

不定詞

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Donovan School of English

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不定詞の定義

- 「人称・単複・時制によってかたちが**定まらない**動詞のかたちをしたもの」を**不定詞**とよぶ。

※人称 — 1・2・3人称の判別

※時制 — 現在・過去など

- <<to+動詞の原形>>からなるto不定詞と
<<動詞の原形>>のみからなる原形不定詞の2種類に分けられる。

不定詞の位置づけ

準
動
詞

不定詞

動名詞

分詞

準動詞とは

準動詞 = 「動詞に準ずる品詞」

準動詞の特徴

1. まえに意味上のSを伴うことができる。
2. うしろにC, O, Mを伴うことができる。

to 不定詞の3つの用法

- ① 名詞用法 ー名詞の働き
- ② 形容詞用法 ー形容詞の働き
- ③ 副詞用法 ー副詞の働き

①名詞用法

名詞の働きをし、原則「～こと」と訳される。

to不定詞の名詞用法は、S・C・Oの位置にくる。

S – To steal money is a crime.

S – It was easy to find Ken.

C – My dream is to become a professional baseball player.

C – A student's duty is to study hard.

O – I want to go home.

O – She hopes to become an engineer.

O – He decided to study in China.

(名詞は文中でS・O・C・前置詞のOの働きをする。)

②形容詞用法(1)

形容詞として名詞を後置修飾し、原則「～ための」「～すべき」と訳される。

✓ **主格**(toの前後でSV関係が成立 = 修飾される名詞が、不定詞の意味上主語になる)

Who was the first person to win two Nobel Prizes?

At present there is no medicine to cure that disease.

②形容詞用法(2)

✓ **目的格**(OV関係が成立 = 修飾される語が、不定詞の意味上目的語になる)

I want something to drink. (← somethingがdrinkの意味上目的語)

I want something hot to drink.

(↑ 語尾が-thing / -body / -oneの代名詞は、前からではなく後ろから形容詞に修飾されるのでsomething hotという語順になる。)

Do you need anybody to talk with?

(↑ anybodyがtalk withの意味上目的語)

Let's give them something to talk about.

Do you have anything to write with?

Do you have anything to write on?

②形容詞用法(3)

✓ 単に直前の名詞を説明

I have no time to talk with you.

What's the best way to prevent the spread of the flu?

Barack Obama has unveiled a plan to tackle greenhouse gases and climate change.

③副詞用法(1)

- **目的** (= in order to 不定詞, so as to 不定詞)

I'm saving up to travel around the world.

I went to a supermarket to buy groceries.

- **結果**

live to be 「生きて～になる」 ⇒ 「～歳まで生きる」

My father **lived** to be 89.

grow up to be 「成長して～になる」

Most of the smart students **grow up** to be lawyers or doctors.

③副詞用法(2)

wake up to V 「目覚めて～する」

I **woke up** to find my heart beating so fast.

(↑ find O C 「OがCだと分かる[気づく]」)

____, only to V 「...するが、結局～する」

Many people try to give up smoking, **only to fail** again and again.

____, never to V 「...して、二度と～しない」

My husband left here, **never to return**.

③副詞用法(3)

- 感情の原因

副詞として感情を表す形容詞を後ろから修飾し、原則「～して」と訳される。

I'm so glad to hear from you.

I am happy to meet you again.

I was surprised to find him in London.

We're excited to have you here.

I'm very sorry to hear the news.

I was shocked to see a dead fish.

(↑dead [形容詞] 死んで[だ] ←区別→ die [自動詞] 死ぬ)

③副詞用法(4)

- 判断の根拠

副詞として形容詞を後ろから修飾し、原則「～なんて」と訳される。

How kind you are to answer his email on the spot!

(↑ on the spot = immediately)

She was polite to say thank you to me.

She is foolish to join the baseball club.

③副詞用法(5)

- 形容詞を修飾

This river is dangerous to swim in.

(= It is dangerous to swim in this river.)

HIV is difficult to cure.

(= It is difficult to cure HIV.)

This lion is safe to touch.

(= It is safe to touch this lion.)

③副詞用法(6)

- 条件

To hear the student speak English, you would take her for an American.

(would [助動詞] ~だろう 《現在における推量》)
(↑ take A for B 「AをBだと思ふ」)

to 不定詞の意味上主語 を明示するパターン

1. for S to V

I was hoping for Susanna to win.

(名詞用法、 [O])

It is important for PhD students to improve writing skills.

(名詞用法、 [S])

2. <It is + (人の性質を表す形容詞) + of S to V >

It was wise of her to stop smoking.

(名詞用法、 [S])

It was rude of you to talk loud on the train.

(名詞用法、 [S])

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to 不定詞の否定形(1)

かたち — <否定語 + to V>

I chose **not** to employ such a method.

(名詞用法)

He went to Brazil, **never** to return.

(副詞用法、〔結果〕)

I hurried home, **only** to find that my house was empty.

(東海大)

(副詞用法、〔結果〕)

to 不定詞の否定形(2)

否定の〔目的〕を表す場合、be careful not to不定詞や take care not to不定詞を除いて、so as not to不定詞や in order not to不定詞のかたちをとる。

Be careful not to rely too much on your parents.

(副詞用法、〔目的〕)

I did not send her an email so as not to wake her up.

(副詞用法、〔目的〕)

I stayed in Okinawa for four months in order not to catch a cold.

(副詞用法、〔目的〕)

We need to stop to read a map in order not to get lost.

(副詞用法、〔目的〕)

原形不定詞をとる2つのパターン(1)

① 使役動詞 + O + 原形不定詞

(使役動詞 = make, have, let)

make + O + 原形不定詞 「Oに～させる」

Don't **make** her cry.

have + O + 原形不定詞 「Oに～してもらおう」

Shall I **have** Mr. White explain about this?

let + O + 原形不定詞 「O(の好きなよう)に～させる」

Please **let** me know if you have questions about anything.

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原形不定詞をとる2つのパターン(2)

② 知覚動詞 + O + 原形不定詞

(知覚動詞 = hear, listen to, see, watch, look at, feel, notice)

hear + O + 原形不定詞 「Oが～するのをきく」

I **heard** my baby bump his head on the floor.

watch + O + 原形不定詞 「Oが～するのをみる」

I **watched** her light her cigarette in the restaurant.

notice + O + 原形不定詞 「Oが～するのに気づく」

I **noticed** her get into the taxi.

代不定詞

代不定詞とは直前に登場した動詞を**toのみ**でうけたもの。
不定詞を省略する理由は、わざわざ書かなくても明らかなので。
(ただしto beとto haveは省略不可)

You can go home if you want **to**. (名詞用法、○)

You can be there if you want **to be**. (名詞用法、○)

I have to go to see her today, but I can't take time from my schedule **to**. (形容詞用法・直前の名詞を説明)

「今日、彼女に会いに行かなくてはならないけど、そうする時間を都合できない。」

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to 不定詞を用いた 最重要表現(1)

✓ ask + 人 + to 不定詞 「人に～するよう頼む」

You should ask the doctor to explain again.

✓ tell + 人 + to 不定詞 「人に～するよう言う」

Which teacher **told** you to draw a circle?

✓ want + 人 + to 不定詞 「人に～してもらいたいと
思っている」

Ms. Black **wants** you to be quiet.

to 不定詞を用いた 最重要表現(2)

✓ too + 形容詞 | 副詞 + to 不定詞

「形容詞 | 副詞すぎて～できない」

This question is **too** difficult to answer.

These questions are **too** difficult for me to answer.

He walks **too** fast to appreciate the beauties of nature.

(↑appreciate [他動詞] ～を理解する、～を感謝する)

to 不定詞を用いた 最重要表現(3)

- ✓ 形容詞 | 副詞 + enough + to 不定詞 「～するほど十分 形容詞 | 副詞」
- ✓ enough + 名詞 + to 不定詞 「～するのに十分な 名詞」

She was kind **enough** to give me a ride to the train station.

「彼女は駅まで私を車で送るほど十分親切だった。」

⇒ 「（意識）彼女は親切にも駅まで私を車で送ってくれた。」

You must study hard **enough** to get into Tokyo University.

Do you have **enough** money to eat pizza?

to 不定詞を用いた 最重要表現(4)

✓ happen to ~ 「たまたま[偶然]~する」

I just **happened** to be there.

✓ come [get] to ~ 「(自然に)~するようになる」

How did you **come** [get] to know about her?

✓ learn to ~ 「(努力して)~するようになる」

How did you **learn** to use this laptop?

使役動詞・知覚動詞の 受動態

使役動詞・知覚動詞の受動態は、

原形不定詞ではなく**to不定詞**をとる。

His poor grades made him give up his dream.

→ He was made **to give** up his dream by his poor grades.

She saw the police officer catch the criminal.

→ The police officer was seen **to catch** the criminal by her.

I heard my baby bump his head on the floor.

→ My baby was heard **to bump** his head on the floor by me.



不定詞の完了形(1)

不定詞が(文の)動詞よりも過去のことを表すとき、不定詞の完了形が用いられる。

かたち — <to have Vp.p.>

【注意】 不定詞が現在のことを表し、不定詞の完了形が過去のことを表すとは限らない。

- a) 動詞が現在のことを表す場合、不定詞も現在のことを表す。
- b) 動詞が過去のことを表す場合、不定詞も過去のことを表す。
- c) 動詞が現在のことを表す場合、不定詞の完了形は過去のことを表す。
- d) 動詞が過去のことを表す場合、不定詞の完了形はもっと過去のこと (= 大過去) を表す。。

不定詞の完了形(2)

①Michael always seems to entertain his classmates.

②Michael seems to have entertained his classmates during our school trip.

①Michelle claims to be the best chef.

②Michelle claims to have watched “The Lion King.”

①Michelle claimed to be the best chef.

②Michelle claimed to have watched “The Lion King.”



不定詞の完了形(3)

<動詞seemを用いた頻出言いかえ表現>

a) It seems (現在) that he is (現在) kind to others.

= He seems to be kind to others.

b) It seemed (過去) that he was (過去) kind to others.

= He seemed to be kind to others.

c) It seems (現在) that he was (過去) kind to others.

= He seems to have been kind to others.

d) It seemed (過去) that he had been (もっと過去) kind to others.

= He seemed to have been kind to others.



不定詞の完了形(4)

＜動詞sayを用いた頻出言いかえ表現＞

a) It is (現在) said that he is (現在) kind to others.

= He is said to be kind to others.

b) It was (過去) said that he was (過去) kind to others.

= He was said to be kind to others.

c) It is (現在) said that he was (過去) kind to others.

= He is said to have been kind to others.

d) It was (過去) said that he had been (もっと過去) kind to others.

= He was said to have been kind to others.



不定詞の受動態

かたち — <to be Vp.p.>

I don't want to be remembered as a lazy student.

I don't want you to be remembered as a lazy student.

Children hate to be left alone in the dark.

= Children don't like to be left alone in the dark.

Microwaves began to be commonly used nearly half a century ago.



不定詞の進行形

かたち — <to be Ving>

Kaz seems to be talking on the phone with his mother.

「カズは電話で母親と話しているように思われる。」

My son appears to be making a serious effort to get into the University of Tokyo.

be to 不定詞(1)

「予定」

We are to leave next week.

My company is to increase profits.

「運命」

「義務」

You are to be quiet during the test.

You are not to talk to Ken while he is studying.



be to 不定詞(2)

「可能」

「意図」(if節中で用いられる。)

If you are to get into the University of Tokyo, you must study hard.

「もし東京大学に入ろうと思うなら、一生懸命勉強しなきゃだめだよ。」

to 不定詞を用いた 重要表現(1)

- in order to 不定詞 「～するために」
- so as to 不定詞 「～するために」

You have to study hard **in order to** (=so as to) get into the University of Tokyo.

You have to study hard **in order not to** (=so as not to) fail the examination.

【注意 1】 so as to 不定詞は文頭で用いられない。

In order not to (× **So as not to**) lose her, he must be kind to her.

【注意 2】 so as to 不定詞に意味上主語を付け足すことはできない。

I need to make much more money **in order** for you to (× **so as for you to**) get into the medical school.

to 不定詞を用いた 重要表現(2)

- so + 〔形容詞〕 + as to 不定詞 「～するほど〔形容詞〕」

He was **so** kind **as** to stand up for me.

(= He was kind **enough** to stand up for me.)

「彼は私をかばうほど(十分)親切だった。」

⇒ 「(意識) 彼は親切にも私をかばってくれた。」

to 不定詞を用いた 重要表現(3)

- be willing to 不定詞 (≒ be happy to 不定詞)

If you **are willing** to wait for hours, I'll cook you something special.

「もし君が何時間待っても構わないなら、
なにか特別なものを料理するよ。」

- be likely to 不定詞 「～しそうだ、～しがちだ」

It **is likely** to rain.

「雨が降りそうだ。」

Lazy students **are likely** to spend more time on social media than on homework.

「怠惰な学生は宿題よりもソーシャルメディアに
時間を費やしがちだ。」

- turn out to be C 「Cだとわかる」

The concert **turned out** to be boring.

「そのコンサートは退屈だと分かった。」

to 不定詞を用いた 重要表現(4)

- have yet to 不定詞 「まだ～していない」
- be yet to 不定詞 「まだ～していない」

The reason for which he was assassinated **has yet to be** figured out.

Final outcomes of our investigation **are yet to be** seen.

- be due to 不定詞 「～することになっている」

The next election **is due to be** held next month.

The President of the United States **is due to arrive** on Thursday, June 27.

to 不定詞を用いた 重要表現(5)

- be anxious to 不定詞 ≡ be eager to 不定詞 ≡ be keen to 不定詞 「～することを切望する」

I am glad to see the children **anxious** to get started.

I'm **eager** to see you again.

I'm **keen** to join the game.

to 不定詞を用いた 重要表現(6)

- can't afford to 不定詞「～する余裕がない」
can't afford ○ 「○(物)を買う余裕がない」

With prices incredibly high, I **can't afford to eat** lunch.

The new car is too expensive so we **can't afford** it.

(立命館大)

to 不定詞を用いた 重要表現(7)

- to be honest = honestly 「正直に言うと」
To be honest (=Honestly), Tommy hates Michelle.
- needless to say 「言うまでもなく」
Needless to say, Tommy hates Michelle.
- to tell the truth 「実を言うと」
To tell the truth, Tommy hates Michelle.
- so to speak 「言わば」
Tommy is, **so to speak**, a walking dictionary.

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