Chapter I How to Quote[[1]](#footnote-1)

In[[2]](#footnote-2) an editorial heralding 1984, a year marked by Orwell’s classic as inauspicious for the English language, *The Times* (31 Dec. 1983)[[3]](#footnote-3) alarmingly proclaimed:[[4]](#footnote-4)

As we approach 1984 nobody can ignore the fact that we are on our way both by design and by default to a progressive and irrecoverable deterioration in the use of language.[[5]](#footnote-5)

*The Times* is by no means alone in its prognosis that English is suffering from a terminal disease. Laments emanate particularly frequently from American amateur writers on the language. One subtitles his best-selling book *Will America be the Death of English?,* offering his ‘well-thought-out mature judgment’[[6]](#footnote-6) that it will (Newman (1975: 13))[[7]](#footnote-7). Others claim with evident relish:

The common language is disappearing. It is slowly being crushed to death under the weight of a verbal conglomerate, a pseudospeech at once both pretentious and feeble, that is created daily by millions of blunders and inaccuracies in grammar, syntax, idiom, metaphor, logic, and common sense. (Tibbets and Tibbets (1978: 4))[[8]](#footnote-8)

With[[9]](#footnote-9) diagram (9) in mind, let us here go back to examples (3a, b) and (4a, b) (repeated below) and consider why they are unacceptable:

 (3)[[10]](#footnote-10) a. \*John *donated* the church a large sum of money. (β)

 b. \*I *whispered* her the news. (α)[[11]](#footnote-11)

 (4) a. \*I *collected* Mary foreign stamps. (β)

 b. \*John *opened* Mary the door. (α) (Kishimoto (2001: 137))

The verb *donate* in (3a), a verb of giving, represents the transference of a large sum of money from John to the church; the verb *collect* in (4a), a verb of obtaining, expresses the prospective possession of foreign stamps by Mary. However, since these verbs belong to Class β in (9), they cannot take the double object form (see notes 1 and 3). Next, as Gropen et al. (1989) point out, the action of whispering (one of the manner-of-speaking verbs), described in (3b), can be performed without having a listener and can be defined in terms of the physical properties of the behavior of the speaker alone.

1. 以下，説明のため注の部分には日本語を使うが，英語で書く場合はすべて英語を用いる．注 (Notes) は脚注 (参考資料 - 脚注の挿入)．番号書式は，半角の算用数字 (1, 2, 3…)．(いずれもWordでは標準設定) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. 段落の最初の行の字下げ幅は「半角スペース5個分」．（全角2.5字分） [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. 新聞の名前は斜体．カッコ内は日付． [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. コロン (:) 使用． [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. 2行以上の引用は，別の段落を作る．左インデント幅5字 (18.6 mm)．引用の段落の行間隔は1行．引用は出典を必ず明記する．原文に変更を加えないこと． [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. 本文の中で他人の言葉を使っているので引用符を用いる．私たちが論文を書くときはダブルのquotation marks (“ ”) を用いる．Greenbaum (1988) はイギリスの句読法をとっているのでシングルのquotation marksを用いている．なお，‘well-thought-out mature judgment’ はNewman (1975: 13) の言葉である．書名は，*Strictly Speaking:* *Will America be the Death of English?* であるが，ここではsubtitleのみが示されている． [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. 混乱を避けるために，出典の書式は，私たちの「英語学方式」に統一した．以下同． [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. 以上，説明のためにGreenbaum (1988: 1) を用いた． [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. 以下，説明のためにTakami (2003: 202) を用いた． [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. 英語学関係では，このように例文に番号を付けることができる． [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. α, βはギリシア文字のアルファ，ベータ．挿入 - 記号と特殊文字 で探して挿入する．この｢記号と特殊文字」は発音記号などの入力に利用できる．ここにない記号や文字はボールペンなどを使って手書きで書き込む．（「外字」を作ることもできるが，個人の責任で行うこと） [↑](#footnote-ref-11)