

*The Shunyodo Language Series.*

A

LECTURE

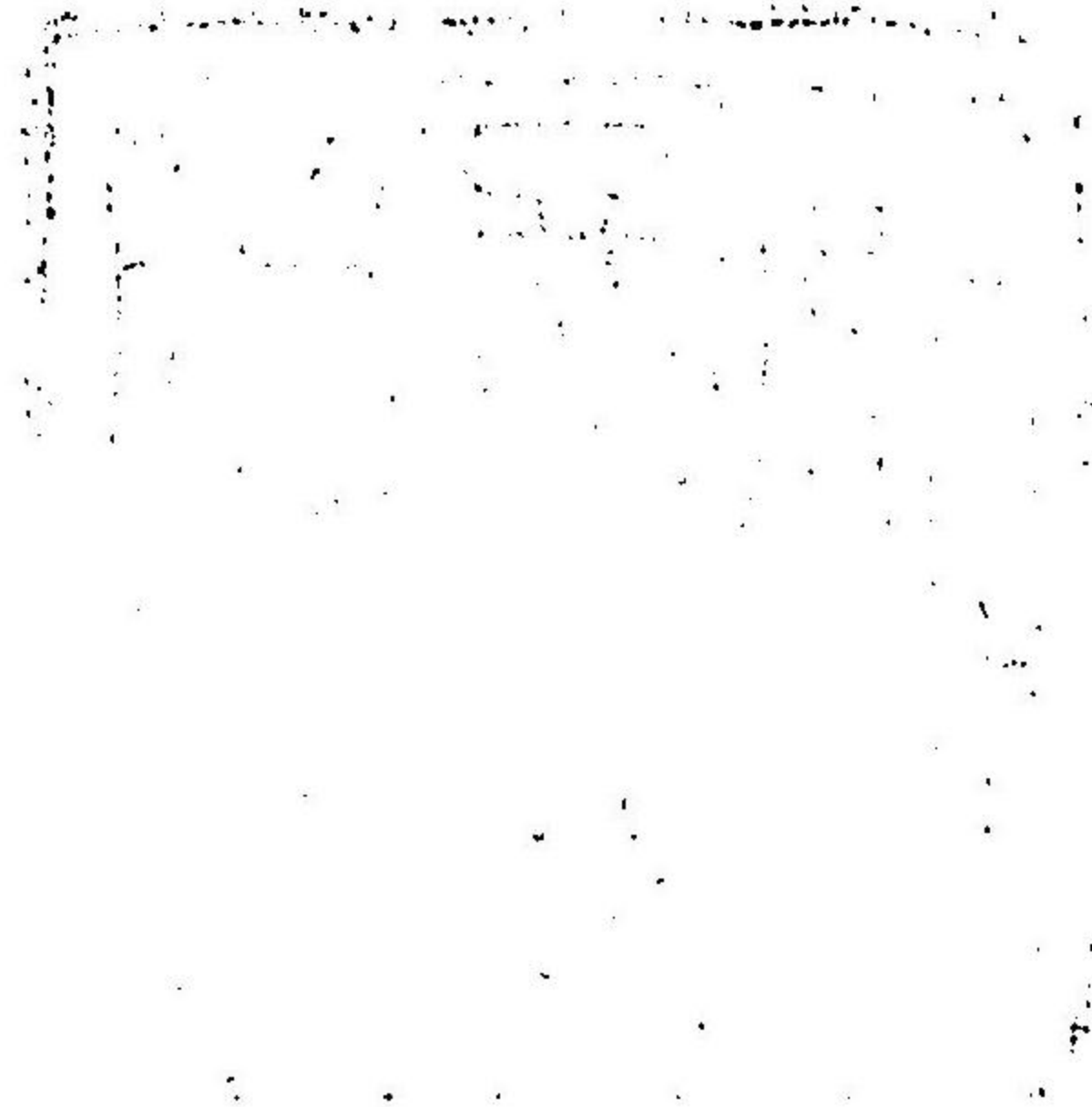
ON

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

BY

R. TSUGARU, B. L.

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A  
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## 自序

英文典は學ぶ者の尤も至難の學科とする處のものなり、故に著者の注意す可きは如何にせば我國の學生に能く了解し得るやにあり、本書は余多年諸種の學校に於て教授し來りたる經驗に據り著述せしものにして我國の學生に適せしむる點に於ては百尺竿頭一步を進めりと信ず。

本書の内容に至りては成る可く秩序の錯雜を防ぎ興味の索然を避け然かも及ぶ限り精密明瞭に説明解釋を加へたり、殊に嶄新の學説は凡て之を網羅せり、初學生の疑ひ惑ひする項目は特に注意して逐一之か説明を附せり、敢て斯學に貢獻すと謂はず、初學生之に依りて英文典に通曉するを得ば著者の幸福なり。

明治三十四年一月二十日

著者識

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附 錄 句 讀 法

詞ノ用法 則 詞性學.

The Grammar of Words, or  
Etymology

詞性學ハ詞ノ類別及ビ變法等ヲ説明ス  
ル學科ニテ最必要ナルモノナリ.

英語ニ於テ詞ヲ八ツノ種類ニ分ツ.

- (1) 名 詞 (Noun) 物又ハ人ノ名
- (2) 代名詞 (Pronoun) 名詞ノ代リニ用フル詞.
- (3) 形容詞 (Adjective) 名詞或ハ形容詞ヲ形容スルニ用フル詞.
- (4) 働 詞 (Verb) 名詞ノ働作ヲ示スニ用フル詞.
- (5) 副 詞 (Adverb) 働詞. 形容詞. 副詞ヲ形容スルニ用フル詞.

(6) 前置詞 (Preposition) 前後ノ言語ノ關係ヲ示シ且言語ヲ連結スルニ用フル詞。

(7) 接續詞 (Conjunction) 同位ノ單語・句及ビ文章ヲ連結スルニ用フル詞。

(8) 間投詞 (Interjection) 恐懼・慨歎・悲哀・驚愕等ノ發聲ナリ。

語ノ幾何カ相集マリテ完全ナル意味ヲ顯ハスルハ文章ヲナス

文章ハ必主從兩部ヨリ成ルモノナリ文章ノ主部 (Subject) トハ文章ノ主トナルモノヲ云フナリ。從部 (Predicate) トハ主部ノ働作若クハ有様ヲ表スモノヲ云フ

普通ノ文章ニテハ先ツ文章ノ初メニ主トスルモノヲ置キ而シテ其ノ次ニ主トス

ルモノ、働作状態ヲ示スモノヲ置クヲ通則トス

1. Birds fly. (鳥ガ飛ブ)
2. He comes. (彼ガ來ル)

然レモ疑問文ニテハ其ノ位置ヲ轉倒シ尙ホ他ノ詞則助働詞ヲ添加スルヲ通則トス

1. Do birds fly? (鳥ガ飛ビナスヤ)
2. Does he come? (彼ガ來ナスヤ)

## 第一章 (名詞)

- I. 定義. 名詞ハ人又ハ物ノ名稱ナリ。  
 名詞ニ五種アリ (1) 固有名詞。  
 (2) 普通名詞。 (3) 集合名詞。  
 (4) 物質名詞。 (5) 抽象名詞。

## 1. 固有名詞.

“*Sparta* was founded by *Lelex*.”

(スパルタ國ハレレックスニ依テ創建  
セラレシ)

茲ニ *Sparta* トアルハ特殊ノ國名ヲ指ス  
又 *Lelex* ハ特殊ノ人名ヲ指スガ故ニ固有名詞ナリ。但シ固有名詞ハ何レノ場所ニ置  
クモ必花文字ニテ書クベシ。

## 2. 普通名詞.

“*Dogs* are faithful *animals*.”

(犬ハ忠實ナル動物ナリ)

コ、ニ *Dog* トアルハ犬ト呼ブ動物ノ  
何レニモ通用スベキ名稱ナリ又 *animals*  
トアルハ動物中ノ何レニモ通用シ得ベキ  
名稱ナルガ故ニカ、ル名詞ヲ普通名詞ト  
稱ス。

## 3. 集合名詞.

“The *Jury* is composed of twelve per-  
sons.”

(陪審官ハ十二人ヨリ組成ス)

コ、ニ *Jury* トアルハ數多ノ人ノ集合  
體ナレバカ、ル名詞ヲ集合名詞ト云フ。

## 4. 物質名詞.

“*Water* is good to drink.”

(水ハ飲ムニ善キモノナリ)

コ、ニ *water* トアルハ水ト云フ物質  
ノ名ニシテ量ヲ以テ量ルヲ得ルモ數ヲ以  
テ分ツヘカラサルモノナレバカ、ル名詞  
ヲ稱シテ物質名詞ト云フナリ。

## 5. 抽象名詞.

“*Punishment* follows *crime*.”

(罰ハ罪ニ伴フ)



Punishment (罰), crime (罪) ハ目ニテ見ル、ト能ハズ手ニテ觸ル、ト能ハザルモノナレモ只思ヒ浮ベテ知ラル、物ノ名ナリ。カ、ル名詞ヲ稱シテ抽象名詞ト云フ。

(註) 固有名詞及固有名詞ヨリ出來タル詞ハ如何ナル場合ニモ花文字ニテ書キ始ムベシ。

France (佛蘭西), French (佛蘭西人), Frenchified (佛蘭西風ニ化シタル); Milton (人名), Miltonic (ミルトン流); Shakespear (人名); Shakesperian (シェキスピア流) 此等ノ文字中 French, Frenchified ハ France ヨリ來リ Miltonic, Shakesperian ハ Milton 又ハ Shakespear ヨリ來リタル語ナレバ何レモ花文字ニテ書クヲ例トス。

(註) 固有名詞ガ普通名詞トシテ用ヒ

ラル、場合モ矢張り花文字ニテ書キ始ムベシ。

例. "He is the Milton of his age."

(彼ハ當時ノミルトンナリ)

此ノ文章ノ意義ハ彼ノ人ハ昔ノ(ミルトン)見タ様ナ人ダト云フ意ナレドモ若此ノ場合ニ(ミルトン)ヲ固有名詞トシテ用フレバ意味全ク反シテ彼ハ(ミルトン)ト云フ意ナリ。彼ハ當時ノ清正ナリ小町ナリナド云ヘル文章ニ於テ清正、小町ハ普通名詞トシテ用ヒラル、ナリ。何トナレバ清正ノ武勇、小町ノ容姿ヲ他ト比較シテ言ヒタルニテ清正、小町ハ主ニアラズ其ノ性質ガ主ナレバナリ。

斯ノ如ク固有名詞ヲ普通名詞トシテ用フル場合ハ必 the ナル冠詞ヲ附スルヲ忘ルベカラズ。

次ノ文例中ノ名詞ノ種類ヲ示セ.

- (1) Tokyo is flourishing.
- (2) Bring me a glass of water.
- (3) Napoleon was born in Corsica.
- (4) Virtue secures happiness.
- (5) Japanese are very clever people.
- (6) The house is built of stone.
- (7) He threw a stone at me.
- (8) A fleet consisting of many warship has just arrived.
- (9) Work is good for health.
- (10) He is the Napoleon of his century.
- (11) Tokyo is the Paris of Japan.

次ノ( )ノ中ニ適宜ノ名詞ヲ挿入セヨ.

Girl.	少女.	Dog.	犬.
Boy.	小兒.	Bird.	鳥.

Sun. 太陽.      Water. 水.

Man. 人.      Bell. 鐘.

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ( ) rings. 鳴ル.  | 6. ( ) walks. 歩行ス. |
| 2. ( ) flows. 流ル.  | 7. ( ) shines. 輝ク. |
| 3. ( ) Runs. 走ル.   | 8. ( ) read. 讀ム.   |
| 4. ( ) barks. 吠ヘル. | 9. ( ) dance. 舞フ.  |
| 5. ( ) sings. 歌フ.  | 10. ( ) come. 來ル.  |

### 名詞ノ變化.

#### (THE INFLEXIONS OF NOUNS)

1. 名詞ハ性, 數及格ヲ示ス爲種々ノ變化ヲ爲ス.

#### 性 (Gender)

性トハ文典學上名詞ノ性ヲ示スモノニテ名詞ノ首或ハ尾ニ或文字ヲ添付シ又ハ全ク異リタル文字ヲ用ヒテ男女兩性ヲ區別スルナリ.

(1) 男性名詞ハ男ノ性質ヲ有スル名詞ナリ。

Master (主人). Henry (男ノ名). Lord (英國貴人ノ尊稱).

(2) 女性名詞ハ女ノ性質ヲ有スル名詞ナリ

Mistress. (女主). Harriet (女ノ名). Lady (英國貴婦人ノ尊稱).

(3) 中性名詞ハ男女ノ性質ナキ物ノ名詞ナリ。

Head (頭). Tree (樹木). London (都名).

(4) 普通性名詞ハ動物ノ名ニシテ其性判然區別シ難ク即男性女性何レニモ屬シ難キモノヲ稱ス。

Sheep (羊). Bird (鳥). Hawk. (鷹) Parents (兩親). Servant (召使). ナドノ如キモノハ普通性名詞ナリ。

無生物ニ男女性ヲ附スルコトアリ

Sun (太陽). Ocean (大洋). Anger (憤怒). War (戰爭). River (河). 等ノ如キ名詞ニハ男性ヲ附ス。

Moon (月). Earth (地球). Virtue (德義). Ship (船). Religion (宗教). Pity (慈悲). Peace (平和) 等ノ如キ名詞ニハ女性ヲ附ス。

2. 名詞ノ性ヲ示ス法。

名詞ノ性ヲ示スニ三則アリ最必用ナレバ初學者必暗記スベシ。

(1) 語ノ末尾ニ文字ヲ附スルコト。

(2) 語ノ首端ニ文字ヲ附シ或ハ首尾ニ拘ラズ女性ヲ示セル語ヲ附スルコト。

(3) 全ク異リタル語ヲ用フルコト。

(1) 語ノ末尾ニ文字ヲ附スルコト。

男 性	女 性
Actor (俳優)	Actress (女俳優)

Baron (男 爵)	Baroness (男爵夫人)
Count (伯 爵)	Countess (伯爵夫人)
Duke (公 爵)	Duchess (公爵夫人)
Emperor (皇 帝)	Empress (皇 后)
Host (主 人)	Hostess (女主人)
Marquis (侯 爵)	Marchioness (侯爵夫人)
Master (且 那)	Mistress (夫 人)
Mayor (市 長)	Mayoress (市長ノ夫人)
Murder (謀殺者)	Murderess (人ヲ殺ス女)

(a) 往昔ノ英語中 Ster ト云フ 語尾字ヲ  
用ヒテ女性ヲ示スモノアリ。

男 性	女 性
Spinner (紡績者)	Spinster (女ノ紡績者)
Weaver (織ル人)	Webster (女ノ織ル人)
Baker (麵包師)	Baxter (女ノ麵包師)
Dancer (舞踏者)	Hoppester (女ノ舞踏者)
Reader (讀 者)	Redester (女ノ讀者)
Hawker (旅 商)	Huckster (女ノ旅商)

(b) 以上ノ外外國語ヨリ轉化シタル語尾

附加字アリ Ine, A, Trix 等ノ如キ是ナリ

(c) Ine ハ希臘語ノ語尾附加字ナリ。

男 性	女 性
Hero (英 雄)	Heroine (女丈夫)
Landgrave (日耳曼ノ伯爵)	Landgravine (全夫人)
Margrave (日耳曼ノ侯爵)	Margravine (全夫人)

(d) A ハ伊太利及西班牙語ノ語尾附加  
字ナリ

男 性	女 性
Don (貴 下)	Dona (令 閨)
Infant (小 兒)	Infanta (西班牙ノ皇女)
Sultan (土耳其帝)	Sultana (土耳其ノ皇后)

(e) Trix ハ羅匈語ノ語尾附加字ニシテ直  
接ニ羅匈語ヨリ英語ニ轉來シタルモノナ  
リ

男 性	女 性
Testator (遺言者)	Testatrix (女ノ遺言者)
Executor (遺言執行人)	Executrix (女ノ遺言執行人)

(2) 語ノ首端ニ文字ヲ附シ或ハ首尾ニ  
拘ハラズ女性ヲ示セル語ヲ加ヘテ其ノ  
性ヲ顯ス法

男 性	女 性
Man-Servant (下 男)	Maid-Servant (下 婢)
He-goat (牡野羊)	She-goat (牝野羊)
He-ass (牡 驢)	She-ass (牝 驢)
Jack-daw (牡燕鳥)	Jenny-daw (牝燕鳥)
Bull-calf (牡 犢)	Cow-calf (牝 犢)
Cock-Sparrow (牡 雀)	Hen-Sparrow (牝 雀)
Wether-lamb (牡 羊)	Ewe-lamb (牝 羊)
Pea-cock (牡孔雀)	Pea-hen (牝孔雀)
Turkey-cock (牡七面鳥)	Turkey-hen (牝七面鳥)

(3) 互ニ全ク異リタル文字ヲ用ヒテ其  
性ヲ示ス法

男 性	女 性
Bachelor (男ノ未婚者)	Spinster (女ノ未婚者)
Boy (男 兒)	Girl (女 兒)
Brother (兄 弟)	Sister (姉 妹)

Foal (牡 駒)	Filly (牝 駒)
Drake (雄 鴨)	Duck (雌 鴨)
Drone (雄 蜂)	Bee (雌 蜂)
Father (父)	Mother (母)
Gander (雄 鶩)	Goose (雌 鶩)
Hart (牡 鹿)	Roe (牝 鹿)
Horse (牡 馬)	Mare (牝 馬)
Husband (夫)	Wife (妻)
King (王)	Queen (女王)
Lord (貴 人)	Lady (貴婦人)
Monk (僧)	Nun (尼)
Nephew (甥)	Niece (姪)
Ram (牡 羊)	Ewe (牝 羊)
Sir (男ノ尊稱)	Madam (女ノ尊稱)
Sloven (不爲體ナル男)	Slut (不爲體ナル女)
Son (息 子)	Daughter (息 女)
Uncle (伯 父)	Aunt (叔 母)
Wizard (男ノ魔術者)	Witch (女ノ魔術者)

名詞ハ男性名詞ニ基因シテ女性名詞ヲ  
造ルヲ通則ナレトモ下ニ掲ケタル 四個ノ男

性名詞ハ 女性名詞ニ 基因シテ造ラレタル  
モノナリ。

女 性	男 性
Bride (新 婦)	Bridegroom (新 郎)
Widow (寡 婦)	Widower (鰥 夫)
Goose (牝 鶩)	Gander (牡 鶩)
Duck (牝 鴨)	Drake (牡 鴨)

次ノ名詞ノ女性ヲ作レ。

Negro, heir, prince, Governor, Viscount,  
peer, poet, priest, Shepherd, prophet, protec-  
tor, Songster, Sorcerer, Tiger, Tutor, Tyrant,  
Votary, Traitor, lad, man, papa, Buck-rabbit,  
Gentleman, he-bear, male, Schoolmaster.

名詞ノ性ヲ學ブ必要ハ 代名詞ハ 其ノ性  
ト相一致スベキモノナレバ 名詞ノ性男性  
ナレバ 其代名詞モ男性ニテ 又女性ナレバ  
其代名詞モ女性ナリ。

- (1) Who was Ieyasu?
- (2) *He* was a famous *Shogun*.
- (3) *She* is a *poetress*.
- (4) *China* has lost a great part of *her* navy.

### 數 (Number)

1. 名詞ニ 單數複數ノ差別アリ 一個ノ  
物ヲ指シテ云フルハ 單數ヲ用ヒ 二個以上  
ノ物ヲ指シテ云フルハ 複數ヲ用フ。

單數名詞ヲ複數トナスニ三個ノ法ア  
リ。

- (1) 單數ノ名詞ニ es 又ハ s ヲ附スルコト。
- (2) 單數ノ名詞ニ en ヲ附スルコト。
- (3) 母韻ヲ變更スルコト。

單 數	複 數
Song (歌)	Songs.
Sage (聖人)	Sages.

(a) 語尾が s, sh, ch, x, z 等ニテ終リタル名詞ニハ es ヲ添ヘテ複數ニ用フ。

單 數	複 數
Press 鋸木	Presses
Brush 刷毛	Brushes
Church 耶蘇教會	Churches
Box 箱	Boxes

但シ ch が k ノ如ク響クキハ s ノミヲ添ヘテ複數ニ用フ。

單 數	複 數
Monarch	Monarchs

(b) 語尾が l ニテ終リタル名詞ハ通例 es ヲ添ヘテ複數ニ用フ。

單 數	複 數
Alkali 亞爾加里	Alkalies.

(c) 語尾が o ニテ終リテ其ノ前ニ子韻アルキハ通例 es ヲ添ヘテ複數ニ用フ。

單 數	複 數
Hero 英雄	Heroes.
Cargo 船荷	Cargoes.

(d) 但シ此ノ規則ニ據ラサルモノ亦多クアリ。

Gento 拔萃錄	Solo 孤歌
Memento 紀念	Grotto 洞

此等ハ s ノミヲ添ヘテ複數ニ用フ。

語尾ガ或ハ e ニテ終レル名詞ハ通例 f ヲ v ニ變シタル後 es ヲ附シテ複數ニ用フ。

(2) 單數名詞ニ en ヲ添ヘテ複數ニ用フル例。

單 數	複 數
Ox 牡牛	Oxen.
Child 小兒	Children.
Brother 兄弟	Brotheren.

(3) 單數名詞ノ母韻ヲ變更シテ複數ニ  
用フル例.

單 數	複 數
Man 人	Men.
Foot 尺	Feet.
Goose 鵞	Geese.
Tooth 齒	Teeth.
Mouse 鼠	Mice.
Louse 虱	Lice.

以上ノ例ニテ複數ヲ作ルニ三個ノ法アルヲ講了シタレド猶必要ナル諸例ヲ次ニ説カム.

(1) 二個ノ複數ノ形ヲ有シ且箇々ニ異リタル意義ヲ有スル名詞アリ.

單 數	複 數
Brother 兄弟	Brothers 眞ノ兄弟 Brotheren 四海同胞
Cloth 絨物	Cloths 太物 Clothes 衣服

Die 骰子又ハ貨幣等ノ鑄形	Dies 貨幣等ノ鑄形	Dice 骰子ノ複數
Fish 魚	Fishes 個々ノ魚ノ尾數ヲ示ス	Fish 魚ヲ總名ス
Genius 才智. 仙人	Geniuses 智者ノ複數	Genii 仙人ノ複數
Pea 豌豆	Peas 豌豆ノ粒數ヲ示ス	Pease 豌豆シ總名
Penny 英國ノ貨幣ニテ日本ノ二錢ニ當ル	Pennies 全枚數ニ付テ云フ	Pence 全金高ニ付テ云フ
Head 頭	Heads 頭ノ複數	Head 畜類ノ頭數
Shot 彈丸	Shots 發射數ヲ示ス	Shot 彈丸ノ數ヲ示ス
Sail 帆	Sails 帆ノ複數	Sail 數艘ノ船

(2) 單數名詞 f 或ハ fe ヲ v ニ變シテ複數名詞ヲ作ル.

單 數	複 數
Wife 妻	Wives
Calf 犢	Calves
Leaf 木葉	Leaves



Self 自身	Selves
Thief 盗人	Thieves

(3) 但シ f 或ハ fe = 終リテモ 單 = s  
ノミヲ附シテ複數ニ用フルモノアリ。

## 複 數

Griefs 悲ミ	Turfs 芝
Roofs 屋根	Cliffs 峭壁
Staffs 杖	Dwarfs 矮人
Chiefs 主長	

(4) y = 終ル單數名詞ニシテ y ノ前ニ  
母韻ノ置カレタル片ハ s ノミヲ添ヘテ複  
數ニ用フ。

Keys 鍵	Valleys 谷
Chimneys 烟筒	Days 日

(5) y = 終ル單數名詞ニシテ y ノ前ニ  
子韻或ハ qu ノ置カレタル片ハ y フ i = 換  
ハタル後 es フ添ヘテ複數ニ用フ。

單 數	複 數
Lady 夫人	Ladies
Glory 榮耀	Glories
Soliloquy 獨言	Soliloquies
Colloquy 對話	Colloquies

(6) 單數複數共 = 同一ノ形ヲ用フルモノ  
アリ換言スレバ單數複數ノ別ナキモノア  
リ。

Deer 鹿	Sheep 綿羊
Cod 鱈	Trout 鱒
Mackerel 青花魚	Salmon 鮭
Vermin 虱蚤ノ總名	Cannon 大砲
Shot 彈丸	head 匹(畜類ノ)

(7) 數・重量・度量等ノ名ハ複數トナラズ。

Ten hundred weight	千百十二磅
Five Score	百
Five Fathom	三十英尺
Six Brace	六對

(8) 下ニ示セル名詞ハ當時單數トシテ常ニ用フ。

News	新報	Wages	給 金
Gallows	絞架	Pains	勞 苦
Odds	優等	Tidings	音 信

(9) 二個相對ノ物又ハ數個ヲ合シテ一物ヲナセル者ハ複數ト見做ス。

Antipodes	對渡者	Cattle	牛 羊
Compasses	兩脚規	Bellows	風 櫃
Pincers	釘 拔	Shears	剪 刀
Tweezers	鉗 <sup>メ</sup> 子	Drawers	下 褲
Snuffers	燭 剪	Tongs	鐵 <sup>ハ</sup> 鉗
Lungs	肺 臟	Scissors	剪 刀
Spectacles	眼 鏡	Trousers	股 引

(10) 堆積又ハ群集シタルモノヲ一括シテ云フ名稱ハ複數トシテ用フ。

Annals	年代記	Dregs	汚 物
Lees	酒類、濁滓	Oats	オホカラスムギ

Archives	記 錄	Measles	麻 疹
Staggers	旅客馬車	Ashes	灰
Entrail	臟 腑	Molasses	糖 密
Assets	遺 産	Stocks	資 金

(1) 單數名詞ヲ複數ニ作リテ單數、複數各其ノ意義ヲ異ニスルモノアリ。

單 數	複 數		
Beef	牛 肉	Beeves	牛類ノ總稱
Compass	範 圍	Compasses	兩脚器
Good	幸福、善良	Goods	貨物、家財
Iron	鐵	Irons	鐵ノ足械
Physic	藥	Physics	物理學
Sand	砂	Sands	一帶ノ砂地
Force	力	Forces	軍 隊
Air	空 氣	Airs	風 采
Spectacle	奇 景	Spectacles	眼鏡

(12) 外國ヨリ來リシ語ニテ未全ク英語ニ轉化セザルモノ又ハ半化シタルモノハ

全ク其外國語ノ規則ニ依リテ 複數ノ形ヲ  
造ル。

單 數		複 數
Arcanum	秘 密	Arcana
Beau	<small>シヤレモノ</small> 花々公子	Beaux
Crisis	危急存亡ノ秋	Crises
Ephemerid	天文曆書	Ephemerides
Genus	種 類	Genera
Hypothesis	假 設	Hypotheses
Larva	初生蟲	Larvae
Madam	夫ノアガ婦人ニ 對シテ云フ辭	Masdames
Magus	天文占者	Magi
Phenomenon	現 象	Phenomena
Vortex	水ノ渦	Vortices

(13) 組成語ヲ 複數ニナスニハ 其語中ノ  
重ナル名詞ヲ 複數トナスベシ。

單 數		複 數
Son-in-law	婿	Sons-in-law
Hanger-on	他人ニ依頼 スル人	Hangers-on

Looker-on 傍觀者      Lookers-on

(14) 組成語ノ兩部ヲ 複數トナス例アリ

單 數		複 數
Man-servant	男召使	Men-servants
Woman-servant	女ノ召使	Women-servants

下ニ掲クル名詞ヲ 複數ニ作レ

Hand, Bench, Fly, Volcano, Bamboo,  
Piano, Mosquito, Sheaf, Half, Shelf, Elf,  
Wharf, Gulf, Hoof, Proof, Scarf, Father-in-  
law, Mother-in-law, Step-son, Passer-by,  
Maid-servant, Foot-man, Court-martial,  
Commander-in-chief.

### 格

(CASE)

“The boy struck his dog” (小供ガ彼ノ犬  
ヲ打チヌ)ト云ヘル文章ニ於テ Boy 及 dog  
ナル名詞ハ動詞 Struck ニ關係シテ Boy ハ

Struck ト云ヘル動作ノ主人トナリ dog ハ其ノ目的詞ナリ His ハ dog ノ持主ヲ示ス詞トナルガ如ク名詞ト他ノ詞トノ關係ヲ示ス爲ニ名詞ヲ主格、物主格、目的格ノ三ツニ大別ス

### 主 格 (Nominative Case)

1. 主格トハ文章中ノ主部ナル名詞、代名詞ノ格ヲ云フ日本語ニテ (ハ) (ガ) ノ天仁遠波ヲ添ヘテ用フル言ハ皆主格ナリ例令ヘハ “The boy run” (小兒ガ走ル) ノ文章ニ於テ Boy ハ Run ト云ヘル動作ノ主人ニシテ文章ノ主部ニ當リ且日本語ニハ (ハ) (ガ) ノ天仁遠波ヲ添ヘテ用フル詞ナルヲ以テ主格ナリ

自働詞ノ意義ヲ完全明瞭ニシテ爲ニ自働詞ノ後ニ置カレタル名詞代名詞ハ主格ナリ。

- (1) Mr. Shimada is a *Teacher*  
島田君ハ先生ナリ
- (2) Horse is a usefull *Animal*.  
(馬ハ有要ノ動物ダ)
- (3) It is I.  
(ソレハ私ダ)
- (4) Is it I?  
(ソレハ私デスカ)

2. 英語ニテ主格、目的格ノ名詞ハ更ニ變形セズ代名詞ハ主格目的格ニヨリ其ノ形ヲ變ズルモノアリ

- (1) That *boy* is student. (主 格)  
(アノ小兒ハ學生デス)
- (2) I love that *boy*. (目的格)  
(私ハアノ子ヲ愛ス)
- (3) *He* is an idle boy. (主 格)  
(彼レハ怠惰ナル子デス)
- (4) I gave *him* a nice book. (目格格)  
(私ハ彼ニヨキ本ヲ與ヘマシタ)

## 物主格 (Possessive Case)

3. 物主格トハ名詞ノ持主ノ義ヲ顯ハス格ヲ云フ例ヘバ Man's heart. (人ノ心), His name (彼レノ名). ト云フ如ク Man's his ハ即物主格ナリ

名詞ヲ物主格トナス規則.

1. 單數ノ名詞併ニ結尾ニ s ヲ有セサル複數ノ名詞ハ (') ノ符號及 (s) ヲ添ヘテ物主格ニ用フ

Boy's, men's, fox's, Charles's.

但シ語尾ガ x 又ハ s ニ終リタル單數名詞ハ (s) ヲ添ヘテ物主格ニ用フレバ (es) ヲ添ヘシ如ク發音スベシ

2. 複數ノ名詞ニシテ語尾ニ s ヲ有スルモノハ唯 (') 符號ノミヲ添ヘテ物主格ニ用フ.

Boys', flies', foxes', Charleses'.

茲ニ注意スベキハ人間又ハ動物ノ名詞ハ物主格ニナスコトヲ得ベキモ無生物ノ名詞ハ物主格ニナスコト能ハズ但シ無生物ノ名詞ト雖モ活物ト見做サ、ルルハ此限リニ非ズ故ニ 'The man's house: (人ノ家), 'The cat's eyes (猫ノ目) ト云フコトヲ得レバ 'The door's key (戸ノ鍵), 'The book's name (本ノ名) トハ決シテ云フベカラズカ、ル無生物ノ名詞ヲ物主格ニナスルハ前置詞ノ of ヲ詞用ヒテ作ルベシ. 'The key of the door. 'The name of the book.

時, 距離, 重量, 及價格ノ名ハ物主格トナスコトヲ得

A month's holiday.	(一ヶ月ノ休日)
A week's Journey.	(一週間ノ旅行)
Yesterday's Newspaper.	(昨日ノ新聞)
'Three yen's worth.	(三圓ノ價格)
A pound's weight	(一磅ノ重量)

次ノ名詞ヲ數複ニナシ物主格ヲ作レ。

Child, Prince; woman, king; Cable;  
Tutor; Mercy; father; Henry; Aunt;  
Cat; Charler; gardenar; Brother; poetress;  
Author; Painter; Sculptor; Engraver;  
Sister; Bridge, Horse; ox; Thief:

次ニ掲ケタル句ヲ物主格名詞ニ變更セ

ヨ

A cap *of the boy*.

The *mother of Moses*.

The son *of the Princess*.

The pain-killer *of Dabis*.

The work *of the men*.

The wool *of the Sheep*.

The house *of Mr. Shimuda*.

The house *of my sons-in-law*.

Political Economy *of John Stuart Mill*.

次ノ文例中ノ名詞ノ格ヲ舉ゲテ説明セ

ヨ。

1. My brother lives there.
2. I bought a nice horse.
3. The boy likes play.
4. Play tires the boy.
5. Tokyo is a big city.
6. Is this your hat?
7. What is your name?
8. I love my mother.
9. Good folks have many friends.
10. We have many new books.

## 形 容 詞

1. 形容詞ハ名詞ヲ制限シ、或ハ説明スル詞ナリ。

(1) *Japanese language.*

(日本ノ語)

(2) *Good men.*

(善キ人)

(3) *Every boy.*

(各ノ小兒)

(4) *Much rice.*

(澤山ノ米)

(5) *Several people.*

(數人)

(6) *That book*

(其ノ本)

## 2. 形容詞 = 六種アリ.

1. 固有形容詞 (Proper)
2. 性質形容詞 (Descriptive)
3. 定量形容詞 (Quantitative)
4. 顯數形容詞 (Numeral)
5. 指示形容詞 (Demonstrative)
6. 分配形容詞 (Distributive)

3. 固有形容詞ハ 固有名詞ヨリ 作ラル  
、所ノ形容詞ナリ.

固有名詞	固有形容詞
Japan (日本)	<i>Japanese</i> (日本ノ)
China (支那)	<i>Chinese</i> (支那ノ)
France (佛蘭西)	<i>French</i> (佛蘭西ノ)

(註) *Japanese, Chinese, French* 等ノ語  
ハ又名詞トシテ用フルコトヲ得ル 然ルキハ  
日本人, 日本語, 支那人, 支那語, 佛蘭西  
人, 佛蘭西語ト譯ス.

## 文 例

- (1) "Do you like *Japanese* cooking" ?  
(貴方ハ日本ノ料理ヲ御好ミデスカ)
- (2) "Do they sell a *Chinese* tea at that shop" ?  
(アノ店デ支那ノ茶ヲ賣リマスカ)
- (3) "I am learning the *French* language."  
(私ハ佛語ヲ學デ居リマスル)

4. 性質形容詞ハ名詞ノ性質或ハ状態ヲ示ス詞ナリ.

A <i>white</i> horse.	A <i>charming</i> weather.
(白馬).	(愛スベキ天氣).
A <i>clever</i> man.	An <i>amusing</i> book.
(伶俐ナル人).	(面白キ書物).
A <i>cold</i> morning.	A <i>full</i> moon.
(寒キ朝).	(満月).
A <i>beautiful</i> days.	A <i>bad</i> epidemic.
(美シキ日).	(悪疫).

文 例

- (1) "He bought a *white* horse."  
(彼ノ人ハ白馬ヲ買ヒマシタ).
- (2) "He is a *clever* man."  
(彼ノ人ハ甚伶俐ナル人デス)
- (3) "This is a *cold* morning."  
(寒キ朝デス)
- (4) "The days are very *beautiful* now."

- = "We are having very *beautiful* days now."  
(當節ハ誠ニ好日デゴザイマス).
- (5) "It was a *charming* weather yesterday."  
(昨日ハ愛スベキ天氣デシタ).
  - (6) "This is a very *amusing* book."  
(此ハ大層面白キ書籍デス).
  - (7) "It is a *full* moon to-night."  
(今夜ハ満月ダ).
  - (8) "There was a *bad* epidemic here last summer."  
(昨年ノ夏當所ニ悪シキ流行病ガアリマシタ).

5. 定量形容詞ハ名詞ノ量ヲ示ス詞ナリ.

其重ナルモノハ

Some, any, no, none, little, much, enough, all, half, whole 等ナリ.

文 例

- (1) "Have you *any* sugar?"  
(貴方ハ少々砂糖ヲ持ツテ居ルカ).



(註) 此ノ文例ニ於テ any ハ少シ計リト云フ意義ニテ用ヒラル。

(2) "I have <sup>none.</sup>  
not any."  
(私ハ少シモ持ツテ居ラス).

(3) "I need *some* help."  
(私ハ幾分カ救助ヲ要シマス).

(註) 抽象名詞ト共ニ Some ヲ用フルキハ量ヲ示ス

(4) "He spend *much* money."  
(彼ノ人ハ澤山ノ金ヲ費ス).

(註) 量ヲ示スキハ much ヲ用ヒ、數ヲ示スキハ many ヲ用フベシ。

(5) "He wasted *all* his paper."  
(彼ハ残ラズ紙ヲ無駄ニシテシマイマシタ).

(6) "He took the *whole* part."  
(彼ノ人ハ全部ヲ取リマシタ).

(7) "We have had a *half* holiday."  
(半日ノ休暇ヲ得マシタ).

(8) "He eat *enough* bread."  
(彼ノ人ハ充分ノ麵包ヲ喰ベマシタ).

(9) "I have *some* tea."  
(私ハ茶ヲ持テ居ル).

(註) 定限アル分量ヲ示スキニハ "Some" ヲ用フ、即チ日本語ニテ (若干) ノ意義ナリ。此ノ文章ハ確定ノ文章 (Affirmative sentence) ナレバ "Some" ヲ用ヒタルニテ "I have any tea," トハ云フヲ得ズ。

(10) "I have not *any* tea."

(註) "Any" ハ "Some" ト同シク定限アル分量ヲ示スキニ用フ、即チ日本語ニテ (幾多) ト云フ意義ナリ。此ノ文章ハ消極ノ文章 (Negative sentence) ナレバ "any" ヲ用ヒタルニテ "I have not some tea" トハ云フヲ得ズ。

- (11) "Do you want *some* sugar?"  
(砂糖ヲ御望ミデスカ).  
(A) 答 "Yes, I want *some* sugar."  
(ハイ. 私ハ砂糖ヲ欲シクアリマス).  
(B) 答 "No, I do not want *any* sugar."  
(イエ. 砂糖ハイリマセン).
- (12). "Do you want *any* peaches.?"  
(貴方ハ桃ヲ御望ミデスカ).  
(A) 答 "No, I do not want *any* peaches."  
(イエ私ハ桃ヲ欲シクアリマセン).  
(B) 答 "Yes, "I want *some* peaches."  
(ハイ. 私ハ桃ガ欲シクアリマス).
- (13) "(No body / No one) came to see me."  
(何人モ私ニ遇ヒニ参リマセン).
- (14) "I do not want anything."  
(何ニモ私ハイリマセン).
- (15) "I left my umbrella somewhere in your house."  
(此ノ家ノ何處カニ私ノ傘ヲ置キ忘レマシタ).
- (16) "I can not find my book anywhere in the class room."

(教場ノ何處ニモ私ノ書籍ガ見付カリマセム).

(17) "I have nothing to tell you."

(私ハ貴方ニ何ニモ御話シ申スコトハナイ).

6. 顯數形容詞ハ名詞ノ數ヲ示ス詞ナリ.

顯數形容詞ニ三種アリ. (1) 基數. (2)

序數. (3) 倍數.

基 數	序 數	倍 數
One 一	First 第一	Single 一重
Two 二	Second 第二	Double 二重, 二倍
Three 三	Third 第三	{Treble {Trible 三重, 三倍 " "
Four 四	Fourth 第四	Quadruple 四重, 四倍
Five 五	Fifth 第五	Quintuple 五重, 五倍
six 六	sixth 六	Sextuple 六重, 六倍

A hundred 一百	Hundredth 第一百
Hundred and one 百一	Hundred and first 第一百
Two hundred 二百	Two hundredth 第二百
A Thousand 一千	Thousandth 第一千
A Million 一百万	Millionth 第一百萬

(註) 物質名詞ト共ニ “Some” 或ハ “Any” ヲ用フルトキハ量ヲ示ス.

普通名詞ト共ニ Some 或ハ any ヲ用フルトキハ數ヲ示ス.

- (1) “There is *no* peaches.” = “There is not any peaches.” (一ツノ桃モナシ)
- (2) “There is *no* sugar.”  
= “There is not any sugar.”  
(少シノ砂糖モナシ)

(註) 第一例ニ於テ “no” ハ複數名詞 “peaches” ト共ニ用ヒラレタルモノナレハ即チ數ヲ示スモノナリ.

第二例ニアリテ “no” ハ物質名詞 “sugar” ト共ニ用ヒラレタルモノナレバ即チ量ヲ示スモノナリ.

Some, Any, No ヨリ成ル熟語アリ.

{ Somebody Someone Any body Any one	} 誰カ	{ No body No one Nothing (Nowhere)	} 誰モ無シ 何モ無シ 何所ニモ無シ
{ Something Anything	} 何か	{ Somewhere Anywhere	} 何所カ

### 文 例

- (1) “(Some one) threw a stone at my dog.”  
(誰カ私ノ犬ニ石ヲ投ゲマシタ).
- (2) “Shall I call {anybody}?”  
(誰カ呼ビマセウカ).

## 數ヲ示ス熟語

- |                    |           |                     |
|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| (1) Half a Score.  | } 名詞ノミニ用フ |                     |
| (2) Score.         |           |                     |
| (3) Century.       |           |                     |
| (4) Dozen          | (十二)      | } 名詞, 形容詞兩様<br>ニ用フ. |
| (5) Half a dozen   | (六)       |                     |
| (6) Half a hundred | (五十)      |                     |

## 文 例

- (1) "Half a score of apples."  
(林檎十個).
- (2) "Two scores of apples."  
(林檎四十個).
- (3) "Three century."  
(三百年)
- (4) "A dozen books."  
(書籍十二冊)
- (5) "A dozen of wine."  
(酒十二本)

- (6) "Half a dozen house."

(六軒ノ家).

- (7) "Half a dozen of wine."

(酒六本).

- (8) "Half a hundreds miles"

(五拾里).

- (9) "Half a hundred of people."

(五十人).

(注意) Charles II, Edward III ハ Charles the second, Edward the third ト 讀ムベシ.

英語ニテ日ヲ數フルニハ First, Second, Third 等ヲ用フ.

The first of January = 1st <sup>略字</sup> Jan. (一月一日).

The second of February = 2nd Feb. (二月二日).

The third of last month = 3rd ult. (先月三日).

The Tenth of this month = 10th Inst. (今月十日).

The Thirtieth of next month = 30th Prox.

(來月三十日).

## 週日及ビ月ノ名

Sunday	略字 Sun.	日曜日.
Monday	Mon.	月 ” ”
Tuesday	Tues.	火 ” ”
Wednesday	Wed.	水 ” ”
Thursday	Thur	木 ” ”
Friday	Fri.	金 ” ”
Saturday	Sat.	土 ” ”
略字		
January	Jan.	一 月.
February	Feb.	二 月.
March	Mar.	三 月.
April	Ap.	四 月.
May	May.	五 月.
June	Jun.	六 月.
July	Jul.	七 月.
August	Aug.	八 月.
September	Sep.	九 月.
October	Oct.	十 月.

November Nov. 十一月.

December Dec. 十二月.

6. 前段述へタル如ク Some, any, no, none, all, ノ物質名詞ト共ニ用ヒラル、時ハ量ヲ示ス形容詞ナリ、然レ共以上ノ形容詞ニシテ複數名詞ト共ニ用ラル、時ハ不定ノ數ヲ示ス。Many, few モ同シク不定ノ數ヲ示ス形容詞ナレ共決シテ量ヲ示ス形容詞ニハアラス。

## 文 例

- (1) "Do you want *some* orange?"  
(貴方ハ密柑ガ欲シクアリマスカ).
- (2) "No, I do not want *any* oranges."  
(イエ、私ハ密柑ガ欲シクアリマセン).
- (3) "Yes. I want *any* oranges."  
(ハイ私ハ密柑ガ欲シクアリマス).
- (4) "Have you *no* English books?"

(貴方ハ英語ノ書物一ツモ御所有アリマセヌカ)

(5) "No, I have <sup>(none</sup> (not any English books)." )

(イエ私ハ英語ノ本ハ一冊モ所持シテ居リマセ  
ン).

(6) "Yes, I have a few English books."

(ハイ. 私ハ少シク英書ヲ所持シテ居リマス).

(7) "My father has many chinese books, but few English books."

(私ノ父ハ澤山支那ノ書物ヲ所持シテ居リマス  
ガ英書ハ至テ少ナイ).

(註) "Few" ト "A Few" トハ意義同  
シカラズ, "Few" ハ消極ニテ (少ナイ) ト  
云フ意義ナリ "A Few" ハ積極ニテ (少  
シクアル) ノ意義ナリ. 故ニ "Few" ハ (not  
many 多クハナシ) ニ等シク, "A Few"  
ハ "Some" (若干) ニ等シ.

打消疑問文ニ於テ "Some" ハ物ノ有  
ルヲ推量シテ述ブル時ニ用ヒ, "Any" ハ

物ノ有無ニ關セズ純粹ノ問ヲ發スル時ニ  
用フ.

### 文 例

(1) "Are there not any teachers of French in the Academy?"

(中學校ニ佛語教師ハゴザイマセヌカ).

(2) "Are there not some teachers of French in the Academy?"

(中學校ニ佛語ノ教師ハゴザイマステハゴザイ  
マセヌカ).

7. 指示形容詞ハ名詞ヲ指示スル詞ナ  
リ.

指示形容詞ニ二種アリ. (1) 特定.  
(2) 不定.

特 定		不 定	
單數	複數	單數	複數
The.	These.	A.	Some.
This.	Those.	Some.	Some.

That.	Those.	Any.	Any.
Yon, Yonder.	Yon, Yonder.	No, None.	No, None.
Such.	Such.	A certain.	Certain.
The same.	The same.	One (或ル).	—
The other.	The other.	Another.	Other.

“The” ハ定冠詞ニテ名詞ヲ確ト指定スルモノナリ。

“A,” “An” ハ不定冠詞ニシテ名詞ヲ確ト指定セザルモノナリ。

“A” ハ子韻ヲ以テ始マル名詞ニ冠スル詞ナレドモ “An” ハ母韻 (a, e, i, o, u,) 又ハsilent (即チ發音セザル h) ヲ以テ始マル名詞ニ冠ラス詞ナリ。

### 文 例

The, A, An :—

(1) “This is *the* book you want.”

(此ハ貴方ノ御望ミナサル書籍デアリマス)

(註) 冠詞 “the” ハ名詞 Book ヲ特別ス。

(2) “I bought *a* book.”

(私ハ一冊ノ本ヲ買ヒマシタ)

(註) 何ノ本ナルカヲ確ト指定セズ單ニ一ツノ本ナルヲ示スノミナリ。

(3) “He is *an* heir.”

(彼ノ人ハ相續人ノ一人ナリ)

(註) “heir” ノ前ニ母韻冠詞 “an” ヲ置キタルハ h ノ默音ナルガ故ナリ。

(4) “She married with *an* Englishman.”

(彼ノ女ハ英國人ト結婚シマシタ)

(5) “This is *a* useful thing.”

(此ハ必要ナル物デアリマス)

(註) “useful” ノ前ニ子韻冠詞ヲ附シタルハ u ノ發音 yu ノ如ク聞ユレバナリ。

This, That :—

(1) “*This* house is very handsome.”

(コノ家ハ大層結構デス)

(2) "This is a very handsome house."

(コレハ大層結構ナル家デス).

(3) "That house of yours is larger than mine."

(貴方ノ御宅ハ私ノヨリハ大キクアリマス).

(4) "Is that your book?"

(其ハ貴方ノ御本デスカ).

(註) "This" ハ手近ノ者ヲ示シ "That" ハ離レタル者ヲ示ス.

Yonder :—

(1) "Yonder peck is a ball."

(那ノ斑點ハ輕氣球ダ).

(2) "Over Yonder hills I came."

(那ノ小山ヲ超エテ私ハ参リマシタ).

(註) "Yon," "yonder" ハ當時稀ニ用ヒラル.

Same :—

(1) "The same plants will grow in the same soil and climate everywhere."

(同シ植物ハ何處デモ同シ土地及季候ニ生長シマス).

(2) "This is the same man that I saw this morning."

(コレハ私ガ今朝見マシタト同シ人ダ).

(3) "My name is the same as his."

(私ノ名ハ彼ノ人ト同シダ).

(註) "Same" ノ前ニ必ず定冠詞 "the" ヲ附スベシ.

Such :—

(1) "Such a voice as hers is unusual."

(彼ノ女ノ様ナ聲ハ非凡デス).

(2) "The averment was such that it could not be gainsaid."

(確説ハ辨駁スルコト出来マセナンダ程確實デアリマシタ).

(3) "Such was the king's command."

(此ノ如キハ王ノ命令デアリマシタ).

(註) "Such" ノ次ニ "as" ノアルキハ(其様ナル)ト譯スベシ.



“Such” の後 = “That” のアル片ハ(ソレ程)ト譯スベシ。

“Such” ハ不定冠詞ヲ伴フコアリ第一例 “Such a voice” ノ如シ。

Other :—

(1) “They will be both sorry some day or *other*.”

(二人トモ何時カ後悔スルトキアラム)。

(2) “Some men do this, *other* men that.”

(或人々ハ此ヲナシ他ノ人々ハ其ヲナス)。

(註) “Other” ハ “Some” ト相對シテ用ヒラル又 “That” ハ “This” ニ對シテ用ヒラル。

(3) “Have you no *other* children?”

(貴方ハ外ニ御小供衆ハアリマセヌカ)。

(註) 此ノ文例ニ於テ “other” ハ(外ニ)ト云フ意義ニテ用ヒラル。

(4) “A house stood on the *other* side of the river.”

(家ガ河ノ向側ニ立チテアル)。

(註) 此ノ文例ニ於テ “other” ハ反對ノ意義ナリ。

(5) “He came to see me *every other* day.”

(彼ノ人ハ隔日ニ私ニ會ヒニ來マス)。

(註) “Other” ハ “every” ト共ニ用ヒラ

ル、片ハ即一ツ置キノ意義トナル。

(6) “Two men helped *each other*.”

(二人ハ相互ニ助ケ合ヒシ)。

(7) “Five men helped *one another*.”

(五人相互ニ助ケ合ヒキ)。

(註) “Each other” ハ單ニ二人間ニ用ヒ、

“One another” ハ二人以上ノ間ニ用フ。

(8) “I saw *other* (man).”

(私ハ他ノ人ヲ見マシタ)。

(9) “I saw *another* man.”

(私ハ外ノ人ヲ見マシタ)。

(註) “Other” ハ單複兩數ノ名詞ト共ニ  
用ヒラルレドモ another ハ單數名詞ニ限  
レリ。

(10) “We have not seen *any other* <sup>(man)</sup><sub>(men)</sub> to-day.”

(私等ハ今日他ニ誰ニモ會ヒマセナシタ)

(11) “Have you *any other* !”

(貴方ハ尙ホ他ニ何か御持チデスカ)

(註) “any other” ハ單複兩數ノ名詞ト  
用ヒラルレドモ 消極文又ハ疑問文ニノミ  
用フルモノトス。

(12) “*One* of the boys went out the play ground,  
the *other* remained in the class room.”

(小供ノ一人ハ運動場へ出掛ケ他ノ一人教室ニ  
殘リマシタ)

(註) “other” ハ “one” ニ對シテ用ヒラル。

Any :—

(7) “Ask to *any one*.”

(誰ニデモ御尋ナサレ)

(2) “Have you got *any* news from America?”

(亞米利加カラ何ニカ御音信ガアリマシタカ)

Some :—

(1) “I wish *some one* would come.”

(誰カ來レバ宜イガ)

(2) “I will give you a nice book *some day*.”

(私ハ何時カ貴方ニ宜キ本ヲ上ゲマセウ)

Certain :—

(1) “(*One day*  
*A certain day*) I went out hunting.”

(一日私ハ狩ニ出掛ケマシタ)

(2) “A *certain* man came to see you.”

(誰カガ貴方ニ會ヒニ參リマシタ)

(註) 來タ人ノ誰ナルカハ知レ、ドモ特  
ニ記セザルヲ以テ “certain” ヲ用ヒタル  
ナリ。

### 8. 分配形容詞.

分配形容詞ノ重ナルモノハ Each, every, either,  
neither, Both, any 等ナリ。

## 文 例

Each, every :—

- (1) “*Each* man received his fee.”  
(人々各々ソレゾレノ謝禮ヲ受ケ取リマシタ).
- (2) “*Every* man received his fee.”  
(何レノ人ニモ謝禮ヲ受取ラスモノハナイ).
- (3) “The two boys have *each* a book.”  
(二人ノ小兒ハ各一冊ノ本ヲ持ツ).
- (4) “The thirty boys have *each* a book.”  
(三十人ノ小兒ハ各一冊ノ本ヲ持ツ).

(註) “*Each*” ハ二ツ又ハ二ツ以上ノ數  
ノ一ツヲ指シテイフ又 “*Every*” ハ決シテ  
二ツノ數ノ一ツヲ指シテ云フコト能ハズ  
必二ツ以上ノ數ノ一ツヲ指シテ云フキニ  
用フルモノトス.

- (5) “How much did you pay  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{each} \\ \textit{apiece} \end{array} \right\}$  for those  
pictures?”  
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{each} \\ \textit{apiece} \end{array} \right\}$  for each of

(其ノ繪ハ何程ツ、デ御買ナサイマシタカ).

Either :—

- (6) “*Either* side of the street was decorated with flags.”  
(往來ノコノ側モアノ側モ旗ヲ飾ラレマシタ).
- (7) “I did not take *either* side.”  
= “I took *neither* side.”  
(私ハドチラノ味方ニモナリマセナシタ).
- (8) “A man may fire *both* barrels of a gun by a single movement.”  
(人ハ一動作ニテ鐵砲ノ兩彈ヲ砲發スルコトガ出來マセウ).

Any, Either, Both ノ區別.

- (1) “Do you know *any* of his brothers?”  
(貴方ハ彼レノ兄弟ヲ御存ジデスカ).
- (2) “No, I do not know *any* of them.”  
= “No, I know none of them.”  
(イエ、私ハドレヲモ存ジマセス).
- (3) “Do you know *either* of his brothers?”  
(貴方ハ彼ノ御兄弟ドチラデモ御存ジカ).

- (4) "No, I know neither of them."  
= "No, I do not know *either* of them."  
(イエ. 私ハドチラモ存ジマセヌ).
- (5) "Yes, I know both of them."  
(ハイ. 私ハ兩人トモ存ジテ居リマス).

(註) "Any" ハ前例ニ於テハ不定ノ指示形容詞トシテ用ヒラル、コトヲ示シタレバ今茲ニ分配形容詞トシテ用ヒラル、場合ニ於テモ説明シタリ。

"Any" ハ二ツ以上ノ數ノ中(ドレデモ),(ドレガ),(ドレモ)ト云フ意ナレバ "Either" ハ二ツノ數ノ中(ドチラカ),(ドチラデモ)ト云フ意ニ用フル者ナレハ兩者ノ用法大ニ異ルコトヲ知ルベシ。

又 "Either" ト "Both" トノ異ル所ハ "Either" ハ二ツノ數ノ中(コレモ, アレモ, 何レモ),

(コレカ, アレカ, 何レカ) ト云フ意ナルニ "Both" ハ兩人, 兩物ト云フ義ナルヲ以テナリ. 猶宜シク以上ノ文例ニツキテ學ブベシ.

### 形容詞ノ用法

9. 形容詞ニ重要ナル二ツノ用法アリ. 則一ハ名詞ニ伴ヒテ其ノ名詞ヲ形容シ, 其ノ二ハ動詞ニ伴ヒテ其ノ動詞ノ意味ヲ明瞭ニ説示スモノナリ.

#### 文 例

- (1) "He is a *wise man*."  
(彼ノ人ハ賢明ナル人ダ).
- (2) "He *is wise*."  
(彼ノ人ハ賢クアル).
- (3) "You *are very diligent*."  
(貴方ハ御勉強デス).
- (4) "The times *are bad*."  
(不景氣デス).

(5) "Mountain is high."

(山ハ高クアリマス).

(6) "The sun is warm."

(太陽ハ暖カデス).

(7) "The cold is severe."

(寒サガ烈シイ).

(8) "World is round."

(世界ハ圓クアル).

#### 10. 比較ノ度.

(1) "He is a strong boy."

(彼ハ強キ男兒デアル).

(2) "He is stronger than I."

(彼ハ私ヨリハ一層強シ).

(3) "He is strongest boy of all."

(彼ハ凡テノ中デ尤強キ男兒デアル).

第一例. "Strong"(強キ)ハ特ニ他物ト比較スルヲモナク單ニ "Boy"(男兒)ノ性質ヲ述ベタルモノナレバ之ヲ稱シテ原級形容詞ト云フ.

第二例. "Stronger"(ヨリ強キ)ハ "He"(彼)ト "I"(私)トヲ比較シテ彼ハ私ヨリカノ強キコト多量ナルヲ表セルモノナレバ之ヲ稱シテ比較級形容詞ト云フ.

第三例. "Strongest"(尤強キ)ハ "all"(凡テ)ノ中ニテ "He"(彼)ノカガ尤モ多量ナルヲ示スモノナレハ之ヲ稱シテ最上級ノ形容詞ト云フ.

#### 比較級, 最上級ヲ作ルノ法.

(1) 一綴ヨリ以上ノ形容詞ヲ比較級ニナスニハ原級形容詞ノ前ニ "more" ヲ置キ. 更ニ最上級ヲ作ルニハ其ノ前ニ "most" ヲ置クガ通則ナリ.

原 級	比較級	最上級
Beautiful (美シキ).	more beautiful,	Most beautiful.
Wicked (悪シキ).	„ wicked,	„ wicked.
Faithful (信實ナル).	„ faithful,	„ faithful.

(2) 原級形容詞ノ二ツノ子音ヲ以テ終ルモノナルハ原級形容詞ノ語尾ニ“er”ヲ附加シテ比較級ヲ作り, “est”ヲ附加シテハ最上級ヲ作ルナリ.

原 級	比較級	最上級
Small (小サキ)	Smaller	Smallest.
Thick (厚キ)	Thicker	Thickest.
Great (大ナル)	Greater	Greatest
Deep (深キ)	Deeper	Deepest.

(3) 原級形容詞ノ一ツノ子音ニ於テ終リ而シテ短母音ノ文字之ニ先ツトキハ最後ノ子音ノ文字ヲ重複シテ然ル後ニ“er”及“est”ヲ附加ス.

原 級	比較級	最上級
Thin (薄キ)	Thinner	Thinnest.
Fat (肥エタル)	Fatter	Fattest.
Hot (熱キ)	Hotter	Hottest.
Wet (濕リタル)	Wetter	Wettest.

(4) eニ於テ終ル原級形容詞ヲ比較級ニナスニハ只“r”ノミヲ附加シ, 最上級ニナスニハ唯々“st”ノミヲ附加スベシ

原 級	比較級	最上級
brave (大膽ナル)	braver	bravest.
wise (賢キ)	wiser	wisest.
true (確カナル)	truer	truest.

(5) 原級形容詞ノ“y”ニテ終リテ子音ノ文字之ニ先ツトキハ“y”ヲ“i”ニ變更シテ而シテ後ニ“er”或ハ“est”ヲ附加スベシ

原 級	比較級	最上級
happy (幸福ナル)	happier	happiest.
dry (乾キタル)	drier	driest.

(6) 原級形容詞ノ“y”ニテ終リテ母音ノ文字之ニ先ツトキハ“y”ヲ變更セズシテ只“er”或ハ“est”ヲ附加ス.

原 級	比較級	最上級
gay (快活ナル)	gayer	gayest
gray (鼠色ノ)	grayer	grayest.

以上ノ規則ニ依ラズ 不規則ニ原級形容詞ノ形ヲ變シテ 比較級 又ハ最上級ヲ作ルコトアリ。

今茲ニ不規則形容詞ヲ示サム。

原 級	比較級	最上級
good } well }	better	best.
bad } evil } ill }	worse	worst.
little	less	least.
many } much }	more	most.
far	farther	farthest
forth	further	furthest.
near	nearer	nearest, or next.
nigh	nigher	nighest, or next.
late	later, or latter.	latest, or last.
old	older, or elder	oldest, or eldest.
hind	hinder	hindmost.

up	upper	upmost.
out	utter	{ utmost. uttermost. or outmost.

(1) 英語ノ比較文ニ於テ語ノ排置・順序ハ比較スベキモノヲ文章ノ冒頭ニ置キ比較セラルベキモノヲ文章ノ結尾ニ置キ・接續詞 “than” ヲ其ノ前ニ置クベシ。

“Asia is larger than Europe.”

(亞細亞ハ歐洲ヨリモ大ナリ)。

(註) 此ノ文章中 “Asia” ハ比較スベキ詞ニテ “Europe” ハ比較セラルベキ詞ナリ。

(2) 比較セラルベキ詞ノ中ニ比較スベキ詞ヲ含ムルハ是ヲ比較セラルベキ詞ノ前ニ “other” ヲ置キテ用フベシ。

“Amazon is larger than any river.”

(註) 斯ノ文例ニ於テ比較スベキ詞ハ “Amazon” ニシテ “river” ハ比較セラルベキ詞ナリ。 “any river” (ドノ河) ト云ヘバ

“Amazon” 河モ其ノ意義ノ中ニ含マル、  
ガ故ニ此ノ文章ハ誤レリ。

是ノ故ニ “any river” ノ中間ニ “other”  
ヲ置キ以テ

“Amazon is larger than any *other* river.”

トセバ “Amazon” 河ハ比較サルベキ詞  
“River” ノ中ニ含マレズシテ “Amazon” 河  
ハ他ノ何レノ河ヨリモ大ナリト云フ義ヲ  
表ハス。

“Amazon is longer than any (other) river o  
Europe.”

コノ文例ニ於テ “Amazon” 河ハ一般ニ  
他ノ河ト比較サル、ニアラズシテ 歐洲ノ  
河ト比較サル、ナリ。然レモ “Amazon”  
ハ歐洲ノ河ニアラザレバ比較サルベキ詞  
“river” ノ中ニハ含マレズ故ニ別ニ前例ノ  
如ク “other” ナル詞ヲ添加シテ區別ヲ立  
ツル必要ナケレバカ、ル場合ニハ “other”

ヲ省略スベシ。最上級ノ後方ニハ “other”  
或ハ “any” ヲ用フベカラズ。

“Amazon is the longest of all rivers.”

コノ文章ニ於テ比較スベキ詞 “Amazon”  
ハ比較サルベキ詞 “Rivers” ノ中ニ含マル  
、モノナレバ決シテ “Amazon is the largest  
of all other rivers” 又ハ “Amazon is the  
largest of any river.” トハ云フベカラズ。

“Augustus was the greatest of all his success-  
ors.”

(斯ノ文章誤レリ其ノ故ハ “Augustus” ハ  
彼レノ相續人ノ一人ナラズ即比較サルベ  
キ詞ノ中ニ比較スベキ者ヲ含マズ故ニ比  
較スベキモノヲ含ム詞ヲ其ノ代リニ用ヒ  
ザルベカラズ。是ニ依リテ “Augustus was  
the greatest of all the Roman emperors” ト  
云フカ或ハ比較級形容詞ヲ代用シテ “Au-



gustus was greater than any of his successors”

ト云フモ可ナリ。

“er” 又ハ “est” ヲ語尾ニ附シテ作ラレタル比較級又ハ最上級ノ形容詞ハ “more,” “most” ヲ戴ク形容詞ノ前ニ置クヲ通則トス。

“This is a larger and more interesting volume.”

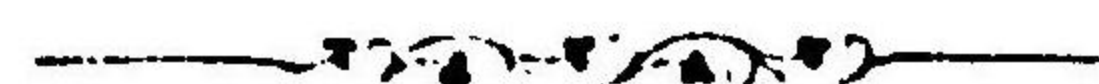
(3) 又 Anterior, superior, inferior, Senior, Junior, prior, posterior 等ノ如ク羅匈語ヨリ直接ニ來リタル比較級ノ形容詞ニハ “than” ヲ用ヒズシテ “to” ヲ用フベシ。

(1) “His strength is superior to mine.”

(彼レノ力ハ私ノヨリ勝レテアル)。

(2) “My strength is inferior to his.”

(私ノ力ハ彼レノニ劣リテアル)。



## 英 譯 演 習

twice 二回. noon 正午.

first train 一番汽車. ticket 切符.

1. 彼ノ人ハ幾歳デスカ.
2. 彼ノ人ハ三十歳位デス.
3. 彼ノ人ハ三十歳以上ノ人ダ.
4. ドノ位屢君ハ東京へ御出デナサリマヌルカ.
5. 毎月二回.
6. 何日デスカ.
7. 十五日デス.
8. イツノ日附デシタカ.
9. 先月ノ十三日.
10. 何時デスカ.
11. 十一時十八分前デス.
12. 一番汽車ハ何時ニ發シマヌルカ.

13. 正午=.
14. 東京へ二等切符一枚.
15. 神武天皇紀元二千五百六十年.

## 和 譯 演 習

1. What do you want?
2. I want some water.
3. I want some eggs.
4. Will you have some potatoes?
5. Please, give me some.
6. No more, thank you.
7. Do you take milk?
8. No milk for me, thank you.
9. What would you like to drink?
10. None for me.
11. I do not want any thing.
12. Have you any good tea?

13. No, I have no tea; but I have some very good coffee.
14. Will you bring me something to drink?

kettle	藥 罐	magazine	雜 誌
amusing	面白キ	novel	小 說
grapes	葡 萄	cakes	菓 子

1. アノ藥罐ニ水ガ入ツテ居ルカ.
2. イエ 其ノ中ニ少シモ水ハ入ツテ居ラヌ.
3. 君ハ何か面白イ小説ヲ持チ居ラル、カ.
4. 私ハ更ニ小説ハ持チテ居リマセヌガ面白イ雑誌ハイクラカ持チテ居リマス.
5. 貴方ハ残ラズ此等ノ葡萄ヲ喰ベテシマヒマシタカ.
6. イエ イクラカ喰ベマシタ.

7. 貴方ハモット御茶ヲアガリマセヌカ.
8. モウ澤山デス, 有難フ.
9. 貴方ハ何ニカ欲イカ.
10. イエ私ハ何モ要ヲナイ.
11. 何カ喰ベモノヲ持チテ來テ呉レ.
12. 其處ニ幾等カノ菓子ガアル.

## 和 譯 演 習

1. Is there much wind?
2. There is not much wind.
3. Are there not many books in the library?
4. Yes, there are a good many.
5. Is there not much milk in the pitcher.
6. Yes, there is a little.
7. Do any Japanese go to France?

8. Yes, a few go there to study.
9. Are there many Japanese in Italy?
10. No, few Japanese live there.

## 英 譯 演 習

milk	牛 乳	country	田 舍
pitcher	水 注	bottle	德 利
coffee	香 茶	wine	酒
friend	朋 友	dictionary	辭 典

1. 如何程ノ牛乳ガ水注ノ中ニアルカ.
2. 一合ノ酒ガ水注ノ中ニアル.
3. 如何程ノ香茶ガ要ルカ.
4. 一磅ノ香茶ガ要ル.
5. 如何ニ多クノ朋友ヲ貴方ハ東京ニモツカ.
6. イエ. 東京ニハ朋友ハ少ナイ.
7. 然ルニ田舍ニ少シ居ル.
8. 德利ノ中ニ酒ガ少シ残ツテ居ルカ.

9. 甚少シノ酒ガ徳利ノ中ニ残ッテ居ル。  
 10. 貴方ハ此ノ字引ニ餘程御拂ヒニナ  
 リマシタカ。  
 11. イエ、過分ニハ拂ヒマセン。  
 12. 君ハイカ程牛乳ヲ飲ムカ。  
 13. 君ハ幾ツノ菓子ヲ喰ベタカ。

## 和 譯 演 習

1. Does every horse run fast?  
 2. Yes, every horse does.  
 3. No, only some horse do.  
 4. Do all horses run?  
 5. Yes, they all do.  
 6. Did you read all these books?  
 7. Yes, I have read all of them.  
 8. Will you give me all these pictures?  
 9. No, I can not give you all.

10. Have they got books?  
 11. Yes, each of them has one.

## 英 譯 演 習

1. 各小兒ハ學校ヘ行キマスカ。  
 2. ハイ、各小兒ハ學校ヘ参リマス。  
 3. 各小鳥ハ歌フカ。  
 4. イエ、或鳥ハ歌フ。  
 5. 總ベテ此等ノ鉛筆ハ私ヘノデアル  
 カ。  
 6. イエ、或本ハ貴方ヘノデス。  
 7. 貴方ハ私ニ總ベテ此等ノ紙ヲ下サ  
 リマセヌカ。  
 8. イエ、私ハ残ラズ上ダル譯ニハマ  
 イ  
 リマセン。  
 9. 總ベテ此等ノ小兒ハ勉強アデルカ。  
 10. 總ベテ此等ノ小兒等ハ勉強デアル。

11. 私ハ小兒等ノ各々ニ一ツ宛菓子ヲ  
與ヘタ。
12. 此等ハインキ入レニアル残ラズノ  
インキカ。
13. イエ、モウ少シインキガ残ツテ居リ  
マス。

## 和 譯 演 習

1. Horse runs fast.
2. Horse runs faster than man.
3. Which flower is more beautiful, cherry  
or plum?
4. I think cherry is more beautiful than  
plum.
5. Which flower is more beautiful?
6. This one is more beautiful than that.

7. Walk more slowly.
8. Read faster.
9. Are there any more eggs in the  
basket?
10. Yes there are some more eggs in the  
basket.
11. Is John much younger than you?
12. Yes, he is much younger than I.
13. No, he is little younger than I.
14. John is the best boy in the class.
15. John is better than all other boys.
16. John is better than all other boys in  
the class.
17. England is one of the most powerful  
countries in the world.

## 英 譯 演 習

bicycle	自轉車	is left	殘リテ居ル
loud	聲高ク	Take Biwa	琵琶湖
speak	話 ス	in Japan	日本國ニテ
walk	歩行スル	this morning	今朝
gold	金	yesterday	昨日
iron	鐵	too	餘リ
both	兩者	medicine	藥
useful	有要ナル	city	都會
rose	薔 薇	studious	勉強ナル
sugar bowl	砂 糖		

1. 自轉車ハ疾ク走ル。
2. 自轉車ハ馬ヨリ疾ク走ル。
3. 馬ハ自轉車ヨリ疾ク走ルコトハ出來マセン。
4. ヨリ聲高ク話セ。
5. 私ハモット疾ク歩ケマセン。

6. 金ト銀ト何レガ勝リテ有要ナルカ。
7. 兩者ナガラ何レモ必要デアリマス。
8. 薔薇ヨリ勝レテ美ナル花ハアルカ。
9. 砂糖皿ノ中ニモ少シ砂糖ガアルカ。
10. 少シ許リ残ツテ居ル。
11. 琵琶湖ハ日本ニテ一番大ナル湖デス。
12. 琵琶湖ハ日本ニテ如何ナル他ノ湖ニ比スルモ一番大キイ。
13. 琵琶湖ハ日本國中有ラユル他ノ湖ニ比スルモ一番大キイ。
14. 今朝ハ少シ御宜シウ御座リマスガ。
15. 少シモ宜クアリマセン。
16. 昨日ヨリハ餘程悪ク御座リマス。
17. 醫師ガ餘リ澤山ノ藥ヲ呉レマシタ。
18. 馬ハ尤必要ナル動物ノ一ツデス。
19. 「ジョン」ハ此ノ級テ最勉強ナル小兒ノ一人デス。

## 冠 詞

(ARTICLES.)

顯數形容詞 (Numeral Adjectives) ノ中ニテ “A” 及 “An” 并ニ指示形容詞 (Demonstrative Adjectives) ノ中ニテ “The” ハ特ニ稱シテ冠詞ト言フ而シテ “A” ト “An” トヲ不定冠詞 (Indefinite Article) ト稱シ “The” ヲ定冠詞 (Definite Article) ト稱ス。其ノ用法下ノ如シ。

單數ノ普通名詞ノ前ニハ通例冠詞ヲ置カザルベカラズ。

複數ノ普通名詞、抽象名詞、物質名詞、集合名詞ニハ冠詞ヲ附セズ但明瞭ニ制限スル短句 (Strictly limiting phrase) ノ件ニハ冠詞ヲ附ス。

固有名詞ニハ冠詞ヲ附セズ但固有名詞

ヲ普通名詞ト同一ニ用フルルハ冠詞ヲ附ス。

## 不 定 冠 詞

不定冠詞ハ一種類中ノ一物 (one individual of a class) ヲ指ス意ニシテ特定ノ物ヲ指サズ。

例. “A boy.”

“An owl.”

“A” ハ “An” ヨリ來レル文字ニテ時ニハ “one” ト同意味ニ用フ。

例. “Two of a trade.”

“All of a size.”

併シ “Twice a week.” ト云ヘル句ニ於テ “A” ハ定冠詞ニ用ヒタルニ非ズシテ前置詞トシテ用ヒラレタルモノナリ “A” ハ古代ノ前置詞ニシテ “an” ト同意味ニ用ヒラレタリ。

“A”ハ子韻ヲ以テ始マレル名詞ノ前ニ置カレ, “An”ハ母韻ニ始マレル名詞ノ前ニ用ヒラル, 但子韻ニ始マレルモ其ノ子韻響カズシテ次ノ母韻ヨリ發音スル名詞ノ前ニハ“An”ヲ用フ.

Use, European, 等ノ“u”或ハ“eu”ハ“y”ト同ジク響ク故ニ冠詞ハ“a”ヲ附シ, Heir 等ノ“h”ハ默音ナルヲ以テ“An”ヲ附ス, Historical ノ“h”ハ殆ド發音セサルガ如ク弱ク發音シ且第二綴字(The second syllable)ニ強音符(accent)ヲ附セラル、故ニ“An”ヲ附シ, History ノ如キハ第一綴字ニ強音附ヲ有スル故ニ“A”ヲ附スベシ.

不定冠詞ハ單數ノ普通名詞ノ前ニ用ヒラレ固有名詞, 物質名詞, 抽象名詞ノ前ニ用ヒラレズ, 故ニ“A sugar” “A Napoleon,” “A truth.” ノ如ク用フルルハ此等ノ語ガ

普通名詞トシテ用ヒラレタル場合ニ限ル

例. “A man named Smith.” (スミスト呼バル、人)

此ノ例ニテハ“Smith”ト云フ性ヲ有スル人世間ニ多クアルベシ依テ其ノ中ノ一人ヲ指シタル故ニ不定冠詞ヲ用ヒタリ.

併シ

“The house where your brother lives”ト云ヘバ特定ノ家即汝ガ兄弟ノ住フ家ヲ指ス故ニ定冠詞ヲ加ヘタルナリ, 不定冠詞ハ同種類中ノ一物(one thing of a kind)ヲ指ス故ニ全種類(whole kind)ヲ示ス詞ニ用フベカラズ.

例. “The hawk is a kind of bird.”  
of a bird ト云フベカラズ.



單數ノ普通名詞ニ冠詞ヲ附セサルコトアリ。

例. “Man is mortal.” 何人モ死ヲ免レズト云フ場合ニハ (Every individual of a class) 一種類中ノ各物何レヲモ指シテ云ヘル故ニ冠詞ヲ附セザルナリ。

### 定 冠 詞

定冠詞 “The” ハ特定ノ物ヲ指スルモ又ハ種類全體 (Whole class) ヲ指スルニ用フ。

例. “The boy struck the pig.” 此ノ例ニ於テ “Boy” 及 “pig” ハ特定ノ物ナリ。  
“The oak is harder than the elm.” 此ノ例ニ於テ “oak” 及 “elm” ハ其ノ種類全體ヲ云フ。

他ノ語句ノ爲メニ明ニ制限セラレタル名詞ハ定冠詞ヲ附ス。

例. “The star that shines in the evening.”  
“The star of evening.”  
“The evening star.”

此等ノ例ニ “star” ナル語ハ多少制限セラレ、ガ故ニ定冠詞ヲ附ス。

曾テ特定セラレタル物ヲ後ニ指シテ云フキハ定冠詞ヲ附ス。

例. “We find in the Western State, the loveliest.”

固有名詞ニ定冠詞ヲ附スルコトアリ。

例. The Thames, The Seine, The Potomacs 等ノ河名ニ定冠詞ヲ附シタル故ハ River (河) ト云フ字ヲ略シタルガ故ナリ。此レト同シク山脉ニ定冠詞ヲ附ス。

例. The Alps, The Andes 此ノ例ハ Mountains (山脉) ナル語ガ略サレタルナリ。

又地方ノ名ニモ定冠詞ヲ附ス。

例. The Bermudas, The Chishima,  
The Hokkaido, The Shikoku.

(島嶼ニモ定冠詞ヲ用フ)。

人名ニ定冠詞ヲ附スルコアリ。

例. "The unfortunate Rebecca was con-  
ducted to the black chain."

此ノ例ニ "unfortunater" ノ次ニ "woman"  
ヲ略シタルガ故ニ定冠詞ヲ附ス。

形容詞ガ抽象名詞ノ如ク用ヒラレ、其次  
ノ名詞ガ略セラレタル時、定冠詞ヲ附スル  
コアリ。

例. "The good are happy." (善キ人ハ幸  
福ナリ) 則チ "Good" ノ次ニ "man"  
ヲ略シタレバナリ。

"He studied the beautiful in nature."

(彼ハ天然ノ美ヲ學ヒヌ)

固有名詞ヨリ來リタル形容詞ニハ冠詞  
ヲ附セズ。

例. "I learned English language."

理科學ノ名ニハ冠詞ヲ附セズ。

例. Geometry, History, etc.

Virtues, Vices, Arts, Sciences, Qualities 及  
Actions ノ名詞ニハ冠詞ヲ附ス。

但シ此ノ種ノ名詞ガ他ノ詞ニ依リテ制  
限セラレ、此ハ定冠詞ヲ附ス。

例. "The Idleness of that boy."

此ノ例ニ於テ "Idleness" (怠惰ナル抽象  
名詞ガ他ノ詞即チ "of that boy" ニ依テ制  
限セラレ、ガ故ニ定冠詞ヲ附ス 然ラザレ  
バカ、ル名詞ニハ定冠詞ヲ附スベカラズ。

尊號 (title) ノ名詞ニハ冠詞ヲ附セズ。

例. "Victoria, Queen of England."

食事 (meals) コノ名詞ニハ冠詞ヲ附セズ.

例. Breakfast, Dinner, Luncheon, Supper, Tiffin.

二箇若シクハ二個以上ノ主格ノ詞ガ全ク異リタル者ナナル時ハ其ノ各個ニ冠詞ヲ附ス.

例. "The king and the general were both present."

二個若シクハ二個以上ノ名詞ガ一人物ヲ顯ス時ハ最初ノ名詞ニ冠詞ヲ附ス.

例. "He was a painter and poet."

All, both, many, such, what, ノ形容詞及 too, so, as, How, Quite 等ノ文字ニ先行セラレタル形容詞ニ冠詞ヲ附センニハ此等ノ文字ノ後ニ附スベシ.

下ノ短句ニテ "A" ハ each 又ハ Every ノ意味ニ用ヒラル.

例. "Three times a year" (毎年三倍)

"One yen a pound" (壹磅壹圓)

"The" ガ比較級ナル形容詞ノ前ニ置カレ副詞ニ用ヒラル、コトアリ、此ノ場合ニ "The" ハ By that 又ハ By so much ノ意ナリ.

例. "So much the better."

"The more, the merrier."

## 代 名 詞

(PRONOUNS.)

1. 代名詞ハ人又ハ物ノ名稱ノ代ハリニ用フル詞ナリ.

1. "I will give you a book."

2. "He knows me well."

3. "She likes it."

2. 談話者自カラノ名ノ代リニ私又ハ私等ト云ヒ。談話ノ相手ヲ指シテ汝又ハ汝等ト呼ビ。話サル、人又ハ物ノ實名ノ代リニ彼、彼ノ女、其又ハ彼等ト云フ。即チ私、私等、汝、汝等、彼等ノ語ヲ稱シテ代名詞ト云フナリ。

(A) 談話者自カラノ名ノ代リニ用フルモノ。

I, my, mine, me, we, ours, us 等ヲ一人稱ノ代名詞ト云フ。

(B) 談話ノ相手ノ名ノ代ニ用フルモノ。  
you, your, yours 等ヲ二人稱ノ代名詞ト云フ。

(C) 話サル、人又ハ物ノ名ノ代リニ用フルモノ。

He, his, him, she, her, it, its, they, their, theirs, them 等ヲ三人稱ノ代名詞ト云フ。

3. 代名詞ハ名詞ノ如ク數、格或ハ性ニ依テ種々詞形ノ變化アリ。

## 單 數

	主 格	物主格	目的格	
一人稱 (男女兩性)	I	my, mine	me	
二人稱 (男女兩性)	you	your, yours	you	
三人稱	男性	he	his, his	him
	女性	she	her, hers	her
	中性	it	its —	it

## 複 數

	主 格	物主格	目的格
一人稱 (男女兩性)	we	our, ours	us
二人稱 (男女兩性)	you	your, yours	your
三人稱 (男女中性)	they	their, theirs	them

4. 表中物主格ノ mine, yours, hers, his, our, yours, theirs 等ハ名詞ヲ具セスシテ用フルモノナリ。然レモ my, your, her, his, our, your their ハ必ズ名詞ヲ具シテ用フルモノナリ。

1. "Is that *your* house?"

(ソレハ貴方ノ家デスカ)

2. "Is that *yours*?"

(ソレハ貴方ノデスカ)

3. "Yes, it is *mine*?"

(ハイ、ソレハ私ノデアリマス)

5. 代名詞ノ有要。

一文章中代名詞ヲ用フル必要ハ文章ヲ簡單ニシ且ツ文章ノ意義ヲ明瞭ナラシムルニアリ。

"Whenever Antonio met Shylock on the Rialto, *Antonio* (he) used to reproach *Shylock* (him) with *Shylock's* (his) usuries and hard dealings; which the Jew would hear with

seeming patience, while *Shylock* (he) meditated revenge."

6. 代名詞ハ其ノ代用スル詞ト人稱數性ニ於テ一致スヘキモノナリ。

1. "John is grateful to *his* mother."

(ジョンハ母ニ情ガ厚イ)

2. "Mary loves *her* brother."

(メリーハ兄弟ヲ愛シマス)

3. "Boys learn *their* lessons."

(小兒等ハ課業ヲ學ブ)

7. "It" ノ用法種々アレモ一々之レヲ説明スルモ初學者ノ了解スルヲ困難ナレハ茲ニ唯ダ了解シ易スキモノヲ説明スベシ。

凡ソ天氣、時及ヒ距離等ノ事柄ヲ云フ時動詞ノ主格ニ通例 "it" ヲ置ク。

1. "It is raining." 2. "It is warm."

(雨降テ居ル)

(暖イ)

3. "It is cold." 4. "What time is it?"  
 (寒 ヒ). (何時デス).  
 5. "It is nine o'clock." 6. "It is spring now."  
 (九時デス). (今ハ春デス).  
 7. "How far is it to Yumoto?"  
 (湯本マデ何ノ位アルカ).  
 8. "It is five miles from Taira."  
 (平町カラ五哩デス).

8. (日本ノ國ニテハ 澤山米ヲ用ヒマス)  
 ノ如ク日本語ニテハ 主格ヲ 置カズシテ 働  
 詞ヲ用フル事、往々アレニ其等ヲ英語ニ譯  
 スルキハ 通常代名詞ノ "they" ヲ主格ニ  
 置クナリ。

1. "They use much rice in Japan."  
 (日本デハ澤山米ヲ用フ)  
 2. "They are making a great many European  
 houses in Japan now-a-days."  
 (日本デハ 當節澤山 西洋風ノ家ヲ作テ居  
 マス)

9. 目的格ノ代名詞。—日本語ノ(私ニ何  
 々ヲクレマシタ), (彼ノ人ニ何々ヲヤリマ  
 シタ)等ノ如キ文章ヲ英語ニ譯スルキハ一  
 ツハ目的格代名詞ノ前ニ前置詞 to ヲ置キ,  
 今一ツハ前置詞ヲ加ヘズ其儘用フルナリ。

1. "He gave me an apple."  
 (彼人ハ私ニ林檎ヲクレマシタ).  
 2. "He gave an apple to me."  
 3. "I gave him an orange."  
 (私ハ彼人ニ密柑ヲ與ヘマシタ).  
 4. "I gave an orange to him."

### 關係代名詞.

(RELATIVE PRONOUNS.)

1. 昨日 參ツタ 人ハ 我ガ父ナリ (The  
 man who came yesterday is my father) ノ如  
 キ日本文ニ於テ 參ツタ ハ 名詞 人 ノ前ニ置

カレ、恰モ形容詞ノ如ク見ユレ<sub>レ</sub> 其實然ラズ、參ツタハ名詞人ノ働詞ニシテ、ナリモ同ジク人ノ働詞ナリ、然レ<sub>レ</sub> 英語ニテハ一個ノ名詞ニシテ兩働詞ノ格ヲ兼ヌル<sub>コ</sub>能ハザレバ參ツタノ主格、即人ノ代用ヲ爲シツ、前後ノ字句(“The man”ト“came yesterday”)ヲ連續スルトコロノ關係代名詞“who”(其ノ人ハ何々スルトコロノ)ヲ置クベシ、而シテ名詞“man”ハ働詞“is”ノ主格ニナスベシ。

2. 参リマスル人ヲ貴方御存ジカ (Do you know the man who comes?)ノ文章ニ於テ“man”ハ働詞“know”ノ目的格ニシテ且ツ働詞“comes”ノ主格ナリ、英語ニ於テハ一個ノ名詞ニシテ兩働詞ノ格ヲ兼ヌル<sub>コ</sub>能ハザレバ“comes”ノ主格“man”ノ代用ヲ爲シツ、前後ノ字句(“man”ト

comes”ヲ連續スル關係代名詞ヲ置クベシ。

3. 私ガ今朝逢ヒマシタル人ヲ貴方御存シジデスカ (You know the man whom I met this morning)ノ文章ニ於テ“man”ハ働詞“know”ノ目的格ニシテ且ツ働詞“met”ノ目的格ナリ。

### 單 複 數

	主 格	物主格	目的格
男女 兩性	Who	whose	whom.
男女 性又 ハ中性	Which	whose	which.

### 和 譯 演 習

- (1) I love the boy (*who* / *that*) is very studious.
- (2) Have you the book (*that* / *which*) I gave you other day?
- (3) I cannot find the person *whom* I want to speak to.

(4) The child whose parents were dead is an orphan.

(5) The pen whose point was broken has been mended.

(6) The wind which blew yesterday was very cool.

(7) I have a cat whose name is Meke.

(註) “that” ハ人又ハ物何ツレニモ附ケテ云フコトヲ得、而シテ“that”ハ“who”又ハ“which”ヨリ一層強キ制限ノ意義ヲ有ス。

(1) “Kean was the best actor *that* I ever saw.”

(2) “Man is the only animal *that* can be both social and solitary.”

(3) “It was a peace *that* everybody was glad of, and *that* nobody was proud of.”

“what”ハ屢々“that which”ノ代用ヲナス。

(1) “That which you propose is reasonable.”

= “The thing<sup>(that)</sup><sub>(which)</sub> you propose is reasonable.”

= “*What* you propose is reasonable.”

(貴方ノ御申込ミナサルトコロノモノハ相當デス)。

(2) “Tell me that which you have heard.”

= “Tell me the thing<sup>(that)</sup><sub>(which)</sub> you have heard.”

= “Tell me *what* you have heard.”

(貴方ノ御聞キナスツタトコロノモノヲ私ニ話シテ聞カセテクダサイ)。

關係代名詞ニ前置詞ノ附キタルモノアリ。

(1) “What is the place *at which* the train stops next?”

(次ギニ流車ノ止ルトコロハ何處ジヤ)。



(2) "This is the road *by which* we came yesterday."

(昨日私等カ行キマシタ路ハ此レデス)

(3) "This is the person *to whom* I handed your letter."

(私ガ貴方ノ御手紙ヲ渡シマシタル人ハ此人デス)

(4) "The man *from whom* I received this letter has just come."

(私ガ此手紙ヲ受取リマシタ人ハ丁度今参リマシタ)

(5) "Where is the dog *with which* you were playing?"

(貴方カ戯レテ居ラレシ犬ハ何處ニ居リマスルヤ)

主格ニ用フル 關係代名詞ハ省キ難ケレ  
 目的格ニ用フル 關係代名詞ハ省キテモ  
 妨ケナシ。

(1) "Have you the letter (<sup>which</sup>/<sub>that</sub>) you received from your father?"

(貴方ノ父サンカラ御受取リニナツタ御手紙  
 ヲ御持デスカ)

(2) "There is a picture (<sup>which</sup>/<sub>that</sub>) he brought from America."

(彼人が亞米利加カラ持テ参リマシタトコロ  
 ノ畫ハソコニアリマス)

## 指 示 代 名 詞

(DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.)

指示代名詞トハ名詞ヲ指示シ又ハ名詞  
 ノ代リニ用ヒラル、詞ナリ。

指示代名詞ノ重ナルモノハ "This,"  
 "That," "these" "those," "one," "ones,"  
 "none," "such" 等ナリ。

以上ノ語ハ指示形容詞トシテ用ヒラル  
 、コハ讀者既ニ學ビタレハ今此處ニ以上  
 ノ指示代名詞トシテ用ヒラル、諸則ヲ掲

クレバ讀者能ク相對照シテ其ノ用法ヲ學  
ブベシ

1. "Health is of more value than money;  
*This* can not give such true happiness as  
*that*."

健康ハ金ヨリ一層價值アルモノダ此レ  
(金)ハ其レ(健康)ノ様ナ純粹ナル幸福ヲ與  
フルコトハ出來マセン。

(註) 此ノ文例ニテ "This" ハ "money"  
ヲ指示シ "that" ハ "health" ヲ指示シ同  
ク名詞ノ代名詞ナルガ故ニ何レモ指示代  
名詞ナリ。

二ツノ名詞相前後シ併ブキハ後ノ名詞  
ヲ "this" ト指シ前ノ名詞ヲ "that" ト指  
スヲ通則トス

2. "I prefer a white horse to a black  
*one*."

(私ハ黒馬ヨリ白馬ノ方ガ好キダ)。

(註) 此ノ文例ニテ "one" ハ "horse" ヲ  
指示スルガ故ニ指示代名詞ナリ。

3. "His dress was *that* of merchant."

(彼ノ衣服ハ商人ノ衣服デアリシ)

(註) 此ノ文例ニテ "that" ハ "Dress"  
ノ指示代名詞ナリ。

## 複 合 代 名 詞

(COMPOUND PRONOUNS.)

1. (酒ヲ吞ンデ病氣ヲ起ス), (彼レハ自  
殺セリ) 杯ノ都テ 働詞ノ働キガ自己ニ屬  
スル場合ニハ複合代名詞ヲ用フ。

複合代名詞ヲ作ルニハ "Self" (自身) ト  
云フ名詞ヲ代名詞ニ添合シテ作ルナリ。

但シ複合代名詞ニハ單複兩數ノ變化ア

レ格ハ唯ダ主格目的格ノ二格アルノミ  
ニシテ且二格共ニ同形ナリ。

單 數		複 數	
一人稱	Myself	(我自身)	Ourselves (我等自身)
二人稱	Thyself, yourself	(汝自身)	Yourselves (汝等自身)
三人稱	Himself	(彼自身)	Themselves (彼等自身)
	Herself	(彼女自身)	
	Itself	(彼物自身)	

- (1) "To make oneself ill by drinking."  
(酒ヲ呑ンテ病氣ヲ起ス).
- (2) "To make oneself famous."  
(名ヲ擧グル).
- (3) He killed himself."  
(彼ハ自殺セリ).
- (4) "Did you hurt yourself?"  
(御傷メナサイマシタ).
- (5) "I cut *myself* when I was shaving this morning."  
(今朝私が鬚ヲ剃リテヲリマシタ節切リマシタ)

(a.) 複合代名詞ヲ必ラス用フル場合ノ  
數例ヲ下ニ著ハス。

- (1) "To exert oneself."  
(精ヲ出ス).
- (2) "To amuse myself."  
(樂シム).
- (3) "To avail oneself of."  
(幸ニ用フル).
- (4) "To bethink oneself of."  
(思ヒ出ス).

(b.) 習慣ニ依リテ複合代名詞ヲ用フル  
場合ノ數例ヲ下ニ著ハス。

- (1) "To make a fool of *oneself*."  
(馬鹿ナヲスル).
- (2) "To walk *oneself* tired."  
(勞ル、マデ歩ク).
- (3) "To laugh *oneself* hoarse."  
(聲ノ涸ル、マデ笑フ).
- (4) "To drink, *oneself* drunk."  
(酔フマデ酒ヲ飲ム).

關係代名詞＝前置詞ヲ添加シテ用フル  
場合アリ。

今日往イタ道ハ悪シクアリマシタ (The  
road by which we went to-day was bad) ノ  
如キ文章ニ於テ 働詞 往タ (went) ト名詞  
道 (road) ヲ對照シテ見ルニ road ハ (went)  
ノ主格ニテモ目的格ニテモアラザレバ關  
係代名詞ヲ働詞ニ屬セシムルヲ能ハズシ  
テ前置詞ヲ具スルナリ。

働詞ニ屬セシムルヲ能ハズシテ前置詞  
ヲ具スルナリ。

下ニ前置詞ヲ具スル關係代名詞ノ文例  
ヲ舉グ。

### 文 例

- (1) "What is the name of the place *at which* the  
train stops next?"  
(今度汽車ノ止マル所ハ何ト申シマス)

- (2) "The table *on which* the flower vase stands is  
made of rosewood."

(花瓶ノ据エテアル机ハ紅木ニテ作ラル)

- (3) "Who is the boy with whom you were  
playing?"

(汝ガ遊ビツ、アリシトコロノ小供ハ誰レナルカ)

- (4) "This is the man *to whom* I hand your  
letter."

(私カ貴方ノ手紙ヲ手渡シマシタトコロノ人  
ハ此ノ人デス)

"Who," "which," "what" 等ニ (ever) ヲ  
添加シテ複合代名詞ニ成ス事アリ。

Whoever (何人デモ)  
Whichever (孰ニテモ)  
Whatever (何者ニテモ)

### 文 例

1. *Whoever* said so, I do not believe."  
(誰ガ左様申シタトテ私ハ信ジマセン)

2. "Do *whatever* you please."

(御勝手ニナサイ).

3. "You may choose *whichever* you prefer."

(貴方ノ御好ミナサル孰レニテモ御撰ミナサ  
レマセ).

## 疑問代名詞

(INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.)

疑問代名詞トハ疑ヲ問ヒ質ス詞ナリ.

疑問代名詞ハ左ノ三アルノミ.

## 單 複 數

	主 格	物主格	目的格
男 女 性	Who (誰カ)	Whose (誰ノ)	Whom (誰ニ、ヲ)
男 女 性 又ハ中性	Which (孰カ)	Whose (ドレノ)	Which (孰ニ、ヲ)

## 文 例

1. "Who comes here?" (主格)

(誰ガ此處ニ來ルカ).

答 Mr. A. comes here."

(A 君ガ此處ニ來マス).

2. "Which came first?" (主格)

(孰ガ先キニ來マシタカ).

答 "Mr. B. came first."

(B 君ガ先キニ參リマシタ).

3. "What is your name?" (主格)

(貴方ノ御姓名ハ何ント申シマスカ).

答 "My name is C."

(私ノ名ハ C ト申シマス).

4. "Whose book is this?" (物主格)

(此レハ誰ノ本デスカ).

"That is mine."

(其ハ私ノデス)

5. "What do you want?" (目的格)

(何ヲ貴方御入用デスカ).

答 "I want a sheet of paper."

(私ハ紙一枚欲シツ御座イマス).

6. "Whom are you looking for?" (目的格)

(誰ヲ貴方御探シナサレテ居ラル、カ).

答 “I am looking for my brother.”

(私ノ兄弟ヲ探シテ居リマスル).

目的格ニ疑問代名詞ヲ設クル時ハ前置  
詞ヲ疑問代名詞ノ前ニ置クカ又ハ動詞ノ  
後ニ置クベシ.

1. “What are you thinking of?”

=“Of what are you thinking?”

(何ニテ貴方ハ御考ヘナサレテ居ラル、カ)

2. “Whom are you speaking to?”

=“To whom are you speaking?”

(誰レニ貴方御話ナサレマスカ).

3. “What is this made of?”

=“Of what is this made?”

(此レハ何ヲ以テコシラエラル、カ).

### 練 習 一.

下ニ掲クル文中ニ特別ニ示シタル名詞  
ノ代ハリニ適當ナル代名詞ヲ置ケ.

1. Charles loves *Charles's* mother, because *Charles's mother* is kind to *Charles*.
2. Jane loves *Jane's* bird, because *Jane's* bird sings for *Jane*.
3. Ellen and Susan have come, and *Ellen and Susan* study *Ellen and Susan's* lesson, while *Ellen and Susan's* brother helps *Ellen and Susan*.
4. Edward was unkind to *Edward's* sister therefore *Edward's* father reproved *Edward*.
5. Mary and Lucy read by turns in *Mary and Lucy's* Bible to *Mary and Lucy's* mother, and *Mary and Lucy's* mother teaches *Mary and Lucy*, what *Mary and Lucy* do not understand.

## 練 習 二.

下ノ文例中ニ適宜ナル代名詞ヲ挿入セヨ.

1. John is grateful to ( ) mother.
2. The boy have lost ( ) ball.
3. Mary takes care of ( ) sister.
4. Washington loved ( ) country.
5. Bravely in defense of ( ).
6. If ( ) indulge a bad temper ( ) will make ( ) unhappy.
7. Ann loves ( ) teacher, because ( ) is so kind to ( ).

## 練 習 三.

下ノ文例中ニ適宜ナル關係代名詞ヲ挿入セヨ.

1. The man, ( ) was sick, is better.
2. The man, ( ) George met, is here.
3. The girl, ( ) read, have gone.
4. The bird, ( ) sang so sweetly, has flown.
5. Children, ( ) play, must study.
6. Washington, ( ) monument you saw, is dead.
7. This is the man to ( ) you wrote.
8. This is the man, with ( ) I went to the park.
9. A man, ( ) wife is dead, is called a widower.
10. A gentleman gave a small looking glass to one of the monkeys, whose name was Jack.

以下ノ文例中ニ適宜ナル疑問代名詞ヲ挿入セヨ.

1. ( ) did this?
2. ( ) have we here?
3. ( ) of them invited you?
4. ( ) house is that?
5. ( ) is he?

## 和 譯 演 習

1. Are you sick?
2. Yes, I am sick.
3. No, I am not sick.
4. Are you glad?
5. Yes, we are glad.
6. You are a good student.
7. You are good students.
8. Is he a good man?
9. Yes, he is a good man.
10. Isn't she is your sister?

11. Yes, she is my sister.
12. No, she is not my sister.
13. Is that a table?
14. Yes, it is.
15. No, it is not. (is not=is'nt)
16. Are they happy?
17. Yes, they are happy.

## 英 譯 演 習

Well 壯健ナル	Friend 朋友
Unhappy 不幸ナル	mother 母
Boy 小兒	Bird 鳥
idle 怠惰ナル	Sorry 悲シキ

1. 貴方ハ壯健デアルカ。
2. ハイ私ハ壯健デス。
3. イエ私ハ壯健デアリマセン。
4. 貴方ハ怠惰ナル小兒ダ。



5. 貴方等ハ怠惰ナル小兒等ダ。
6. 彼ノ人ハ貴方ノ朋友デスカ。
7. ハイ彼ノ人ハ私ノ朋友デス。
8. 彼ノ女ハ貴方ノ御母様デハアリマセヌカ。
9. ハイ彼ノ女ハ私ノ母デ御座イマス。
10. イエ彼ノ女ハ私ノ母デハコザイマセン。
11. ソレハ鳥デスカ。
12. ハイソレハ鳥デス。
13. イエソレハ鳥デハアリマセン。
14. 彼等ハ不幸デアルカ。
15. ハイ彼等ハ不幸デス。

## 和 譯 演 習

1. Is that your house?
2. Yes, that is my house.

3. His name is Taro.
4. I know her name.
5. Are these your books?
6. Yes, those are my books.
7. Is this your hat?
8. Yes, it is mine.
9. No, it is yours.
10. No, it is his, or hers.
11. Their house is large.
12. Mine is a black hat.
13. Whose ball is this?
14. It is ours.

## 英 譯 演 習

Pen 筆	horse 馬
Picture 繪畫(寫眞)	tired 疲レテ
watch 時計	Shoes 靴

1. アレハ貴方ノ筆デアルカ。
2. ハイアレハ私ノ筆デアリマス。
3. 彼ノ女ノ靴ハ少サイ。
4. 私ハ彼ノ人ノ名ヲ知リマセン。
5. アレハ貴方等ノ繪デアルカ。
6. アレハ私等ノ繪デアリマス。
7. 彼等ノ馬ハ疲レテ居リマス。
8. 此等ハ誰ノ時計デスカ。
9. ソレハ私ノデス。
10. ソノ時計ハ貴方ノデハアリマセヌカ。
11. イエ。ソレハ彼ノ女ノデス。
12. ソレハ吾々ノデス。

## 和 譯 演 習

1. Who is that lady?
2. She is my brother's wife.
3. Who is he?

4. He is Mr. Shimada.
5. Whom do you write to?
6. I write to my father.
7. Whose overcoat is this?
8. It is mine.
9. Whose shoes are these?
10. Whose are these new shoes?
11. They are my brother's (shoes).
12. What is he?
13. He is a pleader.
14. What is it?
15. It is a diamond.
16. What are they?
17. They are plates.
18. What does he want?
19. He wants a cup of tea.
20. What are they doing?
21. They are reading.

## 英 譯 演 習

Gentleman 紳士	Letter 手紙
Husband 夫	Fox 狐
Mrs. Shimada 島田夫人	Topazes 黃石
Spectacles 眼鏡	Learning 學ビツ、
Physician 醫師	England 英國
Nothing 何モ無シ	Grammar 文典

1. アノ紳士ハ誰デスカ。
2. 彼ノ人ハ私ノ妹ノ夫デス。
3. 彼ノ女ハ誰ダ。
4. 島田夫人デス。
5. 誰ニ貴方今日會ヒマシタカ。
6. コレハ誰ノ眼鏡デスカ。
7. ソレハ私ノデハアリマセヌ。
8. アノ人ハ何か(職業ヲ問フ)。
9. アノ人ハ醫師デス。
10. アレハ何ダ。

11. ソレハ狐ダ。
12. ソレ等ハ何ダ。
13. アレ等ハ黃石ダ。
14. 貴方ハ何か要ルカ。
15. 私ハ何モイリマセン。
16. 貴方ハ何ヲシテ居ルカ。
17. 私ハ英文典ヲ學ンデ居リマス。

## 和 譯 演 習

1. Make me a nice kite.
2. Give us some more peaches.
3. Give some more peaches to us.
4. We gave them money.
5. Do you like tea?
6. I like it very much.
7. Let me go.
8. Let us play in the garden.

Tell 讀ンデ聞カセル write 書ク

Please 何卒 European cooking 西洋料理

White 白キ Photograph 寫眞

Sugar 砂糖 Newspaper 新聞

Long 長キ Base ball 野球

1. 其ノ本ヲ私ニ讀ンデ聞カセヨ.
2. 私等へモ少シ砂糖ヲ下サイ.
3. 私ハ彼ノ女ニ長キ手紙ヲ書ク.
4. 貴方ハ西洋料理ヲ御好ミデスカ.
5. 私ハ非常ニ好ミマス.
6. 私ニ貴方ノ寫眞ヲ見セテ下サイ.
7. 新聞ヲ讀マシテ下サイ.
8. 野球ヲシテ遊バウジヤナイカ.

### 和 譯 演 習

1. What age are you?
2. What is your age?

3. How much do you ask for it?
4. I will take half a pound.
5. What stamp do you want?
6. I want 5 sen stamp.
7. How often do you write to your father?
8. Once in a month.
9. What is the day of month?
10. It is the fifth.
11. When is it dated?
12. The 20th of this month.
13. What time is it?
14. It is ten minute past twelve.
15. What class are you going by?

### 和 譯 演 習

1. I know the boy who is playing.

2. The ground which we dig will bear a fine crop.
3. That is the man whom we saw yesterday.
4. The picture that you are looking at there is my father's.
5. The child whose parents are dead is an orphan.
6. The steamer (*in* *by*) which I am going sails two or three days.
7. What is the parent-stem on which the roses are grafted there?
8. What is the name of place at which the train stops.
9. This the gentleman of whom I spoke to you this morning.

## 英 譯 演 習

Celebrated	有名ナル	Artist	畫工
on your table	御机ニ	lose, lost, lost	失フ
Some time	此ノ間	buy, bought, bought	買フ
beard	鬚	Park	公園
Ground	地所	Parted	御別レ申シタ
bring, brought, brought	携來ル		
They are building the school.	學校ヲ建テ、居ル		
gave your message.	傳言ヲ致シタ		
fall, fell, fallen	落ツル		

1. 彼所ニ住ンデ居ル人ハ有名ナル畫工デコザイマス。
2. 小供ノ持チテ來マシタ手紙ハ御机ノ上ニアリマス。
3. 此ノ間君ノ御ナクシナスツタ犬ヲ私ハ今朝見掛ケマシタ。
4. 私ガ見マシタ人ハ長キ鬚ガ有リマス。
5. 私ト公園ニ同道シマシタ人ハ此ノ人デス。

6. 私ハ汝ノ馬ヲ買フタ人ヲ知ラヌ.
7. 私ノ住ム家ハ此ノ家ダ.
8. 私ガ君ノ御傳言ヲ致シタノハ此ノ人デゴサイマス.
9. 學校ヲ建テ、居ル地所ハ私ノ父ノ地所デゴサイマス.
10. 彼ガ落ちシ井戸ハ甚ダ深イ.
11. 昨日御別レ申シタ所ハ此所デス.

## 働 詞

(VERBS).

働詞ハ人又ハ物ノ働作及狀態等ヲ言ヒ表ス詞ニテ言語文章ニ最モ貴重ノモノナリ、働詞ハ文章ノ主格ニ對シテ賓位(プレヂ、テート)ト稱ス、此ハ主格ニ隨伴シテ文章ヲ組織スルノ謂ナリ、抑會話文章ニ主格或ハ此ノ働詞ヲ缺クハ決シテ完全ナル思想ヲ通スルヲ能ハス、コレニ反シテ主格ト働詞ト結合スルハ何如ニ簡單ナル文

章モ必成立シテ其ノ意趣ヲ表スヲ得ルナリ、則文章ヲ組織スルニ當リテ主格ト働詞ト密接ノ關係ヲ有スルヲ須臾モ忘ルベカラズ.

“He likes” (彼ノ人ガ好ム) 此ノ文章ニ(好ム)ト云フ働詞ニノミニテハ意義完全ナラザルヲ知ルベシ、ソハ(彼ノ人ハ好ム)ト云フノミニテハ何ヲ好ムカヲ判然セサルナリ、故ニ(好ム)ト云フ働詞ノ後ニ目的格ヲ置キテ He likes cake, (彼ノ人ガ菓子ヲ好ム)ト云ヘバ始メテ働詞(好ム)ノ意義完全トナルナリ、此ノ如ク目的格ヲ具備セザレハ、ソノ意義ヲ完全ニ言ヒ表シ難キ働詞ヲ他働ト云フ.

## 文 例

1. “Horses eat hay.”
2. “We eat much rice in Japan.”

3. "I like a boiled egg."
4. "I want some sugar."
5. "Lend me your knife."

“A dog runs” (犬が走ル) 此ノ文章ハ前例ト異ナリ (走ル) ト云フ働詞ノミニテソノ意義完全ナリ, 此ノ如ク目的格ヲ具備セズシテ完全ノ意義ヲ云ヒ表シ得ル働詞ヲ自働詞ト云フナリ.

### 文 例

1. "The spring comes."
2. "The Sun shines."
3. "The wind blows."
4. "It rains."
5. "Cherrys bloom."

働詞ノ他働詞ナルカ, 自働詞ナルカラ識別セムニハ宜シク辭書ヲ繙クニ當リテ注

意セバ他働詞ニハ V. T. 記號アリ, 自働詞ニハ V. I. ノ記號アリ, 又他働詞自働詞兩様ノ記號アル時ハ兩様ニ用非ラル、ヲ知ルベシ.

前ニ自働詞ハ目的格ヲ具備セズシテ完全ニ意義ヲ表スルモノナリト説明シタレドモ, 自働詞ノミニテ完全ニ意義ヲ確定スルモノト, 自働詞ニ補充語ヲ具備セザレハ完全ニ意義ヲ確定セザルモノトアリ, 前者ハ既ニ (犬が走ル) ノ例ヲ掲ケテ説明シタレハ茲ニ後者ノ説明ヲナスベシ, “He is” (彼レガアル) コノ文章ニテ (有ル) ハ自働詞ナレト唯 (彼レガアル) ノミニテハ (彼ガ何デアアル) カ判然セザレバ或ル補充語ヲ加ヘテ “He is a general” (彼レハ大將デアアル) ト云ヘバ初メテ (アル) ノ意義明瞭トナルナリ.

## 文 例

1. "She is an old woman."
2. "It is my house."
3. "They are good boys."
4. "This is a sparrow."

働詞ニハ他働詞、自働詞兩様ニ用ヒラル、モノ多ク、而シテ文中一見自働詞ナルヤ、將々他働詞ナルヤヲ識別スルニ苦シムモノアルモ、前ニ述ベタル定則ニテ推究セハ敢テ難キコナカルベシ。

1. "He walked to Tokyo." (自働詞)  
(彼ハ東京へ歩行シマシタ)
2. "He walked his horse." (他働詞)  
(彼ハ彼レノ馬ヲ歩マセシ)
3. "The eagle flew." (自働詞)  
(鷲ガ飛ビシ)
4. "The boy flew his kite." (他働詞)  
(小兒ガ紙鳶ヲ飛バセシ)

英話ニテハ自働詞、他働詞其ノ形ヲ異ニスルモノアリ、下ノ例ヲ見ルベシ。

自働詞	他働詞
Fall 倒ル	Fell 倒ス
rise 起ル	raise, rouse 起ス
lie 横ル	lay 横ヘル
Sit 坐スル	Set 据ヘル
dives 潜ル	dip 浸ス
quail 喪心スル	quell 壓服スル
drip 滴ル	drop 滴ラス

## 他 働 詞

(TRANSITIVE VERBS).

他働詞ハ必一ツノ目的格詞ヲ具フベキモノナリ。

主格	他働詞	目的格詞
"He	wrote	a Book."
"Does not that Book	amuse	you."



他働詞ハ間接及ヒ直接ノニツノ目的格ヲ具スルコトアリ。

間接目的詞 直接目的格詞

1. "Bring *me* a *cup* of tea."
2. "He showed *me* the *Road*."

名詞或ハ形容詞或ハ他働詞ノ意義ヲ明瞭完全ナラシムル爲ニ補充語ヲ其働詞ノ後ニ置クコトアリ。

主格 他働詞 目的格詞 補充語

1. "They made *him* *king*." (名詞)
2. "The master set the *slave* *free*." (形容詞)

## 自 働 詞

(INTRANSITIVE VERBS).

前ニ述ベタル如ク自働詞ノミニテ完全ニ意義ヲ表ハスモノハ補充語ヲ添ヘ加フル必要ナケレド補充語ナクシテ意義判然セサル自働詞ニハ名詞或ハ形容詞ヲ補充語トシテ其後ニ添附スベシ

主格 自働詞 補充語

1. "This is a hot *summer*." (名詞)
2. "The weather is *hot*." (形容詞)

英語ニハ前置詞ノ有無ニ因テ働詞ニ自他ノ差別ヲ生ス。

自働詞

他働詞

Look 見ル

Look for 捜ス

Come 來ル

Come in 這入ル

„

Come out 出ル

„

„ for 呼ニ來ル. 取ニ來ル.

他働詞ガ自働詞ニ用非ラル、場合アリ。

## 文 例

- (1) "He *broke* the dish." (他働詞)
- (2) "The sea *breaks* on the rock." (自働詞)
- (3) "They *shut* the door." (他働詞)
- (4) "The door *shut* suddenly." (自働詞)

- (5) "They *moved* the table." (他働詞)  
 (6) "The table *moved*." (自働詞)  
 (7) "He *cuts* the beef." (他働詞)  
 (8) "The beef *cuts* tough." (自働詞)  
 (9) "He *sold* the books." (他働詞)  
 (10) "The books *sell* well." (自働詞)  
 (11) "He *smells* the rose." (他働詞)  
 (12) "The rose *smells* sweet." (自働詞)

次ノ文例中ノ誤リヲ正セ

- (1) "He sets in a chair."  
 (2) "I sit a book on the table."  
 (3) "The tree fells."  
 (4) "He falls the tree with an axe."  
 (5) "The sun will raise at six."  
 (6) "Please rise the curtain up."  
 (7) "He lays on the bed."  
 (8) "The man lies down his coat."

次ノ文例中ノ働詞ヲ類別シテ其ノ應用ヲ説明セヨ。

- (1) "The kite flew into the air."  
 (2) "He flew the kite."  
 (3) "The soldiers march out."  
 (4) "He marches out the soldiers."  
 (5) "Wheat grows in the field."  
 (6) "He grows wheat in the field."

次ノ文例中ノ目的格詞ヲ類別セヨ

- (1) "He sent me a letter."  
 (2) "I gave him a box of candy."  
 (3) "I paid him five yen."  
 (4) "Lend her your umbrella."  
 (5) "He told us a nice story."

### 英 譯 演 習

boat 小舟

pine tree 松ノ木

waste, -ed, -ing 浪費スル	axe 斧
precious 貴キ	recklessly ムヤミニ
float, -ed, -ing 浮ブ	diamond 金剛石
spend, spent, spent 費ス	severe 厳シキ
medicine 藥	leave, left, left, 殘ス.
handsome 立派ナル	present 贈物
French 佛蘭西語	stick 棒
kill, -ed, -ing 殺ス	compound, -ed, -ing 調合スル

- (1) 一ツノ牡牛ガ草ノ上ニ臥ス.
- (2) 木ノ葉ガ落ツル.
- (3) 彼ハ斧ヲ以テ木ヲ落ス.
- (4) 小舟ガ浮ビシ.
- (5) 彼ガ小船ヲ浮ヘシ.
- (6) 山ハ高クアル.
- (7) 寒氣ガ嚴イ.
- (8) 此ハ大ナル松ノ木ナリ.
- (9) 金剛石ハ貴イ石ダ.
- (10) 彼ノ人ハ藥ヲ調合ス.

- (11) 汝ハ大ニ時ヲ浪費ス.
- (12) 彼ノ人ハムヤミニ金ヲ遣フ.
- (13) 彼ノ人ハ私ニ英語ヲ教ヘシ.
- (14) 彼ノ人ハ凡ベテノ資産ヲ彼ノ小  
供等ニ殘セリ.
- (15) 彼ノ人ハ立派ナル贈物ヲ私ニセリ.
- (16) 彼ノ人ハ彼ノ女ヲ彼ノ妻ニセリ.
- (17) 彼ノ人ハ私ノ小供ニ佛蘭西語ヲ  
教ヘマシタ.
- (18) 私ハ棒ヲ以テ蛇ヲ殺セシ.

發働. 受働 (Active and passive).

働詞ハ主格ニ具備スルモノナレバ文章  
ノ主格ニ置カル、人又ハ物が働作ヲ發ス  
ルモノナルトキハ其レニ從フ働詞ノ發働ナ  
リ “Columbus discovered America” (コロ  
ンブスハ亞米利加ヲ發見セシ) 此ノ文章ノ

ウヘニテ主格ハ發見スルト云フ働作ヲ發  
スルモノナレバ其ニ從フ働詞 (discovered)  
ヲ發働 (active) ノ働詞ト稱ス、然ルニ  
“America was discovered by Columbus”  
(亞米利加ハコロンブスニ依リテ發見セラ  
レシ)ト云ヘバ (America) ナル主格ハ發見  
スルト曰フ働キヲ發スルモノニアラズシ  
テ働キヲ受クルモノナリ、其ニ從フ働詞  
(was discovered) ハ受働 (Passive) ノ句ナル  
ヲ知ルベシ。

發働ノ文ヲ受働ノ文ニ變ズルニハ主格  
ト目的格トノ位置ヲ轉倒スベシ。

### 文 例

“He killed the mouse.”

(彼ハ鼠ヲ殺セシ)

“The mouse was killed by him.”

(鼠ハ彼ニ殺サレシ)

“He opened the door.”

(彼レハ戸ヲ開キシ)

“The door was opened.”

(戸ガ開カレシ)

次ノ發働ノ文ヲ受働ニ變ゼヨ。

(1) “He struck me.”

(2) “Caesar invaded Britain.”

(3) “Cecrops founded Athens.”

(4) “Brutes do not possess hands.”

(5) “They offered her a chair.”

(6) “They showed him the house.”

(7) “I promised the boy a coat.”

(8) “A policeman arrested a thief.”

(9) “They proclaimed him king.”

(10) “Hannibal defeated the Romans.”

(11) “Shepherds watched the flocks.”

(12) "Virgil wrote the Aeneid."

(13) "He taught music to us."

規則働詞 (Regular verb).

不規則働詞 (Irregular verb).

働詞 = 規則働詞ト不規則働詞トノ二種アリ。原働詞 = ed 又ハ d ヲ添ヘテ過去又ハ過去分詞ヲ作り得ベキモノヲ規則働詞ト曰フ而シテ ed 又ハ d ヲ添加スルニ當ルヲ原働詞ノ語尾ニ變更ヲ起ス場合アリ則 g, n, p, t, ニテ終ハル一綴音ノ働詞ニテ一母韻之ニ前ンズルキハ其ノ語尾ノ文字ヲ重子テ其ノ次ニ (ed) ヲ附スベシ又 e ニテ終ル働詞ト唯 d ノミヲ附スルヲ例トス。

原働詞

Spin	Spinned	Spinned
drag	dragged	dragged
hope	hopped	hopped
dot	dotted	dotted

原働詞ガ y ヲ以テ終リ子音之ニ前ンズルキハ y ヲ i ニ變シ而シテ ed ヲ添加ス

原働詞	過去	過去分詞
cry	cried	cried.

不規則働詞ハ其數多ク且變化モ多ケレハ一々之ヲ説明スルハ却テ繁雜ニ流ル、恐レアルガ故ニ其ノ最モ必要ナルモノヲ下ニ舉クレハ初學者宜シク暗記スベシ。

不規則働詞ヲ五種ニ分ツ。

- (1) 不定法. 過去. 過去分詞トモ其詞皆相異ナルモノ  
arise, arose, arise.
- (2) 過去ト過去分詞ト同形ニシテ不定法ト相異ナルモノ  
abide, abode, abode.
- (3) 不定法ト過去分詞ト同形ニシテ過去ト相異ナルモノ  
come, came, come.

(4) 不定法ト過去ト同形ニシテ過去分詞ト相異ナルモノ

beat, beat, beaten.

(5) 不定法. 過去. 過去分詞形皆同シキモノ

bet, bet, bet,

下ニ掲グル最必要ナル不規則働詞ヲ記憶スルニハ初學者自其ヲ類別スルコト最有益ナルベシ

### 不規則働詞ノ表

○ノ記號ハ規則働詞ニモ用ヒラルト云フ記號ナリ。

現在	過去	過去分詞
Abide, (住ム)	Abode,	Abode.
Am, (有ル)	was,	been.
Arise, (昇ル. 又ハ蘇生スル)	arose,	arisen.
Awake, (喚ビ醒ス)	awoke,	awaked.
Bear, (耐フル. 又ハ保ツ)	{bare, bore,	born.
Beat, (打ツ)	beat,	{beaten. beat.

現在	過去	過去分詞
Begin, (始マル. 又ハ始メル)	Began,	Begun.
Bend, r (曲クル又ハ曲ル)	Bent,	Bent.
Bereave, r (奪フ)	Bereft,	Bereft.
Bereech, (請ヒ齎ムル)	Besought,	Besought.
Bid, (命ズル)	{Bid, Bade,	Bid.
Bind, (束スル)	Bound,	Bound.
Bite, (咬ム. 又ハ咬ミ付ク)	Bit,	{Bitten. Bit.
Bleed, (出血スル. 放血スル)	Bled,	Bled.
Blow, (吹ク)		
Break, (烈ク断ス. 割ル又ハ破レル)	{Broke, Broke,	Broken.
Breed, (養フ又ハ孕ム)	Bred,	Bred.
Bring, (携來ル)	Brought,	Brought.
Build, r (建ツル)	Built,	Built.
Burn, r (燃ヤス又ハ燒ケル)	Burnt,	Burnt.
Burst, (爆裂スル. 又ハ破開スル)	Burst,	Burst.
Buy, (買フ)	Bought,	Bought.
Cast, (投ゲル)	Cast,	Cast.
Catch, r (捕ヘル)	Caught,	Caught.

現在	過去	過去分詞
Chide, (呵責スル又ハ咎ム)	Chid,	{ Chidden. { Chid.
Choose, (撰フ)	Chose,	{ Chosen. { Chose,
Cleave, r (密着スル)	Clave,	Cleaved.
Cleave, (劈ク)	Clave,	Cleft.
Cling, (縛ム又ハ縛セル)	Clung,	Clung.
Clothe, r (着スル)	Clad,	Clad.
Come, (来ル)	Came,	Come.
Cost, (値スル)	Cost,	Cost.
Creep, (爬フ)	Crept,	Crept.
Crow, r 鳴ク(雄鷄ニ云フ)	Crew,	Crowed.
Dare, (敢テ爲ス)	Durst,	Dared.
Dare, (挑ム)	(規則動詞)	
Deal, (處置スル. 商賣スル. 分ツ)	Dealt,	Dealt.
Dig, r (堀ル)	Dug,	Dug.
Do, (爲ス)	Did,	Done.
Draw, (曳ク)	Drew,	Drawn.
Dream, r (夢ニ見ル)	Dreamt,	Dreamt.
Drink, (飲ム)	Drank,	Drank.
Drive, (逐フ又ハ馬車ニテ行ク)	Drove,	Driven.

現在	過去	過去分詞
Dwell, r (住居スル)	Dwelt,	Dwelt.
Eat, (食フ)	Ate,	{ Eaten. { Eat.
Fall, (落ル. 又ハ下ル)	Fell,	Fallen.
Feed, (飼フ又ハ食スル)	Fed,	Fed.
Feel, (觸レル又覺ル)	Felt,	Felt.
Fight, (戦フ又ハ戦ハス)	Fought,	Fought.
Find, (發見スル知ル)	Found,	Found.
Flee, (逃レル)	Fled,	Fled.
Fling, (投ゲル. 又ハ切齒スル. 投身スル)	Flung,	Flung.
Fly, (飛ブ又ハ飛ハス. 避ケル)	Flew,	Flown.
Forsake, (棄ル)	Forsook,	Forsaken.
Freeze, (凍ル又ハ凍ラス)	Froze,	{ Frozen. { Froze.
Get, (得ル)	Got,	{ Gotten. { Got.
Gild, r (鍍金スル)	Gilt,	Gilt.
Gird, r (帯ヲ巻ク)	Girt,	Girt.
Give, (與ヘル)	Gave,	Given.
Go, (行ク)	Went,	Gone.
Grave, r (硬キ物ニ彫刻スル)	Graved,	Graven.

現在	過去	過去分詞
Grind, (粉トナス磨り碎ケル)	ground,	ground.
Grow, (生長スル又ハ生長セシメル)	grew,	grown.
Hang, 7 (懸ケル又ハ懸ル)	Hung,	hung.
Have, (持ツ)	had,	had.
Hear, (聞ク)	heard,	heard.
Hew, 7 (伐ル・削ル)	Hewed,	hewn.
Hide, (隠ス又ハ隠ル)	hid,	{hidden. hid.
Hit, (打ツ・中アテル)	hit,	hit.
Hold, (保ツ)	held,	{held. holden.
Hurt, (傷ツケル・怪我スル)	hurt,	hurt.
Keep, (保ツ)	kept,	kept.
Kneel, 7 (跪ク)	knelt,	knelt.
Knit, 7 編ム(メリヤス等)	knit,	knit.
Know, (知ル)	knew,	known.
Lade, 7 載スル又ハ滿ル(船ニ云フ)	laden,	laden.
Lay, (置ク)	laid,	laid.
Lead, (導ク)	led,	led.

現在	過去	過去分詞
Leave, (去ル又ハ廢スル)	left,	left.
Lend, (貸ス)	lent,	lent.
Let, (云々セシムル)	let,	let.
Lose, (失フ)	lost,	lost.
Lie, (横ハル・臥ス)	lay,	lain.
Make, (製スル・爲ス)	Made,	Made.
Mean, (表ハス又ハ意義ヲ有ツ)	Meant,	Meant.
Meet, 會スル)	Met,	Met.
Mow, 7 (刈ルヌ草刈スル)	Mowed,	Mown.
Pay, (拂フ)	Paid,	Paid.
Pen, (書ク・閉ヘスレル)	Pent,	Pent.
Put, (置ク)	Put,	Put.
Quit, 7 (棄フル)	Quit,	Quit.
Rend, (裂ク)	Rent,	Rent.
Rid, (免ス)	Rid,	Rid.
Ride, (乗ル)	{Rode, Rid,	{Rid. Ridden.
Ring, (圍ム)	{Rung, Rang,	Rung.
Rise, (昇ル)	Rose,	Risen.



現在	過去	過去分詞
Rive, <i>r</i> (劈ク) <small>ツンザ</small>	Rived,	Riven.
Run, (走ル)	{ Ran, { Run,	Run.
Saw, (鋸ル)	Sawed,	sawn.
Say, (言フ)	Said,	Said.
See, (見ル)	Saw,	Seen.
Seek, (求ムル)	Sought,	Sought.
Sell, (賣ル)	Sold,	Sold.
Send, (送ル)	Sent,	Sent.
Set, (置ク)	Set,	Set.
Sit, (坐スル)	Sat,	Sat.
Shake, (振搖スル)	Shook,	Shaken.
Shape, <i>r</i> (像ル. 製スル)	Shaped,	Shapen.
Shave, <i>r</i> (剃ル)	Shaved,	Shaven.
Shear, <i>r</i> (剪ム)	Sheared,	Shorn.
Shed, (進出スル)	Shed,	Shed.
Shine, <i>r</i> (耀ク)	Shone,	Shone.
Show, <i>r</i> (示ス)	Showed,	Shown.
Shoot, (射ル)	Shot,	Shot.

現在	過去	過去分詞
Shoe, (靴ヲ穿タシム)	Shod,	Shod.
Shred, (細ク裂ク)	Shred,	Shred.
Shrink, (縮ム)	{ Shrunk, { Shrank,	{ Shrunk { Shrunken.
Shut, (閉ヅル)	Shut,	Shut.
Sing, (歌フ)	{ Sung, { Sang,	Sung.
Sink, (沈ム)	{ Sunk, { Sank,	Sunk.
Slay, (殺ス)	Slew,	Slain.
Sleep, (睡ル)	Slept,	Slept.
Slide, (滑ル)	Slid,	{ Slidden { Slid.
Sling, (投ゲル)	Slung,	Slung.
Slink, (潜ダゲル. 流産スル (獸類 = ム. フ))	Slunk,	Slunk.
Slit, (堅ニ切ル)	Slit,	{ Slitted. { Slit.
Smite, (敲ク)	Smote,	{ Smitten. { Smit.
Sow, <i>r</i> (播種スル)	Sowed,	Sown.
Speak, (話ナス)	{ Spoke, { Spake,	{ Spoke. { Spoken.

現在	過去	過去分詞
Speed, ɾ (急グ)	Sped,	Sped.
Spell, ɾ (綴ル)	Spelt,	Spelt.
Spend, ɾ (費ヤス)	Spent,	Spent,
Spill, ɾ (溢ス)	Spilt,	Spilt.
Spin, (紡グ)	Spun,	Spun.
Spit, (唾ヲ吐ク)	{ Spit, Spat,	Spit.
Split, (長條ニ割ル)	Split,	Split.
Spread, (擴ゾル)	Spread,	Spread
Spring, (反 <sup>ヘ</sup> 回ル)	{ Sprung, Sprang,	Sprung.
Stand, (立ツ)	Stood'	Stood.
Stay, (止ル. 休ム)	Staid,	Staid.
Steal, (盗ム)	Stole,	Stolen.
Stick, (粘着スル又ハ衝込ム)	Stuck,	Stuck.
Sting, (刺ス)	Stung,	Stung.
Stride, (闊歩スル)	{ Strode, Strid,	{ Strid. Stridden
Strike, (打ツ)	Struck,	{ Struck. Stricken.
String, (線ヲ附クル線ヲ調フル)	Strung,	Strung.
Strive, (盡カスル)	Strove,	Striven.
Strew, ɾ (撒散ウス)	Strewed,	Strewn.

現在	過去	過去分詞
Swear, (誓言ヲ宣ブレ)	{ Swore, Sware,	Sworn.
Sweat, ɾ (汗ヲ出ス)	Sweat,	Sweat.
Swell, ɾ (膨脹スル)	Swelled,	Swollen.
Swim, (泳グ)	{ Swum, Swam,	Swum.
Swing, (振ル又ハ廻ハス)	Swung,	Swung.
Take, (取ル)	Took,	Taken.
Teach, (教フル)	Taught,	Taught.
Tear, (裂ク)	{ Tore, Tare,	Torn.
Tell, (話ス)	told,	told.
Think, (考フ. 思フ)	Thought,	Thought.
Thrive, ɾ (繁昌スル)	Throve,	Thriven.
Throw, (投グル)	Threw,	Thrown.
Thrust, (押遣ル. 押込ム)	Thrust,	Thrust.
Tread, (昂然ト歩ム)	Trod,	{ Trod. Trodden.
Wax, ɾ (蠟ヲ塗ル. 生長スル)	Waxed,	Waxen.
Wear, (穿ツ. 着ル)	Wore,	Worn.
Weave, (織ル)	Wove,	{ Wove. Woven.

現在	過去	過去分詞
Weep, (泣ク)	Wept,	Wept.
Wet, r (濕ラス)	Wet.	Wet.
Whet, r (研ク. 激昂サスル)	Whet.	Whet.
Win, (競争ニ勝ツ)	Won,	Won.
Wind, (吹ク. 回轉サスル)	Wound,	Wound.
Work, r (働ク)	Wrought,	Wrought.
Wring, r (扭ル)	Wrung,	Wrung.
Write, (書ク)	Wrote,	{Written. Writ.

## SHALL, WILL. ノ 用法.

Shall you? (貴方何スルコトニナリマ セウカ)	Shall he? (彼ノ人ニ-----サセマセ ウカ)
I shall. (私ハ-----スル)	Will he? (彼ノ人ハスルデセウカ)
Will he? (彼ノ人ハ-----スルデセ ウカ)	You shall. (貴方ニ-----サセマセウ)
He will. (彼ノ人ハ-----スル)	He shall. (彼ノ人ニ-----サセマセ ウ)

Shall ヲ一人稱ノ代名詞ニ用フルキハ, 發言者ガ爲ス働作ノ單ニ未來タルヲ示ス: “We shall all die” (我等ハ總ベテ滅亡スルナラム) ト云ヘバ死スルト云フ働作ノ單ニ來タルヲ顯ス, 然リト雖二人稱, 三人稱ノ代名詞ノ働作, 單ニ來タルヲ顯スキハ助働詞ニ Shall ヲ用ヒズシテ Will ヲ用フ “You will,” “he will,” “they will,” 等ノ如シ.

決意ヲ表スルキハ, 第一人稱ニ will ヲ用ヒ, 二人稱, 三人稱ニ Shall ヲ用フベシ. 發言者ガ己ノ決心ヲ他人ニ示スキハ will ヲ助働詞ニ用フ. “I will go.” (私ハ行キマス) ト云ヘバ發言者ガ己ノ決心ヲ他人ニ顯スナリ, 又 “You shall go.” (汝ハ行カンケレハナラヌ若シ行カナケレバ私ハ汝ヲ行カセン) ト云ヘバ, 發言者ガ相手ノ乙ナル者ニ

向ヒ己ノ決意ヲ顯スナリ。“They shall go,” (彼等ハ行カンケレバナラヌ若シ行カンケレバ私が彼等ヲ行カセン)ト云ヘバ發言者ガ相手ノ人ニ向ヒ第三者丙ニ關シタル自己ノ決意ヲ顯ス。又、發言者ガ相手ノ乙、又第三者ノ丙ノ決意ヲ推察シテ述ブルキニハ Will ヲ助働詞ニ用フ, “He will go.” (彼ノ人ハ必行カム)ノ如シ。 Will ハ單ニ習慣ノ働作ヲ顯スコアリ: “He will sit and read for hours” (彼ノ人ハ常ニ數時間座シテ讀書シマス)。

疑問文ニテハ前項説明シタル Shall, will ト異ル意義ニテ用ヒラル。

1. 甲ガ乙ヨリ忠告ヲ受クルキノ場合ニテハ shall ヲ一人稱ノ助働詞ニ用フ: “Shall I go?” (私ハ行キマセウカ)。
2. 二人稱ニ shall ヲ用フルキハ單ニ未

來ヲ顯ス: “Shall you go?” (貴君ハ行キマスルカ)。

3. 甲ガ乙ニ向ヒ第三者ノ物、或ハ人ニ關シ乙ノ決意ヲ問フキハ shall ヲ三人稱ノ助働詞ニ用フ: “Shall he go?” (彼ノ人ヲ行カセマセウカ)。
4. 又一方ニテ總ベテノ人稱共ニ will ヲ用フルキハ單ニ未來ヲ表ス。  

Will	{	I	} be in time?	{	私ハ間ニ合ヒマセウカ。
		you			汝ハ間ニ合ヒマセウカ。
		he			彼ハ間ニ合ヒマセウカ。
5. 或場合ニテ二人稱、三人稱ニ will ヲ用ヒ發言者ガ乙又ハ丙ノ決意ヲ問フコアリ: “Will you accept my invitation?” (貴方ハ私ノ招待ヲ御受ケナサル御積リデスカ)。
6. Would (will ノ過去) should (shall ノ過去) ト will, shall ノ用法殆相同シ

- “I should go.” (單未來)  
(私ハ行キマセウ)
- “I told you it would not rain.” (單未來)  
(雨ガ降ラヌト私ハ貴方ニ御話シ申シマシタ)
- “I said I would go.” (決意)  
(私ハ屹度行クト申シマシタ)
- “I told you she should not go.” (決意)  
(私ハ彼ノ女ヲ行カセマセヌト貴方ニ御話シ申シタ)
- “He would sit and read for hours.” (習慣)  
(彼ノ人ハ數時間端坐シテ讀書致シテ居リマシタ)
7. 此處ニ注意スベキハ假定文ハ總ベテ  
ノ人稱ニ should ヲ用ヒテ單ニ未來ヲ  
顯ス(假定法ヲ見ヨ).
- “If I should love,” “If thou shouldst” “If he  
Should love.”
8. Should ハ Ought ト同シク(當然カク  
アルベシ)ノ意義ニ用ヒラル(可成法  
ヲ見ヨ).

- “Children should obey their parents.”
- “Children ought to obey their parents.”  
(子供ハ親ニ從フベキモノナリ)
9. Would, should ハ過去ノ意ヲ離レ謙  
遜シ或ハ躊躇シ又ハ人ニ物ヲ丁寧ニ  
乞フキニ用フルヲアリ.
- “I should think so.”  
(私ハ先左様考ヘマス)
- “I should like to hear Such a story.”  
(私ハ彼ノ様ナ御話ヲ伺ヒタイモノデスガ)
- “It would be so.”  
(多分左様デアリマセウ)
- “Would you be so kind to explain the meaning  
the sentence.  
(何卒此文章ノ意味ヲ説明シテ下サイマセ)
- 次ノ文章中 shall, will ノ用法ノ誤レル  
モノヲ示セ.
- (1) “I will receive my pay to-day.”
- (2) “You shall sleep well, if you  
thoroughly tired.”

- (3) "You shall remember what you read, if you read attentively."  
 (4) "He shall seem foolish, if he says that again."  
 (5) "I think I will pass."  
 (6) "I hope you shall pass."  
 (7) "They believe that he shall pass."  
 (8) "I have no doubt he shall come."  
 (9) "No matter who is present, I shall state my views."

## 和 譯 演 習

- (1) 貴方ハ明日湯本へ行イラツシヤルノデスカ。  
 (2) イエ參リマセン。  
 (3) ハイ參リマス。  
 (4) 貴方ハイッ御歸リニナルノデスカ。

- (5) 私ハ六時ニ歸リマセウ。  
 (6) 貴方ハ明日學校へ御出デニナリマスカ。  
 (7) イッ學校ガ始マリマスルノデスカ。  
 (8) 學校ハ朝八時ニ始マリマセウ。  
 (9) 貴方ハ御宅へ歸リ路ニ郵便局ニ御立寄リナサリマセウカ。  
 (10) ハイ立寄リマス。  
 (11) イエ立寄リマスマイ。  
 (12) 貴方ハ日ノ暮ル、前ニ歸宅スルヲガ出來マセウカ。  
 (13) 貴方ハ今晚御在宅テスカ。  
 (14) イエ私ハ外出スルデセウ。  
 (15) 貴方ハ此ノ夏ノ休暇ヲ何處ニテ御暮シニナリマスカ。  
 (16) 貴方ハイッ私ヲ東京へ連レテ行ツテ下サイマスカ。

- (17) 彼ノ人ヲ學校ヘ遣リマセウカ。  
 (18) ハイ遣リマス。  
 (19) 彼ノ人ハ試験ニ及第シマセウカ。  
 (20) 彼ノ人ハ試験ニ及第シマセウ。  
 (21) 貴方ハイッ私ニ菓子ヲ下サルカ。  
 (22) 今日午後ニ上ゲマセウ。  
 (23) 御前ハ九時前ニ寐テハナリマセヌ。  
 (24) 私ハ彼ノ子ニ此ノ林檎ヲヤリマス。  
 (25) 私ノ弟ヲ學校ヘ行カセマス。  
 (26) 私ノ弟ヲ遣リマセウカ。  
 (27) 此ノ林檎ヲ私ノ弟ニヤリマセウカ。  
 (28) 幾何ノ林檎ヲ彼ニヤリマセウカ。

## 働 詞

(VERB.)

働詞ハ人又物ノ状態及働作ナドヲ述ブ  
 ルニ須臾モ缺クベカラザル詞ニテ此ノ働

作ノ上ニ時ノ定リアレバ働名ニモ其ノ時  
 ヲ表出スルノ方法ナカルベカラズ。

時トハ其ノ働作ノ現在ナルト、既往ナ  
 ルト、將來ナルトヲ云フモノナレバ働詞ノ  
 時ヲ分チテ現在・過去・未來ノ三トス、是レ  
 時ノ大原則ナリ。

時		
過去	現在	未來
I wrote.	I write.	I shall write.
(私ハ書キヌ)	(私ハ書ク)	(私ハコレカラ書キマセウ)

働詞ノ時ハ過去、現在、未來ノ三種ニ分  
 タル、ノミナラズ、働作又ハ出來事ノ状態  
 ヲ示スニ當リテ一層細カニ分別セラル、  
 モノトス、則其ノ行爲ガ既ニ爲シ終レルモ  
 ノト、未ダ終ラザルモノト、猶爲ツ、アルモ  
 ノトノ三様ニ分チテ時ヲ表立スルナリ、而  
 シテ其ノ行爲ノ既ニ爲シ終レルモノヲ稱

シテ完全 (Perfect or Complete) ノ状態ト云ヒ、未タ爲シ終ラザルモノヲ不定 (Indefinite) ノ状態ト云ヒ猶爲シツ、アルモノヲ不完全 (Imperfect or Incomplete) ノ状態ト云フ而シテ現在、過去、未來ハ皆各此ノ完全、不完全、不定ノ状態アリ。

現 在	不 定.....I write.
	完 全.....I have written.
	不完全.....I am writing.
過 去	不 定.....I wrote.
	完 全.....I had written.
	不完全.....I was writing.
未 來	不 定.....I shall write.
	完 全.....I shall have written.
	不完全.....I shall be writing.

初學者ノ爲メニ此ノ表ヲ詳説スベシ、現在不定ノ例ニ於テ “I write a letter” (私ハ手紙ヲ書ク) ト云ヘバ其ノ行爲ハ未爲シ終ラザル状態ヲ顯シ、且何時終ルカヲ指示セズ故ニ時ニ於テ不定ナルヲ明ナリ、然レモ

完全分詞ノ “written” ヲ用ヒ其ノ前ニ今手紙ヲ “Have” ヲ置キテ “I have written” (私ハ書キ終ツタ) ト云ヘバ其ノ行爲ガ過去ニ起リテ現在ニ完了セシ状態ヲ示セルガ故ニ完全ノ状態ナリトス、然ルニ “to be” 働詞ニ不完全分詞ノ “writing” ヲ用ヒテ “I am writing” (私ハ書イテ居ルトコロダ) ト云ヘバ書クト云フ働作ハ何時ヨリ起リタル行爲ナルニモ拘ラズ現在猶爲シツ、アル状態ヲ顯スガ故ニ不完全ノ状態ナリトス之ニ依リテ現在ノ働作ニ完全、不定、不完全ノ状態アルヲ諒知スルヲ得可シ。

現在ノ不定ヲ過去トセバ過去ノ不定トナリ、未來ニ作ラバ未來ノ不定トナルヲ勿論ナリ完全不完全ノ場合モ同様ナリトス。

例. “I wrote a letter.” (過去不定)  
(私ハ手紙ヲ書キヌ)



則. 單ニ書クト云フ働作ノ過去タルヲ示ストモ定  
マリタル時ヲ示サズ

“I shall write a letter.” (未來不定)  
(私ハ手紙ヲ書カン)

則. 未來ヲ示スノ外何等ノ時ヲ示サズ

“I had written a letter.” (過去完全)  
(私ハ手紙ヲ書キ終リキ)

則. 書キタルト云フ働作ノ過去タルヲ示スノミナ  
ラズ其ノ働作ノ過去ニ終リタルヲ示ス。

“I shall have written a letter.” (未來完全)  
(私ハ手紙ヲ書キ終ツテシマイマス)

則. 未來ニ完全スル行爲ヲ示ス時ニ用フ, 例ヘハ  
君ガ來ルマデニ手紙ヲ書終ツテシマヒマセウ  
ト云フガ如シ。

“I was writing.” (過去不完全)  
(私ハ書キツ、アリシ)

則. 書クト云フ働作ハ何時ヨリ起リタル行爲ナル  
ニ拘ラズ過半其ノ當時獨爲シツ、アル状態ヲ  
顯ス。

“I shall be writing a letter.” (未來不完全)  
(私ハ手紙ヲ書イテ居ルデセウ)

例ヘバ君ノ來タラン時ハ手紙ヲ書キツ  
、アルナランナドノ如シ則働詞ノ未來タ  
ルヲ示スモノナレモ何時其ノ働作ノ結了  
スルモノナルヤ更ニ示サズ。

先キニ働詞ニ發働ト受働トノ二種アル  
トヲ説明シタレバ茲ニ發働“write”(書ク)  
ノ働詞ヲ受働“written”(書カル)ニ變シ  
且書カルト云フ働作ハ何時起リタルカ其  
ノ時及ビ其ノ状態ヲ分チテ説明スベケレ  
バ宜シク前例ト對照スベシ。

例. “A letter is written.” (現在不定)  
(手紙ガ書カル)

“A letter is being written.” (現在不完全)  
(手紙ガ書カレツ、アリマスル)

“A letter has been written.” (現在完全)  
(手紙ガ書カレマシタ)

“A letter was written.” (過去完全)  
(手紙ガ書カレシ)

“A letter was being written.” (過去不完全)

(手紙が書カレツ、アリマシタ)

“A letter had been written.” (過去完全)

(手紙が書カレマシタ)

“A letter will be written.” (未來不定)

(手紙が書カレマセウ)

“A letter will have been written.” (未來完全)

(手紙が書カレテシマツタデアリマセウ)

以上働作又ハ出來事ノ態ヲ完全、不定、不完全ノ三種ニ分チテ説明セリ此ノ外繼續 (Continuous) ト稱スル状態アリ。

“I have been writing.” (現在完全繼續)

(私ハ今マデ書テ居リマシタ)

“I had been writing.” (過去完全繼續)

(私ハ其ノ時マデ書テ居リマシタ)

“I shall have been writing.” (未來完全繼續)

(私ハ手紙ヲ書テ居リマシタダラウ)

“I have been writing.” (私ハ手紙ヲ書イテ居リマシタ)ト云ヘバ書クト云フ働作ハ

現今ニ至ルマデ繼續シタルナリ “I had been writing.” (私ハ其ノ時マデ手紙ヲ書イテ居リマシタ)ト云ヘバ書クト云フ働作ガ或ル特定ノ過去ノ時ニ至ルマデ繼續シタルナリ。例ヘバ昨日甲君ガ参リマシタ時ニ私ハ手紙ヲ書イテ居リマシタノ例ノ如シ。 “I shall have been writing a letter” (私ハ手紙ヲ書イテ居リマシタデアラウ)ト云ヘバ書クト云フ働作ハ或ル特定ノ未來ノ時ニ至ルマデ書クト云フ働作ノ繼續スルヲ表ス。例ヘバ今晚君ノ來タルマデ私ハ手紙ヲ書イテ居ルデセウノ例ノ如シ故ニ “I shall be writing.” (私ハ書イテ居リマセウ)ノ如ク單ニ書クト云フ働作ノ進行ヲ示スモノト大ニ異ナルヲ知ルベシ。

(註) 受働詞ニハ繼續ノ状態ヲ表スノ形式ナシ。

## 補 註

## 時ノ使用法

## 現在不定

(The Present Imperfect.)

(a) 一定不變ノ事實ヲ述ブルル。

例. Man is the soul of Universe.

(人ハ萬物ノ靈ナリ)

Death comes speedily to all men.

(死ハ凡テノ人ニマデ速ニ來ル)

(b) 常職・常爲・及ビ常ノ性行ヲ示スル。

例. He teaches English.

(彼ハ英語ヲ話ス)

He walks every morning.

(彼ハ毎朝散歩ス)

He is very studious.

(彼ハ甚勉強デアル)

現在時ハ屢々他ノ時ノ代リニ用ヒラル  
、コアリ。

(a) 未來ノ時ノ代リニ用ヒラル、ル。

未來ノ時ガ時ノ副詞 (An Adverb of  
Time) = 依リテ示サル、ルハ未來時働詞  
ノ代リニ現在時働詞ヲ用フルコヲ得ベ  
シ。

例. He *come* to-morrow.

(彼ハ明日余リマス)

He *leaves* next Monday.

(彼ハ次ノ月曜日出立シマス)

What time *do you start*?

(貴方ハ何時ニ出立ナサリマスヤ)

(b) Go, come, leave, start 等ノ現在不完全  
時ノ働詞ヲ未來ノ意ニ用ヒラル、コ  
ヲ得ベシ。

例. When are you going to Tokyo?

(貴方ハ何時東京へ御出ナサリマヌヤ)

=When will you go to Tokyo?

### Do ノ 使用 法.

1. 助働詞 do 或ハ did ヲ用ヒテ現在及  
ビ過去ノ時ヲ示スヲ得.

(a) 通常現在働詞及 ビ 過去働詞ハ助働詞  
ノ助ケナクシテ作ラル、ヲ得ベシ.  
然レモ打消文ニテハ必ラズ助働詞 do  
或ハ did ヲ用ヒ打消語 not ヲ其ノ次  
ニ置キテ最後ニ主要働詞ヲ置クベシ.

例. I Go. I went.

He Goes. They went.

I do not go.

He does not go.

They do not go.

(b) 疑問文ニテハ必助働詞ヲ用ヒ主格ヲ  
其ノ次ニ置キテ最後ニ主要働詞ヲ置  
クベシ.

例. Do you go?

Does he go?

Do they go?

(c) 打消疑問文ニテハ下ノ如ク助働詞及  
打消語ヲ排置ス.

Do you not go?

=Do not you go?

(註) Do not=don't.

Did not=did'nt.

(d) 打消ノ命令文ニテハ必ズ do ヲ be ト  
共ニ用フベシ.

例. Do not be afraid.

(恐ル、ナ)

Do not be idle.

(怠ルナ)

(e) 關接疑問 = do ヲ用フベカラズ。

例. I do not know *what he wants*.

I know *what he reads*.

(f) 動詞ノ重複使用ヲ避クルガタメニ do  
或ハ did ヲ用フ。

例. Do you go to school?

Yes, I do.

Did you call me?

No, I did not.

次ノ文例中ニ テ動詞ノ時ノ誤リヲ正セ。

- (1) "I *am* ill for two days."
- (2) "For one whole week there *is* no break in the rains."
- (3) "It is two-weeks since I *am* here."
- (4) "I *did* not yet finish the work."
- (5) "I *did* not see him for a long time."

- (6) "I *finished* my work just now."
- (7) "I *lied* here for the last three years."
- (8) The grass *began* to sprout, as the rains have now set in."
- (9) "The rain *has begun* to fall as soon as the wind went down."
- (10) "He *has* not come at the time when he was ordered."
- (11) "The rain *has ceased* yesterday."
- (12) "I *have finished* my letter last night."
- (13) "His Custom *has* formerly *been* much practised."
- (14) "The parrot *has died* a few days ago."
- (15) Our horse *has run* away in the night."

- (16) "I *have come* here this morning."  
 (17) "The sun *has set* at 7 o'clock."  
 (18) "The famine of 1877 *has been* very severe."  
 (19) "I *had bought* two books yesterday."  
 (20) "The sun *had set* at 7 o'clock."  
 (21) "I *had sent* notice in December last."  
 (22) "He *was* ill for two-days, when the doctor was sent for."  
 (23) "The sheep were scatterd ; for a wolf entered the fold."  
 (24) "The doctor *came* to the patient, who was long ill."

## 英 譯 演 習

Policy 政略. Of consumption 肺病デ.  
 Zoological garden. 動物園.

1. 彼ノ人ハ英語ヲ話シマス.

2. 正直ハ最上ノ政略ナリ.  
 3. 私ハ花ヲ愛シマスル.  
 4. 彼ノ人ハ英語ヲ話シテ居リマス.  
 5. 彼ノ人ハ花ヲ見テ居リマスル.  
 6. 私ハ明日出立シマス.  
 7. イツ貴方ハ出立シマスカ.  
 8. イツ貴方ハ東京へ御出デニナリマスルカ.  
 9. ハイ私ハ明日参リマス.  
 10. 雨が降ルト私ハマ非リマセン.  
 11. 彼ノ人ノ來ルマデ御待ナサイ.  
 12. 彼ノ人ハ肺病デ死ニマシタ.  
 13. 彼ノ人ハ昨年死ニマシタ.  
 14. 私ガ若年ノ時分英語ヲ學ビマシタ.  
 15. 私ハ澤山奇麗ナ繪ヲ持チテ居リマシタガ今ハ一枚モアリマセン.  
 16. 私ハ其時庭園デ遊ンデ居リマシタ.

17. 彼ノ人が参リマシタ節私ハ本ヲ讀  
ンデ居リマシタ。
18. 明日停車場ニテ貴方ヲ御待チ申シ  
テ居リマセウ。
19. 私ハ A 君ト晝飯ヲ喰ベテシマツ  
タ。
20. 先生ガ來タカ。
21. 今シガタマ非リマシタ。
22. A 君ハ何處ニ居ルカ。
23. A 君ハ今外出シタ。
24. 私ハ金時計ヲ買フタヲガアル。
25. 私ハ本ヲ讀ンデシマツタ。
26. 彼ノ人が英國ニ行ッテ居ル。
27. 醫者ガ來テ居ル。
28. 私ハ十年間米國デ勉學シタ。
29. 貴方ハ嘗テ西京ニ行イタヲガアル  
カ。

30. 貴方ハ前ニ此處ニ來タヲガアルカ。
31. 私ハ嘗テ西京ニ行イタヲガナイ。
32. 私ハ既ニ夕食ヲ喰ベマシタ。
33. 私ハ常ニ東京ニ住ミマシタ。
34. 私ハ昨年當地ニ参リ爾來此處ニ住  
ミマシタ。
35. 貴方ハ近頃彼ノ人ニ御逢ヒナサレ  
マシタカ。
36. 丁度十時ガ今ウチマシタ。
37. 私ハ今日父カラ手紙ヲ受取りマシ  
タ。
38. 澤山ノ雪ガ今年降りマシタ。
39. 今晚火事ガアリマシタ。
40. 私ハ英語ヲ五年間學ンデ居リマシ  
タ。
41. 私ハ動物園ニ行ッテ大ナル熊ヲ見  
マシタ。

42. 私ハ淺草ヘ行キ シ前ニ上野ヘ参リ  
マシタ。
43. 私ハ英語ヲ學ビ シ前ニ獨乙語ヲ學  
ンデ居リマシタ。
44. 貴方ノ御出ニナル時ニハ私ハ課業  
ヲ終ツテシマヒマセウ。
45. 來ル六月デ私ハ英語ヲ五ヶ年間學  
ンデ居ルハズニナリマセウ。

### 法 (MOOD.)

#### 直接法 (Indicative mood.)

人又ハ物ノ働作及有様ヲ述ブルニ種々  
ノ方法アリ “He is ill” (彼レハ病氣デア  
ル). “Is he ill”? (彼レハ病氣デアルカ)

“If you like to go to Tokyo, I will take you”  
(貴方ハ東京ヘ行クヲ好ムナラ私ハ貴方ヲ  
御連レ申シマセウ)等ノ諸例ノ如ク事實又

ハ事實ノ如ク認定セラル、事ヲ叙述シ又  
ハ質問スル法ヲ稱シテ直接法ト云フ以上  
諸例ノ中(貴方ハ東京ヘ行クヲ好ムナラハ  
.....)ノ如キハ初學者ノ疑ヲ容ル、恐レア  
ルモ決シテ疑フヘキコトニアラズ(貴方ハ東  
京ニ行クヲ)ヲ一事實ト見做シテ直叙シタ  
ルモノニシテ毫モ事實ヲ離レタルモノニ  
アラザレハ直接法ト謂ヒテ不可ナキナリ  
然レモ事實ニ離レタルコト又ハ反對シタル  
コトヲ假定シテ言フ場合ニハ假定法ナリト  
ス此區別ハ迷ヒ易ケレバ文章ヲ草スルニ  
當リ常ニ注意スベキコトナリ。

#### 可成法 (Potential mood.)

他ノカヲ借ラス自己固有ノカヲ以テ成  
シ得ル義ヲ有スル “can” 元來他ノカニ依  
リテ能フ義ヲ有スル “may” (其他種々ノ



意味アリ) 當然カクアルベシノ義ヲ有スル  
“ought” 又ハ “should” “must” (ought ハ  
他ノ二ヨリ一層強キ義ヲ有ス) 等ヲ可成法  
ノ働詞ト稱ス。

1. 極メテ丁寧ニ物ヲ願フキハ may ヲ  
文章ノ初メニ置クベシ日本語ノ (失禮ナカ  
ラ) ノ義ニ當ルナリ。May ノ過去 might ハ  
may ヨリ尙一層敬重ノ意ヲ表ハス。

“May  
Might) I ask you a question?”

(失禮ナカラ質問致シテ宜シウ御座リマ  
スカ。

2. May ハ又日本語ノ (カモシレヌ) (ア  
リソウダ) ノ義ニ當ル。

1. “He says it may rain.”  
(雨が降ルカモ知レスト彼ノ人ハ申シマス)
2. “He said it might rain.”  
(雨が降ルカモ知レスト彼ノ人ハ申シマシタ)

3. (箇様箇様致シテモ宜ロシウ御座リ  
マスカ) ト許可ヲ願フキ又ハ (箇様箇  
様致シテモ宜ロシイ又ハ構ハナイ)  
ト許可ノ意ヲ表スルキモ may ヲ用  
フ。

1. “May I go”?

(行キテモ宜シウ御座リマスカ)

2. “Yes, you may go”

(行キテモ宜シイ)

4. Ought 又ハ Should ハ日本語ノ (何々  
シナクテハナラナイ) (何々スルモノダ),  
(何々スル筈ダ) 等ノ義ニ當ル。

Ought ノ下ニハ前置詞 (to) ヲ有スル不  
定法働詞ヲ置キ Should ノ下ニハ (to) ヲ有  
セザル不定法ヲ置クヲ通則トス。

1. “People ought not *to try* too much at a time.”

(人ハ一時ニ深山ナソウトスルモノデハナイ)

2. “People should not *try* to get too much at a  
time.”

(註) Ought, Should 何レモ變形ニテ三人稱共同形ニシテ現在ニ用フ。

5. Must ハ (止ムヲ得ズ彼様彼様アラ子ハナラヌ)又ハ(彼様彼様デアラ子バナラヌ)ト云フ義ニテ ought, Should ノ如ク(理ニ於テ當然カクアルヘシ)ノ義トハ大ニ異なるナリ。

Must ヲ Have to ト混合シテ其ノ用法ヲ誤ルモノ多ク見ユレモ must ハ前ニ述ベタルカ如キ(止ムヲ得ス彼様彼様アラ子バナラヌ)ノ義ナレモ Have to ハ(都合上彼様セ子ハナラヌ)ト云フ義ナリ初學者此ニ注意シテ其ノ用法ヲ誤ルベカラス。

1. "I must go."  
(私ハ是非行カ子バナラヌ)
2. "I have to go."  
(都合上行カ子バナラヌ)

(註) must ハ變形ニシテ三人稱トモ同形ナリ。

可成法働詞ハ現在, 過去, 現在完全, 過去完全, ノ四ツノ時ヲ有ス。

## 發 働

可成現在.	可成現在完全.
may } can } + 現在働詞 must }	may } can } have + 過去分詞 must }
可成過去.	可成過去完全.
might } could } + 現在働詞	might } could } have + 過去分詞

## 受 働

可成現在.	可成現在完全.
may } can } be + 過去分詞 must }	may } can } have been + 過去分詞 must }
可成過去.	可成過去完全.
might } could } be + 過去分詞	could } might } have been + 過去分詞

## 1. 現在可成法.

May, can, must 等ノ助働詞ヲ有スル働詞  
ヲ現在可成法 (The present potential mood)  
ト云フナリ.

1. "It may rain."  
(雨ガ降ルカモ知レヌ)
2. "I can run."  
(私ハ走リ得ル)
3. "I must go."  
(私ハ行カンケレバナラヌ)
4. "May I come?"  
(私ハ參ツテモ宜シキカ)
5. "Can I come?"  
(私ハ參ルコトヲ得ルカ)

## 2. 現在完全.

過ぎ去リタル働作及出來事ノ現在必要  
ナルト云フ義ヲ示ス

1. "I must have written yesterday."

(私ハ昨日書イテシマハナケレバナラヌ)

= "It is (now) a matter of necessity that I  
wrote yesterday."

2. "He may have written."

(彼レハ書イテシマツタカモ知レヌ)

= "It is probable that he wrote or has  
written."

## 3. 過去可成法.

1. 過去ニテ可成事.

"I might come if it did not rain."

(雨降ラナカッタナラ私ハ來タカモ知レナカツ  
タ)

2. 過去ニ於テ爲シ得ル事.

"I could go."

(私ハ行クコトヲ得シ)

3. 實際爲シ得ベカラザルコトヲ假想シテ述ブル

トキ)

"I wish I could be a bird."

(私ハ鳥デアランコトヲ望ム)

## 4. 過去完全可成法.

過キ去リタル行爲或ハ出來事ノ爲シ能  
フヲ或ハ成シ得ベキ義ヲ示ス但シ此場合  
ニハ其文面ニ示サル、意義ト反對ノモノ  
ヲ示ス.

"I could have had it done cheaper, if I had  
desired.

(安クサセヨウト思ツタラモツト安クサセルヲ出  
來タノダガ)

"They might have a large profit if the goods had  
arrived before the market fell."

(相場ノ下落シナイ前ニ品物が到着シタラ餘程利益  
ガアツタカモ知レナイノニ)

## 文 例

1. "I can read."  
(私ハ讀ムコトガ出來マス)
2. "It may snow."  
(雪ガ降ルカモ知レス)

- (3) "You must study."  
(汝ハ勉強セネバナラヌ)
- (4) "He may have finished his lesson."  
(彼ハ課業ヲ終ハツテシマツタカモ知レス)
- (5) "The Train may not have arrived yet."  
(汽車ハ未ダ着セヌカモ知レス)
- (6) "Can the train have arrived?"  
(汽車ガ到着スル筈ハナイガ夫レトモ來タカモ  
知レス)
- (7) "The train can not have arrived."  
(汽車ガ到着スル筈ハナイ)
- (8) "The train must have arrived."  
(汽車ガ到着シタニ相違ナイ)
- (9) "Can this plant be grown from Cutting?"  
(此植木ハ挿木デ出來マスカ)
- (10) "His life might be saved still."  
(彼ノ人ノ命ハ今デモ助ケラル、カモ知レマ  
セス)
- (11) "I must have been stung by a venomous  
insect."  
(毒虫ニ刺サレタノダラウ)
- (12) "He said (That) he  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{could} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right\}$  come."