

#### 英文法入門⑤

- Power of 前置詞+名詞
- ・ 重要前置詞のイメージ1
  - -On, Off, To, From, In, Out of, With, Without

### 復習

- 前置詞 = 名詞の前に置く詞 (ことば)
- 前置詞+名詞=前置詞句=形容詞 or 副詞
- 形容詞 = 名詞にかかる or Cになる
- 副詞=文型に入らない



### Power of 前置詞+名詞

- 文型で表現できるのは出来事や説明の骨格のみ。
- 表現は骨格に肉付けをすることで完成する。
- 文型が正しいのは正統なフルコースをふるまうイタリアンレストランのようなもの。
- だが、本当に素敵な食事シーンを提供するには、 丁寧な接客、洒落た店内装飾、落ち着いた照明、 心地よい音楽などの修飾要素も不可欠となる。
- ・ 英語の文型にとっての修飾要素とは、**形容詞と副** 詞である。
- ・ もう一度言う。 前置詞+名詞は形容詞か副詞になる。

- About 90% of ozone in the air exist in the stratosphere of which height is 10 to 50 kilometer from the ground. The dense layer of ozone protects human and the whole ecosystem from the exposure to UV light. It takes in UV light, so also works to warm the air. Therefore, the depletion of the ozone layer has significant influence not only on human bodies but also the whole ecosystem on this planet and the environment. As the direct harm on human bodies, the high rate exposure to UV light increases the risk of deceases like skin cancer and cataract. The stronger UV light also likely damages both the biodiversity in the ocean by decreasing the number and kinds of plankton and plants on land. These damages would lead to serious food shortage. For the environment itself, the depletion of the ozone layer would change the climate of the world, which would cause localized heavy rain and drought.
- The Montreal Protocol was originally agreed on 16 September 1987 and entered into force on 1 January on 1989. It has been amended several times. The amendments in London, Copenhagen, Montreal, Beijing and Kigali has reinforced the Protocol. The basic settlement is the restriction of using chloro-fluorocarbon gas (CFC) which damages the ozone layer in producing and consuming products. The parties are divided into two groups: Article 5 Parties and Non Article 5 Parties. The former mainly consists of developing countries and the number is 147. On the other hand, 50 countries are listed as Non Article 5 Parties and most of them are countries that is generally considered as developed countries. The requirements for the two group is different for fairness. Article 5 Parties was required to abandon the gases harmful to the ozone until 2015 and Non Article 5 Parties was required until 1996. The alternative for CFC called HFC is also included in the Protocol to be abandoned in longer deadlines for both of the two groups.
- The developed countries such as the U.S, China and Japan (as the dominant stakeholders because they have
  economically politically and technologically powerful enough to lead other countries to participate in the
  agreement, and also have legitimacy because they have emitted more CHC than the others so are more
  responsible)
- The developing countries (as discretionary stakeholders because they have legitimacy to tackle the problem as long as they share the environment to be protected.)
- The countries under the ozone hall and in the other region strongly influenced by climate change or UV (as dependent stakeholders because they are urgent to keep their healthy life and also have legitimacy)

200 words / 439 words = **45.6%** 

### 重要前置詞のイメージ1



- · On:接触・継続・集中・依存
- Off: <u>非接触/離</u>
- To: 「→」・到達
- From: 「←」・起点
- In:<u>空間の内部</u>
- Out of:外、「←」(≒from)
- With: 付帯
- Without: 非-付帯

### On:接触・継続・集中・依存・メディア

Put on「着る」
Turn on「つける」
Get on「乗る」
On the table「テーブルの上に」
On the wall「壁に」
On the ceiling「天井に」
On the tree「木に」
On the Earth「地上に」

Keep on「続ける」 Go on「続ける」 Carry on「続ける、実行する」 And so on「などなど」 Focus on「集中する」 Concentrate on「集中する」 On Reading「読書について」 On Grammatology「グラマトロジーについて」

Depend on「依存する、~次第だ」 Rely on「依存する」 It's on me「俺のおごりだよ」

On television「テレビに」 On a phone「電話で」

Come on「つっこみ」

On 14th February 2012「2012年2月14日に」【on 日】

On Sunday「日曜に」【on 曜日】

On time「時間どおりに」

On hearing it「それを聞くやいなや」

It's on「それはオンだ」【アクティブ】

On the left「左に」

On my legs「両足で」

On my way home「帰り道に」

# **Off: 非接触/離・体み・** 非アクティブ

Put off「延期する」 Turn off「消す」 Take off「脱ぐ/離陸する」 See off「見送る」 Get off「降りる/取り除く」 Keep off「離れておく」 He is off the computer 「彼はコンピュータから離れている」 Off the main road 「主要道路から外れて」 Off the light「ライトを消せ」 We are off to see the wizard 「魔法使いに会いに出る」

The air conditioner is off 「エアコンはきれている」

day off 「休日」 Off seasons「オフシーズン」



## To: → (到達)

I want to do it.

I got to the airport.

I go to the park.

I have to cook dinner.

You ought to finish it.

He walks to the mall.

She is nice to me.

I gave a book to him.

Dogs are similar to wolves.

It's ten to nine.

We are not to smoke here.

He forced me to work a lot.

I was forced to work a lot.

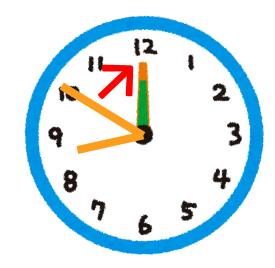
I expected you to accept my offer.

You were expected to accept my offer.

She tells me to clean our apartment.

I am told to clean our apartment.

She got me to clean our apartment.





# From: 始点/起点[←]・差異・防止/避

He came from Canada.

This is the letter from my dad.

She left from the South Station yesterday.

Finnish people may originate from Asia.

"History" derives from a Greek word, "ἱστορία".

I cannot tell German people from French people. Music is different from any other form of art.

I will protect you from any dangers.
You should keep from smoking.
The umbrella keeps me from the sun.
We will keep our nature from deforestation.



### In:空間の内部 エトセトラ

【in 空間】In the box「箱の中に」 Put in「差し込む」 Get in「入る」 Take in「引き受ける/取り込む」 Go in 「中に入る」

【in 領域】 In Japan「日本で」 In psychology「心理学では」

【in 言語】In English「英語で」 In the context「その文脈で」

【in 期間】In three hours「3時間内で」

In a week「1週間で」In April「4月に」

【in 状態】In anger「怒って」In a harry「急いで」In cash「現金で」 He's in a good mood.「彼はいい気分だ」

【in 方角】In the west 「西に」

In the air「空気に」 In my memory「記憶では」 In the group「そのグループで」 In time「間に合って/やがて」 In the end「結局/ついに」 Interested in「に興味がある」 It is really in now「それは今とても人気だ」 In reading the newspaper「新聞を読んでいるときに」



# Out of:始点/起点[←](≒from)

#### 望まない状態/外・分母

Get out of this place. 「ここから」
This is out of my familiar area. 「知ってる地域の外」
I asked the question out of just curiosity.「好奇心から」
She gave money to him out of pity.「哀れさから」

This machine is out of order.「故障中」
This machine is out of control.「故障中」
This train is out of service.「非稼働中」
Out of date「時代遅れ」
We are out of milk. 「ミルクがきれている」

Three students out of a hundred got full points.「100人中」 One out of many「たくさんのうちの」

### With: 付帯・道具・ 付帯状況のWith

Come with me. 「付いてきて」
Coffee with milk.「コーヒー(ミルク入り)」
A guy with white hair.「白髪の男」
A car with auto driving system.「自動運転システム搭載車」
I am with you.「君の味方だ」
A girl with blue eye.「青い目をした少女」
She looked at me with her smiley face.「笑顔で」
With rapidity.「急いで」

Cut it with knife. 「ナイフで」 Scroll the display with your finger. 「指で」

She was waiting <u>with her arms folded</u>. 「腕を組んで」 He spoke to a women <u>with his wife looking at him sharply</u>.「睨む妻を横目に」

I helped her with her work. 「彼女の仕事を手伝った」

The NPO provided the victims with water. 「被災者に水を与えた」

The corporation supplies retailers with latest products.「小売業者に新製品を供給する」

I came up with a good idea. 「思いついた」

I have nothing to do with it.「関係ない」

I'll catch up with you soon. 「すぐ追いつくよ」

I deal with any problems「扱う」

I have put up with bullying. 「いじめにずっと耐えている」

I get along with him. 「私は彼と仲良しだ」

I agree with it「同意します」



#### Without: 非-付帯・~なしで・ 付帯状況のWithout

Without saying goodbye. 「さよならも言わずに」 Without suspicion 「疑いもせずに」 You can cook it without pepper. 「胡椒なしで」 I went out without a coat 「コートを着ないで」

We couldn't see anything without the light on. 「ライトつけなきゃ何も見えないだろうね」

### WithとWithoutについての補足

- 付帯状況の用法については、<SVOC>と分詞構文について知った 後に説明したほうが腑に落ちるので、今は「ふーん、なんかある のね」と思っておいてください。
- それ以外にも「理由」「条件」「譲歩」などとして訳さないとうまくいかないことがありますが、これもwith/withoutの特徴としてではなく、他の文法事項と絡めて説明する予定です。今はそれぞれ「付帯」「非-付帯」のイメージで掴んでおけば大丈夫。

