

平成 15 年度修士論文要旨

Analysis of WANTING verbs

—Approach from semantics and Syntactic—

Minako Takeuchi

I describe in this paper the analysis of WANTING verbs. I think there are many verbs showing a wish in English. For example, when you think you want to see your boyfriend, you can say *I want to see you* or *I wish to see you* or *I hope to see you* and so on. But maybe you wouldn't say '*I want that I see you*'. Of course, this is an unfamiliar phrase. But I can't make distinctions between these and I think it is important to know the distinctions between synonyms, so I studied WANTING verbs.

At first, I read Dixon *A New Approach to English Grammar, on Semantic Principle*. (1991). This book referred to a Principal subject who has a certain attitude (described by the WANTING verb) towards some event or state (described by the complement clause) that is not (yet) real. The book is a very helpful in the study. Next, I consulted a dictionary and compared the book with the dictionary. Then I cross-referenced the distinctions between WANTING verbs. The main distinction is the difference between a strong wish and the reality.

Then I compared my study with some books. I described why sentence that contain WANTING verbs or may have a special meaning. I think that want is the most popular and convenient word for expressing a wish, '*I want . . .*' '*I want to . . .*'. So, when we express a wish, we often use *want*.

A study of the Meaning of the Progressive Form

Naomi Kashiwabara

The progressive form contains various kinds of meaning, therefore it is difficult for us to find the essential meaning.

In this paper, I am going to focus on the meaning of the progressive form. First, I deal with limited duration. By comparing the progressive form with the simple form, we can understand the difference of their meaning. The simple form expresses a permanent state. The progressive form expresses a temporary state. Secondly, I examine emotional expression. The simple form expresses a habit or fact. The progressive form often contains emotional colouring. Thirdly, I summarize Leech's opinion (1971) because the meanings of verbs are very important. It is natural that dynamic verbs are used in the progressive form, because the stative verbs mean the continuance by themselves. However the stative verbs are used in the progressive form exceptionally, and the stative verbs are changed into dynamic verbs in meaning.

He divided dynamic verbs into four subcategories ('momentary verbs', 'transitional event verbs', 'activity verbs', and 'process verbs'), and the stative verbs into four subcategories ('verbs of inert perception', 'verbs of inert cognition', 'state verbs of having and being', and 'verbs of bodily sensation'). Moreover, I explore combination with adverbial such as always. It seems that the progressive form expresses emotional colouring in combination with always. Therefore it can be said that the progressive form is deeply connected with adverbial. Finally, some examples of the progressive form I collect are analysed. Stative verbs were used in the progressive form as dynamic verbs, 'verbs of inert perception' and 'verbs of inert cognition' were used as 'activity verbs'. And also any examples of 'state verbs of having and being' and 'verbs of bodily sensation' were not found in this study. In conclusion, it seems reasonable to suppose that the progressive form is

connected with limited duration, emotional expression and combination with adverbial when the essential meaning of it is thought, and we must pay attention to the context because one sentence sometimes has various meanings.

A Survey of Relative Pronoun Usage in Modern English

Maiko Takahashi

There are three types of relative pronouns in English, *wh-*, *that*, and zero, and it is generally thought that the distinction between these types is a stylistic problem. The validity of this argument, however, is unconfirmed, since relative pronouns can be used in many kinds of styles. On the other hand, syntactical studies have been done on this matter from the viewpoints of case, antecedent, and use (either restrictive or nonrestrictive). In spite of these rules, however, some exceptional instances need to be clarified. So, in this thesis, I attempt to formulate and verify the hypothesis that the syntactic proximity between the antecedent and the relative clause influences the selection of the relative pronouns.

To this purpose, I examined the frequencies of relative pronouns used in the following five situations in which the antecedent and relative clause is not proximate: (1) the relative clause is non-restrictive, (2) the relative pronoun follows the preposition as its complement, (3) a sentence adverb is placed between the relative pronoun and the subject of the relative clause, (4) the relative clause is extraposed from its antecedent, and (5) the relative pronoun is in the second place of a double restriction.

My examination shows that *wh-* relative pronouns are used in all five situations, *that* is used only in cases of (3)(4)(5), zero isn't used at all. This probably means that *wh-*s can occur in most situations even if the proximity is loose, while *that* is more restrictive than *wh-*, and zero is proximate with its antecedent almost all of the time.