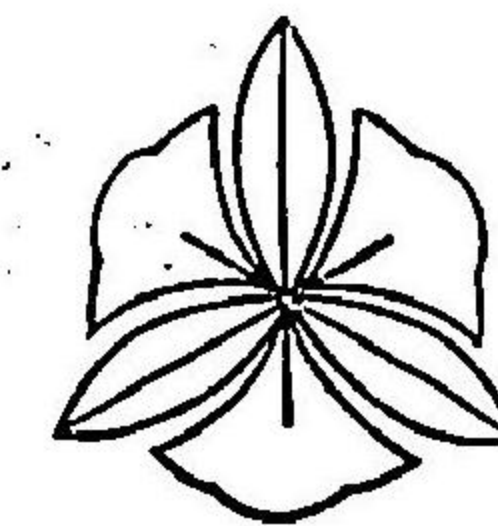


OUTLINES OF  
**ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

BY

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**PART TWO**

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OUTLINES OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR

PART II.

I. NOUNS.



Robinson Crusoe lived all alone on a lonely island.

He had to build his own house.

He had to bake his bread and cook his meat.

Though it was very tiresome to do these things, he succeeded at last; for he had great patience.

He had a dog, a parrot, and a cat.

These were his little family.

(150) 名詞には普通名詞と固有名詞との別あるとは、既に之を述べたるが[15節]、猶其外に集合名詞、物質名詞及び抽象名詞の三種あり。

(設問) 復習として上の例文中より、固有名詞と普通名詞とを指摘せよ。

(注意) 固有名詞は、常に單數にして、且つ地名、人名、國名等には冠詞を附せざるものなれども、時としては、全く普通名詞と同様に取扱はるる事あり。例へば Japan is sometimes called the

England of the East. にては England は英國其物を指すに非ずして、「英國の如き海國」といふ意味なれば、普通名詞の如く the を附したるなり。

(151) These were his little family.

に於て、family と云ふ名詞は集合體の名なり。斯く人又は物の集合體を表す名詞を**集合名詞** [Collective Noun] と云ふ。

family, nation, people, army, infantry, fleet, flock.

(注意) 集合名詞は、普通名詞の一種なるを以て、單數複數兩方に用ゐる。單數には a (an) 又は the を用ゐるものとす。

The British fleet met the French and the Spanish fleets off Trafalgar.

即ち fleet は many ships の集合なれども、之を一艦隊と見れば a fleet にして、佛西聯合艦隊は即ち two fleets なるを悟るべし。

(152) 單數形の集合名詞が、其集合團體を、一箇の團體と見ずして、其團體を組織せる個々の各人各物を指すものとして之を扱ふ時は、其形こそ單數なれども、意味は複數なり。かかる場合には、之を**群集名詞** [Noun of Multitude] と稱す。

集合名詞	群集名詞
Hideyoshi came of a humble family.	My family are all very well.
The Japanese are a patriotic people.	When the people of the island saw the ships, they were very much surprised. People say he is very kind.

(153) He had to bake his *bread* and cook his *meat*.

bread, meat の如きは物質の名なれば、之を**物質名詞** [Material Noun] と云ふ。

(154) 物質名詞は、其一般的に物質を表す時は、之に冠詞を附せず。又之を複數とすること無し。

*Iron* is a useful metal.

The house is made of *brick*.

(注意) [1] 物質名詞、若し物質其物を一般的に表すに非ずして、其物質より成れる物品などに重きを置く時は、普通名詞と見做し之と同一の取扱を爲す。

物質名詞	普通名詞
It is made of <i>glass</i> .	Give me a <i>glass</i> of water.
Do you like <i>fish</i> ? (魚肉)	I caught a <i>fish</i> .
The house is built of <i>stone</i> .	Don't throw <i>stones</i> at him.

(注意) [2] 次の如き云ひ方に注意すべし。

a sheet of paper; a piece of chalk.

a cup of water; a bottle of black ink.

(155) He had great *patience*.

の *patience* は、*house*, *bread* 等の如き有形のものと異り、唯心に思考して知り得べきものなり。かく無形の状態、性質等を示す名詞を**抽象名詞**(又は**無形名詞**) [Abstract Noun] と云ふ。

抽象名詞が一般的に性質状態等を表す時は、之に冠詞を附することなく、又之を複数とすることなし。

*Health* is better than *wealth*.

*Idleness* is the root of all *evil*.

(注意) [1]. 次の文を対照せよ。

*Idleness* is the root of all *evil*.

I am vexed at *the idleness* of the pupils.

(注意) [2]. 時としては、同じ名詞が、普通名詞及び抽象名詞の孰れにも用ゐらるゝ事あり。

## 抽象名詞

There is no *room* for  
doubt. (餘地)

Do you learn *composition*  
at school? (文の作り方)

## 普通名詞

The new house has twelve  
*rooms*. (室)

I write *a composition*  
every day. (一篇の作文)

(156) 名詞が數 [16 節]. 格 [29 節]. に由りて其形を變ずる事は既に之を述べたり。此外名詞には性の區別あり。例へば *man* は男性、*woman* は女性、*island* は中性、*friend* は通性なるが如し。

(157) Noun には (a). 男性名詞の語尾に *-ess* を附して女性を作るものと、(b). 男性、女性全く異なる語を用ゐるものとあり。

(a)		(b)	
lion	lioness	boy	girl
count	countess	father	mother
baron	baroness	son	daughter
prince	princess	uncle	aunt
god	goddess	man	woman
emperor	empress	king	queen
Mr.	Mrs.	gentleman	lady
master	mistress	husband	wife.

(注意) [1] 男性名詞は he にて受け. 女性名詞は she にて受け. 中性名詞は it にて受く. 通性名詞 例へば friend, cousin, parent, servant, sovereign, person 等は. 前後の關係に由りて其いづれとも定むべし.

He (she) is my best pupil.

My cousin has caught a butterfly with his (her) net.

(注意) [2] baby, child は. 實は男性か女性かになすべき譯なれども. 大概中性として之を取扱ふ.

How old is the baby? *It* is only one year old.

(注意) [3] 動物を表す名詞は. 大概 *it* にて受くれども. 之を主要なる話題とする時には *he*, *she* を用ゐるとあり.

I have a *dog*. *His* name is Tom.

*The cat* was very cruel. *She* was very sly, too.

### 復 習 表

名詞の種類	固有名詞 普通名詞 集合名詞 物質名詞 抽象名詞	名詞の變化	數	單數
				複數
			格	主格
				所有格 目的格
			性	男性
女性				
中性 通性				

## EXERCISE.

I. 次の文にある名詞を指摘し、且つ其種類を述べよ。

1. A Japanese house is made of wood.
2. In England nearly all houses are built of stone.
3. The English are a brave people.
4. They like to talk of the bravery of Wellington.
5. He defeated the French army at Waterloo.
6. I am sure there are many Wellingtons in our army.

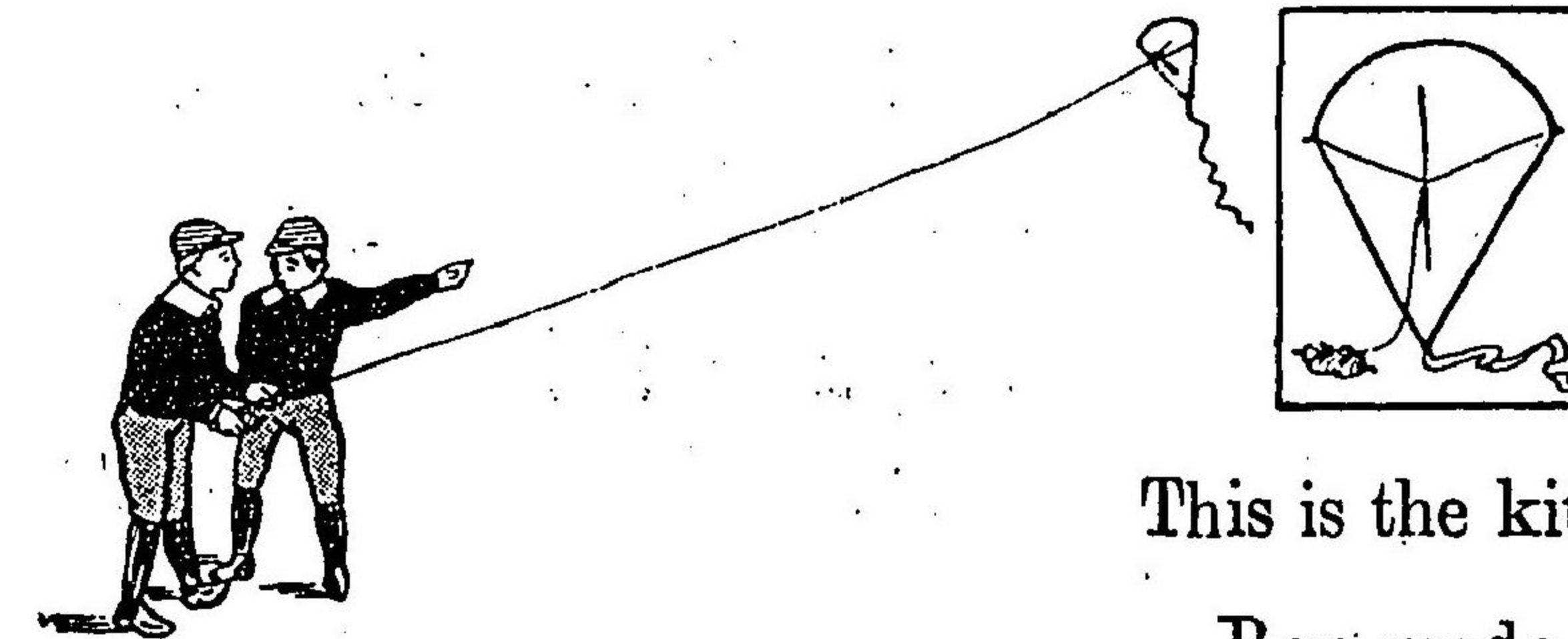
II. 次の心を英語にて述べよ。

1. あの納家を御覧なさい。
2. あれは石造ですか、いえ木造です。
3. 納家の傍に蜂巣がある。
4. 蜂巣は木や藁で出来て居る。
5. 蜂は急がしさに蜜を集めて居る。

III. 次の文の名詞の性を述べ、男女性は之を轉換せよ。

1. Mr. Clarke is a very kind gentleman.
2. He is the master of a large estate.
3. He is a rich man.
4. His daughters are all good school-girls.

## II. PRONOUNS.



This is the kite  
Roy made.

It is very fine.

Boys go out to fly their kites.

Is that your kite, Roy?

Yes, it is mine (=my kite).

I made it myself yesterday.

It is not so difficult to make a kite.

(158) 人稱代名詞の中にて、用法最も廣きは *it* なり。

(a) 例へば

*It* is not difficult to make a kite.



に於ては. *it* は後に来る名詞句 *to make a kite* を豫め指す爲めに用ゐられたり。この場合には. 文の**實際の主部 [Real Subject]** *to make a kite* を直に出さずして. 姑く *it* を**形式上の主語 [Formal Subject]** と爲せるなり。

*It is foolish to do so. (=To do so is foolish).*

*It is not good to tell a lie.*

(b) 同様に. *it* は後に来る名詞文を豫め指すとあり。

*It is certain that he will come. (=That he will come is certain).*

*It has been proved that the earth is round.*

(注意) 文中の或る部分を特に強めんとする時. *it is.....that* の形を用ゐる事に注意すべし。

{ *It was Tom that killed a snake yesterday.*  
 { *It was a snake that Tom killed yesterday.*  
 { *It was yesterday that Tom killed a snake*

此場合に關係代名詞の性のみを. 間近の *Tom* に合せて. *that* の代りに *who* を用ゐる事あり。

*It was Tom who killed a snake yesterday.*

(c) *It* はまた天氣. 時間. 距離等を漠然と表すために用ゐらる。

*It is very fine.*

*What time is it? It is three o'clock.*

*It is three miles from here to Oxford.*

(注意) 次の如き用語に習熟すべし。

*It will rain, (clear up).*

*It is fine, (cloudy, windy).*

*It is hot, (warm, cool, chilly, cold).*

(159) *I made it myself yesterday.*

に於て *myself* は特に *I* の意味を強めんが爲に用ゐたるものなり。而して *myself* は. 人稱代名詞に *-self* を加へたるものなるを以て. 之を**合成人稱代名詞 [Compound Personal Pronoun]** と云ふ。

合成人稱代名詞の形は次の如し。

myself	ourselves
yourself	yourselves
{ himself herself itself	themselves

(160) 合成人稱代名詞は意味を強むる外に、主語より出でたる或る働が己に反射するをを表すことあり。

He killed *himself*. (he が己自身を kill せるなり)

(注意) 故に合成人稱代名詞に、また反射(又は再歸)代名詞 [Reflexive Pronoun] の稱あり。

(161) Yes, it is mine (=my kite).

の mine は、my kite に等しきものにして所有主と其所有品とを兼ねて之を代表するに用ゐらる。かゝる代名

詞を兼具(又は所有)代名詞 [Possessive Pronoun] と云ふ。之には次の形あり。

mine	ours
yours	yours
his hers	theirs

(注意) [1] 人稱代名詞の所有格 (my, your, 等) を用ゐる時は、其次に名詞を要し、兼具代名詞を用ゐる時は、其次に名詞を要せず。従つて初に名詞を擧げたる時は、其結びに兼具代名詞を用ゐるを常とす。

This is *my* kite.

This kite is *mine* (=my kite).

(注意) [2] 兼具代名詞は、單數複數兩方の意味に用ゐらる。

This kite is *mine* (=my kite).

These kites are *mine* (=my kites).

(注意) [3] 次の用法に注意せよ。[34 節参照]  
He is a friend of mine (=one of my friends).

(162) 関係代名詞の種類。用法等は前に述べたるが。[141. 142 節] 此種の代名詞は時に之を省略するとあり。例へば

This is the kite (that) Roy made.

に於て、that を省略するが如し。

関係代名詞は (a) 限定的に用ゐられ、且つ (b) 目的格なる時には、之を省略し得るものとす。

This is the book I bought yesterday (=This is the book *that* I bought yesterday).

This is the house John lives in (=This is the house in *which* John lives).

He is the man I saw in the park. (=He is the man *whom* I saw in the park).

(163) 関係代名詞 *which, what* は、之を名詞の前に置き、形容詞の如く名詞を修飾することあり。之を**形容詞的用法** [Adjectival Use] と云ふ。[113 節と対照]

He crossed the Earn, *which river* divided the two hostile armies.

They got together *what property* (=all the property which) they could, and fled.

### 復 習 表

代名詞 の 種 類	}	人稱代名詞
		合成人稱代名詞 (反射代名詞)
		兼具代名詞 (所有代名詞)
		関係代名詞
		疑問代名詞
		形容代名詞 [168 節参照]

### EXERCISE.

I. 次の文の心を英語にて述べよ。

1. 今日は日曜です。
2. 今日は大層天気が宜い。
3. 公園へ行きます。こゝから公園まではたつた一哩許りです。
4. 今まだ九時です。

5. Tom は其作文を自分で作ったのですか。
6. いゝえ、兄さんが Tom に作つてやつたのです。
7. 怠けるのは極く悪いとだ。
8. あれが落第するのは請合だ。

II. 次の文の中にある合成人稱代名詞を指摘し、且つ其用法を説明せよ。

1. I absented myself yesterday, because I had a severe headache.
2. I myself had a slight one, as it was so sultry yesterday.

III. 次の文を兼具代名詞を用ゐて書き改めよ。

1. Is that your pen?
2. No, this is not my pen. This is my sister's pen.
3. Why do you use her pen?
4. Because I have lost my pen.
5. My pen was better than her pen.

IV. 次の文にて、若し出来得べくば、關係代名詞を省略せよ。

1. This is the house in which John lives.

2. The house which is built on the rock belongs to him too.
3. He has a cousin, who lives near by.
4. The place that they often visit is the Crystal Palace.

### III. ADJECTIVES.



Is this a French stamp?

No, that is a Japanese stamp.

It was issued in 1895 (the 28th year of Meiji).

How many English stamps have you?

I have about one hundred and fifty of them.

Has George any German stamps?

Yes, he has some German stamps and a few Egyptian ones.

(164) 第一部 [35. 50. 51 節等] に述べたる形容詞は. studious, beautiful の如く. 多く物の性質有様を述ぶるものなれば. 之を**性質の形容詞 [Adjectives of Quality]**と稱す. 形容詞の大半は之に屬す. 以下に述ぶる者は其外の種類なり.

(165) Is this a *French* stamp?

*French* は. 固有名詞 *France* より轉來せる形容詞なり. かゝる形容詞を**固有形容詞 [Proper Adjective]**と稱す.

對 { America, Italy, Russia, China, Spain.  
照 { American, Italian, Russian, Chinese, Spanish.

(設問) England, Germany, Egypt 等に関係ある固有形容詞を挙げよ.

(注意) [1] 固有形容詞は. 固有名詞と同じく必ず頭字を以て之を書き始むべし.

(注意) [2] 固有形容詞は. 其儘其國の國語を表すに用ゐること多し

*English is more difficult than French.*

(注意) [3] 固有形容詞に. the を附すれば. 其國民全體を表す.

*The Japanese are a patriotic people.*

(166) It was issued in the 28th year of Meiji.

I have about one hundred and fifty.

に於て. 28th (twenty-eighth) 及び one hundred and fifty 等は數を表す語なり. 之を**數形容詞 [Numeral Adjective]**又は**數詞 [Numeral]**と云ふ.

數形容詞の中. hundred, fifty の如く數を表すものと. 28th の如く順序を表すものとあり. 前者を**普通數詞 [Cardinal Numeral]**と云ひ. 後者を**順序數詞 [Ordinal Numeral]**と云ふ.

## (167) 數形容詞の表次の如し。

普通數詞	順序數詞
one	the first
two	the second
three	the third
four	the fourth
five	the fifth
six	the sixth
seven	the seventh
eight	the eighth
nine	the ninth
ten	the tenth
eleven	the eleventh
twelve	the twelfth
thirteen	the thirteenth
fourteen	the fourteenth
fifteen	the fifteenth
sixteen	the sixteenth
seventeen	the seventeenth
eighteen	the eighteenth
nineteen	the nineteenth
twenty	the twentieth

普通數詞	順序數詞
twenty-one	the twenty-first
twenty-two	the twenty-second
twenty-three	the twenty-third
twenty-four	the twenty-fourth
twenty-five	the twenty-fifth
twenty-six	the twenty-sixth
twenty-seven	the twenty-seventh
twenty-eight	the twenty-eighth
twenty-nine	the twenty-ninth
thirty	the thirtieth
thirty-one	the thirty-first
thirty-two	the thirty-second
thirty-three	the thirty-third
forty	the fortieth
fifty	the fiftieth
sixty	the sixtieth
seventy	the seventieth
eighty	the eightieth
ninety	the ninetieth
one hundred	the hundredth

100	one hundred	the hundredth
1,000	one thousand	the thousandth
10,000	ten thousand	the ten thousandth
100,000	one hundred thousand	the hundred thousandth
1,000,000	one million	the millionth

(注意) [1] 順序数詞には大概定冠詞を附するものとす。

(注意) [2] 次の語の綴方に注意すべし。

forty, fourteen

ninth, nine, nineteen, ninety

又 eighth の発音は eɪp なり。eɪp に非ず。

(備考) þ は thick の th 音を表す。

(注意) [3] 西暦の読み方に三種あり。

- 1912 { (a) *nineteen twelve*  
 (b) *nineteen hundred and twelve*  
 (c) *one thousand nine hundred and twelve*

(注意) [4] 帝王の世次及び日附の数詞の前には、the を添へて讀むべし。

Henry V. ... *Henry the fifth.*

Feb. 21 ... *February the twenty-first.*

(注意) [5] 数形容詞に關聯して、次の如き回数を表す副詞 [Multiplicative Adverb] を學ぶべし。

once, twice, three times (thrice), four times, five times, six times, etc.

(注意) thrice は普通には用ゐず。

(168) Is *this* a French stamp?

No, *that* is a Japanese stamp.

**this, that** は其次に名詞を置く時と、置かざる時とあり。其名詞に附く時は形容詞にして、上掲の例の如く獨立せる時は代名詞なり。斯く形容詞ともなり、代名詞ともなり得る語を、**代名形容詞 [Pronominal Adjective]** と稱す。

對照 { 形容詞 Give me *this (that)* apple.  
 代名詞 Give me *this (that)*.

(備考) 代名形容詞とは形容詞を主とせる時の名にして、代名詞を主とせる時は之を形容代名詞 [Adjectival Pronoun] と云ふことあり。以下代名詞たる時と形容詞たる時とを特に分つことなく、簡潔を旨として説明をなすべし。

(169) **this, that** は、單數複數によりて形を異にす。this は近きものを表し、that は遠きものを表す。

	單數	複數
近稱	this	these
遠稱	that	those

This is my book. These are my books.

This book is mine. These books are mine.

That is my pen. Those pens are mine.

(注意) 邦語に於ては單複に拘はらず、普通は同一の形を用ひ、「この三本の鉛筆」「あの五羽の鳥」の如く云ふ。又、邦語にては、これ(近)、それ(稍遠)、あれ(遠)の三つの區別あれども、英語には this (近)、that (稍遠、遠) の二つの區別あるのみ。

(170) Has George *any* German stamps?

Yes, he has *some* German stamps.

**some** は主として肯定文に用ゐる。疑問文、否定文、及び if を含める文等には、多く **any** を用ゐる。

Did *any* one come here?

Yes, *some* one came, but I don't remember who it was.

(誰か来たとは来たが)

If *any* one comes, tell him to wait.

Have you *any* loaves of bread? (何個に限らず)

I have not *any*. (少しも)

If you have *any*, please give me *some*.

(注意) **any** を肯定に用ゐる時は、「何にても」の意なり。

*Any* man can read this book. (誰でも)

I will give you *any* book you like. (どれでも)

(171) He has *some* German stamps and a few Egyptian *ones* (=stamps).



にて見る如く。One (複数 ones) は既出の名詞の重複を防ぐに用ゐらる。

This book is a good *one* (=book).

**One** は又漠然と人を表すとあり。

*One* must take care of *one's* self.

(注意) 此場合に、one を承けて「おのれの」「自分の」など云ふ爲には、one's を用ゐ、his 又は her を用ゐざるを宜しとす。

又 **one** は「と云ふ人」「或る」の意味を有することあり。

He is *one* Mr. Baker. (= a certain Mr. Baker = a man named Mr. Baker).

He came to my house *one day* (=on a certain day).

(172) 代名形容詞には此外 *the other*, *another*, *every*, *each* 等あり。

(173) **the other** は、先づ二人又は二物のことを述べたる後、一方を **one** に

て表し、残れる方を **the other** にて表すものとす。

I have two brothers. *One* is in Japan, and *the other* is in England.

(174) **another** は *an* + *other* にて、*the other* の如く定まれる事物を指すに非ず。新なる且つ異れる一箇の人又は物を出す時に用ゐる。

Here is a large picture. It represents the spring in the country. Here is *another* picture. What do you think it is about?

(175) **each** は二つ以上の者に就きて、其一々を表し、常に単數に用ゐらる。

John and James had *each* a gun.

*Each* boy had a plan for the afternoon.

(176) **every** は三つ以上の者に就きて、其一々を擧げ、全體を指すに用ゐる。*each without exception* の意にして、單數の名詞に伴ふ。

*Every* one had a gun.

*Every* man is the architect of his own fortune.

(177) How *many* English stamps have you?

He has *a few* Egyptian ones.

**many, a few** の如きは漠然たる數を表す形容詞なり。之と **much, a little** の如き漠然たる量を表す形容詞とを併せ稱して不定數量の形容詞 [Adjective of Indefinite Quantity] と稱す。

(178) **many** は多數を表し。 **Much** は多量又は多大の度を表す。

Many

複数名詞に伴ふ

There are *many* children.

Much

單数名詞に伴ふ

There is *much* bread.

He suffered *much* pain.

(179) **few** は數に用ゐる。 **little** は量又は度合に用ゐる。

*few*

複數の名詞に伴ふ

He has *few* books.

*little*

單數の名詞に伴ふ

He has *little* money.

He had *little* patience.

(180) **a few** は數稍少なけれどもこれ有ることを示し。 **few** は其殆ど無きことを示す。一は有る方に重きを置き。一は無き方に重きを置く。

I have bought *a few* English books.

*Few* English books are easy enough for me.

(181) **a little** は少量なれども有る方に重きを置き。 **little** は無きとに重きを置く。

Are you so poor? As I have *a little* money, I will buy you a loaf of bread.

Are you so poor? I am very sorry, but as I have very *little* money myself, I can do nothing for you.

## 復習表

形容詞	}	性質形容詞 .....(形容詞の大半)
		固有形容詞
		數形容詞 { 普通數詞 順序數詞
		代名形容詞
		不定數量形容詞

## EXERCISE.

I. 次の文の中より固有形容詞を指摘し、且つ之れに對する固有名詞を示せ。

1. Henry is an English boy.
2. He can speak German and French.
3. But he does not know Japanese.
4. Yet he is very fond of Japanese picture post cards.
5. He collects many Chinese post cards too.

II. 次の二文章及び數字は如何に讀むべきか。

1. On the 3rd of August, 1492, Columbus set sail from Spain.
2. Remember the date of the discovery of America —October 12, 1492.
3. Add 187, 54, and 63.
 

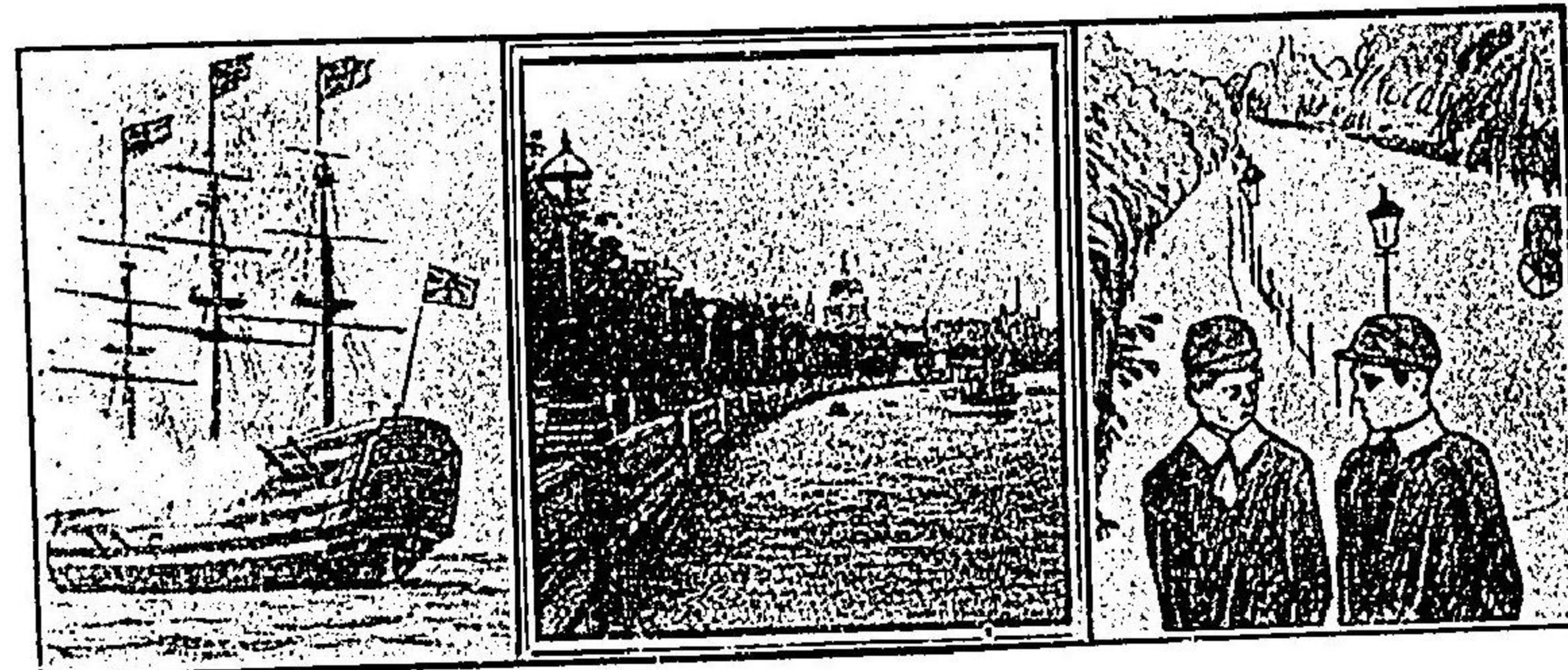
187	7 and 4 are 11; and 3 (are) 14; put
54	
63	down 4 and carry 1. Now comes the
304	second column: 8 and 5 are 13, and 6,
	19; and 1 make 20; put down nought
	and carry 2. 1 and 2 are 3. The sum
	total is 304.

III. 次の心を英語にて述べよ。

1. この二冊の本は John のですか。
2. いゝえ、それは僕のです。
3. そのインキ壺も君のですか。
4. いゝえ、あれは僕ではありません。僕のは誰かが持つて行つてしまいました。
5. 或る日私はあなたの學校の校長にあひました。
6. あなたの學校には怠惰な生徒は殆ど無いさうですね。

7. いふえ.少しはあるだらうと思ひます.  
 8. 誰か私の学校の先生を御存じですか.  
 9. はい Brown といふ方を一人知つて居ります.

## IV. ARTICLES.



THE VICTORY

EMBANKMENT

Last Saturday I went to school with John.  
 In the afternoon we went to the park.  
 Then we strolled along the Thames Embankment.  
 In a day or two we shall go together to Greenwich to see the coat which Nelson wore on board the *Victory* at Trafalgar.

(182) In *a* day or two we shall go together to Greenwich.

不定冠詞 *a* は.元 *one* の意なりし爲め.時には *one* と殆ど同意に用ゐらる.

In *a* day or two (= in one or two days)

*A* bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

(183) We went to *the* park.

斯く *park* に *the* を附したるは.常に二人の行く *park* にて.其特殊のものなるを.二人の間には黙々の中に明かなるを以てなり.

Come into *the* garden. (我家の庭).

Shut *the* door. (我等の居る室の入口の戸).

*the* sun; *the* moon; *the* world; *the* earth; *the* sky.

*the* post office; *the* station.

*the* wall; *the* ceiling.

(設問) 次の *the* を説明せよ。

*The* Emperor will leave for Nara to-morrow. (日本にて云ふ時).

*The King* will leave for Windsor to-morrow. (英國にて云ふ時).

(184) **a** 及び **the** は又、單數普通名詞に伴ひて、一般に其種類全體を表すとあり。此場合には、冠詞を附せざる複數普通名詞と同様の意味なり。

*A horse* is a noble animal.

*The horse* is a noble animal.

*Horses* are noble animals.

(185) 次の固有名詞には **the** を附す。

河川 *the Thames*; *the Nile*

海洋 *the Pacific*; *the Japan Sea*

山脈 *the Alps*; *the Himalayas*

(但し孤立せる山には **the** を附せず。例。Mt. Fuji).

家族 *the Bakers*; *the Plantagenets*

(但し一人の時は **the** なし。例。Baker).

新聞 *the Times*; *the Daily Mail*.

船艦 *the Victory*; *the Mikasa*.

國(複數の)群島 *the United States of America*;  
*the West Indies*

(但し Japan; England)

(設問) 例文中の固有名詞を検べよ。

(186) *In the afternoon* we went to the park.

上文の *in the afternoon* の如き熟語に於て、**the** を用ゐる例尠からず。

*Scotland is in the north.* (east, west, south も皆同様なり).

*On the right* was the grand drawing-room; *on the left* the dining-room.

(187) *Last Saturday* I went with John.

*last Saturday* (此[前の]土曜) の如く、**last** 又は **next** が、時を表す語に伴ひ、現在の直ぐ前、又は後と云ふ意味を表す場合には **the** を省く。

(對照) *Next Sunday* I will go with you. (此[次の]日曜)  
He bought it on that day, but *the next day* he sold it. [其翌日]

(188) I went to *school*.

上文中 to *school* は「授業を受けに」の意なり。かく *school*, *church* 等が其使用の目的を示すに用ゐられたる時には、其前に **the** を措かざるものとす。

斯く用らるゝ語には、以上の外 *market*, *bed*, *table*, *breakfast*, *dinner*, *prison* 等あり。

{ I went to *school* with John.  
When I was passing through that district, I went to see *the school*. (見物)

{ I generally go to *church* on Sunday. (禮拜)  
I went to *the church* expecting to find the carpenter there.

I go to *bed* at ten. (就床)

We were at *table* then. (食事中)

I always drink tea at *breakfast*.

(189) 又た官稱、職業等を表す名詞が、固有名詞の前、或は後に來り、之と

相並び置かるゝ時は、之に冠詞を附せざるものとす。

*King Henry*; *General Roberts*

*Henry*, *King of England*; *Richard*, *Duke of Gloucester*.

(注意) かゝる語が、不全動詞の補足語となる時も、亦冠詞を略す。

*Dick* became *Lord Mayor*.

He was elected *president*.

(190) 會話體に於ては、[我等の][うちの]の心にて用ゐる *father*, *mother*, *baby* 等の語の前に冠詞を省く。

*Father* is out. Where is *uncle*?

(191) 文法上同様の關係を有する名詞が、二個相續きて一つの句を成す時、冠詞を省略す。

*Hill* and *valley* rang with the sound of the huntsman's horn.

The babies lay *side by side*.

*Day after day; night after night.*

*Bees fly from flower to flower.*

*From side to side; from town to town; from east to west.*

(192) 他動詞と目的語とが合併して熟語をなせる時、冠詞を略する事あり。

*He never gave way to temptation.*

*This event took place in 1899.*

(193) 二個以上の名詞が同一の者を表す時は、通例一個の冠詞のみを置く。然れども、其一々が異りたるものを表す時は、別々に冠詞を附するを要す。

*He was a soldier and poet.*

*The great scholar and poet is dead.*

*The scholar and the poet are dead.*

*I saw the secretary and the treasurer.*

(194) 冠詞は、名詞の前に置く。若し名詞の前に形容詞ある時は、之を其形容詞の前に置く。

*I saw a dog.*

*The big black dog was running.*

(注意) 次の如き場合を注意すべし。

(對照) { *I have never seen such an honest boy.*  
 { *I have never seen so honest a boy.*

*This is too bad an excuse.*

{ *What a good boy he is!*  
 { *How good a boy he is!*

{ *Both the ladies.*  
 { *All the children.*

(195) 單數の普通名詞には必ず冠詞を附すべきなれども、次の如き冠詞相當の語ある時は、之を要せず。

*this, that; what, which, whose; my, your, his, John's;*

*one, each, every; some, any.*

(*a my book, my a book* など云ふと無し)

## 復習表

- |       |   |                      |
|-------|---|----------------------|
| 不定冠詞  | { | (1) 初めて出でしもの (31 節)  |
|       |   | (2) one の意           |
|       |   | (3) 種類全體を表す          |
| 定冠詞   | { | (1) 前に述べしもの (36 節)   |
|       |   | (2) 特殊の物と見なすもの       |
|       |   | (3) 種類全體を表す          |
|       |   | (4) 川. 山脈. 船艦等       |
|       |   | (5) 熟語               |
| 冠詞の省略 | { | (1) last, next       |
|       |   | (2) school, church 等 |
|       |   | (3) King Henry 等     |
|       |   | (4) father, mother 等 |
|       |   | (5) side by side 等   |
|       |   | (6) 熟語               |

## EXERCISE.

## I. 次の心を英語にて述べよ。

1. 君には. 兄さんがおありですか
2. はいありますが. 先月英國へ立ちました.
3. 一兩日前に途中から出した繪はがきを受け取りました.
4. 私は繪はがきが大好きです.
5. 阿父さんは朝早くお出掛けなさいましたか。
6. はい. 朝から晩まで大層忙しいのです.
7. Tom は買物に行つたのですか.
8. いえ. 一寸郵便局までやりました.

## II. 次の文中必要なる箇處へ冠詞を入れよ。

1. One day — man went into — shop to buy — hat.
2. After trying on several hats, he found that none of them would fit him. At last — clerk grew — little impatient.
3. "Oh, take this one," said — clerk, "and just imagine it fits you."



4. "All right," said — man, picking up — nice hat and starting for — door.
5. "Stop there," cried — clerk, "come back and pay for — hat."
6. — man replied, "Oh, just imagine you are paid."

### V. MORE ABOUT TENSES.



- A. Now I have written my composition.  
Are you still writing yours, Bob?
- B. Yes, I am. But I shall have written it before school begins.

How about yours, Charles?

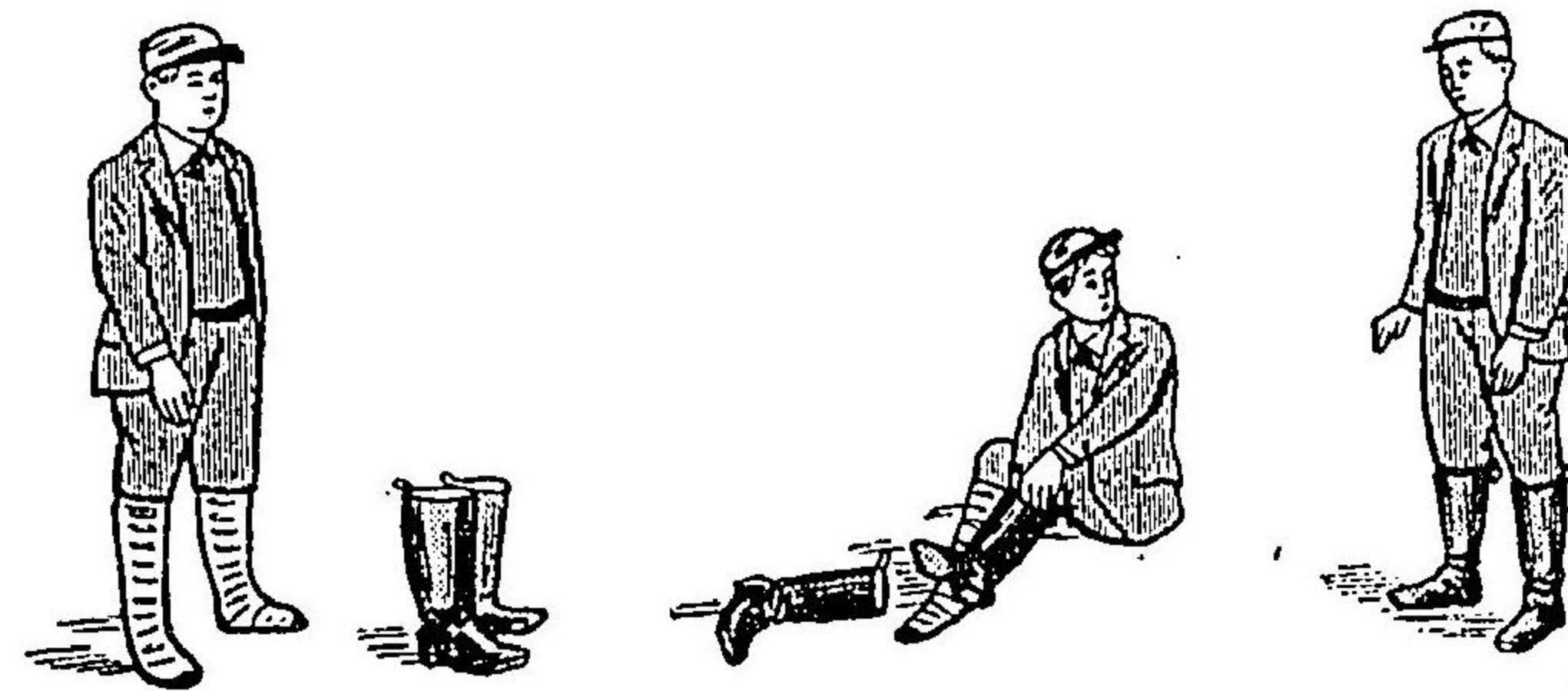
- C. Well, I had written it before either of you came here.

(196) Now, I *have written* my composition. に於ける *have written* は、「書く」と云ふ動作が今完了したる事を表すものなり。斯くの如く、現在に對し其れより觀て動作の完了せるとを表す時相を、**現在對完了の時相** [Present Perfect Tense] と稱す。

(注意) [1] 現在對完了時相は、現在進行法を中として、將然法と相對するものなり。將然法は或る事を將になさんとするを表し、現在進行法は今現に之を行へる最中なるを表し、現在對完了は今正に之をなし終れるとを表す。

次の繪を比較せよ

→(時は斯く進行するものとす)



He is going to put on his boots.    He is now putting on his boots.    He has just put on his boots.

(注意) [2] 現在對完了の時相は、多く現在の事情を知らしめんが爲めに用ゐるものにして、即ち今完了せる働を述べつゝ、其働の現在に及ばず影響を表すなり。

I have lost my pencil. Will you lend me one? (私  
のを失つてしまつた。[今持つて居ない])。

The lamp has gone out. Bring me a box of matches.

(ランプが消えてしまつた。[眞暗で困る])。

(注意) [3] 現在對完了の時相は、かく現在の時

に關係有るを以て、全く過ぎ去りたる時を表す語 (yesterday, the other day, last night, formerly, etc.) を以て之を修飾することを得ず。

I met John yesterday. (誤—have met)

He then told me an interesting story. (誤—has told.)

(注意) [4] 従つて過去の出來事を問ふ副詞 when (?) は、現在對完了の時相に伴ふを得ず。

When did you meet John? (誤—have you met).

(197) 現在對完了の時相は、又、現在までの經驗を表すに用ゐるゝあり。

Have you ever seen a frog?

I have heard of a man who learned to swim by watching a frog.

I have beaten you many a time, and you have never cried before. Why is it that you cry to-day?

(注意) [1] 經驗を表すに過去の時相を用ゐることもあり。

Did you ever see a frog?

注意) [2] has been を慣用上、has gone と稍似たる心に用ゐる事あり。但し後者は完了を表し、前者は經驗を表す。

對照 { *Has he gone to England?* (行つてしまつたか) (=今も行つてゐる)  
*Has he ever been in England?* (行つたことがあるか) (=既に其國にをらぬ)

(198) 現在對完了の進行法は、現在まで動作が繼續せる事を表す。

You have been very quiet. Have you been asleep?  
 No, mamma, I *have been writing* a letter.

對照 { I *have been searching* for my purse these two hours, but I *have not found* it yet.

(199) **be, have, know** 其他の動詞にては、進行法なきを以て、現在對完了を以て、動作の現在まで繼續せることを表す。

Where *have you been* this afternoon? I *have been* in my room.

I *have known* him these five years.

I *have lived* twenty years in London.

(200) I *had written* it before either of you came.

に於て、*had written* は、*either of you came* と云ふ過去の時相より見て、其以前既に「書く」と云ふ動作が完了せる事を表す。斯く過去の時相に對し、それまでに完了せることを表す時相を過去對完了の時相 [Past Perfect Tense] と稱す。従つて此時相は、大概、普通の過去時相の動詞と相伴ひて用ゐらるるものとす。

As the boy was running away from the shop, an apple which he *had hidden* under his coat *dropped* to the ground.

We went to the Tower of London. We *knew* the old "beef-eaters" at once, for we *had often seen* them in pictures.

(201) I *shall have written* it before school begins.

に於て、*shall have written* は、*school begins* と云ふ未來の時より見て、それより以前に動作が完了すべきことを表すものなり。斯かる時相を**未來對完了の時相 [Future Perfect Tense]**と稱す。

(注意) *school begins* が未來の時相を表すことは 203 節に委し。

(202) 現在對完了、過去對完了、及び未來對完了の三個の時相を**三個の對完了の時相 [Three Perfect Tenses]**と稱し、*have* の現在、過去及び未來の形に、それぞれ該動詞の過去分詞形を添へて之を作る。[第二打出表参照]

[設問] *He learns* の三個の對完了時相の形を表示せよ。

(203) if, when, as soon as, till, before, after 等にて始まる副詞文に於ては、未來の意義は、if, when 等の語にて明瞭なるを以て、未來の形を之に預け、**現在時相**の形を以て**未來時相**を表し、**現在對完了時相**の形を以て、**未來對完了の時相**を表す。

If it *is* fine to-morrow, I will go to Hyde Park.

(對比. I think it *will* be fine to-morrow.)

When he *arrives*, he will hear the news.

(對比. He *will arrive* here the day after to-morrow.)

I shall have written it before school *begins*.

(對比. School *will begin* at 8 in the morning.)

---

If I *have written* it by noon, I will go to see you.

(對比. I *shall have written* it by noon).

---

## 復習表

對完了時相	}	現在對完了	}	完了
				經驗
				繼續 [現在對完了進行形にても]
		過去對完了		
		未來對完了		
if 等にて始まる副詞文			}	現在..... 未來の代用をなす
				現在對完了.....
				未來對完了の代用をなす

## EXERCISE.

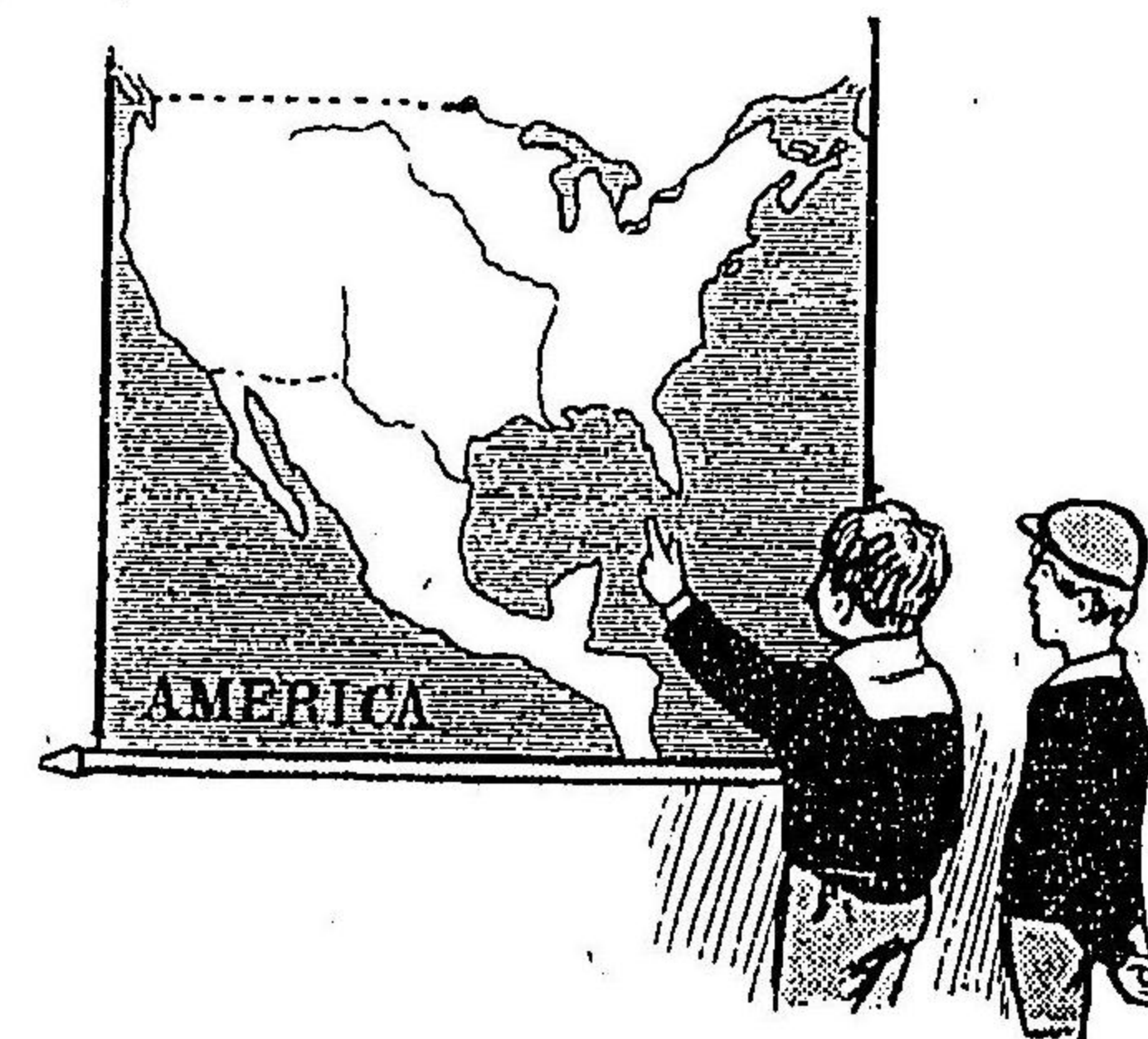
## I. 次の文章中の時相を語れ。

1. Have you finished your picture?
2. No, not yet, but I shall have finished it before you come back.
3. By the way, I met Mr. Jones yesterday.
4. Could you recognize him?
5. Yes, I recognized him at once, as I had seen him once before.

## II. 次の邦文の心を英語にて述べよ。

1. 君は散歩に行きませんか。
2. 此手紙を書き終つた後に行きませう。
3. 何所へ手紙を出すのですか。
4. 米國に居る父の所へ出すのです。
5. 何時米國からお歸りなさいますか。
6. 五十年の博覽會が開ける前には歸つて居るでせう。

## VI. "DO."



What language do the Americans speak?

## 復習表

對完了時相	}	現在對完了	}	完了
				經驗
				繼續 [現在對完了進行形にても]
		過去對完了		
		未來對完了		
if 等にて始まる副詞文			}	現在.....未來の代用をなす
				現在對完了.....
				未來對完了の代用をなす

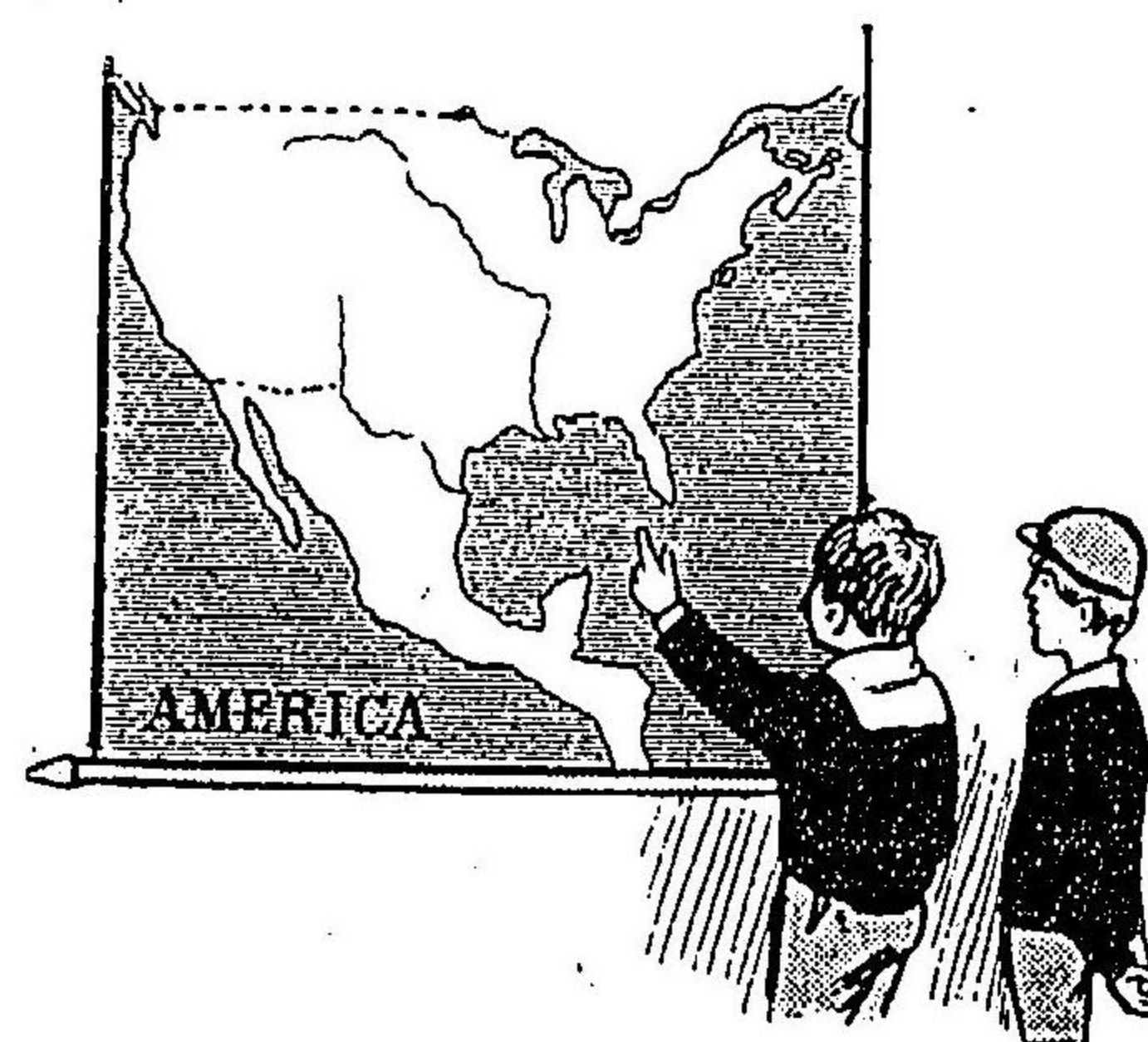
## EXERCISE.

- I. 次の文章中の時相を語れ。
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6. 五十年の博覽會が開ける前には歸つて居るでせう。

## VI. "DO."



What language do the Americans speak?

They speak the English language.

Do you speak French?

No, I do not speak French.

Does Henry speak English?

Yes, he does (=speaks English).

Do you wish to learn English?

O yes! Do give me some lessons.

(204) What language *do* they speak?

I *do* not speak French.

に於ける如く. 助動詞 **do** は疑問又は否定を表すとを助く。

(注意) [1] 此場合には「爲す」と云ふ意味は無し。

(對照)	{	I go to school.	Do you go to school?
			I do not go to school.
(對照)	{	I went to school.	Did you go to school?
			I did not go to school.

(注意) [2] 疑問文に於て who (?), what (?), which (?)

等が文の主語なる時は. *do* を用ゐず. [111 節参照]

(注意) [3] *do* は *be*, *have* 及び其他の助動詞の疑問. 否定を補助することなし. [103. 104 節参照]

尤も米國人は往々 *Do you have? I do not have* と云ふこと無しとせず.

(205) Does Henry speak English?

Yes, he *does* (=speaks English).

に於ては. **Does** は他の動詞の代りに用ゐられたるなり. 恰も代名詞が同じ名詞の重複を防ぐが如く. **do** は **代動詞 [Pro-verb]** として. 同じ動詞の重複を避くるに用ゐらる。

(206) *Do* give me some lessons.

に於ては. **do** は特に動詞の意味を強めんが爲めに. 用ゐられたるなり。

(對照)	{	I hate him.
		I <i>do</i> hate him. (彼奴は大嫌だ)

{ He came.  
He *did* come. (彼は果して来た)

{ Come here.  
*Do* come here. (どうぞ)

(注意) 此強勢的用法は、肯定文に限る。I *do* not hate. は強勢に非ず。

(207) *do* は此外、本動詞として用ゐることあり。此時は「爲す」と云ふ意味なり。

“Do not put off till to-morrow what you can *do* to-day.”

“Do to others as you would be *done* by.”

(注意) 次の慣用法に注意すべし。

How do you *do*?

That will *do*.

復 習 表

- do* { 1. 疑問及び否定  
2. 代動詞  
3. 強勢的用法  
4. 本動詞、「なす」

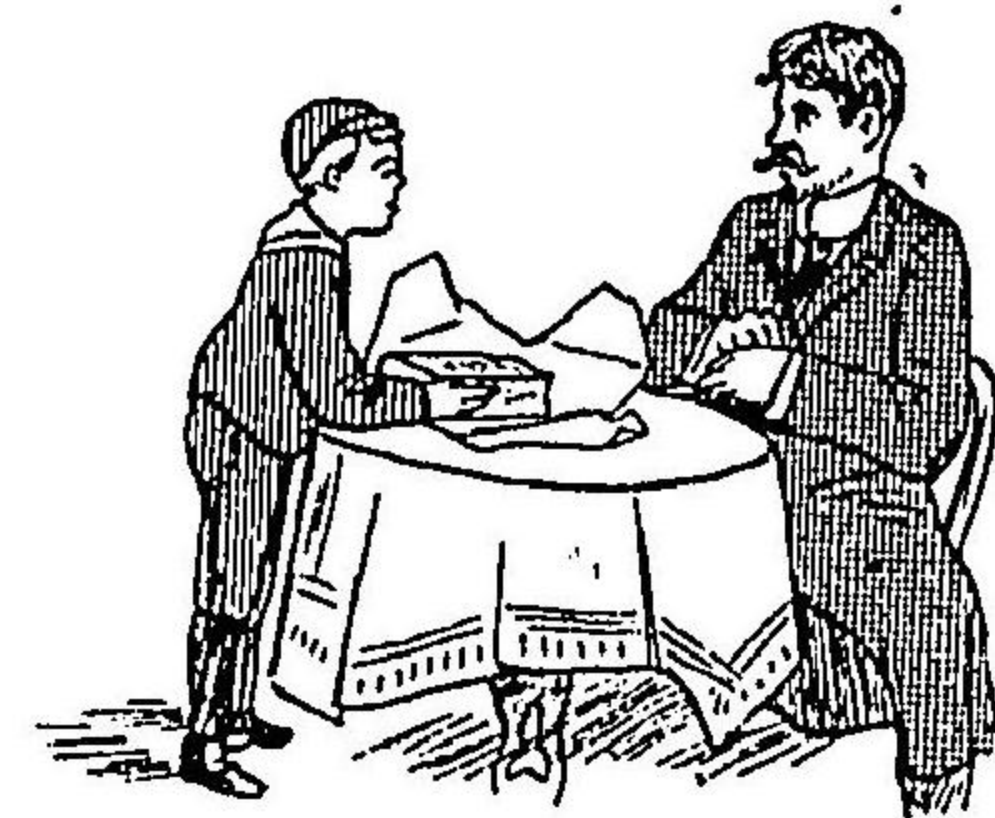
EXERCISE

I. 次の邦文の心を英語にて述べよ。

1. 君は兎と龜との話を知つて居ますか。
2. 僕はそれを知りません。
3. どうぞ話して下さい。
4. 君は話が好きですか。
5. 僕は大好きです。僕の弟も好きです。

II. 第一部第十六章の練習畫(107頁)に基き、*do* を含める文章四個を作れ。

VII. CAN, MAY, MUST, AND OTHER AUXILIARY VERBS.



Here is a parcel from my grandfather.  
Oh, how large and heavy it is!



What can it be? Can it be a box of sweets?

No, a box of sweets cannot be so heavy.

Ah, now I have it! It must be a book.

Father, may I open the parcel now?

Yes, you may.

Oh, what a pretty English book it is! I can read it too.

You must take good care of it. You must not show it to the baby; it may soil the book.

(208) I *can* read the English book.

にて見る如く、**can** は**能力**を表す助動詞なり。

(注意) *can* は過去形としては *could* を有すれども、其他の形を有せず、依りて *to be able*+不定詞の形を以て、其不足せる時相を補ふ。[第二打出表参照]

I *cannot* read them.

*Could* you read them?

I *shall be able to* read them next year.

(209) What *can* it be?

*Can* it be a box of sweets?

No, a box of sweets *can not* be so heavy.

に於ける如く、**can** は又、有り得べからざる事(「そんな筈は無い」の意)を推論する時、又は**強き疑**を表すに用ゐらる。

(対照) { What is it?  
What *can* it be? (一體まあ何だらう)  
Is it a box of sweets?  
*Can it be* a box of sweets? (若しや菓子の箱なのか知らん、どうもそうでは無さそうだが。)

(210) *May* I open the parcel now?

Yes, you *may*.

に於て、**may** は**許可**の意を表す。

(注意) [1] 之に反して. **禁止**を表すには. *may not* を用ゐずして **must not** を用ゐる.

You *must not* show it to the baby.

(注意) [2] *may* には過去形 *might* あるのみならば. 其他の時相を表すには. **to be permitted** + **不定詞**の形を以てす. [第二打出表参照]

You *may* go there.

You *were permitted* to go there.

You *will be permitted* to go there.

(211) The baby *may* soil the book.

に於ては. **may** は **然らざるにも限らぬ事** (possibility) を表す. 其否定形は *may not* なり.

{ He *may* come. (来るかも知れない)

{ He *may not* come. (来ないかも知れない)

(212) **may** は又. **目的. 希願**を表すに用ゐらるゝことあり.

He studies hard. that he *may* pass the examination.

*May* you be happy! (希くは君の幸福ならんことを)

(注意) 希望を表す *may* は. 文の初に据ゑらる. 此語は往々省略せらるゝことあり.

God save the King! (= *May* God save the King!)

(213) You *must* take good care of it.

に於て. **must** は **必要. 義務等**を表す.

(注意) [1] **不必要**を表すには *must not* を用ゐずして **need not** を用ゐる.

Must I go? { Yes, you *must* go.  
                  { No, you *need not* go.

(注意) [2] **must** は現在. 過去. 共に同形なるを以て. **to have+不定詞**なる形を以て. 各種の時相を補ふ. [第二打出表参照]

I *must* write it now.

I *had to* write it.

I *shall have to* write it myself.

(214) It *must* be a book.

に於ては. **must** は推論を表す。

Behind the tree, there is a tall building. It *must* be the church-steeple, for we see a cross at the top of it.

(注意) 推論を表すに. 肯定には *must* を用ゐ. 否定及び疑問には *can* を用ゐる。

Can it be a book? { It *must* be a book.  
It *cannot* be a book.

(215) 過去の事柄に就いて. 推量又は推論する時には. **may have, can have, must have** に. 其動詞の過去分詞形を添へて之を作る。

He *may have said* so.

Can he *have said* so?

No, he *can not have said* so.

He *must have said* so.

(216) 其他助動詞としては. 猶 **ought should, would** 等あり。

(a) Ought は「義務」を表し. 其次に動詞の不定詞を置く。

We *ought* to obey the law. (=It is our duty to obey the law).

(b) should も「義務」を表すとあり。

Students *should* learn their lessons well.

(c) would は屢「過去の習慣」を表すに用ゐらる。

When in London, he *would* often visit the museum.

又「過去の意志」を表す would は will + did にして「何と云つても聴かずにした」の心なり。

Though very weak, he *would* not stop working.

### 復 習 表

can.....(1) 能力. (2) 推論

may.....(1) 許可. (2) 推量. (3) 目的. (4) 希願

must... (1) 必要. (2) 推論

ought.....(義務)

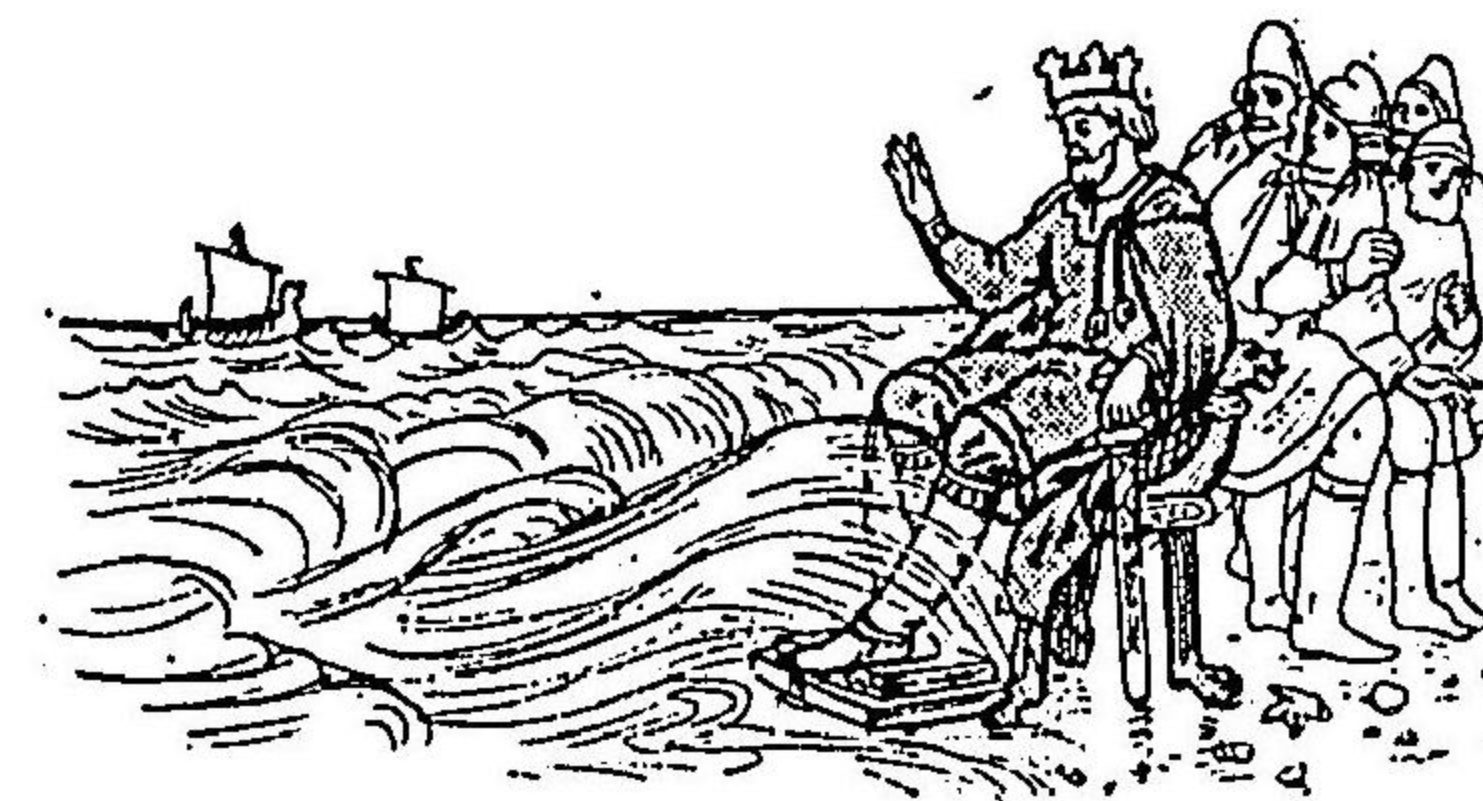
should.....(義務)

would.....(過去の習慣及び意志)

## EXERCISE.

- I. 次の心を英語にて述べよ。
1. 外へ出て遊んでも宜うございますか。
  2. 否. いけません。
  3. もう此本がよく読めますか。
  4. 未だよくは読めません。
  5. では一心に習はなければなりません。
  6. 學生と云ふ者は怠けるものではない。
  7. すらすら読むことが出来たらば出掛けても宜い。
  8. さあもう僕等は出掛けても宜いのだ。
  9. あれは一體何んだらう。
  10. 軍艦かも知れないね。
  11. なあに軍艦の筈はないさ。
  12. あれは帆前船に相違ない。
- II. 第一部第三章練習の繪 (17 頁) に基き. c.m., may, must を用ゐて短文を作れ。

## VII. VOICES.



Many, many years ago,

a king named	England was ruled
Canute ruled Eng-	by a king named
land.	Canute.

The courtiers and officers	
who surrounded him	by whom he was
	surrounded

were mostly flatterers.

They called him the greatest man and used  
to cry out.

“O King! Everything in nature will obey you.”	“O King! You will be obeyed by every- thing in nature.”
---	---

The wise ruler wanted to cure them of their mean habit.

So one day he went down with them to the seashore, where

he ordered them to set his chair on the beach near the water.	they were ordered to set his chair on the beach near the water.
---	---

It was flow-tide, and as he saw the water rising higher, he sat in the chair and cried,

“Sea, King Canute commands you to come no farther!”	“Sea, you are com- manded by King Canute to come no farther!”
---	---

The tide, however, came slowly in, as it

always did, and this showed that

he was not so mighty a king as the flatterers told him to be.	he was not so mighty a king as he was told by the flatterers to be.
---	---

(217) A king named Canute *ruled* England.

に於ては. 他動詞 *ruled* の表す動作は. 其主語 *king* の所爲なるを示す. 然るに

*England was ruled* by a king called Canute.

に於ては. 他動詞 *was ruled* の表す動作は. 其主語 *England* の上に係る.

斯く他動詞には. 其主語が自ら動作を爲すか. 或は他より之を受くるかの二つの場合あり. 此活用を態 [Voice] と云ふ. 而して動作が主語より出づる形を能働態 [Active Voice] と云ひ. 主語が動作を受くる形を受働態 [Passive Voice] と云ふ.

(218) 受動態を作るには. to be の變化に. 其動詞の過去分詞形を添ふべし.

England *is ruled* by King George. (現在)

England *was ruled* by Canute (過去)

You *will be obeyed* by everything. (未來)

(説問) 第二打出表を参照して. 他動詞 to send の受動態に於ける各時相を示せ.

(219) 能動態を受動態に變ずるには. 最初目的語たりしものを主語となし. 元の主語の前には by を置く.

能動態

Canute ruled England.

He ordered them to set his chair on the beach.

受動態

England was ruled *by* Canute.

They were ordered (*by* him) to set his chair on the beach.

(注意) 能動態に於て. 主語が代名詞なる場合には. 之を受動態に變ずる時. 往々元の主語を略することあり. 第二の例に於ける如し.

(説問) 例文中より. 受動態の例を擧げよ.

(220) 受動態の文章中に. 其「働きをなす人」顯れ居らざる時は. 之を能動態に變ずる時. 主語として *they* を補ふ.

能動態

*They put* the grapes into baskets.

*They say* that he is rich.

*We or you* often see whales floating in the sea.

受動態

The grapes *are put* into baskets.

*It is said* that he is rich.

Whales *are* often *seen* floating in the sea.

(注意) 此場合に we 又 you を補ふことあり.

(221) 不全他動詞が能動態より受動態に變ずる時は. 曩に目的格の補足部たりし語は. 主格の補足部となる.

## 能働態

## 受働態

The gentleman made Mary  
*his servant.*

Mary was made *his servant*  
by the gentleman.

(222) give の如き他動詞は。[63節]  
能働態より受働態に變ずる時。二種  
の形を作るを得。

I gave him a book.

*He was given a book by*  
me.  
*A book was given him*  
by me.

(223) 自動詞が前置詞と合して。一  
種の他動詞の如くなるもあり。之を  
合成動詞 [Compound Verb] と云ふ。其受働  
態に用ゐらるゝ時は。前置詞を脱せ  
ざるやう注意すべし。

They *sent for* the doctor.

The doctor *was sent for*  
(by them).

We *listened to* him with  
breathless interest.

He *was listened to* with  
breathless interest (by us).

## EXERCISE.

I. 次の文章の態を改めよ。

1. A dog stole a piece of meat.
2. He was crossing a bridge.
3. He saw his own shadow in the water.
4. But it was thought to be another dog, with another  
piece of meat.
5. He opened his mouth.
6. So his own meat was lost.

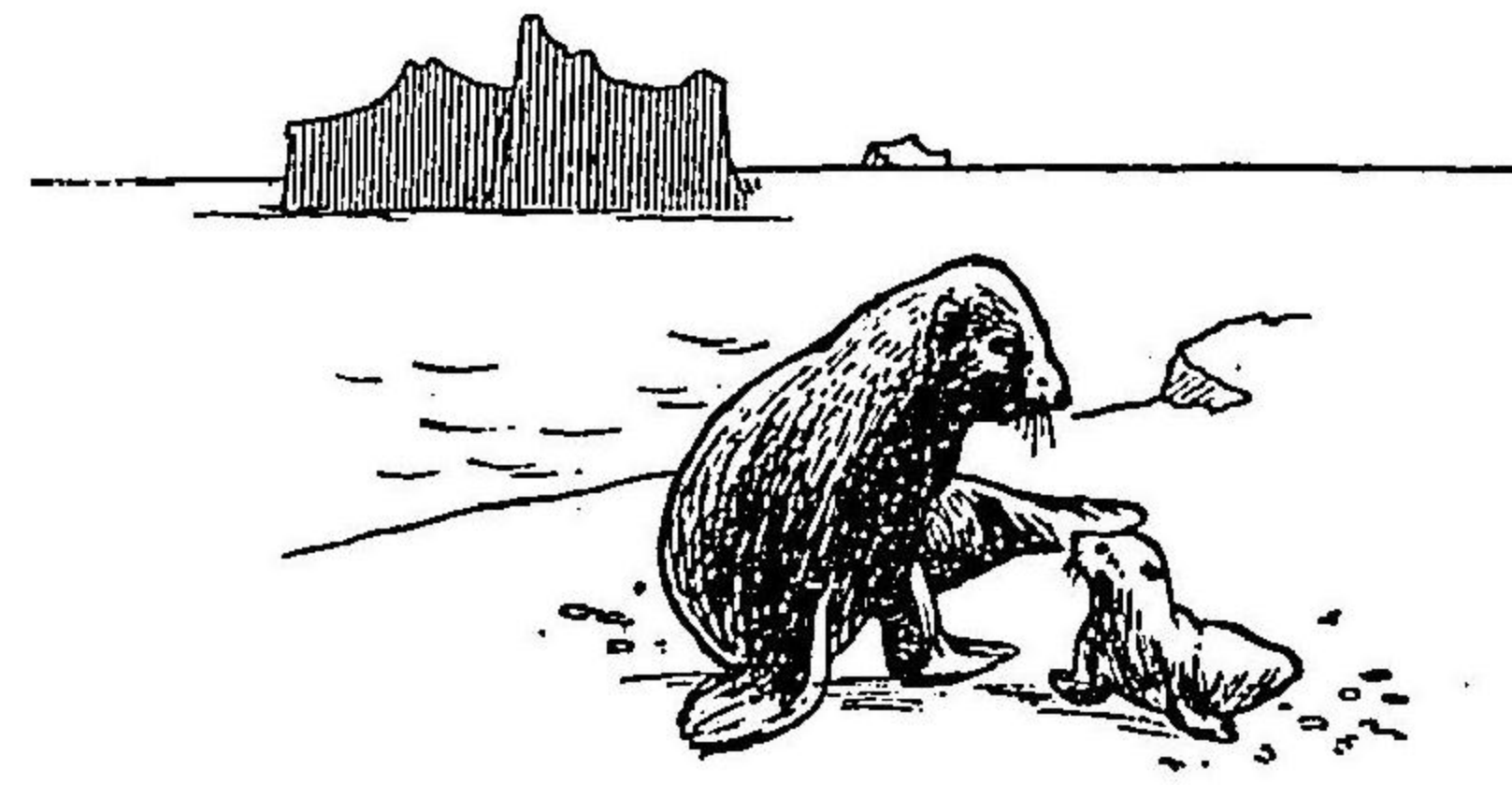
II. 次の文の心を英語にて述べよ。

1. 人々は草を刈ります。
2. それから草を乾します。
3. 之を乾草と云ひます。
4. 乾草は牛馬の食物として貯へます。

III. 次の動詞を受働態に用ゐて短文を作れ。

see, hear; write, read

## IX. DIRECT AND INDIRECT NARRATION.



(a.)

The baby seal said,  
"I cannot swim yet."

"You can try," said  
his mamma.

"The water is very  
cold," said the baby.

"You will like it by  
and by," said she.

(b.)

The baby seal said  
that he could not swim  
yet.

His mamma said that  
he could try.

The baby pleaded that  
the water was cold, but

she told him that he  
would like it by and by.

So the baby seal did try and this time  
he could swim a little way.

(224) (a) The baby seal said, "I cannot  
swim yet."

(b) The baby seal said that he could  
not swim yet.

の二文を比較するに。(a)は seal の曰へる言葉を、其儘直接に叙せるものにして。(b)は其云ひし事柄を、意味のみに據りて間接に述べたるものなり。前者を**直接叙法** [Direct Narration] と云ひ、後者を**間接叙法** [Indirect Narration] と云ふ。

(225) 直接叙法を間接叙法に改むるに當り、若し主文に於ける動詞が、現在又は未來時相なる時は、**引用點**



[quotation marks]内の動詞の時相は其儘とし。前後の關係に應じ其人稱を變ずべし。

直接敘法	間接敘法
He says, "I will do so."	He says that <i>he</i> will do so.
He will say to me, "You must do so yourself."	He will say that <i>I</i> must do so <i>myself</i> .

(注意) [1] 主文中の動詞が、現在對完了の時相なる時も、之に準ず。

(注意) [2] 間接敘法に於て、往々 *that* を略することあり。

- (226) (a) "You *can* try," said his mamma.  
 (b) His mamma said that he *could* try.

(a) にて *can* とありしを、(b) にて *could* と變ぜるは、主文 (His mamma *said*) の中に、*said* と云ふ過去時相の動詞あるを

以て、其れとの照應上、斯く變じたるなり。

斯く主文に過去の時相あれば、次に來る附屬文に於ても、過去に屬する時相を置くことを、**時相の呼應** [Sequence of Tenses] と稱す。

直接敘法	間接敘法
He said, "It <i>is</i> a book."	He said that it <i>was</i> a book.
He said, "I <i>am</i> reading a book."	He said that he <i>was</i> reading a book.
He said, "I <i>saw</i> a large seal."	He said that he <i>had</i> seen a large seal.
He said, "I <i>shall</i> see that seal."	He said that he <i>should</i> see that seal.
He said, "You <i>may</i> go."	He said that I <i>might</i> go.

(設問) 例文に就きて *can*, *will* が *could*, *would* と變ずるに注意せよ。

(注意) [1] 以上の用例に由り, should, would, could, might 等が, 屢々間接敘法に顯るゝを見るべし。

(注意) [2] 眞理等を表す現在動詞は, 時相の呼應に關係せざるとあり。

He *taught* us that honesty *is* the best policy.

(227) "The water is very cold," *said* the baby.

The baby *pleaded* that the water was cold.

にて見る如く, 間接敘法にては, 言ひまはしに往々變化ありて, 直接敘法のと全く同様ならざると有るに注意すべし。

(第二打出表)

直 説 法 に 於 け る 諸 種

助動詞	時 相		現 在	過 去	未 來	現
	場 合					
.....	通 常		I write He writes	I wrote He wrote	I shall write He will write	I ha He l
do	疑 問 否 定		Does he write? He does not write	Did he write? He did not write	Will he write? He will not write	Has He h
be		進 行 形		He is writing	He was writing	He will be writing
	受 働 態		It is written	It was written	It will be written	It ha
	受 働 進 行 形		It is being written	It was being written	.....	
.....	條 件 の 附 屬 文		If he writes	If he wrote	If he writes	If he
can	能 力		He can write (He is able to write)	He could write (He was able to write)	He will be able to write	He h wr
may	許 可		He may write (He is permitted to write)	He was permitted to write (He might write)	He will be permitted to write	He h ted
must	必 要		He must write (He has to write)	He had to write (He must write)	He will have to write	He wr
may	推 量		It may be	It may have been	.....	
must can	推 論	肯 定	It must be	It must have been	.....	
		否 定	It can not be	It can not have been	.....	
		疑 問	Can it be?	Can it have been?	.....	

法に於ける諸種の形式

( ) は稀なるもの

過去	未来	現在對完了	過去對完了	未来對完了
wrote I wrote	I shall write He will write	I have written He has written	I had written He had written	I shall have written He will have written
Did he write? I did not write	Will he write? He will not write	Has he written? He has not written	Had he written? He had not written	Will he have written? He will not have written
I was writing	He will be writing	He has been writing	He had been writing	He will have been writing
It was written	It will be written	It has been written	It had been written	It will have been written
It was being written	.....	.....	.....	.....
He wrote	If he writes	If he has written	If he had written	If he has written
I could write (I was able to write)	He will be able to write	He has been able to write	He had been able to write	(He will have been able to write)
I was permitted to write (I might write)	He will be permitted to write	He has been permitted to write	He had been permitted to write	(He will have been permitted to write)
I had to write (I must write)	He will have to write	He has had to write	He had had to write	(He will have had to write)
It may have been	.....	.....	.....	.....
It must have been	.....	.....	.....	.....
It can not have been	.....	.....	.....	.....
Could it have been?	.....	.....	.....	.....

## 復 習 表

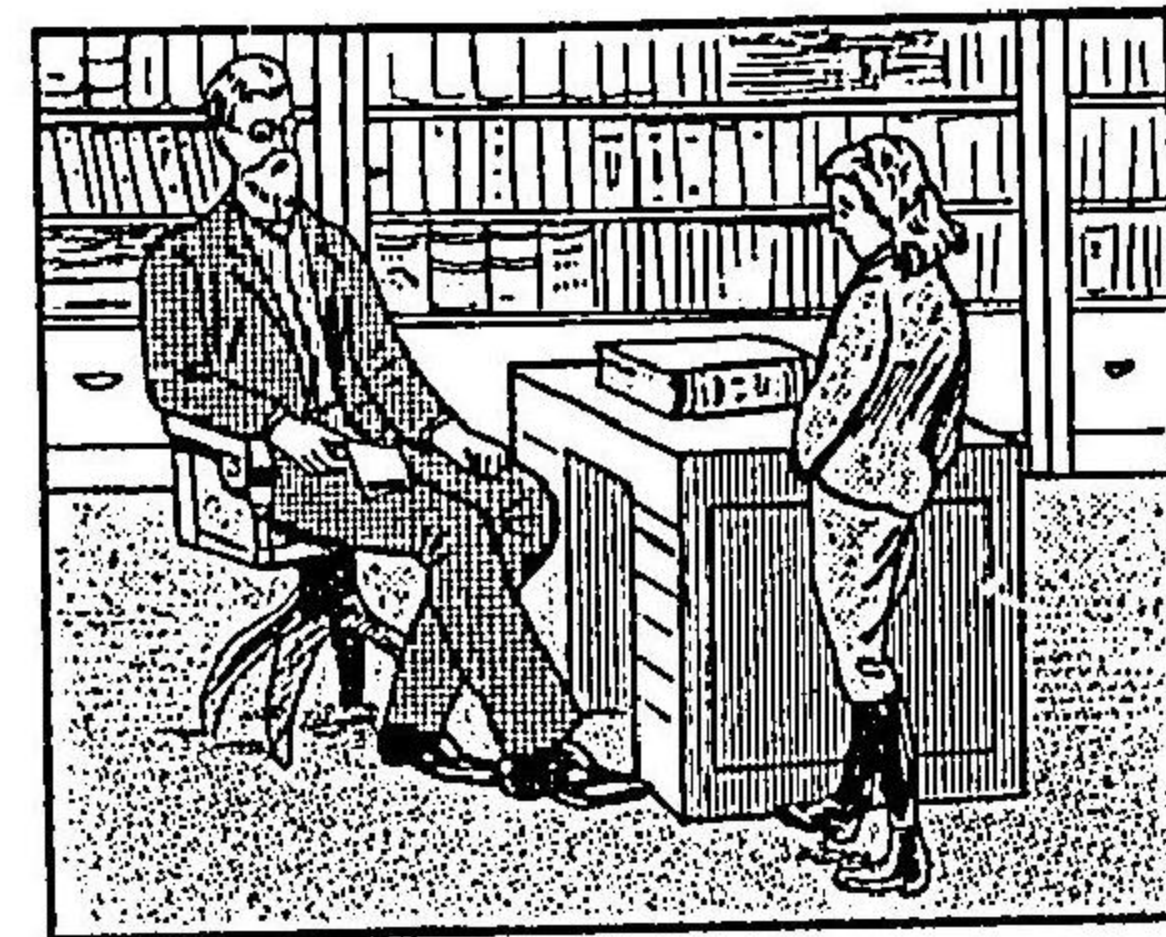
直接敘法.....	He said, "I will....."
間接敘法.....	He said that he would...
時相の呼應.....	主文に過去あれば. 附屬 文にも亦過去あり

## EXERCISE.

次の文の中. 直接敘法は之を間接敘法に. また  
間接敘法は之を直接敘法に書き改めよ。

1. Roy said, "I will go and play with Ann."
2. Ann said to Roy, "I am very glad to see you."
3. Ann asked her papa to give her some paints.
4. Her papa said to her, "You may have some paints  
and two brushes."
5. They said that they could now have a good time.

## IX. SUPPOSITIVE MOOD.



I am very poor.

If I had money enough, I would buy that big dictionary.

I wish I were not so poor.

Don't be discouraged.

When I was young, I was poor myself, and could not afford to buy books.

If I had had money enough, I should have bought that dictionary then.

(228) I *am* very poor.

When I *was* young, I *was* poor myself.

の如きは、特に想像假設を事とせず。事實を其儘記述する書き方なり。之を直説法 [Indicative Mood] と云ふ。動詞に就きて、本章までに説明せることは、殆ど皆直説法に屬す。

(229) If I *had* money enough, I *would buy* that big dictionary.

I wish I *were* rich.

を見るに、had money enough, would buy 及び were rich は、形こそ過去時相なれ。意義より考ふれば決して過去の時相を表すに非ず。現在の事實 (I am very poor) と反對の事を假設して、其場合の想像を述べたるなり。斯く實

際の事實に拘はらず. 想像を以て假説せる事を述ぶる言ひ方を. **假設法** [Suppositive Mood] と稱し. 上の had money enough の如く. 現在の事實に關する假設法を. **假設法の現在時相** と云ふ.

(注意) 假設法の現在時相は. 形は直接法の過去時相と同様なれども. 意味に於ては直説法の現在時相と相關聯せるを悟るべし.

If I *were* rich, I *would buy* that dictionary. (As I am not rich, I cannot buy it).

(230) 假設法の現在時相を表すには. 附屬文. 主文共に過去時相形の動詞を用ゐるべし.

附 屬 文	主 文
if I had money	I should buy
if he had money	he would buy

[委しくは第三打出表参照]

If the whale *were* a true fish, he *could* always remain under water. But he *must* come up to breathe. He *is* an animal like the cow or the horse, and *cannot* live without air.

When the flags are too old for further use, they are hung up in the churches. What stirring stories those flags *would be able to tell*, if they *could* only speak!

If all the seas *were* one great sea, what a great sea that *would be*!

I wish I *were* a bird. (I am sorry I am not a bird).

I wish I *could* fly.

My monkey will put on my coat and hat, and march as if he *were* a little man.

(231) If I *had had* money enough, I *should have bought* this dictionary then.

に於て. had had money enough 及び. should have bought は過去の事實 [I was poor]

に反する事を假設し. 其場合に關する想像を述べたるなり. 斯かる述べ方を**假設法の過去時相**と稱す.

(注意) 假設法の過去は. 直設法の過去と相關聯す.

If I had had money enough (As I had not money enough), I should have bought it then (I could not buy it).

**假設法の過去時相**を表すには主文. 附屬文共に過去對完了時相の動詞を用ゐるべし.

附 屬 文	主 文
if I had had money	I should have bought
if he had had money	he would have bought

[委しくは第三打出表參照]

If you had advanced, they would have killed you.

If it had not rained, the river would not have overflowed.

If I had been in your place, I should have accepted the offer.

I wish I had seen it. [but I did not see it].

(232) 附屬文に於て. if を略する時は. 動詞[複合せる動詞の場合には. 其最先の者.]を主語の前に置くべし.

Were I rich, I would buy it.

Had I been there, it would not have happened.

(233) should, would, might, could 等は. 言葉を婉曲にし. 懇懃の情を表すに用ゐることあり.

是れ元は附屬文を略せる. 假設法主文なりしものなり.

I should like to speak to you.

Would you kindly lend me a knife?

Might I ask your name?

Could you tell me the way to the station?

對照 { Will you give me a little more?  
 Would you give me a little more? (if I were to ask you を略せるものにして. willよりは遙に丁寧なり).

復習表

假設法 { 現在.....(形は直接法過去)  
 過去.....(形は直接法過去對完了)  
 法 { 直說法  
 假設法  
 命令法

EXERCISE.

I. 次の文の心を英語にて述べよ。

1. 昨日は雨降りであつた。若し晴天だつたら Robert と一所に公園へ行つたのだが。
2. Robert はもう少し勉強さへしたなら、あの時及第したのだらうに。

(第三打出表)

直說法と假設法との對照

法	時相		現在		過去					
	種々の場合									
直 說 法	通常		He writes	He is rich	I am rich	He wrote	He was rich	I was rich		
	能力		He can write (He is able to write)			He could write (He was able to write)				
	許可		He may write (He is permitted to write)			He was permitted to write (He might write)				
	必要		He must write (He has to write)			He had to write (He must write)				
	意志		I will write			I would write				
	推量		He may { write be rich			He may have { written been rich				
	推論		He must { write be rich He can not { write be rich			He must have { written been rich He can not have { written been rich				
假 設 法			附 屬 文		主 文		附 屬 文		主 文	
	通常		{ If he were rich If I were rich If he wrote		{ He would be rich I should be rich He would write		{ If he had been rich If I had been rich If he had written		{ He would have been rich I should have been rich He would have written	
	能力		If he could write If he were able to write		He could write (He would be able to write)		If he had been able to write If he could have written		He could have written	
	許可		If he were permitted to write (If he might write)		(He might write) (He would be permitted to write)		(If he had been permitted to write) (If he might have written)		(He might have written)	
	必要		If he { had to write must write		He would have to write		(If he had had to write)		(He would have had to write)	
	意志		If I would write		I would write		If I would have written		I would have written	
	推量		.....		He might be rich		.....		He might have been rich	
推論		.....		He must be rich He could not be rich		.....		He must have been rich He could not have been rich		



3. 彼はまるで一心に勉強でもして居るやうな風に話をする。
4. 若し私があればより年上ならば忠告してやろうものを。
5. も少し勉強家だと宜いんだがなあ。

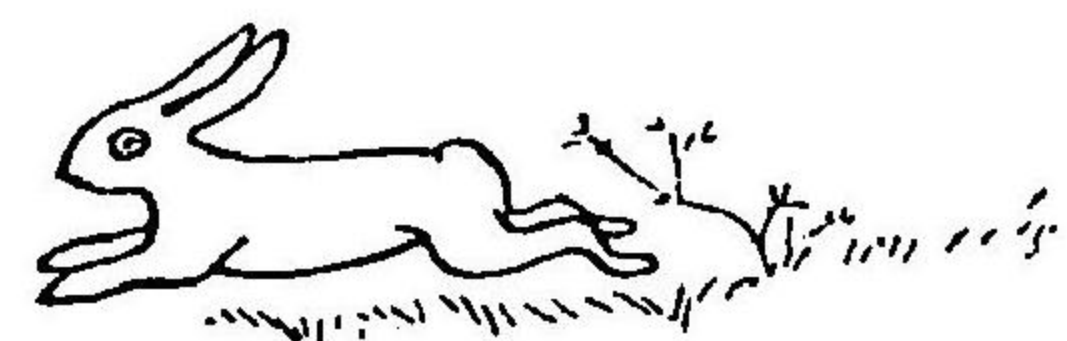
II. 次の文を假設法に改めよ。

1. As Frank is a good pupil, he learns his lessons well. (MODEL :—If Frank were not a good pupil.....).
2. He learns his lessons well, that is why he gets good marks.
3. He works hard, so he is at the top of his class.
4. He is careful; he does not forget to bring his books.

III. 上の II. を過去の事に變へ、然る後之に基きて假設法を作れ。

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**XI. INFINITIVES, PARTICIPLES, AND  
GERUNDS.**



A hare laughed at a tortoise for the slowness of his pace, and boasted of his own great speed in running

“Let us run a race,” said the tortoise, and away they started together.

But when the hare had run for a while at the top of his speed, he stopped a moment to eat some grass.

Then, being tired, he lay down to sleep.

Meanwhile the tortoise plodded on and at last won the race.

(234) He stopped a moment *to eat* some grass.

に於ける *to eat* の如き形を **不定詞** [Infinitive] と云ふことは既に之を説けり。[84節注意]。蓋し不定詞と云ふ名は、治定動詞に對するものにして、*to eat* の如き形は、主語の數、人稱に由りて限定せらるゝことなきを以て、**不定詞** [即ち限定せられざる動詞] と云ふなり。

(注意) He likes to read. They like to read.

を見るに、likes は單數第三人稱にのみ用ゐらるゝ治定動詞なり。They の場合には用ゐ難し。然るに *to read* は單に動作を表すのみにて、其動作をなす人には關係なきを以て、He にも They にも用ゐらる。由りて主語の數、人數に限定せられざるを觀るべし。

不定詞には主なる形、二種あり。

現在形	<i>to write</i>
對完了形	<i>to have written</i>

(235) 不定詞は名詞の如く用ゐらるゝことあり。此時は之を**名詞的不定詞** [Noun Infinitive] と稱す。

*To learn English is not easy.*

(注意) [1] 上例に於て、*to learn* は名詞たると共に、猶、動詞の性質を存するを以て、其目的語として、*English* を存するを注意すべし。

此不定詞を含む句を、*it* を用ゐて豫め代表すること往々あり。[158 節 (a) 参照]

*It is not easy to learn English.*

(236) He stopped a moment *to eat* some grass.

に於ける *to eat* の如く、不定詞は**目的**を表すに用ゐることあり。

I will go *to see* my aunt.

(設問) 例文中より、目的を表す不定詞を挙げよ。

(注意) 不定詞は此外理由、結果等をも表す。又**絶對的**に用ゐらるゝことあり。

I am glad *to see* you (=because of seeing).

He worked hard only *to fail* at last. (=with the result of failing).

*To tell* you the truth, I don't know that.

(237) 不定詞のしるしなる **to** は、*see*, *hear*, *make* 等の後には、之を略す。但し其然るは能働態の時に限る。

I saw him *run*. (He was seen to run).

We heard her *sing*. (She was heard to sing).

I made him *do so*. (He was made to do so).

又助動詞 (*shall*, *will*, *do*, *can*, *may*, *must*.)

*had better* の次にも之を略す。

I shall go.

You had better go at once.

(設問) *will*, *do* 等の場合の例如何。

(238) Then, *being tired*, he lay down to sleep.

に於ける *being tired* の如き形を、**分詞** [Participle] と云ふ。

(注意) 蓋し分詞とは、動詞の性質と、形容詞の性質とを具有すとの考より、かくは名づけしものなり。例へば

The boys *playing* ball in the playground are my classmates.

に於て、*playing* は動詞なれども、一面形容詞の如く *boy* を修飾するなり。尤も分詞には此外尙ほ種々の用法ありと知るべし、[239-243 節参照]

分詞に三種の主なる形あり。

現在形	writing
過去形	written
對完了形	having written

(239) 分詞は形容詞として用ゐらるゝことあり。

A *roaring* lion; a *wounded* soldier.

(240) 分詞は、他の形を補ふ爲め、種種に用ゐることあり。

受働態 to be + 過去分詞形

進行形 to be + 現在分詞形

對完了の時相 to have + 過去分詞形

(241) Then, *being tired*, he lay down to sleep.

にて *being tired* は、附屬文 as he was tired と同義なり。斯く、分詞は、附屬文にて表すべき事を、簡潔に表すこと多し。

*Walking* along the street (=while I was walking), I met a friend.

*Having met* my friend (=after I had met my friend), I went to the park with him.

*Being sick* (=as he is sick), he cannot come.

(242) 現在分詞は、see, hear 等の次に用ゐらるゝことあり。

I saw him *running*.

I heard her *singing*.

[受働態 He was seen *running*].

(注意) 従つて see, hear 等の次には、二種の形有り。

對 照	{	I saw him <i>run</i> .	I heard her <i>sing</i> .
		I saw him <i>running</i> .	I heard her <i>singing</i> .

(243) 過去分詞を have, get の次に用ゐる時は、次の如き意味を示す。

I *had* a tooth *extracted*. (齒を抜いて貰つた。齒を抜かせた)。

[I *had* *extracted* a tooth. と異なるに注意せよ]

You must *get* your clothes *mended*. (著物を是非直してお貰ひなさい)。

(244) He boasted of his own great speed  
in *running*.

の *running* は、動詞にして而も名詞の如き意味を有す。かく名詞(體言)の性

質を有する動詞(用言)を體用詞 [Gerund] と云ふ。

體用詞には其形二種あり。

現在形	seeing
對完了形	having seen

"*Seeing is believing*."—proverb.

He denied *having used* that word.

(245) 體用詞は、前置詞の次に用ゐらるゝこと多し。

He is fond *of* using long words.

*On* seeing him, the snake tried to escape.

(246) 體用詞の前に、所有格の名詞(又は代名詞)を置くことあり。下の例を對比せよ。

He insisted on <i>paying</i> the money. (pay する者は he なり)	He insisted on <i>George's</i> <i>paying</i> the money. (pay する 者は George なり)
--	---

復 習 表

不定詞	{	名詞的用法
		目的. 原因. 結果. 及び絶対的用法 to の省略
分 詞	{	形容詞の如く用ゐらる
		他の形を補ふ
		附屬文の代用
		see, hear + 現在分詞 have, get + 過去分詞

體用詞 = 名詞 (體言) + 動詞 (用言)

EXERCISE

I. 次の心を英語にて述べよ。

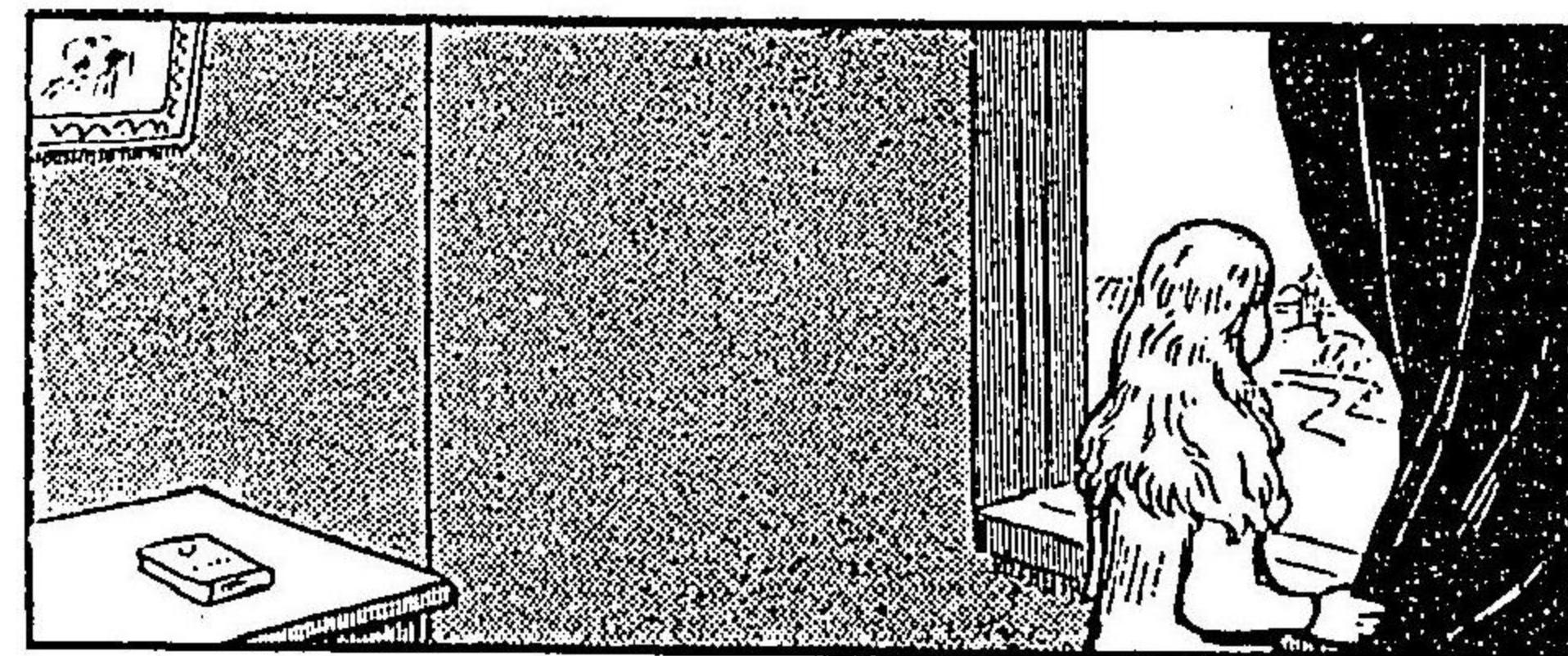
1. 此處に居るのは安全でない。
2. 直ぐ出掛ける方が宜からう。
3. James は其處を去る爲に馬車を雇つた。
4. 父は James に遇つて大層喜んだ。
5. George は時計を直して貰ひに時計屋へ行きました。
6. 私は先刻あの子が駆けて行くのを見ました。
7. 家に歸るや否や George は本を読み始めました。
8. 彼の子は偉い人の傳を読むのが大好きなのです。

II. 次の文を分詞を用ゐて書き改めよ。

1. When he saw a monkey, he ran after it.
2. He raised his gun and fired at the monkey.
3. As he hoped to get it, he rushed after it.

III. 第一部第廿四章練習 (148 頁) の中に不定詞. 又は分詞あらば. 之を指摘せよ。

## XII ADVERBS.



There is a book on the table.

Why is not the child making use of it?

Can she not read the book?

No, she can not. She is too young to read it.

She can hardly spell "dog."

Well, I hope she will soon learn how to read.

(247) 副詞の中. 單に動詞等を修飾

するものを單純副詞 [Simple Adverb] と云ふ. 次の如きは皆之に屬す.

now, then, already, soon, before, since,

ago, yesterday, to-morrow, etc. (時を表す)

here, there, in, out. (場處を表す)

once, twice, never, often, always. (數を表す)

slowly, surely, thus, so. (状態を表す)

very, much, too. (程度を表す)

yes, no. (諾否を表す)

(注意) 關係副詞及疑問副詞に就きては第一部 149 節及 114 節参照

以下最も屢々出づる副詞若干につき. 其用法を示すべし.

(248) *There* is a book on the table.

に於ては. **there** は文を導く爲に文の初に置きたるものにして. 此時は場所の意味を有せず.

*There* is a little garden in front of the house.

*There* are three boys in the garden.

There was a little green house,

And in the little green house

*There* was a little brown house,

And in the little brown house

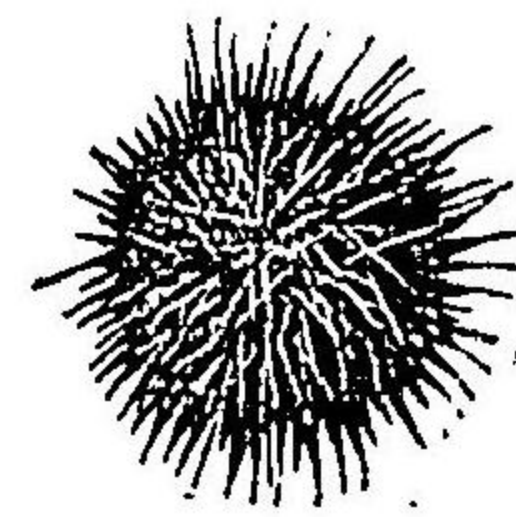
*There* was a little yellow house,

And in the little yellow house

*There* was a little white house,

And in the little white house

*There* was a little heart.



(注意) 此用法に於ける *there* を助辭 [expletive] と稱することあり。

(249) She is *too* young to read it.

に於ける如く **too** は、其次に不定詞を置き、其不定詞の表す意味を否定するに用ゐる。

He was *too* drunk to stand. (=He was so drunk that he could not stand.)

You walk *too* slowly to overtake him

(設問) She is *too* young to read it. を *so...that* を用ひて書き換へよ。

(250) Can she not read the book?

*No*, she can *not*.

にて見る如く、**yes, no** は、日本語と異り、問の如何に關せず、答が肯定なれば **yes** を用ゐ、否定なれば **no** を用ゐるべし。

Do you like it? { Yes, I like it.  
No, I do *not* like it.

Do you not like it? { Yes, I like it.  
No, I do *not* like it.

(注意) 初學者は、本文に *not* あれば **no** を用ゐると記憶するを便とす。

(251) She can hardly spell "dog."

に於て **hardly** は否定の意味を有す。「殆



ど……せぬ」の意なり。 *scarcely, seldom* も同様なり。

We *hardly* spoke.

I could *scarcely* see it.

I *seldom* go there.

(252) Well, I hope she will soon learn *how* to read.

に於て. *how* は不定詞 to read と合し. the way to read と云ふ意味を示す。

Do you know *how* to swim?

(注意) *how* を疑問文. 感嘆文に用ゐることは既に第一部に述べたり [115 節 117 節参照]

復 習 表

副詞 { 單純副詞  
疑問副詞  
關係副詞

EXERCISE

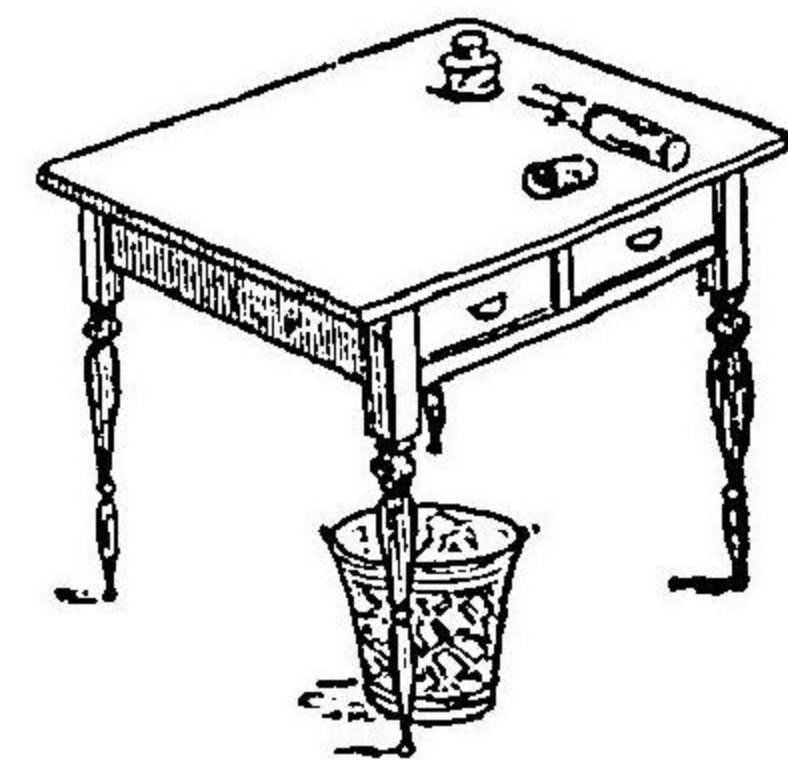
I. 次の心を英語にて述べよ。

1. 庭に小供が三人居る。
2. 彼等は大層競走が好きだ。
3. 僕は今日はあまり疲れて居るから早くは走れない。
4. 君はあまり競走をしないやうですね。
5. 駈けるのはお嫌ひですか。
6. いふえ. 好きなのです。

II. 次の副詞を用ひて. 短文を作れ。

too          seldom          yes

## XIII. PREPOSITIONS



There is an ink-pot on the table.

What is by the ink-pot? A pen-case.

Where are a pen and a pencil?

They are in the pen-case.

What do you see under the table?

A waste-paper basket.

(253) There is an ink-pot *on* the table.

に於ける *on* の如く、名詞に添はりて、其名詞と他の語句との関係を示す語を前置詞 [Preposition] と云ふ。[30 節参照]

(設問) 例文中より前置詞を挙げよ。

(注意) 前置詞を以て諸種の関係を表すことは、次の文に於ける空所に、before, behind, beside, by, on, under 等を補ひ、其表す意味の異なるを見て悟るべし。

There is a cat—the table.

(254) 前置詞の次に置く名詞又は代名詞を、其目的語と云ふ。[30 節参照]

(注意) [1] 代名詞が、前置詞の目的語なる時は、其形を目的格の形とす。

(備考) after him, at him, before her, behind her, by it, from it, in them, on them 等を見、him, her, it, them 等の譯語は、必ずしも「を」又「に」に限らざるに注意すべし。

(注意) [2] 前置詞の目的語は、必ずしも其前置詞の次に置くと限るに非ず。

What do you take me *for*?

Whom are you thinking *of*?

(注意) [3] 關係代名詞は、前置詞の目的語となる時、往々略せらるゝ事あり [162 節参照]

(255) 次に、主なる前置詞と、其最も普通の用法とを擧ぐべし。

- About** He is walking *about* the town.  
There is no doubt *about* it.
- Above** He kept his head *above* the water.
- Across** He swam *across* the river.
- After** He ran *after* the animal.  
*After* dinner he went out.
- Against** He is leaning *against* the wall.  
They sailed *against* the stream.
- Along** They marched *along* the highway.
- Among** *Among* all these books I cannot find the  
one I want.
- At** She was sitting *at* the table.  
I dined *at* my uncle's (house) yesterday.  
He gets up *at* five o'clock.  
Dickens was born *at* Portsmouth.
- Before** He stands *before* the door.  
He will arrive *before* long.
- Behind** There is a barn *behind* the tree.
- Below** The house lay *below* the cliff.
- Beside** A dog is playing *beside* him.

- Between** New York is *between* Boston and Philadel-  
phia.
- Beyond** They retreated *beyond* the Rhine.
- By** He sat *by* me.  
I shall be back *by* one o'clock.  
It was made *by* her brother.
- Down** He fell *down* the steps.
- For** He was absent *for* two days.  
He made a kite *for* his brother.
- From** It is far *from* here.  
I translated this piece *from* English.
- In** He lives *in* England.  
He left London *in* June.
- Into** He rushed *into* the field.  
Turn it *into* English.
- Of** The house was *of* stone.  
He is a teacher *of* English.
- Off** Will you take it *off* my hands?
- On (upon)** A book is *on* the table.  
We shall start *on* the second of May.

**Out of** He came *out of* his room.

**Over** Can he jump *over* the stream?

**Round** The earth moves *round* the sun.

**Through** He walked *through* the woods.

**Till, (until)** I waited for him *till* four o'clock.

**To** He goes *to* school every day.

Take this letter *to* the post-office.

**Towards (toward)** They walked *towards* the city.

**Under** A basket is *under* the table.

**Up** I can climb *up* the tree.

**With** He goes to school *with* me.

He defended himself *with* a sword.

**Within** I shall return *within* three days.

**Without** Who can write *without* a pen?

(256) 時としては一つの句が前置詞として用ゐらるゝことあり。之を前置詞句 [Prepositional Phrase] と云ふ。

*because of* He could not leave the house *because of* a snowstorm.

*in front of* The house stood *in front of* the bridge.

*in spite of* *In spite of* all his labours he is poor.

*instead of* He had better work hard *instead of* idling away his time.

### EXERCISE.

下の繪を見、下文中の空所に適當なる前置詞を入れよ。



1. Do you see John — the house?
2. He is standing — the floor.

3. He gets up — five o'clock, and goes — school — his brother every day except\* — Sundays.
4. The school is not far — here.
5. His brother is leaning — the fence.
6. Do you notice a resemblance — them?
7. There are some trees — the house.
8. A boy has climbed — the apple tree.
9. He takes some apples — his sister, who is standing — the tree.
10. She will put the apples — her basket.
11. The basket was made — her brother.
12. A cat is playing — her.
13. Do you see a boy running — a dog?
14. He rushed — — the house — the field.
15. The dog is running — the field.
16. — him flows a stream.
17. Can he jump — it?
18. A traveller is walking — the bank — the river.
19. He has been walking — the town.
20. I suppose he is going — the barn — the bridge.

(\*except も前置詞な b)

#### XIV. CONJUNCTIONS.



“Hurrah!” said Santa Claus, and he ran into his work-shop.

“We must have one hundred more dolls made for one hundred more good girls.”

Then all the workmen began to work as fast as they could.

“We must make six hundred tops, too, for the good boys.”

All the workmen who made tops said, “All right! We will get them done, if we have to work all night.”

(257) “Hurrah!” said Santa Claus, *and* he ran into his work-shop.

に於ける *and* の如く、文と文とを結ぶ爲めに用ゐる語を、**接續詞 [Conjunction]** と稱し、且つ之には **併立の接續詞 [Co-ordinate Conjunction]** と **從屬の接續詞 [Subordinate Conjunction]** との二種類ある事は、既に之を學びたり。[第一部 138 節参照]

(注意) [1] 主なる併立の接續詞は下の如し。  
and, but, either.....or, neither.....nor, so, then, nevertheless.

(注意) [2] 主なる從屬の接續詞は下の如し。  
that, though, although, if, unless, after, before, till, until, while, as, since, because, lest, whether, than, when, as if, according as, so far as, in order that, so that, as soon as.

(設問) 例文中より接續詞を指摘せよ。

(258) 併立の接續詞にて文と文とを結ぶ時、往々共通の語句を省略する事あり。[第一部 139 節参照]。其最も甚しきは次の如きものあり。

Mary *and* I go to school.

(=Mary goes to school *and* I go to school.)

(設問) He tried many times. と He failed each time. とを *but* を以て結ぶ時、何と云ふ語を省略し得るか [139 節参照]。

(注意) 尤も *and* の如きは時としては語と語とを結合することあり。此場合には語句に省略なきこと勿論なり。

Two *and* two are four.

I saw a black *and* white cat.

(259) Then all the workmen began to work  
as fast as they could.

の as...as の如く。二個の接續詞が相  
關聯して用ゐらるゝ時は、之を**連關  
接續詞 [Correlative Conjunction]**と稱す。其  
主なる者次の如し。

*both...and* Both you and I are invited.

*not only...but also* We need not only money but  
also men.

*either...or* It is either a maple or an elm.

*whether...or* Whether it is a maple or an elm is of  
no consequences.

*though...yet* Though he slay me, yet will I trust  
in him.

*no sooner...than* No sooner had he died, than  
the heir took possession.

*hardly (or scarcely)...when (or before)* He had  
scarcely said so when she entered.

*as...as* (肯定) My aunt is as kind as my uncle.

*so...as* (否定) She is not so tall as my uncle.

(注意) not only と but also との直ぐ次には、成  
るべく同一種類の品詞を置くやうにすべし。

He built not only a house, but also a stable.

[He not only built a house, but also a stable. と云  
ふ形は避くべし]。

(260) 次に接續詞に就き、注意すべき諸項を  
述ぶべし。

*if* は supposing と云ふ意義の外、  
*although* 又は *whether* の意にも用ゐら  
る。

If I were rich, I would go abroad.

We will get them done, if we have to work all  
night.

He asked me if I knew the book.

(261) *as* は、形容詞又は副詞の次に  
ありて、*though*, *however* の意に用ゐら  
るゝことあり。

Much as he loved his wealth (=though he loved

his wealth much), he loved his children better.

Powerful *as* he is, I do not fear him.

(262) **that** は附屬文を導くに用ゐらる。

*That* he spilt the ink is certain.

(附屬文が混文の主語なる時).

I know (*that*) he spilt the ink.

(附屬文が混文の目的語なる時. 此場合には *that* を略するを得.)

**that** は結果を表すことあり。

He ran so fast *that* he was out of breath.

**that** は目的を表すことあり。

He took medicine, *that* (=in order that = so that) he might recover.

(263) **lest** の次には **should** を用ゐるを法則とすべし。

He walked with a stick *lest* he *should* stumble.

(264) **since** が時を表す場合には. **since** の次に過去時相の動詞を要し. 其前には現在對完了又は現在時相の動詞を要す。

A month *has passed* since I *came* here.

*It is* now a week since the holidays *commenced*.

然れども. 理由を表す時は. 此規則を適用せず。

I will do this, *since* you desire it.

復 習 表

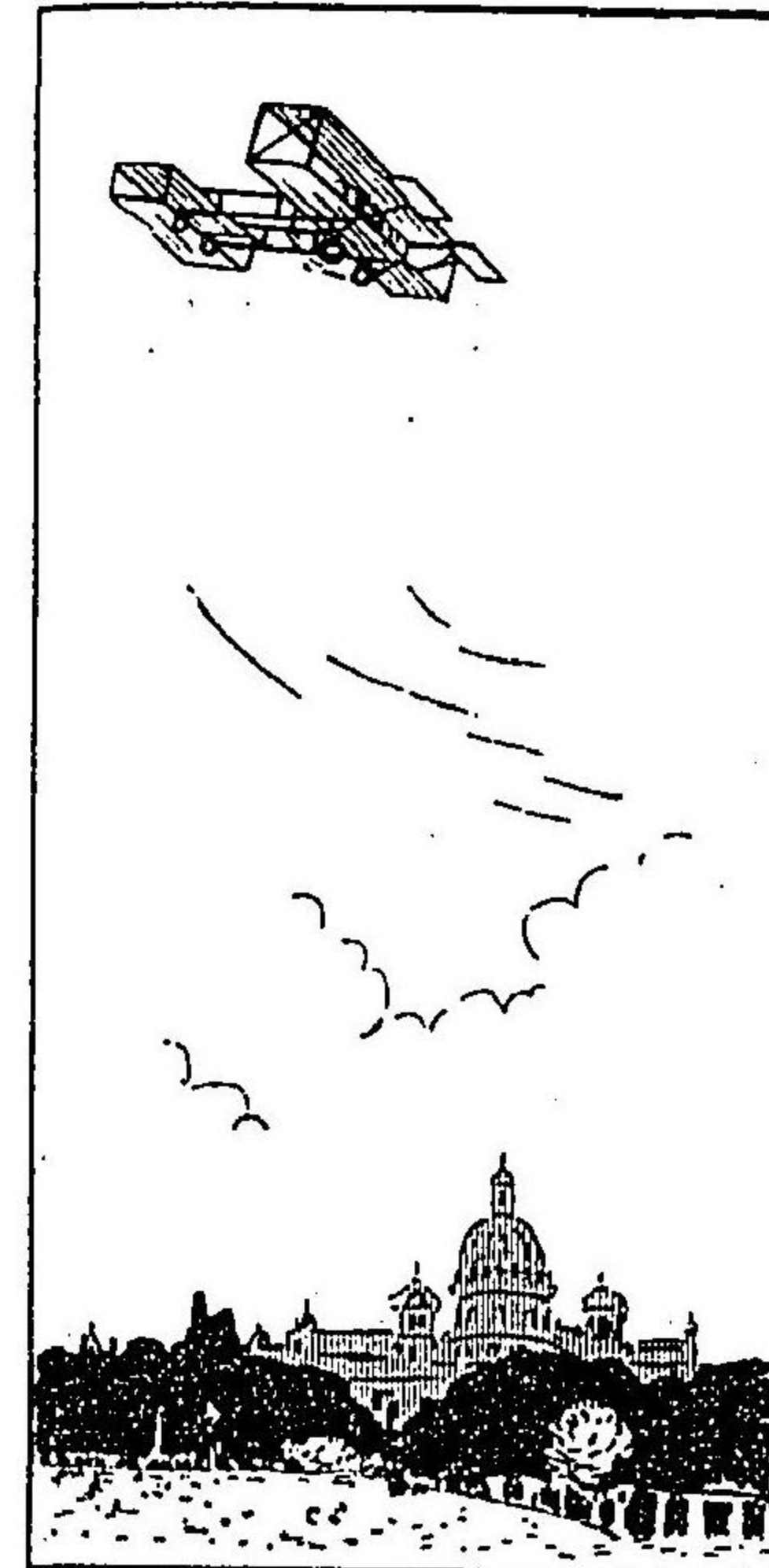
接續詞 { 併立の接續詞  
從屬の接續詞  
連關接續詞



## EXERCISE.

- I. 適當なる接續詞を挿入せよ。
1. A crane is a very tall bird. He is often taller—you are.
  2. When the crane came near John, he would stretch his long neck, —try to be—tall—John.
  3. When the crane was first set free in the garden, the hens seemed to think—he was a very big kind of hen.
  4. They all ran round him, —cackled—loud—they could.
- II. 次の接續詞を用ゐ、短文を作るべし。
- as            since            that  
if            not only...but also
- III. 次の心を英語にて述べよ。
1. Roy は習つた事は皆記憶して居る。
  2. Roy は讀む事も書く事も上手だ。
  3. 併し Fred は Roy 程に勉強家では無い。
  4. 先生は Fred に、「落第するといけないからもつと勉強しなければならぬ」と申された。

## XV. INTERJECTIONS.



Halloa! Look at the aeroplane.

Doesn't it go up higher and higher?

Dear me! It looks like a little bird now.

Oh, how I wish to be an airman!

(265) Dear me! Oh! の如く、驚愕、喜悅、悲哀等、凡て感情を表す詞を間投詞 [Interjection] と云ふ。[第一部 118 節参照]

(266) 主なる間投詞は次の如し。

驚愕      Oh! ah! dear me! to be sure!

喜悅      hurrah!

悲哀	oh! ah! alas!		
賛成	bravo! hear! hear!		
笑	ha, ha!		
非難	for shame!		
輕蔑	pooh! pshaw! tush! nonsense! humph!		
注意を引く時	lo! hark! hush! ho! halloa! ahoy!		
別れ	Good-bye! adieu! farewell!		
擬聲語	bow, wow! ( <i>dog</i> )	mew! ( <i>cat</i> )	
	caw! ( <i>crow</i> )	baa! ( <i>sheep</i> )	cock-a-
	doodle-doo! ( <i>cock</i> )	buzz! ( <i>bee</i> )	ding-
	dong ( <i>bell</i> )		

## EXERCISE

次の文に就きて問投詞を指摘し、其表す意味を述べよ。

1. Oh! is that you, Kate?
2. Alas! the poor man is dead!
3. Hush! you'll wake the baby.
4. Pshaw! I am not afraid of the darkness.

(267) 句讀法 [Punctuation] にて用ゐる主なる符號は下の如し。

period .	colon :
interrogation mark ?	quotation marks " "
exclamation mark !	dash —
comma ,	apostrophe '
semicolon ;	hyphen -

(268) 句點 (.), 疑問點 (?), 及び感嘆點 (!) は、文を讀み解く時の句切りを示す。[3節. 4節. 5節等の注意参照]

此れ等はいづれも其價值に於て、邦語の句點 (。) に當るものなり。

(269) Comma, Semicolon, Colon の如きは、讀點にして、讀者の便宜を計り、注意を加へんが爲めに、置くものなり。

(270) Comma (,) は、讀者をして文章を讀む際、讀み違はしめじとの、筆者

の用意にして. 其用法に一定不變の規則あるに非ず. 少しく文を分離する必要ある時に. 便宜を計りて之を用ゐるなり.

- (a) Papa, may I ride with you? Yes, you may.
- (b) A polite, diligent, and obedient boy wins praise.
- (c) The man, having slipped, fell over the cliff.
- (d) If it is fine to-morrow, I will go with you.

(271) **Semicolon (;)** は. Comma にて分つよりも. 一層大まかなる區分を爲すに用ゐるものにして. 殆ど period に似たり.

Flattery brings friends; truth brings foes.

(272) **Colon (:)** は前段に述べたる事を. 別の方面より述べ. 又は之を解釋して説く時に之を用ゐる. 「即ち」と云はん程の標點なり.

This is a precept of Socrates: "Know yourself."

(273) **Quotation marks [引用點]** は. 他人の云ひし言葉を. 其儘記す時に用ゐる.

He said, "I will go."

"Oh, mamma," said Lily, "do tell us how he did it."

(注意) " " 中に. 更にまた他の引用句を挿入せんとする時は. Single Quotation Marks ( ' ) を用ゐるべし.

(274) **Dash (—)** [分離點] は中途にて文を切る時などに. 多く之を用ゐる.

Why, perhaps it is—but what was his intention?

又括弧の代りに之を用ゐるゝあり.

I believe — at least I know — that he was good.

(275) **Apostrophe (')** [省略點] は語. 數字の省略. 名詞の所有格等を示す.

Don't you know that is John's hat?

January, 25th, ' 12 (=1912)

(276) Hyphen (-) [連接點] は、合成語の各部分を連ね、又は音節を分つに用ゐる。

Commander-in-Chief

An-i-mos-i-ty

(277) 音節 (Syllable) とは、發音上の最小の段落を云ふ。一つの音節は母音一個にて成れるともあり、又一個の母音に、一個乃至數個の父音が附著して、之をなすとも有り。

一音節 I, work, school, mayor, streets

二音節 na-tion, fa-ther, i-dle, wa-ter

三音節 syl-la-ble, fem-i-nine

四音節 in-fin-i-tive, sem-i-co-lon

五音節 i-mag-i-na-tion, pos-si-bil-i-ty

一つの語が數音節より成る時は、紙幅の不足の爲め、其語の全體を一行に書き納め得ざる場合に、音節を辿りて之を切斷することを得。此

時は分割せる語の前半の末に、hyphen を添ふべし。一音節の語は之を中途にて切るを得ず。

正	誤	誤
He went to Chi- na.	He went to Ch- ina.	He went the- re.

(278) 次に頭字 [Capital Letter] を用ゐる重なる場合を述ぶべし。

(1) 文章の最初の語。[2節注意]

(2) 詩の各行の初の語。

Work while you work and play while you play,  
This is the way to be cheerful and gay.

(3) 直説敘法に於て、引用文の初の語。

He said, "It is good."

(4) 固有名詞、及び固有形容詞。[14節、165節]

England, London, the Atlantic Ocean, Uncle John  
English, Japanese

(5) 神及び其代名詞。(主として耶蘇教の)

The Lord is good, and He knoweth them that trust  
Him.

(備考) The god Thunder was the champion of the gods.

(6) 代名詞 I 及び間投詞 O. (但 oh は然らず.)

(279) 以下四節に於ては、**發音上の注意**を述べし。

**父音 [Consonant]** に二種あり。**清音 [Voiceless Consonant]** 及び **濁音 [Voiced Consonant]** 是れなり。p, t, k, f, sh, þ (thick の th), s, ch; wh 等は清音にして。b, d, g, v, zh, ð (this の th), z, j; w, y; r, l, m, n 等は濁音なり。

(備考) 試に f と v とを、長く引き延ばして發音しながら、指を軽く喉笛にあつれば、v の時には指に著しく震動を感じ、f の時は感ぜず。之に由りて容易く清濁を悟るべし。

又指を喉笛に觸るゝ代りに、兩手にて耳を蓋ふも、同様の結果を生ず。

(280) 名詞の複數を表す爲め、語尾に -s を加ふる時、もし語尾に清音あれば、s は清み。濁音又は母音なれば、s は輕き z の如く發音す。

cats, cups, books (-s は s と發音す)

dogs, birds, names, trees (-s は z と發音す)

boxes, brushes (-es は iz と發音す)

(281) 治定動詞が第三人稱單數なる時、-s を加ふる場合も、之と同様なり。

He speaks; writes [-s は s と發音す]

He comes; tries [-s は z と發音す]

He teaches; passes [-es は iz と發音す]

(282) 規則動詞の過去形に -d, -ed を加ふる時、もし語尾が清音なれば、之を t と發音し、濁音又は母音なれば、d と發音す。

liked, stopped [laikt, stopt と發音す]

tried, called [traid, kôld と發音す]

但し t, d にて終る時は之を id と發音す。

admitted, dreaded [ədmitid, dredid と發音す]

(283) 單數の名詞を複數とするには、單數名詞の語尾に、-s を加ふるを

通則とする事は、既に之を述べたり  
[第一部 17 節]. 次に便宜の爲め、複數に、  
關する稍複雑なる諸項を茲に掲ぐ。

(a) -o にて終り、前に父音ある時は、-es を附す

hero	heroes	cargo	cargoes
negro	negroes	volcano	volcanoes
potato	potatoes	no (否)	noes

-o の前に母音ある時は、-s を附す。

bamboo	bamboos	cuckoo	cuckoos
--------	---------	--------	---------

次の語は、-o の前に子音あれども、-s のみを附す。

piano	pianos	solo	solos	zero	zeros
-------	--------	------	-------	------	-------

次の語には、二種の複數形あり。

mosquito	mosquitos, mosquitoes
tobacco	tobaccos, tobaccoes

(b) -f, -fe にて終る語は -ves に變ずるを法則とすれども [17 節 A (c)]. 次の語は唯 -s のみを附す。

chief	chiefs	roof	roofs	cliff	cliffs
gulf	gulfs	hoof	hoofs	safe	safes

(c) 合成名詞 (Compound Noun) は、主なる語のみに -s を附す。

father-in-law	fathers-in-law	passer-by	passers-by
son-in-law	sons-in-law	man-of-war	men-of-war
step-son	step-sons	court-martial	courts-martial
maid-servant	maid-servants	shoe-maker	shoe-makers
commander-in-chief		commanders-in-chief	

(注意)

Miss Brown	{ the Miss Browns
	{ the Misses Brown

Doctor Thomson	{ the two Doctor Thomsons
	{ the two Doctors Thomson

(d) 外國より來れる語には、次の如き不規則の變化をなすもの有り。

(Latin)

memorandum	memoranda (備忘録)
alumnus	alumni (卒業生)
radius	radii (半徑)
terminus	{ termini (終點)
	{ (terminuses)

formula	{ formulæ {(formulas)	(公式)
---------	--------------------------	------

appendix	appendices	(附録)
----------	------------	------

(Greek)

analysis	analyses	(解剖)
----------	----------	------

crisis	crises	(危機)
--------	--------	------

oasis	oases	(沙漠中の育地)
-------	-------	----------

parenthesis	parentheses	(括弧)
-------------	-------------	------

phenomenon	phenomena	(現象)
------------	-----------	------

(French)

monsieur	messieurs	madam	mesdames
----------	-----------	-------	----------

(注意) 日本語を複数にする時は、-s を附せず  
five *yen*; ten *sen*; two *ri*; three *kin*; eight *ta tami*.

(e) 単数形のみを有する名詞は下の如し。

deer	cannon	sheep	merchandise
------	--------	-------	-------------

furniture	information	fish	fruit(s)
-----------	-------------	------	----------

salmon(s)	hair(s)
-----------	---------

例 one deer three deer

(注意) fishes は諸種の種類を表すに用ゐる。又往往僅小の数を表す時に用ゐることあり。

My three little gold *fishes* are dead.

hairs=single hairs. 但し His *hair* stood on end.

fruits は種類の多様なるを示すに用ゐる。又は結果 (the *fruits* of his industry) の意を表す。

(f) 次の如き形に注意すべし。

forty <i>head</i> of cattle	two <i>pair</i> (稀 s) of spectacles
-----------------------------	-------------------------------------

twelve <i>dozen</i> of eggs	a fleet of sixty <i>sail</i>
-----------------------------	------------------------------

six <i>yoke</i> of oxen	four <i>couple</i> (稀 s) of hounds
-------------------------	------------------------------------

對照 {	He is worth (=possesses) twenty thousand <i>pounds</i> .
	I paid him three <i>pound</i> ten (shillings).

(注意) pound の次に shilling の數ある時は、pound に s を附せず。

(g) 次の名詞は、其使用の形容詞的なる爲め、下の如き場合には複数の形を取らず。

a three-foot rule (三呎の尺度)	an eight-day clock (八日巻きの時計)
---------------------------	------------------------------

a five-pound note (五磅紙幣)	a six-penny piece (六片貨幣)
--------------------------	--------------------------

a four-horse coach (四頭馬車)	a six-year-old boy
---------------------------	--------------------

(h) 常に複数形にのみ用ゐる名詞は下の如し。多くは二部より成れる器具の名なり。





(284) 不規則動詞 [Irregular Verbs] の  
重なるものを次に挙ぐ。[87節参照]

不定詞形	過去形	過去分詞形
to arise	I arose	have arisen
„ awake	„ awoke, awaked	„ awaked
„ be	„ was, were	„ been
„ bear (生む)	„ bore	„ born
„ bear (荷ふ)	„ bore	„ borne
„ beat	„ beat	„ beaten, beat
„ become	„ became	„ become
„ begin	„ began	„ begun
„ behold	„ beheld	„ beheld
„ bend	„ bent, bended	„ bent, bended
„ beseech	„ besought	„ besought
„ bid	„ bade, bid	„ bid, bidden
„ bind	„ bound	„ bound
„ bite	„ bit	„ bit, bitten
„ bleed	„ bled	„ bled
„ blow	„ blew	„ blown
„ break	„ broke	„ broken
„ bring	„ brought	„ brought
„ build	„ built	„ built
„ burn	„ burned, burnt	„ burned, burnt
„ burst	„ burst	„ burst
„ buy	„ bought	„ bought
„ cast	„ cast	„ cast
„ catch	„ caught	„ caught
„ chide	„ chid	„ chid, chidden
„ choose	„ chose	„ chosen
„ cling	„ clung	„ clung

\* 學生は讀本等にて、不規則動詞に出會ふ毎に、此表を参照して、一々標を附し、漸々本表に掲げたる凡ての動詞を諳んずるやう心掛くべし。

不定詞形	過去形	過去分詞形
to clothe	I clothed, clad	have clothed, clad
„ come	„ came	„ come
„ cost	„ cost	„ cost
„ creep	„ crept	„ crept
„ cut	„ cut	„ cut
„ dare	„ dared, durst	„ dared
„ deal	„ dealt	„ dealt
„ dig, (digger)	„ dug, (digger)	„ dug, (digger)
„ do	„ did	„ done
„ draw	„ drew	„ drawn
„ dream	„ dreamed, dreamt	„ dreamed, dreamt
„ drink	„ drank	„ drunk, drunken
„ drive	„ drove	„ driven
„ dwell	„ dwelled, dwelt	„ dwelled, dwelt
„ eat	„ ate, (eat)	„ eaten, (eat)
„ fall	„ fell	„ fallen
„ feed	„ fed	„ fed
„ feel	„ felt	„ felt
„ fight	„ fought	„ fought
„ find	„ found	„ found
„ flee	„ fled	„ fled
„ fling	„ flung	„ flung
„ fly	„ flew	„ flown
„ forbear	„ forbore	„ forborn
„ forbid	„ forbade	„ forbidden
„ forget	„ forgot	„ forgotten, forgot
„ forgive	„ forgave	„ forgiven
„ forsake	„ forsook	„ forsaken
„ freeze	„ froze	„ frozen
„ get	„ got	„ got, (gotten)
„ gild	„ gilded, gilt	„ gilded, gilt
„ give	„ gave	„ given
„ go	„ went	„ gone
„ grind	„ ground	„ ground
„ grow	„ grew	„ grown

不定詞形	過去形	過去分詞形
to hang (掛く)	I hung	have hung
„ hang (縊る)	„ hanged	„ hanged
„ have	„ had	„ had
„ hear	„ heard	„ heard
„ hide	„ hid	„ hid, hidden
„ hit	„ hit	„ hit
„ hold	„ held	„ held
„ hurt	„ hurt	„ hurt
„ keep	„ kept	„ kept
„ kneel	„ knelt, kneeled	„ knelt, kneeled
„ knit	„ knit, knitted	„ knit, knitted
„ know	„ knew	„ known
„ lay	„ laid	„ laid
„ lead	„ led	„ led
„ lean	„ leaned, leant	„ leaned, leant
„ leap	„ leaped, leapt	„ leaped, leapt
„ learn	„ learned, learnt	„ learned, learnt
„ leave	„ left	„ left
„ lend	„ lent	„ lent
„ let	„ let	„ let
„ lie (横はる)	„ lay	„ lain
„ lie (虚言をいふ)	„ lied	„ lied
„ light	„ lighted, lit	„ lighted, lit
„ lose	„ lost	„ lost
„ make	„ made	„ made
„ mean	„ meant	„ meant
„ meet	„ met	„ met
„ mistake	„ mistook	„ mistaken
„ overcome	„ overcame	„ overcome
„ partake	„ partook	„ partaken
„ pay	„ paid	„ paid
„ put	„ put	„ put
„ quit	„ quitted, quit	„ quitted, quit
„ read	„ read	„ read
„ rend	„ rent	„ rent

不定詞形	過去形	過去分詞形
to rid	I rid, (ridden)	have rid, (ridden)
„ ride	„ rode	„ ridden
„ ring	„ rang, (rung)	„ rung
„ rise	„ rose	„ risen
„ run	„ ran	„ run
„ saw	„ sawed	„ sawed, sawn
„ say	„ said	„ said
„ see	„ saw	„ seen
„ seek	„ sought	„ sought
„ sell	„ sold	„ sold
„ send	„ sent	„ sent
„ set	„ set	„ set
„ shake	„ shook	„ shaken
„ shed	„ shed	„ shed
„ shine	„ shone	„ shone
„ shoot	„ shot	„ shot
„ show	„ showed	„ showed, shown
„ shrink	„ shrank, shrunk	„ shrunk
„ shut	„ shut	„ shut
„ sing	„ sang, sung	„ sung
„ sink	„ sank, sunk	„ sunk, sunken
„ sit	„ sat	„ sat
„ slay	„ slew	„ slain
„ sleep	„ slept	„ slept
„ slide	„ slid	„ slid, slidden
„ sling	„ slung	„ slung
„ smite	„ smote	„ smitten
„ sow	„ sowed	„ sowed, sown
„ speak	„ spoke	„ spoken
„ speed	„ sped, speeded	„ sped, speeded
„ spell	„ spelled, spelt	„ spelled, spelt
„ spend	„ spent	„ spent
„ spin	„ spun	„ spun
„ split	„ split	„ split
„ spoil	„ spoiled, spoilt	„ spoiled, spoilt

不定詞形	過去形	過去分詞形
to spread	I spread	have spread
„ spring	„ sprang, sprung	„ sprung
„ stand	„ stood	„ stood
„ steal	„ stole	„ stolen
„ stick	„ stuck	„ stuck
„ sting	„ stung	„ stung
„ stride	„ strode	„ stridden
„ strike	„ struck	„ struck, (stricken)
„ string	„ strung	„ strung
„ strive	„ strove	„ striven
„ swear	„ swore	„ sworn
„ sweat	„ sweat, sweated	„ sweat, sweated
„ sweep	„ swept	„ swept
„ swell	„ swelled	„ swelled, swollen
„ swim	„ swam	„ swum
„ swing	„ swung	„ swung
„ take	„ took	„ taken
„ teach	„ taught	„ taught
„ tear	„ tore	„ torn
„ tell	„ told	„ told
„ think	„ thought	„ thought
„ thrive	„ throve, (thrived)	„ thriven, (thrived)
„ throw	„ threw	„ thrown
„ thrust	„ thrust	„ thrust
„ tread	„ trod	„ trod, trodden
„ undergo	„ underwent	„ undergone
„ understand	„ understood	„ understood
„ undertake	„ undertook	„ undertaken
„ upset	„ upset	„ upset
„ wake	„ waked, woke	„ waked, woke
„ wear	„ wore	„ worn
„ weave	„ wove	„ woven
„ wed	„ wedded, wed	„ wedded, wed
„ weep	„ wept	„ wept
„ wet	„ wet	„ wet

不定形	過去詞形	過去分詞形
to win	I won	have won
„ wind	„ wound	„ wound
„ withdraw	„ withdrew	„ withdrawn
„ withhold	„ withheld	„ withheld
„ withstand	„ withstood	„ withstood
„ work	„ worked, wrought	„ worked, wrought
„ wring	„ wrung	„ wrung
„ write	„ wrote	„ written

(285) 不規則動詞を諳記する便方の一は、活用の類似せるものを一群として之を行ふに在り。今其便を計り、類に由りて語を集むること次の如し。學生は宜しく上の表に照して、自ら各語の過去形と過去分詞形とを求め出だすべし。

(a) 現在形の母音を變じて過去形を作り、

又は en を附して過去分詞形を作るもの。

know, blow, grow, throw, draw; slay, lie; see;

give, fall, eat, bid, forbid; take, shake, be, do,

go; fly; write, ride, rise, arise, drive, speak,

steal, weave, freeze, break, tread, choose, forget  
tear, bear, wear, swear; bite, hide.

## (b) 過去分詞に en なきもの。

sing, ring, spring, drink, sink, shrink; swim,  
begin.

## (c) 現在形と過去分詞形と同じきもの。

come, become, overcome; run, (bid)

## (d) 過去形と過去分詞形と同じきもの。

have, hear, make, pay, lay, say, flee, dwell; lend,  
send, spend, rend, bend; lead, read, meet, feed,  
bleed, build; keep, sleep, creep, weep, sweep, feel,  
kneel, deal; lose, leave, mean; catch, teach; buy,  
bring, think, seek, beseech, fight; sit, stand, under-  
stand, hold, behold, get, shine, awake; tell, sell;  
find, bind, grind, wind; [以下 (b) と比較せよ]  
spin, sting, cling, swing, fling, hang, stick, strike;  
dig, win.

## (e) 活用の爲めに形を變せぬもの。

cast; cost; let, set, shed, spread, sweat;  
cut, shut, put; hurt, burst, thrust,  
rid, hit, knit.

(f) 規則形と不規則形とあるもの、中、重なるもの。

learn, light, work, burn, dwell, spell, leap,  
dream.

## (g) 活用の紛れ易きもの。

{	lie	(自) (横はる, 臥る)	lay	lain
	lay	(他) (横ふ, 臥かす)	laid	laid
{	lie	(虚言をいふ)	lied	lied
	find	(見出す)	found	found
{	found	(建つ)	founded	founded
	wind	(巻く)	wound	wound
{	wound	(傷く)	wounded	wounded
	hang	(掛かる)	hung	hung
{	hang	(首を絞る)	hanged	hanged
	[bear	(生む)	bore]	born
{	bear	(荷ふ)	bore	borne
	fly	(飛ぶ)	flew	flown
{	flow	(流る)	flowed	flowed
	cleave	(附着す)	cleaved	cleaved
{	cleave	(裂く)	clove, cleft	cloven, cleft

(286) 次に前置詞の用法中、稍複雑なるものを掲ぐべし。

## (1) ABOUT

He looked *about* him. (周囲)

Have you much money *about* you? (所有)

✓ She had not an atom of pride *about* her. (其様子に)

There are *about* a hundred boys in the room. (殆...位)

I will tell you all *about* it. (に就きて)

✓ What are you *about*? (従事)

## (2) ABOVE

We stayed *above* an hour. (以上)

He lives *above* his means. (身代以上の暮し)

This is *above* my comprehension. (不可解)

His conduct is *above* suspicion. (疑ふ餘地なし)

## (3) ACROSS

He walked *across* the room.

I came *across* (=met) Mr. Johnson yesterday.

## (4) AFTER

They thirst *after* money. (渴望)

*After* rain comes sunshine.

He takes *after* his father. (似る)

He was dressed *after* the English fashion. (英國風に)

He was named *after* his uncle. (に因みて)

*After* all the advice I gave, he adopted a contrary course.  
(拘はらず)

## (5) AGAINST

He ran *against* me in the street. (突き當る)

Henry VIII. wrote a Latin book *against* Luther. (敵對)

The outline of the mountain was clearly drawn *against* a  
bright blue sky. (背景)

We hope to have these things in order *against* to-morrow.  
(準備)

*Over against* the Exchange is the Town Hall. (向ふに)

## (6) AMIDST, (AMID)

He persevered *amidst* many difficulties.

## (7) AMONG (稀 AMONGST)

The money was equally divided *among* the crew.

## (8) AROUND

The lords stood *around* the throne.

## (9) AT

Is Mr. Baker *at* home? (在宅)

She was married *at* (the age of) eighteen.

[*at* noon, night, dawn, daybreak, *at* 10 o'clock]

He shot *at* the target. (狙ひ, 目的)

We were surprised *at* the news. (に接して)

The horse went *at* full speed.

I can see that *at* a glance.

He walked ten miles *at* a stretch. (續けさまに)

I was *at* my wit's end. (思案に暮れて)

## (10) BEFORE

Come to me *before* 10 o'clock.

A duke is *before* an earl. (以上)

Gentlemen choose death *before* dishonour. (選擇)

## (11) BEHIND

Don't speak evil of a man *behind* his back. (陸で)

Your friend is always *behind* time. (後れる)

## (12) BENEATH

Let us rest *beneath* the shade.

Such conduct is *beneath* the dignity of a man.

He is *beneath* contempt (=not worth bestowing even contempt upon).

## (13) BESIDE

This is *beside* our present purpose. (合はない)

The boy was *beside himself* with joy. (狂喜)

## (14) BESIDES

William I. had three sons, *besides* several daughters.

## (15) BETWEEN, (BETWIXT)

*Between ourselves*, I don't believe it was true. (内證の  
話ですが)

## (16) BEYOND

He lives *beyond* his income. (収入以上)

Such a work is *beyond* my strength. (力に及ばず)

## (17) BUT

All *but* (=except) one fulfilled their promise.

He was *all but* (=everything except) ruined. (殆ど)

I cannot *but* laugh. (不得不笑)

*But* for your help (=if you had not helped me), I  
should have been ruined.

## (18) BY

The tiger was killed *by* him.

A man is known *by* his companions. (標準)

He is *by* birth an Englishman. (生れは)

They rushed out *by* hundreds. (百を以て數ふる程)

They entered one *by* one. (一人づつ)

[step *by* step, year *by* year, little *by* little].

Henry seized him *by* the hand.

He swears *by* heaven. (誓)

She is older than I *by* five years.

He went *by* himself (=alone).

*By* the by (=now that I remember it). (時に, 序ですが)

## (19) FOR

They galloped *for* miles without meeting an enemy.

I brought this bicycle *for* twenty dollars. (交易)

We were taken *for* spies. (間違へらる)

A large fleet sailed *for* the West Indies. (目的, 方向)

I shall go in *for* the examination. (受ける)

This book is too difficult *for* me to read. (私が讀むには)

You speak English very well *for* a foreigner. (としては)

*For* all his wealth, he is unhappy. (にも拘はらず)

I cannot go *for* want of money. (理由)

Translate the passage, word *for* word. (逐語譯)

## (20) FROM

*From* childhood (from a child), he was fond of study.

*From* all we hear he is mad. (より推論すれば)

A fool may easily be known *from* a wise man. (區別)

## (21) IN

It is unpleasant to walk *in* the street *in* wet weather.

He is *in* good spirits. (状態)

Write your sentences *in* ink.

What shall I say *in* your praise? (君を褒める爲に, 目的)

We found a true friend *in* him. (=He was our true friend).

Cromwell, inferior to Bonaparte *in* (=with respect to)

invention, was far superior to him *in* wisdom.

*in* June, *in* 1912, *in* the morning.

## (22) INTO

We are going to move *into* the country.

Water is converted *into* ice at 32° Fahrenheit. (變化)

She burst *into* tears.

My sudden appearance frightened them *into* mute bashfulness. (結果. 彼等は驚いて黙す)

(23) **OF**

The fear *of* the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. (神を畏敬すること)

He is *of* noble blood.

The bridge was built *of* wood. (製造)

What are you thinking *of*? (に就き)

The horse is lame *of* one leg. (片足が跛)

He robbed me *of* my purse. (財布を奪ふ)

He is cured *of* his ailment.

That was very unkind *of* her. (其の婦人の不親切なことは)

What did he die *of*? (原因)

He is a jewel *of* a servant (=a most valuable servant).

(24) **OFF**

He fell *off* his horse.

The enemy cast anchor *off* (=close to) Calais. (沖に)

(25) **ON, (UPON)**

Armies fight *on* land, navies *on* the sea.

No one is admitted except *on* business. (無用者不可入)

All depends *upon* him. (依る)

I will go *on* foot. (徒歩で)

I called *on* Dr. Baker. (I called *at* Dr. Baker's).

*On* hearing this, he fled. (聞くや否や)

*On* his father's death, he went to live there.

He made an attack *upon* me. (攻撃)

*on* Friday, *on* the 12th, *on* that day.

(26) **OUT OF**

He said that *out of* ill temper. (動機)

This book is *out of* print. (絶版)

*Out of* sight, *out of* mind. (去る者は日に疎し)

That is quite *out of* the question (=not to be discussed, worthy of immediate condemnation).

I laughed him *out of* that folly. (笑つて其愚見を翻さす)

(27) **OVER**

A fog spread *over* the town.

The rider ran *over* a child.

I stayed there *over* three months.

Let us talk about it *over* a glass of wine (=while drinking a glass) (一杯傾けながら)

He is *over* head and ears in debts. (借金で首が廻らぬ)

(28) **PAST**

A ball whistled *past* him.



(29) **ROUND**

They sailed *round* the Orkneys.

(30) **SINCE**

He has been sick *since* Monday.

(31) **THAN**

I will not take less *than* ten pounds.

(32) **THROUGH**

They shot him *through* the head. (頭を貫通)

I will go *through* fire and water for you.

He lost his situation *through* (=in consequence of) his own folly.

(33) **TO**

The magnetic needle points *to* the north.

It is a quarter *to* ten.

This coat fits me *to a nicety* (=accurately).

The figure stood still, *to* my great astonishment. (結果)

*To* all appearance he is tired. (どう見ても)

Ten *to* one (=most probably) you will fail.

(34) **WITH**

He lives *with* his brother. (*at* his brother's).

One king fought *with* another.

The children shouted *with* joy. (喜んで)

*With* all his wealth, he is discontented. (に拘はらず)

What have you done *with* your watch? (時計をどうした)

The fox sat on a tree, *with* his tail in the water. (尾を水中につけて)

He has long been sick *with* fever.

*With* these words, he strode from the room. (斯う云つて)

(35) **WITHIN**

His heart sank *within* him. (落膽)

This is not *within* my power.

(36) **WITHOUT**

Who can write *without* a pen? (with の反対)

We can't do (=get along) *without* a dictionary.

He stood *without* the gate. (within の反対)

**APPENDIX.**

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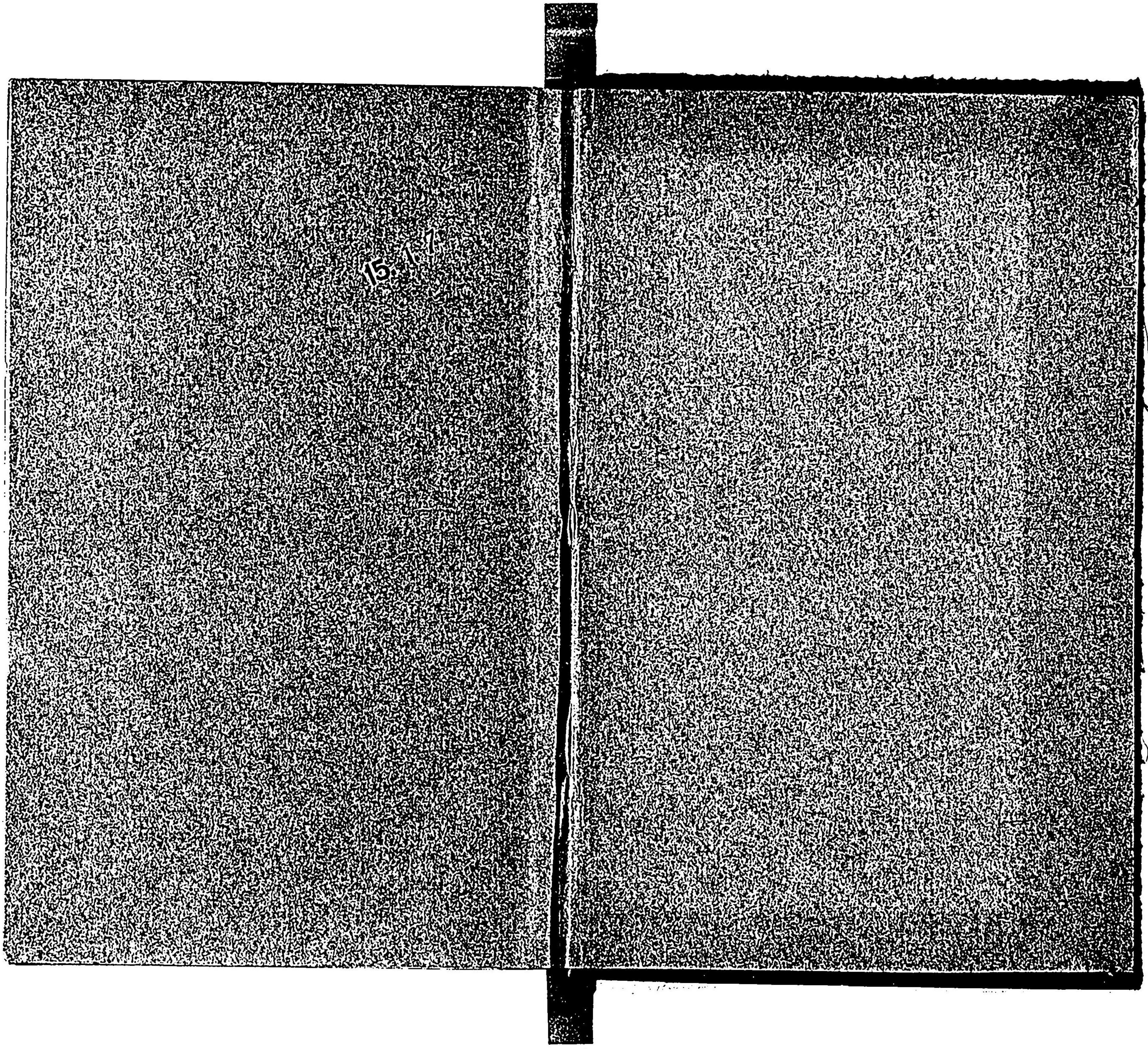
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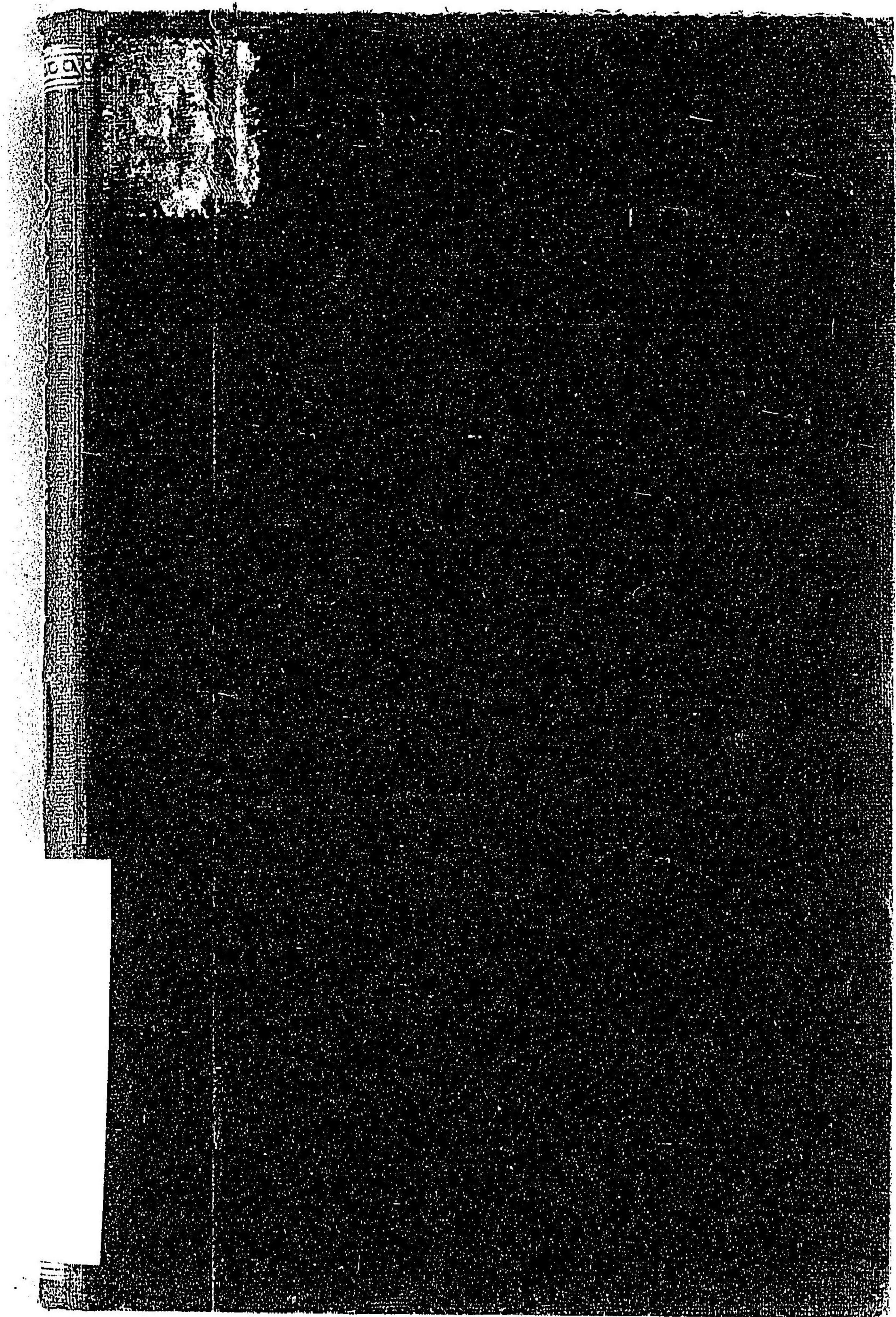




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