

英語否定文の研究

宮 松 治

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English Negation には

I : 明白な negative words や phrases 即ち

- A 代名詞としての nobody ; no one ; nothing ; none ; neither ; few ; little 等
- B 形容詞としての no ; neither ; few ; little 等
- C 副詞としての not ; never ; nowhere ; hardly ; seldom ; scarcely ; hardly 等
- D 接続詞としての neither ; nor ; unless 等
- E 句としての by no means ; in no wise ; not at all 等
- F 慣用語としての no better than ; no use……—ing 等
- G 接頭語の dis ; im ; mis ; un の付く語等
- H 接尾語の less ; out のつく語等の語句を用いて否定を表すものと

II : 明白な negative words や phrases はなく beyond ; but ; only……to ; too……to

のような語句を用いて否定を表すものがある

前者を Direct Negation (直接否定) と名づけ

後者を Indirect Negation (間接否定) と名づけてペンを進めたい

I Direct Negation (直接否定)

(1) General Negation (一般否定)

定単数主語には、否定語としての not が述部の中に置かれるのが一般である。

Is your father at home ?

No, he is not at home.

Is the moon up ?

No, it is not up yet.

複数又は一般主語には、述部に not を用いて又主部の前に no を定複数の前に none of を用いて強意の否定を表わす。

Are your parents at home ?

No, they are not at home.

No parents are at home.

None of them are at home.

次に not は述部の否定を ; no は主部の否定を表わし、又 not a ; not one ; not a single は、全体の最強意否定を表わす。

The souls are not visible. (人の姿は、見えない)

No souls are visible. (人の姿は全然見えない)

No soul is visible.

Not a soul is visible. (人つ子一人見えない)

(2) Complete Negation (完全否定)

Total Negation 又は Full Negation とも云う.

A : 否定語と共に any ; either ; anybody ; anyone ; anything ; anywhere を用い又

B : none ; neither ; nobody ; no one ; nothing ; no where ; no ; not 及び

C : 接頭語 un ; dis ; im 等の付く否定語によつて表わされる.

I like any of them. (口語体)

I like none of them.

I know any of them. (口語体)

I know none of them.

I know nobody of them.

I don't like either of them.

I like neither of them.

但し否定せられる語が、二つ以上ある場合は前者を否定するのが一般となつている.

No one can speak English.

(Anyone cannot speak English. とは言わない)

No one would ever go (to) there,

(Anyone would never go (to) there とは言わない)

Complete Negation を更に区分して以下のように説明する.

A : Mild Complete Negation (不強意完全否定)

Pupils are not in the class-room. (生徒は教室にはいない)

Pupils are not seen. (生徒の姿は見えない)

B : Strong Complete Negation (強意完全否定)

None of the pupils are in the class-room. (生徒は誰も教室にはいない)

None of the pupils are seen. (生徒の姿は誰も見えない)

(3) Partial Negation (部分否定)

否定語と all ; both ; every ; everybody ; every one ; everything ; everywhere ; always ; absolutely ; completely ; generally ; entirely ; necessarily ; wholly 等と共に用いて表わされる。

All is not gold that glitters. (光るもの全部が金ではない)

Both of them are not American. (=One is an American but the other is

not.)

Not every student is diligent.

Diamond is not found in everywhere.

但し all ; every を no ; none 又は both ; neither に変えることによつて partial negation は complete negation に変わる

All my books are not English. (部分否定)

None of my book are English. (完全否定)

Both of my parents are not dead. (部分否定)

Neither of my parents is living. (完全否定)

You mustn't believe everything what she said. (部分否定)

I believe nothing what she said. (完全否定)

(4) Emphatic Negation (強意否定)

A. Never

Never は not 又は none の代りに強意的否定に用いる.

She is not a stunner, nevertheless he loves her.

(彼女は美人ではないそれにも拘わらず彼は愛している)

A Christian is never the(none the)worse for chastity.

(クリスチャンは断然純潔である)

この場合は never と worse との二重否定の相殺となる.

She never answered a word.

She said never so much as(not even) goodbye to me.

(私にはサヨナラさえ言わなかつた)

She had never once(not ever once)said such thing.

(一度だつて言つたことがなかつた)

B. Nothing

Nothing は時として Emphatic Negative Adverb (強意否定副詞) not in the least として用いられる.

I know nothing of her.

He is nothing akin to me. (全然似ていない)

I could see nothing but water. (水のほかは何も = 水ばかり)

C. Not ; No ; None

以上は時としては at all ; whatever ; (in) the least を附加することによつて強意になる.

There is no doubt about it—no, none whatever. (いやどうあろうとも決し

て)

There is not the least doubt about it. (少しも……………ない)

I don't care for candy in the least.

Am I not disturbing you? No, not at all. (お邪魔ではありませんかイ、エ全然)

(5) Double Negation (二重否定)

Archaic (古語) 特にM・E (中世紀英語にあつては否定の強意からしばしばdouble negation が用いられた。

I never was, nor never will be false. (決していや絶対に間違いありません)

She wasn't never thinking of anything but her husband.

(彼女は只夫のこと以外は何をも全然気にもとめなかつた)

しかるに現代英語に於いては double negation は

A. 互いに否定を相殺して強い肯定にかわるもの

There is no smoke without fire. (火のない所に煙は立たない)

There is no man who does not like money. *

(金を嫌いな人はあるまい)

There is nothing that he does not know = He knows everything.

その他 I did not work for nothing とか

not improbable だの not without reason だのよく用いられる

但し次のような文は文としては成立つても格別の二重否定の意味を持たない。

He does not know nothing.

I did not get nothing.

You can not fly from it no more than you can fly from your shadow.

又 not uncommon ; not infrequent ; not without some fear (多少の気使いが
ないでもない) 等にあつては互いの否定は相殺しない

これは common ; frequent ; with some fear の意味が比較的温和なために not を
附加しても相殺とはならない。

B. Double Negation でも反つて強い肯定を表わす言い方は修辞学上 Litotes

(Laitout:z) 又は

Meiosis (緩叙法) と言つて

例えば

not bad と言えば very good のこと

no wonder とは that is reasonable のこと

no easy task と言えば very difficult task のことであることは周知であろう Shakespeare は “The Merchant of Venice” の中で no means happiness を a great happiness の意味で用い 又 a better bad habit を a more exaggerated bad habit の意味に用いている

因に darn は米語にあつては negation であるがこれを darn swell とか darn good とか言えば splendid ; very good 又は It's quite true の意味に用いられている。

C. Double Negation が Emphatic Negation として用いられるのは American Colloquialism (口語体) には多い

I don't see nobody. は I don't see anybody. で I see nobody. よりやや強意である

I don't know nothing about it. は

I don't know anything about it. で I know nothing about it. よりも強意に用いられている

(6) Tripple Negation (三重否定)

これは Cumulative Negation (累加否定) という方が適当であろう

He never sleeps, neither by night nor by day. I never eat ; neither breakfast nor lunch, even supper.

(7) Negation に於ける Any

A. Any は疑問文にあつては (何か) 又 any of (どれか) の意味であるが Negation にあつては (何も) 又 any of (どれも) であり not any=no 又は none である。

I do not want any food. は I want no food.

I do not want any of the food. は I want none of the food. である。

又 not any ; none whatever ; none at all 等は強意否定である。

You must not do it on any account whatever.

(たとえどんな事情があつてもそうしてはいけない)

He likes nobody at all. (彼は全然誰をも好まない)

B. Any と Not

Any は Not よりも他の否定語の後になる。

He does not read any book.

He never reads any book.

He does not like any woman.

He never likes any woman.

He does not have any money.

He has scarcely any money.

(He has little money.)

None of them have any English book.

Few of them have any English book.

(8) Aught と Naught

aught=ought ; naught=noughtとも綴るが何れも archaic word で aught は anything であり naught は nothing である。

現代語として慣用語的表現としてのみ用いられる。

We have naught to eat. = We have nothing to eat. For aught I know = as far as I know. (よくは知らない) = I don't know anything の意味を含んでいる。

Vulgar な言い方ではあるが

He may die for aught I care. (あいつが死んだつて構うものか)

If there aught be. (あつたところで知れたもの)

Come (Bring) to naught. (無に帰する帰させる)

Set at naught = (disregard 無視する)

(9) Not every と Not either

A: Not every (悉くは………ではない)

部分否定であり some ; not some ; few と同意語で完全否定は no ; none で表わさる。

I don't like every one of them = (I like only some of them)

Does every girl swim ? No, some don't. Every girl cannot swim. = (Few can)

I am not asked out to tea everyday. = (seldom)

B: Not either = Neither (どちらも………でない)

not any = no ; none

I don't like either of them. (どちらも………でない)

I like neither of them.

I don't like any of them,

I like none of them.

(10) Never

(かつて……ない : 決して……ない) で not ever 又は at no time である.

He never tell a lie.

又現在完了に於てのeverに対する否定として Have you ever been to America ?

No, I have never.

Idiomatic Usage としては

Never mind ; (何でもない ; かまうな)

I should never have believed it. (まさかそんなことが)

You are never such a fool. (まさかそんな莫迦ではあるまい)

Never tell me. (冗談でしょう)

Well, I never ! (まさかそんなことはない : あきれたものだ)

Never a none of them failed. (誰一人として失敗した者はいなかった)

(11) Neither

(……でもなくまた……でもない ; ……もしないし 又……もしない)

Neither smelling nor touching it. (かぎもしなければ又さわりもしない)

Neither you nor I nor anybody else has seen it.

(君も僕も又他の誰もそれを見た者はいない)

Mine is neither more nor less than yours.

(君のものと全く同じである)

Neither of them knows me. (どちらも私を知らない)

時には Neither of them know me. と複数構文に用う。

(12) Few と Little

Few は a を冠しない否定用語であつて not many の意である。

He has few friends. (少ししかいない ; ほとんどいない)

He is a man of few words. (言葉数の少ない人)

He has few or no chances. (殆ど機会がない)

これが not a few になれば many の肯定になるが only a few ならば (ほんの僅かしか) の否定である。

little も a を冠しない否定用語であつて not much の意である。

Few の場合と同様に He has little or no ならば hardly any でほんの少ししかまたは全くないである。

There is little or no chances. (まず見込はない)

the little (the few も同様であるが) は little の説明の Noun Clause が次につく

限定用法となる。

not a little は much になるが only a little は (ほんの僅かしか) の否定である。

(13) No と None

A: No= (Not a) は Negative Indefinite Article (否定不定冠詞) と呼ばれる
No= (not any) は数, 量, 程度の否定に用いられる。

None は最高意否定である。

He has no house to live in. = (not a は否定冠詞であり)

He has no sisters. = (not any は不定数の複数形容詞)

He has no money. = (not any は量形容詞)

He has no talent. = (not any は程度形容詞)

No man is born wise. = (not any は不定指示形容詞)

B: No も None も完全否定であり述語として用いられる。

No は不定完全指示であり単複両普通名詞である。

No man is without faults.

No misfortune comes alone. (不幸は一再でない)

No fathers or mothers think their children ugly.

C: 否定冠詞としてのno=not aは there is ; here is ; haveの後に用いられる。

There is no church in this town.

He has no friend.

Not a は強意であり not one ; not a single の意味である。

He said not a word to me.

Not a man in the town, but reverences him. (彼を尊敬しない者は誰も町にいない)

Not a soul was seen in the wood.

D: No 又は None の強意形に none at all ; none whatever ; not the least
がある。

He has no ambition at all.

Do it on no account whatever. (何であろうと決してしてはならぬ)

He has no patience——not the least with snakes. (蛇には少しも容赦しない)

Don't be rude to anybody : not in the least of all, to the ladies.

(取り分け婦人に対して)

E: None は単複両形である.

None = (Not any) of my brothers are here.

None of my brother is here.

F: None には次のような強意否定がある.

Gold or silver have I none. (Bible)

=I have no gold coin or silver coin.

Regular artist there was none.

Lovely kiddies she had none. (no lovely children)

G: は比較級の前に the を伴つて指示副詞の前で not の代りに用いられる.

He has faults, but we love him none the less. (少なからず)

The book is none the worse in my eyes, because it was a woman that wrote it.

この場合の none the less も none the worse も double negation である.

H: None を含む Negative Phrases

None but he can. (彼の他は誰も出来ない)

None other than he can. (彼の外は誰も出来ない)

Thou shalt have none other gods before me.

(わが顔の前に何物をも神とすべからず (Bible))

Have none of your chat. (もうおしやべりは止めなさい)

Do you have any money? No, I have none. (少しも……ない)

It is none of your business. (お前の知つたことではない)

I got home none too early (late) (丁度よい時刻に帰宅した)

(14) Nay

Bible に Let your communication be yea, yea, nay, nay. と言うのが Mathew 5 chapter の 山上の垂訓の中に出ているが

Nay は元来 O. E. の nei ; M. E. の nai 又は nei で否定の no の意味であつたが現代英語では Nay は附加明記即ち and moreover 又は not only so, but also 等の paraphrase (言いかえ) として用いられる場合が多い.

His ignorance is deplorable, nay, disgraceful to him. = His ignorance is not only deplorable, but also disgraceful to him.

I dislike that man, nay more, despise him. = I not only dislike him but

also despise him.

(15) Nor

Nor は and not で主語を要する否定節を介入する時にだけ用いられる
次の文の比較を見れば明瞭になろう

I never ate it, and I never wished to eat it.

I never ate it, or ever wished to eat it.

I never ate it, nor did I ever wish to eat it.

もつと端的に書けば

I don't like pork. Nor do I.

又は Neither do I. = Nor I either. である

(16) But

But は O. E. の be-utan から来ており否定的に用いられること多く without と
同性格の前置詞であつたが後に without の持たない否定語となつた

but を用いた Negative Phrases を以つて説明しよう

A: There is nobody but knows it. = (that does not know it. それを知らぬ
者はいない)

Nobody but has his fault. (欠点のない者はいない)

B: She would have fallen down but that he caught her. (この but that
は without the result that 即ち if……not である)

Who knew but what he might yet be living here ?

(彼がまだここに住んでいないとは誰が知ろう)

C: Who can do it but for his help ? = (only for ; if it were not for ;
if it not had been for)

D: but then = but on the other hand.

E: can not but do = can not help doing ; can not refrain from doing.

(17) However

M. E. の how ever であり still ; though 又は nevertheless の意味に用いられ、
文の中間又は終わりに用いられることが多い。

I cannot, however, approve of your opinion. I don't care much about
tennis matches-I shall go to see the baseball game, however.

即ち第二の陳述が第一の陳述に対して譲歩制限を示すか又は簡単な推移を示すに用いら
れ but よりもやや意味が弱く婉曲的で文語体に多く用いられる。

You ask me to come with you. I'm afraid, however, that I cannot.

(18) Yet

- (1) 前述のことについて譲歩すべき点がなくはないがそれを尚も全面的には認められない意味を示す語で but よりは意味が強い。

Every Japanese boy likes to play baseball, yet I think not.

- (2) 否定の意味を含む疑問文に用いて(もう)の意味に用う。

Has he come back yet ?

No, he has not come back yet.

- (3) nor に伴つて強意となりまた……しない いわんや……でない (even ; either as much as) の意味となる

He never accept my help nor yet advice.

- (4) 比較級を伴つてまだ一層 ; 更に一層 (still ; even ; even more) の意味に用いられる

Today I have a yet more difficult job. Today I have more and yet more job than yesterday.

- (5) and 又は but に伴つてそれにも拘らず ; しかも尚 (nevertheless ; in spite of that ; for all that) の意味に用いられる

It seems to be true, and yet doubt. it is said to be true, but yet I doubt.

但し as yet は先はともかく今まで ; この時までのところは (up to now or then ; hitherto) の意味である He has worked well as yet.

(19) Still

第一の陳述を認め乍らも第二の陳述が第1の影響を受けないことを示す意味に用いられ yet よりも強意である

The damage was severely, still he did not complain.

口語の still and all は(やはり)で nevertheless の意である

(20) Nevertheless

前述の事項を譲歩すべきことは十分認めてもそれが問題の真意にふれず決定的でないことを示す意味に用いられる

(not withstanding ; all the same ; yet) の意味があるが

however ; but ; yet ; still ; nevertheless の順に強意は高まる

There was no news ; nevertheless she went on hoping.

②) Not と No の Idiomatic Usage

1. Not more than two eggs (about two or less eggs)
 No more than two eggs (only two eggs)
 He exists no more. は He is no more. で He is deadである
 I want no more. は I want not any more. である
2. Not less than two eggs (two or more eggs)
 No less than two eggs (as many as two eggs)
 He meant no less a person than himself. =He meant himself.
3. Not longer than two weeks. (約二週間前後)
 I stay there no longer (もはやこれ以上は)
 因に
 not any longer=no longer で現在を否定し
 not any more=no more で未来を否定する
 但し
 He is no more= (is dead) は例外である
4. In two week's time, but not sooner.
 He no sooner saw me than ran away.
 =as soon as he saw me.
5. Not later than two o'clock. =as early as two o'clock.
 No later than two o'clock. (but two o'clock)
6. It is not farther than two miles from here.
 We went no farther that day.
7. He is not better than a delinquent.
 =He is much the same as a delinquent.
 =He is as bad as a delinquent.
 He is no better than a delinquent.
 =He is more or less than a delinquent.
 =He is a delinquent.
8. This is not superior to the other.
 This is no wise (nowise) superior to the other.
9. They are not alike at all.
 They are no respect alike at all.
10. Never do it !
 Do it on no account (whatever) !
11. He is not to be despised.

He is by no means to be despised.

12. (One would have thought that he would say thank you) に対して No such thing ; he did nothing of the kind.

(とんでもない、彼がそんなことを言うものですか)

He said he would not say so far the world.

(彼は決してそんなことを言いやしません)

(2) Negation と Do

Negation には疑問文と同様に助動詞としての do ; does ; did を用いる

Do you know ? No, I don't.

A: American English にあつては所有の意味の have に do を用いるのは周知のことではあるが

British English にあつても have が習慣的な所有を表す場合には普通動詞と同様に do を持つて来て疑問文を ; 又 don't を持つて来て否定文とすることはしばしばある。

You look tired ; have you (got) a headache ?

(疲れているようですね、頭痛がするのですか……………現在のこと)

No, I have not.

Do you often have headaches ?

(頭痛は度々しますか……………習慣的所有)

No, I don't.

Have you time for a swim ?

(一泳ぎする時間はありますか……………現在のこと)

No, I have not.

Do you have much time for swimming ?

(水泳を充分やれる時間はありますか……………習慣的所有)

No, I don't.

B: Archaic Styleでは

do not の助動詞 do を除いて直接 not を付けたが

今日では詩や擬古文や厳肅を求める文体……………たとえば教会の祈禱文や儀式の宣誓文等に往々見られる。

I know not. = I don't know.

Longfellow の有名な詩 “Psalm of Life” の頭初に

Tell me not in mournful numbers,

Life is but an empty dream : があり

或いは Popular Proverb として知られている

Do not all you can ; spend not all you have ; believe not all you hear ; and tell not all you know. など余りに有名である

Shakespeare の The Merchant of Venice の中にも Tell me not も Wrong me not も出て来る

こういう Archaic Style が現代文になつてしまつたものを 2・3 拾えば

I doubt not that you are right.

I care not what others may say. などがある

C: しかし現今よく使われる同型の I think not や I hope not などを Archaic style の I think not や I hope not と混同してはならない

この場合では not は think や hope を否定するのではなくてこの not は実は或る否定文を代表しているのである

Will she die ?

I hope not=I hope she will not die の意味であるし

Will she recover ?

I'm afraid not=I'm afraid she will not recover なのである

D: Not のある否定文には do を付けるが nor のない否定文には do を用いない

Do not tell a lie.

Never tell a lie.

They did not come. None of them came.

Nobody= (No one) came.

He does not speak English or French.

I do not know anything about it.

I know nothing about it.

She did not dare to come.

She dared (durst) not come.

E: Do の idiomatic negation としては以下のものが挙げられる

Everything cannot be done at once.

(何でもトツサに出来るとは限らない)

He did badly at trying to suppress a smile.

(こみ上げる微笑を押さえ切れなかつた)

You can do no better than that.

(それに越したことはない)

I was completely done up after walking a long way.

(長距離を歩いてへトへトになつた)

Don't away with the least hope.

(最後の望みを棄てるな)

That ordinance was straightway done away.

(その規定は直ちに廃止になつた)

It does not do to be rude to strangers.

(外人に礼を失するのはいよくない)

This work won't do for me.

(この仕事は私には駄目だ)

㉓ Can と May

A: May は第二義的意味では (…………かも知れない) であるから may not は (…………ないかも知れない)

She may know it, or she may not know it.

しかし May の第一義的意味の (…………よろしい) も否定では may not は (…………しないがよい) となる

May I come with you ?

Yes, you may.

No, you may not. (おだやが)

No, you must not. (厳格)

B: Can not は不可能を意味し

May not は否定の可能を意味する

It may not be true. (本当ではないかも知れない)

=It is impossible that it is true.

It can not be true. (本当か知ら)

=It is impossible that it is true.

She may not have seen it. (見なかつたかも知れない)

=It is impossible that she did not see it.

She can not have seen it. (見た筈がない)

=It is impossible that she can have seen it.

即ち She may not see it. (見ないかも知れない)

She can not see it. (見れない)

したがって Can it be true ? (本当か知ら)

=Is it possible that it can be true ? に対するの否定の答は

a) No, it can not be true. (本当である筈がない)

=It is impossible that it can be true.

b) I don't know. Because it may be true, or may not be true.

=It is impossible that it may (or may not) be true.

同様に Can she have seen it? に対しての否定の答も

a) No, she can not have seen it.

b) She may have seen it (or may not have seen it)

因に I can not away it. (それに我慢がならない) は Archaic な言い方ではあるがこの (我慢がならない……しない訳には行かない) の表現は

a) I can not away with laughing.

b) I can not help laughing.

c) I can not refrain from laughing.

d) I can not forbear from laughing.

e) I can not abstain from laughing.

f) I can not desist from laughing.

g) I can not but laugh.

h) I can not rufuse to laugh.

i) I cannot fail to laugh.

と随分数多い。

C: Can の同意句は be able to であるから

can not=not be able to であり

could not=was (were) not be able to となり

未来形は will not be able to となる

序でに Potential Mood (可能法過去) の can not は

I can not have been seen by her. (見られた筈はないのに……)

I could not have been seen by her. (見られた筈はなかつたのに……)

②4) Must

A: Must not は前述のように may not の強意であり must の negation は need not である

Must I go there?

No, you need not.

He must not be able to come here. (来れないに違いない)

He must not have been able to come here. (来れなかつたに違いない)

B: Must not の同意語は not have (has) to であり must に過去形はない故 not had to を用い未来形も will not have to を用いる。

ついでに potential Mood (可能法過去形) は

You must not have arrived here. (来る筈がない)

=It is certain that you have not arrived here.

He must not have been arrived here. (来る筈がなかった)

=It is certain that he had not arrived here.

又 He need not have arrived here は (来るまでもないのに) である。

(25) Ought

A: Moral Obligation (徳義上当然義務)

We ought not to be noisy while the baby is sleeping.

Women ought not to be as men are.

但し次のような場合には当然の義務は主語以外の者にある

Your parents ought not to know it.

=You ought not to tell it to your parents.

Money ought not to be spent uselessly.

=We ought not spend money uselessly.

B: Natural Necessity (自然の道理)

Man ought not to be killed.

A man (who) eats like a pig ought not to be called elegance.

C: Strong Promises (強い見込み)

You ought not to have parked the car around here.

We oughtn't to have done such a thing.

(26) Dare

Dare は (思い切つて; 恐れずに) の意味である

したがつて dare の現在否定は dare not であり過去否定は dared (又は durst) not である。

但し dare の negation にありては第三人称単数現在にあつても普通は動詞にsを付けない又その場合 bare infinitive (to の付かない不定詞) が続き又助動詞の do をつけない。

その他の場合は通例 dares を用い又 to の付く infinitive を伴う。

How dare to do such a thing! (よくもそんな事が出来るネ)

He dare not do it, and I dare not, either.

(彼にそんな事が出来るものか……………敢てしない……………私も又同様)

He dared (durst) not do it.

=He did not dare to do it.

I won't dare (to) do it. (敢てしようとはしない)

(27) Need

Need は前項目にある dare と同じく Negation に於いては普通助動詞として用いられる。

We need not make haste.

又 hardly ; scarcely などは need に付くと not と同様に用いられる。

I need hardly say that he had never come.

Need の過去形の needed は主として Full Verb として用いられ助動詞としては need のまま用いられる。

We found afterwards that we need not take such pains for war.

He told her that she need not distress herself.

Full Verb としては

She did not need to go back in a hurry.

(28) Except

Except の Negative meanings は副詞句、副詞節を伴つて with the exception of ; but for ; save 等の意味を持つていた。

元来 M.E に在つては unless ; if not の意味にいられ殊に Bible (King's Version) には数多く用いられる。

Jesus answered and said unto them, Verily, Verily, I say unto thee, except (この場合は if not) a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God. (John 3:3) For the Pharisees, and all the Jews, except (この場合は unless) they wash their hands oft, eat not, holding the tradition of the others. (Mark 7:3)

Thou couldst have no power at all against me, except (この場合は if not) it were given thee from above. (John 19:11)

Except (この場合は but for) the Lord build the house, thy labour in vain that build it. (Psalm 127:1)

Excepting は文頭に not ; without 等を置き excluding ; barring ; except の意味に用い又 exception は (例外、除外) の意味を持つ Indirect Negation である。

(29) Hardly ; rarely ; scarcely ; seldom 等の副詞は何れも direct negation に属する否定語であるが rarely の次に名詞補語が来れば否定にはならない。He is rarely good and honest. ならばこの rarely は very の意味である。

hardly も scarcely も 次のような文は否定にはならない。

I hardly got out when the door was shut.

I scarcely got out when the door was shut.

(戸が締まるや否や) であつて negation にはならない。

但し hardly (scarcely) any=almost none で (殆ど……ない)

hardly (scarcely) ever=almost never で (めつたに……しない) で negation である。

II Indirect Negation (間接否定)

A : General Indirect Negation

Is your father at home ? に対して

No, he is not at home ならば Direct negation, I'm sorry, but he is out now. ならば indirect negation である。

このように直接否定語や否定句等を用いずとも明白に否定を表わす語句を求めてみる。

(1) Go and tell the marine ! とか

Go along ! とか言えば I never believe it. のことで全くの Indirect Negation である。

(2) Ten to one but he comes. ならば (10に1つも彼は来ない) の否定文である。

Except も besides も but と同様に部分否定である。

(3) Make it snappy, or you'll miss the bus. の or は if not so の否定を意味する。

(4) 更に Shakespeare の Macbeth の "To be king was beyond the question".

の beyond も否定である beyond の代りに out of を使つても同様である。

His father is said to be beyond medical aid. (薬石その効がないそうです)

That is beyond belief (doubt ; description ; question ; expectation ; endurance)

(5) The Merchant of Venice の Act 1 には

exceed account を beyond calculation に用い out of doubt や little than を no better than や as bad as の意味に用いている

- (6) This water is too hot to drink. の too—to は so…… that……cannot であり
- (7) 不定詞の副詞的用法の He worked hard only to fail. I hurried to the station only to miss the train. の only to にしろ否定表現である.
- (8) absolutely や decidedly は多く negation に用いられる副詞であり absurd ; extraordinary ; extravagant ; outrageous ; shocking ; surprising ; terrible 等も negation に用いられ得る.
- (9) Far from it (とんでもない)
Far and wide from (大違い) などの phrases が示すように far from も any but 又は by no means で negation である.
- (10) may well+root
=it is no wonder that one should……. He may well say so. = (It is no wonder that he should say so.) (彼がそう言うのも無理はない)
- (11) on the contrary= (quite the contrary) (これと反対に) He is not idle, He is quite the contrary from idle. (怠惰どころか全くその反対だ)
- (12) beside the mark (的はずれ)
Your comments are beside the mark.
That is beside the question. (問題外)
- (13) behind も negation に用いられる.
I stayed behind. ならば I did not go であるし He is behind in his payments. ならば (彼は金払いが悪い)
又 behind the time は (時代おくれ)
behind with payment は (支払いがおくれている) である.
- (14) single は honest ; sincere ; simple などの意味をも持ち single-minded とか single-hearted などがあるがこの single の negation は double である. したがって double は false ; deceitful などの意味をもち characterize by duplicity の意味である.

(15) Against も元来15世紀頃までは単なる前置詞であつたが16世紀頃から副詞になり更に接続詞的の意味を持ち negation として用いられる。

He goes against the stream は (時勢に逆らう) の意味を持ち Are you for or against my idea ? は (賛成か反対か) であり

His manner is against him. ならば (態度が悪い) の意味であり
Against I come などは against the time at which I come の negationである

(16) I refuse orders は (命令に従わない)

I can refuse you nothing=I cannot refuse you である。

(17) I fail to see your meaning は (言うことが判らない)

I cannot fail to obey you は (あなたに従わない訳には行かない)

(18) Circumstances have prevented me from going there.

(事情があつてそこには行かれなかつた)

He was prevented joining you by an accident.

(事故のために御一緒に行かれなかつた)

(19) mind も否定では be troubled about ; object to ; dislike の意味を持つ

Would you mind my smoking ?

(20) その他 turn a deaf ear=never listen であり

be blind to=have no eyes to see であるし

keep her in the dark=not tell her である。

(21) Subjunctive Past と Negation

仮定法過去は形体は過去形を用いてあるが純然たる仮定現在であつてその正反対を包含しているものであるから INDIRECT NEGATION とも言えよう。

即ち

If I were rich (but I am not)

If I had a child (but I have no child)

If I could speak (but I can not speak)

If I might go (but I may not go)

If I had to tell (but I have not to tell) なのである。

Subjunctive Past Participle と Negation

仮定法過去完了も形体は過去完了形ではあるが純然たる仮定過去であつてその正反対を意味しているのであるからこれ又 INDIRECT NEGATION であると言えよう。

即ち

If I had been rich (but I was not)

If I had had a child (but I had no child)

If I could have spoken (but I could not speak)

If I might have gone (but I might not go)

If I had had to tell (but I had not to tell) なのである。

② Conditional Mood と Negation

A: Conditional Future

この場合に於ける should と would の用法は Subjunctive Past に於ける動詞の場合と同様である。

I should be=I am not.

You should be=You are not.

He should be=He is not.

I should be sad if I failed.

=I am not sad, because I don't.

You would like it if you ate.

=You do not like it because you do not eat.

B: Conditional Potential

この場合に於ける Could と Might の用法も又 Subjunctive Past に於ける動詞の場合と同然である。

I could do it=I can not do it.

I might do it=I do not (shall not) do it.

You could see it if you would.

=You can not see it because you will not.

You might like it if you would.

=But you do not like it.

C: Conditional Perfect

この時勢は過去の否定を含む

I should have been—I was not.

You would have been=You were not.

He would have been=He was not. である。

即ち

If I had had much money, I should have bought it.

=I had not much money, and I could not buy it.

If you had been seen then, you would have been caught.

=You were not caught, because you were not seen.

D: Conditional Potential Perfect

この時制は過去の否定を含む

I could have seen it=I could not see it.

I might have been=I might not. 又は I should perhaps have been=I was not.

即ち

I could have won the prize if I had run a race.

=I could not win the prize because I did not run a race.

She might have been saved if the doctor had been sent for a little earlier. =She was not saved, because the doctor was sent for a little late.

B: Modern Amerikan Colloquial Negation (現代米語口語体否定)

(1) 先ず ain't であるが

これは米国でも特に南部諸州の dialect (方言) とも言うべき珍語であり Erskin Caldwell の例の immoral fiction だの obscene novel だのと騒がれて裁判沙汰にまでなつた“God's Little Acre”や“Tobacco Road”などの中でよくお目にかかる一種の negation である。

これは I am not の代用だけではなく are not ; is not ; have not : has not の代用としても使われている至極調法な語である。

南部の無教育者間だけではなく今では卑俗な表現と承知の上でかなり広く若い人達の間に使われているとのことである。

(2) ところが米語の Ain't I? に対して英語の Aren't I? がある

然しこの方は Ain't I? のような uneducated な vulgar な俗語ではなくむしろ反対に genteel な good colloquial English として今でも Scotland 地方では盛んに使われているそうである。

- (3) さて米国人の誰でもがよく使う語にmess up がある put in disorder 又は spoil の意味で mess thing up は (台なしにする) である。
- (4) Take your time, please は don't be in a hurry であり
- (5) 電話での the line is busy 又は the line is dead は the number does not repond である。
- (6) Goodness gracious ! は I'm sorry I've failed とか I got mistaken の意味に用いられる。
- (7) This is the last straw などに至つては
I can't tolerate it any more (longer) としてよく使われる。
- (8) He had a dead pan は He had no expression on his face の humorous な言い方であるから驚く。
- (9) よく Incidentally, how's your business these days ?
(近頃景気はどうですか) など質ねられる場合 Oh, pretty slack などと答えるとこれは implying に It's not good の意味である。
- (10) 虚偽の疑いを晴らそうと懸命の場合など
Cross my heart ! (神かけて) とか
Honor bright ! (武士の面目) とか必死に否定する。
- (11) 好んで用いられる No kidding ! は Is that right ? (I can't believe it but)
Is that true ? にも用いられ
It can't be とか It's a joke とか
更に Don't tease me の意味に最も広く使われる。
- (12) Let me worry about that に至れば
Don't let the matter give you any cause of anxiety.
(どんな心配ごとがあろうとクヨクヨするな僕も付いているぢやないか) の意味であり

- (13) Night is still young, stay a bit longer. などは (まだ夜更けには程遠い………
…宵の口) ということになり
- (14) tough job ; tough time などは
not any easy の意味であり
- (15) He was sack は He was discharged 又は He was fired. (クビになつた)
- (16) It's the contrary と名詞に用いて It's the other way around の達回しの意
味に使う
- (17) I'm entirely in the dark と言えば I don't know at all.
- (18) He is going to the dogs はまさか (犬のところに出かける) では勿論なく He
is becoming total failure である。
因にこの failure で思い出されることは Shakespeare の The Merchant of
Venice の中に fail of the knowing me が出て来る
勿論 not be able to recognize me の negation である。
- (19) Ask me another………は I can't answer.
- (20) He's arrived in an arm-chair と言えば He has come late indifferently
であり
- (21) I'm at liberty なら I have no special on.
- (22) bust up だの ditch out ; fleeze out だのと 言えば discharge ; failed
- (23) He is down-and-out は He is ruined.
- (24) Go milk a duck は don't meddle 又は don't interfere である
- (25) He is on the water wagon 又は He is a pussy footer ならば abstain
from drink である

- (26) Skip it ! は don't mention it ; not at all である。
- (27) 更に Stay out ! とか Keep out ! とか言えば Don't come on in ! である。
- (28) You're all wet は You're wrong であるのはまだ判るが
- (29) I've laid all my cards on the table が実は I'm not hiding any thing の意味であるに至つては playing card の場面が彷彿させられていかにも Americaらしいと感じさせられる。
これが仮に日本なら(将棋の駒なら盤上に)と言うところだがそれではどう考えてみても否定にはなるまい。
- (30) like fun 又は like hell は It's a lie ; not true であり
- (31) washed up も tired ; used up ; failed
- (32) Don't monkey around with it = It's nonsense ; don't fool around である。
- (33) Cut it out = Stop it 又は Don't do that
- (34) I feel quite fagged out = (got tired ; fatigued)
- (35) keep your chin up も don't become discouraged である
- (36) hell, damn は strongly disapproved of であり
- (37) I was carried away by the music は I forgot myself by the music の intoxication である。

III Negative Words

A: Prefix (接頭語) によるもの

- (1) anti (Gk. の opposite to ; against)
antilogy ; anticlimax ; antinomian ;

antidote ; anticommunism ; antique ;

antimilitarism ; antitheism ; antiunion等

anti を modifier にして hyphen を付ければ無数に結合語が出来る。

但し ante は before の意味で negative prefix ではない

(2) dis (Latin も Gk も否定の意)

disarmor ; discourage ; dishonest ; disappoint ; disagree ; disfigure ;
displease 等

dis の変形 de ; di ; dif がある

(3) de には a) down の意味では depose ; depend ; descend ; decrease

b) 分離の意味では desist ; deligate ; deprecate

c) out of の意味では detrain ;

d) 強意否定では derelict ; denude ; decompose

e) away の意味では deceive ; delude ; deactivate

f) un の意味では decentralize ; decalcify

g) 紛砕の意味では decompose

(4) di (dis の変形で分離の意)

dilapidate ; dilate ; dilute ; divide ; diversity ; divorce

(5) dif (dis の変形の f の前に付く)

differ ; difference ; difficult ; diffluent ;

(6) fore 又はfor a) (禁止、除外、無視の意味) では forbear ; forbid ; forfend ;

forget ; forgo 等

b) (破壊の意味) では fordo ; forswear

c) (強意の all over ; thoroughly) なら forgather ; forlorn ; forworn 等

(7) in (not の意)

a) l の前では il, illegal ; illogical

b) b ; m ; p の前では im

immoral ; immovable ; imperfect ; impossible ; imbecile ; imbibe ; imbrue

c) r の前では ir

irregular ; irrational ; irreligion ; irresolute ; irresponsible 等

(8) mis (誤り、悪等の意味で動詞、形容詞、副詞、名詞等に付く)

misfortune ; mischief ; mistake ; misfit ; misunderstanding ; misinform 等

(9) mal (悪、不完全の意味がある)

maladjust ; malicious ; malignant ; malformed ; maladministration 等

(10) ob (to ; on ; over ; against 等の意味を持つ Latin 形の語の Prefix で

oblique ; objurgate ; obliterate ; oblivious ; obstructed 等

但し a) c の前では oc

occupation ; occasional ; accidental ; occlusive ; occupy 等

b) f の前では of

offence ; offend ; officious 等

c) g の前では og

ogee ; ogle

d) p の前では op

operation ; opponent ; oppose ; opposite ; oppress ; oppugnant.

(11) un (not の意味で形容詞、副詞、抽象名詞等につく)

a) 形容詞に unhappy ; unbecoming ; unwilling ; undone ; unknown

b) 副詞に unhappily ; unwillingly ; unchastely

c) 形容詞からの抽象名詞 unhappiness ; unimportance ; unsuitability

d) 一般抽象名詞 unfaith ; unrest

〔注〕 同一形容詞に un ; in (im ; il ; ir) non の prefix をつけた場合の意味の相違

例 (unmoral—immoral—nonmoral) の場合

unmoral は道德の範囲外非道德の意味

immoral は道德にもとる背徳の不行跡の意味

nonmoral けん責、非難の意を表わす場合の否定に用う

B : Double Prefix (Compound)

(1) un+

un+ob

unobliterated ; unobstructed

un+im

unimpeachable ; unimpregnable

un + dis

undisguisable ; undiscriminated ; undiscernible ; undiscoverable

(2) dis +

dis + im

disimpassioned ; disimprison

dis + in

disinherit ; disincorporate ;

(3) non +

non + im

nonimmune ;

non + in

noninflammable

non + dis

nondisjunction ; nondistinctive

IV Negative Connectives (否定連結語)

(1) ill

illnature ; illcondition ; illjudge ; illmanner

(2) non

nonability ; nonattention ; noneffective

nonmoral ; nonlogical ; nonChristian

(3) no

nowhere ; nowise ; notrump ; novise

(4) not

notbeing ; notwithstanding ;

(5) out

outdate ; outlaw ; outrage ; outside

(6) over

overact ; overbear ; overcast ; overdo ; overblow ; overdrive

(7) never

nevermore ; nevertheless

(8) under

undergo ; undermind ; undernourish ; underweight ; underexpose

(9) with

withdraw ; without ; withhald ; withstand

V Negative Suffix

(1) less

doubtless ; hardless ; harmless ; helpless ; hopeless ; needless ; regardless等

(2) out

shutout ; without 等

(3) off

putoff ; kickoff ; getoff ; takeoff 等

IV Negative Phrases

A: No のつくもの

(1) no but ……以外はない=只……だけ

(2) no bones broken 大したことはない

(3) by no means どんなにして……ない

(4) in (on) no wise どうしても……ない

(5) in no respect=no connection

(6) by no (all) (manners of) means=by no means の強意

(7) on no account (never の強意)

(8) no longer=not……any longer

(9) at no time (一度も (決して) ……ない)

(10) no otherwise than (他は……ない)

(11) whether or no=whether or not

(12) of no (little ; great) moment 大して重要でない=つまらない

B: Not のつくもの

(1) not at all 全然……ない=don't mention it

(2) not but what (that) =all the same ; nevertheless

(3) not that と言つて……と言うわけではない

(4) not necessary 必ずしも……でない

(5) not say 言うまでもなく

(6) not to speak of 勿論のこと

(7) not to mention it 言うまでもないこと

- (8) Don't mention it ! どう致しまして

C: Nothing のつくもの

- (1) a mere nothing 取るに足りない
 (2) all to nothing とことんまで
 (3) be as nothing to ……に比べれば取るに足りない
 (4) be at nothing 何もしてない
 (5) be nothing if not ……なのが一番とりえである
 (6) can make nothing of 了解出来ない
 (7) do nothing but ……計りする
 (8) nothing but 只……だけ
 (9) come to nothing 何も成らない
 (10) for nothing 無益に
 (11) have nothing in = not at all
 (12) He has nothing in him 全く取柄のない男
 (13) have nothing to do with 全然関係がない
 (14) like nothing on earth この上もなく

D: None のつくもの

- (1) none but ……他に何も無い
 (2) none other than ……に他ならない
 (3) none so ……あまり……でない
 (4) none so ……as ……ほど……な人はない
 (5) none the (比較級) 決して……でない
 (6) none too あまり……でない
 (7) be none of 決して……の仲間ではない
 (8) have none of ……は真平だ
 (9) none the less それにも拘わらず
 (10) none of your business ……君の知ったことではない

E: Never のつくもの

- (1) never is a long day (word) もう決して……などは言わない
 (2) never say die ! 弱音を吐くな ; 悲観するな
 (3) never the better (wiser) ……なのに少しもよく (賢く) ない

F: little のつくもの

- (1) but littleほんの僅かしかない
- (2) come to little 殆ど物にならない
- (3) little better than 殆ど………に過ぎない
- (4) little or no 殆ど………ない (先ず………ないと言つてよい)
- (5) little or nothing 殆ど何も………ない
- (6) make little of ……を軽んじる

G: その他

- (1) but for………がなかつたら
- (2) but few………ほんの少々
- (3) some few………少し計りの
- (4) scarcely ever ……めつたに………ない

H: No と Not のつく Similar Phrases の比較

- (1) This is not inferior to the other.
This is no wise (nowise) inferior to the other.
- (2) They are not alike.
They are in no respect alike.
- (3) Never do it.
Do it on no account (whatever)
- (4) They are not to be dispised.
They are by no means dispised.
- (5) He did nothing about it.
He did not do about it.

VII Negative Idioms

A: No を含むもの

a) No を用いているが Affirmation であるもの

- (1) no better than=as………as
He is no better than a beggar.
- (2) no fewer than--as………as
No fewer than 10 boys came to see me yesterday.
- (3) no less………than=as………as

He is no less diligent than you.

- (4) no less than=as many as

He has no less than 10 million yen.

No less than 10 men were killed.

- (5) no more……than=not……any more than

He is no more scholar than I.

- (6) no more than=only

He gave me no more than 10 yen.

- (7) no matter how (who ; when ; where ; what) ……may be=

however ; whoever ; whenever ; wherever ; whatever……may be.

No matter who she may be, I will not meet her.

Wherever it may be, I'll not go there.

- (8) no sooner……than=as soon as

No sooner had he seen me than he ran away.

- (9) No wonder that=not strange that ; natural that. It is no wonder that he could succeed.

b) Negative Meaning のもの

- (1) not……but=no……that ; no……without ; no……at all. There is no man but has no faults. =Every one has his faults.

- (2) no one but=none……but

No man but him can do it.

- (3) no use -ing=of no use to……

It is no use crying oversplit milk.

It is of no use to cry oversplit milk.

- (4) of no chance (Shakespeare の The Merchant of Venice には of no hand を in neither direction 即ち neither to the right nor to the left の意味に用いているこの場合の of は on である)

- (5) There is no -ing=It is impossible to+root

There is no knowing what may happen us tomorrow.

- (6) It needs no saying that=It's needless to say that.

It needs no saying that we should be honest.

- (7) It is no … but …=There is no … that … not (no…is without)

There is no rule but has exception.

There is no rule that has not exception.

No rule is without exception.

Every rule has its exception.

(8) no………at all

No rascal boy is at all

A misfit education is education at all,

(9) None the less — because = not the less = no less

It is none the less because it sounds strange.

(10) none the worse for ……少しも悪くない

I am none the worse for a single failure.

(11) Shakespeare の The Merchant of Venice の中には nor no ill luck stirring

but what lights on my shoulders が出て来るが

意味は There is no ill luck except that which falls on me であり no sighs

but of my breathing = no sighs except those breathed by me. もある

B: Not を含むもの

(1) not because… but because 又は not A… but …B.

I don't blame him because he is talentless but because he remains idle.

(2) not………but

It is not you but I that am wrong.

(3) not only………but (also)

(4) not to speak of = to say nothing ; not to (mention)

He is not good at French not to speak of Latin

(5) not………till (until ; before)

I don't know his ignorance till now.

I didn't know the value of health until I lost it.

(6) not………long (far) before (when)

I had not waited long before he appeared.

He had not gone before I met him.

(7) not that………but that

Not that you resemble a monkey but that a monkey resembles you.

(8) not so………as (less………than)

He is not so tall as his brother.

He is less taller than his brother.

(9) not so much………as = not B, but rather A ; is A, rather than B ;
more A than B.

He is not so much a scholar as a writer.

He is more of a writer than a scholar.

(10) not always=ever (all)not ; it does not necessarily follow that

The rich are not always happy.

(11) not so much as=not ever

He can not so much as to speak English.

(12) not.....any more than=no more.....than

He is not an artist any more than I am.

He is not an artist, just like I am not.

(13) nothing.....but=only

Nothing will do but I must come.

No creature is helpless but I can protest itself.

(14) nothing (no help) for it but to

There is nothing for it but to refuse her request.

I cannot do better than refuse her request.

I have no choice (There is no help) but to refuse her request.

(15) nothing (none) so.....that (however.....may be)

There is nothing so hard but it becomes easy by practice.

However hard a thing may be it becomes easy by practice.

(16) nothing is so.....as=nothing is more.....than

Nothing is so easy as English.

Nothing is more easier than English.

(17) cannot helping=cannot but+root

He could not help being surprised at the news.

He could not but be surprised at the news.

(18) cannot keep from.....ing=cannot refraining from -ing

How unhappy girl she is !

I cannot keep from sympathizing with her.

What an unhappy girl she is !

I cannot refrain from sympathizing with her.

(19) cannot be better than=have no choice but to ;

There is nothing (no help) for it but (to)

I have no choice but to refuse her request.

I cannot do better than refuse her request.

(20) cannot+root=cannot have+p.p.

He cannot go to America.

He cannot have gone to America.

(21) cannot……too=It is impossible to over.

You cannot be too careful in the choice of your friend.

It is impossible to over praise his kindness.

(22) If it were not for=but for ; but that+clause

If it were not for (but for) his idleness, he would be a good student.

I would go to America, but that I am poor.

(23) so (that) ……may (might) not

Work hard so (that) you may not fail.

(24) must not+root=should not+root ; ought not to

You must not go out today.

A young man should not live an idle life.

You ought not to have spoken ill of others.

(25) so long as……not

Unless you shall want for nothing as long as I live.

A baby seldom cries unless he is hungry.

(26) never……without—ing=never……but ; when always ; whenever.

He never sees me without making jokes.

Whenever he sees me he always makes jokes.

Shakespeare の The Merchant of Venice の中にはne'er a tongue=He spoke never a word がある

I have ne'er a tongue in my head=I cannot speak.この場合のin my head は never a tongue を強めた句である

(27) neither……nor

Neither you nor I know it.

Neither you nor I nor anybody else knows it.

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