

ENGLISH GRAMMAR  
A TEXT BOOK

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## 自序

本書ハ我邦文ヲ以テ英文法ヲ講述シタルモノ  
ナリ謂フニ我邦文ヲ以テ之ヲ爲スルハ大ニ修  
學者ノ便宜ヲ得ルコト言フ須タザルナリ是レ乃  
チ外國ニテ他國ノ文法ヲ講ズルニ自國ノ言語  
ヲ以テ之ヲ爲ス所以ニシテ本書ハ全ク此体裁  
ニ則リ文法用語ヲ除クノ外ハ全ク我邦文ヲ以  
テセリ然レモ其説明ノ如キハ極メテ簡明ヲ尙  
ベリ是レ其講授ノ際十分ニ之ガ説明ノ余地ヲ  
造爲シタルモノトス

凡我邦人ノ英國語ヲ研究スルニ當リ最モ了解  
ニ苦ムモノ蓋シ三アリ曰ク冠詞動詞及ビ前置  
詞是ナリ本書ハ務メテ此等ニ就キ明確ニ之ヲ  
論ゼリ加之從來ノ文法書ニ載スル文章論ヲ觀  
ルニ大概錯雜冗繁ノ弊ヲ免レズ爲ニ修學者ヲ  
シテ草文上ノ注意ヲ了解スルコト難カラシム故  
ニ本書ハ草文上極メテ肝要ナル諸規則ヲ網羅

シ之ヲ八品詞ノ順ニ從ヒテ掲載シタリ  
 之ヲ要スルニ現今我國學術ノ進歩ハ遂ニ諸般  
 ノ學科ヲ修ムルニ概テ我邦文以テ述作セラレ  
 タルモノヲ以テ爲スニ至レリ然ルニ獨リ此英  
 文法一科ノミハ猶其舊法ニ率由シ我邦語ヲ以  
 テスルモノヲ用ヰルヲ鮮シ爲ニ修學者ヲシテ  
 徒ニ英語修學ノ困難ナルヲ觀ル而已ニシテ絶  
 テ之ヲ迅速ニ精確ニ修得スルノ便法有ルヲ知  
 ラザラシム是レ實ニ著者ガ自己ノ謏劣ヲ顧  
 ミズ此書ヲ公ニ爲スニ至リシ所以ナリ勿論敢  
 テ大方ノ望ヲ滿スニ足ラズト雖モ此書ニ藉リ  
 從來ノ弊ヲ一洗シ英文ノ解釋並ニ草文上小補  
 タルヲ得ハ著者ノ満足亦タ何ヲ以テ之ニ加  
 ヘンヤ今之ヲ世ニ公ニ爲スニ臨ミ聊カ所思ヲ  
 陳スト云爾

明治廿九年五月

編者識ス

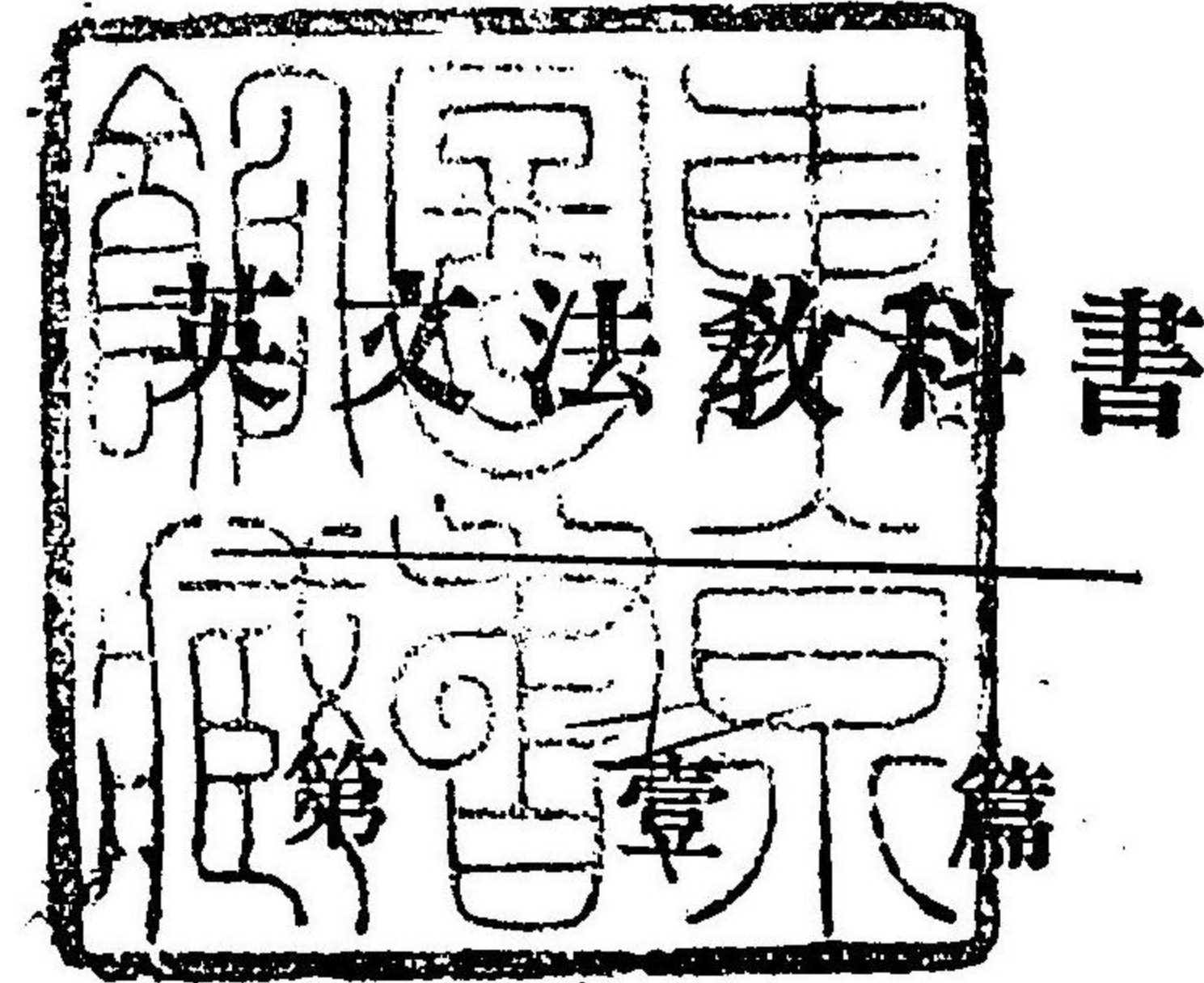
## CONTENTS.

Chapter	Section I. Etymology.	Page
I.	Introduction.....	1
II.	Etymology .....	2
III.	The Noun .....	4
	I. Definition.....	4
	II. Classes of Nouns.....	4
	III. Grammatical Properties of Nouns....	10
	I. Number. II. Gender. III. Person. IV. Case.	
IV.	The Pronoun.....	28
	I. Definition.....	28
	II. Classes of Pronouns.....	29
V.	The Adjective .....	42
	I. Definition .....	42
	II. Classes of Adjectives .....	42
	III. Comparison .....	57
VI.	The Verb.....	63
	I. Definition.....	63
	II. Classes of Verbs .....	63
	III. Grammatical Properties.....	67
	I. Mood.      II. Tense.      III. Voice:	
	IV. Person and Number.	
	IV. Auxiliaries. ....	94
	V. Infinitives and Participles.....	108
	VI. Conjugation .....	114
	VII. Interrogative Forms.....	133
	VIII. Table of Irregular Verbs.....	136
VII.	The Adverb.....	147
	I. Definition.....	147
	II. Classes of Adverbs .....	148

Chapter	Page.
VIII. The Preposition .....	152
I. Definition .....	152
II. Meanings of Prepositions .....	154
IX. The Conjunction .....	192
I. Definition .....	192
II. Classes of Conjunctions .....	192
X. The Interjection .....	196
I. Definition .....	196
II. Classes of Interjections .....	196

## Section II.—Syntax.

Chapter	Page
I. Introduction .....	200
II. Elements of Sentence .....	202
III. Analysis of Sentences .....	208
IV. Rules of Syntax (Nouns) .....	216
V. " " " (Pronouns) .....	216
VI. " " " (Pronouns) .....	229
VII. " " " (Adjectives) .....	233
VIII. " " " (Adjectives) .....	236
IX. " " " (Verbs) .....	246
X. " " " (Verbs) .....	251
XI. " " " (Verbs) .....	259
XII. " " " (Adverbs) .....	264
XIII. " " " (Prepositions) .....	264
XIV. " " " (Conjunctions) .....	268
XV. Rules for changing Direct Quotations into the Indirect Forms and Miscellaneous Examples. ...	270
Habitual mistakes made in writing English. ...	273



## 第一章

- 定義 文法學 Grammar トハ 國語 Language ノ法則ヲ論ズル學ニシテ 英文法 トハ 英國語ノ法則ヲ論ズルモノヲ云フ
- 範圍 國語 トハ 言語 Words ヲ集メ 文章 Sentence ト成シ 完全ナル思想ヲ示スモノヲ云フ故ニ Grammar ノ論及スル事項ハ 言語及ビ 文章ノ法則ニ外ナラス從テ 文法學ヲ分チテ 言語ヲ論ズル 詞性學 Etymology ト 文章ヲ論ズル 文章學 Syntax トノ二ト爲ス
- 目的 文法學ノ主ト爲ス目的ハ 文義ノ解釋 作文及ビ會話ヲ爲スニ 正確ヲ得ルヲ是ナリ是レ斯學ノ 英學研究者ニ必要ナル所以ナリトス

## 第二章

## 詞性學 (Etymology.)

定義 詞性學トハ言語ノ種類 (Classes) 及ビ性質 (Properties) ヲ論ズル文法學ノ一大部分也

第一詞性學ハ言語ノ種類ヲ論ズルモノナリ

凡ソ文章中ニ排列セラレタル言語ハ其全一ノモノニテモ其用法ニ從テ其種類ヲ變ズルモノトス例セバ

But see! he is walking slowly under the shady trees.

茲ニ示セル文章中ニ排列セル言語ヲ其用法ニ從テ之ヲ類別スレバ八種ニ分ル、ヲ見ル

1. 'trees' 物名
2. 'he' 人名ヲ代表スルモノ
3. 'the', 'shady' 形容辭
4. 'is walking' 動作ヲ示ス
5. 'slowly' (4)ヲ形容ス
6. 'under' (1)ト(4)トノ關係ヲ示ス
7. 'but' 前文ヲ接續ス
8. 'see' 文中ニ投入セラレ注意ヲ與フ。

斯ノ如ク其用法ニ從ヒ之ヲ類別シ其種類ヲ論ズルモノハ即チ詞性學ノ司ル所也而シテ上ノ如ク八種ノモノヲ總稱シ Parts of Speech ト云フ或ハ之ヲ八品詞ト稱ス而シテ之ガ各文法上ノ

名稱ヲ學ブレバ則チ下ノ如シ

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Noun 名詞         | 2. Pronoun 代名詞      |
| 3. Adjective 形容詞   | 4. Verb 動詞          |
| 5. Adverb 副詞       | 6. Preposition 前置詞  |
| 7. Conjunction 接續詞 | 8. Interjection 間投詞 |

第二詞性學ハ言語ノ性質ヲ論ズ

凡ソ言語ハ種類ニ從テ固有ノ性質ヲ有ス例セバ人ト云フキ一人ノキト二人以上ノキト區別シ言ハザル可ラズ是ニ於テカ之ヲ區別スル爲メ數 Number ト云フモノヲ人ナル名詞ハ有スルナリ或ハ讀書スト云フキモ只今之ヲ爲スキト過去リタル時ト或ハ將來ニ之ヲ爲スキト種々其區別有ルヲ以テ時 tense ト云フ性質ヲ讀書スナル言詞ニハ固ヨリ之ヲ有ス乃チ詞性學ハ又タ此等性質ニ就テ論究スルモノニシテ今マ此ヲ學ブレバ下ノ如シ

- |                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1. Number 數      | 2. Gender 性 |
| 3. Person 人稱     | 4. Case 格   |
| 5. Comparison 比較 | 6. Mood 法   |
| 7. Tense 時       | 8. Voice    |

今之ガ所屬ノ言語ノ種類ヲ擧グレバ

I 名詞及代名詞 II 形容詞及副詞

'Number' 'Gender' 'Comparison'.

'Person' 'Case'

III 動詞

'Number' 'Person'

'Mood' 'Tense'

'Voice'

前置詞接續詞及間投詞ハ文法上ノ性質ヲ有セズ

### 第三章

#### The Noun. 名詞

定義 名詞トハ物'Thing'ノ名稱ナリ而シテ此 Things ノ性質ニ從テ五種ニ區別ス乃チ實物ニ屬スルモノト之ニ反シテ無形ノ物トニ因テ次ノ如ク分類セラレ

第一實物ニ屬スルモノ

I. The Common Noun. 普通名詞

II. The Proper Noun. 固有名詞

III. The Material Noun. 物質名詞

IV. The Collective Noun. 集合名詞

第二無形ノ事物ニ屬スルモノ

V. The Abstract Noun. 無形名詞

第一 The Common Noun.

普通名詞 タルモノハ下ノ條件ヲ具備スルヲ要ス

第一 普通ニ其名實物ニ適用サル、

第二 一種類(class)ヲ爲シ單一ノモノニ非ザル

第三 意義ヲ含有スルモノナル

例 book, school, boy, girl, king, soldier, dog, &c.

第二 The Proper Noun.

固有名詞 タルニハ次ノ條件ヲ具備スルヲ要ス

第一 其名ガ實物ニ固有ナル

第二 其名ハ其物ノミニ用キラレ單獨ナル

第三 意義ヲ合マザルモノナル

凡ソ固有名詞ハ大文字ヲ以テ其首字ヲ始ムルモノトス而シテ固有名詞タルモノヲ詳述スレバ

第一 人名 *Kusunoki, Kiyomasa, Hideyoshi, &c.*

第二 地名 *Corea, Fuji, Formosa, &c.*

## 第三 月名曜日名祭日名

*March, Sunday, Christmas, &c.*

第四 建物ノ名 *The Rokumeikan.*第五 病名 *Diphtheria, Typhus, &c.*第六 科學ノ名 *Algebra, Geometry, Physics, &c.*

## 第七 著シキ天然ノ現象

*The Aurora Borealis, &c.*

## 第八 普通名詞ヨリ轉來スルモノ

*Providence, God, the Heaven, the President, the*

*Queen of England, &c.*

第三 **The Material Noun.**

物質名詞 タルニハ次ノ條件ヲ具備スルヲ要ス

第一 單獨ニノ一種類ノ名ヲ爲サズ例ハバ鐵ト言  
ヘバ世界ニ存スルモノヲ悉ク含ミ從テ單獨  
ナルナリ

第二 物質 (material) ノ名稱タルヲ

例 water, salt, rice, iron, silver copper, gold,  
brick, sand, &c.

第四 **The Collective Noun.**

第一 集合的ノモノタルヲ

第二 一種類ノ名稱タルヲ

第三 意義ヲ有スルヲ

集合名詞タルニハ上ノ條件ヲ具フルモノトス

例 *army, fleet, jury, diet, congress, nation &c.*

N. B. 一團體ヲ成セル各自一ケケノモノヲ示スキハ  
之ヲ集合名詞ト謂ハズ *The Noun of Multitude*

衆多名詞ト云フ例セバ

*The jury were kept without food.*

*The people are in triumph.*

茲ニ示セル *jury* 及ビ *people* ハ集合的ノ意義ニ非ズ各自  
ノモノヲ意味スルモノトス

第五 **The Abstract Noun.**

無形名詞トハ性質 (*Quality*) 或ハ行爲 (*action*) ノ名稱  
ナリ

例 *Patience, diligence, honesty, &c.*

*Reading good books is very profitable to us. ノ*

*Reading* 一ニ *to read* ヲモ此ノ部類ニ屬ス。

無形名詞ハ大凡ソ語尾ニ因テ知ルヲ得乃チ形容詞ヨリ來  
ルモノ多キヲ以テナリ

sweet.....sweet-ness.  
 honest.....honesty,  
 true.....truth.  
 violent.....violence  
 wise.....wisdom.

其他他ノ名詞或ハ動詞ヨリ來ルモノアリ

friend.....friendship.  
 occupy.....occupation.  
 choose.....choise.  
 relieve.....relief.  
 work.....work.

以上述シ所ニ因テ名詞ノ品類ヲ分チシガ用法ニ從テ固有名詞物質名詞及ビ無形名詞ハ各普通名詞ニ轉ズルアリ。

### 第一 固有名詞ノ場合

a. 人或ハ場所等ニ本來合メルモノト相等シキ性質ヲ示スル

He was a *Nanko* in that dynasty.  
 This is an *Oxford* in our country.

b. 一家族ノ一人タルヲ示スル。

He was a *Nitta*.

### 第二 物質名詞ノ場合

a. 其物質ニ因テ製造セラレタル物タルヲ示スル。

I have many *coppers*.

There are *tins* in that house.

I have a *copper*.

b. 物質名詞ガ其單獨タルヲ示サズノ箇々別々ノ部分ヲ示スル

*Irons; stones; slates; coppers &c.*

c. 各々相異レル種類ヲ示スル

The merchant showed me many *teas*.

The botanist studies the *grasses*, and has found a new *grass*.

They ate four *fishes*.

### 第三 無形名詞ノ場合

相異レル種類或ハ格段ナルモノヲ示スル

*Colour* adds to the pleasures of the eye. ノ *Colour* ハ

無形名詞ナレバ

The *Colour* of the sea; the *colours* of the rainbow;

ノ場合ニハ普通名詞ニ變ズ

I drink all your good *healths*.



ノ healths モ亦タ一例ナリ

### Exercise I.

次ノ文章ヨリ名詞ヲ擇ビ其種類ヲ區別セヨ

1. The children went home.
2. The house is built of brick.
3. Learning is the eye of the mind.
4. The mob was dispersed.
5. He went to Formosa.
6. Empty vessels make the greatest sound.
7. Fire and water are good servants but bad masters.
8. Rolling stones gather no moss.

### 名詞固有ノ性質

名詞ハ常ニ四ケノ性質ヲ有ス即チ

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 第一 Number 數  | 第二 Gender 性 |
| 第三 Person 人稱 | 第四 Case 格   |

I. **Number** ハ一ケ或ハ一ケ已上ヲ示ス名詞ノ一性質ニシテ若シ名詞ニシテ一ケヲ示スルハ之ヲ**單數**(*The Singular Number*)ト云ヒ一ケ已上ヲ示スルハ之ヲ**複數**(*The Plural Number*)ト云フナリ

One year; two years; three years; &c.

ニ於テ year ハ *The Singular Number* ノモノト云フ years ハ之ヲ *The Plural Number* ノ名詞ト云フ、

單數ヨリ複數ニ變ズルニ其法ニアリ

- I. 語尾ノ變化 (*Inflection*)
- II. 根本的變化 (*Radical change*)
  - I. **Inflection.**
    - a. 多ノ名詞ハ語尾ニ s 字ヲ附ス  
*years; boys; girls; schools; houses; horses; monarchs; &c.*
    - b. 單數名詞ノ語尾ガ ch, s, sh, x, z ニテ終レルモノハ es ヲ附ス  
*torches, asses, dishes, boxes, topazes, &c.*
    - c. 單數名詞ガ i, o, u 等ヲ語尾ト爲シ且ツ此ノ語尾ガ子音字ノ先ズル所トナルルハ es ヲ附ス  
*alkalies; potatoes; gnues; &c.*
    - N. B. o 字ヲ語尾ト爲セルモノハ s ヲ附スルヲアリ  
*Cantos; grottos; halos; solos; &c.*
    - d. 單數名詞ガ子音字ニ先ゼラレタル y 字ヲ語尾ト爲スルハ y ヲ i ニ變シ而後 es ヲ附ス  
*Glories; armies; cavalries; &c.*
    - e. f 或ハ fe ヲ語尾ト爲セルモノハ此等ヲ變シテ ves ヲ附ス  
*Thief, thieves; wife, wives; life, lives; beef,*

beaves; wolf, wolves; &c.

## II. Radical Change.

單數名詞中ニ含マレタル母音字ヲ他ノ母音字ニ變ジ複數ヲ示ス

man	men	goose	geese
woman	women	tooth	teeth
foot	feet	mouse	mice

N. B. Child ヲ children ニ ox ヲ oxen ニ變ズルガ如キ

ハ別種ノモノト爲サバシク可ラス。

a. 他ニ單複兩數ヲ通シテ同形ヲ有スルモノアリ之ヲ不定形 (Indeterminate forms) ト云フ即チ其形ノミニテ單複孰レニ屬スルカヲ定ムルヲ能ハザルヲ以テナリ

例 Sheep; deer; grouse; salmon; heathen; cannon;  
trout; mackerel; teal; swine, &c.

1. A sheep was feeding on the hill. (單數)

2. Sheep were feeding on the hill. (複數)

例ニ見ユルガ如ク Sheep ハ第一ノ場合ニハ單數第二ノキハ複數トシテ用キラレタルモノニシテ文章中ノ關係ヨリ之ヲ區別スルノミナリ

b. 複數名詞中形ハ一ニシテ意義ノ異ルモノアリ

## 第一意義

## 第二意義

Customs : (1) habits (2) revenue duties.

Letters : (1) of alphabet (2) literature.

Numbers : (1) in counting (2) in poetry, poem.

Pains : (1) suffering (2) trouble, care.

Parts : (1) bits, divisions (2) faculties, talents.

c. 意義ヲ異ニスルト同時ニ形ヲ異ニスルモノアリ

## 單數

## 複數

brother, brothers 骨肉ノ兄弟 brethren 社會的同胞

cloth, cloths 貨段 clothes 衣服

die, dies 貨幣ノ極印 dice 骰子

genius, geniuses 才能ノ人 genii 神(善惡)

index, indexes 目錄 indices 指數

pea,<sup>1</sup> peas pease

penny,<sup>2</sup> pennies pence

staff, staves 杖 staffs 參謀官

shot, shot 彈丸 shots 一齊砲撃ノ數

fish,<sup>3</sup> fish 魚 fishes

beef,<sup>4</sup> beofs 牛肉 beeves 牛

<sup>1</sup>一粒宛ノ多ヲ示スルハ peas 一定セザル分量或ハ容積ヲ示

スルハ *pence* ト云フ\*。其數ヲ示スルハ *pennies* 其高ヲ示スルハ例セバ *Three pence* ハ *1 penny* ノ價三倍ノ一銀貨ヲ示ス\*。集合的ニ見タルルハ *fish* ト云フモ箇々別々ニ考フルルハ或ハ小數ヲ示スルハ *fishes* ト云フ\*。牛肉ノ相異レル種類ヲ示スルハ *beefs* 數多ノ牛ト云フルハ *beeves* ト云フ。

d. 形複數ノ如キモ單數ノモノアリ

amends news pains tidings  
gallows odds thanks wages

又タ希臘語ヨリ來レルモノニシテ此種ニ屬スルモノアリ

Ethics, Mathematics, Optics, Physics, Politics, &c.

e. 複數ノミニシテ單數ノ形無キモノ

annals, drawers, nuptials, scales, tongs, antipodes, entrails  
pincers, shears, vitals, &c.

f. 外國ヨリ來レルモノハ其本國ノ法則ニ從フモノト英國流ニ化セラレタルモノトアリ。

1 語尾 *us* ヲ *i* ニ變ズ

alumnus	alumni.	nucleus	nuclei, R*
focus	foci.	radius	radii, R.
magus	magi	sarcophagus	sarcophagi, R.

2. 語尾 *is* ヲ *es* ニ變ズ

axis	axes.	hypothesis	hypotheses.
basis	bases.	oasis	oases.
crisis	crises.	parenthesis	parentheses.

3. 語尾 *um* 及 *on* ハ *a* ニ變ズ

animalculum,	animalcula.	erratum,	errata.
aquarium,	aquaria. R.	gymnasium,	gymnasia, R.
automaton,	automata R.	herbarium,	herbaria, R.
criterion,	criteria. R.	medium,	media, R.
datum,	data.	memorandum,	memoranda, R.
encomium	encomia. R.	phenomenon,	phenomena.

其他 appendix, appendices, R.; beau, beaux, R.;

cherub, cherubim, R.; seraph, seraphim, R. 等アリ

R. 字ノ附シタルモノハ亦タ英國語法ニ從ヒ複數ニ爲ス  
ヲ得ルモノナリ

g. 複合名詞 (Compound Nouns) ヲ複數ノ形ト爲スニ  
三法アリ

1. 其言詞中ニテ最モ主要ナルモノ、語尾ヲ變ズ  
fruit-trees; aids-de-camp; sons-in-law; &c.
2. 其言詞ノ終ガ形容詞ナルルハ其名詞ノ方ニ變化ヲ爲ス  
courts-martial; &c.
3. 其言詞共ニ密接ノ關係ヲ有スルモノハ語尾ヲ變ズ  
forget-me-nots

又タ man-servant, knight-templar ノ如キモノハ共ニ之ヲ變ズ即 men-servants, knights-templars ト爲スガ如キ是ナリ

I. 固有名詞ヲ複數形ニ爲スニハ其法一定セズ然レモ之ヲ略言セン

Mr. Miss. ニ先ゼラレタル固有名詞ハ其固有名詞ヲ變ジ語尾ニ s 字ヲ附ス或ハ否ラズノ Mr., Miss. ノ語尾ヲ變ズ

Mr. Browns; Mrs. Brown; &c.

II. 無形名詞ノモノニシテ複數ノ語尾ヲ有スルルハ是レ既ニ普通名詞ニ變ジタルモノニシテ此ノ場合ニハ實物或ハ實物的ノ事ヲ示ス

Hostilities 戦争 transparencies 透明物

possessions 所有物 improvements 改良シタル物 &c.

### Exercise II.

次ノ文章ノ名詞ノ種類及ビ單數複數ヲ區別セヨ

1. Columbus discovered America in 1492.
2. Make hay while the sun shines.
3. Saving is getting.
4. The way to avoid great faults is to beware of less.
5. Fortune gives her hand to a brave man.
6. Quick promisers are slow performers.

II. Gender トハ名詞ガ示スモノ、有性或ハ無性ヲ分ツ一性質ナリ

生物ハ之ヲ男女兩姓ノ一ニ屬スルモノナリ而シテ又タ生物以外ノモノハ之ヲ前者ト區別セザル可ラズ又タ男女兩性ヲ兼示スモノアリ故ニ之ノ點ヨリシテ Gender ヲ分チテ四ケト爲ス

1. The Masculine Gender 男性
2. The Feminine Gender 女性
3. The Neuter Gender 中性
4. The Common Gender 通性

1. ハ Male sex ノモノヲ示シ
2. ハ female sex ノモノヲ示シ
3. ハ男女何レニモ屬セザルモノヲ示シ
4. ハ

男女兩性ニ通ジテ之ヲ示ス

例 Lion; lioness; table; neighbors. &c.

性ヲ區別スル方法三アリ

1. 相異ル言語ヲ以テス.
2. 性ヲ示ス言語ヲ前置ス.
3. 性ヲ示ス言語ヲ後置ス.

上ノ三ヶノ方法ニ因テ男女兩性ヲ識別スルヲ得

今マ次ニ順ヲ追フテ之ヲ示サン

第一 相異ル言語ヲ以テスルモノ

Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
Beau,	belle.	Hart,	roe.
Boy,	girl.	Horse,	mare.
Brother,	sister.	King,	queen.
Buck,	doe.	Lord,	lady.
Bull,	cow.	Man,	woman.
Drake,	duck.	Master,	mistress.
Earl,	countess.	Nephew,	Niece.
Father,	mother.	Ram.	ewe.
Gander,	goose.	son,	daughter.

Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
Stag,	hind.	Uncle,	aunt.
Steer,	heifer.	Wizard,	Witch.

第二 性ヲ示ス言語ヲ前置スルモノ

Man-servant, maid-servant	Cock-sparrow, hen-sparrow
Male-descendant, { female-	He-goat, she-goat
} descendant	Buck-rabbit, doe-rabbit.

第三 性ヲ示ス言語ヲ後置スルモノ

此部類ニ屬スルモノハ ess, ina, ine, ix, 或ハ a ヲ語尾ニ附シ女性名詞ニ變ズ

Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
Abbot,	abbess.	Hero,	heroine.
Actor,	actress.	Paul,	Pauline.
Count,	countess.	Czar,	czarina.
Duke,	duchess.	Administrator,	administratrix.
Emperor,	empress.	Executor,	executrix.
God,	goddess.	Sultan,	Sultana.
Marquis,	Marchioness.	Louis,	Louisa.

次ニ性ニ干シテ注意スベキモノヲ示サン

第一 小兒或ハ小動物ハ通例之ヲ Neuter Gender ノモノト爲ス

The *baby* cried *itself* to sleep.

The *sparrow* built *its* nest here.

第二 無生物 (Inanimate objects) ヲ人類ニ擬メ言フコトアリ之ヲ Personification ト云フ

*Sorrow* sits veiling *her* eyes.

Sorrow ハ之レ Personify サレタルモノニシテ女性トシテ言ハレタルモノ也

Personified objects ノ Genders ヲ分ツ標準ハ次ノ如シ

I. 力或威儀高尚或卓越等ノ點ヲ以テ著シキモノハ男性トス

The sun, time, summer, winter, the morn, death, anger, despair, war 等.

II. 温和美麗優雅豊穰ヲ以テ著シキモノハ女性トス

The moon, the earth, the dawn, night, nature, the church, hope, pity, truth 等.

III. 其所有主ト全ク相等シキ性質ヲ有スルモノ (Identified objects) ハ女性トス

國名、船(*ship*), *watch* 等ハ女性トセラレ

注意 Personified objects ハ總テ其首字 (Initial letter) ヲ

大文字ヲ以テス

例 *Peace* and *Plenty* go, smiling through the land.  
*Sweet Charity*, of thee I sing.

### Exercise III.

次ノ文章中名詞ノ種類及ビ數及ビ性ヲ區別セヨ

1. Sweet Charity, of thee I sing. 2. Peace and Plenty go, smiling through the land.

次ノ言葉ノ女性ノモノヲ示セ.

Ozar; director; archduke; earl; emperor; hunter; step-son.

次ノ言葉ノ男性ノモノヲ示セ

Negress; bride; wife; empress; lass; roe; schoolmistress.

III. *Person* (人稱)トハ躬自ヲ語ルモノ或ハ話シ掛ケラレタルモノ或ハ隣サハルモノヲ識別スル一性質ナリ

例 I, *James*, promise to go. ....(1)

*James*, do you promise to go? ....(2)

*James* promised to go. ....(3)

第一例ノ James ハ是レ話手自身ヲ物語リタルモノモ第二  
 例ノ James ハ是レ他ヨリ話シ掛ケラレタルモノヲ示シ第  
 三ノ James ハ爾サ、ルモノタルヲ示ス即第一ノ場合ヲ  
*The first person* 第二ノヲ *The second person* 第三ノヲ  
*The third person* ト云フ。斯ノ如ク人稱ヲ分チテ

第一人稱 (*the first person*)

第二人稱 (*the second person*)

第三人稱 (*the third person*)

トナス

例ニテ知ラル、ガ如ク其形態上ヨリシテハ何人稱タルカヲ  
 識別スルヲ能ハズ何トナレバ名詞ノ人稱ハ皆全形ナルヲ以  
 テナリ唯タ上ニ述シ定義ニ因テ之ヲ了知シ得然レモ文章中  
 ニテ多クノモノハ第三人稱ニ屬ス其他ノ場合ハ大概其ノ附  
 加セラレタル代名詞ニ因テ之ヲ知ルヲ得即チ例ニ見ユル  
 ガ如ク第一人稱ノ James ニハ I 第二人稱ノモノニハ you  
 等ノ附添スルアリテ之ニ因テ其何人稱ニ屬スルカヲ定ムル  
 ヲ得

#### Exercise IV.

次ノ文章ノ名詞ノ種類數性人稱ヲ擧ゲヨ。

1. Codfish and mackerel are caught in great numbers.

near Newfoundland.

2. Great crises produce great geniuses, as the annals of many people will show.
3. The Marquis of La Fayette had five corps of infantry and two small cannon.
4. Generals Greene and Sullivan took part in the battle of Brandy-wine.
5. You Laplanders have large herds of reindeer.

IV. Case 格トハ文章中ニ於テ名詞ト他ノ言詞トノ干係  
 ヲ區別スル一性質ナリ  
 文章 (Sentence) トハ完全ナル思想ヲ示サンタメ之ニ要スル言  
 語ノ集合セルモノヲ云フ

例 *Bees make honey.*

*The general praised the soldier's bravery.*

- a. 凡ソ文章ノ何タルヲ問ハズ必ズ動詞 (verb) 之ガ一要素  
 タラザル可ラズ而シテ亦タ動詞ノ Subject ナルモノ必  
 ズ無ル可ラズ乃チ動詞ノ subject トハ動詞ガ示ス動作或  
 ハ有様ヲ爲ス物ヲ云フ故ニ上例ノ *bees, general* ハ各  
 自ニ *make, praised* ノ Subject ト云フ換言スレバ苟モ  
 文章ト稱セラル、モノハ必ズ Subject 及ビ其ニ對スル

verb ヲ含マザル可ラズ

b. 文中ニテ動作ヲ示ス動詞ハ object ヲ有スルアリ *The object of a verb* トハ乃チ其動作ヲ蒙ル物ヲ指ス故ニ例ニ見ユル *honey, bravery* ハ各自ノ動詞ノ object ト云フナリ.....I.

又タ前置詞 (preposition) ノ object ヲ有スルアリ例セバ *He fled from the city by night.* ニ於テ *from* ハ *city* ヲ *by* ハ *night* ヲ object トシテ有スルナリ.....II.

c. 又タ他ノ名詞ヲ形容スルト全時ニ其名詞ニ對シ所有主タルノ干係ヲ示スモノアリ例ニ示セル *soldier's* ハ *bravery* ヲ形容スルト全時ニ其 *bravery* ノ所有主タルモノナリ

以上述シ a, b, c, ノ干係ハ文章中ニ成立シ得ルモノニシテ此等三ヶノ干係ヲ識別スル是レ Case ノ設アル所以ナリ Case ハ之ヲ分チテ三ト爲ス 第一 **Nominative Case** 第二ヲ **Objective Case** 第三ヲ **Possessive Case** トス

第一 **Nominative Case. 主格**

*Nominative Case* 主格トハ文中ニテ verb, ノ subject タルモノヲ云フ.

例 *Bees make honey.*

*The general praised the soldier's bravery.*

此ノ **Nominative Case** ニハ前例ト稍々趣ヲ異ニスルモノヲモ合ム

a. 動詞ノ後ニ排列サレ前ニ存スル *Subject* ト全ジク此格トナルモノ

例 *Virgil was a Roman.*

*Kosciusko was a Pole.*

ノ *Roman, Pole* ハ此ノ場合ナリ

b. 文中ノ文法上干係ヲ離レ唯ダ或物ヲ呼掛ケテ云フキ *"Heavens! what a sight!"*

*"Ye men of Athens!"*

*"The sun having set, I returned".*

*"Our fathers, where are they?"*

第二 **Objective Case. 目的格**

或名詞ガ動詞或ハ前置詞ノ object タルキハ其名詞ヲ **objective Case** ノモノト云フ

1. *Bees make honey.*

2. *He came into the shop.*

3. *The tailor gave the boy a coat.*



第三例ノ gave ハニケノ objects 即チ boy 及ヒ coat ヲ有ス 此ノ  
場合ニハ boy ヲ *Personal or Indirect Object* ト云ヒ Coat  
ヲ *Direct Object* ト云フ

### 第三 Possessive Case. 物主格.

或名詞ガ他ノモノヲ形容スルト全時ニ之ガ所有主 (owner) タ  
ルヲ示スルハ之ヲ稱シテ *possessive Case* ノモノト云フ  
The goat's hair; the men's shoes; the boy's hat; &c.

N. B. I. 複数名詞ノ語尾 S 字ヲ以テ終ラザルモノハ語尾  
ニ *apostrophe s* ['s] ヲ附ス然レモ s 字ヲ以テ終ルモノハ單  
ニ *apostrophe* 記號ヲ以テス

例 Boys'; dogs'; cats'; &c.

元來此格ノモノハ語尾ニ es ヲ附スルヲ以テ定則ト爲シ  
Scip-es, smith-es ト爲スガ如シ然レモ後ニ至リ e 字ヲ省キ  
之ヲ表センタメ *apostrophe* 記號ヲ以テスルヲトナレリ

N. B. II. 此ノ ['s] ニ因テ所有 (*ownership*) ヲ示スヲ得  
ルモ是レ單ニ生物 (*animate objects*) 或ハ *Personified objects*  
又ハ時ヲ示ス名詞ガ動作或ハ状態ヲ示ス名詞ニ干スルキ等  
ニノミ之ヲ用キルモノニシテ無生物 (*inanimate object*) ニハ  
之ヲ用キザルナリ

例 The boy's hat; the father's love; &c.

Fortune's smile; Melancholy's child; Reason's  
voice; Passion's lure; &c.

A day's leave; a month's holiday; a few hour's  
intercourse; Thirty Year's war; &c.

今マ格全體ニ就テ謂ヘバ名詞ニ於テハ主格及ビ目的格ハ全  
形ニシテ單ニ物主格ノミ一變化アルノミ

又タ名詞中ニハ他ノモノヲ説明シ或ハ之ニ附演シテ言フ場  
合アリ之ヲ他ノモノニ對シテ *Apposition* 附添ヲ爲シタル  
モノト云フ

例 Columbus, the discoverer of the New World,  
was a great man.

Fulton, the inventor of steamboat, was man of  
parts.

discoverer, inventor, ハ Columbus, Fulton ニ對シテ各自ニ  
*apposition* ヲ爲シタルモノニシテ discoverer, inventor, ハ各々  
Columbus, Fulton ト全格ニ在ルモノニシテ之ノ場合ニハ共  
ニ主格タリ總テ附加シタル名詞ハ附加サレタルモノト全  
ノ格ナリ

### Exercise V.

次ノ文章ノ名詞ヲ解剖セヨ

1. The news of Cornwallis's surrender was received by all true Americans with delight.
2. Umbrellas were introduced into England from China, about a hundred years ago.
3. The ostrich is hunted for its feathers, which form beautiful ornaments for ladies' hats and head-dresses.
4. Obey thy father and mother; honor the authors of thy being.
5. Dogs' ears are very different things from dog's-ears.

## 第四章

### The Pronoun. 代名詞

代名詞トハ名稱或ハ名詞ノ代ニ用非ラル、言詞ヲ云フ。

例 *I; you; he; who; &c.*

*Pro* トハ *for* 即チ *instead of* ノ義ニシテ上ノ定義ノ如ク用キラル、ヲ以テ Pronoun ト云フ。此ノ代名詞ハ全ク全一ノ名詞ヲ幾度ト無ク繰返スノ煩ヲ避ケンタメ用キラル、モノトス

例 *Sarah asked William to lend Sarah William's*

book. ヲ變シテ次ノ如ク言フ

*Sarah asked William to lend her his book.*

代名詞ヲ分チテ四種ト爲ス。

第一 人稱代名詞 (Personal Pronoun).

第二 干係代名詞 (Relative Pronouns).

第三 疑問代名詞 (Interrogative Pronouns).

第四 形容代名詞 (Adjective Pronouns).

代名詞ガ 數, 性, 人稱 及ビ 格ノ 性質ヲ 有スルヲハ名詞ト異ナラズ。

#### 第一 Personal Pronouns.

人稱代名詞トハ名稱或ハ名詞ヲ代表シ其人稱ヲ定ムルモノヲ云フ。而シテ之ヲ分チテ二ト爲ス

1. Simple personal pronouns.

2. Compound personal pronouns.

此ノ兩者ノ區別ハ全ク 言語ノ組織上ヨリ 爲シタルモノニシテ (1) ハ單純ニ其言詞ノミナルモ (2) ハ (1) ニ添フルニ self 或ハ selves ヲ以テスルヲ是ナリ

#### 1. Simple Personal pronouns.

*I, thou, he she, it,* 等ハ此ノ部ニ屬ス今マ之等ヲ decline (曲

ル) スルキハ次ノ如シ

N. B. declinō スルトハ數及ビ格ノ總ニ通シテ名詞或ハ代名詞ヲ排列スルヲ云フ

First Person.		Second Person.	
Sing.	Plu.	Sing.	Plu.
Nom. I,	we,	Thou,	you, ye,
Poss. my, mine,	our, ours,	thy, thine,	your, yours.
Obj. me;	us.	thee;	you, ye.

Third Person.					
Sing.	Plu.	Sing.	Plu.	Sing.	Plu.
Nom. he,	they,	she,	they.	it.	they,
Poss. his,	{their theirs	{her, hers,	{their. theirs.	its,	{their, theirs,
Obj. him,	them.	her;	them	it;	them.

今マ此等ニ付キ重要ナルモノヲ擇ビテ略述セン

1. I ハ處ヲ撰バズ常ニ大文字ヲ以テス.
  2. We ハ (1) 君主自呼テ朕ト稱セラル、ル之ヲ用ユ.....  
.....Monarchical We'  
We, Nicholas, Autocrat of all the Russias, .....
- (2) 出版物ニ自己一ケノ所見ヲ述ブルモ之ヲ一ケ人ノ説ト爲サズシテ他ト共ニ之ヲ述フト云フ者ヨリシテ之ヲ

用ユ.....Editorial-We'.

We have thought it strange that .....

(3) 人類全体ヲ代表スルキ

We fancy that we shall always feel as we do now.

3. Thou ハ 單數人稱代名詞 ナルモ一入ノモノヲ呼掛クルキニ之ヲ用キルヲ稀ナリ乃チ之ノ代リニ [you ナル複數ノモノヲ用キルヲ一ノ習俗トナレリ. 然レバ Thou ハ何時之ヲ用キルカト云フニ

- (1) 神ニ物語ルキ: Thou art the Lord alone.
- (2) 詩ニ之ヲ用ユ: Oh thou that rollest in heaven above.
- (3) 親愛或ハ輕蔑ノ情ヲ示スキ: Thou vile creature.
- (4) Quaker 宗ノモノ之ヲ用キ you ヲ用キズ

4. It ハ (1) 後方ニ於テ名詞, 不定詞 (Infinitive) 或ハ Clause ヲ代表ス:

The house is near; let us go to it.  
To resist your acts was necessary as it was just.  
The day will be fine; no one doubts it.

(2) 前方ニ在リテ phrase, 或ハ Clause ヲ代表ス:  
It is healthy to walk.

*It is said that our army has gained a victory.*

*It is uncertain if he will come.*

(3) 別ニ一定シテ代表スルヲ無ク乃チ天然ノ現象ヲ述ブルキ之ヲ用ユ : *It rains; it snows; it thunders; &c.*

又タ茲ニ大ニ注意ヲ要スベキモノハ物主格ノ場合ニ各々ニケケノ形有ルハ是ナリ 通例用非ラルハ第一ノモノニシテ第二ノモノ即チ *mine, ours, thine, &c* ハニケケノ用法アリ

第一 簡單ニ述ベ重複ヲ避ク。

*This is your book; and that is mine.*

第二 所屬ト云フヲ明述センキ

*He is a friend of mine.*

*This is a picture of hers.*

今マ若シ第一ノ形ヲ用キルキハ意義曖昧ヲ免レズ故ニ *This is her picture* ト云フキハ彼女ヲ描キタル畫トモ又ハ彼女ノ所持ノ繪畫ト云フ義ニモ解セラル、ヲ以テ之ヲ區別シテ言フベキヲハ當然ナリトス。

## 2. Compound Personal Pronouns.

*Compound Personal Pronouns* ハ *the Simple Personals* ノ物主格及ビ目的格ノモノニ *self* 或ハ *selves* ヲ添ヘ之ヲ成スモ

ノトス即チ下ノ如シ

*Myself, plural ourselves, ourself, 1st. person.*

*Thyself, plural yourselves, yourself, 2nd. person.*

*Himself, plural themselves, 3rd, masculine.*

*Herself, plural themselves, 3rd, feminine.*

*Itself, plural themselves, 3rd, neuter.*

上ニ列擧サレタルモノハ即チ悉ク *Compound personal pronouns* ニシテ此種類ニ屬スルモノハ物主格ヲ有セズ而シテ又タ主格及ビ目的格ノ場合ハ全一ノ形ナリトス 此等ニハ亦タニケケノ用法アリ

第一 反射的 (*Reflexively*) ニ用キラル、キ

*He killed himself.*

第二 語勢ヲ強ムルキ (*Emphatically*)

*He himself went on.*

今マ兩法ヲ兼備セル文例ヲ擧ゲン

*And I myself sometimes despise myself.*

## Exercise VI.

次ノ文章中ノ名詞及ビ人稱代名詞ヲ擧ゲヨ。

1. I am going to Uycno.
2. He does not like to do it.
3. I myself went there.
4. It is yours.

5. Our country is full of fine views.

## 第二 干係代名詞 (Relative Pronouns).

干係代名詞トハ之ニ先ズル名詞或ハ代名詞ヲ代表シ且ツ次ニ來ル Clause 或ハ proposition ト其ニ先ズル名詞或ハ代名詞トノ間ノ干係ヲ結付クルモノヲ云フ。

例 I found an old acquaintance, *whom* I had not seen for some time.

ニ於テ *whom* ハ acquaintance ヲ代表スルト全時ニ次ニ來ル I had.....time ナル proposition ト acquaintance トノ干係ヲ結付クルモノヲ云フ。

斯ノ如ク acquaintance ハ *whom* ノ前ニ來ルモノニシテ此種ノモノヲ antecedent ト云フ故ニ干係代名詞トハ antecedent ヲ代表スルト全時ニ之ト次ニ來ル Clause 或ハ proposition トノ干係ヲ結付クルモノナリ

干係代名詞モ亦タ The Simple 及ヒ The Compound ノ別アリ The Simple Relatives ハ *Who, which, that, what, as, but, when,* 是ナリ

凡テ干係代名詞ハ我邦語ニ見ザルモノ故ニ心ヲ留メテ研究セラレンコトヲ留ムナリ。

## 第一 'who'.

*Who* ノ用法三アリ

(1) *and he, she, they.*

I met the watchman, who told me there had been a fire. (*who=and he*) 即チ antecedent ノ gender, number ニ從テ *and he, she, they* ト *who* ヲ解ス。

(2) *because, he, she, they.*

Why should we consult Charles, *who (because he)* knows nothing of the matter?

(3) 形容詞的ニ用ヰラル即チ antecedent ヲ制限ス

*That is the man who* spoke to us yesterday.

第三ノ場合ニハ干係代名詞ノ前ニ Comma ノ在ラザルコトニ注意セザル可ラズ

## 第二 'Which'.

(1). *and it, they.*

At school, I studied *geometry, which (and it)* I found useful afterwards.

(2). *Because it, they.*

The court, *which* gives currency to manners, should be exemplary. (*which=because it.*)

(3). *Though it, they.*

The cat, *which (though it)* you despise so much, is a useful animal.

(4). 前文總體ヲ代表スルキ

Cæsar crossed the Rubicon, *which* was in effect a declaration of war.

=Cæsar crossed the Rubicon, and *that Cæsar crossed the Rubicon* was in effect a declaration of war.

which ㄟ who ノ第一第二ノ場合ト全ジク第一ヨリ第四マデ  
總テ Comma = 因テ分タル、ナリ

(5). *Antecedent* ヲ制限シ即チ形容詞様ニ用キラル、  
キ

The house *which* he built still remains.

### 第三 'That'.

'That' ハ antecedent ヲ制限或ハ説明スルキ之ヲ使用ス

I dare do all *that may* become a man.

### 第四 'What'.

*What* ハ *that which* ヲ合シタルモノニシテ從テ制限ヲ爲ス  
之ヲ用ユ.

That is *what* I want to say.

Take *what* you wish.

### 第五 'As'.

*As* 若シ *such* 或ハ *same* = 因リ先ゼラル、キハ 干係代名  
詞トナリ 'That' ト全様ニ用キラル.

The curse denounced upon *such as* removed ancient landmarks.

He offered me the same condition as he offered you.

*Such skill* as he displayed.

### 第六 'But'.

文中ニ打消ヲ示ス語 'But' = 先ズルキハ But ハ *That.....not*  
ノ義ニ變ズ

There was *no one but* did his best.

*Who* is there *but* commits errors?

### 第七 'when'.

'When' ハ其 antecedent ガ時ヲ示スモノナルキハ *in which*  
或ハ *and then* = 用キラレ干係代名詞トナル.

The good news from Ireland reached London at a time  
*when (in which)* good news was needed.

The day of trial will come, when all will be different.  
(when = and then).

Sing. and	Plu.	Sing. and	Plu.
Nom.	who.	which	
Poss.	whose.	whose	
Obj.	whom.	which	

## Exercise VII.

次ノ名詞及ビ干係代名詞ヲ解剖セヨ。

1. The dog which barks seldom bites.
2. The men and women whom I saw were foreigners.
3. Such parents as have their children's good at heart, will require them to obey.
4. After his defeat, Napoleon was never the same as he was before.
5. No people can be great, who have ceased to be virtuous.
6. Mechanics that work hard, enjoy a day of rest.
7. A butterfly that was flitting past, took up the conversation.
8. I have what I desired.
9. Reason, which is the greatest of divine gifts, belongs to man alone.

## 第二 The Compound Relatives.

Whoever, whosoever, whichever, whichsoever, whatever, whatsoever. 等ハ此ノ第二ニ屬ス

例 Bring whoever is there.

Whoever is low-spirited should learn to skate.

Take whichever you choose.

## Exercise VIII.

次ノ文章中代名詞ヲ解剖セヨ

1. He bids whoever is athirst come.
2. Whatsoever he saith unto you, do it.
3. Whosoever lot it is to fall, we'll murmur not.
4. Few that live in palaces know what poor men suffer.
5. You yourself, who flame me so much, have the same faults.
6. Whoever wins, may laugh.

## 第三 Interrogative Pronouns.

疑問代名詞トハ問ヲ起スルニ用キラル、モノニシテ *who*, *which*, *what*, 是ナリ。

第一 'who' ハ人ヲ尋ヌルニ用ユ

*Who is there?*

第二 'Which' ハ人或ハ物ヲ尋ヌルニ用ヰラレ且ツ撰擇ヲ

爲スキ用キラル、ナリ

*Which* is the best?

第三 'what' ハ物ヲ問フキ之ヲ用ユ

*What* is it?

#### 第四 Adjective Pronouns.

形容代名詞トハ第一精密ニ或物體ヲ指示シ第二別々ニ物體ヲ代表シ第三一定セズシテ之ヲ代表スルモノヲ合ム即チ

第一ヲ *Demonstratives* 第二ヲ *Distributives*

第三ヲ *Indefinites* ト云フ

*This, that, former, latter, both, same* ハ第一ニ *each, every, either, neither* ハ第二ニ *one, none, other, another, some, all, any, such* ハ第三ニ屬ス總テ此等ノ次ニ名詞來ルルハ悉ク形容詞トナリテ代名詞ニ非ズ

此等ノ中ニテ *This, that, one, other* ハ *Decline* スルヲ得

	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.
N.	This,	these	that,	those	one,	ones	other,	others,
P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	other's,	others,'
O.	this,	these	that,	those	one,	ones	other,	others.

Parsing form. — *They loved each other.*

'*They*' is a Simple personal pronoun, in the 3rd. person, plural

number, common gender, and nominative case, being the subject of the verb love.

*Each* is an adjective pronoun, in the 3rd. person, singular number, nominative case, in apposition with *they*.

*Other* is an adjective pronoun, in the 3rd. person, singular number, and objective case, the object of the verb love.

N. B. 不定的ニ事ヲ述ブルキニ *one* ハ勿論 *They* ヲモ使用スルヲアリ

例 *They* say that the harvest is good.

又タ議論或ハ説明ヲ爲スルノ假定 (supposition) ヲ爲スニ *one* ヲ用キ其言辭ヲ禮儀的ニ爲サシムルヲアリ

Suppose *I* were to lose *my* way in a wood.

Suppose *you* were to lose *your* way in a wood.

ト言フキハ禮ヲ失スルヲ以テ爾カ言ハズシテ次ノ如ク言フナリ

Suppose *one* were to lose *one's* way in a wood. ト云フナリ又タ *one* ヲ用キシキハ之ヲ代表スルニ全ジク *one* ヲ以テスルヲ上例ノ如シ。

#### Exercise IX.



次ノ文章中名詞及ビ代名詞ヲ解剖セヨ

1. They will perish, each and every one of them.
2. Do either you choose.
3. I have none to spare.
4. Listen to other's woes.
5. I have not any.
6. I have none to spare.
7. I will do neither.
8. Here are three shoes, a new one and two old ones.

## 第五章

### The Adjective 形容詞

形容詞トハ名詞或ハ代名詞ノ意義ヲ制限シ或ハ之ヲ形容スルモノヲ云フ。

1. This book; five apples; a boy; &c.
2. A white horse; happy thou; &c.

形容詞ハ之ヲ大別シテ二ト爲ス即チ名詞或ハ代名詞ノ意義ヲ制限スルモノヲ制限的形容詞 (Limiting Adjectives) ト云ヒ又タ形容サル、言語ノ有スル性質 (Quality or Attribute) ヲ示スモノヲ記載的形容詞 (Descriptive Adjectives) ト云フ

#### 第一 Limiting Adjectives.

此種ニ屬スルモノヲ更ニ細別シテ三ト爲ス

#### I. Articles. 冠詞

#### II. Pronominal Adjectives. 代名形容詞

#### III. Numeral Adjectives. 數形容詞

##### I. Articles.

名詞ヲ指示スルニ格段ニ一定ノ爲スルト否ラズシテ不定的ニ爲スルトアリ第一ノ場合ノモノヲ**定冠詞** (The Definite Article) ト云ヒ第二ノモノヲ**不定冠詞** (The Indefinite Articles) ト云フ即チ 'The' ヲ定冠詞 'An', 'A' ヲ不定冠詞ト云フ

此ノ冠詞ハ我邦語ニ見ザル所ノモノニシテ從テ之ヲ學ブニハ大ニ注意セラレンコトヲ要ス是レ實ニ該國語ヲ學ブキ一困難ト爲ス所ノモノナレバ也

#### 第一 Indefinite Articles 不定冠詞

'an', 或ハ 'a' ハ Any ノ義ヲ有シ何レニテモ唯ダ一個ト云フ義ヲ示ス即チ 'An' ト 'A' トハ全ク全一ノ意味ヲ有シ唯ダ 'A' ハ子音ヲ以テ始ル言語ノ前ニ用キラレ 'An' ハ母音ヲ以テ始ルモノ、前ニ用キラル、蓋有ルノミ

- 例 "a man;" "a house;" "a wonder;"  
"a year;" "a use;" "a unit;"

"a European;" "a eulogy;" &c.

"an art;" "an end;" "an heir;"

"an hour;" "an urn;" "an historical work;" &c.

N. B. *use*, *European* 等ノ *u*, 或ハ *eu* ハ *y* 音ナルヲ以テ 'a' ヲ取ル又タ *heir* 等ノ *h* ハ *silent letter* ナルヲ以テ 'an' ヲ取ル又タ *historical* ノ *h* ハ發音セザルガ如ク弱ク之ヲ發音シ且ツ第二綴字 (the second syllable) = 強音符 (*accent*) 付セラル、ノ故ヲ以テ 'an' ヲ取ル *history* ノ如キハ第一綴字 = 強音符ヲ有シ從テ 'un' ヲ取ル、無シ即チ "a *histoty*" ト云フ

夫レ形容詞ハ名詞ニ大干係ヲ有スルモノ故ニ冠詞ノ名詞ニ小ナラザル干係ヲ有スルハ勿論ナリ乃チ名詞中ニテ此ノ不定冠詞ヲ要セザルモノハ固有名詞、物質名詞及無形名詞ニシテ一般ノ法則トシテ各單數ノ普通名詞ハ必ズ不定冠詞ヲ有ス

例 *Washington* was a patriot.

The house is made of *brick*.

I like *tea*.

*Honesty* is the best meek-eyed daughter of *Religion*.

A king; a soldier; a boy; a bird; &c.

### 不定冠詞特別ノ用法

I. 時、重量、或ハ尺度ヲ示ス名詞ニシテ其一部分宛ヲ示スル。

Sixteen miles *an* hour; ten sen *a* pound; six sen *a* foot; &c.

此ノ場合ノ *a* 或ハ *an* ハ *each* ノ義ヲ含ム。

II. *Hundred*, *thousand*, *million*, 等ハ夥多ノ單位ヨリ成ルモノ之ヲ一纏ニ考ヘ言フル。

*A hundred* soldiers; *a thousand* stories; *a million* sheep; &c.

III. 其真意ハ單數ノモノニシテ形ハ複數ナル名詞ノ場合。

We have passed *an* agreeable two hours.

IV. 初メテ固有名詞ヲ文中ニ入ル、キ不定冠詞ヲ以テ之ヲ形容シ次ニ亦ク該名詞ヲ説明スルアリ

例 His second wife had been *a* Miss. Plummer, *a* lady from the city with much money.

V. 互ニ親シク談話ヲ爲スル fool, idiot, duck, goose, darling 等ノ如キ語ノ後ニ來ル固有名詞ハ不定冠詞ヲ取ル。

例 That fool of *a* Tom has forgotten to bring my pencil.

You darling of a Jane! How kind are you to bring me the shawl!

### 不定冠詞特別省略法

I. 簡短ニ或ハ語勢ヲ強ク言フキ。

例 What a difference there is between *man* and *man*, in temper, disposition, and intellect!

II. 十分廣ク意義ヲ含メシムルキ

*Man* is mortal.

*Woman* is not undeveloped man, but different.

III. 或種類ノ義ヲ示ス言語ノ次ニ其何種ナルカヲ示ス言詞ハ之ヲ省ク

例 What sort of *boy* is Harry Dance?

The painter has the choice of working out some distinct class of *scene*.

### 第二 Definite Article. 定冠詞

定冠詞ハ或格段ナル物ヲ指示スルキ用キラル、モノニシテ故ニ次ノ場合ニ用キラル

I. 或名詞ガ己ニ前ニ述ベラレタルキ其次ヨリ此名詞ハ之ヲ取ル。

例 A fox having fallen into a deep well, was detained a prisoner there. A goat overcome with thirst, came to *the* same well, and seeing *the* fox inquired if *the* water was good.

II. 談話ノ前部分ヨリ推シテ或格段ナル物ナルカヲ知り得ルキ之ヲ取ル。

例 When he arrived at the house, he found no one there. *The* gate was shut.

III. 或名詞ガ形容スル phrase 或ハ clause ヲ有シ從テ格段ノ物ト爲サレタルキハ之ヲ取ル。

*The* birds of tropical regions generally have beautiful plumage.

*The* building which he bought, was elegant.

### 定冠詞特別之用法

1. 單數普通名詞ノ全種類ヲ示スキ

*The* oak is harder than the elm.

*The*=all kinds of ノ義

即 *The* all kinds of oak is harder than the all kinds of elm.

*The dog is a faithful animal.*

= *The all kinds of dog is a faithful animal.*

II. 物主格ノ單人稱代名詞(一人稱)(The Simple personal pronoun of Possessive Case)ヲ用ザル代リニ之ヲ用キ文義ヲ優雅ニ爲スル。

We see with *the* eye, and hear with *the* earth.

通例ハ此場合ニハ *the* ノ代リニ *our* ヲ以テス

III. 形容詞ヲ有セル固有名詞ニシテ其形容詞ガ示ス事物或ハ性質ヲ著シク顯示セントスルルキ

*The crafty Lewis was caught in his own trap.*

Uncle Churchill offered to take the whole charge of *the* little Frank soon after her decease.

IV. 河, 海, 島, 山嶺, 地方, ノ名及ビ船名ハ之ヲ取ル。

例 *The Sumida; the Mediterranean; the Hokkaido; the Alps; the Sahara; the Saikiomaru; &c.*

V. 公館或ハ學會ノ名ニハ之ヲ取ル

*The Arcopagus; the Kogakukyokai &c.*

VI. 單數ノ意ヲ合メル記載的形容詞ハ之ヲ取リ無形名詞ニ複數ノ意ノトハ普通名詞ニ變ズ。

例 *The sublime of the scenery ennobles our minds.*

*The good like to do good.*

*The rich work hard.*

VII. 東西南北左右等ノ語ハ之ヲ取ル但シ詩ハ之ノ限ニ非ズ。

*The east the west, the right, &c.*

Cannon to the right of them, cannon to left of them.

VIII. 一大家族ノ首領ヲ示スル其家名ニ之ヲ附ス

And darest thou then,

To beard the lion in the den,

The Douglas in his hall?

### 定冠詞特別省略法

I. 幾多ノ名詞ガ順次ニ來リ恰モ both ナル語ノ省カレタルガ如ク見ユルキ。

Mill and house were thatched, and were very low.

They trampled down king, church, and aristocracy

II. 食事或ハ食事トシテ述ベラレタル名稱ノ前ニハ之ヲ略ス

Breakfast, dinner; supper; luncheon; &c. ハ勿論次

ノ如キ場合ニハ總テ之ヲ略ス

They got back about four o'clock and had *bread and butter* and *cider* for tea.

III. 主格ノ獨立的ニ用キラレタル名詞ノ前ニハ之ヲ略ス

Heaven speed you, little *friend*.

IV. 固有形容詞 (Proper Adjective) ノ形ヲ有シ其義何國語トノ意ヲ示スル此冠詞ヲ略ス

He speaks *English* very well.

*French, Greek, Latin, German &c.* ト單ニ言フキハ悉ク其國語ト云フ意ヲ示ス

V. 運輸ノ用ニ供セラル、物ハ之ヲ略ス

From London to Edinburgh is now only eight hours by *rail*.

I reached Kobe by *steamboat*.

VI. 血族ヲ意味スルモノハ屢々之ヲ略ス

*Cousin* came yesterday, and left a watch for you.

*Father* came home last night.

VII. 相對シタル名詞ヲ並稱スルキ

*Master* and *servant* are good.

*Tutor* and *pupil* love with each other.

*Captain* and *crew* are men of courage.

VIII. 政府 (Government) 社會 (Community) 等ヲ人ノ如ク言フキハ

*Community* thinks so too.

*Government* stood against the people.

凡ソ人ノ如ク言ヒ爲サントスルキハ定冠詞ヲ省クコトアリ

*Age*, which lessens pleasures, increases the desire of life.

凡ソ冠詞ハ困難ナルモノニシテ之ガ用法及ビ意義ニ干シテハ十分ニ之ガ研究ヲ忽ニ爲ス可ラザルモノニシテ從テ第二篇中ニモ亦之ガ用法ニ就キ論載シタルヲ以テ前後相参照メ之ガ研究ニ意ヲ注グベシ

注意一 英文中ニ *The more, the better; the sooner, the better; the more, the merrier*; 等ノ句ヲ見ルコトアリ是レ茲ニ掲グル定冠詞ノ 'the' トハ義ヲ異ニ爲シタルモノニシテ今ニ *'The more, the better'* ニ就キテ説明スレバ第一ノ *'The'* ハ *by what* (in what degree) ノ義ニシテ第二ノ *'the'* ハ *by that* (in that degree) ノ義ナリ即チ其數多ケレバ多ナル丈ニ其丈滋々善ナリトノ義ナリ

注意二 *Parliament* ナル語ハ特ニ定冠詞ヲ要セズ

If he is going to *Parliament*, he is in his coach-and-six.

注意三 'phrase' ヲ成セルモノニシテ定冠詞ヲ略スルモノ  
アリ

*above ground; under ground; at church;*  
*at school; to school; at home; to bed;*  
*in bed; in prison; to market; to sea;*  
*at sea; on change; &c.*

### Exercise X.

次ノ文章中適當ノ冠詞ヲ挿入セヨ

- 1.—humourous account of—European tour made by—  
Yankee in—one horse wagon, has had— wide circulation.
- 2.—Cat is a useful animal.    3. There was—boy who  
would'nt like to work.    4. We waited—hour for the  
wagon, which at last came, bringing—ham,—basket of eggs.
5. I can see—Alps in that city.

### II. Pronominal Adjectives. 代名形容詞.

代名形容詞ハ代名詞ヨリ來レルモノニシテ之ガ主要ナル  
モノヲ舉グレバ下ノ如シ.

all    either    none    such    whichever  
another    few    own    that    whichever

any    many    same    this    whatsoever  
both    much    several    what    &c.  
each    neither    some    which

此等ノ形容詞トセラル、キハ其次ニ名詞ノ來ル場合ノミ若  
シ否ラザルキハ代名詞ナリ故ニ次文ノ that ノ如キハ決シテ  
形容詞ニ非ザルヲ知ルヲ得.

We heard the minister's speech; but not *that* of the  
doctor.

次ニ此等ノ中ニテ主要ナルモノヲ擇ビ之ガ異同ヲ辨ゼント  
ス.

### 第一 'Some' ト 'Any'.

'Some' ヲ用キンスルキハ量 (Quantity) 或ハ數 (Number)  
ニ付キ大凡ソ一定ノ思考ヲ有スル場合ニシテいくらかト云  
フ義ヲ有ス

例 *Please bring me some papers.*

N. B. 量ヲ示スルハ單數物質名詞ト共ニセラレ數ヲ示ス  
ルハ複數普通名詞ト共ニ爲ス即チ單數普通名詞ト此ノ形容  
詞ハ共ナラズ故ニ *some man* トハ言ハザルモノトス之ニ反  
シテ *some men* トハ言ヒ得ルナリ而シテ此ノ單數普通名  
詞ガ此ノ *some* ヲ形容詞トシテ要スルヲ無キニシモ非ズ乃

チ次ノ三ケノ場合ノミトス

1. 或格段ナル物ニシテ定限的ニ或ハ精密ニ知ラザルキ
2. 或格段ナル物ニシテ故意ニ之ヲ顯表セザルキ
3. 或物ニシテ種類、分量、或ハ數ノ僅少ナルカ或ハ左程重要ト見做サレザルモノナルキ

N. B. 2. 又々數形容詞ノ前ニ *some* ヲ取ルキハ *some* ハ副詞ニシテ *about* ノ義トナリ形容詞ニ非ズ

*Some six years ago; &c.*

之ヲ概言スレバ *The* ト *an, or a* トノ中間ニ立ツベキ關係ヲ *'some'* ハ有ス。

*'Any'* ハ量或ハ數ヲ示スニ毫モ名詞ノ數ニ拘ハラザルモノニシテ *'some'* ノ如ク一定ノ思考ヲ以テ言フヲ無シ故ニ此點ヨリシテ *Any* ハ總テ打消ノ文章 (*Negative sentence*) 或ハ疑問文章 (*Interrogative sentence*) ニ用キラレ *'some'* ハ之ニ反シテ總テ確述的文章 (*affirmative sentence*) ニ用キラル、ナリ

N. B. *'Some'* 或ハ *'Any'* ガ物質名詞ノ前ニ在ルキハ其一部分タルヲ示ス

例 *Some pudding = part of a pudding.*

*Any pudding = part of a pudding.*

## 第二 *'Much'* ト *'Many.'*

*'much'* ハ量ヲ示スキ用キラレ從テ單數名詞ヲ形容ス。

*'many'* ハ數ヲ示スキ用キラレ從テ其ノ形容スル名詞ハ複數ノモノトス

例 *Like other young ladies she had read much poetry and many novels.*

## 第三 *'Many a'* ノ義

名詞ガ示ス實物ノ數多ク而シテ之ヲ個々別々ニ指示スルヲ示サントスルキハ此形ヲ以テシ其名詞ハ單數ノモノヲ置クヲ法則トス即チ *many a flower, many a city* ノ如シ

## 第四 *'few'* ト *'little.'*

*Few* ハ *'not many'*, *little* ハ *not much* ノ義ニシテ從テ *few* ハ數ニ *little* ハ量ヲ示スキ用キラル、ヲ知ルヲ得而シテ若シ *'a few,' 'a little'* ト言フキハ共ニ *'some'* ト全義タルモノトス

## Exercise XI.

次ノ文章中名詞代名詞及ビ形容詞ヲ探ビ之ヲ解拮セヨ

1. I saw many a flower in the garden.
2. A few French people did I see in the hall.

- 3. Some sixty feet I witnessed the phenomena.
- 4. This book belongs to Mr. Yamada.
- 5. We heard the minister's speech, but not that of the doctor.

III. Numeral Adjectives. 數形容詞

Numeral Adjective トハ一定ノ數ヲ示スモノト云フ

例 One, two, three; first, second, etc.

數形容詞ヲ分チテニト爲ス

- 1. 其數ノ若干ナルカヲ示スモノ

例 Two balls; three boxes; etc.

之ヲ Cardinal Numeral Adjectives ト云フ

- 2. 其順次ヲ示スモノ

例 The first part; the second rank; the hundredth night; &c.

第二 Descriptive Adjectives.

此種類ニ屬スルモノハ一ニ之ヲ Qualifying Adjective ト云フ即チ其名詞或ハ代名詞ノ性質 (Quality) ヲ示スヲ以テナリ

例 A lofty mountain; a running stream, &c.

形容詞ノ大部分ヲ占ムルモノハ此ノ第二種ニシテ固有形容詞 (Proper Adjectives) 即チ固有名詞ヨリ來レルモノモ亦タ此

部類ニ含蓄セラル An American idea; Platonic love; An English army ノ如キハ是ナリ

比較 Comparison ナル性質ハ此ノ第二種ノモノ、ミ有スルモノニシテ第一種ノ Limiting Adjectives ハ之ヲ有スルヲ無シ即チ入ノ一性質ナル善良 (goodness) ニ就テ言ハシニ此ノ善良ヲ他ノ善良ト比較スルキハ各々甲乙アルモノニシテ

Momotaro is a good boy.....(I)

ト云フキハ單ニ其人ニ就テ述シモノナレモ若シ他ノ一人ト比較スルキハ

Momotaro is the better than

Saburo.....(II)

ト云ヒ又タ比較セラル、モノ數三ケ或ハ三ケ以上ナルキハ

Momotaro is the best of all.....(III)

ト云フナリ

(I) ノ good ヲ Positive degree 常級ノモノ (II) ノ better ヲ Comparative degree 比較級ノモノト云ヒ (III) ノ best ヲ Superlative degree 最上級ノモノト云フナリ總テ此等ノ形容詞ハ不規則ニ其形ヲ變ジ Comparison ヲ示ス故ニ不規則形容詞 Irregular Adjectives ト云ヒ之ニ反シテ規則正シク形ヲ變ズルモノヲ規則的形容詞 (Regular Adjectives) ト云フ今マ之



ノ *Regular Adjectives* ト稱セラル、モノハ如何ニシテ示サル、カト云フニ

1. 重ニ一綴ノモノ (Monosyllable) 或ハ時トシテ二綴ノモノ (Dissyllable) モ語尾ニ *er* ヲ附加スレバ比較級ノモノトナリ *est* ヲ以テセバ最上級ノモノトナルナリ勿論之ヲ附加スル前ニ當テ綴字法ニ從ヒ語尾ノ變化ヲ爲スベキモノハ之ヲ爲シ而シテ後チ *er* 或ハ *est* ヲ附加ス

例 *Tall, tall-er, tall-est; sweet, sweet-er, sweet-est.*

*Wise, wis-er, wis-est.*

*Hap-py, happi-er, happi-est; &c.*

II. 三綴ノモノ (Trisyllable) 以上ハ此ノ變化ヲ爲サズシテ比較級ノキハ *er* ヲ附加スル代リニ *more* ヲ前置シ最上級ノキハ *most* ヲ以テス

例 *More beautiful; the most beautiful, &c.*

III. 二綴ノモノハ勿論一綴ノモノニテモ *er* 或ハ *est* ヲ以テシテ聞き苦シキモノハ却テ *more, most* ヲ以テ *Comparison* ヲ示ス。

例 "Alfred is the *most apt* of all the pupils."

"Give us *more ample* ground."

III. *er, est* ヲ附加スル前ニ變化スベキ場合ヲ舉グレバ

a. 語尾ノ *e* 字ヲ略ス

例 *Rude, rud-er, rud-est.*

b. *y* 字ヲ語尾トセルモノニシテ子音ニ先ゼフレタルキハ *y* ヲ *i* 字ニ變ズ

例 *Holy, holi-er, holi-est.*

c. 語尾ノ子音字ガ母音ノ一ニ先ゼラル、キハ語尾ヲ二重ニ爲ス

例 *Wet, wetter, wettest.*

又タ茲ニ注意スベキコトハ其形容詞ノ意義上ヨリシテ *Comparison* ヲ爲サルモノアリ

例 *Almighty, certain, circular, chief, continual, dead, empty, extreme, eternal, full, perfect, perpendicular, supreme, universal, infinite, &c.*

今マ次ニ不規則形容詞 (*Irregular Adjectives*) ヲ示サン

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
well	better	best
bad	worse	worst
evil		
ill		

little	less	least
many	more	most
much		
far	farther	farthest
[forth]	further	furthest
near	nearer	nearest or next
nigh	nigher	nighest or next
late	later or latter	latest or last
old	older or elder	oldest or eldest
hind	hinder	hindmost
up	upper	upmost
out	utter	utmost, uttermost, or outmost.

今マ不規則形容詞中注意スベキモノ二三ヲ擧ゲン

I. *Older, elder* ハ各々其用法ヲ異ニシ *older* ハ人或ハ物ノ老舊ノ義ヲ示シ *elder* ハ物ヲ形容スルキニ用キラル、  
無ク唯ダ人ニノミ關係シ殊ニ全家族間ノ人ノ年齢ヲ比較スル  
ルキ之ヲ用キルナリ

The *older* house belongs to the *elder* brother.

II. *Later, latest* ハ *earlier, earliest* ニ相對セルモノニシ

テ *latter* ハ *former* = *last* ハ *first* = 相對ス

III. *Farther* ハ *nearer* = 相對シ *further* ハ 尙一步進ミタルト云フ義ヲ示ス

例 I prefer the *farther* house

I shall mention a *further* reason.

又タ外ニ *anterior, superior, inferior, senior, junior, prior, posterior, etc.* 等ハ比較級ノモノニシテ此ノ場合ニハ 'than' = 續カル、  
無クシテ之ニ代フルニ 'to' ヲ以テス

例 This event was *anterior to* the Revolution.

Your ability is *superior to* mine.

又タ The superlative degree ノ形容詞ハ常ニ 'the' ナル定冠詞ヲ供フ

The happiest; the best; the sweetest;  
the most beautiful; &c.

### Exercise XII.

次ノ文章中ノ名詞代名詞形容詞ヲ解剖セヨ。

1. Of the five senses, sight and hearing are the most useful and necessary to man
2. There are no brighter tints or lovelier contrasts than

- an Italian sunset affords.
3. The smartest child sometimes makes the dullest man.
  4. Mezzofanti, one of the most industrious of men and greatest of linguists, was master of one hundred and fourteen languages.
  5. The more haste, the less speed.
  6. The wisest and best men sometimes make the worst mistakes.
  7. I never saw an uglier or worse tempered horse than that.
  8. The first shall be last.
  9. A prior engagement prevented me from calling on our junior partner.
  10. The uppermost thought in my mind was of my eldest sister.
  11. The hindmost man and the frontmost were a mile apart.
  12. June roses are the sweetest and most beautiful of flowers.

## 第六章

### The Verb. 動詞

動詞 トハ 動作 (*action*) 或ハ 有様 (*state*) ヲ確述スルモノヲ云フ。

例 Milton *wrote* the Paradise Lost.

He *is* very happy.

Verb ハ Latin 語ニテハ之ヲ *verbum* ト云ヒ *word* ト云フ義ナリ即チ八品詞中ニ於テ最主要ナルモノニシテ眞ニ *word* ノ効ヲ爲スヲ以テ此部ニ屬スルモノヲ稱シテ *verb* ト云フ。故ニ此種類ノモノハ他ニ比スレバ實ニ混雜シ易キモノナリ從テ之ガ研究ヲ爲スニモ十分ノ注意ヲ要ス

### The Classes of Verbs.

凡ソ動作ニ二様アリ即チ其主動者ガ他物ニ之ヲ及スモノト其自身ニノミ關係スルモノト是也故ニ桃太郎ガ犬ヲ打シト云フハ是レ主動者桃太郎ガ爲ス動作即チ打シト云フヲハ犬ニ及サレタルモノナリ然レモ桃太郎ガ眠リシト云フハ單ニ其身ニノミ關係セルモノニシテ絶テ他物ニ干涉セ

ザルナリ斯ノ如ク動作ノ他ニ及サル、モノト否ラザルモノトアリ亦タ状態ヲ示スニ於テモ毫モ他物ニ關セズ例セバ彼ハ幸福ナリ *He is happy* ト云フキノ如キ是ナリ 以上述シ所ヨリシテ動詞ヲ分チテ二ト爲ス曰ク他動詞 (*Transitive verbs*) 曰ク自動詞 (*Intransitive verbs*) 是ナリ

a. 他動詞トハ之ニ因テ示サル、動作ノ他物ニ及ブモノヲ云フ。

例 *Milton wrote the Paradise Lost.*

*Momotaro stroke the dog.*

*He turned his face.*

b. 自動詞トハ之ニ因テ示サル、動作ハ自己ニノミ關シ他ニ及ブヲ無キモノ或ハ有様 (*state*) ヲ示スモノヲ云フ

例 *He turned.*

*He was happy.*

今マ自他ノ動詞ニ就キ再言スレバ *Transitive* トハ '*passing over*' ト云フ義ニシテ或物ヨリ他ノモノニ其動作ノ移行スルノ義ヲ含ム故ニ

*The Paradise Lost was written by Milton.*

ト云フキノ如キモノモ *Transitive verbs* 中ノモノトセラル

之ニ反シテ *Intransitive* トハ即 *passing over* セザルト云フ義ニシテ他物ニ其動作ノ及バザルカ或ハ有様ヲ示スキニノミ用キラル、モノハ此部類ニ屬ス。而シテ第一ノ他動詞ニハ通例 *object* 或ハ *Complement* ト稱スルモノヲ有ス例中ニ在ル *Paradise Lost, dog, face* 等皆是也即チ *Transitive verbs* ノ性質上必ズ之ヲ有スベキモノニシテ若シ *Complement* 即チ *object* 無キハ文ヲ成サズ即 *Complement* トハ動詞ヲ補助スルト云フ所ヨリ義ヲ取リシモノ也勿論 *The Intransitive* ハ *Complement* ヲ有スベキモノニ非ズ然レモ往々之ヲ有ス唯ダ *Transitives* ノモノハ名詞或ハ代名詞ナルモ *Intransitives* ハ名詞代名詞或ハ形容詞ヲ *Complement* ト爲ス索ヨリ此ノ變則的ニ自動詞中之ヲ有スルモノハ少數ニシテ其重ナルモノヲ舉グレバ *Be, become, seem, look, appear, smell, feel, grow* 等ナリ此種ノモノヲ特ニ名ケテ *Incomplete intransitive verbs* ト云フ

例 1. *It was I.*

2. *The sky is blue.*

3. *He was American.*

4. *Washington became the President.*

5. *He seemed very well.*

6. He *looked* very pleasant.
7. The decision *appeared* to be just.
8. The rose *smells* sweet.
9. The small acorn *will grow* a mighty tree.

又タ茲ニ注意スベキコトハ自他ノ區別ニ一混雜ヲ生ジ易キコト  
是ナリ

1. The birds *sang* on the bough.
2. He *fell* upon his enemy.

1 及 2. 共ニ動詞ノ次ニ來レルモノハ皆ナ前置詞ニシテ所謂 Complement ナルモノ無キ様ニ見ユルヲ以テ即チ之ヲ悉ク Intransitives ト稱スルハ當ヲ得ズ第一ノ文ハ自動詞ナレ  
ル第二ノモノハ *fell* ト *upon* ト合シ Transitive verb トナリ  
タルナリ英文中ニハ此種ノモノヲ見ルコト多シ

1. He *broke in upon* the room.
2. They *break in* their horses very well.
3. Whenever you *fall in with* an unlighted mind  
in your walk of life, drop a kind and glowing  
thought upon it from yours, .....

凡テ斯ノ如ク自動詞ハ或格段ナル前置詞ヲ伴ヒ因テ他動詞  
トナルコト多シ故ニ自他ヲ區別スルニ大ニ注意セザル可ラズ

### Exercise XIII.

次ノ文章ノ名詞 代名詞 形容詞 及ビ動詞ノ種類ヲ擧ゲ

1. Nimrod founded Babylon.
2. How many does intemperance ruin!
3. Will not a wise government establish schools, found colleges, and foster education?
4. Cæsar gained a complete victory, and sent this message to the senate: "I came, I saw, I conquered!"
5. The lion skulls from man in the daytime; but he becomes bold at night, prowls around watch-fires, and often carries off human victims.
6. He can not understand what I say.
7. The English had settled Virginia before the Puritans reached Massachusetts.
8. Did Milton sell "Paradise Lost" for five guineas?

### 動詞ノ性質

第二章ニ述シガ如ク動詞ハ五ケノ性質ヲ有ス即 mood, tense, voice, person and number 是也

## 第一 'mood.'

凡ソ動詞ハ或動作或ハ有様ヲ確述スルモノナルトハ前  
已ニ之ヲ述ベタリ而シテ其確述 (Assertion or predication) ヲ  
爲スニ相異ル四個ノ方法ノ存スルヲ見ル即チ 'mood' トハ動  
詞ガ確述スル方法ヲ識別スル動詞ノ一性質ナリ

故ニ今マ 'to read' ナル動詞ニ就キ例センニ

1. He *read* English books very well.
2. I *can* read the book.
3. If he *read* the letter, he shall be very glad.
4. *Read* the book, my boy.

第一例ノモノハ事實 (Reality or Fact) 第二例ハ爲シ能フ事  
(ability) 第三例ハ假設シタル事 (condition) 第四例ハ命令  
(command) ヲ示スナリ斯ノ如ク全一ノ動詞ニシテ其確述ノ  
方法四ケニ分ルヲ見ルベシ依テ此點ヨリ法ヲ分チテ四種  
ト爲ス

1. The Indicative mood. 指示法
2. The Potential mood. 可成法
3. The Subjunctive mood. 接續法
4. The Imperative mood. 命令法

第一指示法 ハ事實ヲ指示シ或ハ事實ヲ假設的ニ述ブ  
ルキ用キラル、動詞ノ一法ナリ

1. Solomon *built* a temple.
2. You *are writing* a letter.
3. We *shall set* out tomorrow.
4. If he *reads* the letter, he *will* be very glad.

第二可成法 トハ成シ得ベキ事或ハ不意ニ起ル事又ハ  
必然ノ事等ヲ示スキ用キラル、モノトス

1. James *can read* the book.
2. It *may be* so.
3. I *should come* here next week.
4. Children *should obey* their parents.

第三接續法 トハ疑シキ事或ハ全ク事實ニ非ザル事ヲ  
想像シテ言フキ用キラル

1. If the book *be* in the library, I shall read it.
2. If the book *were* in the library, I should read it.

第四命令法 ハ命令或ハ請願ヲ爲スキ之ヲ用ユ

1. *Go*, my boy.
2. *Give* us this day our daily bread.

## 第二 'Tense' (時)

凡ソ動作或ハ有様ナルモノニハ時ト云フ觀念必ズ伴ハルモノニシテ從テ動作或ハ有様ヲ示ス動詞ハ其一性質トシテ 'Tense' ナルモノヲ有ス 'Tense' トハ其動作或ハ有様ノ時ヲ示スト全時ニ此等ノ完了スルヤ否ヤノ度ヲモ亦々示スモノトス即チ時ヲ大別シテ過去 (The Past) 現在 (The Present) 及ビ未來 (The Future) ノ三ト爲シ而シテ更ニ此ヲ細別シテ各々四ケト爲ス

- |                            |                                        |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| I. The <i>Indefinite</i> . | II. The <i>Imperfect, Continuous</i> . |
| III. The <i>Perfect</i> .  | IV. The <i>Perfect Continuous</i> .    |

此ノ四ケノモノハ現在過去未來共ニ各自ニ有スルモノニシテ而シテ完全ニ悉ク之ヲ有スルモノハ指示法ノミニシテ他ハ悉ク之ヲ有スルニ非ズ今次ニ法ト時トノ關係ヲ述ベントス謂フニ此ノ時ナルモノハ我邦人が英語ヲ研究スルニ一困難ト爲ス所ノモノニシテ十分ニ之ヲ了知セザルハ英文ヲ解シ或ハ之ヲ綴ル上ニ於テ誤謬ニ陷キルノ恐有ルヲ以テ大ニ斯學研究者ノ注意ヲ要スル所ノモノトス

## 第一 指示法ト時

## I. 'The Indefinite Present.' 不定現在

不定現在トハ其形現在ニシテ其示ス意義不定ナルヲ以テ此稱アリ乃チ形ハ現在ナルモ其場合ニ應ジテ過去或ハ來未或ハ全ク時ニ干係セザルモノヲモ示ス今之ヲ列擧スレバ

- |                                 |                           |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| I. <i>Independent of Time</i> . | III. <i>The Present</i> . |
| II. <i>The Past</i> .           | IV. <i>The Future</i> .   |

是也

I. *Independent of Time* ノモノハ一ニ之ヲ別名ヲ與ヘテ *Universal tense* ト云フモノニシテ此部分ニ屬スルモノハ

- Universal truth*. (宇宙ノ真理)
- Natural Arrangements*. (天然ノ有様)
- Habits*. (習慣)
- Occupations* (職業)

凡ソ此部類ニ屬スルモノハ總テ一定不易 (Constant) ニシテ規則正シキ (regular) モノヲ示ス

- Twice two is four.  
Man is mortal.
- The mountains *look* on Marathon and Marathon *looks* on the sea.
- He *works* hard.

He *sings* a good song.

He *has* a good name.

d. He *superintends* the harbour.

II. 'The Past' ヲ示スモノハ本來聽者ニ對シテ著キ感動ヲ與ヘンタメ過去リタル往事ヲ現在ニ起レルモノ、如ク言爲スキ用キラル、モノニシテ即チ現在ノ形ヲ以テシテ過去リタル事ヲ示スモノニシテ一ニ之ヲ *Historic tense*. ト云フ

Fierce as he *moves*, his silver shafts *resounds*.

The drums *beat*. "Silence; he *cries*; he *mounts* the scaffold; he *is* in puce coat; he *strips* off the coat; *stands* disclosed; the executioners *approach* to bind him; he *spurns*; *resists*;"

III. 'The Present' ハ重ニ現在ノ時ヲ示ス副詞ト共ニ用キラレテ現在ノ意ヲ示ス又タ時トシテ文章ノ干係ヨリシテ動詞一ケニテ現在ヲ示スモノモアリ

I *Now* charge this jar.

*At present* I do duty for another person.

*Now* tread we a measure, said Lochinvar.

The door *is* open.

The wind *blows* hard.

We *are* late.

The stranger *speaks* to you.

IV. *The Future* ハ副詞ノ力ニ藉リ或ハ動詞ノ性質ヨリシテ之ヲ示ス

Duncan *comes* here tonight.

I *go* to my father.

How *is* the government to be carried on?

II. *The Imperfect, Continuous, Present*. ハ其動詞ガ示ス動作或ハ有様ノ未ダ完了セザルモノヲ示シ而シテ其主動者ハ熱心之ニ從事シ毫モ他事ヲ爲スノ遑無キ用キラル、也

I *am writing* to my father.

He *is writing* to her.

They *are writing* to him

第一ノモノト第二ノモノトノ異ル點ハ第二ノ示スモノハ全ク現在 (*The Present*) ニノミ干スルト及ビ第一ハ單ニ其動作或ハ有様ヲ他ノモノト區別シテ指示スルニ止ルモ第二ニ於テ動詞ガ示ス動作ハ全ク専心之ニ從事シ毫モ他事ヲ顧ルノ遑有ラザルモノ、ミニ干スルト是レ第二ト第一ト異ル點ナリトス

III. '*The Present Perfect*.' ハ三ケノ事ヲ示ス



第一 丁度今マ完了シタル動作ヲ示ス

第二 未ダ盡キ終ラザル時ノ間ニ成就シタル動作ヲ示ス

第三 過去ノ事ニ干シテ其結果ノ現在ニ存スルモノ

第一 I have sent that letter.

第二 It has rained all the week (up to this time).

We have seen great events this year.

第三 I have been a great sinner.

第一ニ述シ丁度今マ完了シタル事ヲ示スト云フ點ヨリシテ空歎ノ意ヲ十分現在ハ示スヲアリ例セバ

He has been = he is dead.

I have been young = I am old now.

IV. The Present Perfect Continuous ハ第二ノモノト異リ或時マデ連続シ來リ今時ニ至リテ結了ヲ告ゲタル動作ヲ示スナリ

I have been writing.

此ノ第四ノモノト正反對ノモノアリ此ヲ The Present Intentional ト云フ是レ將ニ或事ヲ爲サント企ツルモノヲ示スモノニシテ故ニ此名アリ而シテ此ノ Present intentional ニ於テハ其動詞ハ常ニ going ノ形ニシテ次ニ The Infinitive

ノ續クキナリトス

例セバ

I am going to write to my father.

= I intend to write to my father, or I have intention to write to my father, or I am just about to write to my father,

## 第二 'The Past'

I. The Past Indefinite ハ往時ハ事實ナリシモ現今否ラザルモノヲ示ス而シテ其ノ過去リタル日時ノ多少ハ索ヨリ一定セズ是レ不定過去ノ稱有ル所以ナリ

In the geological ages, the air had more carbon.

The lightning flashed; the tree was shivered.

At Athens the poets sang, and the sages taught.

There my young footsteps in fancy wandered.

He died, no one knew him.

II. The Past Imperfect Continuous ハ過去リタル往時ニ於テ其動作ノ連續セルモノニシテ而シテ又タ其完了セザルモノヲ示ス

I was musing.

He was speaking.

The sun *was shining*.

此ノ部類ニ屬スルモノハ第一現在ノ不十分連續ト單ニ過去ト云フ點ニ於テ異ルノミ

III. 'The Past Perfect' ハ過去ニ於テ完了シタルモノ及ビ過去ノ中ニテ一層時日ノ遠レルモノト相對シテ言フキ其一層往時ニ於テ完了シタルモノヲ示ス

I *had written* three letters before breakfast yesterday.

The steamer *had left* when the mail *arrived*.

All the animals that *had assembled* at the lion's palace prepared to go home.

It was the first time he *had stayed* there.

IV. 'The Past Perfect Continuous' トハ過去ニ於テ或時マデ連續シ完了スルヲ示ス

I *had been writing*.

He *had been writing*.

They *had been writing*.

未來ニ於テモ亦タ The Indefinite, the Imperfect, the Perfect, 及 the Perfect Continuous アリ

例 I *shall write*.

I *shall be writing*.

I *shall have written*.

I *shall have been writing*.

是等ハ shall, will 等ヲ述ブル後ニ非ザレバ十分ニ其意義ヲ了解スルヲ能ハズ故ニ茲ニ之ヲ略ス

## 第二 可成法ト時

可成法ニハ四ケノ tenses ヲ有ス

- |                 |                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. The Present. | 2. The Present perfect. |
| 3. The Past.    | 4. The Past perfect.    |

即チ上ノ如シ夫レ此ノ Potential Mood ノ tense ノ形ハ一種他ノモノト異リ上ノ如ク現在, 過去, 十分現在, 十分過去ニ其 tenses ヲ分チシモ此等ハ全ク其動詞ノ形態上ヨリ之ヲ區別セシモノニシテ其意義ニ於テハ 'The present tense' ノモノニシテ現在ヲ示スヲナクシテ未來ヲ示シ或ハ 'The Past tense' ノモノニシテ現在ヲ示スノモアリ故ニ可成法ノ時ハ全ク其動詞ノ形態上ヨリ之ヲ爲セシモノナリ然レモ終ノ 'The Present perfect' 及ビ 'The Past perfect' ノ如キハ全ク其本分ノミヲ示シ現在ト云ヒナガラ未來ヲ示シ或ハ過去ト云ヒナガラ現在ヲ示スヲ無キモノトス

I. *The Present Potential Mood.*

此ノ現在可成法ナルヲ表明スル助動詞アリ即チ *may*, *can*, *must* 是ナリ故ニ此ノ如キ助動詞ヲ有スル動詞ハ必ズ之ヲ The Present Potential Mood ト云フナリ而シテ又タ此等助動詞ノ意義ヲ明ニ爲スルハ從テ此ノ部分ノ如何ニ用キラル、モノナルカヲ悟ルヲ得ルヲ以テ次ニ之ヲ述ベシ

- a. 'May' ハ 許ス (Permission) ノ義ヲ示ス.....(1)
- 又タ何々スルカモ知レヌ (Possibility) .....(2)
- 或ハ願フ (Wish) ノ義ヲ示ス.....(3)

I. You *may* go to Osaka tomorrow.  
 =you are permitted to go to Osaka tomorrow.  
 (未來ニシテ 許スノ義ヲ示スモノ)

2 It *may* rain tomorrow. (明日雨ルカモ知レヌ)

3 *May* you be happy! 爾ノ幸福ナランヲ祈ル.

第三願フ或ハ祈ルノ義ヲ示サントスルキハ *may* 常ニ其 subject ノ前即チ文章ノ初ニ置カル、モノナルヲ例ニ見ユルガ如シ是レ元來 *I wish you may be happy* ト云フベキヲ *I wish* ヲ省キタメニ *may* ヲ you ノ前ニ置キタルナリ

猶ホ例ヲ擧グ之ヲ示サン

- 1. You *may* leave now.  
 You *may* take it.

2. I *may* go to Yokohama tomorrow.

It *may* snow tomorrow.

3. *May* you go home very quick.

*May* you be wise.

乃チ [1] ノ部ニ屬スルモノハ去ルモ可ナリ或ハ之ヲ取ルモ可ナリ俗ニ何々シテモ宜シトテ允許ヲ與フルヲ用キラレ [2] ノ部ニ屬スルモノハ行カモ知ラン雨ガ降ルカモ知ラント云フ義 [3] ノ場合ハ速ニ歸宅センヲ望ム或ハ賢カラシムヲ祈ルノ義ナリ

b. 'Can' ハ能フノ義ニシテカアル (Power) 或ハ能力アル (Ability) ノ義ヲ示ス

*I can walk* = I am physically able to walk.

*I can solve that question* = I have the ability or skill requisite to solve that question.

乃チ 'can' ハ己ノ力ニテ其次ノ事ハ成シ得ルト云フヲ意味ス故ニ

'Can' I cross the field?.....(1)

'May' I cross the field?.....(2)

上ノ二例ハ 'Can' ト 'May' トニ因テ其意義ヲ異ニス第一例ヲ嚴格ニ解スルキハ私ハ不具者ナレモ余ノ体力ハ之ヲ横切

リ得ルカノ義ナリ然レモ cross シ得ル体カヲ以テシテ此問ヲ  
發スルキハ是レ他ニ解釋セザル可ラス即チ *Is there a way*  
*to cross the field?* field ヲ cross シ得ル路アルカノ義トナル  
之ニ反シテ第二例ハ *Am I permitted to cross the field?* ト  
云フ義トナルモノニシテ私ハ field ヲ cross シマシテモ宜シ  
キヤト云フ義ヲ示ス故ニ已ノ体カヲ以テ十分爲シ得ル事ヲ  
モ 'Can' ニテ事々シク述ブルキハ其ノ意義ヲ強ムルモノト  
ス

例 *The Englishman's house is his castle, every wind  
may enter it, but the king cannot, the king dare  
not enter.*  
Chatham.

c. 'Must' ノ意義

I. 'Must' ハ外部ヨリノ束縛ノ意義ヲ示ス

*He must work.*

II. 制御シ得ザル願望 (uncontrollable Desire)

*He must have society.*

III. 確實或ハ當ニ然ルベキ推説 (uncertainty or necessary  
inference)

*It must be so; Plato thou reasonest well.*

以上述シ所ニ因リ The Present Potential mood ハ 'May'.....

*Permission, or Liberty, Possibility, Wish; 'Can' ハ Ability  
or Power; 'Must' ハ Necessity.* ヲ示スヲ知リ得ルナリ

2. The Present Perfect.

此ノ tense ハ過去リタル行爲 (action) 或ハ出来事 (event) ノ現  
在必要ナルト云フ意 或ハ現在自由ナリトカ又ハ現在何々デ  
アルカモ知レスト云フ義ヲ示ス

1. *I must have written yesterday.* = *It is (now) a  
matter of necessity that I wrote yesterday.*

2. *He may have written* = *It is possible that he wrote  
or has written.*

[1] ハ乃チ私ガ昨日書キシハ全ク現今必要ノ事ナリ [2] ハ多  
分彼ハ書キシ或ハ書キ終リタルナラント云フ義ニシテ孰共  
現在ニ干スルモノナリ

3. The Past Potential Mood.

此ノ第三ノ場合ハ種々ノモノヲ合ミ之ヲ表明スルニ may ノ  
代リニ might, can ノ代ニ could, 及ビ should 及ビ would ヲ  
助動詞ト爲セルモノハ悉ク此ノ中ニ合マルモノトス

1. *Past possibility* (過去ニテ可成事)

*I might go there, if you told me so.*

—It was possible that I went there, if you told me so.

私ハ其處へ行キシカモ知レザリシ……

2. *Past ability* (過去ニ於テ能シ事)

I could see him = I was able to see him.

余ハ彼ヲ見ルヲ得シナリ

3. *A Present Power, Conditionally.* 假設ノ文中ニ含マレ其能力アルヲ示シ而シテ其能力ハ現在ニ干スルモノナルヲ注意スベシ

1. He is very glad to do it, if she could.

2. I wish I could be a bee.

[2] 例ハ假設ノ文ニ非ザルガ如ク見ユレモ實際ハ斯種ノモノハ假設的文中ニ含マル乃チ純粹ノ想像ニ止リ實際ニ成ルヲ能ハズシテ之ヲ願フ場合故ニ過去ノ形ナル could ヲ用キシモ其真意ハ現在ナリ

4. *A Present possibility or liberty* (現在ノ時ニ成シ得ベキ事或ハ自由ナル事ノ義ヲ示ス).

You might oblige me, if you would.

御氣ニ召セバ私ヲ世話シテ下サレ乃チ他ヘ對シテ事ヲ願フニ是非共ト言フキハ禮ヲ失スルヲ以テ私ノ願フヲ御

採用如何ハ全ク君ノ御自由ナリトノ義ニシテ縱令 might ナル過去ノ形ヲ使用スルモ全ク現在ノ意ナリ又タ 'would' モ will ノ過去ナレモ此種ノ場合ニハ全ク現在ノ意ニテ喜ムト云フ義ナリ

5. *A Future contingency.* 未來ノ出來事ヲ示ス

I should return next week, if I were to leave today.

私ガ假ニ本日去ルトセバ來週ニハ歸ルデセウ。ナル文ノ should return ハ未來ニ於テ起ル事ヲ示ス

6. *A Customary past action.* 過去ニ於テ習慣トナレル事ヲ示スモノニシテ 'used to' ト全義ノモノトス

There would she sit and weep for hours.

He would at intervals talk with good sense.

勿論 'used to' ノ義トナルキハ 'would' ノミトス

7. *A Duty independent of Time.* 過去現在未來ノ區別ナク常ニ爲スベキ義務ヲ示シ而シテ [6] ノ如クニ此義ヲ示スモノハ 'should' ノミナリ

Children should obey their parents.

子タルモノハ父母ニ從フベシ

日本語ニテ「ベシ」ト云フニ should ハ相當スルナリ

## 4. The Past Perfect.

此ノ tense ハ過去リタル行爲或ハ出來事ノ爲シ能フ (*ability*) 或ハ成シ得ベキ (*possibility*) 或ハ自由 (*liberty*) ノ義ヲ示ス但シ此ノ場合ニハ其文中ニ示サル、意義ト反對ノモノヲ示ス例セバ

*I could have helped you, if you had asked me.*

若シ汝ガ私ニ願ヒサイスレバ余ハ汝ヲ助クルヲ爲シ能ヒシニ汝ガ願ハザリシ故ニ余ハ汝ヲ救フ能ハザリシト云フ義ナリ即文字ノ上ニテハ救ヒ得ルトアルモ然レモ其實ハ之ヲ救ハザリシト云フ反對ノ義ヲ含ムナリ總シテ *might have* 或ハ *could have* ヲ助動詞トシテ有スルモノハ皆ナ之ノ十分過去ノ可成法ノモノニシテ上ニ述シガ如キ義ヲ含ムナリ

## 第三 接續法ト時

凡ソ *Subjunctive Mood* ノ動詞ハ當今ノ英語ニテハ漸々之ヲ使用セザルヲトナリ從前之ノ法ニテ示セシモノハ之ヲ *Indicative Mood* ノモノヲ以テスルヲトナレリ故ニ該法ニ干シ之ヲ詳述スルノ必要無キガ如シト雖亦又義解釋其他嚴格ニ思想ヲ述ベントスルハ大ニ必要ナルヲ以テ之ヲ茲ニ論ゼントスルナリ

凡ソ *Sentence* (文章) 中ニハ假設的 (*Conditional or Hypothetical Sentence*) ノモノアリテ例セバ

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

*If there be the book in the library, I shall read it.*

ノ如キ是ナリ而シテ此ノ *Hypothetical sentence* ハ *Antecedent* 及ビ *Consequent* ヨリ成ル乃チ *Though he.....me*, 及 *If there be the book.....library*, ヲ *Antecedent* ト云ヒ其次ニ來ルモノヲ稱シテ *Consequent* ト云フ前已ニ *Indicative Mood* ノ部ニ於テ述シガ如ク總テ假設 (*Supposition*) ヲ爲スニ三様アリテ

I. 實事ヲ假設シテ言フ是レ即チ *Indicative mood* ノモノヲ用ユ

*If he did, he was unwise.*

*If he steals her shoes, he is dishonest.*

II. 疑シキ事ヲ假設スル例ハ明日晴天ナルカ雨天ナルカ之ヲ判定スルヲ能ハザルハ此ノ *Subjunctive mood* ノ現在 (*Present*) ノモノヲ以テス

*If it be very fine weather tomorrow, I shall go there with you.*

III. 實事ニ非ズシテ純粹ニ想像ノミニ止ルモノハ *Sub-*

junctive Mood ノ past ヲ以テス

If there *were* no merchant in the world, there should be no trade.

總テ此ノ三ヶノ異同ハ全ク之ヲ動詞ノ形ニ因テ識別シ得ルモノニシテ 'Be' ノ如キ動詞ハ著シク之ヲ示スナリ他ノ動詞ニ於テモ全様ナレモ Indicative Mood ノモノト異ル所ハ總ノ人稱 (person) 及ビ數 (Number) ニ於テ語尾ノ變化無キニ在リ今マ之ヲ次ニ示サン

### The Indicative Mood.

The Present.		The Past	
單數	複數	單數	複數
If I am,	If we are,	If I was,	If we were,
If thou art,	If you are,	If thou wast,	If you were,
If he is,	If they.	If he was.	If they were.

'Have'.			
If I have,	If we have,	If I had,	If we had,
If thou hast,	If you have,	If thou hadst,	If you had,
If he has,	If they have.	If he had,	If they had.

### The Subjunctive Mood.

'Be'.

The Present.

The Past.

If I be,	If we be,	If I were,	If we were,
If thou be,	If you be,	If thou were,	If you were,
If he be,	If they be.	If he were,	If they were.

'Have'.

If I have,	If we have,	If I had,	If we had,
If thou have,	If you have,	If thou had,	If you had,
If he have,	If the have.	If they had,	If they had.

以上述シ所ニ因テ接続法ニハ現在 (The Present) 及ビ過去 (The Past) ノニアルヲ知ルベシ而シテ此ガ用法等ニ至リテハ未ダ盡サマル所アルヲ以テ次ニ之ヲ述ベントス

### I. 現在ノ接続法

a. 將來ニ起ルカモ知レザル事ヲ假定メ言フル。

If it *rain* tomorrow, I shall not go there.

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

b. 將來ニ生ズル結果ヲ示ス

I will wait till he *return*.

No fear lest dinner *cool*.

c. 過去ニ起リシ出来事ノ不確ナル事ヲ示スル

If any of my readers *have looked* with so little attention upon the world around him,.....

此ノ場合ニ *have looked* ノ代リニ *has looked* ナル Indicative mood ノモノヲ以テスルルキハ實際ニ甚鮮少ナル注意モテ觀察セルヲ確實ナルキニシテ若シ然ルヤ否ヤ判然セザルルキハ上ノ形ヲ用ユ

d. 未ダ實行セザル意向ヲ示ス。

The sentence is that you *be* imprisoned.

II. 過去ノ接續法

現今ノ事ニ干シテ純粹ニ想像スルルキハ之ヲ用ユ 今現ニ或圖書館ニ入犬傳無シトスルルキ之ヲ假リニ有ルト想像スルルキハ之ノ過去ノ接續法ヲ用ユ

If there *were* Hakkenden in the library,

I would like to read it.

或ハ現在成人ガ此處ニ在ラザルルキ其ノ在ラシヲ望ムルキハ

I wish that he *were* here.

又タ

O that he *were* there! .....(I)

O had I the wings of a dove! .....(II)

等ハ願フト云フ語辭文中ニ見ヘザルモ總テ O 等ノ間投詞前ニ在リ次ニ *that* 來ルルキ杯ハ願フト云フ義ヲ含ムナリ 第一例ハ事實上其處ニ彼ノ在ラザルニモ拘ハラズ之ヲ願フノ意 第二例ハ勿論鳩羽ヲ有セザルモ又タ之ヲ有スルヲ能ハザルニモ拘ハラズ之ヲ有センヲ願フノ義ニシテ總テ爲シ能ハザルヲ願フルキハ之ノ過去ノ接續法ヲ以テスルナリ

上ニ述シ所ノモノハ總テ現在ノ事ニ干シ純粹ノ想像ヲ爲スルキナリ若シ過去ノ事ニ干シ純粹ニ想像シテ言ハントスル例セバ楠公ナル忠臣ノ臣在リシハ往古ノ事ナリ然ルヲ假リニ斯人無シト想像スルルキハ如何ニ之ヲ示スヤ已ニ過去ノ接續法ハ現在ノ事ノミニ干係セルヲナレバ過去ノ事ヲ純粹ニ示サントスルルキハ之ヲ用キルヲ能ハズ是レ別ニ其法在ルアリ

第一 Antecedent. ノ方ニハ Past Perfect ノ Indicative ノモノヲ以テス。

第二 Consequent ノ方ニハ *should have* 或ハ *would have* ノ助動詞ヲ取ルモノトス

例 If he *had been* poor, I *would have* helped him.

事實ハ He was not poor ノ場合

If I *had not been* sick, I *should have* passed the examination.



今マ茲ニ should have, would have ト云ヒシモ勿論 might have, could have ト云フ場合モアル也又タ未來ニ於テノ純粹ノ想像ヲ爲スキハ必ズ 'Should' ヲ以テス 決シテ Shall ヲ使用スルヲ無シ。

例 If I *should* be rich,.....

總ソ文例ニ見ユルガ如ク此ノ接續法ノ動詞ヲ含メル文中ニハ If, though, lest, that 等之ニ先ズルヲ常ト爲セドモ縱令此無シト雖全シク Subjunctive Mood ノ用ヲ爲スナリ

*Had* Nanko not been then, the Hojo would have maintained its power still longer.

*Should* I go there, he would be very glad to see me.  
上ニ見ユルガ如ク *Had*, *should* 等ヲ以テ文章ノ初ニ置キ以テ If ノ初ニ在ルト全一ノ効ヲ爲スナリ。

#### 第四 命令法ト時

此ノ命令法ニ於テハ現在(The Present) ノミ有ス而シテ此動詞ノ主格 (subject) ハ通例省略セラレモノトス

*Go away; come up here;*

又タ單ニ命令ノ意ヲ示スニ非ズシテ *Come, come* ト連續シ人ニ注意ヲ與ヘ又ハ協同一致シテ事ヲ爲サントシテ之ヲ勸ムルハニ用ユ

*Come, come, no time for lamentation now*

又タ連續セズトモ上述ノ義ヲ示ス

*Come, let us go.*

#### 第三 'Voice'.

'Voice' ハ Transitive verbs ニ存スベキモノニシテ Intransitive verbs ニハ之ヲ有スルヲ無シ乃チ voice トハ 'Transitive verb' ノ subject ガ主動者 (Doer of action) ナルカ或ハ受動者 (Recipient) ナルカヲ區別スルモノニシテ第一ノキノ動詞ヲ Active voice ト云ヒ第二ノキノモノヲ Passive voice ト云フナリ

*Watt invented the steam-engine..... (I)*

*The steam-engine was invented by Watt... (II)*

第一ノ *invented* ハ active voice 第二ノ *was invented* ハ passive voice ノモノト云フ其他次ニ見ユル動詞ハ悉ク Passive voice ノモノナリ

*I am struck.*

*The Persians were defeated.*

*They will be seen.*

凡ソ Passive voice ナルモノハ動詞ノ主動者ノ知レザルキ或ハ故ニ之ヲ名出ザルキニ之ヲ用ユ

例セバ 'The cup was broken.'

ノ如シ其他種々ノ用法アルモ茲ニ之ヲ略ス

### 第四人稱第五數

動詞ノ人稱 (Person) 及ビ數 (Number) ハ共ニ其 Subject ト  
ノ一致ヲ示スモノニシテ名詞代名詞ノ如ク第一第二第三人  
稱及ビ單數及ビ複數ノ別アリ例セバ "The man walks"; 'The  
men walk,' ノ如ク Subject ガ 'The 3rd. person' ニシテ singular  
Number ナルハ walks ト言ヒ若シ Plural Number ナルハ  
ハ walk ト言フ然レモ動詞ノ人稱及ビ數ハ多クハ文法上ノ關  
係ニ因テ之ヲ示スモノニシテ唯ダ此等ヲ示ス語尾ノ變化ス  
ベキモノハ唯ダニアリ

第二人稱單數ノキニ est 或ハ st ヲ語尾ニ附ス而シテ  
之ハ現在過去ノ場合トス

'Thou walkest; "Thou walkedst."

第三人稱單數ノキニハ s 或ハ es ヲ語尾ニ附ス而シテ  
之ハ現在ニ限ル

"He crosses;" "He walks."

勿論 Be, have 等ハ上述ノモノト異ルハ略 Subjunctive  
Mood ノ部ニ於テ知ラル、所ノモノトス

'Thou' ハ前ニ述シガ如ク第二人稱單數ノモノニシテ一人

ニ對シテ言フキハ之ヲ用ユベキ筈ナレモ慣例上通例ハ之ヲ  
用キズシテ一人ノ場合ト雖モ you ヲ以テシ從テ之ニ一致ス  
ル動詞モ亦タ複數ノモノヲ以テス

又タ現在ノ Indicative Mood ノ單數ニシテ且ツ第三人稱ノ  
モノニハ th ヲ語尾ト爲ス是レ壯嚴ナル場合其他詩體ノモノ  
ニ用キ通例ハ之ノ語尾ヲ取ルヲ無シ例セバ 'He walketh' ノ  
如キ是ナリ。

### Exercise XIV.

次ノ文章ノ名詞代名詞形容詞及ビ動詞ヲ解剖セヨ

1. Washington might have made himself king.
2. Caesar should have paused at the Rubicon.
3. If you are wise, pause for a moment, and give up a course that can lead only to ruin.
4. Oh that men did but know the sweets of innocence!
5. If I were asked where nature assumes the strangest forms, I should say in Australia.
6. Rest assured that nothing has been created without some wise purpose.
7. If Caesar was ambitious, he was at the same time

magnanimous.

8. If I were a beggar, I would still be an honest one.
9. What right had he to insult her, if she was a beggar?
10. Respect yourself, and others will respect you.

### 助動詞 (Auxiliary Verbs.)

助動詞ハ讀ンデ字ノ如ク動詞ノ意義ヲ助成スルモノニシテ *Be, do, can, may, must, have, shall, will*, 是ナリ此等ハ實ニ文義解釋上並ニ草文上重要ナルモノナリ而シテ *can, may*, 及ビ之ガ過去ノ形ナル *could, might* 及ビ *must* ハ已ニ之ヲ講了セリ故ニ此等ヲ除キ殘レルモノニ付キ順次ニ之ヲ述ベントスルナリ

#### 第一 'Be'.

此動詞ハ勿論 'do' 及ビ 'have' 時トシテハ 'will' モ助動詞トシテ用キラル、<sup>7</sup>無キ場合アリ而シテ今マ此等ニ干シテ述ベントスルハ主要動詞 (*principal verbs*) ニ非ザルキノミナリ 'Be' 若シ *Infinitives* 不定詞即チ 'to' ナル前置詞ヲ有スル動詞様ノ語ニ先ズルキハ未來ノ時ヲ示シ且ツ必ズ爲スベキト云フ意ヲ含ム

My picture *is* to be finished.

My son *is* to live by his learning.

#### 第二 'Have'.

'Have' モ 'Be' ト全様ニ不定詞ニ續カルトキハ已ムヲ得ズ爲ス或ハ是非共爲サル可ラズト云フ義ヲ示ス且ツ未來ヲ示ス<sup>7</sup> 'Be' ト全シ。

They *have* to pass through the wood.

He *had* to write to his father.

又タ Have, had 等ノ次ニ來ル不定詞ニシテ 'to' ヲ有セザルモノアリ斯ル場合ニハ have 等ハ to cause, to allow, to wish ノ義ヲ有ス

I *had* him clean the house thoroughly before my arrival.

It is all very well when he does just what we would *have* him do.

又タ Had ニ續キテ *better, rather, as lief* 等ノ來ルキハ是レ此等ハ共ニ全シク to prefer to (擇ブ), to have desire to (願フ) ノ義ヲ示シ且ツ Had ノ形ハ過去ナルモ had better, had rather, had as lief ト云フキハ常ニ現在 (The Present) ノ義ヲ示スモノトス本來 Had ハ would ノ誤ニシテ would better 等言フベキヲ之ヲ略シテ I'd better, 杯言ヒシヲ I'd ハ I had ノ略法ナラント誤想シ其誤ハ終ニ改ム可ラザルニ至レルモ

ノナリ故ニ had better 等ノ語有シキ之ヲ解シテ過去ノ義ト爲ス可ラス

例 僕ハ早ク宅へ歸ツタ方ガヨイト思フ

I had better go home very fast.

” ” rather ” ” ” ”

” ” as lief ” ” ” ”

### 第三 'Do'.

'Do' ニハ種々ノ用法アリ

第一語勢ヲ強メテ言フキ

I *do* love you.

I *do* read it.

此等ハ I love you 或ハ I read it ト云フキヨリモ一層其動詞ノ示ス行爲ヲ強ク示スナリ

第二打消ノ語ニ添フテ之ヲ用ユ

I see not it. トハ決シテ言ハズ

I do not see it ト云フナリ尤モ其打消ノ辭 'Never' ナルキハ do ヲ用キルヲ無シ而シテ第一及ビ第二ノ場合共ニ過去ノキハ do ノ代リニ did ヲ用キルヲハ勿論ナリ

I *did* see it.

I *did* not read it.

I *never* kick my dog.

I *never* beat my dog.

第三動詞ノ重複ヲ避ケンタメ之ヲ用ユ

He promised, and so *did* his mother.

第四疑問文章ニハ其 subject ガ who, which, what, 等ニ非ザルキハ必ズ do 或ハ did ヲ助動詞ト爲スモノトス

Who are you?

Which is it?

What is it?

Whom *did* you meet in that street?

Which *do* you like best?

Where *do* you live?

What *do* you want?

*Did* you shoot the dog?

*Do* you remember it?

又タ 'Do' ニハ特種ノ意義有リ

1. How do you do? ノ第二ニアル 'Do' ハ尋スノ義ナリ其他

I walkēd under a burning sun to Kensington to ask

John how he *did*.

ノ did モ此ノ意義ナリ

2. That will do. ノ 'do' ハ to suit 適スル to answer the purpose 目的ニ合フノ義ナリ其他

The poem will never do.

ノ do モ亦タ此義ヲ含ム

今茲ニ述ベタル特種ノ意義ハ是レ最モ通例善ク用非ラル、モノ、ミヲ拔出シテ之ヲ茲ニ掲ゲタルニ過ギズ勿論上ニケノ意義ニ限ラズ他ニモ特別ノ意義有リト雖モ暫ク之ヲ省ク

第四 'Shall' 及 'Will'

此等ハ助動詞中最モ重要ニシテ從テ之ガ用法ニ熟スルハ容易ニ非ズ今之ガ大要ヲ掲ゲン

第一 'Shall' ハ本來主要動詞トシテ 'to owe' 即チ必ズ義務トシテ爲スペシノ義ニ用キラレタルモノニシテ

That faith I shall to God.

ノ如シ

第二 'Will' モ亦タ 'to wish' 願フ to determine by an act of choice 撰定スルノ義ニ用キラル

What will thou?

ノ如シ

斯ノ如ク兩者ハ互ニ其根本的ノ意義ニ於テ已ニ相反對セリ即 'Shall' ハ義務上之ヲ爲ス (Obligation) ノ意ヲ含ミ 'Will' ハ己ノ意向或ハ決心 (Intention or Resolution) ノ義ヲ示スナリ總ソ此等ノ用法ハ種々有リテ今之ヲ簡單ニ述ベシニ

第一單ニ未來 (Futurity) ヲ示スル

此ノ場合ニハ第一人稱ニハ 'Shall' 第二及ビ第三人稱ニハ 'Will' ヲ以テス是レ全ク敬禮ノ意ヨリ出タルモノニシテ人ニ對シテ我意ヲ張ラズ其人ニ服從シ爲ストノ意ヲ示ス意ニテ Shall ヲ第一人稱ニ用キ Will ハ人ノ好ニ從ヒ如何様ニテモ宜シトノ義ヲ示シ第二第三人稱ニ用キルナリ

I shall go there.

You will go there.

He will go there.

第二決心ヲ示スル

第一ト反對ニ第一人稱ニ 'will' ヲ第二第三人稱ニハ 'shall' ヲ以テス是レ will ハ初ニ述シガ如ク撰定スルノ義ヨリ出デ決心ヲ示ス也第二人稱及ビ第三人稱ニ對シテ shall ヲ用キルハ人ニ對シテ必ズ義務トシテ之ヲ爲セヨト決セシムルノ義ヲ示ス

I will go there.....(1)

You shall go there.....(2)

He *shall* go there.....(3)

(1) ハ It is my option to, go or not and I determine to go there. 行クモ行カスモ我意ノ欲スル儘ナリ而シテ余ハ其處ニ行クヲニ定メタリトノ義ナリ

(2) (3) 共ニ是レ命令的ニ行ケト云フ義ヲ示シタルモノニ第二人稱及ビ第三人稱ニ *Shall* ヲ用キルハ極メテ卑賤ノモノニ對シ命令ヲ行フル總テ命令ノ意ヲ強ク示サントスルキハ之ヲ以テスル也故ニ禁止 (Prohibition) 命令 (Command) 豫言 (Prophecy) 或ハ脅迫 (Threatening) ノ意ハ總テ *Shall* ニ因テ第二人稱及ビ第三人稱ノ場合ニ示サル、ナリ

Thou *shalt* not steal.....禁止

You *shall* write this letter.....命令

This story *shall* the good man teach his son. 豫言

Thou *shalt* get into scrapes. ....脅迫

第三間接ニ物語ヲ爲スルハ第二人稱及 第三人稱ト雖モ '*Shall*' ヲ以テス

You say you *shall* write.

He says he *shall* write.

是レ未來ヲ示スルニシテ其 you 或ハ he トシテ指サレタル人ハ皆ナ *I shall* write ト言ヒシモノニシテ其人ノ言葉其儘

ヲ取來リテ言フモノ故ニ決シテ禮ヲ失スルノ憂無シ

又々決心ヲ示セルキモ全ジク *will* ヲ以テス

例 You say you *will* write.

He says he *will* write.

猶ホ他ニ用法アリ

第一習慣ヲ示スルニ *will* ヲ以テス而シテ此ノ場合ニハ決シテ未來ヲ示スニ非ズ且 又一般ニ喜好ノ義ヲ含ムナリ

He *will* spend hours together in their company.

They do not, indeed, require aromatic herbs, but *will* eat a small quantity of them with great relish.

第二其談話者ノ決意ヲ確示スル方却テ其對話者ニ向テ禮儀正シキ場合ニハ *shall* ヲ用キズシテ *will* ヲ以テス

Will you bring me the book?

Certainly I *will* bring it.

第三自然ノ法則ノ確實ナルヲ示スルハ '*Shall*' ヲ以テス

The point A *shall* coincide with the point D.

第四溫和ニ且ツ有禮ナル命令ヲ爲サントスルキハ '*will*' ヲ以テス

You *will* take a cup of tea before you go.

You *will* go at once to my friend's house, and ask if he is at home.

以上述べタルモノハ疑問文章ニ非ザルキナリ該文章ノ場合ハ大ニ其用法ヲ異ニスルヲ見ルナリ

第一 單ニ未來ヲ示スル

此ノ場合ニハ第二人稱及ビ第三人稱ノミニシテ第一人稱ノ場合ニハ成立セズ

*Shall* you go?

*Will* he go?

*Will* it appear soon?

何故ニ第一人稱ノモノ成立セズト云フニ若シ '*Will* I go?' ト云フキハ自己ノ決心ヲ人ニ問フモノニシテ己ノ行クト行カヌトハ自己ニテ決定スベキモノ故ニ他ニ向ツテ之ヲ問フノ要無シ故ニ成立セズ

第二 決心ヲ問フル

前ノ *Affirmative Sentence* ノ規則中第二人稱ト第一人稱トヲ交換スルナリ

*Will* you go? = Is it your *will* to go?

*Shall* I go? = Is it your *will* that I go?

*Shall* he go? = Is it your *will* that he goes?

以上此等 Auxiliary Verbs ニ就テハ皆ナ其 Subject ノ Singular Number ノモノノミニ干セリノ而シテ今マ複數ノキハ一ノ不都合ヲ見ル也例セバ我等一同飛鳥山ニ明日行カント云フキ

We *shall* go to Asukayama tomorrow.

上文ノ如ク爲スルハ We ハ '*you and I*' ノ義故ニ '*I*' ノ方ニハ適當ナルモ '*you*' ノ方ニハ禮ヲ失ス

是レ前ニ述シガ如ク you ノ場合ニ *shall* ヲ以テスルキハ命令ノ意ヲ明示スルヲ以テ也之ニ反シ I ノ場合ニハ *shall* ヲ用キテ敬禮ノ意ヲ表示スル故ニ I ノ方ニハ *shall* ハ適切ナルナリ故ニ We ノ場合ニハ *shall* ヲ用非ル可ラズ

又タ之ニ反シ *will* ヲ以テシテ

We *will* go to Asukayama tomorrow.

ト云フキ前文ト反對ニ We 即チ you and I ノ you ニ對シテハ *Will* ハ適切ナルモ然レモ I ニ對シテハ不適當ナリ是レ *will* ハ決心ヲ表示スルキニ非ザレバ I ニ對シテ *will* ヲ使用セザルヲ以テナリ故ニ此種ノ場合ニハ此等助動詞ヲ用キズン次ノ如ク言フナリ

*Let us* go to Asukayama tomorrow.

今マ此等 '*Shall*' 及 '*Will*' ニ就キ概表ヲ掲ゲン

意義	第一人稱	第二及第三	例
1. A Simple Futurity (單純未來) 2. Uncertainty (不確 ナル事)	<i>Shall</i>	<i>Will</i>	I <i>shall</i> go to the garden, and you and James <i>will</i> soon be there. Perhaps you <i>will</i> think of it.
3. Determination (決心)	<i>Will</i>	<i>Shall</i>	I <i>will</i> write it. You <i>shall</i> write it. He <i>shall</i> write it.
4. Prohibition 禁止 Command 命令 Prophecy 豫言 Threatening 脅迫		<i>Shall</i>	Thou <i>shalt</i> not steal. You <i>shalt</i> not go there. Rome <i>shall</i> perish. You <i>shall</i> lose it.
5. Promise { Active 約束 { Passive	<i>Will</i> <i>Shall</i>	<i>Shall</i> <i>Shall</i>	I <i>will</i> certainly call for you. You <i>shall</i> have the money. He <i>shall</i> be punished.
6. Intention Habit	<i>Will</i>	<i>Will</i>	I <i>will</i> send you something to- morrow. (意向) He <i>will</i> spend hours together in their company.
7. Must, as a future. 未來ヲ示シ且ツ must ノ義ヲ示ス.	<i>Shall</i>	<i>Shall</i>	He says I <i>shall</i> go. He says he <i>shall</i> go.
8. A question 未來 決心	<i>Shall</i>	<i>Shall</i> <i>Will</i> <i>Shall</i>	<i>Shall</i> you go? <i>Will</i> he go? <i>Shall</i> I go? <i>Will</i> you go? <i>Shall</i> he go?
9. Necessity		<i>Shall</i>	He <i>shall</i> surely die.

'Should' 及 'Would' 意義

文法上 'should' ハ 'shall' ノ 'would' ハ 'will' ノ過去ノ形ト云フナリ然レモ 'shall' 及ビ 'will' ハ未來ノ助動詞ニシテ should 及ビ would ハ各自ニ其過去ノ形タリト云フキハ未來ノ過去ノモノト云フベキナリ而シテ未來ノ過去トハ實ニ了解シ難キモノト謂フベシ夫レ之ヲ過去ト謂ヒシモノハ全ク其形体上ヨリ區別セシモノニシテ其意義上ニ於テハ大ニ shall 及ビ will ト異ル所アルナリ今逐次ニ之ヲ述ベントス

凡ソ未來ニ干セル事ニテモ確實ナルモノト之ニ反シテ疑ハシキモノトアリ或ハ一歩進ンデ純粹ニ想像ニ止ルモノトアリ是等ヲ示サントメニ should 及ビ would ヲ用キルナリ故ニ今マ未來ニ干スルモノニシテ確實ナル事ハ shall 等ニ因リ以テ之ヲ區別ス

例 I *shall* take part.....(1)

I *should* take part.....(2)

第一例ハ分配スルコトニ定リ而シテ其實行ハ全ク未來ニ干スル故ニ shall ヲ以テシ第二例ハ果シテ分配スルヤ否ヤ疑惑ノ中ニ在ルヲ以テ should ヲ以テシタルナリ

今一層詳論センニ未來ヲ示サントスルモノハ 'shall' ノ場合ト



同ジク第一人稱ニ <sup>should</sup> should ヲ以テシ第二及ビ第三人稱ニハ would ヲ以テス又タ決心ヲ示スルハ第一人稱ニ would ヲ第二第三人稱ニ should ヲ以テス而シテ其決心ハ全ク過去ニ屬スルモノナルヲ是レ 'shall' 及ビ will ト異ル所ナリ即チ次ノ如シ

## 未來

I should

You would

He would

## 過去ニ干セル決心

I would

You should

He should

以上述シ所ニ因テ Subjunctive Mood ノ未來ニハ should ヲ用キ決シテ shall 等ヲ用キザルモノナルヲ知了セラレシナルベシ今マ次ニ should 及ビ would ニ干シ特別ノ意義ヲ述ベントス

第一 'Should' ハ ought ト同義ニシテ時ニ干係無ク徳義上爲スベシト云フキニ之ヲ用ユ

He gave orders that they *should* go.

Children *should* obey their parents.

第二 'Would' ハ現在ノ時ニ用非ラレ to wish 願フ to like 好ムノ義ニ用キラル、アリ

I *would* fain go, but can not.

I *would* go now, if he were ready.

I *would* that I were young again.

*Would* that he were here

*Would* God that it were so.

第三 will ト同ジク習慣トナレル事ヲ Would ニテ示シ尤モ will ト異リ過去ニ干セルモノニシテ *used to* ト云フ義ハ用キラル

Every morning he *would* read three pages of Bible.

He *would* sometimes call upon me.

第四 'Should' 及ビ 'Would' 共ニ躊躇シ或ハ謙遜シ或ハ他ニ恩惠ヲ乞フキニ之ヲ用非ルアリ

I *should* like to hear such a story.

It *would* be so.

I *should* think so.

*Would* you be so kind to explain the meaning of the sentence?

此等ハ單ニ I like to hear....., 或ハ I think so 等言フト全義ナルモ唯ダ謙遜シ或ハ溫和ニ述ブル場合ニ上ノ用方ニ從フナリ

## Exercise XV.

次ノ文章中名詞代名詞形容詞及ビ動詞ヲ解剖セヨ

1. Education makes the man.
2. Cato used to say, "The Romans rule the world, but women rule the Romans."
3. Those who win, may laugh.
4. The property of a state should educate its children.
5. See that thou be not wise in thy own conceit.
6. Gunpowder may have been known to the Chinese centuries ago.
7. Though labour may be hard, to do nothing is still harder.
8. Nothing ventured, nothing gained.
8. Rolling stone gathers no moss.
10. Seek till you find and you'll not lose your labour.
11. The way to avoid great faults is to beware of less.
12. Fortune gives her hand to a brave man.

## Infinitives and Participles.

其形体ノ動詞ニ似テ否ラザルモノ二種有リ一ハ之ヲ Infinitives 不定詞ト云ヒ一ハ之ヲ Participles 分詞ト云フ第一ノ

モノハ全ク名詞ニシテ第二ノモノハ形容詞ニ類スルモノ也故ニ第一ノモノハ之ヲ Verbal Nouns ト云フ例セバ

*To read* good books is very profitable.

*Reading* good books is very profitable.

第二ノモノハ動詞ガ本分ト爲ス所ノ動作或ハ有様ヲ確述スルト同時ニ名詞或ハ代名詞ヲ形容スルモノニシテ換言スレバ動詞及ビ形容詞ノ効用ヲ分取 (participate) スルト云フ所ヨリシテ participle (分詞) ノ名ヲ有ス

1. *Crossing* the Rubicon, Caesar advanced on Rome.

2. He, *loved* by all his neighbors, respected them highly.

第一例ハ川ヲ渡ルト云フ動作ヲ確述スルト同時ニ Caesar ヲ形容シ第二例ハ全ジク愛セラル・ナル動作ヲ確述スルト同時ニ He ヲ形容スルモノナリ今マ次ニ此ノ不定詞及ビ分詞ニ付キ詳論セン

## 第一 Infinitives.

本來此種類ノモノハ動詞ノ一種トシテ Infinitive Mood ナルモノサヘ作ラル・位ニシテ全ク動詞ト爲サレタルモノナリ然レモ其性質ハ決シテ動詞ノモノニ非ズ此ノ不定詞ナル名稱モ全ク之ヲ動詞ト爲セシヨリ造爲セラレタルモノニシテ乃チ Person 及ビ Number ニ制限セラレ Ist. Person, the

Singular, the Present & Indicative Mood ナルキハ am, second person ナレバ art 等ニ Be テフ動詞ノ制限セラル、ガ如ク全ク人稱及ビ數ニ制限セラル、モノヲ The Finite verb ト云ヒ I am about to go school. ノ to go 等ノ如キモノハ全ク人稱及ビ數ニ制限セラルノヲ無キ故ニ之ヲ Infinite verbs ト名クシナリ然レモ之ガ性質ヲ考フレバ全ク動詞ト異ルモノ故ニ從テ tense 等ヲ有シ the Present 或ハ the Present Perfect 杯ノ區別ヲ爲スニ及バザルナリ

此ノ Infinitives ハ其 'to' ナル前置詞ヲ有スルト然ラザルトニ因テ全ク其名稱ヲ異ニス然レモ 'to' ヲ有スル代ニ語尾ニ 'ing' ヲ有スルモノモ皆ナ其意義ニ於テハ全一ナリ即チ ing ヲ有スルモノハ之ヲ Gerund ト云フ

凡ソ Infinitives ガ名出ス動作或ハ有様ニ於テ未ダ完了セザルモノハ之ヲ Incomplete Infinitives (不十分不定詞)ト云ヒ其動作或ハ有様ニテモ已ニ完了セルモノヲ名出スルハ之ヲ Complete Infinitives (十分不定詞)ト云フ例セバ

- 1 He likes to read.
2. He is said to have lost his book.:

之ヲ Gerund ニシテ言ヘバ

1. He likes reading.

2. Through having lost his book, he could not learn his lesson.

前已ニ述シガ如ク意義ニ於テハ Gerund モ 'to' ヲ前ニ有セル Infinitives モ全様ニシテ全シク Incomplete Gerund 及ビ Complete Gerund ノ別アリテ (1) 例ハ The Incomplete ニシテ (2) 例ハ The Complete ナリトス

今マ之ガ功用ヲ述ベシニ五種アリ

第一動詞ノ Subject タルヲ

To read good books is very profitable.

第二動詞ノ Object タルヲ

I like to read.

第三目的ヲ示スヲ

He went there to see his father.

乃チ父ヲ見シタメニ其處ニ彼ハ行キタリノ意ニテ行キシ目的ハ父ヲ見ルニ在ルナリ

第四 If ノ代リヲ爲ス

You are a bad dog to run off with my hat=You are a bad dog, if you run off with my hat.

It will not pay me to sell it less than five yen.=It will not pay me if I sell it less than five yen.

五圓ヨリ安クテハ手間ニ合ハズ

第五獨立ニ用非ラル即チ次ノ文章ニ文法上ノ干係ヲ有セザルナリ

*To speak truth*, he is not a good man.

*To do her justice*, she was a clever woman.

尤モ第五ハ第四ト連關シ *to speak truth* ハ *If I speak truth*, *to do her justice* ハ *If I talk of her with justice*, ノ義ナレモ其文章上ノ干係第四ト異ル所アルヲ以テ之ガ區別ヲ爲セシノミ

## 第二 Participles.

Participles モ其確述スル動作或ハ有様ノ完了セザルモノハ之ヲ Incomplete Participles ト云ヒ其完了セルモノハ之ヲ Complete Participles ト云フ尤モ第二ノモノハ其形体ニ二様アルナリ

1. Crossing the Rubicon, Caesar advanced on Rome.
2. The general, *defeated* by his enemy, killed himself.
3. *Having been defeated* by his enemy, he killed himself.

(1) ハ The Incomplete ニシテ (2) 及ビ (3) ハ The Complete Participles ノ場合ナリ

凡ソ分詞ハ文章ヲ簡雅ニ爲サンタメ用非ラル、モノニシテ

Caesar crossed the Rubicon and he advanced on Rome.

ト云フベキヲ上ノ如ク爲ス等總テ文章ヲ此ニ因テ簡雅ニ爲スモノトス今マ之ガ重ナル用法ヲ擧グレバ三アリ

第一 其ノ principal verb ニ連レテ動作或ハ有様ノ連續スルヲ示ス

The elephant retired, *moving* his trunk.

retired ハ principal verb ナリ之ノ退クナル動作ニ連レテ全ジク動カスナル動作ノ連續スルモノナルヲ示ス

第二 Participle ニ因テ原因ヲ示シ次ニ來ル文章ハ結果ヲ示ス

Tom, *being* very little, got into scrapes.

=Tom got into scrapes, *because he was very little.*

第三 獨立ニ用キラル

Generally *speaking*, he was unwise.

## Exercise XVI

次ノ文章ノ名詞代名詞形容詞動詞及ビ不定詞分詞ヲ解剖セ

ヨ

1. By writing frequently and carefully correcting what we have written, we learn to write well.
2. Having been condemned to death, Socrates refused to save his life by secretly escaping.
3. Hoping for the best, yet fearing the worst, Congress though surrounded by difficulties, took measure to increase the army.
4. The Hebrews are thought to have invented letters.

### Conjugation. 排列法

**Conjugation** トハ動詞ヲ文法上ノ性質ニ從ヒテ排列スルヲ云フ而シテ之ガ排列ニ二様アリ一ハ規則的排列法 (Regular Conjugations) 他ハ不規則排列法 (Irregular Conjugation) 是也是レ動詞ガ過去ノ形ニ在ルキ及ビ十分分詞ノキニ語尾ニ 'ed' ヲ有スルモノハ之ヲ規則的動詞ト稱シ之ヲ排列スルキハ即チ規則的排列法ト稱シ若シ否ラズシテ ed ヲ語尾ニ有セズ他ノ變化ニ因テ過去ノ動詞及ビ十分分詞ヲ形造ルモノハ不規則動詞ト爲シ之ヲ排列スルモノヲ不規則排列法ト云フ(注意過去ノ動詞ガ

ed ニ因テ形造ラル、モノハ分詞モ ed ヲ語尾トシテ十分分詞ヲ形造ルナリ例セバ loved ノ如キハ所謂 ed ヲ語尾ト爲セルモノニシテ此種ノモノハ形体上過去ノ動詞モ十分分詞モ全一ナリ

凡ソ動詞ノ根 (The root of the verb) ト稱スルモノアリ是レ其形ハ全ク不十分不定詞ノ 'to' ヲ取除キタルモノト全一ニシテ 'love' ヲ *The root of the verb* ト云フ

又タ動詞ノ主要ノ部分 (The principal parts of the verb) 三アリ即チ動詞ノ根及ビ指示法ノ過去ノ動詞及ビ十分分詞是ナリ

例セバ love, loved, loved 是ナリ

又タ不規則動詞ノ例ヲ取レバ

(1)	(2)	(3)
write,	wrote,	written.
go,	went,	gone.
am,	was.	been.

或ル動詞中ニハ上述ノ三主要ノ部分中、一或ハ一以上ヲ欠ケルモノアリ之ヲ稱シテ欠畧動詞 (Defective verbs) ト云フ

can, may, shall, will, must, could might, should, would, ought, beware.

是ナリ

又々之ニ反シテ過去ノ動詞或ハ十分々詞ガ二重ノ形ヲ有シ  
或ハ各々共ニ二重ノ形ヲ有スルモノアリ之ヲ重複動詞

Ridundant verbs ト云フ例セバ

過去ノ動詞	十分々詞
drank, drunk.	drunk, drunken.
sang, sung.	sung.
got,	got, gotten.
&c.	&c.

次ニ第一助動詞ノ Conjugations ヲ舉ゲ以テ其使用等ニ便益  
ヲ與ヘントス

第一 Be.

#### Indicative Mood.

##### Present. Tense.

單數	複數
1. I am,	1. We are,
2. Thou art,	2. You are,
3. He is;	3. They are

##### Past Tense.

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. I was,     | 1. We were,   |
| 2. Thou wast, | 2. You were,  |
| 3. He was;    | 3. They were. |

#### Future Tense.

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. I shall or will be,    | 1. We shall or will be,   |
| 2. Thou shalt or wilt be, | 2. You shall or will be,  |
| 3. He shall or will be;   | 3. They shall or will be. |

#### Present Perfect Tense.

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. I have been,    | 1. We have been,   |
| 2. Thou hast been, | 2. You have been,  |
| 3. He has been;    | 3. They have been. |

#### Past Perfect Tense.

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. I had been,      | 1. We had been,   |
| 2. Thou hadst been, | 2. You had been,  |
| 3. He had been;     | 3. They had been. |

#### Future Perfect Tense.

- |                                  |
|----------------------------------|
| 1. I shall or will have been,    |
| 2. Thou shalt or wilt have been, |
| 3. He shall or will have been;   |

1. We shall or will have been,
2. You shall or will have been,
3. They shall or will have been.

**Potential Mood.****Present Tense.**

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. I may be,      | 1. We may be,   |
| 2. Thou mayst be, | 2. You may be,  |
| 3. He may be;     | 3. They may be. |

**Past Tense.**

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. I might be.    | 1. We might be,   |
| 2. Thou might be, | 2. You might be,  |
| 3. He might be;   | 3. They might be. |

**Present Perfect Tense.**

- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I may have been,      | 1. We may have been,   |
| 2. Thou mayst have been, | 2. You may have been,  |
| 3. He may have been;     | 3. They may have been. |

**Past Perfect Tense.**

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I might have been, | 1. We might have been, |
|-----------------------|------------------------|

2. Thou mightst have been, 2. You might have been,
3. He might have been; 3. They might have been.

**Subjunctive Mood.****Present Tense.**

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. If I be,    | 1. If we be,   |
| 2. If thou be, | 2. If you be,  |
| 3. If he be;   | 3. If they be. |

**Past Tense.**

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. If I were,    | 1. If we were,   |
| 2. If thou were, | 2. If you were,  |
| 3. If he were;   | 3. If they were. |

**Imperative Mood.**

Be(you-thou, ye)

**Infinitives.**

Incomplete—to be.

Complete—to have been.

" —being.

" —having been.

**Participles.****Incomplete—being.****Complete—been; having been.****To Do.****單數****複數****現在**

1. I do,

1. We do,

2. Thou dost,

2. You do,

3. He does;

3. They do.

**過去**

1. I did,

1. We did,

2. Thou didst,

2. You did,

3. He did;

3. They did.

**'To Have'****現在**

1. I have,

1. We have,

2. Thou hast,

2. You have,

3. He has;

3. They have.

**過去**

1. I had,

1. We had,

2. Thou hadst,

2. You had,

3. He had;

3. They had.

**Can.****Present.****單數****複數**

1. I can,

1. We can,

2. Thou canst,

2. You can,

3. He can;

3. They can.

**Past.**

1. I could,

1. We could.

2. Thou couldst,

2. You could.

3. He could;

3. They could.

**May.****Present,**

1. I may,

1. We may,

2. Thou mayst,

2. You may,



3. He may;                      3. They may.

**Past Tense.**

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. I might,      | 1. We might,   |
| 2. Thou mightst, | 2. You might.  |
| 3. He might;     | 3. They might. |

**Shall.****Present.**

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. I shall,   | 1. We shall,   |
| 2. Thou shalt | 2. You shall.  |
| 3. He shall;  | 3. They shall. |

**Past.**

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. I should,      | 1. We should.   |
| 2. Thou shouldst, | 2. You should.  |
| 3. He should;     | 3. They should. |

**Will.****Present.**

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. I will    | 1. We will,  |
| 2. Thou will | 2. You will, |

3. He will;                      3. They will.

**Past.**

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. I would,      | 1. We would,   |
| 2. Thou wouldst, | 2. You would,  |
| 3. He would;     | 3. They would. |

**Must.****Present.**

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. I must,    | 1. We must,   |
| 2. Thou must, | 2. You must,  |
| 3. He must;   | 3. They must. |

**Regular Verb 表****To Love.****Active Voice.****主要部分 (The Principal Parts)**

Present—love. Past—loved. Complete Participle—loved.

**Indicative Mood.****Present Tense.**

**Singular.**

1. I love,
2. Thou lovest,
3. He loves;

**Plural.**

1. We love,
2. You love,
3. They love.

**Past Tense.**

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. I loved,      | 1. We loved,   |
| 2. Thou lovedst, | 2. You loved,  |
| 3. He loved;     | 3. They loved. |

**Future Tense.**

1. I shall or will love,
2. Thou shalt or wilt love,
3. He shall or will love;
1. We shall or will love,
2. You shall or will love,
3. They shall or will love.

**Present Perfect Tense.**

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. I have loved,    | 1. We have loved,   |
| 2. Thou hast loved, | 2. You have loved,  |
| 3. He has loved;    | 3. They have loved. |

**Past Perfect Tense.**

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. I had loved,      | 1. We had loved,  |
| 2. Thou hadst loved, | 2. You had loved, |
| 3. He had loved;     | 3. They had loved |

**Future Perfect Tense,**

1. I shall or will have loved,
2. Thou shalt or wilt have loved,
3. He shall or will have loved;
1. We shall or will have loved.
2. You shall or will have loved.
3. They shall or will have loved.

**Potential Mood.****Present Tense.**

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. I may love,      | 1. We may love,   |
| 2. Thou mayst love, | 2. You may love,  |
| 3. He may love;     | 3. They may love, |

**Past Tense.**

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. I might love,      | 1. We might love,  |
| 2. Thou mightst love, | 2. You might love, |

3. He might love;                      3. They might love.

**Present Perfect Tense.**

1. I may have loved,            1. We may have loved,  
 2. Thou mayst have loved,    2. You may have loved,  
 3. He may have loved;        3. They may have loved.

**Past Perfect Tense.**

1. I might have loved,        1. We might have loved,  
 2. Thou mightst have loved,    2. You might have loved,  
 3. He might have loved;        3. They might have loved.

**Subjunctive Mood.**

**Present Tense.**

1. If I love,                              1. If we love,  
 2. If thou love,                              2. If you love,  
 3. If he love;                              3. If they love.

**Past Tense.**

1. If I loved,                              1. If we loved,  
 2. If thou loved,                              2. If you loved,  
 3. If he loved;                              3. If they loved.

**Imperative Mood.**

**Love (you-thou, ye)**

**Infinitives.**

Incomplete — to love.    Complete — to have loved.  
                                  —loving;                              having loved.

**Participles.**

Incomplete-loving.        Complete-loved, having loved.

**To be loved.**

**Passive voice.**

**Indicative Mood,**

**Present Tense.**

**Past Tense.**

**Future Tense.**

I am		I was		I shall or will	
Thou art	} loved.	Thou wast	} loved.	Thou shalt or wilt	} be loved.
He is		He was		He shall or will	
We are		We were		We shall or will	
You are		You were		You shall or will	
They are		They were		They shall or will	

**Present Tense.**

**Past Perfect.**

**Future Perfect.**

I have		I had		I shall or will	
Thou hast	} been loved.	Thou hadst	} been loved.	Thou shalt or wilt	} have been loved.
He has		He had		He shall or will	
We have		We had		We shall or will	
You have		You had		You shall or will	
They have		They had		They shall or will	

**Potential Mood.****Present.**

I may or can	} be loved.	I might, etc.,	} be loved.
Thou mayst or canst		Thou mightst, etc.,	
He may or can		He might, "	
We may or can		We might, "	
You may or can		You might, "	
They may or can		They might, "	

**Present Perfect.**

I may, etc. have	} been loved.
Thou mayst, etc., have	
He may, " "	
We may, " "	
You may, " "	
They may, " "	

**Past Perfect.**

I might, etc., have	} been loved.
Thou mightst, etc., "	
He might, " "	
We might, " "	
You might, " "	
They might, " "	

**Subjunctive Mood.****Present.**

If I be	} loved.	If I were	} loved.
If thou be		If thou were	
If he be		If he "	
If we be		If we "	
If you be		If you "	
If they be		If they "	

**Imperative Mood.**

Be (you-thou, ye) loved.

**Infinitives.**

Incomplete — to be loved. Complete — to have been loved.  
-being loved. having been loved.

**Participles.**

Incomplete-being loved. Complete-loved, having been loved.

今次 = 不規則動詞 / Conjugation ヲ述ベシ

**To see.****Active Voice.****Principal Parts.**

現在—See. 過去—Saw. 十分々詞—Seen.

1. Indicative—He sees, he saw, he shall or will see, he has seen, he had seen, he shall or will have seen.
2. Potential.—He may see, he might see, he may have seen, he might have seen.
3. Subjunctive—If he see, if he saw.
4. Imperative—See (you—thou, ye.)

**Passive Voice.**

1. Indicative—We are seen, we were seen, we shall or

will be seen, we have been seen, we had been seen, we shall or will have been seen.

2. Potential—We may be seen, we might be seen, we may have been seen, we might have been seen.

3. Subjunctive—If we be seen, if we were seen.

4. Imperative—Be (you—thou, ye) seen.

又々他ニ連続形 (Progressive Forms) アリ是レ已ニ tense ノ部ニ於テ見ユルガ如ク連続ノ形ニシテ此ヲ前ノ Conjugation ニ於テ并セテ述べキモノナリシモ別ニ述ブルノ便利ナランヲ思意シ此ヲ茲ニ掲グ

### To Learn.

#### Indicative Mood.

**Present Tense**.....1. I am learning.

2. Thou art learning.

3. He is learning; etc.

**Past Tense**.....1. I was learning.

2. Thou wast learning.

3. He was learning; etc.

**Future Tense**.....1. I shall or will be learning.

2. Thou shalt or wilt be learning.

3. He shall or will be learning. etc

**Present Perfect**...1. I have been learning.

2. Thou hast been learning.

3. He has been learning; etc.

**Past Perfect**.....1. I had been learning.

2. Thou hadst been learning.

3. He had been learning; etc.

**Future Perfect**...1. I shall or will have been learning.

2. Thou shalt or wilt have been learning.

3. He shall or will have been learning.

etc.

#### Potential Mood.

**Present**.....1. I may be learning.

2. Thou mayst be learning.

3. He may be learning etc.

**Past**, .....1. I might be learning.

2. Thou mightst be learning.

3. He may have been learning; etc.

**Present Perfect**. 1. I may have been learning.

2. Thou mayst have been learning.
3. He may have been learning, etc.

**Past Perfect**,.....1. I might have been learning.

2. Thou mightst have been learning.
3. He might have been learning, etc.

**Subjunctive Mood.**

**Present**.....1. If I be learning.

2. If thou be learning.
3. If he be learning, etc.

**Past**.....1. If I were learning.

2. If thou were learning.
3. If he were learning.

**Imperative Mood.**

**Present**.....1. Be learning, or do be learning, etc.

**Infinitives.**

**Incomplete**..... To be learning. **Complete**.....To have been learning. (Gerund)—Being learning.\*

**Participles.**

**Incomplete**...Being learning. (是レ用キラレザルモノナリ)

**Perfect**.....Been learning; Having been learning.

\* 此ハ使用セラレザルモノナリ。

他ニ Emphatic forms 即チ語勢ヲ強ムル形ノモノアリ已ニ 'Do' ノ部ニテ之ヲ述シガ如ク 'Do' ナル助動詞ヲ以テ之ヲ爲ス

*I do learn; he does learn;*

*We did learn; &c.*

即チ 'Do', 或ハ 'did' ニ因テ其 principal Verb ノ意義ヲ強ク示スナリ

又タ疑問文章ニ於テモ前已ニ 'Do' ノ部ニ於テ之ヲ述ベタリ然レモ更ニ此ノ Interrogative Sentences ニ就キ詳述スレバ

第一助動詞及ビ打消ノ語ヲ有セザルキハ動詞ヲ第一ニ次ニ其 Subject ヲ以テス

*How come you to be here?*

第二打消ノ語或ハ他ノ副詞アルキハ動詞, Subject 次ニ副詞ヲ置クナリ

*Had you not enough men without applying for me?*

第三 Do 或ハ Did 其他助動詞有ルキハ助動詞, Subject 次ニ動詞ヲ置ク

*Did you call upon him yesterday?*

*May I ask you a question?*

第四助動詞及ビ打消ノ語或ハ副詞アルキハ助動詞,

Subject, 副詞, 動詞ヲ以テス

*Did you ever see him?*

*Has he not been several times in prison?*

注意一打消ノ疑問文章ニ於テハ其ノ之ニ答フルモノガ多分  
'yes' ト答フルナルベシト豫期シテ之ガ問ヲ試ムルキ  
之ノ形ヲ用キルナリ

*Don't you like to go to Uyeno? Yes I do.*

*Will you not come? Yes, I will.*

注意二此種ノ文章ニテハ yes 或ハ No 丈ニテハ不分明ナリ  
必ズ其問ノ文章中ニ在ル動詞或ハ助動詞ヲ yes 或ハ  
no ト共ニ重複スルモノトス即チ上例ニ見ルガ如シ又  
タ次ノ如キハ之ノ一例ナリ

*Have you not been ill? No, I have not been ill.*

注意三事ヲ確ニ強ク言ハントスルキニ打消ノ疑問文章ヲ以  
テシテ其意ヲ示スアリ

*Hath not a Jew eyes? hath not a Jew hands, organs,  
dimensions, senses, affections, passions?*

#### Unipersonal Verbs.

Uni トハ one ノ義ニシテ Unipersonal Verbs トハ唯一ノ第

三人稱 (The third person) ノ動詞ノ義ニシテ

第一天然ノ現象ヲ示スモノ例セバ雨フル雪フル等皆ナ  
之ニ因テ示ス

*It snows'; 'It rains': &c.*

第二 'Methinks', 'Methought' モ亦タ此種ニ屬ス

*Methinks I hear a voice = It seems to me that I hear  
a voice.*

#### 'Causative Verbs'

一ノ動詞ニシテ何々セシムトテ或物ヲシテ或事ヲ爲サシム  
ト云フ義ヲ示ス動詞ヲ稱シテ Causative Verbs ト云フ

*He dips it = he causes it to dive.*

*He drenches her = he causes her to drink.*

*He fells her = he causes her to fall.*

*He lays it = he causes it to lie.*

*He raises her = he causes her to rise.*

*He sets her = he causes her to sit.*

*He sinks it = he causes it to sink.*

to dive, to lie &c. ハ是レ Intransitives ニシテ乃チ Causative  
ハ Transitive ナリ而シテ 'Sink' ノ如ク全ク其形ノ同一ナル  
モアル也

本章ヲ終ルニ臨ミ一言スベキハ Tenses 中ニテ 'Perfect' ノ名稱ノ附セラレタルモノ及ヒ分詞並ニ不定詞ノ 'Perfect' ナル名稱ノ附シ得ルモノハ其終ニ來ル言葉ハ十分々詞ヨリ成リ過去(不定)ノ形ノモノニ非ザルモノナルヲ是ナリ

I have *written*; I had *written*;

I could have *written*; To have *written*.....;

Having *written*; &c.

今マ次ニ三ヶノ重ナル動詞(不規則)ノ表ヲ掲ゲン

### 不規則動詞ノ表

<i>Root.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Abide,	abode,	abode.
Arise,	arose,	arisen.
Awake,	awake, R.,	awoke, R.,
Be,	was,	been.
Bear ( <i>carry</i> )	bore,	borne.
Bear ( <i>bring forth</i> )	bore,	born.
Beat,	beat,	beaten beat.
Begin,	began,	begun.
Behold,	beheld,	beheld.
Bend,	bent,	bent. R.,

<i>Root.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Bereave,	bereft,	bereft. R.
Beseech,	besought,	besought. R.
Bet,	bet, R.,	bet. R.
Betide, R.,	betid,	betid,
Bid,	bade, bid,	bidden, bid.
Bind,	bound,	bound.
Bite,	bit,	bitten, bit.
Bleed,	bled,	bled.
Blend, R.	blent, R.	blent.
Blow,	blew,	blown.
Break	broke,	broken.
Breed,	bred,	bred.
Bring,	brought,	brought.
Build,	built, R.,	built.
Burn, R.	burnt, R.,	burnt.
Burst,	burst,	burst.
Buy,	bought,	bought.
Cast,	cast,	cast.
Catch,	caught, R.	caught, R.



<i>Root.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Chide,	chid, <i>chode</i>	chidden, <i>chid.</i>
Choose,	chose,	chosen.
Cleave, ( <i>adhere</i> )	R., clove <i>clave,</i>	cleaved.
Cleave, ( <i>split</i> )	cleft <i>clave,</i>	cleft <i>cloven,</i> R.
Cling,	clung,	clung.
Clothe,	R., clad,	R., clad.
Come,	came,	come.
Cost,	cost,	cost.
Creep,	crept,	crept.
Crow,	crew, R.	crowed.
Cut,	cut,	cut.
Dare,	durst, R.	dared.
Deal,	dealt, R.	dealt, R.
Dig,	dug, R.	dug, R.
Dive	R. dove,	dived.
Do,	did,	done.
Draw,	drew,	drawn.
Dream,	R. dreamt,	R., dreamt.
Drink,	drank,	drunk, <i>drank.</i>

<i>Root.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Drive,	drove,	driven
Dwell,	dwelt, R.	dwelt, R.
Eat	ate, <i>eat,</i>	eaten, <i>eat.</i>
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,	forborne.
Forget,	forgot,	forgotten.
Forgive	forgave,	forgiven.
Forsake,	forsook,	forsaken.
Freeze,	froze,	frozen.
Get,	got,	got, gotten.
Gild,	R. Gilt,	R., gilt.
Gird,	girt, R.	girt, R.

<i>Root.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Give,	gave,	given.
Go,	went,	gone,
Grave,	graved,	graven.
Grind,	ground,	ground.
Grow,	grew,	grown.
Hang,	hung, R.	hung. R.
Have,	had,	had.
Hear,	heard,	heard.
Heaven,	R. hove,	R. hoven.
Hew,	hewed,	hewn.
Hit,	hit,	hit.
Hold,	held,	held.
Hurt,	hurt,	hurt.
Keep,	kept,	kept.
Kneel,	knelt,	knelt.
Knit,	knit, R.,	knit, R.
Know,	knew,	known.
Lade,	laded,	laden, R.
Lay,	laid,	laid.

<i>Root.</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Lead,	led,	led.
Lean,	R. leant,	R. læant.
Leave,	left,	left.
Lend,	lent,	lent.
Lie,	lay,	lain.
Light,	R. lit,	R. lit.
Lose,	lost,	lost.
Make,	made,	made.
Mean,	mēant, R.	mēant, R.
Meet,	met,	met.
Mow,	mowed,	R., mown.
Pay,	paid,	paid.
Pen,	pent,	pent.
Plead,	R., <i>pled</i> ,	R., <i>pled</i> .
Prove,	proved.	R. <i>proven</i> .
Put,	put,	put.
Quit,	quit, R.	quit. R.
Rap,	rapt,	rapt. R.
Read,	rapped, rēad,	rēad.

<i>Root.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Reave,	reft,	reft.
Rend,	rent,	rent.
Rid,	rid,	rid.
Ride,	rode,	ridden,
Ring,	rung, rang,	rung.
Rise,	rose,	risen.
Rive,	rived,	riven, R.
Roast,	roasted,	R. <i>roast.</i>
Run,	ran, run,	run.
Saw,	sawed,	R. <i>sawn.</i>
Say,	said,	said.
See,	saw,	seen.
Seek,	sought,	sought.
Seethe,	R., <i>sod,</i>	R., <i>solden</i>
Sell,	sold,	sold.
Send,	sent,	sent.
Set,	set,	set.
Shake,	shook, R.,	shaken.
Shape,	shaped,	shapen.

<i>Root.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Shave,	shaved,	R., shaven.
Shear,	sheared,	shorn, R.
Shed,	shed,	shed.
Shew,	shewed,	shewn, R.
Shine,	shone,	shone, R.
Shoe,	shod,	shod.
Shoot,	shot,	shot.
Show,	showed,	shown.
Shred,	shred,	shred.
Shrink,	shrunk, <i>shrank</i>	shrunk, shrunken.
Shut,	shut,	shut.
Sing,	sung, sang,	sung.
Sink,	sunk, <i>sank,</i>	sunk.
Sit,	sat,	sat, sitten.
Slay,	slew,	slain.
Sleep,	slept,	slept,
Slide,	slid,	slidden <i>slid.</i>
Sling,	slung <i>slang.</i>	slung.
Slink,	slunk, <i>slank,</i>	slunk.

<i>Root.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Slit,	slit,	slit, R.
Smite,	smote,	smitten.
Sow,	sowed,	R., sown.
Speak,	spoke,	spoken.
Speed,	sped, R.	sped. R.
Spill,	R., spilt,	R., spilt.
Spin,	spun, <i>span</i> ,	span.
Spit,	spit, <i>spat</i> ,	spit, <i>spitten</i> .
Spread,	spread,	spread.
Spring,	sprung, <i>sprang</i> ,	sprung.
Stand,	stood,	stood.
Stave,	stove, R,	store, R.
Stay,	R, staid,	R., staid.
Steal,	stole,	stolen.
Stick,	stuck,	stuck.
Sting,	stung,	stung.
Stink,	stink, stank,	stunk.
Stride,	stode, <i>strid</i> ,	stridden, <i>strid</i> .
Strike,	struck,	struck, stricken.

<i>Root.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
String,	strung,	strung.
Strive,	strove,	striven, R.
Strow,	strowed,	strown. R.
Swear,	swore, <i>sware</i> ,	sworn.
Sweat,	sweat, R.,	sweat, R.
Sweep,	swept,	swept.
Swell,	swelled,	R. swollen.
Swim,	swum, <i>swam</i> ,	swum.
Take,	took,	taken.
Teach,	taught,	taught.
Tear,	tore,	torn.
Tell,	told,	told.
Think,	thought,	thought.
Thrive,	throve,	thriven.
Throw,	threw,	thrown.
Thrust,	thrust,	thrust.
Tread,	trod,	trodden, <i>trod</i> .
Wake,	R., woke.	R., woke.
Wax, (grow)	waxed,	R., <i>waxen</i> .

Root.	Past.	Perf. Part.
Wear,	wore,	worn.
Weave,	wove, R.	woven, R.
Wed,	R., wed,	R., wed.
Weep,	wept,	wept.
Wet,	wet, R.,	wet, R.
Win,	won,	won.
Wind (twine)	wound,	wound.
Work,	R. wrought,	R., wrought.
Wring,	wrung,	wrung.
Write,	wrote,	written.

'R' 字ノ附シタルモノハ或ハ! *Regular Verb* ノ如ク 'ed' ヲ  
語尾ニ附シテ過去或ハ十分々詞ヲ示スヲ得ルヲ示スナ  
リ。

### Exercise XVII.

次ノ文章ノ動詞ノ語ヲ正シ而シテ後名詞代名詞形容詞及ヒ  
動詞ヲ解剖セヨ。

1. The audience were wrapt with admiration.
2. Where have you lain my purse?

3. We done our best.
4. The Nile had overflown its banks.
5. I have learnt to swim, but have never swam more than a few strokes.
6. Some horses are shoed every month.
7. After the vessel had sank, we set still on the shore.
8. King Philip had stole away.
9. The boat was stoven.
10. He must have slinged it into the river.
11. You have forswore yourself.
12. She says she has tore her dress.
13. He who was curst of men seemed to be blest of Heaven.

## 第七章

### The Adverb. 副詞

副詞トハ動詞形容詞又ハ副詞ノ意義ヲ形容スルモノニシテ  
例セバ下ノ如シ。

1. The big fire burns *brightly*.

- 2. That book is *exceedingly* dear.
- 3. Some birds fly *very* swiftly.

今マ其用方ヨリ之ヲ分ツルハ四種トナル

第一 Simple Adverbs.

第二 Conjunctive Adverbs.

第三 Interrogative Adverbs.

第四 The Modal.

第一 Simple Adverbs ハ之ト共ニ用井ラル、言葉ヲ單ニ形容スルモノヲ云フ。

We arrived *yesterday*.

You are *always* ready.

第二 Conjunctive Adverbs ハ之ト共ニ用井ラル、言葉ヲ形容スルノミナラズ亦ター方ノ文章ト他ノモノトヲ接續スルノ用ヲ爲スモノヲ云フ。

Come *where* my love lies dreaming.

We know not *whence* it comes or *whither* it goeth.

Come *when* you are ready.

次ニ記載スルモノハ第二種ノ重ナルモノナリ。

when      whence      whereby      whereat      whenever

where      why      wherefore      while      as  
whether      wherein      whereon      whereafter      than.

第三 Interrogative Adverbs ハ問ヲ爲ス片用井ラル、モノニシテ例セバ下ノ如シ

Mother, oh! *where* is that radiant shore?

*When* shall we three meet again?

第四 Modal Adverbs ハ全文ヲ形容スルモノニシテ事ヲ述ブルニ之ヲ打消的ニ言ヒ或ハ之ヲ確實的ニ或ハ之ヲ不定的ニ述ブル其方法ヲ示ス。

Thou shalt *surely* die.....(1)

It is *not* all of life to live.....(2)

*Perhaps* in this neglected spot is

laid some heart.....(3)

(1)ノ 'surely' ハ屹度死スルト云フヲ確メ (2)ノ 'not' ハ是レ人生ノ能事茲ニ終レルニ非ズトテ打消的ニ述ベタルモノニシテ (3)ハ不定的ニ言ヒ爲シタルヲ示ス總テ第四種ノモノハ一言ヲノミ形容セズシテ其全文ヲ舉テ形容スルヲ是レ第四種ノ特色ト爲ス所ナリ

今マ之ヲ意義上ヨリ分類スルルハ六種ニ分タル。

第一 場所ニ干スルモノ

*Here, there, nowhere, backwards, &c.*

## 第二 時ニ干スルモノ

*Then, formerly, seldom, thrice, often, &c.*

## 第三 度ニ干スルモノ

*Scarcely, little, much, enough, &c.*

## 第四 原因ヲ示スモノ

*Therefore, wherefore, why, &c.*

## 第五 方法ヲ示スモノ (是レ Adverbs ノ 大半ヲ占ムルモノ)

*Bravely, faithfully, brightly, well, &c.*

## 第六 事ノ確實ヲ示スモノ

*Truly, surely, to be sure, depend upon me, I can tell you, &c.*

又タ 'yes' 及ビ 'no' モ Adverbs ノ一トシテ含マル、ナリ其他一言ニ非ズシテ句 (phrase) トナレルモノアリ之ヲ **Adverbial phrases** ト云フ。

*At length; at last; at best; at large; at all; at times; in time; in that; at hand; by and by; pretty soon; by turns; by chance, by no means;*

*inasmuch as; in truth; in case; in the long run; from above; from below; one by one; in like manner; in-like-manner; now and then; ever and anon; up and down; in and out; here and there; as yet; by far; &c.*

或ル副詞ハ *Comparison* 比較ヲ爲スヲ得、而シテ其比較ヲ示ス法ハ形容詞ノモノト異ナラズ。

*soon, sooner, soonest.*

*Beautifully, more beautifully; most beautifully.*

又タ *will, ill, badly, much, nigh or near, late, little, far forth* 等ハ Adjectives ノキノ如ク不規則ニ之ガ比較ヲ示ス也

### Exercise XVIII.

次ノ文章ノ名詞代名詞形容詞動詞及ビ副詞ヲ解剖セヨ。

1. On, Stanlay, on.
2. Just now there are no wars or rumors of wars any where.
3. Tunis now stands not far from where ancient Carthage formerly stood.

第八章

The Preposition. 前置詞

名詞或ハ代名詞ト他ノ言葉トノ意義上ノ干係ヲ示スモノ之ヲ preposition ト云フ而シテ之ヲ前置詞ト云フ所以ハ全ク其ノ object タル名詞或ハ代名詞ノ前ニ置カル、ヲ以テナリ例セバ

The book lies *before* me *on* the table.

Before, on ハ此レ前置詞ノ部ニ屬スルモノニシテ 'before' ハ 'lies' ナル動詞ト 'me' ナル代名詞トノ干係ヲ示シ 'on' ハ全ク 'lies' ト table ナル名詞トノ干係ヲ示シ before ハ其 object ナル me ノ前ニ on ハ其 object ナル table ノ前ニ置カル尤モ之ノ位置ニ干シテハ往々否ラザルヲモアルナリ例セバ

Where echo walks the steep hills *among*.

The pen that I am writing *with*

注意 prepositions ガ或名詞或ハ代名詞ヲ govern 支配スルト云フアリ是レ乃チ前置詞ノ目的辭 (object) トナリ objective case ノ形ヲ爲サシムルヲ云フ

例セバ The book lies before me ノ me ヲ I トハ決シ

テ言ハザルモノナリ即チ苟モ或 preposition ノ object タル名詞或ハ代名詞ハ從テ objective case ノ形ヲ爲ス様ニスルヲ此ノ preposition ガ其 object ヲ支配スト云フナリ勿論 Noun ノ場合ニハ objective case ニハ變化無シ故ニ形ノ變化ヲ見ルハ此ノ pronoun ノ場合ノミ

前置詞ノ表

about	below	for	through
			till
above	beneath	from	throughout
			touching
across	beside }	in	to
after	besides }	into	toward
against	between		under
along	betwix	of	underneath
amid }	beyond	off	until
amidst }	but	on	unto
among }	by	over	up
amongst }	concerning	pendeng	upon
around	considering	regarding	with
at	down	respecting	within
athwart	during	round	without
before	excepting	save	
behind	except	since	



次ニ前置詞ノ重ナルモノニ就キ之ガ意義ヲ述ベントス是レ尤モ文義解釋上等ニ必要ナルヲ認ムレバ也

### 'of'

'of' ハ 'Belonging to'; 'Referring to'; ノ義ヲ有シ

The force of wind = The force belonging to wind.

(風ノ有スル力)

凡ソ所有ノ義ヲ示スニ ('s) ヲ以テシ The father's hat  
ノ如ク Possessive Case ノモノヲ以テ之ヲ示スアルモ其所有主ガ生命アルモノニ非ザルキハ此ニ頼ル可ラズ即チ  
The house's roof 杯言フ可ラズ乃チ斯ル場合ニ 'of' ガ  
'Belonging to' ノ義ヲ有スルヲ以テ此ヲ以テ所有 (Possession)  
ノ義ヲ示スナリ今次ニ之ガ意義ヲ細別シテ擧グレバ

#### 第一 The Partitive Meaning.

是レ 'of' ノ次ニ來ル名詞ガ示ス實物ノ一部分ヲ示ス

The wing of the eagle.

The walls of the town.

The banks of the river.

The children of the family.

A third of the proceeds.

Few of the host survived.

此ノ第一ノ意義ヲ 'of' ハ有スル故ニ充滿スル (full) 欠乏スル (destitute) 等ノ義ヲ示ス形容詞ハ之ノ 'of' ニ因テ續カル  
モノトス

1. Full of compassion.
2. Destitute of clothes, of money, of all things.
3. Want of; need of; &c.

#### 第二 The Attributive Meaning.

實物 (The Concrete) ガ有スル無形ノ性質 (Abstract property)  
ト其實物トヲ結合スルキ用非ラル

The strength of the lion.

The lightness of air.

#### 第三 The Reference Meaning.

The Book of Proverbs = The Book respecting to  
Proverbs.

A Treatise of Algebra.

多クハ上ニケノ例等ノ場合ニハ 'on' ヲ以テス

The love of neighbors.

此ハ第三ノ干スルト云フ義ニ 'of' ヲ解スルキハ隣人ニ對シ

表示スル愛情ノ義トナル然レモ亦タ之ヲ第二ノ義ニ解スル  
 キハ隣人が有スル一性質即チ愛情ト云フ義トナル斯ノ如ク  
 意義兩岐ニ分ル、ヲ以テ 'of' ノ代リニ 'to' ヲ使ヒ隣人ニ對  
 シト云フキニ之ヲ用井レバ從テ 'of' ノキハ第二ノ義トナル

The fear of God.

此ハ第二ノ義ニ解ス可ラズ乃チ神ノ一性質トシテ恐懼ナル  
 性質ヲ神ハ有セザレバ勿論此ノ第三ノ義即チ The Reference  
 meaning = 解シ神ニ對シテノ恐懼ト云フ意ト解スル也

#### 第四 The Adjective meaning.

通例形容詞ヲ以テスルモ時トシテハ之ヲ 'of' ニ因テ全様ニ  
 其義ヲ示スアリ

A crown of gold = a golden crown.

An act of grace = a gracious act.

A pearl of great price = a precious pearl.

#### 第五 The Apposition Meaning.

The city, Tokyo. ト云フヲ The city of Tokyo ト云フガ如ク  
 其他 The Kingdom of Italy ノ如キモ The kingdom, Italy.  
 ト全義ナリトス

又タ 'of' ニ因テ或物ノ爲セル動作ヲ示スアリ例セバ  
 John ガ洗禮セシト云フヲ The Baptism of John ト云ヒ  
 戰鬪派ガ騒動セリト云フヲ The agitation of the war party  
 ト言フガ如キ是ナリ

#### 'From.'

##### 第一 Separation or Parting (分離)ノ義

He is from home = he is not at home.

In 1776, the American colonies separated from the mother  
 country.

##### 第二 Source(根源)Origin(源由)Commencement

(開始)ノ義ヲ示ス

He rose from obscurity.

Authority emanates from the sovereign.

From morn to noon.

此ノ第二ノ義ヨリシテ to turn away, to quit, leave, abandon  
 等ノ義ヲ示ス

He fled from the city of destruction.

Shrinking from the picture of distress.

### 第三 *Remoteness* (遠カルフ) and *Privation*

(乏シキフ) ノ義ヲ示ス

Absent *from* my sight.

Remote *from* cities.

### 第四 *Motive* (本心) or *Reason* (理由)

They acted *from* no unworthy motive.

" " " gratitude.

" " " fear.

### 第五 *Imitation* 模倣

He is said to have painted the figure and hands of ladies *from* his housemaid.

#### 'To'

'To' ハ 'from' ト正反對ニシテ *Direction* 方向ヲ示スモノナリ今之ガ意義ヲ細述スレバ

第一 *Motion in the direction of.* (或ル方向ニ向テ爲ス運動ヲ示ス)

Stay with us, and go not *to* Formossa.

Let us go *to* Osaka.

N. B. 方向ヲ示スモノ故ニ *towards, toward* ト全ジキガ如シト雖モ *towards* 等ニハ其方向ニ向テ行き到達スルノ義ナシ是レ *towards* 等ノ 'to' ト異ル所ナリ

第二 *Reference* 干係スルノ義ヲ示シ又タ *as* ナル語之ニ先ズルフ屢々アリ。

He is blind *to* his interest.

I don't like to say anything *as to* his qualifications.

第三 *Extent, limit, degree of Comprehension.* 包含ノ範圍制限或ハ度ヲ示ス

Few of the Esquimaux can count *to* ten.

What o'clock is it now? Five *to* ten.

ノキノ 'to' ハ十時ニ至ルマデニ五分アリト云フ義ナリ日本語ニテ '前' ト全ジ即十時ニ五分前ト云フガ如キ意トナル

第三 *Effect, End, Consequence,* 結果ヲ示ス

1. He was flattered *to* his ruin.

2. The figure stood still, *to* my astonishment.

(1)例ニ就テ言ヘバ彼ハ人々ヨリ矧ハレタリ其結果ハ終ニ彼ヲシテ零落ニ至ラシメタリトノ義ナリ此ノ第三ノ意義ニテ

'to' ノ用キラル、フ甚ダ多シ讀書ノ際注意セラレヨ

#### 第四 *Opposition* 反對. *Contact* 觸合ノ義

It was a combat fought breast to breast.

Face to face.

They fought hand to hand.

#### 第五 *Accord* 一致 *Adaptation* 適應ノ義

It was an occupation to his taste.

She has a husband to her mind.

#### 第六 *Comparison* 比較ヲ示ス

I prefer your book to mine. to = (ヨリモ)

Three is to nine as nine is to twenty-seven.

to = (於ケル)

#### 第七 *Addition* 附加ノ義

Wisdom he has, and to his wisdom, courage.

#### 第八 *Accompaniment* (伴フ)ノ義

She sang to his guitar.

They danced to the music of a piano.

#### *In.*

*In* ハ *Rest inside a Place*. 或場所内ニ安定スト云フ義ニシテ其或物ノ中ニ包含セラルト云フ觀念ハ時、空間、或ハ有様等ノ干係ヲ示スル合マル、ナリ

My friend lives *in* his father's house.

The woman was *in* tears.

I will return *in* an hour.

He spends nearly all his time *in* studying.

又タ *Under the sanction of* ノ義ヲ示ス例セバ王名ノ裁許ニ因テ余ハ汝ヲ逮捕スト云フ

*In the name of the king*, I arrest you. 或ハ *In the Queen's name*, I arrest you ト云フモ皆ナ *In* ニ因テ *under the sanction of* ノ義ヲ示ス

#### *Into.*

*Into* ハ *Motion from one thing to the inside of another*. 即チ入込ムノ義ヲ示シ是ヨリシテ亦タ *Passing from one condition to another* 即チ一方ノ有様ヨリ他ノ有様ニ轉移スト云フ義ヲ示ス

Let us walk *into* the shop.

Has this book been translated *into* English?

He fell *into* disgrace.

## To In Into. ノ差別

**To** ハ *Motin towards* a Place

**In** ハ *Rest in* a Place.

**Into** ハ *motion with change* of direction or condition.

上ニ示スガ如ク **To** ハ或方向ニ向テ運動ヲ爲スヲ示ス  
モ其 **Into** ト異ル所ハ **Into** ハ其運動ニ變化ヲ有シタル  
モノナルヲ示スノ點ニ在リ **In** ハ又タ **Into** ト異リ毫  
モ變化無ク其場所ニ安定スルノ義ニシテ **Into** ノ如ク亦タ入  
込ムト云フ義ヲ含ムヲ無シ尤モ古來ヨリノ習慣ヨリ **In** ヲ  
**Into** ト全義ニ用キタルモノ無キニ非ズ

To dash *in* pieces; to fall *in* love.

To call *in* question; to whisper *in* one's ear.

**On.**

**On** ハ *Upon* ト全義ニシテ今之ヲ細述スレバ次ノ如シ

第一 Rest, Repose, Support. (安定, 支持) ノ義.

*On* the table; *on* the ground; *on* the sea; *on* the  
coast; learning *on* his staff.

第二 *Purpose* 目的 *motive* 本心 ノ義

He came *on* particular business.

第三 *Reference* 干係スルノ義.

A work *on* politics, *on* finance,

Note *on* history, &c.

第四 *Motion, falling or otherwise.* 落來ル或ハ  
他ノ運動ヲ示ス

He fell *on* his face.

We rushed *on* deck.

第五 *In addition to; besides.* (附加スル, 其他ニ)  
ノ義

Heaps *on* heaps; mischief *on* mischief; loss *on* loss; &c

第六 *Situation, Place, Position* (位置) ノ義

The island is situated *on* the coast of England.

Philadelphia is *on* the Delaware.

*On* the one hand; *on* the other hand.

第七 *At or Near the Time of.*

*On* Sunday, we rest from work.

總テ曜日名ノ前ニハ on ヲ以テス

第八 *Immediately after* ノ義

*On* looking at the cup, I saw it was broken.

第九 *When and because* ノ義

*On* the failure of his plan, he threw up the project  
= *when and because* his plan failed, he threw up the project.

第十 *By means of, with* ノ義

He played *on* his flute.

" " " a violin.

" " " a drum.

第十一 *Opposition* 反對ノ義

The Russians made war *on* the Turk.

第十二 A pledge or promise 質入或ハ約束ノ義

He affirmed or promised *on* his word or *on* his honor.

第十三 *For the safety of*

*On* thy life, it is very prudent to do so.

*off* ハ *on* ノ反對ニシテ即チ *Not on* ノ義ナリ He was not *off* the bed.

*At*.

*At* ハ *By* ト全義ノ接近ノ意ヲ示ス

第一 *Near, close by, hard by*. 近クノ義

There were some fine trees *at* the home.

第二 又タ *By* ト全ジク稍々因テト云フ意ニ用

キラル即チ *Cause* 原因ヲ示ス例セバ

The law was made *at* the instigation of Mr. A.

We suffered much *at* their hand.

第三 *In the direction of* ノ義

To fire *at* a mark.

To bark *at* him.

To glance *at* a question.

To come *at* = to understand.

To laugh *at* = to make sneers.

To wonder *at* = to admire.

第四 *A point or moment of time.* 一瞬時ヲ示ス。

*At present; at the stroke of nine;*

*at noon; at midnight.*

第五 急劇ノ感動ヲ示ス動詞或ハ他ノ言語ノ次ニ之ヲ用キルコトアリ即チ

Surprise, delight, astonishment, disappointment

等ノ語ノ次ニハ *at* ヲ有ス。

I am delighted *at* it.

I am surprised *at* it.

He was frightened *at* it.

第六 *Possessive Case* ノ名詞ノ前ニ之ヲ有スルキハ其人ノ邸宅ナル義ヲ示ス

He was yesterday *at* Mr. Inoue's.

第七 場所ヲ示スル其物ノ傍ニ立ち得ルモノナルキハ之ヲ用ユ故ニ區域ノ狭キモノ、キ之ヲ用ユ。

*At the fountain; at Yokohama.*

場所ニ干シテ *At* ト *In* トノ別。

其區別ハ其場所ノ廣キキハ *In* 狹キ所ニハ *At* ヲ以テス

He was *in* France.

I live *in* Japan.

He lives *at* Yokohama.

I live *at* Aoi Cho *in* Yokohama.

時ニ干シテ *At*, *In*, *on* ノ別。

*At* ハ one moment of Time ヲ示ス尤モ例外トシテ *at night, at even* ナル句アリ

*In* ハ全一ニ必要ナル出来事ノ多ク合マレタル時ノ間ニテ其ノ一ノ出来事ヲ指スル之ヲ用ユ。

*In* this year, he was born *at* Osaka.

*On* ハ唯一ノ特別ナル出来事ト相干係セル一定ノ時ヲ示ス名詞ノ前ニ用キラル。

*On* such a tranquil night as this.

*On* a summer's morn.

尙ホ之ヲ例舉セバ

What is she doing *at this moment*?

*At one o'clock* they went to dinner.

*At sunrise* the next morning, the search recommenced.

*At break of day* I will arise.

This was fashionable *in the reign of Queen Anne*.

It was *on a hot sultry day* that &c.

*On the 20th of August* he died.

**For.**

第一 *Direction* 方向, *End, Purpose* 目的

*Benefit* 利益ノ義

They set out *for* their home.

Some toil *for* money, others *for* fame.

The Sabbath was made *for* man.

第二 *Reference, Relation, or Connection* (干係)

No impartial observer could have denied that *for* a woman of fifty she had a very comely face and figure.

It is hard *for* a rich man to enter into the kingdom of heaven.

第三 *Cause* 原因ヲ示ス

Decorated *for* bravery; beheaded *for* treason; acted *for* fear; eminent, famous *for*; &c.

第四 *Suitability* 適當スルヲ

It is not *for* me to refuse or grant your request.

第五 *Substitution* 代リトナルヲ

The factor acted *for* his employer.

The subject died *for* his lord.

第六 *Exchange*, 交換スルヲ *Return for* 報酬ノ

義

They are willing to bear the mortification of contiguous tyranny *for* bread.

Translate word *for* word.

He took it *for* his cow.

第七 *Proportionality*. (割合)

He is tall *for* his years.

第八 *As* ノ如クトント云フ義ヲ含ム

He took him *for* his brother.



第九 *all, aught, anything* ノ前ニ用キラレ*In spite of, Notwithstanding* ノ義ヲ示ス*For all* his wealth, he was not content.*For all* his learning, he was not prudent.

## 第十 時・空間・距離ノ連續 (Duration) ヲ示シ

間ト譯スベキモノアリ

I have been writing *for* three hours.They walked *for* five miles.

For ハ Against ト共ニ文中ニ兩立シ in favor of, on the side of ノ義ヲ強ク示ス

You shall be the counsel, and plead *for* and *against* his life and liberty.**By.**

By ハ接近ノ義ヲ示スモノニシテ

第一 *Proximity* 接近.He sat *by* the river, *by* the tree;Hard *by* the oracles of God.第二 Help (助クル), *In defence of* (防護スル)Stand *by* me, and I will stand *by* you.

## 第三 誓言 (Adjuration or Oath) ヲ爲スキ用キ

ラレ Standing *by* and under the love or fear or influence of. ノ義トナル*By* oppression's woes and pains,*By* your sons in servile veins, we will drain our dearest veins,

But they shall—they shall be free!

Now *by* your children's cradles,Now *by* your father's graves,

Be men today, Quirities,

Or be for ever slaves.

第四 *Agency, Instrument, Cause.* 働キ機

關タルヲ原由ヲ示ス

Eaten *by* wolves; maintained *by* the public; &c.第五 *Distribution* (分配) *Accumulation* (積聚) ノ

義

One *by* one; house *by* house; step *by* step; &c.

第六 *In the measure of* (丈)ノ義

He was older than she *by* more than twenty years.

This is greater *by* half.

第七 *According to* (従へば)ノ義

It appears *by* his account that.....

It is two o'clock *by* my watch.

第八 時ヲ示ス名詞ト共ニ用キラル、キハ

*During* (間)ト云フ義ニ用キラル。

The sun shines *by* day, the moon *by* night.

第九 *Not later than* (マデニ)ノ義

An answer is requested *by* next Monday.

**With.**

第一 *Union* 協同 *Companionship* 伴フ事即チ

*Together with* 共ニノ義

I will not eat *with* you, drink *with* you, nor pray  
*with* you.

He went *with* me for three days.

第二 *Possession* 所有ノ義即チ *Having* ト全義

ナリ

He came *with* a book in his hand.

*With* the hope of; *with* a view to; &c.

第三 *Cause* 原因 *Instrumentality* 機關タルト

*means* 手段ヲ示ス

Fed *with* the same food.

Hurt *with* the same weapons.

Enriched *with* knowledge.

第四 同時ニケノ出来事ノ起レルキ之ヲ結合シ

*Immediately after* ノ義ヲ示ス

*With* this, he pointed to his face.

*With* these words, he left the room.

第五 *Opposition* 反對 *Contact* 觸合。

The man fought *with* the lion.

第六 *all, anything* 等ノ前ニ於テ *In spite of* ノ

義ヲ示ス

*With all* his learning, he had but little prudence.

## By ト With トノ別

或行爲ノ執行者或ハ其主要ノ原因ヲ示サントスルハ 'By'  
ヲ以テシ之ト異リ其行爲ヲ爲スニ要スル器具或ハ之ヲ爲ス  
ノ方法ヲ示スルハ with ヲ以テス。

Goliath was killed *by* David *with* a stone.

The giant was killed *by* the fall.

The field was dug *by* the labourer *with* his spade.

## Up.

I. *Motion from a lower to a higher place.* 登ルノ義。

The squirrel is *up* the tree.

II. *Completion* 完結シタルノ義。

Your time is *up*.

III. 動詞ガ示ス行爲ノ十分ニ爲サレタルヲ示ス。

He eats it *up*.

My friend came *up* to me in the street today.

IV. 形容詞トシテ用ラレ上リノ義ヲ示ス。

The *up* train from Yokohama to the Capital.

V. 又タ to ニ續カレ適スル (*able for*) 又ハ用意シテ

(*ready for*) ノ義ヲ示ス。

I am not *up* to this.

The horse was not *up* to his weight.

VI. 又タ命令 (Command) 或ハ獎勵 (Exhortation) ヲ示シ  
get up 奮起セヨト云フ *up* ニテ示ス。

*Up*, let us be going.

N. B. 純粹ニ前置詞タルハ第一ノ意義ノミニシテ第二第  
三ハ副詞トシテ用キラルハナリ

## Above.

I. *Higher in place.*

*Above*; they soared the eagle free.

II. *More than in Quantity.*

From Tokyo to Yokohama is *above* six ri.

III. *Superior in Degree.*

This is *above* my comprehension = I cannot understand.

IV. *Preference* 撰擇(ヨリモト云フ意)

A noble man values honor *above* life.

**Over.**

- I. *'Above the surface of'*  
The clouds *over* our heads  
The smoke rises *over* the city.
- II. *'From side to side.'*  
A dog leaps *over* a stream.  
A boat sails *over* a lake.
- III. *'Upon the surface or whole surface.'*  
He wanders *over* the field.  
He walks *over* the city.
- IV. 品位價值等ニ就キ卓越スルノ義  
The advantages which the Christian world *over* the  
heathen.....
- V. *'Above in Power.'*  
I will make thee rulers *over* many things.  
I strove for the mastery *over* my passions.
- VI. *'With care for.'*  
She had prayed and wept *over* me.  
Don't you watch *over* my works?
- VII. *'During the whole time or from beginning to end.'*

- He kept corn *over* winter.
- VIII. *'Above the top of; covering.'*  
The water is *over* the shoes.
- N. B. Adverb トシテ *over* ノ用キラル、キニ付キ一言  
セン
- a.....a board a foot *over* ノキノ *over* ハ *from side to side* ノ義ニシテ  
直径一呎ノ板ト云フ義
- b.....*on the opposite side* ノ義ニシテ The boat is safe *over*, 即チ向側  
ニテノ義
- c.....*from one to another by passing.*  
He delivers *over* a book to another.
- d.....*Beyond a limit.*  
He *overacted*.
- e.....*Completely* (十分ニ) *from beginning to end.*  
He reads *over* this book.
- f.....*finish* スル即チ終了セリノ義ニ用キラル  
The play is *over*. The winter is *over*.  
(fノ場合ハ形容詞トナル也)

**Beyond.**

- I *Outside of; on the far side of* ノ義

He went *beyond* a cottage.

II. *Superior to* (超越シタル) *Not within the power of*  
(力ニ及バズ)ノ義

He lives *beyond* his means.

This is *beyond* my comprehension.

The scenery is *beyond* description.

That fact is *beyond* dispute.

*Above, Over, Upon, Beyond.* ノ異同

*Above* ハ高サノ異レルキニ之ヲ用ユ即チ上方ト云フ意 *over*  
ハ或表面上ニ擴リ在ルノ意 *upon* ハ其表面ニ密着スルキ即  
チ字書ガ机上ニ在ルト云フキノ上ト云フキハ之ヲ用ユ  
*Beyond* ハ其距離ノ上ニテ一ノモノガ他ノモノヨリモ前方  
ニ在ルキハ之ヲ用ユ

### Under.

*Under* ハ *over* ト正反對ノモノニシテ

第一 *Below in space.* 下ニト云フ義ニシテ上方  
ニ在ルモノニ蔽ハル、ノ義ヲ示ス。

We passed *under* the bridge.

They sat *under* the tree.

### 第二 Subjection 服従 Dependence 附屬ノ義

A regiment is *under* the authority of a colonel.

### 第三 Bearing or supporting a burden. 重荷ヲ堪

〜成ハ支持スルノ義

I am *under* great obligation to you.

The ship is *under* sailing orders.

He has fortitude *under* the evils of life.

### 第四 Less in quantity or amount.

The youth is *under* age.

He would not sell the horse *under* fifty yen.

### Below Beneath.

I. *Lower in place.*

Coal is found *below* the surface of the earth.

I am happy to welcome you *beneath* my roof.

II. *Inferior to* 劣ル.

One degree *below* kings.

Brutes are *beneath* man.

III. *Below* ト *Beneath* トノ差ハ全ク其下方ト云フ義ノ強

弱 = 因テ分ル即チ Beneath ハ位地ノ上ニテモ輕蔑ノ意ヲ示  
ス = 總テ甚ダシキ片ニ用ユ

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

Such charges are *beneath* the notice of a gentleman.

Below ノ Adverb ナル片ノ義

1.....下方ニテノ義

2.....地球ノ上ニテ (on the earth)

Man wants but little here *below*.

3.....地獄ノ中或ハ死入ノ地方 (in hell, or the regions of the dead.)

The realms *below*.

4.....低キ裁判權ヲ有スル裁判所 (in a court of inferior jurisdiction)

ニテノ義

The trial *below*.

*Down, under, below, beneath*

此等ハ共ニ下方ニト云フ義ナレモ各々異リテ *Down* ハ  
*motion from a higher to a lower place* ニシテ下方ニ向テノ  
運動ヲ示シ *Under* ハ或物ノタメニ蔽ハレ或ハ庇護サレタ  
ルモノ、下ニ在ル片之ヲ用ユ *Below* ハ單ニ下方ト云フ片或  
ハ劣等ト云フ片之ヲ用キ *Beneath* ハ唯ダ一層 *below* ヨリモ  
甚シク下方或ハ劣等ナルヲ示スノ差アルノミ。

He quickly led us *down* a passage.

We live *under* the protection of government.

The sun disappears when it is *below* the horizon.

We are apt to tread upon that which is altogether  
*beneath* us.

### Through.

I. *Over the whole surface of.*

The law was published *through* all the provinces.

II. Cause 原因, means 手段ノ義

He lost his situation *through* his carelessness

He obtained his situation *through* the influence of  
Mr. B.

III. *From one end to the opposite.*

A ball passes *through* the side of a ship.

IV. *From beginning to end.*

We watched his breathing *through* the night.

### Before Behind.

I *In front of*; You dip it *before* my face.

II. *Superior to* 卓越シタルト云フ義

He was *before* all his competitors.

A duke is *before* an earl.

III. *Preference* 撰擇ノ義

Gentlemen choose death *before* dishonor.

IV. *Sooner than*.

I came *before* noon, but was still *behind* time.

*Behind* ハ 1. *At the back of*. He stands *behind* her.

2. *Inferior to*.

He is *behind* none of them in his studies.

3 *Later than*.

Your friend is *behind* time.

**After**

I. *Behind in Place*.

Men placed *after* their commander.

II. *Later in Time*.

*After* supper he returned home.

III. *In search of; In pursuit of*.

The search *after* knowledge.

Ye shall not go *after* their gods.

IV. *In Imitation of*. 模倣シテノ義

He made it *after* a model.

He dressed *after* the European fashion.

V. *Concerning; in relation to*.

He inquired *after* a friend.

'*After*' ト '*Behind*' トノ差ハ '*After*' ハ *Order* 順次

ニ干係シ '*Behind*' ハ *Position* 位置ニ干シテ言フ加之 *Behind* ハ其文字通ニノミ用キラル、ノミ然レモ '*After*' ハ義ヲ轉ジ用キラル、トヲ得

One runs *after* a person, or stands *behind* his chair.

Men hunt *after* amusements.

Misfortunes come one *after* another.

**Between.**

是レニケノ物ノ間ト云フ義ニ用キラル而シテ又タ時ト

シテハ其數ニケニ限ラザルコトアルヲ注意セザル可ラズ

New York is *between* Boston and Philadelphia.

A quarrel *between* two men began.

Among [st] ト Amid [st]

是等ハニケ以上ノモノニ圍繞セラレ其中ニ在ルト云フ義ナ

リ元來 Among ハ *One out of many*, Amid ハ *In the*

*middle of* の義ヲ示シ從テ *Among* ハ Number 數ニ干シ  
*Amid* ハ Quantity 分量或ハ Number 數ニ干ス故ニ *Among*  
 ハ單數ノ名詞ノ前ニ決シテ用キザルナリ

又タ此ノ兩者ノ異ル所ハ '*Among*' ハ全種類ノモノ、中  
 ト云フ義 *Amid* ハ異種類ノ中ト云フ義ヲ示スノ點ニ在リ  
 今一言以テ之ヲ言ヘバ '*Amid*' ハ *Surrounded by* (取圍マレ  
 テ)ノ義 *Among* ハ mingling, (雜ル)ノ義ナリ

'*Amid*' ハ詩ニ多ク之ヲ用ユ

We are *among* friends, but *amidst* enemies.

*Among* the moderns; *among* the ancients;

*Among* these books; *among* the reasons. I have to  
 offer; &c.

They kept on *amidst* the storm.

He was sinking *amidst* the waves.

He preserved *amidst* many difficulties.

#### 'Around', 'Round'.

'*Around*' ハ *on all sides*.

'*Round*' ハ *on every side*.

共ニ廻リニト云フ義ナレバ '*Around*' ハ '*Round*' ヨリモ十

分ニ其義ヲ示ス例セバ

Let us walk *round* the garden.

The people stood *round* him.

Let us sit *around* the fire.

#### About.

I. *On every side*.

Bind them *about* thy neck.

II. *Here and there in*.

Roving still *about* the world.

III. Near, in *place, time, quantity* &c.

He went out *about* the three hours.

IV. *Ready to; On the point of; &c.*

I am *about* to do it.

V. *Relating to*.

A book *about* butterflies.

Tell me *about* your journey.

#### Against.

I. *Towards, Opposite to*. 向ノ義



- They are leaning *against* a tree.  
The house is over *against* the church.
- II. 'In opposition to'. 反對ノ義  
They did it *against* their master's will.
- III. *In preparation for* 準備シテノ義  
Ants store up *against* the winter.

**Without.**

- I. [外ニ] 又ハ [越ヘテ] ノ義. (*Not within; Beyond*)  
There is a green hill far away, without a city wall.  
又タ Adverb トシテ外ニト云フ義ニ用キラル、多  
シ  
But not an hour had passed, ere I heard the flutter  
of its tiny wings, and saw, *without*, its little breast  
glittering in the golden sunbeams.  
前置詞トシテノ例ヲ又一二擧ゲニ  
They are without doors.  
Eternity is *without* our reach.
- II. *Not with*.  
I can do well *without* it.  
These are not always *without* damages.

**Within.**

- I. *Inside of* 内ニノ義 In less than 少クテノ義.  
They are within doors.  
He will leave England within a week.

**Beside † Besides.**

*Beside* ハ *Close to* ノ側近クノ義.....(1)

He sat beside his mother.

*Aside, from, out of* ノ義.....(2)

Enough to put him quite beside his patience.

Paul, thou art *beside* thyself.

*Besides* ハ *In Addition to* 加フルニノ義ノミ

**Past.**

*Past* ハ *Beyond* ノ義ニシテ

A bullet whistled *past* me.

He was *past* the help of man.

Such generosity is *past* belief.

**Pending † During.**

此等ハ共ニ[間ニ]ト云フ義ナレバ *Pending* ハ其出来事ノ初

マリシ前ヨリ其出来事ノ起ルマデヲ示シ 'During' ハ其出来事ノ有ル間ノミヲ示シ其以前ノ時ヲ示スナシ

*Pending* the trial, he was kept in prison. 即チ其捕縛ノ時ヨリ trial ニ至ルマデノ意故ニ *Pending* the trial ハ trial ニ[至ルマデノ間]ト云フ義ナリ

*During* the trial, he was pale and anxious.

*During* the trial ハ trial ノ[アル間]ノ義

#### Since.

**Since** ハ其起リタル時ヨリ現時ニ至ルマデヲ示ス故ニ Present-Perfect tense ノ動詞ト共ニ用井ラル 即チ *Present Moment* ニ至ルマデヲ指ス

*Since* the Reformation, our country *has made* great progress.

**After** ノ **Since** ニ異ル所ハ *After* ハ一定ノ過去ノ時ヨリ漠然ト續キ來ルモノヲ示ス故ニ *After* ハ Past Tense ノモノト共ニ用井ラル。

*After* the battle of Waterloo, Europe enjoyed peace for many years.

#### Till, Until.

*Till* ト *Until* トノ差ハ *Until* ハ *till* ヨリモ其強シト云フ點ニ在リ共ニ *To the time of* ノ義

I will wait *till* next week.

I shall stay there *until* my business is concluded.

此等ノ *By* ト異ル所ハ *Till* 等ハ二ヶノ記サレタル時ノ間ヲ示スモ *By* ハ *Not later than* ノ義ニテ文中ニ記サレタル時ノ *Last moment* ヲ指スノ差アルナリ

He works from morning *till* evening.

An answer is requested *by* next Monday.

#### Out of.

*Out of* ハ from ト全義ニシテ *origin* 根源 *cause* 原由 其他 *Irregularity* 不規則等ノ種々ノ義ヲ示ス。

Plants grow *out of* the earth.

Keep thy heart with all diligence;

for *out of* it are the issues of life.

He acted so *out of* his envy.

The ship is *out of* time.

The mouth is *out of* taste.

次ニ全一ノ言葉ニシテ副詞或ハ前置詞或ハ接續詞トナル場合ヲ擧ゲン

### 前置詞ノ場合

Charlemagne flourished *about* the year 800.—Mercury freezes at 39 degrees *below* zero.—Throw it *over* the fence.—Notwithstanding his merits, Schuyler was superseded.—*Since* the invention of printing, books have multiplied. Go *to* your home, and lay your throbbing head *on* your pillow.

### 副詞ノ場合

Horsemen were seen riding *about*.—Man wants but little here *below*.—Throw it *over*.—Printing was invented, and books have multiplied ever since.—There was now no home for Roger Williams to go *to*, no pillow for him to lay his head *on*.

### 接續詞タル場合

Oil is lighter than water, *for* it floats on water.—*Notwithstanding* he was superseded, Schuyler did all he could for his country.—*Since* you suspect me, I have nothing to say.

又タ *Intransitive Verbs* ノ部ニ於テ述シガ如ク自動詞ハ特別ノ前置詞ヲ取リテ他動詞トナルヲアリスル場合ニハ此ノ前置詞ハ副詞ニ變ジタルモノトス

He wonders *at* her.

They laugh *at* him.

They break *in* their horses very well.

They broke *in upon* his treasury.

此等ノ文中ニ在ル前置詞ハ副詞ニ變ジタルモノナリ

又タ *ahunting, alaughing* 等ノ *a* ハ是レ前置詞ノ一ニシテ 'on' ト全義ナリトス

又タ *Complex Prepositinos* トテニケノモノヨリ成ルモノアリ *According to, over against, Contrary to, as to, as for, instead of.* 等是也

### Exercise XIX.

次ノ文章中形容詞動詞副詞及ビ前置詞ヲ解剖セヨ

1. Early to bed and early to rise is a maxim which it would be well for all persons without exception to act up.
2. Notwithstanding your vaunted strength, to go *afishing* and *ahunting* on the same day would be too

much for you.

3. According to Cicero, there was a time when men wandered everywhere through the fields after the manner of beasts.
4. Before the time of Gutenberg, books were written instead of being printed.
5. The long wished-for day at length arrived, and was hailed on all sides with acclamation.

## 第九章

### The Conjunction 接續詞

接續詞ハ言辭 (words) 句 (phrases) 或ハ命題 (propositions) ヲ接續スルモノヲ云フ

- I. *Hamilton And Jefferson* were distinguished statesmen.
- II. The sound of *falling waters* Or of *the rustling leave* is agreeable to the ear.
- III. [James will come] IF [you call].

今マ接續詞ヲ分チテ二種ト爲ス

#### 第一 Coordinate Conjunctions. 同格接續詞

## 第二 Subordinate Conjunctions. 附屬接續詞

### 第一 Coordinate Conjunctions.

言辭或ハ句ガ同文中ノ或言辭ニ對シテ同一ノ文法上ノ干係ヲ有スルモノヲ結付ク或ハ同格ノ命題ヲ結付クルモノヲ同格接續詞ト云フ

1. The winds *and* the waves are absent there.

Are ナル言葉ニ對シ wind モ waves モ同一ノ干係即チ subjects タルノ干係アリ而シテ之ヲ結付クルニ *And* ヲ以テス即チ '*And*' ハ同格接續詞ノ一タリ.

2. The boy is always running down to the river *or* into the woods.

To the river 及ビ into the woods ハ共ニ是レ所謂 phrase ニシテ *or* ハ此等ヲ結付ケタルモノ也

3. *He chid their wanderings*, *But* *relieved their pain*.

He chid their wanderings 及ビ relieved their pain ハ共ニ是レ Propositions ニシテ *But* ハ此等ヲ結付ケタルモノナリ

今マ重ナル Co-ordinate conjunctions ヲ舉グレバ