

# 助動詞の定義

助動詞は必要性(necessity)や可能性(possibility)の度合いを示すために用いられるもので、動詞の原形の直前に置かれる。一つの助動詞が複数の意味を有することが多い。

can	could	may
might	must	have to
will	would	used to
shall	should	ought to
dare	had better	need

# 助動詞を含む肯定文・疑問文・否定文のかたち

— 助動詞を含む肯定文のかたち

主語 + 助動詞 + 動詞の原形

— 助動詞を含む疑問文のかたち

助動詞 + 主語 + 動詞の原形

— 助動詞を含む否定文のかたち

主語 + 助動詞 + not + 動詞の原形

# 助動詞( 1 )

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# Overview (1)

- can

(1a) 現在における能力「～することができる」

(1b) 未来における能力「～することができるだろう」

(2a) 可能性・推量「～でありうる」 (肯定文)

「～はずがあるろうか」 (疑問文)

(2b) 否定的推量「～なはずがない」 (否定文)

(3) 許可「～してもよい」

(4) 依頼「～してもらえますか」

( “Can you ～?” のかたちで)

# Overview (2)

- could

(1) 過去における能力「～することができた」

(2) 可能性・推量「～かもしれない」

(3) 丁寧な許可「～してもよろしいですか」

( “Could I ~?” のかたちで)

(4) 丁寧な依頼「～していただけますか」

( “Could you ~?” のかたちで)

# can (1)

(1a) 現在における能力 「～することができる」

Can he play the piano?

—Yes, he can. / No, he cannot [can't].

“can” が [能力] を表す場合、“be able to” を用いて言いかえることが可能。

Is he able to play the piano?

— Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.

Mary can't play the guitar when (she is) nervous.

=Mary isn't able to play the guitar when (she is) nervous.

## can (2)

(1b) 未来における能力 「～することができるだろう」

You can't get there by noon.

= You will not [won't] be able to get there by noon.

## can (3)

(2a) 可能性・推量 「～でありうる」 (肯定文)

「～はずがあるろうか」 (疑問文)

Anybody can make mistakes.

Smoking can cause cancer.

Telling the truth can be extremely dangerous.

Can it be true?



## can (4)

(2b) 否定的推量「～なはずがない」 (否定文)

It can't [cannot] be true.

That can't [cannot] be Molly; she has gone to Hawaii.

# can (5)

(3) 許可「～してもよい」

You can eat first.

Can I read this book?

Can I use your room for a while?

# can (6)

(4) 依頼「～してもらえますか」  
(“Can you ~?” のかたちで)

Can you help me with my homework?

Can you show me the way to the post office?

# could (1)

(1) 過去における能力 「～することができた」

When I was in high school, I could run very fast.

= When I was in high school, I was able to run very fast.

When I was in primary school, I could hardly speak English.

= When I was in primary school, I was hardly able to speak English.

# could (2)

(2) 可能性・推量「～かもしれない」

Health could be a key to happiness.

He could pass the test if he is lucky.

# could (3)

(3) 丁寧な許可「～してもよろしいですか」  
(“Could I ~?” のかたちで)

Could I borrow your laptop?

Could I ask you another question, please?

# could (4)

(4) 丁寧な依頼 「～していただけますか」  
( “Could you ～?” のかたちで)

Could you show me the way to the post office?

Could you do me a favor?

= Could I ask you a favor?

# 助動詞(2)

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# Overview (1)

- may

- (1) 許可 「～してもよい」
- (2) 可能性・推量 「～かもしれない」
- (3) 祈願 「～するように」
- (4) 希望・不安 (あえて訳出する必要はない)
- (5) 目的・譲歩 (あえて訳出する必要はない)

- might

- (1) 許可 「～してもよい」
- (2) 可能性・推量 「～かもしれない」
- (3) 祈願 「～するように」
- (4) 丁寧な提案 「～したらどうですか」

# Overview (2)

- must

(1a) 義務「～しなければならない」 (肯定文・疑問文)

(1b) 禁止「～してはならない」 (否定文)

(2) 確信「～にちがいない」

(原則、“must be”のかたちで)

- have [has] to

(1a) 義務「～しなければならない」 (肯定文・疑問文)

(1b) 必要「～**しなくてもよい**」 (否定文)

(2) 確信「～にちがいない」

(“have (got) to be”のかたちで)

# may (1)

(1) 許可「～してもよい」

May I use a calculator during the test?

— Sure.

May I disclose information about you to the lawyer?

# may (2)

(2) 可能性・推量 「～かもしれない」

Chris left here a few hours ago; he may be at home by now.

# may (3)

(3) 祈願 「～するように」

この用法の場合、“may”は文頭に置かれる。

May you have a good day!

May you have a wonderful Christmas and a very happy  
New Year!

# may (4)

(4)希望・不安（あえて訳出する必要はない）  
希望や不安を表す名詞節内で用いられる。

It is possible that you may be punished for cheating on the chemistry test.

I hope my daughter may never know how her fiancé passed away.

# may (5)

(5) 目的・譲歩 (あえて訳出する必要はない)

目的や譲歩を表す副詞節内で用いられる。

Focus on your studies, come what may.

Nice as he may seem, you shouldn't trust him blindly.

Speak louder in order that everyone may hear you.

Study harder so that you may perfect your English.

Whatever she may say, I won't forgive her for lying.

=No matter what she may say, I won't forgive her for lying. <sup>23</sup>

# might (1)

(1) 許可「～してもよい」

I'm busy looking after my sister tonight. Might I review today's lesson tomorrow?

— Sure.



# might (2)

(2) 可能性・推量 「～かもしれない」

Maki doesn't speak a word during class; she might be shy.

Kaho might come on time, but I'm not certain.

# might (3)

(3) 祈願 「～するように」

この用法の場合、“might”は従属節内で用いられる。

I pray that God might keep my life many years.

# might (4)

(4) 丁寧な提案 「～したらどうですか」

You might want to think again.

Perhaps you might like to try another wine from the same country.

# must (1)

(1a) 義務「～しなければならない」 (肯定文・疑問文)

You must learn it by heart.

Must I get the job done by sunset?

※過去における〔義務〕を表したいときは“had to”を用いる。

I had to learn it by heart.

(1b) 禁止「～してはならない」 (否定文)

You must not throw away cigarettes on the street.

# must (2)

(2) 確信「～にちがいない」

原則、“must be”のかたちで用いる。ただし文脈上、はっきり「確信」と判断できる場合は“must + 一般動詞”のかたちをとることも可能。

He must be home by now.

Michiko is a competent doctor; she must make a large amount of money.

※ 「確信」の用法の否定形は“must not”ではなく“can't”になることに注意しよう！

He can't be home by now.

# have [has] to (1)

(1a) 義務「～しなければならない」 (肯定文・疑問文)

現在

You have to get task done correctly.

The project has to be done in time.

過去

You had to get the task done correctly.

The project had to be done in time.

未来

You will have to get the task done correctly.

The project will have to be done in time.

# have [has] to (2)

現在

Do you have to get the task done correctly?

Does the project have to be done in time?

過去

Did you have to get the task done correctly?

Did the project have to be done in time?

未來

Will you have to get the task done correctly?

Will the project have to be done in time?

# have [has] to (3)

(1b) 必要 「～しなくてもよい」 (否定文)

現在

You don't have to get the task done correctly.

The project doesn't have to be done in time.

過去

You didn't have to get the task done correctly.

The project didn't have to be done in time.

未来

You won't have to get the task done correctly.

The project won't have to be done in time.



# have [has] to (4)

(2) 確信「～にちがいない」

(“have (got) to be”のかたちで)

You have (got) to be joking.

You have been working four hours in a row. You have (got) to be dead tired.

Yuta doesn't study very much. But there has (got) to be a way to make his grades go up.

過去における確信は“had to”で表される。

There had to be a reason for the death of the student.

# 助動詞(3)

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# Overview(1)

- will
  - (1) 意志未来「～するつもりだ」
  - (2) 依頼「～してくれませんか」  
( “Will you ~?” のかたちで)
  - (3) 単純未来「～だろう」
  - (4) 意志未来「どうしても～(しようど)しない」  
( “3人称主語 + won't + 動詞の原形” のかたちで)
  - (5) 現在における推量「～だろう」
  - (6) 不変の真理「～するものだ」
  - (7) 現在の習慣「よく～する」
  - (8) 指図「～しなさい」

# Overview (2)

- would

- (1) 過去の習慣「よく～したものだ」
- (2) 過去における拒絶「どうしても～しようとしなかった」 (“wouldn't”のかたちで)
- (3) 丁寧な依頼「～していただけませんか」 (“Would you～?”のかたちで)
- (4) 現在における推量「～だろう」
- (5) 控えめな見解「～と思う」
- (6) 過去から見た未来 [時制の一致]
- (7) (仮定法中で)推量「～だろう(に)」

# will (1)

(1) 意志未来「～するつもりだ」

<意志未来> — その場で決めたことを指す。

I'll talk to him on the phone tomorrow.

Will you talk to him on Skype tonight?

“Robert has died.” “Has he? I will attend his funeral.”

※ <意志未来>でも事前に決めたことを表したいときは、“be going to”が用いられる。

“Robert has died.” “I know. I 'm going to attend his funeral.”

## will (2)

(2) 依頼「～してくれませんか」

( “Will you ~?” のかたちで)

Will you pass me the salt, please?

# will (3)

(3) 単純未来「～だろう」

Dave will be seventeen years old next year.

Tomorrow will be a holiday.

It will clear up tomorrow.

Susanna will get the job done by lunchtime tomorrow.

# will (4)

(4) 意志未来「どうしても～(しようど)しない」  
(“3人称主語＋won't＋動詞の原形”のかたちで)

I've repeatedly urged Yuta to review school lessons, but he won't.

My car won't start; I need a new battery.



# will (5)

(5) 現在における推量「～だろう」

This will be the boy the police have been searching for.

It will be drizzling in New York.

# will (6)

(6) 不変の真理「～するものだ」

Boys will run faster than girls.

“I can’t concentrate on my work because Risa and Kaho are speaking so loudly.” “Relax. Children will always be noisy.”

Accidents will happen.

# will (7)

(7) 現在の習慣「よく～する」

A man will be worried about his future.

Bright students will often arrange plans to get high grades.

Yuto will often talk big.

# will (8)

(8) 指図 「～しなさい」

Once you are accepted as a volunteer, you will abide by these rules.

※abide by 約束・規則 「約束・規則を遵守する」

# would (1)

(1) 過去の習慣「よく～したものだ」

(“would often”のかたちで表されることが多い。)

My dad would often spend most of his money on alcohol.

After school, we would often play catch.

[過去の習慣]の用法で用いる場合は、“would”の直後に状態動詞を置けない。“used to”の直後には動作動詞と状態動詞の両方を置ける。

× I would know how to cook eggs Benedict.

○ I used to know how to cook eggs Benedict.

# would (2)

## (2) 過去における拒絶

「どうしても～しようとしなかった」

(“wouldn’t”のかたちで)

I warned him not to be late again, but he wouldn't listen to me.

I repeatedly asked her out, but she wouldn't even talk to me.

## would (3)

(3) 丁寧な依頼 「～していただけませんか」  
( “Would you～?” のかたちで)

Would you speak up a little bit, please?

Would you mind me smoking here?

# would (4)

(4) 現在における推量 「～だろう」

There is a bar exam on Friday; she would be nervous.

I guess your mom would tell you off for not wearing a tie.

Since Charlotte is a liar, everybody would hate her.



# would (5)

(5) 控えめな見解 「～と思う」

You were not accepted by Waseda University, but I'd say you did all you could.

I'd suggest that these talks be confidential.

I would have to say I'm not having much fun.

I would hope to gain interpersonal skills.

# would (6)

(6) 過去から見た未来 [時制の一致]

You said you would come to see me, didn't you?

I knew you would be late for work.

# would (7)

(7) (仮定法中で)推量 「～だろう(に)」

If you were richer, you would be happier.

What would you do if you were an attorney?

A competent doctor would make an accurate prognosis.

I'd appreciate it if you would replace the photo with another one.

# 助動詞(4)

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# Overview (1)

- shall

(1) 提案「～しましょうか」

(主語が一人称)

(2) willの意志未来・単純未来の代用

(主語が一人称)

(3) (契約・規則における)命令「～するものとする」

- should / ought to

(1) 義務「～すべきだ」 提案「～したほうがよい」

(2) 推量「～なはずだ」「～だろう」

# Overview (2)

- dare

(1) 勇気 「～する勇気がある」 (疑問文・否定文)

- had better

(1) 忠告 「～したほうがよい」

- need

(1) 必要 「～する必要がある」 (否定文・疑問文)

# shall (1)

(1) 提案 「～しましょうか」  
(主語が一人称)

Shall I give you a text when I arrive?

Shall we eat *sushi* for lunch?

What shall we name it?

# shall (2)

(2) willの意志未来・単純未来の代用  
(主語が一人称)

I shall talk to him on the phone tomorrow.

= I will talk to him on the phone tomorrow.



# shall (3)

(3) (契約・規則における)命令「～するものとする」

Students shall be responsible for paying rent by due dates.

Students shall not be permitted to work part-time.

# should / ought to (1)

- (1) 義務 「～すべきだ」  
提案 「～したほうがよい」

You should study hard to get into Tokyo University.

You ought to study hard to get into Tokyo University.

Ken should not take care of her daughter.

Ken ought not to take care of her daughter.

What should I feed my puppy?

# should / ought to (2)

(2) 推量 「～なはずだ」 「～だろう」

If you study hard, you should get into any university.

If you study hard, you ought to get into any university.

It should only take an hour to get the job done.

It ought to only take an hour to get the job done.

# dare

(1) 勇気「～する勇気がある」 (疑問文・否定文)

He dare not [daren't] ask her out.

I dare not pay her a visit.

※How dare 「よくもまあ～できるね」

How dare you call me insane!

# had better

(1) 忠告 「～したほうがよい」

You had better water the plants daily.

You'd better not ask her out; she is a two-timer.

# need (1)

(1) 必要 「～する必要がある」 (否定文・疑問文)

None of you need hand it in.

I need not treat my students to lunch.

Need I buy him a drink?

## need (2)

※肯定文の場合や過去形の場合は、助動詞needではなく動詞needを用いる。

You need to be careful in case you fall down.

I needed to hand it in in time.

I will need to be neutral when they start arguing.

# 助動詞(5)

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# Overview

- しっかりと区別すべき助動詞
- 推量の度合い（参考程度）
- 義務の度合い（参考程度）
  
- 助動詞 + have + 過去分詞
  - ✓ can't [couldn't] + have + 過去分詞
  - ✓ could + have + 過去分詞
  - ✓ may [might] + have + 過去分詞
  - ✓ must + have + 過去分詞
  - ✓ should [ought to] + have + 過去分詞
  - ✓ need not + have + 過去分詞

# しっかりと区別すべき助動詞 (1)

must 確信「～にちがいない」

should 推量「～なはずだ」「～だろう」

can't 否定的推量「～なはずがない」

He must be a teenager.

「彼はティーンエージャーにちがいない。」

He should be a teenager.

「彼はティーンエージャーのはずだ。」

He can't be a teenager.

「彼はティーンエージャーのはずがない。」

## しっかりと区別すべき助動詞 (2)

have [has] to 義務 「(客観的な要因から)~しなくてはならない」  
must 義務 「(主観的な要因から)~しなくてはならない」

You have to hand in the essay by the end of the month.

「(学校の都合により)君は月末までにその論文を提出しなければなりません。」

I have to pay rent in cash.

「(家主の都合により)私は現金で家賃を支払わなくてはなりません。」

You must get your homework done before dinner.

「(話し手の都合により)君は夕食前に宿題を終えなければなりません。」

# しっかりと区別すべき助動詞 (3)

could	永続的能力
was able to	永続的能力
	一度きりのことを行う能力

- I could swim faster than my brother when young.
- I was able to swim faster than my brother when young.
  
- × I could swim faster than my brother at the finals.
- I was able to swim faster than my brother at the finals.

※ただし否定形 “couldn’t” と “wasn’t able to” は同義。

# 推量の度合い（参考程度）

could 「～かもしれない」

< might 「～かもしれない」

< may 「～かもしれない」

< can 「～でありうる」

< should 「～なはずだ」

< ought to 「～なはずだ」

< would 「～だろう」

< will 「～だろう」

< must 「～にちがいない」

# 義務の度合い（参考程度）

should 「～すべきだ」

< ought to 「～すべきだ」

< have to 「～しなければならない」

< must 「～しなければならない」

# 助動詞 + have + 過去分詞

“助動詞 + have + 過去分詞”

- ▷ 現在における過去のことに対する推量
- ▷ 現在における過去のことに対する非難・後悔

can't + have + 過去分詞  
couldn't + have + 過去分詞

否定的推量 「～だったはずがない」

Kaho cannot have studied more than four hours yesterday.

He couldn't have turned down the job offer.



# could + have + 過去分詞

可能性・推量 「～だったかもしれない」

The Nazi holocaust could have been avoided.

Things could have been even worse.

You could have studied harder.

Don't drink too much — You could have drowned in the bath.

may + have + 過去分詞

might + have + 過去分詞

可能性・推量 「～だったかもしれない」

Chris left here a few hours ago; he may have been in a hurry.

Kento might have lived in Koyoen, but I don't know for sure.

# must + have + 過去分詞

確信「～だったにちがいない」

Karen seems happy; she must have received quite a large bonus.

should + have + 過去分詞  
ought to + have + 過去分詞

推量 「～したはずだ」

Shimpei left home in the morning. He should have arrived in Hawaii by now.

Shimpei left home in the morning. He ought to have arrived in Hawaii by now.

義務 「～すべきだった」

The U.S. should not have gone to war in Iraq, which has caused bloody internal conflict.

The U.S. ought not to have gone to war in Iraq, which has caused bloody internal conflict.

# need not + have + 過去分詞

必要「～する必要がなかった」 (否定文)

You need not have come over; I meant to e-mail you.