2. 「チョーザーの黒衣の騎士」と聖ヨハネのイコノグラフィー」
（広島修道大学教授 原田東雄）

The English Society of Japan

The Book of the Duchess の解釈において B. F. Hupné と D. W. Robertson, Jr. の Fruyt and Chaf (1969) の衝撃は大きかった。新緑の五月の森で鹿鈴のあた作品の語手が出会った黒衣の騎士を二人の決して John of Gaunt とは認めないのである。桜の大樹に背をもたせて座る年齢二十四才とみられる人物の「あごひげ」について、「upon his berd but lytel her' (l. 456) と記されているからである。彼らは「あごひげがうすい」というのは、彼の劣る男性らしからぬ人間と断定する。しかし、この特徴が西欧の美術では、主イエスの愛弟子であった使徒・福音書記者ヨハネの表号とでもいうべき一つの目面であったことを想起すれば、作品1319行の‘Seynt Johan’の場合と共に John of Gaunt と結びつけられる。公爵は聖ヨハネと若さを共有している。

3. 「The Role of Alliteration in the Alliterative Revival: Sir Gawain and Piers Plowman」
（国際基督教大学講師 守屋靖代）

The present paper compared the use of alliteration in two major poems in the so-called Alliterative Revival: Sir Gawain and the Green Knight (SGK) and the A-text of Piers Plowman (PP). Though both are categorized as examples of ME alliterative poetry, a thorough analysis revealed that the two poems employ alliteration in a unique manner, which results in different poetic effects.

The following are common features concerning alliteration of the two poems: i) A line, which may be further divided into two halves, may contain either four or five stressed syllables usually with the last one unalliterating. ii) The two half-lines are united by alliteration. iii) Each line may have a different number of alliterating stressed syllables and the positions of these alliterating syllables are not fixed in the line.

The significant difference between SGGK and PP is that the alliterating sound is often absent in the second half-line in PP. Whereas in SGGK the alliterating sound is found in stressed as well as unstressed syllables, Langland does not seem to have considered as indispensable for his verse either alliteration of the second last stressed syllable or the jingle of alliteration in unstressed syllables. Thus, while the Gawain poet fully demonstrates his skills in alliteration, Langland is not willing to challenge the metrical limitations of alliteration.

研究発表第五室（司会・中島平三、池内正幸）
1. 「“That-Trace Effect” in the Noun Phrase and the Extended DP Analysis」
（明治学院大学教授 外池滋生）

This paper has argued that the unextractability of whose can be accounted for as a nominal counterpart of the that-trace effect under the Extended DP Analysis of Tonoike (1991), in which the two derivations follow an exactly parallel course as shown in 1−2), if 2) contains two null elements, THE and ALL.
1) *Who* did you think [CP t1 that [IP t1 I [VP shot him]]]
2) *Whose* did you buy [DP ALL THE [IP t1 I [NP pictures]]]

Chomsky's (class lecture, 1991) account of the *that*-trace effect in 1) as arising from the incompatibility of *I* and *that* can be generalized naturally to 2) by assuming that nominal *I* is incompatible with any instance of *D*, whether overt or null. The fact that 2) is worse than 1) may be ascribed to Szabolcsi's semantically defined island created by non-mono-
tone elements because the null elements *THE* and *ALL* are also non-mono-
tone. Furthermore, the Monotonicity Island may be reducible to Economy (i.e., Subjacency) violation if such island-forming elements as *all*, *only*, (as well as *even*, *also*) etc. occupy Spec DP (cf. *all the pictures*), whereas such non-island-forming elements as *several*, *many* etc are instances of *I* (cf. *the many pictures*). *ALL* in Spec (DP) in 2) induces violation of the shortest-link requirement.

2. 「Binding, Case, and the Residue of the θ-Criterion」

(大阪大学助教授 藤田耕司)

With the elimination of D-/S-structures, the Minimalist program of Chomsky (1992) allows the Binding theory to apply only at LF. Starting by suggesting that in this framework the Big theory can offer an elegant account of backward binding phenomena in certain limited constructions, this paper proposed a revision of the extended IP structure, which, à la Diesing (1992), posits two subject positions—Spec (VP1) outside AGRoP and Spec (VP2) inside AGRoP. Pesetsky's (1992) generalization concerning the (im) possibility of backward binding now follows as an automatic consequence of the assumption that only Causer subjects are linked to Spec (VP2), to be c-commanded at LF by the object NP from Spec (AGRoP).

It was also shown that this framework permits us to derive the property of subject orientation shared by Japanese *zibun* and other X*-anaphors from an LF residue of the θ-Criterion. When *zibun* adjoins to AGRo, for example, neither VP2 subjects nor objects but only VP1 subjects can bind it without yielding any Res (θ) violation on the part of their chains. This θ-theoretic approach can then be extended further to cover the core cases of Conditions B and C violations, which in turn might imply that these conditions do not exist per se.

3. 「英語の小節の構造について」

(新潟大学助教授 秋 孝道)

本発表では、下記二構文の下線部に代表される英語のいわゆる小節 (small clause) の
構造特性の解明を試みた。

(1) a. I thought someone happy.
   b. There was someone happy.

の知見をもとに二構文の様々な統語特性を再検討し、その小節の構造として下記の構造