) によって後置されたもの。これについても、後述する。

(46) Things *long forgotten* came back with frightening clarity. (Colossus)

複合語の場合は、後置4例、前置33例と、前置の方が圧倒的に多くなる。これは、やはり、1つの形容詞として見られるためであろう。前置の例をいくつか挙げる。

(47) Not only passion, but contradictoriness, confusion, chaos—all these sterling human qualities I rediscovered and cherished again in the person of my *new-found* friend. (Colossus)

(48) and one night he . . . pulled open the door of a *little-used* closet . . . (Is)

後置の例を挙げる。

(49) Can we form even the faintest conception of the way in which a seed from a rose-tree turns earth, air, warmth and water into a rose *full-blown*? (Erewhon)

(50) It would have been but a natural Step for me to have personated that noble Creature, after having behaved my self to Satisfaction in the Part *above-mentioned*. (Spectator)

(51) And this walking about on the brown sward amidst the eccentric, inelegant trees, the thick foliage flying like hair *stiff-brushed*

in the well of the distant mountains, blended strangely with the Katsimbalistic monologue which I heard, digested and silently communicated to the Asiatic loungers below who were fading softly now in the dimming light. . . . (Colossus)

(52) If any man *single-handed* can put a stop to this frightful epidemic he is going to do it. (Veil)

例文(50)は、文脈言及である。(49)では、*full-blown* が文末に位置し、強調され、また、「バラになり、満開となる」推移も語順によって表現される。(51)は、もともと完全な文ではなかった。複合語 *stiff-brushed* の後置は、“in the well of…” の付いたためというよりは、前の “like” の影響と見られる。これについては、後述する。(52)では、“any man” が “anyone” と類似することが考えられる。また、*single-handed* は、副詞でも用いられる。これについても、後述する。

(b) 2語が “and” で結ばれた場合。

2語以上の後置ということで、この “A and B” 型をここで扱う。これには後置形容詞とされているものがある：

(53) A man, therefore, (so they say) should carry his profession or trade into prison with him if possible; if not, he must earn his living by the nearest thing to it that he can; but if he be a gentleman *born and bred* to no profession, he must pick oakum, or write art criticisms for a newspaper. (Erewhon)

(54) Having waded through many chapters like the above, I came at last to the unborn themselves, and found that they were held to be souls *pure and simple*, having no actual bodies, but living in a sort of gaseous yet more or less anthropomorphic existence, like that of a ghost; they have thus neither flesh nor blood nor warmth. (Erewhon)

(55) there came others less well-bred, but still comely and agreeable people, while some were snobs *pure and simple*. (Erewhon)

もう一つ, “objects” という名詞の影響もあろうが, 形容詞の例:

(56) he had strayed, simply enough, into Bond Street, where his imagination, working at comparatively short range, caused him now and then to stop before a window in which objects *massive and lumpish*, in silver and gold, in the forms to which precious stones contribute, or in leather, steel, brass, applied to a hundred uses and abuses, were as tumbled together as if, in the insolence of the Empire, they had been the loot of far-off victories. (Bowl)

次は, 過去分詞の例:

(57) I have seen Greeks walking about in the most ludicrous and abominable garb imaginable—straw hat from the year 1900, billiard cloth vest with pearl buttons, discarded British ulster, pale dungarees, busted umbrella, hair shirt, bare feet, hair *matted and twisted*—a make-up which even a Kaffir would disdain, and yet, I say it sincerely and deliberately, I would a thousand times rather be that poor Greek than an American millionaire. (Colossus)

また, 次の例では, かなり副詞に近くなっている. 特に(59).

(58) She would forget everything, she would repeat nothing, and when, as a tribute to the successful application of her system, she began to be called a little idiot, she tasted a pleasure *new and keen*. (Maisie)

(59) The average skyscraper has roughly 92,546 windows *back and front*. (Colossus)

#### 4. 後置その3

(a) 名詞, 代名詞が形容詞を後置する場合

(60) Even today: when *we copy things American* we follow the fashion; if the Japanese do it, *they imitate*. (Yen) (*we, they* のイタリックは原文)

(61) If a man can make a friend, it is always *something gained*. (Rental)

(62) There was *nothing extraordinary* about the place—it was even a bit shabby and forlorn, I might say. (Colossus)

不定代名詞や “thing” などを修飾する場合は、後置になるが、筆者の収録したものには、(61)のように、“it is…” の後や、there 構文の中でのものが多かった。

“It is…” の例。(65)の名詞は、*thing* 以外のもの。

(63) *It was the one thing needful*; and I had rejected it. (Net)

(64) With them *it is the thing done* which is everything, and the motive goes for nothing. (Erewhon)

(65) *It was time lost*. (Net)

There 構文の例。

(66) When I heard this I make up my mind what to do; and indeed *there was only one thing possible*. (Net)

(67) *There isn't much time left*, my dear. (Bruno)

(68) He went on to tell me that *there were* signs and indications *given* which he himself could not understand but which he would relate to me exactly *as they were given*. (Colossus)

しかし、(68)の “as they were given” で示されるように、特に過去分詞の場合は、Nexus になるようである。

(b) *Like, as* の後

(a)で、名詞の前の文脈 (Context) に少し触れたが、*like, as* の後でも後置が起こる。不定代名詞の場合が多い。

(69) *Like one pursued* I quickened my step. (Net)

(70) Judy hung on for dear life as Violet steered the car *like someone possessed*. (Nine)

(71) I heard no sound after the door closed, and for some time I stood *as one enchanted* in the middle of the room. (Net)

(72) All afternoon Wing Biddlebaum had talked *as one inspired*.

(Ohio)

普通名詞の場合：

(73) He went at it *like* a demon *possessed*, and in a while he'd sawed through half of it. (Nine)

(74) Miles had come to think of her *as* a person *secluded, segregated, enclosed*. (Bruno)

(75) "And really," said Frankie slowly, "he was quite innocent?"  
"As a child *unborn*," said Roger. (Clue)

例文(73)では, "devil incarnate" の類推 (Analogy) か. とにかく, *demon* の実体は, はっきりしないものである. (74)の *person* は, *one* とほぼ同じと見てよい. (75)の *child* は, *person* に比べてかなり限定的意味を持つが, 次の例の *girl* ほどではない. これは, 前置になっている.

(76) Yet in spite of this she appeared to Diana *as* a *doomed girl*. (Bruno)

他の名詞の例も見ると, 前置の場合には, *one* や *thing* などに比べてはっきりした意味を持つ語である：

(77) everything she described remained in my head *like finished canvases* by a master. (Colossus)

(78) *Like most educated Europeans* they knew more about American literature than I ever will. (Colossus)

(79) Screaming with dismay, the children ran here and there *like disturbed insects*. (Ohio)

過去分詞に他の要素が付けば, 後置になる：

(80) He was flung into the air *like a parachutist caught* in a tree. (Nine)

例文(77)の "by a master" は "(drawn) by a master" と理解される.

## 5. 後置その4

(a) 形容詞か副詞か

Quirk は、「*a*-adjective は、Postposition が好まれる」として、次の例を挙げる (p. 116).

(81) The house ablaze is next door to mine.

また、「aplenty, galore は、義務的に後置される」として、次の例を挙げる (p. 117).

(82) There were presents galore.

しかし、COD は、ablaze は副詞、叙述形容詞の両方を認めるものの、aplenty, galore は共に副詞としてのみ扱っている。英米日の辞書によると次のようになる。

(83)

	COD	POD	OALD	LDCE	Heritage	Random	大英和
aplenty	adv	—	—	—	—	adj adv	pred. adj adv n
galore	adv	adv	adv	adj	adj	adv n	adv n

名詞は別にして、galore は、形容詞と副詞とで、辞書によって、はっきりと分かれている。LDCE と Heritage が形容詞として扱っているので、英米の違いでもないようである。4 辞書が見出し語としていない aplenty のほうは、Random と『大英和』が形容詞を先に挙げている。両語とも品詞について、副詞と形容詞との間で揺れがある。語源が [A(=on, in)+PLENTY] である aplenty と同じようにしてできた aline (語源は、[A(=on, in)+LIFE]) についても、形容詞とするほうが優勢ではあるが、OED, COD は副詞を先に挙げている (SOED は、副詞のみ)。OED では、「もと句」(“orig. *phr.*”) としているから、語源の通り、前置詞句として、名詞の後に置かれ、形容詞とも見なされるに至ったのであろう。このような、「副詞——形容詞」は、依然として後置されるが、以下、副詞も合わせて後置の例を見よう。

まずは、alive の例から。

(84) Ah, as a matter of course—since you can't eat a chicken *alive!*

(Bowl)

(85) Well, I'm eating your father *alive*—which is the only way to taste him. (Bowl)

(86) I am, Sir, a Batchelor of some standing, and a Traveller; my Business, to consult my own Humour, which I gratifie without controlling other People's; I have a Room and a whole Bed to my self; and I have a Dog, a Fiddle, and a Gun; they please me, and injure no Creature *alive*. (Spectator)

例文(86)は、形容詞で、また、強調にもなっている。(84)も形容詞でよいだろうが、(85)になると、「生きたままで」とかなり副詞に近くなる。あるいは、Hornby の Verb Pattern 22 に相当する

(87) On doctor's orders Bruno does not *drink* his champagne *chilled*. (Bruno)

のように、“manner”を表わす形容詞と取るべきか。

次の例は、副詞が形容詞として使われたものである。

(88) The second night *out* we pulled into Patras opposite Missolonghi. (Colossus)

(89) The whole atmosphere was ridden with a shuddering Biblical splendour punctuated with the tinkling bells of the ponies, the reverberations of the poison song, the faint boom of the surf *far below* and an undefinable mountain murmuring which was probably nothing more than the hammering of the temples in the high and sultry haze of an Ionian morning. (Colossus)

他に、(51)の下のほうに “the Asiatic loungers *below*” とあったが、それもここに入る。

以前に挙げた例といえは、3(b)の(59)もそうである。短いので(90)として再引用する。

(90) The average skyscraper has roughly 92,546 windows *back and*

*front.* (Colossus)

これは、やはり、「前面、後面に」と副詞の色彩が強いかもしれない。

次の3つは、副詞とも形容詞とも取れる。

(91) You directed me to the village *yonder*, where I was very kindly treated. (Kwaidan)

(92) If any man *single-handed* can put a stop to this frightful epidemic he is going to do it. (Veil)

(93) No class of beings have in any time past made so rapid a movement *forward*. (Erewhon)

例文(93)では、“a forward movement”ならば、明らかに形容詞である。(91)とともに、方向に関して移動面が強調される。(92)は、(52)として複合語の所で扱ったが、1語として見れば、ここに入る。

次に、*opposite* が3例あるので、形容詞から副詞への順に並べてみた。

(94) He tried to make out the outline of the power station chimneys *opposite* but could not find them. (Bruno)

(95) and the great flats *opposite* were sown with lighted windows, which vanished and were relic again, and vanished incessantly. (End)

(96) But even as I doubted there came a rent in the cloud *opposite*. (Erewhon)

むろん、(96)で、「反対側の」と形容詞とするのも一向に構わない。

*Enough* は、形容詞、副詞両方あって、前置でも後置でも用いられるが、(97)は後置の例である。

(97) I said, “No, Tom, I don’t ask for proof. Just looking at you is proof *enough*.” (Double)

(b) 専門用語など

(98) That’s hardly proof *positive* of an unbalanced mentality, Blore. (Niggers)

ラテン語やフランス語の影響で、法律用語など、「名詞+形容詞」で決まっ

た組み合わせになるものがあるが、(98)の *proof positive* もその一例である。(97)もこれに倣った言い方とも取れる。擬似的なものも含めて、次にその例を挙げる。

(99) And when a division shows a twenty percent rise in productivity in only six weeks time, I personally want to meet the man *responsible*. (Nine)

(100) “Just look and see who got paid off for services *rendered*,” Violet muttered. (Nine)

*Asia Minor* は、決った言い方である。

(101) Owing to the absorption of Greeks from *Asia Minor* the new generation of Athenian womanhood has improved in beauty and vigour. (Colossus)

*Proper* は、“strictly so called” の意味では、後置される。

(102) As Blaise had often observed, the logical way to divide the garden would have been to cut it beyond the orchard, which was continuous with the Hood House garden, whereas the garden ‘*proper*’ of Monty’s house was at a right-angle, round a corner, and in fact the house was in another road. (Machine)

*Manqué* は、原文でも、イタリックであって、フランス語のように、後置される。

(103) There was an actor *manqué* somewhere inside him. (Machine)  
(c) 対称 (Symmetry)

(104) He abounds in several frugal Maxims, among which the greatest Favourite is, ‘A Penny *saved* is a Penny *got*.’ (Spectator)

これは諺であるが、口調も良いし、強調にもなっている。“a penny *sáved*/a penny *gót*” と弱強格 (Iambic) になってもいる。この他に、次のような対称的なもの2つが収録された。

(105) Listening, Bruno could not decide whether it was a loud sound

*far away* or a little sound *near*. (Bruno)

(106) The argument behind this is that a mistake *recorded* is a mistake *reinforced*. (Teach)

次に、文脈から対照 (Contrast) になっているものがある。

(107) He was born of a virgin *pure*, Mary the virgin mother. (Portrait)

(108) The reason is this: that while the urge to eat is a personal matter which concerns no one but the person *hungry* (or, as the German has it, *der hungrige Mensch*), the sex urge involves, for its true expression, another individual. (Is) (*der hungrige Mensch* のイタリックは原文)

(109) Sir *Francis Bacon* says, Some have been so curious as to remark the Times and Seasons when the Stroke of an envious Eye is most effectually pernicious, and have observed that it has been when the Person *envied* has been in any Circumstance of Glory and Triumph. (Spectator) (*Francis Bacon* のイタリックは原文)

例文(107)では、“a pure virgin” (単なる「清らかな乙女」) に対して、後から説明している通り、聖母マリアのことを言っている。(108)は、ドイツ語も併記されていて (これは、ドイツ語らしく、形容詞 *hungrige* が前置されている) 面白いが、一方で空腹ではない人のことを問題にしているのである。また、空腹とは一時的な状態であるから、それも関係している。(109)では、ねたみの目をする方がいて、その一方で、ねたまれる方がいるのである。

#### (d) 強調

(110) he had no thought to spare for problems *academic*. (Time)

(111) The very rocks, and nowhere on earth has God been so lavish with them as in Greece, are symbols of life *eternal*. (Colossus)

例文(110)の *problems* も “thing” と同じようにそれ自身にあまり意味がなければ、形容詞のほうが強調される。(111)も「永遠の生命」の「永遠」のほうが強調される。

次の例も、名詞が *point* であって、面積のない「点」であり、しかも、形容詞が4音節という長い語が使われている。また、全体的に詩的な文である。

(112) The holy city turns within the ring of equatorial emerald,  
within the ring of milky way of pearl, within the lacticogalactic wheel,  
the galaxy of galaxies, that spins motionless upon a point *extensionless*.  
(Bruno)

次の(113)は、*from time immemorial* という決った言い方ではあるが、そして、語源のラテン語の影響もあろうが、漠然とした「時」についての形容詞が強調される。(114)も同様。

(113) It corresponds to every craven image conceived in the heart of man; it is the single repository of all the despair and defeat to which the human race from time *immemorial* has succumbed. (Colossus)

(114) No class of beings have in any time *past* made so rapid a movement forward. (Erewhon)

次の(115)も強調であるが、前置形容詞が最上級で、「想像され得るうちで最も」と強調になり、(116)も、「招かれた人の中でだれ一人として」と強調し、その範囲を示す。(117)も同様。

(115) I have seen Greeks walking about in the most ludicrous and abominable garb *imaginable* . . . . (Colossus)

(116) Not a person *invited* was absent, for it was a case in which friendliness and curiosity went most comfortably, hand in hand. (Crawford)

(117) The first part of *Erewhon written* was an article headed 'Darwin among the Machines,' and signed Cellarius. (Erewhon)

(e) 副詞を補う

文脈から副詞を補って解釈されるものがある。

(118) The copies *made* were frequently skilful, sometimes ingenious but always inferior to the original in quality and workmanship. (Yen)

(119) The first gentleman *quoted* is a member of the government.  
(Yen)

例文(118)では, “thus” を補い, “The copies *thus* made” と解し, (119)は, *first* が付いているが, “The first gentleman *quoted below*” と “below” を補って解釈する. 同様なものに, 次のような例がある.

(120) Of course, when a poet is describing paintings, as Spenser does so often, the colours *mentioned* are supposed to act on one as they would do in a painting. (Types)

(121) By a consent *unspoken*, we did not allow ourselves any of the ordinary evening's pleasure. (Home)

(122) Counsel for the prisoner was allowed to urge everything that could be said in his defence: the line *taken* was that the prisoner was simulating consumption in order to defraud an insurance company, from which he was about to buy an annuity, and that he hoped thus to obtain it on more advantageous terms. (Erewhon)

(123) There was a new memo announcing that on Monday, a new salary plan would become reality, and all pay would be based on work *done*, with *no* discrimination. (Nine) (*no*)

(124) Similarly, a command is only valid if it permits the person *addressed* to respond in the way *directed*: for this reason, ‘Shut the window’ would be a bizarre utterance if the window were already shut. (Semantics)

(125) ‘I’ll give you money.’

‘No money can heal a mind *diseased*.’ (Rock)

(126) I sometimes wondered how it was that the mischief *done* was not more clearly perceptible, and that the young men and women grew up as sensible and goodly as they did, in spite of the attempts almost deliberately made to warp and stunt their growth. (Erewhon)

それぞれ, (120) “then”, あるいは, “by him”, (121) “by us”, (122) “then”, (123) “how much”, (124) “thus” と “so”, そして, (125), (126)には “once” を補う.

(f) 付け足し (Afterthought)

言ってしまうてから, 形容詞を補うものである.

(127) The shortest way of describing them is to say that they were hospitality, real warm hospitality, *incarnate*. (Ourselves)

(128) But, Margaret *dear*, I mean, we mustn't be unpractical, now that we've come to facts. (End)

## 6. 結 論

以上のことから, 形容詞及び過去分詞の後置に関して次のことが言える.

(a)後置するものとしてリストにできるもの. 名詞と組み合わせて, 一つのまとまりになるもの.

前置, 後置で意味が異なるもの.

(b)補助部 (Complementation) の付くもの.

関係詞節縮約と見られるもの.

(c)強意.

(d)文脈に言及する副詞の付いたもの.

副詞はないが, それを補って解釈されるもの.

(e)形容詞とも副詞とも解釈されるもの.

(f)修飾する(代)名詞によるもの.

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