



～未来をひらく、働くための学びの場～

京都女子大学
リカレント
教育課程

基礎英語

【第8回】基礎文法(8)

前置詞・連語・話法

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1. 前置詞 (1/3)

<前置詞とは>

前置詞は、“名詞の前に置く語”であり、これが「前置詞」という呼称の由来です。前置詞の主な働きは、名詞の意味を補うことであり、その種類はさまざまです。ここでは下記4種類の前置詞をおさらいします。

1. 場所を表す前置詞

in: ~(広いものの)中に

He is studying in his room now.

on: ~の上に(接触時)

I sat on the bench. ベンチに直接座った

to: ~へ／に

We went to the station.

at: ~の地点に／で

They stayed at the hotel. ホテルというある地点に

by: ~のそばに

We live by the sea. 海のそばに(距離が明確なとき)

near: ~の近くに

We live near the sea. 海の近くに(距離が曖昧なとき)

above: ~より上に(非接触時の位置)

The airplane flew above the sea. 海のはるか上を

under: ~の下に(接触時)

My cat is always under the bed. ベッドのすぐ下

below: ~の下方に(非接触時の位置)

I wear my skirt below the knees. ひざ下で

1. 前置詞 (2/3)

around: ~のまわりを、~の辺りを

behind: ~の背後に

2. 時を表す前置

at: ~の時刻(時点)で

on: ~曜日に／~日に

in: ~月／~の季節／~年に

before: ~の前に

after: ~の後に

during: ~の間

3. 手段を表す前置詞

by: ~によって(非限定的、無冠詞)

in: ~によって(限定的／非限定的)

on: ~によって(限定的、冠詞付)

with: ~を使って(道具、冠詞付)

The dog was running around the tree. 木のまわりを

A building was built behind the tower. 塔の背後に

I got up at 7 this morning.

They visited us on Sunday.

They got married in the spring last year.

I went to the post office before lunch.

May I see you after lunch?

We'll make a trip during the vacation. 休暇期間中

I go to school by bus every morning.

She went to work in that car today. “あの”車で

Susan introduced herself in English. 汎用言語で

We reached there on the 8:15 train. 指定の電車で

I wrote it with a pen.

1. 前置詞 (3/3)

4. その他の前置詞

with: ~と一緒に

without: ~なしで／~を伴わないで

for: ~にとって、~のために

about: ~について

Bob played baseball with his friends.

We can't live without water.

It's very important for me.

Please tell me about the project.

2. 連語 (1/2)

<連語とは>

「連語」とは、複数の単語から構成されるもので、一括した形で単語と同じ機能が与えられます。連語には、動詞、助動詞、形容詞あるいは副詞の働きをもつものがあります。

1. 動詞的な働きをもつ連語

write to: ~に手紙を書く

I wrote to my mom yesterday.

look for: ~をさがす

She was looking for her lost watch.

listen to: ~を聴く、~のいうことを聞く

They listened to their teacher.

wait for: ~を待つ

Please wait for them at the station.

look at: ~を見る

She was looking at the bird in the garden.

get up: 起きる

You have to get up early tomorrow.

be interested in: ~に興味がある

Jack is very interested in stones.

be famous for: ~で有名である

The town is famous for the beautiful park.

be made of: ~の材料できている

The cake is made of chocolate.

be made from: ~の原料からできている

Wine is made from grapes.

2. 連語 (2/2)

be good at: ～が得意である

be afraid of: ～をこわがる

2. 助動詞的な働きをもつ連語

have to: ～しなければならない

be able to: ～することができる

3. 形容詞的な働きをもつ連語

a lot of (lots of); たくさんの～

a few: : 2,3の、数個(冊、枚、匹...)の～

a cup of: 1杯の～

4. 副詞的な働きをもつ連語

at last: ついに、とうとう

for a long time: 長い間

5. その他の働きをもつ連語

in front of: ～の前で／に

more than: ～以上の

My mother is good at cooking.

Emily was so afraid of the dog.

They had to work for many hours yesterday.

She's able to run very fast.

Ann bought a lot of flowers at the market.

He found a few interesting books at the bookstore.

I drank a cup of tea this morning.

Jeff was able to get it at last.

I haven't seen them for a long time.

Let's meet in front of the station then.

More than a million people live in this city.

3. 話法

<話法とは>

「話法」は人の言葉を伝える際の様式です。英語の話法には、人が言った言葉を引用符(” ”)で括って伝える直接話法、あるいは、人が言った言葉を引用符などを用いず自分の言葉に直して伝える間接話法があります。

❶ 平叙文(直接話法) I said to him, “I will go to London”.

→ 間接話法に: I **told** him **that** I **would** go to London. <said to～をtoldにし、that節を使う。時制を一致。>

❷ 疑問文(直接話法) He said to me, “Can you come tomorrow?”

→ 間接話法に: He **asked** me **if I could** come **the next day**. <said to～をaskedにし、「・・・かどうか」をif節に。
時制を一致。代名詞 you を I に書き換え>

❸ 命令文(直接話法) My mother said to me, “Help me in the kitchen.”

→ 間接話法に: My mother **told** me **to** help **her** in the kitchen. <said to ～をtoldに。to不定詞使用。代名詞 me を herに書き換え>

<練習問題>

- She said to me, “You don’t have to go there today.”
- He said to me, “I will give you the ticket tomorrow.”
- Tom said to her, “Do you like coffee?”
- She said to me, “Can you help me?”

参考文献

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