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THE
CORRECT USE
OF
PREPOSITIONS

英語前置詞正用法研究書

發行所 東京 有樂社

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序

序

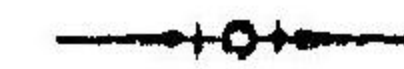
外國人が日本語を話すを聞いて最も耳に障るものは「てにをは」の誤用である。それと同じく日本人の英語を話すを聞き最も未熟に感ずるは「前置詞用法」である。會話でも書簡でも前置詞の用法に由つて自己の英語の智識を表白するものであるから英語を學ぶものはこの點に最も注意を拂はねばならぬ。之を學ぶ最良の方法は自然實話の間に實用の經驗を積むより外はないのである。されどこの經驗は何人でも之を得るわけにゆかぬ。その時は適當の参考書に由るの外はない。

吉田俊男君は夙にこの點に注視しその經驗せし所。その學習せし所を集成して「前置詞用法」を著はし。今之を世に公にすること、せられた。予はその内容を一々讀過せずと雖。全體に於て用法の難澁に苦しむ人を指導するには適切なる参考書であることは疑はぬ。これに由つて幾分にもわが同盟國の言語が比較的正確に邦人の口に上ぼるに至らば實に我國語學界の幸福である。今著者の希望に依り一言をその卷首に添ゆることとした。

高楠順次郎識

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PREFACE.



At request of Mr. Yoshida I have carefully read over the manuscripts of his compilation. It is a collection of prepositions and prepositional phrases with explanations and illustrative sentences for their proper uses, followed by numerous exercises. The general plan of the work is well made and the matters are systematically arranged.

In studying the English Language one of the difficulties we Japanese constantly meet being the use of prepositions, this book will, no doubt, be very useful to our students of English and fully appreciated by them.

June 27th 1908.

K. Koyano.

自序

余英語界を觀察するに世其文典に乏しからず。然れども獨り前置詞を標準として詳細なる叙述をなしたるの書少なきは實に余の遺憾とする所なり。然るに余の研鑽尙未熟にして敢て編著を爲す其器にあらずと雖。前置詞正用法研究を英學研究者に紹介せんとするの宿志を抱く茲に年あり。而かも學事多端久しく其機を得ず。空しく歲月を費せしが。今春以來幸にして小閑を得しかば。淺學を顧みず此舉を敢てせるの所以なり。若し夫れ本書により前置詞用法の一般を解説することを得。斯學研究者の便に資するを得ば。著者の苦心又餘慶あるを覺ゆるなり。

本書の内容に付ては。恩師小谷野先生劇職の餘暇懇切丁寧各章を校閲せらる。爲めに面目を改めたる所實に尠なしとせず。特記して以て先生の勞を謝す。

本書成るや余敬慕せる高楠先生に乞ふに序を以てせしに。先生寄するに破格の讚辭と多大の助言とを以てせらる。其讚辭に付ては余の不敏敢て當らずと雖。向後益々鑽研攻苦し。他日英語界に雄飛せんとす。其助言に付ては先生の高義を深謝す。

吉田俊男謹識

前置詞用法研究の最良方法

前置詞用法は英學研究者に取り。最大難關たること識者の偏く認知する所なり。嘗て文科大學某教授が英語講座擔任中學生の實力を試みんがために。簡單なる前置詞用法十數題を課せしに。其正確なる答案をなしたる者實に少數なりしは事實なり。又ウィリアム、レンニーが三十餘年前の當時にありて其文典に前置詞用法の至難なるを説きたり。又嚮日外國語學校某教授は我等の如きすら常に其用法に苦しむと斷言せられたり。是れ一の謙辭に過ぎずと雖。以て其至難なるを知るに足らん。何となれば其用法たるや千差萬別同一の字にして。異なる前置詞を伴ふにより全く其意義を變ずればなり。然るに茲に慣用法の備はるあり。此法も日月と共に轉化し一定の標準を得ること難しと雖、温故知新以て古今の意義を對較し。其一般を知ること敢て困難のことにあらず。又此法に因らすとも事物の性質上一定の前置詞を用ふるを得る場合もあり。

要するに前置詞用法は一朝一夕にして其説を盡す能はず。因て英學研究者は前置詞の種々なる用法を一熟語一成句に就き正確詳密に胸中に記取し。反覆熟考其疑問の存するあらば一々之を辭典に訴へ。尙解決するに至らざれば之を先輩に糺し。研究活用を自在ならしめ其用法を

會得するを最良とす。如何に寸鐵人を殺すの妙文も前置詞にして不當のもの挿入せらるゝ時は完璧なりと言ふ能はざるなり。英文法全體の研究は教師の教訓指導に待つ必要ありとするも。前置詞用法研究の如き品詞の一部に屬するものは講學の餘暇を利用して獨習すべきなり。是れ余の殊に一部分に着眼して叙述をなしたる所以なり。



参 考 書 目

著 書	著 者	發 行 元	評 言
正 詞 と 誤 詞 解	關 露 香 氏	高 岡 成 功 堂	余の常に座右に置き て参照せし良書なり
前置詞用法附接續詞	中 原 貞 七 氏	三 河 屋	
英 文 法 詳 解	酒 卷 貞 一 郎 氏	同	前置詞の大體を知る
前置詞用法詳解	越 山 平 三 郎 氏	武 藏 屋	同
前置詞例解	三 宅 醉 白 氏	修 學 堂	簡単に説明したり
てにをは軌範	神 田 左 京 氏	岡 崎 屋	前置詞の大體を知る
英語改良譯例詳解	重 野 健 造 氏	水 野 書 房	不當の譯を免かるこ とを得
前 置 詞		英 語 青 年 社	簡単に説明したり
慣 用 語 用 法	高 木 尚 介 氏	参 文 舍	余の参照せしもの なり一讀すべき良 書なり
英 文 解 釋 法	南 日 恒 太 郎 氏	有 明 堂	
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雜誌紹介

精撰の後愛讀せられよ

名目	發行所	回数	發行日	定價表
○語學	語學協會事務所	二回	三日、十八日	十二錢
○英語世界	博文館	一回	五日	十錢
○英學界	有樂社	一回	五日	十錢
○英語之日本	建文館	一回	一日	十二錢
英學生	東西社	二回	三日、十八日	五錢
○英語青年	英語青年社	二回	一日、十五日	七錢
ABC雜誌	東西社	二回	一日、十五日	四錢
英語中學	英語小學社	一回	一日	五錢
初等英語研究	英語研究社	一回	一日	五錢

○印を附したるものは余の常に愛讀する所なり。

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總 論

(天) 前置詞の定義

1. Nesfield 氏の定義。

A Preposition is a word placed before a noun or noun-equivalent to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by the noun to something else.

2. William Lennie 氏の定義。

前置詞は名詞代名詞又は他辭との間に存する意義の關係を表示する結合辭なり。

3. Alexander Bain 氏の定義。

前置詞は一の形容句即ち副詞句を組成するが爲めに名詞又は其同等辭に附加せられたる連接的の語なり。

今前置詞各部に就き研究せんとするに先だち茲に前置詞の表を掲ぐ。

始めて此書により前置詞の用法を研究せんとするの諸氏は邦譯を主として直ちに各部的研究に移るべし易を捨て難を旨とするは思想の不熟を招ぐに過ぎず夫前置詞各部的研究を積み熟讀吟味の上英譯に移るは自然の順序にして又英語進歩上裨益あること余の信じて疑はざる所なり。

List of the Simple Prepositions.

About 周りに、近く、頃に、就て。—round on the out-

side: around: here and there in: near to: concerning:
engage in.

Above 上に。—on the upside: higher than: more than.

Across 横切りて、踏ゑて。—from side to side.

After 後に、従ひて、倣ひて、索めて。—behind in place:
later in time: in search of: in imitation of: in proportion to.

Against 對して、逆ひて。—opposite to: in opposition
to: in contract or collision with: in provision for: in ex-
change for: instead of.

Along 沿ひて。—by the side of: near.

Amid (amidst) 中に。—in the middle or midst: among.

Among (amongst) 内に。—of the number of: amidst.

Around 周りに。—on all sides of: round about.

At に於て。—denoting presence, nearness or relation.

Athwart 横切りて。—across.

Before 前に先に。—in front of (time or place): in
presence or sight of: in preference to: superior to.

Behind 背後に、後れて、劣りて。—at the back of
(place, or as support): remaining after or coming after (time,
rank, order): inferior to.

Below 下に、劣りて。—beneath in place, rank or
quality: underneath: not worthy of.

beneath 下に。—under or lower in place: inside of,
behind: unworthy the dignity of, unbecoming.

Beside の傍に。—by the side of, near.

Besides の外に。—over and above, in addition to.

Between (betwixt) 間に。—in the middle of two, of
space, time, or degree.

Beyond 向ふに、の外に。—on the farther side of: out
of reach of: past in time: above: superior to.

By よつて、傍に。—at the side of: near to: through,
denoting the agent, cause, means, etc.

Down 下に。—along a descent: from a higher to a lower
position or state.

Except (excepting) の外は、除きて。—with the excep-
tion of.

For に向つて、爲めに。—in the place of: for the sake
of: on account of: in the direction of: with respect to:
by means of: in reference to: notwithstanding, in spite of:
in proportion to: during.

From から、より。—out of: at a distance: away: by
reason of.

In に於て、の中に。—denotes presence or situation in
place, time, or circumstances—within, during: consisting of:
because of: by or through.

Into へ、の中に。—noting passage inwards: noting the
passage of a thing from one state to another.

Near 近く。—close to, not distant from.

Of の、に就て、より、に由りて。—from or out from: belonging to: out of: among.

Off 離れて。—not on.

On 上に。—in contact with the upper side of: to and towards the surface of: at or near: upon or acting by contact with: not off: at or during: in addition to: at the peril of: in consequence: immediately after.

Over の上に、を踰えて。—higher than in place, rank, value etc.: across: on the surface of: upon the whole surface of: through: concerning: on account of: longer than.

Round 周りに。—around: on every side of: all over.

Save の外は、除きて。—Except.

Since より、以來。—after: from the time of.

Through に由りて、から、を貫きて、通して、—from end to end, or from side to side of: between the sides of: over the whole extent of: among: from beginning to end: by means of: in consequence of.

Till まで。—to the time of.

To まで。—in the direction of: in order to: as far as: in accordance with: in the character of: regarding, concerning, in connection with: expressing the end or purpose of an action, as in many uses of the gerundial infinitive, the sign of the infinitive mood.

Towards (toward) 方へ。—in the direction of: with a tendency to: near, about.

Under 下に。—in a lower position than: beneath, below: less than: during the time of: in course of: in accordance or compliance with.

Underneath 下に。—under: beneath.

Up 上に。—from a lower to a higher place on or along.

Upon 上に。—on, in an elevated position.

With 共に、以て。—denoting nearness, agreement or connection: by: in competition or contract: on the side of: immediately after: among: in respect of: in regard of: by means of: through.

Within の中に、以内に。—in the inner part: inside: in the reach of.

Without なくして、外に。—outside or out of: beyond: in absence of.

此等の前置詞に附與せし邦譯は常に其全意を盡くす能はず又盡し得るとするも英語進歩上阻害なきを保せず、因て其重なるもの三、四を擧ぐるに止めたるを以て能く其意義を了解し他は各文意に對し以て理會すべきなり、然れども英譯に於ては必要と認たるものにして且適用多き場合を悉く記載したり。

然るに従來前置詞の譯解に於ては不當のもの多く爲めに直譯的の弊を免かるを得ず、聞く高等の學生にして直譯の弊に陥り其意の了解を自身に苦み以て失敗したるものありと、この前置詞の譯解も本來一定の規則あるにあらず唯慣用し來れる數多の實例により用法の定まりたるに過ぎず、是

れ使用上最困難を感じる所以なり、今之を我國語に對照思考するに前置詞は恰も我てにをばと同様なり故に其譯法に於ても單に言語上の解釋に拘泥せずして我國語と對照して譯すを可とすべきこと一般學者の唱ふる所なり。

(地) 前置詞の性質及其目的

前置詞は名詞又は代名詞を他の名詞代名詞動詞或は形容詞に連結せしむる者なり。

- (1) Noun. There is a book on the table.
- (2) Pronoun. He is kind to me.
- (3) Verb. She returned from America.
- (4) Adjective. I am fond of music.

前置詞に支配せらるる名詞又は代名詞は其目的 (Object) にして Objective case なり即ち (1) に於ける table は前置詞たる on の Object にして其格は Objective case なり。

(井上氏の説明に因る)

直ちに各部の使用法に轉せん。



第一章 Uses of the Simple Prepositions. 便宜上 alphabet 順に排列す。

第一節 About.

About は (round on the outside) にして外部の周邊を現はすものなり従ふて around と其意義を同じうすと雖も多く不明に應用せられ不定の接近の意に遷りたるものなり。(第九節 around の部参照)。

(例) 1. The flies swarm about a stinking object.

従ふて此語には次の用法あり。

Nearness or proximity of place (場所の近接)。

1. I took a pleasant ramble about the garden.
 2. A rising artist lives somewhere about here.
 3. She had a pretty gem about her neck.
 4. We wrapped cravats about our throats.
- (1.) (2.) 例に於てはの in the neighbourhood or vicinity of の意を有し (3.) (4.) 兩例に於ては around の意を有し身體外部の周邊を示す。

about the cars 参照。

(注意) roam, stroll, saunter, wonder, walk, ramble 及 drift, float 等の語には多く about を伴ふものなり。

今其一例を掲ぐ。

1. We rambled about this charming solitude.

Nearness or proximity of time (時限の近接)。

- (例) 1. I caught cold about a fortnight ago.
2. It is about five o'clock.

Nearness of state (状態の近接)。

- (例) 1. She is about to be married.
2. I am about to go to Shanghai.

上の場合に於ては Close to, on the verge of の意を含む。

Occupation (職業)。

- (例) 1. He went about his work.
2. I sent him about his business.

(1) 例に於ける went about は就職の意を含む熟語なり。

而して此場合に於ては concerned or engage in と同義なり。

(2) 例に於ては angry or abrupt dismissal の意を含む。

Reference (関係を現はす場合)。

about が関係 (Reference), の前置詞となるは about 用法中重要なものなり而して邦語の(何々に就て)を表示する場合に於て about を用ふべきや又は後節陳ぶる所の of を用ふべきやに就ては大に吾人の撰擇の困難を生ず然れども事實上 about を伴ふべきや又は of を供ふべきやの語句備はるを以て卷末其區別を明らかにせん。

- (例) 1. He told me something about Columbus.
2. I feel anxious about the result of the annual examination.

3. He consulted me about that matter.

上例總て Concerning の意を有す。

課 題

1. 沼津の近所には善き景色が澤山あります。
2. 彼女は五年ばかり前に渡米しました。
3. 戦争のことに就て私に話して下さい。
4. 貴君は小錢を御持合せになりますか。(現在身に着けて持つて居るか)。

課題の要點には總て underline を附したるを以て英譯の後は何れに屬するかを考へ list を参照すべし。

第二節 Above.

above は (on the upside) にして高き位置を示す而して他物の上に接觸することなし。

- (例) 1. The clouds float above the earth.
2. The stars shine above us.

above は比喻上の應用にて超越の意を顯はす。

1. Superiority (優等)。

- (例) 1. I am above such meanness.
2. He is not above work.

斯くの如き場合に於ては superior to の意を有す。

3. This is above my comprehension.
4. He lives above his means.

此場合は beyond, out of the range of と同義なり。

2. Preference (撰擇)。

(例) 1. It is the custom of the world to value birth above accomplishment.

(藝能よりも家柄を貴ぶは世の常なり)。

2. She is above twenty.

3. Above seventy were present.

此例に於ては more than の意を表はす即ち分量數等級の更に多きを指定す。

1. 彼女の支出は其収入よりも多くあります。

2. 軍人は生命よりも名譽を貴じとなす。

3. 自分の職業を輕んずる人は成功すること難し。

4. 一口の刃彼の頭上に懸れり。

(suspend なる動詞を用ゐて譯すべし)。

第三節 Across.

across は遮斷の意を有す而して from side to side に代用せらる。

1. Horizontal intersection (横斷)。

(例) 1. He came across the street.

2. A small bridge is built across the river.

2. Opposition (對向)。

(例) 1. My house is just across the river.

此場合には on the opposite side of を示す。

2. She laid the bundle across her shoulders.

(彼女は其包を肩の兩側(十文字)に掛けました)。

斯くの如き場合に於ては on both sides of と同意義なり。

3. Contiguity (接觸)。

across の用法中時として發見せらるゝ所のものなり。

(例) 1. I came across an old man.

(余は偶然老人に出會せり)。

2. I had not been across a pony.

(馬に乗らなかつた)。

課 題

1. 私は此河を泳いで渡ること出来ません。
2. 其道は砂原を横ざりて行かなければならない。
3. 彼は大西洋を横切つて航海せり。

第四節 After.

after は英文學者の解説に因れば物の後部より量りたる距離を示すものなりと云へり然らば附從の意を寓する behind の意を存したる位置の後方を表はすと解して誤りなかるべし。

(例) 1. He entered the gate after me.....Sequence in place.

又時を表示する場合に於ては未來の諸關係を示すを原則とす而して before の反對なること論を俟たず。

(例) 1. I arrived after sunset.....Sequence in time.

(List of the Simple Prepositions 參照)。

猶次例を参照すべし。

1. Fighten the cord of your helmet after victory.
勝て兜の緒を締めよ。
2. After rain the ground becomes more compact.
Peace comes after contest.

雨降りて地固まる。

After は其意稍汎し次に其重なる用法を掲げん。

1. Desire (願望)。

- (例)
1. He thirsts after fame.
 2. We hanker after wealth.
 3. I am longing after your return.
 4. He is eager after gains.

2. Pursuit, Search (追求搜索)。

- (例)
1. Men hunt after amusements.
 2. He is always seeking after wealth.
 3. He is searching after truth.

3. Aim, Inquiry (照準尋問)。

- (例)
1. The boy ran after a beautiful bird.
 2. I called after him, but he did not hear me.
 3. He bellowed after me.
 4. He followed after the fleeing figure.
 5. We shouted after him.
 6. I enquired after her health.
 7. I asked after his health.

4. Imitation, Resemblance (模擬彷彿)。

- (例)
1. She was dressed after the European fashion.
 2. I am trying to draw an elephant after a model.
 3. He is named after his uncle.
 4. This young boy takes after his father.

5. Contrast (對照)。

- (例)
1. After every effort, he failed in election.
 2. After all the wealth, she is avaricious.

此場合の after は notwithstanding と其意を同じくす。
(後節 for, with, の部参照)。

猶連續を示すに次の語句あり。

Time after time, year after year, day after day, night after night, generation after generation.

- (參照) 1. Misfortunes come one after another.

課 題

1. 彼は我意を得たる人なり。
2. 此兒は母より父の方に能く似ておる。
3. 彼女は余に續きて門に入れり。
4. 彼は夜々來る。

第五節 Against.

against は反對 Opposition を示す。

今便宜上次の四部に分ち説明せん。

1. **Opposition of place** (場所の反對)。

- (例) 1. She was leaning against the wall.
2. He ran against me.
3. We rowed up against the stream.

3. **Opposition of aim** (目的の反對)。

- (例) 1. He is acting against his own interest.
2. It is against our custom.
3. This is against the rules.

3. **Provision** (豫備)。

- (例) 1. He defended himself against immoral conduct.
2. He guarded against a political disturbance.
3. We ought to prepare against the coming war.
4. We should provide against our after life.
5. She protected against cold.
6. Ants store up against winter.
7. They have kept their swords bright against the day of battle.
8. We are warned against panic.

此場合の against は必要危険に際し備ふるため用ゐらるゝものにして In preparation or provision for に代用せらるゝなり。

4. **Comparison** (比較)。

- (例) 1. Ten students have passed this year against five last year.

2. It was a struggle for the right against the wrong.
against the grain 参照。

課 題

1. 波浪裂しく燈臺を挫く。
2. 我等は不時の出来事に對して用心するのが肝要です。
3. 眞の商人は常に恐慌の起らんとするに際し警戒を加ふ。

第六節 **Along**.

Along は長さに沿ひたる (by the length of) の意にして Across と縦横の關係を有す而して along は縦距離を表示す。

- (例) 1. The ships were anchored along the shore.

課 題

1. 盲人が海岸に沿ふて歩いておる。

第七節 **Amid** (amidst.)

此語は周圍に數多の事物存するの意を有し抽象的關係の成在に係り (In the midst or midst of) の意味を示すものなり。

- (例) 1. I kept on amid the storm.
 2. He was brave amidst all dangers.
 3. An orator descended from the platform amidst thunderous applause.

課 題

1. 勇敢なる我兵は彈丸雨飛の最中に前進せり。
2. 君が代奏樂の内に彼は演壇に上れり。

第八節 Among (amongst.)

此語は三個以上の物の間を表はすに用ゐらる。

Amongst は among と同體なれども amongst は後世に至りて among の變じたるものなり而して Among の方多く使用せらる米國の如きは其一例なり。

(第十六節 Between の部参照)。

- (例) 1. An old gentleman divided the bulk of his property among his three sons.
 2. They are walking amongst the trees.

課 題

1. 彼の意見は外國人間には比較的採用せらる。
2. 十年の久しき間余は全く佛蘭西人中に住居致しました。

第九節 Around or round.

此語共に On every side or on all sides の意義を有し amidst の反對なり外部の周邊を現はす點より云へば

about と其意義相等しき感あれども about は前述したる如く Indefinite Proximity を示す然るに around, round は字義本來の意義明らかなる場合に用ふ。

- (例) 1. The sun appears to move around the earth.
 2. A wealthy man had a large garden around his beautiful mansion.

然れども about, around の兩語周邊を現はす場合に於て多く混同使用せらる是れ其區別嚴守せられざるによるものなり。

around, round 全く相等しきやと云ふに然らず around は多く靜止に用ゐられ round は運動に用ひらる。

課 題

1. 彼は國の周りを旅行せり。
2. 見物人は余の家の周圍に人山を築けり。

第十節 At.

at は前置詞中其意況に従ふて種々なる用法を具備するを以て詳細に記述せん。

Proximity in place (場所の接近)。

- (例) 1. He remained at home to look after his parents.

此語が場所を示す時は單に個所を指摘するに用ひらるるのみにて狭少なる範圍を定むるものなり従ふて村落小都府又は小島の如きものを現はすに使用せらる。

- (例) 1. He was born at a small village.
2. Napoleon died in prison at St. Herena.

後節陳ぶる In は At より大なる範圍を現はすこと諸氏の既に知る所なれども今其一例を掲げん。

1. He lives at Shiba in Tokio.
2. She arrived at Yokohama in Japan.

決して arrive to と云ふべからず。

此語は時として故意若しくは特殊の接近を示すことあり是れ後節陳ぶる by, near 等の語と異なる所なり。

- (例) 1. At her near approach, a beautiful bird flew away.
2. She is at the well.
3. He stood at the gate.

Proximity in time (時の接近)。

at は o'clock を現はす前置詞として早くより使用せられたり、是れ慣用し來れるものにして我等の嚴守すべき所の規則たり。

- (例) 1. I get up at five and go to bed at ten.

此語が時を示すに次の句あり。

1. Wild beasts sleep at noon and go abroad at night.
2. We started at daybreak and arrived at night-fall.
3. I got home at sundown.

4. At break of day, he arose.
5. We became acquainted with them at the dawn of the history.
6. A traveller was crossing a dense forest at midnight.

(注意) Home abroad, の前に to を附すべからず。

時の長短を示すに次の句あり。

At first, at start, at the outset, at the instant, at intervals at whiles, at once, at last, at length, at present, at the present juncture, at the eleventh hour, at the critical moment, at the earliest, at the latest, at the Greek calends.

- (例) 1. It is of no use to begin studying suddenly for an examination at the eleventh hour (at the last moment possible).

猶次の文體を研究すべし。

- (例) 1. Summer is at the door.
2. Examinations are very close at hand.

上二例は甚だしき接近を現はすものなり。

(at hand を in hand, on hand と混用すべからず)。

此語は月の初め、中、終りを現はすに用ふ。

at the

{	beginning	}	of this month.
{	middle		
{	end or close		

近來の傾向は上句中句を示すに in を用ふること漸

く多くなれり然れども下旬を示すには常に at を用ふ未だ in の用ひられたるを見ず、されど。

In the middle of the night she started up and cried out.

'O my baby! My baby! Where is my baby?' と云ふ

(National Reader 3).

参考 Legal scholars cut very poor figure at the beginning of their career.

各自讀書の際注意すべし。

此語は年齢を現はすに用ひらる。

- (例) 1. My grandfather died at the age of sixty five.
2. At eleven years of age he went away from home to work on a farm.

功妙拙劣を顯はすに用ふ。

1. Dexterity.

- (例) 1. He is an expert at swimming. 2. He is clever at talking. 3. She is an old hand at tennis. 4. He is an upper hand at reading. 5. He is skilful at base-ball. 6. I am a good hand at swimming.

2. Clumsiness.

- (例) 1. I am a green hand at wrestling. 2. He is a green horn at fencing. 3. He is a bad hand at cricket.

感動を示す (甲) Object of emotion.

- (例) 1. I am astonished at her diligence. 2. He became chagrin at the defects. 3. He was surprised at my

activity. 4. I was terrified at his swiftness. 5. We wondered at your audacity. 6. The knight was amazed at her beauty. 7. He is angry at heaven. 8. He was greatly alarmed at this news. 9. I was quite aback at what he said. 10. He was abashed at the shallowness of her learning. 11. I was suddenly frightened at the sight. 12. I am rejoiced at your victory. 13. I am deeply gratified at the achievement of Prince Ito. 14. I was moved at the miserable sight. 15. He is glad at hearing the news. 16. I feel shame at her conduct. 17. I am much concerned at his accident. 18. I am pleased at the punctuality of my servant. 19. He was delighted at it. 20. He jumped at the opportunity.

(乙) Aim or direction (照準方向)。

- (例) 1. He laughed at my losses. 2. She mocked at my gains. 3. The bad boy threw a large stone at the old frog. 4. I took a good aim at the mad dog. 5. He cast the first stone at her. 6. A student made faces at the teacher. 7. He frowned at me. 8. He smiled at misfortunes. 9. He struck at me. 10. He shot at the bird. 11. The dog barked at sight of a thief. 12. The hunter fired at the tiger. 13. I can not get at that apple. 14. The dog is running at the cat. 15. They jeered at the Japanese. 16. He sneers at others. 17. The sick man gave a long

look at me. 18. He stared at the lad. 19. The boy cast another glance at the patient. 20. I gazed at him intently. 21. To look at the sky through the pith of a reed. 葦のすいから天を観る。 22. He connived at my fault. 23. He swore at them. 24. I fell at his feet. 25. The dog sprang at me.

〔甲〕 **Proximity in value or degree** (價格等級の近接)。

Cost, rate, Speed.

(例) 1. He lent money at high interest. 2. She sold the horse at a good price. 3. I went abroad at Government expense. 4. He sold cloth at five annas a yard. 5. I lent money at a high rate of interest. 6. Pleasure is bought at the price of pain. 7. The steamer is running at a great rate. 8. We can travel by steamcars at the rate of sixty miles an hour. 9. He sold his goods at cheap prices. 10. He started at the top of his speed. 11. He ran at top speed. 12. The train is running at the highest speed. 13. He went at full speed. 14. The cavalry advanced at a trot. 15. We followed the trail of the deer at a swift and steady pace. 16. Sometimes we go flying down the great canals at such a gait.

〔乙〕 **Proximity in state or condition** (状態の近接)。

抽象的關係を現はすに多く用ひらる。

(例) 1. I am at a loss what to do. 2. She is at leisure. 3. He is at sea.

又職業其他に従事し居ることを示す場合次の如し。

(例) 1. He is busy at work. 2. I am at play. 3. He is at school. 4. She is at church.

Consequence or Dependence (結果信賴)。

(例) 1. The ship sank and many sailors were at the mercy of the winds and waves. 2. I take you at your word. 3. He is engaged at a salary of 50 yen. 4. She lives at her mother's expense. 5. He lays his misfortune at my door. 6. I have not so many shillings at my disposal. 7. The fat of the land is at your service. 8. He killed them at a blow. 9. I can see it at a glance. 10. He hinted at the result.

at の idiomatic use に至りては能く之が分類をなすこと難しと雖も次に必要と認め且適用多きものを擧げん。

用例頗る簡單なるを以て和譯に至りては各辭典を参照して研究すべし。

(1) At peace. (2) at war. (3) at bottom. (4) at heart. (5) at hand. (6) at large. (7) at ease. (8) at pleasure. (9) at liberty. (10) at most. (11) at best. (12) at random. (13) at valiance. (14) at issue. (15) at an end. (16) at a pinch. (17) at stake. (18) at a bound. (19) at will. (20) at a standstill. (21) at all events (22) at any rate. (23) at all costs. (24) at any risk. (25) at naught. (26) at all hazards. (27) at peril. (28) at the elbow.

(29) at bay. (30) at short notice. (31) at first sight.
(32) at a venture. (33) at a stretch. (34) at a profit.

尙 at worst, at most, at discretion, at work, at play, at least, at lack, at all points, at leisure, at a loss, at the first glance, (at the first blush) at unwares, at a stand 等の句を想起し各適當なる用例を作製すべし。

(状態の近接)の部参照。

慣用的準用例下の如し。

1. They are living at peace with one another. 2. The two nations were then at war. 3. He is a good man at bottom. 4. I am sick at heart. 5. The end is at hand. 6. He has treated of liberty at large. 7. She is now quite at ease. 8. Father and sons could move about at their pleasure. 9. He is at liberty to visit the Exposition. 10. It may be worth ten yen or so at (the) most. 11. Life is short at (the) best. 12. The soldiers fired at random. 13. It is unnatural for brothers to be at valiance. 14. The country is at issue. 15. The review is at an end. 16. This will do at a pinch. 17. My honour is at state. 18. The horse cleared the hedge at a bound. 19. The colonel gave orders to march at will. 20. Foreign trade was at a standstill. 21. At all events, I shall take a trip to China. 22. At any rate, there stands a mountain as tall as he. 23. I am determined to accomplish my purpose at any cost. 24. I

would say it at any risk. 25. He set at naught all my good advice. 26. He will have his diseased limb removed, at all hazards. 27. I have often done it at my peril. (at the risk of my life). 28. His wife is always at his elbow. 29. The stag is at bay. 30. They were ordered to retire from the city at short notice. 31. The beauties of a great poem can not be enjoyed at first sight. 32. I bought this at a venture. 33. He walked ten miles at a stretch. 34. He sold it at a profit. 35. The Venice made the weal or woe of nations at her beck. 36. She spent her time at her own choice. 37. Words were at his command. 38. I have those poems at my finger's ends. 39. He was almost at his wit's end how to act in this case.

此等の用法を詳細に攻究せんと欲せば下の書を繙くべし。

正詞と誤詞解(明治三十六年)慣用語用法(明治四十年)
英文解釋法(明治四十年) (巻首参考書目の部對照)
尙次の文體を参照すべし。

1. He shouted wolf on the hill at the top of his voice.
2. At the sound of the trumpet, the students gathered on an elevated ground.
3. She frequently amuses herself at the expense of others (迷惑を掛けて)。
4. A fox saved his life at the expense of his tail (犠牲に供して)。

at the expense of, at the price of 及 at the cost of 等は價格の觀念を有する費用の意より轉じたるものと知るべし。

5. He has done his duty at the price of his friend.
6. The weak and undisciplined man is at the mercy of every temptation.
7. A nightingale died at the bottom of the cage.
8. He is at the bottom of this plot.
9. A new road has been made at the foot of Mount Fuji.
10. He is at the end of his tether.
11. Napoleon was at the head of the armies.
12. They were talking at the extremity of the great room.
13. Man's fortune is at the command of heaven.
14. At the approach of great danger, he deserted his friend.

課 題

1. 彼が私の家を訪問(立寄るの意)しました時私は折悪しく不在でした。
2. 熊が偶然近づいてきた時に彼は親切なる隣人を見棄てて木の上へ登りました。
3. 彼女は自分の家を善い値に賣つて今度新に大森に家屋を立てました。

4. 我等は七時に朝飯を食ひ八時に登校致します。
5. 雨が非常に降つて来たので私は全速力で帰宅しました。
6. 東京の人口はと先生に尋ねられました時に生徒等は何と答へてよいか非常に困りました。
7. 私は彼女の腕力には驚きました。
8. 百姓は收穫の時を喜びます。
9. 彼は直ちに弓を取つて鳥を狙ひました。
10. 小供が私に石を投げました。
11. 兩國は今交戦中なり。
12. 彼は昨年外國語學校を卒業致しました、現今は某會社に五十圓で雇はれて居ります。
13. 當世風の人には老人の云ふことを笑ひます。
14. 私は今月の上旬に鎌倉へ行きました。
15. 彼は巨額の資本を有して居ります。
16. あの紳士は庭球が上手です。
17. 私は一昨年官費で歐米を漫遊致しました。
18. 私は午後からは何時でもで暇です。
19. 自分の過失に赤面致しました。
20. 彼は私の顔を暫らくの間見凝めました。

第十一節 Before.

before は behind の反對にして前面の意義を有す因て次の用法あり。

1. In front of (前面)。

- (例) 1. He stood before the gate.
2. The dog is lying before the house.

2. In (the) presence of (面前)。

- (例) 1. He laid the petition before king.
2. The prisoner was taken before the magistrate.
3. Casting pearls before swine 猫に小判。

3. Priority in time (早刻)。

- (例) 1. He came before noon.
2. I took a walk before breakfast.
3. I arrived before dark.

時に關する應用は此語の重要なるものなり。

Before long. before day. before the age.

又 before は自然の變遷にして Superiority, Preference の意に應用せらるゝこと次例によりて明らかなり。

- (例) 1. The elder is before the younger } Precedence.
2. He was placed before the knights }
3. I choose death before dishonor (Preference).

Preference を現はす場合には rather than と同義なり。

課 題

1. 彼女は鏡の前に立つて居ります。
2. 汽車は七時前に發車致します。
3. 何卒十時前に私の所へ来て下さい。
4. 私は昨夕貴君の御門前を通りました。

5. 彼れは早速知事の面前へ呼出されました。

第十二節 Behind.

behind は before の反對にして後方を指示す。

1. At the back of (後方)。

- (例) 1. He stood behind the door.
2. The faithful dog walked behind its master.

場所を現はすに於て既述したる after と混合すべからず此區別に就ては改章詳細に陳べんとす。

2. Lateness in time (遅刻) before と比較せよ。

- (例) 1. The train is behind time.

以上は behind 普通の用法なれども Inferiority, Secrecy being left out (取残し)の意に擴張せらるゝこと少なからず。

- (例) 1. Her knowledge is behind her companions.
2. There is something behind his suggestion.
3. There is a smile behind her frown.
4. She departed for dead leaving her sons behind her.
5. He left one daughter behind him.

課 題

1. 彼れは直ちに余の背後に來れり。
2. 彼女は一人の愛らしき男子を遺して逝けり。

第十三節 **Below.**

此語が Space. の關係を顯はす前置詞として使用せらるゝ時は前述したる Above の反對にして一物が他物より低き所にあるを示すものなり。

又比喩的應用より觀察するも above の反對にして Inferiority 及び degradation の状態を現はす。

- (例) 1. He went below the deck.
 2. He is below me in the class.
 3. These answers are below mediocrity.
 4. Her attainments are below mine.

Inferiority を顯はす場合に於ては inferior to と同意義なること既に諸氏の學びし所ならむ。

又數量の不足を示すに用ゐらる。

- (例) 1. The number was below ten.
 2. This essay is below the mark.

課 題

1. 丘の下の方に大なる建築物があります。
2. 地理の點數は六十點以下でありました。

第十四節 **Beneath.**

beneath は上に述べたる below と大方其意義を同じくすど雖も beneath の方少しく其意義強し又比喩上の應用よりするも below と同じく劣等鄙賤の意を表明するに用ゐらる。

- (例) 1. She is buried beneath this stone.
 2. He dived beneath the water.

下例に於ては鄙劣の意に用ゐらる。

- (例) 1. You are beneath contempt.
 2. Her conduct is beneath your notice.
 3. Beasts are beneath man.

又時として above, beneath 兩者一文中に存立して貴賤優劣を現はすことあり。

(第三十九節 underneath 参照)。

課 題

1. 斯かる行爲は紳士たる者の威嚴に不似合なり。
2. 我等は驢馬の蔭の下に憩はん。

第十五節 **Beside and besides.**

beside は by the side of の意なり besides も元來 beside と同意なれども一轉して in addition to の義となれり。

1. **By the side of** (側)。

- (例) 1. A huge statue stood beside the old castle.
 2. He walked beside the river.

2. **Aside from, outside from** (外れて)。

- (例) 1. He is beside himself with grief.
 2. Your discussion is beside the question.

3. **In addition to** (附加)。

- (例) 1. Besides knowledge he has much experience.

2. Besides wealth she had contentment.
3. Besides two children at home I have one at school.

課 題

1. 彼は其母の側に立てり。
2. 私は彼に忠告を與へたるのみならず金銭をも恵みました。
3. Besides, my father was a sailor 適當に譯すべし。

第十六節 Between.

此語は二個の物體の中間約言すれば兩者間即ち (in the middle of two) を示すに用ゐらる。

1. State を表示す。

- (例) 1. A few minutes often makes all the difference between victory and defeat, success and failure.
2. Death makes no difference between rich and poor.
 3. Between you and me I think him a fool.
 4. Between ourselves he is a thief.
 5. Between two stools a person falls to the ground.
 6. What with her debts and what with her large family she is between two fires.

2. Place を表はす。

- (例) 1. I dropped my purse between my house and the station.
2. The Pacific Ocean lies between Japan and America.
 3. I will come between five and seven o'clock.

課 題

1. 彼れは貧富貴賤を分たざりき。
2. 是等二人は互に烈しく争闘せり。
3. 仙臺は東京と青森の間にあり。
4. 彼れは自分の家とあの銀行の間で金を失したと申しました。

第十七節 Beyond.

beyond 本來の意義は場所の外側向側 (outside of, on the further side of) なり。

- (例) 1. Her house is beyond sea.
2. He went beyond all bounds.

此語は比喩上より又は數多の性質に於て何れより見るも超絶優等の意に擴張せらる。

今下に状態の超越に於ける適例を掲げん。

- (例) 1. This problem is beyond my power. 2. The result was beyond my expectation. 3. The scene was magnificent beyond description. 4. I am anxious beyond

measure. 5. It is beyond the power of medicine to cure him. 6. Fact is beyond dispute.

(第四十二節 within 第四十三節 without 参照)。

(問題) (a) (b) 兩例間に於ける差を記せ。

(a) He is beyond help. (b) He is without help.

(答) (a) 例は彼は救助の及ばざる所に在りとの意なり。

(b) 例は單に救助を有せずとの義に止まり其救助の及ぶや否やは問はざるなり。

時の経過を現はす場合には第二十九節 Past と同意義なり。

(例) 1. The train arrived beyond three o'clock.

課 題

1. 余は望外の賞與を得ました。
2. 畫けるが如き風景とてもとても筆紙の及ぶ所にあらざりき。
3. 此問題は余の學力に餘る。
4. 彼女は自分の收入に不似合な暮しをしておる(身分不相應)。
5. 到底人力の及ぶ所にあらず。

第十八節 But.

此語は多く接續詞として著書中に發見せらるゝものなり而して前置詞として用らるゝ時は except と同意なれども少しく強きやの感あり。

- (例) 1. Our life is but a dream.
2. It is but the instinct of human kindness.

此語は多く all, any, few, nothing, anything 等と共に用ひらる而して其譯解に至りては時々困難を感じ其意通せざるの恐れあるを以て今次に其一般を掲げん。

- (例) 1. I have read all but the last chapter.
2. There are few but love their own country.
3. I saw nothing but death before me.

(余の眼前唯死あるのみ)。

此語は(なかりせば)の意を含むこと下例に顯はる。

- (例) 1. But for (except) your help I should have failed.

課 題

1. 我等は悲しまざるを得ず。
2. 余は彼の助なかりせば餓死せしやも知れず。
3. The fine arts were all but proscribed.
4. We can not but rejoice.
5. I shall do anything but this.

(以下三例は適當なる譯を求む)。

第十九節 By.

by 本來の意義に於ては何れの關係を問はず接近の意を顯はすものなり。

1. **Nearness in place** (場所の接近)。

(例) 1. He sat by the fireside.....rest.

2. I passed by her gardenmotion.

静止運動を問はず接近の意を有するは上例によりて明らかなるべし。

2. Nearness in time (時の接近)。

- (例) 1. The sun shines by day and the moon by night.
2. We took a drive by moonlight.
3. Always get up by sunrise.
4. I shall return by evening.
5. By this time they were far away.

猶時の連続を示すに次の句あり。

Day by day. night by night. month by month. year by year.

以上掲げたるものは by 元來の意義にして他は自然の變遷より生ぜり。

3. Instrumentality, Agency, Cause (器械動作原因)。

- (例) 1. The ship was struck by lightning. 2. This cloth was woven by hand. 3. It is made by machinery. 4. By great diligence, he became a learned man. 5. She gains her livelihood by washing clothes. 6. They lived by hunting and fishing. 7. He succeeded by bribing. 8. He killed time by sleeping and reading navels. 9. He died by poison. 10. America was discovered by Columbus. 11. Phonograph was invented by Edison. 12. He was moved to tears by the benevolence of his lord. 13. I have been affected to tears being bound by the bonds of humanity.

14. I have learned it by heart. 15. I heard by rumor.
16. He knows it by hearsay.

偶然の事を示すに次の句あり。

By accident. by chance. by mistake. by surprise.

4. Manner (様子態度)。

- (例) 1. Take time by the forelock. 2. He took the bull by the horns. 3. He caught me by the leg. 4. I seized a person by the breast of his coat. 5. I took him by the hand. 6. He held the lazy dog by the tail, and gave him a good whipping. 7. I laid a person by the heels. 8. The dog pulled me by the skirts.

猶手段方法を示すに次の句あり。

To learn by hearing by land, by sea, by train,

To learn by seeing by bicycle.

To learn by rote.

5. Standard Measure (標準度量)。

- (例) 1. He is a carpenter by trade. 2. She is a French by birth. 3. It is eight o'clock by my watch. 4. The employers may be counted by the hundred. 5. I go by my instructions. 6. Her wealth is numbered by thousands. 7. He counts his wealth by millions. 8. I have hired an ass by the day. 9. He is engaged by the month. 10. This is too small by half. 11. He bought these articles by the dozen. 12. She is more clever than you by a great

deal. 13 He is older than I by five. 14. This is longer by five inches.

6. Distribution and Accumulation (區分堆積)。

(例) 1. They arrived one by one. 2. Step by step we gain knowledge. 3. Water fell drop by drop upon his head.

猶 article by article, house by house, little by little, piece by piece, point by point, side by side 等の句あり。

各自此意を含めて作例すべし。

Adjuration or Entreaty (誓願祈求)。

(例) 1. He swore by heaven. 2. I bessech you by the mercies of God. 3. By our lady, I think it to be so. 4. I say so by my faith.

5. "Now by your children's cradles,
Now by your father's graves,
Be men to-day Quirites,
Or be ever slaves."

やよ Quirites 今汝等の搖籃を思ひ又汝等の祖先の墳墓を思ひ今日直ちに丈夫たれ然らずんば永久奴隸たれ。

此語が他辭と合して熟語をなすもの多し今顯著なるものゝ用例を下に掲げれ。

(例) 1. Things done by halves are never done right. 2. Be rather slow and steady in doing anything than do it by fits and starts. 3. His progress is not steady, but goes

by leaps and bounds. 4. We must do it by hook or by crook. 5. In her sickness, she was chilly by turns. 6. He made progress in learning by degrees.

課 題

1. 私共は今朝早く貴家の御門わきを通りました。
2. 次の金曜日迄に返事をして下さい。
3. 私は此仕事を遅くも今月の末迄に仕上げたいと思つて居ります。
4. 巡査が拘兒の襟を攫みました。
5. 彼女は生れは日本です。
6. 私は自轉車を時間で借りました。
7. 彼は私より年が二つ少ない。
8. あの小共は新聞配達をして暮しを立て居る。
9. 彼は私の姉から ピスケットを一つ宛取つてたべました。
10. 我國は漸時開明に越く。

第二十節 Down.

此語は後節陳ぶる up と正反對の意義を有するを以て其意自ら明らかなり即ち高き場所より低き場所へ降る方向即ち from a higher to a lower position 約言すれば降下を示すものなり。

- (例) 1. He went down the river.
2. I went down the street.

課 題

1. 彼は小山をそろそろ下りて行きました。
2. 大猿が木を走り下りました。
3. 勇敢なる水兵が流を漕ぎ下りました。

第二十一節 For.

for は前置詞中其意義汎し従ふて其應用も錯雜なり此語たる元來 in front of の意義なる fore と結合せられ終に根本的の意義を失する迄に至れり。

A. Direction (方向)。

- (例) 1. He started for India. 2. She left for France.
3. We set out for home. 4. He sailed for China. 5. She took her departure for America. 6. He departed for dead.
7. This ship is bound for Boston. 8. I went up for the examination. 9. Her illness has taken a turn for the better.
10. It all turned for the best. 11. He made tracks for home.

B. Purpose (目的)。

- (例) 1. Some toil for money, others for home.
(錢を得んとて働くもあり、名聲の爲めに骨折る人もあり)。
2. He is working for his bread. 3. She spent much money for her own pleasure. 4. The covetous man lives for money.
5. He went out to travel for observation. 6. I have just

been for a stroll. 7. He was not born for the court.
8. He is educated for the bar.

(甲) 智識名聲等に對する野心欲望を表はす。

(例) 1. All men have a desire for fame. 2. He had a great thirst for knowledge. 3. She had a great ambition for that position. 4. He had a strong desire for wealth.
5. I had a hankering for the sea.

(乙) 猶願望を表はす Expect, hope, hunger, long, thirst, wish 等の動詞には多く for を用ふ。

C. Cause or Person (原因理由)

Beheaded for treason.

Decorated for bravery.

其他景色品位技術等の顯著卓絶を表示する Celebrated, distinguished, eminent, famed, famous, notable, noted, notorious, prominent, remarkable, renowned, well-known 等の形容詞には for を用ひて其理由を示すを法則とす。

詳細なる應用を獲得せしめんがため和文英譯課題中に挿入し諸氏の作成を煩はす。

今次に其用例を掲ぐ。

(例) 1. He is distinguished for bravery. 2. She is eminent for her virtue. 3. Formosa is famous for the production of camphor. 4. Mr. Carnegie is prominent as a philanthropist for his benefactions.

猶原由を現はす用例數題を掲ぐ。

(甲) 賞讃歡喜譴責悲哀を表はす。

(例) 1. He was respected for his patriotism. 2. The teacher praised the student for his talent and ability. 3. He received a diploma for the art of fencing. 4. She received a reward for diligence. 5. I could not help dancing for joy. 6. Heaven blames him for his stealings (天彼れを責むるに盜を以てす)。 7. He was punished for smoking. 8. She has been imprisoned for some offence. 9. He could not speak for grief.

(乙) 學術技藝其他に對し資格能力を備ふるを示す。

He had the most amazing talent on record for telling lies.
彼人は虚言を語る未曾有の天才を有せり。

(レスリーのデフォー傳記中に見えたり)。

(例) 1. He has a great capacity for learning. 2. She has a wonderful genius for machine-making. 3. He had a peculiar talent for making the most of the labours of other people.

d. **Benefit or Approbation** (利益贊助)。

1. The Sabbath was made for man.
2. She lost her life for benevolence.
3. We will die for our king.

For が Benefit の觀念を有する保護の意を現はす場合には前述したる against と反對なり次例によりて其實を知るべし。

1. He fought for his principles and against his interest.
彼は其主義の爲めに争ひて其身の利害得失を顧みざりき。
2. For the constitution, and against the king.
國憲を重んじ君を輕んず。
3. The cure for hunger is food and the preventative against cold is clothing.
4. You shall be the counsel, and plead for and against his life and liberty.

第(4)例の如く時として for, against 兩語同文中に成立することあり。

猶用例數題を掲ぐ(好意賛成等を示すものと見て不可なし)。

1. We drink milk for the benefit of health.
2. We contributed money for the rebuilding of a temple.
3. I shall vote for you.
4. I am for peace.
5. The popular voice is for war.

(甲) 嬉戲其他に對し嗜好の有無を表はす。

(例) 1. He was taciturn and had no taste for juvenile plays (彼深沈遊戯を好まず)。 2. She had a great liking for sake. 3. I have a passion for gambling. 4. He has a strong inclination for poetry. 5. They had time for games and pleasure. 6. I have a fancy for this house.

〔乙〕 期待請願懇求を示す。

(例) Time and tide wait for no man.

(歳月は人を待たず)。

Wait in bed for luck.

(果報は寝て待て)。

1. He asked for benevolence. 2. She prayed for divine protection. 3. We begged for some bread. 4. He craved for food. 5. I called for a gun. 6. She is hard pressed for the means of living.

〔丙〕 探索豫備を示す。

(例) The blind man is feeling for his stick. 2. Two men were hunting for the prince. 3. The seamen looked eagerly for the harbour. 4. She searched for her missing husband. 5. They were making ready for battle. 6. A feast was provided for our reception. 7. We prepared for the feat. 8. She made preparation for journey. 9. He is cramming for the coming examination.

〔丁〕 哀憐憂慮を示す。

1. He always feels compassion for the afflictions of others. 2. She took pity for the children. 3. I am anxious for his safety. 4. I am much concerned for her welfare.

Substitution and Proportionality (代替比例) (交換の意を含む)。

1. An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.
目にて目を償ひ齒にて齒を償ふ。
2. The belly can not be exchanged for the back.
脊に腹は替へられず。
3. An ugly woman is often taken for a beauty.
4. I took a scarecrow for a farmer.
5. He mistook his benevolence for virtue.
6. Many a man that passes for a hero is really a coward.
7. He offered my horse for his cow.
8. The farmer sold his corn for a large sum of money.
9. We would not sell it for money.
10. I have bought this picture for one yen.
11. She is brave for a woman.
12. He is strong for a child of ten.
13. This stone is light for its size.
14. I wouldn't be a mineral for the world.

其他 Tit for tat, good for evil, 等の句を想起すべし。

Conformity を示すに次の句あり。

Line for line, measure for measure, page for page, word for word.

今其一例を挙げれば下の如し。

The orator delivered the speech he had written word for word.

辯士は丸で原稿通りに演説をやつた。

Reference を表はす。

For は節を逐ひて陳ぶる about, of, on 等の語と同じく関係を現はすに用ひらるゝことあり。

So much for the two travellers.

Talent in his age is no match for tact.

Hard times are no match for a hero.

Opposition (拘らずの意を有す)。

1. For all her wealth, she is unhappy.

2. For all her learning, she lacks common sense.

(with, after の部参照)。

斯くの如き場合に於ては Notwithstanding or In spite of と同意なり。

Duration of time or distance (時限及距離の連続)。

(To the extent of の意を含む)。

(例) 1. He is blind for life. 2. She was silent for a time.

3. I have not seen her for an age. 4. It is fine for the present.

5. Charles was very thoughtful for a few moments. 6. I have often walked on for ten miles in one day.

此語が期間を現はすものを挙げれば下の如し。

For long (for a long time) for years (for so many years) for the time being (for the present) for the first time, for once, for age.

for が時限を示す場合に於ては分詞形前置詞の一たる during なる語存す因て兩者區別すること必要なり。

齋藤氏著 English Conversation Grammar の二百四十五頁を見るに

For denotes the length of time.

How long has he lived in Japan?

Ans. For ten years.

During denotes the continuance of a state.

How long did you stay away from school?

Ans. During my father's absence.

とあり簡にして明なり玩索するを要す。

(拙著第二章 During の部参照)。

又此語が後節掲ぐる Since と混同し易きを以て詳細に説明せん。

我等試みに For, Since 兩語の適當なる邦譯を求めんとせば前者は(間)後者は(以來)に該當するものなるや論を俟たず即ち For はある連続したる時日の始めより終りまで換言すれば終始期間を表はし Since はある時日の起りより更に其出來事の續繼を示すものなり。

前述したる齋藤氏著の二百四十五頁六頁を彼是對照するに

For denotes the length of time.

Since denotes the continuance of a state from the time mentioned till the present.

とあり今次に其用を例掲ぐ。

(for の用例に就ては(時限及距離の連続の部)を参照すべし)。

1. Since the Restoration our country has made wonderful progress in civilization.

2. I have been ill since the examination.

斯くの如く Since は連続的事實を指示するために用ひらるゝが故に性質上現在完了の動詞と共に使用せらる。

之に反して for は如何なる Tence の動詞にも使用せらる。

是れ其差の存する所にして其用法に於ても廣狹の差あり。又 for は否定の文に用ひらる。

The sun will not rise for an hour.

(第三十二節 Since の部對照)。

課 題

1. 彼は東京を去りて伯林へと出發せり。 2. この電車は上野行です。 3. 桑港行の船はありますか。 4. 横須賀行は乗替。 5. 彼等は賞與を得んがために働く。 6. 善良なる學生は常に智識を得んと渴望する。 7. 相撲取は身體の壯大を以て名あり。 8. あの下女は早起と勤勉とで名高い。 9. 海晏寺は紅葉を以て名あり。 10. あの將軍は勇敢を以て人に秀でて居る。 11. ボヘミアの硝子器は出來(デキパエ)の精緻華美を以て其名天下に高し。 12. 佛蘭西の毛織物は優美なる意匠並に能く意を用ひた

る仕上げとで有名です。 13. 巴里は文明界の贅澤品の集散地を以て其名高し。 14. 彼は商業學校設立のために五十萬圓を寄附致しました。 15. 私は主人のために死にます。 16. 彼は美術音樂に嗜好を有す。 17. 彼は母に金を呉れとせびりました。 18. 彼は彼女の話を真に受けた。 19. 彼は巡査を兵卒と間違へました。 20. 私は夏帽子を三圓で買ひました。 21. あの方は女の割には腕が強い。 22. 彼は外國人としては日本語を巧みに操つります。 23. 彼は才智のあるに拘らず常に貧乏しておる。 24. 彼は生涯日出を見ませんでした。 25. 彼と僕とは十年間も交際をして居る。

第二十二節 From.

from は元來場所及事物より分離したる運動又は停止の意義を有す然れども場所の關係は現時に於ては比較的薄らきたるやの感あれども各種運動の起點を表示するの觀念は等しく此語の重要意義たるを失はず。

Separation (分離)。

(例) 1. She separated from her husband. 2. He parted from his family. 3. His style of living is free from ostentation. 4. He is safe from danger. 5. She retired from the gaze of the world. 6. He was vanished from the garden. 7. She was expelled from the town. 8. He was banished from the country. 9. They fled from the city of destruction.

Discrimination or distinction (辨識差別)。

- (例) 1. A fool may easily be known from a wise man.
 2. Can you tell a watch from a clock?
 3. She does not understand a sparrow from a swallow.

Commencement, Origin, Source (端緒本源)。**〔甲〕 離隔出發等運動の起點 (starting-point) を示す。**

- (例) 1. A splendid horse came galloping from the woods.
 2. He started from home.
 3. She sailed from Kobe.
 4. We departed from Yokohama.
 5. They returned from jollification.

〔乙〕 時限の起點。

From age to age, (年々歳々) from birth to birth, from morn till night, from the beginning to the end, (from the egg to the apples) from first to last, from bad to worse.

- (例) 1. A man of genius displays the indubitable signs of his superexcellence even from his very childhood. 旃檀は嫩より馨し。 Proverb.
 2. I have watched his progress from his youth up.
 3. From a child he was fond of music.

〔丙〕 種々の根源を示す。

- (例) 1. I sympathy you from the bottom of my heart.

2. Father and son were begging from door to door.
 3. She lives from hand to mouth.
 4. He eyed me from head to foot.

猶 from top to toe, from head to heel 等全身を現はす意あり。

5. Calamities come from below.

禍は下から。

Proverb.

6. Hideyoshi rose from obscurity.

7. Authority emanates from the sovereign.

Cause or Reason (原因理由)。

- (例) 1. He is suffering from consumption.
 2. She died from an excess of labour.

Motive (意志)。

- (例) 1. He acted from low motives.
 2. Carnage was done from spite.

Deliverance and Release (解脱救助)。

(例) 1. I am absolved from my obligations. 2. She was released from her vow. 3. They were rescued from the great famine. 4. She was saved from humiliation, and the great alliance was preserved. 5. He was sheltering these sleeping children from danger.

Remoteness (離隔)。

- (例) 1. Her house is far from land.

我等は from a distance の句を記憶せざるべからず後章に之を説明したり。

from pillar to post の句を参照すべし。

課題

1. 彼は神戸から来ました。
2. 彼は送別會に行つて今戻つて来た所です。
3. 馬鹿者はすぐ金と別れる。
4. 彼女は幼少の時から母親に技藝を仕込まれた。
5. 精勵なる人は朝から晩まで働く。
6. 住民が錢のないので弱つておる。
7. 私は今や溺れんとする小供を救ひました。
8. 豪商にして身を貧家に起せるもの少なからず。
9. 彼は面白くないことがあつて一昨年妻と別れました。
10. 完全は練習より得らる。

第二十三節 In.

in は或場所内に安定すると云ふ義換言すれば内部に於ける静止を現はす重要なる前置詞なり而して或物の内に包蓄せらるゝと云ふ觀念は時及空間内の停止及状態模様の静止關係を示す時に含まる因て次の分解を生ず。

Place (場所)。

- (例) 1. He built a castle in the air. 2. There is a glorious city in the sea. 3. Some talents are buried in the earth. 4. Apples and pears grew in the orchards and gooseberries in the garden. 5. He is in town but she is in the country. 6. I met him in the field,

Time (時)。

- (例) 1. Rome was not built in a day (羅馬は一日にて建てられたるものにあらず)。 2. A windfall which comes in the nick of time. (開いた口に牡丹餅)。 3. Do not sleep in the daytime. 4. The owl can not see in the light as in the dark. 5. Your noble act will be recognized in the long run.

In は前置詞中 for, at 等と並びて其意況きを以て詳細に記述せん。

In は時代を表示す。

In ancient times, in old(en) times, in former times, in earlier times, in modern times.

以上皆複數の形なるに注意すべし。

- (例) 1. In former times most pilgrims were in the habit of travelling bringing a pan and rice.
2. In modern times we fight bravely in the field of science.

現在過去未來を示す。

In the present, in the past, in (the) future.

現在を示すには in the present に換ゆるに at present を以てする普通にして可なりされども in にて現はされたる場合には冠詞を脱却すべからず又時として in or at the present time として使用せらるゝを見る。

未來を示すには in future, in the future 何れを用ふるも

可なるを見て in the past の代りに in past を用ふる又不可な事と推理する者ありされど是れ誤りなり要するに future を現はすには定冠詞の脱任意なれども past を示すには常に之を附せざるべからず。

- (例) 1. The relations of America and Japan would be peaceful in the future as in the past.
2. These should never be either in the past or in future.

朝夕其他を示す。

In the morning, in the daytime, in the evening, in the night.

(注意) in the evening の代りに at evening なる句の用ひらるゝを見る然れども前者の普通なるに若かず night を現はすには in the night よりは寧ろ前述したる at night を使用する方確實なり何となれば前者には〔不意に〕の意を存すればなり。

(of a morning of an evening by night 参照)。

用例頗る簡單なるを以て之を省く。

午前午後を現はす。

In the forenoon, in the afternoon.

- (例) 1. He paid us a visit in the forenoon.
2. I am at leisure in the afternoon.

四季を現はす。

In spring, in summer, in autumn, in winter.

- (例) 1. We hear the cuckoo in spring.
2. In autumn most leaves change from green into red.

年號月を現はす。

- (例) 1. America was discovered in 1412.
2. The hospital was established in the 15th year of Meiji.
3. He died in August last.
4. The azalea blooms in May.

State or Manner (状態)。

- (例) 1. Our country is in a state of transition. 2. A crab was walking in awkward manner. 3. She is in a difficulty. 4. He lives in solitude. 5. The family is in harmony. 6. He is a brute in human form. 7. I found her in tears. 8. I kept her in countenance. 9. He is in good humour. 10. He is in a bad temper. 11. He took my criticisms in good part. 12. He burst out in a rage. 13. Pride in dress or in beauty shows a weak mind. 14. He beat an elephant in great fury. 15. He is a scholar in name, but not in fact. 16. He is always in good aim. 17. The lady is dressed in a rich silk. 18. He failed in speculation. 19. He is in a fair way to succeed. 20. He spent most of his time in eating and drinking.

Point of reference (関係の點)。

- (例) 1. I am disappointed in him.
 2. We found a true friend in him.
 3. He found a faithful wife in her (語學第十五號三十七頁參照)。

猶全部を通じて研究に便ならしむるため更に細かく分類す。

(甲) 才智藝能の昇達及優秀を示す、技藝等の不熟練を示す。

(例) 1. He excels all men in various kinds of polite accomplishments. 2. She surpass others in intellect and ability. 3. He is versed in the art of war. 4. He is skilled in the military arts. 5. He is proficient both in civil and military accomplishments. 6. He became eminent in wisdom. 7. He excels in languages. 8. He is dexterous in horsemanship. 9. He is an adept in idlesport. 10. He is poor in swimming.

(乙) 夥多充満缺乏不足を示す。

(例) 1. Our country is rich in lakes. 2. The sea about Japan abounds in fish. 3. He is deficient in courage. 4. He is wanting in common sense. 5. She was not lacking in beauty and attractiveness. 6. He is defective in hearing.

(丙) 興味を有することを示す。

- (例) 1. He took pleasure in tea-making.
 2. He became interested in painting.
 3. He delighted in solitary walks and silent meditation.

(丁) 參與干涉を示す。

(例) 1. He participated in a rebellion. 2. He partook in the affairs of the government. 3. I am concerned in the transaction. 4. He interfered in election. 5. He does not take much interest in political affairs. 6. She is engaged in housework for two dollars a week.

To take part in, to have a finger in 等を参考せよ。

(戊) 信任を現はす。

- (例) 1. I believe in God.
 2. He confided in his powers.
 3. I trust in your honesty.

To take stock in を参照すべし。

(己) 中央を現はす。

- (例) 1. A beggar is lying in the middle of the road.
 2. There is a beautiful pond in the centre of the park.

猶 In the heart of, in the midst of 等此部に屬す。

次に掲ぐる所は日常幾多の著書中に發見せらるるもの

なるを以て諸氏の既に知る所ならん、されど辭典を參照して適當なる譯解を求め後作例を旋し練習の用に供すべし。

In advance, in all, in brief, in confidence, in demand, in deposit, in earnest, in fact, in fashion, in fine, in fun, in general, in hand, in haste, in jest, in private, in public, in question, in reason, in reserve, in secret, in sum, in the lump, in the main, in the teeth, in the wrong, in truth, in turn, in union, in vain, in vogue, in a word.

猶次の文體を注意すべし。

1. Husband and wife went out arm in arm.
2. Vice and misery go hand in hand.

昔時にありては in を屢 into の代りに使用せしこと古書に徴して明らかなり而して現今尙下の慣用語存す。

To fall in love; to dash in pieces; to cut in two; to call in question; to put in force.

課 題

1. 私は公園を散歩して居りました。
2. 私は動物園で彼女に逢ひました。
3. 彼れは只今東京に住んで居ります。
4. 古代に於ては何れの國も交通は實に不便でした。
5. 彼等は團體になつて學校を休みました。
6. あの人は舞踏が上手です。
7. 私は水練はから下手です。
8. 亞米加は湖水に富む。
9. 彼は歴史研究に多大の興味を有す。
10. 女は選舉に關係するものでない。

第二十四節 Into.

into は一の状態より他状態に於ける物の經過を現はす語なり而して内部の状況に立入り或は他の位置に對する運動を顯はすに用ひらる然れども其應用の範圍狭く且確實なるを以て研究に容易なり。

1. 場所の内部に向進する運動。

(例) 1. To draw water into his own field.

己の田に水を引く。

Proverb.

2. He cast water into Thames.
3. The brave soldier jumped into the current.
4. He plunged into the river and saved the girl.
5. The ship sailed into the harbour.
6. He stepped into a muddy place.
7. We went into the country.
8. She threw a secret letter into fire.
9. Prince Charles marched into England.
10. He disappeared into the woods.

2. 時限の内部に向進する運動。

(例) 1. She slept late into day.

此語が時限を表はす前置詞として使用せらるゝは稀に見る所なり。

猶次の分解を生ず。

3. State (状態)結果をも包有す。

甲。感動を示す。

- (例) 1. Tears of joy came into her eyes. 2. He burst into a hearty laugh. 3. He fell into a passion. 4. A good plan

came into my mind. 5. The thought darted into her mind. 6. By living luxuriously, he at last ran into debt. 7. She relapsed into poverty. 8. He divided the treasure into equal shares. 9. He fell into a sound sleep. 10. I examined into the cause. 11. I inquired into the origin. 12. She burst into a flood of tears. 13. God shall bring everything into judgment. 14. Silver consequently came into use. 15. He was bribed into silence. 16. She laughed herself into convulsion.

4. Change (變化)。

(例) 1. A mulberry plantation is changed into a sea.

桑田變じて海となる。

2. The tree is converted into a stone. 3. The lack of education turned joy into pain. 4. They made the wool into cloth. 5. The moisture will be formed into clouds. 6. Air can be compressed into a liquid. 7. She retired into her native place. 8. He removed into the next door.

into より成る句に就ては章を改めて詳細に陳述せん。

〔註〕 場所の内部に向ひての移動を示すには into を用ひるを法則とすれども有形物の内に入る時は 'enter' なる動詞の次に into を用ひざるを現時の慣習とすされども古き英語には into を供ひしこと Old Testament 及其他の著書に照して明らかなり。

He entered into a boat and crossed over, and came into his own city.

into the bargain (besides) の句を想起すべし。

課 題

1. 私の伯父は田舎へ行きました。 2. 彼は苦心して書いた繪を皆池の中へ投げ棄てました。 3. 老人が臨終のきわに寶を息子三人に分けました。 4. あの人の品性を探つて下さい。 5. 彼は新築の家へ移りました。

第二十五節 of.

此語は英文中の所有格即ち物主格 (possessive case) に該當す然れども今試みに所有格の用法を思考するに元來所有格は人格及動物の名詞の時限距離重量の名詞宏壯巍然たる物體の名詞日常使用せらるゝ若干の句を表はす名詞等少數の名詞に限用せらるゝのみなるを以て未だ所有格の短を補ふこと能はず茲に於て所有格の意義を一層明確ならしむるため吾人は此前置詞たる of に依頼す。

今此辭の本來の意義は Proceeding from (Source) Resulting from (Cause or reason) from (Separation) より發生したること明らかにして其意義は通常 appertaining to, belonging to, 又は referring to 即ち附屬及關係なるを以て英文學者の所謂 of は Possession を表示する前置詞なりと唱ふるは所以あるなり。

近世に於ては of の掌る意義を下の數種に分解することを得。

〔甲〕 The adjective meaning (形容詞の意義) 〔乙〕 The apposition meaning (同格の意義) 〔丙〕 The attributive meaning (附屬性の意義) 〔丁〕 The partitive meaning (配分の意義) 〔戊〕 The reference meaning (相關の意義)。

以下分説せん。

〔甲〕 **The adjective meaning** (形容詞の意義)。

品質 (quality) の意義を現はすに用ひらるゝものにして其名詞と共に多く形容詞の權威を有す因て此名あり。

1. A crown of gold (a golden crown に變化す)。
2. An act of grace (a gracious act)。

然れども見解によりては後の配分の意義なりと推定することを得何となれば a crown of gold を一個の黃冠を製作せんがために使用せられたる金の分量なりと解することを得べければなり。

(例) Her brow bore a crown of gold.

猶次例を見るべし。

1. A man of influence (a influential man).
2. A man of courage (a courageous man).
3. A man of war (a warlike man).

今試みに (1) 例を取るに世界に存する勢力の幾分は此男に專屬せりと想像することを得。

(例) A man of courage hesitates at times.
He is a man of war.

課 題

1. A man of virtue は如何に變ずるか。
2. The world called so loudly for men of broad culture. 適當に譯せ。

〔乙〕 **The apposition meaning** (同格の意義)。

同格に於ける名詞は時として of にて結合せらる。

1. The city of Calcutta.
2. The Empire of Japan.

此形は常に應用することを許さず。

東京と云ふ都會は日本の首府なり。(英譯すべし)。

〔丙〕 **The attributive meaning** (附屬性の意義)。

此場合の of は抽象的性質をして實體的のものに附屬せしむるために用ひる結合辭なり。

1. The strength of lion.
2. The shape of the mountain.
3. The lightness of the air.

〔丁〕 **The partitive meaning** (配分の意義)。

何物にても其一部を全部に關係せしむる働き即ち (the part of anything to the whole) を示すものなり。

1. The basis of the house.
2. The trunk of the elephant.

3. A page of a book.

配分意義に於ては吾人の眼に映ずる社會百般の事物を其一部一部より存立するものと推定す是れ其名の存する所以なり。

今前例に見るに人類に於ても身體を始めとし目あり鼻あり口あり各可分的の性質を有す又家屋に就て一言せんか基礎あり壁あり屋根あり窓等ありて皆家屋の部分即ち可分的性質を有す。

(戊) The reference meaning (相關の意義)。

主旨を明確ならしむるため換言すれば彼我の關係を知らしむるために用ふ。

1. The love of our neighbour.

是れ我隣人として指示せられたる對人的愛情にして特に其人に着眼したる特別的愛情とす。

2. A treatise of geometry.

geometry 全體中の一部份にて a treatise の内に包含せらるるものを示す故に此點より見る時は相關の意義は配分の意義の一部と見做すことを得然れども此語の用法は現今に於ては昔時の如く多く用ひられずして on に代るに至れり。

即ち on geometry の如し。

(後節 on の部を参照すべし)。

以上記載したる五つの意義に於ては中原貞七氏著の前

置詞用法(明治三十一年六月一日發行)に五頁より十三頁に渉る詳細なる参考書あり。

尙此語本來の意義に就て述べん。

1. Separation (分離)。

(例) 1. Peter was determined to break himself of the bad habit of lying in bed late of a morning. 2. I can not get rid of this fever. 3. He got quit of the bad habit of smoking. 4. They have been free of the legal crime. 5. I acquit you of blame. 6. She is clear of debt. 7. I was disappointed of the contrivance.

茲に注意すべきは剝奪救済を現はす bereave, deprive, rob, strip, relieve 等の動詞なり。

例せば神が彼女から天賦の人權を剝奪せりを表現せんに普通の觀念より云へば何人も God deprived her natural right of (or from) her となさん然れども是れ誤れり宜しく God deprived her of her natural right と正さざるべからず。

今下に詳細なる準用例を掲げて其一般を示さん。

1. An evil spirit bereaved him of his beloved child.

悪魔が愛子を彼れから奪去りました。

2. He robbed me of my gold watch.

彼れが私の金時計を盗みました。

3. This stripped my thumb of its nail.

4. A stranger relieved him of his urgent wants.

(注意)

To bereave, deprive, rob, relieve a person of a thing
(Correct).

To bereave, deprive, rob, relieve a thing of a person
(Incorrect).

是等の組織は一の特別法を形成するものなれば斯くの如き文章構造に精通するを要す。

従來の慣習によれば上記の如き數例を實に拙劣極れる譯法をなす者あり附譯を對照して其意義を明らかにし直譯的の弊に陥らざらんことを期すべし。

2. Source (根源)。

- (例) 1. He is of a noble family.
2. She is of gentle birth.
3. He came of good family.

3. Cause (原因)。

(例) 1. The soldier died of wounds which he had received in the heroic defence of the king. 2. The army was tired of attacking the castle. 3. He became weary of human affairs. 4. She is in bed of her illness.

4. Point of reference, object (關係の點)。

(例) 1. He is lame of both legs. 2. I am blind of one eye. 3. The ship ran foul of a rock. 4. He is a very smart youth of his years. 5. She is small of her age. 6. I have heard of the gun. 7. He talked of me.

此語が關係を現はすに際しては about と相類似し兩者混同し易く何れを使用すべきか又如何なる差異を有するか大に吾人の判斷に苦しむ所なりとは既に第一節に於て述べたり後章兩者を比較して説明せん。of が行爲の目的として使用せらるゝは現今に於ては稀に見る所なれども女皇 Elizabeth 時代には多く用ひたり。

Alexander conquered Persia (Alexander 大王は Persia を征服したり) 今事實上 Alexander's conquest of Persia と云ふことを得べし斯くの如き場合に於ては Conquest (征服)なる名詞は Conquer なる動詞より誘導せられ行爲の目的即ち征服は of にて結合せられて其形を存す。

此語は又時限の前置詞として顯はる然れども其意義大に狭し。

- (例) 1. He is accustomed to lie in bed late of a morning.
2. She used to gossip over her pail at the well of an evening.

(彼女は夕暮時になると井戸端會議を開くを常とせり)。

(後章(異種の前置詞を冠るにより其用法に差あるもの)(20)を参照すべし)。

今昔を示す句を下に掲ぐ。

of late, of old, of yore.

其他此語が他辭と合して意をなせるものを次に掲げん。

of consequence, of course, of force, of necessity, of purpose, of truth, of use.

課 題

1. 彼は金塊を私から盗みました。 2. 彼は公權を剝奪せられた。 3. 私は遠足を好む。 4. 私は釣に倦きた。 5. 彼は實に殘酷なる性質です。 6. 彼女は貞潔なる人なり。 7. あの橋は鐵で造られておる。 8. 倫敦は世界の最大都會なり。 9. 獅子は獸の王なり。 10. 彼は日曜などにはよく妻子を伴ふて郊外を散歩して居るのを見掛けます。

第二十六節 Off.

off は separation at a near distance 即ち近距離に於ける分離を示す。

(例) 1. A wreck lies just off the island. 2. The steamer arrived off Kobe. 3. The ship is anchored off Yokohama.

以上三例は皆 at a short distance from に一致す。

4. The door is off the hinges. 5. Her voice is off the key. 6. A bad boy dropped off the tree. 7. A tile fell off the roof. 8. An ape jumped off the chair. 9. The matter is off my hands (no longer under my responsible charge).

10. She is off her chump (out of her mind). 11. He is off his head (crazy, demented). 12. He is off the hooks (out of gear, superseded). 13. He was off his guard (not on the watch, careless).

off は下の如き句にありては adverb (副詞)の如く使用せらるゝものなり其範圍廣きを以て適用多く且重要なるものに註解を附して掲げん。

(例) 1. She is well off (rich, prosperous). 2. He is ill (badly) off (poor, unfortunate). 3. The bargain is off (cancelled). 4. He took off his hat. 5. They set off (started) for Paris. 6. He was cut off (died) in early youth. 7. The gun went off (was discharged). 8. We hope the rain will hold off (keep away). 9. The prisoner was let off (released). 10. The captain paid off his crew.

課 題

1. 騎兵が落馬した。
2. 船が品川沖に碇泊しておる。
3. この窓には障子がない。

第二十七節 On (upon).

on は靜止の意を顯はす單一の前置詞にして一物が他の物體の表面の上部に接するの意即ち Contact with the upper part of を示すものなり。

1. Place (場所)。

(例) 1. Blossoms on parched peas; "Grapes on thorns and figs on thistles." 炒豆に花。 2. A stork on a dust-heap. 掃溜に鶴。 3. We spread blanket on the ground. 4. A beauty performed on the violin. 5. He played the tune on the piano. 6. Dinner is on the table. 7. He is on his last legs (on the verge of utter failure or exhaustion). 7. The door is on the jar. (partly open). 8. The gate is on the latch. (not locked). 9. I stood on the tiptoe of expectation. 10. He wore his heart upon his sleeve.

2. Time (時)。

on は day を現はす前置詞なり。

(例) 1. The Emperor's birthday is celebrated on the 3rd of November. 2. He died on the eve of victory. 3. She paid a visit to my house on Sunday. 4. On the following day rain fell in torrents. 5. On the succeeding day, he entered the capital.

on the occasion (in this case) 参照。

on はある特殊の行爲事件ありたる時を示す。

On that night a thief entered her house.

猶次例を考究すべし (後章異なる前置詞を冠るにより其用法に差あり) 参照。

All the guests were on time.

3. Attendant circumstance (随従の意義)。

(例) 1. Lord have mercy upon me (Robinson Crusoe). 2. Shall I lay perjury upon my soul? (Shakespeare). 3. I am on the speaking terms with her. 4. We dwelt upon the topic. 5. I hit upon a good plan. 6. He entered on a little practice. 7. He practised upon my credulity. 8. I am on a similar footing with him.

猶幾多の用法を備ふるを以て詳細に陳べん。

(甲) Dependence or Reliance (獨立依頼)。

(例) 1. Victory or defeat depends upon the tune of fortune. 2. The prosperity or decay of the country depends upon this single issue. 3. He lives on gruel. 4. She lives on her mother. 5. Sheep feed on grass. 6. He counted on the money. 7. I called upon the Kami for help. 8. We calculate upon (anticipate making) a good profit. 9. I trust on your character. 10. He reckoned upon these goods. 11. I relied upon his strength.

On one's own hook なる句を参照すべし。

(乙) Direction (方向)。

(例) 1. He made an attack upon me.
2. The army marched on Paris.
3. The enemy advanced upon the castle.

〔丙〕 Purpose or Motive (目的意義)。

(a) 差遣使節。

- (例) 1. Three delegates were sent on the secret mission.
2. He is gone on an errand.

(b) 旅行遊歴。

- (例) 1. He started on an expedition.
2. She went on a tour of pleasure.

猶 on an excursion, on a trip, on a picnic, on a pilgrimage.
等の句あり多くは to go なる動詞によりて現さる。

旅行を分ちて 1. 旅行の途中(行爲の進行中をも含有す) 2. 旅行の方法とす。

1. 旅行の途中。

- (例) 1. The party was caught in a furious snow-storm on their way. 2. Elizabeth once encountered the greatest hardships and dangers on her journey. 3. The policeman caught the thief on his round. 4. He was taken into custody on his return. 5. I have been late in arriving by sporting on the way. 6. She has the bad habit of eating and buying on the road. 7. On my way to school I saw a wrestler. 8. On her way home she lost her bag.

2. 旅行の方法。

- (例) 1. Napoleon passed over the Alps on horseback.
2. We came here on foot. (A scheme is on foot 参照)
以上の如く徒歩乗馬には此語を用ふ。

(c) 職務商用。

職務を現はすに On duty, on one's guard (前節 off の部参照)。

on the watch 等あり、用例頗る簡明なるを以て省略す。

1. He made a journey on a private business.
2. He travelled on mercantile affairs.

Cause or Reason (原因理由)。

此語が Cause を現はすに其用法中に含まるゝことあり例へば On this account の如し。

- (例) 1. On the failure of his plans, he threw up the project.
2. I congratulated him on his success.
3. The knight complimented her upon her beauty.

Increase (in addition to, besides)。(増加)

Alps on Alps, heaps on heaps, loss on loss, mischief on mischief.

今其用例を示せば次の如し。

1. Alps on Alps arose in his path.
2. There happened mischief on mischief.
3. Wine and youth are fire upon fire.

Situation or Position (位置)。

(例) 1. On the one hand she is moral; on the other hand she is immoral. (In speaking of alternatives).

即ち二者其一の撰擇を顯はすものなり。

On the right hand side, (右手の側に) on each side, (各側に) on both sides (両側に)。

此語は又河の名或は東西南北左右等の前に置かれて附近 (at or near) の意に代用せらる。

- (例) 1. London is on the Thames.
2. Paris is situated on the River Seine.
3. We saw new building on the left.

Contradiction (脊戾)。

- (例) The Russian made war on the Turk.
反對を示すに on the contrary の句あり。
(後章に to the contrary との差を記せり)。

Reference (関係)。

about, of 兩者 Reference を表示し混同し易きは既述したりと雖も此語 on も又邦語の何れに就てに該當する題目を顯はすに用ひらる。

- (例) 1. General Booth spoke on the Salvation Army.
2. He told many tales on Robinson Crusoe.
A lecture on botany (植物學に關する講義)。
A sermon on Death (死に就ての説教)。

(例) They have been hearing the lecture on botany.
斯くの如く問題に關する意義を現はすを以て次の句あらはる。

on the question, (in question 参照) on the subject, on the topic.

Elizabeth 時代の英文中に於ては幾多の文人著者等吾

人現今に於ては既述したる of を用ひざるべからざる所に on を使用したり。

What shall become on me.

He shall hear on it.

現時に於ては become の後には on を伴はずして of を使用すること明らかにして hear の場合に於ても of を伴ふ。

條件を現はすには On を用ふ。

(例) 1. He agreed to rent a room on condition that he will live there for three years.

2. We live together on terms of equality.

此語は又證據としての意を有する適應一致抵當約定等を示すに用ひらる。

- (例) 1. He acted upon the maxim, 'Ill-gotton gains never prosper.' 2. I wait on your pleasure. 3. He has retired on pension. 4. He borrowed money on credit. 5. I lent money on good security. 6. She promised it on her word. 7. I promise this on my honour. 8. He is engaged on probation. 9. He is on good behaviour. 10. He is on his promotion.

猶此辭の特色とも稱すべき稍異なりたる用法に着眼すべし。

(例) 1. On hearing this, Hercules shook the earth in his anger.

2. Prince Ito wired on receipt of a telegram of thanks.
 斯くの如く分辭等の前に on を用ひる時は分辭によりて表はされたる事件の後直ちにある行爲の發生を示す而して此場合には in consequence of の意を存し immediately after, as soon as と同意義なり。

課 題

1. 都府に入るや彼は直ちに余を訪へり。
 猶用例數題を示さん。

1. On demand it will be paid. 2. On second thoughts (reconsideration), I think you are right. 3. He came on the stroke of twelve (just as 12 o'clock had struck).

數多の句には此前置詞を伴ふ。

和譯は省略するを以て字典を參照すべし 然れども hand, purpose 等の如き異種の前置詞を戴くにより其意義異なるものは卷末其用例を掲げて區別を明らかにせり。

On earth, on fire, on hand, on high, on purpose, on a par, on a pinch, on a sudden, on the alert, on the average, on the lift, on the move, on the nail (on the spot), on the scene, on the sly, on the stretch, on view, on the wane, on the wing, on the whole.

Upon は on なる單一形前置詞の變化にして大抵の場合に on と同じく使用せらるゝを以て余は此區別を認めずして以上の如く混用せり。

然れども upon は文學的美辭上に於て on より精確なる觀念を表はすものなり。

(酒卷金子兩氏合著英文法詳解 149 頁參照)。

課 題

1. 机上に原稿が澤山積んである。 2. 彼れは大抵土曜日の晩に私の家へ來ます。 3. 私は彼れと親密の間柄です。 4. 鶴は魚を食ひて生活す。 5. 日本人は多く米を食ふて生活す。 6. 貴君は鶏雛に何を食わせて育てて居りますか。 7. 彼は今朝早く私を訪問しました。 8. 私は雪見に出掛けたいと思ひます。 9. 私は學校の行道に日比谷公園の躑躅を見ました。 10. 彼は教育普及てう演題の元に長時間に亘る講話をなしたり。

第二十八節 Over.

此語は一物が他物の眞上にあるの意即ち on the surface of を示すに用ひらるゝものにして第一地位の上座 (position above) 第二發動の上坐 (motion above) 第三位置の超越 (position beyond) を表示す。

因て次の分解を生ず。

1. (a) 場所の上 (above in space). (b) 時限の超過 (beyond in time). (c) 數量の超過 (above in quantity)
2. (a) 甲、物體の表面通過 (passing from side to side, across). 乙、全範圍通過 (upon the whole surface of,

through the whole extent). (b) 向側 (on the other side of, beyond):

3. 地位の上坐 (position above) より生ずる悲哀愁傷。
4. 権力の上にあること (above in authority) の意を有する管轄支配の権勢及優等 (壓倒の意をも含む)。

1. (a) 場所の上 (above in space).

(例) 1. The sun shines over the earth. 2. A blanket is spread over the floor. 3. A naked sword hung over her head.

(b) 時限の超過 (beyond in time).

(例) 1. He was absent over three hours.

此語は始めより終りの全き時間 (during the whole time) を顯はす over the season, over night, over winter 等の如し是等は邦語の何々中の意義に相當するものなるが故に through と同意なり。

(例) 1. She travelled over the summer. 2. I have watched him over (through) the night. 3. He put up at the hotel over night (for the night).

(c) 數量の超過 (above in quantity).

(例) 1. There are over seventy boys in the park.
2. She is over twenty years old.

2. (a) 甲、物體の表面通過 (passing from side to side, across).

(例) 1. He came over mountain and river. 2. A boat sailed over the lake. 3. He ferried them over the river.

乙. 全範圍通過 (upon the whole surface of, through the whole extent).

(例) 1. The rumour spread all over the village.
2. Her books were read over the country.

(b) 向側 (on the other side of, beyond).

(例) 1. He lives over the way.

3. 地位の上坐より生ずる悲哀愁傷。

(例) 1. The very gods weep over the slavery of wisdom to folly.

2. We mourn over the death of friendship.

4. 権力の上にあること (above in authority) の意を有する管轄支配権勢及優等 (壓倒の意を含む)。

(例) 1. He won many victories over the French.
2. He triumphed over obstacles.
3. He rules over a vast empire.

此語が他の辭と合して熟語を形成するものを擧ぐれば下の如し。

Head over heels (in a somersault), over head and ears (deeply engrossed, beyond one's depth), over and above (in addition to, besides), over and over (several times), over seas (to foreign lands), all over the body (the whole body).

今次に簡單なる用例を示さん。

1. He turned head over heels. 2. He is over head and ears in debt. 3. All over the body was covered with wounds.

次の如き句に於ては副詞の役をなす。今其重なるものを記せん。

1. The storm has blown over (passed away). 2. The war was over. 3. He called over (read aloud) the names. 4. She gave over (abandoned) the attempt.

課 題

1. 彼は學校を一週間以上缺席しました。 2. あの人は七十歳の高齡に達するが今春商用で北海道へ行くと申しました。 3. 日本軍は清軍に對して勝利を得たり (to carry the day, to win the victory). 4. 彼は夏中箱根に滞在致しました。 5. 都下數千の人皆其死を悼まざるはなかりき。

第二十九節 Past.

此語は beyond と其意義を同じくし諸種の超越を表はすに用いらる。

1. Beyond in place (場所の超越)。

- (例) 1. Many wounded soldiers were carried past our house.
2. A bullet whistled past me.

2. Beyond in time (時限の超過)。

(例) 1. It is now half past eight.

3. Beyond in state (状態の超越)。

- (例) 1. Such generosity is past belief.
2. This is past my strength.

課 題

1. 彼れは日没後一時間を経て王子の別荘から歸つて來ました。

第三十節 Per.

per は羅典語にて by の意なり商業通信 (Commercial Correspondence) に於ては by, through, by means of 等に代用せらる。

- (例) 1. Salary required would be about 50 yen per month.

課 題

1. 報酬の義は一ケ年 (per annum) 二千圓に願ひたし。
2. 商品は今朝汽船天津丸に積込みました。

第三十一節 Save.

此辭は to save 即ち to leave out なる動詞の命令法なり而して Separation 及び Exclusion を表示する前置詞として用ひらる。

而して but, except 等と同性質のものなり。

- (例) 1. I could not see such a beautiful warrior save in picture.
2. He is the last save one in his class.

課 題

1. 彼は一人の婦人の外他の家臣を皆放逐しました。

第三十二節 Since.

此語は現在實行中なる事實連續を示すものなり従つて現在完了の動詞と共に用ひらるゝこと既に for の部に陳べたり。

- (例) 1. Since ancient times, the age of three scores and ten has rarely attained by man.

人生七十古來稀なり。

前述したる for と混同し易き虞あり兩部を對照比較すべし。

課 題

1. 私は日曜以來床に就きましたが未だに恢復致しません。
2. 彼れは七月以來憐家え親切なる人が引越し來ましたので大に喜んで居ります。

第三十三節 Than.

此語は接續詞 (Conjunction) として多くの文中に成立

するものなれども比較 (Comparison) 又は差異 (Difference) を表はす時に限りて前置詞として使用せらる。

神田氏著の大文典 175 頁を見るに 'Though a Conjunction, may better be treated as a Preposition in such constructions' とあり。

今其用例を掲げん。

Comparison (比較)。

- (例) 1. Being covetous, she will not receive less than five yen.

Difference (相違)。

- (例) 1. No person other than a graduate will be fit.

課 題

1. 私は五圓以上は銀貨で受取るのはいやです何卒紙幣で下さい。

第三十四節 Through.

through は一端より他端の全距離 (over the entire or whole extent of a thing) を通過するの觀念を現はすものにして from end to end の意義を有す、或は through は物の内部を横斷すると云ふ意義 (across the interior of anything) なりと云ひ或は表面又は限界より對立の者へ (from one surface or limit of a thing to the opposite) の意義を有するものなりと云ふも何れにせよ通過 (passage) を現はす單一形の前置詞たること明らかなり。

1. 場所の内部を横断することを示す。

〔甲〕 全部通過の場合。

(例) 1. The sounds of the drums resounded through the heaven and earth. 2. A spirit of murder reigned through the hall. 3. His name has spread throughout the world. 4. The poison passed through her system.

〔乙〕 一部通過の場合。

(例) 1. An unobserving man would go through a forest without seeing firewood. 2. I passed through the woods. 3. I will go through fire and water on his behalf. 4. He shot an arrow through the centre of a helmet.

2. 時限の内部横断(期間の全部)を示す。

此語が時限を現はすに於ては終始結着 Continuance of time (from beginning to end) の意味に使用せらる。

(例) 1. He perpetuated his name through eternity. 2. I sat up through the night with a sick man.

(Through the season, through the ages, through life 参照)。

3. 状況の内部を経過したるの意を示す。

(例) 1. After going through a great deal of experience, he was crowned with success. 2. After passing through many troubles and dangers he discovered a great principle. 3. He made a herculean effort through thick and thin.

開放せられたる門戸を自由に通過して目的を達すること容易なるの意義より Through は次の意を含有す。

今古文典書を繙くに。

'Through is used with reference to that which we pass through in order to attain our object, and so gains next sense.' とあり。

然らば何れの意を含有するものなるや詳説せん。

(a) Cause (原因)。Reason (理由)。

(例) 1. She lost her situation through her carelessness. 2. He has achieved great success through perseverance. 3. Young men of weak mind degenerate through temptation.

原因を現はす場合には because of と同義にして理由を示す時には by reason of に代用せらる。

従つて意志 (Motive) を現はすも自ら此内に包含す。

(例) 1. He was killed through envy.

(b) Means (方便手段)。Instrumentality (器械)。

(例) 1. Miss Crandall taught a school for young ladies through an interpreter. 2. I had an interview with Mr. Lincoln through her introduction. 3. He obtained a lucrative position at court through the influence of Mr. Smith. 4. He escaped through the swiftness of his horse.

方便を現はす場合には by means of, by the agency of の意味に使用せらる。

Throughout は Through の意を強めたる形なり。

前述したる(全部通過の場合若しくは時限の内部横断)

を示すに多く用ひらるゝものなれども原由方策等を示す時には Through を用ひ throughout を使用せざるなり。

下例によりて一般を知得すべし。

(例) 1. The silk industry of France is famous throughout the world. 2. The rumor has spread throughout the village. 3. I have learned through him that you are in want of a clerk.

繼續期間を示す例は既に掲げたれども尙其例を掲ぐ。

1. He labors throughout the year.
2. I was absent from home through the holiday. (during

の部参照)。

(問題) Throughout all the land と all over the land.

何れが意味強きか。 (答) 前者の方強し。

課 題

1. 私は貴君のためならたとへ 火の中水の中を厭ひません。
2. 遙々出京して 世の辛酸を嘗め彼は故郷へ錦を飾つて歸りました。
3. 日光は 四季中風景實に美なり。
4. 彼は歸路 不注意のため百圓入の紙入を落しました。
5. 東洋の子ルソンと謳はれし東郷大將の名聲は 全世界を通じて轟く。

第三十五節 Till (until.)

till は時の制限即ち to the time of の意に使用せらる。

(例) 1. I shall wait till 5 o'clock.

邦語の「迄」と譯するにより by, to 等の語と混用すべからず until は till より意少しく強し詳細は下の課題に譲る、問題に精通せんとせば by, to の部をも参照すべし。

課 題

1. 競漕會は雨天なれば翌日迄延期致します。
2. 五時迄御待ち下さい。
3. 私は 夕方迄には歸ります。(by)
4. こゝから 學校迄五町あります。(to)

(注意) till, by は時間に関し to は場所に係る。

第三十六節 To.

此語は前進の方向を示すに當り到着の意志を有する運動概言すれば 'Motion with Direction' を現はす前置詞なり、而して場所の起點を顯はす from と正反對なること to and fro (backwards and forwards) の句にて推理することを得是れ一は起點を指し他は終點を示すを以てなり。

1. 行爲の到達する範圍又は距離の終點。

(例) 1. I went to church. 2. Let us walk to Inokashira. 3. Have you ever been to Matsushima? 4. Descent to hell is easy, and the road to evil is easy. 5. How far is it from Izu to Hakone? 6. One man can lead a horse to the water, but ten men can not make him drink.

Proverb.

2. 目的状態等に對する動作感情の方向。

(例) 1. He is going to a trade. 2. He went alone to his work as a carpenter. 3. She is rising to wealth and honour. 4. Filial piety is a duty to our parents. 5. She is a friend to the poor. 6. I took him to task. 7. He took to his heels. 8. Health is precious to all, and death is common to all.

日常吾人が英文中に於て發見する gerundial infinitive の用法は心意目的を表示するものなり。

1. He gave a dinner-party to celebrate his birthday.
2. He was invited to visit the kings of several European countries to talk with them.

上記の者は End, purpose を表はす適例なり Phrase Preposition の一たる for the purpose of, in order to の部と對照思考する時は自然に熟知するを得。

又此語が場所、時の近接を示すことあり。

(甲) Nearness of place (場所の近接)。

- (例) 1. I sat close to him.
2. He called them to his bedside and divided his fortune into equal share.

(乙) Proximity of time (時限の近接)。

- (例) 1. It is one o'clock to the daybreak.
2. It is five minutes to ten o'clock.

to は前置詞中其意義廣く到底其全般を掲ぐることはせずと雖も下に掲ぐるものは其普通なるものなり。

(a) 結果究局 (限界包括の程度)。

(例) 1. The volunteers returned safe to the triumphant joy of their parents. 2. She wasted her time to her own ruin. 3. The family came to a crisis. 4. It has come to the end. 5. He has come to grief. 6. He went to the wall. 7. He has gone to the dogs. 8. A magnificent republic was fallen a prey to melancholy decay. 9. A celebrated library was reduced to ashes. 10. There are limits to familiarity (地藏の顔も三度) Proverb. 11. They came to the number of seventy. 12. The boy can count to ten in English but can not to twenty. 13. They were killed to a man. 14. We will fight to the last man. 15. You must pay to the utmost farthing. 15. Few people lived to ninety. 17. He has been frozen to death. 18. He tried to the utmost of his strength.

to some extent = to a certain extent, to a degree 等を參照すべし。

(b) 適合一致。

(例) 1. This is an occupation to my taste. 2. She has a husband to her mind. 3. Rice is not a food suited to health. 4. She is a student to all appearance. 5. He is a

soldier to the backbone. 6. This roast pig is done to a turn. 7. The England of the East is true to her name.

(e) 随伴。

- (例) 1. She sang to his accompaniment on the harp.
2. She danced to the music.
3. He sang a merry tune to my flute.

(d) 比例。

- (例) 1. The boy has been eating green fruit, and ten to one he will be sick.
2. The Greeks are strong to their strength.

猶次の句に注意すべし。

1. He sent for me to accuse me face to face.
2. They fought hand to hand.

(e) 優劣其他を示す (自然の結果として比例の意を含む)。

(例) 1. He is superior to (higher or greater than) me in character. 2. Her coat is inferior to (less or lower than) mine in texture.

以上は優劣を現はす。

其他 (anterior or prior to (earlier than) posterior to (later than) senior to (older than) junior to (younger than) 等あり)。

此等は Latin Comparative と稱し根源を羅典に發するにより斯く例外をなすものなり記憶するを要す。

(f) 撰擇。

(例) 1. I prefer duty to pleasure.
rather than の意を含む (第十一節 before の部参照)。

(g) 増加。

- (例) 1. To his wisdom he has courage.
2. To add to his troubles, he became involved in a law-suit.

(1) (2) 例共に in addition to の意を有す。

(問題) (此語が結果を示す場合)。

今課題するに當りて其用例を掲ぐ。

1. To my surprise I found him here.
2. To my astonishment I heard him say so.

以上二例の文體を變せよ。

- (答) 1. I was surprised to find him here.
2. I was astonished to hear him say so.

(課題) 以下三例を上例に倣ひて變すべし。

1. To my disappointment I found that the train had started.
2. I was amazed to find this accident.
3. To his chagrin he found no apples left.

課 題

1. 貴君は嘗て日光に行つたことがありますか。 2. 邪道へ入るは易く正道へ入るは難し。 3. 信義は友人に對

する義務なり。 4. 彼は其服装の示す如く學生なり。
 5. さ一博覽會見物に行こーではありませんか。 6. 東洋の英國は其名に背かず。 7. 青年時代を無意味に過したから遂にこんなことになつてしまつた實に残念でたまらない。 8. 彼は十中八九落第するだろー。 9. 有名なる圖書館は遂に灰燼に歸せり。 10. 茶は全く日本人の嗜好に適す。

第三十七節 Toward and towards.

Toward, towards は to と ward の結合したるものなり。元來の形は towards にして A. S. (アングロサクソン) toward より其源を發す。

Lennie 氏は towards は前置詞なれども toward は形容詞なりと嚴定せり Cox 氏は towards も時として toward と書くことありと云へり余は Cox 氏の言に賛成をなすと雖も本來の形 towards の隱當なるに若かずと斷言す。

Towards は到着の意志なき漠然たる方向を示すものなり是れ前述せし for, to 等の語と異なる所なり。

1. 方位を示す。

(例) 1. Raising his hand towards the audience he commanded the silence. 2. The army marched towards the city. 3. He travelled towards his country. 4. The sun is declining towards the west.

自然の意義により次の意に移る。

(甲) 場所の接近。

- (例) 1. He drew the lad towards him.
 2. The tiger came towards the traveller.
 3. I pull the handle toward me and take a step backward (語學第十五號三十六頁参照)。

(乙) 時限の接近。

- (例) 1. Towards evening the sick man changed for the worse.
 2. Towards the end of speech he wept bitterly.

(丙) 人格に對する接近。

- (例) 1. The attitude of American people towards Japan during the war was very friendly.
 attitude には常に towards を伴ふ又時として to の用ひらる、を見るも前者の普通なるに若かず。
 2. He is very kind towards his neighbours.
 3. She behaved politely towards the foreigners.
 4. Brotherhood is the first step towards estrangement.
 兄弟は他人の始まり。 Proverb.

2. 寄附行爲及目的を示す。

- (例) 1. She contributed fifty yen towards the relief funds. 2. He denoted 3,000 yen towards the funds of the society. 3. He did many things towards the general good.
 4. I have done all I could towards that object.

課 題

1. 撰手が今や決勝點に近づきつゝあり。 2. 夕方頃に雨が降つて来たので外出を止めてしまった。 3. 巨人は Hercules に對して悪感情は持たなかつた唯自己の我儘のために振舞つて居つた。

第三十八節 Under.

under は低所に於ける停止又は發動の意義を有す詳言すれば此語は一物にして他物の眞下にあるを示す、一方には below, beneath, down 等の類似語を有し他方には above, on, over 等の對立語あり、各部を對照思考すべし。

〔甲〕 低所に於ける停止。

(例) 1. If you take shelter, let it be under a large tree.

立寄らば大木の蔭。 Proverb.

2. Take off your hat under a young tree.

若木の元で笠を脱げ。 Proverb.

〔乙〕 低所に於ける發動。

(例) 1. She rambled under the flowering trees.

2. The boat passed under the bridge.

此語は比喩的の觀念を有し屢美辭上に用ひらる。

(a) 保護庇蔭。

1. We may rest under the shade of the same tree.

2. Korea has taken wonderful strides in progress under

the protection of Japan. 3. He sailed under favourable winds with full sail. 4. The Exposition will be held under the auspices of the Commercial and Agricultural Department. 5. The enemy landed under the cover of their batteries. 6. He made a noise in the world under the patronage of Mr. Tōyama. 7. She had small boy under her wing.

(b) 服従統御。

(支配管理指揮征服の意を有す)。

(例) 1. The English people live in peace and prosperity under the rule of their British government. 2. Yoshida Shōin was once under the care of celebrated Sakuma Shōzan. 3. The Empire was several times under separate administration. 4. They lived under their gracious sovereign. 5. The medicine under God saved his life. 6. He had seen better days under the Tokugawa Shogunate. 7. There is no weak soldiers under a brave general. Proverb.

猛將の元に弱卒なし。

8. The fire was soon get under control. 9. The Japanese easily brought the Chinese under. 10. He is under the command of the Kiyomasa. 11. The Korean peninsula is under the authority of Japan. 12. The troops are under orders to embark. 13. Truth is told under the influence of sake.

指揮管理を表はす次の語は其前に under を冠るを通則とす。

direction, jurisdiction, supervision surveillance.

此外尙壓制迫害刑罰等の意に擴張せらる。

(例) 1. We live under extreme oppression. 2. The people groaned under the heavy taxes. 5. The settlers are struggling under hardships beyond description. 4. He had fortitude under the evils of life. 5. She had patience under pain (misfortune). 6. The Chinese were forbidden to leave the country under pain of death. 7. They were still required to retire at a certain hour at night, under penalty of death. 8. I am under obligation to you. 9. He is under arrest. 10. He is under sentence of death.

(c) 假偽變裝 (口實訛言)。

(例) 1. He at last deceived me under the mask of friendship. 2. The Japanese government will stop labourers going abroad under the guise of merchants and students. 3. The prince passed through a troop of Cromwell's soldiers under the disguise of a groom. 4. Heavy taxes were imposed merely for the sake of revenue under the cloak of morality. 5. He travelled under the name of patriotism. 6. Morpheus is represented under the figure of a boy

asleep. 7. You are under a delusion in this matter.

尙 (under the pretence or pretext of.)

等口實を示すものなり。

又此語が保證の意を示すことあり。

(under the pledge of, under the seal of.)

時の経過及實行(最中 in course of の意に用ひらる)。

(熟語を形成するもの多く此内に含まる)。

(例) 1. He is now under medical treatment. 2. The matter is still under consideration (negotiation). 3. The budget is under discussion. 4. The ship is under construction. 5. Her house is under repair. 6. The cause is now under trial. 7. A scheme is under way. 8. The building is under erection.

今 under が他辭と合して熟語を形成すべきものゝ一般を掲げて其解釋を試みん。

Under one's thumb (influence) under one's nose (under one's close observation) under cover (protected) under arms (in readiness to use arms or weapons) under the rose (under the pledge of secrecy) under way (moving, having commence a voyage) under sail (moved by sails, in motion) under heaven or sun (in the world, on earth) under the lee leeward) under water (below the surface) under fire (exposed to the fire or shot of any enemy) under the circumstances (under condition).

數量階級の低度。

(例) 1. He is under the age. 2. This calculation is under the mark. 3. The work can not be finished under a fortnight. 4. A lieutenant ranks under a captain. 5. He spoke under his breath (with a low voice, very softly, in a whisper). 6. She would not sell her villa under three thousand yen. 7. I bought the gold watch under two hundred yen.

課 題

1. 彼は花下を逍遙せり。 2. 提燈行列が東京に於ける有力なる實業家監督の元に今晚舉行される手筈になつて居ります。 3. 韓國は日本保護の元に漸時開化に赴くが如き感あり。 4. 加藤清正の旗下には勇將が澤山居つた。 5. 彼は労働者の風をして渡米致しました。 6. 教頭は校長の下に位す。 7. 彼れは近く霞ヶ關の海軍省内に建設せらるべき故西郷從道の像下にて紀念の撮影をなしたり。 8. 彼は慈善興業と云ふ名義の元に青年貴女を勧誘せり。 9. 今治療中の患者が六七人居ります。 10. 彼女は三十歳以下に相違なし。

第三十九節 Underneath.

此語は under 又は beneath の意なり。

下部を現はす前置詞中簡單なるものの一なり。

(例) 1. Youth and beauty lie underneath this stone.

課 題

1. 死骸は苔の下に埋もれて居る。

第四十節 Up.

up は上部の運動を示し運動の動詞と共に用ひらる前節陳べたる down と正反對の意義を有す、此語は抽象的關係を示すに用ひらるゝことなし。

(例) 1. We went up stream. 2. He is gone up country. 3. Her house is up the hill.

up が副詞の如く用ひらるゝ場合極めて多し今顯著なるものを擧ぐれば下の如し。

(例) 1. Time is up. 2. I have used up all waste paper. 3. He is well up in French. 4. He gave up the ghost. 5. My blood is up. 6. Her spirits were up. 7. The country is up. 8. He is laid up with fever. 9. He gave up the attempt. 10. I get up at six o'clock.

(正詞と誤詞解参照最普通なる例六十三を列記せり)。

課 題

1. 我等は川を遡つて行つた。
2. 私の家は坂の上にある。
3. 彼は二階へ上つた。

第四十一節 With.

昔日の英語にありては with は反對 (Opposition) 抗争

(Contest) の意義に多く用ひられたること幾多の著書に徴して明かなれども現時に於ては聯合 (Union) 共同 (Companionship) の意に使用せらるゝこと漸く多くなれり今古今の意義を綜合して其一般を示さん然れども其用法廣きを以て多く文中に現はるゝ必要と認めたるものゝ大體を陳ぶるに止む。

1. Companionship (友交共同)。

(例) 1. He is staying with his uncle for the time being.
2. He travelled with me. 3. I took a daily walk with him.
4. There is no living with such cruel neighbour. 5. I talked with a peasant.

2. Opposition (反對)。

(例) 1. Never quarrel with your bread and butter (don't quarrel with those on whom your living depends).
2. One king fought bravely with another. 3. Do not contend with him.

動作感情に對する關係。

(a) 可憐同情喜怒哀樂。

(例) 1. I was moved with pity. 2. He sympathizes with me. 3. She delighted with the pleasant visit. 4. I was pleased with his friendship. 5. The people were so angry with the governor. 6. He almost died with grieving.

(b) 人望寵辱交誼遊情。

(例) 1. She is popular with the people of the municipality. He is a great favorite with his country men. 3. We are vexed with him. 4. I made an acquaintance with him. 5. I became familiar with her face. 6. I am very intimate with the general. 7. I am on friendly (good) terms with the teacher.

斯く with が全般に亘りて態度有様を示すは明かなれども尙次例を研究すべし。

(例) 1. I listened to her speech with attention.

上例の場合に於ける with attention は attentively (熱心に注意して) と云ふ副詞に該當するものなること既に諸氏の知る所ならん。

故に with + abstract noun = adverb なる公式を生ず。

此意義を現はす場合殊に多しとす、今最普通なる例を取るに With care = carefully なること前の公式により明かなるべし準則して可なり。

With pleasure (gladly) with all my heart (most willingly) with might and main (with utmost strength) with heart and heart (or soul) (with complete heartiness) with life and spirit (jealously) with open arms (affectionately) with a good grace.

又此語が前後の關係連續により結合意思明白なる場合には immediately after に代用せらる。

(例) 1. With this, he pointed to his face. 2. With this, the parents became very angry.

拘らずの意味を現はす。

此意義は前述したる for と反對の用法なり。

(例) 1. With all the scarcity of good books in those days there were scholars who greatly surpassed us. 2. With all his diligence he failed in examination.

3. Separation (分離)。

(例) 1. A fool soon parted with money.
2. He departed with life and liberty.

4. Possession (所有)。

此意義は with の用法中に包含せらるゝものにして所有本來の性質たる having なる分詞と同意義なり、故に with the hope of は having the hope of なり尙 with a view to, with the view of, with regard to 等に就ては第三章を参照すべし。

(例) 1. I was escorted by a young man with a pair of keen penetrating eyes. 2. He often walked thirty miles in one day in the hot sun, with his carpenter's tool on his back. 3. She was born with a silver spoon in her mouth (said of one who was born rich). 4. Our teacher is a man with a fine mustach.

前掲したる聯合共同より轉じて次の意を生ずるに至れり。

(甲) Cause (原因)。

(例) 1. He was afflicted with disease. 2. She is sick with fever. 3. We are perishing with hunger. 4. He laid up with influenza. 5. He has been taken with consumption. 6. He is trembling with fear. 7. A traveller, drenched with rain and benumbed with cold, arrived at a country inn. 8. He was tired with his long journey. 9. Malice was fatigued with studying all the arts of torture. 10. She was wearied with her long walk and resolved to have a good rest. 11. We were exhausted with fatigue.

(乙) Result (結果)。

(例) 1. Our efforts met with success.
2. Our attempts were crowned with success.

(丙) Means and instrumentality (器械方便)。

(例) 1. I killed two birds with one stone. 2. The building is ornamented with delicate carvings. 3. They are decorating their gates with pines and bamboos. 4. He was greeted with applause. 5. They quenched their thirst with water.

(1) 例に於て行爲の道具若しくは行爲者の用ふる手段方法は with を以て現はさる、by 及 with 共に明記されたる場合は後章に譲る。

課 題

1. 私は嘗て他人と争闘したることなし。 2. あの先生は非常に生徒に人望がある。 3. 私は愉快氣に彼と旅行して共に語らひました。 4. 彼は青木君の紹介で私と交際を結んだ。 5. 私は彼と仲直りをしました。 6. 彼は途中で雨に濡れるのを好まなかつたから未だ旅行が終へぬのに歸つて來てしまつた。 7. 私は過度の勉強に疲れたから學期の終りに浩然の氣を養はんがために旅行した。 8. 彼は犬を棒でなぐりました。 9. 地面は雪で蔽はれておる。 10. 謂へば不思議に聞えるが彼れは餘り勉強しないがいつも及第する。

第四十二節 Within.

此語は次節に陳ぶる without の反對にして内部内側 (in the inner or interior part of) を現はす。

(甲) 場所の範圍内。

此語が場所を指示する前置詞として用ひらるゝ時は in, into 等の類似語あるを以て區別すること必要なり。

- (例) 1. He stood within the gate.
2. She slept within doors.

(乙) 時限の到達内。

此辭が時限を表明する時は類似語として by, in 等の語存す。

- (例) 1. He will leave India within a week.

2. I will come within an hour.

(丙) 距離の範圍内。

1. When I came within sight of the station, the train had started. 2. This is within the bounds of possibility. 3. The doctor is within call.

within the reach of, within an ace of 等参照せよ。

美辭上に於ては限界到達能力等の範圍内を現はす之を綜合して事情の範圍内と稱す。

1. This problem is within my power. 2. He lives within his means. 3. Freedom is within her grasp.

(註) (1) 例に於ては beyond と (2) 例に於ては above と對立す。

課 題

1. 獵師が熊の洞穴の近傍を通過した (within a stone's throw を用ひて譯し見るべし)。 2. 遂に彼は停車場の見える所まで來た、何しろ長途の旅行でよほど疲勞したと見へ直ちに停車場の待合室に入りて休んだ。 3. 収入内で生活すると云ふことは實に善いことである、兎角人は奢りたがるものだ。

第四十三節 Without.

此語は前節に陳べたる within と正反對にして場所の外部外側を示す。

〔甲〕 場所の外側。

(例) 1. He stood without the gate.

斯くの如き場合に於ては outside を用ふる方遙かに勝れども without を使用したる文體も間々発見せらるるを以て within (inside) without (outside) 二者を對照すべし。

〔乙〕 Deficiency Exclusion (缺欠排除)。

即ち剝奪せられたる (being deprived of) 所有せざる (not possessed of) 意譯すれば〔無くして〕〔除きて、省きて〕〔用びずして、因らずして〕等自ら打消的の意を存す。

(例) 1. She was left without a penny in the world.
2. He came without money. 3. I went without my supper.
4. He went off without a word. 5. An individual without confidence is like a ship without a rudder. 6. Beauty without virtue is a flower without fragrance.

without は自然の應用により unless, except の意を有す。

(例) 1. We can not learn the art of swimming without going into the water.

without rhyme or reason の句あり。

尙 without fail, without peradventure, without ceremony without reserve 等辭典を參照して記憶すべし。

課 題

1. 先生なくして智識を得るのは難しと云ふは現今人の一般に唱ふる所である。 2. 私は屹度伺ひます

(without fail). 3. 坊さんは一言をも發せずして瀛車を降りてしまつた。

第四十四節 Out of.

Out of は from と語勢相同じ事物の内部より外部に向ひての運動を指示すものなり。

1. Derivation (基因緣由)。

(例) 1. He caught some carp out of the pond. 2. She drew water out of the well. 3. The mouse jumped out of his hole. 4. I took a handful of coins out of my purse.

2. Exclusion (排除)。

1. A good action does not go out of the gate, while a bad one soon runs a thousand miles.

好事門を出でず悪事千里を行く。

2. She spent her time out of doors.

out of は多く比喩的に轉用せらる今此語が他辭と合して熟語を形成すべき重なるものを擧ぐれば下の如し。

Out of breath, out of course, out of fashion, out of order, out of tune, out of place, out of character, out of date, out of the hand, out of the common, out of favour, out of humour, out of sorts or temper, out of patience, out of joint, out of the way, out of sight, out of reach, out of mind.

詳細なる譯解を得んとせば Chamber's Twentieth Century Dictionary を檢閲すべし。

課 題

1. 慈悲深い人が此寒さに薄衣で震へて居る者を見たから直ちに懐中から五十錢銀貨を出して彼に與へた。
 2. 古猫が穴から急に飛出た。 3. 彼は本箱の中から一冊の書籍を取出して机の上に置きました。

比喩的に轉用せらるゝ例。

1. 巨人の影は遂に見えなくなりました。(out of sight or view).
 2. 此室は大層取散してある。(out of order).
 3. 此品物は現今では流行後れとなりました。(out of fashion).
 4. 社長からして意氣地がないので僕は勘忍の緒が切れた。(out of patience).
 5. 私は小供の行義の悪いのに素敵に赤面した。(out of countenance).
 6. 余の父は今朝何となく機嫌が悪かつた。(out of humor).

(問題) 下例を適當に譯せ。(某學校試験問題の一なり)

1. To be on gay colours at a funeral is out of keeping with the occasion.
 2. His style of living is out of keeping with his income.



第 二 章 Use of Participial Prepositions.

第一節 Concerning, considering, regarding, respecting, touching は about, as to 等と同價値の前置詞なり皆分詞より轉化したるものなるを以て名あり。

従つて同意義に用ひらるゝ場合多きを以て其用例の如きは一、二を擧ぐるに止む因て他は宜しく察知すべきなり。

- (例) 1. Silence should be kept concerning these matter.
 2. There seems to be a great secret touching this affair

第二節 During, pending.

During は dure なる動詞の現在分詞なり。

此語は (the continuance of a state) 事物の續く間即ち邦語の何々中の意にて連續期間を表はす而して前述したる (for) と區別すること必要なり。

1. Clocks of his making ticked during his lifetime.
 2. I stayed away from school during my mother's absence.

Pending は pend の現在分詞にして之を前置詞として用ひる時は上に述べたる During と同意義なり、即ち行爲の進行中及何々する間の意を表はす然れども During の方最普通に用ひらる。

1. He will stop at the hotel pending the repairs of his mansion.

第三節 Notwithstanding (Despite, in spite of).

此語は種々の事情又は障害あるにも係はらずこの意義なり。

1. We had a large audience notwithstanding the rainy weather.

2. I shall attend the meeting notwithstanding the rain.

英文學者によりては notwithstanding と in spite of 兩者を嚴格に區別すべしと命ずるものあり、余の考ふに所に因れば兩者の區別は單に勢力の程度の強弱にありと謂はん即ち前者は後者より意味弱き方にして單に成立せる障礙物を指示するのみ。(酒卷氏の説明に譲る)

又 in spite of は元來他より如何なる反抗を受け又は障害物あるも已れの目的を達せんがためには積極的動作を主張せんとする者にして意味頗る強烈なり、亦南日氏の説に因れば in spite of は notwithstanding に比し故意に逆ふ場合に用ふるを正當とすれども此區別必ずしも嚴守せられざるに似たりと規定せり。

(南日氏著和文英譯法五十二頁參照)

要するに以上陳べたるものは獨立的に用ひられたる現在分詞にして此辭の後には object を有するものなり、此等の前置詞の後には決して to を用ふべからず是れ前置詞の用法を解せざる徒の多くなす所なり彼等は concern-

ing, respecting 等を relating to, referring to, corresponding to 等の形と類似視するが故なり。

參考 1. Despite the rain, there was a brilliant gathering.

第四節 Excepting (except).

此語は元來動詞なりしも現今は前置詞として使用せらるゝに至れり。

除外の意即ち (with the exception of) を示す。

(例) 1. Deer are found in all parts of the world excepting Australia.

2. India is the largest country in Asia except China.

Except と but の區別。

except は but より強き意味に用ひらるゝこと前に述べたり。

猶分詞形の一たる類似語 save, past に就ては第三十一節及第二十九節を對照すべし。

第五節 Owing to.

Owing は owe の分詞なり On account of, because of 等と並びて原因を表はす前置詞として用ひらる。

1. Owing to the bad weather the crops of this year will be very bad.



第三章 Uses of Phrase Prepositions.

斯學大家神田乃武先生は其著 Higher English Grammar (P. 162) に定義して曰く。

A Phrase-Preposition is a combination of two or more words, doing the office of a Preposition. It always ends in a Simple Preposition.

以上を解説するに Phrase preposition とは二つ又は更に多き言葉の聯合にして前置詞の役目をなすものなり而して其句尾には Simple preposition を伴ふを法則とす。

Phrase preposition は Prepositional phrase, Compound phrase, Group-preposition 等の名あり。

以下 Alphabet 順に排列して其必要と認めたる一般を掲げん。

(課題は省くを以て巻首に掲げたる List of the Simple prepositions を對照し何れの前置詞が phrase preposition に代りて搜入せらるゝかを各自熱心に研究すべし。

其用法下の如し

1. **According to** (に従ひて、に依りて、の言ふ所によれば)。

- (a) Cut the coat according to the cloth. (身分相應にすべし)。

きれに従ふて衣服を截て。

- (b) Cleave the log according to the grain.

人を見て法を説け。

- (c) According to Count Okuma, the affair with Hawaii will be closed at peace.

大隈伯の言ふ所に據れば布哇事件は平和に局を結ぶならんと。

(according to の用法を詳細に究めんと欲せば南日恒太郎先生著和文英譯法百十六頁を參看すべし)。

2. **As for, as to** (關して、就きて)。

- (a) As for my solitary life it was nothing.

余が孤獨の生活に至りては云ふに足らず。

- (b) I inquired as to her health.

余は彼女の安否を問へり。

3. **At enmity with** (反目して、敵視して)。

- (a) Russia was once at enmity with Japan.

露國は嘗て日本を敵視せり。

4. **At home in, on, with** (熟達して)(精通して)。

- (a) The teacher is at home in commercial geography.

あの教師は商業地理に熟達しておる。

- (b) My cousin always shows himself at home on it.

従兄は何時も精通して居る態をする。

- (c) The professor is quite at home with his subject.

あの博士は深く此演題に慣熟しておる。

5. **At variance with** (相違する)。
 (a) Her words are at variance with the facts.
 彼女の言は事實と相違す。
6. **Because of** (故に、爲に、の譯で)。
 (a) The people rejoice because of good government.
 民仁政を悦ぶ。
7. **By dint of** (の力にて、を以て、に由りて)。
 (a) He succeeded in keeping the wolf from the door by dint of hard labour.
 彼は一生懸命に働いて餓死を免かれたり。
8. **By force of** (の力にて、に因りて)。
 (a) Punctuality can be made easy by force of habit.
 時を達への事は習慣によりて容易になすことを得。
9. **By help of** (助けにて)。
 (a) She could escape from imminent danger by help of Kami.
 彼女は神の助けにより虎口を免かるゝことを得たり。
10. **By means of** (に因りて、の方法で)。
 (a) In earlier times commerce was done by means of barter.
 昔時に於ては商業は物々交換に因りて爲されたり。

11. **By reason of** (の理由で、に因りて、の故に)。
 (a) The sluggard will not plough by reason of the toil.
 怠惰者は骨が折れる所から働かない。
12. **By the side of** (傍に)。
 (a) The faithful dog is sleeping by the side of its master.
 忠義なる犬が其主人の傍に眠つて居ります。
13. **By virtue of, (in virtue of)** (に因りて、の力にて)。
 (a) They carried the day by virtue of hard fighting.
 彼等は力戦によりて勝利を得たり。
 (b) He was honoured in virtue of his wealth.
 彼は金持と云ふ譯で禮遇されました。
14. **By way of** (目的にて、爲に)。
 (a) They lifted up their hands by way of admiration.
 彼等は賞讃のため雙手を挙げた。
15. **For fear of** (恐れて)。
 (a) He did not take the shortest way for fear of meeting with the men.
 彼は其人達に出會ふのを恐れて最近き道を行きませんでした。
16. **For lack of** (缺乏の爲に)。
 (a) He failed for lack of education and discipline.
 彼は教育及鍛練の足りないために失敗しました。

17. For the benefit of (利益の爲に)。

(a) I drink milk for the benefit of my health.

私は養生のために牛乳をのみます。

18. For the purpose of (目的にて、爲に)。

(a) The lion throws his own young into a vale for the purpose of tasting his strength.

獅子は我子を谷に投げて其子の強弱を試む。

19. For the sake of (爲に)。

(a) He lost his life for the sake of benevolence.

彼は身を殺して仁をなせり。

20. For want of (缺乏の爲に)。

(a) He died for want of food.

彼は食物缺乏のために死せり。

21. In accordance with (適應して)。

(a) Her actions are not in accordance with common sense.

彼女の行爲は常識に適應せず。

22. In advance of (前方に、進歩して)。

(a) Bismark was in advance of his time.

ビスマルクは當時の人より進歩して居りました。

23. In or on behalf of (爲に、代りに)。

(a) This request is made to you in behalf of my son.

忝の代りにこの請求を致します。

(b) Sign your name on behalf of the company.

會社の爲めに署名すべし。

24. In case of (の場合には、の時に)。

(a) He learned that the company would not give insurance money in case of suicide.

彼は自殺の場合には會社は保険金を與へぬものであると云ふことを學びました。

25. In charge of (の保護に於て)。

(a) Children are not admitted unless in charge of their parents.

父兄の御附添なき御子供衆は入場御斷り申候。

26. In common with (共に)。

(a) He was blamed in common with the rest.

彼は自餘の人々と共に譴責せられたり。

27. In company with (共に)。

(a) I shall spent the rest of my life in company with the beauty of nature.

余は天然の美と共に余の生涯の残りを送らん。

28. In comparison with (に比して)。

(a) In Japan the progress of middle school education seems to have been very slow in comparison with other grades of education.

我國に於ける中學教育の進歩は他の教育に比し甚だ遅々たるが如し。

29. **In compliance with** (によりて、に従ひて)。
 (a) In compliance with her earnest request, the gentleman began to sing an interesting song.
 彼女の切實なる頼みに應じてあの紳士は面白き歌を謳ひ始めました。
30. **In connection with** (連続して、関係して)。
 (a) There was a great strike between the school faculty and students in connection with a spring regatta.
 春期競漕に關聯して教官連と學生間とに大なる衝突がありました。
31. **In consequence of** (結果として、の爲に、因りて)。
 (a) In consequence of the shipwreck, many families were in mourning.
 破船の結果多くの家族は悲哀に沈めり。
32. **In consideration of** (の爲に、所以にて)。
 (a) In consideration of his youth, he was slightly punished.
 年若である譯から彼は軽く罰せられたり。
33. **In course of** (中に、間に)。
 (a) The building in course of construction at present

will be completed by the end of this month at the latest.

目下建設中の建物は遅くとも今月の末迄には出来上るでしょう。

- (b) In the course of her journey she stopped at the cottage for the night.

旅行中彼女は小屋に一夜を明かしました。

(冠詞の有無に注意すべし)。

34. **In defence of** (保護せんとして、爲に)。
 (a) He fought bravely in defence of his king.
 彼は王を保護せんとして勇敢に戦へり。
35. **In defiance of** (聞かずして、輕蔑して)。
 (a) The boy went into the river to bathe, in defiance of his mother's injunction.
 母の禁するの聞かず子供が游泳に出掛けました。
36. **In exchange for** (代替として)。
 (a) I remitted money in exchange for the goods.
 品物の代りに送金しました。
37. **In favour of** (爲に)。
 (a) He relinquished his business in favour of his son.
 彼は子息のために商賣を罷めました。(其子に譲らんためなり)。

38. **In favour with** (最負目に)。

- (a) She is in favour with her teacher.

彼女は先生の寵を蒙っております。

39. **In front of** (前面に)。

- (a) The family assembled in front of the pits weeping over the unnatural death of their relatives.

其家族は自分の親類の悲業の死に泣き咽びつゝ抗の前に集まりました。

40. **In commemoration of** (紀念の爲に、祝して)。

- (a) A garden party was held in commemoration of the victory.

戦勝紀念として園遊會催されたり。

41. **In keeping with** (釣り合ふ、相當したる)。

- (a) His style of living is in keeping with his income.
-
- (out of 課題の部参照)。

彼は収入相當の暮しをしておる。

42. **In lieu of** (の代りに)。

- (a) I will go to prison in lieu of paying the fine.

罰金を拂はずして余は獄舎に行かん。

43. **In memory of (in celebration of)** (紀念のため)。

- (a) The statue of Nanko was erected in memory of his loyalty.

楠公の銅像は彼が忠義の紀念として建てられたり。

44. **In need of** (缺乏して)。

- (a) He stood in no need of food.

彼は別に物を食べないで立つて居りました。

45. **In opposition to** (反して、背ひて)。

- (a) He helped me in opposition to his father's will.

彼は父の意に反して余を助けたり。

46. **In order to** (爲に)。

- (a) Peter went to England in order to learn shipbuilding.

ピーター大帝は造船術を學ばんがために英國に赴けり。

47. **In place of** (代りに)。

- (a) I went myself in place of sending my servant.

召使を遣らないで自分が参りました。

48. **In point of** (關しては、に於ては)。

- (a) He is senior to me in point of age.

彼は年齢に於ては余の長者なり。

49. **In possession of** (を所有して)。

- (a) She was left in possession of her mother's money.

彼女は母の金を所持しました。

参照 The boy put the policeman in possession of the knowledge which led to the arrest of the thief.

彼少年の告知にて巡査は其盜賊を捕ふることを得たり。

50. In presence of (面前にて)。

- (a) He was scolded in presence of the public.

彼は公衆の面前で小言を云はれました。

51. In proportion to (割には)。

- (a) He had a strong arm in proportion to his age.

彼は年の割には腕力が強い。

52. In prospect of (あてにして、希望して)。

- (a) Men plough and sow in prospect of the coming harvest.

人々は來るべき收穫をあてにして土地を耕し種を蒔く。

53. In pursuance of (に従ひて)。

- (a) In pursuance of his cherished hope he made a visit to Peking.

宿望に従ふて彼は北京を見物しました。

54. In pursuit of (追跡して)。

- (a) The victorious army pressed onward in pursuit of the enemy.

勝利を得たる軍勢は敵軍を追跡せんとして烈しく前進せり。

55. In quest of (探しに、求めんとて)。

- (a) A person who goes in quest of a mummy is turned into one himself. Proverb.

木乃伊取が木乃伊になる。

56. In regard to (關して)。

- (a) The doctrines are enforced at home in regard to home education of her children.

彼女は兒童の家庭教育に關して其主義を實施せり。

57. In relation to (較べて、比して)。

- (a) The number of nationals is comparatively small in relation to the total number.

國民の數は全體の數に較べて比較的少ない。

58. In remembrance of (の記憶に於て)。

- (a) The portrait of our young prince will keep us in remembrance of his punctuality and simplicity.

幼君の畫像は常に吾人をして彼の嚴正及質素を想起せしむ。

59. In room of (の代りに)。

In room of the deceased (死したる人に代りて)。

斯くの如く room には stead の意あれども餘り多く用ひられず (42) (47) (64) 參照。

60. In respect to (of) (掛けては、關しては)。

- (a) In respect to scholarship, they were about equal.

學問にかけては彼等は殆んど同じであつた。

- 61. In search of** (探しに、求めんとして)。
 (a) They went out to Australia in search of gold and copper.
 彼等は金銅の搜索に濠洲へ出掛けました。
- 62. In sight of** (の見ゆる所に)。
 (a) Taro and Jiro at last came in sight of land.
 太郎と次郎は漸く陸地の見ゆる所へ來ました。
- 63. In spite of** (に拘らず)。
 (a) We had a large audience in spite of the sultry season.
 蒸暑き時でしたが聴衆は大勢でした。
- 64. In stead of** (何々せずして、の代りに)。
 (a) He improved his talents in stead of hiding them in a napkin.
 彼は才能を發揮せり。(故事 Bible より出づ)
- 65. In the capacity of** (として、資格で)。
 (a) Marquis Saionji will be present at the meeting in capacity of Prime Minister.
 西園寺侯は總理大臣の資格にて出席せらるべし。
- 66. In the character of** (性格に於て)。
 (a) In the character of Mr. Tōyama we find the harmonious combination of Bushido.

頭山氏の性格に於て吾人は調和せられたる武士道の眞味を發見す。

- 67. In the direction of** (の方向へ)。
 (a) A few men ran in the direction of the forest.
 五六の人が森の方へ走りました。
- 68. In the disguise of** (を装ふて、の風をして)。
 (a) The Countess walked about the field in the disguise of an actress.
 伯爵夫人が俳優の服裝をして田圃の傍を散歩せり。
- 69. In the event of** (の場合には)。
 (a) I shall have another chance in the event of failure.
 若し失敗した場合には余は他の機會を期します。
- 70. In the face of** (に臨んで、に對して)。
 (a) He is always brave in the face of danger.
 彼は危険に臨みて常に勇氣凛々たり。
- 71. In (the) hope of** (の希望で)。
 (a) I sowed oats in the hope of getting barley.
 私は大麥を得んために燕麥の種を蒔いた。
- 72. In the rear of** (背後に)。
 (a) The enemy appeared in the rear of our camp.
 敵我陣の後より現はれたり。
- 73. In the teeth of** (を銜いて、に逆つて)。

- (a) He visited the shrine in the teeth of this heavy rain.
彼は此大降を衝いて祠に参詣した。
- 74. In the thick of** (関なる時)。
(a) In the thick of the fight, the brave Hamilker was seen encouraging his men.
戦方に関なる時勇敢なるハミルカーは部下を鼓舞しつゝあつた。
- 75. In union with** (in keeping with) (調和して)。
(a) His opinions are not in union with those of majority of men.
彼の意見は多数の人と調和しない。
- 76. In view of** (の故に)。
(a) In view of the Emperor's visit being at hand, we must hasten with preparations.
皇帝の臨檢差迫れる故我等は取急ぎ準備をなさざるべからず。
- 77. In want of** (缺乏して)。
(a) The country is in want of money.
國帑大に缺乏す。
- 78. On account of** (の爲に、理由で、の譯で)。
(a) The road is bad on account of the melting snow.
雪融で道が悪い。
- 79. On the brink of** (に瀕して)。
(a) The merchant is on the brink of bankruptcy.

- あの商人は今や破産の悲境を見んとしておる。
- 80. On the ground of** (の理由で)。
(a) I declined her invitation on the ground of a previous engagement.
彼は先約がある所から招待を謝絶しました。
- 81. On the part of** (の方には)。
(a) The most glorious victory was gained on the part of the Japanese.
戦は日本人の大勝利となりました。
(b) There was no injury on the part of the passengers.
其旅客等の方には別に傷害はありませんでした。
- 82. On the pretence of** (を口實として)。
(a) He did not attend a funeral on pretence of being sick.
彼は己れの病氣を口實として會葬せざりき。
- 83. On the score of.**
(So) on the ground of と全く同意義なるを以て其用例を参照すべし。
- 84. With a view to** (目的にて、爲に)。
(a) An official-looking person in uniform came to my house with a view to making inquiries.
制服を着けた役人風の人が尋問するために私の家へ來ました。

85. With an eye to (に着眼して)。

- (a) He is working hard now with an eye to future, indeed in his eyes there should be nothing but work and study.

彼は將來を見込んで今働いて居ります實にや眼には仕事勉學の外何もない。

86. With reference to (に關して)。

- (a) She consulted a fortune-teller with reference to her occupation.

彼女は自分の職業を豫言者に見て貰ひました。

87. With regard to (に關して)。

- (a) He delivered a speech with regard to the future movement.

彼は未來の方針に對して演説しました。

88. With respect to (に對して)。

- (a) We must have a talk with respect to that subject.

我等は其問題に對して談論しなければならぬ。

89. With the view of (の爲に) (84) と比較すべし。

- (a) I study only for pleasure, and not with the view of obtaining a position or making a display of learning.

余は唯自身の快樂のために學問致します何も地

位を得るの又人に學問を見せびらかすためでは
ありません。

此部を詳細に究めんとせば下の良書あり。

1. 英文解釋法 南日氏著。
2. 慣用語用法 高木氏著。
3. 前置詞用法詳解(自五十二頁至六十四頁)越山氏著。
4. 前置詞例解(自九十六頁至百〇八頁) 三宅氏著。



第 四 章

(甲) 同一の語にして異種の前置詞を伴ふにより其意變化するもの。

(1) Absolve.

此語元來解除赦免恕罪等の意あり、義務又は責任解除の場合には from を用ひ赦免恕罪の場合には of を用ふ要するに兩者共に from, of の本質たる Separation の意を現はすものなり。

1. He is absolved from his obligations.
2. She was absolved of her crime.

此語に換ゆるに clear を以てすべし。

(2) Accompany.

1. The master was accompanied by Miss Parry.
2. Beneficence is accompanied with such inward satisfaction.

(参照) This book is accompanied with maps.

要するに此語が生物に伴はるゝ場合には by を以てし生命を有せざるものに伴はるゝ場合には with を以てす。

(参照) I will accompany you with pleasure.

(注意) accompany to you と云ふべからず。

(3) Act.

1. He is acting upon my instruction.

act on or upon は according to の意を有す。

(on の部を参照すべし)。

2. He acted for me.

act for は代理の意を有す。

(4) Adapt.

1. This book is adapted for learning political economy.

何々の目的に用ふるに便利なりと云ふ場合に用ふ。

2. The Pacific Slope is adapted to fruit culture.

之に反して必要に適應せしむるの意を有する場合には to を用ふ。

(5) Agree.

1. I agree with you.

agree with は同意 (Concurrence) の意にして人に同意すると云ふ場合に用ふ然れども時として健康其他に適するや否やの意に用ひらるゝことあり。

1. a. Birds do not agree with the Japanese stomach.
- b. It does not agree with the measurement.

2. I agree to your $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{proposition} \\ \text{proposal.} \end{array} \right.$

agree to は (Consent) 即ち應諾の意にして事柄に同意すると云ふ意なり。

(参照) I can not agree to your price.

3. I was unable to agree on (upon) a fair division.

agree on (upon) は何々の件に關してと云ふ如く條件等に一致することを現はす。

尙 accede, comply, consent の用法をも玩味すべし。

Havilland 氏は學生の誤謬を免かれしむるため下の説明を掲げたり。即ち

agree with (a person) agree to (a proposal) agree upon (conditions) agree in (thinking).

(6) Allied.

1. Japan is allied with England.

allied with は人又は國との聯合同盟を現はすものにして united with, joined with 等と同意なり是れ余が with の部に述べたる共同の意に適合す。

(參照) Aristotle allied himself with the principal disciples of Socrates.

2. They are studying many things earnestly allied to insects and plants.

allied to は related to, connected with 或は in connection with の意を有し事物關聯を現はすものなり。

(參照) He married a sister of Henry II., allied to the Imperial blood.

(7) Angry.

1. She is angry at your impoliteness.

(參照) He is angry at heaven.

angry at は發生したる行爲又は事柄に對し怒る場合即ち (angry at an event) を示すものなり。

2. The master is angry with his servant.

何事か惡事のため若しくは感情を害せられたる場合に其人に對して怒ること即ち (angry with a person) を示す。猶 annoyed, disgusted, displeased, delighted, vexed 等の語は皆之と其用法を同じうするものなり。

(8) Anxious.

1. I am anxious about the result of the present examination.

anxious about は後述せんとする concern about の意を有し其結果を憂慮する場合に用ふ。

2. I am anxious for her safety.

anxious for は concern for の意にして安否を氣遣ふ場合に用ふるなり然れども此區別嚴守せられずして混用せらるゝを見る。

(9) Apologize.

1. Havelock apologized to his son for delay.

2. We must apologize to you for not calling to see you.

此用法は極めて簡單なり即ち apologize to a person for an action なりと推理すべし。

(10) Apply.

1. I take the liberty of applying to you for the position.

上述したる apologize と其性質酷似す即ち to の後には

person を伴ふ而して for の後には大抵 post, position, situation 等位地を現はす語を伴ふものとす。

(11) Ask.

1. I asked after her health.

ask after は人の健康即ち安否を問ふの意なり。

inquire の語と比較すべし。

2. I asked him for some bread.

ask for は請求歎願の意なり。

beg なる語と比較し見よ。

3. a. I asked questions of the sister.

b. I have a favour to ask of you.

ask of はある事柄を人に對して問ふ場合と人に依頼する場合と二様あること上例によりて明らかならん。

4. I asked him to dinner.

ask to は誘引招待の意に用ひらる。

(注意) 私は彼等に時間を尋ねましたと云ふを。

I asked to them the time となすものあり。

然れども是れ誤りなり宜しく I asked them the time と正さざるべからず。

(12) Aspire.

Chamber's Twentieth Century Dictionary の五十五頁を見るに。

Aspire is always followed by "to" or "after" with the object or by an infinitive とあり。

今 Aspire なる語の意義を考ふるに此語は未だ博取し得ざる未來の幸運を希望するものなるや論を俟たず。

余の經驗に因れば aspire after は拔群偉大の功績を熱望するに用ひ aspire to は地位慾望を満足せしむるものに用ひらるゝが如し又學者によりては此語の次には必ず to を用ふべしと言ふもありされど余は此説によらずして aspire の次には after を用ふるも to を用ふるも任意なりとせん然れども嚴格に區別すれば慾望程度の強弱にありと云はん。

1. Garrison aspired after distinction.

2. Alcott aspired to fame.

(越山氏著前置詞用法詳解参照)。

(13) Attend.

1. a. I attended to his commands.

b. He attended to the affairs of state.

(a) 例は注意して命令に服従することを示し。

(b) 例は國事に參與することを示す。

1. The princely cavalier attended upon the patrician lady.

attend on (upon) は奉仕伺候すると云ふ意なり。

wait の語と比較すべし。

(乙) attend の部参照。

(14) Call.

1. a. I called at her house yesterday.

b. The steamer called at Kobe.

call at は場所又は家を訪問する場合に用ふ。

2. I will call on you in a few days.

call on は人を訪問する意なり。

visit と対照思考せよ。

3. We called for the gun.

call for は請求召集の意なり。

4. He called upon the Kami for help.

call upon は斯くの如き場合には請願懇求の意に用ひらる。

5. She called in many friends to celebrate her birthday.

call in は招待の意なり尙種々の意に擴張せらる。

6. The traveller called to the driver to stop for rest.

call to は高聲に呼掛け又は話し掛くる意に用ひらる。

(15) Care.

1. A fool who does not care for his life is very dangerous.

(参照) I am not well care for.

care for は注意尊重世話介意等の意あり。

詳細は其場合に就て攻究すべし。

2. She cares nothing about her clothes.

care about は物事に留意することを示すものなり。

(16) Compare.

1. Saigō Takamori, compared with ordinary people, was an unusual man.

compare with は同種類の人と人又は物と物とを比較する時に用ふ。

2. a. He compared friendship to vice.

b. She compared the budget to a bad poem.

compare to は説明のために異種類の物と物とを比較すること俗に譬へるの意なり。

(17) Complain.

1. a. He always complains of his poverty.

b. Society began to complain of material education and of the low standard of the student character.

complain of はある事柄に対して不平を鳴らす意なり。

2. I complained to the superintendent about your bad conduct.

complain to は愁訴する意なり。

(18) Concern.

1. a. I am much concerned at his losses.

b. I am much concerned at her accident.

concern at は損失災害を憂慮する場合に用ふ。

2. I am much concerned for her welfare.

concern for は一身上の利害安福を懸念するに用ふ。

(anxious の場合と対照すべし)。

(19) Consist.

1. The fleet consists of some cruisers and torpedo-boats.
consist of は to be composed of と同意なり。
2. True happiness consists in doing good.
consist in は比喩的の意義を現はすに用ひらる。

(20) Convenient.

1. This road is very convenient for transportation.
convenient for は用法又は目的に適應するの意より便利なることを示す場合に用ひらる。
2. My house is convenient to the office I attend.
convenient to も便利なることを示す。
favourable, suitable, fit 等の用法をも漸次味ふべし。

(21) Convert.

1. Without labour, cotton can not be converted into calico, nor flax into linen.
convert into は to change from one thing or condition to another 即ち事物状況を轉化する場合約言すれば變形の意を現はすに用ひらる。
2. Mr. Ando was converted to Christianity.
convert to は意見信教黨派等の改變を示す。

(22) Deal.

1. a. He always deals in tea and silk.
b. He does not deal in political affairs.

deal in は賣買取引及事件に關係すること二様の場合あり上例を玩索すべし。

2. He always deals by his servants,
deal by は優遇又は冷遇即ち待遇の良否を示す。
3. America is a hard neighbour to deal with.
deal with は deal by に同じ第(3)例に於ては應對の難易を現はすものなり。

(23) Die.

1. a. She died by the edge of the sword.
b. He died by violence.
die by は instrument 即ち手段を現はす。
2. a. She died from an excess of labour.
b. He died from hard study.
die from は cause 即ち死の原因を示す。
3. a. He died bravely for his country.
b. I will die for him.
die for は余の屢陳べたるが如く人又は國の爲めに死することを示す而して for the sake of, on behalf of の意を有すること諸氏の夙に記臆する所ならん。
4. a. He died of fever.
b. He died of poison.
die of は病症の種類を示す。
5. a. He nearly died with fatigue (thirst) (hunger).
b. She would have been ready to die with shame.

e. He almost died with joy (fear).

die with は感情を示す。

尙参考のため次の文體を掲げん。

1. a. He died in his own word.

b. She died in childbirth.

c. He died in his shoes or boots.

d. He died by thousands, sword in hand.

(辭典を参照思考すべし)。

(24) Differ.

1. I differ from you in disposition.

differ from は人又は物との相違を示す。

詳言すれば人と品性特質を異にする場合に用ふ。

2. I differ with you on opinion.

人と意見問題を異にする場合には with を用ふ。

(1) 例に於ける in (2) 例に於ける on は俱に共に相違の點を現はす。

Differ with a person in opinion, from a person in some quality とは英文學者の規定する所なり簡にして明なりと云ふべし、今次に其一例を掲げん。

1. The Japanese nightingale differs from that of America.

(25) Disappoint.

1. a. I was disappointed of the contrivance.

b. He is disappointed of success.

余英文法書を繕くに We are disappointed of a thing

when we do not get it とあり即ち手中に獲得し能はざる事物に對して絶對的に失望したる場合には of を用ふ。

2. a. I was disappointed in the contrivance.

b. I am disappointed in him.

前說に對抗するために學者は次の定義を下せり。

We are disappointed in it when we get it.

故に獲取したる物又は懐柔せしめたる人に對して失望する場合には in を用ふるなり。

今 (1) 例 (a) (2) 例 (a) 兩題に於ける差に就ては吾人大に疑なごせず余今愚説を陳べんに該事業計畫にして失敗に歸したる時絶對的に失望する場合には of を用ひ其事業計畫假令ひ成功するも其結果案外不首尾にして失望する場合には in を用ふるならんか茲に記して定評を待つ。

(26) Dwell.

1. He dwells in a sung cottage.

dwell in は live in, reside in と同性質なり。

2. She dwelt upon the frivolity and treachery of the geisha.

dwell upon (on) は論題に就て長く辯ずることを示す。

(參照) All of them dwelled on the groundlessness of the warlike rumours.

(27) Engage.

1. He is engaged in trade.

貿易商業等諸種の事業職務に従事することを示す。

2. I engaged with him to go to Hibiya park.
engage with は約束をする意なり。

(参照) I engaged him.

3. She is engaged to the young man.
engage to は結婚約束を示すものなり。

(28) Enter.

1. a. The youth entered upon business career.
b. He has entered on a course of study.

enter upon (on) は始める、企てること云ふ意なり。

2. He entered into friendship with me.

enter into には to become a party to, to be interested in, to be part of 等の意あり場合に就て思考すべし。

此語が前置詞を伴ふ時と伴はざる時との關係に就ては (第一章第二十四節 Into) の部を参照すべし。

(29) Familiar.

1. a. I have been familiar with that gentleman.
b. I am familiar with her face.
c. He is familiar with foreign language.

(a) (b) 兩例は親密關係を表はし (c) 例は精通熟知を示す。

2. a. His face is familiar to us.
b. Her name is familiar to the public.

familiar to は能く知られたること即ち有名なりとの意なり。

(30) Glad.

1. a. They were very glad beyond measure at hearing such an interesting news.

b. He looked glad at this picturesque landscape.

c. Show not yourself glad at the misfortune of another, though he were your enemy.

報知傳聞光景視察等により欣喜の狀を現はす場合には at を用ふ従つて抽象若しくは動詞形名詞に伴はる尙 delight, rejoice, pleased 等の語と比較すべし。

2. She is glad of her company.

事實を探究聞知して喜べる場合には of を用ふべし。

(31) Interfere.

1. He interfered in election.

interfered in は關係加入を意味す。

2. a. He interfered with my means of living.

b. She interfered with trade.

interfere with は妨害干涉等を示す場合に用ひらる。

(32) Invest.

1. His money was invested in the funds.

invest in は投資を現はす。

(参照) He invested his whole property in business.

2. He was invested with the crown.

invest with は被せるの意なり。

(参照) He invested himself with my kimono and sailed out.

He was invested with the power of administration.

(33) **lay.**

1. He went to Osaka to lay in provisions.

lay in は仕入れる意なり。

2. He laid his failure to me.

lay to は責を他人に歸する意なり。

(34) **live.**

今下に此語の混同し易きものを取りて其用法を示さんとす。

(a) They lived in feasting and dancing.

(b) They lived by hunting and fishing.

今文體を變せん。

(a) They spent their time in feasting and dancing.

(spend の部参照)。

(b) They made their living by hunting and fishing.

(第一章十九節 By の部参照)。

斯く文體を變せしにより諸氏は (a) 例に於ける in (b) 例に於ける by の用法を理會せしならん即ち (a) 例に於ける in は彼等自身の快樂のために宴樂舞踏をなすこと略言すれば生活状態を現はすものなり之に反して (b) 例に於ける by は己れの快樂は姑く措き狩獵漁業を一定の職業として彼等の生活資料に供するの意なり故に兩例内容

に差あり之を要するに一は生活状態を表はし他は生活資料を示すに外ならざるなり。

余嘗て He is living on fire の文體を發見せしことあり前置詞用法を解する者にあらざれば此意を了解すること困難なり此意既に on の部に掲げたり即ち depend on, rely on 等の on と同性質のものなり然らば前例は He is living by depending on fire と等しきものなるべし。

火を食ふて生きて居るとの意より轉じて火事をあてにして生活しておること即ち火事場稼をしておるとの意なり。(参照)

1. He lives for the world. (彼は世俗的生活を營む)。

(for の部對照)。

2. She lives in solitude.

3. He lives in clover. (luxury).

4. He lives at rack and manger.

5. They always live cat and dog. (犬猿も管ならず)。

6. He lived a fast life.

(35) **Make.**

1. a. He made for the town to seek the aid of the policeman.

b. He seems made for a carpenter.

(a) 例に於ける for は其語の一大要素たる方向を表はすものなり。(b) 例に於ける for は何々に適すの意より天然的職業を示すものなり。

2. Wine is made from grapes.

本質同種なれども生産的材料の性質一變して已に原形を存せざる場合はに from を用ふ。

3. Bread is made of flour.

之に反して材料一變せずして原形を有する場合には of を用ふ。

(参照) I am made of money. (余は大金満家なり)。

(36) Necessary.

1. a. Promotion is necessary for rising in the world.

b. Perseverance is necessary for success.

目的遂行に必要な意を現はすには for を用ふ。

2. Health is necessary to us.

事物完成に必要なりとの意を示すには to を用ふ。

(37) Part.

1. a. She parted from her family.

b. He parted from his child.

家族と分離することを示すには from を用ふ。

2. a. A fool soon parted with money.

b. He parted with his property.

財産物品の賣却手放しを示すには with を用ふ。

尙 Separate, depart 等の類似語あり今下に其用例を掲げん。

1. He departed with life and liberty.

2. She separated from her husband.

(38) Possess.

1. He is possessed of many accomplishments.

(参照) He possessed many accomplishments.

He possessed both wisdom and courage.

possess of は master of の意を現はす。

2. He is possessed with a strong notion.

possess with は master by の意を示す。

兩例の關係に注意すべし。

(39) Prevail.

1. a. He prevailed with me.

b. He was prevailed upon to go to sea.

(彼は水夫になれと説き勧められた)。

c. Reason prevailed on passion.

prevail on or upon or with は皆 persuade と同意義なるを以て其意自ら明らかならん。

2. He prevailed over me in dispute.

prevail over は overcome の意なり。

(40) Proceed.

1. Her failure proceeded from her idleness in her young days.

proceed from は from の要素たる基因を現はすものなり。

2. Let us proceed with discovery.

proceed with は續ける意なり。

3. I will proceed to my business at once.
proceed to は直ちに始める意なり。

(41) Provide.

1. He provided against his after life.
provide against は注意する意なり (against の部参照)。
2. God provides for our wants.
provide for には準備供給等の意あり。

(参照) He provided facilities for the study of Chinese.
There was also ample space provided for invited guests.

3. The box is provided with a needle box.

(3) 例に於ける provide with は備辨の意なり。

(参照) The people were not provided with umbrellas.

(42) Spend.

1. He spent his time in idleness.
2. He spent his money for cakes.
3. a. She spent much money on clothes.
b. He spent much money on the woman.

(1) 例に於けるが如く in は種々の状態を表はす前置詞として用ひらるゝことは既に陳べたるを以て其用例は諸氏の一見察了し得る所なりと雖も (2) (3) 兩例に於ける差に就いては吾人の惑なき能はず然れども其用法たるや全く同じ故に for, on 何れを用ゆるも任意なれども for を用ふる方普通にして可なり。(34) Live の部参照。

(43) Succeed.

1. He succeeded by bribing.

succeed by は成功の手段を示す。

是れ by 本来の意義なり。

2. He succeeded in mad speculation.

succeed in は手段の何たるを問はずして單に成功の状態を示す即ち或事柄に成功するの意なり。

3. a. He succeeded to the estate of a family.

b. He succeeded to the throne.

succeed to は王位財産の相續繼承を示す。

是れ一は Success (成功) の意より其源を發し。

他は Succession (相續) の意より轉じたるが故なり。

此區別を誤らざる様注意すべし。

(44) Taste.

1. a. He had a great taste for fencing, and pursued it zealously.

b. She had a true taste for poetry.

技藝學術に嗜好を有することを示すには for を用ふ尙幾多の用法を詳細に研究せんと欲せば宜しく for の部を参照すべきなり。

2. a. We had a taste of the pleasure of virtue, we had no relish for those of vice.

b. This water has a taste of sulphur.

(参照) I tasted the sugar.

a taste of は (1)「僅か計りの経験」(2)「味」の兩義あり。
ある英文學者の規定によれば。

A taste of a thing implies actual enjoyment of it; but a
taste for it includes only a capacity for enjoyment とあり。
故に彼我對照比較すべし。

(45) Tired.

1. a. I am tired of fishing.
- b. The army was tired of attacking the castle.

tired of は飽果てる意なり。

2. a. She was tired with her long journey.
- b. He was tired out with hard study.

tired with は長途の旅過度の勉強労働等によりて疲
勞せることを示す兩者の差異を嚴格に記憶すべし。

(46) Turn.

1. The caterpillar turns into a butterfly.

turn into は變化を示す。

(into の部を參照すべし)。

2. She is turned of thirty.

turn of は超越を示す。

3. He can turn off a great deal of work in a day.

turn off は成就の意なり。

(高木尙介氏著慣用語用法詳解)

(47) Wait.

1. I shall be waiting for you at the station.

wait for は人又は物を待つ意なり。

(for の部對照)。

2. The youth waited upon the beauty.

wait on (upon) は既に掲げたる attend on (upon) と其意
義を同じくし in the service of 即ち人に待すの意なり。

(attend の部を參照すべし)。

(48) Work.

1. He is working for his bread and butter.

work for は已れが生活資料等を得んと目的にて働く
意なり是れ for の要素たる目的の意に適合す。

(for の部參照すべし)。

2. He works hard at his affairs.

work at は已れが志す學課若くは業務に精勵勤勉なる
ことを示す。

(參照) They are working upon the hints.

前置詞用法至難の點實に此部に屬す。

因て殊に此部を考量察知すべし。

今其一般を陳ぶること能はずと雖も最普通なるもの四
十八種を掲げたり。

參考書としては前置詞(青年社發行)前置詞用法詳解
(越山氏著)の良書あり宜しく講學の餘暇を利用して研究
すべきなり。

(乙) 前置詞を伴ふ時と伴はざる時とにより其意變化するもの。

1. Admit.

I do not admit the excuse.

(余はソナ言譯は許さない)。

Your fault do not admit of any excuse.

(汝の過失はごうして言譯の出来るものでない)。

2. Attend.

I attended school. (學校に出席せり)。

He attended the meeting. (集會に參列せり)。

(注意) 上例に於ては (to be present at or in) の意なれば
決して次に to を附すべからず此誤りをなすもの
比較的多し。

(參照) He attended to the meeting.

(集會のことに注意せり)。

3. Begin.

We will begin this song.

(此歌を唄ひ始めまじよー)。

Let us begin with this song.

(先此歌から唄ひ始めよーではないか)。

begin with は數多のもの中より取出して著手するの
なり。

(參照) After that she might begin upon her more ambi-
tious schemes. (commence. の用法全く之と同じ)。

4. Believe.

I believe her.

(余は彼女の言を信ず)。

I do not believe in this man.

(僕は此人に信賴しません)。

(參照) I believe in God.

同時に trust の用法をも味ふべし。

5. Catch.

He caught (seized) the reins.

(彼は手綱を取りき)。

He caught at (tried to seize) the reins.

(彼は手綱を取らんとせり)。

(參照) He caught at the idea.

He caught at the opportunity.

6. Close.

I closed the bargain.

(余は賣買約定を終へた)。

We can not close with such a bargain.

(我等は斯くの如き約定に應ずることは出来ない)。

He is close upon seventy.

(彼は七十近い)。

(參照) The company closed its books.

7. Consult.

A sick man went to consult a celebrated physician.

(病人が醫師の意見を求めに行つた)。

He consulted with the lawyer.

(彼は辯護士に相談した)。

consult with は同等の人に對し consult は同等以上の人に對するものなりと云ふ。

8. Count.

I counted the money.

(僕は錢の勘定をした)。

I counted on her money.

(余は彼女の錢をあてにした)。

同時に calculate の用法を學ぶべし。

(On の部を参照すべし)。

9. Depart.

He departed his life.

(彼は死せり)。

She departed for dead.

(彼女は冥途へ旅をした)。

He departed from this rule.

(彼は規則を犯しました)。

(参考) I departed with liberty.

10. Examine.

I examined the goods.

(余は商品を検査しました)。

I examined closely into the facts of the case.

(余は篤と實否を聞糺しました)。

11. Feel.

Feel this cloth (examine it by feeling of it).

(此織物に觸れて吟味なさい)。

(同時に examine, touch 等の語と比較せよ)。

The blind girl is feeling for her stick.

(盲女が自分の杖を探して居る)。

look, search, seek 等の語を想起すべし。

He is feeling his clothes.

(彼は着物を撫でゝおる)。

12. Gain.

We gained the land.

(我等は恙なく上陸せり)。

He gained the shore with great difficulty.

(彼はやつと海濱に達した)。

The bad habit of smoking gains upon me.

(僕の烟草を飲む悪癖は益増長してくる)。

The weeds gained on the corn.

(雑草玉蜀黍の中に侵入せり)。

13. Grasp.

He grasped the money.

He grasped me by the neck.

He grasped at the money.

前述したる catch と其用法を同じくするものなれば其意自ら明らかならん。

尙 clutch, get, guess, reach, strike, snatch 等の語にして其次に at なる前置詞を伴ふ時は (tried or attempt to do) 即ち(何々せんとした)の意を表はすものなり。

14. Guard.

He guarded me from danger.

(彼は危難なき様余を保護せり)。

He guarded against untimely events.

(彼は不時の出来事を防禦せり)。

15. Inquire.

I inquired the reason.

(私は其理由を尋ねました)。

I inquired into the origin.

(余は根源を探究せり)。

(参照) I inquired into her character.

I inquired of the policeman.

(私は其巡査に尋ねました)。

I went to the school and enquired for you: but you were absent.

(学校へ行つて貴君を尋ねましたが缺席でした)。

He inquired after my mother's health.

(彼は我母の安否を問へり)。

最後の用例は拙著に屢現はるゝ所なるを以て諸氏の既

に記憶する所ならん (ask) なる語と對照せよ。

今此語の用法を簡単に記せば to inquire into a matter にして to inquire of a person なり。

16. Knock.

Some body knocks the door.

(誰か戸を敲いて居る)。

They knocked at the thousand doors for harbour.
(Webster's dictionary 参照)。

(彼等は泊めて呉れと云ふて諸々の家を訪ねた)。

(参考) Death knocks alike at palace and cottage.

(死は宮殿も茅屋も俱に訪づるものなり)。

此語は前置詞を伴ふも伴はざるも其意甚だしき差異な
こと雖も at を伴ふ時は訪問の意を多少明にするの傾あ
り。

17. Meditate.

He meditates revenge.

(彼は復仇せんと考へておる)。

He meditated on the revenge that he took.

(彼が復仇せし事に就て冥想せり)。

18. Meet.

I met him on the road.

(余は途上彼に逢へり)。

I met with him in the Museum.

(偶然博物館で逢ひました)。

即ち with を伴ふ時は偶然なる出會を示す。

Cox 氏は此語が with を伴ふ場合を次の如く規定せり。

“Meet” is followed by “with” when the object is an inanimate and immovable thing.

今下に其一例を掲げん。

He met with cruel treatment.

19. Prepare.

He prepared a feast.

(彼は饗應の用意を爲せり)。

He prepared for the feast.

(彼は饗應に列するの用意を爲せり)。

(課題) 彼は旅立の用意をしました。

20. Pull.

He pulled a rope. (彼は繩を引いた)。

He pulled at rope. (彼は繩に付きてる何かを引いた)。

21. Reach.

a. I reached Yokohama.

(余は横濱に到着せり)。

b. I reached to you.

(私は貴君にとぶく)。

(参照) Reach the book to me.

(注意) (a) 例に於ける如く arrive at or in の時は決して

reach to, at 等と云ふべからず若し reach to と云へば身體即ち手から足迄横濱に届くの意となる實に滑稽の極と云ふべし能く (a) (b) 兩例の意を味ふべし。

22. Repair.

Iyeyasu repaired the old castle.

(家康古城を修築す)。

He repaired to the moat.

(彼は濠に赴けり)。

He repaired to the house.

(彼は家に到りぬ)。

repair なる語が前置詞を伴ふと伴はざるとにより其意全く異なるに注意せよ。

23. Search.

He searched the thief.

(彼は盜賊の衣服及所持品を調べました)。

He searched for the thief.

(彼は盜賊が何處に逃失せしかを探した)。

(参照) He searched for his missing wife.

(妻の行衛を探ねた)。

He searched into the secret of another.

(彼は他人の秘密を探つた)。

The parents searched after a lost child with bell and drum.

(兩親は鐘太鼓で迷子をさがした)。

24. Send.

I sent the doctor.

(醫者をむけた)。

I sent for the doctor.

(彼者を迎へに行つた)。

(参照) I sent for a policeman.

25. Touch.

She touched the wealth for which she sold her character.

(彼女は自己の品性を賣つて財産に觸れた)。

(参照) They touched the articles.

He touched the property.

The steamer touched at Jinseng.

(船仁川に寄港せり)。

I have not yet touched upon change of opinion as a cause of the death of friendship.

(余は遊情の死の一原因としての意見の變化と云ふことにはまだ論及しません)。

(参照) He touched upon the point.

He further touched upon the economy of time and energy, all to the point.

26. Trust.

I trust her smiles.

(余は彼女の笑ひを信じた)。

I trust in your honesty.

(余は君の正直なることに信頼す)。

I trust to luck.

(運に任せる)。

(参照) I trust to virtue, not to arms.

参考書としては

前置詞(自三十七頁至四十一頁)英語青年社發行
Nesfield. Idiom Grammar and Synthesis for High
Schools. (二百三十九頁)等大に可なり。

(丙) 同一の字にして異なる前置詞を冠るにより其用法に差あるもの。

此部門は順序的に排列すること能はざるを以て日常多く散見せらるゝ字句を掲げて説明せんとす。

1. At school, in the school.

(a) They are at school. (勉學中、受業中)。

(b) They are playing in the school. (校内)。

2. At church, in the church.

(a) She is at church. (參拜中、禮拜中)。

(b) She is sleeping in the church. (教會内)。

3. At table, on the table.

(a) They are at table. (食事中)。

(b) Be not angry at table.

(e) Dinner is on the table.

上例に於ける at は皆従事し居ることを示す (at) の部を参照すべし。

4. **At present (now) for the present (for the time being).**

(a) A railroad is in course of construction at present. (現在、目下)。

(b) He is staying at my house for the present. (當分)。

兩者自ら其用法に差あり (at) (for) の部を對照思考する時は容易に知ることを得

5. **By the way, in the way, on the way.**

(a) By the way は by the bye. (序に) (因に) と其意同じきを以て自ら明らかならん。

(b) He is in the way. (彼は邪魔だ)。

(c) I will not stand in the way of your advancement. (私は貴君の御出世の御妨げを致しません)。

in the way には種々の用法あれども邪魔妨害の意を有すること最多し。

(d) He drank sake on the way to stir up his courage (途上、道すがら)。

(e) The sun having risen we went on our way (on の部を對照すべし)。

(問題) 兩例の意義を問ふ。

1. You are on the way to success. 2. He is in a fair

way to succeed.

6. **At a distance, from a distance, in the distance.**

(a) He is living at a distance from the sea. (一寸離れた所、隔たつた所)。

(b) He witnessed the accident from a distance.
from a distance, at a distance 兩者は同價値の句なれども後者の方多く用ひらる。

(c) He is living in the distance from the city. (遠方)。
in the distance の場合には多く far なる形容詞を附して其遠方なることを明示することあり然れども單に in the distance と云ふも at a distance より距離遠きこと明白なりとす。

7. **At sea, in the sea, on the sea.**

(a) He is at sea. (五里霧中)。(參考) He was tossed at sea.

(b) There is a glorious city in the sea. (海中)。

(c) Ships sail on the sea. (海面)。

by sea, beyond sea. 參照。

これ見易き用法なれども at sea と混同せしめざるよ一殊更に記述したるなり。

8. **At hand, in hand, on hand, to hand.**

(a) The examination is very close (near) at hand.

(b) There is no knife at hand.

(c) This dignitary was close at hand.

at hand は間近きこと、手近きことを意味す。

(d) The work is in hand (in a state of progress).

in hand は進行中の意なり。

(e) Cash on hand. (現金手許有高)。

on hand は in one's possession の意なり。

(f) Your letter is just to hand.

to hand に替ゆるに at hand を用ゆるも可なり。

9. At a time, in time, on time.

(a) The chief art of learning is to attempt but little at a time.

at a time は一時にの意なり。(One thing at a time).

(b) I will finish my composition in time.

in time は時に後れずに即ち間に合ふよーにどの意なり。

(c) All the guests were on time.

on time は期に遅れざるの意即ち時間通りどの事なり。
尙次例を研究すべし。

1. If you are always on time, the good habit will serve you to the end.

2. One who chases two hares at one time can yet neither. (二兎を追ふ者は一兎をも得ず)。

10. At the time of, in the time of.

(a) The farmer rejoices at the time of reaping.

(b) In the time of Charles II, heavy articles were conveyed by stage wagons.

必ずしも厳守せられつゝある規定にあらざるも後者は多く時代を現はすに用ひらる。

11. On the contrary, to the contrary.

(a) I do not admire that man; on the contrary I sneered at him.

on the contrary は「其とは反對に云々」と反對の事實を擧ぐる場合に用ふ。

(b) She believed the earth to be flat, but I taught her to the contrary.

to the contrary は「故意に反對に出づる行爲」を示すなり。

12. At all, in all.

at all は疑問の文に於ては「全體」の意を表はし否定文に於ては「全く」「少しも」の意を有し條件を現はす文に於ては「苟くも」の意を示す。

(a) What do you study for at all (anyhow)?

(b) I felt no pain at all (in the least).

(c) I have no ambition at all.

(d) I do not understand your meaning at all.

(e) Be thorough, if you study at all (at any rate).

at all を in all と混用せざるよー注意すべし。

(a) There were seventy spectators in all.

(b) Ten yen in all.

in all は「悉皆」「合計して」の意なり。

13. In business, on business.

此差は下例によりて明らかならん。

(a) He made a large fortune in business.

(b) I went to Yokohama on business. (商用にて)。

14. In terms, on terms.

(a) He spoke in warm terms. (言葉)。

(b) We live on terms of equality. (条件)。

(注意) 条件の意に用ひらるゝ時は常に複数形なり。

15. In condition, on condition.

(a) The Chinese railway line was handed over to the Japanese in such a condition that it had to be all reconstructed.

in condition は in 本来の性質たる状態の意に適合す。

(b) I rent a room on condition that I should live there for three years.

on condition は条件を示すこと既に on の部に述べたり。

16. On earth, in the earth.

(a) They lived next door to each other on earth. (此世に)。

(b) Some talents are buried in the earth. (土中に)。

on earth は下の如く用ひらるゝこと屢なり。

(a) What on earth do you mean? (一體全體それは何と云ふことか)。

(b) What on-earth did you go there for?

即ち驚きの語句を現はし疑問詞を強めたるものなり。

17. For the world, in the world.

(a) I wouldn't be a mineral for the world!

世界と交換してもとの意より轉じて如何なることありてもその意を有する誓語なり。

in the world と混用すべからず。

(b) Who in the world are you? (一體全體君は誰なるか)。

(c) What in the world do you go there for?

in the world に替ゆるに前述したる on earth を以てするも同様なり。

説明は on earth の場合に等し。

He made a noise in the world.

是れ諸氏の熟知する in the world 普通の用法なり。

18. For life, in life, to the life.

(a) He is lamed for life.

(b) She was ruined for life.

(c) He struggled for life.

for life は生涯の意なり。

(d) What in life do you wish to do?

in life は in the world に等し。

in life, in the world, on earth にして打消語と共に使用

らるゝ時は at all or in the least degree, の義として用ひらるゝ、今用例を掲げん。

1. He was the last man in the world (in life) to be accused of theft. (彼れは窃盗をなせるものとして全然(絶對的)非難さるべき人にあらず)。
2. I can not understand on earth how to do in such a case. (斯様な場合には如何したらよいか一體(少しも)わからない)。

(e) This picture is drawn to the life. (此畫は眞に逼て居る)。

(f) He was drawn to the life. (彼は生寫に描かれたり)。

19. At point, on the point, to the point.

(a) He is at point to start for Berlin. (彼は將に伯林に向つて出發せんとして居る)。

(b) He is on the point of starting for New York. (彼は紐育へ向つて出發せんとして居る)。

(参考)

1. He is at the point of death. (He is lying at death's door).

(c) Her speech was to the point. (彼女の演説は適切なり)。

(d) It was short but to the point.

20. In the morning, of a morning.

In the evening, of an evening.

(附) **On the morning, on the evening.**

of a morning, of an evening. 此形は in the morning, in the evening (at evening) と區別することを要す。

in the morning (朝に) in the evening (夕方に)の意義なれども of a morning (朝なぞには) of an evening (夕方なぞには)少しく差違あり今下に其用例を掲げん。

(a) In the morning I saw, to my surprise, the ship had floated with the high tide. (朝見ると船は満潮で一旦浮き上つたので驚いた)。

(b) They rose in the morning and lay down at night.

(c) Hercules came to the castle in the evening.

(d) He takes a daily walk in the evening.

(e) He was often seen taking a walk of a morning. (朝まだきなぞに散歩して居るのをよく見受けました)。

(f) He used to come here of an evening. (彼は夕暮時に此處に来るを常としけり)。

In 及 Of の部を参照すべし。

(問題)

(a) He would often come to see me of a Sunday.

前例を参照して譯すべし(性質全く同じ)。

(b) She paid me a visit on Sunday.

(a) (b) 兩者の差違を説明せよ。

On the morning, on the evening.

on が特殊の行爲ありたる時又は指定せられたる時を示すは已に (on) の部に於て説明したり因て今其用例のみを擧ぐるに止む。

1. The celemony will be held on the morning of the 9th inst.
2. We scattered roasted beans in every direction on the evening of setsubun.

(参照)。

(On that night a burglar entered my house).

21. In a few days, for a few days.

(in a day or two) (for a day or two).

此差違は實に見易きものなれども初學者をして誤謬を免かれしむるため適當なる用例を掲ぐ。

(a) Please call on me in a few days by way of taking a walk.

(b) I will stay here for a few days.

(c) He will return in a day or two (in one or two days).

22. In the country, into the country.

(a) He is in the country. (彼は田舎に居る)。

(b) I am going into the country. (私は田舎に行く所です)。

23. At heart, by heart.

(a) He is sick at heart. (心中悶癢)。

(b) I learned a long poem by heart.

(c) Alexander, who conquered the world, knew Homer by heart.

by heart は by rote, in the memory (諳んじて)の意なり。

24. At best, at the best, for best.

關氏は其著正詞と誤詞解の三頁に best が定冠詞 the の介立するに因りて其意義變ずるものとせり。

(1) Life, at best, is but a shadow.

(2) Life, at the best, is but a shadow.

上記の文例に於て (1) の at best は life の best を表はし。(2) は其 best condition に於て most favorable condition をとる場合を示すとせり考量を要す。

1. Life is short at (the) best. (人生は永いと言ふても知れたものだ)。

(神田大文典八十三頁参照)。

(参考)

1. The chrysanthemams are at the best.

2. The blossoms are now at their best.

for best は「遂に」の意にして簡單なり。

25. In demand, on demand.

(a) Our goods are in constant demand. (商品は需要多し)。

(b) On demand this will be paid. (請求次第支拂はれます)。

26. At least, in the least.

(a) Your hat may be worth three yen or so at least.

at least は「少くとも」の意なり。

(b) I am not satisfied in the least.

in the least は「少しも」の意なり at all 参照。

27. In, of, or on purpose, to the purpose.

In, of, or on purpose は intentionally 即ち「態ど」「故意に」の意なり。

1. He made foolish remarks on purpose.

to the purpose は既に陳べたる to the point と同意義なり而して to no purpose (空しく、徒らに) to some purpose (巧に)の意に擴張せらるゝこと下例に現はる。

1. He resisted the influence but to no purpose (in vain, without success, without effect).

2. The politician talked to some purpose (with effect).



第五章 About, of (第一章 about, of 兩部参照)

此兩語を正しく用ゆる最良法は about を伴ふ語及 of を伴ふ語を記憶するにあり。

今兩語を區別して掲げん。

〔甲〕 **About** を伴ふ語。

anxious, busy, consult, dispute, quarrel.

1. He felt anxious about the future of his child.

2. She is busy about trifles.

3. We consulted about an excursion.

4. They disputed about the relative superiority of their countries.

5. You should not quarrel about trifles.

到底其一般を掲ぐるに能はざれば其重なるものを列記したるに過ぎず他は宜しく漸次記憶すべし。

〔乙〕 **Of** を用ふる語。

afraid, ambitious, ashamed, aware, become, boasted, desirous, fond, full, informed, ignorant, neglectful, proud, sensible, tired:

1. No child was afraid of coming near Silas.

2. He is ambitious of distinction.

3. He did not ashamed of any kind of work.

4. The government became aware of his intention.

5. What has become of the stockings and shoes I gave you?
6. She boasted of her wealth.
7. He is desirous of going to the theater.
8. I am fond of music.
9. The beautiful world is full of glorious objects.
10. He informed me of the fact.
11. He is ignorant of his alphabet.
12. He is neglectful of his business.
13. He is proud of his talents.
14. I am sensible of kindness.
15. I am tired of work.

其他 Hear, know, speak, talk, thing 等の語は about, of 何れを用ゆるも大差なしと雖も茲に慣用し來れる規定あるを以て略述せん。

(又此等の語にして前置詞を伴はざる場合もあり)。

Hear.

I have heard about you.

(貴君に関する事件を聞いて居る)。

I have heard of the brave boy.

(勇敢なる小供があると聞いて居る)。

(参考)

I heard a strange news.

(珍説を聞きました)。

hear of は人又は物に就て粗に聞くことにして hear about は精しく聞く場合に用ふ。

Know.

I know about her.

(彼女の事に就ては知つてゐる所があります)。

I know nothing of it.

(其事に就ては存じません)。

(参考)

I know him.

(余は彼を知る) (單純なる場合)。

以上神田英作文二、参照。

Speak.

He spoke of English.

(彼は英語の事に就て何か話した)。

此語には多く of を用ふ。

(参考)

People speak well of you.

(世間では貴君を善く云ひます)。

She speaks English fluently.

(彼女は英語を流暢に話す)。

Talk.

He talked about me.

(彼は余の話をした)。

I visited him to talk about the current topics.

(余は四方山の話をして彼を訪ひぬ)。

He talked of you.

(彼は貴君の話をした)。

talk about は重に事柄に関し talk of は重に人に係はる。

Think.

What do you think of him?

(あの人の事は如何御考へになりますか)。

What do you think about it?

(其事は如何なさる積りか)。

thing の次には多く of を使用する。

然れども嚴格に言へば think of は重に人に關し think about は關係せる物を現はすを普通とす。

前置詞(英語青年社發行)に詳細なる説明あり。

Into より成る句。

綜合的に例示するを以て此語が何れの意を有するものなるやは第一章、二十四節を参照すべし又其部に掲げたるものも例意を變じて再出せん。

1. He stepped into the cab.
2. He hurried into the backyard.
3. The brandy brought a tinge of colour into his cheek.
4. There will be constant temptation to go into ruts.
5. They thought they could drift into a permanent position.
6. The kind man waded into the ice-cold water.

7. He searched into the secret of another.
8. He threw his musket into the water.
9. Investigations were instituted into the cause.
10. He tried to look into the true state.
11. The spring puts a new bloom into the trees.
12. We filed into the room.
13. He broke it into splinters.
14. He came into the room.
15. He plunged into new difficulties.
16. He was introduced into society.
17. He emerged into the garden.
18. The soul of a man passes into the body of a snake.

尙次例を攻究すべし。

1. I shall take your proposal into consideration.
2. I took him into my confidence.
3. The men failed to reach the depot in time for the train, because they did not take into account the distance and the bad travelling.

By と with との関係。

(私は作文を筆で書きました)を英譯して I wrote my composition by a pen となすものあり是れ邦語の(何々で)(何々に因て)と直譯するにより誤りは生ずるなり宜しく I wrote my composition with a pen と改良せざるべからず何となれば by は agent を表はし with は instrument を