

## 1 関係代名詞

1 **who** : 「人」について説明する

1. I know a *student* **who** is studying Russian.  
先行詞 関係詞節
2. The *boy* **who** is wearing a T-shirt is Bob.
3. Dr. Jones is a *scholar* (**whom**) many people respect.
4. I have a *friend* **whose** father is a famous painter.

(▶▶▶ p.282)  
●...252  
...253  
...254  
...255

a) 主格 : **who** (関係詞節中で主語になる → 1, 2)

① I know a student. + ② *He/She* is studying Russian.  
↓ S V O  
◆ I know a student **who** is studying Russian.  
先行詞 (S) (V) (O)

b) 目的格 : **whom** [**who**] (関係詞節中で目的語になる → 3) おもに〈文語〉として使われる。  
whom の代わりに **who** が使われることもある。ただし実際には、省略するのが普通。

3 → ① Dr. Jones is a *scholar*. + ② Many people respect *him*.

c) 所有格 : **whose** (関係詞節中で「〜の」の意味を表す → 4) 〈**whose** + 名詞〉の形になる。

## 2 which, that : 「物」について説明する

(▶▶▶ p.285)

5. Jim works for a *company* **which** [**that**] makes computers.
6. This is the *doghouse* (**which** [**that**]) my father made.
7. Look at the *mountain* **whose** top is covered with snow.

...256  
...257  
...258

a) 主格 : **which, that** (→ 5) 〈口語〉では **that** を多く使う。

b) 目的格 : **which, that** (→ 6) 〈口語〉では省略することが多い。

c) 所有格 : **whose** (**that** は所有格なし) (→ 7)

## 3 that が好まれる場合

(▶▶▶ p.287)

8. This is the *smallest* robot **that** can walk like a human.

...259

a) 先行詞に強い限定の意味をもつ修飾語句がつく場合

① 形容詞の最上級 (→ 8) ; **the first** など序数詞 ; **the only, the very** 「まさにその〜」, **the same** 「同じ〜」 など, 「ただ1つの」の意味を含む修飾語句。

▶ This is the *first* movie (**that**) he has made.

② **all, any, every, no** など, 「全部」または「ゼロ」の意味の修飾語句。

▶ Is that *all* the work (**that**) you've done?

b) 先行詞が〈人+物 (動物など)〉の場合

▶ Look at the *girl and her cat* **that** are sleeping on the sofa.

注意

先行詞が疑問詞 **who** の場合も **that** がよく使われる。who が重なると語調が悪いため。

▶ *Who that* knows him can believe such a story?

## § 2 関係代名詞が前置詞の目的語になる場合

9. This is the town (**which** [that]) Ken was born **in**.

→ This is the town **in which** (× **in that**) Ken was born.

① This is *the town*. + ② Ken was born **in it**.

→ This is the town **which** Ken was born **in**.

→ This is the town **in which** Ken was born.

▶ Is she the girl (**who** / **whom**) Tom went to the concert **with**?

→ Is she the girl **with whom** (× **with who**) Tom went to the concert?

〈口語〉▶▶▶ 267  
〈文語〉▶▶▶ 262

〈口語〉  
〈文語〉  
〈口語〉  
〈文語〉

## § 3 what : 「～である[する]こと[もの]」 (名詞の働き : 名詞節を導く)

(▶▶▶ p. 289)

10. **What John said** is true.

11. Show me **what you have in your hand**.

12. That is **what is called** a nursing robot.

13. Our town is not **what it was** ten years ago.

14. We got lost, and **what is worse**, it began to rain.

▶▶▶ 263  
▶▶▶ 264  
▶▶▶ 265  
▶▶▶ 266  
▶▶▶ 267

1 基本的な用法 : それ自身に先行詞を含み, = **the thing(s) which** と考えられる.

what が導く節は, 文中で主語 (→ 10) ・ 目的語 (→ 11) ・ 補語 (→ 13) ・ 前置詞の目的語になる.

▶ I'm very sorry **for what** I said to her yesterday. (前置詞の目的語)

2 what を使った慣用表現

a) **what is called**, **what we [you/they] call** : 「いわゆる」 (→ 12)

b) **what S is [am/are]** : 「現在の S」 / **what S was [were/used to be]** : 「過去の S」 (→ 13)

c) **what is + 比較級** : 「その上, さらに□□なことには」 (→ 14)

(\* what を使った慣用表現 2) → p. 78 「覚えておきたい重要表現」

## § 4 関係代名詞の非制限用法

(▶▶▶ p. 291)

15. This is the movie **which** I have long wanted to see.

〈制限用法〉▶▶▶ 268

16. Yesterday I saw a movie, **which** was very moving.

〈非制限用法〉▶▶▶ 269

17. I tried **to** open the door, **which** I found impossible.

▶▶▶ 270

1 制限用法 (→ 15) と非制限用法 (→ 16) : 非制限用法は, 先行詞を追加的・補足的に説明する.

**Info** 先行詞が1つしかないものや固有名詞などの場合は, 非制限用法を用いるのが普通.

「桜で有名な姫路城に行きました」 → I went to Himeji Castle, **which** is famous for its cherry blossoms.

(× I went to Himeji Castle **which** is ....)

(▶▶▶ p. 292, **Typical Mistakes**)

2 句や節の内容を受ける **which** : 17 は句を受ける例.

▶ Tom says **he likes May**, **which** is not true.

▶ Jenny went to the movies with Roy, **which** made me jealous.

〈節を受ける〉  
〈主節全体の内容を受ける〉

## 5 関係副詞 (when, where, why, how)

### 1 関係副詞の制限用法

18. I remember the *day* **when** we first met.  
19. This is the *store* **where** my mother works.  
20. I don't know the *reason* **why** he quit his job.  
21. This is **how** I solved the problem.

a) **when** : 先行詞は〈時〉

18 → ① I remember *the day*. + ② We first met *then* [*on the day*].

➡ I remember the day **when** (= *on which*) we first met.

b) **where** : 先行詞は〈場所〉 19 → This is the store *at which* my mother works.

**Info** 先行詞が〈場所〉だから where とは限らない。

▶ Let's go to the bakery (**which** [that]) my aunt opened last month. (× where)

c) **why** : 先行詞はおもに **reason** 〈理由〉

20 → ① I don't know *the reason*. + ② He quit his job *for the reason*.

➡ I don't know the reason **why** (= *for which*) he quit his job.

\*ただし, for which はあまり使われない。

d) **how** : 先行詞を含み, 「～する方法」という名詞節の働きをする。

21 → This is *the way* (**in which**) I solved the problem. (× *the way how*)

**注意**

関係副詞の when, why, where (先行詞が place の場合) は, 〈口語〉ではしばしば省略される。

▶ The theme park opened in **the year** I was born.

▶ What is **the reason** you have stopped seeing him?

## 2 when, where, why が先行詞を含む場合 (名詞と同じ働き : 名詞節を導く) (▶▶ p.297)

22. Friday is **when** I am busiest. ...276  
23. That's **where** his concert will be held tomorrow. ...277  
24. Emi is always cheerful. That's **why** I like her. 「そういうわけで～」 ...278

22 → Friday is *the day* **when** I am busiest.

23 → That's *the place* **where** his concert will be held tomorrow.

24 → That's *the reason* **why** I like her.

## 3 関係副詞の非制限用法 (when, where のみ. why, how にはなし.) (▶▶ p.298)

25. I visited Kanazawa, **where** I became interested in crafts. ...279  
26. We got home at midnight, **when** it began to rain heavily. ...280

25 → I visited Kanazawa, *and there* I became interested in crafts.

26 → We got home at midnight, *and then* it began to rain heavily.

▶ Jim was about to go out, **when** the phone rang.

\* 具体的な先行詞はなく, 前文の内容「出かけようとしていた(ちょうど)そのとき」が先行詞となっている例。