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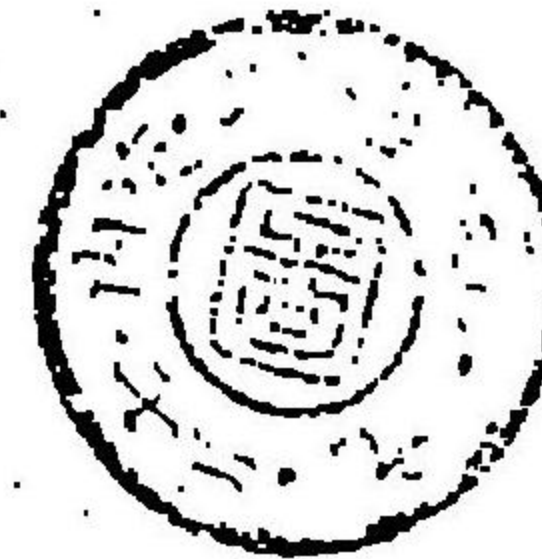


# ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

FOR JAPANESE STUDENTS.

## 英文法初步

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TOKYO:

KOCHOKAKU & KAISHINDO & Co.

30TH YEAR OF MEIJI.



## 自序

凡ソ孰ノ國語ヲ問ハズ之ヲ修ムルニハ必  
ズ其文法ヲ先ツ明知スルヲ要ス。故ニ英語  
隆盛ノ今日世ニ英文法書ノ續々輩出スル蓋  
シ偶然ニ非ザル也。

本書ハ專ラ初學者ノ爲ニ編述セルモノニ  
ノ成ルベク平易ヲ尙ビ而ノ實用ニ適スルヲ  
旨ト爲セリ。故ニ其文例ハ多ク之ヲ讀本ヨ  
リ拔出シタリ。是レ其文例ハ日々譯讀トシ  
學ブ所ノモノナレバ之ヲ解釋スルニ困難ヲ  
感セザルコト從テ從來ノモノ、如ク文例ヲ  
解スルニ力ヲ致シ文法ノ本旨ハ却テ之ヲ明  
知スルニ餘地無ラシムルガ如キ弊害ヲ脱去  
スルコトヲ得又タ一步進ンテ日常讀習スル所  
ノ書ヨリノ文例ヲ撰出シタルガ爲メ知ラズ  
知ラズ讀者ヲノ本書ニ撰出セザル文章ニ就  
テモ實地ニ文法ノ原則ヲ發見セントスルノ  
美習トシ生ズルヲ得ンカ。



又々定義規則等ハ成ルベク之ヲ英文ニテ  
載セ以テ教師ヲ十分ニ之ガ講述ノ餘地ア  
ラント期シタリ。

從來初學者ノ爲ニ著述セラレタルモノハ  
詞性學ノミニ干ノ説明セラレタルモノニシ  
文章學ノ部ハ概テ之ヲ省略セラレタリ是レ  
或ハ却テ初學者ニ取リテハ混雜ヲ惹起サシ  
タメ斯ノ如ク省略セラレタルモノナルベシ  
ト雖モ或ハ亦之ガ爲ニ初學者ヲ迷ハ  
シメシテ恐レ本書ハ所謂詞性學トノ論究  
セラレ、中ニテモ文章學ニ干スルモノヲモ  
掲載シ實地作文ヲ爲スノ便益ヲ得ント期  
シタリ故ニ別ニ詞性學 (Etymology) 及ビ文章  
學 (Syntax) ノ區別ヲ爲サ、リシナリ而シテ殊  
ニ我ガ同胞諸士ノ誤リ易キ點ハ注意ト云フ  
名目ノ下ニ列舉ノ之ヲ明示シタリ故ニ苟モ  
初學者ト雖モ了解スルニ難カラザルモノハ  
大膽ニモ注意ト云フ名目ノ下ニ之ヲ掲載シ  
冠詞助動詞及ビ前置詞ハ勿論苟モ我同胞諸  
士ニ取リテ之ヲ記憶スルノ必要ト思惟スル  
モノハ之ヲ網羅ノ之ヲ載スルヲ憚ラザリ

シナリ而シテ又々文章學中ニ於テ論ゼラル、  
Analysis ハ妄リニ其方法ヲ作爲シテ之ヲ卷尾  
ニ掲ゲタリ故ニ Etymology 及ビ Syntax ノ名稱  
ヲ明ニ掲ゲズト雖モ簡單ニ兩者ヲ説述スル  
ト期シタルモノナリ然レモ著者ノ魯鈍ナ  
ル誤謬無キヲ保セズ幸ニ讀者ノ叱正ヲ得  
著者ノ大ニ喜ブ所也

明治卅年七月

著者識



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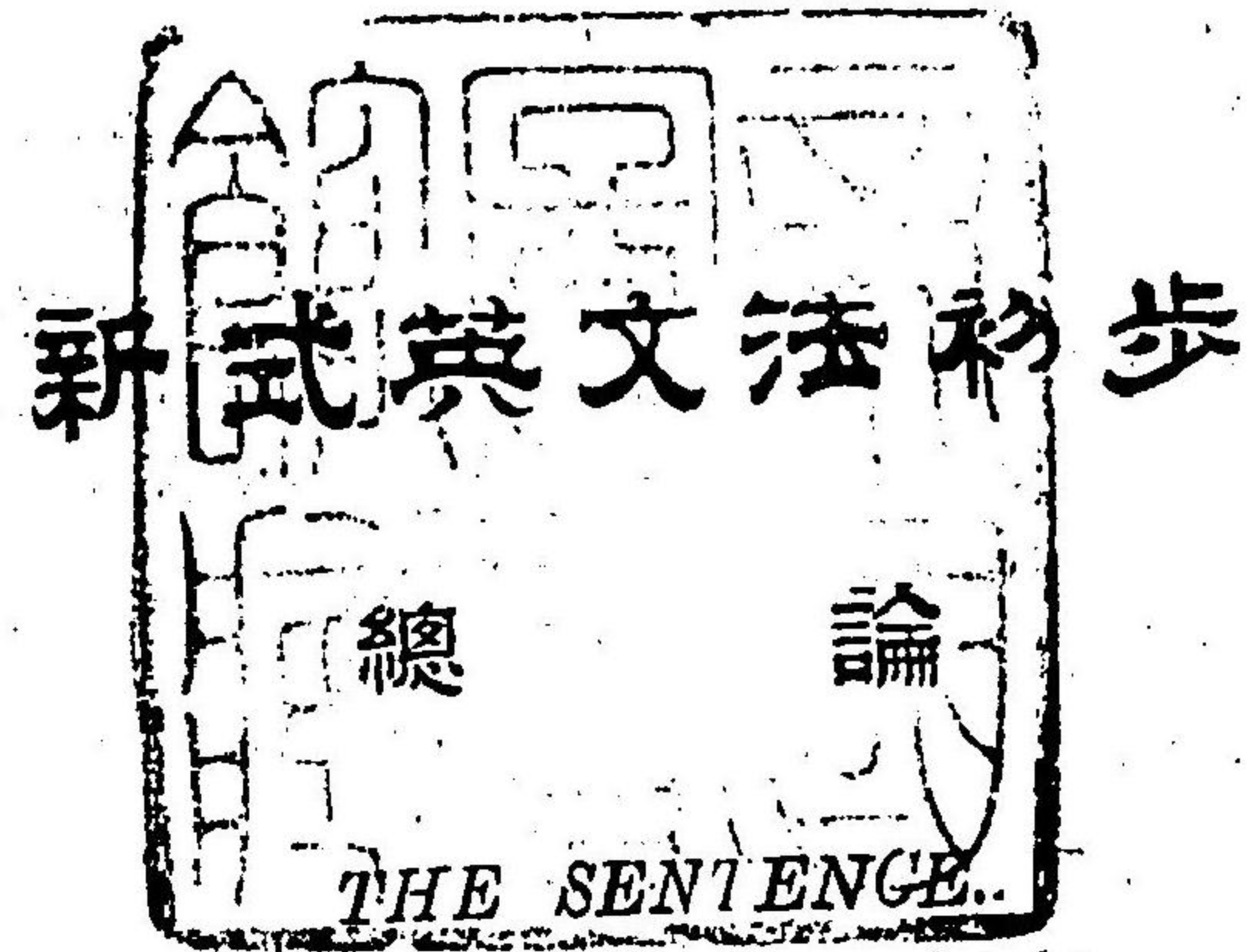
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Definition. — A sentence is a combination of words expressing a *complete thought*: as —

1. Fire burns.
2. Rain is falling.
3. Dutiful children obey their parents.

總テ sentence ハ完全ナル思想ヲ示スモノ故ニ第一例ノ如ク貳個ノ言葉ヨリ成レルモノニテモ之ヲ sentence ト云フ也 故ニ複合多ノ言葉ヨリ成レルモノニテモ完全ナル思想ヲ顯示スルモノニ非ザルキハ決メ之ヲ sentence ト言フ能ハザルモノトス例セバ obey their parents ト言フモ之ヲ稱シ文章 sentence ト言フ能ハズ即チ他ノ言葉 Dutiful children ナルモノヲ附加シ Dutiful children obey their parents ト爲シ一文章ヲ爲スモノト謂フ也 故ニ Sentence ヲ組成スルニハ言葉ノ數ニ拘ハラズ要スルニ完全ナル思想ヲ示スヲ得ルモノナレバ足レリト謂フベキ也

### SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.

Every sentence may be divided into two parts. One part is the name of the thing spoken about, and is called the *Subject*. The other part is what is said about the Subject, and is called the *Predicate*.



今マ極メテ平易ニ背フキハ一般ニハ、カ、テ、ト云フ助辭ノ附シ得ラル、  
 モノハ *Subject* ト云ヒ之ノ *Subject* チ除キタル他ノ部分ハ之ヲ  
*Predicate* ト云フ也故ニ又々他ノ方法ニテ此ヲ知ラントスルキハ Who?  
 或ハ What? ナル問チ起シ之ニ對ソノ答辭ハ其 *Sentence* ノ *Subject* ニ  
 ノ之ヲ除キタル他ノモノハ即チ *predicate* 也

Subject	Predicate.
Lions	roar.
Fire	burns.
Dogs	bark.
Gold	is heavy.
Fools	waste opportunity.
I	have forgotten it.
They	marched in order.
John and David	come here tonight.
A dutiful child	obeys his parents.

今マ *Sentence* チ *S* ニテ代表シ *Subject* チ *s* ニテ  
*Predicate* チ *p*. ニテ代表スルキハ次ノ如シ  
 $S = s + p.$

**EXERCISE.**

次ノ文章中ニテ *Subject* 及 *Predicate* チ指示セヨ  
 I understand it. Taro reads the letter. Saburo  
 is a good boy. Mankichi was a dutiful son. How  
 are you? I am very well. May I ask you a question?

He speaks English very well. I cannot speak French  
 very well. You are a bad dog. to take off my hat.  
 次ノ文章ニ適當ノ *subject* チ入レヨ  
 — gives milk. — shines. — is the capital  
 of our country. — is a good student. — is  
 the highest mountain in our country. — bark.  
 Have — ever seen an elephant? Did — go there?  
 Is — a good boy? — went home. — is  
 from home.

**THE PARTS OF SPEECH.**

總シ *subject* 及 *predicate* ハ一ノ *sentence* チ組  
 成スルモノ也而シテ此ノ *subject* 及 *predicate* ハ種  
 々ノ言葉ヨリ成ルモノニシテ此ノ言葉ヲ分チテ八個ト爲  
 ス此ノ八個ノモノヲ總稱シテ *The Parts of Speech* ト云  
 フ

1. Oh, how strong is a kind word!
2. I will do anything for Momotaro,  
because he is kind to me.

今マ上記ノ貳個ノ文章ヲ分析スルキハ次ノ如ク分類セ  
 ラル、ヲ見ル也







## THE NOUN.

Definition. — *A noun is the name of anything.*

There are three classes of nouns:

I. *Proper.* II. *Common.* III. *Abstract.*

### I. THE PROPER NOUN.

*A Proper Noun is a special or individual name*

國名地名人名月名曜日名祭日名病名等ハ此種ニ屬ス

Greece, Turkey, Tokyo, Saikyo, Osaka, Fuji, the Sumida, Michizane, Kiyomaro, Tamuramaro, April, May, Sunday, Tuesday, Christmas, Typhus, 等是也

注意第一 The Proper Noun ハ常ニ大文字ヲ以テ始マルモノトス

注意第二 曜日名ノ前ニハ通例前置詞 on ヲ用ヰルヲ要ス例セバ on Monday ノ如シ

### EXERCISE.

次ノ文章ニ於テ *proper noun* ヲ擇ベ

Taro gave his knife to Saburo. Hidekichi gave me a rose. Momotaro was a dutiful boy. Mr. Yamada comes here this morning. Fuji is the highest mountain in our country. Yoshino is one of the most noted places for cherry-flowers. We shall have

a holiday on Wednesday because it is the Third of November.

次ノ文章ノ誤謬ヲ正セ

The alps are the highest mountains in Europe. In Monday I may go to Kamakura. In September I went there. I went to Oiso at Sunday and went home in Friday. Goro paid me a visit in Saturday and left us on Sunday.

### II. THE COMMON NOUN.

*A Common Noun is a general or class name.*

Boy, city, country, river, valley, soldier, king, dog, cat, lion, eagle, rat, school, table, hat 等是也

注意一 army, fleet, parliament, furniture 等ノ如ク相集合メ一團體ヲ成スモノハ特ニ之ヲ *Collective Noun* ト云フ

注意二 Gold, silver, iron, sand, water 等ノ如キハ物質ノ名稱ニシテ此等ハ特ニ名ケテ *Material Noun* ト云フ通常ノ普通名詞ト異ルモノハ此種ニ屬スルモノハ其物ヲ幾多ニ分ツモ全ク全一物ニシテ例セバ黄金一塊ヲ幾個ニ分ツモ全ク黄金ナルモ机本猫等ノ如キ此等ヲ相分ツハ各々固有ノ名稱ヲ帶アルヲ能ハザルニ至ルモノトス是レ *Material Noun* ナル特別ノ名稱ニ存スル所以也

### EXERCISE.

次ノ文章ニテ *Common Noun* 及ビ *Collective Noun* 及ビ *Material Noun* ヲ指名セヨ



The bud shoots forth. The oak is one of the largest trees in the forest. Ships spread their sails. Cows eat grass and give us milk. Birds build nests. The door of the schoolroom was open. A lady stood before the window. The clouds are drifting across sky. Who threw this stone over the wall? The water in the old well is clear. Great changes have taken place. Sail on proud ship! Please give me some water. The army was victorious. My watch is of gold. The house is of brick. The bridge is of stone.

注意 總テ何々ニテ造ラルト云フ事ヲ述ベントスルキハ Material Noun ヲ使用シ決シテ該名詞ニハ語尾ニハ字或ハ其前ニ a, an, the 等ヲ置カザルモノナルヲ上例ニ示スガ如シ

### III. THE ABSTRACT NOUN.

An Abstract Noun is the name of some quality or action.

注意 此種ニ屬スルモノハ大概 ness, y, ce, th, dom, ship, 等ノ語尾ヲ有スルモノトス

Goodness, purity, honesty, patience, justice, truth, depth, wisdom, friendship, 等ノ如キ是也

### EXERCISE.

次ノ文章ヨリ *Abstract Noun* ヲ指名セヨ  
The whiteness of this paper is remarkable. Washington's goodness was known by all. His firmness, sagacity, and prudence saved the country. Writing is useful. Walking is healthful. Bathing, diving, swimming, riding, dancing, singing, are names of actions.

次ノ文章中ノ誤謬ヲ正セ

This house is of the stones. My watch is of a silver. The bridge is of the wood. In sunday I must go to shiba. On the 4th of may I set out for kyoto. He may come here on wednesday.

### EXERCISE.

次ノ文章中ニテノ各名詞ノ種類ヲ述ベヨ

1. He praised the bravery of his soldiers.
2. A photograph is a picture made by the light of the sun.
3. Greece, though a famous country, is only about one half the size of New York State.
4. My dog is named Kame.



5. His house is of brick.
6. John and James were highly respected by their friends.
7. Momotaro is a hopeful boy.
8. Seeing is believing.
9. Fiji is visited by many tourists.
10. Honesty is the best policy.
11. Always speak the truth.
12. His bravery made him a distinguished person among his friends.
13. A hare once mocked a tortoise for the slowness of her pace.
14. What a bright little scholar you are, for a blind girl!
15. Can you find out anything else about the cat?

---

**EXERCISE.**

次ノ文章ニ於テ適當ノ名詞ヲ挿入セヨ

1. Hideyoshi was a great —.
2. On — I shall go to Kamakura.
3. My house is of —.
4. — was a great statesman.
5. — was a great patriot.

6. Please give me some —.
7. Please bring me some —.
8. On *the* — of — I was born in Tokyo.
9. Shall you come here on —?
10. Are you fond of —?

*o ma*

---

**PROPERTIES OF THE NOUN.**

There are four properties of nouns :

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| I. <b>NUMBER.</b> | II. <b>GENDER.</b> |
| III. <b>CASE.</b> | IV. <b>PERSON.</b> |

I. **NUMBER.**

**NUMBER** is a property distinguishing one or more than one of the objects named by the noun:

There are two numbers, the *Singular* and the *Plural*.

The *Singular* denotes *one* : as, boy, year, king, dog, &c.

The *Plural* denotes *more than one* : as, boys, years, kings, dogs, &c.

---







ノ如キ是也

- (c) Compound Nouns = 就テ言フキハ重 = 其主要ノ名詞ノミヲ變ズルカ或ハ悉ク變ズル場合アリ例セバ stepfather, stepfathers; fruit-tree, fruit-trees; man-servant, men-servants; ノ如キ是也

EXERCISE.

次ノ名詞ノ單數ノモノヲ指名セヨ

- men teeth feet mice children
- ladies brethren geniuses loaves women-servants
- skies centuries injuries oxen potatoes

次ノ和文ヲ英文ニ譯セヨ

- 1. 私ハ十冊ノ本ヲ持ツ
- 2. 我々ハ三十二本ノ齒ヲ有ス
- 3. 彼等ハ十匹ノ廿日鼠ヲ有ス
- 4. 私ハ三匹ノ羊ヲ有ス
- 5. 彼等ハ鮭三尾ヲ有ス
- 6. 私ハ火箸ヲ持ツテ居マス
- 6. 彼等ハ四匹ノ牡鹿ヲ有シテ居マス

II. GENDER.

Gender is that property which distinguishes objects as male or female.

There are four genders, the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter and the Common.

The Masculine Gender denotes males; the Feminine, females; the Neuter, things without life; the Common, individuals of both sexes.

例

- Lion, boy, king, hero, manservant.... the Masculine.
- Lioness girl, queen, heroine,.....the Feminine.
- Table, watch, book, river, chair.....the Neuter.
- People, neighbor.....the Common.

注意第一 語尾ニ ess, ine, ina, ir, a 等ヲ附シ Feminine Gender タルヲ示スモノアリ

Duke	duchess	Hero	heroine.
Marquis	marchioness.	Czar	czarina.
Count	countess.	Executer	executrix.
Viscount	viscountess.	Testator	testatrix.
Baron	baroness.	Sultan	sultana.

注意第二 相異リタル言葉ヲ以テスルモノ亦タ多シ boy, girl; son, daughter ノ如キ是也

注意第三 前ニ置カレタル言葉ニ因テ Gender ヲ區別シ得ルモノアリ。例セバ下ノ如シ

man-servant, woman-servant; he-goat, she-goat;

注意第四 小動物或ハ baby ノ如キハ the Neuter Gender トノ取扱ハル

注意第五 The sun; summer; winter; time; anger; 等ハ Masculine gender トノ取扱ハレ the moon; the earth; night; ship; 等ハ Feminine gender トノ取扱ハル



## EXERCISE.

次ノ文章ニ於テ名詞ノ種類及ビ Number 及ビ Gender  
ヲ區別セヨ

1. Two little workers once began to make a little basket.
2. It was to be a basket for eggs.
3. I once had a dog whose name was Tiger, and a finer dog never lived.
4. A little boy was one day in the fields, where his father was reaping corn.
5. He was amusing himself with a sickle by trying to reap like his father.

六ケノ Masculine nouns ヲ舉ケ. ess ヲ語尾ニ有スル Feminine Nouns  
ヲ舉ゲ. Neuter Gender 及ビ Common Gender ノモノ各々六ケヲ舉ゲ  
ヨ.

## III. CASE.

*Case is that property which distinguishes the relations  
of a noun to some other word in the sentence.*

There are three cases of nouns:

- I. The Nominative.      II. The Possessive.

## III. The Objective.

The Nominative case is that *form* which a noun has when it is the *subject* of a verb.

*Momotaro* has a book

*Hideyoshi* was a great *general*.

注意 此ノ場合ニハ大概其名詞が(は、が、で)ノ中一ヲ助辭トシ有スルモノトス Momotaro, Hideyoshi, general ノ如キ是也

II. The Possessive case is that *form* which a noun has in order to denote ownership or possession.

a. The possessive singular is formed by adding an apostrophe (') and s to the nominative singular: as, sheep, sheep's.

b. The possessive plural is generally formed by adding an apostrophe to the nominative plural: as, boys', girls'; but when the nominative plural does not end in S, the possessive plural is formed like possessive singular: as, children, children's; men, men's shoes; oxen, oxen's.

注意 此ノ possessive form ヲ附シ得ルモノハ重ニ生物 (living things) ヲ示ス名詞ナルカ或ハ時 (time) ヲ示スモノ等ノ場合ニ限ル例ニ  
下ノ如シ

The *boy's* father; the *lion's* roar; a *day's* leave;  
a *month's* holiday; a few hours' intercourse; the  
Thirty years' war.



故 = 生物 = 非ザル場合 = ハ一般 = 之ノ記號ヲ要セザルモノトス乃チ copper's value; gunpowder's inventor; heat's laws; the house's roof. ノ如キ語法ハ使用サレザルモノニ此種ノ場合ハ之ノ代 = 'of' ヲ以テス the value of copper; the laws of heat; the roof of the house. ト云フ也

III. The **Objective case** is that *use* which a noun has when it is the *object* of a verb or of a preposition. Its *form* is the same as the nominative case.

Napoleon praised the *bravery* of his *soldiers*.

Bravery ハ praised ノ object ニ soldiers ハ of ノ object ニ共ニ此等ハ objective case ノモノト云フ也  
注意 此種ノモノガ of, on, from 等ノ前置詞ヲ前ニ有スルキハ勿論其ノ objective case ナルヲ知リ得ルモノニ他ノ場合ニ於テモ重ニハ或ハニテ助辭トシテ有スルモノハ objective case タリ現ニ bravery ノ如キハト云フ助辭ニ續カルハヲ見ル也

**Declension.** — A noun is said to be *declined* when we name its three cases in the two numbers; the process of doing so is called declension.

### DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

Boy.		Man.	
Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
Nom. boy	boys	Nom. man	men.
Poss. boy's	boys	Poss. man's	men's.
Obj. boy	boys	Obj. man	men

Lady		Sheep	
Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
Nom. lady	ladies	Nom. sheep	sheep
Poss. lady's	ladies'	Poss. sheep	sheep's
Obj. lady	ladies	Obj. sheep	sheep

### EXERCISE.

次ノ文章中ニ在ル名詞ノ種類及 Number, Gender 及 Case ヲ指名セヨ

1. The camel is found in the great deserts of Africa and Asia, where the ground is covered with sand and stones, and where hardly anything grows, because there is little or no water.
2. A horse could not cross these deserts; its feet would sink so deeply into the sand at every step,



that it would soon be tired.

3. The king visited the school and was pleased to see how well the children know their lessons.
4. After a time he turned to the teacher, and said he would like to ask the children a few questions.
5. On a table near by stood a large dish of oranges.
6. The eagle is the largest and fiercest of all the birds of prey.

#### 次ノ文章ノ誤謬ヲ正セ

1. Tell me the book's price.
2. What is the cheese's weight?
3. The children' father returned home.
4. The table's price is very high.
5. Who was the telegraph's inventor?

**Apposition.** — *A noun in apposition is a noun joined to another noun to explain it.*

William, the young *blacksmith*, shoes horses.

名詞ハ上例ノ如ク他ノ名詞ヲ説明セントメ用ヰラルハ、コアリ乃チ William 丈ニテハ如何ナル種類ノ人ナルカ不明ナルヲ以テ blacksmith ナル名詞ヲ附加シテ William ヲ説明シタル也

注意 Apposition トノ使用セラレタル名詞ハ其説明セラレハ名詞ト全一

ノ Case ノモノトス

#### IV. PERSON.

**Person** is that property which distinguishes objects as speaking, spoken to, or spoken of.

I, James, promise to go.

James, do you promise to go?

James promises to go.

以上三ヶノ文章ニ於テ James ナル名詞ハ全一ノ形ヲ有スルモ各々其用法ヲ異ニス第一例ノ James ハ I ノ apposition トナリ第二例ノ James ハ you ノ apposition トナレリ乃チ第一例ノ James ハ speaker 自身ナルヲ示シ第二例ノ James ハ話シ掛ケラレタルモノナルヲ示シ第三例ノモノハ 嚙サルモノナリ。此ノ如ク三ヶノ差異アルヲ以テ Person ヲ分チテ三ト爲ス即チ下ノ如シ

The first person, the second person and the third person 是也

The First Person denotes the *speaker*; Second Person, the object spoken to; the Third Person, the object spoken of.

第一例ノ James ハ The first person ニシテ第二例ノモノハ the second person, 第三例ノモノハ the third person 也

注意 多ノ場合ニ於テハ the Third Person ノ名詞多シ若シ the first person ナルハ I, we 等ニ對シ apposition トナリ居ルモノ故ニ此ノ I 或ハ we ニ因テ知ラル也。又ハ the second person ナルハ you ノ apposition トナルモノ多シ故ニ此ノ you ナル言詞ニ因テ the se



cond person タルヲ知得スルモノトス。此等 I, we, you 等ノ如キモノ伴ハレザルハ the third person ノモノト思意スルモ大概誤謬無キモノトス

### PARSING.

The merry schoolboy whistles loudly.

'Schoolboy' is a common noun in the singular number, the masculine gender, the nominative case and the third person.

Napoleon praised the bravery of his soldiers

'Napoleon' is a proper noun, in the singular number, the masculine gender, the nominative case and the third person.

'Bravery' is an abstract noun, in the singular number, the neuter gender, the objective case and the third person.

'Soldiers' is a common noun, in the plural number, the masculine gender, the objective case, and the third person.

今一層簡便ナル方法ヲ以テ parsing ヲ爲セバ次ノ如シ

John tore Henry's book.

Words	Classes	Grammatical Properties
John	P. N.	Singular, Masculine, Nominative. 3rd. Person.
Henry's	P. N.	„ „ Possessive, „
Book	Com. N.	„ Neuter, Objective, „

注意 P. N. トハ Proper Noun ノ Com. N. トハ Common Noun ノ略字 Abs. N. ハ Abstract Noun Col. N. ハ Collective Noun M. N. ハ Material Noun トセン以下之ニ準シ Parsing ヲ爲サン

Warren, the gallant young hero, fell at Bunker Hill.

Words	Classes	Grammatical Properties.
Warren	P. N.	Singular, Masculine, Nominative, 3rd. Person.
Hero	Com. N.	„ „ „ „
Bunker Hill	P. N.	„ Neuter, Objective, „

注意 總テ Material Noun 及ビ Abstract Noun ハ Neuter Gender ニシテ Singular Number ノモノトス(尤モ Abstract Noun ニハ Gender ニ關シ往々例外アルモ) 且又 Proper Noun モ多ク場合ニ於テハ the Singular Number ノモノトス



Parse all the nouns in the following sentences :—

1. The old man lives in that large red house.
2. This poor little lamb was killed by a savage black dog.
3. Be good and quiet children.
4. John loved his dear little sister.
5. See the pretty flowers and ripe fruit in that large garden.
6. The horse and his rider are drowned in the sea.
7. My friend Mr. Tomonaga went to France.
8. The woman carried our child in her arms.
9. The dogs are hungry; they must be fed.
10. John did not know Ellen when he saw her.

### GENERAL REVIEW OF NOUNS

Classes..... {  
 Proper.  
 Common.  
 Collective.  
 Material.  
 Abstract.

Gram. Prop. .... {  
 Number..... { Singular.  
 Plural. (s. or. es)  
 Gender..... { Masculine.  
 Feminine.  
 Neuter.  
 Common.  
 Case..... { Nominative.  
 Possessive. ('s)  
 Objective.  
 Person..... { The First.  
 The Second.  
 The Third.

### THE PRONOUN.

Definition. — A **Pronoun** is a word used instead of a noun: "I am very well;" "He went home;" "Who is he?" "This is good."

此ノ代名詞ハ全ク名稱ヲ重複シ述ブルノ繁雜ヲ避ケ  
 ンタメ使用セラル、モノニ例セバ

Ellen asked Henry to lend Ellen Henry's book.

ト云フキハ實ニ繁雜ナルヲ以テ之ヲ避ケ次ノ如ク言フ  
 也

Ellen asked Henry to lend *her* *his* book.



There are four classes of nouns:—

- I. *Personal.* II. *Relative.* III. *Interrogative*
- IV. *Adjective.*

代名詞ハ名詞ト全様ニ Grammatical properties ヲ有スルモノトス

### I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

*Definition.* — A personal pronoun is one that shows by its form whether it is of the first, second, or third person.

The personal pronoun is subdivided into two parts:— the *Simple* and the *Compound*.

今次ニ Simple Personal Pronoun ノ表ヲ示サシ

	First Person.		Second Person	
	Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	I, (は, わ, て)	we,	Thou,	You, ye,
Poss.	my, mine(の)	our, ours.	Thy, thine,	your, yours.
Obj.	me: (を, に)	us.	thee;	you, ye.

第一人称及ビ第二人称ノモノ共ニ男性或ハ女性ノ執レニテモ之ヲ使用シ得ルモノトス

#### Third Person.

	Singular(男性)	Singular(女性)	Singular(中性)	Plural.
Nom.	He, (は, ち, て)	She,	It,	They,
Poss.	his, (の)	her, hers,	its,	their, theirs
Obj.	him. (を, に)	her.	it.	them.

注意一 'Thou' ハ第二人称單數ノモノ故ニ一人ノ人ニ對シテ言フキハ之ヲ使用スベキガ如シト雖モ習慣上之ヲ使用セズ其代リニ you ヲ使用スル也乃チ thou ハ詩或ハ神ニ祈ル時或ハ Quaker 宗ノ人之ヲ使用スル外他ニハ之ヲ使用セザルモノトス

注意二 'It' Neuter gender ノ名詞ヲ代表スル外ニ一ノ用法アリ乃チ天然ノ現象ヲ示ス場合ニハ此ヲ使用ス  
"It snows." "It rains."

ノ如キ是也

注意三 不定的ニ述ベラレタル Neuter Noun ハ之ヲ 'it' ニテ代表セズ one ヲ以テス

Have you an umbrella? Yes, I have one.

Have you a knife? Yes, I have one.

此ノ場合ニ 'one' ヲ使用セズ 'it' ヲ用ケルハ大ナル誤也

注意四 Simple personal pronouns, ノ possessive case ノモノニハ伊太利文字ニテ示セル如ク二重ノ形ヲ有スルハ是レ此ノ第二ノ伊太利文字ノモノハ第一ノモノト異リ次ノ如キニケノ用法アルモノトス

第一 前文ニ同様ノ名詞アルキハ之ヲ使用ス

This is  $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{my} \\ \text{her} \\ \text{our} \\ \text{your} \\ \text{their} \end{matrix} \right\}$  house. But, this house is  $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{mine.} \\ \text{hers.} \\ \text{ours.} \\ \text{yours.} \\ \text{theirs.} \end{matrix} \right\}$

第二 of mine, of hers, of yours. 等ノ形ヲ成シテ使用セラル

I went to Yokohama with a friend of mine.

此ノ場合ニ於テ決シテ my friend トハ言ハザルモノトス若シ必ズ my friend ナル形ヲ使用セントセバ my friend



ノ次 = 其友人ノ姓名ヲ附スレバ可ナリ即チ下ノ如シ  
 I went to Yokohama with my friend Mr. Tanabe.  
 總テ此ノ場合ヲ總括ノ言フキハ四種ノ語法アルモノト  
 ス即チ下ノ如シ

I went to Yokohama with {  
 a friend.  
 one of my friends.  
 a friend of mine.  
 my friend Hashimoto.

注意五 'I' ハ何ノ處ニテモ總テ大文字ニテ書スベキモノトス

**THE COMPOUND PERSONAL PRONOUN.**

此種 = 屬スルモノハ總テ possessive case ヲ有セザル  
 モノニシテ nominative case 及ビ objective case トモニ  
 全一ノ形ヲ有スルモノトス今マ之ヲ擧グレバ次ノ如シ

- |    |                                   |             |
|----|-----------------------------------|-------------|
|    | Singular.                         | Plural.     |
| 1. | Myself,                           | Ourselves.  |
| 2. | {Thyself,<br>Yourself,}           | Yourselves. |
| 3. | {Himself,<br>Herself,<br>Itself.} | Themselves. |

此種ノモノハ二個ノ用法アリ

- 第一 語勢ヲ強ムルタメ其ノ之ニ因テ強メラ  
 ル、モノト多クハ相並列ノ使用セラル

John *himself* went there.

I *myself* did read it.

第二 John killed *himself*. ノ如ク使用セラ  
 ルナリ

**EXERCISE.**

次ノ文章ノ誤謬ヲ正セ

1. I went to Kameido with my friend.
2. Have you a watch? Yes, I have it.
3. I told he to bring me a cup of tea.
4. Have you a pencil? Yes, I have it
5. I went there by train with one of my friend.
6. I told she to bring they a cup of tea.
7. It was me.

Parse all the pronouns in the following sen-  
 tences:—

De you like his cap or mine?

Word	Classes	Grammatical Properties.
You	S. P.	Plural, Common, Nominative, 2nd Person.
His	"	Singular, masculine, Possessive, 3rd. Person
Mine	"	Singular, Common, Possessive, 1st. Person.



1. Let us keep in my father's garden.
2. Him and them we know, but who are you?
3. Which of you will go with me?
4. I feel very tired.
5. Our dog and yours are fighting.
6. We like him because he is brave.
7. She has seen her cousin.

Put pronouns of the third person in the spaces :

1. Father sold \_\_\_\_\_ house.
2. The mistress lost \_\_\_\_\_ purse.
3. The dog bit \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Give \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are eating \_\_\_\_\_ supper.
6. Mary finished \_\_\_\_\_ sewing and placed \_\_\_\_\_ in the basket.

Put pronouns of the second person in the spaces :

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are making a great noise.
2. That is \_\_\_\_\_ class.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ art a stern master.
4. Give the servant \_\_\_\_\_ hat.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ art \_\_\_\_\_ own enemy.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ have cut \_\_\_\_\_ finger.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ have lost \_\_\_\_\_ reason.

## II. THE RELATIVE PRONOUN.

*Definition.* — A relative pronoun is one that repre-

sents a preceding noun or pronoun and connects two statements in a sentence.

London, *which* is situated on the Thames, is the capital of Great Britain.

I *who* speak to you am the man *that* did the deed.

第一例 = 於テ *which* ハ其前 = 置カレタル London ナル名詞ヲ代表シ之ト全時 = London is the capital of Great Britain ト is situated on the Thames トノニケノ statements ヲ接続スルモノ也

第二例 = 於テハ *who* 及ビ *that* ナルニケノ Relative pronouns ヲ見ル也而ノ初メノ *who* ハ I ナル代名詞ヲ代表シ *that* ハ man ナル名詞ヲ代表シ而ノ各々ニケノ Statements ヲ接続スルコトハ前例ト全ク其趣ナリニ爲ス也

今マ此ノニケノ文例 = 見ユルガ如ク Relative pronoun ノ代表スルモノニシテ其前 = 置カル、London, I, man 等ヲ稱シ Antecedent ト云フ

*Definition.* — The antecedent of a relative is the noun or pronoun represented by the relative.

The *Relative Pronoun* is also subdivided into two parts: — the *Simple* and the *Compound*.

注意 總テ Relative pronouns ハ simple ナルト compound ナルトニ論無ク Singular 及ビ Plural 共ニ全一ノ形ノモノトス



**THE SIMPLE RELATIVE PRONOUN.**

The simple relative pronouns are: *who, which, that, what* and *but*.

次 = 此等 = 就キ表ヲ掲ゲ其意義及ビ其用法ヲ明ニセントス

**TABLE OF SIMPLE RELATIVE PRONOUNS.**

S.R.P.	Antecedent	Meaning	EXAMPLES.
'Who'	Persons or Animals	<i>And he, she, they</i>	I met a watchman, <i>who</i> told me there was a fire.
		<i>Because he, she, they.</i>	Why do we consult Henry, <i>who</i> knows, nothing about this matter?
		制限的 = 用 井ルキ	This is the man <i>who</i> was here yesterday.
'Which'	Animals or Things	<i>And it, they.</i>	At school I studied geometry, <i>which</i> I found useful afterwards.
		全文全體ヲ 表スルキ	The court, <i>which</i> gives currency to manners, should be exemplary.
		<i>Because it, they.</i>	Caesar crossed the Rubicon, <i>which</i> was in effect a declaration of war.
		制限的 = 用 井ルキ	The watch <i>which</i> I bought is of silver.
'That'	人. 動物. 物	制限的 = 用 井ルキ	The boy and the dog <i>that</i> you saw passed on.
'What'	Antecedent ヲ要セス	全上	This is <i>what</i> I like best.
'But'	人. 動物. 物	<i>That...not.</i>	There was <i>none but</i> did his best.

今マ次 = *who* 及ビ *which* ノ Declension ヲ舉ゲン

	Sing. & Pl.	Sing & Pl.
Nom.....	who	which
Poss.....	whose	whose
Obj.....	whom	which

**THE COMPOUND RELATIVE PRONOUN.**

The compound relative pronouns are: *whoever, whosoever, whatever, whichever, &c.*

Take *whichever* you choose.

**EXERCISE.**

Parse all the relative pronouns in the following sentences.

Model: I have lost the book *which* I bought.

'Which' is a simple relative pronoun, in the singular number, the neuter gender and the third person agreeing with its antecedent in number, gender and person, and in the objective case being the object of the verb bought.

注意 關係代名詞ハ其 antecedent ト person, number 及ビ gender ニ於テハ一致スルモノトス

I know *what* you wish.



'What' is a simple relative pronoun, in the singular number, the masculine gender, the third person and the objective case being the objects of the verbs *know* and *wish*.

注意 此ノ what ハ that which ト云フト全權ナルヲ以テ故ニ antecedent ヲ要セサルモノナリ上文ノ例ニ因テ其用法ヲ知ルベシ

1. This is the lady who called on you.
2. London, which is situated on the Thames, is the capital of Great Britain.
3. I have seen the largest lion that was ever brought to this country.
4. Are those the dogs which your father had with him?
5. Those who love mercy shall receive mercy.
6. I do not know which of you to invite.
7. He was the wisest man that ever lived.

### III THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.

**Definition.** — An interrogative pronoun is a pronoun used in asking a question. They are *who*, *which*, and *what*.

1. 'Who' is applied to person: thus —  
Who told you so? Whose is this book?  
To whom does this new coat belong?

2. 'Which' is applied to both persons and things: thus —

Which of you did this? Which is the best?

注意 日本語ニテ A ト B トノ中孰レガ善キカト云フキニ which of A or B is better? トハ言ハザルモノトス此種ノ場合ニハ Which is better, A or B? ト言フ也

例セバ Which is larger, Tokyo or Osaka? ト云フガ如シ

然レモ其比較サル、モノ、名稱若シ文中ニ載セラレザルキハ Which of ナル形ヲ使用スルモノトス例セバ次ノ如シ

Which of these two provinces is larger?

3. 'What' is applied to things: thus —  
What shall I say? What do you want?

### EXERCISE.

In the following sentences tell the class to which each pronoun belongs:

1. I have just received the picture which you sent me.
2. Who has been in this room?
3. Fulton, who built the first steamboat, was an American.
4. This is the man of whom you spoke.



5. When will they make us a visit?
6. We have just recited a geography lesson.
7. He says that she is a better scholar than you.
8. What sought they thus afar?
9. What shall I say to him, and what shall I do?
10. That is the man who was here yesterday.

Translate the following Japanese sentences into English.

1. 横濱ト長崎トハ孰レカ大ナルヤ
2. 櫻ノ花ト梅ノ花トハ孰レカ美シキ (*finer*) ヤ
3. 日本ト伊太利トハ何レガ大ナルヤ
4. 戸山君ト永田君トハ孰レカ年長 (older) ナルヤ
5. 此ノ兩人ノ中孰レヲ君ハ好ムヤ

#### IV. THE ADJECTIVE PRONOUN.

The *Adjective pronouns* are: — this, that, each, every, either, neither, one, none, other, another, some, all, any, such &c.

*This* is my hat.

*These* belong to me.

注意 'They' 及ビ 'one' ハ不定的ニ事ヲ述ブルキ使用セラルハコソリ  
*They* say ere long a great war wil' take place in Europe.

Suppose *one* were to lose *one's* way.

#### EXERCISE.

Parse all the nouns and the pronouns in the following sentences: —

1. Have you had your breakfast?
2. I help you, but you do not help me.
3. Charles went to Paris with his mother, and he came back without her.
4. Frank likes his dog and it likes him.
5. I am glad that you have come.
6. The boy saw the mouse as it ran across the floor.
7. The children are coming home from school, and they look in at the open door.
8. The mountain was higher than we thought it to be.
9. I hope, sir, you find yourself better this morning.
10. She will come when she has found the book which I want.
11. Is this your coat?
12. John says he knows the boy who stole the



- apple.
13. Do you remember the place where we met, long, long ago?
  14. Who was the first president of the United States?
  15. You and I could not learn what was there
  16. James has lost the knife which his father gave him.
  17. This is the house which Jack built
  18. I hope he and you will soon be able to write good English.
  19. Both are right.
  20. Have you a knife? Yes, I have one.
  21. Ours are as good as yours.
  22. This is not the book that I sent you for.
  23. I hope you will give me the book I sent you.

### GENERAL REVIEW OF PRONOUNS.

Classes . . . . .	{	Personal . . . . .	{ I, we, you, he, she, it, they . . . myself, yourselves, . . . . .
		Relative . . . . .	{ Who, which, what, that . . . . whoever . . . . .
		Interrogative . . . . .	{ Who, which, what.
		Adjective . . . . .	{ This, that, each, one, . . . . .

## THE ADJECTIVE.

*Definition.* — — An adjective is a word joined to a noun (or pronoun) to limit or qualify its meaning: thus —

*Good* shepherds care for tender lambs.

Here are *three pretty* books.

There was a boy called Taro.

There are two general subdivisions of adjectives:

- I. **LIMITING.**      II. **QUALIFYING.**

### I. THE LIMITING ADJECTIVE.

*Definition* — — A limiting adjective is one that merely limits the meaning of a noun:—

*An ant; a boy; the boy; these boys; these boys*

The Limiting adjective is subdivided into three classes:—

- I. **ARTICLES.**      II. **NUMERALS.**  
III. **PRONOMINALS.**

#### I. ARTICLES.

*A* or *An* is called the *Indefinite Article*; *the*, the *Definite Article*.

Articles ノ用法ハ實ニ容易ニ了解シ難キモノノ故ニ次



ニ示ス規則ヲ能ク暗ズベシ

第一 A 或ハ An ハ one ノ義ナルヲ以テ *Plural Nouns* ノ前ニハ之ヲ使用セズ

A boy; an umbrella.

第二 A 或ハ An ハ *Singular Common Nouns* ノ前ニ之ヲ使用ス

A book; a student; an hour.

第三 *Material Noun* 及ヒ *Abstract Noun* ノ前ニハ之ヲ使用スルヲ無シ(尤モ此等ノ名詞ニ其意義ヲ變シ *Common Noun* ニ化シタル場合ハ此限ニ非ズ)

A water; a gold; an honesty; ト言フ無シ

第四 An ハ次ニ來ル言葉ノ首字ガ *vowel* ナルカ或ハ *silent letter* ニ其次ニ來ル文字ガ *vowel* ナルキニ之ヲ使用ス

An ant; an agreeable hour; an hour; an egg; an Indian; an oak; an umbrella.

第五 *European* ノ *eu* 或ハ *useful* ノ *u* ノ如キ場合ニハ其前ニハ *a* ナリテ決シテ *an* ナリテ使用セズ

This is a useful book.

He is a European.

第六 A ハ其次ニ來ル言葉ノ首字 *consonant* ナルキ

之ヲ使用ス

A boy; a pretty book; a fierce animal.

第七 *w* 及ビ *y* ガ言葉ノ首字タルキハ常ニ *consonant* ナルヲ以テ從テ此等ヲ以テ始マル言葉

ノ前ニハ *an* ナリテセズ *a* ナリテス

A watch; a yoke.

### EXERCISE.

Correct the mistakes in:

1. Please bring me a umbrella.
2. I met a eccentric person in the street.
3. John's house is of a brick.
4. My father gave me an watch.
5. A honest man is very much respected by any others.
6. The bridge is of a stone.
7. I met an policemen.
8. The Japanese live on a rice.
9. This is an useful lesson.

'The' ハ次ノ場合ニ使用セラル、モノトス

第一 其制限セラル、モノ一定セルキ

A house-mouse once made a visit to a wood.



The wood-mouse made her house, which was at the foot of a spruce-tree, look as nice as she could, and buds for dinner.

第二 其ノ制限セラレ、名詞ガ示ス物ノ種類全體ヲ意味スルキ

The ant is diligent.

The fox is cunning.

注意 *ma* ト云フ名詞ノ場合ハ例外ナリトス

第三 複數ノ山名海群島河及ビ船ノ名稱ニハ之ヲ伴フモノトス

The A'ps, the Himalayas, the Atlantic, the Baltic, the Red Sea, the Canaries, the Ishigari, the Sumida, the Naniw. kan.

注意 *Mount, Lake, Cape* 等ノ語ヲ有スルモノニハ之ヲ附セズ富士山第ノ如キ總テ孤立セルモノニハ *the* ヲ附セズ

*Fujisan* is the highest mountain in Japan.

第四 *Earth, world, sun, moon, bible, ocean, sea, sky,* 等ニハ之ヲ伴フモノトス

第五 *The Imperial University, the First High School,* 等ノ如キ校名ニハ之ヲ伴フモノトス

Indefinite articles 及ビ the Definite article ハ之ヲ使用スベキ充分ノ理由アルモ場合ニ從ツテハ之ヲ省略ノ使用セザルモノアリ

第一 *At school, in school, to school, to sea, to market,*

*in prison, to bed, in bed, to church, in church, at church, above ground, under ground,* 等ノ如キモノ是也

*At school* I studied *geometry*.

I am going *to school*.

He went *to school*.

They went *to sea*.

He died *in prison*.

第二 *What kind of, what sort of* 等之ニ類スルモノノ次ニ來ル *Singular Common Noun* ノ前ニハ *Indefinite articles* ヲ要セズ

*What sort of bird* is it?

*What sort of boy* is Taro?

第三 食事ノ名稱ニハ冠詞ヲ要セズ

I took *breakfast* at four o'clock.

After *dinner* I took a walk to Uyeno.

第四 國語ト云フ義ヲ示スキハ國名ヨリ來レル形容詞ノ前ニハ冠詞ヲ要セズ

He speaks *French* very well.

He studied *English* for two years

第五 科學ノ名稱或ハ官名ニハ總テ冠詞ヲ要セズ

I studied *geometry* for three years.

He was elected *czar*.

He was reelected *president*.



## EXERCISE.

Correct the mistakes in:

1. Some students' regatta was held on Sumida.
2. They are going to the school.
3. He went to the market and bought eggs.
4. What sort of a student is he?
5. Tokyo is a capital of our country.
6. After the supper, Henry went to Uyeno.
7. Saikyomaru is larger than Omimaru.
8. He speaks the German very well.
9. He was elected the governor.
10. The entrance-examination of First High School will begin on the 5th of July.
11. Ishiguri is the longest river in our country.
12. He studied the mathematics for ten years.
13. He was well versed in the physics.
14. The Fujisan is the highest mountain in our country.

## II. NUMERALS

*Definition.* — A numeral adjective is one that expresses a definite number: as, one, two, three; first, second, &c

Numeral adjectives are divided into two classes.

1. *Cardinal*, which denote *how many*: as

eleven dogs	twenty-one persons
twelve dogs	thirty-one „
thirteen dogs	forty-one „
fourteen persons	eighty-three „
fifteen „	ninety-five „
sixteen „	one hundred and two visitors.
eighteen „	one thousand and fifty.
nineteen „	one thousand two hundred and one
twenty „	one million

注意一 21—99 マデハ 欠ノ如ク 言ヒ得ルモノトス

one and twenty, four and forty, five and fifty,  
one and eighty, three and eighty, one and ninety.

注意二 Hundred ノ次ニハ and チ伴フ上記ノ如シ又々 thousand ノ  
場合ニ於テ若シ其次ニ hundred ナル語ヲ使用セラザルキハ  
and チ伴フモノトス

注意三 1100—1999 マデハ eleven hundred 或ハ one thousand one  
hundred ト云フモ 2000 ヨリハ twenty hundred ト云フナシ  
單ニ two thousand ト言フ也

2. *Ordinal*, which denote in what order things are arranged in a series: as, first, second, third, fourth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, nineteenth, twentieth, fortieth, hundredth, thousandth.

注意 first, second, third チ除クノ外ハ多クハ th チ語尾ニ附スルモ  
twelfth ノ如キ fortieth ノ如キ綴字ノ際注意スルヲ要ス

今マ次ニ作文上注意スベキモノヲ掲ゲン



日本ノ人口ハ四千五百萬ナリト云フナ次ノ如ク英譯ス  
ベカラズ

The *population* of Japan *has* (or *contains*) *forty-five*  
*millions*.

次ノ如ク言フナ正シトス

1. The *population* of Japan *is* *forty-five million*.
2. Japan *has* *forty-five million inhabitants*.

注意 Hundred, thousand, million 等ハ語尾ニ「ス」字ヲ附セズ

### EXERCISE.

Translate the following Japanese sentences into Eng-  
lish.

1. 十一月三日ハ天長節ナリ (The —— is His Majesty's birthday.)
2. 學年試験ハ三月廿日カラ始リマス (The annual examination *will*  
*begin on the* ——.)
3. 富士山ハ其高 12,487 呎ナリ (Fujisan is —— high.)
4. 此井戸ハ 1,236 呎ノ深アリ (The well is —— deep.)
5. 英國ノ人口ハ 37,888,153 人ナリ
6. 佛國ノ人口ハ 38,348,192 人ナリ
7. 伊太利ノ人口ハ 30,158,408 人ナリ
8. 東京ノ人口ハ 1,559,517 人ナリ
9. 大坂ノ人口ハ 1,281,150 人ナリ
10. 京都ノ人口ハ 875,084 人ナリ

### III PRONOMINALS.

The principal pronominal adjectives are :

all	each	much	some
another	either	neither	such
any	few	own	that
both	many	several	this

#### 'Any.'

'Any' is chiefly used in an *Interrogative sentence* or a  
*Negative* and is applied to both *number* and *quantity*.

Have you *any* umbrella? No, I have not *any* one.  
We may say '*any men*' '*any trees*', '*any meat*,' '*any*  
*wool*,' and '*any person*.'

#### 'Some.'

'Some' is chiefly used in an *Affirmative sentence* and is  
applied to both *number* and *quantity*.

Note: '*Some*' must not be used with a *Singular*  
*Common noun*, except a *particular case*.

Please bring me *some* water.

I have *some* *looks* here.

#### 'Much.'

'*Much*' is used to express *Quantity* only and it must  
be used with a *Singular Noun*: as,

I have *much* *pleasure* in serving you.

#### 'Many.'



'Many' is used to express *Number* only and it must be used with a *Plural Noun*: as,

We have passed *many* happy days.

**'Little.'**

'Little' means 'not much' and it is used to express *Quantity*: as, I gave him a little water.

**'Few.'**

'Few' means 'not many' and it is used to express *Number*: as, *few* persons, *a few* days

*A little* and *a few* equally mean 'Some.'

**'This' and 'That.'**

'This' refers to the *remoter object* and 'That' the *nearer one*: as, *this* book, *that* book.

**EXERCISE.**

Correct the mistakes in:

1. Please give me some book.
2. Some student is very diligent.
3. I have many money.
4. I have not some toys.
5. I met with many difficulty.
6. Is there some danger?

**THE QUALIFYING ADJECTIVE.**

Definition. — *A qualifying adjective is one that denotes a quality*: as,

A *gentle* lamb. A *strong* hand. A *brave* heart.

A *new* book. An *old* book. A *young* horse.

A *yellow* flower. A *purple* dress. A *white* horse

A *stony* hill. A *wooden* cottage.

注意 種々の Qualifying adjectives を排列スルハ第一ニ Article 次ニ quality を示スモノ次ニ age を示スモノ次ニ colour を示スモノ次ニ其ノ物質を示スモノ次ニ Noun を置クノトス

例セバ

A *brave, young, white* horse; a *neat, old, red, wooden* house.

The Proper adjective derived from proper names may be included in this class.

<i>Proper Nouns.</i>	<i>Proper Adjectives.</i>
Turkey,	Turkish.
China,	Chinese.
England,	English.
France.	French.
Italy,	Italian.
America,	American.
Scotland,	Scotch (or Scottish).



### THE COMPARISON.

*Definition.* — Comparison is that property of Qualifying adjectives, which distinguishes degrees of quantity or quality.

*Definition.* — The Degrees of comparison are called the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative degree.

1. The positive degree denotes simple quantity or quality.
2. The comparative degree denotes a greater degree of the quantity or quality.
3. The superlative degree expresses the greatest degree of the quantity or quality.

### RULES FOR COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE.

- I. The Comparative degree is generally formed by adding *er* to the positive: as *tall*, *taller*; and the superlative degree by adding *est* to the positive: as, *tall*, *tallest*.
- II. Many adjectives of *two syllables* and all adjectives of *more than two* are compared by prefixing to the positive *more* for the comparative and *most* for the superlative: as, *splendid*, *more splendid*; *beau-*

*tiful*, *more beautiful*, *most beautiful*.

III. In comparing *two* objects, use the *Comparative* degree: He is *wiser* than she.

IV. In comparing *more than two*, use the *Superlative* degree: the *Ishigari* is the *longest* river in our country.

Note I. — There are some adjectives which admit no comparison at all: as, *chief*, *perfect*, *extreme*, *circular*, *perpendicular*, *enough*, &c.

Note II. — In annexing *er* and *est*, omit final *e*, change final *y* to *i*, or double the final consonant, if it is required by the rules of spelling.

Pos.	Rule,	Holy,	Wet.
Comp.	Rud-er	Holi-er	Wetter.
Sup.	Rud-est	Holi-est.	Wettest.

### IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

A few adjectives form their comparatives and superlatives irregularly. Thus —

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
good	better	best
well	better	best



bad	}	worse	worst
evil			
ill			
little		less	least
many	}	more	most
much			
far		farther or further	farthest or furthest
near		nearer	nearest or next
late		later or latter	latest or last
old		older or elder	oldest or eldest
hind		hinder	hindmost

Note — The adjectives 'superior', 'inferior', 'anterior', 'posterior', and 'prior' must not be followed by 'than' but 'to: as, — Superior to what I expected; posterior to Bakin; prior to the Restoration.

### EXERCISE.

Correct the mistakes in:

1. Taro is more good than Goro.
2. I am happyer than he.
3. Fujisan is higher in our country.
4. The Himalayas are higher in Asia.
5. He is superior than any other student.

6. I am not inferior than any other historian.
7. It is the hottest day.
8. I am not most perfect man.

### EXERCISE.

#### PARSING.

*The sun is more brilliant than the moon.*

'The' is the Definite article and limits the meaning of the noun sun.

'Sun' is a Common noun, in the singular number, the masculine gender, the nominative case and the third person.

'Brilliant' is a Qualifying adjective in the positive degree.

'Moon' is a Common noun, in the singular number, the feminine gender, the nominative case and the third person.

*The Amazon is the broadest river in the world.*

'Amazon' is a Proper noun, in the singular number, the neuter gender, the nominative case and the third person.

'Broadest' is a Qualifying adjective in the superlative degree and qualifies the noun river.

'River' is a Common noun, in the singular number.



the neuter gender, the nominative case and the third person.

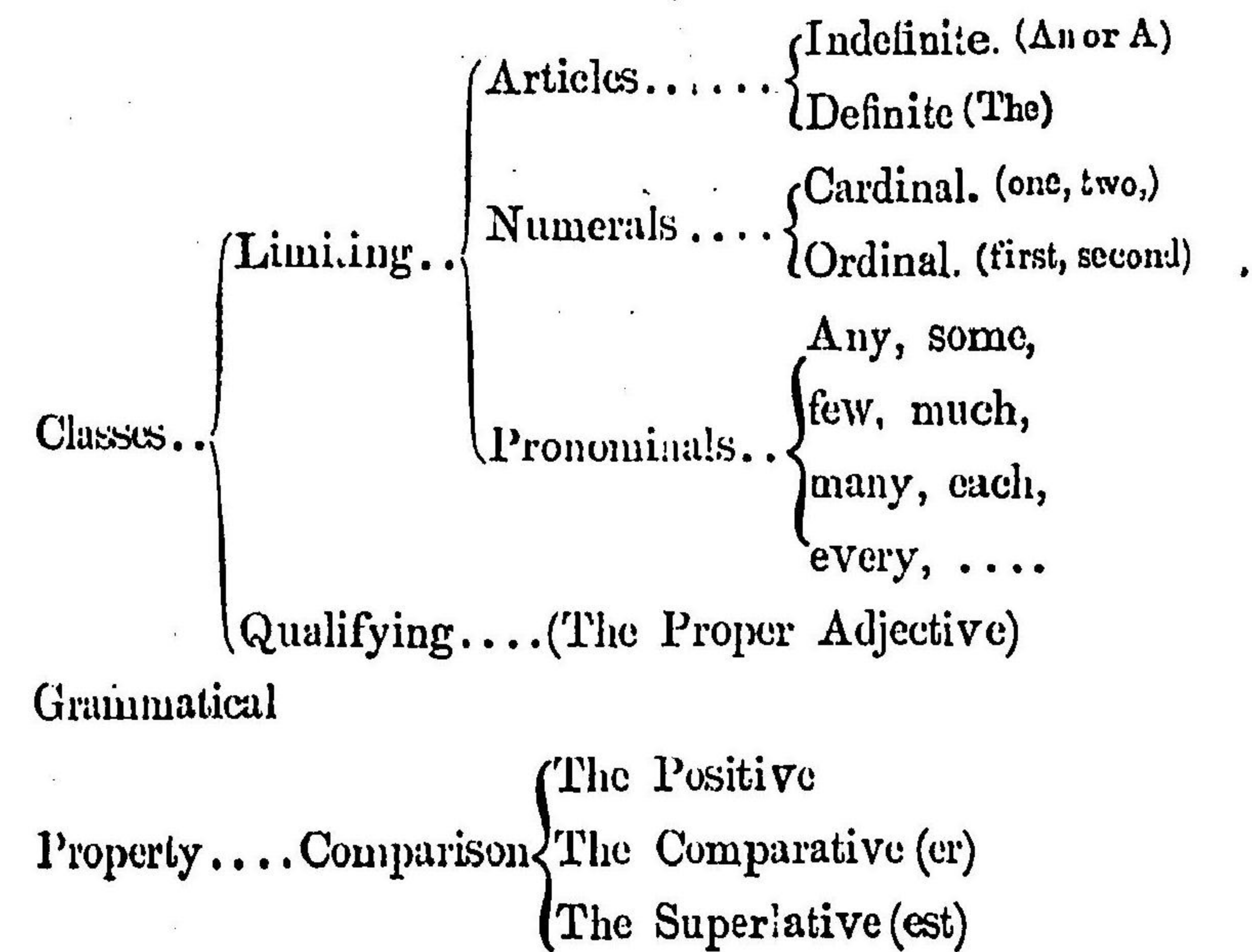
*World* is a Common noun, in the singular number, the neuter gender, the objective case and the third person.

Parse the nouns, the pronouns and the adjectives in the following sentences:—

1. Yesterday was a pleasanter day than we expected.
2. Tomorrow will be the maddest, merriest day.
3. Beautiful hands are they that do deeds that are noble, good, and true.
4. Some people are quick to use harsh, angry words.
5. They talk loud, and storm, though after all they are often only laughed at.
6. How strong is a kind word!
7. I will do what the harsh word, or even blow, cannot do.
8. Even the dog, the cat, or horse, though they do not know what you say, can tell when you speak a kind word to them.
9. On the next page you will see a picture of two very naughty monkeys.
10. It has a head, two great ears, and a mouth.
11. But their lives are often in great danger from storms. The picture shows you a ship in a storm

12. This good ship is stout and strong. Her crew, too, have brave hearts, and her captain knows what best to do.

### GENERAL REVIEW OF ADJECTIVES.



### THE VERB.

*Definition.* — A verb is a word that expresses action or being: as,



1. The sun *shines*.
2. *Are you writing?*
3. *Bring me a book.*
4. The cuckoo *builds* no nest for herself
5. He *is* happy.

第一例ノ *shines* 及ビ第五例ノ *is* ハ共ニ Being or State ナ示シタルモノニシテ他ノモノハ悉ク Action ナ示シタルモノトス 即チ *are writing, bring, builds* 等ハ action ナ示シタルモノ也

*Definition.* — *A transitive verb is one that denotes an action terminating on some object.*

1. The pony *eats* hay.
2. John *loves* his sister.
3. The teacher *instructs* us.
4. *Watch* him.

*Definition.* — *An intransitive verb is one that denotes (1) a state or condition, or (2) an action not terminating on an object.*

1. The house *fell*.
2. The bird *flew* away.
3. Coal *burns*.
4. This poor man *dwells* in a little hut.
5. I *felt* so happy that I almost danced for joy.
6. Ice *melts*.
7. Fire *burns*.
8. He *is* happy.

注意 一般ニ Transitive verbs ハ objective case ノ名詞或ハ代名詞ニ因テ續カルモノトス

*I am reading a book.*

*Am reading* ハ book ナル *objective case* ノモノニ因テ續カルヲ以テ此ノ動詞ハ Transitive verb ナリ

注意 *Intransitive verbs* ハ objective case ノ名詞或ハ代名詞ニ因テ續カルモノ無シ尤モ次ノ如キモノハ Nominative case ノ名詞或ハ代名詞ニ因テ續カルカ或ハ Adjectives ニ因テ續カルモノトス 此ノ特種ノモノヲ舉グレバ次ノ如シ

*Be, become, look, appear, seem, feel, smell, grow,* 等ナリ

*It was I.*

*It is he.*

*He became a Christian.*

*He seems very happy.*

*I grew very rich.*

此種ノ Noun ナ稱ノ predicate noun ト云ヒ Adjective ナレハ predicate adjective ト云フ也

### EXERCISE.

Select the verbs; state whether they are transitive or intransitive

1. He came from Satsuma.



2. He turned his face.
3. I am very happy now.
4. The dog bit the boy.
5. He wrote to his father.
6. Please give my kind regards to your parents.
7. Go where glory waits thee.
8. Go yonder.
9. The wind blew terribly.
10. James studies diligently.
11. He is a man of parts.
12. He became president.

### GRAMMATICAL PROPERTIES OF VERBS.

There are five properties of verbs:—

- I. *Number.* II. *Person.* III. *Mood.*  
IV. *Tense.* V. *Voice.*

#### THE NUMBER.

*Verbs must agree with their subjects in number.*

The **S** is the sign of a plural *noun*, but of a singular *verb*.

The boy *writes* a sentence.

The boy *reads* a book.

The boys *write* a sentence.

The boys *read* a book.

There are irregular plurals of verbs: thus, —

The plural of *am* is *are*.

The plural of *is* is *are*.

The plural of *was* is *were*.

The plural of *has* is *have*.

The plural of *does* is *do*.

### EXERCISE.

a. Correct the mistakes in nouns and verbs:

1. Dogs always likes to bark.
2. Does those men live here?
3. Cattle and horses eats grass and hay.
4. The hounds hunts foxes.
5. The squirrel in the trees eat chestnuts.
6. The girls goes to school, but the boys stays at home.

b. Correct the mistakes in nouns and verbs:

1. What boys has been disturbing my desk?
2. Three blind mice was running after the farmer's wife.
3. Does the deer shed their horns every year?
4. The children goes to school every morning.



5. Every tooth in his mouth were gone.  
6. The geese was swimming in the pond.

c. Write these sentences, so that the nouns and verbs shall be in the singular number; thus:

Plural.	Singular.
1. The horses run.	The horse runs.
2. Boys play.	The boy .....
3. The stars shine.	The star .....
4. Cats scratch.	The cat .....
5. The rivers rush.	The river .....
6. The oxen go.	The ox .....
7. The children play.	The child .....

d. Make both nouns and verbs plural;

Model: The children are happy.

1. The child is happy.
2. My tooth has decayed.
3. The ox was drawing the plow.
4. This sheep does not yield much wool.
5. In savage countries woman does hard work.
6. The gentleman was late for the train.

## II. THE PERSON.

*Verbs must agree with their subjects in person.*

Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
I am.	We are.	I do.	We do.
Thou art.	You are.	Thou dost.	You do.
He is.	They are.	He does.	They do.
I was.	We were.	I did.	We did.
Thou wast.	You were.	Thou didst.	You did.
He was.	They were.	He did.	They did.

注意 此ノ圖ニテ知ラルルガ如ク Plural ノ場合ニハ動詞ノ形ハ總テ全一ニノ單ニ Singular Subjects ノ場合ニ種々ノ變化アルモノトス

## EXERCISE.

a. Write these sentences, so that the pronouns and verbs shall be in the singular number.

Plural.	Singular.
1. We are going to school.	I — to school.
2. They are happy.	He — happy.
3. They have three brothers.	He — three brothers.
4. We did succeed in it.	I — in it.
5. They were very frugal.	He — very frugal.
6. We intend to go to Oiso.	I — to go to Oiso.

b. Make both pronouns and verbs plural.

1. I am going to write to my father.
2. He reads the letter.



3. She sings a good song.
4. She seems very cold.
5. I was very well.
6. I have three sisters.
6. He is reading a letter.

### III. THE MOOD.

*Definition.* — A mood is a property of the verb to denote the manner of asserting action or being.

There are four moods; namely —

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <i>Indicative.</i> | 2. <i>Subjunctive.</i> |
| 3. <i>Potential.</i>  | 4. <i>Imperative.</i>  |

### THE INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Definition.* — The Indicative mood is used in the statement of a fact, or of a matter taken as a fact.

此ノ種ニ屬スルモノハ總テ事實ニ關スルモノニシテ事實ニ非ザルモノハ決シテ此ノ Mood ノ形ニテ示サレザルモノナルヲ注意セザルベカラズ

1. The child is happy.
2. The child is not happy.
3. Are you fond of skating?

4. Don't you go to Uyeno?
5. The gentleman was late for the train.
6. I shall go to Yokohama tomorrow.
7. When I am a man, I will do something in the world.
8. If he is still alive, his mother will be very glad.

總テ此ノ例ニ掲ゲラレタル verbs ハ悉ク Indicative mood ノモノナリ第八ノ例ノ如キハ或ハ疑ヲ容ルノ恐アルモ決シテ疑フベキモノニ非ズノ已ニ定義ニモ述べタルガ如ク此ノ場合ニハ一ノ事實ヲ取り之ヲ假設ノ旨ヒタル場合ナリ乃チ或人アリテ he ナル人ノ生存シ居ルヲ目撃シ之ヲ他ノ一人ニ語りタルハ他人ハ he ノ生存シ居ルヲ聞キ If he is still alive, ..... ト云ヒタルモノニシテ此ノ如キ場合ハ實際使用セラルルヲアルモノトス此ノ Indicative mood ノ特色ト爲ス所ハ全ク事實ニ就キ述アル場合ニ用ルルト是ナリ他ノ moods ト此ノ mood トノ全ク相異ル處ハ實ニ此處ニ存スルモノトス

### EXERCISE.

Select the verbs and state their number, person and mood:—

1. I met a little cottage girl.
2. The lady walks gracefully.
3. You learn your lesson quickly.
4. The wind blew down the lofty tree.
5. They went away the day after we arrived.



6. He ran with all his might.
7. I remember, I remember the house where I was born.
8. We are fond of swimming.
9. The young larks have left their nests, but they cannot fly far.
10. I think we are never weary of books.
11. The sheep know when the rain is coming.
12. The Greeks loved the fine arts.
13. She said she was eight years old.
14. This is the best exercise that has been written this week.
15. Homer was the most famous poet of ancient times.

### THE POTENTIAL MOOD.

*Definition.* — *The potential mood is used in the statement of something that may, can, might, could, would, or should be.*

此ノ potential mood ハ前ノモノト其趣ヲ異ニ爲シ決シテ實行シタル事實或ハ有様ヲ示スモノニ非ズ人ニ許可ヲ與フル時或ハ已ニ堪ユル事或ハ必然爲スベキ事等ヲ示スモノトス

He *may* go there tomorrow.

You *may* go there tomorrow.

I *must* go there tomorrow.

I *can* read it.

I *can* translate it into English.

I *could* have helped you.

此ノ mood ニ屬スルモノハ最モ知リ易シ何トナレバ必ズ *may, can, must, could, might, should,* 及ビ *would* ノ孰レカチ有スルヲ以テ一見ノ其動詞ノ potential mood ナルヲ知ルヲ得ベシ

### THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Definition.* — *The subjunctive mood is used in the statement of something merely thought of.*

此ノ mood ハ總テ疑シキ事或ハ事實ニ相反對セル事ヲ假設ノ言フ場合ニノミ重ニ使用セラルモノニシテ勿論事實上不能ノ事ヲ願フ時ニモ亦之ノ mood ヲ使用スルアルモノトス 故ニ Subjunctive mood ハ Indicative mood ノ示スモノト正反對ナル場合ニ使用セラルモノニシテ從テ其動詞ノ形モ Indicative mood トハ相異リ Subjunctive mood ハ Number 及ビ Person ニ從テモ變形スルヲ無キ是レ此ノ mood ノ著シキ點ナリト爲ス

If I *be* there, I shall see him.

If I *were* there, I should see him.

If I *had been* there, I should have seen him.

### THE IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Definition.* — *The Imperative mood is used in the statement of a command or request.*



此ノ場合ハ最モ了解ヲ易キモノニ即チ命令或ハ要求ヲ爲スルニ使用セラル、モノ故ニ一目ヲ此 mood ニ屬スルモノナルヲ了知スルヲ得ルモノトス

Bring me a cup of tea.

Please give me a cup of coffee.

Please give him some water.

THE VERBALS.

Definition — The verbals are verb-forms, partaking of the nature of the verb, and having in addition the use of some other part of speech.

The verbals are of two kinds:

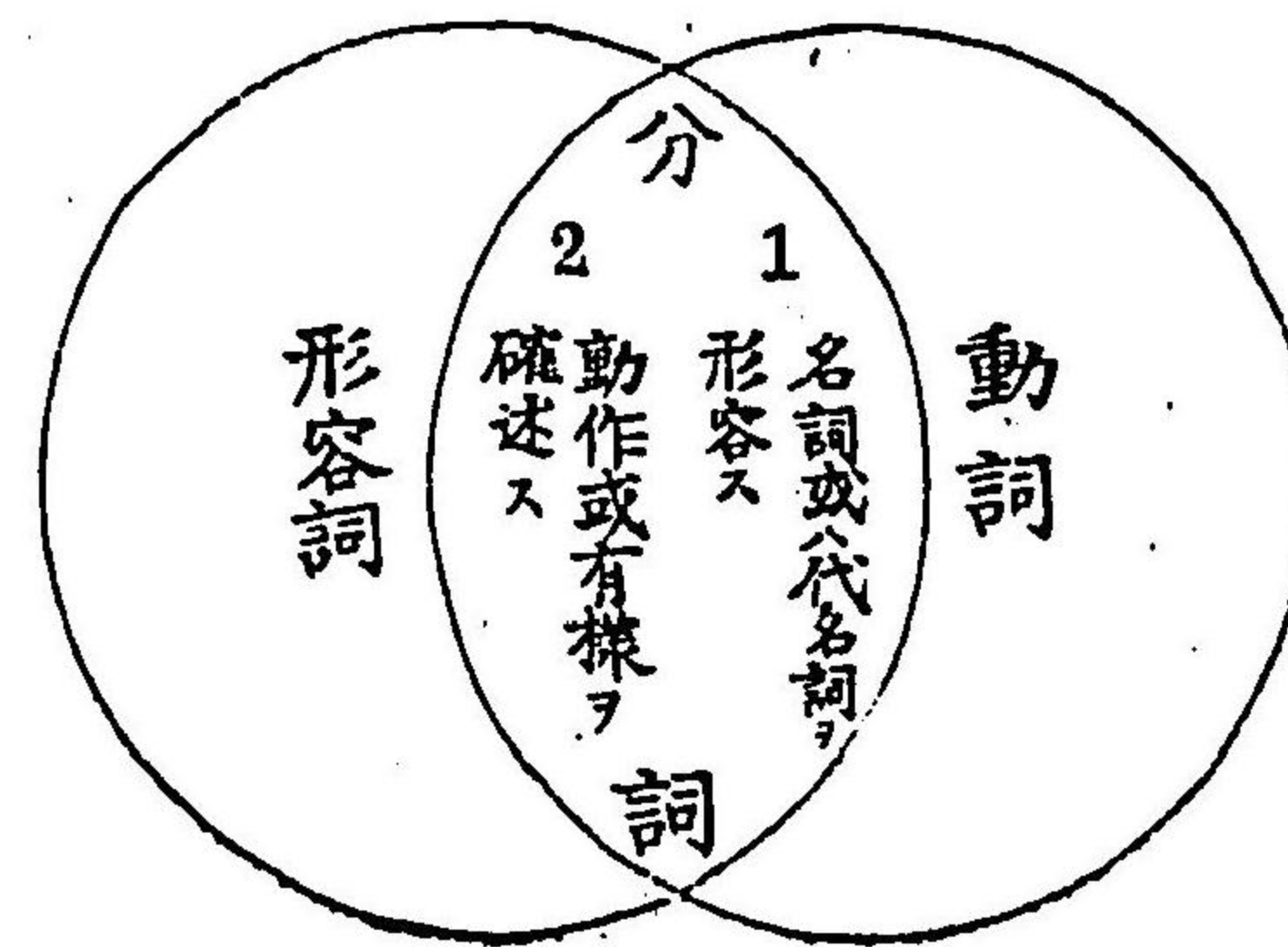
- I. Participles. II. Infinitives.

THE PARTICIPLE.

The participle is a verbal adjective. It shares or participates in the nature of the verb and of adjective: as,

The boy, seeing the bear, ran away.

上例ノ seeing ハ participle ノ一例ニシテ seeing ハ boy ヲ形容スルト全據ニ其 boy ノ爲セル動作ヲ示スモノナリ即チ次圖ニ示スガ如キ關係ヨリ之ヲ分詞ト稱ス



There are three kinds of participles: —

- I. The Imperfect. II. The Perfect. III. The Compound Perfect.

The Root of the Verb. ト稱スルモノアリ即チ to read, to write, to go, to see, ニ於テ其ノ to ナル preposition ヲ略シタルモノヲ云フ Imperfect participles ハ此ノ root of the verb ニ ing ヲ附シタルモノヲ云フ上例ノ seeing ノ如キハ此ノ一例ナリ

Perfect participles ハ root of the verb ニ ed ヲ附シタルモノ或ハ d ヲ附スルモノ或ハ語尾ノ變化ヲ爲サズノ全形ヲ變ヒテ造ラルル者ヲ云フ Invented, liked, written, told.

ノ如キ是ナリ

The Indian monarch, stunned and bewildered, saw his faithful subjects falling around him.

Compound perfect participles ハ Having ニ加フルニ perfect participles ヲ以テシテ形造ラルルモノトス

Having completed their arrangements for the work of the morrow, they retired to snatch a few hours' repose.



此等 participles ノ使用セラル、目的ハ文章ヲ簡明ニ爲スニ在リ例セバ  
the boy, seeing the bear, ran away. ト言フハ次ノ如ク言フト全様ナリ  
ト爲ス (總テ perfect ナル名稱附セラレタルモノハ Action 或 state ノ  
完了シタルヲ示スヲ以テ此稱アルモノトス)

The boy saw the bear and he ran away.

更ニ詳細ニ言フキハ其主要ナル用法ニアリ

第一 The boy, seeing the bear, ran away ハ亦次ノ如ク爲シ  
得ルモノニ即チ原因ヲ示ス此ヲ使用スル場合はナリ

The boy ran away because he saw the bear.

第二 While waiting, the hare fell asleep.

ニ於テノ waiting ノ如ク fall ナル動詞ト相關係シ或ハ  
連續スル行爲ヲ示スアリ

注意 perfect participles ナ形造ルキ ed 或ハ d ナ語尾ニ附シテ爲サ  
ルモノハ是レ別種ノモノニ此種類ノ verbs ナ稱シテ Irregular  
Verbs ト云フモノトス (see p. 72)

## II. THE INFINITIVE.

The Infinitive is a verbal noun. It merely names the  
action or state which the verb asserts.

To read good books is improving.

There are two kinds of Infinitives:—

I. The Imperfect. II. The Perfect.

The Imperfect Infinitive ハ the root of the verb = 'to'  
ヲ附シタルモノトス上例ノ to read ノ如キ其一例ナリ  
トス而シテ此ノ Imperfect 及ビ perfect ノ區別アルモノ

ハ全ク participle ノ場合ト全様ニ其示サル、action 或  
ハ state ノ完了セザルト完了セルトニ由テ此ノ名稱ヲ  
附シタルモノトス

The Perfect Infinitive ハ to have written ノ如ク to ナ  
ル前置詞ト have ナル動詞ト次ニ perfect participle ナ  
以テ常ニ形造ラル、モノトス

Infinitive ト全ク其意義ヲ全一ニ爲シテ而シテ形體ヲ  
相異ニ爲スモノアリ之ヲ Gerund ト云フ即チ Imper-  
fect participle ノ如ク語尾ニ ing ナ附シタルモノヲ云  
フ例セバ

Reading good books is improving.

此ノ Infinitive ノ使用セラル、場合ハ次ノ如ク

第一 Sentence ノ Subject タルヲ

To read good books is improving.

第二 或動詞ノ object タルヲ

He likes to read books.

注意 他ノ名詞ト相異ル一ノ點トシテ Infinitive ノ有ス  
ルモノハ Infinitives 自身ガ object ナ有スルヲ

是也即チ上例ニ見ユルガ如ク

第三 Purpose ナ示ス

He returned home to see his mother.

## EXERCISE.

Select the participles and the infinitives in the fol-



lowing sentences:—

1. It's a great blessing to have sight and hearing, and to have health and strength to work, when so many are blind, and deaf, and in pain.
2. The lady seeing him, cried out, 'O you will kill my child!
3. "No one taught me to build my house," said the crow, when they were quiet again.
4. When people stand around their cages, laughing at their pranks, they seem to enjoy it.
5. He climbed up to the top of the cage with it, while the other monkeys rushed after him, chattering their monkey talk.
6. There was that same ugly monkey looking at him again.
7. Jack kept very still for a moment, watching the face in the glass, and chattering as much as to say, "I'll catch you now, old fellow!"
8. Having returned home, he found that they were very safe.
9. Old Sandy kept up his watch, looking at the water as if he expected to find pearls floating in it.
10. He is said to have written it.

#### IV. THE TENSE.

Definition. — Tense is that property of the verb, which denotes the time of an action or event and the degree of its completeness.

There are six tenses: namely —

Indefinite Present	Present Perfect
Indefinite Past	Past Perfect
Future	Future Perfect

凡ソ動詞ニハ The three chief parts ト稱セラル、モノアリ即チ第一ニ the present indicative ノ verb 第二ニ the past indicative 第三ニ the perfect participle 是也例セバ

	I.	II.	III.
	The Present Indicative.	The Past Indicative.	The Perfect Parti. plc.
A {	invent	invented	invented
	discover	discovered	discovered
B {	teach	taught....	taught
	write	wrote	written

A ノ方ハ第二及第三ノ場合ニ ed 或ハ場合ニ從テハ單ニ d ヲ附加シテ此ヲ形造ルヲ得ルモノニシテ B ノ場合ハ全ク相異レルモノニシテ A ノ種類ノモノハ之ヲ Regular Verbs ト云フ B ノ種類ノモノハ之ヲ Irregular Verbs ト稱ス

Regular Verbs トハ Past indicative 及ヒ perfect par-



ticiple ナ形造ルニ語尾ニ ed 或ハ d ナ以テシテ作ラル、モノナ云フ

Irregular Verbs トハ past indicative 及ビ perfect participle ナ形造ルニ ed 或ハ d 等ヲ語尾ニ附加セズノ作ラル、モノナ云フ

今次ニ Irregular Verbs ノ表ヲ示サン

注意 圖中ニ ed ナ以テシタルモノハ亦タ ed ナ語尾ニ附加シテ past indicative 及ビ perfect participle ノ作ラル、ヲ得ルモノナルヲ示ス  
又タ ed ナ以テシタルモノハ Regular Verbs トノ取扱フ方一層宜シキノ意ヲ示シタルモノトス 又タ Italics ニテ書セラレタルモノハ其動詞ハ廢語タルカ或ハ稀ニ使用サル、モノナルカ或ハ大家ノ之ヲ使用セザルヲ示ス

PRESENT.	PAST.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
abide	abode	abode
arise	arose	arisen
awake	awoke, -ed	awaked
be or am	was	been
bear (to bring forth)	bore, bare	born
bear (to carry)	bore, bare	borne
beat	beat	beaten, beat
begin	began	begun
behold	beheld	beheld
belay	belaid, -ed	belaid, -ed

PRESENT.	PAST.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
bend	bent, -ed	bent, -ed
bet	bet, -ed	bet, -ed
bereave	bereft	bereft, -ed
beseech	besought	besought
bid	bid, bade	bidden, bid
bind	bound	bound
bite	bit	bitten, bit
bleed	bled	bled
blend	blent, -ed	blent, -ed
bless	blest, -ed	blest, -ed
blow	blew	blown
break	broke, brake	broken, broke
breed	bred	bred
bring	brought	brought
build	built, -ed	built, -ed
burn	burnt, -ed	burnt, -ed
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
cast	cast	cast
catch	caught, -ed	caught, -ed
chide	chid, chode	chidden, chid
choose	chose	chosen
cleave (to adhere)	cleaved <i>clave</i>	cleaved
cleave (to split)	clove, cleft, <i>clave</i>	cleft, cloven



PRESENT.	PAST.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
climb	climbed, clomb	climbed
cling	clung	clung
clothe	clothed, <i>clad</i>	clad, -ed
come	came	come
creep	crept	crept
crow	crew, -ed	crowed
cut	cut	cut
dare (to venture)	durst, -ed	dared
deal	dea't, -ed	dealt, -ed
dig	dug, -ed	dug, -ed
do	did	done
dran	dren	drawn
dream	dreamt, -ed	dreamt, -ed
dress	drest, -ed	drest, -ed
drink	drank, <i>drunk</i>	drunk, <i>drunken</i>
drive	drove	driven
dwell	dwelt, -ed	dwelt, -ed
eat	ate, eat	ea'en, eat
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
flee	fled	fled

PRESENT.	PAST.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
fling	flung	flung
fly	flew	flown
forbear	forbore	forborne
forgot	forgot	forgotten, forgot
forsake	forsook	forsaken
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got, gotten
gild	gilt, -ed	gilt, -ed
gird	girt, -ed	girt, -ed
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grave	graved	graven, -ed.
grind	ground	ground
grow	grew	grown
hang*	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
heave	hove, -ed	hoven, -ed
hew	hewed	hewn, -ed
hide	hid	hidden, hid
hold	held	held, holden
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt, -ed	knelt, -ed

\* Hang, to take life by hanging, is *regular*.



PRESENT.	PAST.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
knit	knit, -ed	knit, -ed
know	knew	known
lade	laded	laded, laden
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leap	leapt, -ed	leapt, -ed
learn	learnt, -ed	learnt, -ed
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lie (to recline)	lay	lain
light	lit, -ed	lit, -ed
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
mow	mowed	mown, -ed
pass	past, -ed	past, -ed
pay	paid	paid
pen (to enclose)	pent, -ed	pent, -ed
prove	proved	proven, -ed
quit	quit, -ed	quit, -ed
rap	rapt, -ed	rapt, -ed
read	read	read
rend	rent	rent

PRESENT.	PAST.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
ride	rode, <i>rid</i>	ridden, <i>rid</i>
ring	rang, <i>rung</i>	rung
rise	rose	risen
rive	rived	riven, -ed
run	ran, <i>run</i>	run
saw	sawed	sawn, -ed
say	said	said,
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
seethe	sod, -ed	sodden, -ed
sell	solt	sold
send	send	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shape	shaped	shapen, -ed
shave	shaved	shaven -ed
shear	sheared, <i>shore</i>	shorn, -ed
shine	shone, -ed	shone, -ed
shoe	shod	shod
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown, -ed
shred	shred	shred
shrink	shrank, <i>shrank</i>	shrank, shrunken
sing	sang, <i>sung</i>	sung



PRESENT.	PAST.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
sink,	sank, <i>sunk</i>	sunk
sit	sat	sat
slay	slew	slain
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slidden, slid.
sling	slung, <i>slang</i>	slung
slink	slunk, <i>slank</i>	slunk
slit	slit, -ed	slit, -ed
smell	smelt, -ed	smelt, -ed
smite	smote	smitten, <i>smit</i>
sow	sowed	sown, -ed
speak	spoke, <i>spake</i>	spoken
speed	sped, ed	sped, -ed
spell	spelt, -ed	spelt, -ed
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilt, -ed	spilt, -ed
spin	spun, <i>span</i>	spun
spit	spit, <i>spat</i>	spit
split	split, -ed	split, -ed
spoil	spoilt, -ed	spoilt, -ed
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprang, <i>sprung</i>	sprung
stand	stood	stood
stave	stove, -ed	stove, -ed

PRESENT.	PAST.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
stay	staid, -ed	staid, -ed
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
stride	strode, <i>strid</i> .	stridden
strike	struck	struck, stricken
string	strung	strung
strive	strove	striven
strow, strew	strowed, <i>strewed</i>	strown, strewn
swear	swore, <i>sware</i>	sworn
sweat	sweat, -ed	sweat, -ed
sweep	swept	swept
swell	swelled	swollen, -ed
swim	swam, <i>swum</i>	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore, <i>tare</i>	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
thrive	throve, -ed	thriven, -ed
throw	threw	thrown
tread	trod	trodden, trod
wake	woke, -ed	woke, -ed



PRESENT.	PAST.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
wax	waxed	waxed, <i>ed</i>
wear	wore	worn
weave	wove	woven
wed	wed, -ed	wed, -ed
weep	wept	wept
wet	wet, -ed	wet, -ed
whet	whet, -ed	whet, -ed
win	won	won
wind	wound, -ed	wound
work	wrought, -ed	wrought, -ed
wring	wrung	wrung
write	wrote, <i>writ</i>	written

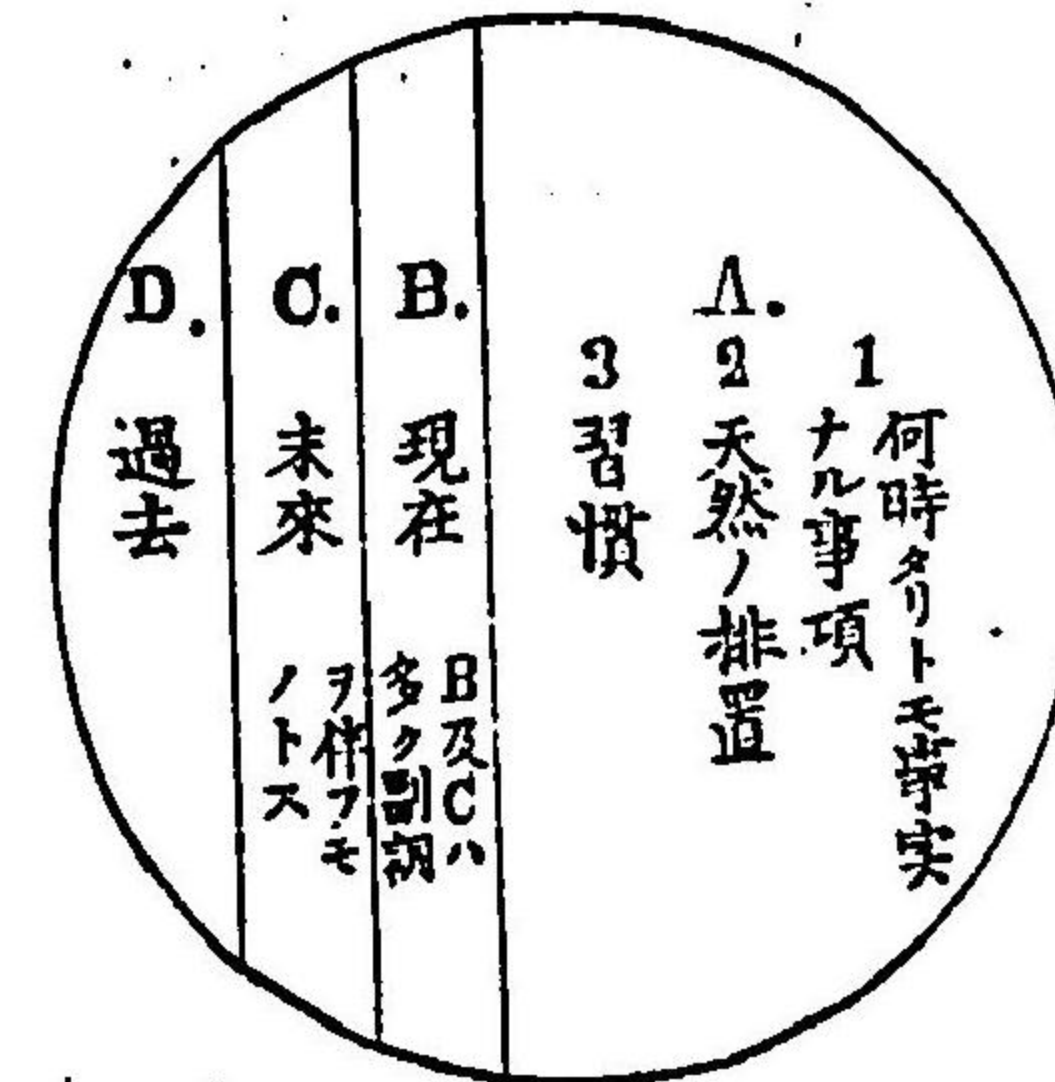
**THE MEANINGS OF THE TENSES OF THE INDICATIVE.**

凡ソ moods 中ニテ完全ニ tenses ヲ具有スルモノハ唯  
 此ノ Indicative mood ノミトス。乃チ六ケノ tenses ヲ  
 悉ク有スルモノトス。而シテ之ガ意義ヲ列擧スレバ則チ次  
 ノ如シ。

**第一 THE PRESENT.**

**a. THE INDEFINITE PRESENT**

今マ此ノ tense ノ意義ヲ擧グレバ左ノ如キモノニシテ圓中ノ範圍ガ示スガ



如ク A ノ場合ニ使用セラル  
 多キモノニシテ B. C. D. ノ場  
 合ハ比較的ニ使用セラルト  
 少キモノトス

A ノ實例ヲ擧グレバ次ノ如シ

1. The earth *moves*.
2. The Tone *runs* through these districts.
3. He *gets* up early every morning.

B ノ場合ニハ多クハ現在ノ時ヲ示ス副詞ト共ニ使用セラルトモ  
 ノニシテ今マ之ヲ例擧センニ

*Now* he *does* write this letter.

*At present* I *get* up.

*Now* he *speaks* English.

C ノ場合モ B ノ場合ト全様ニ未來ヲ示ス Adverb ト共ニ使用  
 セラルトモノニシテ

*Tomorrow* he *goes* there.

Mr. A *comes* here *tonight*.

D ノ場合ハ多ク演説杯ノ場合ニ使用サルモノニシテ聽衆ノ耳ヲ  
 變テ今マ過去ノ事ヲ現在ニ起リタルガ如ク言ヒ爲ス場合ナリ  
 トス

注意 Be, do, have, ヲ除クノ外他ノ動詞ニ於テ此ノ  
 Indefinite present indicative mood ノ形ニ爲サン



トスルキハ the root of the verb ヲ使用シ單數  
 第二人稱 (thou) = ハ st 單數第三人稱 = ハ s 字  
 ヲ語尾ニ附スレバ可ナリ例セバ

I write.	We write.
Thou writest.	You write.
He writes.	They write.

ノ如キ是也

Be, do ノ如キ變形アルモノハ之ヲ前ニ掲ゲタルヲ以テ  
 茲ニ此ヲ略ス次ニ Have = 就テ示サソニ

I have.	We have.
Thou hast.	You have.
He has.	They have.

### b. THE PRESENT PERFECT.

The present perfect Indicative mood ノ動詞ハ次ノ如キ  
 場合ニ使用セラル、モノトス

#### 第一 只今完了シタル事項

*I have seen this book.*

#### 第二 現在ノ時未ダ去ラザル間ニ完了シタル 事項

*Have you ever seen a parrot?*

#### 第三 現在マデ度々起リタル事項或ハ過去リ タル事項ノ結果ノ只今マデ存在スル場

### 合例セバ

Where *have* you *bought* those pencils?

*I have been* at the college for the last three years.

此ノ present perfect tense ト Indefinite present トハ我  
 國ニテ最モ混雜シ易キモノニシテ往々誤謬ヲ生ズルヲ  
 免レザルモノトス第一ノ Indefinite present ノ場合ハ前  
 ニ示スモノニテ知ラル、ガ如ク決メ完了スルノ義ヲ合  
 マザルモノニシテ第二ハ present perfect ノ言葉ガ示スガ  
 如ク present time ニ於テ完了シタルノ意ヲ示スモノト  
 ス第二例ノ Where *have* you *bought* those pencils? ノ  
 如キハ you ナル人何時デモ或ルーノ商店ヨリ之ヲ買  
 附ケ居ル場合ニシテ何處デ其等ヲ買ヒシヤト問フ (只今  
 マデ) キ即チ其場處ニ重キヲ置キ且ツ其事ヲ重複シ爲  
 セル故ニ此ノ tense ヲ使用シタルモノトス

注意 此ノ present perfect tense ハ第二人稱及ビ第三人稱ノ單數ノ場合  
 ナ除クノ外常ニ have ナル動詞ト次ニ其ノ主要動詞ノ perfect  
 participle ノモノヲ使用スルモノトス 單數第二人稱ノ場合ニハ  
 have 變メ hast トナリ 第三人稱ノ場合ニハ has トナルヲ前ニ示  
 セルガ如シ

### EXERCISE.

Change the Indefinite Present verbs into the Pre-  
 sent Perfect.

1. *I write* to my father.
2. He *invents* a machine.



3. He *buys* a new watch.
4. We *finish* our task.
5. They *see* it.
6. *Are* you in Osaka?
7. *Do* you go there?
8. He *reads* it over.
9. They *discover* the secret.
10. I *visit* that school.
11. It *rains*.

## II. THE PAST.

### a. THE INDEFINITE PAST.

The Indefinite past は單 = 過去 = 起リシ事ヲ述ベ現在ニ於テハ其事ハ已ニ事實ニ非ザルモノヲ示スモノニ例セバ次ノ如シ

I *wrote* to my father.

He *saw* an eccentric person.

I *met* a stranger.

### b. The Past Perfect.

此ノ tense ハ全文中或ハ前後ノ文章中ニ述ベラレタル過去ノ行爲ノ起リタル時ヨリモ以前ノ時ニ於テ完了シタルモノヲ示ス場合ニ使用セラル、モノトス

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

注意一 此ノ場合ニハ其主要動詞ノ perfect participle = 加フルニ Had ナル助動詞ヲ以テス而シテ此ノ場合ニハ第二人称單數ノ thou ノキニ Hadst ト云フ外他ニハ變化ナキモノトス例セバ

I *had written* it.

He „ „ *it*.

We „ „ *it*.

They „ „ *it*.

注意二 此ノ past perfect tense ハ Indefinite past ト混用スベカラズ一般ニ言フキハ過去ニ起リシ事ハ Indefinite past ヲ使用シ而シテ此ノ past perfect tense ノ場合ハ文章中ニ述ベラレタル past time ヨリ一層過去ノ時ニ於テ完了シタルモノヲ示ス時ニノミ限ルモノトス

## III. THE FUTURE.

前已ニ述シガ如ク future time ノモノハ或時ハ Indefinite present ニテ示サル、コトアルモノニシテ此ノ外ニ助動詞 shall 及ビ will ヲ使用シ以テ futurity ヲ示スモノトス

### a. FUTURE IMPERFECT.

此ノ場合ニハ 'Shall' 及ビ 'will' ヲ助動詞トシテ有スルモノ故ニ次ニ此等二者ニ就キ概論セシ

規則第一 單ニ未來ヲ示スキハ第一人稱 = 'Shall' ヲ第二人称及ビ第三人稱 = 'Will' ヲ以テス

I *shall* go to school.



You will go to school.

He will go to school.

規則第二 決心ノ意ヲ示サントスルキハ第一人稱 =  
'will' ヲ第二人稱及ビ第三人稱 = 'shall'  
ヲ以テス

I will go there

You shall go there.

He shall go there.

注意 第二人稱及ビ第三人稱ノ場合ニ於テハ他ヨリ決心セシメラレテ行  
クト云フト云フ意ナリ

今此ノ規則ニ就キテ一言センニ 'Shall' ハ元來義務ノ意ヲ有スル言葉ニ  
ノ何々ヲ爲サネバナラヌト云フ意ヲ含ムモノニシテ 'Will' ハ之ト正反對  
ニ好ムト云フ義ヲ有スルモノニシテ決心ノ意ヲ有スルモノトス 故ニ單ニ  
未來ノ事ニ關シテ言フ場合ニハ自分ノ事ヲ述ブルキニハ 'Shall' ヲ使用シ  
自己ヲ卑下スルノ意ヲ表シ Will ヲ you 及ビ he ノ場合ニ使用シ他人ニ  
對シテ言フキハ其人々ノ自由ニ任スト云フ意ヲ示シタルモノニシテ全ク第一  
ノ規則ハ自分ヲ卑下シ 他人ヲ尊敬スルト云フ芳意ヨリ出テタルモノトス  
第二ノ規則ニ於テハ 'Will' ハ勿論決心ノ意ヲ有スル言葉ナルヲ以テ第  
一人稱ニ使用シ其ノ決心ヲ表示シ他人ニ對シテ束縛シテ 他人ニ決心セシ  
ムルト云フ意ヨリ Shall ヲ you 及ビ he ノ場合ニハ使用シタルモノト  
ス 故ニ Command ヲ示スキ shall ヲ使用スルヲアリ例セバ Thou shalt  
not enter the room ノ如キ是ナリ

規則第三 疑問ノ文章ノ場合ニハ次ノ如キ用法ニ從フ  
モノトス

(a) 單ニ未來ヲ示スキ

Shall you write it? Will he write it?

Will it appear soon?

(b) 決心ノ意ヲ示スキ

Shall I write it?

Will you write it?

Shall he write it?

注意 無生物ノ決心ナルモノヲ有スルノ理ナシ 故ニ文章中ノ subject ガ  
無生物ナルキハ決シテ Shall ヲ使用スルヲ無シ

When will the examination begin?

注意 此ノ種類ノモノハ Future imperfect ノ場合ニシテ其ノ示サル  
action 或ハ state ハ未ダ完了セザルモノナルヲ明ナリトス

b. The Future Perfect.

Future Perfect ハ futuer time ニ於テ完了スベキ事項  
ヲ述ブルキ使用サルモノニシテ此ノ tense ヲ形造ルニ  
ハ shall 或ハ will ニ加フルニ present perfect ノ形ノ  
モノヲ次ニ用キレバ可ナリトス例セバ

I shall have written it.

He will have written it.

私ハ水曜日マデニ其ヲ書テしましませすと云フキ次ノ如  
ク言フ也

I shall have written it by Wednesday.

### EXERCISE.

Parse the verbs in the following sentences: —

Model:

Some people are quick to use harsh, angry words

Are is an Irregular Intransitive verb, in the Indi-



cative mood, the Indefinite Present, the third person and the plural number agreeing with its subject people.

1. A crah once mocked a tortoise for the slowness of her face.
2. He found that the tortoise had passed him, and had won the race.
3. She always goes with those naughty children.
4. Does any one know whose books those are?
5. Don't take those books off the chair.
6. I have seen you.
7. You have seen me at your own door.
8. On the next page you will see a picture of two very naughty monkeys.
9. Though the bat has wings, and can fly well, yet it is not a bird.
10. Its head and body are like those of a mouse, and covered with fur.
11. It has very long and thin fingers on its fore-legs, or arms, as we had better call them.
12. It has very sharp claws, with which it scratches me when I hurt it.

Correct the mistakes in:

1. I have wrote it.

2. He have discovered the land.
3. We had invent it.
4. I will go there. (單 = 未來ノ場合)
5. Will I go there?
6. Shall it be up?
7. I have understood it.
8. He found that thay eaten it
9. It have a head, two great ears, and a mouth.

## II. THE MEANINGS OF THE TENSES OF THE POTENTIAL MOOD.

前已 = 述シガ如ク potential mood ハ悉ク其助動詞 = 因テ其ノ tense ノ何タルヤヲ知ルヲ得ルモノ故 = 此ノ tenses ノ意義ヲ説明セントセハ必ズ此等 = 伴フ助動詞 may, can, must, might, could, should 及ビ would 等 = 就テ研究セザル可ラサルモノトス

Potential Mood ハ四ケノ tenses ヲ有ス

<i>Present</i>	<i>Présent Perfect</i>
<i>Past</i>	<i>Past Perfect.</i>

The Present Potential.

總テ may, can, 或ハ must ヲ助動詞ト爲シ次 = the root of a verb ノ來ルキハ悉ク Present Potential mood ノ動詞ト言ヒ得ルモノトス



I *may* go to Oiso tomorrow.

He *can* speak English very well.

They *must* go there.

上例ノ *may go*, *can speak*, *must go* ハ悉ク potential mood ノ present ニ屬スルモノトス而シテ前ニ述アルガ如ク此ノ mood ハ future form チ有セザルモ全ク adverb ニ因テ future タルヲ表示スルモノ故ニ別ニ Indicative mood ノ場合ノ shall 或ハ will ノ如ク之ガ爲ニ一ノ助動詞チ有スルヲ無シ第一例ノ文中ニ見ユル *may go* ハ全ク未來ニ關係スルモノニシテ tomorrow ナル Adverb ハ全ク *may go* チノ future タルヲ示サシメタルモノトス

今マ次ニ *may*, *can*, *must*, ノ意義ヲ明ニ爲サントス

### 第一 'May'.

- a. *Permission* : You *may* go there = You are permitted to go there.
- b. *Possibility* : It *may* rain tomorrow = Perhaps it will rain tomorrow.
- c. *Wish* : *May* you live long = It is my wish that you may live long.

### 第二 'Can'

*Ability or Power* :

I *can* see it. = I have power to see it.

I *can* read it. = I am able to read it.

### 第三 'Must'.

- a. *Compulsion* : You *must* work hard.
- b. *Certainty* : It *must* be so.
- c. *Prohibition* : You *must* not be idle.

## THE PRESENT PERFECT.

此ノ tense ハ *may*, *can*, *must*, 等ノ助動詞ト次ニ Indicative mood ノ present perfect ノモノヲ以テ形造ラル、モノトス

I *may have written* it.

I *can have written* it.

I *must have written* it.

第一ノモノト此ノ tense ノモノト相異ル處ハ第二ニ於テハ完了ト云フ義チ含ム事是也第一ノ場合ニテハ I can write it ト言フハ私ハ其チ書クヲ出来マスト云フ義ナルモ I can have written it. ト言フハ余ハ其チ書キ終ルヲ只今出来マスト云フ義チ含ムモノトス即チ I may have written it ニ於テ余ハ其チ書キ終れるかも知れんと云フ義チ示シ I must have written it ハ余ハ必ズ其チ書キ終らざる可らずト言フ意チ示スモノトス

## THE PAST POTENTIAL.

The *Past Potential* ハ種々ノ意義チ示スモノニシテ今マ之ヲ略舉スレバ次ノ如シ

1. 過去現在未來ニ通シテノ義務チ示シ此ノ場合ハ必ズ should チ助動詞トシテ要スルモノトス

Children *should obey* their parents.

2. 過去ノ時ニ關シテ習慣トナレル事項チ示ス而シテ此ノ場合ニハ必ズ would チ使用ス



ルモノニ用 *used to* ノ義トナルモノトス  
 He *would* play with a bad boy.

3. 過去ニ關スル Ability 或ハ Power ヲ示ス

I *could* see it.

He *could* not go there yesterday.

4. *Past possibility* ヲ *might* ニ因テ示スヲアリ

He *might* meet them yesterday.

= *Perhaps* he met them yesterday.

5. 時ノ關係ヲ離レ即チ現在ノ意義ノ場合ニ使用セラレ語法ヲ温和或ハ謙遜ニ言ヒ爲ス場合アリ

I *would like* to see it.

I *should like* to see them.

此ノ tense ハ *might, could, should, would* ヲ助動詞トシテ取り次ニ the root of the verb ヲ以テノ組成セラルモノナルヲ文例ニ見ユルガ如シ

### THE PAST PERFECT POTENTIAL.

此ノ tense ハ *might, could, should, would* ニ加フルニ Indicative mood ノ present perfect ノモノヲ以テシテ組成セラルモノニ即チ次ノ如シ

I *could have helped* you.

I *might have seen* him.

I *should have seen* him.

I *would have seen* him.

今一例ヲ擧ゲテ説明センニ If he *had been* there, I *could have seen* him.  
 ト云フ文章アルトセヨ此ノ場合ニ於テ其示ス意義ハ次ノ如シ

若シ彼カ其處ニ在ルナラバ余ハ彼ヲ見ルヲ得シモ彼ハ惜哉其處ニ在ラザルヲ以テ見ルヲ得ズト云フ義ニシテ其言葉ニ示セルモノト反對ノ意ヲ含ムモノトス

### EXERCISE.

Parse the verbs in the following sentences:—

1. The following story may please our little readers.
2. It might appear soon.
3. I could not understand it.
4. He may have invented it.
5. I might have seen him.
6. He should have been an honest boy.
7. I would like to hear about it.
8. Would you be so kind as to explain the meaning of the phrase?
9. May I ask you a question?
10. I can write good English.

Change the *present perfect potential* into the *present*.



1. I may have seen it.
2. I can have solved it.
3. He must have seen it.
4. They can have read it.
5. He must have gone there.
6. He may have written it
7. He may have sent it.
8. We may have come here.
9. They can have found it.
10. You can have discovered it.

*THE MEANINGS OF THE TENSES OF  
THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.*

凡ソ Supposition ヲ示ス文章ハ必ズ貳個ノモノヨリ成ルモノニノ一ハ之ヲ Antecedent ト云ヒ一ハ之ヲ Consequent ト云フ

If I had been in that age, I might have acted differently.

即チ此例ニ見ユルガ如ク If I had been....age. マデチ Antecedent ト稱シ I might....differently マデチ稱シ Consequent ト云フ而シテ Subjunctive mood ノ動詞ハ孰レニ在ルカト云フニ常ニ Antecedent ノ方ニ合マルモノトス

1. If I *be* there, I shall be very happy.
2. If I *were* there, I should be very happy.
3. If I *had been* there, I should have been very happy.

此ノ如ク *be, were, had been*, ハ subjunctive mood ノ verb ナリト云フ也

此ノ文例ニテ知ラル、ガ如ク I *be*, I *were* ト云フ形ハ Subjunctive mood ニノミ限ルモノニシテ Indicative mood ノモノナルキハ I am, I was ト言フベキモノトス

Subjunctive mood ハ四テノ tenses ヲ有ス

*Present; Past; Past Perfect; Future.*

Present subjunctive mood ハ the root of a verb ヲ其儘 person and number ニ關セズ使用スルモノトス

If I be (or read)	If we be (or read)
If thou be („ read)	If you be („ read)
If he be („ read)	If they be („ read).

凡ソ未來ノ事ハ全體ヨリ言フキハ疑ハシキモノナルガ即チ未來ノ事項ヲ suppose シテ言フハ全ク疑ハシキ事ヲ明示スルモノニシテ此ノ場合ニ此ノ tense ヲ使用スルモノトス

If I *be* there, I shall be happy.

其處ニ居ルヤ否ヤ未ダ十分ニ確知シ得ラザルル場合ニシテ爲ニ之ヲ使用シタルモノトス

Past subjunctive mood ハ現今ノ事ニ關シテ Impossibility



或ハ untrue ノ事ヲ想像ノ言フ場合是也

If I *were* not in Tokyo, I should not be happy.

現在東京ニ在ル場合ニ全然事實ニ反對スルモノ故ニ were ナル past subjunctive mood ノモノヲ以テシタル也  
注意 此ノ were ノ場合ヲ除ク外 Regular verb ナレハ語尾ニ ed ヲ附シタルモノ或ハ Irregular verb ナレハ該表ノ past Indicative ノモノト其形態ニ於テハ全一ナリトス

Past perfect subjunctive ノ場合ハ過去ノ事ニ關ノ事實ニ正反對ノ事ヲ示スニ使用セラル、モノトス

If I *had* not *been* in Tokyo, I should not have been happy.

此ノ場合ニハ其ノ形ニ於テハ Indicative mood ノ past perfect tense ノ者ト全一ナリトス唯ダ Indicative mood ノ方ハ第二人稱單數ノ場合ニ *hadst* ト云フ助動詞ヲ有スルト是也是レ subjunctive mood ト相異ル處トス  
Future Subjunctive トハ future time ニ關スルモノニ  
ノ事實ニ正反對ノ事ヲ述ブル場合ニ使用セラル、モノ  
ニ此ノ場合ニハ總ノ人稱及ヒ總ノ person ヲ通シテ  
should ナル助動詞ヲ取ルモノトス

If I *should* go to Paris, .....

If you *should* go ,, ,, .....

If he *should* go ,, ,, .....

### THE TENSE OF THE IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Imperative mood ハ唯一ノ present tense ヲ有スルモノ

ニ此ノ場合ニハ其ノ verb ノ subject ハ多クハ省略セラル、モノトス

Please *give* me a piece of chalk.

### THE VOICE.

*Definition.* — Voice is a property of the transitive verb, expressing whether the subject names the doer or the recipient of the action.

There are two voices: namely, the active voice and the passive voice.

A verb in the active voice represents the subject as acting upon an object: as —

Columbus *discovered* America.

A verb in the passive voice represents the subject as receiving an action: as —

America *was discovered* by Columbus.

*Rule.* — The passive voice is formed by uniting with the perfect participle of any transitive the various parts of the verb *to be*.

A machine *was invented* by him.

It *was forbidden* by law.

The Passive voice is chiefly used when the doer of an action is in fact unknown or he is not mentioned on



purpose:—

A book *was written*.

A book *was stolen*.

### CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

The Conjugation of a verb is the systematic arrangement of its various forms.

There are two conjugations: I The Regular

II. The Irregular.

These two conjugations are distinguished by the mode of forming the past tense (Indicative) and the perfect participle.

### CONJUGATION OF A REGULAR VERB.

*TO INVENT.*

*CHIEF PARTS.*

Present invent, Past invented.

Perfect Participle invented.

Indicative Mood.

The Indefinite Present.

Singular.

Plural.

1. I invent,

1. We invent,

2. You invent,

2. You invent,

3. He invents;

3. They invent.

The Past.

Sing.

Plural.

1. I invented,

1. We invented,

2. You invented,

2. You invented,

3. He invented;

3. They invented.

The Future Imperfect.

A. Expressing simply futurity.

Singular.

Plural.

1. I shall invent,

1. We shall invent,

2. You will invent,

2. You will invent,

3. He will invent,

3. They will invent.

B. Expressing a Determination, Command.

Singular.

Plural.

1. I will invent,

1. We will invent,

2. You shall invent,

2. You shall invent,

3. He shall invent;

3. They shall invent.

The Present Perfect.

Singular.

Plural.

1. I have invented,

1. We have invented,

2. I have " ,

2. You have " ,

3. He has " .

3. They have " .

The Past Perfect.

Singular.

Plural.



- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. I had inventrd, | 1. We had invented, |
| 2. You had ,, ,    | 2. You had ,, ,     |
| 3. He had ,, ;     | 3. They had ,, .    |

## The Future Perfect.

- | Singular.                            | Plural.                               |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. I shall or will have<br>invented. | 1. We shall or will have<br>invented. |
| 2. You shall or will have ,, .       | 2. You shall or will have ,, .        |
| 3. He shall or will have ,, .        | 3. They shall or will<br>have ,, .    |

## Potential Mood.

## Present Tense.

I (you) (he) (we) (they) may invent.

## Past Tense.

I (you) (he) (we) (they) might invent.

## Present Perfect Tense.

I (you) (he) (we) (they) may have invented.

## Past Perfect Tense.

I (you) (he) (we) (they) might have invented.

*SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD**PRESENT TENSE.*This expresses '*Doubt*'.If I (you) (he) (we) (they) *invent*, .....

## Past Tense.

This expresses '*Denial*' of the *Presnt* action or event of the *Present time*.

If I (you) (he) (we) (they) invented, .....

## Past Perfect Tense.

This expresses '*Denial*' of the action or event of the *Past time*.

If I (you) (he) (we) (they) had invented, .....

Notice. — In this case, the *Consequent* must have the *Past Perfect Potential verb*.

## Future Tense.

This expresses a *Pure Supposition* of a future action or event.

If I (you) (he) (we) (they) should invent, .....

## Imperative Mood.

Invent (you).

## Infinitives.

Imperfect—to invent. Perfect—to have invented.

(Gerunds) { inventing;  
having invented.

## Participles

Imperfect—inventing. Perfect—invented.

Compound perfect—having invented.



## EXERCISE.

Parse the Nouns, the Pronouns, the Adjectives, and the Verbs in the following sentences:—

The soldiers took the town.

'The' is the Definite article and limits the meaning of the noun soldiers.

'Soldiers' is a Common Noun, in the plural number, the masculine gender, the nominative case and the third person.

'Took' is an Irregular Transitive verb, in the active voice, the indicative mood, the indefinite past, the third person and the plural number agreeing with its subject 'soldiers'.

'Town' is a Common noun, in the singular number, the neuter gender, the objective case, and the third person.

1. The steamer crossed the ocean.
2. The enemy will take this road.
3. What a look he gave!
4. I shall drown.
5. Bright rose the sun.
6. You wrote a letter.
7. Before Saturday the boys will have matured all their plans for the holidays.

8. The servant will go on the errands as soon as the messenger shall have returned.
9. He may have returned home.
10. If he were a rich man, he could help him.
11. If he had been a rich man, he could have helped me.
12. Help me, my father.
13. If he should go there, they should be very happy.
14. He was saved by a stranger.
15. It appeared that the boy had come home immediately after he left school.
16. After the moon had risen, the wind fell.
17. We have finished this exercise.
18. The man will have paid dearly for his ignorance.
19. I shall have walked to the depot before the train arrives.
20. We saw the deer before we had passed through the woods.

Translate the following Japanese into English.

1. 私ガ若シ此本ヲ只今讀メバ(實際讀マザルキ)私ハ嗚ソ愉快(happy)デセウ。
2. 若シ彼ガ君ノ手袋ヲ盗ミタルトセバ彼ハ惡シキ人デス(確ニ盗ミタル場合)。



3. 全上(盗ミタルヲ否テ確知セラザル場合)。
4. 昨年(last year)私が東京ニ居タナラ(實際居ラザル場合)私ハ友山君ニ面會スルヲ得シナランニ。
5. 將來私が政事家 (Statesman) ニナレバ (實際政事家ニハ成ラザル場合)私ノ父ハ喜ビマセウ。

'Do'.

'Do' ハ主要動詞トノ使用セラル、外ニ Auxiliary Verb トノ使用セラル、トアリ今マ其場合ヲ擧グレバ次ノ如シ

第一 文中ニテ前ニ置レカタル動詞ノ代リニ之ヲ使用ス爲ニ此ノ場合ニハ Do ヲ稱シ Proverb ト云フ

He speaks as well as you do.

Spoke better than you could have done.

第二 Emphasis ヲ與ヘンタメ affirmative sentence 中ニ於テ使用セラル

One day, a wolf *did* come.

He *does* write it.

第三 Negative word ガ Never ニ非ザル場合ニ於テハ Do 或ハ did ヲ助動詞トノ使用ス

I do not understand it.

I did not understand it.

He never learns it.

第四 Interrogative sentence ニ於テ who, what 或ハ which ガ subject タラザルキハ之ヲ助動詞トノ使用スルモノトス

Do you like it?

Did you go there?

What is your native province?

Who is he? Which is it?

The Interrogative Sentence.

總テ Interrogative sentence ニ於テハ第一ニ助動詞來リ次ニ subject ヲ置キ次ニ主要動詞來リ其次ノ言語排列ノ順序ハ通例ノモノト異ラズ

Do (did) you go to school?

若シ not ナル Adverb ヲ有スルモノナルキハ會語體ニ言フキハ助動詞ノ次ニ來ルモノトス若シ意ヲ強メテ言フキハ其ノ subject ノ次ニ來ルモノトス

Did not you go to school?

Didn't you go to school?

Wouldn't you like to go to Yokohama?

注意一 問ニ答フルキハ大ニ注意スベキモノアリ若シ其問ガ打消ノ辭ヲ含マザルモノナルキハ Yes 或ハ No ニテモ可ナレモ若シ打消ノ辭ヲ含ムモノナルキハ Yes 或ハ No 丈ニテハ一ノ答辭ヲ成サズ

Don't you go to Oiso?

ト問ハル、キニ No 或ハ Yes 丈ニテハ一ノ答辭ヲ成ササルモノトス

注意二 打消ノ辭ヲ含メル問ニシテ Yes ト答フルモノニハ Yes ノ次ニ來ル文章ハ affirmative ノモノトス之ニ反シテ No ト答フルモノナルキハ其文章ハ Negative ノモノヲ使用ス

Don't you go to Oiso? Yes I do.

No, I do not.







### THE ADVERB.

*Definition.* — An adverb is a word used to modify the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

1. The big fire burns *brighly*.
2. That book is *exceedingly* dear.
3. Some birds fly *very swifly*.

Examples of adverbs, arranged according to their meaning, follow —

1. *Manner.* — How? Thus, so, well, ill, togther, anyhow, happily, brightly, &c.
2. *Time.* — When? Then, now, presently, today, yesterday, tomorrow. daily, often, always.
3. *Place.* Where? Here, there, thereabouts, whither, hither, away, off, far, up, &c.
4. *Degree.* Much, little, very, greatly, quite enough, almost, &c.
5. *Affirmation.* — Yes, certainly, truly, doubtless, &c.
6. *Negation.* — No, nay, not, never, &c.
7. *Number.* — First, secondly, thirdly; once, twice, thrice.

### COMPARISON.

The adverb, like the adjective, often undergoes a change

of form to express Comparison.

Positive.	Comparison.	superlative
soon	sooner.	soonest.
sweetly	more sweetly.	most sweetly.

### EXERCISE.

Select the adverbs, and state the degree of comparison of each.

1. The boat arrived sooner than we expected.
2. Higher, higher let us climb
3. The wind roared loudly among the stately pines.
4. Merrily, merrily bounds the bark across the foaming sea.
5. It is more blessed to give than to receive.
6. This field produces most abundantly.

### THE PREPOSITION.

*Definition.* — A preposition is a connective word expressing a relation of meaning between a noun or pronoun and some other word.

1. The ship sailed *from* Boston.
2. The book *on* the table is mine.



夫レ前置詞ハ實ニ肝要ナルモノニ之ガ意義及ビ用法ヲ知ルコトハ實ニ容易ノ業ニ非ズ今マ之ヲ極メテ略述スレバ即チ次ノ如シ

第一 定義ニ示セルガ如ク前置詞ハ connective word ナルヲ以テ此ガ用法ヲ誤ルキハ正確ノ文章ヲ成サズ之ガ意義ヲ誤解スレハ全文ノ意義ヲ知ルコト能ハズ故ニ前置詞ハ充分ニ研究スルノ價值ヲ有スルモノトス今マ前置詞ノ類ヲ舉グレバ則チ下ノ如シ

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

和文ヲ英譯スルキ此ノ前置詞ノ使用ニ干シテ大ニ注意スベキモノアリ何トナレバ彼我兩國ノ國語ノ相異ル處ヨリノ次ノ如キ誤謬ニ陥ルコトアルモノトス

- 第一 余ハ本日一友ニ遇ヒマシタ  
I met to (with) a friend today.
- 第二 昨年私ハ此ノ中學校ヲ卒業シマシタ  
Last year I graduated the Chugakko.
- 第三 余ハ本年試験ニ及第シマシタ  
I passed to the examination this year.
- 第四 彼ハ試験ニ落第シマシタ  
He failed to the examination.
- 第五 彼ハ己ガ才能ニ向テ高慢シマス  
He is proud for his talents.

此等ハ悉ク誤レルモノニノ次ノ如ク改ムベキモノトス

1. I met a friend today,
2. Last year I graduated from the Chugakko.
3. I passed the examination.
4. He failed in the examination.
5. He is proud of his talents.

注意 勿論 met ナル動詞ハ其出會ヒシモノガ accident ナルキハ with ヲ以テ續カルモ人ニ遇ヒシト云フキハ次ニハ前置詞ヲ有セザルモノトス

今次ニ最モ注意スベキモノヲ舉ンニ

To agree with a person.	To be angry at a thing.
„ „ to a proposition	„ arrive at a place.
„ be angry with a person.	„ „ in a port.



To ask <i>for</i> a thing.	To be guilty <i>of</i> a crime.
„ „ <i>about</i> something.	„ „ <i>impolite to</i> a person.
„ bathe <i>in</i> water.	„ „ killed <i>with</i> a weapon.
„ be bound <i>for</i> a place.	„ „ killed <i>by</i> an accident.
„ „ celebrated <i>for</i> .	„ listen <i>for</i> something not heard.
„ congratulate <i>with</i> a person.	„ „ <i>to</i> something heard.
„ be cured <i>of</i> a sickness.	„ meet a person.
„ defend one's self <i>against</i> an enemy.	„ „ <i>with</i> an accident.
„ „ „ <i>from</i> harm.	„ protect <i>from</i> .
„ be delighted <i>with</i>	„ quarrel <i>with</i> .
„ depend <i>on</i> a person.	„ be satisfied <i>with</i> .
„ „ <i>upon</i> circumstances.	„ „ sick <i>of</i> or <i>with</i> .
„ die <i>of</i> a disease.	„ „ sorry <i>for</i> a person.
„ „ <i>from</i> an accident.	„ start <i>from</i> a place.
„ be equal <i>to</i> .	„ be suitable <i>to</i> a person or a rank.
„ „ different <i>from</i> .	„ „ „ <i>for</i> a purpose.
„ „ filled <i>with</i> something.	„ „ surprised <i>at</i> a sight.
„ „ full <i>of</i> .	„ „ „ <i>by</i> an event.
„ glad <i>of</i> an event.	„ „ tired of doing something.
„ graduate <i>from</i> a school.	„ trust in a person.
„ be grateful <i>to</i> a person.	„ be useful or useless <i>to</i> a person.
„ „ grateful <i>for</i> a favor.	

To be useful or useless <i>for</i> a purpose.	To be weary <i>of</i> .
„ wait <i>for</i> .	„ wish <i>for</i> .
	„ wonder <i>at</i> .

‘At’ and ‘In’.

‘At’ ハ ‘by’ ト全義ノモノニノ場所ヲ示スモノト共ニ使用セラル、キハ其區域ノ狹小ナルキニ使用セラレ  
 ‘In’ ハ之ニ反ノ其區域ノ廣キ場合ニ使用ス

I live at Nishikatamachi in Hongo.

I live at Sarugakucho in Kanda.

I live in France.

I live in Italy.

I live at No. 20 in Sarugaku cho.

‘At’, ‘In’, and ‘On’.

此等ガ若シ時ヲ示スモノニ關スルキハ at ハ a point or moment of time  
 ナ示スモノニ at noon, at three, at ten, at the stroke of five, at  
 midnight. ト言フナリ

之ニ反シ ‘In’ ハ其之ト共ニ使用サル、名詞ガ示ス時ハ長キ場合ニ使用  
 スルモノニ例セバ In the era of Meiji, ノ如キ或ハ In the 28th year  
 of Meiji ノ如キ是ナリ

‘On’ ハ或ル唯一ノ出來事ト相關係ニ特別ノモノニ爲  
 サレタル時ヲ示ス名詞ト共ニ使用セラル、モノニ例  
 セバ

On Monday I went to Yokosuga.

On a calm night of September.



On the third of November I started for Kyoto.

### EXERCISE.

Correct the mistakes in:

1. He agreed *to* them.
2. He was angry *at* them.
3. He was very proud *for* his merits.
4. He graduated *a* school.
5. I was weary *to* my study.
6. Let us bathe *to* water.
7. He met *to* a person and asked of something.
8. I was very grateful *for* him.
9. He is not at all impolite *for* them.
10. He is not guilty *with* this crime.

注意 或ル一種ノ preposition ハ Intransitive verb ト相合メーノ  
transitive verb ニ變ズルヲ多シ例セバ

The boat fell—in—with a ship.

ノ如キハ fell—in—with ニテ一ノ transitive verb ニ  
變シタルモノニメト met ト全義トナルモノトス此ノ如  
キ場合ニハ subject ト object ト相轉倒シ其動詞ヲ pas-  
sive voice ノモノト爲シテモ意義上差支無キモノトス  
例セバ

A ship was fallen in with by the boat.

注意 Transitive verb ハ passive voice ノ場合及ビ上述ノ如ク Intransi-  
tive verb ニ變シタルモノヲ除クノ外ハ決メ  
前置詞ニ損カル、ヲ無シ故ニ He reached to Philadelphia. ノ如  
ク言フヲ無クノ單ニ He reached Philadelphia. ト云フモノトス。

### THE CONJUNCTION.

*Definition* — A conjunction is a word used to connect sentences or the elements of a sentence:—

1. James *and* John went home together.
2. I went *because* he asked me.

The following are some of the principal conjunctions:

and	either-or	if	both-and
but	neither-nor	than	though-yet.
because	for	that	whether-or

### THE INTERJECTION.

*Definition.* — An interjection is a word used to express an emotion: as —

Oh! At! Alas! Hurrah!



**EXERCISE.**

Parse all the words in the following sentences :—

1. "Mother, listen. I have a tale for your ears. One of the men saved last night is a fisherman. A storm had overtaken him upon the sea several months ago. He was seen and saved by a foreign ship. The ship was outward bound.
2. "Away from home, from wife, from friends, the man was forced to sail. By his wife and friends he was mourned as dead.  
"He came to a distant land and set sail again in the first ship bound for England.
3. "Last night he found himself within sight of home; but a storm was raging on sea and land, and once more the man stood face to face with death.  
Help came in his need. Mother, try to bear the happy truth
4. "When your brave heart — a heart which in the midst of its sorrow could feel for the sorrows of others, sent me forth last night, you knew not (how should you know?) that you sent me to save my dear father's life".

Correct the Mistakes in :—

1. He have just returned home from Kamakura.
2. They is sickness and their father come to see them.
3. This bridge is convenience and it are called Benribashi.
4. The population of this city has two thousands five hundreds fifty six.
5. What is price of this book?
6. Yesterday I went to Okitsu with my friend and we met there with Mr. Nagata.
7. Can I ask you a question? Please tell me the way to Hakone.
8. When shall the examination on the English begin?
9. It shall begin from fifth of this month.
10. The last week we went to Kamakura which is celebrated in fine views.
11. If I was here the last year, I should have been very happy. [Here the fact is that the speaker was not here last year.]
12. Have you a watch? Yes, I have it.
13. Have you the watch which your father bought for you at a bazar yesterday? Yes, I have one.
14. On the last night my books had been stole by



somebody.

15. Can you speak the French? Yes, I can.
16. Can you understand what I say to you? Yes, I have understand.
17. When shall our regatta be hold on Sumida?
18. Tell me the book's price.
19. They has returned home yesterday and gave us very intersting story.
20. I am from Kobe and he are from Hakodate.
21. If he was still alive, he should have been pleased with my success.

### THE ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES.

Definition — Analysis is the separation of a sentence into the parts, of which it is composed.

凡ソ Sentences ノ構造ヲ知ラントスルニハ必ズ此ノ Analysis ヲ爲スニ練達スルヲ要スルモノ也故ニ讀書ノ際其文章チ一ノ例題ト爲シ成ルベク多ク之ガ Analysis ヲ爲スヲ要スルモノトス。

Every Sentence consists of two parts, the Subject and the Predicate: "Dogs (subject) bark (predicate)."

Sentences are Simple, Complex and Compound.

A Simple Sentence is one that contains but one Sub-

ject and one Predicate: "Fire burns."

A Complex Sentence, while containing but one principal Subject and one principal Predicate, has two or more Verbs; "Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." A Compound Sentence contains two or more principal Sentences: "Yesterday father returned home and brought us many fine books."

Sentences are classed as Declarative, Interrogative, Imperative and Exclamatory, as regards their meaning.

A Declarative Sentence is one that declares something; as, "Tokyo is the capital of our country."

An Interrogative Sentence is one that asks a question; as, "What is the price of this book?"

An Imperative Sentence is one that expresses a command, or an entreaty; as, "Go away." "Please tell me the way to Asakusa."

An Exclamatory Sentence is one that exclaims something; as "May you live long!"

A Phrase is a combination of related words forming a part of a sentence.

1. A phrase is generally introduced by a preposition, a participle, or an infinitive:



as —

- a. He was a man of letters.
  - b. Being very little, he couldn't see it.
  - c. The balloon, filled with gas, floated up in the air.
  - d. To read good books is improving.
  - e. Reading good books is improving.
2. A phrase is equivalent to a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. When equivalent to a noun it is called a noun phrase; when equivalent to an adjective, an adjective phrase; when equivalent to an adverb, an adverbial phrase.
1. *To read (or reading) good books* is improving [A Noun Phrase].
  2. *Being very little*, he couldn't see it [An Adjective Phrase].
  3. The balloon, *filled with gas*, floated up in the air [An Adjective Phrase].
  4. He was a man *of letters*. [An Adjective Phrase].
  5. He is now *in England*. [An Adverbial Phrase].
  6. He lives *at Nishikicho in Kanda*. [Adverbial Phrases].

An Adjunct, or Modifier, is a word or word added to another word to modify its meaning.

The Simple Subject may be modified by —

1. An Adjective: as, "*Bright* stars twinkle."
2. Possessive Noun: as, "*Jiro's* hat was lost."
3. A Noun in Apposition: as, "Milton, the *poet*, was blind."
4. An Adjective Phrase: as, "The study *of history* is useful."

The Predicate verb may be modified by —

1. An Adverb: as, "The fire burns *brightly*."
2. An Adverbial Phrase: as, "Yesterday I went *to Yokohama*."

### SIMPLE SENTENCES.

#### FORM OF ANALYSIS.

今マ此處ニ例ヲ掲ゲ Simple Sentences ノ Analysis ノ方法ヲ示サントス

1. Patriots love their country.

Patriots love their—country. (This is a Simple Declarative Sentence).  
S. P. O.

注意 文中ノ Subject ノ下ニ直線ヲ引キ之ニ Subject ノ略字 S. ヲ其線ノ下ニ書ス又キ Predicate 及ビ object ノ場合モ全様ニ直線ヲ引キ Predicate ノ略字 P. object ノ略字 O ヲ書スルヲ Subject



ノ場合ト異ルヲ無シ Their へ country ヲ形容セルモノ故ニ their ト country トノ間ニ直線ヲ引ク上ニ見ユルガ如シ。

2. Some birds fly swiftly.

Some—birds fly—swiftly. (This is a Simple Declarative Sentence).  
S. P.

注意 Some へ birds ニ swiftly へ fly ニ關係セルモノ故ニ其ノ間ニ直線ヲ引キ以テ之ヲ表示ス。

3. Some birds of prey fly very swiftly.

Some—birds fly—(very—swiftly).  
S. P.  
of prey  
Adj. P.

注意 Of prey へ adjective phrase ナルヲ以テ斜ニ直線ヲ引キ Adj. P. ヲ以テ之ヲ表示ス very へ swiftly ヲ形容セルモノ故ニ括弧ニテ之ヲ合併シ之ヲ表示ス。

4. Some birds of prey, having secured their victim, fly with it very swiftly to their nests.

Some—birds having secured their victim  
S. Adj. P.  
of prey  
Adj. P.

fly—(very—swiftly) [This is a Simple Declarative Sentence].  
P. with it  
Adv. P.  
to their nests  
Adv. P.

注意 With it 及ビ to thier nests 共ニ adverbial phrase ニシテ之ヲ表示スル上ノ圖ニテ見ユルガ如シ。

此ノ第四例ニテ見ユルガ如ク Simple Sentences ニ於テハ如何ニ多ノ言葉ヲ以テ組成セラレタルモノニテモ其骨子トナルモノハ Subject 及ビ Predicate 各々一個是也。

5. The balloon, filled with gas, floated up in the air.

The—balloon floated—up  
S. P.  
filled with gas  
Adj. P.  
in the air.  
Adv. P.

[This is a Simple Declarative Sentence].

6. To forget an injury is the mark of a noble mind.

To forget—(an injury) is the mark  
S. P. P.N.  
of a noble mind.  
Adj. P.

[This is a Simple Declarative Sentence]

注意 P.N. へ Predicate Nominative ノ略字也。

7. James Watt, the inventor of the steam-engine, was born in Scotland

James Watt—(the—inventor)  
S. of the steam engine  
Adj. P.



was born <sup>in Scotland.</sup>  
P. Adv. P.

注意 The inventor は James Watt に對シ apposition ヲ爲セルモノ故ニ Subject ト全一ノモノ故ニ此ヲ連續セシメタリ。又々 Simple Declarative Sentence ト云フヲ此處ニハ殊ニ略シタリ以下之ヲ明記セサルモノハ此種ニ属スルモノト知ラレバシ。

8. That faithful animal, the dog, watches our houses.

That—faithful—animal—(the—dog) watches  
S. P.  
our—houses  
O.

9. Charles was here yesterday.

Charles was—here  
S. P. <sup>yesterday.</sup>

注意 此ノ場合ニハ here 及ビ yesterday 共ニ was ノ modifier ナルヲ以テ yesterday ハ上圖ノ如ク爲シタリ也

10. Is the sky blue?

Is the—sky blue? [This is a Simple Interrogative  
P. S. Sentence]

注意 P. A. ハ Predicate Adjective ノ略字トシテ使用シタルモノ也

11. Bring me a cup of tea.

(You) bring me a—cup  
S. P. O. O. <sup>of tea.</sup>  
Adj. P.

[This is a Simple Imperative Sentence].

注意 此ノ場合ニハ Imperative Sentence ナルヲ以テ其ノ Subject ハ略セラルトシテ通例トス故ニ之ヲ挿入シテ Analysis ヲ行フ也又此處ニ見ユル如ク或種類ノ動詞 (bring, allow, order, give &c.) ハ貳個ノ objects ヲ有スルヲ往々アルモノトス。

12. How clever you are!

How—clever you are! [This is an Exclamatory  
P. A. S. P. sentence].

### EXERCISE.

Analyze the following sentences:

1. King Frederick of Prussia was once travelling through his kingdom.
2. Whitney, the inventor of the cotton-gin, was born in New England.
3. Sailing over the Atlantic, Cabot reached Labrador.
4. Having first procured guides, we began our ascent of the mountain.
5. Respecting ourselves, we shall be respected by the world.



6. One night they had to sleep near a thick wood.
7. It's very hard to have to get up so early on these cold mornings.
8. A house-mouse once made a visit to a wood-mouse.
9. One day Fritz was sent to the village with a letter.
10. Don't you like music? Yes, I like it.
11. Tell me the way to Oji.
12. What a beautiful sight it is!
13. We sell them to the ragmen to be made into paper.
14. He raised his eyes in surprise to the face of his eldest son, a lad of about fifteen.
15. Why don't you wish to go to school?

### COMPLEX SENTENCES.

#### FORM OF ANALYSIS.

今マ Complex Sentences ヲ平易ニ謂フキハ次ノ如シ  
 Complex Sentence ハ一ノ Simple Sentence ニ加フルニ  
 一ノ Clause ト稱スルモノトヨリ成ルモノ也例セバ  
 He will learn *if you teach him.* = 於テ He will learn  
 ハ一ノ Simple Sentence ニノ if you teach him ハ一ノ

Clause ナリトス即チ此種ノ文章ヲ稱シ Complex Sentence ト云フ也。

Definition — A clause is a dependent, or subordinate proposition introduced by a connective.

今マ Connectives ヲ舉グレバ次ノ如シ。

- a. If, that, though, unless.
- b. Who, which, that, what.
- c. When, where, while, why.

凡ソ Clause ハ phrase ト全様ニ三種ニ分類セラル、モノニノ乃チ Phrases ノ場合ト全様ニ The Noun Clause, the Adjective clause 及ビ the Adverbial clause ノ三種ニ分タル、モノトス

第一 The Noun clause ハ全ク Noun ト全一ノ用ヲ爲スモノニノ Sentence 中ニ在リテ Subject 或ハ Object タルモノヲ云フ。

1. *That he is a good man* admits no doubt.
2. No one can make out *why he went there.*
3. *Where Homer was born* is not known.
4. No one could tell *what had become of him.*
5. Every one thought *the tree would be blown down.*

第二 The Adjective clause トハ Adjective ノ用ヲ爲スモノニノ Noun 或ハ Pronoun ヲ形容スルヲメ使用セラル、モノヲ云フ

注意 此ノ Adjective Clause ヲ主要ナル Sentence ト接続スルニハ



who, which, that, what を使用セラルモノトス故ニ此等ノ一ニ  
因テ先セラレタル clause ハ Adjective clause ナリト云フヲ得  
ルモノトス。

1. Franklin, *who was a great philosopher*, was born in Boston.
2. We get silk from a caterpillar *which is called the silkworm*.
3. Those birds *that live on other animals* are called birds of prey.
4. *What he did for others* was, in fact, the true source of his happiness.

第三 The Adverbial clause トハ Adverb ノ用ヲ爲ス  
モノニシテ動詞或ハ形容詞或ハ他ノ副詞ヲ形容ス  
ルヲメ使用セラルモノトス

1. *When I went home*, I found that they had already started for Kyoto.
2. *As we drew near the nest*, the eagle dashed by.
3. *If we study*, we shall improve.
4. You will not succeed *unless you persevere*.
5. The sugar-cane is pressed between heavy rollers *till all the juice runs out*.
6. *Before the storm began*, we had built a camp-fire.
7. *After Columbus discovered America*, he was

- greatly respected by all.
8. Wisdom is better than riches.
  9. John is as good a scholar as George.
  10. He did not improve because he was idle.

今マ次ニ The Complex Sentence ニ就キ Analysis ヲ爲  
ス方法ヲ示サン。

1. I know a story of an eagle, which you will like to hear.

This is a Complex Declarative Sentence.

- A.  $\frac{I}{S.}$   $\frac{know}{P.}$   $\frac{a-story}{O.}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{of an eagle} \\ \text{Adj. P.} \\ \text{which you will like to hear.} \\ \text{Adj. Cl.} \end{array} \right.$
- B.  $\frac{You}{S.}$   $\frac{will\ like}{P.}$   $\frac{to\ hear}{O.}$  —which.

注意 Adj. Cl. ハ Adjective clause ノ略字トシテ使用セラレタルモノニシ  
テ A ノ方ニ於テ見ユルガ如ク I know a story ハ主要ノ文章ニシテ他  
ノモノハ之ニ附屬セルモノタルヲ示ス which ト hear ノ次  
ニ轉位シタル to hear ナル Infinitive ノ object トシテ which  
ハ一ニ使用セラレタルヲ以テ也。

2. Franklin, *who was a great philosopher*, was born in Boston.

This is a Complex Declarative Sentence.



A. Franklin <sup>who was a great philosopher</sup>  
S. Adj. Cl.

was born <sup>in Boston</sup>  
P. Adv. P.

B. Who was (a great)—philosopher.  
S. P. P. N.

3. Every one thought the tree would be blown down.

This is a Complex Declarative Sentence.

A. Every—one thought  
S. P.

the tree would be blown down.  
O. [N. Cl.]

B. The—tree would be blown—down.  
S. P.

[Here the connective 'that' is understood]

4. I will hold the boat while you get in.

This is a Complex Declarative Sentence.

A. I will <sup>while you get in.</sup> hold the—boat.  
S. P. Adv. Cl. O.

B. You get in.  
S. P.

5. One day, when Frank and John were going to school, they saw an old man with a flute.

This is a Complex Declarative Sentence.

A. They <sup>one day</sup> saw <sup>with a flute.</sup> (an old)—man  
S. P. Adv. P. Adj. P. O.  
when Frank and John...to school  
Adv. Cl.

B. Frank and John <sup>to school.</sup> were going  
S. P. Adv. P.

6. That he committed the fault, could be judged from his looks.

This is a Complex Declarative Sentence.

A. That he committed the fault  
S. [N. Cl.]

could be judged <sup>from his looks.</sup>  
P. Adv. P.

B. He committed the—fault.  
S. P. O.

7. I told him that we should be there.

This is a Complex Declarative Sentence.

A. I told him that we should be there.  
S. P. O. O. [N. Cl.]



B. We should be (there).  
S. P.

8. Tell me how you are.

This is a Complex Imperative Sentence.

A. (You) tell me how you are  
S. P. O. O. [N. Cl.]

B. You are (how)  
S. O.

9. I wish to know where you live.

This is a Complex Declarative Sentence.

A. I wish to know where you live  
S. P. O. O. [N. Cl.]

B. You live (where).  
S. P.

10. The hill that you see in the distance commands a fine prospect.

This is a Complex Declarative Sentence.

A. The—hill that you see in the distance  
S. Adj. Cl.  
commands (a fine)—prospect.  
P. O.

B. You see in the distance  
S. P. Adv. P.

11. Who was it that told you?

This is a Complex Interrogative Sentence.

A. Who was it that told you?  
P.N. P. S. Adj. Cl.

B. That told you.  
S. P. O.

12. Such kings as regard not the solemn promises they make are dangerous.

This is a Complex Declarative Sentence.

A. Such—kings as regard not...they make are dangerous.  
S. Adj. Cl. P. P. A.

B. As(=that) regard—not  
S. P.

(the solemn)—promises they make.  
O. Adj. Cl.

C. They make (promises)  
S. P. O.

### EXERCISE

1. I think that heart is very hard that is not thank-



- ful for so many blessings.
2. Of course, one must seem to like what is set before him at such a time.
  3. I do not like books and slates so well as green fields and May flowers.
  4. I was going to throw my books at you this morning, because I was cross myself.
  5. As he passed by the tree under which he had been sitting in the morning he saw the old crow perched on one of the branches, looking very grave.
  6. When people stand around their cages, laughing at their pranks, they seem to enjoy it.
  7. The people standing about the cage had a great laugh at Jack who looked more puzzled than ever.

## COMPOUND SENTENCES.

### FORM OF ANALYSIS.

凡<sup>レ</sup> Compound sentence ハ 貳個或ハ 貳個以上ノ Simple Sentences ヨリ成ルカ或ハ 貳個或ハ 貳個以上ノ Complex Sentences ヨリ成ルカ或ハ 一ハ Simple Sentence ニ<sup>テ</sup>一ハ Complex Sentence ヨリ成ルモノトス。

1. The sun rose and the mists disappeared.

2. Yesterday he came there, but we did not see him.
3. He sat quickly down on an overturned flower-pot, and looked at the worm for at least two minutes; and the worm raised its head a little and looked at him.
4. I speak not to disprove what Brutus spoke, But here I am to speak what I do know.
5. The evil that men do lives after them; The good is oft interred with their bones.

注意 The Connectives トナルモノヲ擧ケレバ次ノ如シ。

第一 And, also, or, nor, but, however, notwithstanding, yet, for 等也。

第二 Again, besides, when, where, whence, on the other hand, for all that, 等也。

第三 Who, which, when, where ガ 制限的ノモノト<sup>シテ</sup>使用サレズノ例セバ who = 就キテ謂ヘバ and he, she, they ノ義 = 使用サル、場合 which=and it, they: when=and then; where=and there ノ場合是也。

今マ次ニ例ヲ擧ゲテ之ガ Analysis ノ方法ヲ示サン

1. One day Andy was at work in this little garden, *when* he spied a big worm.  
(and then)



This is a Compound Declarative Sentence.

Andy <sup>one day</sup> was <sup>at work</sup> , and he <sup>in his little garden</sup> <sub>S. P. Adv. P. Adv. P. S.</sub>

(then) <sub>P.</sub> spied (a big) <sub>O.</sub> worm.

2. At school I studied geometry, *which* I found useful afterwards. <sub>(and it)</sub>

This is a Compound Declarative Sentence.

A. I <sup>at school</sup> studied <sup>geometry,</sup> and I <sub>S. P. Adv. P. O. S.</sub> found <sub>P.</sub> afterwards <sub>O. [N. Cl.]</sub> that it was useful.

B. It <sub>S.</sub> was <sub>P.</sub> useful. <sub>P. A.</sub>

3. I speak not to disprove what Brutus spoke, But here I am to speak what I do know.

This is a Compound Declarative Sentence.

A. I <sup>to disprove...spoke.</sup> speak <sup>to speak...do know.</sup> not, but I am <sub>S. P. Adv. P. (a) S. P. Adv. P. (b)</sub> here.

a. What <sub>O.</sub> Brutus <sub>S.</sub> spoke <sub>P.</sub>

b. What <sub>O.</sub> I <sub>S.</sub> do know. <sub>P.</sub>

4. The house-mouse lived in a granary, and had corn, and wheat, and bits of bread and cake for dinner.

This is a Compound Declarative Sentence.

The <sub>S.</sub> house-mouse <sub>P.</sub> lived <sup>in a granary</sup> and (he) <sup>for dinner</sup> had <sub>S. P. Adv. P. Adv. P.</sub>

corn, and wheat and bits <sub>O. O. O.</sub> <sup>of bread and cake.</sup> <sub>Adj. P.</sub>

5. At length the reinforcements arrived on the field, *when* the terrible struggle was renewed. <sub>(and then)</sub>

This is a Compound Declarative Sentence.

The <sub>P.</sub> reinforcements <sub>P.</sub> arrived <sup>at length</sup> <sub>on the field</sub> <sub>Adv. P. Adv. P.</sub>

and (the terrible) <sub>S.</sub> struggle <sub>P.</sub> was renewed <sub>P.</sub> then.

6. Many curious stories are told about elephants, and the following one may please our little readers.

This is a Compound Declarative Sentence.









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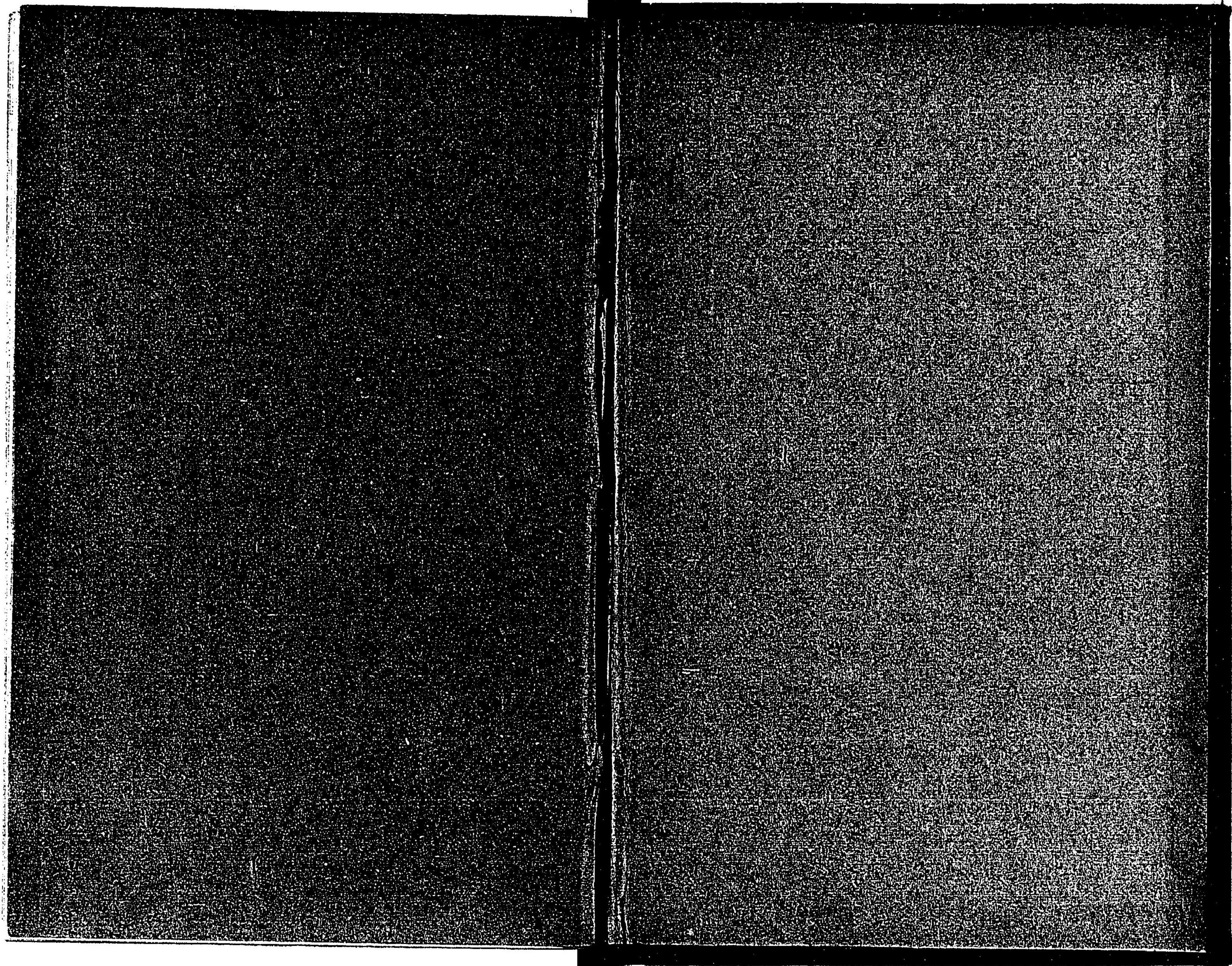




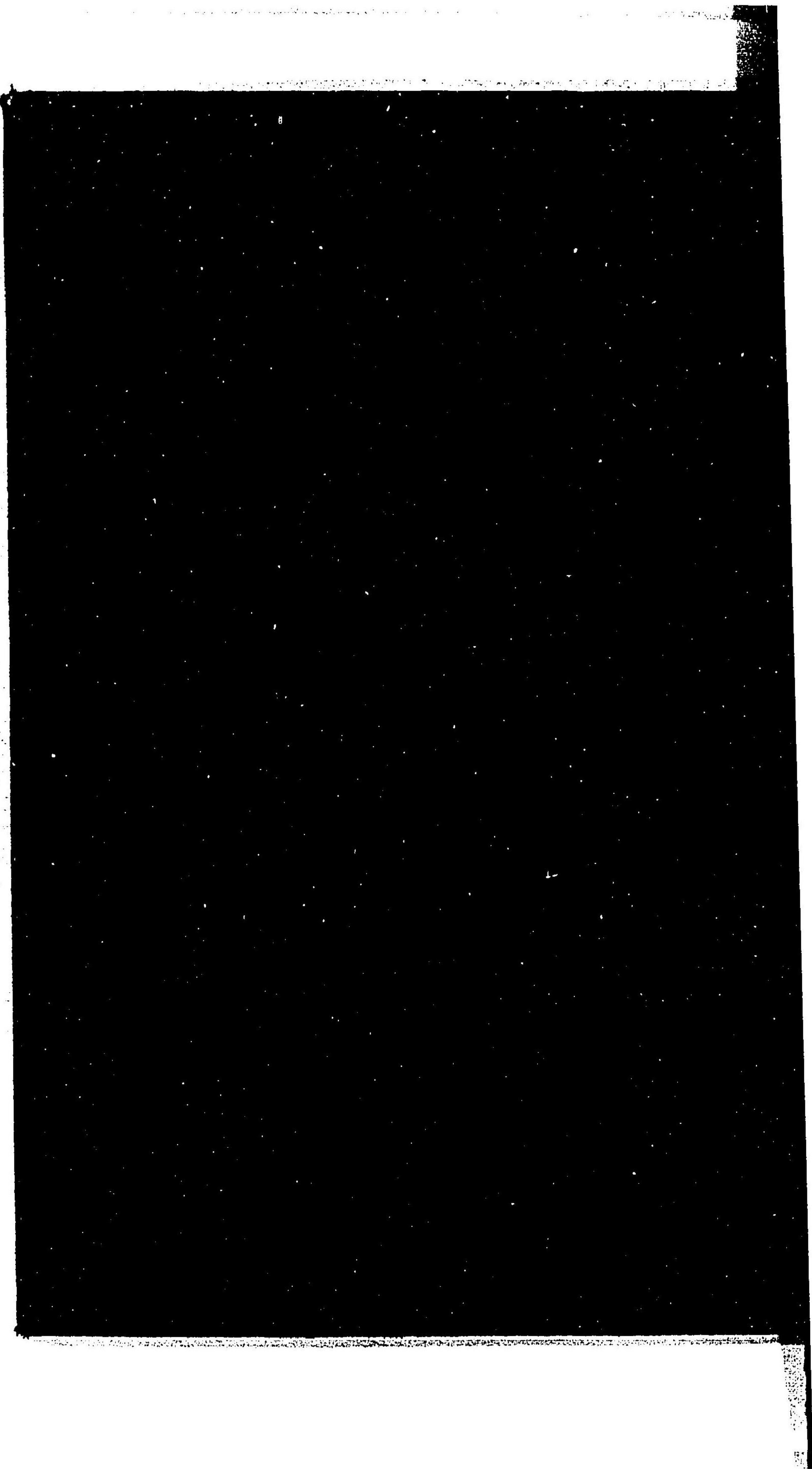














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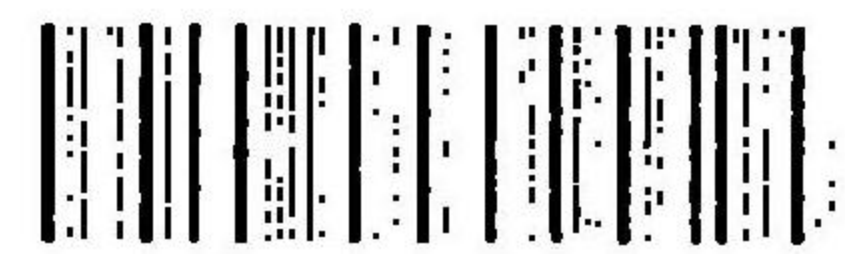
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