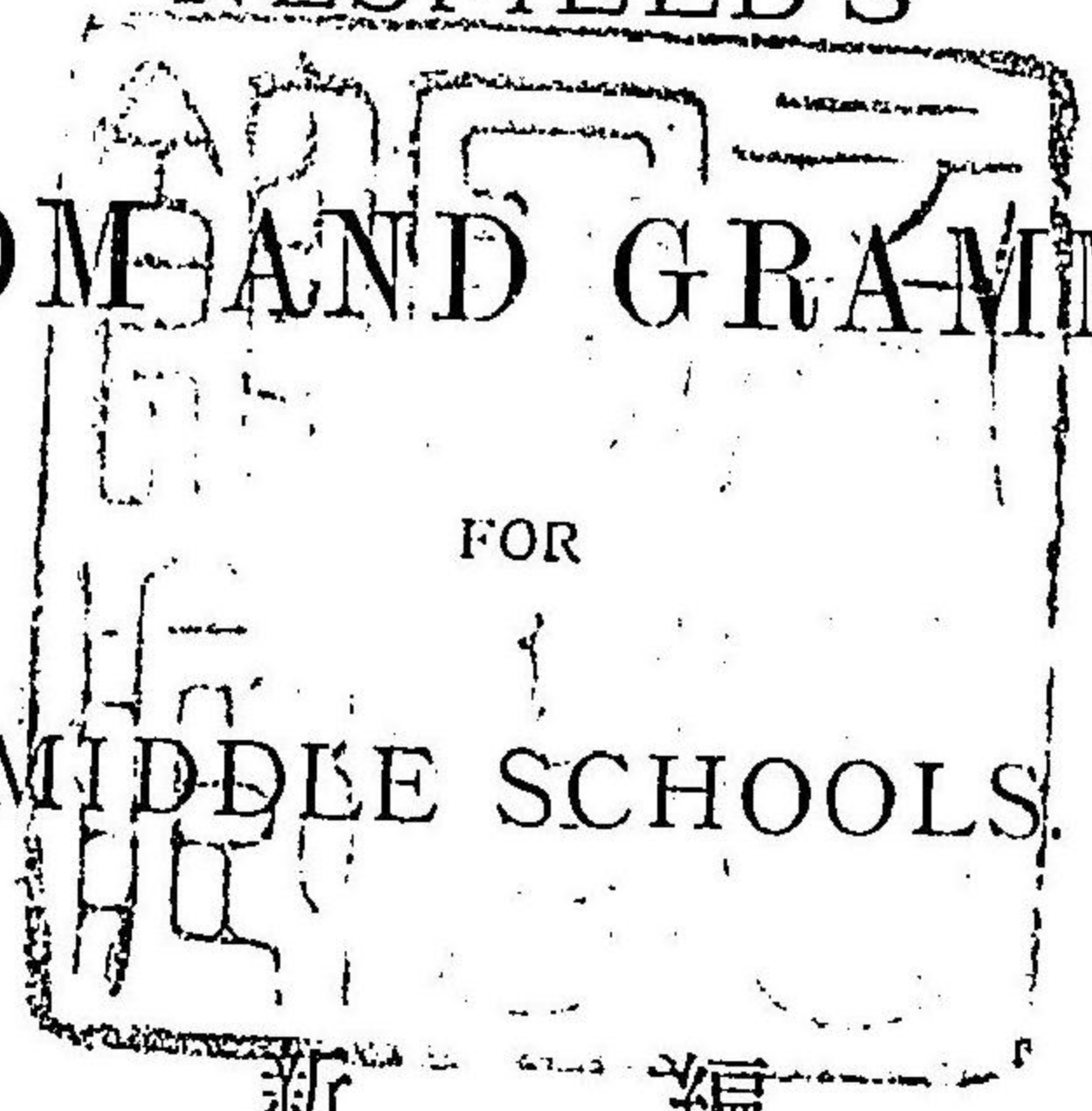


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NESFIELD'S
IDIOM AND GRAMMAR

FOR
MIDDLE SCHOOLS



新編

中 等 英 文 典

下 篇

文學士 中原貞七 譯



049

東 京
三 河 屋 書 店

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CHAPTER VI. ADVERBS.

The Kinds of Adverbs.

253. 定義—An Adverb は名詞或は代名詞を除きては
何れの品詞をも形容するに用ひられたる辭なり (§ 12)

註 多くの文法家の定義は副詞は動詞、形容詞或は他の
副詞を形容せしむる爲に用ひられたる辭なりとせり

然れども此定義は正に誤謬なり何となれば前置詞及び
接續詞をも形容し得べく且屢形容すればなり:—

(a) Prepositions:—

The bird flew *exactly over* the sleeper's head

(鳥は眠れる人の頭上を正しく飛び越えき)

He paid the money *quite up to date*.

(彼人は日限通りに全く貨幣を拂ひき)

This mistake was made *entirely through* your faults.

(此過誤は全く汝の過失にてなされき)

He was sitting *almost outside* the door.

(彼人は殆ど戸外に坐して居りき)

He arrived *long before* the time.

(彼人は其時間前に久しく到着しき)

He wept *partly through* sorrow and *partly through*
anger.

(彼人は一は悲歎により一は憤怒によりて泣きき)

(b) Conjunctions:—

A man is truly happy *only when* he is in sound health.

(人は確乎たる健康なる時のみ真に幸福なり)

I dislike the place *simply because* the air is too hot.

(空氣暑きに過ぐる故のみにて余は此處を厭ふ)

I wish to know *precisely how* it happened.

(其事の如何にして起りしやを余は知らむと欲す)

They locked the door *shortly before* the thieves came.

(彼の人(は)賊(が)來りし暫時前に戸を鎖しき)

The watch was found *long after* the thieves had been caught.

(盜(が)捕はれたりし後久しくありて時計は發見せられき)

He has been ill *ever since* he left us.

(彼の人(は)余輩に別れし後常に病氣なり)

副詞は前置詞のみを形容するも又前置詞に導かれたる句(phrase)を形容するも實際に差響きなし亦接續詞のみを形容するも又接續詞に繼續せる附屬文(clause)を形容するも聊も支吾することなしとす

副詞の代りに副詞句(adverbial phrase)を代用する場合とても副詞と等しく前置詞或は接續詞を形容し得るなり

Preposition.—He arrived *a few hours after* midnight.

(彼人は中夜後二三時間に到着しき)

Conjunction.—He recovered *ten days after* he had been taken ill.

(彼人は病に罹りて後十日にて本服しき)

254. 副詞は一個辭を形容し得るのみならず完全なる確定文(Assertative sentence)(§ 2, 1)をも形容す 此場合には副詞は文章の首座に居らざるべからず

Unfortunately the thief was not caught.

(不幸にして賊は捕はれざりき)

Evidently you were much distressed at the news.

(明白に君は此新聞にて甚だ困苦して居りき)

此二文章を左の形に書き換ふるを得べし

It is unfortunate that thief was not caught.

It was evident that you were much distressed.

255. 副詞は名詞或は代名詞を形容せず之を形容することは形容詞の業務なり

此規定に對して外形上格外なるが如きものを左に解釋せむ

(a) I am *sincerely* yours.

That book is *certainly* mine.

茲に 'yours' and 'mine' は 'you' と 'I' との所有格なるが故に形容詞に等しきものなり。(§ 145)

(b) A by—path; a fore—taste; an out—house.

茲に副詞は名詞を形容したるにあらず名詞と複合せられたるなり故に此複合名詞は單一の言辭となれるのみ

(c) 次の例に於て名詞に先立てる副詞は名詞を形容するにあらず只省略せられたる分詞若くは形容詞を形容するのみ

The *then* king—the king *then* reigning.

(其時の王) (當時統治せる國王)

The late king = the king lately reigning.

(前 王) (前きに統治せる王)

The above account = the account given above.

(上 説) (上に挙げられたる説)

A far country = a country far distant.

(遠 國) (遙かに隔りたる一國)

An up mail = an up going mail.

(上り郵船) (上へ行く郵船)

256. 副詞は異なる三種に小分せらる

I Simple. II Interrogative. III Relative.

(單一) (疑問) (關係)

257. I Simple Adverbs. 一單一副詞は其意義に従ひて識別せられ得べし

注意 此單一副詞は又六種に細小分せられて頗る重要なものなるが故に獨り Nesfield の説のみならず他書を參照し増補したること代名詞の It の項に於けるが如し讀者之を諒せよ

1. Time (時 限)

時限に關する副詞は現在, 過去未來なり

(a) Time present: (現在時) now (今) today (今日) instantly (直チニ) presently (直チニ) still (今以テ, 尙) forthwith (直チニ) henceforth (自今, 以後) 其他 this instant 等の如き句之に屬す又此種に屬して一物一事を他物他事に結び合はする副詞あり 'while' 'when' 'then' 'as' 'immediately' の如きは時限の點に關するものなり

Now といふ辭は現在の重要な副詞即ち摸範副詞にして他辭多くは其源を之に取れり

Immediately は英人が presently を用ふるが如くに蘇人に用ひらるゝ辭なり I will come presently は英國一般に行はるゝ發言にして 'I will lose no time;' 'I will come without delay.' に等しきものなり

Immediately の正當の使用は一事件をして他の事件に密接せしむるに在り

He heard the news and immediately set out.

(彼人は此新聞を聞いて直ちに出發しき)

(b) Time past (過去時)

before (前ニ) heretofore (從來, 曩ニ) hitherto (今日マデ) already (既ニ) lately (前キニ) once (嘗テ) yesterday (昨日)

(c) Time future (未來時)

hereafter (今後) afterward (此後ニ) soon (速ニ) henceforth (自今, 以後) presently (直ニ) immediately (直ニ) to-morrow (明日)

以上の副詞中 (soon, presently immediately henceforth の如きは) 既に現在時に入りたるものあり此等は將さに始まらむとする動作を形容する副詞なるが故に正しく未來なるも又實際上現在なることあるによるなり

(d) Duration and Repetition (連續及び繰返)

ever (常ニ, 嘗テ) never (決シテ...セズ) always (常ニ) aye (毎ニ, 永ク) often (屢) seldom (稀ニ) rarely (稀ニ) occasionally (折々, 時々) frequently (屢) continually (引續キテ) continuously (引續キテ) incessantly (間斷ナク) perpetually (永ク) again (復) once (一回) twice (二回) daily (日々) monthly (毎月) annually (年々) periodically (時々).

Ever は引續きを言ひ表はす辭の先登にして重要なものなり其意義は 'at all times' 又は 'through all times' にして意義の廣濶なるに従ひて其勢力大なるが故に強勢辭 (Emphasis) として用ひらる

Never も ever 同理にて常に排除の意あるが故に強勢なる否定辭なり

He answered him *never* a word.

(甲某は乙某に決して一語をも答へざりき) の如し

Again は本來 'back' 'opposite' 'on the contrary' 'on the other hand' の意義を有するにより 'a second time' の意義とあれども茲に止まらず once more 又は in addition の意義を以て更に文章を導き出す關係副詞となりて其職を果すなり once and again といふ句にて其事を繰返すことを示すことは之が爲のみ

2. Place (場所)

We must rest *here* and not *there*.

場所の副詞の重要なもの左の如し

<i>Place where</i>	<i>Motion to</i>	<i>Motion from</i>
(其所)	(への運動)	(よりの運動)
Here 茲に	Hither 此方へ	Hence 夫れより
There 其處に	Thither 其方へ	Thence 夫れより
Where 其處に	Whither 其方へ	Whence 夫れより

此組立副詞には 'hitherward' (此方へ) 'thitherward' (其方へ) 'whetherward' (其方へ) あり

(a) **Rest in a Place** 其場に止まる副詞

here, there, where, by, near, yonder, above, below.

Here は此處に (in this place) にして (其處) の反對なり here は指示辭 this の代用辭なり

There は本來の意義に於て here の反對として解釋せらる此兩辭は多くの idioms に於て同所に對立して用ひらる

Neither *here* nor *there* (no matter).

(こゝにもあらず又そこにもあらず) (無關係)

Here a plain, *there* a river.

(此處に原あり其處に河あり)

There は特別の用法を有す. 吾人は場所の觀念に關係なく文章を書き始むるとき *there* を用ふ

There was once a good king. (嘗てよき王ありき)

There was not a tree to be seen.

(見らるべき一樹もなし)

There came a voice from heaven. (一聲天より來りき)

In that place (其處に) といふ一定の意義より存在 (existence) の言ひ表しは生じ來る此變遷を説明すること難からず一物は其處に有りと言ふ事は其存在に強勢の保證を爲す事なるが故に場處に關する説明は存在の説明と成れるなり

A road is 又は exists と言ふべき場合に

There is a road と言ふこと頗る簡便なり然れども誤用せらるゝ愛あれば漫りに之を用ふることは避けざるべからず故に

There is a sense in which that is true.

There is a plan by which you might do it.

の如く迂曲の語を用ひざるも吾人は簡にまて雅なる

In one sense that is true.

One plan would be.

と言ふことを得べし

Where は疑問辭の一に居りて其形は 'here' 及び 'there' の如き副詞にして其用法は單に結合辭なり即ち關係辭若くは接續詞の職務を執る

She left the place *where* she was so happy.

(彼女は幸ひなりし所の場所を去りき)

Where は元來場所の意義を有して here 及び there 兩辭の擴張を得たるものなり

Where ignorance is bliss, it's folly to be wise.

(無學が幸福なる處にて博識なることは愚痴なり)

省略文に在りては名詞なるが如くに用ひられたる *where* を發見することあり

He had no *where* to lay his head.

He had no *place where* he might lay his head.

の省略文なり

Where に 'somewhere' の組立辭あるは *how* に *some-* *how*, 'nohow' 等あるが如し

Near, by 此二辭は接近を示すものなり

There was no one *by*.

He stood *by*.

By comes a horseman (*by* は近くの意)

By は 'here' と 'put by' (離す, 遠ざくの意) とを對するとき其差異判然すべし

此項に 'numerical order' (序數) の副詞は入るなり 'firstly' 或は 'first,' 'secondly' 'lastly' 等

(b) **Motion to a place.**

Hither (此處へ) thither (其處へ) whither (其處へ, 何處へ)

Hither と thither とは反對にして to this place; to that place と解釋せらる

Come *hither*, (茲へ來れ) go *thither* (其處へ行け)

Where I am, *thither* ye cannot come.

(余が居る處の其處へ汝は來ること能はず)

Whither は疑問辭としては to what place (何れの處に) にして關係辭としては to which place (其の處に) なり

(c) **Motion from a place.**

Hence, thence, whence.

Hence, (此處より) thence, (其處より) whence (何れの所より, 其處より) は 'from this place,' 'from that place,' 'from what or which place' なり

Hence は時により

A week hence の如く用ひらる

理由 (reason) 原因 (cause) にも擴張せらる

Hence (from this cause) it is. (それは夫れ故なり)

故に亦根源 (source or origin) にも及ぼす

All other faces borrowed *hence* their light their grace.

(すべて他人は其光線と快樂とを其處より借りたり)

Thence, *whence* には時の擴張生じ難しといへども reason, cause に擴張せらるゝより時にも及ぼすなり

The facts are admitted, *whence* we conclude that the principle is true.

(事實は是認せらる其處よりして吾人は此主義が眞實なることを決定す)

From whence は重複辭の如きも佳良なる用法中に發見せらる

Who art thou, courteous stranger, and *from whence*?

(慇懃なる外國人たる汝は誰そ且何れより來れりや)

場所に於ける分離 (separation) は 'apart' 'separately,' 'asunder' (共に離れての意) にて結合は together (共に) にて言ひ出さる

彼是關係の變化に於ける場所を示さむか爲には above (上ニ) aloft (高ク) below (下ニ) under (下ニ) down (下ニ) beyond (外ニ) yonder (彼處ニ) away (離レテ) through (通ホリテ) in (内ニ) out (外ニ) without (外ニ) inward (内方ニ) inside (内側ニ) around (周リニ) fro (後方ニ) forth (前方ニ) あり

場所を示す單形副詞より組立たる複形副詞は非常に多くして其多數は他種の副詞に入るのみならず比喩の應用より他の品詞に入るものあり

Hereby (是ニヨリテ) herein, (是ニ於テ) hereupon, (是ニ於テ) thereabout (大抵, 其邊ニ) thereafter (其後) therefore (夫レ故ニ) thereof, (ソレニツキテ) thereon, (ソレニテ) whereas, (其内ニ) whereby (ソレニテ) wherefore, (夫故ニ) whereof, (ソレニツキテ) anywhere, (何處ニテモ) elsewhere, (他所ニテ) somewhere, (或ル所ニ) wheresoever (何處ヲ論セズ) &c.

Whereby wherefore whereof は疑問副詞となるときは何處の意となるなり

3. Degree or measure, extent.

(程度又は度量, 廣袤)

Much (多ク) little (少ク) very (甚タ) far (遙カニ) partly (少シク) wholly (全ク) exceedingly (非常ニ) 等

此等の副詞は分量の性質に關係するものにして二様あり一は員數を示すものにして一は不定辭 (indefinite words) なり

細小なるものより始めて劇甚 (intensity) なるものを擧げむに very little (至少) little (少) slightly (微ニ) scarcely (乏シク) inconsiderably (些細ニ) pretty (少シク, 可ナリニ) moderately (適宜ニ) enough (十分ニ) sufficiently (十分ニ) much (多ク) very much (甚タ多ク) greatly (大ニ) exceedingly (非常ニ) utterly (全ク) thoroughly (貫徹シテ) generally (一般ニ, 通常ニ) terribly (驚クベク, 非常ニ) universally (統一ニ, 一般ニ) gay (very の意義にて) は scotticism なり

'Generally' は二様の意義を有して用法を誤り易し第一の意義は for the most part 若くは in the majority of instance (多分) なり

The plan *generally* succeeded, 即ち succeeded in the greater number of trials (此計畫は多分成效したり即ち數多の經驗にて成效したり)

Generally 第二の意義は一般の意即ち同類を集めて通理となすこと (generalized fact) にて全種類に共通の性質を示すにあり

Animals *generally* have a nervous system.

(動物は一般に神経系を有す)

即ち it is general property of animals.

(動物の一般の性質なり)

第一の意義多分といふことは通常の意義にて第二の意義は *in general* といふ句を用ふれば尙ほ明白ならむ

Defect (分量を欠乏の形にて言ひ表はすもの)

Almost (殆ト, 略) nearly (近ク, 殆ト, 大抵) little (少シク) less (尙少シク) least (最モ少ク) hardly (辛ウジテ, 酷ク) but (只ニ) partly (稍, 一部ハ) well-nigh (略, 殆ト) partly は分割副詞なり

Partly his, partly yours (一部は彼人の有一部分は汝の有)

Excess (過分) very (甚) far (遙ニ) exceedingly (非常ニ) more (尙多ク) most (多分) better (尙ヨク) best (最ヨク) worst (最モ悪シク)

Equality or sufficiency (同様又は十分に) enough (十分ニ) sufficiently (十分ニ) equally (一樣ニ, 等分ニ) exactly (正シク, 恰モ) perfectly (十分ニ) truly (誠ニ) just (正シク恰モ)

Abatement or gradation (減却又は差等) hardly (辛ウジテ, 酷ク) piecemeal (一ツツハ, 片々) gradually (漸々ニ, 次第ニ)

Repetition (繰返シ) seldom (稀ニ) often (屢) frequently (屢) once (一回) twice (二回) thrice (三回) again (再度) once more (今一度) 其他附加の意義にて also (又且) likewise (亦, 且) besides (其外ニ且又) too (亦)

茲に一層必要なる比較副詞あり 'so' 'as' 'than' 'the' 'too' 是なり此等の副詞に結合する副詞ハ enough sufficiently only 等なり

So は本来 'by that' の意義にて指示代名詞なり此性質によりて比較副詞となりたり

It was so dark, that we could see nothing.

It was dark by *that*, to *that measure*, namely that we could not see.

(暗かりしが爲に見ること能はざりき)

斯る比較を爲さむには第二の解説即ち附屬文 (clause) を必要とす

尋常の會話に於て吾人は屢比較を省略することあり此時には so は劇甚なる發言となる

The view is so fine (景色甚だ美なり)

原因結果 (cause and effect) を示すが爲に so の應用は本来の意義に従ふ

He ran with all his might, and so was first.

換言せば

Running *in that manner*, he became first なり原因結果の關係は解説に續きて推測せらるゝなり

As は本来 all-so の短縮なり實際に於て as は so と同一の事業をなすにより同一に解釋せらる as は such as といふ關係の結合にて代名詞の應用を有す 'as follows,' as regards といふ組織も亦然り as brave as a lion といふ副詞上の意義は左の如く解釋せらる

Brave *by that* (or *in that degree*) *by which* (or *in which degree*) a lion is brave.

是認められたる省略文 (Ellipsis) に於て吾人は單に

Brave *as a lion* と言ふことを得

As far as we can see.

As two is to one, so is twelve to six は two is to one
by that, twelve is to six by that なり

Men are more happy, as they are less involved in
affairs.

(事務に關すること愈少きに從ひ人は愈幸なり)

に於けるも more (the more) は比較を全うするなり

As は接續詞として用ひらるゝ時は稍離隔したる意義
となりて時 (time) の意義となる

He trembled as he spoke.

(話し、時に震ひき)

As は理由を示して since の意となる

As (since に代りて) you are of that opinion (汝は其説
を有するが故に)

As は if との結合にて比較の意義明かあり

As if we did not know (知らざりしが如く)

Than は (本來 then) 比較辭に繼續す

He is stronger than you.

之を完全にせば

He is stronger; then (=next in a lower degree) strong
are you なり

The (old English thi) は比較副詞に先き立つ

The more the better = by that more, by that better,
better in that degree in which more なり

As と比較し見よ

副詞の *The* は定冠詞 (The definite article) の *the* とは
全く違ひたるものなり此は指示辭の昔時の inflection を現
はすものにて比較級に於ける形容詞若くは副詞の前になら

では決して用ひるゝことなし (尙ほ III. 關係辭に到りて説
くを參看すべし)

Too も亦獨立の意義にて時々用ひらるゝ比較副詞なり
其優美なる所は羅句語の如き他國語に之を翻譯するときに
顯然たり

He is too old to learn は

He is so old that he is unable to learn のよき略文あり
比較を言ひ表はす句が省略せらるゝ場合には吾人は其言
辭を

More than enough,

More than what is just, right,

Convenient, fitting or desirable.

なりと了解して差支へなし

Enough 及び **sufficiently** も亦同様に用ひらる

I am old enough to manage my own affairs.

(余は自己の業務を執るに十分に老いたり)

The irritation is sufficiently great to lead to war.

(激昂は十分大にして開戦に及ばむとす)

此二文を一層長文にすれば

I am so old that I am able to manage my own affairs.

The irritation is so great that it may lead to war となる
文章を短縮することは比較辭を省略するも其餘勢を含蓄
すと思はるゝやうになさるゝことを得べし

He is not a man to put confidence in.

(彼人は信用を置くべき人にあらず)

He had not the prudence to conceal his anger.

(彼人は其怒氣を隠掩すべき注意を有せざりき)

此二文を一層長く綴るときは

He is not so honorable (trustworthy, good, able etc.)

a man that one can put confidence in him.

He was not so prudent as to conceal his anger.

” ” ” ” ” that he concealed ” ”

となるべし

Only といふ必要辭は 'solely' 'merely' 'alone' と同義にして此項に入るべきものなり only の一般の意義は他物を排除して自己に此一物ありといふことなり

4. Belief and Disbelief, or.

Certainty and Uncertainty; (信用不信用或は確實不確實) truly (實ニ) surely (確カニ) certainty (確實ニ) nay (否、且又) not (無シ、アラズ) perhaps (蓋シ、多分) 等

此種の言辭は其數多からざれども確實不確實の程度を示すが故に至要のものとする

信用即確實の言ひ表しには

Certainly (確カニ) surely assuredly (保證シテ) truly verily (實ニ) undoubtedly (疑ナク) exactly (正シク) positively (極メテ) precisely (精細ニ) indeed (實ニ) yes (然リ) yea (然リ) 其他 of course (勿論) by all means (ドウシテモ、必ず) in truth (實ニ) even so (ソレニテモ) just so (丁度其ノ通り) most assuredly (最モ確實ニ) by all manner (手ヲ盡シテ) of means (方法ニテ) on every ground (各主義ニテ) without fail (吃度) without exception (除外ナシニ) beyond all doubts (疑ナク) beyond the possibility of question (議論モナク) to be sure (確カニ) あり

Yes, yea, ay, no といふ辭は副詞と名付けられて副詞の勢力を有するが如し然れども C. P. Mason の如きは左の説を爲せり即ち此等の辭は動詞形容詞又は他の副詞を形容せむが爲に決して用ひらるることなり故に副詞と名付けられ難かるべしと氏は此等の辭を感歎詞 (interjection) なりと稱すれども同意を表し難し何となれを alas; hurrah 等の如く精神内の感動を此等のものは言ひ出さざればなり此等は寧ろ關係辭の一種なりとすべし此關係辭にて發言者の承諾又は否定を言ひ出して關係せる解説を繰返して言ふことを避くるものなれども亦是に等し例へて 'certainly' surely indeed の如し斯る時の副詞は明白なる Ellipsis にて獨立して用を辨ずる副詞となるものなり

不信用の言ひ表しには not 又は no といふ否定 (negation) の辭多分を占めて之より由來せる句あり

No, not, nay, not so (然ラズ) not at all (毫モナシ) no-wise (絶テ無シ) on no account (意ニ介スルニ足ラズ) in no respect (偏僻セズニ) not in the least (毛頭モナク) not in a whit (毫モナク) not a bit, not a jot (毫モナク) forsooth (斷然) 此辭は近來行はれたる英語にて反語なれども一時は盛りに verily の代りに用ひられたることありき

有り得べき事 (probability) 偶然の事 (contingency) 又は不確實なる事 (uncertainty) を言ひ表はすものは

perhaps (蓋シ、大抵) possibly (成ルベクハ) maybe (大抵) haply (大概) mayhap (略) likely (大方) perchance (蓋シ) peradventure (大方) howbeit (然レドモ) なり

5. Cause and Effect (原因、結果) Therefore (ソレ故ニ) wherefore (ソレ故ニ、何ニヨリテ) why (何故ニ) whence (ソレ故ニ) hence (ソレヨリシテ) thus (カクノ如クニ) 及び數多の句あり

器械的に用ひられたる副詞 (instrumentarity) は此項に

入る但し此副詞は句 (phrases) 又は附屬文 (clauses) にて言ひ出されて單形辭は甚だ稀なり

6. **Manner or quality** (方法或は性質) well (ヨク) ill (悪シク) wisely (賢ク) bravely (勇敢ニ) softly (柔和ニ) quickly (速カニ) remarkably (著ルク) rightly (正シク) slowly (徐々ニ) 等

性質を言ひ表はす形容詞の區域の廣さが如く此項には副詞の大分を含有するなり上に掲げたる五種類につきては之を網羅すること難からざれども性質を示す副詞は甚だ多くして辭典中にも廣く散在す必竟動作の方法の千種萬態なるによるなり今 subject (主) が某一物を動かすと假定せむに

We may move *quickly, steadily, violently, suddenly, abruptly, hurriedly, straight, zigzag, strongly, rightly, beautifully, unexpectedly* 等尙際限なかるべし すべて動作の各種類は擧げ得べき限り各特別なる仕方方法の種類を有すること計るべからずされば

'To speak,' 'to sing,' 'to eat,' 'to drink,' 'to look,' 'to work,' 'to govern' 'to die' 等は time place 及び degree 等既に掲げたる性質状態を除きて尙其特別なる方法を有するなり而して此方法を言ひ表はす words も phrases も又 clauses も皆共に文法上只一個の副詞と考定せらるゝなり

He spoke *long, clearly to the purpose.*

(目的につきて久しく明かに話しき)

He looked *hard, with anxiety, as if he were in earnest.*

(熱心なりし如く配慮して苦しめり)

He governed *wisely with discretion so as to gain esteem.*
(彼人は他人の推尊を得るやうに分別して巧に管理したり)

He died *easily, without suffering, as one would have predicted.*

(彼人は人が豫言したらむが如くに苦みせずして易々と死にき)

How (如何に) といふ疑問辭に答ふる一辭若くは數辭の一結合は動作の特別事情を問ふものに答ふる方法の副詞なり 故に吾人もし

The sun shines と言ふことあらむに何人も此事實につきて尙格段なる説明を求むることあるべし是れ種々なる方法にて生すべきものなればなり此場合に格段なる報告を與ふる爲に用ひらるゝ辭は副詞又は副詞同等辭なり

The sun shines *brightly*, 又は *with intermission*, 若くは *so as to light up the landscape*, 或は *as if we were in the topics* とならむ

名詞の格段ある性質を示すものは文典に於て形容詞たること一定則なるが如く動詞の格段なる性質を形容するものは副詞なり今動作の實行につきて事情の千變萬化なることは形容詞及其同等辭の千態萬様なるに等しく副詞, 副詞句及び副詞附屬文は止むを得ざる勢にて實に無數のものなることを悟るべし

方法の副詞は屢程度を言ひ出すに用ひらる *seriously* (烈シク) *hopelessly* (望ナシニ) *piercingly* (烈シク) *provokingly* (怒リテ) *inseparably* (分ツヘカラズニ) *inexplicably* (解放スベカラズニ) の如し

The patient is *extricably* *hopelessly* ill.

(病者は免るべからず望みなく病めり)

The air is *piercingly* cold (烈しく寒く)

He was *provokingly* cool (怒りて冷淡に)

They are *inseparably*, *inextricably* connected.

(分つべからずに關係して)

分詞より副詞を構成することは簡便法なり *provokingly*, (煽動して) *knowingly*, (知リナガラ) *avowedly* (公然) *invitingly* (誘導シテ)

He is *provokingly* cool といふことは左文の意義を言ひ出す簡略法なり

He was *so* cool *as to* provoke one.

„ „ „ „ *that* one could not but feel provoked.

They broke the law *knowingly*.

(彼等は有心故造に法律を犯せり)

は左文の短縮文なり

They broke the law, *and they knew that they were doing so.*

He has *avowedly* retracted his opinion.

(公然其説を撤回したり)

The door is *invitingly* ajar. (戸が態ど半開してあり)

Substitutes for Simple Adverb.

作文中に用ふる副詞の同等辭は句 (phrase) 及び附屬文 (clauses) なり

(1) **Time Phrases :**

' Their rivalry is active even *to this day* (=yet),'

(彼等の競争は今日まで活潑なり)

Every two years (=biennially) 'once on a time' 'the day before yesterday' 'next year' 'a century ago'

Clauses: *while I live* (=ever always etc.)

I will follow truth. (生涯余は此真理に從はむ)

I will come *when I can*. (出来る時に來るべし)

The thing was done *before I came*.

(余が來りし前に此事は出来たり)

斯る clauses は時の關係副詞の *ere*, *until*, *when*, *while*, *whenever*, か又は前置詞の *before*, *after*, *since* によりて導き出ださる但し前置詞にして名詞を管理せず附屬文を管理する場合には *before*, *after*, *since* 等は通常接續詞と命名せらる

(2) **Place Phrases.**

I was never *in that place*, *Quarter town*, *part of the world* etc. (=there) 'at the seat of judgment' 'in the skies' 'under the green wood tree,'

Clauses: *wherever one goes* (=everywhere), one hears the same story (到る處にて同じ噂を聞く)

' *Where the tree falls*, there will it lie.

(樹が倒る所に在らむ)

' *Whither I go*, ye cannot come.'

(余が行所へ汝は來ること能はず)

' *Go whence you came*.' (汝が來りし所へ行け)

關係副詞の *where*, *whither* *whence* *wheresoever* etc. 等は斯る附屬文を主要文へ結合する辭にして場所を示すが爲に附屬文中の動詞を形容するものなり

(3) **Degree: Phrases :**

The scene was *in a singular degree* (=singularly) romantic. (景色は奇異なり)

'He is so clever as to surprise one (surprisingly clever)' (人を驚かす程かしこし) 'by ever so little' 'to a small extent' 'in very intense degree';

Clauses: He is not so careful as he ought to be (careful enough) 'the rain was heavier than we anticipated.—than could have been anticipated (=unexpectedly heavy);' (雨は思ひしよりも強かりき) 'the sea is as deep as the mountains are high;' (海は山の高さが如く深し) as thy day is, so shall thy strength be. (汝は生ける通りに勢力存せむ)

以上の附屬文に於て *as* は用ひられたる辭の重要なものなり此程度 (degree) は標準となりて他物との比較が言ひ表はさるゝが故に其の結合辭に比較即ち比例を示すべき辭なり

as—as, as—so, than, the (the more).

He knows more than I (do)

(彼人は余が知るより尙多くを知る)

The longer we live, the more charitable we become.

(吾人は愈長く生活すれば愈慈善深く成る)

4. **Belief and Disbelief phrases**: Beyond doubt (=undoubtedly, doubtless) with the highest certainty with great hesitation.

'To confess the truth (=truly, indeed, certainly etc.)'

I do not like him. (實を申さば余は彼人を好まず)

Clauses: If my life depended on it, I would maintain my opinion (命にかゝりても余は余が説を維持せむ):

I am as certain as if I had seen it (=perfectly certain) (余は目撃したりし如くにたしかなり)

Belief 及び disbelief の clauses は Degree の体裁にて導き出ださるゝなり

Condition (設定) uncertainty, (不確定)

The King could not legislate without the consent of his Parliament (phrase)—unless (or except) his Parliament consented, if his Parliament did not consented. (clause) (國王は國會の協賛なくば法律を制定すること能はず) Conditional conjunctions (設定接續詞) は此等の clauses (附屬文) を導き出だす

(5) Cause and Effect

Cause phrases: For what purpose (=why) are you doing this? (之を爲す目的は何ぞ)

Owing to these causes (=hence, therefore etc.) the enterprise failed (此原因に歸して(是故に)此企圖は失敗せり)

'By the action of the sun' 'by force of kindness' 'by the influence of the government.' etc.

Clauses: The crops are bad, because the spring was ungenial, (氣候不順なりしか故に收穫悪し)

We lost the fight, because our numbers were reduced.

(兵數減して敗れき)

接續詞の *because* 及び其同等辭は '(inasmuch as,' 'by reason that' etc.) は clauses の此種のものに於ける結合連鎖 (connecting links) なり

Effect Phrases: 'To his own hurt with the highest success (=most successfully) he stood his ground so that at

last he triumphed clause: (其自己の傷害に關せず彼人は其地に止りて終に勝利しき)

(6) **Manner generally** 句及び此目的に用ひらるゝ結合辭甚た多し 'In a manful way' etc.

此項の *clauses* は *as* といふ關係副詞即ち結合副詞によりて導かる是は程度 (degree) 中にある比較と同一主義に基くなり

He behaved *as if his all had been at stake* (彼人は其財産を擲ちて險を冒したりしか如くに行ひき)

He falls to such perusal of my face *as he would draw it.*
(彼人は余が顔を畫く如く檢閲す)

他の品詞にて時々副詞として用ひらるゝもの

Noun: He sent the man *home* (place).

He goes *to-morrow* (on the to-morrow) (time)

He cares not *a groat* (degree) (—groat に注意せず)

此等の用法は習慣の然らしむるものに過ぎず吾人は之を解釋して副詞句の省略となす 'on the to-morrow' 'to his house, or home,' 'so much as a groat' (貨幣の名我六錢斗り) の省略なり

Pronouns は時々副詞となる: 'what (=why) should he labour'? 'somewhat large' (Scotch *some* large); 'none the worse,' 'I will not do this *either*.'

Adjective は副詞が居るべき所に現出すること屢あり 'drink *deep*' (強飲) the green trees whispered *soft and low*, (綠樹は柔かに低聲に耳語せり) 'this looks *strange*' standing *erect* 等 (これは直立して奇怪に見ゆ)

吾人は一形容詞は他の形容詞を形容する例を多く見る 'wide open' 'red hot' the *pale blue sky*,' の如し時には之に應ずる副詞用ひらるゝことあれども意義異なることあり

I found the way *easy—easily* (容易に)

It appears *clear—clearly* (明白に)

或る場合に於て形容詞を用ふるも不當ならざることあれども 'indifferent well' 又は *extreme bad* の如きは文法上の誤謬なり

He was interrogated *relative* to that circumstance の *relative* は *relatively* 若くは *in relation to* ならざるべからず

I would have done it *independent* of that circumstance と言ふことは普通の如くなれども *independently* の方は至當なる組織なり

形容詞を副詞として用ふることは左の考案に基くものと解せらる

(1) 古典語 (classical languages) に於て中性形容詞 (neuter adjectives) は用ひらるることを得るにより英語に影響し來れるものゝ如し

(2) 昔時の英語中に副詞は形容詞へ *e* 文字を加へて正しく成形したり 'soft *softe* の如し故に *e* 文字を脱却せば副詞は形容詞の形にて殘留す *claeane* といふ副詞は *clean* となりたることは *clean gone* の句に現はる *faeste* の *fast* は 'to stick *fast* の句に見ゆるが如し誤謬なる似寄にて數多の形容詞は *e* 字に關係なきものも Elizabeth 女皇時代に副詞として自由自在に用ひられたり

Thou didst it *excellent*.

equal (equally の代りに) well.

excellent well 等は上に掲げたるものと同一の誤謬にて先例となりたるなり

(3) 'Being' 'seeming' arriving 等の不十分賓位の動詞を以て動詞を形容せずして却りて主 (subject) を形容する場合あり

The matter seems *clear* に於て '*clear*' は matter の賓位の一部なり

They arrived *safe* に於て *safe* は 'arrived' を形容せざれども arrived と共に賓位を全うせむが爲に居るものなり之と等しく

He sat *silent*; He stood *firm*; あり

It comes *beautiful* 及び

It comes *beautifully* の二文の意義は全く異なるなり

258. II. Interrogative Adverbs.

疑問副詞とは問ひを問はむが爲に用ひられたる副詞に下したる名なり

(a) Time:—

When did he come? (彼人は何時來りしや)

How long will he remain here?

(彼人は此處に何程久しく留るべしや)

(b) Place:—

Where did he stop? (何處に止まりしや)

Whence has he come? (何れより來れりや)

Whither is he going? (何れへ行かむとするか)

(c) Degree:—

How far (to what extent) was that report true?

(此報告は幾何程正實なりしや)

(d) Cause or Reason:—

Why (for what reason) did he do this?

(何故に此事をなししにや)

Wherefore did she weep? (彼女は何故に泣きしや)

(e) Manner or state:—

How did he do this (如何に之を爲ししや)

How (in what state of health) is he to-day

(今日は如何なりや如何なる健康の状態なりや)

259. How とふい副詞は時によりては感動の意義 (exclamatory sense) に用ひらる:—

How kind of you to do this!

(此事を爲さむに如何に深切なるぞ)

How often have you been cautioned!

(如何程屢注意せられたるぞ)

What も分量或は程度の意義にて感歎の意義に用ひらる

What a foolish fellow you are!

(汝は如何なる愚物ぞ)

What clever sons you have

(汝は何程伶俐なる男子共を有するぞ)

260. III. Relative Adverbs.

關係副詞は其形は疑問副詞と同一なれども問を問ふにあらずして二個の文意を一所に結合す故に關係副詞は品詞の重複部にして副詞と接續詞との合併辭なり (§ 18, 3)

此等の副詞を關係辭と命名する理由二あり (1) 何となれば關係代名詞の如く言ひ出たされたる或は省略せられたる先行者 (antecedent) に此等の副詞は關係すればなり (2)

何となれば此等の副詞は關係代名詞より成形せらるればなり

(a) 先行者の省略せられたるもの

This is *where* (=the place in which) we dwell.

Let me know *when* (=the time by which) you will come.

(b) 先行者の言ひ出だされたるもの

This is *the place where* we dwell (吾人が住む所)

Let me know *the time when* you will come.

(汝が來らむ時を)

261. 'The' は既に比較副詞の項に説きたれども尙關係辭として茲に説明せむに *the* は分量に關する關係副詞にして分量の指示副詞の *the* といふ先行者に繼續せらる

The more (wealth) men have, *the more* they desire.

(愈多く有すれば有する程に尙愈多くを欲す)

The sooner he comes, *the better* for him.

(愈早く來れば愈可なり)

此二文に於て始の *the* は關係副詞にして第二の *the* は指示副詞なり尙詳言せば

To what extent men have more wealth, *to that extent* they desire more なり

此一對の副詞は比較級に於ける形容詞又は他の副詞と共に結合する外には決して用ひらるゝことなきを記憶すべし

又關係辭の *The* は指示辭の *the* といふ先行者に繼がれざれば決して用ひらるゝことなし但し指示副詞としての *the* は單獨に用ひらるゝこともあり

He worked *the* (to that extent) harder, because he had been encouraged by his teacher.

(其教師に勵まされたるによりて彼人は勉強して働らきたり)

Degree of Comparison in Adverb.

262. 此事は既に大略を説きたれども尙詳細に言へば形容詞と同一方法にて成形せらる

(a) 副詞が one syllable の語なるときは比較級 (Comparative) には *er* を加へ最高級 (superlative) には *est* を加へて成形す:—

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Soon (速カニ)	sooner (尙速カニ)	soonest (最モ速カニ)
Long (長ク)	longer	longest
Loud (聲高ク)	louder	loudest
Late (遅ク)	later	latest
Near (近ク)	nearer	nearest

(b) 若干の副詞は比較級を不規則なる方法にて成形す:—

Well (ヨク)	better (ヨリヨク)	best (最モヨク)
Ill 又は badly (アシク)	worse	worst
Much (多ク)	more	most
Little (少ク)	less	least
Forth (先キニ)	further	furthest
Far (遙カニ)	farther	farthest

(c) *Ly* にて終る副詞は比較級には *more* を加へ最高級には *most* を加へて成形す

Wisely (賢明 =) *more* wisely *most* wisely
 Beautifully *more* beautifully *most* beautifully

註 然れども 'early' (早ク) は comparative に earlier を有す

§ 3.—The Forms of Adverbs.

263. 若干の副詞は形容詞と同一の形を有す

<i>Adverb.</i>	<i>Adjective.</i>
He was <i>much</i> pleased 甚々悦ビテ	There is <i>much</i> sickness here 多病
He stayed <i>long</i> 長ク止リキ	He was on a <i>long</i> journey 長旅
He spoke <i>loud</i> 聲高ク	There is a sound of <i>loud</i> voices 高聲
He came <i>early</i> 早ク	He woke up at an <i>early</i> hour 早時
He hit him <i>hard</i> 強ク	This is a <i>hard</i> piece of wood 硬片
He came <i>quick</i> 速カニ	They rode along at a <i>quick</i> pace 急歩
Stand <i>near</i> while I speak 近ク立テ	He is my <i>near</i> relation 近親
He was a <i>little</i> tired 少シク	There is a <i>little</i> hope now 少シノ望
He came <i>only</i> once 只一回	This is my <i>only</i> son 一子
He has slept <i>enough</i> 十分ニ	He has eaten <i>enough</i> bread 十分

264. *Ly* に於ける副詞。—多くの副詞は形容詞へ *ly* (a corruption of *like*); を加へて成形せられて此形容詞との間に大抵抽象名詞あり左の如し

<i>Adjective.</i>	<i>Abstract Noun.</i>	<i>Adverb.</i>
Wise 賢キ	wisdom 智慧	wisely 賢ク
Poor 貧シキ	poverty 貧乏	poorly 貧シク
High 高キ	height 高サ	highly 高ク
Short 短キ	shortness 短サ	shortly 短ク

265. 'The' 'he' 'who' より成形せられたる副詞
 此等の副詞は代名副詞 (Pronominal Adverbs) と命名せらる

	Adverbs.					
	Rest.	Motion to.	Motion from.	Time.	Manner.	
<i>Dem.</i> {	The	there	thither	thence	then	thus
	He	here	hither	hence	..	..
<i>Rel.</i>	Who	where	whither	whence	when	how
<i>Inter.</i>	Who?	where?	whither?	whence?	when?	how?

此等の副詞の多分は前置詞又は他の副詞と共に組立てらるゝことを得

'There' より成れる副詞に左のものあり

Therein, thereto, thereat, therefore, therefrom, あり

Here よりは *herein, hereto, heretofore, hereat, herewith,*

hereon, 又は *hereupon, hereof, hereby, hereafter.* あり

'Where' より *whereto, wherethence, wherewith,*

'Hither' より *hitherto* (=up to this place 又は time).

'Thence' より *thenceforth, thenceforward.*

Hence より *henceforth, henceforward.*

266. Possessive noun (所有格名詞) より成形せられたる副詞

此副詞は時として Genitival adverbs と命名せらる (Genitive は所有格なり)

Needs (=of need, necessarily).

Once (=of one 又は of one time)

Twice (=of two times).

Sometimes (=of some time).

Always (=of all way).

Sideways (=of a side way)

Length-way (=of a length-way).

Else (=of other, from an old form, 'elles' of another).

267. Adverbial Phrases (副詞句)

英語中に數多の副詞句ありて副詞の業務を盡す (§ 30, a を見よ)

(1) 名詞に繼續せられたる前置詞:—

At random (aimlessly); *of course* (necessarily);

At length (finally); *in fact* (actually) *to boot* (moreover);
of a truth (truly).

(2) 名詞と混合したる前置詞:—

Indeed (actually); *betimes* (punctually); *besides* (in addition); *between* (in the middle of two or twain); *to-day* (on this day); *asleep* (in a state of sleep); *abed* (in bed) *away* (on the way).

註 *Be* は *by* といふ前置詞の昔時の形にして 'a' は *on* といふ前置詞の短縮形なり

(3) 形容詞に繼續せられたる前置詞 此處には形容詞の後の名詞の省略せられたるものなり:—

In general, *in particular*, *in short*, *at large*, *in vain*, *on high*, *of old*, *after all*, *at first*, *at last*, *at least*, *at all*, *at most*, *at best*, *in future*, *at present*.

(4) 形容詞と混合せられたる前置詞 此處にも上文の如く形容詞の後に名詞の省略せられたるものなり:—

Below, *beyond*, *behind*, *abroad*, *anew*, *away*, *across*, *aloud* etc.

(5) 形容詞にて形容せられたる名詞:—

Meantime, *meawhile*, *midway*, *yesterday* etc.

(6) 前置詞と共に組立てられたる副詞:—

Forthwith, *within*, *without*, *forever*, *at once*, *before*, *beneath*.

(7) Miscellaneous phrases. (混合の句):—

By all means, *by no means*, *by the by* (something said in passing) *by the way* (*by the by* と同義) *to be sure*, (certainly), *head downwards*, (with the head in front) *head downwards*, *topsy-turvy*, *head over heels* (the head being thrown over the heels).

副詞は時により 'and' といふ接續詞にて結合せられて一對を爲すものあり:—

He is walking *up and down*, *to and fro*.

(上下に) (あちら, こちらに)

He is walking *here and there*, *hither and thither*.

(此處, 彼處に, こなた, かなたに)

The mice run *in and out*, *backwards and forwards*.

(内外に, 前後に)

He come here *now and then* (occasionally).

(折々)

He works *off and on* (irregularly).

(不正に不規則に)

You will see him *by and by* (in a short time)

(暫時の内に)

§ 4.—Verbs Compounded with Adverbs.

269. 動詞と副詞と習慣上組立となれるものあり

斯る副詞は大抵韻文の外には動詞の後に置かる:—

Speak out (言ひ出す) rise up (起き上がる) の如し
茲に 'out' は 'speak' といふ動詞の一部と解剖せらるべく
'up' は 'rise' といふ動詞の一部とせらるべし

然れども之に一致する名詞を成形することに於ては副詞は始めに置かる:—

Verb.	Noun.
The crop will come out well. (収獲はよく現出せむ)	The outcome was a good crop. (成績はよき収獲なりき)
No profit will come in. (一の利益も入らざらむ)	His income is small. (彼人の歳入は少な)
Cholera did not break out. (コレラは起らざりき)	There was no outbreak of cholera. (コレラの發生はなかりき)
He set out on his journey. (旅行に出立)き)	He had no trouble at the outset. (出發に困難なかりき)

之と同一の例を擧ぐれば左の如し

Verb.	Noun.
Set off (發足ス)	Offset (萌芽, 差引勘定)
Put out (萌ス, 滅ス)	Output (鐵又は石炭の一年の産出高)
Shoot off (發射ス, 芽出ス, 妨グ)	Offshoot (支條エダ)
Spring off (發射ス, 芽出ス)	Offspring } (子孫後裔)
Shoot up (飛ヒ上ル)	Upshot }
Turn out (轉ズ, 産出ス)	Outturn. (産出物, 産額, 製造品ノ)
Cast out (擲ゲ出ス)	Outcast (浪人, 追放人)
Set on (襲フ)	Onset (進撃)
Lay out (拂ヒ出ス)	Outlay (出費)
Look out (見出ス)	Outlook (看守)
Draw in (引入ル)	Indraught (入江)
Let out (出ス)	Outlet (出口)
Let in (入ル)	Inlet (入口)
Cry out (喚フ)	Outcry (喚起)
Pour out (注出ス)	Outpour (溢出)

§ 5.—Two Uses of Adverbs. (副詞の二用法)

270. 形容詞に於けるが如く (§ 113) 副詞に二様の用法あり

(a) The Attributive (直接) (b) the Predicative (間接)

(a) *Attributive use*—尋常の方法にて其形容する辭の前後に接近して用ひらるゝ時

He is *entirely* wrong. (全く悪しかり)

He shouted *loudly*. (高く叫びき)

Ha *did* his work *very badly* (甚だ悪しく)

Half through the door. (戸を半ば過ぎて)

I dislike him *only because* he is lazy.

(怠惰の故のみにて)

(b) *Predicative use*.—副詞は文章の賓位の一部となる
とき之を換言すれば副詞に先立つ動詞の補足辭として用
ひらるゝ時

Subject.	Verb.	Complement, etc.
My son	is	<i>Well</i> (in good health) to-day.
He	will be	<i>Better</i> (in better health) soon.
The two boys	are	<i>Much alike</i> (like to each other).
He	was turned	<i>Adrift</i> (to go where he could).
The bear	was caught	<i>Alive</i> (in a living state).
Those men	are	<i>Aware</i> (conscious) of their faults.
The game	is	<i>Over</i> (finished).
Some money	was	<i>Still over</i> (remaining).
The results	are	<i>Out</i> (published).
The stars	are	<i>Out</i> (visible).
He	was heard	<i>Out</i> (to the very end).
The bargain	is	<i>Off</i> (cancelled).
The train	is	<i>Off</i> (started).
He	is	<i>Well off</i> (in good circumstance).
Our side	is	<i>In</i> (having their innings).
The late minister	is	<i>In</i> (holding office) again.

CHAPTER VII.—PREPOSITIONS.

271. 定義 A Preposition は名詞にて示されたる人或は物が他の事物に對して如何なる關係に立つかを表明せむが爲に名詞或は名詞同等辭の前に置かれた辭なり (§ 14)

名詞或は名詞同等辭は Object (目的) と名付けらる

I place my hand *on* the table.

茲に *on* といふ辭がもし脱却せられなば一の意義も存せざるなり hand は table の *on* にも或は table の *under* にも或は table の *above* にも置かれ得べし故に前置詞が挿入せられざれば手 (hand) と机 (table) との間之關係は知らるゝこと能はず

272. (a) Adverbs as Objects (副詞の目的となること)

Time 或は Place の副詞は Time 或は Place の關係を示す前置詞に對して Object として用ひらるゝことを得:—

We must be ready by *then* (=that time) (その時には)

He has worked hard from *then* to *now*.

(その時より、今日まで)

He walks about from *here* to *there* (此處より、其處へ)

I have heard of worse things being done before *now*.

(今より、前迄)

Until *now* it has not ceased raining (今まで)

Many strange things may happen between *now* and *then* (折節)

You must go at *once*. This will last for *ever* (無疆に)

(b) Phrases as Object (句の目的とあること)

若干の副詞句 (詳言せば前置詞或は接續詞にて終らざ

る句 (§ 30 及び 267 を參看すべし) は單一副詞の如く前置詞の目的として用ひらるゝことを得:—

The day-spring from *on-high* visited us (天より曉は)

He has come from *beyond-the-seas* (海外より)

He did not return till *about-ten-days-afterwards*.

(凡そ十日後まで)

These books are sold at *over-one-rupee* each (一rupee 餘にて)

He did not see her till *within-a-few-weeks-of-his-death* (其死の二三週内まで)

I bought this for *under-half-its-value* (半價以下にて)

(c) Noun-clause as Object (名詞句の目的となること)

名詞句は名詞或は代名詞が目的たると同じ方法にて前置詞の目的たることを得

This depends upon | *whether-he-will-consent-or-not*

(此事は彼人が承諾するや否やに屬す)

He told every one of | *what-he-had-heard*.

(彼人は聞きたりし事を每人に告げき)

Go whenever you like except | *that-you-must-not-go-in-the-rain*.

(雨中に行くなといふ事の外は何時にても汝が欲する時に行け)

273. Omission of Object (目的の脱却是につきて二の場合あり)

注意 或は脱棄とし或は脱却としたるも共に Omission にて同義なり。乞ふ諒せられむことを

Relative Pronoun—The man (*whom* or *that*) we were looking for.

Demost. Pronoun—A chair to sit on (*it*) (§ 236 b. を參着すべし)

274. **Forms of Prepositions.**—前置詞は六つの異なる形を有す:—

- (1) Simple (單一) (2) Double (二重) (3) Compound (複合)
 (4) Participial (分詞狀) (5) Phrase prepositions (句前置詞)
 (6) Disguised prepositions (變形)

(1) **Simple** prepositions は *At, by, with, on, in, to, for, of,* 或は *off, from, through, up, till, over, under, after* なり

註 ‘*af-ter,*’ ‘*ov-er,*’ 及び ‘*un-der,*’ の三前置詞は ‘*of,*’ ‘*up,*’ 及び昔時の英語の *un* の **Comparative** form なり

(2) **Double** prepositions は單一前置詞が意義を言ひ出すに十分ならざる時に用ひらる:—

The dog ran *into* the house (犬は家に駆け込みき)

The lamp fell *onto* the table (机上に墜ちき)

One man was chosen *from among* the rest

(残りの内より一人選ばれき)

The seed had sprouted *from under* the ground

(種子は地の下より發芽したりき)

The cart stands *over against* the bank

(車は土手に對して立つ)

A live coal was taken *from off* the fire place

(熾炭は竈より取り去られき)

He came *from within* the house (家の内より來りき)

(3) **Compound** prepositions (複合) の ‘*be*’ (=by) 或は

‘*a*’ (=on) といふ前置詞を以て組立てられたる名詞形容詞或は副詞より作らる:—

Across (=on cross), *along*, *amidst* (=on middle) *behind* (=by+hind), *about* (=on+by+out), *above* (=on+by+up), *before* (=by+for), *within*, *without*, *below*, *beneath* (=by+neath) *beside*, *between* (=by+twain), *beyond* (=by+yonder), *amongst* (=on+gemang, in a multitude), *but* (=by+out, except).

(4) **Participial** prepositions 是等は舊時 (*a*) 言ひ出されたる或は省略せられたる名詞と共に獨立して用ひられたる現在分詞或は過去分詞なりき:—

(a) **The noun expressed** (See § 384, 5).

Pending fresh orders=fresh orders *pending* or not yet being given (新しき命令の間: 命令が未定にして即ち未だ發せられずして)

During the summer=the summer *during* or enduring or still lasting (夏の間=夏が續きて即ち尙續きて)

Notwithstanding his anger=his anger *notwithstanding* or not preventing it (彼人の怒に管せず: 彼人の怒は抗せられずして即ち怒を阻まずして)

All *except* one=all, one being *excepted* (一の外皆=一つは取除かれて皆なり)

All *save* one=all, one being *saved* or reserved (一の外皆=一つは助けられたる即ち保存せられたる外皆の意なり)

The hour *past* sunset=the hour, sunset *having passed* (日没過ぎの時=此時日没か經過して)

(b) **Some nouns understood.** (或る名詞の省略せら

れて) Impersonal absolute (不人稱の獨立辭) (see § 399, Note 2)

Considering your age you have done very well.

(汝の年齢を考ふれば 汝は甚たよく爲したり)

Owing to the long drought the crops have failed.

(久しき旱魃に歸して收穫は廢れたり)

Inform me concerning, touching, or regarding this matter (此事件に就きて余に告げよ)

(5) **Phrase prepositions** 習慣にて一所にせられて單一前置詞を以て終りたる二個以上の辭は *Phrase prepositions* (句前置詞) 或は *Prepositional Phrases* (前置詞句) と名付けらる (see § 20, 6)

By means of (...の手段にて) *because of* (...の爲に) *in front of* (...の前にて) *in opposition to* (...に抗して) *in spite of* (...に管せず) *on account of* (...の爲に) *with reference to* (...に關して) *with regard to* (...に就て) *for the sake of* (...の爲に) *on behalf of* (...の爲に) *instead of* (...の代りに) *in lieu of* (...の代りに) *in the place of* (...の代りに) *in prospect of* (...を期して) *with a view to* (...の考へて) *in the event of* (...の爲に) etc.

註 'On this side' 及び 'on board' は其後に單一前置詞を採らず:—

On this side the river (河の此方に) *On board* the ship (乗船して) 同様に 'despite' は 'in spite of' といふ前置詞句の代りに一の前置詞として用ひらるゝことを得

Despite his riches, power, and pelf—*Scott.*

(彼人の富有勢力及び財貨に管せず)

(6) **Disguised prepositions** (變形) 'by' は 'be' に 'On' は 'a' に變せられて若干の名詞或は形容詞の首言となること及び 'a' は gerund の前には on の代りに用ひられ得ることは既に掲げられたり (§ 251) 'O' は of に代る 'four o'clock' jack o'lantern, etc. の如し

左の如き句は同上種類に屬す

Wheat sells at sixteen seers a rupee.

(小麥は一 rupee に付き十六 seer に賣らる)

He called to see me once a week (一週に一回)

He gave the coolies four annas a piece.

(彼人は人夫に一人に付き四 annas づゝを與へき)

'a' は不定冠詞の如く見ゆるが故に時により 'the' は代用せらる

Wheat sells at sixteen seers the rupee.

On the uses of Prepositions (用法)

275. Prepositions の用法中左の一種特別なるものは特に注意せられざるべからず:—

(a) **At, in.**—*At* は場所或は時の狭小なる者に關し *in* は其廣長なるものに關す

He will start at six o'clock in the morning.

The end is at hand (=very closely (甚た接近して))

The work is in hand (=in a state of progress).

(b) **With, by.**—*with* は事を爲すに用ひられたる器械に關し *by* は之を爲す人即ち用る人に關す

This book was written by me with a quill pen.

(此本は鴨ペンにて余に書かれき)

(c) **After, in** 時の過去に関しては *After* は用ひられ未來時に關しては *in* は用ひらる

He died *after* (=at the close of) a few days (*Past*).

(二三日ありて死ぬき)

He will die *in* (=at the close of) a few days (*Future*

(二三日中に死ぬるならむ)

註 誤謬は屢 *after* を未來時に用ひて生ずることあり *after* は過去時に用ひざるべからず吾人は言ふこと能はず He will die *after* a few days とは

(d) **Between, among.**—*Between* は 'in the middle of two' (二ツの中間に) を示し *among* は 'in the middle of more than two' (二個以上のものゝ中に) を表はす

Those two men quarrelled *between* themselves.

(其れ等の二人は其間にて争ひき)

Those three men quarrelled *among* themselves.

(其れ等の三人は其中にて)

(e) **Beside, besides.**—*Beside* は 'by the side of' (側に) にして時により *outside of* (の外に) の意義となる *besides* は *in addition to* (加ふるに) なり

He came and sat *beside* me (=by my side).

(余が側に)

Your answer is *beside* (=outside of, irrelevant to) the question (汝の答は問題外なり =irrelevant 無關係なり)

Besides (=in addition to) advising he gave them some money (忠告したる上に彼人は彼等に若干の金をも與へき)

(f) **By, since, before.** 是等は皆時の *a point* (一點) に用ひられて時の *space* (空間) には用ひられず

You must be back *by* four o'clock (四時には)

He has been here *since* four o'clock (四時より)

He did not get back *before* four o'clock (四時前には)

(g) **in, into.**—*In* は一物内の地位即ち休止を示し *into* は外部より一物の内部の方へ運動することを示す

The frog is *in* the well (Rest) (井中に在り)

The frog fell *into* the well (Motion) 井中へ落ち込みき

Insert appropriate prepositions in the places left blank:—
(空處の場處へ適當の前置詞を挿入せよ)

I was brought — up — Italy — Rome. The moon rose — twelve o'clock — the night. We knew him — a glance as soon as he came — sight. He lives — Nuddea — the province of Bengal. The boat was tied to the shore — a sailor — a rope. The field was ploughed up — a peasant — a pair of oxen. The work must be done — twelve o'clock. You must be back — a week from the present time. No one has seen him — Thursday last I have not seen him — his last birthday. He will not get home — sunset. I shall be ready to start — two or three hours. Take care to be back — mid-day. I shall not be back — the end of the week. He has been absent from home — Friday last, and I do not think he will return — the 30th of next month. Let me see you again — an hour's time. I shall have completed my task — to-morrow evening.

The train will start — forty minutes from now. I have lived — Allahabad — 1st March. I do not expect that he will be here — a week, and I am certain that he will not be here — sunset to-day.

276. (a) Cause or reason (原因或は理由) は *from, of, through, for, because of, owing to, in consequence of* によりて言ひ出さる

He almost died *of* fever (熱病にて)

Of course he will be caught some day
(無論彼人は他日捕はるべし)

He failed *through* inattention to work
(不注意にて失敗せき)

He could not speak *for* grief (悲歎の爲に)

The crops failed *from* or *owing to*, or *because of*, or *in consequence of*, the want of rain (雨の欠乏の爲に):

(b) **Effect (結果)** は *to* といふ前置詞にて言ひ出されて他の前置詞にては言ひ出されず:—

To our great grief and surprise he was not successful
(吾人の大なる憂愁愕驚に到るまで彼人は成功せざりき)

He wasted his time in idleness *to* his own ruin
(彼人は己れの零落に到るまで怠惰に其時を費しき)

(c) **Possession (所有)** は所有格の辭尾が用ひらるゝにあらずば *of* といふ前置詞にて言ひ出さる:—

The palace *of* the king (=the king's palace) was pulled down

(國王の宮は引倒されき)

The vote *of* the majority was against your proposal
(多数の投票は汝の建議に反對しき)

Insert appropriate prepositions in the places left blank.

He will — necessity hear what you have to say. The house could not be finished — lack of funds. She died — sorrow at her great bereavement. He was plucked — the surprise of every one. The owner — this house has lowered his rent — many other houses vacant in the neighbourhood. He deserves to be blamed — his idleness. Some medicine at this time will be — his benefit, unless in the meanwhile he dies — this attack of fever. I cannot sleep — thinking of all that I must do — my great disappointment the house is not yet ready for me to enter.

277. (a) Exchange (交換) 或は一物の他物と誤らるる **being mistaken** 事實は *'for'* にて言ひ出さる

He gave me ten rupees *for* that box (Exchange)
(其箱に代へて)

The cat was taken *for* a dog in the dark
(暗中にて猫は犬と誤られき)

(b) **Substitution (代用)** は *'instead of,' 'in the place of,' 'in lieu of,'* といふ句及び時により *'for'* にて言ひ出さる

A pronoun is a word used *instead of* noun (代りに)

I will go to prison *in lieu of* paying the fine
(余は罰金を拂ふ代りに獄に下らむ)

(c) **Conflict (戦闘)** 或は **opposition (反抗)** は *'with'* 或は *against* にて言ひ出され **defence** の争闘或は反抗は *'for'* にて言ひ出さる:—

You are acting *for* my interests and *against* your own
(汝は吾が利益の爲に而して汝自身の利益に反して
働き居り)

He was offended *with* me unjustly
(彼人は不正に余に抗して罪を犯しき)

Insert appropriate prepositions in the places left blank.

He was taken — a traveller. A viceroy is one who
rules — a king or queen. Sixteen seers of wheat are sold
— a rupee. He led his army — the city; but the inhabi-
tants fought bravely — homes, and therefore — capturing
the town he was repulsed. What he said and did was only
meant — fun. He was picked up and carried off — dead.
You have grappled bravely — your difficulties. He
disputed that point — me. You must take my crop — a
cash payment. Grain can be given — rent.

278. (a) **Contrast** (對照) は 'with,' 'for,' 'after,' *notwithstanding*, 及び時により 'in spite of,' 'despite' の如き句
にて言ひ出さる

With (or *in spite of*) all his wealth he is discon-
tented.

(すべて其富に管せず彼人は不足なりとせり)

For all his promises he is a false man

(すべて其約諾に管せず彼人は虚偽の人なり)

After (or *notwithstanding*) all the advice that he has
received he persists in his folly

(彼人が承けたる忠告にも管せず其愚を固執す)

(b) **Adaptation or agreement** (適用 或は相應) は
'after' 或は 'to' にて言ひ出さる。

He was surnamed the just *after* his character
(彼人は其性質に従ひて正廉と副名せられき)

This tea is exactly *to* his taste
(此茶は正しく彼人の嗜好に應ぜり)

(c) **Exception** (除外) は 'except' 'save' 及び 'but' (外)
にて言せ出さる:—

All *but* (or *except* or *save*) one were successful
(一つの外すべては成功したり)

(d) **Apposition** (同格) の觀念は *of* にて言ひ出さる:—

The season *of* winter. The city *of* Calcutta.
(冬期) (Calcutta 市)

Insert appropriate prepositions in the places left blank.

He always failed — when he tried. None — the
brave deserves the fair. — all appearances he is seriously ill.
This picture was painted — a good model. All — three
were drowned in that shipwreck. He is still poor — all
his labours. I distrust you — all your professions and fair
works. You will not convince me — all your endeavours.
Your dress is well suited — your figure, and would suit any
one — a short man. Let the coat be made — this pattern
at a cost — twenty rupees. He was a brute — a man
— all that you may say in his praise. There is no large
island near India — the island — Ceylon. The city —
Patna is in the province — Behar. Such customs are not

adapted — the continent — Asia. Men should not attempt to live — foreign models.

279. (a) **Material**, (實物) **quality**, (性質) 及び **contents** (満足) は *of* にて言ひ出さる

This house was built *of* unburnt bricks (*material*)
(窯にて焼かざる瓦より)

He is a man *of* excellent character (*quality*)
(秀でたる性質の人)

A cup *of* water better than a glass *of* wine (*contents*)
(一杯の水は一杯の酒よりよし)

(b) **Valuation** or **rate** (價值或は割合) は *at* にて言ひ出さる:—

He lends out money *at* six per cent.

(彼人は百分の六にて金を貸し出す)

(c) **Measure** or **standard** (度量或は標準) は *by* にて言ひ出さる:—

Rice is sold *by* the pound; beer *by* the quart.
(米は磅にて賣られ麥酒は quart (升の名) にて賣らる)

(d) **Limit** or **extent** (限界或は廣袤) は *'to'* 或は *'up to'* にて言ひ出さる

You shall pay me *to* the last farthing.
(汝は終りの farthing (錢名凡そ我五厘) まで拂はざるべからず)

Insert appropriate prepositions in the places left blank:

I prefer a book — travels to one — pictures. This must be done — any rate, or — all risks, or — all events. He is taller than you: — two inches. That portrait is true

— the life. He did it as a labour — love, but not as a matter — duty. She wore a wreath — roses. A man continues to improve in mind and body — the age of thirty. Your agreement must be carried out — the very letter. I set all your threats — nought. He is a man — much experience, but you must not judge of him — his words. He fought out the question — the last, and set all their reproofs — defiance.

280. (a) **Subject** (題目) (書籍或は接話の題目の如き) は *'of,' 'on,' 'about,' 'concerning,' 'as to,' 'regarding,'* 及び *'in regard to'* につきて言ひ出さる:—

He spoke well *of* me. (余につきて)

This is a book *on* or *about* proverbs.

(此は諺につきての本なり)

(b) **Inference**, **motive** and **source** (推度意志及び根元) は *'from'* にて言ひ出さる:—

From what you tell me he must be a foolish man
(Inference).

(汝が余に告ぐる所の事より觀れば彼人は愚人ならざるべからず)

That was all done *from* ill feeling. (Motive).

(其はすべて惡感情より爲されき)

He is sprung *from* noble ancestors. (Source)

(彼人は貴き先祖より出でたり)

(c) **Direction** or **aim** (方向或は目的) は *'at,'* 及び *'on'* 或は *'upon'* にて言ひ出され時に より *'for'* 及び *'to'* にて言ひ出さる

He took his bow and aimed *at* the bird.

(弓を執りて鳥に狙ひき)

The enemy marched *upon* the town.

(敵は市に進みき)

He started *for* London by the evening train.

(夕べの列車にて倫敦へ出立しき)

Insert appropriate prepositions in the places left blank.

We must take advice — the matter. He inquired — whether the train would arrive by twelve o'clock. You can see — his manner that he is speaking the truth. What he said, he said — his heart. He missed his aim, and they all laugh — him. You are rather severe — the student. The dog made a violent attack — the stranger. Dirty water comes — a dirty fountain. He shouted — him to come. Look — that beautiful stars. He worked hard — a desire to earn his own living. One man winked — the other. This was his first attempt — English composition. He was sent — an errand of mercy. When do you intened to start — home?

181. (a) 特別の點に對する **Reference** (關係) は *of* 及び *in* にて言ひ出さる是等の前置詞は形容詞に先立たるゝを常とす:—

Free *of* his money. Pure *in* heart.

(金錢より離れて) (心中清淨に)

(b) **Proportion** (比例) は *to* にて **Comparison** (比較) は *than* にて言ひ出さる:—

I will bet four *to* one on his failing. (彼人の失敗につきて余は一に對して四を賭すべし)

No one other *than* a graduate need apply for his post. (一學士の外は其地位を願ふに及ばず)

註 一前置詞としての 'than' の用法につきては此後の (§ 284) (b) を觀よ

(c) **Occupation** (職業) は *at* 或は *in* 或は *about* にて言ひ出さる

He was again caught *at* his old tricks.

(彼人は舊惡にて再び捕縛せられき)

You may go *about* your business (a rude form of dismissal).

(汝は汝の職務に行くべし)(罷免する時の粗言の形)

(d) **Adjuration** (誓約) は 'by' にて言ひ出さる:—

Lars Porsena of Clusium (神ノ名)

By the nine gods he swore.—Macaulay.

(彼人は九神に誓ひき)

Insert appropriate prepositions in the places left blank.

He was faithful — deed as well as — word. My son, — whom a better son was never born, has just left college. He incurred a loss of ten — one through that imprudent bargain. A man dull — understanding and slow — speech, is not likely to prosper. My friend is not only learned — Sanscrit, but versed — modern studies. Swear not at all; neither — heaven, for it is God's throne; nor — earth, for it is God's footstool; nor — thy head, for thou canst not make one hair white or black. What are you — ? He is

clever — translation. We all play fairly well — cricket. He is always engaged — business. A man should always be employed — something, and should not be sparing — labour in anything that he undertakes. Although he was short — money and timid — disposition, yet by dint of perseverance he conquered.

282. (a) **Preparation** (準備) 或る豫期の事件に逢ふべき準備は *against* (對して……用意して) にて言ひ出さる

She made the house ready *against* his arrival.

(彼女は彼人の到着に對して家を整頓せしめき)

(b) **Partition** (分離) 一個の全体より分かれたる部を記載することは *of* にて言ひ出さる

You *of* all men ought not to have acted thus.

(諸人中の汝は斯く働くべからざりし筈なりき)

(c) **Distinction** (區別) 即ち一物の他物外に在る事實は時により '*from*' にて時により '*of*' '*off*' 或は '*out of*' にて言ひ出さる

He is *from* home (not inside his house).

(屋外に在り)

He is within an inch *of* being drowned.

(溺るゝことより一インチ以内にあり 將に溺れむとす)

He was thrown *off* his horse. (馬より落ちき)

He worked in season and *out of* season.

(時期の内外に勞働しき)

Insert appropriate prepositions in the places left blank.

He saved all the money he could spare — the evil day.

A few men — the host were slain. A blind man cannot tell black — white or light — darkness. Get all the men together — the arrival of the chief. I should not have known him — his brother. He inherited a third — the estate. He is something — a scholar. He never knows a friend — an enemy. Many — the wounded did not recover. That city is forty miles — here we are now within three miles — the house. The man seems to be — his head. He is — debt. Calcutta is not very far — the sea. He was acquitted — that charge. We are — duty to-day, but shall be on duty again to-morrow. The school is — order. The flute is — tune. He broke himself — that habit. Can you cure me — this disease.?

283. (a) **Superiority** (超越) は '*above*' にて言ひ出され **inferiority** or **unworthiness** (劣卑或は無價) は '*beneath*' にて言ひ出さる

He is *above* (superior to) such a mean act.

(斯る卑しき行爲の上にあり = 卑しき行爲をなさず)

His conduct is *beneath* contempt (not worthy even of being despised). (彼人の行跡は卑しき以下なり = 卑しむにも價なし卑賤の甚しきを云ふ)

(b) **Authority** (威權) は *over* にて言ひ出され **Subjection** (服従) は *under* にて言ひ出さる:—

God is Lord *over* all. (神は諸人の上の神なり)

Under whose authority was that done.

(其威權の下にそれは造られき)

Insert appropriate prepositions in the places left blank.

The conduct of such an honorable man is — suspicion.
Such work is — a person of my poor abilities. Man is —
the angels. The British army — Havelock marched into
Lucknow. The general placed — the army is a man of
long experience. His words are so false that they are —
notice. A man should not marry wife — him. Since you
have been placed — me, I must obey. He was transferred
— the orders of his superior. He is quite — your thumb.

284. (a) **With** といふ前置詞は左の意義を有す:—

(1) **Against** (對して) One king fought with another.

(一人の王は他の王に對して戦ひき)

He is angry *with* me. (余に對して)

Why do you quarrel *with* me? (余に對して)

I must not dispute the point *with* you.

(余は汝に對して此事件を争うてはならぬ)

He grappled bravely *with* his evil star.

(彼人は其の惡運に對して勇敢に痛論しき)

(2) **Companionship** or **union** (同伴或は合同)

He came *with* his dog but without horse.

(犬と與に=犬を率ゐたれを馬に乗らで來りき)

With or without help we shall succeed.

(助けの有無に關せず吾人は成功せむ)

I will go *with* you. (汝と與に行かむ)

I made a contract *with* him. (彼人と契約しき)

(3) **Apart from** (より離れて)

I differ *from* you. (余は汝とは違ふ)

I have parted *from* my horse. (馬より別れたり)

I *withdraw* (draw back or cancel) that remark.

(余は其説を撤回す即ち取消す)

He *withheld* (held back or restrained) his hand.

(其手を扣へき=引止めき)

(4) **Instrument** (器械) § 275 (b) の例を觀よ

(b) **Than** といふ前置詞は通常接續詞なり (§ 291, g を
參看すべし) 然れども下文の例の如きは前置詞なり

I will not take less than ten <i>rupees</i>	Kind of Object.
No one other than a <i>graduate</i> need apply	} Noun.
My son, than <i>whom</i> a better does not exist is here ..	
He got more than <i>what he asked for</i>	Rel. Pron.
He did nothing else than <i>laugh</i>	Noun Clause.
	Noun-Infin.

CHAPTER VIII.—CONJUNCTIONS. (接續詞)

285. **A Conjunction** は結合する爲の辭にして其他の目的なし

A Conjunction は前置詞の如く目的を決して結合せられず

A Conjunction は副詞が形容する如くに決して一辭をも形容せず

接續詞は言辭或は文章を結合するのみ是を以て同一辭にして或は副詞たり或は前置詞たり或は接續詞たることを得:—

I have seen this man *before*. (*Adverb*)

(此人を以前に見たり)

He stood *before* the door. (*Preposition*)

(戸の前に)

The rain fell *before* we reached home. (*Conjunction*)

(家に達せし前に雨は降りき)

286. 接續詞は重要なる二大部に小分せらる:—

I. **Co-ordinative** (同等接續詞) 是等は co-ordinate (that is, of equal) rank (同位) の文章を結び付くる故に爾か名付けらる

II. **Subordinative** (従屬接續詞) 是等は subordinate, or dependent sentence (従屬文) を principal sentence (主要文) (that is, to a sentence of higher rank) に結び付くる故に爾か名付けらる

§ 1.—**Co-ordinative Conjunctions.**

287. 文章は相互に獨立したる事實を確定するときは之を **Co-ordinate or equal rank** (同等位) の文章と謂ふ

288. 同等の文章は四つの異なる方法にて合併せられ得て同等接續詞の四種を生ず

(a) **Cumulative** (堆積) 此接續詞にて一の説明即ち一の事實は他の事實に單に附加せらる

(b) **Alternative** (撰擇) 此接續詞にて撰擇が一事實と他の事實との間になさる

(c) **Adversative** (反對) 此接續詞にて一事實は他の事實に對照せらる

(d) **Illative** (推度) 此接續詞にて一事實は他の事實より推斷せらる

(a) **Cumulative** (堆積) addition (附加)

And.—The one received a prize *and* the other was promoted. (一人は賞を受けて昇級せり)

Both...and.—He was *both* degraded *and* expelled.

(彼人は降級せられて且放逐せられき)

Also.—He is guilty, *and* you *also*. (彼有罪にして汝も亦)

Too.—He is an idler *and* a gambler *too*.

(惰者にして又賭博者たり)

As well as.—He *as well as* you is guilty.

(汝の如く彼人は有罪なり)

No less than.—He is *no less than* you is guilty.

(汝と同く彼人は有罪なり)

Not only...but also.—He was *not only* accused, *but also* convicted. (彼人は告訴せられしのみならず尙又有罪と決せられき)

Now.—They preferred Barabbas to Jesus; *now*, Barabbas was a robber (彼等は Barabbas を Jesus より可なりとせりさて Barabbas は一の盜なりき)

注意 prefer to は善を捨てて却りて惡を撰取すといふ意義の辭なり

Well.—You have done the work very skillfully; *well* I did not expect it of you.

(汝は此仕事を甚だ巧に果したり 左様なるか余は左様とは思はざりき)

(b) **Alternative** (Choice) (撰擇)

Either...or.—*Either* this man sinned *or* his parents.

(或は) (二ツの内一ツ) (或は此人が或は其双親が破戒しき)

Neither...nor.—He is an idler *idler nor* a gambler. (或は...せず尙又...せず) (彼人は惰者にあらず尙又賭博者にあらず)

Otherwise, else, or.—Leave the room, *or* you will be (然らずば) (,,)(,,) caught. (此室を去れ然らずば汝は捕縛せられむ)

(c) **Adversative** (contrast) (對照)

But.—He is sad, *but* hopeful. (彼人は悲めれども有望なり) (然れども)

Still, yet.—He is very rich, *still* or *yet* he is not contented (然れども)(,,) (富めども足れりどせず)

Nevertheless All men were against him; (それに管せず) *nevertheless* he persevered.

(諸人は彼人に反對せしもそれに管せず彼人は固執しき)

However.—All men were against him; he stuck *however* (然れども) to his point.

(諸人は彼人に反對しき然れども彼人は其目的に固守しき)

Whereas, while.—Wise men love truth; *whereas* or *while* (それにより,其間に) fools shun it. (君子は正實を愛す小人は之を避くれども)

Only.—Go where you like; *only* do not stay here.

(雷) (汝が欲する處に行け 雷此處に止まるな)

(d) **Illative** (inference) (推度或は推斷)

註 Mason 氏は是等の接續詞を副詞中に入れたれども Bain 氏の説に従

ひ conjunctions に組み入るゝを可とす是等の辭は確かに二文章の意義を結合すれをなり because は therefore といふ同等接續詞に對する從屬接續詞なり。

Therefore.—He was found guilty, and *therefore* he was (それ故に) hanged. (彼人は有罪と定まりてそれ故に絞罪に處せられき)

Then, so, so then.—It is time to go; *so* or *so then* let us start, or let us start *then*. (然る時然らば)

(行くべき時なり然らば余輩出發せむ)

For.—He will die some day; *for* all men are mortal.

(よりにて,故に) (彼人は他日死なむすべての人は死すべきものなるが故に)

289. Cumulative Conjunctions 中左に擧ぐる特別用法は注目せらるゝを要す

(a) **Both...and.** (並に,兼て) 此一對の接續詞にて吾人は二者の彼是に語勢を附せずして二辭或は二文章を結合することを得

(1) He is *both* a fool *and* a knave. (茲に二辭は一所に加へらる He is not a fool only, not a knave only, but both at once)

(彼は痴漢に兼て惡徒なり)

(2) He was *both* degraded from his class *and* punished with a heavy fine. (茲に二辭は一所に加へらる) (彼は其學級より降され兼て重き罰金を科せられき)

(b) **As well as, no less than** (の如くに)—是等は Conjunctional phrases (接續詞句) なり (§ 30, c を參看すべ

し) 一辭或は一文章を他のものに加ふるに於て是等の句は、
二つの内の第一の方へ語勢を附す

註 (b) 項中の接續詞は Bain 氏の説に従ひて Co-ordinative conjunction となしたり然れども 'as' と 'than' とは實際 subordinative conjunction なり (§ 291 を見よ) 故に 'as well as' と 'no less than' とを從屬接續詞と名付けむべきも正常なるべし

- (1) He *as well as* you is guilty (=He is guilty as well as you are guilty).
- (2) He *no less than* you is guilty (=He is guilty no less than you are guilty).
- (c) **Not only.....but or but also.**

一辭或は一文章を他のものに加ふるに於て是等の辭は
二者中の第二のものに語勢を附す

注意 (b) と全く位置を異ににするを知るべし

- (1) *Not only* I, *but* all other men declare this to be true. (余のみならず尙他の諸人も此事を眞なりと説明す)
- (2) That man was *not only* accused of the crime, *but also* convicted of it by the magistrate.
(其の人は市長より犯罪につきて告訴せられしのみならず尙又有罪と決せられき)
- (d) **Now.** (さてるこで) 此接續詞 (時の副詞と混考せざらんことを要す) は explanation (説明) 中に前にありしものにつきて新らしき注意を導き出す辭なり
- And Pilate said unto them, "Will ye have this man or Barabbas?" They answered, "Not this

man, but Barabbas." Now Barabbas was a robber.—*New Testament.*

(而して法官 Pilate の彼等に對して曰く汝等は此人を有せむか然らずば Barabbas を有せむかと皆答へらく 此人にあらず Barabbas をとさて B は一の盜なりき)

- (e) **Well** (よろし、さても) 此辭(副詞)にあらず接續詞として用ひられたるときは満足、悔悟、驚愕、其他心に浮びたる感動を含む新らしき注意を導き出す
- You have finished the work that was given you;—*well*, you have done a good deal better than you usually do, and I am much pleased with your improvement.

(汝は汝に渡されたる仕事を卒へたり——)

よし汝は平常より多く良く爲したり余は汝の進歩には大に満足す)

Insert Co-ordinative Conjunctions in the indicated by—

(— の場所へ同等接續詞を挿入すべし)

- Hear the opinions of other men, — form thine own judgment.
- He was not surpassed — by you — any one else.
- We have — heard — read — about that matter; — we are in total ignorance, and unable to form an opinion about it.
- We see poverty on all sides — discontent nowhere.
- He blamed them for their rashness, — relieved their wants.

6. The flowers have come out before their season; — I have never seen such a thing before.

7. They were defeated indeed — not disgraced.

8. He came upon me very suddenly; — I had no time to run off — hide.

9. You are not a man to quarrel; — we had better come to terms.

10. Glamis hath murdered sleep; — he shall sleep no more.

11. The approach of the horsemen was now beyond doubt; — a cloud of dust was seen in the distance, — a tramping of horses' feet was distinctly heard.

12. In the discharge of his duty he was a strict — but just man.

13. The sound of a gun near at hand startled — my horse — myself.

14. Stone walls do not make a prison, — iron bars a cage.

15. The rain comes — goes in slight showers; — the heavy rains have not yet set in.

16. My own house — yours is built of good lime — burnt brick; — it will not crumble to pieces sooner than yours.

17. He has given each of you a sum of money; — he has let you all his books — all his gardens.

18. Julius Cæsar was murdered in Rome by a gang of

conspirators; — Julius Cæsar was the first of the Roman Emperors.

19. He fell suddenly down in a fainting fit; several persons rushed forward to support him; — they were too late.

20. He has run away with all the money entrusted to him; what steps shall we take? Shall we search for him ourselves, — shall we employ the police?

21. Civil wars have been usually marked — by the fierceness — by the stubborn pertinacity of the contending parties.

22. Heaven and earth may pass away; — my words shall never pass away.

23. My son last term was — idle — in bad health; — he was not promoted at the end of the term.

24. He paid off his debt in time; — he would certainly have been imprisoned for debt.

25. He declared he would never forsake his post; — he fled away at the first sign of danger.

26. Prince Azgid was good-natured, handsome, and clever; — he was of rather a timid disposition.

27. This poor man must be off his head; — he laughs at one time and weeps at another.

28. The temple stands in the middle of a fine masonry tank, — a marble bridge leads up to it: — this temple was built by an ancient Hindu Raja.

29. Do not take any part — in his amusements —

his plots; — you will get into trouble by being seen in his company.

30. They were determined to obtain his consent — by flattery, — by force, — by persuasion; — they never succeed after all.

31. My father made me go to school regularly every day, — I should not be so successful in life as I am.

32. He was so shocked at the sad news that he — spoke — wept — went away in silence — was not seen again that day.

33. I hope you will remember to be just — generous to those who are dependent on you.

34. I must speak out; — I shall blame myself ever afterwards.

35. He is a worthless fellow, possessed — of ability — industry — honesty — common sense; — what sort of punishment can be inflicted on such a creature?

36. Give thine ear to every man, — thy voice to few.

§ 2.—Subordinative Conjunctions.

290. 一文章が其意義に於て他の文章に屬して自ら十分なる意義を傳へざる時は此文章を從屬文 (*subordinate*) と謂ふ

Dependent sentence (從屬文) は即ち **subordinate sentence** として **Subordinative Conjunctions** の前加せられたる文章なり

從屬文が附隨する文章を **Principal sentence** (主要文) と謂ふ

<i>Principal.</i>	<i>Conjunction.</i>	<i>Dependent.</i>
I will read that book,	if	you advise me.
(余は其書を讀まむ	なば	君が余に勸め)
(君が勸めなば余は其書を讀まむ)		

291. 一文章を他の文章に從屬せしめ得る方法如何
從屬せしむる重要なる方法其數九あり左の如し

(a) Apposition (同格) (b) Causation (原由) (c) Effect (結果)
(d) Purpose, (目的) (e) Condition (設定) (f) Concession or Contrast (讓歩或は對照) (g) Comparison (比較) (h) Extent or Manner (廣衰或は方法) (i) Time (時)

(a) **Apposition** (從屬の最も簡なる方法) (同格)

<i>Principal</i> (主要文)	<i>Dependent</i> (從屬即ち附屬文)
He told us (the fact),	that rain had fallen.
(彼人は余輩に告げき	雨が降りたりし事を)
He wrote to us (to the effect),	that he had arrived safely.
(遂に余輩に書きよ	安全に着いたりしことを)
He made a promise,	that he would return soon.
(約束を爲しき	速に歸るべき事の)

上例中の從屬文は括弧中の名詞と同格に在り此名詞は或は脱棄せられ或は言ひ出さる

That といふ辭は其根元を檢ずれば單に中性指示代名詞なり如何に } 接續詞となれるやの一事は Mason 氏の説左の如し } *That* は元來前立ちたる文章中に説明せられたる事實を示す爲に用ひられたる中性代名詞なり 'It was good; he saw *that*' なり然れども此兩文を變換せば He saw *that* (namely) it was good となる斯く } 第一文章は第二文章即ち從屬文となりて *that* は從屬接續詞となりたりと

(b) Cause or Reason:—(原因或は理由)

Principal.

He will succeed,

I will do this,

Let us go to bed,

(c) Effect:—(結果)

Principal.

He talked so much,

(多く話しき)

(d) Purpose:—(目的)

Principal.

Men work,

(人が労働す)

He took medicine,

(彼人は薬を飲みき)

He took medicine,

(薬劑を飲みき)

He walked with a cane,

(杖を携へて歩行しき)

(e) Condition:—(設定)

Principal.

I will do this,

(此事を果さむ)

They threatened to beat him, unless he confessed (=if he did not confess).

(彼等は彼人を撃たむと劫したり 彼が白状するに非ずば)

Dependent.

because he has worked hard.

since you desire it. (願ふ故に)

as it is now late. (遅きが故に)

Dependent.

that he made himself hoarse.

(聲を喘濁(シハガレ)せし程に)

Dependent.

that they may earn a living.

生計を營み得る爲に)

in order that he might recover.

本服し得むが爲に)

so that he might recover.

本服し得むやうに)

lest he should stumble.

蹉跌せざらむが爲に)

Dependent.

if I am allowed.

もし許さるれば)

They threatened to beat him, unless he confessed (=if he did not confess).

(白状せざれば)

I agree to these terms,

(余は此條件に承諾す)

He gave a sudden start,

(彼人は突然の跳出を爲しき)

You must leave the room,

(汝は此室を去らざるべからず)

(f) Concession or Contrast:—(讓歩或は對照)

Principal.

He is an honest man,

(彼人は正直なる人なり)

He will never succeed,

(決して成功せざらむ)

He was not contented,

(満足して居らざりき)

He was not refreshed,

(爽快に成らざりき)

注意上文の譯文は從屬文より讀み始むべし

註 However といふ接續詞は co-ordinative (同等) のときは獨立して常に其文中の中程に置かる然れどもと subor-

provided or provided that you will sign your name.

汝が記名するならば)

as if he had been shot (=as he would have done, if he had been shot.

宛も發砲せられたりし如くに)

whether you wish it or not.

(=you must leave the room under any condition whatever).

汝は之を欲するも欲せざるも(=如何なる事情にて去らざるべからず)

Dependent.

though or although he is poor.

たとひ其身貧しくありとも)

however much he may try.

如何に多く試みるども)

however rich he became.

如何程富有となりても)

notwithstanding that he slept long.

久しく眠りしにも拘はらず)

(b) Cause or Reason:—(原因或は理由)

Principal.

He will succeed,

I will do this,

Let us go to bed,

(c) Effect:—(結果)

Principal.

He talked so much,

(多く話しき)

(d) Purpose:—(目的)

Principal.

Men work,

(人が労働す)

He took medicine,

(彼人は薬を飲みき)

He took medicine,

(薬劑を飲みき)

He walked with a cane,

(杖を携へて歩行しき)

(e) Condition:—(設定)

Principal.

I will do this,

(此事を果さむ)

They threatened to beat him, *unless* he confessed (=if he did not confess).

(彼等は彼人を撃たむと劫したり 彼が白状するに非ずば)

*Dependent.**because* he has worked hard.*since* you desire it. (願ふ故に)*as* it is now late. (遅きが故に)*Dependent.**that* he made himself hoarse.

(聲を喘涸(シハガレ)せし程に)

*Dependent.**that* they may earn a living.

生計を営み得る爲に)

in order that he might recover.

本服し得むが爲に)

so that he might recover.

本服し得むやうに)

lest he should stumble.

蹉跌せざらむが爲に)

*Dependent.**if* I am allowed.

もし許さるれば)

I agree to these terms,

(余は此條件に承諾す)

He gave a sudden start,

(彼人は突然の跳出を爲しき)

You must leave the room,

(汝は此室を去らざるべからず)

(f) Concession or Contrast:—(讓歩或は對照)

Principal.

He is an honest man,

(彼人は正直なる人なり)

He will never succeed,

(決して成功せざらむ)

He was not contented,

(満足して居らざりき)

He was not refreshed,

(爽快に成らざりき)

provided or *provided that* you will sign your name.

汝が記名するならば)

as if he had been shot (=as he would have done, if he had been shot).

宛も發砲せられたりし如くに)

whether you wish it or not.

(=you must leave the room under any condition whatever).

汝は之を欲するも欲せざるも(=如何なる事情にて去らざるべからず)

*Dependent.**though* or *although* he is poor.

たとひ其身貧しくありとも)

however much he may try.

如何に多く試みるとも)

however rich he became.

如何程富有となりても)

notwithstanding that he slept long.

久しく眠りしにも拘はらず)

注意上文の譯文は從屬文より讀み始むべし

註 *However* といふ接續詞は *co-ordinative* (同等) のときは獨立して常に其文中の中程に置かる然れども *subor-*

dinative なるときは much の如き副詞或は rich の如き形容詞に附着して常に其文の始めに置かる:—

Dependent.

Principal.

1. *Though* he punish me, *yet* will I trust in him.
 (たとひ彼人は余を罰すとも 然れども余は彼人を信せむ)
 2. *Hot as* the sun is, We must go out.
 (太陽は如何に暑しとも 吾人は出で行かざるべからず)

'As' は讓歩對照の意義にて用ひらるゝときは必ず形容詞、副詞或は分詞に先立たる 此先行辭は繼く動詞に對して補充辭となりて立つなり

Hot as the sun is=however hot the sun is.

(g) **Comparison.** (I) **Of equal degrees.**

(比較) (一) 同級のもの

The same Quality Compared.

比較せられたる同質のもの

He is *as* clever *as* I (am).

(彼人は余が敏捷なるが如く其通りに敏捷なり)

He likes you *as much as* I (like you).

(彼人は余が汝を好く如くろれ丈け汝を好く)

He likes you *no less than* me (he likes me).

(彼人は余を好くに劣らず汝を好く)

Different Qualities Compared.

比較せられたる異質のもの

The sea is *as* deep *as* the mountains are high.

(山が高さが如く其の如く海は深し)

He is *as* good *as* he is wise (=He is no less good than he is wise). (其の善きこと其賢きことに譲らず)

(II) **Of unequal degrees** (不同級のもの)

The same Quality Compared.

He is more (or less) clever *than* I (am).

(彼人は余が敏捷なるよりも多く(或は少く)敏捷なり)

He likes you more (or less) *than* I (like you).

He likes you more (or less) *than* me (he likes me).

Different Qualities Compared.

The sea is deeper *than* the mountains are high.

(海は山の高さよりも一層深し)

He is more wise *than* (he is) good.

He is less good *than* (he is) wise.

然れども 'than' は § 284 (b) に在る例の如きものは前置詞にして接續詞にはあらず

(h) **Extent or Manner:**— (廣袤或は方法)

Principal.

Dependent.

Men will reap.

as (=to what extent or in

(人は下種せし如く収獲せむ what manner) they sow.

蒔きしその廣袤或は其方法にて収獲せむ)

This is not true,

so far as I can find out.

(余が見出し得る丈けでは此事は正實ならず)

He chose the men,

according as they were strong or weak.

(彼人は人を其強弱に従ひて撰びき)

Dependent.

Principal.

As men sow,

so will they also reap.

(人が下種せし故に亦収獲せむ)

(i) **Time.** (時):—

Time simultaneous (同時)

Principal.

Dependent.

He called at the house, (彼人は訪ひき)	as the clock struck four. 時計が四時を打ちし時に)
I will leave the room, (余は此室を去らむ)	as soon as you open the door. 汝が戸を開くや否やに)
You can hold the horse, (汝は馬を抑へ得む)	while I bring the saddle. 余が鞍を持來らむ間は)

Time before (前の時)

Principal.

Dependent.

He worked very hard, (彼人は辛苦して労働しき)	before he succeeded. 彼人が成功せし前に)
You have much to do, (汝は爲すべき多事を有す)	ere you can gain your end. 汝が其目的を得む前に)
He remained a minor, (彼人は十七歳まで幼少なりき)	until he was seventeen years old.

Time after (後の時)

Principal.

Dependent.

He returned home, (帰宅しき)	after he had done the work. 仕事を卒へたりし後に)
He has been very weak, 甚だ弱くなりたり	since he was taken sick. 病に罹りし以來は)

Time how long (永久時)

Principal.

Dependent.

The sun will rise, (太陽は昇らむ)	while the world lasts. 世界が續く間は)
--------------------------------	------------------------------------

No one can harm us, so long as we remained friends.
(何人も吾人を害すること能はず 吾人が親友たる間は)

Relative and Interrogative Adverbs.

(關係副詞 及び 疑問副詞)

292. 既に § 18 に於て關係副詞は二重の品詞なりと説きたり 即ち 接續詞と副詞との合併辭なることを説きたり

疑問副詞につきても是等が接續詞として用ひらるゝ時は實に同一事なり:—

Let me ask you how you did this.

(余をして汝は如何にして此事を爲しやを汝に問はしめよ)

關係副詞と疑問副詞との間に形の相違はあらず只甲は主要文中に言ひ出されたる或は略せられたる名詞を形容し乙は問ひを示す動詞に先立たせるゝあり

關係及び疑問の副詞は文章を結合する上より言へば Subordinative conjunctions の特別なる一種類を組織す

Time. (時)

Principal.

Dependent.

He remained silent, (彼人は黙して止まりき)	when (=as soon as) he heard that. それを聞きし時に)
He feels sad, (其死したる友につきて考ふるときはいつも悲しく覺ゆ)	whenever (=at any time in which) he thinks of his lost friend.
My friends inquired, (余が朋友は問ひき)	when I should return. 何時余が歸るべきかを)

Concession or Contrast. (讓歩或は對照)*Principal.**Dependent.*

He sold that house, *when* (=although) it was the best he had.

(彼人が其家を賣りき 所有中の最良なる家なりしも)

Purpose, Cause, or Reason.

(目的) (原因) (理由)

*Principal.**Dependent.*

We never understood, *why* (=the reason for which) he acted so.

(吾人は何が故に彼人が左様に行ひしかを決して了解せざりき)

Place. (場所)*Principal.**Dependent.*

We find flowers, *where* (in a place in which) we expected only weeds.

(余輩は雑草のみを期せし所にて花を發見す)

We find flowers, *wherever* (=in any places in which) we wander.

(吾人が彷徨する所には何處にも花を發見す)

He did not tell us, *whence* (=the place from which) he had come.

(彼人は何れより來りたりしかを余輩に告げざりき)

Respect. (關係)*Principal.**Dependent.*

He did not tell us, *where* (=in what point) we

(吾人は何れにて誤りしかを were wrong.

彼人は告げざりき)

We cannot perceive, *where* (=in what respect) the

(差違は何れの處に存するか difference lies.

を識ること能はず)

Manner or Means. (方法)*Principal.**Dependent.*

Let me ask you, *how* (=by what means or in

(余をして汝に問はしめよ如 what manner) you did this.

何にして汝は此事を果しよやを)

State or Condition. (状態)*Principal.**Dependent.*

Let me ask you, *how* (=in that state of health)

(余をして君に問はしめよ) you are to-day.

君は今日如何なるかを (=如何なる状態なりやを)

Doubt (疑事)*Principal.**Dependent.*

He wished to know *whether* (or if) he was ready to start.

(彼人は知らむと欲しき出發する準備せしや否やを)

註 關係副詞は屢關係代名にて代用せられ得ること左の如し

{ Ten o'clock is the hour *when* we must start.

{ (十時は吾人が出發せざるべからざる時あり)

{ Ten o'clock is the hour *at which* we must start.

{ Tell me the reason *why* you left us.

{ (何が故に君は吾人を見捨てたりやその理由を告げよ)

{ Tell me the reason *for which* you left us

This is the house *where* we once lived.
 (これは嘗て吾人が住みし家なり)
 This is the house *in which* we once lived.

Insert Subordinate Conjunctions or Relative or Interrogative Adverbs in the place indicated by—

(一 にて示されたる處へ從屬接續詞或は關係副詞若くは疑問副詞を挿入せよ)

1. The wind beat against the house, — a part of the roof was blown off.
2. The bulls, — they stood together, were a match for the lion; but — they separated from each other, they fell an easy prey.
3. Tell me candidly — you like my composition, and — you think it shows signs of future promise.
4. No sooner had he gone to bed — a telegram was brought in.
5. Elephants are not full-grown — they are fifty or sixty years of age.
6. It is of no use for me to shoot, — I am sure to miss the mark.
7. What can be gained in a place — every one is poor?
8. This dreadful thought pursues me — I go.
9. He was received with respect — he went, and listened to attentively — he began to speak.
10. Remain — thou art, — I return.
11. Be ye wise — serpents, but harmless — doves.

12. The river had risen so high, — we could not cross it even in a boat.

13. Present evils are sometimes less distressing — expected ones.

14. Evil is meant by that man's words, smooth — they are.

15. The more we study the human mind, the less able are we to understand — it came into existence or — it had its source.

16. I am quite as much ashamed — you are.

17. I cannot fear any evil, — thou are near.

18. I will keep it by me night and day — any harm should come to it.

19. We are glad — he has succeeded so well, — he has thoroughly deserved it.

20. His success is the more creditable, — he had no help from any one, — many offered to help him.

21. At length the moon arose, — it was almost hidden by clouds.

22. They shut up all the shops, — the travellers might not be able to take anything by force.

23. Some men eat — they may live; others live — they may eat.

24. I am ready to start, — you may desire to do so.

25. The terrified woman would have fled more quickly — they did, — they had not been burdened with baggage.

26. We can be happy, — we are poor, — we are contented

27. I shall die of this disease, — I first die of hunger.

28. You have lied so often — no one will trust you, even you speak truth.

29. I will not rise from my seat, — I am bidden.

30. He was forced to get up, — he liked it — not.

31. On first coming here, — I was quite honest, every one so distrusted me, — for long time I found it difficult to live.

32. He gave the boy a prize, not — he had actually earned one, but — he might be induced to work harder next term.

33. Agriculture is the foundation of all wealth, — food is raised by this means; and no one, — clever he may be, can live without food.

34. Past errors may be regretted, but past moments, — they have once fled, are fled for ever and cannot be recalled.

35. The savages, — they saw the ship approaching their island, believed — it was some great animal moving on the water, — they had never seen a ship before.

36. The peasant grows pale, — he sees a cloud of locusts approach.

37. I do not doubt — you will succeed in time, — only you will persevere and trust — your labours will be at least rewarded.

38. She turned away in disgust, — she was unable to bear the sight any longer.

39. I will pay you down all that you ask, — you sign a receipt on a stamped paper.

40. They were willing to commence work, and begged — they might be ordered to do so, — they were still weak from the recent attack of fever.

41. The robber fled — he heard the shouts; but he escaped — any one had time to see his face.

42. Seed must be sown — it will germinate; and flowers must bloom for some time — they can turn into seed.

43. He walked on, — he was so tired — he could walk no farther: then he sat down and waited — food was brought him.

44. Do — you are told; and then no one can blame you, — a mistake had been made.

45. Tired — you are, you will finish your journey by twelve o'clock — you stop nowhere on the road.

CHAPTER IX.—INTERJECTIONS.

293. 定義 An Interjection (間投詞一名感歎詞) は正當に言へば國語品詞の部にあらず何となれば文章中にて如何なる他辭にも文法上の一の關係を有せざればなり

此品詞は或る強き感情を表はすが爲に文章中の何れの

所にも出だされたる感歎驚動の音聲なるのみ (§§ 13 及び 14 を参看せよ)

My son, alas! is not industrious.

(余が子は嗚呼勉強して居らぬぞ)

茲に 'alas' は悔しさを言ひ出す爲に文章の間に投げ出だされたる音聲のみ

感歎詞の重要なるものは

Joy—(歡喜) Hurah! huzza!

Grief—(悲歎) Oh! alas! alack!

Amusement—(娛樂) Ha! ha!

Approval—(賞讃) Bravo!

Weariness—(倦勞) Heigh-ho!

Attention—(注意) Lo! hark! hush! hist!

Reproof—(嫌厭) Fie! fie!

Contempt or ridicule. { Stuff! bosh! tut—tut! pooh!
(侮蔑又は嘲弄) { pish! pshaw! tush!

To call some one—(人を呼ぶとき) Ho! holloa!

Doubt—(疑惑) Hum! hem! humph!

294. 或る強勢なる感情を言ひ出さむが爲に interjection 同様に用ひられたる若干の phrases (句) あり

Ah me, 又は *ay me!* *Woe is me!* (嗚呼悲し)

For shame (=alas, on account of shame!) (耻かし)

Alack a day (=ah, lack or loss on the day!) (悲し損したり)

Hail, all hail (=be hale or healthy!) *Welcome!* *Well done!* (嬉し, 上出来)

Good-bye (=God be with ye!) *Adieu!* *Farewell!* (神よ汝に伴へ) (さやうならば) (御機嫌能う)

Bad luck to it! *O dear me* (=O dear or costly for me!).
(サテモサテモ物入りぞ, オヤオヤ)

Good gracious! *Good heavens!* *Well to be sure!* (surprise).
(甘いかな ,, ,, ,,)

295. 驚歎には感動の意義に於て用ひられ得る動詞中の或る法と他の品詞とあり

(a) *Noun-Infinitive*.—*To think that he should have died!* (§235, e.) (彼人が死したらむと考ふることは)

(b) *Subjunctive*.—*Would that I had gained that prize!*
(wish) (余は其賞品を得たりしことを欲するぞ)

(c) *Imperative*.—*Hear! hear!* (Applause) (謹聴々々)
(賞讃)

(d) *Noun*.—*Dreadful sight!* (恐ろしき景況ぞ) *Foolish fellow!* (愚者よ) *Fool!* (愚物め) *Dunce!* (痴漢よ)

(e) *Adjective* (with some noun understood).—*Strange!* (奇怪なり) *Shocking!* (驚愕すべきことぞ)

(f) *Adverb*.—*How very kind of you!* (如何に誠に深切なるぞ)

How wonderful! (如何に驚くべきことぞ)

(g) *Pronoun*.—*What a sad thing it is!* (其は如何なる哀しい事ぞ)

(h) *Conjunction*.—*If I could only see him once more!*
(余は彼人を今一度見ることをのみを得たらむには)

296. 時により急激なる文章或は驚歎文中に其の

subject (主) と auxiliary verb (助動辭) は脱却せられて main verb (主要動詞) のみ言ひ出ださるゝ事あり

Why dream and wait for him longer?—*Long fellow.*

(= \Why dost thou or why do we wait him longer?)

(汝若くは我は何が故に尙久しく彼人を待つぞ)

CHAPTER X.—ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES.

§ 1.—Analysis of Simple Sentences.

297. 單一の定動詞(言ひ出されたる或は省略せられたる)を有する文章は Simple Sentence (單文) と名付けらる

Subject (主)

Finite Verb (定動詞)

Rain (雨が)

falls. (降る) の如し

Simple は single の意義にて文章中只一個の定動詞を有するのみなり

298. 二個以上の Finite Verb を有する文章は複合文或は雜合文なり

故に 'If I see him to-day, I will invite him to my house. は單文にあらず何となれば二個の定動詞即ち 'see' 及び 'will invite' を有すればなり

又 'He was well received and (was) listened to with respect, whenever he spoke.' (彼人は叮嚀に禮遇せられて説話せし時には尊敬を以て聴取せられき) 是亦單文にあらず何となれば三個の定動詞を有すればなり即ち言ひ出されたる 'was' 省略せられたる 'was' 及び 'spoke'

299. 單文を組立て得る四個の異なる元素あり文章を此元素に解體するを文章の解剖と謂ふ

§ 1.—The Subject. (主)

§ 2.—Adjuncts to the Subject, *if any.*

(主に對する附加辭)

§ 3.—The Predicate. (賓)

§ 4.—Adjuncts to the Predicate Verb, *if any.*

(賓位動詞に對する附加辭) *if any* (もし何等かの附加辭あらば)

是等四個の元素中 第一と第三と即ち (Subject 及び Predicate) は文章の必要部なり詳言せば此二者無くば文章は成立すること能はず (§ 3 を參看せよ) 然れども第二と第四と (即ち Adjuncts to the Subject or to the Predicate-verb) は必要部にあらず此二者は附加辭存するも存せざるも可なり故に此二者は文章を毀損せずして除却せられ得べし

300. I. Subject は *Noun* 若くは *Noun* の勢力を有するものたらざるべからず

II. Subject の附加詞 (もし何等かの辭が附加辭となりたらば) 形容詞若くは形容詞の力を有する辭ならざるべからず是等は直接附加辭 (Attributive Adjuncts) と名付けられ (又 Subject の擴張辭 (the Enlargement) とも名付けらる)

III. Predicate は定動詞たらざるべからず少くとも之を含蓄せざるべからず

IV. Predicate-verb の附加辭は (もし有るときは) 副詞若くは副詞の勢力を有する辭ならざるべからず故に是等は

副詞附加辭と名付けられ (時により是等は賓位の擴張辭 (Extension) と名付けらる)

I. Subject.	II. Attributive Adjuncts (to Subject).	III. Predicate-verb.	IV. Adverbial Adjuncts (to Predicate).
A tiger	fierce	was shot	to-day.
The horse	tired	will sleep	soundly.

(獾猛なる虎は今日銃射せられき)
(疲勞したる馬は熟眠せむ)

The Subject.

301. The Subject は種々の異なる形にて言ひ出さることを得是皆 (諸子が既に學びたる通りに) 或は Nouns 或は名詞の力を有する辭なり

	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Predicate.</i>
(a)	A Noun Rain	is falling.
	A Noun understood... The virtuous (men)	will proper.
	(省略せられたる名詞 有徳の(人は)	榮ゆべし)
(b)	A Pronoun We	must go.
(c)	A Noun-Infinitive ... To work	is healthy.
(d)	A Gerund Working	" "
(e)	A Phrase How to do this	is doubtful.

Note 註 1. 學生は subject が言ひ出され得る上表の形は § 22 に掲げたる subject と符合することに注目すべし但し此處に (f) clause は脱せられたり此後に示さるべき通り Complex 及び Compound Sentence に屬するものなればなり

Note. 2. Noun-Infinitive (不定法名詞) は Subject として用ひらるゝ時は時により Predicate の後に置かれて 'it' といふ代名詞と同格に在り

It is sad to see this = It—viz. 即ち to see this—is sad. なり

Attributive Adjuncts (to the Subject).

302. 斯る附加辭の Subject を形容することは既に説明せられたり故に是等は形容詞たり若くは形容詞の力を有する辭たり

註 定冠詞及び不定冠詞は正當に言へば指示形容詞の種類に屬すといへども文章の解剖に於ては Attributive としては算入せられず

303. Attributive Adjuncts の重要なる種類は左の如し

(a) An Adjective:—

A heavy shower fell to-day. (強き驟雨は降りき)

茲に heavy は Subject の意義に附加せられたるものなり何となれば驟雨の種類は何たることを示せばあり

(b) A Participle or Verbal Adjective; See § 114 (1):—

A fertilising shower fell to-day.

(豊饒になる驟雨は今日降りたり)

茲に fertilising は subject の意義に事を加へたるものなり何となれば shower が爲さむと欲する動作の一種を示せばなり

(c) A Gerundial-Infinitive; See § 114 (5) 及び § 236

(6):—

Water to drink is scarce in that place.

(飲むべき水は此處に乏し)

茲に *To drink* は水が用ひられむとする目的を示して形容詞の如く 'water.' といふ名詞を形容す

(d) A Noun or Pronoun in the possessive case; § 114 (4):—

My son's teacher called here to-day.

(余が子の教師は今日こゝに見えたり)

茲に *My son's* は subject に加はりたる物にして形容詞が 'teacher' といふ名詞を形容するに有すべき同一の勢力を有す

(e) A Noun or Gerund used as an Adjective; § 114 (3) (形容詞として用ひられたる Noun 或は Gerund):—

The village watchman fell asleep in the night.

(村の番人は其夜眠りけり)

Drinking water is scarce in this place.

(飲める水は云々)

(f) A Noun in Apposition; See § 19:—

Alexander, *the King* of Macedon, conquered Persia.

(g) A Preposition with its Object; See § 114 (6):—

A man *of virtue*. (= a virtuous man) will not tell a lie. (君子は虚言せず)

(h) An adverb with some Participle omitted; § 114 (2) (脱却せられたる分詞を有せる副詞):—

The *then* king = the then (reigning) king.

(當時の國王 = 當時 (世を治むる) 國王)

The Predicate. (賓辭)

304. The Predicate は必ず一個の定動詞若くは定動詞を含蓄せざるべからず もし 動詞は自己にて完全なる意義を爲し得ざる如きもの (§ 1 の定義にて要せられたる如く) なれども之が爲に動詞の後に置かれたる言辭を有するときは 斯る言辭は predicate の部なりと考定せられざるべからず すべての predicate の形体は下表に示さる

Subject. 主	Predicate 賓辭		
	Finite Verb. 定動詞	Object with qualifying words. 形容辭を有せる目的	Complement with qualifying word. 形容辭を有せる補充辭
1. { A hog. 豕 The snake.	grunts 唸る was killed.	..... .....	..... .....
2. { My son. The thief.	became. was ordered.	..... .....	a good scholar. to be severely punished.
3. { The gardener. The teacher.	killed. can teach.	that poisonous snake. (a) my son. (b) Euclid.	..... .....
4. They.	found.	the weary man	sound asleep.

上表中の (1) の第一に於ては賓位に完全なる自動詞見ゆ (§ 182 を參看すべし) 第二の所働調に於ける他動詞なり (See § 194) 是等はいづれも一の目的をも補充辭をも要せずして意義貫徹するが故に動詞のみにて全き賓辭を成す

(2) の第一に於ては不十分賓位の自動詞見ゆ (see § 182) 第二に於ては所働調の Factitive 動詞あり是皆賓位をして十分ならしめむが爲に補充辭を要するなり

(3) の第一に於ては單一目的を有せる他動詞あり

(see § 177) 是等の動詞は賓位を十分ならしめむが爲に目的(單或は複)を言ひ出されしむる動詞なり

(4) に於て動詞は能働調の Factitive 動詞なり故に目的と兼て補充辭とを要す (see § 178)

Note 1. 目的或は補充辭は附加せられたる形容する言辭を有するときは此形容辭は同欄内に記入せられ得べし故に 'a good scholar' といふ補充辭に good といふ形容詞の爲に更に別欄を設くる必要なし

又 'to be severely punished' といふ補充辭に於ても 'severely' といふ形容する副詞の爲に別欄を設くるに及はずとす

又 'that poisonous snake' といふ目的を説明するに 'that' と 'poisonous' といふ形容詞の爲に別欄を設くる必要なきも亦然り

Note 2. 助動詞は重要動詞と同欄内に置かるゝも可なり故に 'can teach' を説明するに一欄を 'can' の爲に一欄を 'teach' の爲に分説する必要なしとす

Adverbial Adjuncts (to Verb of Predicate.)

副詞附加辭 (賓位動詞に加はる)

305. 動詞の動作を形容するものは(時, 方法, 場所, 原因, 器械, 目的, 其他の事情につきて事を言ひ出しつゝ) 賓位の附加辭 (an Adjunct to the Predicate) と名付けらる

すべて斯る附加辭は動詞を形容するものなるが故に副詞若くは副詞の勢力を有するものたらざるべからず

306. 副詞附加辭の重要なもの左の如し

(a) *Adverb.*—He sleeps soundly. (熟く眠る)

(b) *Adverbial Phrase.*—They walked *side by side*.
(相並びて)

(c) *Adjective.*—He went away *sad*. (悲みて去りき)
He stood *alone*. (只一人にて立ちき)

(d) *Participle.*—He went away *vexed and disappointed* (煩悶して且失望して去りき)

(e) *Gerundial Infinitive.*—He came *to see* the horse.

(f) *Adverbial Objective.*—He walked *all day*. (終日)
„ „ *ten miles*. (十里を)

(g) *Preposition with Object.*—He fell *into a deep well*. (深き井に墜ち入りき)

(h) *Absolute Phrase.*—We all started, *he remaining behind* (余等は出發しき彼人は後に残りて)

Examples of Analysis (解剖の例)

1. A darwesh, travelling through Tartary, having arrived at the town of Balkh, entered the King's palace by mistake, thinking it to be a public inn or serai.

(韃靼を旅行し通りたる一人の回教僧は Balkh 市に到着して公然たる旅館なりと心得て誤りて國王の宮殿に入込みき)

2. My father taught his sons Euclid with much success. (余が父は其子等に Euclid を成功を以て教へき)

3. Alexander, the King of Macedon, was surnamed the Great after his conquest of the Persian Empire.

(Macedon 王 Alexander は Persia 帝國の服従後 the Great (大王)と副名せられき)

4. The man employed for this purpose caught the thief stealing a watch.

(此目的に使用せられたる人は時計を竊みたる盗賊を捕へき)

5. The merchant, having much property to sell, caused all his goods to be conveyed on camels, there being no railway in that particular part of the country.

(賣るべき多くの財貨を有せる商人は其物品を駱駝の背にて運送せしめき是れ其國の此部に一の鐵道の設備あらざればなり)

6. A gentleman of wealth and position, living in London some sixty years ago, had a country seat in Kent, some forty miles from the Metropolis.

(凡そ六十年以前に London に住みたる富有にして身分よき一紳士は此大都會より凡そ四十 mile 距りたる Kent 州中に一の別莊を有しき)

I. Subject. 第一 主	II. Attributive Adjuncts 第二 直接附加辭 (主に對する)		III. Predicate. 第三 實			VI. Adverbial Adjuncts (to Verb of Predicate). 第四 副詞附加辭 (實位動詞に對する)
	(a) travelling through Tartary (b) having arrived at the town of Balkh	(a) my (b) the king of Macedon	Finite Verb 定動詞	Object with qualifying words 形容辭を有せる 目的	Complement with qualifying words 形容辭を有せる 補充辭	
1. A Darvesh	(a) travelling through Tartary (b) having arrived at the town of Balkh	(a) my (b) the king of Macedon	entered	the king's palace	"	(a) by mistake (b) thinking it to be a public inn or serai.
2. Father	my	my	taught	(a) all his sons (b) Euclid	"	with much success.
3. Alexander	the king of Macedon	the king of Macedon	was sur-named	"	the Great	after his conquest of the Persian Empire.
4. The man	employed for the purpose	employed for the purpose	caught	the thief	stealing a watch.	"
5. The merchant	having much property to sell	having much property to sell	caused	all his goods	to be conveyed on camels	there being no railway in that particular part of the country.
6. A gentleman	(a) of wealth and position (b) living in London (c) some sixty years ago	(a) of wealth and position (b) living in London (c) some sixty years ago	had	a country seat	"	(a) in Kent (b) some forty miles from the metropolis.

Analyse the following Simple sentences according to the model:—

(此模範に従ひて左の單文を解剖せよ) (表を參看せよ)

1. A certain fowler, having fixed his net, withdrew to a little distance for the sake of allowing the birds to come. (或る捕鳥者は其鳥網を張りて鳥を來らしめむが爲に少し離れて退きけり)

2. The king of the pigeons was by chance passing through the sky at this time with a troop of followers. (王鳩は此時其從者の一隊を率ゐて中天を偶然通過したり)

3. He and they caught sight of the rice-grains scattered by the fowler near the net. (王と從者とは捕鳥者が網に近く散布せる米粒を目撃したり)

4. The king of the pigeon then asked his rice-loving followers this question—

(其時王鳩は其米を好める從者に左の問ひを發したり)

5. Why are rice-grains lying here in this lonely place? (斯く寂寥なる場所に茲に存する米粒とはさて何故なりや)

6. We will see into this thing. (臣等此事を吟味仕らむ)

7. We must be cautious in our movement. (臣等は臣等の舉動に深く注意せざるべからず)

8. One conceited pigeon among the rest gave them bad advice. (其中に一羽の自惚の鳩ありて其友に惡しき勸告を爲したり)

9. He told them to fly down to the rice-grains for the

sake of satisfying their hunger. (此鳩は飢餓を凌がむが爲に米粒の所在に飛び下らむと仲間に話したり)

10. Having flown down and listened to this bad advice, they began to peck up and swallow the grains against the advice of their king. (仲間の鳩も共に飛び下りて其惡しき勸告に従ひ王の諭言に背きて米粒を拾ひ上げて丸飲し始めたり)

11. On their beginning to peck they were all caught in the net. (拾ひ始めたるに鳩共は皆網の中に捕へ入れられたり)

12. Then they blamed the rash and imprudent friend for having given them such bad advice. (其時鳩共は斯る惡しき勸告を爲したりとて其粗暴にして不注意なる友鳩を非難攻撃したり)

13. They ought rather to have blamed themselves for having listened to him. (鳩共は一羽の鳩の勸告に聽從したるが爲に寧ろ銘々共を排撃したらむ筈なり)

14. The king now told them what to do. (是にいたりて王は次に施すべき方略を鳩共に告げたり)

15. At one moment and one united movement springing suddenly up fly off with the net. (一瞬間に一同合併したる一舉動にて急に網を負うて飛び去るべし)

16. Small things become strong by being united among themselves. (細僅の物も合同せば強大と爲る)

17. Even mad elephants can be held fast by a rope made of thin blades of grass. (狂怒せる大象共とても草の細葉より成れる一繩にて確として束縛せられ得むと)

18. The pigeons acted on this advice. (衆鳩此諭言に従ひて働きたり)

19. Making a sudden spring together, they flew up into the air, carrying the net with them. (共同して卒然たる飛揚りを爲したれば鳩共は網を負ひつゝ空中遙かに飛び上りけり)

20. At first the fowler hoped to see them come down again to the earth. (當初捕鳥者は鳩の地上に復下らむを見むと思ひたり)

21. But they passed out of sight with the net about them. (然れども鳩共は其身邊に網を纏ひつゝ遠く過ぎ行きて見えずなりたり)

22. In this way the fowler lost both his net and the pigeons. (斯くて捕鳥者は其網をも鳩をも失ひたり)

23. The pigeons then said to their king :—

“O king, what is the next thing to be done? (其時鳩共は王に向うて噫王陛下よ次いで施さるべき事は何ぞ)

24. The king directed them to a certain place. (王は鳩共に某の所に到るべしと命じたり)

25. There his friend, the king of the mice, received them kindly. (其處に到れば此王の友たる鼠の王居りて鳩共を重鄭に招待したり)

26. The king of the mice set them all free by nibbling through the net. (王鼠は此網を嚼み破りて鳩共の束縛を解きたり)

27. Thus the whole troop of pigeons escaped by

means of union. (斯くして鳩の全隊は合同の庇蔭にて危難を免れにけり)

28. All men should profit by this lesson. (世人は此教訓を讀みて裨益する所なかるべからず)

29. A chariot will not go on a single wheel. (車は一輪にて進行せじ)

30. A creeper, having nothing to support it must fall to the earth. (匍匐植物 [常春藤の類] は支ふるものなくば地上に墜落せざるべからず)

§ 2.—Analysis of Compound Sentences.

(複合文の解剖)

307. Compound sentence とは二個以上の **Co-ordinate** (詳言せば同等即ち獨立の) 附屬文より成れるものを謂ふ

複合文章を成す附屬文は § 288 に記載せられたる同等接續詞のいづれにても一所に結合せらる (§ 5 に定義せられたる ‘clause’ を參看すべし)

(1) The sun rose with power, *and* the fog dispersed. (*Cumulative* 堆積) (太陽はつよく昇りて霧は散じき)

(2) Either he must leave the house *or* I (must leave the house). (*Alternative* 撰擇) (或は彼人は或は余は)

(3) He called at my house, *but* I did not see him. (*Adversative* 反對)

(4) He came back tired; *for* he had walked all day. (*Illative* 推度)

308. 同等附屬文は **Continuative** (繼續) に用ひられ

て檢束の意義なきときは關係代名詞或は關係副詞にて一所に結合せらるゝことを得 (See § 163)

He slew all the prisoners *which* (=and this) was a very barbarous act. (彼人は捕虜を皆殺しきこれは野蠻の所爲なりき)

He is clever at planting young trees; for *which* purpose (=and for that purpose) every one is glad to employ him. (彼人は嫩樹を植うる事に於て伶俐なりそれが爲に人毎に喜びて彼人を傭はむとす)

He went to London, *where* (and there) he stayed ten days. (彼人はロンドンに行きて其處に十日程滞在しき)

Immense saw-mills have been erected near Rangoon and Moulmain *which* (=and these towns) are situated at the mouth of the two great rivers of Burma. (無算の鋸木車は R. と M. とに近く建設せられたり此兩市は B. の二大河の落口に位す)

309. Contracted Sentences (短縮文)

複合文は屢々同辭の無要なる繰返しを避けむが爲に短縮せられたる形にて現はる:—

(a) 同一の主に對して二個の賓辭あるときは再度主を記載する必要なし:—

(1) The sun *rose* and (the sun) *filled* the sky with light.
(太陽は昇りて光を以て天を充たしき)

(2) He *called* at my house but (he) *left* soon after.

(b) 同一賓辭に對して二個の主あるときは再度賓辭を記載する必要なし:—

(1) *He as well as you is guilty* (=He is guilty as well as you are guilty). (*Cumulative*) (堆積)

(2) *Either this man sinned or his parent (sinned).*
(*Alternative* 撰擇)

(3) *He is poor, but (he is) honest,* (*Adversative* 反對)

(4) *He is diligent, and therefore (he is) prosperous.*
(*Illative* 推度)

Note 1. — 二個の主は 'and' にて結合せらるるときは此文章を二個の異なる文章に分解すること能はず

左文の如き場合にては 'and' にて結合せられたる二個の主は分離すべからざるものとす:—

He and I are great friends.

(彼人と余とは親友なり)

Youth and experience seldom exist together.

(青年と經歷とは共に存し難し)

茲に吾人は上文のいづれをも二個の異別文章に分離すること能はず故に吾人は言ふこと能はず

He is a great friend, and I am a great.

とは尙又言ふこと能はず

Youth seldom exists together, and experience seldom exists together, とは

Note 2. — 二個の名詞は單一の事實又は單一の事實なりと考定せらるるものを表出せむが爲に 'and' といふ接續詞にて結合せらるるときは異別の文章の主となる如く之を分離すること能はず:—

The great *poet-and-scholar* is dead.

Curry-and-rice was his favorite dish.

Note 3. 二個の名詞或は二個の句は 'or' といふ接續詞にて結合せられて此は撰擇の意義に用ひられざる時は、此名詞或は句は單一の主を組織すると考定せざるべからず:—

A tribe or caste is part of a nation.

(一人種即ち一種族は一國民の部なり)

How to sing or how to spell was never taught at that school.

(如何に唱ふべきか如何に綴るべきか其方法は其學校にて決して教へられざりき)

310. Omission of the Conjunction 'and' (接續詞の脱棄)

撰擇接續詞 (Alternative Conjunction) 反對接續詞 (Adversative Conjunction) 及び推度接續詞 (Illative Conjunction) の三者は決して脱棄せらるゝことなし然れども堆積接續詞 (Cumulative Conjunction) の 'and' は記者の目的が一の中央の事實を強からしめむとするときには脱棄せらるることを得べし斯る場合には最終の文或は最後の動詞にのみ 'and' を前加して有すべし

蒸氣の用法と勢力とにつきて左文の如き記載あり此文
中主たる辭は只一語にして定動詞 即ち賓辭は二十六語を
下らず

What will not the steam-engine do?

(蒸氣機關は何事をか爲さざるべき)

It propels, elevates, lowers, pumps, drains, pulls, drives, blasts, digs, cuts, saws, planes, bores, blows, forges, hammers, files, polishes, rivets, cards, spins, winds, weaves,

coins, prints, and does more things than I can think or enumerate.

(このものは推進し(暗輪船・列車等を)揚げ(重量を)卸し(重量を) pump にて引出し、水を抜き、物を曳き、釘を打ち、爆發し、土を掘り、截斷し、鋸斷し、鉋にて平にし、鑽にて穿ち、打撃し、鍛鍊し、槌打し、串貫し、琢磨し、鉸釘し、梳毛し、紡績し、捲纏し、機を織り、貨幣を鑄造し、活字を印行し、而して余が考出し若くは計算し得るよりも尙一層多くの仕事を爲す)(其他蒸氣の功力は擧げて計へ難しの意義)

Rules and Model (規則及び模範)

311. 複合文を解剖する方法は左の六則にて説明せらるゝことを得

(a) 各附屬文の定動詞を摘出すべし

(b) もし定動詞省略せられて言ひ出されざる時は之を書き入れて補ふべし

(c) 順次に各定動詞に對する主を摘出せよ

(d) 定動詞の主が省略せられて言ひ出されざる時は之を書き入れて補へ

(e) 然る後に其主賓及び附加辭 (Adjuncts) (もし Adjuncts あるときには) を明かにして各附屬文を十分に書き出すべし

(f) 結合辭 (Connective word) の一文章を他の文章に結合するものを摘出せよ

The Clauses. 附屬文	Connective. 結合辭	I. Subject. 主	II. Attributive Adjuncts (to Subject). 直接附加辭 (主ニ對スル)	III. Predicate. 質		IV. Adverbial Adjuncts (to Verb of Predicate). 副詞附加辭 (動詞ニ對スル)
				Finite Verb. 定動詞	Object with qualifying words. 形容辭を有せる目的		Complement with qualifying words. 形容辭を有せる補充辭
Example (1) A. His greatest enemy repeatedly declared him to be innocent of the fault, etc. B. His best friends declared him to be innocent of the fault, etc.	.. as well as	enemy	his greatest	declared	him	repeatedly.
		friends	his best	declared	him	repeatedly.
Example (2) A. You must sign your name at once on that paper. B. Your son must sign his name at once on that paper.	either or	you	<i>nil</i>	must sign	your name	(a) at once on that paper. (b) on that paper.
		your son	<i>nil</i>	must sign	his name	(a) at once on that paper. (b) on that paper.
Example (3) A. He is certainly the author of that plan. B. I am not the author of that plan.	.. <i>nil</i>	He	<i>nil</i>	is	<i>nil</i>	certainly.
		I	<i>nil</i>	am not	<i>nil</i>	certainly.

(1) His greatest enemy, as well as his best friends, repeatedly declared him to be innocent of the fault laid to his charge.

(彼人の最大なる敵も其最良なる友人も彼人の罪なりと思量せられたる過誤につきて彼人を無罪なりと繰返し々々宣言しき)

A. His greatest enemy repeatedly declared him to be innocent of the fault laid to his charge.

B. His best friends repeatedly declared him to be innocent of the fault laid to his charge.

Connective.—As well as. (の如くに, 併びに)

(2) Either you or your son must sign his name.

(汝 或は汝の子のいつれかは其名を記さざるべからず)

A. You must sign your name.

B. Your son must sign his name.

(3) He, not I, is certainly the author of that plan.

(余にあらず彼人は其計畫の發起人なり)

A. He is certainly the author of that plan.

B. I am certainly not the author of that plan.

Connective.—(nil 虚無) 茲には結合辭の必要なし

Compound Sentences to be Analysed.

(解剖せらるべき複合文)

1. He as well as you is tired of all this work. (Two clauses.)

2. Either he or his friend must have opened the door; for no other person had the key. (Three clauses.)

3. The Lord knoweth the way of the righteous, but the way of the ungodly shall perish. (Two clauses.)

4. He either does not or will not understand the orders given to him. (*Two clauses.*)

5. How to do this or how to do that was never explained to us, and so we did neither. (*Two clauses.*)

6. He acts like a child; for he laughs, and then he cries; he goes first here, and then there; and no one knows what to do with him. (*six clauses.*)

7. They found the horse indeed; but it distressed them to see it; for it was lame. (*Three clauses.*)

8. The spaniel frisked and gambolled about the lion, barked at him, would now scrape and tear at his head with his claws, then seize him by the ear and bite and pull; but nothing could aggravate the noble beast. (*Nine clauses.*)

9. The life of a mosquito is brief, but very active; the female lives for two or three weeks, lays its eggs and dies. (*Five clauses.*)

10. At length I to the boy called out;
He stopped his horses at the word;
But neither cry, nor voice, nor shout,
Nor aught else like it could be heard.
(*six clauses.*)

11. Sir Ralph the Rover tore his hair,
And beat his breast in his despair;
The waves rush in on every side,
And the ship sinks down beneath the tide.
(*Four clauses.*)

12. The Brahmans or astrologers promise success to

the divers; for they expect a liberal gift of pearls as a reward for the happy sense of confidence imparted by them to those men. (*Two clauses.*)

13. At Venice he went with the greatest cheerfulness into the sick house, where he remained as usual for forty days and thus exposed his life for the sake of his fellow-creatures. (*Three clauses.*)

§ 3.—Analysis of Complex Sentences.

(雑合文の解剖)

312. A **Complex sentence** (雑合文) はこれに属する一個以上の *Subordinate clauses* (従属文) を有せる *Principal clause* (主要文) より成立す

如何なる他の文章にも従属せざる clause を **Principal clause** (主要文) と謂ふ

Note.—主要文は接續詞 或は他の結合辭にて導かれざる事實によりて従属文より明かに識別せらるゝを得

313. **Subordinate and Co-ordinate clauses.** (従属文及び同等文) A subordinate clause は名詞形容詞或は副詞の(形を有せずして) 業務を果す他の附属文の組織分なり

A Co-ordinate clause は他の附属文の組織分にわらずして己自にて完全なる文法上の一文を成すものなり

314. 附属文に三種あり:—
The **Noun-clause**, the **Adjective-clause**, 及び the **Adverb-clause** 是なり其定義は左の如し

I. A Noun-Clause (名詞附屬文) は他文に關係して一個の名詞の業を務むる文なり

II. An Adjective-Clause (形容附屬文) は他文に關係して一個の形容詞の業を務むる文なり

III. An Adverb-Clause (副詞附屬文) は他文に關係して副詞の業を務むる文なり

I. The Noun-Clause. (名詞附屬文)

315. Noun-Clause を導き出し得る結合辭三種あり

(1) 'That' といふ接續詞にては同格の意義なり

(§ 29I, a を參看すべし)

We did not know that he would leave us so soon.

(彼人はあのやうに早く吾人を見捨つべき事を吾人は知らざりき)(見捨つる事は出發し去る事)

(2) A Relative or Interrogative (關係或は疑問の adverb) にて一個の先行者も言ひ出されざる時に:—

Where he is going is not known to any one.

(彼人の行ける處は誰にも知れず)(Relative)

Let us inquire whether he will go to-day.

(彼人は今日行くべしやを問はむと)(Interrogative)

Note.—If といふ接續詞は疑問副詞として whether に代はることを得

Let us inquire if (=whether) he will go to-day.

(3) A Relative or Interrogative pronoun にて一個の先行者も言ひ出されざる時に:—

Who steals my purse steals trash. (Relat.)

(余が金袋を竊むものは切屑をもぬすむ)

I beg to inquire who came here to-day (Interrog.)

(今日此處に誰が來りしやを問はむと欲す)

316. 名詞附屬文は名詞の業を務むるか故に左の如きものたることを得

(a) 動詞の主.

(b) 動詞の目的.

(c) 前置詞の目的.

(d) 動詞の補充辭.

(e) 名詞の同格にて.

(a) Subject to a Verb; see § 22 (f):—

Where he is going is not known to any one.

(何れへ行きて居るかといふことは何人にも忘れず)

That he will come back soon is certain.

(彼人は直に歸らむことは確實なり)

Whom the gods love die young. Proverb (諺)

(神が愛する人は若くして死す)

(b) Object to a Verb; see § 24 (f):—

He promised that he would soon pay back the debt.

(彼人は借金を速に拂ひ返すべきことを約しき)

I shall be glad to know when he will pay it.

(余は彼人が何時之を拂ふかを知ることがを悦びて居るべし)

Perceiving what a mistake he had made he yield.

(彼人は爲したりし過失を了解して服従しき)

(c) Object to a Preposition; see § 273:—

My success in future depends upon who is placed

over me. (未來の成功は上坐の人に屬す)

This book will sell for *what it is worth*.

(此本は相當の價值にて賣られむ)

Except *that he speaks too fast* he is an excellent teacher.

(辯舌の早過ぐるを除けば良教師なり)

(d) **Complement to a Verb.** see § 178 and § 182:—

This is exactly *what I expected*.

(此は正しく豫期せし事なり)

My question was *whether there was any hope of his recovery*.

(余が問は其本服の望ありしやといふことなりき)

This is *what no one can understand*.

(これは何人も了解し得ざる事なり)

(e) **In Apposition to a Noun;** see § 20:—

The news *that he intended to come* gave us much pleasure.

(彼人が來らむと欲すといふ新聞は吾人に大快事なり)

The reason *why he was so sad* is unknown to me.

(彼人は何が故にあの如く悲しみて居りしやの理由は余に分らず)

茲に 'that he intended to come' といふ clause は 'news' といふ名詞に同格たり是則ち 'that' といふ接續詞は同格の意義なりと謂ふ所以なり (§ 291, a).

317. 接續詞の 'that' は (同格の意義にて) 屢動詞の後に脱却せらる但し附屬文の同格となれる名詞は言ひ出されざるべきなり:—

It seems (that) *he is not clever*.

N. B. 名詞が言ひ出されざる時は此 'that' は決して脱却せらるゝことなし:—

The fact *he is not clever* gives us much pain.

(彼人は敏捷ならずといふ事實は吾人に大痛苦を與ふ)

此は全く恕すべからざる文なり何となれば 'fact' といふ名詞が言ひ出されたるが故に 'he is not clever' といふ同格文は必ず that といふ接續詞にて導かれざるべからざればなり

318. 如何なる人の話にても其言辭より成れる文章は動詞の主たり目的たることを得る故に Noun-Clause の適例と之を考定せざるべからず

"I have seen this man before," was the only thing that he said.

(余は前に此人を見たりの一言は彼人が言ひし無二の言なり)

The sleeper started up from his bed, shouting, "I am bitten." (眠れる人は余は撃たると叫びながら其寢所より起き出でき)

Examples of the Noun-Clause.

左の文章につきて名詞附屬文を摘出せよ且其文は動詞の主なりや動詞の目的なりや前置詞の目的なりや動詞の補充辭なりや或は言ひ出されたる名詞と同格なりやを詳言せよ 'that' といふ接續詞の脱却せられたるものあらば之を補填せよ:—

1. No one knows when he will come, or whether he will come at all, or whether he is even alive.
2. How this came to pass is not known to any one.
- a. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.
4. It is quite evident ^{that} rain will fall to-day.
5. The Equator shows where days and nights are of equal length.
6. What is one man's meat is another man's poison.
7. You must know that the air is never at rest.
8. I think I shall never clearly understand this.
9. We heard the school would open in ten day's time.
10. The name "Volcano" indicates the belief of the Ancient Greeks, that the burning hills of the Mediterranean were the workshops of the divine blacksmith, Vulcan.
11. Even a feather shows which way the wind is blowing.
12. Whatever faculty man has is improved by use.
13. The fool hath said in his heart "There is no God."
14. "Know thyself," was the advice given us by a Greek sage.
15. He did not know that his father had been shot.
16. The fact that you have not signed your name to a letter shows that you lack moral courage.
17. It will be easily understood how useful even the simplest weapons were to the first dwellers on the earth

18. The question first occurring to the mind of a savage is how is fire to be made.
19. Common sense soon taught him that fire could be produced by rubbing two sticks together.
20. In chipping their flint weapons men must have seen that fire occasionally flashed out.
21. We learn from travellers that savages can produce fire in a few seconds.
22. He shouted out to the thief, "Leave this house."
23. We cannot rely on what he says.
24. It is quite evident you have made a mistake.
25. It was very unfortunate that you were taken ill.
26. He was a man of fine character except that he was rather timid.

II. *The Adjective-Clause.* (形容詞附屬文)

319. An Adjective-Clause は他文に於ける名詞或は代名詞に對して一個の形容詞の業を務む

形容詞附屬文を導き得る結合辭は關係代名詞若くは關係副詞のみにしてまかも **Restrictive sense** (檢束の意義) に用ひらるゝ時に限れり (§ 163 を參看せよ)

此關係辭は **Continuative sense** (繼續の意義) に用ひらるゝときは文章は複合文にして雜合文にあらず (see § 308).

1. Among the men, *who came here to-day*, not one turned out to be honest. (今日此處に來りし中の一人も忠直なる人と成らざりき)

茲に草体の附屬文は 'men' を形容して檢束す

2. We found the wolf lying dead in the very place where (=in which) it was shot.

(吾人は狼が射殺せられし其場所に死して横はれるを見き)

茲に草体の附屬文は 'place' を形容して檢束す

320. 關係代名詞は目的格にて其意義 Restrictive (檢束) にして Continuative (繼續) ならざる時は (§ 163) 屢脱却せらる (§ 179 を參看すべし)

The food he needed (=which or that he needed) was not procured without a great deal of trouble.

(彼人が要せし所の食物は數多の艱難を経ざれば得られざりき)

左の例中より *Adjective—Clause* 或は *Clauses* を摘出して他の文章中にこれによりて形容せられたる名詞或は代名詞を指摘せよ又關係代名詞の脱却せられたる所に之を補填せよ:—

1. Man has the power of making instruments, which bring into view stars, whose light has taken a thousand years to reach the earth. (人間は星を觀察する器械を製作する力を有す其星の光線は地球上に達するには一千年もかかりたるものなり)

2. The first thing that man needed was some sharp-edged tool.

3. The exact time when the theft was committed was never found out.

4. The man by whom the theft was committed has been caught.

5. The house we lived in has fallen down.

6. This is the same story that I heard ten yours ago.

7. It's ill wind that blows no one any good.

8. This is not such a book as I should have chosen.

9. He made his living by the presents he received from the men he served.

10. All that glitters is not gold.

11. In ponds from which but a week before the wind blew clouds of dust, men now catch the re-animated fish.

12. A river is joined at places by tributaries that swell its waters.

13. Of what use is a knowledge of books to him who fails to practice virtue?

14. Fortune selects him for her lord, who reflects before acting.

15. Springs are fed by rain, which has percolated through the rocks or soil.

16. Nuncoomar prepared to die with that quiet fortitude with which the Bengalee, so backward, as a rule, in personal conflict, often encounters calamities for which there is no remedy.

17. I have seen the house where Shakspeare was born.

18. The plan you acted on has answered well.

19. They accepted every plan we proposed.

20. Surely the story you are telling me is not true.

21. Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just.

- 22. The night is long that never finds the day.
- 23. He travelled home by the way his father showed him.
- 24. There are times when every one feels a little sad.
- 25. Such men as are false to their friends should always be avoided.
- 26. I forget to tell you the time when I shall return.

III. *The Adverb-Clause.* (副詞附屬文)

321. An Adverb-Clause は他文中に在る動詞形容詞或は副詞に對して一個の副詞の業を務む

副詞附屬文は同格の意義に用ひらるゝ 'that' といふ接續を除けば Subordinate conjunctions (從屬接續詞) のいづれのものにも導き出され得るをり (§ 315 を參看すべし)

<i>Principal Clause.</i>	<i>Adverb-Clause.</i>	<i>Subord. Conj.</i>
He will succeed,	<i>because</i> he works hard	<i>Cause.</i>
He worked <i>so</i> hard,	<i>that</i> he was quite tired.	<i>Effect.</i>
He took medicine,	<i>that</i> he might get well.	<i>Purpose.</i>
I will do this,	<i>if</i> I am allowed.	<i>Condition.</i>
He is honest,	<i>although</i> he is poor.	<i>Contrast.</i>
He likes you <i>more</i> ,	<i>than</i> (he likes) me.	<i>Comparison.</i>
Men will reap,	<i>as</i> they sow.	<i>Extent or Manner.</i>
The sun will rise,	<i>so long as</i> the world lasts.	<i>Time.</i>

Note—從屬接續詞は § 291 に悉皆記載せられたり 就中學生は § 292 に於て Relative 及び Interrogative adverbs の名目の下に掲載せられたる從屬結合辭の特別種類をも含むことを忘れざるを要す

322. *Though, when, unless, till, if, whether—or, 及び*

while といふ接續詞の後に 'to be' といふ賓位動詞が屢省略せらる:—

Though much alarmed at the news, he did not lose all hope.

(此新聞にて大に驚きたれども失望はせざりき)

Though *he was* much alarmed at the news, he did not lose all hope.

He sprained his foot, while walking in the dark.

(暗中に歩行せる間に其足を挫きたり)

He sprained his foot, while *he was* walking in the dark.

His opinion, whether right or wrong, does not concern me

(彼人の説は正邪曲直を論せず余には管せず)

His opinion, whether *(it is)* right or wrong, does not concern me.

This must be kept till *(it is)* called for.

(これは要求せらるゝ迄保存せられざるべからず)

323. 副詞附屬文は 'than' にて導かると時は其賓位動詞はいつも言ひ出されずして省略せられ或は 'than' が關係する附屬文より借り出さる:—

He loves you better than (he loves) me.

He loves you better than I (love you).

324. **Who** 或は **which** といふ關係代名詞は Cause 或は Purpose を表示する從屬接續詞に代はる時は副詞附屬文を構成す. (See § 163, Note)

Cause.—They should pardon my son, *who* (=because he

(原因) has never committed such a fault before.
 (彼等は余が子を宥免せざるべからず余が子は従来決して斯る過誤を行ひたるなければなり)

Purpose.—A man was sent, *who* should deliver (=that he might deliver) the message.

(消息を齎すべき男は遣られき)

Note.—學生は今以上の事より四個の異なる附屬文は Relative の 'who' 若くは 'what' にて導き出され得ることに注目するを得む:—

(1) Relative が **Continuative** の意義にて用ひらるる Co-ordinate Clause; § 163 及び § 308 を參看すべし

(2) Relative に對する先行者 (Antecedent) は言ひ出されざる *Noun-Clause*; See § 315. 此は雜合文に屬せり

(3) Relative は **Restrictive** の意義にて用ひらるる *Adjective-Clause*; See § 163 及び § 319 此は雜合文に屬せり

(4) Relative は **Cause** 或は **Purpose** の意義にて用ひらるる *Adverb-Clause* 此も亦雜合文に屬するものなり

Pick out the Adverb-Clause or Clauses in the following. Show what word or phrase is qualified by every such clause, and what Adverbial relation is denoted thereby:—

(左文中の副詞附屬文を摘出すべし斯る附屬文にて何辭は或は何句は形容せらるるかを示せよ且此附屬文にて如何なる副詞上の關係を示すか之を表明せよ)

1. He will succeed, because he has worked hard.
2. Men engage in some work, that they may earn a living.

3. He threatened to beat him, unless he confessed.
4. He was always honest, though he was poor.
5. This is not true, so far as I can tell.
6. He likes you as much as I do.
7. He tried for a long time before he succeeded.
8. Let us go to bed, as it is now late.
9. He walked with care, lest he should stumble.
10. I agree to this, provided you sign your name.
11. Though he punish me, yet will I trust in him.
12. He returned home, after he had finished the work.
13. Prove a friend, before you trust him.
14. When the cat's away, the mice will play.
15. He persevered so steady, that he succeeded at last.
16. I will let off this man, who has been well punished already.
17. He sees very well, considering that he is sixty years of age.
18. I gave him a prize, that he might work harder next year.
19. They deserted their former associate, who had become poor and unfortunate.
20. As the tree falls, so will it lie.
21. Ever since we left the house, it has not ceased raining.
22. I would be glad to lend you the money, if I had as much in my own pocket.
23. Murder, though it have no tongue, will yet speak.

24. Unless you leave the house at once, I will send for a policeman.

25. A jackal, while prowling about the suburb of a town, slipped into an indigo tank; and not being able to get out he laid himself down, so that he might be taken for dead.

(一疋の jackal 狼屬は一市の廓外に捜^ア餌^スする間に洋藍を入ると大盤中に滑り込み脱出し兼ねたれば死したるものと思はしめむとて横臥したり)

26. The owner of the tank, when he beheld what seemed to be a dead jackal, carried the body into the jungle and there flung it down.

(此大盤の持主は死せる狼らしきものを見し時に之を藪中に運びて擲け棄てたり)

27. This one fact, if closely examined, proves the man to be guilty.

28. He is an honest man, though poor; and industrious, though old and rather infirm.

29. Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven—*Milton*.
(極樂にて仕ふるより地獄にて治むる方優れり)

30. If the trunk of a tree, when young and pliable, is not made to grow straight, it cannot be straightened afterwards, when old and stiff.

31. A rabbit cannot run so swiftly as a hare; but it is more skilful than a hare in digging the ground and boring holes under the earth.

32. The wild grey rabbit is not so large as the tame rabbit kept in a cage.

Examples of a mixed sentence analysed.

(雜文)

The governor of the town, who was present, called out with a loud voice and ordered Androcles to explain how a savage beast could have so forgotten its innate disposition all of a sudden, that it became converted into a harmless animal, which preferred rather to spare its victim than to devour him.

(臨席したる市長は高聲に叫びて Androcles に命じたり如何なれば勇猛なる獸は突然其天性を忘れて其犠牲を食せずして却て之を愛惜するを可とざるに到りたるか之を説明すべしと)

Miscellaneous Examples for Analysis.

(混合)

1. Blessed is the man that walketh not in the Counsel of the wicked, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful. (*Four clauses.*)

2. Nothing can describe the confusion of thought which I felt when I sank into the water. (*Three clauses*)

3. A blind man, carrying a lantern in his hand and a pitcher on his shoulder, was walking along one night, when he was met by a thoughtless young fellow, who laughed at him and said, "O fool! day and night must be alike to you: of what use can this lamp be to you?" (*Six clauses.*)

The Clause. 附屬文	Kinds of Clause. 附屬文の種類	Connec- tive. 結合辭	I. Sub- ject. 主	II. Attribu- tive Adjuncts (to the Subject). 主の直接附 加辭	III. Predicate. 資			IV. Adverbial Adjuncts (to Verb of Predicate). 資位動詞の副 詞附加辭
					Finite Verb. 定動詞	Object with qualifying words. 形容辭を有 せる目的	Complement with qualify- ing words. 形容辭を有せ る補充辭	
A. The governor of the town cried out with a loud voice,	Principal Clause	....	the governor	of the town	cried out	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>	with a loud voice,
B. Who was present	Co-ordi- nate to A. (§ 308)	who	who	<i>nil</i>	was	<i>nil</i>	present,	<i>nil</i>
C. And ordered An- drocles to explain	Co-ordi- nate to A.	and	(the go- v ernor)	<i>nil</i>	ordered	Androcles	to explain	<i>nil</i>
D. How a savage beast could have so forgotten its innate disposition C. (explain)	Noun- Clause to C. (explain)	how	a beast	savage	could have forgotten	its innate disposition.	<i>nil</i>	(a) so (b) all of a sudden,
E. That it became converted into a harmless animal,	Adverb- Clause to D.	that	it	<i>nil</i>	became	<i>nil</i>	converted into a harm- less animal,	<i>nil</i>
F. Which preferred rather to spare the victim.	Adjective- Clause to E. (animal)	which	which	<i>nil</i>	preferred	to spare its victim.	<i>nil</i>	rather
G. Than devour him.	Adverb- Clause to F.	than	(it)	<i>nil</i>	(preferred)	to devour him.	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>

4. If man had a skin thickly covered with hair or wool, as an ape or sheep has, he could not have moved from one climate to another with comfort; and so he is made naked, but not without the power of improving his condition, wherever he may be. (*Seven clauses.*)

5. Even as the driver checks a restive steed, so do thou, if thou art wise, restrain thy passion, which, if it runs wild, will hurry thee away. (*Five clauses.*)

6. Sometimes you may trace a river to a definite spring; but you very soon assure yourself that such springs are fed by rain, which has percolated through rocks or soil, and which through some orifice, that it has found or formed, comes to the light of day. (*Seven clauses.*)

7. If you put the end of an iron rod in the fire and hold it there, you do something more than heat that end; for you heat the whole of it up to the end that you hold in your hand (*Five clauses.*) (than を前置詞として用ふることにつきては § 284, b を参看せよ)

8. In his seventh year Louis Carnaro had a fall by which he broke an arm and a leg. (*Two clauses.*)

With some men at that time of life so great a hurt would have been difficult to cure or might even have occasional death; but with Carnaro, whose body was in the soundest condition, it was cured in a very short time. (*Four clauses.*)

9. Whoso keepeth the law is a wise son; bnt he that

is a companion of riotous men shameth his father. (*Four clauses.*)

10. They expected that the king would either treat the matter as a pleasant jest or threaten the insolent darwesh with punishment; but to their surprise he was neither amused nor angry, but seriously attentive to the words of the darwesh. (*Six clauses.*)

11. Sir Isac Newton, after deep meditation, discovered that there was a law in nature called attraction, by virtue of which every particle of matter that the world is composed of draws toward itself every other particle of matter with a force which is proportionate to its mass and distance. (*Five clauses.*)

12. After his schooling was finished his father, desiring him to be a merchant like himself, gave him a ship freighted with various sorts of merchandise, so that he might go and trade about the world and grow rich, and become a help to his parents, who were now advanced in age. (*Seven clauses.*)

13. The rootlets at the ends of these fibres strike into the ground, and when they have become well fixed in the earth, the sap which previously was flowing downwards changes its direction and flows upwards. (*Five clauses.*)

14. Stern Daughter of the voice of God,
O Duty, if that name thou love,
Who art a light to guide, a rod
To check the erring, and reprove,—

Thou who art victory and law,
When empty terrors overawe,—
From vain temptations dost set free
And calm'st the weary strife of frail humanity
There are who ask not it thine eye
Be on them, who in love and truth,
Where no misgiving is, rely
Upon the genial sense of youth. (*Twelve clauses.*)

CHAPTER XI.

The Same word used as Different Parts of Speech.

(同一辭にして異なる品詞として用ひられたるもの)

- A.** *Indef. Article.* The sportsman shot *a* tiger. (一虎を)
Preposition. He has gone *a*-hunting. (獵に)
- All.** *Adj. of Quantity.* He ate *all* the bread. (すべての麵包を)
Indef. Num. Adj. We must *all* die some day (吾人は皆死さるべからず)
Adj. used as Noun. We lost our *all* on that day. (全部を)
- Adv.* *All* bloodless lay the untrodden snow. (全く血なくて臥しき)
- Any.** *Adj. of Quantity.* Have you *any* bread? (いくらかの麵包を)
Adv. of Quant. We must stop and rest before going to *any* farther. (最早遠く行かずして止りて休まねばならぬ)

Num. Adj. Did you bring *any* loaves. (いくつかの麵包片を持ちしや)

Dem. Adj. Take *any* book that you like best. (どの本にても)

As. (a) *Relative pronoun* :—

He is not such a fool *as* he looks.

(彼人は見ゆる如き斯る愚人にあらず)

As many men *as* came were caught. (來りし所のろれ丈の人は)

Yours is not the same book *as* mine. (汝の本は余が有する所のものと同本にあらず)

(b) *Relative adverb*. (or subordinative conjunction):—

Time. He trembled *as* (at what time) he spoke.
(彼人が言ひし時に震ひき)

Manner. Do not act *as* (in what manner) he did
(彼人は爲しと如くに働く勿れ)

He is not *as* (to that extent) clever *as* (to what extent) you are. (彼人は汝が伶俐なるが如く左様に伶俐ならず)

Extent. Hot *as* (to whatever extent) the sun is (=however hot the sun is), we must go out in it. (何程太陽は暑しども吾人はそれに出行がざるべからず)

Reason. The air is now cool, *as* (for what reason or for the reason that) the rain has fallen. (雨が降りたる故に涼し)

(c) *In Elliptical Phrases* :—all of these imply 'extent.'

I condemn you *as* a judge (to what extent or so far as I am a judge), but *as* a man (to what extent I am a man), I pity you. (余は判事としては(判事たる資格にては)汝を咎む然れども一個人としては(一個人の範圍にては)汝を憐む)

I will inquire again *as* to (to what extent the question relates to) the matter. (此事件に關して復調べむと欲す)

As regards this journey (to what extent the question regards this journey), we can now decide nothing. (此旅行につきては吾人は今何事をも決定し得ず)

Better. *Comp. Adj.* My book is a *better* one than yours.

(余が本は汝の本よりよきものなり)

Comp. Adv. You are working *better* to-day.

(いつもよりよく働きて居る)

Adj. used as Noun. Do not despise your *bettors*.

(先輩を蔑にすな)

Both. *Def. Num. Adj.* *Both* the men have arrived.

(兩人は着したり)

Conj. Co-ord. He is *both* a fool and a knave.

(愚人にして且惡漢なり)

But. *Adv.* There is *but* (only) one man present.

(只一人出席す)

prep. Who could have done this *but* (except) him?

(彼人ならでは此事を何人が果し得たりしや)

I cannot *but* believe that you are lost, (I cannot believe anything *except* that, etc.)

(余は汝が失踪する事を信せざるを得ず 汝が失踪することの外は何事をも余は信ずる能はず)

Conj. Co-ord. He is a man of common sense, *but* not learned in books. (尋常人なれども學問はせざる人なり)

Conj. Subord. There was no one present, *but* (he) pitied (=who did not pity) the lame horse. (Here the 'but' has the force of a Relative + Negative, § 162.)
(跛馬を恤まざる人は一人も居らざりき)

Perdition catch my soul, *but* I love thee.—
Shakspeare. (may perdition catch my soul, if I do *not* love thou. (もしはおまへを愛せざれば))

Either. *Distrib. Adj.* He is ruined in *either* case.
(どの道亡ぼさる)

Conj. Co-ord. He is *either* a fool or a knave.
(癡人か或は悪漢かどちらかなり)

Else. *Adv.* We could not catch any one *else*.
(其外にはどんな人をも捕へ得ざりき)

Conj. Co-ord. He has some real sorrow; *else* he would not weep as he does.

(眞の悲哀あらむ 然らざればあの如くに泣かざらむ)

Enough. *Adj. of Quant.* He has eaten *enough* bread.
(十分の)

„ „ *Num.* We have *enough* loaves.
(十分の)

Adj. used as Noun. He had *enough* to do.
(なすべき十分を)

注意 此外 *enough* の副詞となる例はここにのせてなし

Half. *Adj. of Quant.* *Half* measures do not succeed.
(半ばの仕事は成功せず)

Adj. used as Noun. One *half* of his task is now done. (課業の半は果さる)

Adv. of Quant. He was *half* dead with fear.
(半ば死して)

Little. *Adj. of Quality.* A *little* blow may give much pain.
(少しの殴打も)

„ „ *Quantity.* He has eaten a *little* bread.
(少量の麵包を)

Adv. „ „ Let us wait here a *little*. (暫時)

Adj. used as Noun. Man wants but *little* here below
(僅を)

More. „ *of Quant.* He eats *more* bread than you.
(多量の)

„ *used as Noun.* *More* is done than was expected
(多くが爲さる)

- Adv. of Quant.* I like him *more than* (I like) you.
(多く)
- Adj. of Num.* *More* men came to-day than yesterday. (多勢来りき)
- Adv. ,, ,,* I saw him once *more*.
(又一回彼人を見き)
- Much.** *Adj. of Quant.* He has wasted *much* time.
(多くの時間を)
- Adv. ,, ,,* I have *much* pleased with your son. (多く悦びたり)
- Neither.** *Adj. Distrib.* I agree with *neither* side.
(どちらの方へも賛成せず)
- Conj. Co-ord.* *Neither* you nor I can do that.
(君も僕もそれを爲し得ず)
- Near.** *Adv.* Stand *near*, while I speak to you.
(余が話す間は近寄りて立て)
- Prep.* There is a fine tree *near* our house.
(家に近づきて樹が)
- Adj.* He is *near* relative of mine. (近親なり)
- Needs.** *Verb.* The earth is very dry and *needs* rain.
(雨を要す)
- Adv.* He must *needs* know the reason of this, § 266.
(此事の理由を必ず知らざるべからず)
- Noun.* Our *needs* or wants are few. (衣食住欠乏す)
- One.** *Def. Num. Adj.* There is but *one* dollar left.
(残れる只一圓あり)
- Indef. Dem. pron.* *One* is apt to waste *one's* time.

- (人は兎角其時間を徒費する弊を免れず)
- Def. ,, ,,* Your horse is white; mine is black *one*. (黒馬)
- Only.** *Adj.* The *only* dog I had was stolen. (無二の犬)
(余が有せし唯一の犬盗まれき)
- Adv.* I heard of this *only* yesterday.
(やつと昨日)
- Conj. Co-ord.* Do what you like; *only* (=but whatever you do) keep silence.
(欲する所を行へさりながら沈黙を守れ)
- Round.** *Adj.* A Square thing does not fit into a *round* hole. (角物は圓孔に入らず)
- Prep.* Draw a circle *round* a given centre.
(中心の廻りに)
- Adv.* The flies are flying *round* and *round*.
(蠅は飛びて居り廻り廻りて)
- Verb.* Gama was the first to *round* the Cape of Good Hope (か氏は好望角を周航する元祖なり)
- Noun.* Men must go their daily *round* of duty.
(人間は義務の毎日の輪番を踏まざるべからず)
- Since.** *Prep.* I have not seen him *since* Monday last.
(過ぎし月曜日以來)

Adv. I took this house four weeks *since*.
(四週間以前に)

Conj. Subord. We must trust you, *since* you are speaking in earnest.
(何となれば熱心に言ふ故に)

Such. *Def. Dem. Adj.* He is not *such* a man as I expected.
(斯る人)

Indef. „ „ He came to me on *such* a day.
(斯う斯うの日に)

Def. „ Pron. You are a coward; I am not *such*.
(余はそんな者)

That. „ „ *Adj.* I am no admirer of *that* book.
(其の書籍の)

„ „ *Pron.* The light of the sun is brighter than *that* of the moon.
(太陽の光線は月のろれより一層輝けり)

Relat. Pron. The book *that* you gave me is lost.
(君が贈りし所の書籍)

Effect. He aimed so well *that* he hit the mark.
(的を射し程よく狙ひき、よく狙ひしが故に的を射き)

Conj. Apposition. He heard *that* you had come.
(汝が來りしことを)

Purpose. We must eat *that* we may live.
(生き得る爲には食はざるべからず)

Then. *Adv. of Time.* He was better *then* than he is now
(當時は今日よりも)

Conj. Co-ord. I see *then*, we ought to start at once.
(其時)

Than. *Conj. Subord.* I like this more *than* (I like) that.

Prep. { These workmen, *than* whom I have never seen men more industrious, have left me.
(其人々より尙勤勉なるものを見たること無き勞役者は立去りたり)
He was fond of any drink other *than* wine.
(葡萄酒の外他の如何なる飲料をも好めり)

The. *Def. Article.* *The* ass is a dull animal.
(驢馬は鈍獸なり)

Rel. Adv. of Quant. *The* more the merrier.
(愈多かれれば愈快し)

Simple Adv. of Quant. He worked *the* harder, because he had hopes of success.
(愈勤勉して)

Too. *Adv. of Quant.* He is *too* fond of play.
(過度に好みて)

Conj. Co-ord. We *too* must expect to die some day.
(吾人亦他日死することを期せざるべからず)

Well. *Adv. of Quality.* He has done the work very *well*.
(仕事を甚だよく成したり)

„ *used as Noun.* Leave *well* alone.
(よき事を捨置け)

Conj. Co-ord. He has finished his work in time ;
well, I did not expect it of such a
lazy man.

(彼人は正しき時に其業を卒へたりさて
も余は斯る惰生に之を期せざりき)

What. Inter Pron. What did you say? What house is that?

(汝は何と言ひしや これはどの家か)

Compound Rel. Pron. I do not know what you mean,

§ 159. (汝の意を解せず)

Ellipt. Adv. What with illness and losses, the poor
is almost ruined.

(疾病と損失とにて此貧人は破滅し
たり)

Yet. Conj. Co-ord. I have called ; yet no one answers.

(呼掛けたれども返事なし)

Adv. of Time. You may yet (= even now, still) find him.

(尙彼人に會はむ)

CHAPTER XII.

COMMON ERRORS CORRECTED.

(普通誤謬の訂正)

Common Errors in the Use of Nouns.

325. 所有格の終は人, 其他の生物或は人に象せられ
たる物の外には用ひられず (§ 64 を參看すべし)

Erroneous. (誤りたる) *Corrected.* (正されたる)

Climb up the house's roof. Climb up the roof of the house.

Calcutta is Bengal's seaport.

Calcutta is the seaport of Bengal.

Let us pick the garden's fruit.

Let us pick the fruit of the garden.

Beware of life's shortness.

Beware of the shortness of life.

Look at this letter's signature.

Look at the signature to this letter.

I heard the multitude's shout.

I heard the shout of the multitude.

He is the flock's shepherd.

He is the shepherd of the flock.

Go out by the house's door.

Go out by the door of the house.

326. A material Noun 物質名詞は (普通名詞とし
て用ひ得るにあらざれば) 複数を有せず (§ 69 を參看すべし)

Erroneous.

Corrected.

He had a bag of ~~rices~~.

He had a bag of rice.

I picked up ten ~~rices~~.

I picked up ten grains of rice.

There are many ~~dirts~~ on the wall.

There are many spots of dirt on the wall.

He sent me many ~~foods~~.

He sent me many kinds of food.

We want more ~~fuels~~ than that.

we want more fuel than that.

He drank ~~two milks~~.

He drank two cups of milk ; or he
drank milk twice.

Ten ~~inks~~ are needed for the class.

Ten inkstands are needed for the class.

The cow eats ~~grasses~~ all day.

The cow eats grass all day.

The rain has left many ~~waters~~.

The rain has left many pools of water.

Many ~~golds~~ were found there.

Many nuggets (lumps) of gold were
found there.

327. An Abstract Noun (抽象名詞) は (普通名詞と
して用ひられ得るにあらざれば) 複数を有せず (§ 69 を參看
すべし)

Erroneous.

Corrected.

He did many ~~mischiefs~~.

He did many acts of mischief.

He gave me many ~~advices~~.

He gave me many pieces of advice.

Leave off such ~~stupidities~~.

Leave off such acts of stupidity.

He did many foolish ~~behaviours~~.

He did many foolish actions.

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
He learnt three <i>poetries</i> by heart.	He learnt three <i>pieces</i> of poetry by heart.
He was fond of bad <i>companies</i> .	He was fond of bad <i>company</i> or bad <i>companions</i> .
He has had <i>two sleeps</i> to-day.	He has <i>slept twice</i> to-day.
He gave me a good deal of <i>troubles</i> .	He gave me a great deal of <i>trouble</i> .
You have many <i>choices</i> .	You have many <i>things to choose from</i> .
He possesses many <i>skills</i> .	He possesses many <i>kinds of skill</i> .

328. 其形を一見するとき *Singular* なれども其意義に於ては *Plural* なる名詞若干あり (§ 77 を参看すべし)

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
<i>These cattles</i> are mine.	<i>These cattle</i> are mine.
This <i>cattle</i> is mine.	This <i>cow</i> is mine.
The vermin <i>is</i> swarming.	The vermin <i>are</i> swarming.
The <i>swines</i> are lying down.	The <i>swine</i> are lying down.
<i>These peoples</i> have gone.	<i>These people</i> have gone.

329. 全く複數なきか或は特別の意義にて複數を用ふる名詞若干あり (§ 78 を参看すべし)

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
He gave me many <i>abuses</i> .	He gave me many <i>words of abuse</i> .
Give me all the <i>informations</i> that you have received.	Give me all the <i>items of information</i> that you have received.
This room has ten <i>furnitures</i> .	This room has ten <i>pieces</i> of furniture.
They had three <i>offsprings</i> .	They had three <i>children</i> .
Have you learnt the <i>alphabets</i> ?	Have you learnt the <i>letters of the alphabet</i> ?

330. 特別の分量を示さむが爲に時によりて單數は複數に代りて用ひらることを得 (§ 80 を参看すべし)

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
He gave me a <i>ten-dollars</i> note.	He gave me a <i>ten-dollar</i> note.

I shall bring a <i>three-feet</i> rule.	I shall bring a <i>three foot</i> rule.
He had forty <i>heads</i> of cattle.	He had forty <i>head</i> of cattle.
This is an eight- <i>days</i> clock.	This is an eight- <i>day</i> clock.
I like a six- <i>years</i> -old horse.	I like a six- <i>year</i> -old horse.

Common Errors in the Use of Adjectives.

331. Some, any.—此二つの形容詞の異なる用法につきては § 93 を参看すべし。

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
He has procured <i>any</i> bread.	He has procured <i>some</i> bread.
He has <i>not</i> procured <i>some</i> bread.	He has <i>not</i> procured <i>any</i> bread.
He has procured <i>no any</i> bread.	He has procured <i>no</i> bread, or he has <i>not</i> procured <i>any</i> bread.
Bring me <i>any</i> water to drink.	Bring me <i>some</i> water to drink.

332. Little, a little, the little.—此三發言の異なる用法につきては § 94 を参看すべし。

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
<i>Little</i> money is better than none.	<i>A little</i> money is better than none.
He was sorry to find that he had <i>a little</i> money.	He was sorry to find that he had <i>little</i> money.
He spent <i>a little</i> money that he had.	He spent <i>the little</i> money that he had.
I am glad I have <i>little</i> time left.	I am glad I have <i>a little</i> time left.

333. Few, a few, the few.—此三發言の異なる用法につきては § 94 を参看すべし

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
He was glad to have <i>few</i> books.	He was glad to have <i>a few</i> books.
I was sorry to have <i>a few</i> dollars.	I was sorry to have <i>few</i> dollars.
He read <i>a few</i> books that he had.	He read <i>the few</i> books that he had.
I wish you would stay here <i>few</i> days.	I wish you would stay here <i>a few</i> days.
<i>Few</i> remarks from him will not be out of place.	<i>A few</i> remarks from him will not be out of place.

334. 'Of' といふ前置詞は若干の Collective Numeral noun の後には脱棄せらる (§§ 100, 101 を参看すべし)

Erroneous.

Corrected.

I have a dozen of sheep. I have a dozen sheep.
 He lived almost a hundred of years. He lived almost a hundred years.
 A ship will not last a thousand of years. A ship will not last a thousand years.
 Few men have a million of pound. Few men have a million pounds.

335. A, an. — 若干の母音 (vowels) と子音 (consonants) との前に於ける是等の冠詞の用法につきては § 101 を参看すべし

Erroneous.

Corrected.

A clock is an useful thing. A clock is a useful thing.
 He is an European. He is a European.
 He wrote a historical book. He wrote an historical book.
 He is an one-eyed man. He is a one-eyed man.

336. Each, every, etc. — 分配形容詞の用法につきては § 110 を参看すべし

Erroneous.

Corrected.

They sorrounded him on every sides. They surrounded him on every side.
 Of the two men lyng in hospital, every one is recovering. Of the two men lying in hospital, each is recovering.
 The two men struck one another. The two men struck each other.
 They all helped each other. They all helped one another.

337. 形容詞の Comperative degree (比較級) の用法につきては § 135 を参看すべし.

Erroneous.

Corrected.

He is tall than you. He is taller than you.
 He is taller from you. He is taller than you.
 He is the tallest of the two. He is the taller of the two.

The stick is more longer than that. This stick is longer than that.
 This boy is more clever than all the boys. This boy is more clever all the other boys.
 This book is more preferable than that. This book is Preferable to that.
 This book is easier of that. This book is easier than that.

338. Latin (羅甸の語) Comparatives の後に 'To' が than の代りに用ひらる (§ 137 参看すべし)

Erroneous.

Corrected.

His strength is superior than mine. His strength is superior to mine.
 Your height is inferior than mine. Your height is inferior to mine.
 This man is senior than that. This man is senior to that.
 This event is prior than that. This event is prior to that.
 Your son is junior than mine. Your son is junior to mine.

339. 形容詞の Superlative degree (最高級) につきては § 136 を参看すべし

Erroneous.

Corrected.

This road is the most shortest of all. This road is the shortest of all.
 This road is shorter than all of them. This road is shorter than all, the others.
 Iron is the useful metal than all. Iron is the most useful of all, metals.
 That was unkindest cut of all. That was the unkindest cut of all.
 He gained a first prize. He gained the first prize.

N. B. — The といふ定冠詞は最高級の前に必ず用ひられざるべからず, A 或 An といふ不定冠詞は決して用ひらるることあるべからず

340. 最高級は 'very' といふ副詞に先立たれたる定級 (positive) に等しきが如くに使用せらるることあるべからず

Erroneous.

Corrected.

He wrote a best book. He wrote a very good book.
 He is a worst scholar. He is a very bad scholar.

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
This is a <i>happiest</i> world after all.	This is a <i>very happy</i> world after all.
You have a <i>clearest</i> style of writing.	You have a <i>very clear</i> style of writing.

Common Errors in the Use of Articles.

341. 通則として單數の普通名詞は其前に定冠詞か或は不定冠詞かいつれか一個の冠詞を有せざるべからず (See § 115)

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
I saw <i>dog</i> coming towards me.	I saw <i>a dog</i> or <i>the dog</i> coming towards me.
He shot <i>large tiger</i> to-day.	He shot <i>a large tiger</i> to-day.
He ordered <i>servant</i> to leave <i>room</i> .	He ordered <i>the servant</i> to leave <i>the room</i> .
<i>Dead man</i> tells no tales.	<i>A dead man</i> tells no tales.
<i>Live ass</i> is better than <i>dead lion</i> .	<i>A live ass</i> is better than <i>a dead lion</i> .
India is <i>large peninsula</i> .	India is <i>a large peninsula</i> .

342. 普通名詞は複數なるときは演説家 (speaker) 或記は者 *writer* が名状せられたる物を特別にせむと欲するにあらずば定冠詞は其前に置かるべからず (see § 116)

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
<i>The storks</i> gobble up frogs.	<i>Storks</i> gobble up frogs.
<i>The men</i> are rational beings.	<i>Men</i> are rational beings.
We cannot easily live without <i>the houses</i> .	We cannot easily live without <i>houses</i> .
Oil is produced from <i>the olives</i> .	Oil is produced from <i>olives</i> .
Language consists of <i>the words</i> .	Language consists of <i>words</i> .
All <i>the men</i> are mortal.	All <i>men</i> are mortal.

343. Material noun の前には定不定のいつれの冠詞も置かることなし (see § 117)

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
You should use <i>a seasoned timber</i> for making a door.	You should use <i>seasoned timber</i> for making a door.
Most men are fond of <i>the bread</i> .	Most men are fond of <i>bread</i> .
<i>The honey</i> is made by bees.	<i>Honey</i> is made by bees.
You can stick this down with <i>a gun</i> .	You can stick this down with <i>gun</i> .
<i>The charcoal</i> throws out much heat.	<i>Charcoal</i> throws out much heat.
Some men never eat <i>a flesh</i> .	Some men never eat <i>flesh</i> .

344. 然れども Material noun は單數の普通名詞として用ひらるときは (see § 117) 此名詞は其前に冠詞を有せざるべからず

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
I am fond of strolling in <i>wood</i> .	I am fond of strolling in <i>the wood</i> .
<i>Slate</i> is used for writing on.	<i>A slate</i> is used for writing on.
Hand me <i>potato</i> .	Hand me <i>a potato</i> .
<i>Fire</i> broke out in our village.	<i>A fire</i> broke out in our village.
Do not lose <i>precious stone</i> .	Do not lose <i>the precious stone</i> .

345. Abstract noun は全く一般の意義に於て用ひらるゝ時は冠詞は此名詞の前に置かれず (see § 117)

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
<i>The envy</i> is an evil passion.	<i>Envy</i> is an evil passion.
I am fond of <i>a walking</i> in the field.	I am fond of <i>walking</i> in the field.
He is not fond of <i>the mathematics</i> .	He is not fond of <i>mathematics</i> .
He always practised <i>the justice</i> .	He always practised <i>justice</i> .
<i>The speech</i> is one of our best faculties.	<i>Speech</i> is one of our best faculties.

346. 然れども抽象名詞は性質、状態、或は動作を特別に示すことの必要となるときは此名詞の前に定冠詞は置かれざるべからず

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
<i>Envy</i> of malicious persons is cruel.	<i>The envy</i> of malicious persons is cruel.

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
He is not fond of <i>mathematics</i> taught in that book.	He is not fond of <i>the mathematics</i> taught in that book.
<i>Justice</i> of that man is well known.	<i>The justice</i> of that man is well known.
He understands <i>grammar</i> taught in that book.	He understands <i>the grammar</i> taught in that book.
<i>Sleep</i> of a wearied man is sound.	<i>The sleep</i> of a wearied man is sound.
<i>Height</i> of a man is seldom more than six feet.	<i>The height</i> of a man is seldom more than six feet.

347. 抽象名詞は單數の普通名詞として用ひらるゝ時には定或は不定冠詞を其前に有せざるべからず (see § 117).

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
He gave very wise <i>judgment</i> .	He gave <i>a</i> very wise <i>judgment</i> .
He made very good <i>speech</i> .	He made <i>a</i> very good <i>speech</i> .
You are not <i>justice</i> of the High Court.	You are not <i>a justice</i> of the High Court.
My son, I fear, is not <i>genius</i> .	My son, I fear, is not <i>a genius</i> .
Your daughter is quite <i>beauty</i> .	Your daughter is quite <i>a beauty</i> .
Your conduct will be blamed by <i>the authorities</i> .	Your conduct will be blamed by <i>the authorities</i> .

348. 特稱名詞は單數の普通名詞として用ひらるゝ時には冠詞を其前に有せざるべからず (see § 117).

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
He was <i>Kalidas</i> of his country.	He was <i>the Kalidas</i> of his country.
<i>Czar</i> of Russia rules a great Empire.	<i>The Czar</i> of Russia rules a great Empire.
He is <i>Daniel</i> in wisdom.	He is <i>a Daniel</i> in wisdom.
You are almost <i>Newton</i> in your knowledge of astronomy.	You are almost <i>a Newton</i> in your knowledge of astronomy.

349. 特稱名詞は河, 群島, 山脈, 海峡, 灣, 海或は洋の名目なるときは定冠詞は斯る名目に先き立つ (see § 117).

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
<i>Ganges</i> has overflowed its bank.	<i>The Ganges</i> has overflowed its bank.
<i>Andamans</i> are a group of islands.	<i>The Andamans</i> are a group of islands.
<i>Vindhya</i> s are a range of mountains.	<i>The Vindhya</i> s are a range of mountains.
<i>Palk Straits</i> separates India from Ceylon.	<i>The Palk Straits</i> separates India from Ceylon.
<i>Gulf</i> of Cambay is on the west coast of India.	<i>The Gulf</i> of Cambay is on the west coast of India.
<i>Bay</i> of Bengal separates India from Burma.	<i>The Bay</i> of Bengal separates India from Burma.
<i>Arabian Sea</i> separates India from Africa.	<i>The Arabian Sea</i> separates India from Africa.
<i>Indian Ocean</i> separates Australia from Africa.	<i>The Indian Ocean</i> separates Australia from Africa.

350. 然れども特稱名詞は單一なる島或は單獨の山の名目なるときは定冠詞に先立たるゝことなし (see § 120).

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
<i>The Mount Everest</i> is the highest peak in the world.	<i>Mount Everest</i> is the highest peak in the world.
<i>The Mount Abu</i> is in Rajputana.	<i>Mount Abu</i> is in Rajputana.
<i>The Ceylon</i> is a beautiful island.	<i>Ceylon</i> is a beautiful island.
<i>Scotland</i> is in the northern part of <i>the Great Britain</i> .	<i>Scotland</i> is in the northern part of <i>Great Britain</i> .

Common Errors in the Use of Pronouns.

351. 所有格代名詞 (Possessive pronoun) の形は其位地と用法とに屬す (§ 145 を參看せよ)

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
I am <i>yours</i> humble servant.	I am <i>your</i> humble servant.
That horse is <i>my</i> .	That horse is <i>mine</i> .
Bring <i>mine</i> hat.	Bring <i>my</i> hat.
His horse and <i>your</i> are both tired.	His horse and <i>yours</i> are both tired.

352. 不定代名詞 (Indefinite pronoun) の 'One' は his にて繼がるゝことなく必ず 'One's' にて繼がれざるべからず (see § 155, b.)

Erroneous.

Corrected.

One should take care of *his* health. One should take care of *one's* health.
One must mind *his* own business. One must mind *one's* own business.
A man should keep *one's* own promises. A man should keep *his* own promise.

353. 所有格の代名詞は前置詞と結合せられたる代名詞に代用せらるゝことあるべからず

Erroneous.

Corrected.

I hope to receive *your* good report. I hope to receive a good report *of you*
or *about you* or *from you*.
We shall be glad to get *your* good news. We shall be glad to get good news *of you*.
Your separation distresses me. Separation *from you* distresses me.
His respect is always in my thoughts. My respect *for him* is always in my thoughts.

354. 第一人稱の代名詞は第二人稱或は第三人稱の代名詞或は名詞と連載せらるゝ時は第一人稱の名詞は最後に記載せられざるべからず

Erroneous.

Corrected.

I and James have come. *James and I* have come.
This room is for *me and him*. This room is for *him and me*.
That dog is both *mine and his*. That dog is both *his and mine*.
My horse and *yours* are both lame. *Your* horse and *mine* are both lame.

355. 人代名詞及び指示代名詞は他動詞の後に脱却せらるゝことあるべからず

Erroneous.

Corrected.

The man is not here. Shall I *call*? The man is not here. Shall I *call him*?
I have a knife. Do you *want*? I have a knife. Do you *want it*?

Bring me the book. I am *bringing*. Bring me the book. I am *bringing it*.
As soon as I entered the room, he *told*. As soon as I entered the room, he *told*
told to sit down. *me* to sit down.

356. 關係代名詞の中性の形 (Neuter form) は人或は人に象せられたる事物を表はす名詞を除きてすべての名詞の後に用ひらる (§ 157 を參看すべし)

Erroneous.

Corrected.

This is the bird *who* sings. This is the bird *which* sings.
Are you the man *which* came here? Are you the man *who* came here
yesterday?
Look at that ape *who* is climbing up a tree. Look at that ape *which* is climbing up
a tree.

357. *such*.—此辭の後の關係代名詞には 'as' といふ形用ひらる (§ 161 を參看すべし)

Erroneous.

Corrected.

This is not *such* a book *which* I expected it to be. This is not *such* a book *as* I expected
it to be.
His behaviour was *such* *which* could not be pardoned. His behaviour was *such* *as* could not
be pardoned.

358. *Same*.—此辭の後の關係代名詞には 'as' 或は 'that' は用ひらる (§ 161 を參看すべし)

Erroneous.

Corrected.

This is the same mistake *which* you made before. This is the same mistake *that* you
made before.
This is the same *who* came here yesterday. This is the same man *that* came here
yesterday.
This is the same book *which* is yours. This is the same book *as* yours.

Common Errors in the Use of Verbs.

359. *There*.—自動詞の主が此動詞の前に在らずし

て其後に在るときには此動詞は 'there' といふ導きの副詞に先立たる (§ 29 を参看すべし)

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
Were ten men in the boat.	There were ten men in the boat.
Seems to be a very rough wind.	There seems to be a very rough wind.
Outside the gate stands a man.	Outside the gate there stands a man.

360. 再歸人代名詞は數多の他動詞の後に脱棄せらる (§ 108, b を参看せよ) 然るときは斯る動詞は自動詞と成る

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
He kept <i>himself</i> inside the house.	He kept inside the house.
Move <i>yourself</i> over to this side.	Move over to this side.
He <i>made himself off</i> with the money.	He <i>made off</i> with the money.
The monsoon has <i>burst itself</i> .	The monsoon has <i>burst</i> .
Let us bathe <i>ourselves</i> here.	Let us <i>bathe</i> here.

時により再歸人代名詞 (Reflexive) の脱棄は誤謬なることあり:—

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
He <i>availed</i> of the offer.	He <i>availed himself</i> of the offer.
He <i>resigned</i> to his fate.	He <i>resigned himself</i> to his fate.
He <i>exerted</i> to win a prize.	He <i>exerted himself</i> to win a prize.

時により兩形共に正しきことあり然れども再歸人代名詞の附け加へは動詞にて表はされたる動作に尙一層の強勢 (Emphasis) を與ふるなり:—

<i>Emphatic form.</i>	<i>General form.</i>
He <i>rested himself</i> on the bed.	He <i>rested</i> on the bed.
I <i>engaged myself</i> in business.	I <i>engaged</i> business.
The clouds have <i>dispersed themselves</i> .	The clouds have <i>dispersed</i> .
He <i>prepared himself</i> for the journey.	He <i>prepared</i> for the journey.
The fog has <i>spread itself</i> over the field.	The fog has <i>spread</i> over the field.

364. Negative Sentences. — 韻文に於ける外通則は Not は助動詞と主要動詞との間に置かれざるべからずといふにあり (§ 204 を参看すべし)

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
He <i>loves not</i> his work.	He <i>does not love</i> his work.
He <i>came not</i> back to his post.	He <i>did not come</i> back to his post.
He <i>is coming not</i> here again.	He <i>is not coming</i> here again.
He <i>not will</i> recover his health.	He <i>will not</i> recover his health.
We <i>not must</i> give up work.	We <i>must not</i> give up work.

362. Interrogative Sentences. — 韻文に於ける外通則は主は助動詞と主要動詞との間に置かれざるべからずといふにあり (§ 204 を参看すべし)

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
Why <i>he told</i> that falsehood?	Why <i>did he tell</i> that falsehood?
How <i>you know</i> that?	How <i>do you know</i> that?
When <i>you will return</i> home?	When <i>will you return</i> home?
Where <i>you lived</i> last year?	Where <i>did you live</i> last year?
What <i>study he likes</i> best?	What <i>study does he like</i> best?
Which <i>book you will read</i> first?	Which <i>book will you read</i> first?
<i>You ever see</i> him before?	<i>Did you ever see</i> him before?
<i>He comes back</i> to-day?	<i>Does he come back</i> to-day?

363. Shall, will. — 單に未來を徴して含蓄せられたる命令或は含蓄せられたる意志なきときは第一人稱は shall により第二人稱と第三人稱とは will によりて言ひ出さる (§ 207 を参看すべし)

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
I <i>will</i> be drowned; nobody <i>shall</i> save me.	I <i>shall</i> be drowned; nobody <i>will</i> save me.
I <i>will</i> receive my pay to-day.	I <i>shall</i> receive my pay to-day.

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
You <i>shall</i> sleep well if you are thoroughly tired.	You <i>will</i> sleep well if you are throug- ly tired.
You <i>shall</i> remember what you read, if you read attentively.	You <i>will</i> remember what you read, if you read attentively.
He <i>shall</i> seem foolish, if he says that again.	He <i>will</i> seem foolish, if he says that again.
I think I <i>will</i> pass.	<i>I say</i> I think I <i>shall</i> pass.
I hope you <i>shall</i> pass.	<i>Teacher says</i> I hope you <i>will</i> pass.
They believe that he <i>shall</i> pass.	They believe that he <i>will</i> pass.
I have no doubt he <i>shall</i> come.	I have no doubt he <i>will</i> come.

364. The Present Perfect (十分現在) は彼是の意義に於て現在に對して完備したる出來事を結合す (see § § 214, 215)

(a) *The Present Indefinite misused for the Present Perfect.*
(十分現在に誤用せられたる不定現在)

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
I <i>am</i> ill for two days.	I <i>have been</i> ill for two days.
For one whole week there <i>is</i> no break in the rains.	For one whole week there <i>has been</i> no break in the rains.
It is two weeks since I <i>am</i> here.	I <i>have been</i> here for the last two weeks.
I <i>am</i> long of this opinion.	I <i>have long been</i> of this opinion.
My son <i>is</i> ill all this week.	My son <i>has been</i> ill this week.

(b) *The Past Indefinite misused for the Present Perfect.*
(十分現在に誤用せられたる不定過去)

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
I <i>did</i> not yet finish the work.	I <i>have not yet finished</i> the work.
I <i>did</i> not see him from a long time.	I <i>have not seen</i> him for a long time.
I <i>finished</i> my work just now.	I <i>have just finished</i> my work.
I <i>lived</i> here for the last three years.	I <i>have lived</i> here for the last three years.

Grass *began* to sprout, as the rains
have now set in. The grass *has begun* to sprout, as the
rains have now set in.

(c) *The Present Perfect misused for the Past Indefinite.*
(不定過去に誤用せられたる十分現在)

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
Baber <i>has founded</i> the Mogul Empire.	Baber <i>founded</i> the Mogul Empire.
Aurangzeb <i>has done</i> much evil to the Mogul Empire.	Aurangzeb <i>did</i> much evil to the Mogul Empire.
The rain <i>has begun</i> to fall as soon as the wind went down.	The rain <i>began</i> to fall as soon as the wind went down.
He <i>has not come</i> at the time when he was ordered.	He <i>did not come</i> at the time when he was ordered.

(d) *The Present Perfect misused with an Adverb or Phrase
denoting past time (§ 206).*

(過去を表はす副詞或は句を有せる誤用せられた
る十分現在)

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
The rain <i>has ceased</i> yesterday.	The rain <i>ceased</i> yesterday.
I <i>have finished</i> my letter last night.	I <i>finished</i> my letter last night.
This custom <i>has formerly been</i> much practised.	This custom <i>was</i> formerly much prac- tised.
The parrot <i>has died</i> a few days ago.	The parrot <i>died</i> a few days ago.
Our horse <i>has run</i> away in the night.	Our horse <i>ran</i> away in the night.
I <i>have come</i> here this morning.	I <i>came</i> here this morning.
The sun <i>has set</i> at seven o'clock.	The sun <i>set</i> at seven o'clock.
I <i>have matriculated</i> in April last.	I <i>matriculated</i> in April last.
The famine of 1877 <i>has been</i> very severe.	The famine of 1877 <i>was</i> very severe.

365. The Past Perfect tense (十分過去時) は他の出
來事が始められし前に一動作即ち出來事が完全せられたり
し事を表はす (§ 217 を參看せよ)

(a) *The Past Perfect misused for the Past Indefinite.*

(不定過去に誤用せられたる十分過去)

*Erroneous.**Corrected.*

I *had bought* two books yesterday. I *bought* two books yesterday.
 The sun *had set* at seven o'clock. The sun *set* at seven o'clock.
 The meeting of the 8th instant *had* The meeting of the 8th instant unani-
 unanimously *resolved*, etc. mously *resolved* etc.
 I *had sent* notice in December last. I *sent* notice in December last.

(b) *The Past Indefinite misused for the Past Perfect.*

(十分過去に誤用せられたる不定過去)

*Erroneous.**Corrected.*

He *was* ill for two days, when the He *had been* ill for two days when the
 doctor was sent for. doctor was sent for.
 The sheep were scattered; for a wolf The sheep were scattered; for a wolf
 entered the fold. *had entered* the fold.
 The doctor came to the patient, The doctor came to the patient, who
 who *was* long ill. *had long been* ill.

366. 若干の辭の後に及び若干の組織中に 'to' は單
 一不定法の前に脱棄せらる (§ 233 を參看すべし)

*Erroneous.**Corrected.*

I heard him *to say* so. I heard him *say* so.
 We saw him *to take* aim with his We saw him *take* aim with his bow.
 bow.
 I have known him *to laugh* for no- I have known him *laugh* for nothing.
 thing.
 You had better *not to remain* here. You had better *not remain* here.
 I had rather *to take* this than that. I had rather *take* this than that.
 I did nothing but *to laugh*. He did nothing but *laugh*.
 You need not *to stop* here. You need not *stop* here.

367. 自動詞の Gerundial Infinitive が一名詞を形容

せむが爲に用ひらるゝ時は不定法の動詞は前置詞によりて
 繼がれざるべからず (§ 286 (b), Note を參看すべし)

*Erroneous.**Corrected.*

Bring me a chair *to sit*. Bring me a chair *to sit on*.
 I want a stick *to walk*. I want a stick *to walk with*.
 The boy must have a companion *to* The boy must have a companion *to*
 play. play *with*.
 He had no bed *to lie*. He had no bed *to lie on*.

368. 自動詞の過去分詞 (The Past Participle of In-
 transitive verbs) は屢用ひらるゝものにあらざれども用ひ
 らるゝことあるときはそれが形容する名詞の前に置かるべく
 名詞の後に置かるべからず (§ 242 を參看すべし)

*Erroneous.**Corrected.*

There is no scent in the rose *faded* This is no scent in the rose *which*
 this morning. *faded* this morning.
 I am sorry for the candidate *failed* I am sorry for the candidate *who failed*
 in the last examination. in the last examination.
 He is a candidate *passed* last year. He is a *passed* candidate of last year.

369. A gerund (動詞名詞合併辭) の前に所有格の用
 法或は誤用につきては (§ 250 を參看すべし)

*Erroneous.**Corrected.*

I was pleased at *him* coming back. I was pleased at *his* coming back.
 He was amused at the *horse* running after him. He was amused at the *horse's* running
 after him.
 I ask *your favour* of sending me an I ask the favour of *your sending* me an
 answer. answer.
 I depend upon the *wall's* being built. I depend upon the *wall* being built.

370. 不定法名詞 (Noun-Infinitive) 及び gerund は其
 意義に於ては共に同一なり (see § 44) 然れども一の前置詞

は要せらるるときは gerund の方は用ひらるべく Infinitive の方は用ひらるべからず

Erroneous.

Corrected.

He persisted <i>to say</i> this.	He persisted <i>in saying</i> this.
I insisted <i>to have</i> my fee paid.	I insisted <i>on having</i> my fee paid.
We should refrain <i>to do</i> evil.	We should refrain <i>from doing</i> evil.
They prohibited me <i>to borrow</i> a book.	They prohibited me <i>from borrowing</i> a book.
Do not prevent me <i>to work</i> .	Do not prevent me <i>from working</i> .
I insisted on <i>him to go</i> away.	I insisted on <i>his going</i> away.
I depend on <i>you to do</i> this.	I depend on <i>your doing</i> this.
Abstain <i>to speak</i> evil of others.	Abstain <i>from speaking</i> ill of others.
I take this opportunity <i>to send</i> you a specimen.	I take this opportunity <i>of sending</i> you a specimen.

Common Errors in the Use of Adverbs.

371. **Very, much.**—注意すべき四個の事實あり左の如し:— (a) 'Much' は比較級に於ける形容詞或は副詞を形容す (b) 'Very' は定級 (Positive) に於ける形容詞或は副詞を形容す (c) 'Much' は過去分詞を形容するが爲に 'very' よりも普通に用ひらる (d) 'Very' は現在 (Present) 分詞を形容するが爲に用ひらる

Erroneous.

Corrected.

I am <i>very</i> surprised at the news.	I am <i>much</i> surprised at the news.
This news is <i>much</i> surprising.	This news is <i>very</i> surprising.
I am <i>much</i> sorry to hear this.	I am <i>very</i> sorry to hear this.
I accept your offer <i>much</i> gladly.	I accept your offer <i>very</i> gladly.
He is <i>very</i> more industrious than you.	He is <i>much</i> more industrious than you.
The air is <i>very</i> hotter to-day than yesterday.	The air is <i>much</i> hotter to-day than yesterday.

372. **Too.**—此副詞は 'more than enough' (十分より尙多く) の意義なり故に 'very' 或は 'much' の意義にて使用せらるべからず

Erroneous.

Corrected.

My son's progress is <i>too</i> great.	My son's progress is <i>very</i> great.
Sugar is <i>too</i> sweet.	Sugar is <i>very</i> sweet.
He was <i>too</i> distressed at his friend's death.	He was <i>much</i> distressed at his friend's death.
A cow's milk is <i>too</i> wholesome.	A cow's milk is <i>very</i> wholesome.
Your spelling is <i>too</i> accurate.	Your spelling is <i>very</i> accurate.

373. **Quite.**—此副詞は 'Completely' 'perfectly' (十分) の意義なり故に 'very' の代りに用ひらるべからず

Erroneous.

Corrected.

This bridge is <i>quite</i> dangerous.	This bridge is <i>very</i> dangerous.
Bad water is <i>quite</i> unwholesome.	Bad water is <i>very</i> unwholesome.
I was <i>quite</i> sorry to hear of his illness.	I was <i>very</i> sorry to hear of his illness.

N. B. 'Quite' は時により 'much' の意義にて過去分詞と共に用ひらる 'quite delighted,' 'quite distressed,' 'quite frightened,' の如し

374. **Little, a little.**—Little は否定副詞にして 'not much' (多からず) 或は 'not at all' (全く...なく, 少しも...なく.....) の意義なり

'A little' は肯定副詞にして To a slight extent (微小の範圍にて) 或は 'For a short time' (暫時) の意義なり

Erroneous.

Corrected.

I was <i>little</i> vexed at having failed.	I was <i>a little</i> vexed at having failed.
He was <i>a little</i> pleased at his failure.	He was <i>little</i> pleased at having failed.

375. **By and by.**—此副詞は 'after an interval' (一 間隙ありて後に) の意なり故に little by little (少しづつ)

gradually (漸次に) 或は 'one by one' (一つづつ) の意義の所へ用ひらるゝことあるべからず

Erroneous.

Corrected.

The visitors went away *by and by*. The visitors went away *one by one*.
He recovered his health *by and by*. He *gradually* recovered his health.
The water all flowed out *by and by*. The water flowed out *little by little*.

376. Of course.—此副詞句は 'in the course of nature' (自然の成り行きにて) の意義なり故に一般に確實なることの意義にて猥りに使用すべからず

Erroneous.

Corrected.

Of course she sings very well. She *certainly* sings very well.
Did he win a prize last term? Did he win a prize last term?
Of course he did. *Certainly or indeed* he did.

375. Yes, no.—問ひに對する答は 'yes' なるときは之に繼ぐ動詞は否定なることあるべからず又答辭 'no' なるときは之に繼ぐ動詞は肯定なることあるべからず

Question.—Is the sky cloudy to-day?

Answer.—Yes; it is cloudy, 或は No; it is not cloudy.

吾人は此問に對して言ふこと能はず

'Yes, it is not cloudy,

'No, it is cloudy. などは

Common Errors in the Use of Conjunctions.

377. That.—此接續詞は quotation (引用文) より成れる文章の前に或は Relative 又は Interrogative adverbs の前に決して用ひらるべからず

Erroneous.

Corrected.

He said *that* "I shall soon be there." He said "I shall soon be there."

He asked *that* how long you would be absent. He asked how long you would be absent.

Tell me *that* whether you will soon return. Tell me whether you will soon return.

378. As well as, no less than (の如くに, より少なからず即ち等しくの意). 一是等の接續詞は二個の clauses 中の第一文に emphasis (強勢) を與ふるものにして第二文には之を與へず (§ 289 を參看すべし)

Erroneous.

Corrected.

He was no less *hopeful* than *confident*. He was no less *confident* than *hopeful*.
He was *accused* as well as *convicted*. He was *convicted* as well as *accused*.

379. Not only, but also. (のみならず尙又) 一是等の接續詞は二個の clauses 中の第二文に emphasis を與へて第一文に與ふるものにわらず (§ 289 c を參看すべし)

Erroneous.

Corrected.

He was not only *confident*, but *hopeful*. He was not only *hopeful*, but *confident*.

He was not only *convicted*, but also *accused*. He was not only *accused* but also *convicted*.

380. Until, as long as, while (...迄, 間, 間). 一以前の時を言ひ出す爲に *Until* は用ひられ time how long (如何程長きか其時を) 言ひ出す爲に吾人は 'as 或は so long as' 或は *while* を用ふ (§ 291 i を參看すべし)

Erroneous.

Corrected.

Until you work hard, you will improve. *As long as* you work hard, you will improve.

He continued lazy, *as long as* he was seventeen years old. He continued lazy, *until* he was seventeen years old.

Until the world lasts, the earth will go round the sun. *While or so long as* the world lasts the earth will go round the sun.

381. No sooner, as soon as (...するや否や). — 是等は同事の意義なれども吾人の注意せざるべからざることは 'no sooner' の後に 'than' といふ接續詞と 'do' といふ助動詞を必ず使用することは是なり

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
No sooner he <i>heard</i> the news, he wept aloud.	No sooner <i>did</i> he <i>hear</i> the news, <i>than</i> he wept aloud.
	or, <i>As soon as</i> he heard the news he wept aloud.
No sooner he <i>died</i> , his sons quarrelled over his property.	No sooner <i>did</i> he <i>die</i> <i>than</i> his sons quarrelled over his property.
	or, <i>As soon as</i> he died, his sons quarrelled over his property.

382. Unless, (...するにあらずば, ならずば) if (ならば) Unless の意義は 'if not' なり (§ 29I, e を参看すべし)

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
<i>Unless</i> you do not work hard, you will be plucked.	<i>If</i> you do not work hard, you will be plucked.
<i>Unless</i> you have no objection, I will come to-morrow.	<i>If</i> you have no objection, I will come to-morrow.

383. Because, in order that (...の故に...することの爲に). — 理由を述べむが爲に吾人は 'because' を用ひ目的を言ひ出さむが爲に 'in order that,' 'so that,' etc. を用ふ (§ 29I, b 及び d を参看すべし)

<i>Erroneous.</i>	<i>Corrected.</i>
Men work <i>because</i> they may earn a living.	Men work <i>that</i> or <i>so that</i> or <i>in order that</i> they may earn a living.
He took medicine <i>because</i> he might get well.	He took medicine <i>so that</i> he might get well.

CHAPTER XIII.—SYNTAX (文章論)

文章論は文章中に言辭を排列する方法を説明す
英語の文章論は他國語に比すれば辭尾の變化少なきにより頗る簡なるものなり

Syntax は Analysis of Sentences (文章の解剖) に熟練するときは大に簡明なるものとなる蓋し文章の解剖はすべて文章に共通なるものを確知せしめて品詞が相互に關係する方法を明示するによれり

§ I.—Relation of Words to One Another.

(言辭相互の關係)

Parsing Chart (解剖圖)

I. Nouns. (名詞)

Kind of Nouns. 名詞の種類	Gender. 性	Number. 數	Case. 格
Proper 特稱	Masculine 男性	Singular 單數	Nominative 主格
Common 普通	Feminine 女		Possessive 所有格
Collective 集成	Common 通	Plural 複數	Objective 目的格
Material 物質	Neuter 中		
Abstract 抽象			

II. *Pronouns.* (代名詞)

Kind of Pronouns.	Gender.	Number.	Person.	Casc.
Pers 人代	Simple 單一	Singular	1st	Nominative
	Reflexive 再歸		Feminine	第一人稱	主格
Demons. 指示代	Definite 一定	Plural	2nd	Possessive
	Indefinite 不定		Neuter	第二,,	所有,,
Relative 關係代名詞	其 antecedent (先行者) と性、數及び人稱に於て一致す (格は關せず)			
Interrogative 疑問 ,, ,, ,,				

III. *The Cases of Nouns or Pronouns.* (格)

<i>Nom.</i> to Verb	<i>Obj.</i> to Verb Direct	<i>Obj.</i> in Apposition
動詞の主格	動詞の直接の目的	同格の目的
,, as Compl. to Verb	,, ,, Indirect	,, to Preposition
動詞の補充辭たる主格	動詞の間接目的	前置詞の目的
,, in Apposition	,, ,, Retained	,, Adverbial
同格の主格	動詞の保有目的	副詞狀目的
,, of Address	,, ,, Cognate	,, after certain Adjectives
呼び掛けの主格	動詞の同族目的	形容詞の後に來る目的
,, Absolute	,, ,, Reflexive	,, Interjectional
獨立主格	動詞の再歸目的	感歎詞の目的
<i>Possessive</i>	,, as Compl. to Verb	
所有格	動詞の補充辭たる目的	

IV. *Adjectives.* (形容詞)

Kind of Adjective.	Degree. 階級	Use. 用法
Proper 特稱	Positive 定級	Attributive. 直接 (主ノ前ニ在ルモノ)
Of Quality. 性質	Numer. { Def. 一定 Indef. 不定	Comparative 比較級
Of Quantity. 分量		
Distributive. 分配	Demons. { Def. Indef.	Superlative 最高級
		Predicative. 間接 (主ノ後ニ在ルモノ)

V. *Adverb.* (副詞)

Kind.	Degree.	Use.	Attributive Uses.
Simple	Positive	Attributive	To qualify Verb. 動詞を形容す ,, ,, Adjective ,, ,, Adverb
Relative	Comparative		,, ,, Preposition ,, ,, Conjunction
Interrogative	Superlative	Predicative	,, ,, Sentence

VI. *Finite Verbs.*

Kind of Verbs.	Person.	Number.	Tense. 時	Form. 形
Transitive 他動詞	1st	Singular	Present 現在	Indefinite 不定
Intransitive 自動詞				
Auxiliary 助動詞	2nd	Plural	Past 過去	Continuous. 繼續
Defective 欠形動詞				
	3rd		Future 未來	Perfect 十分
				Perf. Contin. 十分繼續

Mood. 法	Voice. 調	
Indicative 直接法	Active 能働	言ひ出されたる或は省略せられたる 其主を一致して
Imperative 命令法		
Subjunctive 接続法	Passive 所働	言ひ出されたる或は省略せられたる 其一目的或は二目的を管理して

VII. Infinitive. (不定法)

Form.	(a) Use as Noun-Inf. 名詞不定法としての用法	(b) Use as Gerundal Inf.
Indefinite	Subject to Verb 動詞の主	To qualify 形容する爲に " a Verb " " "
Continuous	Object to Verb 動詞の目的	" a Noun {Attributively 一名詞を {Predicatively
Perfect	Complement to Verb 動詞の補充辭	" an Adjective 一形容詞を
Perf. Contin.	Object to Preposition 前置詞の目的 Exclamatory 感動	To introduce a Parenthesis 括弧を導く爲に

VIII. Participle or Verbal Adjective.
(分詞即ち動詞狀形容詞)

Form.	Voice.	Kind of Verb.	Use.
Present	Active 能働	Transitive 他動詞	Attributive 直接 {Complement 補充辭
Past			
Perfect	Passive 所働	Intransitive 自動詞	Predicative 間接 {Absolute 獨立

IX. Gerund. (動詞名詞合併辭)

Form.	Voice.	Kind of Verb.
Present 現在	Active 能働	Transitive 他動詞
Perfect 十分	Passive 所働	Intransitive 自動詞

X. Conjunctions.

oo-rdinative. 同等	Subordinative. 從屬

384. Nominative case (主格) see No III. of Parsing Chart. (解剖圖の第三表を觀よ)

(1) 動詞の主となりて (see § 59):—

I did this. Rain is falling. You are tired.
(余はこれを爲しき) (雨は降りて居り) (汝は疲勞して在り)

(2) 動詞の主觀的補充辭 (Subjective Complement) (see § 182):—

I am the man. Cæsar was declared emperor.
(余は其人なり) (Cæsarは皇帝と布告せられき)

Note.— 不定法は動詞と名詞との間に入ることを得:—

He appeared to be a wise man.
(彼人は賢者なるが如し)

- (3) 主格に於ける名詞或は代名詞と同格にて (see § 19):—

John *the carpenter*, has succeeded well in business.

(工匠 John は其業によく成功したり)

- (4) 喚ひ掛けの目的にて (See § 59):—

How art thou fallen, O *Caesar*!

(何とて汝は斃さるぞお— Caesar よ)

- (5) 獨立の組織にて (See § 28, a):—

Off we started, *he remaining behind*.

(彼人は後に残りて余輩は出發しき)

Note.—意義を變ぜずして吾人は *clause* を代用し得べし *he remaining behind* の代りに 'while he remained behind' と

獨立の組織中名詞或は代名詞は主格に在り何となれば分詞中に含有せらるゝものは定動詞の主なればなり

385. Possessive Case.—No III of Parsing Chart を參看すべし

(a) 所有格に於ける名詞或は代名詞は形容詞が形容する如くに名詞及び gerunds を形容す (see II 4. 4):—

My son The *barber's* shop. The *tiger's* claw.—Noun.

余が子 理髮師の店 虎の爪

I was displeased at *his* going away without

leave (告げずして去るに不快なりき)

This was a plan of *your* contriving

(これは汝が始計の一方策なりき)

gerund.
(§ 250).

(b) 二個の所有格名詞が互に同格に在り或は 'and' に

て結合せらるゝ時は 'apostrophes' は始に在る名詞には附加せられず (see § 65):—

Herod married his *brother* Philip's wife.

Maple and Company's firm (商會)

(c) 所有格に於ける名詞或は代名詞は動詞の補充辭 (Complement) たることを得 (代名詞につきては § 145 を參看すべし):—

That book is *mine*, not *yours*.

(其本は余のものにて汝のものにあらず)

This shop seems to be *a barber's*.

(此の舖は理髮師のなるべし)

386. Objective Case.—解剖圖の第三表を看よ

(1) 動詞の目的として (§ 193, Note):—

(a) The master teaches *Euclid*. (Direct) 直接

(b) He teaches *his sons* *Euclid*. (Indirect) 間接

(c) His sons were taught *Euclid*. (Retained) 保有

(d) The fever will run its *course*. (Cognate) 同族

(e) He sat *himself* down. (Reflexive) 再歸

(2) 動詞の目的格補充辭 (Objective Complement) とし

て (§ 182):—

The citizens made him *king*.

(公民は彼人を國王となしき)

Note.—動詞と名詞との間に不定法は入ることを得

The people considered him *to be* a wise man.

(人民は彼人を賢者なりと考へき)

(3) 目的格に於ける名詞或は代名詞と同格にて (see § 19):—

The people of England beheaded Charles I., their
king. (英國の人民は其王 Charles I. を斬首しき)

(4) 前置詞の目的として (§ 60):—

He fought against *me*. 'A house built on *sand*.

(彼人は余に逆ひて戦ひき) (家は砂上に建ちき)

(5) 副詞状目的格:— 斯る句は副詞が形容する如く他
辭を形容するが故に Adverbial Objective と名付けらる
(§ 267, 5):—

He lived ten *years* (Time) (十年を生活しき)

He walked ten *miles* (Space) (十里を歩行しき)

This cost ten *rupees* (Price) (十ルピーを價す)

That box weighs ten *scers* (weight) (其箱は十シール
秤る)

The air is a *trifle* hotter to-day (Degree) (空氣は今
日些しく暑し)

Bind him *hand* and *foot* (Attendant circumstance 彼
人を縛れ手と足とを) (附屬事情)

(6) 'Like' 或は 'unlike' 'near' 'next' といふ形容詞
の後の目的格

(此事は恐くは 'to' といふ前置詞の脱却より生じたる
ならむ此 'to' は今日も時によりて斯る形容詞の後に用ひ
らる):—

No man could bend the bow *like* him.

(何人も彼人の如く弓を挽き得ざりき)

The house *nearest* the grove is the one that I prefer.

(其森に近き家は余が可なりとせしものなり)

(7) Interjection 或は感動文の後の目的格:—

Unhappy *me!* Oh unhappy *man!*

(不幸なる余ぞ) (呼鳴不幸なる人ぞ)

Oh dear *me!* Foolish *fellow!*

(哀しいかな) (痴漢よ)

387. The two uses of Adjectives.—解剖圖の第四表
を見よ)

(a) 直接用法 (§ 113):—

An *industrious* student will generally succeed. (勉強
なる學生は通常成功すべし)

(b) 間接用法 (§ 113):—

He was *industrious*, and therefore he succeeded (彼
人は勉強なりしが故に成功しき)

388. Noun or Gerund used as an Adjective.
(形容詞として用ひられたる) (§ 114, 3) Noun 又は Gerund
は形容詞として直接に用ひられ得れども間接(主及び動詞
の後に來るもの)には用ひられず

A *village* watchman. *Drinking* water.

(村の番人) (飲む水)

A *sea* captain. *Marble* halls. A *bathing* place.

(海上の船長) (大理石の室) (浴みする所)

389. Adjective substituted for Adverb. (副詞に
代はる形容詞) 動詞を形容する副詞は動詞の主を形容する
形容詞に變化せらることを得但し此場合に於ける形容詞
は 'adverbial adjunct' (副詞附加辭) なり (§ 306, c):—

He went away *sad*. (彼人は悲みて去りき)

The stars are shining *bright*. (星は輝けり)

And *furious* every charger neighed.—Campbell.

(各軍馬は烈しく嘶ぎて)

Dark lowers the tempest overhead.—Longfellow.

(暴風頭上に暗く下る)

And fearless there the lowly sleep.—Mrs Hemans.

(恐れずに其處に安眠す)

They neither toil nor spin, but careless grow.—Thompson.

(不注意となる)

Slow rises worth, by poverty depressed.—Johnson.

(貧に逼まれて價值頗に騰らず即ち徐々に昇る)

Note 1.—副詞は動詞の外の品詞を形容するときには副詞の代りに形容詞を代用すること能はず故に吾人は言ふこと能はず *He is immensely clever* の代りに *He is immense clever* とは

Note 2.—韻文に於ては形容詞と副詞と時により對句とせらるゝことあり此時には 'and' にて結合するものにして形容詞は動詞の主を形容し副詞は動詞其ものを形容するなり:—

When faint and wearily he drags

Along his noontide way.—Southey.

(氣力なく疲れて其潮路に浴ひて曳く時)

Trip it deft and merrily.—Scott.

(巧に甘く倒はせ)

But Sir Richard bore in hand

All the sick men from the land

Very carefully and slow.—Tennyson.

(然れども Sir R. は陸上より注意して徐々に病人を抱へて運びたり)

390. Pronoun and Antecedent.—解剖圖の第二表及び第三表を參看すべし

(a) 代名詞は其先行者と同格同數同性たらざるべからず但し格に於ては其文章によりて必ずしも同じきを要せざることあり(これは Concord (一致) 或は Agreement と名付けらる)

After Cæsar was declared emperor (Nominative,) they slew him. (Objective).

(Cæsar は皇帝と布告せられし後に 彼等は此人を殺しき)

You must return the book (Objective), which (Nominative) was lent. (汝は貸されし所の其本を返さざるべからず)

(b) Relative pronoun (關係代名詞) は二個の先行者を有して其人稱同一のものならざる時は其最近の先行者と一致す:—

You are the man who is chosen.

(汝は選舉せらるゝ人なり)

Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:—

(下文中の誤謬を訂正せよ)

I am the man who speak to help thee in distress. Thou art the man who fleest away in the time of danger. Art thou the chief, who brokest the power of the enemy?

391. The two uses of Adverb.—解剖圖の第五表を參看すべし

(a) Attributive use (直接用法) (§ 270) 副詞は直接に用ひらるゝときには名詞代名詞の外 いづれの品詞をも形容す:—

- (1) *Adjective*.—He is *remarkably* clever. (著るく賢し)
- (2) *Verb*.—*Act decisively*, if you act at all.
(少しにても働かば決心して働け)
- (3) *Other adverb*.—He explained his views *remarkably well*. (著るく良く其見込を説明しき)
- (4) *Preposition*.—The sun stood *exactly over* our head.
(太陽は正しく吾人の頭上に立ちき)
- (5) *Conjunction*.—You may go *only if* you promise to return. (歸ると約束せばそれのみにて行きてよし)
- (6) *Sentence*.—*Fortunately*, all the thieves were caught.
(幸にして盗人は皆捕はれき)

(b) Predicative use 間接用法 (§ 270) 茲にては副詞は先き立つ動詞の補充辭なり (主觀的或は客觀的):—

- (1) Subjective (主觀的)
The result will soon be *out* (=published)
(結果は直に發表せらるべし)
- (2) Objective (客觀的)
We found him quite *well*. (=in perfect health).
(吾人は彼人を全く健かに見き)

392. Verb and Subject.—數と人稱とにつきては解剖圖の第四表を參看せよ一の定動詞の必ず其主と同一數及び人稱に於てあらざるべからず (§ 199) (是亦 Concord 或は Agreement (一致) なり)

Make the verb agree properly with its subjects in the following examples:—

(左の例中の動詞をして其主と正當に一致せしむべし)

When you was here last, you was very fond of reading. Thou would have seen the horse, if it had come towards us. School is broken up and the boys is playing at cricket. The Taj Mahal at Agra have stood a great many years. You is not the man that I want. I am still as fond of books as when you was here before. The movement of most quadrupeds are very swift. You wilt be rewarded with a prize for your industry. The following plans has been settled. The origin of Hindu manners and customs are unknown.

393. The Third Person of Verbs.—動詞の主が第一人稱及び第二人稱の人代名詞なるときの外は動詞の必ず第三人稱なり (§ 22):—

- (a) *Noun*.—A *snake* is crawling through the grass.
- (b) *Pronoun*.—*He* returns to us to-mor.ow.
- (c) *Infinitive*.—*To err* is human.
- (d) *Gerund*.—*Sleeping* gives rest to the body.
- (e) *Phrase*.—*How to do this* was unknown to every one.
- (f) *Clause*.—*That we must all die* is certain. (see § 22)

394. Subject not of same Person.— (同一人稱ならざる主).—(a) 同一人稱ならざる二個以上の主が 'and' にて結合せらるゝときは動詞は第二人稱よりも寧ろ第一人稱

第三人稱よりも寧ろ第二人稱たるべく第一人稱は最後に記載せられざるべからず:—

James and I *are* (=we are) great friend.

(b) 主が 'or' 或は 'nor' にて結合せらるゝときは動詞は其人稱に於て最も近き主と一致す

Either James or I *am* of the top of the class.

Either you or James *has* done it.

Neither James nor you *were* present.

然れども主毎に動詞を繰返すことを可とす然るときは左の如く書き改めざるべからず

Either James *is* at the top of the class, or I *am*.

Either you *have* done it, or James *has*.

Neither James *was* present, nor *were* you.

(c) 二個の主が 'as well as' にて結合せらるゝ時の動詞の始の主 (first one) と一致す

My comrades as well as I myself *were* caught.

(余自身の如く余が仲間捕はれき)

此規則の理由は左の如し 'my comrades were caught' は主要文にして之に他の附屬文は 'as well as' といふ接續詞に導かれて結合せるものとす

395. Two Singular Nouns with Plural verb.—

二個以上の單數の名詞は 'and' にて結合せらるゝときは複數の動詞を要す

A man and his wife *have* come here asking for work.

(一人の男と其妻とは仕事を得むとて此處に來りたり)

Your horse and mine (=my horse) *are* both at the door.

此規則に對して二ヶの例外なるものあり

(a) And にて結合せられたる二個の名詞 同一人或は同一物に關するときは動詞は單數なり數複にはあらず即ち

The great scholar and poet *is* dead.

(大家の學者にして詩人は死してけり)

茲に 'Scholar' と poet とは同一の人物なりされば左文の如く書くべきなり

The man, who was a great scholar and a great poet, *is* dead.

Note.—冠詞は 'The great scholar and poet' といふ文章に於ける如く只一回記載せらるゝときは此 The は兩個の名詞の爲にす此事は只一人 (only one person) の意義にて二人にはあらず故に動詞は單數ならざるべからず

The scholar and the poet といふ文章の如く冠詞は二回記載せらるゝときは其時には二人の異なる人を示すものにして之につゞく動詞は複數ならざるべからず

The scholar and the poet *are* dead.

(b) 'And' にて結合せられたる二個の名詞は一物若くは一個の總念を表はすものと認めらるゝときは動詞は單數なり即ち

Truth and honesty *is* the best policy.

(信實にして正直なることは最良の所置なり)

Curry and rice *was* his favorite food.

(カレー粉と飯との料理は彼人の好める食なり)

Slow and steady *wins* the race.

(徐かにて確乎たることは競走に勝つ)

茲に 'Truth and honesty' = the practice of truth and honesty, は一事なるが故に動詞は單數なり之と等しく 'curry and rice' は = the food consisting of curry and rice, 即ち the mixture of curry and rice. 二物を混合して調理したる食料なり

'Slow and steady' も = the plan of being slow and steady. なり

396. One Singular Noun with Plural Verb. (複數の動詞を有せる一個の單數名詞) 群集名詞 (集成名詞とは異なりて see § 39) は複數の名詞に繼續せらる

The jury (i. e. the individual jurors, or men of jury), *were* divided in their opinions, and could not agree as to the verdict.

(陪審官は其説に於て分れて其審判案につきて一致し得ざりき)

The jury (as one body) selected *its* speaker. (陪審官は其議長を選舉しき)

The multitude (individual men and women) *rise* from their seats and *shout* their applause (群集は(各個の男女)其坐を立ちて其喝采を叫び出す)

This multitude (as one body) *is* too large to be contained in so small a building. (此群集は(一体として)斯る小さき建屋の内に容れられむとするには過大なり)

397. Simple or Noun-Infinitive. (單一不定法即ち名詞不定法) 解剖圖の第七表を見よ

名詞不定法は (a) 動詞の主 (b) 動詞の目的 (c) 動詞の補充辭 (d) 前置詞の目的 (たゞひ此事は甚稀なれども) (e) 感動文の一形体と成ることを得 (See § 235)

(a) *Subj. to verb.*—To sleep is necessary to health.

(b) *Obj. to Verb*—We desire to improve.

(c) *Comp. to Verb.*—He appears to be clever.

(d) *Obj. to Preposi.*—Your cow is about (=near) to die (=death) (將さに死なむとす).

(e) *Form of Exclam.*—To think that he should have deceived me! (彼人にして余を欺きたることを考ふればよ)

398. The Gerundial or Qualifying Infinitive. (Gerund 狀即ち形容する不定法) 解剖圖の第七表を參看すべし)

形容する不定法は (a) 動詞を形容す. 此場合には副詞の業を務む (b) 名詞を形容す. 此場合には形容詞の業を務む (c) 形容詞を形容す. 此場合には副詞の業を務む (d) parenthesis を導く此場合には absolute (獨立) なり以上の四業務に用ひらるゝを得 (see § 236):—

(a) *Verb.*—They went out to see the sport.

(b) *Noun.*— { A house to let. (Attributive)
This house is to let. (Predicative)

(c) *Adjective.*—Be quick to hear and slow to speak.
(聞くに敏く言ふに訥にわれ)

(d) *Parenthesis*.—He is—to speak plainly—a thief.

(明かに言へば彼は賊なり)

Note. 名詞を形容するとき不定法は時によりて所働調に用ひらる然れどもこれにつきては一定の規則を定むること能はず

A man *to be admired* (Attributive) (敬服せらるべき人)

That man is *to be admired* (Predicative) (其の人は敬服せらるべし)

399. The three uses of Participles.—(解剖圖の第八表を看參すべし)

(a) Attributive use (see § 113 形容詞として):—

A *willing* horse. A *fallen* tree. A *withered* flower.

(好ましき馬) (倒れたる樹木) (凋みたる花)

(b) Predicative use.—此は (1) 分詞が動詞の補充辭たる時 (§ 13) 或は (2) 分詞が先立つ名詞と共に獨立に用ひらるゝ時に現出す (see §§ 28 (a) 及び 385, 5):—

We found him *sleeping* (Object Compl.)

(眠れる彼人を發見しき)

(1) He became *alarmed*. (Subject Compl.)

(驚愕したり)

(2) Our pace was slow, the horse *being tired*. (Absolute). (吾人の歩みは遅かりき馬疲れたればなり)

Note 1. 一分詞が獨立組織に於て predicative たることは absolute phrase が subordinate clause に容易に書き改められ得る事實に徴して明白なり但し從屬文に於ては定動詞即ち賓辭は分詞に代へらるゝこと左の如し

{ Our pace was slow, the horse *being tired*.

{ Our pace was slow, *because* the horse *was tired*.

Note 2. 一個の名詞も代名詞も言ひ出されぬ時には此分詞を稱して impersonal absolute (不人稱の獨立分詞) と謂ふ (see § 25, a. 及び § 274, 4)

Supposing this is be true, you are certainly guilty.

(此事を實なりと思へば汝は正に有罪なり)

(c) Gerundive use (§ 251).—茲にては分詞は爲さるべき事を示して Verb 1 noun を含有す:—

{ This prevented the letter *being sent*; =

{ (此事は遣らるゝ書牘を妨げき)

{ This prevented *the sending* of the letter.

{ (此事は書牘を遣はすことを妨げき)

注意 斯る所の送らるゝことは送ることなり此 'of' と sending の前の 'the' は文法上然るものにて意義に於ては 'of' 'the' に頓着すべからず

Parsed Sentences (解剖し了へたる文章)

Brahmadatta, king of Benares, took a journey through the length and breadth of his kingdom to see if his subjects were happy

(Benares 國王 Brahmadatta は其臣民の安否を視察せむが爲に國中を縦横に巡行しき)

Brahmadatta—Proper noun, masculine gender, singular number, nominative case, subject to the verb 'took'.

King—Common noun, masculine gender, singular number, nominative case, in apposition to Brahmadatta.

Of—Preposition having 'Benares' as its object.

Benares—Proper noun, neuter gender, singular number, objective case after the preposition 'of'.

Took—Verb transitive, third person, singular number, past indefinite tense, indicative mood, active voice, agreeing with its subject 'Brahmadatta' and having 'journey' for its object. (Took は他動詞第三人稱單數不定過去時直說法能動調にして Ba. といふ其主と一致して journey を其目的として有す)

Journey—common noun, neuter gender, singular number, objective case, after the verb 'took'.

Through—Preposition having length and breadth for its objects.

Length—Abstract noun, neuter gender, singular number, objective case to the preposition 'through'.

And—Co-ordinate conjunction, joining the two nouns 'length' and 'breadth'.

Breadth—Abstract noun, neuter gender, singular number, objective case to the preposition 'through'.

Of—Preposition having 'kingdom' for its object.

His—Personal (or demonstrative) pronoun, masculine gender, singular number, possessive case, third person; agreeing in gender, number, and person with its antecedent 'Brahmadatta' Qualifies the noun kingdom (性、數、及び人稱に於て其先行者 Ba. と一致して kingdom といふ名詞を形容す)

Kingdom.—Common noun, singular number, neuter gender, objective case after the preposition 'of.'

To see—Verb transitive, infinitive mood, present indefinite form, gerundial in use, qualifying the verb 'took' transitive verb having for its object the clause 'if prosperous.'

(To see は他動詞不定法、不定現在の形にして其用法は took といふ動詞を形容せる gerund 状をり其他動詞たること、'if.....prosperous' といふ附屬文を有すればなり)

If—Subordinate conjunction.

His—(To be parsed as above)

Subjects—Common noun, common gender, plural number, nominative case, subject to the verb 'were'.

Were—Verb intransitive, third person, plural number, past indefinite tense, indicative mood, agreeing with its subject 'subjects'.

(were は自動詞第三人稱複數不定過去時直說法にして其主 subjects (臣民)と一致す)

Happy—Adjective of quality, positive degree, predicative in use subjective complement to the verb 'were' (Happy は性質の形容詞定級にして其用法の間接なり其動詞 were に對しては主觀的(主と同身なること)補充辭たり)

§ 2.—Position of Words. (言辭の位地)

400. 名詞に關して形容詞の地位は通常此形容詞の用法は直接なりや將間接なりやといふことに屬す (§ 113 を參看すべし)

Adjectives used Attributively.

(直接に用ひられたる形容詞)

401. 形容詞が直接に用ひらるゝ時一定不易の規則は形容する名詞に可成的接近せしめて形容詞を置くに在り

402. 散文に於て形容詞は常に其の名詞に先立つ韻文に於ての押韻又は聯句の都合によりて名詞の後に形容詞現はるゝことあり

Prose (散文)

A just man. Bright prospects. This rose. Other roses.
(正廉なる人) (輝きたる期望) (此薔薇) (他の薔薇)
Much pain. Ten men. The fifth class. Double promotion.
(多くの苦痛) (十人) (第五級) (二重の昇進)

Poetry (韻文)

He sang to lords and ladies gay
The unpremeditated lay.—Scott

(彼人は華麗なる紳士貴女に對して不意の歌を歌ひき)

The old man eloquent.—Byron.

(能辨なる老人)

403. 形容詞が形容句にて擴張せらるゝときは此句は名詞の後に置かれざるべからず:—

A man dear to all. (諸人に對して親愛なる人)

A matter too urgent to be put off any longer.

(最早延引せむには逼迫し過ぎたる事件)

A doctor well practised in all the arts of medicine
and worthy of public confidence.

(醫學の諸術に熟達して世間の信用を博したる醫師)

Bread enough and to spare.

(十分なる麵包にして節用すべきもの)

Note 上例の如きものに於ては形容詞は其の名詞の後に置かれざるべからず是れ則ち § 401 に掲げられたる一定不易の規則の結果なりとす何となれば吾人もし 'a dear to all man' といふときの 'to all' といふ辭は形容する形容詞を其名詞より分離することゝなればなり。

404. 數多の形容詞は一度に同じ名詞を形容するときは斯る形容詞は或は名詞の前に或は其後に置かるゝことを得:—

A horse strong, swift and young; or

A strong, swift, and young horse

(強く早くして若き馬)

Note 1.—形容詞の一は他の形容詞より稍長きものなるときは短きものを初めに置きて音調を長からしむ

An old and conscientious servant.

(老いて是非の辨識ある僕)

The shorter and less laborious of the two methods.

(二方法の内の簡にして勞少き方法)

Note 2.—形容詞は長き辭より成り立つときは之を名詞の後に置くことは音調長しとす

God is the maker of all things visible and invisible, animate and inanimate.

(神は眼に見ゆるもの見ぬざるもの生死萬物の製作者なり)

405. 時により形容詞は強勢を得しめむが爲に其の名詞の後に置かるゝことあり

此地位は如何にして形容詞に勢力を與ふるか 何となれば形容詞の自然の地位は名詞の前に立つにあれば此規則を脱するには深く注意を要するものあればなり

Things *temporal* are less precious than things *eternal*.

(一時の事物は永久のものに比すれば貴からず)

No man *living* could have done so well.

(現在の一人も斯くよく爲すこと能はざらむ)

I appeal from Philip *drunk* to Philip *sober*. (在前)

The body *natural* and the body *politic*.

(自然体及び政治体)

406. 強勢或は卓越 (*distinction*) の爲に (前章に在る如く) 形容する尊號として用ひられたる形容詞は名詞の後に置かる:—

Alfred the *Great*. Alexander the *Great*.

Louis the *Pious*. Charles the *Fat*. Philip the *Fair*.

Richard the *Lion-hearted*. Albert the *Good*.

‘Elder’ 及び ‘Younger’ といふ尊號の位地も同主義に歸するものなり

Cato the *Elder*; Cato the *Younger*.

Pliny the *Elder*; Pliny the *Younger*.

同名の國王は第一第二第三など區別せられたりこれは歴代の順序を示さむが爲なり斯る順次の尊號は羅馬數字の I., II., III. 等にて示されて常に名詞の終りに在り

Edward, I. (=Edward the First), Edward II. (=Edward the Second).

407. 形容詞を名詞の後に置くことに定まれる一種の

Idiom となりたる幹句 (*stock phrase*; *tock* は土臺堅くして動かざる意なり) あり

是等は重に佛蘭西語即ち French idiom より借り來りしものに係る然れども時により *emphatic* 或は *antithesis* (對句, 照應) の爲にせられたるものあり:—

The body *politic* = state of community. (政治社會)

(此は the body *natural* 即ち自然の儘の各個人の一体と the body *politic* 即ち社會を爲したる集合体との間の舊來の *antithesis* に歸するものとす)

Malice prepense: (謀殺) 豫め計畫したる惡目的なり

Heir apparent: (世子, 太子) 生來の權利にて ‘to all appearance (世に現はれて) 王位を襲ぐべき人なり

Lords Temporal and Spiritual: (世俗の貴人と 宗教の貴人) 即ち兩者間の區別なり

Notary public (公證人) 證券, 遺言書其他成規の書類を記録する人なり

Knight errant: (巡行武士) 矯正せらるべき惡事を搜索して所々を巡行する武士なり

Governor-General; (總督) *Inspector-General*; (監査長)

Viceroy elect; *bishop elect*, etc. (‘elect’ といふ形容詞は此地位に任命せられ或は選舉せられたる役員を示す辭なり但し昔時は嘗て任命せられし事なく皆選舉なりき)

The sum *total*; price *current*; a fiend *incarnate*;

(總計) (時價) (骨肉の仇敵)

a god *incarnate*; point *blank*.

(肉神) (白點) (的の中心の白點)

letter patent; lord paramount; traitor paramount;
 (特許状) (國王、君長) (叛徒の巨魁)
 things temporal; things eternal ect.
 (俗事) (永劫事)

Adjectives used Predicatively.
 (間接に用ひられたる形容詞)

408. 形容が間接に用ひらるゝ時は其の名詞の後に置かる:—

(a) When the verb is Intransitive or in the Passive voice:—

(動詞は自動詞若くは所働調に於ける時)

All men are mortal. He lay dead on the ground.
 (人は皆死すべきものなり) (彼人は地上に死して横はりき)
 He became very rich. He was left rich by his father.
 (彼人は甚だ富みたり) (彼人は其父の庇蔭にて富有にて残されき)

He was considered wise. (Subjective Complement).
 (彼人は賢なりと考定せられき) (主観的補充辭)

(b) When the verb is Transitive and in the Active voice:—

(動詞は他動詞にして能動調に於ける時)

My father left me poor but well educated.
 (余が父は余を残しき貧しかりしもよく教育して)
 The judge declared him guilty. (Objective Complement).
 (判事は彼人を有罪と宣告しき) (客観的補充辭)(在前)

409. 然れども吾人は emphasis の爲に多くの注意を引かしむるやうに Predicative adjective. (或は分詞)を始めて置くことあり:—

Great is Diana of the Ephesians.
 (E. 人中の D. は大家なり)
 Di graced you are, and will remain.
 (汝は鄙陋なり且つ其通りにて止まらむ)
 Sweet are the uses of adversity.
 (艱苦を利用することは愉快なり)

Adverbs.

410. 形容せらるべき辭は形容詞たり副詞たり前置詞たり或は接續詞たるときは之を形容する副詞は直ちに其前に置かる

Adjective or Participle. { We are half pleased and half sorry.
 (吾人は半ば悦び半ば悲しめり)
 The mango you brought was quite ripe.
 (汝が持來りし芒果は全く熟せりき)
 Your pay is too high for your work.
 (汝の賃銀は汝の仕事に比して餘りに高し)

Adverb. { He stood far apart from me.
 (彼人は余より遙に離れて立ちき)
 A snake creeps very silently.
 (蛇は甚静かに匍ふ)
 He seized my hand rather eagerly.
 (彼人は余が手を寧ろ熱心に握りき)

Preposition. { He arrived long before the time.
 (彼人は時間前に早く到着しき)
 We sat almost in the shade.
 (吾人は殆んど日影に坐しき)

He stood *exactly* behind us.

(彼人は丁度吾人の後に立ちき)

Tell me *precisely* how it happened.

(おれを如何にして起りしやを精細に余に告げよ)

Conjunction.

I like a mango *only* when it is ripe.

(余は芒果が熟したる時のみ之を好む)

He did this *merely* because he was ordered.

(彼人は命せられし故のみにて此事を爲しき)

Note.—上の規則に一の例外あり 'enough' といふ辭は (此は副詞にして形容詞にあらざる時) 己が形容する辭の後に置かる:—

Your pay is good *enough* for your work.

(汝の賃銀は汝の仕事に比して十分によし)

He spoke highly *enough* of what you had done.

(彼人は汝の功業につきて十分に賞讃して話しき)

411. 形容せらるべき動詞は自動詞なるときは之を形容する副詞は直に其の後に置かる:—

He lived *well* and died *happily*.

(彼人は健全に生きて幸に死にき)

He laughed *heartily* at the joke.

(彼人は其滑稽にて心底より笑ひき)

He spoke *foolishly* about his own merits.

(彼人は其自己の功績につきて愚に話しき)

Note.—此規定に對して七個の格外辭あり:—

Always, never, often, sometimes, generally, rarely, 及び seldom といふ副詞は通常其が形容する動詞の前に置かれて動詞の後には置かれず

He *always* laughed at a good joke.

(よき滑稽には常に笑ひき)

He *never* spoke about his own merits.

(己が功績につきては決して言はざりき)

He *often* came here to see me. (屢來りき)

He *sometimes* slept in my house. (時には眠りき)

He *seldom* stayed with me for long.

(久しき間余と共に稀に止まりき)(止まらぬ意)

然れども是等の副詞は 'to be' といふ動詞の前に在る如く此動詞の後にも置かるゝことを得

He is *seldom* absent. He *seldom* is absent.

412. 形容せらるべき動詞は他動詞なるときは之を形容する副詞は此動詞と其目的とを分離せしむることあるべからず

是故に副詞は動詞の前か或は目的の後に置かれざるべからず但し目的の後に置かるゝを通常の事とす:—

He bore his loss *cheerfully*. (快く其損失を耐忍しき)

He did his work *patiently* till sunset.

(日没迄辛抱して其仕事を爲しき)

He *briefly* explained his meaning.

(其意を簡に説き)

然れども時により目的は一の clause にて形容せられ或は多辭より成るときは副詞は動詞と其目的との間に來ることあるも可なりとす

He rewarded *liberally* all those who had served him well.

(彼人はよく勤めたりし諸人を寛かに褒賞しき)

然れども 'He liberally rewarded etc の如き一般の idiom にはあらずと知るべし

413. 動詞の時が助動詞にて成形せらるゝときは副詞は通常助動詞と主要動詞との間に置かる:—

The wind has *suddenly* risen. (風が不意に起りたり)

I have *quite* understood you.

(余は汝が言ふことを悉く了解したり)

Your son will *soon* return. (汝の子は速に歸るならむ)

He is *almost* dying, I fear.

(彼人は殆ど死しつゝあるを余は恐る)

之と等しく not といふ否定副詞は常に助動詞と主要動詞との間に置かる

We have *not* seen him since Monday last.

I did *not* know how ill he was.

(彼人が如何に不例なりしかを余は知らざりき)

We shall *not* punish him severely.

(彼人を厳しく罰せざるべし)

Correct the position of the adverb in the following sentence.

(下に掲ぐる文章中に副詞の位置を訂正せよ)

He *exactly* stood in front of me. He explained *clearly* his words. I have read *often* that book. He struck *severely* the ox with his whip. He *soon* will return home. He *almost* has finished his task. The rain began to fall *suddenly*. Your teacher is *enough* pleased with your industry. He went out *seldom* before sunset.

414. 副詞は左の場合に於ては文章の始に置かる—

(a) 副詞にて全文を形容せむと欲するとき (b) 副詞甚強き emphasis なるとき

(a) *Luckily* no one was inside, when the roof fell in.

(幸にも屋根が落ち込みし時に一人も屋内に居らざりき)

(b) *Down* went the Royal George with all her crew complete.—*Cowper*.

(Royal George 號は十分なる其水兵を乗込まして下り行き)

左に掲ぐる二文章の意義は全く副詞の位置に關係す:—

(1) *Happily* he did not die. (幸にして死せざりき)

(2) He did not die *happily*. (彼人は幸には死なざりき)

上文の (1) に於て副詞は全文を形容するが故に (既に説明したるが如く) 文章の始に在り (2) に於ては副詞は 'die' といふ自動詞を形容するが故に直ちに自動詞の後に置かる § 411 を參看すべし是故に (1) の意義の

'It was a happy result that he did not die' にして (2) の意義は

'He did not die a happy death' なり

415. *Only*.—一文章の意義は此辭の位置に關係す:—

(a) *Only* he promised to read the first chapter of that book.

(彼人のみは其書の第一篇を讀まむことを約しき)

茲に 'only' は形容詞にして副詞にあらず形容詞として 'only' は 'he' といふ代名詞を形容す

He alone, and no one else, promised to read the first chapter of that book. なり

(b) He *only* promised to read the first chapter of that book.

(彼人は其の書の第一篇を讀まむことを約せしのみ)

茲に 'only' は promised といふ動詞を形容せる副詞にして其意は he merely 或は only promised (約せしのみ) なり然れども實は此約束を履行せざりしなり

(c) He promised *only* to read the first chapter of that book (讀まむことのみを)

尙詳言せば彼人は之を study (研究し) analyse (解剖し) 或は remember (記憶) せむことを約せしにはあらずして *only to read* (讀まむといふことのみを) を約束せしものなり茲に 'only' は read といふ動詞を形容せる副詞なり

(d) He promised to read *only* the first chapter of that book. (第一篇のみを讀むことを) that is (詳言せば) he promised to read nothing more than the *first* chapter なり

茲に 'only' は 'the first' といふ形容詞を形容せる副詞なり

(e) He promised to read the first chapter of that book *only* (或は *only of that book*) (其書のみを)

That is, he promised to read the first chapter of no other book but that, なり茲に 'only' は 'of that book' といふ句を形容せる副詞なり

Subject and Object.

416. 通則として通常の英語散文に在りては Subject

は其動詞に先き立つ然れども左に掲ぐる exception (格外或の例外) はよく注意せらるべきものなり

(a) 動詞は自動詞にして 'there' といふ誘導副詞 (introductory adverb) に先き立たるゝとき (see § 29)

On the whole *there* is nothing to prove his guilt.

(之を要するに彼人の有罪を證すべき何物もなし)

There came a messenger from the king's court.

(宮内省より一人の使者來りき)

(b) 動詞は問ひを問はむが爲に用ひらるゝ時:—

At what hour in the morning does *he* get up?

(朝の何時に彼人は起床するか)

How came *you* to catch such a bad cold?

(汝は如何にして斯る悪寒に罹りしや)

What are *you* carrying in that bag?

(汝其囊中に運べるものは何ぞ)

(c) 動詞が命令法に於けるとき:—

Go *ye* into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature.—*New Testament*.

(世界中へ往け汝よ而して各人(諸人)に聖經を説け)

Thither our path lies: wind *we* up the height —

Browning.

(彼方^々に吾人の道あり皆々高地に纏まれ)

N. B. 註釋—然れども動詞が第二人称なるときは主が言ひ出されざるを常とす且命令法は第一人稱或は第三人稱に於て用ひらるゝことは稀有なりとす (§ 220 を參看すべし)

(d) 動詞は願望を言ひ出さむが爲に接續法に於けると

き或は一の願望は may といふ助動詞にて言ひ出さるゝとき (§ 230, 2 を参看すべし):—

Long live *the king*. (永く生きよ國王よ; 國王萬歳)

May *he* never again come inside this house.

(彼人は決して再び此家に入り來らざるを希ふぞ)

(e) 動詞は設定を言ひ出す爲に接續法に用ひられて 'if' は脱却せらるるとき (§ 230, 3) を参看すべし):—

Should *he* meet me, he would know me at once.

(彼人もし余に逢ひたらむには直に余を知るならむ)

Had *he* met me he, would have known me.

(彼人は余に逢ひたりしならば余を知りたるならむ)

Were *I* certain of his motives, *I could* trust him.

(余もし彼人の意向を確知し居りせば余は彼人を信任し得しものを)

(f) 動詞は Direct Narration. (直接説話) 中の一演述を報告せむが爲に用ひられて報告演述の中間に置かるゝとき (§ 428):—

"Agreed," said *the prince*, "we will go there to-night."

(皇子曰く承諾したり余等は (王 王子等は一人にても we といふ) 今夜其處に行くべしと)

"Let me not live," quoth *he*.

(余をして生活せしむる勿れと彼人は言ふ)

(g) 間接形容詞或は間接分詞が emphasis の爲に文章の始に置かるゝとき (see § 182, Note 2, 及び § 409):—

Great was *the delight* of the citizens.

(公民の歡喜は大なりき)

Blessed are the *merciful*; for they shall obtain mercy.

(慈惠多き人は天より恵まる何となれば恵を得ざるべからざればなり)

(h) 副詞は emphasis の爲に文章の始に置かるゝとき (see § 414):—

Up rose *the men* at the word of command.

(命令の言を聞きて人々へ立上れり)

There goes *the thief*; catch him if you can.

(其處に盜行く汝の力におはゞ彼れを捕へよ)

(i) 二個の單文が相互辭の一對 (a pair of correlative words) にて結合せらるるときは此 clauses の一文の主へ屢其動詞の後に或は其助動詞の後に置かる:—

As men sow, so will *they* also reap.

(人々播種するゆゑに又収納せむ)

The more I saw of him, the less did *I* like him.

(余は彼人を愈多く見れば見る程余は彼人を愈少なく好むり)

(愛想をつくして見るを欲せざる意あり)

So rotten was *the boat*, that it very soon sank.

(小船へ腐朽して居りし故に甚だ速に沈みき)

No sooner did *he* begin to speak, than every one was silent. (彼人は言ひ始めしや否や各人(諸人)は黙したりき)

Scarcely had *we* reach'd home, before it began raining

(吾人は家に到達したりしや否や雨降り始めき)

(j) 目的 (object) が其の動詞の前に置かるるときは主 (subject) の其の動詞の後に置かれざるべからず:—

Silver and gold have I none.

(銀も金も余は一物をも有せず)

417. 動詞の目的は関係代名詞若くは疑問代名詞なる時の外或は emphasis の爲に文章の始に置かるゝ時の外には動詞の目的は動詞の後に直ちに置かる (§ 176 を参看すべし)

The house *that* we occupy suits us well. (Relative)

(家それを吾人は占むる家はよく適合す)

What Kind of book do you like best. (Interrogative)

(何種の書を汝の第一に好むや)

Silver and gold have I none. (Emphasis)

(譯在上)

418. (1) 形容詞若くは分詞或 (2) 所有格の名詞若くは代名詞或は (3) 形容詞として用ひられたる名詞若くは gerund の外は如何なる他の辭も動詞と其目的との間に入り来るを許さざるを通則とす

是故に 'I have finished *thoroughly* this work' と云ふことゝの idiom (常話) に背けり必ず左の如く言はざるべからず 'I have *thoroughly* finished this work' 或は 'I have finished this work *thoroughly*' と (余は此業を全く卒へたり或は余は全く此業を卒へたり) と然れども下文の如きは正當のものなり:—

I have selected *the best* book. (Adjective.)

(余は最良書を撰びたり)

I found my *friend's* house. (Possessive)

Call for the *village* watchman. (Noun used as Adjective)

(村の番人を求めよ)

Relative and Antecedent. (關係辭及び先行者)

419. 關係代名詞若くは關係副詞の常に成るたけ其の先行者に接近して置かれざるべからず。

I have read a translation of Plato's writings, *who* succeeded Socrates. (余はソクラテズを相續せしプラトの書の翻譯物を讀みたり)

茲に此文は左の如く言ふ方は尙一層良からむ

"the writing of Plato, *who* succeeded"

と何となれば斯く書き換ふるときは Relative と其の Antecedent の Plato と接近して 'writing' と云ふ辭にて分離せられざればなり

Preposition and Object.

420. 散文に於ては (詩に於ては然らず) 前置詞の直ちに其目的の前に置かる。然れども左の exceptions (格外) の注意せざるべからず:—

(a) object が 'whom' 'which' 若くは 'what' なるときは前置詞は文章の終りに置かれて其目的は始めに置かれ得べし

That is the man *whom* we were looking for (それはその人につきて吾人は搜して居りし所の人なり)

Which of these chairs did you sit on. (Interrogative)

(是等の椅子のいづれの上に汝は坐せしや)

(b) object が 'that' と云ふ關係代名詞なるときは前置詞は必ず終りに置かる

This is the man *that* we were looking for.

(c) object が省略せられたる關係代名詞なるときは前置詞は必ず終りに置かる。

(d) 所有格に於ける名詞若くは代名詞或は他の形容する辭は前置詞と目的との間に入り來ることを得。

He came to the barber's shop.

(e) 韻文に於て前置詞は時により其名詞の後に置かる；—

They dashed that rapid torrent through.

(彼等は其急流を通はりて進軍しき)

CHAPTER XIV.—SEQUENCE OF TENSES :

(時の次序)

Direct and Indirect Narration.

(直接及び間接の説話)

§ 1.—Sequence of Tenses.

421. 二個の文章は從屬接續詞若くは關係(或は疑問)代名詞或は副詞にて結合せらるゝときは其の一文章を主要文(Principal)と謂ひ其の一文章を附屬文(Dependent)と謂ふ。

Principal.

Dependent.

I will let you know when I shall start

(余は汝にまらしめむ) (余は出發せむ時を)

422. 時の次序につきて二個の重要な規則ありてすべて特別の規定は是等の規則を中心として茲に集中す

Rule I. (第一則).—主要文中に Past tense あるときは附屬文に於ても Past tense にて繼續せざるべからず

Principal Sentence.

Dependent Sentence.

(Past tense 過去)

(Past tense 過去)

It was settled,
(この事は定められき)

that I should do this.

余は此事を爲すべしといふ事の

He would come,

if you wished it.

He was honest,

although he was poor.

He asked me,

whether I had seen his dog.

He was informed,

that I had been helping him.

I never understood,

how or why he did that.

He did not leave off,

till he succeeded.

I was inquiring,

what you had heard.

He succeeded,

because he worked hard.

He remained silent,

as soon as he heard that.

I would do this,

if I were allowed.

He walked so far,

that he tired himself.

(彼人は遙に散策しき)

故に彼人は自身を疲れしき(疲れき)

Rule II. (第二則).—主要文中に Present 若くは Future tense あるときは附屬文には如何なる時にてても (any tense whatever) 繼續せらるゝことを得

Examples of Rule II.

Present (現在) or 或は Future (未來)	that he reads a book.	} Any tense whatever (いづれの時にてても) The four forms of the Present tense. (現在時の四個の形を)
	that he is reading.	
	that he has read.	
	that he has been reading.	
I know or I shall know	that he will read.	} The four forms of the Future tense.
	that he will be reading.	
	that he will have read.	
	that he will have been reading.	
	that he reads.	} The four forms of the Past tense.
	that he was reading.	
	that he had read.	
	that he had been reading.	

423 **Exception to Rule 1** (第一則の例外のもの)。— 茲に例外のものあり 主要文の Past tense は一般なる或は習慣の事實 (universal or habitual fact) を言ひ出す爲に附屬文中に Present Indefinite にて繼續せられ得ることとなり:—

<i>Principal Sentence.</i> (Past Tense. 過去)	<i>Dependent Sentence.</i> (Present Tense. 現在)
They learnt at school,	that honesty is the best policy.
The students were taught,	that earth moves round the sun.
His illness showed him,	that all men are mortal.
He was glad to hear,	that his brother is industrious.
They were sorry to hear,	that he has a bad temper.

424. **Conjunctions of Purpose** (目的の接續詞)。— 附屬文が purpose の接續詞にて導き出さるゝときは (§ 291 d) 左の二則は注目せられざるべからず:—

(a) 主要文の動詞が Present 若くは Future tense なるときは附屬文の動詞は 'may' (Present tense) といふ助動詞にて言ひ出されざるべからず

(b) 主要文の動詞が Past tense なるときは附屬文の動詞は (第一則に準據して) might (Past tense) といふ助動詞にて言ひ出されざるべからず

<i>Principal Sentence.</i>	<i>Dependent Sentence.</i>	<i>Present tense.</i>
Present	<i>Indef.</i> He comes,	} that he may see me.
	<i>Contin.</i> He is coming,	
	<i>Perfect.</i> He has come,	
	<i>Perf. Cont.</i> He has been coming,	
Future	<i>Indef.</i> He will come,	} that he may see me.
	<i>Contin.</i> He will be coming,	
	<i>Perfect.</i> He will have come,	
	<i>Perf. Cont.</i> He will have been coming,	

Past	<i>Indef.</i> He came,	} that he might see me.
	<i>Contin.</i> He was coming,	
	<i>Perfect.</i> He had come,	
	<i>Perf. Cont.</i> He had been coming,	

Note.— 'lest' = 'that not.' といふ辭 此 'lest' の後に用ひられ得る唯一の助動詞は主要文の動詞の時は何時限たるにも管はらず 'should' ならざるべからず:—

<i>Principal Sentence.</i>	<i>Dependent Sentence.</i>
Present He goes.....	{ lest he should see me. or that he may not see me.
Future He will go.....	{ lest he should see me. or that he may not see me.
Past He went.....	{ lest he should see me. or that he might not see me.

425. **Conjunctions of Comparison** (比較の接續詞)。— 附屬文が比較接續詞にて導き出さるときは第一則は最早存在せず何れの時にも如何なる時にも繼續せらることを得 (Any tense can be followed by any tense).

<i>Principal Sentence.</i>	<i>Dependent Sentence.</i>
He likes you better,	than he liked me.
He liked you better,	than he likes me.
He will like you better,	than he has liked me.
He liked you better,	than he is liking me.
He will like you better,	than he was liking me, etc.

Note. 1.— 比較が 'than' の代りに 'as well as' にて言ひ出さるゝときは同じ規則を適用す即ち言ふ人の意向次第にて何れの時にも如何なる時に繼續せらるゝことも可なりとす

He likes you as well as he liked me.
He will like you as well as he has liked me etc.

Note. 2.—‘than’ 或は ‘as well as’ の動詞は言ひ出されざるときは附屬文に斯く省略せられたる動詞の時、時は主要文中に言ひ出されたる時と同一のものとす

He liked you better than (he liked) me.

He will like you as well as (he will like) me.

In the following examples say whether the verb in the dependent sentence is right or not; and if it is not right, correct it:—

左の例に於て附屬文の動詞は正しきか或は正しからざるかを言へ而してもし正しからざらば之を訂正せよ。

I was informed that he *had been reading* a book. He did not say when he *will come*. No one knew whether he *intended to come* or not. He concealed from me what his plans ^{were} *are*. I fear that you *were* displeased with me yesterday. I shall soon find out why you *were* so displeased. His face was so changed that I *do not* know him again. The teacher gave me a prize that I *may work* hard next year. The teacher has given me a prize that I *may work* hard next year. You will be pleased to hear that I *have won* a prize. He asked me why I *wish* to go away so soon. No one understood how he *can* do so much work. He had come that he *might* help me to finish the task. You did not tell me when you *intend* to return home. I was sorry to find that I *have displeased* you. I hope that you *will pardon* me soon. I did not know why you *give* me this order. We shall soon know what progress he *has made*. We heard to-day what progress he *has made*. You never told us that honesty *was* the best policy. They told me that my

brother *was* fond of his books. He gave me good advice lest I *may* fall into evil way. He taught me that good deeds *were* never lost. He lends me his book, that I *might* be saved the expense of buying one.

§ 2.— Direct and Indirect Narration.

246. 一の文章に於ける動詞が他の文章に於ける話す人に言はれたる事を報告するときは第一文章の動詞は ‘reporting verb’ (報告動詞) と名付けられ第二文章に於て言はれたる事は ‘reported speech’ (報告せられたる説話) と名付けらる:—

Reporting Verb.

Reported Speech.

My father said,

“It is time to go away.”

(余が父は言ひき)

(去るべき時なりと)

427. 今 Reported speech. (報告せられたる説話) が言ひ出され得る二個の異なる方法あり

此説話は (a) 言ふ人に用ひられたる實際の (actual) の言語を繰返すことを得ると (b) 其實体 (substance) を與ふることを得るとの二個の方法あり

428. 報告せられたる説話は實際の言語を繰返すときは之を Direct Narration と謂ふ上の例に於けるが如し

Reporting Verb.

Reported Speech.

My father said,

“It is time to go away.”

Note 1.—此は印度の本國語中に通常用ひられたる方法なれども英語に於ては文章は that によりて結合せられず

Note 2.—Direct Narration のすべての場合に於て