

# 接統詞

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Donovan School of English

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# 接続詞とは

接続詞は**等位接続詞**と**従位接続詞**に分けられる。

①**等位接続詞** = 文法的に等しい位のものを**接続**する品詞で、<語と語> <句と句> <節と節>を結び付ける役割がある。

※句 = 2つ以上の語が集まって一つの意味のかたまりになるもの。

※節 = 2つ以上の語が集まった意味のかたまりの中にSVを含むもの。

②**従位接続詞** = 主節に**従属**する節を**接続**する品詞。

# 等位接続詞 (1)

- Ken **and** I are going to enjoy my birthday party tonight.  
    <語と語>を結び付けている。
- This flower is nice **and** beautiful.  
    <語と語>を結び付けている。
- We played football **and** swam at the beach.  
    <句と句>を結び付けている。
- Azumi is kind **but** lazy.  
    <語と語>を結び付けている。
- Azumi is kind, **but** [**yet**] she is lazy.  
(= Azumi is kind. **But** [**Yet**] she is lazy.)  
    <節と節>を結び付けている。

## 等位接続詞 (2)

- Which car do you like better, Porsche **or** Nissan?  
<語と語>を結び付けている。
- Azumi is kind, **so** I like her.  
(= Azumi is kind. **So** I like her.)  
<節と節>を結び付けている。

# 等位接続詞 (3)

## — 2語から成る等位接続詞

- I like **both** Tokyo **and** Kyoto.

<語と語>を結び付けている。

- You must choose to work **either** from home **or** in the office.

<句と句>を結び付けている。

- I **neither** like **nor** hate Justin Bieber.

<語と語>を結び付けている。

# 等位接続詞を用いた重要表現 (1)

— “命令文, **and** S will V”

「～しなさい。そうすればSVだろう」

• Hurry up, **and** you will make it to the plane.

(= **If** you hurry up, you will make it to the plane.)

「急ぎなさい。そうすれば飛行機に間に合うよ。」

※【口語表現】 make it 「間に合う」「成功する」

— “名詞, **and** S will V”

「～すればSVだろう」

• A little more effort, **and** you'll make it.

(= **If** you make a little more effort, you'll make it. )

「あともうちょっとがんばれば、成功するでしょう。」

## 等位接続詞を用いた重要表現 (2)

— “命令文, **or** S will V”

「～しなさい。さもなくばSVだろう」

• Hurry up, **or** you won't make it to the plane.

(= **If** you don't hurry up, you won't make it to the plane.)

(= **Unless** you hurry up, you won't make it to the plane.)

「急ぎなさい。さもなくば飛行機に間に合わないよ。」



# 従位接続詞(名詞節を導くもの) (1)

- I think **that** Apple Watch is a big success.  
主節 — “I think”  
これに従属する節 — “Apple Watch is a big success”
- Rudy said **that** it was freezing outside.  
主節 — “Rudy said”  
これに従属する節 — “it was freezing outside”
- I’m sorry **that** I skipped class yesterday.  
主節 — “I’m sorry”  
これに従属する節 — “I skipped class yesterday”

## 従位接続詞(名詞節を導くもの) (2)

- Kerry told me **that** she needed a new bag.  
主節 — “Kerry told me”  
これに従属する節 — “she needed a new bag”
- It is unbelievable **that** a decade has passed since they got married.  
主節 — “It is unbelievable”  
これに従属する節 — “a decade has passed since they got married”
- I found it strange **that** the restaurant served us green tea instead of water.  
主節 — “I found it strange”  
これに従属する節 — “the restaurant served us green tea instead of water”

# 従位接続詞(時を表す副詞節を導くもの) (1)

- I liked physics **when** I was at school.  
(= **When** I was at school, I liked physics.)  
主節 — “I liked physics”  
これに従属する節 — “I was at school”
- **While** [**Whilst**] I was playing the violin, my wife suddenly came in.  
(= My wife suddenly came in, **while** [**whilst**] I was playing the violin.)  
主節 — “my wife suddenly came in”  
これに従属する節 — “I was playing the violin”
- **As** I was doing my homework, the cellphone rang.  
(= The cellphone rang **as** I was doing my homework.)  
主節 — “the cellphone rang”  
これに従属する節 — “I was doing my homework”

## 従位接続詞(時を表す副詞節を導くもの) (2)

- **Before** you start cooking, make sure (**that**) your hands are clean.  
(= Make sure (**that**) your hands are clean **before** you start cooking.)

主節 — “make sure (**that**) your hands are clean”

これに従属する節 — “you start cooking”

- **After** you graduate from high school, what are you going to do?  
(= What are you going to do **after** you graduate from high school?)

主節 — “what are you going to do”

これに従属する節 — “you graduate from high school”

## 従位接続詞(時を表す副詞節を導くもの) (3)

- **As soon as** I entered the classroom, Tom smiled at me.  
(=Tom smiled at me **as soon as** I entered the classroom.)  
主節 – “Tom smiled at me”  
これに従属する節 – “I entered the classroom”
- **By the time** you graduate from high school, I’ll be married to her.  
(=I’ll be married to her, **by the time** you graduated from high school.)  
主節 – “I’ll be married to her”  
これに従属する節 – “you graduate from high school”

## 従位接続詞(時を表す副詞節を導くもの) (4)

- How long do I need to wait **until** [**till**] my test results arrive?  
主節 — “how long do I need to wait”  
これに従属する節 — “my test results arrive”
- I have lived in Nishinomiya **since** I was born.  
(= **Since** I was born, I have lived in Nishinomiya.)  
主節 — “I have lived in Nishinomiya”  
これに従属する節 — “I was born”

# 従位接続詞(理由を表す副詞節を導くもの) (1)

- **Because** she slept in, she was late for class.  
(= She was late for class **because** she slept in.)  
主節 — “she was late for class”  
これに従属する節 — “she slept in”
- **Since** no one in the class likes sushi, we should order pizza for lunch.  
主節 — “we should order pizza for lunch”  
これに従属する節 — “no one in the class likes sushi”
- **As** she was sick, I took over the task.  
(= I took over the task **as** she was sick.)  
主節 — “I took over the task”  
これに従属する節 — “she was sick”

## 従位接続詞(理由を表す副詞節を導くもの) (2)

- **Now that** Donald Trump is running for president of the U.S., he should refrain from making rash comments.

(=Donald Trump should refrain from making rash comments **now that** he is running for president of the U.S.)

主節 — “he should refrain from making rash comments”

これに従属する節 — “Donald Trump is running for president of the U.S.”



## 従位接続詞(目的を表す副詞節を導くもの)

- Could you speak up **so (that)** everyone in the class can hear you?  
主節 — “Could you speak up”  
これに従属する節 — “everyone in the class can hear you”
- I hope for him to keep quiet **in order that** I can focus on the exam.  
(=**In order that** I can focus on the exam, I hope for him to keep quiet.)  
主節 — “I hope for him to keep quiet”  
これに従属する節 — “I can focus on the exam”

# 従位接続詞(条件を表す副詞節を導くもの) (1)

- **If** it rains, you are going to get wet.

(= You are going to get wet **if** it rains.)

主節 — “you are going to get wet”

これに従属する節 — “it rains”

- I can't let you in **unless** you have your student ID card.

(= **Unless** you have your student ID card, I can't let you in.)

主節 — “I can't let you in”

これに従属する節 — “you have your student ID card”

## 従位接続詞(条件を表す副詞節を導くもの) (2)

- **Once** you log in, you will be able to modify your password.  
(= You will be able to modify your password **once** you log in.)

主節 — “you will be able to modify your password”

これに従属する節 — “you log in”

## 従位接続詞(譲歩を表す副詞節を導くもの) (1)

- **Although** she tripped on a rock, no one in the class worried about her.

(=No one in the class worried about her **although** she tripped on a rock.)

主節 — “no one in the class worried about her”

これに従属する節 — “she tripped on a rock”

- **Though** he is an experienced doctor, there are still some cases where he is sued for medical malpractice.

(=There are still some cases where he is sued for medical malpractice **though** he is an experienced doctor.)

主節 — “there are still some cases where he is sued for medical malpractice”

これに従属する節 — “he is an experienced doctor”

## 従位接続詞(譲歩を表す副詞節を導くもの) (2)

**Even though** she hardly studies, she always gets high marks in exams.

(= She always gets high marks in exams **even though** she hardly studies.)

主節 — “she always gets high marks in exams”

これに従属する節 — “she hardly studies”

I love you. And I don't care what happens, I wanna spend the rest of my life with you **even if** it's only a little while.

(Adjustment Bureau)

(= **Even if** it's only a little while, I wanna spend the rest of my life with you.)

主節 — “I wanna spend the rest of my life with you”

これに従属する節 — “it's only a little while”

## 従位接続詞(対比を表す副詞節を導くもの)

- I love dogs **while** [**whilst**] my wife prefers cats.  
 (=My wife prefers cats **while** [**whilst**] I love dogs.)  
 主節 — “I love dogs”  
 これに従属する節 — “my wife prefers cats”
- I work hard every single day **whereas** my students chill out on weekends.      ※chill out = relax  
 (= **Whereas** my students chill out on weekends, I work hard every single day.)  
 主節 — “I work hard every single day”  
 これに従属する節 — “my students chill out on weekends”