

and	neither	either	whether	yet
but	nor	or	both	whereas

此ノ同格接續詞ノ中ニハ一對ヲ爲シ居ルモノアリ之ヲ Cor-relatives ト云フ即次ノ如シ

Both—and...It is *both* yours *and* mine.

Either—or...He is *either* a knave *or* a fool.

Neither—nor...*Neither* the horse *nor* the carriage was injured.

Whether—or...It matters little *whether* I go *or* stay.

## 第二 Subordinate Conjunctions.

主要命題ト之ニ附屬スルモノトヲ接續スルキ用キラル、モ  
ノヲ附屬接續詞ト云フ

*If we cannot remove pain, we may alleviate it.*

I fled *because I was afraid.*

第一例ニ於テハ We may alleviate it ガ主要命題ニシ  
テ即 we...pain ハ之ニ附屬スル命題ニシテ *If* ガ此等ヲ結  
付ケタルモノトス

第二例ニ於テハ I fled ガ主要命題ニシテ I was afraid  
ガ之ニ附屬セルモノニシテ *because* ハ此等ヲ結付ケタルモ  
ノトス

今マ此等ノ重ナルモノヲ擧グレバ

That	though	so(Provided that ノ義ノキ)
If	although	for
Lest	after	till
Unless	before	until
Notwithstanding	since	because
Than	save	except

Then ハ if ト相對シテ言フキニ Conjunction トナル  
ナリ。

If it is right, *then* I shall do it

Now モ時ニ干セズ *This being the case,* ト云フキハ  
Conjunction トナル。

*Now* Barabbas was a robber.

## Exercise XX.

文中ノ各自ノ言葉ヲ解剖セヨ。

1. Cromwell was either a very devout and conscientious man or a great hypocrite.
2. If an erring man repents, treat him the same as ever.

3. Such achievements as makes a man immortal are seldom performed, nor do opportunities for performing them frequently occur.
4. Charles I. lost his life, as well as his crown, by his own infatuation, as it were.
5. As for Mohammed, we are at a loss, to decide whether he was an impostor or a fanatic, or a little of both.
6. It is said that no other plant produces so much nutriment in a given space of ground as the banana.

## 第十章

### The Interjection. 間投詞

文章中ニ投入セラレ感情 (Emotion) ヲ示ス言辭ヲ間投詞ト云フ例セバ

All aim at happiness; but *alas!* few hit the mark.

ノ '*alas!*' ノ如キハ Interjections ノ一也

今マ之ヲ類別スレバ

#### 1. 歡喜ノ情ヲ示スモノ

Ah! aha! heyday! hurrah! huzza!

#### 2. 悲哀ノ情ヲ示スモノ

Ah! oh! alas! alack! lackaday! welladay!

#### 3. 驚愕ノ情ヲ示スモノ

Ha! hah! indeed! strange! what!

#### 4. 賞讚ノ情ヲ示スモノ

Bravo! well-done!

#### 5. 輕蔑ノ情ヲ示スモノ

Faugh! fie! foh! fudge! pugh!

#### 6. 疲勞ノ情ヲ示スモノ

Heigh-ho!

#### 7. 愉快ノ情ヲ示スモノ

Ha, ha, ha!

#### 8. 追拂ハントスル片

Begone! off! shoo!

#### 9. 挨拶ヲ爲スキノ用語

O, hail! all-hail! welcome!

#### 10. 訣別ノ辭

Adieu! fare well! good-bye!

## 11. 他 = 注意スルキノ用語

Lo! hark! halloo! Ho!

## 12. 静肅ヲ欲スルキノ用語

Hist! whist! hush!

## 13. 他ヲ引止メントスルキ

Hold! soft! avast!

## 14. 他ヨリ通告ヲ得ントスルキ

Eh? hey?

N. B. I. *Alas!* = ah lessa = O [me] *miserable*.

又タ之ト同ジク

*woe to me!* ノ如キモ悲哀ヲ示ス*Good-bye* = God b' wi' yə = *God be with you*.*A dieu* = 'a Dieu' = [I commend you] to God.

O dear, O dear me = O God! O my God! 驚愕恐怖

悲哀等ノ情ヲ示スルキ之ヲ用ユ又タ Oh my モ之ト同様

ナリ.

O ハ所ヲ擇バズ常ニ大文字ヲ以テス而シテ他へ話掛ルキ或

ハ請願ヲ爲スルキ之ヲ以テシ通例ハ [!] ナル符號ヲ有セズ

Oh ハ文章ノ初ニ來ルキノミ大文字ニテ其首字ヲ書ス而シ

テ悲哀驚愕ヲ示スルキ之ヲ以テシ一般ニ [!] ナル符號ニ續カル、モノトス.

N. B. II. 'Eh' 及ビ 'hey' ガ事ヲ尋ヌルキ用キラル、キハ [?] ナル符號ニ續カル、ナリ.

You meant to deceive me, *hey?*

Write out the three chief parts of the following verbs:—

Hoe; muting; array; horrify; huzza; loathe; avow;

blunder; aver; sway; swop; swoop; sweep; cool;

stun; stain; stone; unclothe; engrave; uphold; disprove;

fix; misunderstand; rise; raise; sit; set; flow; fly;

flee; weed; heat; dare (to challenge); outbid; found;

lie; lie.

## 第 貳 編

## 第 一 章

## 文章學總論

文章學 (Syntax) トハ言辭ノ集合シテ文章 (sentence) ヲ爲ス上ニ於テ其言辭相互ノ干係ヲ論ズルモノ也蓋シ *syn* ハ *together*, *tax* ハ *arrangement* ノ義ニシテ乃チ言辭ヲ並列シ Sentence ヲ作ルニ必要ナル諸規則ヲ教ユル文法ノ一大部分ナリ今マ文章ヲ作ルニ必要ナル大原則四アリ

## 第一 一致 (Concord) ナ要ス

例セバ

動詞ガ其 Subject ト一致スルガ如シ

*I am writing a letter.**He is writing a letter.*

## 第二 相干係 (Relation) スルヲ要ス

例セバ

形容詞ガ名詞ニ干係スルガ如シ

*A man; an ant; the boy.*

## 第三 支配 (Government) ナ要スルモノ

アリ

例セバ *Before me; above him* ノ如ク前置詞或ハ動詞ノObject トナリテ *Objective Case* ノ形ヲ取ルヲ是也

## 第四 習慣上一定ノ順序ニ言辭ヲ排列

スルヲ要ス。

*There is a smart boy,.....**The boy can read books very well.*

注意一 往古ニ於テハ語尾ノ變化夥シク從テ順序 (order) ハ文章上大切トセラザリシモ第十五六世紀ノ頃ヨリ語尾ノ變化鮮少トナリ從テ言辭排列ノ順次ヲ重ズルニ至リタリ故ニ殊ニ英文ヲ草スルニハ此ノ第四ニ就キ十二分ニ注目スベキモノトス

注意二 卷首ニモ述シガ如ク文法 (Grammar) ハ其目的 *Correctness* ヲ得ルニ在リ故ニ *Syntax* ハ單ニ文章ヲ組成スルル正確ヲ得セシムル規則ヲ論述スルニ止ルノミ彼ノ文章

ノ雄大勁健雅美ノ如キハ是レ別ニ Rhetoric ナルモノ在リテ之ヲ論述ス故ニ文章ヲシテ優美ナラシメントスルハ Syntax ノ敢テ干セザル所也

第二章

Elements of Sentence.

Syntax ノ諸規則ヲ述ブル前ニ當リテ文章ノ要素ヲ本章ニ述ベ以テ Sentences ノ大体ヲ明ニセントス

文章(Sentence)トハ言辭ヲ集メテノ完全ナル思想ヲ示スモノヲ云フ。

Birds sing.

此ノ如ク單ニニケノ言葉ヲ以テシテモ苟モ完全ナル思想ヲ示スニ足レバ是レ即チ文章ナリ而シテ文章中ニハ必ズ存セザル可ラザルモノニアリ曰ク Subject 曰ク Predicate 是也

Subject トハ或物ニ付キ或事ノ述ベラル、其或物ヲ稱シテ言フ也上例ノ Birds ハ即チ Subject ナリ

Predicate トハ Subject ニ就キ述ベラレタルモノヲ云フ上例ノ Sing ハ即チ是也

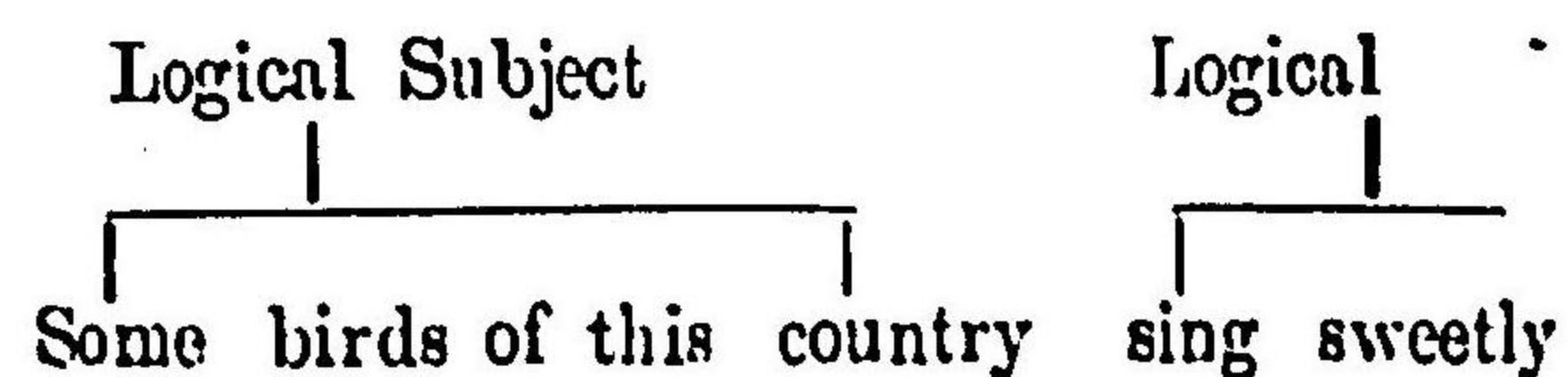
又タ Subject 及ビ Predicate ノ外ニ之ヲ制限シ或ハ之ヲ形容(modify)スルモノアリ乃チ單ニ上例ノ如ク Birds sing ト云

フモ或ハ不明瞭ノ嫌有ルヲ以テ之ヲ制限或ハ形容シ之ヲ明瞭ニ爲スヲ得斯ノ制限或ハ形容スルモノヲ稱シテ Adjunct 或ハ Modifier ト云フ

例セバ

Subject.	Predicate.
1. Birds	sing.
2. Some birds	sing.
3. Some birds	sing sweetly.
4. Some birds of this Country	sing sweetly during the day.

上圖ニ見ユルガ如ク Subject, Predicate 共ニ Adjuncts ヲ有ス Subject 或ハ Predicate 共ニ其 Adjunct ヲ有セザルモノハ Simple or grammatical Subject or Predicate ト云ヒ其 Adjuncts ヲ有スルモノハ此ヲ Logical Subject or Predicate ト云フ以テ之ヲ區別ス



Predicate.  
|  
during the day.

今マ文章ヲ構造ノ上ヨリ論ズルキハ

Words, Phrases, 及ビ Propositions ヨリ成ル.

上例ニテ言ヘバ 'of this country' 或ハ 'during the day'  
共ニ之ヲ Phrases 句ト云フ some, birds, sing, 等ハ即チ  
words 言辭ナリ全文ハ即チ Proposition 也

又タ句ニハ前置詞ノ之ニ先ズルヲ無ク他ノ不定詞 (Infinitives) 或ハ分詞 (Participle) ヲ以テ之ガ冒頭ト爲スヲアリ例  
セバ

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

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

Having crossed the Rubicon, Cæsar's army advanced  
on Rome.

斯ノ如ク phrases ハ第一ニ Preposition, 或ハ Infinitive, 或  
ハ Participle ヲ以テ初マリ次ニ其 object タル名詞或ハ代名  
詞來リ因テ以テ成ルモノニシテ而シテ Phrases ハ名詞, 形容  
詞或ハ副詞ノ用ヲ爲スモノニシテ各々其ニ從テ名稱ヲ異ニ  
シ即チ Noun Phrase, Adjective Phrase, Adverbial phrase

ノ稱アリ

Propositions ハ The subject 及ビ The Predicate ヲ具有ス  
ルモノニシテ此類ノモノニハ主從ノ兩種アリ即チ單獨ノモ  
ノト又タ文意ノ基礎トナルモノニ附從セルモノトヨリ成ル  
モノアリ例セバ

主 從  
He will learn if you teach him.

主 從  
I shall be ready when you call.

主 從  
Tell me not that life is but an empty dream.

上迄ノ如ク主タルモノヲ主要命題 (Principal Propositions)  
ト云ヒ從タルモノヲ附屬命題 (Subordinate Propositions) ト  
云ヒ或ハ之ヲ Clauses ト云フ

又タ單獨ノ命題 (Independent Propositions) ノ一例ヲ舉ゲ  
レバ

Life is but an empty dream.

Bees make honey.

The American soldiers fought.

斯ノ如ク單獨ノ命題ヨリ成ルモノヲ單純文章 (*simple sentence*) ト云ヒ主従相伴ヘルモノヲ複雑文章 (*Complex sentence*) ト云ヒ又々單獨ノ命題ノニケ或ハニケ以上ヨリ成ルモノアリ之ヲ複合文章 (*Compound sentence*) ト云フ例セバ

The fields are fragrant *and* the woods are green.

今マ更ニ總ニ就キテ例舉セバ

The boys went afishing.

Simple sentences.

They had good luck.

The boys who went afishing had good

luck. ....Complex sentence.

When they went home, they did not see

her.....Complex sentence.

The earth is round, and no one doubts

it. ....Compound sentence.

The sea spent its fury, and then it became calm.

注意 *Clause* モ亦タ其用方ニ從テ *Noun Clause*, *Adjective Clause*, *Hypothetical Clause* 或ハ *Adverbial Clause* ノ稱アリ.

*That the earth rotates on its axis*, was denied by the anci-

ents. ....N. C.

I have told you *Who he is*. ....N. C.

That is the man *Who aided me*. ....Adj. C.

The Missouri, which rises in the Rocky mountains, is chief tributary of the Mississippi. ....Adj. C.

*If I were very rich*, I should help him. ....H. C.

*If he were not sick*, he would come here. ....H. C.

*When Columbus discovered America*, his followers were very glad. ....Adv. C.

The daisy shuts her eye *when the dew begins to fall*. ....Adv. C.

Fishes have no voice *because they have no lungs*. ....Adv. C.

又々文章ヲ其意義ヨリ分チテ四種ト爲ス

### 第一 Declarative sentence.

或事ヲ述ブル文章ヲ云フ.

The winds blow.

It shall not be fine tomorrow.

### 第二 Interrogative sentence.

問ヲ示ス文章ヲ云フ。

Where are you going?

Do the winds blow?

### 第三 Imperative sentence.

命令ノ意ヲ示スモノヲ云フ。

Go on, my brave boy.

March, march.

### 第四 Exclamatory sentence.

叫呼シテ賞讃或ハ驚愕或ハ祈禱等ノ情ヲ示スモノヲ云フ。

Such a day!

What a beautiful sight!

How the wind blows!

What a fearful spectacles!

How bright the stars are tonight!

## 第三章

### Analysis of sentences.

Analysis トハ文章ノ Elements ヲ明ニ分ツヲ云フ

夫レ前章ニ於テ文章ノ種類及ビ要素ニ就キ論述シタリ故ニ本章ニ於テハ之ガ分拆ノ方法ヲ述ベ文章ノ組成法ヲ明ニセントス

### 第一 Simple Sentence ノ分拆法

1. 文章ノ種類ヲ述ベ
2. 其 Grammatical Subject ヲ述ベ
3. 其 Grammatical Predicate ヲ述ベ
4. 其 Grammatical Subject ノ Modifiers ヲ叙シ
5. 其 Grammatical Predicate ノ Modifiers ヲ叙シ
6. 其 Logical Subject ヲ述ベ
7. 其 Logical Predicate ヲ述ベ

Models for Analyzing Simple Sentences.

1. America, called the New World, was discovered in 1492.

This is a *Simple Declarative Sentence*. The G. S. is *America*. The G. P. is *was discovered*. An adjective phrase *called the New World* is M. of *America*.

An adverbial phrase *in 1492* is m. of *was discovered*.

The L. S. is *America, Called the New World*. The L. P. is



was discovered in 1492.

G. S = Grammatical Subject.

G. P = Grammatical Predicate.

M = modifier. L. S = Logical Subject.

L. P = Logical Predicate.

2. You have prepared your lessons Carefully.

This is a *Simple Declarative* sentence.

The G. S. is *You*.

The G. P. is *have prepared*, which has for its object *lessons*. The M. of *lessons* is *your*.

An Adverb *Carefully* is M. of *have prepared*.

The L. P. is *have prepared your lessons carefully*.

3. Will you walk today?

This is a *Simple Interrogative* sentence.

The G. S. is *you*.

The G. P. is *will walk*.

The Adverb *today* is M. of *will walk*.

The L. P. is *will walk today*.

4. Bring that big volume here.

This is a *Simple Imperative* sentence.

The G. S. is *You* (understood).

The G. P. is *Bring*, which has for its object *Volume*.

*Volume* is modified by Adjuncts *that, big*.

The Adverb *here* is M. of *Bring*.

The L. P. is *Bring that big volume here*.

### Exercise I.

次ノ文章ヲ分拆セヨ。

1. The sun shines.
2. Bees gather honey.
3. The fire burns.
4. The big fire burns brightly tonight.
5. The study of history improves the mind.
6. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
7. Sailing over the Atlantic, Cabot reached Labrador.
8. All men are mortal.
9. Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again.
10. Some birds of prey, having secured their victim, fly with it very swiftly to their nests.

## 第二 Complex Sentences ノ分拆法

1. 文章ノ種類ヲ述ベ
2. 主要命題ヲ述ベ
3. Clause. ヲ述ベ
4. 主要命題ト Clause トヲ結付クル言辭ヲ叙セ
5. 主要命題及ビ Clause ヲ Simple sentence ノ内ノ

如ク全様ニ分拆セヨ

Model for Analyzing Complex Sentence.

When the war closed, Washington retired to Mount Vernon.

This is a *Complex*, Declarative. sentence. The P. P. is *Washington retired to Mount Vernon.*, The Cl. is *When the war closed.* The Connective is *When.*

The S. of P. P. is *Washington.* The P. is *retired.*

The P. *retired* is modified by the Adverbial phrase *to Mount Vernon.* The I. P. is *retired to Mount Vernon.*

The S. of the Cl. is *War.* The P. of the Cl. is *Closed.*

The S. *War.* is modified by *the.* The I. S. is *the war.*

P. P. = Principal proposition 主要命題

Cl. = Clause.

S. = Subject (Grammatical)

P. = Predicate (Grammatical).

### Exercise II.

次ノ文章ヲ分拆セヨ

1. If you would be happy, you must be active.
2. We get silk from a caterpillar which is called the silk worm.
3. I shall be ready when you call me.
4. He is proud that he is a soldier.
5. Wait till you see.
6. The sea, after it had spent its fury, became calm.
7. When the door was opened, the people crowded into the hall.
8. And when he next doth ride abroad,  
May I be there to see.
9. Call upon me when you have time to spare.
10. Can you tell me where they have laid him?

11. He who ascends to mountain-tops shall find the loftiest peaks most wrapt in clouds and snow.
12. The boy stood on the burning deck, whence all but him had fled.
- The flame that lit the battle's wreck shone round him o'er the dead.

### 第三 Compound sentences ノ分析法

1. 文章ノ種類ヲ述べ
2. 主要命題ヲ叙シ
3. 主要命題ヲ結付クル接續詞ヲ述べ
4. 各主要命題ヲ Simple sentence ノ形ノ如クニ分析セヨ

Model for Analysis.

The Revolutionary war lasted for seven years, and it ended in 1782.

This is a Compound Declarative sentence.

It is composed of the two P. P. *The Revolutionary war lasted for seven years, and it ended in 1782.*

These P. P. are Connected by *and*.

The Ist. P. P is *The Revolutionary war lasted for seven years.* The G. S. is *War.* The G. P. is *lasted.*

The G. S. *War* is modified by the, *Revolutionary.*

The G. P. *lasted* is modified by the Adverbial phrase *for seven years.*

The L. S. is *The Revolutionary war.*

The L. P. is *lasted for seven years.*

The 2nd. P. P. is *it ended in 1782.*

The G. S. is *it.*

The G. P. is *ended.*

The G. P. is modified by the Adverbial phrase in 1782.

The L. P. is *ended in 1782.*

### Exercise III.

次ノ文章ヲ分析セヨ

1. The country was rich, and the city was the centre of its wealth.
2. Prosperity makes friends, but adversity tries them.
3. Justice was administered under the shade of

forest-trees, and the jury sat upon a log.

4. Prosperity did not unduly elate Washington, nor did misfortune cast him down.
5. There were no more worlds to conquer; therefore Alexander wept.
6. A great war may be very glorious, but it is also very miserable.
7. All the world is a stage, and all the men and women merely players.
8. Night's candles are burned out, and jocund day  
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain-tops.
9. By the invention of the cotton-gin, cotton was crown  
ed king, and a new era was opened for America.
10. The army must win the day, or our cause will be ru-  
ined.

## 第四章

### Rules of Syntax.

前章ニ於テ文章大体ノ組織法ヲ明ニ爲シタリ本章ヨリ音辭  
ガ集合シ文章ヲ成ス上ニ就キ種々ノ諸規則ヲ述ベントス而

シテ草文上ノ便宜ヲ圖リ八品詞ノ順次ニ從ヒ名詞ヨリ之ガ  
文章上ノ干係及ビ諸規則ヲ叙シ始メントス

## 第一 Nouns.

凡ソ *Nouns* ガ文章中ニテ重大ナル干係ヲ有スル場合三  
アリ曰ク

1. The Subjective Relation.
2. The Possessive Relation.
3. The Objective Relation.

ナリ而シテ己ニ第一篇ニ述シガ如ク名詞ノ格ハ單ニ The  
Possessive ノ場合ノミニ變化ヲ見ルノミニシテ其名詞ノ形ハ  
動詞ニ對シテ Subject タルト Object タルトヲ問ハズ全ク全  
一ナリ然レモ今マ草文上必要ナル點ヲ述ブレバ

a. *Nominative Case* タル名詞ノ文章上ノ位置.

*The Subject* タル名詞ハ一般ニ其動詞ニ先ズ.

*The dog is a faithful animal.*

*The boy stroke the dog.*

## 例外ノ場合

凡ソ草文上例外ノ場合ヲ注意スルコト最モ肝要ナリ常則  
ハ一般ニ知了セラル、モ例外ノ場合ヲ知了セザルルハ文章

ヲ成サ、ルヲ以テ爾後例外ノ場合ハ大ニ之ヲ注意セラル、  
ヲ要ス

**Exceptions :** (1) There, here 等ノ副詞文章ノ初  
ニ在ルキハ動詞ノ後ニ Subject 來ル

*There are my pretty birds.*

*Here comes my sister.*

(2) 命令法ノ動詞ニシテ第一人稱及ヒ第二  
人稱ノキ

*Pause we now. Repent ye.*

(3) 疑問文章ノキ

*Are you safe? Shall you go to Osaka?*

(4) If, though 等ノ略セラレテ

Supposition ヲ示スルキ

*Had the British been wise, they would have listened  
to the colonies.*

(5) 願ヲ示サントシテ May ヲ用非ルキ

*May justice triumph!*

*May you be happy!*

b. *Possessive Case* ノ名詞

*Possessive Case* ノ形ノ用法ハ已ニ第一篇ニ之ヲ述ベタリ然  
レモ猶ホ盡サ、ル所アルヲ以テ之ヲ茲ニ述ブ

1. 數多ノ所有主タル名詞ガ續キ其所有物ヲ一ニセザルキ  
ハ各名詞ハ ('s) ヲ附ス

*John's, George's, and Henry's father have arrived.*

2. 然レモ其所有物ヲ一ニスルキハ唯ダ最後ニ置カル、名  
詞ノミ此ノ符號ヲ附ス

*John, George, and Henry's father have arrived.*

**Exercise IV,**

次ノ文章ノ誤ヲ正セ.

1. Was the boy very wise.
2. A tree was there to be seen.
3. He may be happy. (wish ヲ示スモノ)
4. We should stop here, we would return and treat of it  
when the book will be published.
5. Henry's and Mary's mother went home. (Henry ト  
Mary ト全一ノ母ヲ有スルキ)
6. He has a hat's string.

7. Kojima, Kusunoki, and Nitt's army won the day.

c. *Objective Case* ノ名詞.

1. 動詞ノ種類ニ因テハニケノ Objects ヲ一文章中ニ見ル  
 7アリ即チ Direct Object or the Object of Thing 及ビ In-  
 direct or Personal Object 是也

Thrice they offered *Caesar* a *crown*.

Will you buy your *brother* a *hat*?

上例ニ見エルガ如ク上文ノ体裁ニ從ヘバ前置詞ヲ要セズ  
 然レモ objects ノ位地ヲ轉倒シ Direct object ヲ前ニ爲シ  
 Indirect or Personal object ヲ後ニ爲セバ The Indirect ハ前  
 置詞ヲ要ス

Thrice they offered a *crown* to *Caesar*.

Will you buy a *hat* for your *brother*?

今之ノ文体ニ付キ詳細ハ之ヲ動詞ノ部ニ述ベントス故ニ茲  
 ニ之ヲ略ス

2. 時, 方向, 範圍, 分量, 或ハ價值ヲ示ス名詞ハ前置詞ヲ要  
 セズシテ即チ之ヲ略シ Objective Case タル7アリ.

I am *twenty years* old, this very day.

She rode a *mile*.

△ well fifty *feet* deep.

This wheat will measure fifty *bushels*, and will  
 weigh sixty *pounds* to the bushel.

He charged me a *dollar* for this book.

凡ソ名詞ハ The Nominative 或ハ the Objective タルトヲ問  
 ハズ形ハ同一ナルヲ以テ其異ル所ハ動詞或ハ前置詞ノ後ニ  
 置カル、7是ナリ然レモ壯嚴ナル文体或ハ詩ニハ object ヲ  
 前ニ置クナリ

I give you my *peace*.

*My peace* I give unto you.....Solemn style.

He lives within the city's walls.

He lives the city's walls *within*...Poetical.

Exercise V.

次文ノ誤ヲ正セ

1. Dig a pit of six feet deep.
2. If it rains on tomorrow, I shall want to return to home without delay.
3. I met a lady of from twenty to thirty years of age.
4. For three times the struggle was renewed.

5. For these I will charge you at a dollar a dozen.

Apposition ヲ爲セル名詞ハ其爲サレタルモノト合格ノモノトス。

Homer wrote two great works, *the Iliad and the Odyssey*.

I *Daniel* saw a vision.

**注意一** 語勢ヲ強メンタメ前ニ用井ラレタル語ヲ重ネ Apposition ヲ爲スアリ。

They are tyrants, unfeeling tyrants, tyrants from whose tender mercies nothing is to be hoped.

**注意二** *Clause* 全体ニ干シテ *apposition* ヲ爲ス名詞アリ此ノ場合ニハ其名詞ハ Nominative Independent Case ト爲スナリ

Pocahontas informed the colonists of the intended massacre, — a favor that was not soon forgotten.

此ノ *favor* ナル名詞ハ前ノ全 *Clause* ニ干スルモノニシテ此 *Clause* 全体ハ別ニ *Case* ナルモノアルヲ無シ故ニ斯ノ如キ場合ニハ *favor* ヲ稱シテ *The Nominative Independent* ト云フ。

其他草文上名詞ヲ使用スルニ對シテ注意スベキコトハ

Collective Nouns ナル *Cattle*, *Furniture*, *Property*, *Business* ヲ往々複數ニテ用井ルノ誤ニ陥キルコトアリ然レモ是等ハ Collective Nouns ナルヲ以テ單數ノモノトス。

Every evening the boy drove his father's *cattle* home.

I have been buying some *furniture* for the new house.

Mr. A had a good deal of landed *property*.

All these men are engaged in *business*.

**注意三** Abstract Noun ヲ以テシ形容詞ヲ以テセスシテ語勢ヲ強クスルコトアリ

The leaving a neighborhood in which we had enjoyed so many hours of tranquillity was not without a tear, which scarce *fortitude* itself could suppress.

即チ man of fortitude 或ハ fortitudinous men ト云フベキヲ Abstract Noun ヲ用キ意味ヲ強メタルナリ

**注意三** 名詞ハ他ノ名詞ニ附着シ形容詞ノ如クニ用キラル、コトアリ。

He was taking a *country*-walk?

Do you have many *home* lessons?

My brother has a *gold* watch.

## 第五章

## Pronouns.

**Pronouns** ハ名詞ト異リ Case ニ於テ變化アリ故ニ草文ノ際大ニ注意スベキモノトス即チ

- I. 一文章ニ於テ動詞ノ Subject タルモノハ *Nominative Case* トナル.
- II. 所有(Possession)ノ主タルヲ示ス代名詞ハ *Possesive Case* ナリ.
- III. 動詞或ハ前置詞ノ object タル代名詞ハ *Objective Case* ナリ

上ノ注意ニ從ヒテ前篇ノ代名詞ノ表ヲ暗ジ其用方ヲ誤ル勿レ.

又々他ニ注意スベキモノ數多アリ.

第一代名詞ハ人稱數及ビ性共ニ之ガ代表スル名詞ト一致ス.

*Franklin* loved *his* country, *Victoria* loves *her* country, the *Swiss* love *their* country. *We* love *our* country.

第二形ノ上ヨリモ其意義上ヨリシテ Number ニ一致スルヲアリ乃チ形ハ單數ノ如キモ其示ス意義ニ於

テ複數ノモノナレバ之ガ代名詞モ亦タ一致シテ複數ナリ.

*Israel* had pitched *their* tents in the desert.

第三故ニ亦タ Collective Noun ノ形ニシテ Individuals ヲ示シ Noun of multitude タルキハ勿論複數ノ代名詞ヲ取ル.

The whole band eagerly plunged into the river to drink *their* fill.

第四 *Many a* ナル形容詞ヲ伴ヘル名詞ハ單數ニシテ其全文中ニハ其名詞ヲ代表スルキ其形ニ一致シ單數代名詞ヲ取ル然レモ次文ニハ其意義ニ從ヒ複數ノ代名詞ヲ以テス.

During this persecution, many a martyr shed *his* blood; and their names are still embalmed in the memory of the church.

第五ニケ或ハニケ以上ノ單數名詞ガ *And* ニ結付ケラレ或ハ *And* ヲ有セズシテ並例セル場合ニ於テ其之ヲ代表スル代名詞ハ複數ナリ.

Faith, hope, charity, had their mark on his character  
Martha and Mary were weeping for their brother.



代名詞ノ單數ノモノヲ以テスル場合ヲ舉グレバ

I. 人或ハ物ノ全一ニシテ其異名ヲ並稱スルキ。

The great physician and surgeon could heal others; *himself* he could not heal.

II. *Each, every* 等ニテ形容セラレタル名詞ヲ代表スルキ。

*Every* waving tree and *every* ripping brook has *its* lessons for the thoughtful mind.

III. 數多ノ Antecedents ノ何レモ皆ナ單數ナルキ

Here comes the rain; what big drops, and how cold the wind is, too! Well; we must walk home in spite of *it* all.

決シテ *It* ノ代リニ *them* ヲ以テセス。

IV. 數多ノ所爲ヲ引續キ述ブルキ之ヲ代表スル代名詞ハ單數ナリ。

We run, jump, hop, and so on. *That* must be nice fun.

V. 單數名詞ニシテ *and also, and too, and not, but, if not, as well as* 等ニ因テ結付ケラレ別々ノ意ヲ示スルハ其名詞ヲ代表スル代名詞ハ單數ナリ。

Brazil, and India also, is noted for *its* valuable diamonds.

Not only Wellington, but Nelson, greatly distinguished

*himself* in this war.

The lord, as well as the beggar, has *his* troubles.

VI. 種々ノ人稱ノ代名詞ヲ並稱シ之ヲ代表スル複數ノ代名詞ハ第二人稱ノモノヨリ第一人稱ノモノヲ以テシ第三人稱ヨリ第二人稱ノモノヲ以テス。

You and he and I will prepare *our* lessons, if nobody else does.

You and he will not disobey *your* mother.

#### Exercise VI.

次ノ文章ノ誤ヲ正セ。

1. There is such a noise that one can not collect their thoughts.
2. Every-body ought to have regard to the dictates of their own conscience.
3. No one can tell what trials may await them tomorrow.
4. A cow gives token of distress when its calf is taken from it.
5. Thrifty men, when they have received their wages, do not spend it for liquor.

6. Many a book is published, that is positively injurious; if it were committed to the flames, it would be a blessing to the community.
7. Hard and soft soap differ from each other in the materials that enter into its composition.
8. Adversity, affliction, temptation, ought we not to be ready for it all?
9. The druggist and apothecary on the corner will hereafter close their store on Sunday.
10. Roger Williams, and Calvert also, showed the liberality of their views by allowing freedom of conscience in religious matters.
11. It was Cleopatra, and not Semiramis, that killed themselves by the bite of an asp.
12. I told both her and you to see the superintendent and satisfy themselves.

## 第六章

## Pronouns. (Continued.)

第一ニケ或ハニケ以上ノ單數名詞ガ *nor* 或ハ *or* ノ結付クル所トナリタルモノハ之ヲ代表スルニ單數ノ代名詞ヲ以テス

Neither Venice *nor* Genoa retains the proud position *it* once held.

勿論此等名詞ノ中複數ノモノアルキハ之ヲ最後ニ列シ而シテ之等ヲ代表スル代名詞ハ複數ノモノヲ以テス

Neither Venice *nor* the States of the Church retain the proud position *they* once held.

## 干係代名詞ノ場合

干係代名詞ハ其人稱及ビ數ハ其 Antecedent ト一致スルモノニシテ *Case* ハ否ラズ。

今マ次ニ干係代名詞ノ Antecedent トノ干係ヲ述ベン *who* ノ Antecedent ハ人 (person) 動物 (animal) 及ビ擬人的ノ物 (personified thing) ナリ

Mechanics, *who* work hard, enjoy a day of rest.

A butterfly, *who* was flitting past, took up the conversation.

Hope, *who* whispers fine promises, often deceives us.

*which* ハ動物及ビ物 (thing) ヲ Antecedent ト爲ス.

The alligator, *which* resembles the crocodile, is sometimes eighteen feet long.

The house *which* I built still remains.

*That* ハ人, 動物或ハ物ヲ Antecedent トシテ取ルヲ得故ニ其ノ Antecedent ノ範圍ハ極メテ廣シ.

I. 人及ビ物ヲ并セテ之ニ干係スルルハ *That* ヲ用ユ

Look at the *artists* and *master-pieces* *that* ancient Greece produced.

II. *Who* ヲ Antecedent ト爲セルルハ *That* ヲ用ユ

*Who* *that* hateth his brother can love God?

III. Superlative degreeノ Adjective ヲモテル名詞ヲ Antecedent ト爲スル.

Hannibal was the *deadliest* enemy *that* Rome ever had.

IV. *Same, all, any, very,* 及ビ *no* 等ノ形容詞ノ後ニハ之ヲ用ユ.

The *same* *that* I bought.

*All* *that* he knows.

*Any* *man* *that* says so.

Washington was the *very* man *that* the colonies needed.

V. *It is, it was, &c.* 等ニ Antecedent ノ續ケル場合.

*It was* I *that* knocked.

*Which* ノ特別使用セラル、場合.

I. 集合名詞ノ人ヲ意味スルモノハ通例 *who* ヲ用井ズシテ之ヲ用ユ.

The family *which* they considered as usurpers.

II. 固有ノ名稱ノ單ニ綽名ノ如ク言ヒ爲サル、キハ *Which* ヲ以テ之ヲ受ク

*Herod—which* is but another name for cruelty.

干係代名詞ト其 Antecedent トハ密接ニ之ヲ置クヲ要ス.

*Those* *who* break the law deserve punishment.

*Those* deserve punishment *who* break the law トハ決シテ言ハズ

又タ千係代名詞ハ前置詞ニ支配セラル、トアリ是レ我日本  
文ヲ英譯スルニ注意スベキノ一タリ。

A book of *which* the binding is old.

From which of these mountains come the crystals for *which*  
this locality is noted?

總テ代名詞ハ確乎タル代表サル、モノ在ルニ非ザレバ之ヲ  
用ユ可ラズ勿論動詞ノ終ニ於テ之ヲ述ベタルガ如ク Uni-  
personal verb ノ subject タル it ヲ除クノ外他ノ場合ニ於テ  
ハ不定的ニ He, she, they it, this, that ヲ用非ルヲ無シ故ニ

Who has a penknife? Nobody has *one*. ト云ヒテ Nobody  
has *it* トハ決シテ言ハズ

### Exercise VII.

次ノ文章ノ誤ヲ正セ

1. If Seth or Methusaleh grew in wisdom as they grew  
in years, what must finally have attained!
2. If you want a good house or farm, I can tell you  
where to find them.
3. If you want a good house or desirable lots. I can tell  
you where to find it.

4. The elephant, the largest of quadrupeds, and which  
sometimes attains the height of fifteen feet, can easily  
draw a load that six horses can not move.
5. Which news having spread, thousands at once flocked  
to California from the Atlantic States.
6. There were not cars enough to transport the passengers  
and baggage which had arrived at this point.
7. I am the same man which I was; it is you who have  
altered.
6. A man should first count the cost, who is about to  
build a house.
9. Alfred freed England from the Danes, who should as  
much as courage in war as wisdom in peace.

## 第七章

### The Adjective. (Articles)

形容詞中殊ニ我邦人ノ草文上注意ヲ要スルモノハ Articles ナ  
リ而シテ已ニ此ノ冠詞ニ對シテハ論載セシヲ以テ茲ニハ唯  
ダ要領ノ殘レルモノヲ掲グ。

第一 名詞ガニケ或ハニケ以上ノ形容詞ニ形容サル

、其名詞ノ一人或ハ一物ノミヲ示スルハ一ノ不定冠詞ヲ以テシ若シ否ラザルキハ各形容詞ノ前ニ各々不定冠詞ヲ以テス

*A black and blue spot*.....(1)

*A black and a blue spot*.....(2)

第一ノ spot ハ一ニシテ色ハ黒青ノ二ヲ具フルモノヲ示シ第二ハ spot 二ケニシテ一ハ黒色一ハ青色ノモノナルヲ示ス

第二 一人或ハ一物ヲ種々ノ性質或ハ他ノ點ヨリシテ之ヲ比較スルキハ唯一ノ不定冠詞ヲ用非ルノミ。

*Shakespeare was a greater poet than actor.*

ト云フ若シ

*Shakespeare was a greater poet than an actor.*

ト云フキハ大ニ意義ヲ變ジ或ル Actor ガ一ノ great poet ナリシヨリモ Shakespeare ハ一層偉大ノ詩人ナリシト云フ義ナリ。本來示サントスル所ノ意義ハ Shakespeare ハ Actor ヨリモ詩人トシテ偉大ノモノナリトノ義ナレバ唯一ノ Article ヲ用非レバ可ナリ。

第三 前篇ニ述シガ如ク固有名詞ハ通例冠詞ヲ要セズ從テ科學ノ名稱ハ之ヲ要セザルヲ勿論ナリ又々無形名詞モ同様ナリ。

*Columbus was well versed in geography and mathematics.*

*Patience is a virtue.*

第四 冠詞ヲ要セザル性質ノモノト冠詞ヲ要スルモノト並稱スルキハ第一ニ其要セザルモノヲ置キ次ニ要スルモノヲ置クナリ

*Mathematics and the classics should both be studied as a mental discipline.*

第五山名ニハ其前ニ冠詞ヲ取ルモ是レ其山脈ノ連線スルキノミニシテ即チ複數ノモノ、ミ故ニ富士山ト云フキハ單ニ *Fuji* ト云フナリ

*The Alps, the Pyrenees, the Apenninas,*

*The active craters of Vesuvius.*

*The ascent of Fuji.*

第五 地名ノ *Mount, Lake, Cape* 等ヲ伴ヘルモノニ of ヲ有セザルモノ、前ニハ冠詞ヲ略ス其 of ヲ具有スルモノハ之ヲ省カズ。

*Cape Wrath is in Scotland.*

*Mount Fuji is the peerless.*

*The Cape of Good Hope.*

第六 一般ニ冠詞形容詞次ニ名詞來ルヲ以テ盲語ノ

順序ト爲ス。

A brave boy.

第七 *All the, both the, many a, such a, what a,* ノ  
如キハ一定ノモノニシテ此等ノ次ニ名詞來ルナリ。

Act well your part, there *all the honour* lies.

*All the virtues* which conduce to success in life.

In *all the village* there was not a man who had ever  
seen a foreigner.

To bid defiance to *both the* extreme parties.

Have you looked in *both the* pockets?

*Both the Hemispheres.*

Many a flower. Such a day!

What a beautiful sight!

第八 形容詞ガ *as, how, so,* 或ハ *too* ニ形容サル、  
キハ冠詞ハ名詞ニ先ジ而シテ此ノ形容詞ト *too* 等ハ之等名  
詞ニ先ズルカ或ハ後ニ置カル、ナリ。

*Too terrible a* doom, or *a* doom *too terrible.*

又々形容詞ガ他ノ副詞ニ形容サル、キハ第一ニ冠詞次  
ニ名詞ニ副詞次ニ形容詞ヲ以テス。

*A*neye *dazzling* bright.

*A* character *lovely* in every point of view.

### Exercise VIII.

次ノ文章ノ誤ヲ正セ。

1. He does not look like the man of parts.
2. A diphthong is the combination of two vowels in one syllable.
3. Few flowers are so beautiful as a dahlia.
4. When you go to market, buy me a hen and chickens.
5. Michael Angelo was a great a painter as a sculptor.
6. Farmer Ball has a black and white cow, and let them both run on the road.
7. A black and a white cow, was run over by the locomotive last Tuesday.
8. The past and present condition of Greece have a very different appearance.
9. There is a black and a blue spot where I struck my arm.
10. I am happy to say that he has little sense of shame left.

11. We can point with honest pride to few American sculptors.
12. They have run through their property, and now have a little left.

## 第八章

## The Adjective (continued.)

第一 數多ノ形容詞ヲ用キルハ最モ綴ノ短キモノヲ第一ニ置キ其長サニ從ヒ順次之ヲ排列ス。

*A graceful, beautiful, and intelligent girl.*

第二 一般ニ物質ヲ示スモノヲ名詞ノ前ニ次ニ色ヲ示スモノ次ニ年齢ヲ示スモノ次ニ性質ヲ示スモノヲ漸次ニ名詞ニ遠ケ置クナリ。

*A handsome, new, white wooden cottage.*

*A well-formed, spirited, young iron-grey horse.*

*A gloomy, dilapidated old building.*

第三 第一人称ノ subject ハ次ノ形容詞ヲ用キズ

Advantageous; Agreeable; Allowable;

Convenient; Dangerous; Delightful;

Deplorable;	Desirable;	Difficult;
Favourable;	Disagreeable;	Easy;
Evident;	Grievous;	Important;
Impossible;	Improbable;	Irksome;
Lamentable;	Marvellous,	Mysterious;
Obvious;	Painful;	Perilous;
Permissible;	Pleasant;	Plentiful;
Possible;	Practicable;	Prevalent;
Probable;	Shameful;	Tedious;
Tiresome;	Troublesome;	Unavoidable.

我邦人往々余ハ愉快ナリト云フキ

*I am very pleasant.*

ト云フハ此規則ニ反スルヲ以テ不可ナリ是レ殊ニ注意スベキモノトス。

第四 前篇ニ述シガ如ク Comparison ヲ許ササル形容詞ハ決シテ比較ヲ爲サズ從テ more, most, less, least 等ヲ共ニ用ユ可ラズ。

*The chiefest beauty; A truer statement;* 等首フヲ無シ。

*The chief beauty; a more correct statement* ト云フナリ。

第五 ニケノモノヲ比較スルキハ Comparative degree ノモノヲ以テシ三ケ或ハ三ケ以上ノモノ、場合ニハ Superlative degree ノモノヲ以テス。

He is the *elder* of the *two* brothers.

Asia is *larger* than Europe.

Asia is the largest of the grand divisions of the earth.

第六 相互ニ比較スルモノニ於テ 第一ノモノモ第二ノ中ニ合マル、キハ第二ノモノニ *other* ナル形容詞ヲ添フ。

The Amazon is *longer* than any *other* rivers.

此例ニ見ルガ如ク any rivers ト單ニ言フキハ Amazon 河モ亦タ此中ニ在リ故ニ *other* ナル言葉ヲ入レ此河ヲ除キテ他ノモノト比較セバト云フキハ 正シキナリ尤モ第二ノモノ、中ニ第一ノモノヲ含マザルキハ勿論 *other* ヲ要セズ。

The Amazon is longer than any rivers of *Europe*.

此例ノ如ク Amazon 河ハ歐洲中ノモノニ非ズ故ニ *other* ヲ要セズ。

第七 *The Superlative Degree* ノモノハ第二ノ中ニ第一ノモノヲ含ムヲ要ス故ニ *other* 或ハ *Any* ヲ要スルヲ無シ。

The Amazon is the longest of all other rivers.

The Amazon is the longest of any rivers in the world.

此ニケノモノハ誤也單ニ次ノ如ク言フナリ

The Amazon is the longest of *rivers*; 或ハ of *all rivers*. ト云フ。

第八 *Last* ノ *The previous* ト云フ義ニ用キラル、キハ此形容詞ハ冠詞及ビ前置詞ヲ要スルヲ無シ

Then your birthday was *last* week.

*Last* night, *last* month, *last* year, ト云フモ *Last day* ト言フヲ無シ。

第九 Incomplete verbs (be, become, feel, grow, &c.) ノ complement ガ形容詞ナルヲアリ此ノ形容詞ヲ用キル代リニ副詞ヲ用非ルヲ勿レ。

The roses *smell sweetly*.

He *looks very coldly*.

トハ言ハズ

The roses *smell sweet*.

He *looks very cold*.

ト言フナリ



## Exercise IX.

次ノ文章ノ誤ヲ正セ.

1. Nothing is preferable than a good character.
2. Few institutions give so complete a course and so perfect an education as the German Universities.
3. Which of those twins is the largest?
4. At Panama, the year is divided into a wet and a dry season; the last is the shortest.
5. The plague was more fatal than any decease then known.
6. Mary is shorter than any other of her sisters.
7. The last year I went to Kamakura.
8. He felt very coldly.
9. The sun looks less brightly than usual today

## 第九章

## The Verb.

第一 動詞ハ其 subject ト人稱及ビ數ニ於テ一致ス.

1. I dare not go.
2. He dares not go.

3. If thou hadst obeyed orders, all would have been well.
4. Who are you?
5. They are going to Osaka.

第二 動詞ノ subject ガ modifier ヲ有スルハ爲ニ一致ヲ誤ル勿レ.

A succession of excitements are sure to distract the mind from study.

是レ modifier ナル of excitements ノ爲ニ迷ヒテ are ナル複數動詞ヲ以テシタルナリ然レモ眞ノ subject ハ單數ノ succession ナリ故ニ is ヲ用ユベキ也...

第三 動詞ノ subject ガ干係代名詞トナルハ之ガ人稱及ビ數ノ相一致センヲ注意セヨ.

A belief in astrology was one of the most wide-spread delusions that has ever led men astray.

That ハ delusions ナル Antecedent ヲ有ス故ニ have led ト言フベキナリ

第四 書名ハ一ケノモノナレバ縱令複數ノ形ヲ有セルモ單數ノ動詞ヲ以テ之ヲ受ク.

Howitt's *Homes of the Poets* is a delightful volume.

第五 一女中ニケノ Nominative Case ノモノアル

キハ其主要ナルモノニ從テ動詞ハ一致ス尤モ疑問代名詞ヲ以テ問ヲ起スモノニ在テハ他ノ一方ニ從テ一致ス。

*Godliness is great riches.*

*Who is he? Who are you?*

**第六** Collective Noun ヲ subject ト爲スルハ勿論單數ノ verb ヲ用キ Noun of Multitude ノキハ複數ノモノヲ以テス。

*The crowd was composed of men of every class.*

*The fleet was victorious.*

*The people are excited by this event.*

**第七** ニケ或ハニケ以上ノ單數名詞或ハ代名詞ガ合同セラレタルキハ其動詞ハ複數ナリ然レモ之ヲ別々ニ區分シテ言フキハ勿論單數ナリトス。

*James and John are here.....合同シテ言フキ。*

*James or John is here.....區分シテ言フキ。*

**第八** 區分シテ言フキヲ細別シテ言ヘバ次ノ如シ。

a. Subjects ガ *or, nor, and also, and too, and not, but,*

*if not, as well, as* = 因テ結付ケラレタルキ。

*Benton, and General Jackson also, was a native of*

*North Carolina.*

*Wellington, but not Nelson, was born in Ireland.*

b. Subject ガ *each, every, no,* 或ハ *not* ヲ形容詞トシテ有スルキ。

*Every tempest and every dew-drop has its mission to perform.*

c. *And only* 等ノ語ニ因リ其 subject ヲ重複シテ言フキ *Religion, and religion only, is an anchor that we can trust.*

*Dislike nay hatred, was written on his countenance.*

**第九** *or,* 或ハ *nor* = 因テ結付ケラレタルキ 其中ノ一複數ナルキハ之ヲ其動詞ニ近ク之ヲ置キ而シテ亦タ動詞ノ複數ノモノヲ以テス。

*Neither rank nor riches make me think highly of a man.*

### Exercise X.

次ノ文章ノ誤ヲ正セ。

1. *Neither olive oil nor alcohol are so heavy as distilled water, but milk and sea water is heavier.*

2. *Neither honor, justice, nor truth, permit you now to*

- draw back.
3. The torrid and the frigid zone represents the extremes of heat and cold.
  4. "Paul and Virginia" are a delightful story.
  5. Our minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary, with all his suite, are at the National Hotel.
  6. Not only Albany, but New York also, were founded by the Dutch.
  7. Cuba, as well as Haiti, were discovered by Columbus.
  8. Energy, and nothing but energy, are capable of succeeding in a new country.
  9. Folly, even crime, too often meet with no rebuke in fashionable society.
  10. Neither my grandfather nor myself are able to put up with this any longer.

## 第十章

### The Verb. (continued).

#### 第一 他動詞ハ object ヲ有スルモノナリ

1. Love your enemies.

2. Follow *me*.
3. Learn to labour and to wait.
4. Now leave *complaining*, and begin your tea.
5. I perceived *that we brought good-humour with us*.

第二 或種類ノモノハニケノ objects ヲ有ス即チ一  
ハ Direct object ニシテ他ハ Indirect object 或ハ又タ第一ノ  
モノヲ The object of Thing 第二ノモノヲ The Personal  
object ト云フ。

1. Send *us* (indirect) a *message* (direct).
2. Tell *him* (indirect) to *write* (direct).

今茲ニ其重ナルモノヲ舉グレバ

Allow	do	make	pour	send
Bring	draw	offer	present	show
Buy	get	order	promise	sing
Carry	give	pass	provide	tell
Cost	leave	pay	refuse	throw
Deny	lend	play	sell	write.

第三 The Indirect object ハ常ニ The Direct object  
ニ先ズ尤モ共ニ代名詞ノ其ハ之ヲ反對ニ爲ス

The master gave *it* to *him*, not.....gave *him it*.

第四 make, create, elect, appoint, name, call 其他之  
ト全義ノモノハニケノ objects ヲ取ルナリ。

1. The people elected *Washington president*.
2. His parent named *him John*.
3. They made *Rollo Captain*.

第五 自動詞及ビ The Passive Voice ノ動詞ノ com-  
plement ハ Nominative Case ノモノトス (勿論 Complement  
ガ Adjective ナラザルキ)

*I am he.*

*Washington became president.*

*Napoleon was elected emperor.*

第六 他動詞ハ次ニ前置詞ヲ要セズ最モ自動詞ガ特  
別ノ前置詞ヲ取リ因テ以テ他動詞トナリタルモノハ此限ニ  
非ズ日本語流ニ考フルキハ前置詞ヲ要スルガ如クニシテ實  
際他動詞ニシテ之ヲ要セザルモノラ舉グレバ

Approach	Command	Meet	Persuade
Ask	Enter	Mount	Reach
Climb	Inform	Obey	Resemble.
			Teach.

此等ハ重ニ to ヲ要スルガ如ク思ハル、モ決シテ否ラズ尤モ

Enter ハ Abstract object ニ續カル、キハ前置詞ヲ要ス。

1. He gradually *approached* us.
2. He *asked* her to give him a glass of milk.
3. They all *requested* the lion to arrange a plan &c.
4. Jack once more *climbed* the bean-stalk.
5. The master *ordered* the overseer to flog the boy.
6. He *told* the servant to light the lamp.
7. They came to a hill just before *entering* the village.
8. To *enter into* conversation.
9. She told the policeman that the man had been *trespass-*  
*ing*.
10. I will *inform* Mr. Ito of your proposal.
11. A herd of cattle *met* the carriage.
12. Tom *mounted* a butterfly, and rode off.
13. Children should *obey* their parents.
14. Jack persuaded the giant's wife to hide him in the oven.
15. He reached Kobe.
16. His brother resembles her.
17. This taught the minister not to get out of temper so  
easily.

18. After this he taught Friday to speak English.

第七 前置詞ノ副詞ノ用ヲ爲シ動詞ノ後ニ續クキ此ノ動詞ノ object ガ名詞ナルキハ此ノ前置詞ノ前後孰レニ在ルモ可ナリ然レモ代名詞ナルキハ前置詞ハ代名詞ノ次ニ置クナリ。

*They cut down the tree.*

*They cut the tree down.*

*They cut it down.*

決シテ *They cut down it.* トハ言ハズ。

#### Exercise. XI.

次ノ文章ノ誤ヲ正セ。

1. He reached to Formosa.
2. He entered to the college.
3. He met to a gentleman.
4. They gave him it.
5. They ordered them it
6. Give a coat the youth.
7. They brought back it.
8. He threw away it.

9. I am him.

## 第拾壹章

### The Verb (continued).

第一 The Complex Sentence = 於テハ時ノ一致ヲ要ス。

1. Remember that you may fail in your attempt.
2. I would not speak of it, even if I were asked.
3. I would go, if I could.

第二 前篇ノ *The Indefinite Present* ノ部ニ於テ此ノ tense ガ *Futurity* ヲ示スヲ言ヘリ今マ更ニ之ヲ詳言センニ。

- a. Complex Sentence ノ主要文章ガ現在或ハ未來ヲ示スモノニ之ニ附屬セル Adverbial Clause ガ未來ヲ示サトスルキハ *The Indefinite Present* ヲ用ユ  
*Take care of my dear children, when I am dead.*  
*When I am a man, I will do some good with it.*  
*It will not hurt us if we walk fast.*  
*We shall not catch cold, if we change our things at once when we get home.*

*If a fall of snow comes, I must give them hay to eat.*

- b. 然レ其屬セル Clause ガ The object タルキハ全ク末來ノ形ヲ取ル

He says he *will come* and see us next week *if he has* any spare time.

*When you wake up, I am sure you will have less pain.*

Do you think it *will rain*?

Well; I fear *it will soon*.

第三 或書物ヨリ其書中ノ事ヲ拔萃シテ言フキハ其著者ノ生死セルニ拘ハラズ The Present Indefinite or the Present Perfect ヲ用キルナリ

Mr. Darwin himself *says* (or has declared) that the monkey is man's ancestor.

第四 The Complex Sentence ノニケノ Clauses ガ After, Before, Till 等ノ結合スル所ト成ルキハ The Past Indefinite ヲ其 The Past Perfect ノ代リニ之ヲ使用スルヲアリ若シ The Past Perfect ヲ用非ルキハ其過去ニ於テ完了セルト云フノ意義ヲ強メテ言フナリ

*After Columbus discovered America, he was greatly honoured and praised by the king of Spain.*

The stranger worked with the men *till the beam was raised*.  
He said he would eat it *after it had got a little cool*.

About a month after the lion *had been made king*, he sent round a messenger.

第五 The Subjunctive Mood ノ用法ハ已ニ之ヲ前篇ニ述シテ茲ニハ之ヲ用キズ全ク別法ヲ以テ全一ノ意義ヲ示シ得ルモノヲ述ベシ。

- a. 命令法ノ動詞ヲ含メル Clause ヲ前ニ置キ次ニ *and* ヲ以テス。

*Write a story or a dozen stories, and your book will be in demand for a short time. = if you write a story....., your book.....*

*Let John try to obtain a place for himself, and he may find how difficult a matter it is.*

*= If John should try to obtain.....,*

*he may find.....*

- b. 疑問文章ヲ前ニ置キ次ニ之ニ對シテ判断或ハ説ヲ述ブ。

- Did he kill the owl? Then I could not blame him.*  
=if he killed the owl, I could not blame him.
- c. The Antecedent / The Infinitive phrase ナルキ.  
It would have been better to have acknowledged the gift at once.  
=It would have been better, if you had acknowledged the gift at once.
- d. The Antecedent / the Adverbial phrase ナルキ.  
The government would err in imprisoning him.  
=The government would err if it imprisoned him.
- e. or, else, otherwise, but for, with 或ハ without 等ニテ  
The Antecedent / 簡略ニ爲サレタルキ.  
But my mother's dear, dear smile was there, or my heart would have broken.=But my mother's..... there and if there were not, my heart would have broken.
- f. But for his bravery, they would have lost their lives.  
=If there were not his bravery, they would have.....  
Without you, we should not be helped =If we had not you, we.....

- f. The Consequent ノ省略セラル、キ。  
*If I had only known you were ill!*  
*I could have helped you.* ノ省カレタルナリ。
- g. Say ナル言葉ヲ以テ初マリ If ノ代ヲ爲ス而シテ  
此ノ場合ニハ一般ニ第二ノ文章ハ疑問体ナリトス。  
*Say you are chosen, how will you act?*

第六 Wish ナル動詞ノ object ガ徒ニ空想ニ止リ之ヲ獲テ満足スルノ望無キモノナルキハ之ノ動詞ニ續ク The Objective Clause ハ過去ノ時ノモノヲ以テス。

- I wish I were a bee. [but I am not a bee.]*  
*I wish you had told me sooner.*  
[than you did really tell me.]

第七 Look モ As if ニ續カル、キハ第六ト全様ナリ。

- He looks as if he had a great deal of work to do.*  
*It doesn't look as if there would be much wind.*

第八 The Passive Voice ノ用法。

- a. 其主動者ノ知レザル場合或ハ故ニ之ヲ表示セザルキ。  
*The cup was taken away.*
- b. 其主動者ヲ述ブルノ必要無ク單ニ其動作及ビ其目的物

ニ對シテ重ヲ置キテ言フキ。

London is built on the Thames.

- c. A Compound Sentence ノ一方ノ Clause ニハ The Subject タルモノガ他ノ一方ニテハ The Object タルキ。

The giant fell heavily, and was killed. = The giant fell heavily, and the falling killed him.

第九 The Infinitives ニ就キテ注意スベキモノハ to ナル前置詞ヲ省ク場合アルヲ是ナリ今マ其種類ヲ擧グレバ則チ次ノ動詞ノ次ニ來ルモノハ to ヲ畧ス。

1. Bid (命ズル.....the Active Voice.)

He bids us come.

He was bidden to prepare.

He bids fair [=is likely] to succeed.

2. Dare (敢テ爲スノ義ノキニシテ Infinitive, participle 或ハ Compound tenses ニ非ザルキ)

I dare not speak.

They will not dare to draw back.

[dare ノ compound tense ノキナリ]

3. Feel (他動詞トシテ用非ラル、キ)

Did you feel the ball enter?

The ball was felt to enter.

I feel it to be right.

4. Hear (Active Voice ノ場合)

Just hear it thunder.

5. Make (Active Voice ノ場合)

He made them leave the room.

6. See (transitive ニテ Active Voice ナルキ)

See it rain.

Can you see to thread this needle?.....[see ノ Intransitive ノキ]

7. Let (Active or Passive Voice 凡)

Let them go. They were let go.

8. find, have, help, know, behold, observe, watch 及ビ please 等ハ往々之ヲ省ク

Help us pray.

Please receipt the bill.

Make ト Let トノ差別.

Make ハ壓制的ニ爲サシムルト云フキニ之ヲ用キ Let ハ許スノ義ニシテ Make ト反對ナリ.



I *make* my dog do all I tell him.

My kind uncle *lets* me live with him, and treats me as his own child.

*Made of* ト *Made from* トノ別.

*Made of* ハ其材料ヲ變ゼズ作ルキ之ヲ用ユ *Made from* ハ之ヲ變ジテ爲スル用ユ.

This coat *is made of* cloth.

Paper *is made from* rags.

### Exercise XII.

次ノ文章ノ誤ヲ正セ.

1. When he is there, his mother entered the room.
2. You are a good boy, if you were very diligent.
3. When you will be old, you will not be sad.
4. See the boy to run.
5. See them to play.
6. Make us go to Korea.
7. Let your dog go there.

## 第十二章

### The Adverb.

第一 打消ノ意ヲ示スル打消ノ語ニケテ共ニ用ユ可  
ラス.

I did *not* do *nothing* ハ誤レリ是レニケテ打消ノ語ヲ用  
井タレバナリ

第二 副詞ハ其干係セルモノニ接近シ置クヲ要ス今  
マ注意スベキ點ヲ擧グレバ

I. *Adjective* ノ前ニ置ク.

II. *Simple Tense* ノ動詞ナレバ其後ニ置ク.

III. *Compound Tense* ノ動詞ナレバ其初ノ助動詞ノ次  
ニ置ク.

IV. *Simple Adverb* ハ他動詞ト其 *object* トノ間ニハ  
置カズ.

The children urge the boatman *earnestly*.

V. 自動詞ト副詞トヲ以テ終ル文章ノ場合ニハ 其副詞  
ハ動詞ノ次ニ置クモノトス.

Tom *fought* bravely.

VI. 度或ハ分量ヲ示ス副詞ハ之ガ形容スル言葉ノ前ニ

置クモノトス。

Tom was *very much* pretted at the king's court.

VII. 度ヲ示スモノハ動詞或ハ分詞ヲ形容スルヲ得ズ。

Tom was *very* pretted トハ言ハズ。

Tom was *very much* pretted ト言フナリ

VIII. 數多ノ副詞ノ來ルキハ第一ニ時ヲ示スモノヲ置キ第二ニ場所ヲ示スモノヲ以テシ第三ニ *Manner* ヲ示スモノヲ以テスルヲ常則トス。

IX. *only* ノ使用ハ其位置ニ因テ文義ヲ異ニ爲ス下ノ如シ。

1. He *only* hires the store.....動詞ヲ形容ス。

2. He hires *only* the store.....名詞ヲ形容ス。

3. *Only* he mourned for his brother.....*only* ハ *But* ノ義ニ用キラル凡ソ ( ; ) ノ次ニ在ルキハ *but* ノ義トナルナリ

4. He *only* mourned for his brother.

He ヲ形容ス He 一人ト云フ義。

5. He *only*-mourned for his brother.

Mourned ヲ形容ス。

6. He mourned *only* for his brother.

彼ノ悲哀ハ他ニ理由無シ唯ダ兄弟ノ爲ニ之ヲ爲ス。

7. He mourned for his *only* brother.

*brother* ヲ形容ス。

8. He mourned for his brother *only*.

*only* ハ *alone* ノ義トナル。

第三 *Hardly* 或ハ *Scarcely* ヲ用井ルキノ注意。

a. *The subject* ノ位置ヲ轉倒ス。

b. *The Past Perfect tense* ヲ用ユ。

c. ニケノ Clauses ヲ結合スルニ *Than Before* 或ハ時トシテ *When* ヲ用ユ。

*Hardly had he begun to speak when the audience interrupted him.*

*Scarcely had Gilpin mounted his horse when he saw three customers come into his shop.*

第四 *No sooner* ノ時モ第三ト全様ニシテ其異ルハ全ク tense ノ *the Past Perfect* ヲ要セザルト Clauses ヲ結ブニ *than* ヲ以テスルト是ナリ

*No sooner did the enemy see us than he opened fire.*

第五 *Exclamatory Sentence* ノ其中心ニ在ル *Qualifying Adjective* ノ前ニハ *what* ヲ以テシ *Predicative Adjective* ノ前ニハ *How* ヲ以テス此ノ用法ヲ誤ル勿レ。

*How happy you are!*

What a clever fellow you are!

第六 *Ever* ト *once* トハ全義ノキアリ第一ノモノハ Interrogative Sentences = 第二ノモノハ Affirmative Sentences = 用キルノ差アリ.

Have you *ever* seen an elephant?

I *once* heard that there are white elephants in Siam.

第七 *As.....as*; *So.....as*.

第一ノモノハ *Equality* ノ比較ヲ示ス.

He is *as* diligent *as* he is clever.

第二ノモノハ *Inequality* ノ比較ヲ示ス.

There is no animal *so* clever *as* man.

故ニ第二ノモノハ打消文章ノキ用キラル.

第八 *Never* ハ *time* ニ干スル副詞ニシテ即チ *Not ever* ト全義ノモノ故ニ唯ダ單ニ打消ノ意ヲ示スキニハ之ヲ用ユ可ラス.

I *never* see Mr. Yamada now-a-days.

I will *never* consent to that.

茲ニ注意スベキハ *Never so* ト *Ever so* ナル語ハ全一ノ義ヲ示スハ是ナリ茲ニ見ユルガ如ク *Never* ハ *Not ever* ノ義

ナルニモ拘ハラズ此ノ場合ハ特別ノモノトス而シテ共ニ *However so* ト云フ義ニ解ス.

My fancy slips in between you and Aurelia, sit you *never so* closely together.

His words should be sweet to them were they *ever so* severe.

第九 *too* 若シ Infinitive ノ前ニ使用セラル、キハ *so.....that.....not* ノ義ニ用井ラレ其 Infinitive ヲ打消ス.

He was *too* old *to study* these lessons. = He was *so* old *that he was not able* to study these lessons.

或ハ He was *so* old *not to study*.....

ト云フ義ニ用キラル、ナリ

### Exercise XIII.

次ノ文章ノ誤ヲ正セ.

1. *Nothing* was *never* gained by dishonesty.
2. No other king of Israel was *so* wise nor powerful as Solomon.
3. The Russians mostly belong to the Greek church.

4. How a beautiful sight it is!
5. What clever you are!
6. He is not as clever as diligent.
7. He was beloved very much by them.
8. If education refined only the manners, we might do without it; but it also disciplines the mind and improves the heart.
9. It was by the English, French, Spanish and Dutch, that the new world was principally colonized.

### 第十三章

#### The Preposition.

前置詞ノ必要ナルコトハ己ニ前篇ニ於テ之ヲ知了シ得ベシ今マ茲ニ述ブルモノハ或言葉ニ特別ノ前置詞ヲ取ルヲ以テ草文上之ヲ記憶スルノ肝要ナル言ヲ待タズ而シテ茲ニ掲グルモノハ其至要ノモノ、ミヲ以テシタルニ過ギズ。

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Abhorrent...to.</i>   | 16. <i>Confide...in.</i>   |
| 2. <i>Able.....to.</i>  | 17. <i>Conform, Conformity,.... to, with.</i>  |
| 3. <i>Accommodate(適合スル) one thing to another; (供スル) a person with.</i>  | 18. <i>Copy after a person, from nature.</i>   |
| 4. <i>Accuse.....of.</i>  | 19. <i>Correspond...with, to. Correspond ハ書簡ヲ以テ互ニ交際スルノ義ナルキ with ヲ以テシ一致スルト云フキ to ヲ以テス. to correspond with a friend. This corresponds to what I predicted.</i> |
| 5. <i>Acquaint.....with.</i>  | 20. <i>Deprive...of.</i>   |
| 6. <i>Acquit.....of.</i>  | 21. <i>Die...of a disease; by an instrument, by one's hand, by violence.</i>   |
| 7. <i>Adapted.....to</i>  | 22. <i>Differ with a person in opinion, from a person or thing in some quality.</i>  |
| 8. <i>Adequate.....to</i>   | 23. <i>Different from.</i>   |
| 9. <i>Adhere, adherence...to.</i>   | 24. <i>Disappoint of a thing not obtained, in a thing obtained.</i>  |
| 10. <i>Angry with a person, at a thing.</i>   | 25. <i>Dislike...to.</i>   |
| 11. <i>Antipathy...to, against.</i>   |  |
| 12. <i>Arrive...at, in.</i>   |  |
| 13. <i>Averse to, from.</i>   |  |
| 14. <i>Bestow...on, upon.</i>   |  |
| 15. <i>Charge.....a thing on a person; a person with a thing.</i>   |  |
| 16. <i>Compare with (性質ヲ比較スルキ); to (説明ヲ爲シキ相比シテ言フキ) I compare Pope with Dryden. I compare hope to an anchor.</i> |  |

26. Enamoured...of.	43. Prevail...on, upon, with (persuade); over, against (overcome).
27. Entrance...into.	44. Proud...of.
28. Foreign...to, from.	45. Reconcile (make a friendly) to; (make consistent.) with.
29. Founded.....on or upon basis; in truth or error.	46. Redolent...of.
30. Frightened...at.	47. Remonstrate with a person, against a things.
31. Incorporate...into, with.	48. Rid...of.
32. Independent...of.	49. Skilful in, at.
33. Initiation...into.	50. Smile at, (to express favor) on.
34. Inroad.. into.	51. Suitable...to, for.
35. Liberal.....of what is given.	52. Sympathize with.
36. Meddle...with.	53. Taste...for (art), of (food.)
37. Need...of.	54. Vest a thing in a person, a person with a thing.
38. Overwhelmed with a feeling, with shame; by an agent, by the waves.	55. Weary...of.
39. Partake...of, in.	
40. Participate.....with a person, in a thing.	
41. prefer, preferable.....to	
42. Prepare...for.	

勿論此ノ表ヲ以テ善美ヲ盛セルモノニ非ズ  
 充満スル欠乏スルト云フキハ of ヲ以ス。

- a. full of, destitute of, want of.
- b. 名高キト云フキハ多ク for ヲ以テス。  
 famous for, renowned for.  
 noted for, celebrated for.
- c. Attend, accompany ガ生物ニ續カル、キハ by ヲ以テ  
 シ生命ヲ有セザルモノ (Inanimate object) ノ場合ニ  
 ハ with ヲ以テス。  
 He was accompanied by his friends.  
 It is accompanied with illustrations.

#### Exercise XIV.

次ノ文章ノ誤ヲ正セ。

1. We all have need for some one on whom we can confide.
2. Long and bitterly have I repented for the crime with which I am now accused.
3. Every person should conform his practice with his preaching.
4. Marius was liberal with his money, and still more liberal in promises.

5. Rid yourself from such prejudices, or people will be disgusted at you.
6. Meddle not in what does not concern you.
7. Your theory seems to be founded on truth, yet it is quite different to any that I have hitherto heard advanced.
8. Profit from the lessons thus taught.
9. He succeeded of it.
10. He was very proud to it.
11. Honey redolent with spring perfumed the air.
12. He was boast on it.
13. For the unfortunate the good man always sympathises.

## 第十四章

### The Conjunction.

第一 *Than* ハ常ニ接續詞ナルヲ以テ objective case  
ヲ支配スルヲ無シ。

James helped him more *than* I.

James helped him more *than* me.

### 第二 或接續詞ハ相對セルモノアリ。

*Though, yet; both, and;*

*either, or; whether, or.*

### 第三 *when, while, as* ノ異同。

a. *when* ハ全時ニ起リタル動作ヲ述ブルキ用ユ。

b. *while* ハ或時マデ連續シタル動作ヲ示ス。

c. *As* ハ *when* ト *while* トノ中間ノ場合即チ早速起レル  
モノニモ非ズ又タ永ク續キタルモノニモ非ザル場合  
ナリ。

*When* the fish was cut open, every body was delighted  
with Tom Thumb, who was found alive inside.

One day, *as* the cook was carrying a great bowl of  
fermenty, poor Tom fell into the middle of it.

*While* they were all puzzling over the case, the miller  
yawned.

### Exercise XV.

次ノ文章ノ誤ヲ正セ。

1. There are many noble woman, but none nobler than  
her.

2. I look on none with more contempt than they.
3. Though he is a man of letters, but he wants prudence.
4. Neither the wastes of Sahara or the parched plains of central Australia seem to have been designed for the habitation of man or beast.
5. Neither Europe or Africa is as large as Asia.
6. Never act otherwise but honorably.
7. What other motive but the purest patriotism could have stimulated him to such sacrifices?

## 第十五章

### Direct Quotation ヲ The Indirect Form.

#### = 變ズル規則

第一 The Indirect Form ヲ 導ク動詞ガ過去ナルキハ 總体ヲ通シテ全一ノ Tense ノモノヲ以テスベシ。

第二 其 Indirect Form ヲ 導キ始ムル一方ノ文章中ノ Antecedent ニ一致シテ全一ノ人稱ノモノヲ以テス。

第三 Direct Quotation ノ疑問文章ナルキハ之ニ先ジテ asked, wished to know, inquired 等ノ動詞ヲ置キ次ニ *if* 或ハ *Whether* 或ハ其疑問文章ノ一部分ヲ以テス。

Oh, Florence, what is the matter! asked her mother.

Her mother *asked* Florence *what* was the matter.

第四 命令法ノ動詞ヲ有スル Direct Quotation ノモノナルキハ *let* ヲ使用シテ之ヲ變ズ。

She is not quite well, she replied and will not come down.

Wait a while and you shall be told.

She replied that she was not quite well and would not come down. *Let* him wait a while and he should be told.

第五 次ノ言詞ヲ變ズ。

Now        *then*

this        *that*

here        *there*

last        *the previous.*

tomorrow    *the next day.*

I overheard him say, My father died *last night.*

I overheard *him* say that *his* father had died *on the previous night.*

以上述シモノハ大要ヲ掲グルニ過ギス而シテ次ニ False Syntax ノ例ヲ擧ゲン而シテ其誤謬ヲ正セ。

1. This exercise is very easy done.

2. How many square feet is there in a floor twenty feet long and sixteen feet wide?
3. In France cheap wood is made to perfectly imitate mahogany.
4. The great historian and the essayist is no more.
5. Who are you looking for?
6. I never saw it rain so heavy before.
7. No man ever bestowed such a gift to his kind.
8. Each strives to get ahead of the other in their own little craft.
9. Her father and her rode about the country.
10. If he plunge into the sea, he feels the law that defies the boundaries of his perfect liberty.
11. I meant to have written to you last Friday.
12. They have neither occasion for beauty, money, or good conduct.
13. I trust you shall overlook the circumstance of me having come to school late.
14. The Book of Psalms were written by David.
15. The two are here compared with one another.

16. If I were in his position, I would not have gone.
18. I cannot give you no more money.
19. We have done no more than it was our duty to have done.
20. He is a man of remarkable clear intellect.
21. Every one is the best judge of their own conscience.
22. The nation was ruined by the profligacy of their nobles.
23. The fact of me being a stranger to him does not justify his conduct.
24. The logical and historical analysis of a language generally in some degree coincides.
25. Man, though he has great variety of thoughts, yet they are all within his own breast.

**Habitual mistakes made in writing English.**

我邦文ヲ英文ニ譯スルハ我邦人ノ慣習トシテ一種固有ノ誤膠ヲ爲スヲ見ルナリ而シテ一々之ヲ述ブルハ實ニ一大冊子ヲ成スベキモノ故ニ茲ニハ唯ダ其ノ最モ著シキモノノミヲ掲グルノミ。



第一 生ル、(to born) ト云フ語ヲ使用スルキ常ニ passive voice ノモノヲ以テス。

He *was born* in the era of Tempo.

第二 To congratulate ト to celebrate トノ區別。

Congratulate ハ人ヲ祝スルキ celebrate ハ event or occasion ヲ祝スルキ用ユ。

We *celebrate* new year's day by *congratulating* our friends.

His Majesty's birthday was *celebrated* with much splendor.

第三 To hold a meeting ト to open a meeting トノ區別。

meeting 或ハ ceremony ノ舉行セラレ、ト云フキニハ to hold a meeting ヲ用キ而シテ其初マルト云フキハ to open a meeting ヲ使用ス。

The graduation ceremony *will be held* on the 15th and *will be opened* at 11 o'clock.

注意 然レモ to open a meeting ハ to hold a meeting ト混ジ易キヲ以テ to open ノ代リニ to begin ヲ使用スルヲ通例トナス。

第四 Feast, banquet and dinner ノ區別。

其招待スル人夥多ナラザルキハ dinner ヲ使用シ其招待スル人数モ多大ニシテ其馳走モ殊ニ立派ナルモノナルキハ banquet 或ハ feast ヲ用キルナリ。

第五 日本語ニテ何時カラ或ハ何日カラ始マルト云フキニ from ヲ用キズシテ on 或ハ at ヲ以テス總テ to begin ナル動詞ト共ニ from ノ用キラル、極メテ稀ナリ。

The vacation begins *from* July 21st.

Lessons begin *from* eight o'clock in the morning.

上ノ如ク from ヲ使用スルキハ誤謬タルヲ免レズ乃チ

The vacation begins *on* July, 21st.

Lessons begin *at* eight o'clock in the morning.

注意 時ヲ示ス言葉ト共ニ from ヲ用キルキハ通例ト或ハ till ヲ伴フモノトス。

The harbour is closed *from* November to March by ice.

第六 年齢ヲ示スニ Years of age, years old ヲ使用スルアリ而シテ茲ニ注意スベキハ years of age ハ人間ニノミ用キラル、是ナリ而シテ通例ハ此等ノ形ヲ使用セズノ單ニ其數字ノミニテ其年齢ヲ示スモノナリ。

When I was fifteen I determined to enter the navy.

第七 文章中ニ very much ナル副詞ノ地位ハ其文章中ニ在ル動詞ノ種類或ハ Voice ニ因テ變動アルナリ。

- (a) "I like him very much." (1) transitive verb,  
(2) object, (3) adverb.
- (b) "I very much wish to see him."  
(1) adverb, (2) intransitive verb.
- (c) "I was very much surprised to see him."  
(1) auxiliary verb, (2) adverb,  
(3) principal verb.

第八 to be ナル動詞ヲ伴ヘル形容詞ハ (b) ノ場合ノ如ク爲サル、モノトス。

- "He was very sick with dysentery."  
(1) auxiliary verb, (2) adverb, (3) adjective.

第八 旅行ノ方法ヲ示スル by foot, by railway, on steamer, 等ヲ使用ス可ラズ次ノ如キ語ヲ暗シ誤認ニ陥ルヲ勿レ。

on foot, on horseback, by train, by steamer,  
by row-boat, by sail-boat, by jinrikisha,  
by land, by water.

乗ルトイフキハ we mount a horse, get on a train,  
go on board a steamer, get in a jinrikisha, or a

boat. 坏言フナリ。

第九 Able ト suitable ト其使用ヲ誤ルヲアリ able ハ常ニ Living being ニ干シ Inanimate object ニハ決シテ之ヲ用キズ suitable ハ animate 及ビ inanimate 孰ニモ用キラル、モ重ニ用キラル、ハ inanimate objects ニノミ干スルナリ。

"The disposition of the people is very *suitable* for military men."

"The soil is *suitable* for growing all kinds of grain, but on account of the lack of railroads, the people are not *able* to send the produce to a distance."

第十 All ト All the トノ區別。

All ハ (1) The whole quantity of ノ義ニシテ固有名詞物質名詞及ビ無形名詞ノ如キ單數名詞ノ前ニ用キラル、ナリ。

All nature is but art unknown to thee;  
All chance, direction which thou can't not see;  
All discord, harmony—not understood;  
All partial evil, universal good.—Pope.

(2) The whole number of ノ義ニシテ複數名詞ト共

ニ用ラル、ナリ

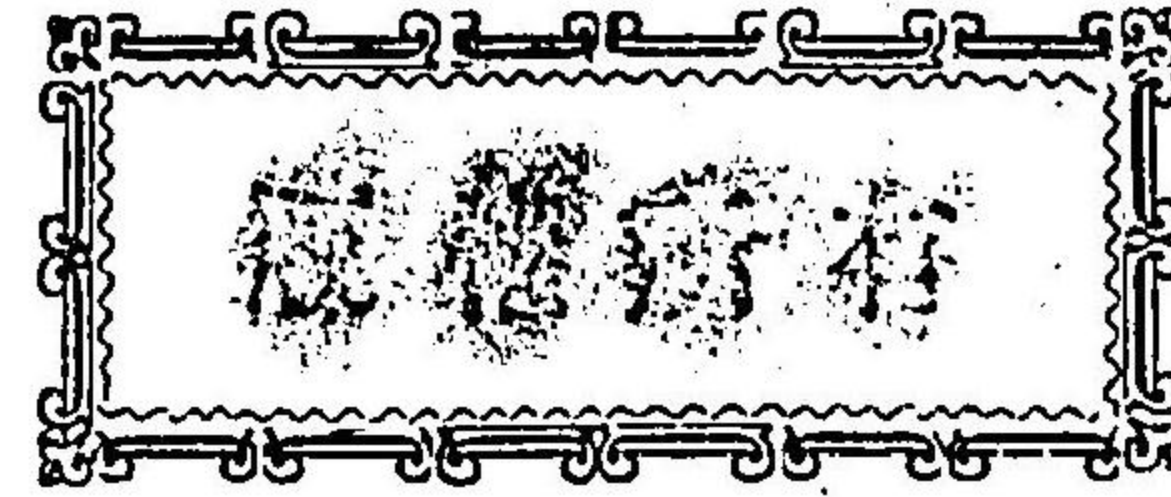
All men think all men mortal but themselves.

定冠詞或ハ a possessive pronoun 或ハ a demonstrative pronoun ヲ all ノ後ニ用キルキハ其ノ名詞ガ示ス種類 (class) ノ格段ナルモノ (particular individuals) ヲ示ス。

All the men=the men of a certain class.

All his money, all these facts ノ如キモ亦々制限セラレタル意義ヲ有ス。

THE END.



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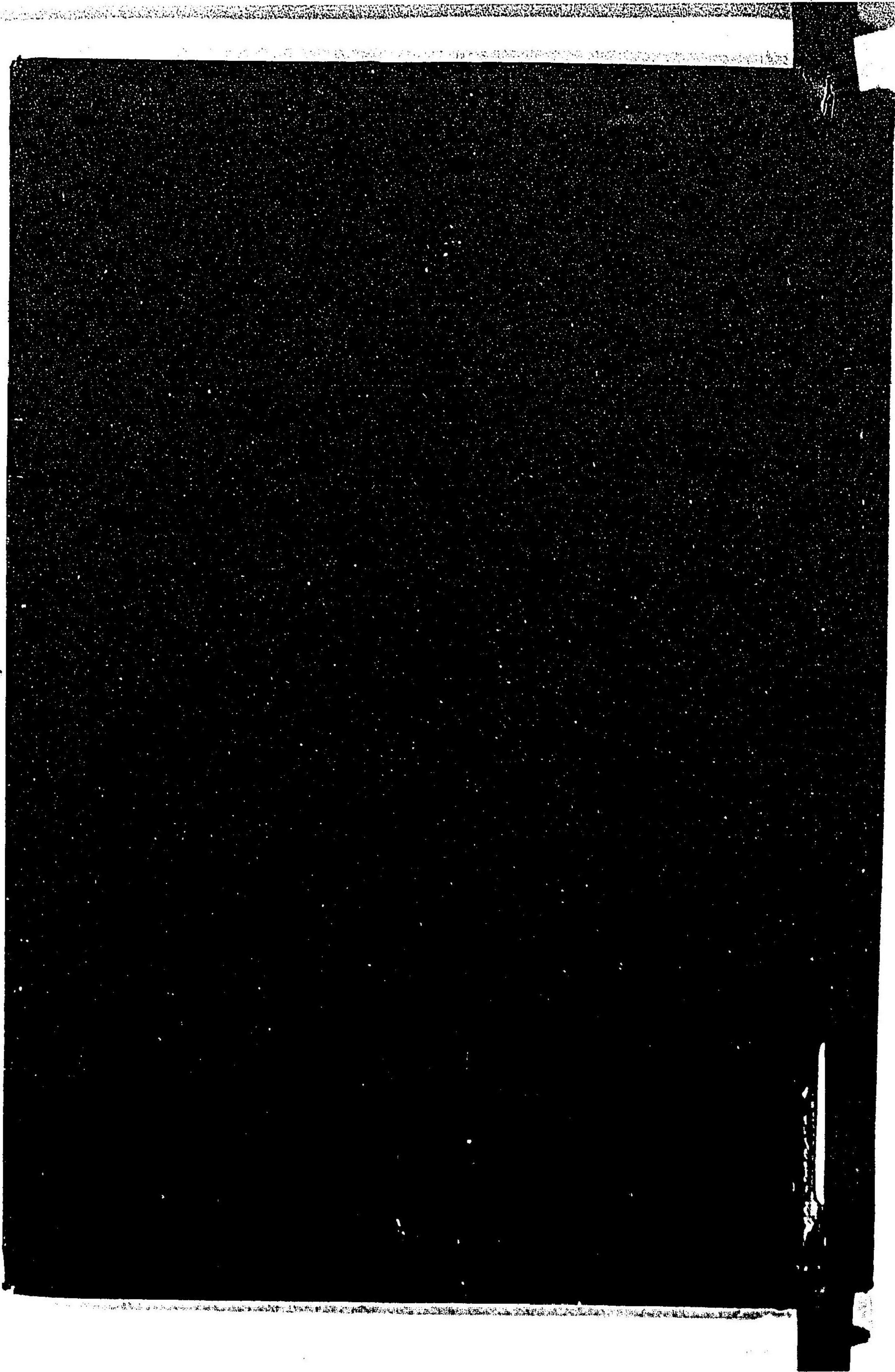
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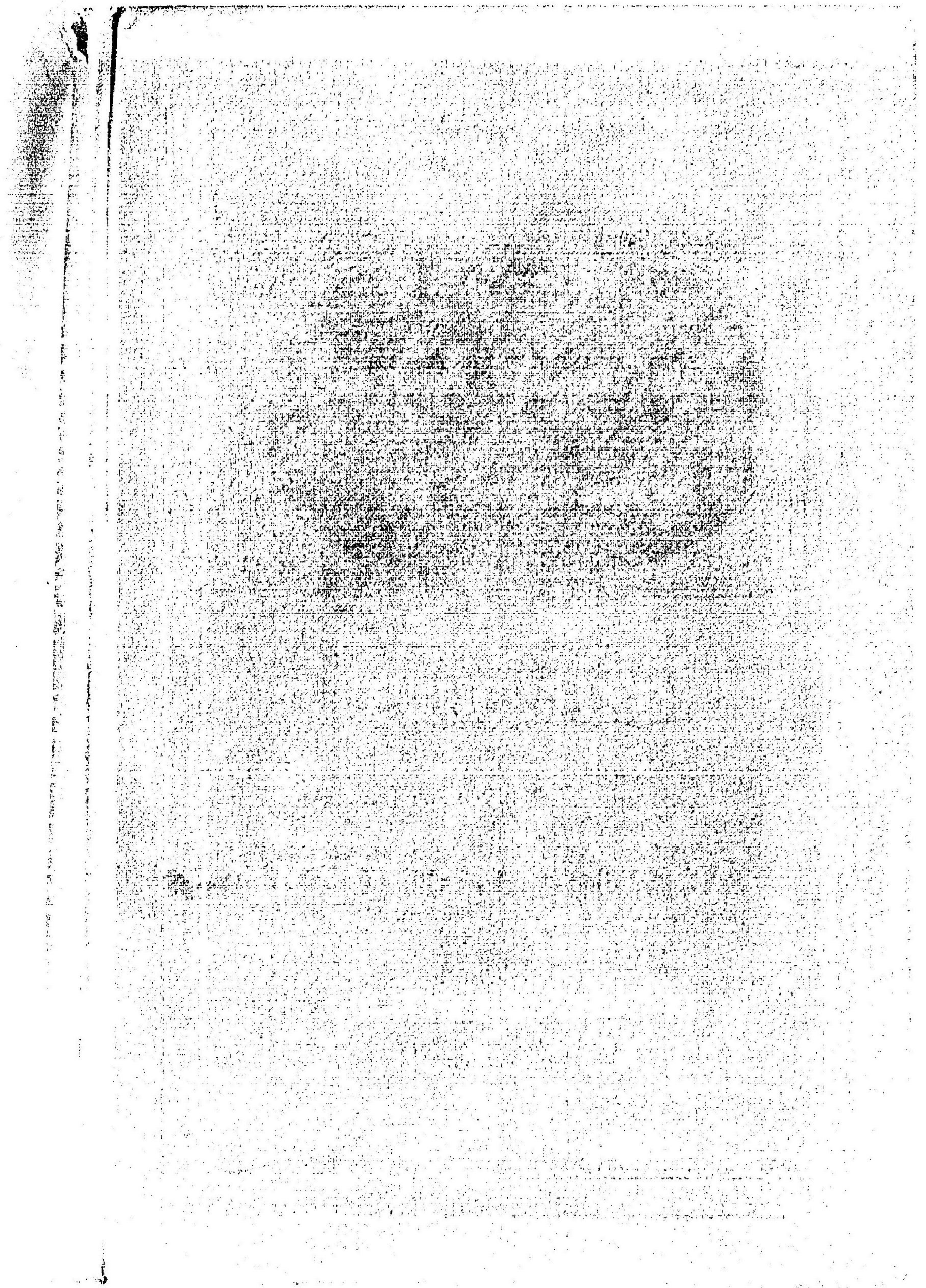
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