

And, Butなどで文を始めることの 是非について

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1. 序

時々、Butで文を始めてはいけないのではないかという意見を耳にすることがある。例えば、次のような場合、

- (1) a. He said he would call on me at seven this evening. But¹⁾ I don't think he'll be able to come in this storm.
b. He said he would call on me at seven this evening, but I don't think he'll be able to come in this storm.
- (2) a. It is true that technological civilization brings various conveniences to our daily lives. But if things are left as they are, there will be a danger that humans will become slaves of machinery.
b. It is true that technological civilization brings various conveniences to our daily lives, but if things are left as they are, I'm afraid that human beings will become slaves of machinery.

第2文を(1a), (2a)ではButで始めているが、それは正しい英文とは言えず、それぞれ、(1b), (2b)のように第1文と第2文をbutで接続し1つの文にするべきだという意見である。しかし、(1a), (2a)のような英文には実際にはよく出会うものである。

このことに関しては、butに限らず、一般に等位接続詞で文を始めてはならない、という表現も耳にする。通常等位接続詞と呼ばれているand, or, butについて、このような制限・制約は妥当なのかを考察しよう。²⁾

2. 語法辞典等での扱い

この問題について語法辞典などではどのように扱われているだろうか。いくつかの辞典にあたってみよう。

2.1. Fowler (1965)

ここでは、*but*の項の最後で、*but*または*and*で文を始めることについては次のように *superstition* であるとして、*and*を見よとある。

- (3) and for the superstition about beginning a sentence with *but* or *and* see AND 5.

そして、*and* (s.v. *and* 5) では、次のように、*and*で文を始めることを「破格 (*solecism*)」であるとするのは、*superstition* であると述べている。

- (4) *And* beginning a sentence. That it is a *solecism* to begin a sentence with *and* is a faintly lingering SUPERSTITION. The OED gives examples ranging from the 10th to the 19th c.; the Bible is full of them.

次に、同書の *superstitions* を見ると、最初に、次のように、*But*で文を始めることは *bad English* であるという意見の引用があり、このような意見は“*ungrammatical piece of nonsense*” だと言う。

- (5) ‘It is wrong to start a sentence with “But”. I know Macaulay does it, but it is bad English. The word should either be dropped entirely or the sentence altered to contain the word “however”.’

続けて、*but*を含め、そのような *superstitions* をいくつか列挙している。

- (6) It is wrong to start a sentence with ‘but’! It is wrong to start a sentence with ‘and’! It is wrong to end a sentence with a preposition! It is wrong to split an infinitive!

2.2 Burchfield (1996)

このFowler第3版では、*and*、*but*それぞれの項でFowler第2版よりも詳しく扱っている。まず、*and*については次のように述べ、文頭の*and*は *a useful aid to*

writers であるとする。

- (7) There is a persistent belief that it is improper to begin a sentence with *And*, but this prohibition has been cheerfully ignored by standard authors from Anglo-Saxon times onwards. An initial *And* is a useful aid to writers as the narrative continues.

そして、OEDは9世紀から19世紀にわたる例を挙げているとして、Shakespeareから次の*King John*の例を引用する。

- (8) Arthur. Must you with hot Irons, burne out both mine eyes?
Hubert. Yong Boy, I must.
Arthur. And will you?
Hubert. And I will.

また、他の修辭的な目的などでも用いられるとして、次の例を挙げる。

- (9) Tibba still pined and slavered for the school lunches. And little other care hath she. — A. N. Wilson 1982

- (10) I'm going to swim. And don't you dare watch — G. Butler, 1983.

さらに、既に聞いたことに対する驚き、確認などでも用いられるとして、次の例を挙げる。

- (11) O John! and you have seen him! And are you really going? — 1884 in *OED*.

次にbutについてであるが、butで文を始めてはいけないという考えはなかなかなくなるが、そのような考え方には根拠がないと次のように言う。

- (12) The widespread public belief that *But* should not be used at the beginning of a sentence seems to be unshakeable. Yet it has no foundation.

そして、

- (13) ... it [but] can legitimately be placed at the beginning of a following sentence, and frequently is.

として、次の例を挙げる。

- (14) And went againe into the iudgement hall, & saith to Iesus, Whence art

thou? But Jesus gaue him no answere. — John (AV) 19: 9

(15) All Animals have Sense. But a Dog is an Animal. — Locke, 1690

(16) Fare ye well. But list! sweet youths, where'er you go, beware. — J. Wilson, 1816

(17) Parkin's emphasis on the agency of classes is unusually strong ... I think it is too strong. But he could not weaken it. — *London Rev. Bks*, 1980

(18) Of course they³ loved her, the two remaining ones, they hugged her, they had mingled their tears. But they could not converse with her. — I. Murdoch, 1993.

ただし、制約はあって、次のようなものを多用するのは望ましくないとする。

(19) He is tired. But he is happy.

2.3 Fowler (1926)

このFowler第1版では、and, butの項ではこの問題に関して何も記述がなく、superstitionsの項で扱っている。この項は、Fowler(1926)とFowler(1965)とでは、若干の字句、句読法が異なっているだけで、ほぼ同じである。

2.4 Greenbaum-Whitcut (1988)

ここでは、andで文を始めることについて、さらには段落を始めることについて、次のように、適格であり、効果的でもあるとするが、mannerismになってはいけないとする。この制限はBurchfield (1996)のものと同じである(例文(19)を参照)。

(20) It is often perfectly legitimate, and very effective, to begin a sentence or even a paragraph with **and**, but the habit should not be allowed to become a mannerism.

また、butで文を始めることについて、さらには段落を始めることについて、次のように、適格であり、効果的でもあるとするが、mannerismになってはいけないとする。これは、andと全く同じである。

(21) It is often perfectly legitimate, and very effective, to begin a sentence or even a paragraph with **but**, but the habit should not be allowed to become a mannerism.

さらに、同書では *nor*, *or* を扱っていて、やはり、*nor*, *or* で文を始めることについて、さらには段落を始めることについて、次のように、適格であり、効果的でもあるとする。

(22) It is often perfectly legitimate, and very effective, to begin a sentence or even a paragraph with **nor** or **or**.

この *nor*, *or* では、*mannerism* について言及がないが、これは *nor*, *or* のこのような位置での使用数が少ないためと思われる（本稿4.を参照）。なお、同書には例文は挙げられていない。

2.5 Collins COBUILD (1992)

ここでは、*and*, *but*, *nor*, *or* の項で、「通常は文頭に置かないが」と前置きして、それぞれについて文頭に置くことができる場合を示し、例も挙げる。

(23) You do not normally put **and** at the beginning of a sentence, but you can sometimes do so when you are writing down what someone said, or writing in a conversational style.

Send him ahead to warn Eric. And⁴⁾ close that door.

I didn't mean to scare you. And I'm sorry I'm late.

(24) You do not normally put **but** at the beginning of a sentence, but you can do so when you are replying to someone, or writing in a conversational style.

'Somebody wants you on the telephone.'—'But nobody knows I'm here.'

I always thought that. But then I'm probably wrong.

(25) You do not normally begin a sentence with **nor**, but you can sometimes do so when you want to make the sentence seem more dramatic or forceful.

Despite these strong calls, there has been little official action. Nor has the government shown interest in assessing energy conservation's cost-

effectiveness.

I do not want these letters. Nor do I even want any copies.

- (26) You do not normally put **or** at the beginning of a sentence, but you can sometimes do so when you are reporting what someone says or thinks.

I may go home and have a steak. Or I may have some spaghetti.

Was the horror forgotten? Or buried?

また、or では used for correcting のところで Or で始まる例（次引用の第2例）を挙げる。

- (27) You can use **or** when you are correcting a mistake you have made, or when you think of a more appropriate word or expression than the one you have just used.

They all remembered, or thought they remembered, how they had seen Smith charging ahead of them.

When you use **or** like this, you often put 'rather' after it.

One picture speaks volumes. Or rather lies volumes.

同書のみ、and, but 等を文頭に置かないという意見に対して他の辞典等と微妙に異なる見解を述べているが、and, but 等を文頭に置くことについてはいっこうに構わないという立場を取っていて、この点では他の辞典等と同じ立場だと考えてよいと思う。

2.6 *American Heritage* (1992³)

ここでは、and の項の USAGE NOTE で、文を and, but で始めることは正しくないという主張あるいは規則について、次のように、否定的な学者の評価（Follet の “schoolmarmish rhetoric” および本稿で扱った Fowler の “superstition”）を紹介し、また作家もこれらの語で文を始めていると言う。

- (28) It is frequently asserted that sentences beginning with *and* or *but* express “incomplete thoughts” and are therefore incorrect. But this rule was ridiculed by grammarians like Wilson Follett (who ascribed it to

“schoolmarmish rhetoric”) and H.W. Fowler (who called it a “superstition”), and the stricture has been ignored by writers from Shakespeare to Virginia Woolf.

この USAGE NOTE の後半には、続けて、次のような the Usage Panel の回答結果が挙げられている。

(29) Members of the Usage Panel were asked whether they paid attention to the rule in their own writing: 24 percent answered “always or usually,” 36 percent answered “sometimes,” and 40 percent answered “rarely or never.”

また、*but* の項の USAGE NOTE では次のようにあり、*but* で文を始めることに何の問題もないとする。

(30) *But* may be used to begin a sentence at all levels of style.

2.7 Webster's (1989)

ここでは、*and* の項のほとんどの部分がこの問題について述べられている。

次のように、どうやら文章に慣れていない子供の頃の記憶がこの問題の背景にあるようである。そして、子供は *mannerism* に陥りやすいものである。

(31) Everybody agrees that it's all right to begin a sentence with *and*, and nearly everybody admits to having been taught at some past time that the practice was wrong. Most of us think the prohibition goes back to our early school days. Bailey 1984 points out that the prohibition is probably meant to correct the tendency of children to string together independent clauses or simple declarative sentences with *ands*: “We got in the car and we went to the movie and I bought some popcorn and” As children grow older and master the more sophisticated technique of subordinating clauses, the prohibition of *and* becomes unnecessary. But apparently our teachers fail to tell us when we may forget about the prohibition. Consequently, many of us go through life thinking it wrong to begin a sentence with *and*.

また、使いすぎがこのような批判を招くのだろうと言う。

(32) It is perhaps overuse that led to this criticism

ところで, and, but 等による文の開始の禁止を実際に印刷したものはあまりないらしく, 同書では唯一の例として次の George Washington Moon のものを挙げる.

(33) It is not scholarly to begin a sentence with the conjunction *and*—*The Bad English of Lindley Murray and Other Writers on the English Language*, 1868 (in Baron 1982)

同書は最後に, 次のような and で始まる例を2つ挙げる. (35) は段落の開始となっている.

(34) He didn't believe I found the cart abandoned at a tilt in an alley. And then I turned over into his hands the cash receipts. To the penny—E. L. Doctorow, *Loon Lake*, 1979

(35) “Now, boys,” he said, “I want to read you an essay. This is titled ‘The Art of Eating Spaghetti.’”

And he started to read. My words! He was reading *my words* out loud to the entire class—Russell Baker, *Growing Up*, 1982

同書では, but については and に比べて記述が短く, 次のように, and, but 等による文の開始の禁止は “part of the folklore of usage” であるとして, William Zinsser のこの問題に対する肯定的な意見 (すなわち, But で文を始めても構わない) を挙げている.

(36) Part of the folklore of usage is the belief that there is something wrong in beginning a sentence with *but*:

Many of us were taught that no sentence should begin with “but.” If that’s what you learned, unlearn it—there is no stronger word at the start. It announces total contrast with what has gone before, and the reader is primed for the change—Zinsser 1976

Everybody who mentions this question agrees with Zinsser.

3. Sentence Conjunctions

And, but 等は通常等位接続詞と呼ばれ、語と語、句と句、節と節を連結するものと考えられているが、前節で見たように、文と文とを結びつけるものとしても用いられている。文から外へ出てしまうけれども、discourse 等を考える上ではこのような文接続詞 (sentence conjunctions, sentence conjuncts) も考慮すべきものと考えられる。

3.1 Evans-Evans (1957)

同書は、文接続の観点から、conjunctions の下位項目の SENTENCE CONJUNCTIONS において、sentences 間の関係を示す副詞 (“conjunctive adverbs” or “illative conjunctions”), 例えば, therefore, consequently, accordingly, then, を挙げ、次のように, and, or, but についても独立文の間の関係を示すのに用いられるとする。

(37) Coordinating conjunctions, such as *and*, *or*, *but*, may also be used to show a relation between independent sentences. Actually, this is only a question of punctuation, of where we put a period and a capital letter. A sentence which begins with a coordinating conjunction could have been printed as a continuation of the preceding sentence. In current English we like short sentences, and a long sentence is sometimes easier to read if it is printed as two independent sentences.

3.2 Quirk, et al. (1972)

同書は、10 **Sentence connection** において, and, but 等の文頭使用は非であるとする考え方は “prescriptive” であり, 実際に and, but 等の文頭使用は “not uncommon” であると言う。次のような場合には1文で書くか, 2文にするかで選択ができる (“We sometimes have the option in the written language of marking conjoined or juxtaposed clauses as one sentence or as two separate sentences”) と言う。

(38) a John has loved Alice for a long time, *but* he told her so only last night.

b John has loved Alice for a long time. *But* he told her so only last night.

ところが、次の例では、*and*を前の文に付けて1文とすることはできない、なぜならばこの最後の文は、直前の1文だけと関係するのではなく、先行する文すべてについて何かを述べているからである、と言う。

(39) It was a convention where the expected things were said, the predictable things were done. It was a convention where the middle class and middle aged sat. It was a convention where there were few blacks and fewer beards. *And* that remains the Republican problem.

同様に、次の例の*But*で始まる文は、直前の文ではなく、先行する2つの文につながり、直前の文と1文にする選択はないと言う。

(40) A paper-boy, a college freshman, and a new graduate may be equally skilful in teasing, shouting instructions on the football-field, grumbling— or even swearing. They may be as skilful as each other or as a professor in English language in any of these uses. *But* their skill will probably be unequal when it comes to drafting a letter, writing a report, or making a formal speech.

同書に挙げられた sentence connectors としての例を、少し長くなるが、以下に引用しよう。

And の例.

(41) Then, with his boots clean, he can go over to the coffee shop down the hall and have lunch, and talk with his friends about the business of hauling and handling and making a living and how to solve the problems of the world. *And* when he pays his check he will see the sign on the wall that says, 'Cows may come and cows may go, but the bull in this place goes on forever.'

(42) The heroine hungers to be more than herself. 'If I have to be just one person,' she tells her husband, 'I'll kill myself.' She does, and her

husband is left to reflect on her not as a woman he loved without tenderness but as a natural element that he needed for his own survival. *And* the reader is left to reflect too. About the emptiness and boredom that addicts some people to the idea of leading serial lives, about the consumer culture that feeds the idea with fantasies, and about the society that provides the opportunities to realize those fantasies — for better or worse.

Neither, nor は意味的に and の否定に相当するとして次の例を挙げている。

(43) During his long meeting with the representatives of the party he was unable to secure any discussion of the delegation's aims. *Neither* was he able to arrange any meeting with government officials.

(44) He never quite forgave his parents for their neglect of him when he was a young child. There were frequent fits of rage and nightmares. *Nor* could he wholly rid himself of feelings of guilt for his dreams of revenge on them.

Or の例。ただし、文を連結するものとしては and, but ほど一般的ではないだろうと言う。

(45) They are enjoying themselves. *Or* (at least) they appear to be enjoying themselves.

(46) I might stay late at the office tonight, because I'm very much behind with my work. *Or* I might decide to relax for a change, and go to a concert.

(47) Women's fashions are very much uglier than they were two years ago. *Or* don't you notice such things?

But の例。

(48) More than one marriage had its beginnings in the Princess Theatre; more than one courtship was extended and perpetuated there. And it would be fair to say that a number of lives were shaped, to a degree, by the figures and fashions and personalities that flashed upon the screen. *But* years have a way of doing strange things to people, times and events and now the old Princess is nothing much more than a musty, misty memory.

- (49) The fate and future of our university are considerably at stake in this election. Blake's determination to bring security and harmony to the campuses is beyond doubt; his program is forceful without being repressive. *But* he excels in his awareness that budget slashing 'makes no sense' as a reaction to campus violence; it only penalizes the whole community of earnest, committed students and teachers, and undermines the strength of a great institution.
- (50) Like other cities, Milwaukee is becoming less distinctive as the influence of television and travel homogenize us all into one bland national mixture. *But* the typical Milwaukeean still differs from the typical New Yorker or San Franciscan and Milwaukee has an air of its own.
- (51) A normal person is depressed when given cause for depression. *But* a normal person will become elated when he experiences something pleasant.

4. Sentence & paragraph connectors としての実際

この節では, And, But, Or, Nor が sentence and paragraph connectors として 実際どの程度使われているか見てみよう. 引用文献は, Harry Potter シリーズの第 1 巻と第 2 巻, Star Wars シリーズの Episode One の novelization, そして, Northrop Frye の academic writing の 4 冊を用いた.

次の表は, それぞれの connectors の出現数を表にしたものである.

著者	略書名	頁数	And	But	Or	Nor ⁵⁾	計
Rowling (1997)	Harry Potter 1 ⁶⁾	223	109	109	10	0	228
Rowling (1998)	Harry Potter 2	251	158	178	4	1	341
Brooks (1999)	Episode One	324	34	162	5	1	202
Frye (1982)	Great Code ⁷⁾	233	55	170	4	4	233

この表を見ると, Rowling について And が多いことに気付く. Rowling (1997)

では And と But が同数である。Rowling (1998) では、Rowling (1997) よりもかなり増えている、And は But の増加率を下回っているが、それでもかなり But に接近している。それに対して、Brooks と Frye は両者似たような数字となっていて、And は But に比べてかなり少なく、それぞれ約 1/5, 1/3 ほどになっている。ページ数は Brooks と Frye とでは活字の大きさが違うのであくまでも参考である。4冊に共通しているのは Or, Nor の数が少ないということである。ただし、Rowling (1997) では、Or の数が他と比べて多い。また、sentence & paragraph connectors の出現数の合計は、Rowling (1998) が 340 を超えているのに対して、他の 3冊は 200 から 230 くらいと 100 以上の差がある。

では、それぞれの作品からそれぞれの connectors の例を少し挙げよう。

Rowling (1997):

(52) That third night he found his way more quickly than before. He was walking so fast he knew he was making more noise than was wise, but he didn't meet anyone.

And there were his mother and father smiling at him again, and one of his grandfathers nodding happily. Harry sank down to sit on the floor in front of the mirror. There was nothing to stop him staying here all night with his family. Nothing at all.

Except —

'So — back again, Harry?'

Harry felt as though his insides had turned to ice. He looked behind him. Sitting on one of the desks by the wall was none other than Albus Dumbledore. Harry must have walked straight past him, so desperate to get to the mirror he hadn't noticed him.

'I — I didn't see you, sir.'

'Strange how short-sighted being invisible can make you,' said Dumbledore, and Harry was relieved to see that he was smiling.

'So,' said Dumbledore, slipping off the desk to sit on the floor with

Harry, 'you, like hundreds before you, have discovered the delights of the Mirror of Erised.'

'I didn't know it was called that, sir.'

'But I expect you've realised by now what it does?'

'It—well—it shows me my family—'

'And it showed your friend Ron himself as Head Boy.'

'How did you know—?'

'I don't need a cloak to become invisible,' said Dumbledore gently.

'Now, can you think what the Mirror of Erised shows us all?'

Harry shook his head. (p. 156)

- (53) Harry had never believed he would meet a boy he hated more than Dudley, but that was before he met Draco Malfoy. Still, first-year Gryffindors only had Potions with the Slytherins, so they didn't have to put up with Malfoy much. Or at least, they didn't until they spotted a notice pinned up in the Gryffindor common room which made them all groan. Flying lessons would be starting on Thursday — and Gryffindor and Slytherin would be learning together. (p. 107)

Rowling (1998):

- (54) Ron put his foot on the accelerator and drove them upwards again, but as he did so, the engine began to whine.

Harry and Ron exchanged nervous glances.

'It's probably just tired,' said Ron. 'It's never been this far before ...'

And they both pretended not to notice the whining growing louder and louder as the sky became steadily darker. Stars were blossoming in the blackness. Harry pulled his jumper back on, trying to ignore the way the windscreen wipers were now waving feebly, as though in protest.

'Not far,' said Ron, more to the car than to Harry, 'not far now,' and he patted the dashboard nervously.

When they flew back beneath the clouds a little while later, they had to squint through the darkness for a landmark they knew.

'*There!*' Harry shouted, making Ron and Hedwig jump. 'Straight ahead!'

Silhouetted on the dark horizon, high on the cliff over the lake, stood the many turrets and towers of Hogwarts castle.

But the car had begun to shudder and was losing speed.

'Come on,' Ron said cajolingly, giving the steering wheel a little shake, 'nearly there, come on—'

The engine groaned. Narrow jets of steam were issuing from under the bonnet. Harry found himself gripping the edges of his seat very hard as they flew towards the lake. (p. 58)

(55) 'Maybe he's ill!' said Ron hopefully.

'Maybe he's *left*,' said Harry, 'because he missed out on the Defence Against the Dark Arts job *again!*'

'Or he might have been *sacked!*' said Ron enthusiastically. 'I mean, everyone hates him—'

'Or maybe,' said a very cold voice right behind them, 'he's waiting to hear why you two didn't arrive on the school train.' (pp. 61-62)

(56) The attack had also had an effect on Hermione. It was quite usual for Hermione to spend a lot of time reading, but she was now doing almost nothing else. Nor could Harry and Ron get much response from her when they asked what she was up to, and not until the following Wednesday did they find out. (p. 111)

Brooks (1999):

(57) Sensing his opportunity slipping away from him and his strength waning, Obi-Wan mounted a final assault. He rushed the Sith Lord with a series of side blows designed to bring the two-bladed lightsaber horizontal. Then he feinted an attack to his enemy's left and brought his own lightsaber over

and down with such force that he severed the other's weapon.

Crying out in fury, he cut triumphantly at the Sith Lord's horned head, a killing blow.

And missed completely.

Darth Maul, anticipating the maneuver, had stepped smoothly away. Discarding the lesser half of his severed weapon, he counterattacked swiftly, striking at Obi-Wan with enough force that he knocked the young Jedi sideways and off balance. Quickly he struck him again, harder still, and this time Obi-Wan lost his footing completely and tumbled over the edge of the pit, his lightsaber flying from his hand. For an instant, he was falling, tumbling away into the dark. He reached out in desperation and caught hold of a metal rung just below the lip of the pit. (pp. 306-307)

(58) Anakin glanced left and right at what remained of his engines, taking in the damage, assessing the work they would need to operate again. He looked finally at his Pod and grimaced. Watto would not be happy.

But then Watto seldom was.

Anakin Skywalker sat down with his back against the ruined Pod, gaining what small relief he could from its shadow in the glare of Tatooine's twin suns. A landspeeder would be along in a few minutes to pick him up. Watto would be there to chew him out. His mother would be there to give him a hug and take him home. He wasn't satisfied with how things had turned out, but he wasn't discouraged either. He could have won the race if Sebulba had played fair. He could have won easily. (pp. 10-11)

(59) The Jedi and the Gungan occupied the nose compartment, where Obi-Wan had assumed command of the controls and Jar Jar had been instructed to start directing them through the core. It seemed that there were underwater passageways all through the planet, and if you were able to locate the right

one, you could cut travel time considerably.

Or in the alternative, Obi-Wan thought darkly, you could cut your own throat. (pp. 54-55)

(60) “Master,” Obi-Wan said, facing him now. “I behaved badly on Coruscant, and I am embarrassed. I meant no disrespect to you. I do not wish to be difficult in the matter of the boy.”

“Nor have you been,” the older Jedi replied, a faint smile appearing. “You have been honest with me. Honesty is never wrong. I did not lie when I told the Council you were ready. You are. I have taught you all I can. You will be a great Jedi, my young Padawan. You will make me proud.” (p. 250)

Frye (1982) :

(61) This brings us to a question we have not yet asked. Granted that the narratives in the Bible are myths in the sense we have given the word, whether they are histories or fictions, are they histories or fictions? There are certainly verbal areas, such as the daily newspaper, where it is important for us to know whether the stories we encounter are true or only made up; and the kind of importance given traditionally to the Bible seems to indicate that it too is one of these areas. Besides, the question is not an anachronism: the Old Testament, even though its oldest parts are older than Herodotus, is still recent enough for its writers to have been capable of giving us actual history if they had chosen to do so. And no one denies that the Bible is passionately interested in historical issues. Still, the Bible’s answer to the question is a curiously quizzical one: so quizzical that there must be something wrong with the either-or way of formulating it. (p. 39)

(62) Now if Leviathan and Rahab are also Babylon and Egypt, it follows that Israel in Egypt, or the Jews in captivity in Babylon, have already been swallowed by the monster, and are living inside his belly:

I will make mention of Rahab and Babylon to them that know me:
behold Philistia, and Tyre, with Ethiopia; this man was born there. (Psalm
87:4)

But what is true of Israel in Egypt is typologically true of the human situation generally. All of us are born, and live our natural lives, within the leviathan's belly. In the political aspect of the leviathan, we live in subjection to secular powers that may become at any time actively hostile to everything except their own aggressiveness, the leviathan being "king over all the children of pride" (Job 41:34). Cosmologically, the leviathan is the element of chaos within creation: that is, it *is* creation as we see it now, the world of time and space that extends away from us indefinitely, the limitless expanse that is the most secure and impregnable of all prisons. (p. 190)

- (63) Continuous or descriptive prose has a democratic authority: it professes to be a delegate of experiment, evidence, or logic. More traditional kinds of authority are expressed in a discontinuous prose of aphorisms or oracles in which every sentence is surrounded by silence. The Greek philosophers before Plato — Heraclitus, Pythagoras, Anaximander — uttered their sayings and stopped. It was for the disciple to ponder and meditate, not to argue or question as he might with the more linear Socrates. Or again, suppose we wanted to learn something about yoga, a discipline also founded on oral tradition. There are many books on yoga, written in continuous prose, but they all refer us, as a higher authority, to the Yoga Sutras of Patanjali. We turn to Patanjali and find ourselves, stylistically speaking, in a quite different world. Every sentence is a gnarled, twisted, knotty aphorism demanding a long period of study, able to carry a whole commentary by itself. Again, it is for the subordinate to explain and qualify. Philosophers, who sometimes grow weary of being contradicted

or refuted, have always been strongly attracted to this aphoristic style of unquestioned authority: we find it in Spinoza, in Leibnitz, and as late as Wittgenstein. The Bible has less of the dark saying because its primary interest is in ethical action: its style, as noted, is of the battlefield rather than the cloister, but the same principle holds. (pp. 212-213)

- (64) The origins of the Bible are in the first metaphorical phase of language, but much of the Bible is contemporary with the second-phase separation of the dialectical from the poetic, as its metonymic “God” in particular indicates. Its poetic use of language obviously does not confine it to the literary category, but it never falls wholly into the conventions of the second phase. There are no true rational arguments in the Bible, not even in the New Testament, which despite its late date keeps very close to the Old Testament in its attitude toward language. What may look like rational argument, such as the Epistle to the Hebrews, turns out on closer analysis to be a disguised form of exhortation. Nor is there much functional use of abstraction. Biblical Hebrew is an almost obsessively concrete language, and while there are a few abstract terms like “nature” in the New Testament, they hardly affect what is still a metaphorical structure. Still, the Bible fits rather awkwardly into our cycle of three phases, and we need another conception or two to account for it. (p. 27)

5. 結論

And, Butなどを文頭で使ってはならないというのは、規範文法的 (prescriptive) であり、記述的 (descriptive) に見れば、存在意義があって用いられていることが分かる。気をつけるべきことは、mannerismに陥らず、overuseもしないことである。そのような注意を怠らなければ非常に効果的な英語を書くことができるということも分かった。しかし、効果的な英語を書くためには、当然それだけではなく、模範となるような英語にたくさん触れ、また、精進してたくさん書いていくこ

とが不可欠である。

NOTES

- 1) 以下、例文・引用文中の当該語のイタリックスおよびボールドは原文。下線は、断り書きのない限り、筆者。
- 2) 接続詞の等位性・従位性、また等位接続詞の副詞性については、Quirk, et al. (1985), Greenbaum (1969), 松島 (1992) を参照。
- 3) 原文は、thy だが、they の誤植と思われる。
- 4) 同書の例文 (23) ~ (27) の下線は原文。
- 5) Nor は、本稿で参照した辞典等でも扱われているということ、また、よく nor = and not と考えられているということから、ここで扱った。ただし、接続詞の等位性については、nor は but よりも低い。
- 6) 出現数について、the Sorting Hat の歌の中で、行頭ではあるが明らかに文頭ではないものは除いた。
- 7) 出現数について、本文中だけでなく引用文中のものも含む。

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