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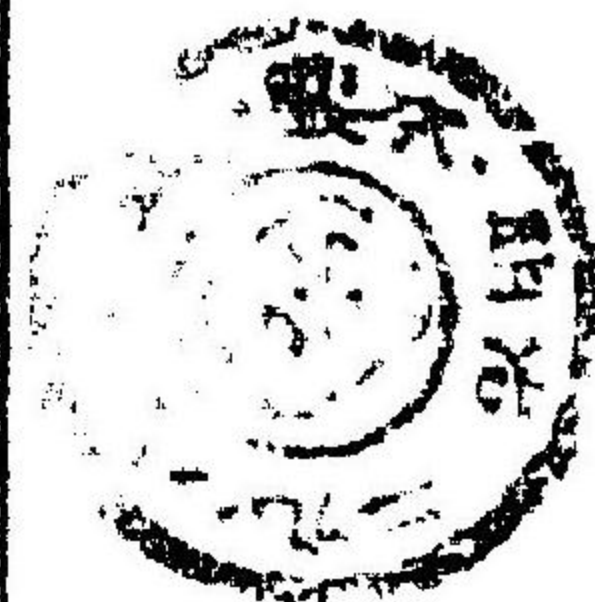
英文法講義

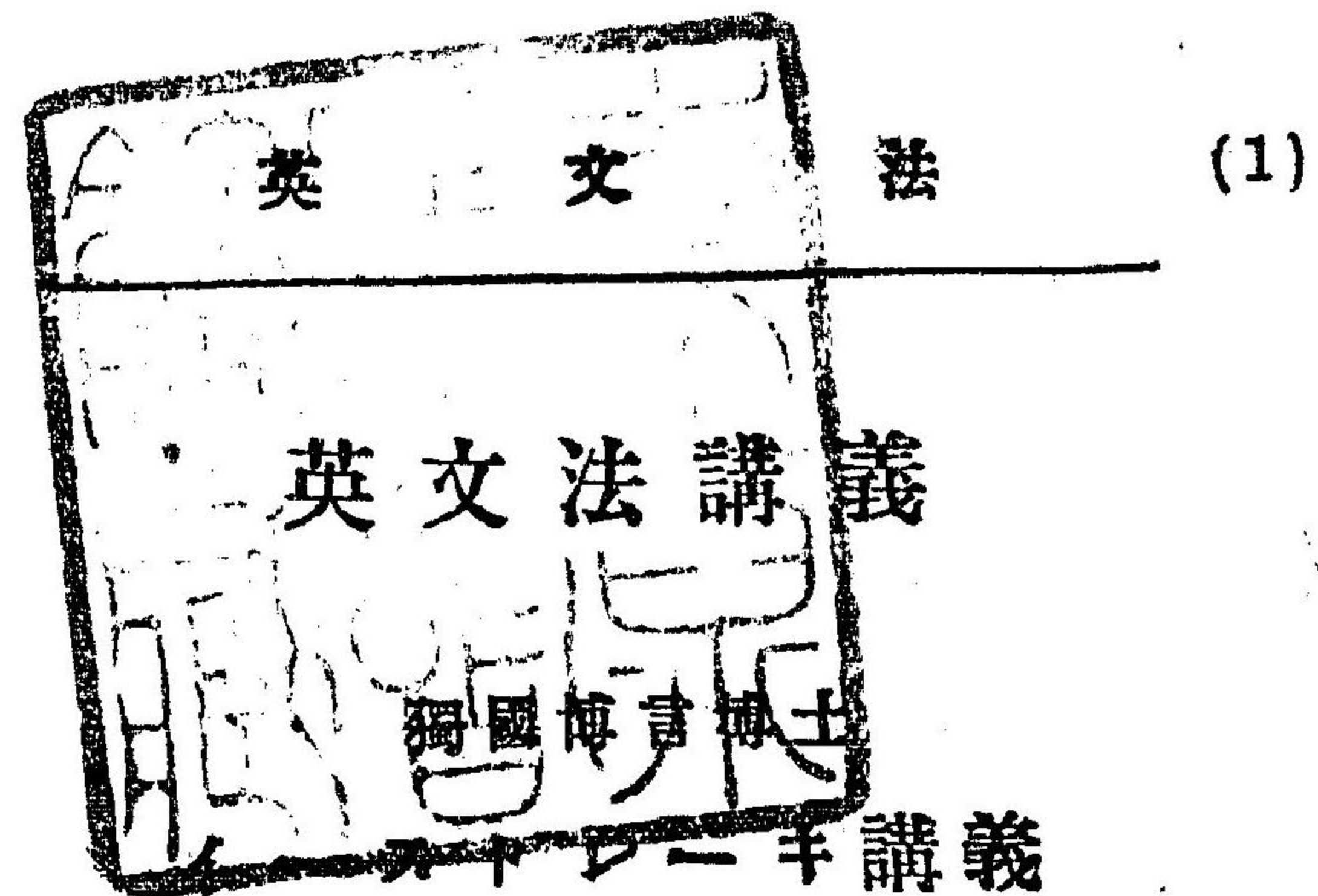
博言博士

イーストレーキ講義

大日本中學會

藏版





諸君余ノ淺學非オヲ以テ本校敎員ノ末班ニ列スルコトヲ得ルハ實ニ余ノ榮トスル所ナリ請フ諸君ト本學年中英文法ヲ研究センコトヲ

英國ノ語ヲ談ジ英國ノ書ヲ讀ミ英國ノ文ヲ綴ラント欲セバ英文法ヲ研究セザルベカラズ而シテ英文法ヲ講スルコトハ英國人ト雖モ容易ナラザル一學科ト爲ス況ンヤ其ノ語句ト文脉トヲ異ニスル日本國人ガ英文法ヲ講スルハ困難モ亦々甚シト云ハザルヲ得ズ故ニ諸君ハ一層ノ注意ヲ要セラレシコトヲ希望ス

茲ニ英文法ヲ講スルノ前言トシテ諸君ニ一言セント欲スルモノアリ即チ英文法ヲ真正ニ確實ニ研究スルノ方法は是ナリ則チ方法

トハ何ソヤ曰ク英文法ヲ學術的 Science 及ヒ
技術的 Practise トニ區別シ研究スルヲ云フ要
スルニ其學習シタル規則ヲ暗記シ之ヲ實際
ニ應用スルニ外ナラザルベシ故ニ後來時々
日本語ヲ以テ問題ヲ與ヘタルハ之ヲ英文
ニ綴リ寄送セラレナバ確實ニ點剛シ且ツ詳
細ニ説明ヲ付シ以テ示スベシ是レ英文法ヲ
學フノ一大要訣ナルモノニシテ若シ之ヲ缺
クハ到底研究ノ效ヲ奏スルコト能ハスト
云フモ蓋シ過言ニアラズト信ズ

本科ハ詞性學及ヒ作文學トニ區別シ漸次
講述スル所アラントス

定 義

1. 詞性學 Etymology トハ種々ナル詞ノ類
別及ヒ其ノ變化ヲ論究スル所ノ學問ヲ云フ
2. 文章 Sentence トハ完全ナル思想ヲ有ス
ル數詞ノ表出スルモノヲ云フ
3. 詞 Language ハ一定ノ方法ニ從ヒ文章ヲ
構造スルモノトス今茲ニ詞ト稱スルモノニ
關シテ八種ノ區別アリ即チ八品詞是ナリ
4. 八品詞 Eight Parts of Speech トハ左ノ如シ

1. 名 詞 Noun.
 2. 代名詞 Pronoun.
 3. 形容詞 Adjective.
 4. 動 詞 Verb.
 5. 副 詞 Adverb.
 6. 前置詞 Preposition.
 7. 接續詞 Conjunction.
 8. 感歎詞 Interjection.
5. 八品詞中名詞代名詞形容詞動詞及ヒ
副詞ハ文法上ノ變化ヲ有スルモノトス
6. 文章上ノ變化 Grammatical forms トハ左
ノ如シ
1. 數. Number ハ名詞代名詞及ビ動詞
ノ特性ナリ
 2. 性. Gender ハ名詞及ビ代名詞ノ特性
ナリ
 3. 格. Case ハ名詞及ビ代名詞ノ特性ナ
リ
 4. 人稱. Person ハ名詞及ビ代名詞ノ特
性ナリ
 5. 言法. Voice ハ動詞ノ特性ナリ

- 6. 法. Mood ハ 動詞ノ特性ナリ
- 7. 時. Tense ハ 動詞ノ特性ナリ
- 8. 比較. Comparison ハ 形容詞及ビ副詞ノ特性ナリ

名詞 Noun

7. 名詞 Noun トハ 拉丁語ノ Nomen ヨリ 發生セルモノニシテ 人. 地. 物ノ名即チ Name ト云フノ意ナリ而シテ 名詞ハ

- 1. 動詞ノ主位トナリ又ハ賓位トナルモノトス
- 2. 數性及ビ格ノ爲メニ多少變化ヲ受クルコトヲ得ルモノトス

8. 名詞ヲ區別シテ左ノ三種トス

- 1. 普通名詞 Common noun.
- 2. 固有名詞 Proper noun.
- 3. 抽象名詞 Abstract noun.

9. 普通名詞トハ一般ニ通用スベキ名詞ヲ云フ例ヘバ 處女 Girl 即(Girl) 家屋 House 筆 Pen 銀 Silver 等ノ如シ

10. 固有名詞トハ一般ニ通用セザル名詞ヲ云フ例ヘバ 東京 Tōkyō 大坂 Osaka 北京 Peking

亞米利加 America 華盛頓 Washington 等ノ如シ

11. 抽象名詞トハ事物其レ自身ニ關セズシテ其性質ヲ表出スル名詞ヲ云フ例ヘバ 剛邁 Heroism 底 Depth 恐怖 Fear 才智 Wisdom 純粹 Purity 等ノ如シ

練習

左ノ文章中各名詞ハ如何ナル階級ニ屬

スルヤヲ指示セヨ

- 1. Tokyo is the metropolis of the Japanese Empire.
- 2. He is the head of his class.
- 3. They say that he will return to his home in Shizuoka.
- 4. Kato Kiyomasa's bravery is famous for all time.
- 5. I have a cat and a kitten; the former is named Buchi.
- 6. Students should work with energy, perseverance and patience.
- 7. The Imperial Diet has been prorogued.
- 8. The best oranges come from Unshū.
- 9. To-day is Sunday, the 24th day of the month.

10. The whiteness of the snow on Fuji-san is dazzling.
11. What is the depth of the Pacific Ocean?
12. A hero is a man who knows no fear.
13. He is the incarnation of wisdom.
14. Fortune is a fickle goddess.
15. The beauty of the rose is sweeter than its fragrance.
16. Ōsaka is a prosperous city.
17. Izumi is one of the oldest provinces of Japan.
18. He knows no fear, for he is a brave man.
19. Nouns are not difficult things to understand.
20. He who can speak many languages is to be envied.
21. The colourlessness of the diamond is its chief attraction.
22. "The sound of the trumpet is heard on the hill."
23. A strange thing happened in his house yesterday, Jirō says.
24. A man is a thing of God's creation.

無形名詞 (abstract noun) ハ 屢々 動詞ノ 不定法 (infinitive) 又ハ 名詞形動詞 (gerund) ナルヲアリ

例ヘバ To sleep (眠ムルヲ) トイハシニハ元來 sleep (眠ル) トイヘル 動詞ノ 不定法ナルガ To sleep late is wrong (晏クマデ眠テ居ルヲハヨクナイ) ト云フ文章ニ於テ to sleep ト云ヘル言葉ハ一ノ無形名詞ヲ形ツクンリ。之ト均シク writing (書クヲ) トイハシニハ元來 write (書ク) 云ヘル 動詞ノ 名詞形動詞ナルガ Writing is an useful accomplishment (手習ハ有益ナル藝能ナリ) ト云フ文章ニ於テ writing トイヘル語ハ一ノ無形名詞ナリトス

名詞ノ變化

(Modifications of Nouns)

1. 名詞ハ四個ノ變化(modification)ヲ變化ト譯センハ妥當ナラザルニ似ヌ。本來ハ名詞ノ性質ヲ説明スルモノ、義ナリ左レモ此處ニテハ此説明ノ爲ニ名詞ノ形ニ變化ヲ來スサマヲ講シタルモノナレバ變化ト譯センモ甚シキ差支ハアラザルベシ)即チ文法上ノ形式ヲ有ス第一人稱(Person) 第二數(Number) 第三性

(Gender) 第四格 (Case) 是ナリ

(備考) 此章ニ於テハ唯第二以下ノモノ三個ヲノミ論スベシ第一ナル人稱ハ名詞ノ形式ニ變化ヲ及ボスナキヲ以テ此ニ論セズ

數 (Number)

1. 數ニ二種アリ單數複數是ナリ單數トハ唯一個物ヲ表ハシ複數トハ一個以上ノモノヲ表ハス例ヘバ boy (小供)ハ單數ニシテ boys (小供等)ハ複數ナルガ如シ

1. 名詞ノ規則的複數ハ其單數形ニ S 若クハ es ヲ附加シテ之ヲ形ツクルナリ S, Sh, X, 又ハ Z, 并ニ子音ノ後ニ附キタル ch (但シ音ノ柔ラカナル場合即チト響クキ) 又ハ O ニテ終リタル名詞ハ其單數形ニ es ヲ附加シテ複數ヲ作ル例ヘバ

	Singular. (單數)	Plural. (複數)
ch	wretch (破落戶)	wretches
	perch (鳥ノトマリ木)	perches
sh	rush (葦)	rushes
	bush (林)	bushes
	dish (皿)	dishes

s	miss (娘)	misses
	'bus (馬車)	'buses
	lass (娘)	lasses
consonant	potato (馬鈴薯)	potatoes
	hero (英雄)	heroes
	+ O motto (格言)	mottoes
x	fox (狐)	foxes
	box (箱)	boxes
	ax (斧)	axes
z	topaz (寶石ノ名)	topazes

yニテ終レル言葉ニシテ其yノ前ニ子音アルキハ其yヲ iesニ變ジテ以テ複數ヲ形作ル例ヘバ

單數	複數
duty (義務)	duties
fly (蠅)	flies

f若クハ feニテ終レル名詞ハ往々其複數ヲ形作ルガ爲ニ fs 又ハ fes ヲ語尾ニ附セズシテ ves ヲ用フ今其重ナルモノヲ舉ゲンニ

單數	複數
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f	beef	牛 (牛肉ニアラス牛肉ヲ意味スルキハ複數形ナシ)	beeves
	calf	小牛	calves
	wharf	(波止場)	wharves
	thief	(竊盜)	thieves
	leaf	(葉)	leaves
w	self	(自身)	myself
	half	(半分)	halves
	shelf	(棚)	shelves
fe	wife	(妻)	wives
	life	(命)	lives
	knife	(小刀)	knives

名詞ニヨリテハ其複數ヲ形クルガ爲メ根本變化ヲナスモノアリ詳言スレバ單數ト全ク綴リ方ノ相異ナリヌル字ヲ用フルナリ其重ナルモノヲ擧クレバ

單數

- man (男)
- woman (女)
- child (子供)
- ox (牝牛)
- foot (足)

複數

- men
- women
- children
- oxen
- feet

goose (鶩鳥)	geese
tooth (齒)	teeth
mouse (二十日鼠)	mice
penny (貨幣ノ名)	pence
die (骰子)	dice
二三ノ名詞ニアリテハ單數複數トモ其形全ク相同キモノアリ次ニ擧グル所ノ數者ヲ記臆スベシ	
deer (鹿)	sheep (羊)
hose (靴足袋)	series (ツヅキ)
news (シラセ)	species (種類)
	kind
又名詞ニヨリテハ複數形ノミアリテ單數形ナキモノアリ其重ナルモノヲ擧グレバ	
scissors (鋏)	tongs (火箸)
trowsers, pantaloons, breeches	(股引)
pincers (釘拔)	victuals (食物)
	scales (鱗)
又形ニ於テハ複數ナルモ單數トシテ扱ハレ之ニ單數動詞ヲ用フルモノアリ其重ナルモノハ	
alms (施與品)	amends (報償)
odds (奇數)	wages (給料)
	tidings (シラセ)

thanks (感謝)

等ナリ其他希臘語ヨリ轉シ來リタル科學ノ名例ヘハ physics (物理學) politics (政治學) ethics (倫理學) mathematics (數學) 等又同シ

外國語ヨリ來リタル名詞ニシテ今モ尙複數ニ其モトノ外國形ヲ用フルモノアリ datum (道理)ヲ data トシ genus (種類)ヲ genera トスルガ如シ

複合名詞即チ二個ノ各別ナル名詞ヲ合シテ一名詞ヲ作リタルモノハ其複數形ヲ作ルニ當リ唯其主ナルモノノミヲ改ム例ヘバ father-in-law (養父)ヲ fathers in-law トシ peach-tree (トマリ木)ヲ peach-trees トスルノ類ナリ

名詞ノ數ニ就テノ練習

(I) 次ノ名詞ヲ複數形ニ改ムベシ

larch ; kiss ; lock ; bamboo ; folio ; class ; boy ; toy ; sky ; sigh ; army ; fish ; cargo ; rage ; age ; damage ; impossibility ; valetudinarian ; ourself ; sneak-thief ; housewife ; man ; carman ; merchantman ; mother-in-law ; step-father ; date-tree ; coco-nut ; general-in-chief ; editor-in-chief ; midwife ; baby ; lady-in-waiting ; maid-

of-honour ; chief-priest ; box-tree ; coach-box ; coachman ; coach ; loach (鱒) ; muff ; chimney ; footman ; child ; bliss ; church ; house ; fear ; fur ; stamen ; emphasis.

次ノ名詞ノ單數形如何

loaves ; scissors ; halves ; media ; scarves ; brothers-in-law ; pence ; deer ; taxes ; cheeses ; dice ; geese ; gloves ; loves ; monarchs ; arches ; dicta ; children ; valleys ; fives ; griefs ; chiefs ; days ; dyes ; courts-martial ; tongs ; species ; news.

次ニ掲グル所ノモノヲ英譯スベシ

三ツノ鼠. 新キ洋袴 木ノ五本 三日間
二人ノ御者 鵝鳥ノ六羽 内ノ小供等
東京ハ家ノ多イ町デアル 其屋根ニ三ノ
烟突カ見ユル 私ノ箱(複數)ノ鍵(複數)ヲ見
シヤ 私ハ其人達ガスカヌ 靴ノ四足
其人ノ足ガ弱シ 其ノ夫人等ハ美シイ
私ハ算術ヲ學ブ 日本ノ政治ハ六ヶシイ
其人ハ三錢シカモタヌ 三階ノ家 野蠻
人ハ一人以上ノ妻ヲモツ 此等ノ皿ハ疊
レテ居ル 火箸ヲ貸シテオ呉レ 其人ノ

食物ハ足ラス

性 (Gender)

性 (Gender) トハ名詞ノ性ヲ表ハス所ノ名詞ノ變化ヲ云フ

性ニ三種アリ第一ナルモノヲ男性 (Masculine) ト云ヒ第二ヲ女性 (Feminine) ト云ヒ第三ヲ中性 (Neuter) ト云フ

男性ヲ有スル名詞ヲ男性名詞 (a noun of masculine gender) ト云フ。例ヘバ man (男) King (王) boy (童男) 等ノ如シ

女性ヲ有スル名詞ヲ女性名詞 (a noun of feminine gender) ト云フ。例ヘバ woman (女) queen (女王) girl (童女) 等ノ如シ

性ノ定マラザルモノ若クハ性ノ全クナキモノヲ中性名詞 (a noun of the neuter gender) ト云フ。例ヘバ tree (木) road (道) river (川) 等ノ如シ

(備考) 名詞ノ模様ニヨリテハ男性ニモ女性ニモ適用セラルベキモノアリ。之ヲ普通性名詞 (a noun of common gender) ト云フ。例ヘバ friend (友) parent (親) servant (奴僕) slave (奴隸) person (人) individual (個人) cousin (従兄弟, 従姉)

殊) 等ノ如シ

男女兩性ノ區別ヲナスニ三個ノ方法アリ

(1) 其性ノ異ナルコトヲ表ハサンガ爲ニ全ク相異ナル名詞ヲ用フルコト。是レ一ナリ。例セバ

男性 (Masculine)	女性 (Feminine)
king (王)	queen (女王)
man (男)	woman (女)
lad (若人)	lass (娘)
boy (童男)	girl (童女)
brother (兄弟)	sister (姉妹)
lord (殿様)	lady (奥様)
steer (牡牛)	heifer (牝牛)
friar (monk) (僧)	nun (尼)
cock (牡鶏)	hen (牝鶏)
drake (鴨ノ牡)	duck (鴨ノ牝)
bull (牡牛)	cow (牝牛)
nephew (甥)	niece (姪)

(II) 男性名詞ノ語根ニ ess ヲ附加シテ女性トナシ之ニヨリテ二者ヲ區別スルコト。是レ二ナリ。即チ之ヲ例ニヨリテ説明センニ mur-

derer (人殺シ) ト云フハ murder (殺ス) ト云フ語
 根 = er (人) トイヘル男性ノ語尾ヲ加ヘタル
 モノナレバ之ヲ女性ニ改メシニハ先ツ其男
 性ノ語尾 (er) ヲ消シノコレル語根 = ess ヲ附
 加スルナリ murderess 是ナリ斯克スレバ此語
 女性トナル。今少シク其例ヲ擧ゲンニ

男

女

poet (詩人)

poetess (女ノ詩人)

peer (貴族)

peeress (貴族夫人)

lion (獅子)

lioness (女獅子)

heir (繼承)

heiress (繼承トナル女)

host (宿主)

hostess (宿婦)

ヴァイカウント
viscount (子爵)

viscountess (子爵夫人)

羅典語ヨリ轉シタル名詞ニシテ or ヲ以テ
 終レルモノハ此語尾ヲ rix = 變シテ以テ女性
 トナスナリ例セバ

男

女

executor (遺囑管理人)

executrix

victor (勝利者)

victrix

administrator (執政者)

administratrix

但シ governor 又ハ emperor ノ如キハ此規則

ニ從ハズ其女性ヲ governess 又ハ empress トス
 ルナリ

又名詞ニヨリテハ不規則ナル方法ニヨリ
 テ女性ヲ作ルモノアリ此等ハ全ク外國語ヨ
 リ來レル語ナルヲ以テナリ例セバ

男

女

hero (主人公)

heroine (女主人公)

duke (公爵)

duchess (公爵夫人)

sultan (土耳其帝)

sultana (土耳其后)

abbot (和尚)

abbess

(III) 性ヲ表ハスベキ語(名詞ニテモ代名詞
 ニテモ又ハ形容詞ニテモ)ヲ名詞ノ語首ニ加
 ヘテ以テ女性男性ヲ區別スルヲ是レ其三ナ
 リ例セバ

男

女

cock-sparrow (雀)

hen-sparrow

he-goat (野羊)

she-goat

male slave (奴隸)

female slave

man-servant (下部)

maid-servant

生命ヲ有セザルモノ、名ハ之ヲ中性トナ
 ス左レドモ生命ナキモノハ時トシテハ形容

的ニ (figuratively) 性ヲ有セルモノトシテ扱ハルルヲ屢々アリ斯ル場合ニ於テハ其力強キ若クハ大ナルモノヲ男性トシ優シク且ツ美キモノヲ女性トナス。例セバ

男	女
war (戰)	virtue (德)
sun (太陽)	faith (地球)
time (時)	nature (自然)
death (死)	fortune (運)
winter (冬)	wisdom (智慧)
sleep (眠)	spring (春)
rage (怒)	summer (夏)
fear (恐)	moon (月)

名詞ノ性ニ就テノ練習。

I.

以下舉グル所ノ名詞ノ女性如何

sorcerer; master; uncle; husband; horse; bridegroom; gentleman; editor; moor-cock; he-camel; father; bull; bachelor; caterer; patron; mayor; shepherd; actor; ambassador; hunter; traitor; tiger; prince; mayor; songster; enchanter; doctor; sloven;

II.

以下舉グル所ノ名詞ノ男性如何

benefactress; conductress; margravine; testatrix; witch; ewe; queen; goose; doe; widow; votaress; electress; foundress; maid-of-allwork; she-rabbit; empress; hind; marchioness; lady-in-waiting; female help; hen-candry; lowyeress; duck.

III.

以下舉グル所ノ各名詞ノ性如何

earl; Mary; steer; goddess; faith; charity; stone; heroine; water; cloud; benevolence; sheep; neighbour; servant; paper; idolator; rumor; murder; time; peace; hatred; envy; cattle; swine; lamb; lambkin; aunt; chickens; eagle; animals; mankind.

第三格. (Case).

格(case)トハ何ゾ格トハ一名詞ガ他ノ語ニ對スル關係ヲ表ハスベキ名詞ノ變化ヲ云フ

格ニ三種アリ第一ナルモノヲ主格 (subjective 或ハ nominative) ト云ヒ第二ヲ物主格 (possessive) ト云ヒ第三ヲ目的格 (objective) ト云フ

(備考) 以上三個ノ内第二ナル物主格ノ

ミ其名詞ノ形ヲ變ゼシムレド他ノ二格ニハ左ルヲナシ

主格トハ一動詞ノ主題タル名詞ノ位置形式ヲ云フ

(備考) 動詞ノ主題トハ直接ニ其文章ニ於テ話サル、所ノモノヲ云フ則チ之ニ就テ何事カヲ語リ或ハ確ムル所ノモノ是ナリ例セバ“The plum-tree bears blossoms”(梅ノ木花ヲツケタリ)ト云ヘル文章ニテハ花ヲツケタリト云フヲ梅ノ木ニツキテ確カメタルモノナレバ梅ノ木ト云フ語此處ニテハbearsト云ヘル動詞ノ主題(subject)タリ又 Fukutaro is diligent (福太郎ハ勉強スル)ト云ヘル文章ニテハ福太郎ナルモノ、勉強スルヲ確メタルモノナリ故ニ此場合ニ於テハ福太郎ト云フ語ガ is ト云ヘル動詞ノ主題トナレルナリ

次ニ掲ゲタル文章中伊太利亞體(草書)ヲ以テ書ケルモノハ主格ナリ

1. By him no word was said (一言葉モ其人ガイハナカツタ)

2. Has Jirō found his pencil? (次郎ハ其鉛筆ヲ見ツケタカ)

3. That Man told a lie (其人ガ偽ヲ言ツタ)

4. Misery loves company (不幸ナル者ハ吾ト同ク不幸ナルモノヲ喜ブ)

5. Beauty does not last forever (美麗ハ長ク存セズ)

物主格トハ物ノ所有者又ハ占有者ヲ表ハスベキ名詞ノ形式變化ヲ云フ

此格ヲ形ヅクランニハ主格ノ語尾ニ ^{アポス} apostrophe (') ト s トヲ附スルナリ(即's)但シコハ其名詞ガ單數ナル時ニ限ルモノニシテ、若シ其名詞ノ複數ナルキハ通常其語尾 s トナルベキヲ以テ斯ル場合ニハ apostrophe ノミヲ附シテ s ヲ附セズ左レモ複數名詞ト雖モ其語尾ノ s ヲ以テ終レルニ非ルキ (men, women, children ナドノ如ク)ハ單數ノキト同ク apostrophe ト s トヲ附シテ物主格ヲ形成スルナリ。

(備考) 複合名詞即チ二個以上ノ語ニヨリテ成立テル名詞ハ其最後ノ語ニ apostrophe s ('s) ヲ附シテ物主格トスルナリ、例ヘバ maid-

servant ノ如キ之ヲ物主格ニ改ムル片ハ maid-servants' トスルナリ

例.

單數: 一主格: boy(小供) tree(木) dog(犬) rose(薔薇)

,, 物主格: boy's tree's dogs' rose's

複數: 一主格: boys trees dogs roses

,, 物主格: boys' trees' dogs' roses'

單數: 一主格: mouse(廿日鼠) tooth(齒) child(小供)

,, 一物主格: mouse's tooth's child's

複數: 一主格: mice teeth children

,, 物主格: mice's teeth's children's

又複合名詞(compound nouns)ニテハ

單數: 一主格: man-servant(下男) fruit-tree(果樹)

,, 物主格: man-servant's fruit-trees'

複數: 一主格: men-servants fruit-trees

,, 物主格: men-servants' fruit-trees'

目的格(objective case)ナルモノハ其形ノ上ヨ
リイヘバ敢テ主格ト異ナルヲナシ。目的格ト
ハ一動詞又ハ前置詞(preposition)ノ目的物トナ
レル名詞ヲ言フナリ

(備考) 一動詞ノ目的物トハ動詞ガ言ヒ表

表ハシタル動作ヲ差シ向ケラレタルモノヲ
云ヒ此目的物ニヨリテ其動作ガ終結スルナ
リ。例セバ of The father scolds his son (其父其子ヲ
叱レリ)ト云ル文章ニテ叱ルト云フ動作ハ其
父ノナセルモノナルヲ確メタルモノナル
ガ故ニ father ト云フ語此處ニテハ主格ナリ。
之ニ反シテ son ト云フ語ハ之ニヨリテ叱ル
ト云フ動作ヲ終結セシムルモノ(之ニ對シテ
叱ルト云フ動作ガサシムケラレタルモノ)ナ
レバ此處ニテ目的格タルナリ。尙例ヲ参照ス
ベシ

次ナル文章ニテ草書體ニ記セルモノハイ
ヅレモ目的格ナリ)

1. The Japanese eat rice (日本人ハ米ヲ食フ)
2. He studies his lessons every day (其人ハ日々
其課業ヲ勉強セリ)
3. I heard that song many years ago (數年前余
ハ其歌ヲ聞ケリ)
4. Give me bread, for I am hungry (空腹ダカラ
麵包ヲ呉レ)

一名詞ノ變化(declension of noun)ト云フハ其

Declension of noun (名詞ノ變化)ノ行ハルベキ事ニ
ハリ

數(單複)ト其格(主物主及目的)トニ從ヒテ様々
ニカハレル名詞ノ形式ヲ列ナルヲ云フ。例
セバ

單數:一主格: House(家) child(小供) sky(空) song(歌)

物主格: House's child's sky's song's

目的格: House child sky song

複數:一主格: House children skies songs

物主格: House' children's skies' songs'

目的物: Houses children skies songs

名詞ノ格ニ就テノ練習.

(1) 次ナル文章中ノ名詞ニツキ其格ヲ記ス

ベシ

1. Saburo goes to school daily.
2. He told his sister to bring his dinner.
3. I cannot find my brother's book.
4. The children's breakfast is ready.
5. That lady's hat is very pretty.
6. The house's roof was blown off.
7. The days are getting longer.
8. Oyuki has lost her mother's hairpin.
9. That princess's maids-of-honour's beauty is

famous.

10. The soldiers assassinated their captain.

11. Parliament has been dissolved and the new elections took place in March.

12. The plum-trees bear blossoms in February and March.

(II) 以下ニ草書體ニ書シタル句ヲ物主格ニ改ムベシ

1. The book of his brother

2. The beauty of the Spring

3. The parts of the scissors.

4. A leaf of a tree.

5. The greatness of Japan.

6. The stores of those merchants.

7. The toys of our children.

8. The clothes of the men-servants

9. The tools of two carpenters.

10. The tails of three hogs.

11. The largest street of Tokyo.

(III) 次ナル文章ヲ英譯シ物主格ノ句ヲ用ヒスシテ物主格ノ名詞ヲ用フベシ

1. 我邦ノ力 2. 其父ハ子ヲモテリ
 3. 私ハアナタノヤンノ箱ヲ見ザリシ 4. 私
 ノ母ハ兄弟ヲモヌヌ 5. 太郎ハ次郎ノ
 言フヲガワカラヌ 6. 三ノ狼ノ毛皮
 7. 花(複數)ノ美 8. 三日間 9. 風ハ
 家ヲ吹キ倒セシ 10. 帝國議會ノ解散ハ
 前月ニ命ゼラレヌリ

代名詞 (The Pronoun)

Pronoun トハ二個ノ羅典語ヨリ轉シタル語ニシテ pro ハ“代リニ”ト云フコトヲ意味シ noun ハ nomen 即チ名詞又ハ名ト云フ語ヨリ來レリ。故ニ Pronoun トハ名詞ノ代リニ用ヒラル、言葉ヲ云フナリ

代名詞ニハ名詞ト同ク四個ノ文法上ノ形式即チ變化ヲ具フ。人稱、數、性及格是ナリ

代名詞ヲ分テ三種トス。一ハ人稱代名詞 (Personal Pronoun) 二ハ關係代名詞 (Relative Pronoun) 三ハ疑問代名詞 (Interrogative Pronoun)

(備考) This (此) 及 that (其) ナドイヘル代名詞ハ其複數形 these (此等) 及 those (夫等) ト共ニモトハ斷定的代名詞 (Demonstrative Pronoun) トシ

テ之ヲ別種ニ屬セシメシガ元來 that ハ關係代名詞ニ屬スルモノナルヲ以テ今ハ之ヲ關係代名詞ノ内ニ列シ代名詞的形容詞 (Pronominal Adjective) トシテ説明スベシ

第一 人稱代名詞 (Personal Pronoun)

人稱代名詞トハ其語ノ形ニヨリテ何人稱ナルカラ示ス所ノモノヲ云フ

一代名詞ガ其話者ヲ表ハストキハ第一人稱アリ話シカケラレタルモノヲ表ハストキハ二人稱アリ又題目トシテ話サル、人ヲ表ハストキハ三人稱アリ。

人稱代名詞ハ單純形トモナリ又複合形トモナルナリ。今其單純形ニ屬スルモノヲ擧グレバ次ノ如シ

單數

	一人稱	二人稱	三人稱
主格	I	thou	he, she, it
物主格	My (mine)	thy (thine)	his, her (hers) its.
目的格	Me	thee	him, her, it

複數

	一人稱	二人稱	三人稱
主格	We	You	they

物主格 Our (ours) Your (yours) their (theirs)

目的格 Us You them

(備考) 近世英語ニ於テ單數二人稱ノ代名詞ヲ用フルハ祈禱若クハ詩歌ニ於テ神ニ話シカクルトキカ又ハ Quaker 宗派ノモノニ用ヒラル、トキノ外之ヲ用フルコトイト稀ナリ、其他スベテ複數形ヲ用ヒ其次ノ動詞ヲモ複數形トナスナリ

(備考) 又 You ト同意味ヲ有スル主格ニ用ヒラル、ル ye ト云フ語アリ、サレトモコモ亦用ヒラル、コトイト稀ナリ、

(備考) 上表ニモ示セル如ク一人稱二人稱ノ代名詞ニアリテハ物主格ニ二種ノ形式アリ、三人稱ニ於テモ女性單數及三人稱複數ニハ此二様ノ形式ヲ具フ、此二種ノ物主格中前ナルモノハ其語ノ次ニ直接ニ名詞又ハ名詞句アルトキニ用ヒラレ後ナルモノハ名詞又ハ名詞句ナキトキ若クハ動詞ノ直グ次ニ置カル、トキニ用ヒラル、例セバ

This is my house. This house is mine.
That is thy duty. That duty is thine.

Those are her brothers. Those brothers are hers.

These clothes are our clothes. These clothes are ours.

Is that your hat? Is that hat yours?

Are these their shoes? Are these shoes theirs?

複合人稱代名詞(時トシテハ反歸代名詞 reflexive pronoun ト云フ)ニハ單ニ數ノ變化アルノミニシテ格ニヨリテ變化セラル、コトナシ、即チ單數ヲ作ルニハ self ヲ、複數ヲ形クルニハ selves ヲ一人稱二人稱ノ代名詞ノ物主格又ハ三人稱代名詞ノ目的格ニ附スルナリ、其例次ノ如シ

	單數	複數
一人稱	Myself	Ourselves
二人稱	Thyself Yourself	Yourselves
三人稱	Himself Herself Itself	Themselves

(備考) 此等ノ複合代名詞ガ自動詞ノ目的格トシテ用ヒラレタルトキソレガ其主格ト關係セラレタル場合ニハ反歸代名詞ト名ヅケラル

(備考) 一人稱二人稱ノ代名詞ニアリテハ別ニ性ノ區別ヲナスコトヲ要セズ自ラ話スモノ又ハ話シカケラル、モノ、性ハ説明スルノ要ナキコト云フマデモナケレバナリ。

第二關係代名詞 (Relative Pronoun)

關係代名詞ナルモノハ日本語中ニ之レナキ所ノモノナレバ之ヲ了解センハ容易ナリト云フベカラズ

關係代名詞トハ前立チタル名詞代名詞又ハ名詞的代名詞的ノ句ヲ表ハシ之ヲ次ナル文 (clause) ニ接續セシムル所ノモノニシテ或ル先行語ヲ次ナル説明的ノ文ニ結合セシムル作用アルヲ以テ之ヲ接續代名詞 (conjunctive pronoun) ト云フモ不可ナキナリ。

關係代名詞トハ who, which, what 及 that ヲ云フ此等ハ數ノ變化ヲ具フレドモ性ヲ表ハスコトナク格ノ變化ハ唯 who ト which トニ之アルノミ。

Who ハ人ヲ表ハスベキ先行詞 (antecedent) ニ從ヒ which ハ其他ノ動物又ハ無生物ニ從フ (which ハモト人ニモ從ヒシナリ バイブル ナ

ドニ見ユルガ如シ) 又 what ハ that which 或ハ those which ト其意ヲ全ウシ其語ノ内ニ先行詞ト關係詞トヲ含ムガ故ニ二重關係代名詞 (double relative pronoun) ト呼バル、コトアリ。大概ハ單數トシテ用弁ラルレドモ時トシテハ複數トシテモ用弁ラル。次ニ that ハ人物并ニ事物ニモ用弁ラル who 及ヒ which ニ代用セラる、コト又少カラズ

Who 及ヒ which ノ變化次ノ如シ

主格	who	which
物主格	whose	whose
目的格	whom	which

(備考) Which ノ主格及ヒ目的格ハ其形ヲ全ウス

Who, which 及 what ノ三關係代名詞ハ ever 若クハ soever ヲ (ハイフンヲ用弁スシテ) 附加シテ複合形ヲ作ル此ノ如キ複合形ハ“無限”ノ意味ヲ表シ普通 any person, any one 若クハ anything ト云フガ如キ普遍ナル語ヲ其先行詞トシテ用弁ルガ故ニ二個ノ働詞又ハ二個ノ predicate ニ隨ハル、ヲ法トス例セハ *whoever would*

learn English, must be diligent ト云フハ *Any one who wishes to learn English, must be diligent* ト云フト同意味ナリ

(備考) 複合關係代名詞 *whosoever* ノ變化次ノ如シ

主格	<i>whosoever</i>
物主格	<i>whosoever</i>
目的格	<i>whomsoever</i>

Whoever 及ビ *whosoever* 若クハ *whatever* 及ビ *whatsoever* ハ其間ニ於テ別ニ意味ノ異ナルナシ若シ強ヒテ區別アリト云ハヤ後者ハ稍前者ヨリモ廣キ意味ヲ有スト云フベシ

第三疑問代名詞 (Interrogative Pronoun)

疑問代名詞トハ疑問ヲ起ストキニ用弁ラル、所ノ代名詞ナリ而シテ疑問標ハ必ズ之ニ從フベキ者トス

疑問代名詞ニ三種アリ *who*, *which* 及ビ *what* 是ナリ是等ハ文字及ビ意義共全ク關係代名詞ト全シ。 *which* ハ一群又ハ數種中ニ就テ其指ス所ノ者ノ何レナルヤヲ質問スル時ニ於テ物或ハ人ニ對シテ使用セラル。例セバ

Which of these boys is the best? (此子供等ノ中誰レガ最善長ナリヤ)。

Which road shall I take? (ドチラノ道ヲ行クノデスカ)。

who ハ只人ニ對シテ使用セラル、者ニシテ決シテ一群中ニ就テ何人ナルヤヲ質問スル時ニ用ヒラル、者ニ非ス例ヘバ

Who is that man there? (其處ニ居ル人ハ誰デスカ)。

Whose brother is he? (彼ハ誰ノ兄弟デスカ)

Whom do you admire? (汝ハ誰ニ敬服シマスカ)。

此第三例ニシテ質問者三四人中ニ就テ其一ヲ擇バシムル者ナルトキハ *Which do you admire most?* (汝ガ最モ敬服スルノハ何人デスカ)ト云ハザルベカラザルナリ。 *What* ハ物ニ對シテ使用セラル、者ニシテ其用法ハ不定ナリトス。例ヘバ

What is that you are reading? (汝ノ讀ムデ居ルノハ何デスカ)。

What do you want me to do? (汝ハ私ニ何ヲ

シテホシイノデスカ。

代名詞ニ就テノ練習。

I.

以下舉グル所ノ文章中ニ使用セル代名詞ノ種類ヲ記セ。

1. He says he does not know what to do.
2. I replied that I would go myself, if he disliked to do so.
3. What is that that that bird has in its beak?
4. He said that that that that man had said, was false.
5. We went by ourselves.
6. What do you think he said to me when I told him what had happened?
7. Who would be learned must apply himself with diligence to the acquirement of knowledge.
8. Whatever could he have meant by that?
9. I told him what I wanted, when he asked which I liked the best.
10. She will give it to whomever you select.
11. That is not his, I bought it myself.

12. I fell and hurt myself when passing that gate of yours.

13. Who is it that dare not do it? I dare whatever a man may dare.

14. That is not what I told him to do.

15. 'Tis thine; I give it thee for thine own self.

16. What they think of themselves is different from what people think of them.

17. I must turn to the faults, or that appear such to me.

18. Which of these books shall I say is hers?

19. Is that the man of whom you wrote to me?

20. We shall certainly do whatsoever thing goes forth out of our own mouth.

II.

a. 以下舉グル所ノ代名詞ノ複數物主格ヲ記セ

she; it; which; what; who? thou; he.

b. 以下舉グル所ノ代名詞ノ單數目的格ヲ記セ

myself; he; I; it; whoever; whichever; that.

III.

以下舉ぐる所ノ語ヲ包有セル短文章ヲ作

- 1. 二個ノ人稱代名詞及ビ一個ノ關係代名詞
- 2. 一個ノ複合關係代名詞及ビ一個ノ單數人稱代名詞
- 3. 一個ノ反歸代名詞及ビ一個ノ人稱代名詞
- 4. 一個ノ疑問代名詞及ビ一個ノ目的格人稱代名詞
- 5. 一個ノ物主格人稱代名詞及ビ一個ノ關係代名詞
- 6. 一個ノ目的格關係代名詞
- 7. 一個ノ複數複合人稱代名詞
- 8. 二個ノ關係代名詞
- 9. 三個ノ人稱代名詞但其各者ハ各別ナル格ヲ以テスベシ
- 10. 三個ノ代名詞其中二個ハ人稱代名詞ニシテ一個ハ疑問代名詞ナル者

形容詞 (Adjectives).

Adjective トハ名詞若シクハ代名詞ノ意義ヲ制限 (limit) シ若クハ解明 (qualify) セムガ爲メニ之ニ附加スル所ノ語ニシテ特ニ解明スル場合ヲ尤モ多シトス

(備考) Adjective ナル語ハ羅句語ノ前置詞 ad (迄) 及ビ動詞 jacere (置ク、添フル) ノ二語ヨリ來レリ故ニ始メハ他語ニ添置シ若クハ近接セル語ヲ稱セシ者ナリシガ今ハ之ト連接スル所ノ語ヲ限定スル者トナレリ

サレバ Good men are happy. (善良ナル人々ハ幸福ナリ) ナル文章ニ於テ good 及ビ happy ハ共ニ形容詞ナリ。即 good ハ men ナル名詞ノ意義ヲ限定シ凡テノ人々(不定ニ)ハ皆幸福ナルニ非ズシテ只善良ナル人々ノミ(限定シテ)幸福ナルコトヲ示ス又 happy ハ善良ナル人々ノ状態ノ解明ニシテ善良ナル人々ハ幸福ナリト解明セラル、ナリ。吾人ハ good ヲ以テ名詞ヲ制限若クハ限定スル者トシ happy ヲ以テ此ク限定セラレタル意義ニ於ケル名詞ヲ解明スル者ト云フコトヲ得ベシ

形容詞ノ用法

形容詞ハ之ヲ六種ニ分ツコトヲ得第一冠詞 (Articles) 第二代名形容詞 (Pronominal Adjectives) 第三數量形容詞 (Numeral Adjectives) 第四普通代名詞及ビ固有代名詞 (Common or Proper Adjectives) 第五分詞狀形容詞 (Participial Adjectives) 第六複合形容詞 (Compound Adjectives) 是ナリ

(備考) 普通ニテハ上ノ三種ヲ以テ制限形容詞ナル一類中ニ置キ下ノ三種ヲ解明形容詞ト稱ス

第一類 制限若クハ限定代名詞

(Limiting or Defining Adjectives).

第一種 冠詞 (the Articles).

冠詞トハ the, an 及ビ a ヲ云フ此等ノ語ハ名詞若クハ名詞狀ノ句ノ前ニノミ附記セラル、者ニシテ其意義ヲ制限センガ爲メ用井ラル、者トス

(備考) 往時ノ文法學者中ニハ冠詞ヲ形容詞中ニ包有セシメズシテ特別ノ部門ヲ設ケシ者アリ然ルニ冠詞ハ實ニ名詞ノ意義ヲ制限センガ爲メニ用井ラル、者ナルコトヲ知

ラバ特別ナル一部トナスノ理由ナカルベシ冠詞ヲ二種ニ區分ス第一定冠詞 (The Definite) 第二不定冠詞 (The Indefinite).

第一 定冠詞

冠詞中 The ハ定冠詞ナリ

往時ノアングロサクソン語ニテハ定冠詞ハ代名形容詞ニシテ this 及ビ that ノ中間ニ介在シ其用法意義共甚相類似セリ

近世ノ歐洲諸國語ニハ皆定冠詞アリ然レ共此等諸國語ノヨリテ出デタル古代ノ言語ニハ之アラザリシナリ古代アリヤン族ノ言語ニハセミテック族ノ言語ト全ジク定冠詞ナル者存在セザリキ吾人ハ又亞細亞諸國ノ言語ニモ冠詞ナキヲ見ルサレバ吾人ハ冠詞(定不定共ニ)ノ使用ハ言語ノ進歩ヲ示シ言語進歩ノ直接ノ効果ナリトノ定則ヲ定ムルコトヲ得

(備考) 近世チュートニツク種ニ屬スル諸國語ニテハ其英語ト密切セル關係ヲ有スルニ關セズ三種ノ定冠詞ヲ有シ其ノ屬スル處ノ名詞ノ性(即男性女性及ビ中性)トニ關セズシ

テ獨立ニ使用セラレ又其各者ハ四個ノ格(主格物主格第三格及ビ目的格)ヲ有シ且單複ノ兩形ヲ有ス英語ニテハ定冠詞ハ不變ニシテ且語尾ノ變化ナシ

例ヘバ今吾 The house ト云ハシニ此アル確定シタル家ヲ指ス者ナリ又 the ヲ使用シテ其種類ノ者只一ナルコトヲ云ヒ顯ハスコト往々アリ即 This is the house of my father ト云フトキ定冠詞 the ハ其家ノ我父ニ屬スルコトヲ表センガ爲メニ必要ナルモノトスザレバ此文章ニテ The house ト云フトキハ特種ナル一家ヲ表ハスモノナリ然ルニ今若シ This is a house of my father's ト云フトキハ此ハ我ノ父ノ有セル家ノ一ナリト云フコトニシテ我父ハ此ノ家ノ外ニモ尙他ノ家ヲ有スルコトヲ表ハス此ニ由リテ觀レバ the ヲ使用スルガ爲メニ此ヲ附シタル或一物ヲ其一種中ノ唯一ナル者ナルコトヲ表スルニ至ル例ヘバ I am the member of the Dai Nippon Chūgaku Kwai (私ハ中學會ノ會員デアル)ト云フトキハ甚シキ誤解ヲ來タスニ至ラン何トナレバ the member ト云

フトキハ此ヲ云フ者ハ唯一人ノ會員ナリ或ハ會員中尤モ有名ナル者ト云フニ様ノ意ヲ表スレバナリ

(備考) 無形名詞ハ物主格ニ於ケル他ノ名詞ト連合スル時ニアラザレバ冠詞ヲ用非ズ又之ヲ用ウル時モ定冠詞ニ限ル者ナリ

1. 定冠詞ハ通常一ノ名詞ガ of ナル前置詞ニヨリテ物主格タル他ノ名詞ト連合セル時ニ使用セラル例ヘバ

The history of Japan. (日本ノ歴史)

The heroes of ancient days (古代ノ英雄)

The wisdom of Confucius. (孔子ノ智)

The coat of my brother. (我ノ兄弟ノ上着)

The end of the story. (ソノ話ノ終)

此ノ最下ノ例ニ於ケル story ナル名詞ハ the ナル定冠詞ヲ以テ制限セラル是レアル特種ノ話ニ就キテ云フ者ナレバナリ故ニ此ヲ譯スルトキハ“ソノ話ノ終リ”ト譯セザルベカラズ

2. 定冠詞ハ往々一種中ニテ最有名ナル者ヲ特ニ表示センガ爲メニ用非ラルコト

アリ例へバ

Fuji-san is *the* mountain of Japan.

ト云フトキハ日本帝國中ニテ富士山ハ最モ有名ナル山ナリト云フ意ナリ又

He is *the* Mr. Iwasaki.

ト云フトキハ彼ハ有名ニシテ善ク人ノ知ル處ノ岩崎君ナリト云フコトニシテ又此ニヨリテ岩崎ナル一族ノ長者ナルコトヲモ表スルナリ

(備考) 此ノ意義ヲ以テ冠詞ヲ使用スル者ナルトキハ急遽ナル時又ハ強説スル時ト雖モ必ズ定冠詞ヲ用弁サルベカラズ

3. 定冠詞ハ又往々最上級ノ形容詞ヲ以テ解明セラレタル名詞ニ附屬シテ用弁ラル例へバ

The heaviest snowfall ever seen. (嘗テ見タル中ニテ尤モ甚シキ雪).

The most diligent student in our school. (我が學校ニテ第一等ノ勉強書生)

They are the most progressive of people. (彼等ハ最モ進歩的ノ人民ナリ)

4. 書物論文等ノ表題ニハ通常定冠詞ヲ除ク例へバ

Quackenbos' History of the United States. (クアッケンボス米國史).

History of Japan. (日本歴史)

Chinese Classics (支那ノ經典)

Revision of the Treaties (條約改正)。

此等ノ語ハ表題トシテ用弁ラル、時ノ外ハ必ズ定冠詞ヲ附スベキモノナリトス

5. 固有名詞ハ通常冠詞ヲ附セズ即唯 Japan ト云ヒテ the Japan トハ云ハサルナリ然ルニ若シ物主格名詞句ノ之ヲ解明セン爲ニ之ニ屬スルトキハ冠詞ヲ附セザルベカラザルコトトナル即 The Japan of our days (現時ノ日本); The Rome of the day of Julius Caesar (ジュリアスシーザー時代ノ羅馬)。

6. 固有名詞ハ又他ノ固有名詞ト比較スル爲メニ用弁ラル、時ニ定冠詞ヲ附ス即比較センガ爲メニ借り來リタル名詞ハ定冠詞ヲ前置セザルベカラザルナリ例へバ

Hideyoshi is the Napoleon of Japan. (秀吉ハ

日本ノ那翁ナリ).

The Hakone Mountains are the Alps of Japan

(箱根山ハ日本ノアルプス山ナリ).

Bakin was the Shakespeare of his time (馬琴

ハ其時代ノシェークスピアナリ).

She is the Ono no Komachi of the present

century. (彼女ハ當世ノ小野ノ小町ナ

リ).

第一ノ法則ニ述ベシガ如ク定冠詞ノ使用ニヨリテ其ノ物品ノ一群ヲ特示スルノ意ヲ表ス今 a dog ト云ヘバ唯アルーノ犬ナレ共 the dog ト云フ時ハアル特殊ノ犬トノ意トナリ又犬ノ一類ヲ總稱スルノ意ヲモ表ハス例ヘバ

Horses are useful=The horse is useful 馬ハ

要用ナリ

Eagles are the most savage birds=The eagle is

the most savage bird (鷲ハ尤モ野蠻ナル

鳥ナリ)

Men's eyes are important=The eye (of man) is

important. (人ノ眼ハ重要ナリ).

第二不定冠詞

(The Indefinite Articles)

吾ハ以上ニ於テ定冠詞ノ大要ヲ講ジ得タリト考フルヲ以テ是レヨリ不定冠詞ヲ講ゼントス不定冠詞ニニアリ a 及ビ an 是ナリ此ク不定冠詞ニニアリト雖モ其意義ハ異ナルニアラズ唯其用法ヲ異ニスルノミ即 a ハ父音及ビ父音ヲ發スル母音及ビ沈音トナラザル h 此三ヲ以テ始ムル處ノ語ニ冠シ an ハ母音若シクハ沈音タル h ヲ以テ始ムル語ニ冠ス下ニ其例ヲ擧ク

A lion (獅子)

A house (家)

A man (人)

A home (家)

A year (年)

A European (歐洲人)

以上擧ケタル諸名詞ハ l, m, p. ヲ以テ始マル者沈音ナラザル h ヲ以テ始マル者及ビ母音ニシテ父音ヲ發スル E ニ始マル者ナレバ之レニ冠スルニ A ヲ以テスベキナリ然ルニ

An insect (昆虫) An hour (時間)

An arrow (矢) An honest man (正直ナル人)

以上ノ例ノ如ク母音ヲ以テ始マルカ或ハ h

ヲ以テ始マルモ沈音ナルベキ時ハ an ヲ冠スベキ者ナリ

(備考) 冠詞ヲ以テ文法上別部門トナスハ適當ナラズ之ヲ形容詞トシテ論スベシ即冠詞ノ制限形容詞ナルコト既ニ論ビシ處ナルガ此事ハ不完冠詞ヲ論ズルニヨリテ一層明瞭トナル不完冠詞タル a 及 an ハ共ニ アングロサクソン語 an ヲリ來レリ アングロサクソン語ニテ an ハ即 one (一) ナリ即知ル a 及 an ハ共ニ其初メ數量形容詞ナリシコトヲ

1. 不定冠詞ハ其語ノ表スル如ク一群中ニ就キテ特ニ其一ヲ表示スル者ニハアラズシテ單ニ一ナルコトヲ表シ且其何レナルヤニ關セザル處ノ一種ノ制限形容詞ナリ日本語ニテ一ツノ或ハ或ルト云フト全ク相類セリ今 the dog ト云ヘバ特ニ指示セル狗ヲ表ハス者ナレ共 a dog ト云ヘバ何レノ犬ナルニ關セズ單ニ一匹ノ犬ナルコトヲ表ハス

2. 不定冠詞ハ時トシテ固有名詞ノ前ニアルコトアリ是レ固有名詞ヲ比喻トシテ用フルニヨル者ナリトス下ニ例ヲ擧グ

He is an Alexander.

ト云ヘバ彼ハ アレキサンダー ノ如キ人ナリト云フナリ

此ノ如キ使用法ハ英語ニハ屢アルコトニシテ比喻トシテ採ル處ノ人物ハ古代希臘若クハ羅馬ノ鬼神傳ヨリ來ル者多シ即

She is a perfect fury (或ハ頭字ヲ用ヒテ Fury トナスコトアリ).

希臘人及羅馬人ハ怒及ビ復讐女神即 Fury 三人アリト信シタリキサレバ上例ハ彼女ハ性質惡敷且怒リ易キ女ナリト云フコトナリ又

He is a Hercules.

ナル文章中ノ Hercules ハ體力ノ神トシテ希臘人及ビ羅馬人ノ拜セシ者ナレバ此文章ハ彼ハ甚強キ人ナリト云フコトナリ又

She is a regular Venus.

ト云ヘバ Venus ハ美ノ女神ナルヲ以テ此文章ハ彼女ハ非常ニ美婦人ナリト云フコトナリ又

He is a Croesus.

ナル文章中 Croesus ハ波斯王 ダリアス ノ爲メ

ニ敗ラレタル非常ニ富貴ナリシリチャ王ナ
リキ故ニ此文章ハ彼ハ非常ノ富人ナリト云
フニ全シ

3. 定冠詞及ビ不定冠詞ノ差別ヲハ今一
層明瞭ニ説明センニ此ニ甲乙ノ二人或ル一
家屋ニ就キテ話シ居リタル者ト假定シ扱彼
等外ニ出テ一軒ノ奇麗ナル家ヲ見出シ乙ハ
之ヲ以テ甲ガ今話シタル家ナリト信ジテ甲
ニ質サンニハ

Is this *the* house?

ト云ヒ *the* ナル詞ニカヲ込メテ此家コソ先刻
甲ガ話シタリシ家ナラントノ意ヲ表ハスナ
リ然ルニ乙ノ思フ處ノ異ナリ居リタランニ
ハ甲ハ

No, that is *a* house, *not* the house.

ト *a* 及ビ *the* 兩詞共ニカヲ込メテ答フルナ
ラン其意ハ不定冠詞ヲ用フルニヨリテ此家
ハ只一ノ美麗ナル家屋ニシテ初メ話セシモ
ノトハ異ナルコトヲ表ハスナリサレバ甲ハ
僅ニ二個ノ冠詞ノ使用ニヨリテ充分其意ヲ
運ブコトヲ得シ者ナリ若シ然ラザランニハ

文章非常ニ冗長トナルナリ下例ノ如シ

No, that is not the particular beautiful house of
which I was speaking, although it is also undoubtedly
a beautiful house. (此家モ亦奇麗ナル家ニハ相
違ナキモ吾ガ話シタリシ處ノ奇麗ナル家ニ
ハアラヌナリ)

(備考) 日本語ニ於ケルてにをはハノ名詞
ト伴フハ英語ニ不定冠詞ヲ置クト殆ンド相
全ジクガノ伴フハ定冠詞ト殆ンド相全ジ

(附記) 余ハ不定冠詞ハ單ニ單數名詞ニ冠
セラルベキ者ナリトノコトヲ説クモ不必要
ナリト思ヒヌレバ別ニ説クコトナカリシガ
諸子ノ惑ヲ來ヌサンコトヲ恐レ此ニ附記ス
抑不定冠詞ノ本義ハ one (一) ナレバ複數名詞
ニハ冠スベキ者ニアラザルコト勿論ナリサ
レ共定冠詞ハ單複何レニモ用ヒ得ベキモノ
ナリトス

冠詞ニ付テノ練習

冠詞ノ用法ハ了解スルニ困難ナルコト實
ニ日本人ノミナラズ外國人モ亦然リトスル
處ナレバ之ガ使用ニ習熟セラレンコトハ諸

子ニ取リテ必要ノコトト考フレバ下ニ數題
ヲ舉ゲタリ余ハ諸子ニ之ノ問題ニ對シ正シ
キ答案ヲ寄送セラレンコトヲ望ム

下例ニ於ケル文中ニアル各名詞ニ適當ナル
冠詞ヲ挿入セヨ

1. He is — old man. (彼ハ老人ナリ)
2. He is — best man I ever knew. (彼ハ我ノ嘗
テ知リタル最良ノ人ナリ)
3. Where is — handkerchief I gave you? (何處ニ
我ガ汝ニ與ヘシハンカチーフアリヤ)
4. Can you lend me — yen? (汝ハ吾ニ一圓貸
サル、ヤ)
5. Can you lend me — book I saw you reading
yesterday? (汝ハ余ニ昨日汝ガ讀ミ居リシ
書物ヲ貸サル、ヤ)
6. Is that — dog?
7. Is that — dog you brought from America? (其
ハ汝ガ米國カラ伴ヒ歸リシ犬ナリヤ)
8. This is — friend of mine. (此人ハ余ノ友人
ナリ)
9. He is not — father of that boy. (彼ハ其小兒

ノ父ニアラス)

10. I have — pain in my head (余ハ頭ガ痛ム)
11. He is — Japanese citizen. (彼ハ日本ノ公民
ナリ)
12. My sister is very pretty; indeed she is — per-
fect Venus. (余ノ姉(妹)ハ甚々美ナリ實ニ
彼女ハ perfect Venus ナリ perfect Venus ノコ
トハ上掲ノ講述ヲ見ヨ)
13. Where is — man who came here just now?
(今此處ニ來リシ人ハ何處ニアリヤ)
14. Honesty is — best policy. (正直ハ最上ノ政
略ナリ)
15. That is — house of which I spoke. (此ハ余
ノ話シタル家ナリ)
16. What is — time now? (今ハ何時デスカ)
17. I sent — answer to his letter this morning. (余
ハ今朝彼ノ手紙ニ返事ヲ送レリ)
18. — boy next door has just brought — kite. (隣リ
ノ小兒ガ丁度風ヲ持テ來タ)
19. That is — reason of — great deal of sorrow in
— world. (其ガ世界ニ於ケル哀ミノ多數

ノ理由デアル)

20. He has — cholera. (彼ハ虎列刺病ニ罹リヌリ)
21. Can you hear — mid-day gun? (汝ハ午砲ヲ聞カルヤ)
22. — coat you bought is not — one I thought you would buy. (汝ノ買ヒシ上着ハ余ガ汝ガ買フダロウト思フヌトハ異ナレリ)
23. — articles are one of — most difficult parts of — English Grammar. (冠詞ハ英文典中最困難ナル者ノ一ナリ)
24. — man and — woman came to see my father to-day. (今日男及ビ女ガ余ノ父ニ逢ハン爲メ來レリ)
25. — good name is preferable to — great wealth. (最富タランヨリモ好譽アルヲ可ナリトス)
26. Though — beginning may be good, — end is often bad. (始ヲ善クスルコトヲ得ベシト雖其終リヲ善クスル者鮮シ)
27. What was — result of your examination —

day before yester day? (一昨日ノ試験ノ結果ハ如何デアリシカ)

28. — strange cat ate three of — pigeons last night. (他所ノ猫ガ昨夜鳩三羽ヲ食ヒヌリ)
29. What's — matter with you? (何事デスカ)
30. Our teacher is — tyrant; he is not — man for this school. (吾等ノ教師ハ壓制者ナリ彼ハ此學校ニ居ルベキ人間ニアラズ)

文法答解名詞ノ類別

畧語標 p. 固有名詞 c. 普通名詞 a. 抽象名詞

1. Tokyo, Japanese Empire ハ p. ナリ metropolis ハ c. ナリ
2. Class 及 ビ head ハ c. ナリ
3. Home ハ c. ナリ Shizuoka ハ p. ナリ
4. Kato Kiyomasa ハ p. ナリ bravery ハ a. ナリ
5. Cat, kitten ハ c. ナリ Buchi ハ p. ナリ
6. Students ハ c. ナリ energy, perseverance 及 ビ patience ハ a. ナリ
7. Imperial Diet ハ p. ナリ
8. Oranges ハ c. ナリ Unshu ハ p. ナリ
9. Sunday, ハ p. ナリ day, month ハ c. ナリ

10. Whiteness ハ a. ナリ snow ハ c. ナリ Fuji-san
ハ p. ナリ
11. Depth ハ a. ナリ Pacific Ocean ハ p. ナリ
12. Hero, man ハ c. ナリ fear ハ a. ナリ
13. Incarnation, wisdom ハ a. ナリ
14. Fortune, ハ a. ナリ goddess ハ c. ナリ
15. Beauty 及 ビ fragrance ハ a. ナリ rose ハ c. ナ
リ
16. Osaka ハ p. ナリ city ハ c. ナリ
17. Izumo, Japan ハ p. ナリ province ハ c. ナリ
18. Fear ハ a. ナリ man ハ c. ナリ
19. Nouns 及 ビ things ハ c. ナリ
20. Language ハ c. ナリ
21. Colorlessness 及 ビ attraction ハ a. ナリ diamond
ハ c. ナリ
22. Sound ハ a. ナリ trumpet 及 ビ hill ハ c. ナ
リ
23. Things ハ a. ナリ house ハ c. ナリ Jiro ハ p.
ナリ
24. Man 及 ビ thing ハ c. ナリ God ハ p. ナリ crea-
tion ハ a. ナリ.

名詞ノ數ニ就キテノ練習

單數名詞ヲ複數形ニ改ム

(larch) larches ; (kiss) kisses ; (lock) locks ; (bamboo)
bamboos ; (folio) folios ; (class) classes ; (boy) boys ; (toy)
toys ; (sky) skies ; (sigh) sighs ; (army) armies ; (fish)
fishes ; (cargo) cargoes ; (rage) rages ; (age) ages ; (dama-
ge) damages ; (impossibility) impossibilities ; (valetudi-
narian) valetudinarians ; (ourselves) ourselves ; (sneak-thief)
sneak-thieves ; (housewife) housewives ; (man) men ;
(carman) carmen ; (merchantman) merchantmen ; (mo-
ther-in-law) ; mothers-in-law ; (step-father) step-fathers ;
(date-tree) date-trees ; (coco-nut) coco-nuts ; (general-
in-chief) generals-in-chief ; (midwife) midwives ; (baby)
babies ; (lady-in-waiting) ladies-in-waiting ; (maid-of-
honour) maids-of-honour ; (chief-priest) chief-priests ;
(box-tree) box-trees ; (coach-box) coach-boxes ; (coach-
man) coachmen ; (coach) coaches ; (loach) loaches ;
(muff) muffs ; (chimney) chimneys 或ハ chimnies (foot-
man) footmen ; (child) children ; (bliss) blisses ; (church)
churches ; (house) houses ; (fear) fears ; (fur) furs ; (sta-
men) stamina ; (emphasis) emphases.

複數名詞ヲ單數形ニ改ム

(loaves) loaf; (scissors) 全ジ; (halves) half; (media) medium; (scarves) scarf; (brothers-in-law) brother-in-law; (pence) penny; (deer) 全ジ; (taxes) tax; (cheeses) cheese; (dice) die; (geese) goose; (gloves) glove; (loves) love; (monarchs) monarch; (arches) arch; (dicta) dictum; (children) child; (valleys) valley; (fifes) fife; (griefs) grief; (days) day; (dyes) dye; (courts-martial) court-martial; (tongs) 全ジ; (species) 全シ; (news) 全ジ.

日本語英譯

Three rats. New trowsers. Five trees. Three days. Two drivers. Six geese. My children. Tokyo is a city with many houses. We see three chimneys on that roof. Do you see the keys of my boxes? I do not like them. Four pair of shoes. He is a poor walker. Those ladies are beautiful. I learn arithmetic. The political management of Japan is very difficult. He has only three sons. A three-storied house (or a house with three stories). Savage man have more than one wives. These dishes are broken. Give me the tongs. His food is not sufficient.

名詞ノ性ニ就キテノ練習答解

I.

(soreerer) sorceress; (master) mistress; (uncle) aunt; (husband) wife; (horse) mare; (bride-groom) bride; (gentleman) gentlewoman; (editor) editress; (moor-cock) moerhen; (he-camel) she-camel; (father) mother; (bull) cow; (bachelor) spinster; (caterer) cateress; (patron) patroness; (mayor) mayoress; (shepherd) shepherdess; (actor) actress; (ambassador) ambassadress; (hunter) huntress; (traitor) traitress; (tiger) tigress; (prince) princess; (songster) songstress; (enchanter) enchantress; (doctor) doctress; (sloven) slut.

II.

(benefactress) benefactor; (conductress) conductor; (margravine) margrave; (testatrix) testator; (witch) wizard; (ewe) ram; (queen) king; (goose) gander; (doe) stag; (widow) widower; (votaress) votary; (electress) elector; (foundress) founder; (maid-of-all-work) man-of-all-work; (she-rabbit) he-rabbit; (empress) emperor; (hind) stag;

(marchioness) marquis; (lady-in-waiting) gentleman-in-waiting; (female-help) male-help; (hen-canary) cock-canary; (lawyeress) lawyer; (duck) drake.

III.

male.

earl; steer; sheep; neighbour; servant; idolator; hatred; envy; eagle.

Female.

Mary; goddess; faith; charity; heroine; water; cloud; benevolence; time; peace; aunt.

Neuter.

stone; paper; rumor; murder; cattle; swine; lamb; lambkin; chickens; animals; mankind.

名詞ノ格ニ就キテノ練習答解

I.

畧語標. *n.* ハ主格 *p.* ハ物主格 *o.* ハ目的格ナリ

1. Saburo ハ *n.* school ハ *o.* ナリ
2. Sister 及 dinner ハ *o.* ナリ
3. Brother's ハ *p.* book ハ *o.* ナリ
4. Children's ハ *p.* breakfast ハ *n.* ナリ
5. Lady's ハ *p.* hat ハ *n.* ナリ

6. House's ハ *p.* roof ハ *n.* ナリ
7. Days ハ *n.* ナリ
8. Oyuki ハ *n.* mother's ハ *p.* hairpin ハ *o.* ナリ
9. Princess's 及 及 maids-of-honour's ハ *p.* beauty ハ *n.* ナリ
10. Soldiers ハ *n.* captain ハ *o.* ナリ
11. Parliament 及 elections ハ *n.* place 及 及 March ハ *o.* ナリ
12. Plum-trees ハ *n.*, blossoms, February 及 March ハ *o.* ナリ

II.

1. His brother's book.
2. The spring's beauty.
3. The scissors' parts.
4. A tree's leaf.
5. Japan's greatness.
6. Those merchant's stores.
7. Our children's toys.
8. The men-servant's clothes.
9. Two carpenters' tools.
10. Three hogs' tales.

11. Tokyo's largest street.

III.

- 1. Our state's power. 2. That father has a child.
- 3. I did not see your pen-box. 4. My mother has no brother.
- 5. Taro does not understand
- 6. Three wolve's fur. jiro's word.
- 7. 'The flowers' beauty. 8. Three days' time.
- 9. The wind blows down the house. 10. The Parliament's dissolution was proclaimed last-month.

代名詞 = 就キテノ練習答解

I.

代名詞ノ類別

畧語標 *p.p.* ハ人稱代名詞 *r.p.* ハ關係代名詞 *i.p.* ハ疑問代名詞ナリ

- 1. He ハ *p.p.* ナリ what ハ *r.p.* ナリ
- 2. I, he, myself ハ *p.p.* ナリ that ハ *r.p.* ナリ
- 3. What ハ *i.p.* ナリ 第二ノ that ハ *r.p.* ナリ its ハ *p.p.* ナリ
- 4. He ハ *p.p.* ナリ 第一及ビ第三ノ that ハ *r.p.* ナリ
- 5. We 及ビ ourselves ハ *p.p.* ナリ

- 6. 初メノ what ハ *i.p.* ナリ 第二ノ what ハ *r.p.* ナリ you, he, me, I, 及ビ him ハ *p.p.* ナリ
- 7. Who ハ *r.p.* ナリ himself ハ *p.p.* ナリ
- 8. Whatever ハ *i.p.* ナリ he ハ *p.p.* ナリ
- 9. I, he, 及ビ him ハ *p.p.* ナリ what 及ビ which ハ *r.p.* ナリ
- 10. She, it 及ビ you ハ *p.p.* ナリ whomever ハ *r.p.* ナリ
- 11. His, I 及ビ myself ハ *p.p.* ナリ
- 12. I, myself 及ビ yours ハ *p.p.* ナリ
- 13. Who ハ *i.p.* ナリ that 及ビ whatever ハ *r.p.* ナリ it 及ビ I ハ *p.p.* ナリ
- 14. What ハ *r.p.* ナリ I, 及ビ him ハ *p.p.* ナリ
- 15. It, thine, I 及ビ thee ハ *p.p.* ナリ
- 16. What ハ前後共 *r.p.* ナリ they, themselves, 及ビ them ハ *p.p.* ナリ
- 17. I 及ビ me ハ *p.p.* ナリ
- 18. Which ハ *i.p.* ナリ I 及ビ hers ハ *p.p.* ナリ
- 19. Whom ハ *r.p.* ナリ you 及ビ me ハ *p.p.* ナリ
- 20. We, 及ビ our ハ *p.p.* ナリ whatsoever ハ *r.p.* ナリ

II.

a. 括弧内ノ代名詞ノ複數物主格 (she) their; (it) their; (which) whose; (what) 全ヲ; (who) whose; (he) their.

b. 括弧内ノ代名詞ノ單數目的格 (myself) 全ヲ; (he) him; (I) me; (it) 全ヲ; (whoever) whomever; (whichever) 全ヲ; (that) 全ヲ

III.

1. I am the man who struck him.
2. He loves himself.
3. We wish to go ourselves.
4. Who called me?
5. My son, who is three years old, is very clever.
6. Take whom you will.
7. They went themselves.
8. That is the house which I bought and that is the man who owned it.
9. I told his father about her.
10. Who is the man I sent to him?

冠詞ニ付テノ練習

1. He is an old man.
2. He is the best man I ever knew.

3. Where is the handkerchief I gave you?
4. Can you lend me a *yen*?
5. Can you lend me the book I saw you reading yesterday?
6. Is that a dog?
7. Is that the dog you brought from America?
8. This is a friend of mine.
9. He is not the father of that boy.
10. I have a pain in my head.
11. He is a Japanese citizen.
12. My sister is very pretty; indeed she is a perfect Venus.
13. Where is the man who came here just now?
14. Honesty is the best policy.
15. That is the house of which I spoke.
16. What is the time now?
17. I sent an answer to his letter this morning.
18. The boy next door has just brought a kite.
19. That is the reason of a great deal of sorrow in this world.
20. He has the cholera.

21. Can you hear the mid-day gun?
22. The coat you bought is not the one I thought you would buy.
23. The articles are one of the most difficult parts of English grammar.
24. A man and a woman came to see my father today.
25. A good name is preferable to great wealth.
26. Though the beginning maybe good the end is often bad.
27. What was the result of your examination the day before yesterday?
28. A strange cat ate three of the pigeons last night.
29. What's the matter with you?
30. Our teacher is a tyrant; he is not the man for this school.

第二種 代名詞狀形容詞

Pronominal Adjectives.

簡單ナガラモ余ハ制限形容詞ノ第一種ナル冠詞ヲ講了シタレバ今ヨリ第二ノ部分ナル代名詞狀形容詞ニ就キテ講ゼントス

(備考) 代名詞狀形容詞ハ其數餘リ多カラズ其主ナルモノヲ算スレバ二十ニ過ギザルナリ

(1) 代名詞狀形容詞ハ代名詞及ビ形容詞兩者ノ性質ヲ兼有スル者ナリ是ヲ以テ或ハ形容詞トシテ或ハ名詞トシテ何レニテモ使用セラル時トシテ名詞ニ伴フコトアリ又時トシテ言ヲ要セズシテ判然タル場合ニ名詞ヲ代表スルコトアリ。名詞ニ伴ヒタル場合ニハ即制限形容詞ナリ獨立シテ名詞ヲ代表スル場合ニハ即代名詞狀ノ形容詞トナルナリ

下ノ文章ニ就キテ見ヨ

All desire that which few men have. (凡ベテノ人ハ僅カノ人ノ持チタル者ヲホシガル)

其最初ノ all ハ全ク代名詞狀形容詞トシテ用ヒラレタル者ニシテ中ナル few ハ制限形容詞ナリトス何トナレバ few ハ men ナル名詞ノ意義ヲ制限スル者ナレバナリ。

下ニ主要ナル代名詞狀形容詞ノ表ヲ舉グ* ノ符号
ヲ附シタルハ稀ニ使用ヒラル、處ノ者ナリ

All	總ベテ
Any	或ル
Both	両者
Certain	或ル
* Divers	數個ノ、幾多ノ
Each	各
Either	一方(肯定)
Else	其外ノ
Enough	十分
Every	各
Few	僅
Former	前者
* First	第一

Firstナル語ハ又數ノ初ヲ代表スルモノトシテ數量
代名詞ノ内ニ列セラル

Latter	後者
Last	最後
Little, less, least.	少キ

此語ハ代名詞トシテ用ヒラル、トハ雖モ形容詞ト

シテ之ヲ用フルヨリシテ三段ノ比較級ヲ有セリ此ニ
就キテハ後ニ講ズル處アラン

Much	} more, most. 多キ
Many	

此等ノ兩語モ亦三段ノ比較級ヲ有セリ

Neither	両方共(否定)
---------	---------

No	} 一(否定)
None	

One	一
-----	---

Oneナル語ハ數ノ首位トシテ數量代名詞中ニモ屬
スベキヲ勿論ナリトス

Only	只
------	---

Other	他
-------	---

Otherナル語ヲ制限形容詞トシテ單數名詞ノ前ニ
用フル時ハ常ニ不完冠詞ヲ冠スル者ナリ即 an other
ニシテ此場合ニハ吾人ハ常ニ another ト書クベキヲ
トナレリ

Own	己ノ
-----	----

此語ハ又所有スルノ意義ヲ有スル他動詞トシテ用
ヒラル

Same	同シキ
------	-----

Several 五六ノ

Several ナル語ハ日本語ノ「或ル」トハ稍異ナリ「五六ノ」ト云フ形容詞句ト略相同シ日本語ノ「或ル」ト云フ語ト全ク相當セル者ハ

Some 或ル

ナリトス

Such 此ノ如キ

This, these 此, 此等

此語ハ人稱代名詞ト全ク單數及ビ複數ノ兩形ヲ有セリ而シテ單數名詞ニ先立ツ時ニハ單數ヲ用ヒザルベカラズ又複數名詞ニ先立ツ時ニハ複數ヲ用ヒザルベカラス今例ヲ以テ説明セバ書物一冊ノミノ時ニハ

This book 此書物

ト云フベク若書物ニシテ數冊ナランニハ This books トハ云フベカラズシテ

These books 此等ノ書物

ト云ハザルベカラザルナリ此ノ如キ使用法ハ日本語ニハナキ處ナリサレバ學生ハ常ニ特ニ此點ニ注意セラレンヲ要ス

That, those 其, 其等

此兩語ハ this 及ビ these ト全ク全一ニ使用セラルル者ナリ英語ニハ日本語ニ於ケルガ如ク「ソレ」及ビ「アレ」ノ如キ差別ナシ that ヲ用ヒテ「ソレ」及ビ「アレ」或ハ「ツノ」或ハ「アノ」何レニモ使用セラル、ナリ

What ドンナ

Which 孰レノ

此兩語ハ余ガ代名詞ヲ講ズル際ニ見シ處ノ者ニシテ疑問代名詞トシテ若クハ關係代名詞トシテ用ヒラル、語ナリトス

Yonder アスコノ

代名詞狀ニ形容詞ノ用例

下ニ舉グル文章ヲ日本語ニ譯スベシ而シテ代名詞狀ノ形容詞ヲ指示セヨ

1. Several were present.
2. I heard that yesterday, but I had forgotten it.
3. What is that which you have in your hand?
4. There were only a few people here last night.
5. Which of these dogs do you prefer?
6. I like neither, though that one is rather pretty.

7. Both are good, but neither are very good.
8. I have divers reasons for not going.
9. I know what he said, but I am not certain whether he spoke the truth or not.
10. He is the least of us.
11. Do you want any more?
12. Thanks, I've had quite enough already.
13. Have you any money with you?
14. I have a little: almost none in fact, but enough for me.
15. It must have been he; who else could have done it?
16. How many more are there?
17. This is the only one left.
18. Do you know that man?
19. Yes, he is the same that came to my house yesterday.

代名詞狀形容詞付註

1. 以上舉ゲタル代名詞狀形容詞ノ内唯制限形容詞トシテノミ用ヒラル、モノ三アリ no, yonder 及ビ

every 是ナリ

2. 否定トシテ用フル no ハ決シテ之ヲ制限形容詞トシテ用フル no ト混淆スベカラズ否定トシテ用フル處ノ no ハ adverb (副詞)ナレバナリ

3. None ナル語ハ決シテ之ヲ解明若シクハ制限ノ代名詞トシテ用フルヲナシ即之ニヨリテ解明サルベキ名詞ニ先立ツヲナキナリ

4. 以上舉タル代名詞狀形容詞ヲ文法學者ノ内ニハ(例バスウ_#ントン氏其他ノ文法學者)四部ニ細分スル人アリ Demonstrative(指定的形容詞) Indefinite (不定的形容詞) Distributives(擴充的形容詞(及ビ Interrogative and Relative (疑問的及ビ關係的)即是ナリ然レ共是等ノ再分ハ其最後ナル Interrogative and Relative ヲ除クノ外ハ殆ンド必要ナキヲ見ル而シテ此ノ疑問的及ビ關係的ノ代名詞狀形容詞トハ which 及ビ what ナリ此等ヲ以テ疑問的ニ用フル者ハ其文章ノ終リニ疑問標アルニヨリテ其ナルヲ知ラル、ナリ其例ヲ下ニ舉グ

(甲) 疑問詞トシテ用フル時

Which man is the one you spoke of?

汝ノ話シタル人ハドノ人ナルヤ

What book is that on the shelf?

棚ノ上ナルハ何ノ書デスカ

(乙) 關係詞トシテ用ヒラル、時

I know which man you spoke of.

吾ハ汝ガ話シタルハドノ人ナルカヲ知
ル

I see what book is on the shelf.

吾ハドンナ書物ガ棚ノ上ニアルヲ知ル

5. 代名詞狀形容詞ノ内ニハ其性質上甚シク眞ノ
名詞ト相類似シテ'sヲ加ヘテ其物主格ヲ顯ハスヲ
得或ハ複數形ヲモ造ラル、モノアリ下ニ舉グル數語
ニ就テ見ルベシ

Either 一方ノ

此語ハ唯單數ノ時ニノミ用ヒラレテ語尾ヲ變化スル
下ノ如シ

Either's loss is loss to both. 両方ノ損失ハ兩者
ノ損失ナリ

another ナル語ニ別ケルモ亦然リ例ヘバ

She is not mine but another's love. 彼女ハ吾ノ

ニアラズシテ他人ノ愛人ナリ

other ナル語ヲ複數名數ニ先立ツ處ノ代名詞狀形容
詞トシテ用フル時ハ複數形ヲ有セリ下ノ如シ

主格 :— Others

物主格 :— Others'

目的格 :— Others

例 :— He lives for others (目的格). 彼ハ他人ノ爲ニ住
ム

Those are others' (物主格). 此等ハ他人ノデア
ル

第三種 數ノ形容詞

Numeral Adjectives

1. 數ノ形容詞ハ限定セル數ヲ表シ、ニシテ
其數ノ幾何ナルヤ又ハ或一物ノ保テ、ニシテ第何位
ニアルモノナルヤヲ示ス形容詞ナリ。

2. 數ノ形容詞ハ三種ニ區分セラル其中前二種ヲ
特ニ重要リトス三種トハ (1) 數量 (2) 順序 (3) 倍數
ヲ表ハスモノ之ナリ

I. (Cardinal Adjectives) 基本的形容詞トハ其數ノ
幾何ナルヤヲ説明スル詞ナリ例ヘバ five houses ニ
於ケル five; one hundred yen ニ於ケル one hundred;
six years ニ於ケル six ノ如キモノナリ。

(備考) 數量ノ形容詞ハ名詞トシテ使用スルヲ得即

チ冠詞ヲ付スル 1 ヲ得又 S ヲ附シテ復數形
ヲ作ル 1 ヲ得ルナリ就中最屢々用弁ラル、
モノハ hundred (百) thousand (千) myriad (万)
million (百万)等ナリ。 There were three boys
ト云フ文章ニテ three ハ純粹ナル數ノ形容
詞ナリ。 然ルニ The soldiers walked in threes
(兵士ガ三人ツ、列ビテ歩ク) ト云ヘル文章
ニテハ three ハ名詞ナリ。

斯ク數ヲ名詞トシテ用弁 S ヲ附シテ復數トナスノ外
又 hundred, thousand 等ニハ不定冠詞ヲ附スル 1 ヲ
得ルナリ例ヘバ a thousand men ニ於ケルカ如シ但
シ thousand = a ヲ附シ乍ラ又其次ニ men アリテ文
法ノ法則ニ反スルガ如ク見ユレモ之レ古代ノ英語ニ
テ a thousand of men ト云フヲ簡略ニセンガ爲メ前
置詞 of ヲ省畧シタル者ノ漸ク慣用ノ語トナレルモ
ノナリ、

II Ordinal Adjectives (順序的形容詞)

1. 茲ニ Ordinal ト云フハ物ノ一種類ニ整列セ
ラレタルヲ指スモノニシテ “the twenty-seventh year
of Meiji” (明治ノ第二十七年) “I am the second son”
(吾ハ第二番目ノ子ナリ) 或ハ “this is the third time

he has come” (彼人ノ來タノハ是ニテ三度目ナリ) 等
ノ如シ

(注意) 初ヨリ十迄ノ順序的形容詞ハ下ノ如シ
First. Second. Third. Fourth. Fifth. Sixth. Seventh.
Eighth. Ninth. Tenth. 等ナリ其中初ノ二個ノ構成ハ
不正式ニシテ基本形狀トハ類似セズ。‘First’ ハ實ハ
‘fore-most’ 即チ fore ノ最上級ノ短縮セルモノナリ。
‘Second’ ハ羅典語ヨリ來レルモノナリ。‘fifth’ ト
‘Ninth’ ノ綴方モ亦注意スベキモノナリ。‘fifth’ ノ
th ハ微ニ云フノミニテ明ニ發音セス故ニ基本字ノ
five ハ fif ト變シ其ニ th ヲ加フルナリ。‘third’ ハ古
代「サキソン」時代ニ threeth ナル語アリシガ今ハ用
弁ズ

(注意) 此等順序的形容詞ヲ日數ニ使用スル時短
縮セントシテ日本學生ノ往々陥ル弊アリ即チ一日ヨ
リ卅一日迄悉ク亞刺比亞數字ニ th ヲ付スルナリ。
th ハ只 th ヲ以テ終ル語ニ限リ付スベキモノナリ
下ニ示スハ順序的形容詞ノ全形ト縮形ニシテ一日ヨ
リ卅一日迄ナリ

全形	縮形
1. First	1 st 一日

2. Second	2 <i>nd</i>	二 日
3. Third	3 <i>rd</i>	三 日
4. Fourth	4 <i>th</i>	四 日
5. Fifth	5 <i>th</i>	五 日
6. Sixth	6 <i>th</i>	六 日
7. Seventh	7 <i>th</i>	七 日
8. Eighth	8 <i>th</i>	八 日
9. Ninth	9 <i>th</i>	九 日
10. Tenth	10 <i>th</i>	十 日
11. Eleventh	11 <i>th</i>	十一日
12. Twelfth	12 <i>th</i>	十二日
13. Thirteenth	13 <i>th</i>	十三日
14. Fourteenth	14 <i>th</i>	十四日
15. Fifteenth	15 <i>th</i>	十五日
16. Sixteenth	16 <i>th</i>	十六日
17. Seventeenth	17 <i>th</i>	十七日
18. Eighteenth	18 <i>th</i>	十八日
19. Nineteenth	19 <i>th</i>	十九日
20. Twentieth	20 <i>th</i>	二十日
21. Twenty-first	21 <i>st</i>	廿一日
22. Twenty-second	22 <i>nd</i>	廿二日

23. Twenty-third	23 <i>rd</i>	廿三日
24. Twenty-fourth	24 <i>th</i>	廿四日
25. Twenty-fifth	25 <i>th</i>	廿五日
26. Twenty-sixth	26 <i>th</i>	廿六日
27. Twenty-seventh	27 <i>th</i>	廿七日
28. Twenty-eighth	28 <i>th</i>	廿八日
29. Twenty-ninth	29 <i>th</i>	廿九日
30. Thirtieth	30 <i>th</i>	三十日
31. Thirty-first	31 <i>st</i>	卅一日

以上ノ列記ヨリシテ 12 ノ順序的形容詞ハ 5 ニ於ケル如ク基本的形状ノ最終ノ *ve* ハ *f* ニ軟化シタルヲ見ルベシ

III. Multiplicative Adjectives 倍加的形容詞

數字形容詞ノ第三即チ最終ノ形状ハ幾何程トノ間ニ對スル答ニシテ repetition (繰回シ) ヲ示スニ用フルモノナリ例セバ 'thrice' 又ハ 'triple' ノ如シ

(注意) 倍加的形容詞ニ二種類アリ。Thrice (三度) ハ幾度ナルカヲ示シ triple ハ一物ガ成立チ居ル幾部分ヲ示ス。後者ノ尙數例ヲ示ス下ノ如シ

Single (單) Quadruple (fourfold), Septuple (sevenfold), Double (twofold), Quintuple (fivefold), Octuple (eightfold)

Triple (threefold) Sextuple (sixfold)

(注意) 'Single' ナル字ニハ 'alone' ナル制限形容詞ヲ附記スルヲ常トス。斯ル場合ニハ alone ヲ倍加形容詞トシテ解スベシ

(注意) 'Single' 及ビ 'double' ナル字ガ花ニ用井ラル、時ハ日本語ノ一重二重ト同意ナリ。III 倍加的形容詞ノ中ニ説キタル前者 (thrice) ノ例ヲ舉グベシ此類ハ多カラズ

Once	一度
twice	二度
thrice	三度
four times	四度
five times	五度

前三者ハ其形ニ見ル如ク基本詞ニ從テ出來タリ

數字形容詞ノ練習 I.

次ノモノヲ日本語ニ翻譯スベシ

1. A fourfold defeat.
2. Double cherry-flowers grow on that tree.
3. We saw a triple moon last night.
4. I'll call on you on the 2nd.
5. He came on the last.

6. There are twenty boys in my class, and I am the third.
7. We shall leave on the 3rd of next month.
8. This is the fifth time I have called you.
9. I bought six apples at two sen each.
10. The Chinese have suffered a quintuple defeat.
11. I live in the sixth house from the corner.
12. Two and two make four.
13. Three nines are twenty-seven.
14. Four times ten are forty-one; no, I mean forty.
15. This is my tenth year in Tokyō.

練習 II.

次ナル文章ノ中ヨリ形容詞ヲ指摘シ其基本的 (cardinal) ナルカ順序的 (ordinal) ナルカ將タ倍合的 (multiplicative) ナルカヲ示スベシ

1. I go to school once and sometimes twice every day except Sunday.
2. I have been studying English for two years; next year will be the third.
3. Some trees bear fifty, and some a hundredfold.
4. The One Hundred Nineteenth National Bank

is sometimes called the Iwasaki Ginkō.

5. He offered to pay only five per cent. or about one twentieth of the real value.
6. I must read a thing at least three times before I can commit it to memory.
7. He is in his fifteenth year.
8. A man who betrays his country suffers triple disgrace.
9. One fifth of twenty is four.
10. I gave him two-thirds of the whole.
11. This is the second time I have been to Yokohama in the last three days.
12. He is a single man.
13. It is worth double what you have paid for it.
14. China should pay as indemnity at least twice as much as Japan's war expences have been.
15. They walked in twos and threes.
16. The boys marched three abreast.
17. I've tried twice already, and I think I shall succeed the third time.
18. Five will be enough; six would be too many.

是ヨリ形容詞ノ第二集ヲ掲グベシ。此等ノ形容詞ハ通常 Qualifying Adjective (資格, 性質ヲ示ス形容詞) ト呼ブ, 即チ名詞ニテ表ハセル物ノ quality (性質) ヲ表ハスモノナリ

性質形容詞ヲ分チテ四トナス

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|----------|
| 第一 | Common adjectives | (普通形容詞) |
| 第二 | Proper adjectives | (固有形容詞) |
| 第三 | Participial adjectives | (分詞狀形容詞) |
| 第四 | Compound adjectives | (複合形容詞) |

是ナリ

然レモ此等ノ内ニハ吾人ノ五官或ハ思考等ニヨリテ體カナル性質, 資格ヲ云フ語ハ數万ナルヲ知ラズ左レド諸子ハ一々記憶スルノ勞ヲ取ルニ及バズ。依テ是ヨリ語彙等ノ五月蠅キモノヲ列ヌルヲセズ簡便ナル方法ニヨリテ講ズベシ

第一 Common Adjectives. (普通形容詞)

Common adjectives (普通形容詞) トハ性質 (quality) 固有性 (attribute) 或ハ位置 (situation) ヲ現ハス語ニシテ例ヘバ

高キ	(high)	低キ	(low)
激キ	(fierce)	溫柔ナル	(mild)
堅キ	(hard)	柔キ	(soft)
北ノ	(northern)	南ノ	(southern)
上方ノ	(upper)	下方ノ	(lower)
外部ノ	(outer)	内部ノ	(inner)

- 1. 注意 大抵ノ形容詞ハ此種ニ屬ス
- 2. 注意 abstract nouns (抽象或ハ無形名詞ハ) 大抵

此種ノ形容詞ヲ基トシテ作ル例ヲ舉グレバ

普通形容詞 (Common) 抽象名詞 (Abstract Nouns)

Good	(善キ)	Goodness	(善)
Bad	(悪キ)	Badness	(悪)
White	(白キ)	Whiteness	(白)

以上ノ例ニテ後附字ノ ness ハ日本語ノ 'さ' = 全ク同シ例ヲ舉ゲン

a	{	honest	(正直ナル)	honesty	(正直サ)
		pure	(清キ)	purity	(清サ)
		virile	(男ラシキ)	virility	(男ラシサ)
b	{	deep	(深キ)	depth	(深サ)
		wide	(廣キ)	width	(廣サ)
		broad	(廣キ)	breadth	(廣サ)

名詞ニ附シタル普通形容詞ノ例

A fine day	好天氣
An honest man	正直ナ人
A broad river	廣キ河
A humble request	丁寧ナル歎願
A narrow path	狭キ路
An arid plain	乾キタル野
A great victory	大勝利

(775)
a c

第二 Proper Adjectives (固有形容詞)

Proper adjectives (固有形容詞) トハ固有名詞或ハ物ノ名ヨリ成レル形容詞ナリ例ヲ舉ゲン

Proper adjectives	Proper nouns
Japanese	Japan
American	America
Confucian	Confucius

注意 Proper adjectives ハ必ズ頭文字ニテ始ムベシ即チ Japanese ト書キ決シテ japanese ト書ク可カラズ

注意 多クノ Proper adjectives ハ往々名詞トシテ用フルアリ斯ル時ニ定冠詞 (the definite article 即チ the ナリ) ヲ附シアル時ハ其 '國民' ヲ現ハスナリ。又定冠詞ナキ時ハ其 '國語' ヲ示ス此事 (定冠詞ノ有無ニヨリ意義ニ差ヲ生ズル) ハ日本學生ノ屢誤ル所ナレバ常ニ心ニ記シ置クベシ

例

The Japanese	日本人	Japanese	日本語
The English	英吉利人	English	英語
The German	獨逸人	German	獨逸語
The French	佛蘭西人	French	佛蘭西語
The Chinese	支那人	Chinese	支那語
The Russian	魯西亞人	Russian	魯西亞語

名詞ニ附着セル Proper Adjectives ノ例

- 1. The Japanese-Chinese war 日清戰爭

- 2. The Confucian Analects 孔子著書集(論語等ノ本)
- 3. The Newtonian theory 牛董流ノ理論
- 4. The Baconian essays ベーコン論集
- 5. Platonic love ぷらと流ノ愛(神聖ノ愛)
- 6. Aristotelian logic ありすとーどるノ論理學
- 7. French grammar 佛蘭西語文典
- 8. American war-ships 米國ノ軍艦
- 9. Roman letters 羅馬文字
- 10. The Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions あっすいありあ
ノ楔形文字ノ誌
- 11. Lend me your English reader 私ニ英語讀本ヲ貸セ
- 12. He prefers Chinese tea 彼ハ支那茶ノ方ヲ好ム
- 13. I am studying Japanese history 私ハ日本歴史ヲ
勉強シテ居ル
- 14. He has a Russian mother and a French father(=His
mother was a Russian and his father a Frenchman
彼ノ父ハ魯西亞人デ母ハ
佛蘭西人デス
- 15. This is made of a kind of Indian wood. 此ハ印度
ノ木ヨリ成ル
- 16. He can play the Scotch bagpipes 彼ハ蘇克蘭風笛
ヲ吹クヲ得
- 17. He knows many Chinese ideographs 彼ハ多クノ
支那文字ヲ知ル

第三 Participial Adjectives (分詞狀形容詞)

Participial adjective ハ働詞ノ分詞其儘ニテ成ルヲアリ
或ハ ing, ed, en, 或ハ t 等ノ終字ヲ有ツ分詞ヨリ成ル
ヲアリ此等ノ分詞ハ過去, 現在等ノ時ノ關係ナケレバ
働詞ノ真ノ分詞ト異ナルナリ

注意 Participle (分詞) トハ如何ナルモノナルカハ後
日 Verb (働詞) ノ部ニ於テ講ズベシ

Participial adjectives ノ例

loving (愛スル)	} Present Participle (現在分詞)
rising (登ル)	
setting (沈ム)	
charming (美事ナル)	} ヨリ成ル
educated (教育セラレタル)	} Past Participle (過去分詞)
bereaved (掠メラレタル)	
refined (世才ニ長ケタル)	
	} ヨリ成ル

名詞ニ附着セル分詞狀形容詞ノ例

A. Present Participle

- A loving mother 愛スル母
- A weeping willow 泣キ居ル柳
- A rippling stream 波立ッ流
- The rising sun 登ル太陽(旭)
- We get a charming view from here 此處ハ實ニ可キ景色
- He carried the shrieking child away 彼ハ啼キ叫ビ居ル

子ヲ連レ去ツタ
 He wore a shining helmet 彼ハ輝ク甲ヲ冠リタリ

B. Past Participle

He is an educated man 彼ハ教育ヲ受ケタル人ナリ

They are refined gentlemen 彼等ハ世才ニ長ケタル紳士ナリ

The bereaved father wept at the sight 掠奪ニ遇フタル父ハ之ヲ見テ泣キタリ

The gilded mirror is beautiful 此鍍金シタル鏡ハ美麗ナリ

A burnt child dreads the fire 火傷シタル子ハ火ヲ恐ル

A beaten dog fears the whip 打タル犬ハ鞭ヲ恐ル

A well-built house lasts long 能ク出来タル家ハ長ク持ツ

A wounded butterfly cannot fly 傷ヲ受ケタ蝶ハ飛ベヌ

第四 Compound Adjectives (複合形容詞)

Compound adjective トハ一若シクハ數箇ノ hyphen (一)ニテ結合セル二箇若シクハ數箇ノ字ヨリ成レル形容詞ナリ, 例セバ sky-blue (空色), pitch-dark (眞ノ

闇) swift-footed (早足ノ) laughter-loving (笑好ノ)ノ如シ

a 注意 如何ナル複合形容詞ニテモ最后ノ字ハ必ズ眞ノ形容詞ナラザルベカラズ。其前ニアル字ハ後尾ノ形容詞ヲ形容スル副詞ト見テ可ナリ

b 注意 此複合形容詞ハ獨乙語ニ最モ多クシテ時ニハ十二若シクハ其以上ノ字ガ hyphen ニテ結合セラルアリ。而シテ英語ハ重ニ「サクソン」語即チ獨乙語ト其語原ヲ同フスルモノナレバ此重複字ハ英語ニモ往々現ル此ノ如キ重複字ハ諷刺的ノ語ニ多シ。例セバ

He held out a not-very-well-washed hand

She gave a not-too-gracious smile

ノ如シ。以上ノ二例ニアル hyphen (-)ヲ附スルハ蓋シ稀レナリトス。多クハ此ヲ除キ去ルナリ。

名詞ト附着セル Compound Adjectives ノ例。

A coal-black horse 石炭ノ如ク黒キ馬

A tortoise-shell (-coloured) cat 龜甲色ノ猫

A old-fashioned sword 古風ノ劍

He lives in a well-built house 能ク出来タ家ニ住ム

He has a keen-(sharp-)witted son 彼ハ敏才ノ子ヲ持ツ

She has a stupid-looking maid-servant 彼女ハ馬鹿風ナ下女ヲ持ツ

He wore a purplish-grey coat 彼ハ薄紫ノ灰色ノ上衣ヲ着タ

They are mostly short-sighted boys 彼等ハ多ク近眼ダ
 He is a money-loving fellow 彼ハ守錢奴ダ

以上ニ於ケル練習

以下ノ文ニ於ケル Qualifying Adjectives ヲ指示シ且ツ
 譯ヲ付スベシ

1. He is merely a loud-tacking boaster.
2. I bought a large, black stick, with a crooked head.
3. A broken gate stood before the gloomy house, wherein an old woman lived alone.
4. A snow-white bird came and perched on her rounded, dimpled arm.
5. The moonless night was pitch-dark.
7. "Now he has gone
The world looks chill and drear"
8. An honest man is Heaven's greatest handiwork.
9. There are both black and white ones; some also are of a watery blue.
10. An ill-looking fellow with a sinister expression walked into the darkened room.
11. Many are more clever, but none more loving than he.
12. He had a whipped, hang-dog expression.
13. Educated men are generally refined in their tastes, while the uneducated are often boorish.

14. A yellow Satsuma orange and a red-cheeked American apple lay side by side.
15. He has an unnatural fear even of the harmless mouse.
16. A broad-shouldered man with a scowling face came here yesterday.
17. Japan's great victories over retrogressive and ill-prepared China, have made her truly famous for all time.
18. He is a good-for-nothing fellow who never listens to well-meant advice.
19. No foreign invader shall ever set his foot on Japanese soil.
20. His style is Baconian, but his ideas are essentially foolish.

形容詞ノ比較 (Comparison of Adjectives)

1. 形容詞ハ文法唯一ノ形式ヲ持ツノミ即チ同詞ハ變形ニ唯一式アルノミナリ。其文法上ノ形式即チ變形ハ'比較' (Comparison) ナルモノナリ

(注意) Comparison ナル字ハ二個ノ羅典語即チ一ハ with ナル意一ハ making level or equal (平均スル) ナル二字ヨリ成ル、故ニ comparison ハ元來同性質ノ他ノ物ト容量或ハ性質 (quality or quantity) ニ於テ異ナルヲ表スナリ。斯ルヲハ日本語ニテハ至ツテ簡單ナレド

モ英語ニテハ形容詞ノ變化ノ形式不規則ナル故往々繁雜ヲ來ス

1. 形容詞ノ比較ニハ三個ノ程階アリ

Positive 斷定 (初級)

Comparative 比較級

Superlative 最上級

是ナリ尙例ヲ擧ゲン

Simple or Positive Form: —beautiful

Comparative Form: —more beautiful

Superlative Form: —most beautiful

1. 斷定級 (The Positive Degree) ハ形容詞ノ簡單ニ且ツ變化セザルモノニシテ或物 (noun or nominal clause) ガ或性質 (Quality or attribute) ヲ持ツカ或ハ或容量 (quantity) ヲ有スルヲ表ス。其例

a rich man 富ミタル人

much tea 多ノ茶

many people 多ノ人々

a great hurry 大急ギ

2. 比較級 (The Comparative Degree) ハ二個ノ物或ハ物ノ集合体ヲ比較セル時ニ用弁ラレ又ハ其内ノ一個ガ其他ノ物ヨリ秀デ、(in a higher degree) 或性質ヲ有シ若クハ或量ヲ以テ存在スルヲ表ハスニ用弁ラル

例セバ He is richer than I (彼ハ我ヨリ富ム)

ノ如シ。此文ニ於テハ彼ノ財産ト我ノ富トヲ比較シ即チ相對シ其結果彼ハ我ヨリ富メルコトヲ表ス

There are more boys in this school than in that (此學校ニハ彼ノ處ヨリ多クノ生徒アリ)

此文章ニテハ二個ノ學校ノ生徒ノ數ヲ比較即チ相對シ以テ此學校ニ居ル生徒ノ數ハ彼處ノモノヨリ多キヲ表ス

注意 Comparison ニハ四種アリ。次ノ如シ

a. 一物ヲ同種類若クハ異種ノ物ト相對セシムルヲ

b. 一物ヲ同種若クハ異類ノ物ノ一ツノ數ト比較スルヲ

c. 物ノ一數ハ同種若クハ異類ノ一物ト比較スルヲ

d. 物ノ一數ハ同種若クハ異類ノ物ノ一數ト比較スルヲ

法意 形容詞ノ比較級ニハ接續詞 than ノ字ノ附屬スルヲ常トス。而シテ同字ハ (a) 形容詞ノ直後ニ來ルカ (b) 若クハ形容セラレタル名詞ノ次ニ來ルモノナリ

3. 形容詞ノ最上級 (The Superlative Degree of an Adjective) ハ或一物若クハ數物ガ比較シタル其他ノ者ニ秀デ、或階級ヲ有スルカ或ハ或容量ニテ存スルカヲ表ハスモノナリ。例ヲ擧ゲン

a. Takasuke is the tallest boy in our school (高助ハ吾學校ニテ最モ丈高キ生徒ナリ)

ノ如シ。此文ハ高助即チ學校中ノ他ノ生徒ト比較サレタルニ何レノ人ヨリモ丈高シ故ニ校中ニテ最モ丈高キ

ヲ示ス

b. Russia is the largest country in Europe (魯西亞ハ歐羅巴中最大ナル國ナリ)

此文ハ魯西亞ノ面積他ノ歐洲諸國ト比較サレタルニ何レノ國ヨリモ大ナリ故ニ largest (最モ大) ナルヲ示ス

注意 一体最上級ナルモノハ比較級ノ一層激切ナルモノナリ。故ニ最上級ハ容易ニ比較ニ轉ズルヲ得ベシ上ノ文章ヲ以下ノ如ク變ズルヲ得

a. Takasuke is taller than all the other boys is our school. (高助ハ吾ガ學校中ニテ他ノ生徒ノ何レヨリモ丈高シ)

b. Russia is larger than any other European country (魯西亞ハ歐洲諸國ノ何レヨリモ大ナリ)

尙此類ノ轉化ヲ舉ゲン

1. Superlative: He is the bravest Japanese (彼ハ最モ勇敢ナル日本人ナリ)

Comparative = 轉ズレバ: He is braver than all other Japanese (彼ハ總テ他ノ日本人ヨリ勇敢ナリ)

2. Superlative. This is the tallest house in Nagoya (此ハ名古屋中最モ高キ家ナリ)

Comparative = 轉ズレバ: This house is taller than any other in Nagoya (此家ハ名古屋中何レヨリモ高シ)

3. The Chinese are the most cowardly of Asiatic peoples. (支那人ハ亞細亞人中最モ卑怯ナルモノナリ)

Comparative = 轉ズレバ: The Chinese are more cowardly

than any other Asiatic people (支那人ハ亞細亞人ノ何レヨリモ卑怯ナリ)

比較級ノ構成法 (Formation of Comparison)

1. 古昔ニアリテハ比較級ヲ構成スルニ more ナル副詞ヲ字ノ前ニ置キ最上級ヲ表スニ most ナル副詞ヲ前ニ置キテナシタリ。現今ハ漸ク其用減シ只二個以上ノ字音 (sollable) 即チ dissyllable 若シクハ polysyllable ノ形容詞ノミニ付スルヲトナリス。例ヲ舉ゲン

Positive.	attentive	注意スル
Comparative	more attentive	何々ヨリ注意スル
Superlative.	most attentive	最モ注意スル
P.	perilous	危キ
C.	more perilous	何ヨリ危キ
S.	most perilous	最モ危キ
P.	incomprehensible	解シ得ザル
C.	more incomprehensible	何々ヨリ解シ得ザル
S.	most incomprehensible	最モ解シ得ザル
P.	loving	愛スル
C.	more loving	何々ヨリ愛スル
S.	most loving	最モ愛スル

2. 之ニ反シテ單字音ノ形容詞ハ er 若クハ r ヲ Positive ノ語尾ニ付シテ Comparative ヲ作り est 或ハ st ヲ Positive ニ付シテ Superlatives ヲ作ル。其例

Positive.	just	正キ
Comperative.	juster	何々ヨリ正キ
Superlative.	justest	最モ正キ
P.	high	高キ
C.	higher	何々ヨリ ”
S.	highest	最モ ”
P.	free	自由ナル
C.	freer	何々ヨリ ”
S.	freest	最モ ”
P.	wise	賢ナル
C.	wiser	何々ヨリ ”
S.	wisest	最モ ”
P.	bright	輝ク
C.	brighter	何々ヨリ ”
S.	brightest	最モ ”
P.	wide	廣キ
C.	wider	何々ヨリ ”
S.	widest	最モ ”
P.	calm	穩ナル
C.	calmer	何々ヨリ ”
S.	calmest	最モ ”

3. 左レド第一則ニ據ラザル二字音ノ字數多アリ
 a. Yニテ終ル形容詞ハ大低其yヲierトナシテ比較級ヲ作り iestト變ジテ最上級ヲ作ル。例ヲ舉ン

Positive	happy	幸福ナル
Comperative	happier	何々ヨリ幸福ナル
Superlative	happiest	最モ幸福ナル
P.	friendly	睦マシキ
C.	friendlier	何々ヨリ ”
S.	friendlest	最モ ”
P.	greedy	貪慾ナル
C.	greedier	何々ヨリ ”
S.	greediest	最モ ”
P.	ruddy	赤キ
C.	ruddier	何々ヨリ ”
S.	ruddiest	最モ ”

注意 A. 一字音ノ形容詞モ大低 yヲ比較級ニハier最上級ニハiestト變ズ 例セバ

dry (乾ク) drier driest

ノ如シ但シ以下ノ字ハ之ニ反ス

sly (奸猾ナル) slyer slyest

B. Leニテ終ル形容詞ハ大低比較級ニハr最上級ニハstヲ附ス

able (才智アル) abler ablest

C. ow若クハerニテ終ル形容詞ハ大低比較級ニハer最上級ニハestヲ附スルヲ次ノ如シ

Positive.	hollow	空ナル
Comp.	hollower	何々ヨリ ”
Sup.	hollowest	最モ ”

Posit.	fallow	荒レタル
Comp.	fallower	何々ヨリ ”
Sup.	fallowest	最モ ”
Pos.	shallow	浅キ
Comp.	shallower	何々ヨリ ”
Sup.	shallowest	最モ ”
Pos.	slender	細キ
Comp.	slenderer	何々ヨリ ”
Sup.	slenderest	最モ ”
Pos.	tender	優シキ
Comp.	tenderer	何々ヨリ ”
Sup.	tenderest	最モ ”
Pos.	eager	熱心ナル
Comp.	eagerer	何々ヨリ
Sup.	eagerest	最モ ”

(但シ eager ハ more eager, most eager トモ云フ)

注意 諸子ハ變化ヲ受ケタル形容詞ト外見同シキモ意味ノ全ク異レル字トヲ混ズルナキヲ期セヨ 例ヲ舉ゲン

wander	流浪スル
wanderer	浪人
wanderest	流浪スル

以上ノ三字ハ決シテ形容詞ノ Positive, Comparative, Superlative ニアラス wander ハ動詞ナレバ比較スルニ由ナシ

第一ノ wander ハ '流浪スル' ナル動詞 第二ノ wanderer ハ '流浪スル人' 第三ノ wanderest, ハ 'to wander' ナル動詞ノ第二人称 單數, 現在ナリ

4. 以下ノ形容詞ノ比較ハ不規則ナリ

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
evil		
ill		
little	less	least
much	more	most
many		
old	older	oldest
	elder	eldest
far	farther	farthest
(forth, adv.)	further	furthest
for	former	foremost or first
hind	hinder	hindmost
(in, prep)	inner	inmost, innermost
(out, adv)	outor	outmost, utmost
	utter	uttermost
late	later, latter	latest, last
(neath, prep)	nether	nethermost
(up, prep)	upper	upmost, uppermost

nigh nigher nighest,next

5. 減却ノ比較 (A comparison of Diminution) ハ less 及
 び least ヲ附シテ作ル次ノ如シ。

Pos. (a) bold (man)
 Comp. (a) *less* bold (man)
 Sup. (The) *least* bold (man)
 Pos. (a) Beautiful (woman)
 Comp. (a) *Less* beautiful (woman)
 Sup. (the) *Least* beautiful (woman)

1. 形容詞比較ノ練習

以下ノ形容詞ノ比較級ヲ舉ゲヨ

Handsome	優美ナル
stormy	荒ル、
pure	潔白ナル
lazy	懶惰ナル
rich	富ミタル
narrow	狭キ
naughty	悪戯スル
beautiful	美ハシキ
fine	麗シキ
large	大ナル
troublesome	介厄ナル
poor	貧シキ

pretty

可憐ナル

far

遙ナル

II.

以下ノ形容詞ノ最上級ヲ舉ケヨ

Ptobable	アリソウナ
docile	教ヘ易キ
acid	酸キ
low	低キ
evil	悪シキ
bad	同上
inevitable	不可避
intense	激キ
rapid	速ナル
sweet	甘キ
sour	酸キ
little	少サキ
loquacious	多言ナル
haughty	傲慢ナル

III.

以下ノ文章ヨリ形容詞ヲ指摘シテ之ヲ日本語ニ譯シ且
 ツ比較 (Comparison) ノ何レニ屬スルヤヲ示スベシ

1. He is a most assiduous student.
2. She is the least bashful of women.
3. This is sad news indeed.
4. The outer margin is soiled.

5. An extra quantity is necessary.
6. It passes the utmost limits of my comprehension.
7. He is a most obliging neighbour.
8. Deeds are always better than words.
9. The greater the haste the less speed.
10. Count Yamagata is a most skilful tactician.
11. Japan has several very astute statesmen.
12. She is the lady of the inner apartment.
13. I have no more faithful friend than he.
14. She looks very nice and is probably nicer than she looks.

IV.

以下ノ文章中ノ誤謬ヲ正シ且ツ日本語ニ譯スベシ

1. The baddest boy of all.
2. Mr Inouye is the most eloquentest speaker.
3. A worser man I never saw.
4. There could not be a more beautifuler landscape.
5. This is the amusingest book.
6. There is no more diligenter boy than Benkei.
7. She is the attentivest pupil in this school.
8. I am the most goodest of my brothers.
9. She is the most pretty of maidens.
10. Japan is the most brave of Eastern Asiatic nations.
11. I am more thin than you.

12. It is gooder to laugh than to cry.
13. His face looks troubleder today than it did yesterday
14. It is an impossiblest matter.

以上練習ノ答

I.

Positive	Comparative
handsome	handsomer
stormy	stormier
pure	purer
lazy	lazier
rich	richer
narrow	narrower
naughty	naughtier
beautiful	more beautiful
fine	finer
large	larger
troublesome	more troublesome
poor	poorer
pretty	prettier
fat	farther

II.

probable	most probable
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docile	docilest
acid	most acid
low	lowest
evil	worst
bad	
inevitable	most inevitable
intense	intensest
rapid	rapidest
sweet	sweetest
sour	sourest
little	smallest
loquacious	most loquacious
haughty	haughtiest

III.

1. 彼ハ最モ勉強スル生徒ナリ
most assiduous.....superlative
2. 彼女ハ婦人中最モ臆セザル人ナリ
least bashful.....superlative
3. 實ニ此ハ凶報ナリ
sad.....positive
4. 外縁ハ汚レタリ
outer.....comparative
5. 格別ノ多量ヲ要ス
extra.....positive

6. 辛フヲテ了解セリ
utmost.....superlative
7. 彼ハ誰ヨリモ親切ナル隣人ナリ
most obliging.....superlative
8. 實行ハ常ニ言論ニ優ル
better.....comparative
9. 急ク程益速ナラス
greater }
less }.....comparative
10. 山縣伯爵ハ最モ熟練ナル兵學家ナリ
most skilful.....superlative
11. 日本ニハ數多ノ鋭敏ナル政事家アリ
astute.....positive
12. 彼女ハ奥女中ナリ
inner.....comparative
13. 余ハ彼ヨリ忠實ナル友ハ持タズ
more faithful.....comparative
14. 其ハ甘サウニ見ユ、恐ラク外見ヨリ甘カラン
nice.....positive
nicer.....comparative

IV.

1. 彼ハ最モ悪シキ子ナリ
baddest.....worst.
2. 井上君ハ最モ能辯ナル演說家ナリ
most eloquentest.....most eloquent

- 3. 彼ヨリ悪シキ人ハ未ダ見タルヲナシ
worsen.....worse.
- 4. 此ヨリ景色ノ好キ所ハアルマジ
more beautifuler.....more beautiful
- 5. 此ハ最モ面白キ本ナリ
amusingest.....most amusing,
- 6. 辨慶ヨリ勉強家ナル生徒ハナシ
more diligenter.....more diligent.
- 7. 彼ハ此級ニテ最モ注意スル生徒ナリ
attentivest.....most attentive.
- 8. 我ハ兄弟モ最モ善人ナリ
goodest.....best.
- 9. 彼女ハ處女中最モ可憐ナリ
most pretty.....prettiest.
- 10. 日本ハ東方亞細亞中最モ豪勇ナリ
most brave.....bravest.
- 11. 我ハ汝ヨリ丈高シ
more tall.....taller.
- 12. 笑フハ泣クヨリ可ナリ
gooder.....better.
- 13. 彼ノ顔ハ昨日ヨリ心配サウニ見ユ
troubleder.....more troubled.
- 14. 其ハ出來得ベカラザル事柄ナリ
impossiblest.....most impossible.

動詞 (Verb)

動詞ハ叙述ヲナシ (express a statement) 命令ヲ作り (make a command) 或ハ疑問ヲ起ス (put a question) モノナリ

注意: 動詞ハ以下ノヲヲナス

(a) 何ヲ或物或ハ或人ガ爲ス (does) ヲ表ス 其例

Birds fly 鳥ハ飛ブ

The wind blows 風ハ吹ク

He reads a book 彼ハ本ヲ讀ム

(b) 何カ或物或ハ或人ニナサレ (is done) タルヲ表ス 其例

He was hit 彼ハ打タレタリ

The book was read by him 本ハ彼ニ讀マレタリ

I am taught (by them) 我ハ(人々)ニ教ヘラレタリ

(c) 或物或ハ或人ノ有様 (condition) ヲ表シ或ハ或物若クハ或人ガアル (is) ヲ表ス. 其例.

Roses are red 薔薇ハ紅ナリ

He is learning his lesson 彼ハ其日課ヲ學デ居ル

The plums are ripe 梅ハ熟セリ

以上ハ express a statement ノ部ナリ 次ニ make a command ノ部ヲ講ズベシ 即チ

Come at once! 直ニ來レ

Halt! 止レ

Be brave! 勇敢ナレ

Stand there! 其處=立テ

注意 働詞ナクシテハ如何ナル叙述モ出来ズ左レバ働詞ハ八品詞中最モ緊要ナルモノナリ 斯ク大切ナルモノナレバ羅馬人ハ言語ヲ悉ク verba ト稱セリ英語ノ verb (働詞)ハ其字ヨリ來ル 右ノ Verba ヨリ以下ノ諸字起レリ

- Verbose 多言ナル
- Verbiage 多言
- Verbal 口頭ノ
- Verbatim

ノ如シ

1. 働詞ハ一語二語三語四語等ヨリ成ルヲ得ルナリ以下ノ如シ

- He beats (一字)彼ハ打ツ
- He is beaten (二字)彼ハ打タル
- He will be beaten (三字)彼ハ打タル、ナラン
- He should have beaten (四字)彼ハ打タレタリシナラン

1. 働詞ノ確定 (assertion) 即チ陳述 (statement) ヲナスキハ必ズ何物カ (something) カ確定即チ陳述サレタルモノナリ, 其何物 (something) ナルモノハ即チ主格 (subject) ニシテ此ヲ陳述スル働詞ハ文法上ニ云フ説明辭 (predicate)——此 predicate ヲ或ハ賓位ト譯シ或ハ説明辭ト名ツケ人ニヨリテ同ジカラズ故ニ諸子ハ成ル可ク原語ニテ記憶スルヲ可トス, 此字ニ限ラズ總テ文法上ノ語ハ原語ニテ學ブ方宜シ, 譯語ヲ付セバ人ニヨリ異ナリ中ニハ原語ニ相應セザル譯ヲ付スルモノモアリ勿論 Subject ナリ predicate ナリ其如何ナルモノナルヲ十分ニ説明シ原語ニテ云フモ其意ヲ直ニ了解スル様ニスペシムナリトス

注意 働詞(文章ニテテモ同シ)ノ主格 (subject) ハ何レナルカヲ知ラント欲セバ '誰ガ' (who?) 若クハ '何が' (what) ヲ働詞ノ前ニ置キ疑問ヲ起スベシ其答ニ來ルモノハ即チ主格 (subject) ナリ。 其例

1. He was praised (彼ハ賞メラレタリ)

此文章ニテ He (彼ハ) ハ主格 (subject) ニシテ was praised (賞メラレタリ)ハ説明辭 (predicate) ナリ, 若シ 'Who was praised?' (誰ガ賞メラレシヤ) ノ問ヲ起サバ答ハ He (彼ハ) ナリ故ニ He ハ主格 (subject) ナリトス

2. To steal is dishonourable (盜ムヲハ耻辱ナリ)

以上ノ文章ノ To steal ('to steal' ナル働詞ノ不定法 (infinitive) ナリ) ハ主格 (subject) ナリ, 若シ What is dishonourable? ト問ハ、答ハ必ズ To steal (盜ムヲ) ナ

Predicate ナリ。‘What do some Japanese speak?’ (何ヲ日本人ノ或者ハ話スカ)トテ English Predicate (説明辭)ナル ‘speak’ ノ直接目的 (the Direct Object) 即チ目的格 (the Objective Case) ナリ

練 習

以下ノ文章中ヨリ主格 (Subject) 目的 (Object) 及ビ説明辭 (Predicate) ヲ指摘シ且ツ其文ハ複雑 (Complex—例2ノ如キモノ) ナルカ單純 (simple—例1, 2ノ如キモノ)ナルカヲ述ベヨ

1. I have many friends in this city. 此市ニハ余ノ友人數多アリ
2. Who has seen my hat? 誰ハ余ノ帽子ヲ見タルカ
3. I know nothing at all about it. 其ニ就テ余ハ毫モ知ル所ナシ
4. To listen to music is pleasant. 音樂ヲ聞クハ愉快ナリ
5. It is raining heavily. 雨ハ強ク降り居ル
6. There is much snow on the roof. 屋上ニ大層ニ雪アリ
7. To obey their parents is the duty of children. 両親ニ孝ナルハ子ノ義務ナリ
8. It is very pleasant weather. 好天氣デス

9. What was that you said? 君ノ云フタノハ何デシタ
10. Which book did he select? 何レノ本ヲ彼ハ撰ビシカ
11. How many bowls of rice did Jirō eat? 次郎ハ飯何杯食フタカ
12. Jirō ate seven bowls of rice. 次郎ハ飯七杯食フタ
13. He bought a new hat in the corner store yesterday. 彼ハ昨日角店ニテ新帽ヲ買フタ
14. He lost his hat with his ticket, and bought a new one in Yokohama the day before yesterday. 彼ハ切符入りノ帽子ヲ失ヒ一昨日横濱ニテ新シク買ヒタリ
15. One of us must die. 此内誰カ一人死ナナケレバナラヌ
16. The king commanded them to execute the traitor. 王ハ反逆人ヲ處刑スル様命ジタリ
17. Those horses can pull a heavy load. 此等ノ馬ハ重荷ヲ引キ得
18. There are five cats on the roof, eating a dead pigeon. 五匹ノ猫ガ屋根ノ上デ死鳩ヲ食フテ居ル
19. Some people never listen to the advice of others, even if good. 他人ノ忠告ガ善キモノデモ聽カヌ人ガアル
20. The fleet achieved a great victory at Haiyang

艦隊ハ海洋島ニテ大勝利ヲ獲タリ

21. Some men always try to do good to others.

常ニ他人ニ善ヲナサントスル人ガアル
以上ノ答

1. Subject	Predicate	Object
I	have	friends
2. Who	has seen	hat
3. I	know	nothing
4. To listen	is	
5. It	is (raining)	
6. Snow	is	roof
7. To obey their parents	is	duty
8. It (weather)	is	
9. What	was	
10. He	did select	which (book)
11. Jirō	did eat	bowls (of rice)
12. Jirō	ate	bowls
13. He	bought	hat
14. He	lost	hat
15. One	must die	
16. King	commanded, execute them,	traitor
17. Horses	can pull	load
18. Cats	are eating	pigeon
19. People	listen	advice
20. Fleet	achieved	victory

21. Men try others

1. 全動詞ヲ分チテ四大部トス。第一。他動 (Transitive). 第二。自動 (Intransitive). 第三。中性動詞 (Neuter verb). 第四。不人稱 (Impersonal) 是ナリ

第一。他動詞 (A transitive verb) トハ其目的 (object) トシテ人或ハ物 (名詞。代名詞或ハ語ノ集合即チ clause, phrase ナリ) ヲ有スルモノナリ。其例

He *wrote* a letter 彼ハ手紙ヲ書ケリ

That student can *read* English 彼生徒ハ英語ヲ讀ミ得

He *saw* a fine book 彼ハ美シキ本ヲ見タリ

They *love* each other 彼等ハ互ニ愛ス

第二。自動詞 (An intransitive verb) トハ其目的トシテ人或ハ物ヲ有セザルモノナリ。其例

Tonosuke *walks* 藤之助ハ歩ム

Okiyo *wept* bitterly ね清ハ痛ク悲メリ

The king *slept* soundly that night 王ハ昨夜熟睡セリ

第三。中性動詞 (A neuter verb) トハ動モ感情モ現ハスヲナク單ニ現存ノ有様 (a state of being) ヲ云フノ

ミ 其例

He *is* a good boy. 彼ハ善キ男子ナリ

The weather *continues* rainy. 天氣ハ雨降り續ク

America has *become* Japan's best friend. 亞米利加ハ日本ノ最良友トナレリ

第四. 不人稱動詞 (an impersonal verb) トハ代名詞

It ノ字ヲ以テノミ言現ハスモノナリ。 其例

It snows	雪降ル
It hails	霰降ル
It rains	雨降ル
It freezes	凍ル
It is clearing up	晴レ渡リカケタリ
It is cloudy	曇ル

注意 以上ノ It ハ實ハ weather (天氣ノ氣候) ヲ代用 (stand for) スルモノナリ。 但シ It ハ時ニヨリ transitive, intransitive 或ハ neuter ナルモ impersonal ノ如ク用弁ラル、ヲアリ

It is necessary for me to go.	吾ハ行カナケレハナラヌ
It is impossible to understand this.	是ハ了解シ難シ
It was a great pity that he died.	彼人ハ死ンデ惜イコトシマシタ

以上ノ例ニテ It is ハ形コソ impersonal ナレドモ實ハ neuter ナリ

分類法 (Classification) ニ付キ注意ノ件

1. 前號ニ講述セル所ニテ略動詞ノコトヲ説明セリ然レモ一層明了ナラシメ文法ノ熟練ヲ期シ尙詳述スベシ諸子熟讀セラレヨ

A. 動詞ハ動作ヲ述ブルモノナレモ亦然ラザルモノナキニ非ズ. 動作ヲ述ベザル動詞ヲハ中性 詞動 (neuter verbs) ト呼ブ但シ不人稱ノ意義ニ於ケル中性ニアラズ. 此事ハ前號ニ少ク講ジタリ

其例

1. He became very studious. 彼ハ甚ダ勉強スル様ニナリキ
2. They were quite happy. 彼等ハ大ニ幸福ナリキ
3. The rain has continued for a long time. 久クノ間雨降リ續ケリ

B. 他ノ動詞ト相連絡シテ用ヒラル、動詞ヲ助動詞 (an auxiliary verb) ト稱ス. 其種類下ノ如シ

to be	ナル.	アル
to have	ナシタ.	アツタ
to do	ナス.	
shall (will)	ナラン.	アラン
may (would)	ナラン.	アラン
shoud (might)	ナリシナラン.	スベシ
must	セザルヲ得ズ.	相違ナシ

注意. A. ノ定義ニ依レバ以上ノ助動詞ハ中性動詞 (neuter verbs) ト呼ブヲ得ベシ是レ動作 (action) ヲ述ベ

ザレバナリ

注意. Neuter ナル語ハ羅典語ノ 'neutrum' (男女ノ性ナキ without sex, or sexless) ヨリ來ル. Auxiliary ナル詞ハ同ク羅典語ノ 'auxilium' (助ケ help, or assistance ノ義) ヨリ來ル. 故ニ中性働詞 (neuter verbs) ハ無性働詞 (sexless verb) ト云フヲ得ベク又助働詞 (auxiliary verbs) ヲ助クル働詞 (helping verbs) ト云フヲ得ベシ蓋シ助働詞ハ他ノ働詞ト連合シ之ヲ助クルヲ以テナリ

C. 復合働詞 (compound verbs) ハ實際ハ自動詞 (intransitive verbs) ノ前置詞 (preposition) ノ附加ヲ受ケテ他働詞 (transitive verbs) トナルモノナリ. 例ヲ擧ンニ she wept ハ英語ニテモ日本語ニテモ自動詞ナリ而シテ唯一回 De la Motte Fouqué 氏作小説 'Undine' ノ中ニ他働詞的ニ使用セラレタルヲ見ル. 氏ハ

She wept *him* to death (彼女ハ彼ヲ泣キ殺セリ)

ノ句ヲ用ヒタリ. 勿論此 *him* ハ wept ナル働詞ノ直接目的格 (direct object) ナリ. (其小説ニ曰ク某不可思議國ニ神女アリ其夫己ガ妻ニ不實ナリケリ. 而シテ其國ノ法律ニヨレバ妻ニ不實ナル夫ハ死刑ニ處スベカリシカバ妻ハ夫ニ向ヒ如何ニシテ殺サルルヲ望ムカト問ヘルニ夫ハ妻ト接吻シ乍ラ死セント答フ依テ然カナセルガ妻ノ斷腸ノ熱淚夫ノ眼中ニ入リテ死セリ云々ト故ニ右ノ例ノ如キ句アルナリ)

然リ而シテ此字ニ over ナル前置詞ヲ附スレバ weep ノ字ハ他働詞 (transitive verb) 否復合他働詞 (a transitive

欠

MISSING

III. Condition { "If I should die } 我覺ムル前ニ
 or Supposition { before I wake, } 死ナバ我魂ヲ
 { "I pray the Lord } 受ケンヲ神
 { my soul to take } ニ祈ル

(小兒ノ祈禱ニシテ英米ノ小兒間ニ知ラル)

IV. Command { Be faithful unto death } 死スル迄誠
 實ナレ
 { Let him go at once } 彼ヲシテ直ニ
 行カシメヨ

1. 大抵ノ動詞 (Verbs) ハ五箇ノ形式 (moods) ヲ有
 ス五箇トハ直接法 (the Indicative) 命令法 (the Im-
 perative) 接續法 (the Subjunctive) 可能法 (the Potential)
 及ビ不定法 (the Infinitive) 之レナリ。

1. 直接法 (The Indicative mood) ハ否定 (negative) ヲ
 有シ或ハ有セズシテ事實 (a fact) ヲ單ニ陳述 (states) ス
 ルノミ、或ハ直接疑問 (a direct question) ヲ起ス。 Some
 birds sing sweetly ナル文章ニテ *sing* ナル動詞ハ單ニ事
 實ヲ陳述スルノミ。 又 Did he go yesterday? ナル文ニ
 テ *did go* ナル動詞ハ直接疑問 (direct question) ヲ起ス。
 故ニ *sing* モ *did go* モ共ニ直接法ナリ。

注意. Indicative ナル字ハ羅典語ノ *indicare* (to
 point at 指示ス, show 示スノ義) ヲリ來ル、故ニ Indica-
 tive mood ハ單ニ事實ヲ示シ (indicate, show) 若クハ指
 示 (to point at) スルモノナリ。

1. 働詞ガ命令 (Command) 或ハ請願 (Entreaty) ヲナス時ハ是レ命令法 (the Imperative) ナリ。古昔ハ祈禱 (prayer) ヲナシ或ハ下ヨリ上ニ願フ時ハ此形式ヲ Precative Mood (羅典語ノ precare 即チ願フ (beseech) 祈ル (pray) ノ義ヨリ來ル) ト稱シタリ。現今ニテモ此形式存スルニ相違ナキモ其名ハ文法上既ニ不用ニ歸シ其用法ハ命令法 (the Imperative) ノ内ニ混入スルコトナレリ。普通ノ命令法ハ下ノ如シ。

1. Go away, naughty boy! 去レ惡兒
2. Be kind and gentle to all. 衆人ニ親切懇篤ナレ
3. Do not unto others as you would not have them do unto you. 己ノ欲セザル所人ニ施スヲ勿レ
4. Have no fear for the morrow 明日ノヲ憂フル勿レ
5. Take care! 注意セヨ。

Precative Form, as in Prayer or Request

1. Bless us and strengthen us, oh Lord!
2. Save us, divine Buddha!
3. Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done, On Earth as it is in Heaven ('Lord's Prayer' ニアリ

1. 接續法 (The Subjunctive Mood) ハ有様 (condition) 疑 (a doubt) アリサウナヲ (a possibility) 或ハ成リ難キ想像 (an impossible supposition) 等ヲ示ス。此法ノ直接法 (The Indicative Mood) ト異ナル所ハ語尾ノ變化ナキ

ヲナリ。例ヲ擧ゲテ示サンニ直接法ナラバ

I call
Thou callest
He calls

ト語尾ニ變化アリ然ルニ接續法ニテハ

(If) I call
(If) Thou call (callest = 非ズ)
(If) He call (calls = 非ズ)

トナルナリ。此文ニテ唯一ノ例外ト云フベキハ 'to be' ナル動詞ノ過去接續法 (the Past Subjunctive) ナル wert (If thou wert) ノ一字ニシテ外ノ英語ニハ決シテナシ。

注意. Subjunctive ハ羅典語ノ sub (under 下ノ義) トjungo (I join 我結合ス) ノ二字ヨリ成ル故ニ接續法ノ働詞ハ常ニ直接法 (the Indicative) カ可能法 (the Potential) ノ働詞ト結合ス。

1. 接續法ハ大抵 (悉皆ニハアラズ) if, thou, although, lest 等ノ接續詞ニ從フヲ常トス。'If' 其意判然タル時ハ往々用井ザルコトアリ斯ル場合ニハ文章中ノ文字ノ排列ヲ替ヘ主格 (subject) ハ説及詞 (predicate) ニ先ツヲラセズ却テ其後ニ來ルナリ。

例.

If I were = Were I 若シ私何々ナリシナラハ
Did he = If he did 若シ彼成セシナラバ

ノ如シ。

注意. 接續法ノ現在 (the Present Tense) ト稱スルモ

ノハ實ハ偶然ニ起ルベキ未來 (contingent future) ナリ。
 斯ル時ハ現在ノ形式ヲ有シ變化ヲ有セズ故ニ If it rain
 to morrow, I shall not go ナル文ニテ if it rain ハ明カ
 ニ future ノヲ説クモ形ハ現在ナリ。

現在接續法ノ主用ハ偶然ノ未來ノ動作若シクハ事柄
 (a contingent future action or event) ナリ。之ニ反シテ
 See if it rains ニテ rains ト Indicative mood ニ書クモ
 決シテ不可ナルヲナシ蓋シ文意ハ '唯今雨ハ儲ニ降リ
 居ルヤ否ヤヲ見來レ (Go and see if (whether) it is actually
 raining just now) ナルヲ以テナリ。 現在接續法 (the
 Present Subjunctive) ノ代リニ複合式 (a compound form
 一實ハ Potential mood ニ屬スルモノ) ヲ用フルモ其意
 ニ變化ヲ與フルヲナシ。 通常ノ會話ニテハ現在接續法
 ヲ用フルヨリモ此複合式ヲ用フル方遙ニ多シ。

例ヲ舉ゲン

- If I go or If I should go 若シ私行クナラバ
- If thou go or If thou shouldst go 若シ汝行クナラバ
- If he go or If he should go 若シ彼行クナラバ
- If we go or If we should go 若シ我等行クナラバ
- If you go or If you should go 若シ汝等行クナラバ
- If they go or If they should go 若シ彼等行クナラバ

次ニ接續詞ノ過去 (the Past of the Subjunctive) ト稱
 スルモノモ多クハ偶然ノ現在 (contingent present) ナリ。
 即チ 'If I were he, I should act differently' ハ 'If I

(at the present time) were he, etc. ナリ。

1. 可能法 (The Potential Mood) ハ勢力 (power) 自由
 (liberty) 能力 (ability) 必要 (necessity) 望 (wish) 義務 (duty)
 及ビ意見 (opinion) ヲ示ス

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|--|
| Power | } | 1. I can go 私ハ行キ得 |
| | | 2. He could run fast 彼ハ早ク走ラレ
タリ |
| Liberty | } | 3. He may do as he pleases 彼ハ好キナ
様ニシテ宜シイ |
| | | 4. I might go, he said 私行モ宜シイト
彼ハ云フタ |
| Ability
(Inability) | } | 5. He can speak English well 彼ハ英語
ヲ能ク話サレル |
| | | 6. I could not hear what he said 彼ガ
云フタヲ聞カレナカッタ |
| Necessity | } | 7. You must take some medicine, if you
wish to recover 療リタシト思フナラ藥
ヲ飲マナクテハナラヌ |
| | | 8. A child must obey its parents 小兒ハ
兩親ニ從ハザルベカラズ |
| Wish | } | 9. Would that he were here! 彼此處ニ
居レバヨカッタニ |
| | | 10. I should like to have another slice of
bread 私ハモーツぱん片ヲ欲シイ |

- Duty { 11. One *should* always tell the truth 人
ハ常ニ眞實ヲ云フベシ
12. They *should* do better 彼等ハモツト
善クセザルベカラズ
- Opinion { 13. He *should* return by 9 o'clock 彼ハ
九時ニ歸ルベシ
14. I *would* not do such a thing 私ハ斯
ルヲセザルベシ

注意. Potential ナル語ハ羅典語ノ potentia (potes-
tas—power 力ノ義) ヨリ來ル

注意. 可能法 (the Potential) ハ常ニ附屬動詞 (auxiliary
Verbs) ト結合シ複合方式 (Compound Mood) ヲナス

注意. 附屬動詞 (Auxiliary Verbs) 即チ可能法ニ用
弁ラル、符號ハ may, can, must, might, could, would 及
ヒ should 等ナリ. Ought モ人ニヨリテ附加スルヲア
レドモ實ハ該字ハ 'to owe' ノ過去ニシテ既ニ不用ニ
歸シタルモノナリ.

練習

以下ノ各文章ハ何レノ mood ニ屬スルモノナルカ之
ヲ指示スベシ.

1. Most Japanese children are educated in school 大
低ノ日本ノ小兒ハ學校ニテ教育ヲ受ク
2. Ring the bell for the servant to come 鐘ヲ鳴ラシ
テ下婢ヲ呼ベ

3. Be warned by this, lest a still worse fate overtake
you. 此ニテ用心セヨ然ラサレバ一層惡境ニ陷ラン
4. Water is mankind's natural drink 水ハ人類ノ自
然ニ出來タル飲料ナリ
5. All men must die; yet the soul will never die
人ハ總テ死セザルベカラザルモ靈魂ハ決シテ死セ
ザルベシ
6. If he say so, you must obey 彼若シ然カ云ハ
汝ハ從ハザルベカラズ
7. Haste to his aid! 急イデ彼ヲ救ケヨ
8. Have you ever tasted an Unshu orange? 貴兄ハ
ハ雲州密柑ヲ食フタルヲアリマスカ
9. He shot a deer, which he could not secure 彼ハ鹿
ヲ射タルガ捕フル能ハザリキ
10. Let well enough alone! 可ナリノモノハ其儘ニ
シテオケ
11. I would be like an angel 私ハ天使ノ如クナルベシ
12. Oh, kill that big spider that is running across the
floor! 牀ノ上ヲ走ツテ居ル其大蜘蛛ヲ殺セ
13. Stay! Don't kill it! Do you know what a wonderful
creature it is? 止マレ, 其ヲ殺スナ. 蜘蛛ハ驚ク
ベキ動物ナルヲ御存知カ
14. I might compete, if I were two years younger 我
尙二歳若カリセバ競争シ得タリシナラン
15. Come hither, my boy 我兒此所ニ來レ

16. You should not go out now; the master may require you
 今外ニ行イテハイカン。主人ガ
 何カ用事アルカ知レン
17. Forgive our sins, as we forgive those who sin against us
 我等ニ對シテ罪ヲ犯セルモノヲ許ス
 如ク我等ノ罪ヲ許セ
18. I came from America: whence came ye? 私ハ米國
 ヨリ來マシタ。君ハ何處カラ來マシタカ
19. He might have died, had I not come in time 私
 ガ間ニ合フ様ニ來ナカツタラ死ンダカモ知レン
20. I hardly think I can; but though I fail, I'll try.
 出來ヨートハ中々思ハンガ失敗スルモ尙試ムベシ

以上練習ノ答

1. The Indicative mood
2. The Imperative and the Infinitive moods
3. The Imperative and the Subjunctive moods
4. The Indicative
5. The Potential and Indicative moods,
6. The Subjunctive and Potential moods
7. The Imperative
8. The Indicative
9. The Indicative and the Potential moods
10. The Imperative
11. The Potential

12. Imperative mood.
13. Imperative and Indicative moods.
14. Potential and Subjunctive moods.
15. Imperative mood.
16. Indicative and Potential moods.
17. Imperative mood.
18. Indicative mood.
19. Potential and Subjunctive moods.
20. Indicative and Subjunctive moods.

1. Infinitive mood (不定法) ノフハ前號ニテ講ヲタ
 レド尙熟習ノ爲メ茲ニ再述スベシ。

Infinitive (不定法) ハ to ナル字ヲ前ニ有スル働詞
 ナリ。

例。

to work	働ク
to be singing	歌ヒ居ル
to be praised	賞セラルベキ
to have been called	呼バル

1. 以下數語ノ次ニハ to ナル字ヲ付セズ。但シ付シ
 アルモノト同義ナリ。

bid	命ズル
dare	敢テスル
need	要スル
feel	感ズル

hear	聞ク
make	爲ニ
又以下ノ auxiliaries (助辭)	モ to ヲ付スルヲナシ
shall	アラウ
will	アラウ
may	得ル
can	能フ
must	何々セキバナラヌ
do	爲ス

其實例ヲ舉グベシ

1. I saw him (to) come 彼ノ來タルヲ見タリ
2. He heard her (to) sing 彼ハ彼女ノ歌ヲ聞ケリ
3. Bid them (to) sit down 坐ルヤウニ彼等ニ命ゼヨ
4. Let those boys (to) run 其小兒等ヲ走ラシメヨ
5. You must not (to) say such a thing 汝ハ斯ルヲ云フベカラズ
6. I dare (to) say it is not true 私ハ其ハ實眞デナイト思フ
7. I cannot (to) tell you about it 私ハ其ニ就キオ前ニ話スヲガ出來ヌ

Infinitive (不定法) ノ用途ハ次ノ如シ

A. 抽象名詞 (Abstract noun) トシテ.

例.

I like to study (私ハ勉強スルヲ好ム) = I like study

(私ハ勉強ヲ好ム).

To go inside is forbidden (内ニ入ルヲ禁ヲラレテアル) = Going inside is forbidden (全上)

B. 目的 (purpose) ヲ表ス爲ニ.

例.

I went to get it (私ハ其ヲ得ンガ爲ニ行ケリ) = I went for the purpose of getting it (私ハ其ヲ得ルノ目的ヲ以テ行ケリ)

He comes to be taught (彼ハ教ヘラレントテ來ル) = He comes for the purpose of being taught (彼ハ教ヘラレントノ目的ヲ以テ來ル)

C. 言葉ノ集ノ一部トシテ動詞ノ直接目的 (Direct Object) トナリ名詞 (Noun) 或ハ代名詞 (Pronoun) ノ後ニ來ル.

例.

He commanded the soldier to go (彼ハ兵士ニ命ヲ行カシメタリ)

I believe him to be an honest man (私ハ彼ハ正直ノ人ト信ズ).

以上ノ文ニテ commanded ノ直接目的 (Direct Object) ハ “soldier to go” ナリ, 其故ハ he commanded what? (彼ハ何ヲ命ヲタルカ) ト問フニ答ハ “soldier” ノミニアラズシテ “the soldier to go” ナレバナリ同理ニヨリテ I believe, 直接目的ハ “him to be an honest man” ニシテ “私ノ信ズル所ノモノ” (that is what

I believe) ナリ.

故ニ下ノヲ注意スベシ

1. the soldier to go (行クヲ兵士ニ)=that the soldier should go (兵士ガ行クベキヲ)
2. him to be an honest man (正直ナル人ナルヲニ彼ヲ)=that he is an honest man (彼ハ正直ナル人ナルヲ)

D. 各詞ヲ説明スル爲メニ.

例.

A House to Let	貸スベキ家=貸家
This property to be sold	賣ルベキ財産
Lamps to be mended	「ランプ」直シ
He has an axe to grind	彼ハ磨スル軸ヲ持ツ
This room is to let	此室ハ貸スベシ

Infinitive 此ノ如ク用非ラレタル時ハ for ナル字ニテ支配サレタル (governed) 抽象名詞ニ變ズルヲ得ベシ
例ヘバ

1. A house to let (貸スベキ家)=
A house for letting (貸ス爲ノ家)
2. Bread to sell (賣ルベキ麵包)=Bread
for selling or for sale (賣ル爲ノ麵包)

以下ニ列擧スルハ他働詞 (a Transitive Verb)

Infinitive ノ活用スル六個ノ形式ナリ

Active Voice (發働詞)

Present Indefinite: — To call	呼ブ
Progressive: — To be calling	呼ビ居ル
Past Perfect: — To have called	呼ンダ
Perfect Progressive: — To have been calling	呼ンデ居ツタ

Passive Voice (受働詞)

Present Indefinite: — To be called	呼バル
Present Progressive: —	ナシ
Past Perfect: — To have called	呼バレタ
Perfect Progressive: —	ナシ

若シ働詞 (Verb) Subject (Nominative 主格) ヲ有スル時ハ文法上ニテ Finite (limited 限ラレタル; restricted 制限サレタル; 或ハ having an end 終ヲ持ツノ義) ト稱ス Tarô plays ナル文ニテ遊ぶ働詞 (the act of playing) ハ太郎ナル subject (主格) ニ制限サル (limited or restricted) 故ニ其働詞 Plays ハ finite verb ナリ

注意. 説明体 Indicative, 接續体 Subjunctive, 命令体 Imperative 及ビ可能体 (Potential) ノ四体ハ Finite Verb (有限働詞) ヲ作ル.

若シ働詞 (Verb) 主格 (Subject) ヲ有セザル時ハ Infinitive (制限セラレザル unlimited, 但シ Subject ニ) ナリ. 例ヲ擧ゲン.

He came to see me

To learn is profitable

此文ニテ To see モ to learn モ Subject ヲ有セズ第一ノ例ノ he ハ came ノ subject ニシテ第二ノ例ノ to learn ハ其自身既ニ主格 (is ノ) ナリ

注意. 以上ノ如キヲバ Verb Infinitive (無限動詞) ト稱シ其中ニ入ルモノハ唯 Infinitive mood (不定法) ト Participles (分詞) アルノミ

Definitions of Verbs (動詞ノ定義)

1. A Strong Verb ト稱スルモノハ現在 (Present) ガ過去 (Past) ニ變ズルモ形ノ異ナル所ハ唯其中ノ母音 (Vowel) ノミ.

例.

Present	Past
I smite 私ハ伐ツ	I smote 私ハ伐チタリ
I strike 私ハ打ツ	I struck 私ハ打チタリ
I fall 私ハ落ツ	I fell 私ハ落チタリ
I sing 私ハ歌フ	I sang 私ハ歌ヘリ

2. A Weak Verb ト稱スルモノハ Past ヲ形成スルニ Present ノ形ニ ed ノ d 或ハ t ヲ附加スルモノニシテ時ニハ Present ノ Vowel ニ變化 或ハ短縮 ヲ生ズル事アリ.

例.

I love 私ハ愛スル	I loved 私ハ愛シタリ
--------------	----------------

I call 私ハ呼ブ	I called 私ハ呼ビタリ
I mean 私ハ意味スル	I meant 私ハ意味シタリ (是ハ母音ノミ縮マリタルモノナリ)
I sleep 私ハ眠ル	I slept 私ハ眠リタリ
I bleed 私ハ出血ス	I bled 私ハ出血セリ (此二者ハ母音ノ縮マリタルモノ)

3. A Regular Verb (正式動詞) ハ Past Tense (過去) 及ビ Past Participle (過去分詞) ヲ作ルニ Present Tense (現在) ニ d 或ハ ed ヲ附加ス

例.

Present	Past	Past Participle
Roll 廻ル	Rolled 廻リタリ	Rolled 廻レ(リ.ル)
Call 呼ブ	Called 呼ビタリ	Called 呼ベ(リ.ル)
Love 愛ス	Loved 愛シタリ	Loved 愛セ(リ.ル)

4. An Irregular Verb (不正式動詞) ハ其 Present Tense (現在) ニ ed 又ハ d ヲ附加シテ Past Tense (過去) 及ビ Past Participle (過去分詞) ヲ作ルヲナシ.

例.

Present	Past	Past Participle
Blow 吹ク	Blew 吹キタリ	Blown 吹ケ(リ.ル)
Sell 賣ル	Sold 賣リタリ	Sold 賣レ(リ.ル)

Hit 打ッ	Hit 打チタリ	Pit 打テ(リル)
Put 置ク	Put 置キタリ	Put 置ケ(リル)
See 見ル	Saw 見タリ,	Seen 見タ(リル)

5. A Defective Verb (不完全働詞) ハ Infinitive mood (不定法), Participles (分詞) 等ヲ有セズ

例.

Shall アラウ	may 得ル	beware 用心スル
Will アラウ	must セネバナラス	quoth 云ヒタリ
Can 能フ	forego 先行スル	ought 要スル

第二十五號練習 1 ノ答

1. fears _____ Active Voice
2. (is) respected _____ Passive Voice
3. was killed _____ "
4. ate _____ Active
5. speak _____ "
6. betrayed _____ Passive
7. (to be) praised _____ "
8. (was) admired _____ "
9. (is) called _____ "
10. (was) kicked _____ "
11. (was) thought _____ "
12. thinks _____ Active

第二十五號練習 II ノ答

1. 眞ノ英雄ハ何物ヲモ懼レズ。
Nothing is feared by a true hero.
2. 正直ナル人ハ誰ニモ尊敬サル。
Everybody respects an honest man.
3. 彼ハ眠リテアル中殺サレタリ。
Somebody killed him while he was sleeping.
4. 彼ハ唯口一杯ノ飯ヲ食ヒシノミ。
Only a mouthful of rice was eaten by him.
5. 其友ニ賣ラレ(裏切サレタル)タル人ヲ惡シク云フモノアラシヤ。
By whom is a man, betrayed by his friend, spoken of evilly.
6. 此作文ニハ一モ賞ムベキモノナシ。
There is nothing praiseworthy in this composition.
7. 華盛頓ハ敵味方ノ差別ナク其時代ノ人ニ賞メラレタリ。
Washington's contemporaries—friends as well as foes—admired him.
8. 人々ニ善ト稱セラル、モノ實ハ惡ナルヲ決シテ珍ラシカラズ。
What people call "good" is, very often, really evil.
9. 彼ハ馬ニ蹴ラレテ死セリ。
A horse kicked him and killed

10. 嘗テ指ヲ以テ其鼻ヲ突クハ禮ナリト考ヘラレタルヲアリシガ現今ハ斯クナスヲ善ナリトスルモノナシ。

People once thought it polite to blow one's nose with one's fingers, but no one thinks it proper to do so, at present.

第二十五號練習 III ノ答

1. People say Suzuki is the most diligent student in this school.
2. Where was that box bought by you?
3. People fear him more than respect him.
4. Three bunches of grapes was eaten by me, last night.
5. The teacher scolds us every day.
6. Tarō's mother is loved by him.
7. The road which he took is not remembered by me.
8. Good men are not only to be admired but must be imitated by us.
9. Four delicious pears were given to me by him.
10. That man is about to marry her.

第二十六號練習 I (143) ノ答

Simple Present

Past Participle

1. fall	fallen
2. fly	flown
3. win	won
4. shut	shut
5. burst	burst
6. work	worked
7. come	come
” see	seen
8. hear	heard
9. sow	sown
10. spill	spilt (spilled)
11. turn	turned
12. see	seen

Tenses 時制

序言

時制ノ内三四ノ Tenses ノコハ既ニ‘會話’ノ部ニ説明講述セリ。故ニ尙其未完ノ分ハ同部ニ講ズルコト、ナシ次下ニ唯時制ノ大略及ビ其用法ヲ記スベシ。

1. Tense (時制) トハ働作 (action) 事柄 (event) 及ビ其他ノ時 (time) ヲ表示スル働詞ノ一形式ナリ。

注意 Tense ナル語ハ羅典語ノ *tendes* ヨリ來ル是ハ to pull (引ク) ノ義ニテ action, event etc. ガ或ル一定ノ時ノ方ニ (toward) 或ハ時ヲ過ゴシ (through) 引カレタル (is pulled) タルヲ示ス意ナリ。

1. Time (時) ヲ大別シテ Present (現在), Past (過去) 及ビ Future (未來) ノ三トス. 総ノ働詞ハ此三時制ヲ有スルノ外尙以下述ブル如ク小區別ヲ有ス.

1. 此三大部ニハ各二個宛ノ小區分アリ.

I. Present	{	1. Simple	I call	私ハ呼ブ
		2. Perfect	I have called	私ハ呼ンダ
II. Past	{	3. Simple	I called	私ハ呼ビキ
		4. Perfect	I had called	私ハ呼ビタリキ
III. Future	{	5. Simple	I shall call	私ハ呼ブナラン
		6. Perfect	I shall have called	私ハ呼ビシナラン

以上ノ如ク小區分ニハ六個ノ時制 (six Tenses) アリ. 此中四個ハ日本語ニ翻譯シ得ベク又日本ノ時制ト一致セシムルヲ得ベシト雖モ殘ノ二個ハ譯スルヲ得ズ. 就中 Future Perfect ハ日本語ト同性ノモノナキノミナラズ一定ノ語ニテ指示シ難シ.

1. A Simple Tense (單純時制) ハ Future ヲ除クノ外唯一語 (one word) ヨリ成ル. Future ノ Simple Tense ハ shall 或ハ will 等ノ auxiliaries (助辭) ヲ付ス. 此ノ如ク英語ニハ Simple Tense ハ唯二個即チ Present 及ビ Past アルノミ.

例.

Regular	{	Present		Past	
		I call	私ハ呼ブ	I called	私ハ呼ビタリ
		I love	私ハ愛ス	I loved	私ハ愛シキ
		I turn	私ハ回ル	I turned	私ハ回レリ

Irregular	{	I see	私ハ見ル	I saw	私ハ見キ
		I think	私ハ考フ	I thought	私ハ考ヘキ
		I put	私ハ置ク	I put	私ハ置キタリ

1. 正式働詞 (Regular Verbs ノ the Simple Past Tenses ヲ作ルニハ the Simple Present ニ d 或ハ ed ヲ付ス.

例.

Simple Present:	I call
" Past:	I called
or " Present:	I love
" Past:	I loved

1. A Compound Tense (複合時制) ハ二個以上ノ語ヨリ成ル, *I had called, I shall have called* ノ如シ. A compound Tense ノ最終ノ語ヲバ the Principal Verb (正働詞) ト云ヒ其前ナル語ヲバ Auxiliary (helping 助クル) Verb (助辭) ト云フ. 例ヘバ

I shall have called

ナル文章ニテ called ハ the Principal Verb ニシテ shall have ハ Auxiliaries ナリ

1. The Simple Future (單純未來) ハ the Simple Present = auxiliary ナル shall 若クハ will ヲ附シテ作ルモノ故實ハ Compound Tense (複合時制) タルモノナリ.

注意. 普通ノ用法ニ依レバ shall ハ第一人稱 (the

First Person) ノ單數 (Singular) 及々復數 (Plural) ニ用
 非ラレ will ハ第二. 第三人稱ノ單復兩數ニ用非ラル.
 勿論未來 (Futurity) ヲ云フニ就イテナリ. 尙此用法ニ
 關シテ以下ノヲ記憶スベシ.

A. 第一人稱 (the First Person) ニ於ケル Shall 第二.
 第三人稱 (the Second and Third Persons) ニ於ケル Will
 ハ唯將來 (mere Futurity) ヲ現ハスノミ.

B. 第一人稱 (the First Person) ニ於ケル Will ハ目
 的 (Purpose) 或ハ決意 (Determination) ヲ現ス.

C. 第二. 第三人稱 (the Second and Third) ニ於ケル
 Shall ハ義務 (duty) 必要 (obligation) 權威 (authority) 及
 ビ威嚇 (threat) ヲ現ス.

例.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|
| Simple
Futurity | } | 1. When <i>will</i> he go? 彼人ハ何時行キマ
セウカ |
| | | 2. We <i>shall</i> see him next month 來月遇ヒ
マセウ |
| | | 3. <i>Will</i> you not write to me? 御手紙ヲ送
ツテ下サランカ |
| Purpose | } | 1. I <i>will</i> go to-morrow, whether it rains or
shines. 明日雨ガ降ツテモ天
氣ガ晴レテモ是非行
クベシ |
| | | 2. We <i>will</i> obey you 我等ハ必ず汝ニ從
ハン |

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|--|
| Determi-
nation | } | 1. I <i>will</i> not confess, though you torture
me 汝ハ我ヲ窘メタリトテ
決シテ白狀セズ |
| | | 2. We <i>will</i> seize him, no matter how he
struggles 如何ニモガイテモ必ず
彼ヲ捕ヘン |
| Duty | } | 1. Thou <i>shalt</i> honour thy father and thy
mother 汝ノ父汝ノ母ヲ尊敬ス
ベシ |
| | | 2. He <i>shall</i> rise early and sleep early, if he
would be well 加減ガ能ケレバ彼ハ早
起早寢セザルベカラズ |
| Obli-
gation | } | 1. They <i>shall</i> obey him; I will make them
do so. 彼等ハ彼ニ從ハサルベ
カラズ, 私ハ然カサス
ベシ. |
| | | 1. You <i>shall</i> not hit that boy again! 汝
ハ其子ヲ再ビ打ツテハ
ナラヌ |
| Autho-
rity | } | 2 He <i>shall</i> be silent, I say! 彼ハ黙ツテ
居ラナクツテナラヌト
云フノニ. |
| | | 1. If you are good, you <i>shall</i> go the theatre
next week. 汝大人シケレバ來週芝
居ニヤル. |

- Promise { 2. If you are naughty, you shall have no presents from me. キカナケレバ何ニモ遣ラナイ。
- Threat { 1. He shall do as I say, or I will whip him 彼ハ私ノ云フタ通りシナクテハナラヌ。キカナケレバ鞭ツ。
2. They shall repent, or die. 悔ヒ改メナケレバ死ヌ。

1. The Present Perfect (第二過去) ヲ作ルニハ其働詞ノ the Past Participle (過去分詞) = Have had 或ハ has ヲ付ス。

例.

Verb "To call"

Past Participle: — called 呼ベ(リ.ル)

Present Perfect: — I have called 私ハ呼ンダ

注意. 運動 (motion) ヲ表ハス働詞ニハ以前ハ必ズ現今ハ時トシテ "to be" ナル働詞即チ am (art, is, are) ヲ the Past Participle ノ前ニ置クナリ。

例.

Verb "To go"

Past Participle: — gone 行ケ(リ.ル)

Present Perfect: — I am gone 私ハ行イテアル。

ノ如シ。然レモ是必ズシモ規則ナルニ非ズ The Pre-

sent Perfect 及ビ其他ノ時制ヲ知ラント欲セバ '會話' ノ部ニ説明シアレバ就テ見ルベシ。但シ其時制ハ元來今成就シタル (finished now) ヲ表ハスモノナルヲ忘レザランヲ要ス。例セバ I have eaten ト云ヒバ I have (just now) eaten ノ義ナリ。

The Past Perfect Tense (第三過去或ハ大過去) ヲ作ルニハ其働詞ノ the Past Participle (過去分詞) ノ前ニ had (hadst) ヲ附ス。

例.

Verb "To love"

Past Participle: — Loved 愛セ(ル.リ)

Past Perfect: — I had loved 私ハ愛シタリキ。

注意. 但シ稀ニハ其働詞ノ Past Participle (過去分詞) ニ Was (wast. were) ヲ附シテ運動 (motion) ヲ表ハスヲアリ

例.

Verb "To come"

Past Participle: — come (此ハ不正式働詞ナリ) 來レ(リ.ル)

Past Perfect: — I was come 私ハ來テ居ル。

注意. 尙此 Past Perfect Tense ハ他ノ過去ノ働作 (action) 事柄 (event) 等ニ先ダチ (prior to) 即チ其前 (before) ニ終リヲ告ゲタル (finished) ヲ表ハスモノナルヲ記憶スベシ。

例.

I had left before you called 汝ガ訪問シタル前出立シタリキ.

Before the doctor came he had recovered 醫者ガ來タル前彼ハ回復セリ

I. The Future Perfect Tense (第二未來ト譯スレド當ラズ. 日本語ニハ譯シ難シ) ハ現今使用スルヲ稀ナリ. 是ハ其働詞ノ the Past Participle (過去分詞) ノ前ニ shall have 或ハ will have ヲ附ス.

例.

Verb "To think"

Past Participle: — Thought (是ハ不正式働詞ナリ) 考ヘタ(リ. シ).

Future Perfect: — I shall have thought 私ハ考ヘタリシナラン.

此時制 (Future Perfect) ノ未來ニテ終ヘラルベキ働作 (to be finished in the Future) 或ハ未來ニテ終ヘタリト考ヘラレタル (thought of as finished in the Future) ヲ示ス. 此ハ日本語ノ思想ニハ全クナキ所ニシテ文字通りノ翻譯 (literal translation) ナル何々したであらうハ決シテ其真意ヲ傳フルモノニ非ズ.

以上ヲ總括スレバ下ノ如シ.

Paradigm of the Regular Verb.

"To Call"

Active Voice.

Principal Parts

Present-call Past-called Past Participle-called

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense

Singular

- | | |
|----------------|------|
| 1. I call | 私ハ呼ブ |
| 2. Thou callst | 汝ハ " |
| 3. He calls | 彼ハ " |

Plural

- | | |
|---------------|------|
| 1. We call, | 我々ハ, |
| 2. You call, | 汝等ハ, |
| 3. They call, | 彼等ハ, |

Past Tense

Singular

- | | |
|-----------------|-------|
| 1. I called, | 私ハ呼ビキ |
| 2. Thou callest | 汝ハ " |
| 3. He called, | 彼ハ " |

Plural

- | | |
|-----------------|------|
| 1. We called, | 我々ハ, |
| 2. You called, | 汝等ハ, |
| 3. They called, | 彼等ハ, |

Future Tense

Singular

1. I shall or will call, 私ハ呼ブナラン
2. Thou shalt or wilt call, 汝ハ ”
3. He shall or will call, 彼ハ ”

Plural

1. We shall or will call, 我々ハ ”
2. You shall or will call, 汝等ハ ”
3. They shall or will call, 彼等ハ ”

*Present Perfect Tense**Singular*

1. I have called, 私ハ呼ベリ
2. Thou hast called, 汝ハ ”
3. He has called, 彼ハ ”

Plural

1. We have called, 我々ハ ”
2. You have called, 汝等ハ ”
3. They have called, 彼等ハ ”

*Past Perfect**Singular*

1. I had called, 私ハ呼ビタリキ
2. Thou hadst called, 汝ハ ”
3. He had called, 彼ハ ”

Plural

1. We had called, 我々ハ ”
2. You had called, 汝等ハ ”
3. They had called, 彼等ハ ”

*Future Perfect Tense.**Singular*

1. I shall or will have called, 私ハ呼ビタリシナラン
2. Thou shalt or wilt have called, 汝ハ ”
3. He shall or will have called; 彼ハ ”

Plural

1. We shall or will have called, 我々ハ ”
2. You shall or will have called, 汝等ハ ”
3. They shall or will have called; 彼等ハ ”

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

1. I may call, 私ハ呼ビ得
2. Thou mayst call, 汝ハ ”
3. He may call; 彼ハ ”

Plural

1. We may call, 我々ハ ”
2. You may call, 汝等ハ ”
3. They may call; 彼等ハ ”

*Past Tense**Singular*

1. I might call, 私ハ呼ビ得キ
2. Thou mightst call, 汝ハ ”
3. He might call; 彼ハ ”

Plural

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----|---|
| 1. We might call, | 我々ハ | ” |
| 2. You might call, | 汝等ハ | ” |
| 3. They might call; | 彼等ハ | ” |

*Present Perfect Tense.**Singular*

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|---|
| 1. I may have called, | 私ハ呼ビ得タリ | |
| 2. Thou mayst have called, | 汝ハ | ” |
| 3. He may have called; | 彼ハ | ” |

Plural

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|---|
| 1. We may have called, | 我々ハ | ” |
| 2. You may have called, | 汝等ハ | ” |
| 3. They may have called; | 彼等ハ | ” |

*Past Perfect Tense.**Singular*

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|---|
| 1. I might have called, | 私ハ呼ビタリキ | |
| 2. Thou mightst have called, | 汝ハ | ” |
| 3. He might have called; | 彼ハ | ” |

Plural

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|---|
| 1. We might have called, | 我々ハ | ” |
| 2. You might have called, | 汝等ハ | ” |
| 3. They might have called; | 彼等ハ | ” |

Subjunctive Mood.

*Present Tense**Singular*

- | | |
|------------------|----------|
| 1. If I call, | 若シ私呼ブナラバ |
| 2. If thou call, | 若シ汝 ” |
| 3. If he call; | 若シ彼 ” |

Plural

- | | |
|------------------|--------|
| 1. If we call, | 若シ我々 ” |
| 2. If you call, | 若シ汝等 ” |
| 3. If they call; | 若シ彼等 ” |

*Past Tense.**Singular*

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. If I called, | 若シ私呼ビシナラバ |
| 2. If thou called, | 若シ汝 ” |
| 3. If he called; | 若シ彼 ” |

Plural

- | | |
|--------------------|--------|
| 1. If we called, | 若シ我々 ” |
| 2. If you called, | 若シ汝等 ” |
| 3. If they called; | 若シ彼等 ” |

Imperative Mood.

Call (you-thou, ye).

Infinitives.

Present-to call. *Perfect*-to have called (*Gerunds*)-call-
ing; having called.

Participles

Present-Calling. *Perfect*-having called.

To Be Loved.

Passive Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense

I am
Thou art
He is
We are
You are
They are

} called

Past Tense

I was
Thou wast
He was
We were
You were
They were

} called

Future Tense

I shall or will
Thou shalt or wilt
He shall or will
We shall or will
You shall or will
They shall or will

} be called.

Present Perfect

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

} been called

Past Perfect

I had
Thou hadst
He had

} been called.

Future Perfect

I shall or will
Thou shalt or wilt
He shall or will

} have been called

We had
You had
They had

} been called.

We shall or will
You shall or will
They shall or will

} have been called

Potential Mood.

Present

I may or can
Thou mayst or canst
He may or can
We may or can
You may or can
They may or can

} be called

Past

I might or could,
Thou mightst, etc.,
He might, "
We might, "
You might, "
They might, "

} be called

Present Perfect.

I may, etc., have
Thou mayst, etc., have
He may, " "
We may " "

} been called

You may " " } been called
 They may " " }
Past Perfect.

I might, or could, have
 Thou might, etc., have
 He might, " " } been called
 We might, " "
 You might, " "
 They might, " "

Subjunctive Mood.

Present

If I be
 If thou be
 If he " } called
 If we "
 If you "
 If they "

Past

If I were
 If thou were
 If he " } called
 If we "
 If you "
 If they "

Imperative Mood.

Be (you-thou, ye) called.

Infinitives.

Present—to be called

Perfect—to have been called

Gerunds)—being called; having been called

Participles.

Present : — being called.

Past : — called.

Perfect : — having been called.

1. Passive Voice (受動詞) ノ Tenses ノ 用法ハ Active Voice ノ モノト 異ナルヲ ナシ. Passive Voice ヲ 作ルニハ 其動詞ノ Past Participle ノ 前ニ 'to be' ナル auxiliary (助辭) ノ 種々ノ 時制 (Various Tenses) ヲ 附ス.

例.

Verb "To call"

I. Present { Simple : I am called 私ハ呼バル
 Perfect : I have been called 私ハ呼バレタリ
 II. Past { Simple : I was called 私ハ呼バレタリ
 Perfect : I had been called 私ハ呼バレタリ
 キ

Simple : I shall be called 私ハ呼バル、ナ
 ラン
 Perfect : I shall have been called 私ハ呼バ
 レシナラン

Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verbs.

Verb "To do"

Principal Parts

Present-am. Past-was. Past Participle-been

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

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

Past Tense.

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

Future Tense.

Singular.

1. I shall or will be,
2. Thou shalt or wilt be,
3. He shall or wilt be;

Plural.

1. We shall or will be,

2. You „ „ „ „

Present Perfect Tense.

Singular

Plural.

1. I have been,

1. We have been,

2. Thou hast been,

2. You „ „

3. He has been;

3. They „ „

Past Perfect Tense.

1. I had been,

1. We had been,

2. Thou hadst been,

2. You „ „

3. He had been;

3. They „ „

Future Perfect Tense.

Singular.

1. I shall or will have been,

2. Thou shalt or wilt have been,

He shall or will have been;

Plural.

1. We shall or will have been,

2. You „ „ „ „ „

3. They „ „ „ „ „

Potential Mood.

Present Tense.

1. I may be,

1. We may be,

2. Thou mayst be,

2. You „ „

3. He may be; 3. They „ „

Past Tense.

1. I might be, 1. We might be,
2. Thou mightst be, 2. You „ „
3. He might be; 3. They „ „

Present Perfect Tense.

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

Past Perfect Tense

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

*Subjunctive Mood.**Present Tense.*

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

Past Tense.

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

Imperative Mood.

Be (you—thou, ye).

Infinitive Mood.

Present—to be. *Perfect*—to have been.
(*Gerunds*)—being : having been.

Participles.

Present—being. *Past*—been.
Perfect—having been.

Verb "To do"

Present: — sign of the *Present Emphatic and Interrogative.*

*Singular**Plural*

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

Past: — sign of the *Past Emphatic and Interrogative.*

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

但シ此 Do ガ Principal Verb (主要動詞ナリ) auxiliary 助辞ニアラザルモノ) トシテ用弁ラレタル時ハ下ノ如ク變ズ:

Present—do

Past—did.

Past Participle—done.

Infinitives.

Present—to do.

Perfect—to have done.

(Gerunds)

doing.

having done.

Participles.

Present—doing.

Past—done.

Perfect—having done.

Verb "To have"

Present: — sign of the *Present Perfect Tense*.

Singular

Plural

1. Have,

1. We have,

2. Thou hast,

2. You „

3. He has;

3. They „

Past: — Sign of the *Perfect Tense*.

1. I had,

1. We had,

1. Thou hadst,

2. You had,

3. He had;

3. They had.

此字 Principal Verb トシテ用井ラレタル時ハ其變化
下ノ如シ

Present—to have.

Past—had.

Past Participle—had.

Infinitives.

Present—to have.

Perfect—to have had.

(Gerunds)

Having

Having had.

Participles.

Present—having.

Past—had.

Perfect—having.

had.

是レヨリ Irregular Verbs (不正式動詞) = 就キテ講ゼ
ン

1. Irregular Verbs = 三種アリ.

A. Present, Past 及 Past Participle ノ三 Tenses トモ
同形式ヲ有スルモノ. Irregular Verbs ノ他ト異ナル所
ハ此点ニアリ.

B. 三 Tenses ノ中ニテ二個ノ明ニ異ナレル形式ヲ
有スルモノ.

C. 三 Tenses トモ皆特異ノ形ヲ有スルモノ.

注意. 附屬動詞 (subjoined verbs) ハ多クハ其形ノミ
Irregular タルモノナリ. 元來 regular (正式) ナリシモ
短縮シ或ハ發音 (Pronunciation) ノ都合ニヨリ Irregular
ニナリタルモノナリ.

第一 部.

唯一個ノ形ヲ有スルモノ.

Present

Past

Past Participle.

1. Burst (破ル)

burst

Burst.

2. Cast (棄ル)

cast

cast.

3. Cost (價スル)

cost

cost.

4. Cut (切ル)	cut	cut.
5. Hit (打ッ)	hit	hit
6. Hurt (傷ク)	hurt	hurt
7. Let (セシム)	let	let
8. Put (置ク)	put	put
9. Rid (免ル)	rid	rid
10. Set (置ク)	set	set
11. Shut (閉ッ)	shut	shut
12. Slit (截ル)	slit	slit
13. Split (裂ク)	split	split
14. Spread (擴クル)	spread	spread
15. Sweat (發汗ス)	sweat	sweat
16. Thrust (突き込ム)	thrust	thrust

注意. 此種ノ語ハ凡テ Angle-Saxon 即チ Teutonic
語原ナルヲ記憶スベシ

第二部.

三 Tenses ノ中ニテ二個ノ明ナル區別ヲ有スルモノ.

下表中ノ r ノ附シアルハ Regular ニモ用フルモノナリ.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Abide (住ム)	abode	abode
Beat (打ッ)	beat	beaten
Behold (見ル)	beheld	beheld

r Bend (曲グ)	bent	bent
r Bereave (剝グ)	bereft	bereft
Beseech (願フ)	besought	besought
Bind (結フ)	bound	bound
Bled (出血スル)	bled	bled
Breed (養フ)	bred	bred
Bring (持來ル)	brought	brought
r Build (築ク)	built	built
r Burn (燒ク)	burnt	burnt
Buy (買フ)	bought	bought
Catch (捕フ)	caught	caught
Cling (密着スル)	clung	clung
Come (來ル)	came	come
Creep (匍匐スル)	crept	crept
r Deal (行フ)	dealt	dealt
r Dig (掘ル)	dug	dug
r Dream (夢ム)	dreamt	dreamt
Dwell (住ム)	dwelt	dwelt
Feed (養フ)	fed	fed
Feel (感スル)	felt	felt
Fight (戦フ)	fought	fought
Fling (投飛バス)	flung	flung
Get (得ル)	got	got
r Gild (鍍金スル)	gilt	gilt
r Gird (巻ク)	girt	girt

Grind (摩スル)	ground	ground
r Hang (掛クル)	hung	hung
Have (有ス)	had	had
Hold (持ツ)	held	held
Keep (保ツ)	kept	kept
r Kneel (跪ク)	knelt	knelt
Lead (導ク)	led	led
Leave (去ル)	left	left
Lend (貸ス)	lent	lent
Lose (失フ)	lost	lost
Make (作ル)	made	made
Mean (意味スル)	meant	meant
Meet (遇フ)	met	met
Read (讀ム)	read	read
Rend (裂ク)	rent	rent
Run (走ル)	ran	ran
Seek (求ムル)	sought	sought
Sell (賣ル)	sold	sold
Send (送ル)	sent	sent
r Shine (輝) (照ラス)	shone	shone
Shoe (靴穿ク)	shod	shod
Shoot (射ル)	shot	shot
Sit (座ル)	sat	sat
Sleep (眠ル)	slept	slept
Sling (投グル)	slung	slung

Smell (臭グ)	smelt	smelt
Speed (急グ)	sped	sped
Spend (費ヤス)	spent	spent
Spill (溢ス)	spilt	spilt
Stand (立ツ)	stood	stood
Sting (螫ス)	stung	stung
Strike (打ツ)	struck	struck
String (線ヲ附クル)	strung	strung
Sweep (拭フ)	swept	swept
Swing (振ル)	swung	swung
Teach (教ル)	taught	taught
Tell (話ス)	told	told
Think (考フル)	thought	thought,
Weep (泣ク)	wept	wept
Win (勝ツ)	won	won
Wind (吹ク)	wound	wound
r Work (働ク)	wrought	wrought
Wring (緊メル)	wrung	wrung

第三部

三 Tenses ノ中ニテ三個ノ明ナル區別ヲ有スルモノ

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Arise (上ル)	arose	arisen
Bear, to carry (運ブ)	bore or bare	borne

Bear, to bring	} (生ム)	bore or bate	born
Begin (始ムル)		began	begun
Bid (命スル)		bid or bade	bidden
Bite (噛ム)		bit	bitten or bit
Blow (打ッ)		blew	blown
Break (破ル)		broke	broken
Chide (呵責スル)		chid	chidden
Choose (撰ム)		chose	chosen
Cleave, to spilt (割ク)		cleft or clove	cleft or cloven
r Clothe (衣服着ル)		clothed	(I have) clad
r Dare (敢テスル)		durst	dared
Do (爲ス)		did	done
Draw (牽ク)		drew	drawn
Drink (飲ム)		drank	drunk
Drive (追フ)		drove	driven
Eat (食フ)		ate	eaten
Fall (落ツル)		fell	fallen
Fly (飛ブ)		flew	flown
Forsake (棄ツル)		forsook	forsaken
Freeze (凍ル)		froze	frozen
Give (與フ)		gave	given
r Grave (刻ム)		graved	graven
Grow (生長スル)		grew	grown
r Hew (伐ル)		hewed	hewn

Hide (隠クス)	hid	hidden
Know (知ル)	knew	known
r Lade (載スル)	laded	laden
Lie (横ハル)	lay	laden
r Mow (刈ル)	mowed	mown
Ride (乗ル)	rode	ridden
Ring (鳴ラス)	rang	rung
Rise (昇ル)	rose	risen
Rive (裂ク)	rived	riven
See (見ル)	saw	seen
Shake (振ル)	shook	shaken
r Shave (剃ル)	shaved	shaven
r Shear (剪ム)	shore	shorn
r Show (顯ス)	showed	shown
Shrink (退ク)	shrank	shrunk
Sing (歌フ)	sang	sung
Sink (沈ム)	sank	sunk
Slay (殺ス)	slew	slain
r Slide (滑ル)	slid	slidden
Slink (匍逃ル)	slank	slunk
Smite (撲ッ)	smote	smitten
r Sow (蒔ク)	sowed	sown
Speak (話ス)	spoke	spoken
Spin (紡ク)	span	spun
Spit (唾スル)	spat	spit

Spring (ハスル)	sprang	sprung
Steal (盗ム)	stole	stolen
Ssride (高歩スル)	strode	stridden
r Strew or } (撒ク)	strewed or }	strewn
r Strow } (全上)	strowed }	strawn
Swear (誓フ)	swore	sworn
r Swell (膨ル)	swelled	swollen
Swim (泳グ)	swam	swum
Take (取ル)	took	taken
Tear (裂ク)	tore	torn
Thrive (盛フ)	throve	thriven
Throw (投グル)	threw	thrown
Tread (踏ム)	trod	trodden
r Wax (滅ズル)	waxed	waxen
Wear (着スル)	wore	worn
Weave (機織ル)	wove	woven
Write (書ク)	wrote	written

動詞

Number and Person 數及ビ人稱

1. Number (數) 及ビ Person (人稱) ト稱スルモノハ Verb (動詞) ノ一形式ニシテ Nominative 即チ Subject (主格) ト Verb ト一致スルヲ説明 (express) シ表明 (show) スルモノナリ

1. Verb ニハ Noun (各詞) ト同ジク二個ノ Number

(數) ヲ有ス, the Singular (單數) 及ビ Plural (復數) 是レナリ.

例.

Singular		Plural	
He goes	彼ハ行ク	They go	彼等ハ行ク
I sang	私ハ歌ヒキ	We sang	我々ハ歌ヒキ
Thou heardst	汝ハ聞キ	Ye (you) heard	汝等ハ聞キ
She saw	彼女ハ見キ	They saw	彼等ハ見キ

1. Verb ニハ三個ノ Person (人稱) アリ. 是モ Personal Pronouns (人稱代名詞) ト全ク相同シ.

注意. Verb ハ其 Nominative (主格) 單數タル時ハ從テ單數ナリ. 復數ナル時ハ又從テ復數ナリ.

例.

he goes	} Singular
„ sings	
„ walk	
they go	} Plural
„ sing	
„ walk	

注意. Nominative (主格) ノ First (第一) Second (第二) 及ビ Third (第三) ナルニ從ヒ Verb モ其人稱ニ從ヒタル形ヲ取ルヲ次ノ如シ.

例.

First Person
 Singular Plural
 I go We go

Second Person
 Singular Plural
 Thou goest You go

Third Person
 Singular Plural
 He (she, it) goes They go

以下述ブル諸件ヲ深ク注意スベシ

A. 古代ノ英語ノ働詞ハ非常ニ變化多カリシガ近代ニ至リ大ニ減ジ今ハ只第二及ビ第三人稱ノ單數ノ Simple Present Tense (單純現在) ナル時ニ限ルニ至レリ.

例.

2nd { Thou hast
 Thou seest
 Thou goest } Simple Present
 (Singular Number)
 3rd { He has
 He sees
 He goes }

加之 Second Person (第二人稱) 單純過去 (the Simple Past Tense) ノ Singular (單數) モ變化スルモノナリ.

例.

2nd { Thou couldst
 Thou sawst
 Thou hadst
 Thou heardst } Simple Past
 (Singular Number)

之ヲ別言スレバ Indicative Mood ニ於ケル Second Person (第二人稱) Singular Number (單數) Simple Present and Past Tenses (單純現在及ビ過去) ハ其語尾ニ est 若シクハ st ヲ附加スルモノナリ. 而シテ同ジ Indicative Mood ノ Third Person ノ Singular Number ノ the Simple Present Tense ニハ s ノ字ヲ附加スルモノトス.

B. 現今ハ Second Person Singular Number(第二人稱單復) ヲ用フルヲ稀ニシテ唯僅ニ祈禱ノ時神ニ對シテ云フ時ト詩歌ニ用フル時ト Quaker 即チ Society of Friends ト稱スルル一派ノ宗教家ノミニ限リ用井ラル

C. 詩歌聖書等ニテ Third Person Number ノ S ヲ附スベキ場合ニ eth 或ハ th ヲ用フヲ見ルヲアリ. 然レトモ是レ古代ノ使用法ニシテ現今決シテ用ユルヲナシ. 其例ヲ擧ゲンカ

- (1) The Lord loveth the cheerful giver
 (神ハ喜ンテ與フルモノヲ愛ス)
- (2) As a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth those that fear Him.
 (父ガ其子ヲ憐ムガ如ク神ハ己ヲ恐ル、モノヲ憐ム)

(3) What profiteth it a man if he gain the world and lose his own soul?

(全世界ヲ得ルトモ己ノ心ヲ失ハ、何ノ益カアラン)

此第三例((3))ノ“he gain”及ビ“(he) lose”ハ Indicative ニアラスシテ Subjunctive ナレバ其語尾ニ變化ナシ。

D. 普通ノ談話信書ニテ他ヲ名指ニ一人ナルモ單數ヲ用キズシテ Second Person Plural ヲ用フルヲ常トス。此復數ヲ用フルハ相手ノ一人タルト數人ナルトニ關セズ皆 Plural ヲ以テス。此ノ如キ云ヒ方ハ「テュートニク」語ヨリ來レル習慣ナリ。同語ニテ尊敬ヲ表スル時ハ單數ノ代リニ復數ヲ使用ス。

例.

<i>German</i> (獨乙語)	<i>English</i> (英語)
(1) <i>Sie sind ein guter Maun</i>	<i>You are a good man</i> (汝ハ善人ナリ)
(2) <i>Haben Sie einen Hut?</i>	<i>Have you a hat?</i> (汝ハ帽ヲ持ツカ)

練習

1. He thought he could catch them. 彼ハ彼等ヲ捕ヒ得ルト思タ
2. I told her to come to see me. 私ハ彼女ニ遊ビニ來レト云フタ。

3. Where were you when they called? 彼人等ガ參上シタル時何處ニお出デマシタカ。
4. There are many things which no man can understand. 世上ニハ誰ニモ解シ能ハザルモノ多ク有リ。
5. Oh, Lord, Thou art from everlasting to everlasting! オー神ヨ。汝ハ無限ヨリ來リ永久ニ續ク。

以上ノ文章ヨリ Persons ト Numbers ヲ摘出スベシ
答.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------|-------------|
| 1. Thought. catch | _____ | 3rd | Singular |
| 2. Told. | _____ | 1st | " |
| | to come. to see | _____ | Infinitives |
| 3. Were | _____ | 2nd | Sing |
| | called | _____ | 3rd Plural |
| 4. Are | _____ | 3rd | " |
| | understand | _____ | 3rd Sing |
| 5. Art | _____ | 2nd | " |

Final Note on Number of Verbs 動詞ノ數ニ付キ最後ノ注意.

I. 二個若シクハ數個ノ單數主格 and ノ字ニテ聯合セラレタル時ハ Verb ハ復數ニスベシ

例.

1. He and she are friends 彼ト彼女トハ友達ナリ。
2. Both he and I are seventeen years of age. 彼モ

私モ共ニ十七歳ナリ。

3. Ignorance and idleness *have* the same bad result
無學モ怠惰モ等シク惡結果ヲ來タス。

II. 但シ單數ノ主格 and ニテ連合サル、トモ皆同一ノ志想 (one idea) 同ジキ人 (one individual) ヲ表ハスモノナル時ハ Verb ハ變化セズ。

例。

1. Bread and butter *is* good to eat 牛酪付ノ麵包ハ味美ナリ。
2. The mind and spirit *remains* invincible 心モ精神モ泰然タリ (服從セズ)

III. Verb 若シ and ニテ連合セラレタル數個ノ主格ヲ其次ニ有スル時ハ常ニ第一ノ名詞ト其數ヲ一ニス。

Now *remain* faith, hope and charity 信實、望及ビ慈愛。

IV. 二個以上ノ單數主格ニシテ or 或ハ nor 又ハ as well as ノ字ニテ連結セラレタル時ハ Verb ハ單數ナリ。

例。

1. He or she *is* at home. 彼カ彼女ガ家ニ在リ。
2. Neither this nor last year *is* bessextile. 今年モ去年モ閏年ニアラズ
3. The earth, as well as the moon, *is* round. 地球ハ月ト同ジク圓形ナリ。
V. 二個ノ主格數又ハ人稱ヲ異ニセル時 or 又ハ nor

ニテ連合セラレタル時ハ Verb ハ近キ方ノ者ト一致ス例。

1. Neither he nor I *am* satisfied 彼モ私モ満足セヌ。
2. *Are* they or he to blame? 惡イノハ彼人達カ彼人カ。
3. Neither the Captain nor the sailors *were* saved. 船長モ水夫達モ助ケラレナカツタ

Adverbs 副詞

1. Adverbs ハ verb (働詞) adjective (形容詞) 及ビ another adverb (他ノ副詞) ト附加シテ其性質 (quality) 或ハ事情 (circumstance) ヲ示スモノナリ。

例。

1. He behaved *well* (well ハ働詞 behaved ヲ modify ス)
2. The sun *is very* hot (very ハ形容詞 hot ヲ modify ス)
3. He speaks *too* quickly (too ハ副詞 quickly ヲ modify ス)

(modify トハ其原語ノ意味ヲ制限シ明瞭ナラシムルト云フ語ナリ)

注意. 日本語ノ使用法ト異ナル點ハ adverb ハ常ニ verb ノ次ニ來リ adjective 及ビ another adverb ノ前ニ來ルヲナリ。

1. Verb ニ adverb ヲ付スルハ働詞ノ示ス事ノ '何時' when, '何處' where 及ビ '如何ニ' how ヲ表ハサンガ爲メナリ。

例.

4. The boy *then* walked *away slowly* (小兒ハ其時徐ニ歩ミ去レリ)

此文章ニテ *then* ハ '何時' (when) 兒ガ歩ミタルカヲ示シ, *away* ハ '何處ニ' (where) 彼ハ歩ミシカヲ示シ又 *slowly* ハ '如何ニ' (how) 彼ガ歩ミタルカヲ示ス

1. Adjectives 若クハ another adverb ニ附加セル adverb ハ其形容詞或ハ他ノ副詞ニ '如何ニ' (how) ナル問ヲ起シ之ニ答フルモノハ即チ該 adverb ナリ

例.

5. He is *very* diligent; *rather* diligent; *exceedingly* diligent; *too* diligent. (彼ハ甚ダ勉強ナリ, 寧ロ勉強ナリ, 非常ニ勉強ナリ, 餘リ勉強ナリ or 勉強過グル)

此文章ニテ *very*, *rather*, *exceedingly* 及ビ *too* ハ形容詞 diligent ヲ modify スルモノニシテ '如何ニ勉強カ' (how diligent) トナルカヲ示スモノナリ

注意. Adverbs ノ主要ナル用ハ他ノ數語ニテ示スベキコトヲ唯一字ニテ示シ得ルニアリ

例.

6. He is *here* = He is *in this place* 彼ハ此所ニアリ.
 7. He behaved *foolishly* = He behaved *in a foolish manner* 彼ハ愚ニ行ヘリ
 8. Don't stay *long* = Don't stay *for a long time* 長ク留マルナ

1. Adverb ヲ分チテ七個トスル以下ノ如シ
- A. Adverbs of manner (方法ノ副詞); well (能ク), wisely (賢ク), ably (ヨク), thus (斯ク), so (左様ニ) ノ如シ
- B. Adverbs of Time (時ノ副詞); now (今), then (其時), soon (早ク), never (決シテ), already (既ニ), still (尙) 等ノ如シ
- C. Adverbs of Place (場所ノ副詞); here (此處), there (彼處), hence (此ヨリ), backwards (後方ニ), thither (彼處ヨリ) 等ノ如シ
- D. Adverbs of Degree (度ノ副詞); very (甚ダ), too (餘リ), almost (殆ド), no (毫モ), quite (全ク), pretty (可ナリ) 等ノ如シ. 此ハ他ノ adverb 或ハ adjective ヲ modify ス)
- E. Adverbs of Order (順序ノ副詞); firstly (第一ニ), secondly (第二ニ), lastly (終ニ), finally (遂ニ) 等ノ如シ.
- F. Adverbs of Affirmation (是認ノ副詞); yes (然リ), doubtless (疑無ク), indeed (實際), truly (真ニ), certainly (慥ニ) 等ノ如シ.
- G. Adverbs of Negation (否定ノ副詞); nay (否), not (非), no (否), nowise (如何ニシテモ), not at all (少シモ) 等ノ如シ
1. Place, manner, time ノ事情ヲ示スト同時ニ文章 (sentences) 章句 (clauses) ヲ結合スル adverbs ヲ Conjunction

tive Adverb (接續副詞) ト稱ス. 其普通ナルモノハ以下ノ如シ

when (故ニ)	wherefore (故ニ)
why (故ニ)	till (迄)
while (間ニ)	whither (處ニ)
then (時ニ)	as (如ク)
where (處ニ)	whence (時ニ)
therefore(故ニ)	so (故ニ)

1. Adverbs of Manner (方法ノ副詞)ハ形容詞ニlyヲ付シテ作ルヲ常トス. 是恰モ日本語ノ'く'ニ似タリ.

Adjective		Adverb	
just	正シキ	justly	正シク
nice	美シキ	nicely	美シク
foolish	愚ナル	foolishly	愚ニ
hard	辛シ	hardly	辛フヨテ
diligent	勉強ナル	diligently	勉強シテ
idle	怠ル	idly	怠リテ

注意. 斯ノ如ク形容形ヨリ副詞ヲ作ルモノナレハ文章中ノ其詞ガ何種ニ屬スルヤ之ヲ見ルニ容易ナリトス.

例.

- 9. The wise man speaks wisely 賢人ノ云フ所賢ナリ
- 10. That just man was not justly treated. 其正シキ人ハ正シカラズ待遇サレタリ.

11. She told me a nice story very nicely. 彼女ハ面白キ話ヲ面白ク話セリ.

1. 副詞ノ中ニハ短縮セル前置詞 a (in, on ノ縮マリタルモノ) ヲ付セル名詞ヨリ成レルモノナリ.

例.

ashore	海岸ニ	ahead	前ニ
aback	後ニ	aboard	船中ニ
afloat	浮ンデ	aside	傍ニ
athirst	渴シテ	astir	敏ニ

1. An adverbial phrase ハ二個以上ノ語ノ集合シテ adverb ノ意味ヲ有スルモノナリ. 例ヲ上グレバ

by and by	漸々	little by little	少シづ、
now-a-days	昨今	now and then	折々
in like manner	等シク	in a less degree	少ナク

1. Adverb ニシテ形容詞ト同字同形ナルモノアリ.

例.

little, less, least; much, more, most; ill, better, best; only well, etc.

以上ノ字ニシテ noun 又ハ noun phrase ヲ qualify スル時ハ形容詞トナリ verb, adjective 或ハ other adverbs ヲ modify スル時ハ副詞トナル.

1. 形容詞ト同ク副詞モ三個ノ比較ヲ有ス. ly ニテ終ル adverbs ハ大低 more 及ビ most ヲ付シテ比較ヲ作ル下ノ如シ

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
----------	-------------	-------------

nicely	美シク	more nicely	most nicely
wisely	賢ク	more wisely	most wisely

1. 形容詞ノ如ク er 及ビ est ヲ付スルモノアレドモ
其數極メテ少ナシ

soon	早ク	sooner	soonest
often	折々	oftener	oftenest

1. 以下ノ adverbs ノ比較 (comparison) ハ不正式ナ
リ。

well	能ク	better	best
badly (ill)	悪ク	worse	worst
much	多ク	more	most
little	少シク	less	least
far	遠ク	farther	farthest
forth	深ク	further	furthest

注意. 先ニ云ヘル如ク adjective ニモ adverb ニモ通
用シ得ル如ク又 adverb ト Conjunction (接續詞) ト共用
シ得ルアリ。

例.

12. Where are you? 何處ニ汝ハアルカ (where ハ
adverb ナリ)
13. I am standing where you placed me 私ハ汝ガ置
キタル所ニ立テリ (where ハ Conjunction ナリ)

練習

以下ノ文章ヨリ adverbs ヲ摘出シ何種ニ屬スルカラ

云フベシ

1. Slowly and sadly he turned away. 徐ニ, 悲ミテ彼
ハ行キ廻レリ。
2. He always comes before I do. 彼ハ常ニ私ヨリ早
ク來ル
3. It was hard to be so rudely spokento; but I bore it
as well as I could. 左様ニ悪ク云ハル、ハ辛キ
ヲナレド私ハ出來ル丈忍耐ス。
4. I have never thought of it since then. 私ハ其後
其事ハ決シテ考ヘヌ
5. The least said the soonest mended. 語少ナキ程
改メ易シ
6. The earlier you come, the better shall I be pleased.
汝ハ早ク來ル程吾ハ喜ブ
7. Come back again soon. 速ニ歸リ來レ
8. How glad I felt was visibly impressed on my face.
如何ニ喜ビタルカハ吾顔色ニ現ハレタリ
9. When can you graduate finally? 遂ニ汝ノ卒業
スルハ何時カ。
10. It is very cold here; I shall never come here again.
此處ハ非常ニ寒シ。私ハ再ビ此地ニ來ラザルベ
シ

Prepositions 前置詞

1. Preposition ハ Nouns (名詞) 又ハ Pronouns (代名

詞)ノ前ニアリテ働詞形容詞及ビ他ノ名詞・代名詞ト連絡セシメ又其關係ヲ示スモノナリ

例.

Sitting on the matting, he called for his supper, with the intention of eating it. 彼ハ疊ニ坐シ夕飯ヲ食ハントシテ是ヲ呼ベリ.

此文章ニテ on ハ名詞 matting ト働詞 Sitting トヲ連續シ for ハ名詞 supper ト called トヲ連續シ with ハ名詞 intention ト sitting (即チ he sat with the intention ナリ) ヲ連續シ of ハ働詞狀名詞 (verbal noun) eating ト名詞 intention トヲ連續ス

注意. Preposition ナル字ハ羅典語ノ *prae* (in front of.....ノ前ニ, before 前) ト *ponere* (to place 置ク) ヨリ來ル, 故ニ preposition ハ文字通ニ云ヘバ a word 'placed. before' another (他ノ字ノ前ニ置カレタル語) ナリ.

注意. 之ニ反シテ日本語ノて.に.(を.は.)ハ或語ノ後ニアリ (後ハ英語ニテ after 羅典語ニテ post) テ前後ノ語ノ關係ヲ示スガ故ニ postposition (後置詞) ト稱ス

注意. Preposition ノ用法ハ初メ place (場所) ヲ示スモノナリキ即チ above (上ニ), below (下ニ); before, (前ニ) behind (後ニ); in (内ニ), out (外ニ) ノ如シ. 然レモ漸々國語ノ發達ニ連レ其他ノヲ云フニ至レリ例ヲ擧グレバ下ノ如シ

1. A captain is *above* a lieutenant 大尉ハ中尉ノ上

ナリ.

2. I was *behind* time 私ハ時間ニ遅レタリ.
3. I have never seen him *before* to-day. 私ハ今日迄彼ヲ見タルヲナシ.

注意. Prepositions ハ Intransitive verb (自働詞) ト各詞若シクハ代名詞ノ間ニ置カレテ兩者ノ關係ヲ示ス.

5. He came to Asakusa yesterday 彼ハ昨日淺草ニ來レリ.
4. He arrived in Tōkyō this morning 彼ハ今日東京ニ着セリ.

此例ニテ to 及 in ノ兩前置詞ハ Asakusa ト Tōkyō ナル Proper nouns ト came 及 arrived ナル兩 intransitive verb ノ間ニアリテ其關係ヲ示ス. 然レモ transitive verb (他働詞) ヲ用フルキハ前置詞ヲ要セザル下ノ如シ.

6. He visited Tōkyō yesterday 彼ハ昨日東京ニ來レリ.

此文章ニテハ preposition ノ要ナシ

1. 第四. 第五. ノ例ニ於ケル名詞ヲバ '目的格' (objective case) ト稱ス. 何トナレバ to 及 in ナル前置詞ハ came 及 arrived ナル働詞ノ働ト名詞ヲ連續スレバナリ. 故ニ preposition ノ次ニ來ル Noun 又ハ Pronoun ハ其 Object ニシテ Objective ト稱セラル.

He is *at* the *door* 彼ハ戸口ニアリ
 prep object

She sat beside me 彼ハ私ノ傍ニ坐セリ
 preposition object

1. A prepositional phrase (前置詞句) 即チ Compound Preposition (複合前置詞) ハ 數語ノ集マリタルモノニシテ 前置詞ト同ジキ用ヲナスモノヲ云フ.

- on account ofノ故ニ
- for the sake ofノ爲ニ
- according toニ依テ
- in accordance with.....ニ從テ
- in spite ofニ關ラズ
- by means ofノ力ニテ
- by reason ofノ故ニ

1. Prepositions ヲ adverb トシテ用フルヲ屢アリ.

例.

- 7. Come *along*! 來レ.
- 8. You can go *up* 汝ハ上リ得.
- 9. The train ran *past* 瀛車ハ通リ過ギタリ.
- 10. He stayed *outside* in the rain 彼ハ雨天ニ戶外ニ止マレリ.

注意. Prepositions ヲ大要シテニトス. 第一. 場所ヲ示スモノ. 第二. 動作ヲ示スモノ. 二者ノ例ヲ擧グベシ

- I. beneath (下ニ), above (上ニ), over (越ヘテ) upon (上ニ), in (内ニ), before (前ニ), among (間ニ), beside (傍ニ) 等

II. along (傍フテ), after (後ニ), across (横切ツテ) up (上ニ), past (過ギテ), down (下ニ), into (中ニ), round (廻リテ) 等

1. 以下ニ示スモノハ英語中ノ主要ナル前置詞ナリ.

About	付テ	Betwixt	間ニ
Above	上ニ	Beyond	外ニ
According to	依テ	By	依テ
Across	横切テ	Concerning	關シテ
After	後ニ	During	間ニ
Against	對シテ	Except	除キ
Along	沿フテ	Excepting	同上
Amid	間ニ	For	向テ
Amidst	同上	From	ヨリ
Among	同上	In	内ニ
Amongst	同上	On	上ニ
Around	廻テ	Outside of	外ニ
At	於テ	Near	近ク
Athwart	横切テ	Nigh	同上
Below	下ニ	Notwithstanding	關ラズ
Behind	後ニ	Of	ノ
Bebore	前ニ	On	上ニ
Beneath	下ニ	Out of	外ニ
Beside	傍ニ	Over	越ヘテ
Between	間ニ	Regarding	關シテ

Respecting	關シテ	Under	下ニ
Save	除キ	Underneath	同上
Since	其後	Unto	迄
Through	爲ニ	Upon	上ニ
Throughout	全ク其爲ニ	With	以テ
To	迄	Within	内ニ
Touching	接シテ	Without	外ニ
Towards	方ニ		

練習

以下ノ文章ノ線ノ處ニ前置詞ヲ入ルベシ

1. He travelled — Tōkyō — Ōsaka — to train — Monday.
2. He stayed — the night — a hotel, and, — the next morning, started — Hakone.
3. — reaching this place, he went — a boat — Atami, where he dined — company — several friends.
4. One — these friends. was — need — money, so he went — the bank, which was — a street — the hotel.
5. — this done, the friends went — the station and bought tickets — Gotemba, where they arrived a little — dinner-time.

Conjunctions 接續詞

1. Conjunction ハ words (語), Clauses (句) 若クハ sentences (文章) ヲ結合スルモノナレドモ主要トスル所ハ sentences ヲ接續スルニアリ.

例.

1. Tarō and Jirō were there; but they did not remain long. 太郎ト次郎ハ其處ニアリタレドモ久シクハ止マラザリキ.

此 and ト but ハ conjunctions ナリ. 若此文ニ接續詞ヲ欠ク時ハ下ノ如クナルベシ.

Tarō was there. Jirō was there. They did not remain long. 太郎ハ其處ニアリキ. 次郎ハ其處ニアリキ. 彼等ハ久シクハ在ラザリキ

注意. Conjunction ナル字ハ羅典語ノ Con (with 共ニ) ト jungere (to join 結合スル) ノ二字ヨリ成ル故ニ文字通ニ解釋スレバ a word which 'joins together' (結合スル語) ナリ.

1. 第一例ヲ見レバ conjunctions ハ一見文字ト文字ヲ結合スルガ如ク見ユレドモ實ハ sentences ヲ接續スルモノナリ. Tarō and Jirō were there. ナル文ハ之ヲ解剖スレバ Tarō was there. Jirō was there ノ二文章トナルナリ.

1. 然レドモ接合セル二字ガ唯一個ノ思想ヲ表示スルモノナル時ハ conjunction ハ words (語) ヲ接合セルモノナリ.

例.

- 2. Bread *and* butter is wholesome food. 'バター' 付ノ麵包ハ味美キ食物ナリ.
- 3. The robber killed him with his bow *and* arrow. 盜賊ハ弓矢ヲ以テ彼ヲ殺セリ.
- 4. This desk cost one yen *and* fifty sen. 此机ハ一圓五十錢ナリ.

此ノ如ク結合セル語ハ唯一個ノ思想ヲ表スノミ.

- 1. Conjunctions ヲ分チテ Copulative 及ビ Disjunctive トス. 又 Disjunctive ヲ分チテ Contrasting (反對) 及ビ Distributive (配分) ノ二種トス

例.

A. Copulative (連詞):—

Jirō likes Tarō *and* Tarō likes Jirō
 次郎ハ太郎ヲ愛シ太郎ハ次郎ヲ愛ス
 Jirō likes Tarō, *also* Tarō likes Jirō
 次郎ハ太郎ヲ愛シ又太郎ハ次郎ヲ愛ス
 Jirō likes Tarō; likewise Tarō likes Jirō
 次郎ハ太郎ヲ愛スト等シク太郎ハ次郎ヲ愛ス
 Jirō likes Tarō; *moreover* Tarō likes Jirō
 次郎ハ太郎ヲ愛シ其上太郎ハ次郎ヲ愛ス

B. Contrasting (反對):—

Jirō likes Tarō, *but* Tarō dislikes Jirō
 次郎ハ太郎ヲ愛ス然シ太郎ハ次郎ヲ好マズ

Jirō likes Tarō, *although* Tarō dislikes Jirō
 太郎ハ次郎ヲ好マザレド次郎ハ太郎ヲ愛ス
 Jirō likes Tarō, *yet* Tarō dislikes Jirō
 次郎ハ太郎ヲ愛スレドモ太郎ハ次郎ヲ好マズ
 Jirō likes Tarō, *notwithstanding* Tarō dislikes Jirō
 次郎ハ太郎ヲ愛ス然レドモ太郎ハ次郎次郎ヲ好マズ.

以上ノ四 Conjunctions ハ意義相反スル二個ノ文章ヲ連續ス故ニ Contrasting Conjunctions (反對接續詞) ト稱ス

C. *Either* Jirō saw Tarō, *or* Tarō saw Jirō

次郎ハ太郎ヲ見太郎ハ次郎ヲ見ズ
Neither Jirō saw Tarō, *nor* did Tarō see Jirō
 次郎ハ太郎ヲ見ズ又太郎ハ次郎ヲ見ズ

I. Conjunctions ヲ少別スル以下ノ如シ.

- I. Adversative (反對)but, however.
- II. Causal (原因)because, for, since, that.
- III. Comparative (比較)than.
- IV. Concessive (退讓)although, though, albeit, yet.
- V. Conditional (條件)if, except unless.
- VI. Equality (均一)so as, as well as.
- VII. Exceptive (例外)unless.
- VIII. Exclusive (取除)neither, nor.

IX. Illative (判断)therefore, wherefore, then.

1. 數個相集マリテ Conjunction ノ用ヲナスモノヲ Compound Conjunction (復合接續詞) ト稱ス.

例.

- in order thatノ爲ニ
- forasmuch故ニ
- inasmuch然レバ
- as well as等シク
- provided that何々トシテ
- seeing that假定シテ

注意. Conjunctions ハ常ニ其結合スル文ト文トノ間ニアルトニ限ラズ. 次ノ如クスルモ妨ナシ.

- “I shall *if* you go” = “*If* you go I shall stay”
- “He left *when* you came = *When* you came he left.”
- “I saw him *after* the meeting was ended” = “*After* the meeting was ended I saw him.”

練習

次下ノ文章中ノ線ノ所ニ Conjunctions ヲ入ルベシ.

1. Summer is warm — winter is cold.
2. — the tiger is savage, — it may be tamed.
3. You have never deceived me, — I trust you.
4. Tarō — Jirō walk, — Saburō drives.
5. Dogs are blind, — they are nine days old.
6. Nothing could live — the sun did not shine.

7. — you say you will go, I shall not.
8. Come to see me — you are in the neighbourhood.
9. I treat that dog kindly, — it is quite ungrateful.
10. — he — you must go.

Interjections 間投詞

1. Interjections ハ他ノ語ノ中ニ投入シ (thrown in) テ人ノ注意ヲ惹キ或ハ非常ノ感動ヲ表スモノナリ.

注意. Interjection ナル語ハ羅典語ノ inter (among 間) ト jacere (to throw 投ズル) ノ二字ヨリ成ル

1. 以下ハ最普通ナル間投詞ナリ

- A. 喜悅: Hey! hey day! oh! hurrah!
- B. 悲哀: Oh! alas! ah
- C. 願望: Oh!
- D. 苦痛: Oh! ah! ouch! ugh!
- E. 嫌惡: Foh! fie! fy! begone! avanut! ugh!
- F. 輕蔑: Fudge! bosh! poh! pish! pshaw! tush!
- G. 大悅: Ah! huzza! hurrah!
- H. 笑聲: Ha! ha! ho! ho!
- I. 祝賀: Welcome! hail! all hail!
- J. 注意: Lo! behold! look! see! hark!
- K. 默セヨ: Pist! hush! hist! mum!
- L. 驚愕: Oh! ah! hah! what! indeed!
- M. 賞讚: Bravo! bravo! well done!
- N. 苦惱: Heigh-ho (ハイーヨー)

1. 如何ナル語ニテモ叫聲ニ發シタルモノハ Inter-
jection ト見ルベシ

例.

1. Wretch! I know thy villainy!
2. Mercy! Great king, spare me!
3. Strange! I thought he would come!

練習ノ答

Adverb ノ部.

1. Slowly, sadly — adverbs of manner.
away — adverb of place.
2. Always — adverb of time.
3. Rudely — ad. of manner.
as well as — compound adverb.
4. Since, then — adv. of time.
5. Least — ad. of degree.
Soonest — ad. of time.
6. Earlier — ad. of time.
Better — ad. of degree
7. Again, soon — ads. of time.
Back — ad. of place.
8. Visibly — ad. of manner.
9. Finally — ad. of order.
10. Very — ad. of degree.
here — ad. of place.

again — ad. of time.

Preposition ノ部.

1. from. to. by. on.
2. during. in. on. for.
3. On. in. to. with. of.
4. of. in. of. to. at. next.
5. When. to. for. after.

Conjunction ノ部.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. but. | 6. if |
| 2. Though. yet. | 7. although. |
| 3. Therefore. | 8. for. |
| 4. and. but | 9. but. |
| 6. and. | 10. Both. and. |

跋

Herewith we close our long war with the intricacies of Grammar—confessedly the most difficult portion of the English language. There is, perhaps, no study more disinteresting to the beginner than is this; yet there is none of more vital importance.

吾人ハ茲ニ文法——是實ニ英語中ノ最モ困難ナルモノ——ノ紛乱トノ戰爭ニ終ヲ告グ。恐ク文法程初學者ニ取リ無味ナルモノアラザルベシ然レモ亦是ヨリ肝要ナルモノハアラス。

Besides, English grammar, difficult though it is, is far easier than that of other languages. Think only of Latin, which has five Declensions of nouns, each noun having six cases whose inflections are all different in the Singular and Plural; or of Greek, where there are three instead of two voices, and twelve different conjugations; or finally of Arabic, in which language each verb has fourteen voices!

英語ノ文法ハ復雜ナルニ相違ナキモ他邦ノ國語ニ比ブレバ實ニ易々タルモノナリ。試ニ羅典語ヲ見ヨ單數復數ノ名詞ハ各異リタル六個ノ格ヲ有シ尙五個ノ變化ヲ有スルナリ。次ニ希臘語ハ如何。英語ニテ二個ノ語調ヲ有スル働詞ニハ三個ノ語詞アリ尙十二個ノ語尾變化ヲ有スルナリ。終リニ亞刺比亞語ノ各働詞ハ十四個ノ語詞ヲ有ス。

Your teacher has studied and learned all these and many, many more; yet he is still alive and well! "What man has done, man can do;" and so I hope that you will very thoroughly acquaint yourselves with the grammatical rules I have tried to explain to you.

諸子ノ師余ハ此等ノ國語ハ無論其他諸邦ノ國語ヲ研究講習セリ而モ尙健全シテ身体ヲ害フナシ '人の爲したる事は人にて爲し得べし' 故ニ余ハ諸子ノ從來講義セル所ヲ熟讀學習セラントヲ希望ニ堪ヘズ。

And so, praying for success in your studies, I wish you, one and all, a most Merry Christmas and the Happiest of New Years.

終ニ望ミ諸子ノ學業ノ成功ヲ祈リ 'めーりー・くりすます' 及ビ華出度新年ヲ迎ヘラントヲ望ム。

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