

高校生の英作文における誤り易い個所(そのII) :
健康・病気・趣味・娯楽の表現

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高校生の英作文における誤り易い箇所 (そのⅡ)

— 健康・病気・趣味・娯楽の表現 —

はじめに

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生徒の英文日記を添削しながら、過去8年間に亘って記録してきた高校生の誤り易い英作文の中で、前号12号では「時間・季節・天候」の表現を記したが、今回は「健康・病気・趣味・娯楽」について記したい。

以前、ある学者が日本人の英作文の誤りを分析すると、誤りの80%はsyntacticではなくsemanticな誤りであると言うのを聞いたことがある。私も添削していて、いつもそう思う。しかし、これは我々教える側に相当責任があるのだろう。それで今回は、出来るだけ各々の英作文について、語句の意味に迄さかのぼって、誤りの原因を述べたいと思う。なお、文例及び注は、確認のため、小生が個人的に親しくして頂いている静岡市在住のカナダ人宣教師 Miss Merrill Brownと清水市のアメリカ人宣教師の2人に、全て目を通してもらった。〔文中の○印は正用法、◎印は正用法の中でも最も普通に使われる用法、×印は誤用法、※印は注を示す。注の中の()は出典を示す。参考文献は「おわりに」の中に掲げた。(加)はMiss Brown、(米)は清水市のアメリカ人の意見を示す。〕

健康・病気

① 彼は身長が伸びた。

◎ 1. He *became* taller and taller.

○ 2. He *grew* taller. * grow = come to be, or become by degrees (RHD)

○ 3. He *got* taller. ※ 口語

× 4. He *turned* taller. * turn = 漸次増加の意味なし(類) a sudden change を示す。 taller は漸次増加を示すため、4の文は不可。

② 私は身長172センチです。

◎ 1. I am 172 centimeters (or cm.) tall.

○ 2. I am 172 centimeters (or cm.) high.

- ◎ 1. *I weigh as much as he (does).*
- ◎ 2. *My weight is the same as his.*
- 3. *I am as heavy as he.*
- × 4. *My weight is as heavy as his.*

* *weight* と *heavy* の意味が重なるため。

⑧ 私は元気にやっております。

- ◎ 1. *I am very well every day.*
- ◎ 2. *I am getting along well every day.*

* 健康の他に、仕事でも順調。

- 3. *I live in good health every day.*

* *literally* な感じ (加)

- 4. *I keep very well every day.*

⑨ 他の普通の少年より健康である。

- ◎ 1. *I am healthier than other ordinary boys.*
- 2. *I am in better health than other ordinary boys.*

⑩ 散歩は健康に良い。

- ◎ 1. *Taking a walk is good for the health.*
- ◎ 2. *Taking a walk is good for our health.*
- 3. *Taking a walk is good for health.*
- 4. *Taking a walk is healthy.*
- 5. *Taking a walk is healthful.*

* *healthy* & *healthful*; Although *healthy* is applied especially to that which possess health or is characteristic of health, *it is also applicable to that which is conducive to health.*

Healthful used to mean *healthy*, but this meaning is now rare and the common usage confines the word to that which is *conducive to health.*

(D C A U)

⑪ 健康のために、彼はタバコをやめた。

* high は、山、建物、塔等の高さを使うが、人にも使える。

○ 3. *My height is 172 centimeters (or cm.)*

③ 彼(彼女)は太っている。

◎ 1. He (or She) is *plump*.

* soft で polite な感じ(加)

◎ 2. He (or She) is *everweight*.

○ 3. He (or She) is *fat*. * too direct (加)

× 4. He (or She) is *thick*. * 物に使う

④ 私より彼女の方が軽い。

◎ 1. She does *not weigh as much as I*.

○ 2. She does *not weigh so much as I*.

◎ 3. She weighs *less than I*.

○ 4. She is *lighter than I*.

○ 5. Her weight is *less than mine*. * not common (加)

⑤ 彼は体重 65キロあります。

◎ 1. He *weighs 65 kilograms*. (kg)

◎ 2. *His weight is 65 kilograms*. (kg)

○ 3. He is *65 kilograms*.

○ 4. He is *65 kilograms in weight*.

× 5. He is *65 kilograms heavy*. * kilograms は重さの単位なので、heavy は不必要である。

⑥ 私は妹より9キロ重い。

○ 1. I am *9 kilograms heavier than my sister*.

○ 2. I *weigh 9 kilograms more than my sister*.

○ 3. *My weight is 9 kilograms more than my sister's*.

× 4. *My weight is 9 kilograms heavier than my sister*.

* not so common (加) ⑦の注参照。

× 5. I *weigh 9 kilograms heavier than my sister*.

* weigh と heavy の意味が重なるため。

⑦ 私の体重は彼の体重と同じです。

- 1. He gave up smoking *for the sake of* his health. * 利益
- 2. He gave up smoking *for* his health.
- 3. He gave up smoking *because of* his health. * 原因
- 4. He gave up smoking *on account of* his health. * 3と同じ
- 5. He gave up smoking *due to* his health. * 3と同じ
- 6. He gave up smoking *owing to* his health. * not common (加)

* *Owing to* is often used in combination with *the fact that* as a clumsy periphrasis for a simple conjunction such as *because, since, for, as*; and for this purpose we could do with less of it. But for another we should like to see more of it; its rights *are now perpetually infringed by DUE TO* which has not yet won, as *o. t.* has, unquestioned recognition as a preposition. (MEU)

⑫ 彼女は昨年、病気になった。

- ◎ 1. She *became ill* last year.
- 2. She *got ill* last year.
- 3. She *fell ill* last year. * bookish (米), old-fashioned (加)
- 4. She *grew ill* last year. * not common (加)
- 5. She *was taken ill* last year. * old-fashioned (加)
- 6. She *took ill* last year. * take + a. = (～になる)の意味で、口語、方言 (大)
- × 7. She *turned ill* last year.

⑬ 私は頭が重かったので、早く寝た。

- ◎ 1. *My head felt heavy*, so I went to bed early.
- 2. *I felt heavy in my head*, so I went to bed early.
- 3. *I felt heavy in the head*, so I went to bed early.

⑭ 帰宅後、頭がボーッとしていた。

I was tired with the practice of playing basketball at my club.
And after I came home,

- ◎ 1. I felt groggy.
- 2. I was groggy.
- 3. My head felt groggy.
- × 4. My brain felt groggy. * brain = 「脳」の意

⑮ 私は昨日の水泳で疲れたので眠かった。

- ◎ 1. I was sleepy because I was tired from swimming yesterday.
 - 2. I was sleepy because I was tired with swimming yesterday.
 - 3. I was sleepy because I was tired from yesterday's swimming.
- * be tired with は文法上正しいが、2人の native speakers は誤りとした。それ程、この語句は使われならしい。

⑯ 試験の前に、私は緊張した。

- ◎ 1. Before the examination, I was under a strain.
- * strain は C
- 2. Before the examination, I was under strain.
- * strain は U
- ◎ 3. Before the examination, I felt tense.
 - ◎ 4. Before the examination, I was keyed up.
- * key up = bring to a particular degree of intensity of feeling, excitement, energy etc. (RHD) more positive than "under a strain" (加)
- ◎ 5. Before the examination, I was tense.
 - × 6. Before the examination, I felt strained.
- * feel strained は、personal relationship の場合に使う。

⑰ 君、寒いですか。ストーブをつけようか。

- 1. Are you cold? Shall I turn on the stove?
- 2. Do you feel cold? Shall I turn on the stove?
- 3. Is it cold for you? Shall I turn on the stove?
- × 4. Is it cold to you? Shall I turn on the stove?

⑱ 私は熱で体がぞくぞくする。

- 1. I feel my body shiver with (a) fever.

* fever は [U] (しばしば a ~)。 with は原因を示す。

○ 2. I feel my body shiver *because of* (a) fever.

× 3. I feel my body shiver *by* the fever. * by は手段。

⑱ 彼は薬を飲んだ。

◎ 1. He *took* the medicine. * 薬は liquid, powder, pill.

○ 2. He *swallowed* the medicine.

* 薬は liquid, powder, pill の 3 つの内の一つである。

○ 3. He *drank* the medicine. * 薬は liquid である。

× 4. He *had* the medicine. * had の意味が possessed か 1 の意味か、あいまいである。

⑳ この薬は胃の弱い人に効く。

◎ 1. This medicine *is good for* a person with a weak stomach.

○ 2. This medicine *works well for* a person with a weak stomach.

* for = for the benefit of の意味であるから、下の 3 の文は不可である。

× 3. This medicine *works well to* a person with a weak stomach.

㉑ この薬は、胃の弱い人には効き過ぎる。

◎ 1. This medicine *is too strong for* a person with a weak stomach.

○ 2. This medicine *has too much effect on* a person with a weak stomach.

* effect = [U] で effect は on を伴う。

○ 3. This medicine *has too strong an effect on* a person with a weak stomach.

* effect = [C] で on を伴う。

× 5. This medicine *is too strong to* a person with a weak stomach.

㉒ 彼女は、ひどい風邪のために入院中だ。

◎ 1. She *is in the hospital because of* a bad cold. * 原因

◎ 2. She *is in the hospital with* a bad cold. * 原因

○ 3. She *is in the hospital on account of* a bad cold. ※ 1 と同じ。

○ 4. She *is in the hospital due to* a bad cold. ※ 1 と同じ。

○ 5. She is in the hospital *owing to* a bad cold.

* not common (加), obsolete (米)

○ 6. She is in the hospital *owing to the fact that* she has a bad cold.

× 7. She is in the hospital *for* a bad cold.

* for = for the benefit of

㉓ 彼女はよくその子供の世話をした。

◎ 1. She *took good care of* the child.

○ 2. She *looked after* the child *well*. * awkward (米),
bookish (加) look after は単独で使う。

× 3. She *took care of* the child *well*.

㉔ 体は一つしかないのだから……

○ 1. I should be more careful *because I have only one body*.

○ 2. I should be more careful *because I have only this body*.

○ 3. I should be more careful *because I have this body only*.

○ 4. I should be more careful *because I cannot replace my body with another*.

㉕ 睡眠ほど、体が休まるものはない。

◎ 1. Nothing is more *restful for us than sleep*.

* for = for the benefit of

○ 2. Sleep gives us the most rest.

○ 3. Sleep *rests us most*. * rest = give rest to (RHD)

× 4. Nothing is more *restful to us than sleep*.

* to には for the benefit of の意味がないから。

㉖ 私は足が痛い。

◎ 1. My feet *hurt*.

* hurt = feel or suffer bodily or mental pain or distress
(RHD)

◎ 2. My feet *ache*.

* ache = have or suffer a continuous, dull pain (RHD)

◎ 3. I *have a pain in my feet*.

* pain = bodily suffering or distress, as due to injury, illness, etc. (RHD)

* a pain 一足の一部が痛い。(加)

⑳ 足がひどく痛い。

◎ 1. My feet hurt *very much*.

◎ 2. My feet hurt *a lot*.

◎ 3. My feet *really* hurt.

㉑ 彼は頭にけがをしました。

○ 1. He *was wounded in* the head. * wound = cause a hurt or injury to some part of the body, *by cutting, stabbing, shooting, etc.* (ISED)

* *in* = internal injury で例えば brain のけがを示す。次の3、4も同じ。(米)(加)

○ 2. He *was wounded on* the head.

* *on* = *in* と逆に外側のけがを示す。(米)(加)

○ 3. He *was injured in (on)* the head.

○ 4. He *was hurt in (on)* the head.

○ 5. His head *was wounded*.

○ 6. He *had a wound on* the head.

○ 7. His head *was injured*.

* *injure* = to do or cause *harm of any kind* to; *hurt* (RHD)

○ 8. He *injured his head*.

○ 9. *His head was hurt*. * *hurt* = cause bodily injury to (RHD)

○ 10. He *hurt his head*.

㉒ 彼は右足の骨を折った。

◎ 1. He *broke his right leg yesterday*.

◎ 2. His *right leg was broken*.

○ 3. He *had his right leg broken yesterday*.

○ 4. He *got his right leg broken yesterday*.

* *have (get) + 物 + P.P.*は、受身「～される」の意味。

have は文語、 get は口語。(用)

③⑩ (病気、傷) が直った。

- ◎ 1. I got 'over the disease. * get over = recover from の意味。
- × 2. I got over the wound. * get over と wound は、一緒に使わない。 wound は heal する。 My wound healed.
- × 3. I got rid of the wound.
- × 4. I got well from the disease.
- × 5. I got well from the wound. * get well は単独に使う。(類)
- 6. I was cured of the disease. * cure は disease に使う。
- × 7. I was cured of the wound. * cure を wound に使わない。
- ◎ 8. I recovered from the disease.
- ◎ 9. I recovered from the wound.
- 10. I was healed of the disease.
- × 11. I was healed from the disease.
- 12. I was healed of the wound.
- × 13. I was healed from the wound.
- 14. My wound was healed.
- ◎ 15. My wound healed.
- × 16. My wound was cured. * cure を wound に使わない。
* cure = relieve or rid of something troublesome or detrimental, as an illness, a bad habit etc. (RHD)
heal = (of a wound, broken bone, etc.) become whole or sound (vi.) free from ailment (vt.) (RHD)

趣味・娯楽

① その映画には日本語の字幕がついていた。

- ◎ 1. The movie had the Japanese captions.
* caption = the title of a scene, the text of a speech, etc., shown on the screen (RHD) 複数にするのに注意。
- 2. The movie had the Japanese subtitles.
* subtitle = the text of dialogue, speeches, etc.,

translated into another language and projected on the lower part of the screen (R H D) 複数にするのに注意。

② その映画は英語で上映された。

- ◎ 1. The movie *was put on* in English at the theater.
- 2. The movie *was in* English at the theater.
- × 3. The movie *was played* in English at the theater.

③ 私は先週の土曜日に映画に行った。

- ◎ 1. I *went to the movies* last Saturday.
- 2. I *went to the movie* last Saturday.
* the movie は特定な映画の場合。
- 3. I *went to a movie* last Saturday.
* a movie — 一般的に言っており、1と同じ。
- × 4. I *went to the cinemas* last Saturday.
* cinema = (sing., usu. with def. art) moving pictures (I S E D) であり、単数で使うのが普通。
- 5. I *went to the cinema* last Saturday.
* 4の注の通り。British English である。
- ◎ 6. I *went to see the movies* last Saturday.
* the movies であるから、複数の映画。
- 7. I *went to see the movie* last Saturday.
* the movie であるから、特定な映画。
- 8. I *went to see a movie* last Saturday.
* a movie — 一般的に言っており、6と同じ。
- 9. I *went to see the films* last Saturday.
* the films — 複数の映画。
- 10. I *went to see the film* last Saturday.
* the film — 特定な映画。
- 11. I *went to see a film* last Saturday.
* a film — 一般的に言っており、9と同じ。

④ 先週の日曜日、彼はテレビを見た。

- ◎ 1. He *watched television* last Sunday.
- ◎ 2. He *watched TV* last Sunday.
- 3. He *watched the television* last Sunday.

* *the television* — 特定の放送番組を見たの意味。故に、3は1、2と違う。(加)

⑤ その映画はテレビで放送された。

- ◎ 1. The movie *was put on TV* last night.
- 2. The movie *was telecast* last night.

* *telecast* = broadcast by television (RHD)

- ◎ 3. The movie *was televised* last night.

* *televis*e = send or receive by television (RHD)

- 4. The movie *was broadcast* on TV last night.

* *broadcast* = transmit (programs) from a radio or television station (RHD) テレビでも使えるのに注意。

- ◎ 5. The movie *was on* TV last night.

- × 6. The movie *was telecast on* TV last night.

※ *telecast on TV* は、*redundant* であるため。

* *telecast; televise* の違い When these two words are used as verbs, *telecast* is the more limited in meaning.

It means to broadcast by television. *Televise*, on the other hand, means to record by means of television apparatus and to broadcast what is so recorded. (DCAU)

⑥ 今「キーハンター」をテレビでやっている。

- ◎ 1. "Key Hunter" *is on* television now.
- 2. "Key Hunter" *is on* now.

※… *be on* は映画、ラジオでも使われる。

- × 3. The television *is on* at "Key Hunter".

⑦ ポピュラー音楽がラジオから聞えてくる。

- ◎ 1. The popular music *is coming from* the radio.
- 2. The popular music *is heard from* the radio.

- 3. The popular music *is blaring from* the radio.
 * blare = emit a loud raucous sound (RHD) の意味で、その音楽が noisy, loud, annoying の時に使う。
- × 4. The popular music *is flowing out of* the radio.
- ⑧ レコードを聞いて楽しい時を過ごした。
- 1. I *had a good (or happy or great) time by listening to the* music records.
 * a great time は old-fashioned な感じ (加)
- ◎ 2. I *had a good time listening to the* music records.
 * 前置詞 by を取ると口語体になる。次の3も同様である。
- 3. I *spent a good time listening to the* music records.
- ◎ 4. I *enjoyed listening to the* music records.
- × 5. I *passed a good time listening to the* music records.
 * pass the time (by) ... ing は正しい英語だが、kill time の意味である。
- ⑨ ボリュームを最高にしてレコードを聞いた。
- 1. I *listened the records at the highest volume.*
- 2. I *listened to the records at the loudest volume.*
- × 3. I *listened to the records in the highest volume.*
 ※ in は「中で」 at は「度合」の意味。
- ⑩ プレーヤーでレコードを聞いた。
- 1. I *listened to the records on the* player.
 * プレーヤー = 米語で a record player, 英語で a player (加) phonograph は old-fashioned.
- × 2. I *listened to the record by the* player.
 * beside the player の意味になってしまう。
 * レコードをプレーヤーにかけた。
- 1. I *played the record on the* player.
- 2. I *put the record on the* player.
- ⑪ その映画を流れていた音楽を聞く度に……

- ◎ 1. Whenever I hear *the music which ran through the movie*, I remember his smile and the impressive scene.
- 2. Whenever I hear *the theme music of the movie*, ……
- 3. Whenever I hear *the background music of the movie*, ……
- × 4. Whenever I hear *the music which floated in the movie*, ……

⑫ フォークソングをギターで弾いた。

- ◎ 1. I *played the folk songs on the guitar*.
- 2. I *played the folk songs on a guitar*.
* *play the piano* は楽器の種類を問題にしているが、*play a piano* は問題にしていない (表) 1、2 も同様であると考え
る。
- 3. I *played the folk songs with the guitar*.
* *not common* (加)
- 4. I *played the folk songs with a guitar*.
* *not common* (加)
* 1、2 の *on* = *by means of* の意味。
- × 5. I *played the folk songs by the guitar*.
* *by* = *beside* の意味になってしまう。

⑬ 彼は学校、寺などを絵に描いた。

- ◎ 1. He *paints a picture of the school, the temple and so on*.
* *paint* = vt. produce (a picture, design etc.) in paint; represent in paint, as in oils, tempera, or water color (RHD)
- 2. He *paints the school, the temple and so on in the picture*.
* 1、2 は絵具を使った絵。同じ意味。
- ◎ 3. He *drew a picture of the school, the temple and so on*.
* *draw* = vt. compose or create (a picture) in lines (RHD)
drawing = n. a sketch, plan, or design, esp. one made with pen, pencil or crayon (RHD)

○ 4. He *drew* the school, the temple and so on *in the picture*.

* 3、4は線画。同じ意味。

◎ 5. He *sketched* a picture of the school, the temple and so on.

* sketch = n. a simply or hastily executed drawing or painting, esp. a preliminary one, giving *the essential features without the details* (RHD)

sketch = vt. make a sketch of (RHD)

○ 6. He *sketched* the school, the temple and so on *in the picture*.

* 5、6は大まかな絵。同じ意味。

⑭ 私の趣味は手芸です。

○ 1. My hobby is *making things*.

○ 2. My hobby is *doing handicrafts*.

* handicrafts は多くの分野があるため複数。

○ 3. My hobby is *handicrafts*.

* 2の方が better である。

⑮ ピクニックは楽しかった。

◎ 1. I *had a good time at* the picnic.

◎ 2. I *enjoyed* the picnic.

○ 3. The picnic *was pleasant*.

* pleasant = a. *pleasing, agreeable, or enjoyable* (RH D) giving pleasure という元の意味をつかんでいることが大切。

おわりに

以上、「健康、病気、趣味、娯楽」について述べて来たが、出来る限り、日本の辞書類にのっていない事柄を述べたつもりである。

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