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英文法例解

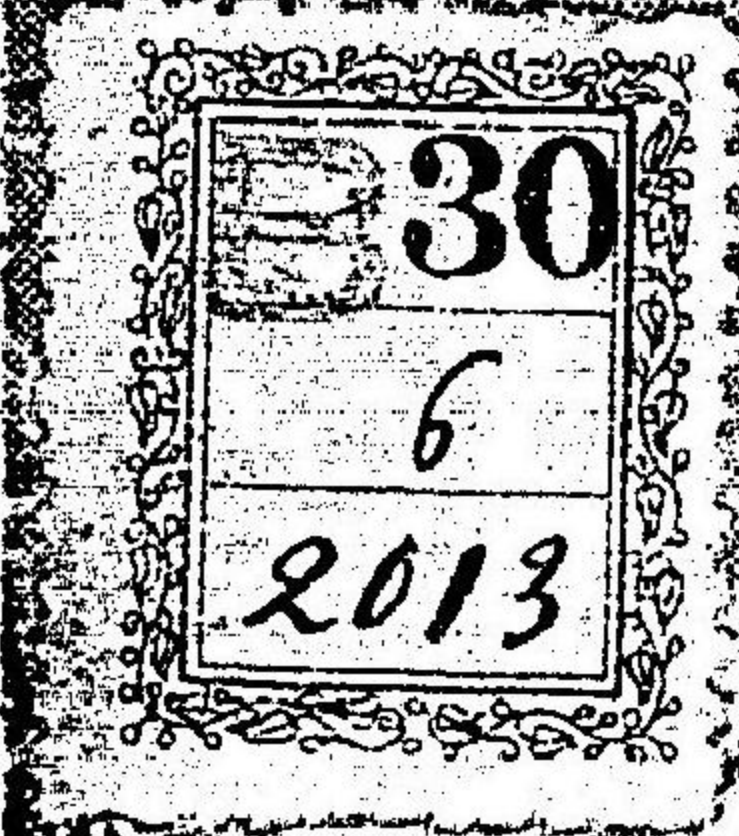
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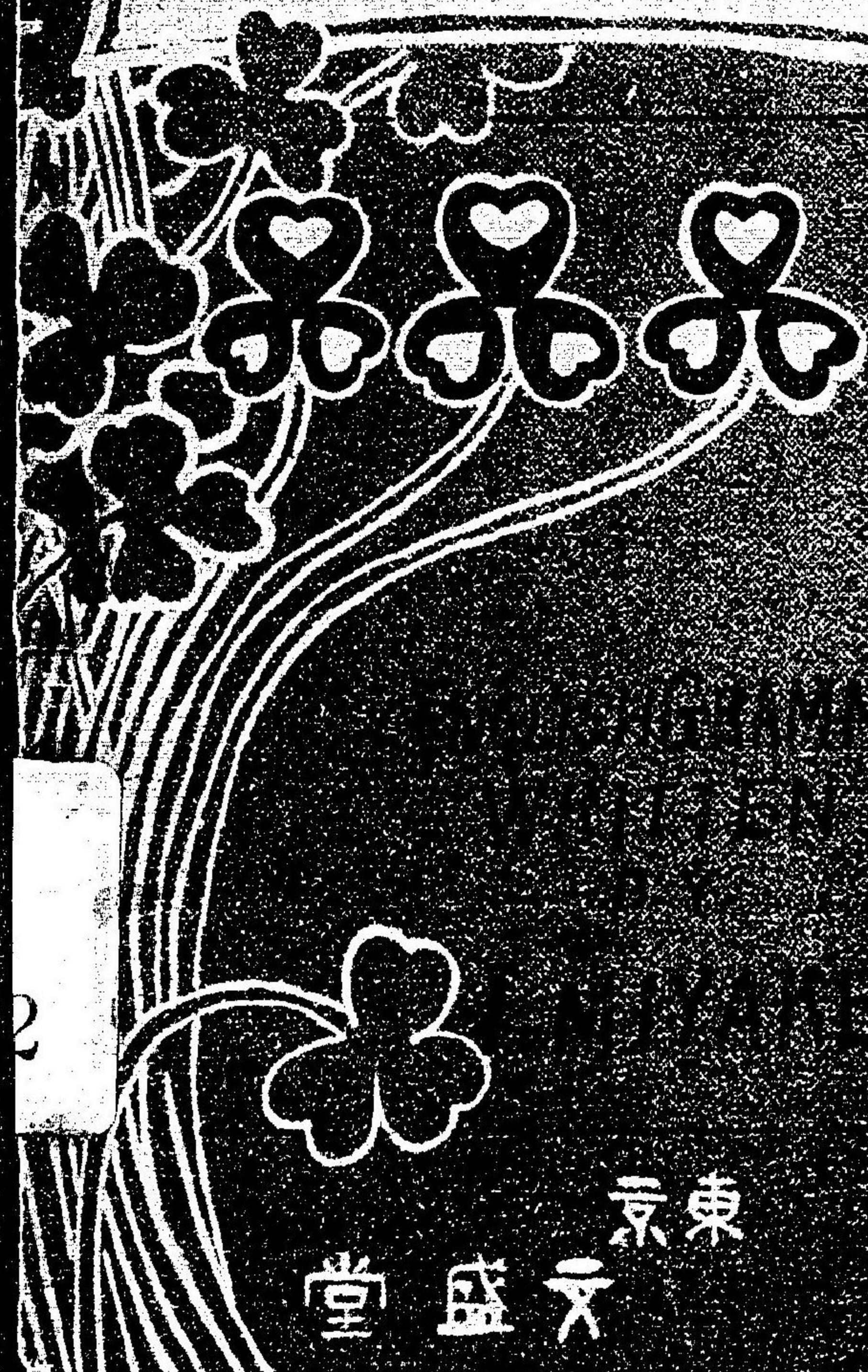
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英語學研究叢書



英文法例解



東京  
文盛堂

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特65

42

ENGLISH GRAMMER

WRITTEN

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英

文

法

例

解

4149

東京

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## 英文法例解自序

文法を學ぶは文法の爲にあらずして文の作爲に巧みならんがためなり然るに現今學生が文法を學ぶや文法を知るを以て足れりとする觀なきにあらずや斯くの如き事情の持續する間は巧に英文を作り能く英語を繰るものは決して出でざるなり余は之を憂ふること久し今や幸に機を得たれば文法を知ると同時に文の作爲に最も便利なる法方を探究し一文法書を著述し英語界の羅針盤たらんことを期せり余の淺學不才なる素より識者の謗を免る能はざるを知る然れども世の英語に志ある人に寸分なりとも便益を與ふるものあらば余の満足と光榮とはこの上なきなり

三宅黄岳

しるす

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## 第一節

### I. 品詞 (Classes of words)

品詞トハ音々カ話シ又ハ書ク語ヲ何種ニ屬ス  
ルモノナルカヲ區別スルヲ云フ英語ニハ凡テ  
九種ノ詞アリ即チ次ノ通りテス。

1. noun (名詞)
2. verb (動詞)
3. adjective (形容詞)
4. article (冠詞)
5. adverb (副詞)
6. pronoun (代名詞)
7. preposition (前置詞)
8. conjunction (接續詞)
9. interjection (間投詞)

#### Nouns.

“Nouns”ハ所在事物ニ附シタル名稱ナリ

(例)

1. *Admiral Tōgō* is one of the greatest men in the world. 東郷大將ハ世界最大偉人ノ一人ナリ
2. *Port Arther* is the strongest fort in the East. 旅順口ハ東洋ニ於ケル最大要鎮ナリ
3. *Makuden* is a town in Manchuria. 奉天ハ滿洲ノ一都會ナリ

II Verbs. (動詞)

Verbs ハ人又ハ事物ノ〔爲ス〕動作又ハ〔アル〕  
有様ヲ表ハス語デス

(例)

1. 動作ヲ表ハスモノ

A dog *barks*.      The sun *rises*.  
The boy *plays*.      The bird *sings*.  
The wind *blows*.      The lion *roars*.

2. 有様ヲ表ハスモノ

Soldiers *are* military men.  
Honesty *is* the best policy.  
The apple *is* sour.  
Iron *is* a metal.  
Tokyo *is* a great city.

III. Adjective. (形容詞)

Adjectives ハ普通 Noun(名詞)ニ附シテ其ノ  
性質又ハ其ノ數量ヲ表ハス詞ナリ

(例)

1. 性質ヲ表ハスモノ

A *brave* man.      A *gentle* animal.  
A *wise* lady.      A *useful* book.

2. 數ヲ表ハスモノ

Hundred soldiers.      The *five* students.

3. 量ヲ表ハスモノ

*Much* water.      A *little* wine.

4. 單ニ指示スルモノ

This watch.      That book.

IV. Articles.

Articles ハ形容詞ト等シク名詞ノ前ニ附スル  
モノナレドモ形容詞トハ大ニ異ナル所アリ形  
容詞ハ名詞トハ別種ノモノナレドモ冠詞ハ名  
詞ノ一部トモ云フベキモノニシテ之レナキト  
キハ名詞ガ其ノ詞格ヲ失フコトアリ而シテ冠  
詞ハ a, an, the ナリ

(例)

A *bad* man came here last night. ナ A man  
came here last night ト變ズルハ文法上支障  
ナキモ bad man came here last night トハ  
決シテ云フ可ラズ是レ“a”ト云冠詞ノナキタ  
メ man ハ文法上詞格ヲ失ヘルナリ

V. Adverbs.

Adverbs ハ verbs, adjectives, 又ハ他ノ ad-  
verbs ノ程度又ハ其工合等ヲ表ハスモ詞ナリ  
adverb が普通表ハルモノハ時, 場所, 工合, 程  
度ナリ

(例)

1. I went there *Yesterday*(時ヲ表ハスモノ)

2. I saw him *there* (場所ヲ表ハスモノ)
3. She sings *sweetly*. (工合ヲ表ハスモノ)
4. She sings *very* *sweetly*. (程度ヲ表ハスモノ)

上ニ示セル第一例ニテ “yesterday” ハ “went” ナル動作ノ時ヲ表ハシ第二例ニテ “there” ハ “saw” ナル動作ノ場所ヲ表ハシ第三例ノ “sweetly” ハ “sings” ナル動作ノ工合ヲ表ハシ第四例ニテ “very” ハ “sweetly” ナル副詞ノ程度ヲ表ハスコトハ了解セラルベシ

Pronouns.

吾人日常談話スルニ當リテ話ス人及ヒ話シ相手ノ名ヲ必要ノ度毎ニ繰リ返サバ可ラズト假定セヨ其ノ煩雜ナルト其ノ聞キケルシキコト非常ナルベシ此ノ不便ヲ避ケルタメニ名詞ニ代ルベキ一種ノ詞ヲ用ユ之レヲ代名詞 “pronouns” ト云フ

次ニ擧ゲタルモノ代名詞ナリ

I, you, we, he, she, it, they,

VI. Prepositions

Prepositions ハ名詞又ハ代名詞ノ前ニ置キテ他ノ名詞又ハ他ノ詞トノ間ノ關係ヲ表ハス詞ナリ

次ニ擧グルモノハ prepositions ナリ  
at, from, up, by, in, on, to, with, for, of, through.

(例)

1. I passed *through* a great iron gate.
2. A big cat is *on* the box.
3. The Hitachi-maru was sunk *by* the Russian war-ships,
4. Klopatoikin was compelled to retreat *from* Mukuden *by* General Oyama.

1. 例ニテ “through” ハ gate(門)ノ前ニ置キテ “passed” (過キタ)ナル動作ノ關係ヲ表ハシ 2. 例ニテ “on” ハ “box” ノ前ニ置キテ此名詞ト “is” (居ル)ナル動詞トノ間ノ關係ヲ表ハシ 3. 例ニテ “by” ハ “Russian war-ships”ノ前ニ置キテ露艦ガ sunk ナル動作ヲ爲シタルコトヲ表ハシ 4. 例ニテ “from” ハ “Mukden” ノ前ニ置キテ “retreat” (退却)ナル動作トノ間ノ關係ヲ表ハシ “by” ハ “Oyama” ノ前ニ置キテ “compell”(強イル)ナル動作ハ “Oyama”ヨリ發シタルコトヲ表ハスヲ了解スベシ

VII. Conjunctions.

Conjunctions ハ語ト語ト又ハ文ノ部分ト部分

トヲ結ビ付クル詞ナリ

次ニ擧グルモノハ Conjunctions ナリ  
and, but, because, for.

1. He *and* I went to school yesterday.
2. He is poor, *but* he is honest.
3. My brother did not come here, *because* he was ill.
4. He must be ill, *for* he did not come here.

1. 例ニテ “and” ハ “he” ト “I” トヲ結ビ付ケ 2. 例ニテ “but” ハ “He is poor” ト “he is honest” トヲ結ビ付ケ 3. 例ニテ “because” ハ “My brother” 以下 “here”迄ト “he” 以下 “ill” 迄トヲ結ビ付ケ 4. 例ニテ “for” ハ “He” 以下 “ill” 迄ト “he” 以下 “here” 迄トヲ結ビ付ルコトヲ了解スベシ

### Interjections

Interjections ハ悲, 喜悅, 驚愕, 等凡テ激キ感動ヨリシテ自然ニ發スルモノニシテ之ヲ詞ト云フヨリモ一種ノ聲音ト云フベキナリ隨テ文中ノ他ノ詞ト文法上ノ關係ナシ故ニ之ヲ或文ヨリ削除スルモ文格ニ變化ヲ表スコトナシ

(例)

*Hush!* you should not talk now.

Hurrah! we are to have a holiday.

O I have found you!

Alas, He had been friends in youth.

次ノ story (譚) 中ノ各詞ヲ區別セヨ

The squirrel is a beautiful little animal. The gray and black squirrels lives in the forest and makes a nest of leaves and sticks on the high branches. It is amusing to see the nimble squirrel spring to branches, or run up and down the stem of a tree, and dash behind it to escape from sight. Little ground squirrels burrow in the earth. They lives on nuts, which they hold in their paws, using them as little boys use their hands.

## 第二節

### Sentence (文)

Sentence ノ要件

1. 詞ノ集合スルコト

? 完全ナル意思ノ顯表スルコト

如何ナル語ニテモ一語ヲ以テハ sentence ヲ成ス能ハズ故ニ語ノ集合ハ sentence 一要件ナリ又如何ニ語ヲ集ムルモ完全ナル意思ノ顯表ナクハ sentence トナラズ故ニ意思ノ顯表



亦缺ク可ラザル一要件ナリ而シテ完全ナル意思ヲ顯表センニハ主語ト述語トノ二種ノ語ヲ要ス

以上ノ二要件ヨリ次ノ定理ヲ得

Definition. A sentence is a combination of words expressing a complete thought.

文ノ種類

1. 叙述文 (declarative Sentence) ハ事實トシテ述ベルモノニシテ文尾ニ (.) [ピリオッド] ヲ附ス
2. 疑問文 (interogative Sentence) ハ問ヲ發スルモノニシテ文尾ニ (?) ヲ附ス
3. 命令文 (imperative Sentence) ハ命令又ハ願望ヲ表ハスモノニシテ文尾ハ叙述文ト等シク (.) ヲ附ス
4. 感歎文 (exclamative Sentence) ハ激ク刺撃セラレタル感動ヲ表ハスモノニシテ文尾ニ (!) ヲ附ス

(例)

叙述文

My father and mother arrived at Shimbashi yesterday.

疑問文

Shall you go any where to-morrow?

命令文

Please lend me your knife.

Finish this work by to-morrow morning.

感歎文

How beautiful this flower is!

文ト其要素

語ヲ集合シテ完全ナル意思ヲ表スルニハ如何ナル語ヲ集合スベキカ隨テ來ル問題ナリ

1. 主要素 (Principal elements)
2. 屬要素 (subordinate elements)

The principal element ナ二種ニ別ツ一ハ subject ニシテ我國文典ニテ之ヲ主語ト云ヒ他ハ predicate ニシテ我國文典ニテハ之ヲ述語ト云フ

Subject.	Predicate
A dog	barks. 犬が吠ヘル
The horse	runs. 馬が走ル
The ship	sails. 船が航走スル
The bird	sings. 鳥が囀ズル
The sun	rises. 日が昇ル
The lion	roars. 獅子が吼ヘル

Subordinate elements. (屬要素)

Subordinate elements ハ principal elements ニ附屬シテ其意義ヲ定限スルモノニシテ我國文典ニテハ之ヲ修飾語ト云フ

主語 述語

1. Birds fly. 鳥ハ飛ブ  
是レ廣ク一般ノ鳥ニ就キテ飛ブト云フ動作ヲ表ハシタルニ過ギズ然レドモ主語及ビ述語ニ  
附屬要素ヲ附スルトキハ左ノ如クナル

主部 述語部

- (a) Birds fly.
- (b) Some birds fly swiftly.
- (c) Some birds of fly very swiftly.  
prey
- (d) Some birds of fly very swiftly to  
prey having secured their nest.  
their victims,

(a) 鳥カ飛ブ (b) 或鳥カ速ニ飛ブ (c) 肉食ノ或鳥カ甚ク速ニ飛ブ (d) 獲物ヲ捕ヘタ所ノ肉食ノ或鳥カ其ニ向テ甚ク速ニ飛ブ

主部

Some great steamers 日本郵船會社ニ屬ス  
belonging to the Nihon 或大汽船カ  
Yusen Kwaishia

述部

sail to Europe and 波濤激シキ大洋ヲ越  
America across the bil- へテ歐米ニ航ス  
lary oceans.

單一主語及ビ述語

Simple subject and predicate. "birds fly" ノ如ク附屬詞ナキモノハ主語ヲ單一主語ト云ヒ述語ヲ單一述語ト云フ

完全主語, 述語

Complete subject and predicate. 凡テ必要ナル附屬詞ヲ有スル主語ヲ完全主語ト云ヒ述語ヲ完全述語ト云フ

此ノ附屬詞即チ修飾語ハ主語ニ屬スルモノト述語ニ屬スルモノトアル

1. 主語ニ屬スル附屬要素

(イ) 冠詞 articles ハ

A, an, the ナリ例ヘバ

A cat is a domestic animal.

An owl can see in the dark.

The horse is a faithful animal.

The boys are students of our school.

(ロ) 形容詞 adjectives

一個ノ形容詞ヲ附スルトキ

A tall boy is standing at the gate.

二個又ハ是レ以上ノ形容詞ヲ附スルトキハ主語ニ接シタル形容詞ガ直接ニ主語ヲ形容シ其他ノモノハ間接ニ形容スルモノト二個以上ノ形容詞ガ皆直接ニ主語ヲ形容スルモノト二種アリ後者ノ場合ニ於テ形容詞二個ナルトキハ其間ニ and ヲ置クカ又ハ(,) ヲシテ以テ之

ヲ分ツベシ三個以上形容詞ノトキハ主語ニ接シタルモノ、外ハ凡テノ形容詞ノ後ニ(,)ヲ置キ最後ノ形容詞ノ前ニ and ヲ置ク例ヘバ  
A kind little girl lived in that house.

A poor old man called on her. 上ノ例ニテ  
“little” ト “old” ハ共ニ “girl” 及ビ “man”

ト云フ主語ヲ直接ニ形容シ而シテ “kind” ハ  
“little girl” ヲ形容シ “a” ハ “kind little  
girl” ヲ形容ス又 “poor” ハ “old man” ヲ形  
容シ “a” ハ “poor old man” ヲ形容ス斯ノ  
如キ場合ニハ二個ノ形容詞ノ間ニ〔コンマ〕又  
ハ and ヲ置ク可ラズ然レドモ

A calm, cool, and resolute statesman is more  
useful than a brave general in the national  
danger. ノ如キ場合ニハ前ト異ナリ “cool” ガ  
“resolute” ヲ形容スル能ハズ又 “calm” ガ  
“cool, resolute” ヲ形容スルコトハ猶更不能  
ナリ故ニ此場合ニハ間接直接ノ別ナク凡テノ  
形容詞ガ各直接ニ主語ヲ形容スルナリ

下ニ擧ゲル文中必要ナル所ニ〔コンマ〕ヲ置キ  
且ツ主要素ト附屬要素トヲ區別セヨ

1. The lofty majestic and snow-capped  
Fuji towers to the west of the capital.
2. Many poor old women visited the kind  
young lady's.

3. Pretty illustrated story books are nice  
present at any time.

4. A sweet tender home-like song cheered  
the solitary soldiers in the distant land.

5. A free patriotic liberty-loving people  
are hard to conquer.

6. A grand gloomy and peculiar drama  
was played in the Kabukiza.

(ハ) 熟語 phrases.

二個以上ノ詞ヨリ成レル熟語ヲ以テ主語ヲ形  
容スルコトアリ此熟語ヲ形容熟語 Adjective  
phrase ト云フ例ヘバ

A man of virtue is loved by people. ニテ  
of virtue ハ熟語ニシテ man ヲ形容ス

A general of courage is respected by his  
soldiers. ニテ

of courage ハ熟語ニシテ general ヲ形容ス

(ニ) 句 clauses

主語及ビ述語ヲ有シ完全ノ意思ノ表ハレタル  
一團ノ語ヲ以テ主語ヲ形スルコトアリ之ヲ形  
容句 Adjective clause ト云フ例ヘバ

The man, with whom you were talking yester-  
day, is my uncle,

The student, who gave the poor boy some  
money is one of your friends.

上ノ例ノ “with whom you were speaking yesterday” ハ形容句ニシテ man ヲ形容ス  
“who gave the poor boy some money” ハ形容句ニシテ student ナル主語ヲ形容ス

(ホ) 所有格ノ名詞 Possessive noun.

Possessive noun トハ事物ノ所有主タル記號ヲ有スル名詞ニシテ 是亦主語ヲ形容ス即チ Possessive noun ハ主語ノ前ニ來リテ主語ノ所有者トナル

所有主ノ記號ヲ有スル名詞トハ其語尾ニ (') apostrophe ト [s] ヲ附シタルモノヲ云フ

A lion's paws are enormously strong. 此例ノ “lion's” ハ “paws” 即チ文ノ主語ノ所有主ナリ

注意 單數名詞ニハ (') ト [s] トヲ附クケレドモ語尾ニ s ヲ有スル複數名詞ニハ單ニ (') ノミヲ附ス

單數	複數
boy's	boys'
lion's	lions'
monkey's	monkeys'

複數ニテモ語尾ニ s ナキトキハ單數ト同ク (') ト [s] トヲ附ス

child's	children's
sheep's	sheep's

ox's                                  oxen's.

(ヘ) 同格名詞 A noun in apposition.

他ノ名詞ヲ註解スル名詞ナリ是レ亦主語ヲ修飾スルコトアリ例ヘバ

Togo, the glorious victor of the great sea-battle on the Japan Sea, was welcomed at Ueno.

此例ニ於テ victor ハ Tōgō ナル主語ヲ註解ス日本ニ東郷ト云フ姓ハ多クアレバ只東郷ト書イタ許リテハ孰レノ東郷ナルヤ判然セズ “glorious victor” 以下 “Japan Sea” 迄ノ語ヲ入ルレバ海軍大將ノ東郷ナルコト判然ス斯ノ如ク他ノ名詞ヲ註解スルモノチ noun in apposition ト云ヒ此名詞ニ附屬シタル語即チ “The great” 及ビ “on the great sea battle of the Japan Sea” ナ一括シテ同格部ト云フ次ノ例ヨリ同格名詞及同格部ヲ指適セヨ

1. Bakin, the illustrated Japanese novelist, was blind.
2. Hideyoshi, the greatest man in Japan, conquered Corea about three hundred years ago.
3. Ōyama, the commander-in-chief of Manchurian army, left Tairen for Tokyō. Konderachenko, the brave Russian general,

fell gloriously at 203 meter Hill.

次ノ數個ニ分レタル文チ一個ノ文トセヨ

1. England allied with Japan. She is the most powerfull notion in the world.

Japan is the most civilized country in the East.

2. China appears to have woke up from the long sleep.

China is the great country in the world.

China is the oldest country in the world.

3. Bakin wrote the Hakkenden.

He was a Japanese novelist.

He was an illustrious novelist.

(二) 述語 predicate = 屬スル附屬要素

(イ) 副詞 adverb.

adverb ハ述語即動作ノ工合, 度合, 時, 場所, 等チ表ハスモノナリ第一節チ參照セヨ

(ロ) 副詞的熟語 adverbial phr. se.

Adverbial phrase ハ二個以上ノ詞ガ集マリタルモノニシテ副詞ト同様ニ述語即動詞チ變化スルモノチ云フ例ヘバ

An honest boy lived *there*.

An honest boys lived *in that place*.

茲ニ舉ゲタル例ノ “there” ト “in that place”

トハ單語ナルト三個ノ詞ヨリ成レル熟語ナル

トノ差アルノミニシテ意義ニ於テハ少シモ異ナル處ナシ前者チ副詞ト云ヒ後者チ副詞的熟語ト云フノミ故ニ副詞ハ熟語ニ熟語ハ副詞ニ改メテ意義ニ變化ナキガ普通ナリ若シ副詞チ熟語ニ改メント欲セバ其ノ副詞チ名詞ニ改メ其前ニ適當ナル前置詞チ置ケバ可ナリ例ヘバ The army advanced *rapidly* ニテ “rapidly” チ “rapidity” ニ改ムレバ名詞トナル其前ニ with チ置ケバ熟語トナル然レドモ意義ニ於テ異ナル所ナク兩者共ニ速ニト譯シ得ルナリ次ノ例ノ adverbs チ adverbial phrases ニ改メヨ

1. *Joyfully* our parents welcome us.

2. He always speaks *calmly*.

3. The nightingale sings *sweetly*.

4. Few men can express himself *correctly*.

次ノ文ニ時, 場所, 及ビ工合, チ表ハス熟語チ挿入セヨ

1. Columbus discovered America.....

2. The Russo-Japanese War lasted.....

3. The Imperial Diet generally meets.....

4. I planted the cherry-trees.....

5. The Tosamaru sailed.....

6. The River Sumita runs.....

7. The young lady sings.....

- 8. Mount. Fuji is .....high.
- 9. He made his fortune.....

二個又ハ其レ以上副詞若クハ熟語ガ續クトキ  
 ハ一々〔コンマ〕ヲ以テ之レヲ分ツ副詞ハ最後  
 ノモノノ前ニ and ヲ置ク熟語ハ然ラズ但シ  
 二個ノトキ and ヲ以テ結合シテアルトキハ  
 〔コンマ〕ニテ分ツ可ラス

詞ノ配置 主語ヲ第一ニ置キ述語之レニ次ギ  
 述語ノ後ニ副詞又ハ熟語ヲ置クモノナリ然レ  
 ドモ修辭學上ヨリ論ズレバ此順必シモ適當ナ  
 ルモノニ非ズ時ニ或ハ變調ヲ用ヒテ却テ文ヲ  
 シテ流暢ナラシムルコトアリ故ニ大家ハ常ニ  
 之ヲ用ユ其變調トハ文法上 predicate 述語ノ  
 後ニ排列スベキ數多ノ熟語アルトキハ之ヲ其  
 ノ文中ニ配置シテ sentence 全體ヲ流暢優美  
 ナラシムルヲ云フナリ例ヘバ

I returned from New York, through Liverpool,  
 to Yokohama, by the way of Suez, in the year  
 1905.

此文ニハ returned ナル述語ノ後ニ 1. "from  
 New York," 2. "through Liverpool," 3. "to  
 Yokohama." 4. "by the way of Suez, 5. "in  
 the year 1905," ナル五個ノ熟語ガ續ヒテ排  
 列ス若シ此ノ五個ノ熟語ノ一ヲ取りテ文首ニ  
 又ハ主語ノ後ニ置ケバ文ノ單調ヲ避ケ得ルナ

例ヘバ

In the year 1905, I returned from New  
 York through Liverpool to Yokohama by  
 the way of Suez.

I, in the year 1905, returned from New  
 York through Liverpool to Yokohama.

上例ノ如ク文法上ノ順序ヲ離レテ配置セラレ  
 タル熟語ハ〔コンマ〕ヲ以テ文體ヨリ之ヲ分離  
 セシメザル可ラス又上例ノ文ハ五個ノ文ニ分  
 ツコトヲ得

1. I returned from America.
2. I returned through Liverpool.
3. I returned to Yokohama.
4. I returned by the way of suez.
5. I returned in the year 1905.

然ラバ同一ノ主語ト一同ノ述語ト各一個ノ副  
 詞的熟語ヲ有スル文ハ幾何ニテモ一文ニ結合  
 セラルコトハ自然ニ了解セラルベシ  
 次ノ擧グル數個ノ文ヲ一文ニ組合セヨ

1. The most glorious victory was gained  
 on the Japan Sea.  
 It was gained by Admiral Tōgō.  
 It was gained against Russian Navy.  
 It was gained in the year 1905.
2. Gold was discovered.

It was discovered in California.

It was discovered in the year 1812.

3. The greast war broke out.

It broke out between Japanese and Russians.

It broke out in Manchuria.

It broke out in the year 1905.

4. The first Imperial Diet met.

It met at Hibiya.

It met in the 23rd year of Meiji.

(ハ) 目的語 objects.

“Birds fly,” 又ハ “Fishes swim.” 等ノ如キ文ニ於テ “fly,” 又ハ “swim” ハ完全ナル意義ヲ表セドモ動詞其モノノミニテハ完全ナル意義ヲ表ハス能ハザルモノアリ “I killed.” 又ハ “They catch.” 等ニ於テ “killed” 又ハ “catch” ナル主語ノ爲ス 動作ヲ受クベキ物 即チ殺サレタル動物又ハ捕ヘラル、物ヲ其後ニ置カザレバ其意義不完全ナリ此不完全ナル述語ヲ補フ爲メニ置ク語ヲ目的語 object ト云フ而シテ目的語ヲ要スル 動詞ヲ他 動詞 transitive verb ト云フ

同一ノ主語ト一同ノ述語トチ有スルモノニシテ數個ニ別レ各一個ノ目的語ヲ有スル文ハ幾何アルモ之チ一文ニ結合スベシ例ヘバ

Sanyo wrote the Nihon Gaishi.

He wrote the Nihon Seiki.

He wrote other many books.

前三文ヲ結合セバ

Sanyo wrote the Nihon Gaishi, the Nihon Seiki, and other many books.

一文ニ結合スルトキニハ一個述語ノ後ニ數多ノ目的語ガ續クナリ此場合ニハ各目的語ノ後ニ〔コンマ〕ヲ附シ最後ノモノノ前ニ “and” 置クベシ但二個ノ目的語ノトキ其間ニ “and” ヲ置クトキハ〔コンマ〕ヲ附スベカラズ

次ノ數個ノ文ヲ結合セヨ

1. Thames studied Japanese.

He studied Chinese.

He studied Italian.

He studied English.

2. I have a pencil in my pocket.

I have a book in my pocket.

I have a piece of chalk in my pocket.

I have an apple in my pocket.

(ニ) 補足語 complement.

一種ノ述語アリ其ノ主語ノ動作ヲ表ハサズ故ニ其動作ヲ被ル目的語ヲ有セズ然レドモ述語其モノニテハ意義不完全ナルモノ是ナリ例ヘバ

“He became.” 又ハ “You are.” ハ “he” が  
爲リタルモ “You” がアルモノヲ表ハス語ヲ  
附セザル可ラズ即チ “He become a minister”  
“You are a student” ト改ムレバ意義完全ナ  
ルベシ而シ今附加シタル “a minister” ト “a  
student” ハ各 其主語ト同一人物ナリ斯如ク  
一種ノ述語ノ意義ノ不足ヲ補フタル名詞ヲ  
補足名詞ト稱フ

又是レト等シ述語ノ意義ノ不足ヲ補フテ主語  
subject ヲ形容スルモノアリ之ヲ補足形容詞  
ト云フ例ヘバ “Your brother is *young*.” my  
father is *old*” ノ “young.” ハ “brother” ヲ  
形容シ “old” ハ “father” ヲ形容スルカ如シ  
斯ク補足名詞又ハ補足形容詞ヲ要スル動詞ハ  
不完全動詞ノ一種ニシテ此種ニ屬スル述語ハ  
am, is, are, were, 及ビ次ノ動詞ナリ

became. 爲ル

Marguis I to *became* the Becident General.

feel. 感ズル

I *feel* very sorry.

look. 見ヘル

The cherry blossoms *look* beautiful.

tast. 味ガスル

The grapes *tasteo* sour.

smell. 香ガスル

The rose *smells* sweet.

seem. 思ハレル

Success looks secure.

Turn. 成ル

All people *turned* soldiers.

注意 此種類ノ動詞ハ副詞又ハ副詞的熟語ニ  
修飾セラル、コトトシ之レヲ修飾スルモノハ  
必ず補足名詞又ハ補足形容詞ナリ。故ニ斯ク  
ノ如キ動詞ノ前ニ又ハ後ニ副詞ヲ用ユレバ誤  
謬ト知ルベシ

然レドモ上舉ノ動詞ニモ異例ノ場合アリ一律  
ス可ラズ後節ニ於テ詳説スベシ

次ニ舉グルモノハ主語ニ屬スル附屬詞及ビ述  
語ニ屬スルモノニ付キテ one sentence ヲ成  
セバ數個ニ分ル、モノモ其附屬詞ヲ適當ノ所  
ニ置カバ之レヲ集メテ一個ノ文トナスチ得ベ  
シ。練習ノ爲ニ二三ノ例ヲ舉グ但シ主語ト述語  
トハ必ず一個ヅ、ト知ルベシ

1. The boy wrote.

He was a good boy.

He wrote to his father.

He wrote from school.

He wrote on his birthday.

It was a long letter.

He wrote it early in the morning.



He wrote it before breakfast.

第一例

主部 述部

- The good boy
1. 述語 wrote.
  2. 目的語 a long letter
  3. 副詞的熟語 to his father.
  - 同上 from school.
  - 同上 on his birthday.
  - 同上 early in the morning.
  - 同上 before daybreak.

此分解ニヨレバ主語ハ冠詞 “the” ト形容詞 “good” ナ有スルノミナレドモ述語ハ “a” 冠詞 “long” 形容詞ノ附屬セル “letter” ナル目的語及ビ四個ノ副詞的熟語ヲ有ス之レチ一個ノ單文ニ結合セバ左ノ如クナル

述部 主部

On his birthday, the good boy wrote a long letter to his father before daybreak early in the morning

次ノモノ第例ニ倣フテ結合セヨ

2. Washington gained a victory.  
He was commander-in-chief of the American army.  
The victory was decisive.

It was gained over British.

The battle was fought at Trenton.

Trenton is in the State of New Jersey.

This was took place in 1776.

3. Leonidas died.

He was a king.

He was king of Sparta.

He died like a hero.

He died at Thermopyloe.

Thermopylae is in Greece.

4. Japan was visited.

It is the most powerful and civilized country in the east at present.

It was visited by the first foreign ambassador.

The ambassador was Perry, Commodore of America.

The visit took place in the 2nd year of Kaei.

5. James Watt died in 1819.

He was the great improver of the steam-engine.

He died at Heathfield.

He died at the age of eighty-two.

### 第三節

Classifications of parts of speech.

品詞ノ細區別

I. Noun.

1. 固有名詞 proper noun. ハ一個ノ事物又ハ人ニ固有ナル名稱ニシテ同種ノ物チ一々分別スルニ必要ナルモノナリ例ヘバ茲ニ三人ノ男子アリト假定セヨ三人トモ男子ト云フテハ何レガ誰トモ分別スル能ハザレドモ甲チ Hideyoshi 乙チ Takamori 丙チ Napoleon ト云ハバ三人チ一々分別シ得ベキカ如シ故ニ人間。山川。國。海。港。灣。島。等ハ勿論吾人人生ニ密接ノ關係チ有スルモノハ牛。馬。犬。猫。等ニ至ル迄固有名詞チ有セザルモノナシ

(例)

Kiyomasa, Fujisan, the Bay of Shinagawa, the Ishikari, Loochoo, Korea, China. 等ノ如シ

固有名詞ハ其ノ最初ノ字チ花文字ニ書クベシ

2. 普通名詞 Common Noun.

Common Noun ハ種類又ハ形體チ分別スル名稱ニシテ種類又ハ形體チ同クスルモノニ悉ク通用セヨル故ニ猫ハ千疋アルモ何レモ

皆猫ナリ犬ハ萬疋アルモ何レモ皆犬ナリ  
(例)

A Man, a country, a mountain, a river, an island, a harbour, a wharf. 等ノ如シ

3. 集合名詞 Collective Nouns ハ同種類ノ物ガ多數集マリタルトキ其集團チ一個ノ物ト見ナシテ附シタル名稱ナリ

(例)

army, feet, regiment, brigade, batalion, cavalry, family.

4. Nouns of Multitude 複雜名詞ハ Collective Noun チ組織シ居ル人員又ハ事物チ表ハス故ニ Collective Noun ハ團體一個チ表ハストキ二個以上チ表ハストキノ別アレドモ Noun of Multitude ハ團體組織アル職員チ示シ表ハスモノナレバ常ニ二員以上チ表ハス

Collective	Multitude
Army 一軍	army
多數兵士ノ一團	一團チ成セル數多ノ兵員
A fleet 一艦隊	fleet
多數船艦ノ一團	一團チ成ヒル多數ノ船艦
A family 一家族	family

一家ヲ成セル數人ノ	一家團ヲ成セル數人
一團	ノ男女
A brigade 一旅團	brigade
旅團ヲ組織スル兵士	旅團ヲ組織スル兵總
ノ一團	員
A batalion 一大隊	batalion
大隊ヲ成セル兵ノ一	大隊ヲ成セル兵總員
團	
A cavalry 一騎兵隊	calvalry
騎兵ノ一團	一團ヲ成セル騎兵ノ
	總員
A regiment 一聯隊	regiment
聯隊ヲ成セル兵ノ一	聯隊ヲ成セル兵ノ總
團	員

左側ハ團體ヲ表ハス故ニ一個ナルトキハ “a”  
 又ハ “an” ヲ附スコトヲ得レドモ右側ハ之ニ  
 反シテ團體ヲ組織スル分子ノ總數ヲ表ハス故  
 ニ一個ナルコトナシ隨テ “a” 又ハ “an” 附セ  
 ズ

5. Material Nouns 物質名詞  
 Material Nouns ハ物質ニ附シタル名稱ナ  
 リ普通名詞ト混同ス可ラズ普通名詞ハ形體  
 ノ名稱ニシテ物質ノ名稱ニ非ズ物質名詞ハ  
 物質ニ附シタル名稱ニシテ形體ノ名稱ニ非  
 ラズ例ヘバ

The bottle is made of glass. ノ中ノ bottle  
 (壺)ハ普通名詞ナリ故ニ之ヲ破碎セバ其形ノ  
 破碎ト共ニ名稱ヲ失フベシ glassハ物質ノ名  
 ナナルガ故ニ如何ニ大ナル塊モ如何ニ粉末ナ  
 ルモ皆硝子ニシテ形體ノ如何ニ依リテ名稱ヲ  
 變化スルコトナシ是レ兩者ノ異ナル所ナリ

Matterial.	Common.
sugar 砂糖	a bridge 橋
water 水	a river 川
iron 鐵	a gate 門
silver 銀	a watch 時計
gold 金	a house

物質名詞ニハ冠詞ヲ附スコトナシ然レドモ物  
 質名詞ヲ以テ其ノ物質ニテ製シタル器物ヲ表  
 ハスコトアリ其場合ニハ其名稱ノ既ニ形體ニ  
 依レルガ故ニ普通名詞ニ變シタルモノニシテ  
 普通名詞ト同シク冠詞 “a” 又ハ “an” ヲ附ス  
 例ヘバ

Matterial.	Common.
glass 硝子	a glass コツブ
copper 銅	a copper 銅器
tin 錫	a tin 罐

物質ノ種類ヲ表ハストキニモ冠詞 “a” 又ハ  
 “an” ヲ附ス例ヘバ

There is a good tea in that store=(a good

kind of tea).

This is a dangerous powder=(a dangerous kind of powder).

6. 抽象名詞 Abstract Nouns.

Abstract Nouns ハ形體ヲ有スル物體ソノモノデナク物體ニアル性質又ハ物體ガ爲ス動作ヲ抽象シテ之レニ附シタル名稱ナリ故ニ此名稱ヲ有スルモノハ吾人ノ五感ニ觸ルベク形態ナシ只ダ吾人ノ思想ニ浮ブ無形物ニ附シタルナリ例ヘバ

“Iron is hard.” “Stone is hard.” “hard” ハ “Iron” ト “stone” トガ共ニ有スル性質ナリ今 “Iron” ト云ヒ “Stone” ト云フ物體ヲ離レテ考フレバ此兩者ガ通有スル “hard” ハ無形ナルコトヲ知ルベシ斯クノ如ク無形物ガ有スル名稱ハ即チ抽象名詞 Abstract Nouns ナリ故ニ Abstract Nouns ノ多數ハ形容詞又ハ動詞ヨリ轉化ス

1. 形容マヨリ轉化スタルモノ

形容詞	抽象名詞
good 善良ナル	goodness 善
kind 親切ナル	kindness 親切
deep 深キ	depth 深淵(フカミ)
pure 純粹ナシ	purity 純粹
just 正シキ	justice 公正

wise 賢キ	wisdom 智慧
virtuous 有徳ナル	virtue 美德
beautiful 美ナル	beauty 美
calm 靜カナル	calmness 沈着

2. 動詞ヨリ轉化シタルモノ

act 働ク	action 動作
retate 關係スル	retation 關係
compose 作爲スル	composition 作文法
write 書ク	writing 習字法
examine 試験スル	examination 試験
inquire 尋ヌル	inquiry 尋問
pronounce 發音スル	pronunciation 發音法

3. 名詞ヨリ轉化シタルモノ

boy 小兒	boyhood 少時
mother 母	mothership 慈愛
friend 友人	friendship 友愛
man 男兒	manhood 盛時
human 人類	humanity 仁道
lady 貴婦人	ladyship 貞淑

抽象名詞ハ其形ノマ、普通名詞ニ用ヒラル其場合ニハ其抽象名詞ガ含有スル性質ヲ有シ又ハ之レニ屬スル動作ヲ爲ス人又ハ物體トナル

人ノ例

Justice 公正(抽象)	a justice 裁判官(普通)
Beauty 美(抽象)	a beauty 美人(普通)

Authority 権力(抽象) an authority 當局者(普通)

Nobility 高貴(抽象) a nobility 貴族(集合)

Witness 目撃(抽象) a witness 證人(普通)

物ノ例

Judgment 判断(抽象) a judgment 判決書(普通)

Sight 視(抽象) a sight 景色(普通)

Speech 發語力(抽象) a speech 演説(普通)

Wonder 不思議(抽象) a wonder (不思議ナル事物)

其他 gerund (動詞語根ニ ing チ附シテ名詞ニ用ユモノ) 又ハ Simple infinitive (動詞ノ語根ノ前ニ "to" チ附シテ名詞ニ用ユルモノハ假令形ハ名詞ノ形ヲ成サレドモ事實ニ於テ抽象名詞ナリ例ヘバ次ノ三文ノ同一ナルヲ知ラバ其ノ然ル理由ヲ了解スベシ

抽象 Service is better than idleness (抽象)

セランド Serving is better than idleness (Gerund)

インフイニチトプ to serve is better than idleness (Simple infinitive)

II. Pronouns (代名詞)

1. Personal Pronouns. (人稱代名詞)

Personal Pronouns ハ話ス人が自己ノ名代リニ用ユルトキト話シ相手ノ名ノ代リニ用ユルトキト單ニ名詞ノ代リニ用ユルトキ

字ノ形ニヨリ區別スル代名詞ヲ云フ

I, you, he, she, it, we, they, ハ人稱代名詞ナリ

Relative Pronouns (關係代名詞)

Relative Pronouns. ハ其ノ前ニアル名詞又ハ代名詞ヲ代表スルノミナラズ文中ノ部分ト部分トヲ結合スルモノナリ而シテ關係代名詞カ代表スル名詞又ハ代名詞ヲ先行詞(antecedent)ト云フ此種ニ屬スル代名詞ハ次ノ如シ

what, which, who, that, as, but. 而シ who

ハ人ニ what ハ物ニ用ヒ且ツ先行詞ヲ含有ス

What I say must be true.

The book, which you brought here yesterday, is the one I told you orther day.

The vian, who gave the beggar a loaf of bread, is a student of the school.

This is the same watch that I bought at Nihonbashi yesterday.

I saw as many ants as you have seen on that hill.

There was none but praised the honest boy.

3. 形容代名詞 (Adjective Pronouns)

此代名詞ハ形容詞ノ性質ヲ帯ビ其儘ニテ形容詞ニモ用ヒラル例ヘバ

This, (these) that, (those) (括弧中ノモノハ複數ニシテ二個以上ノモノヲ代表スルトキニ用ヒラル) each, other, another, both, such, one, ones, the former, the latter, another, either, neither, all,

*Each* loves his own parents.

I have two friends, *one* is in the capital, and the *other* is in America.

There are several kinds of cups; please bring me the largest *one*.

My brothers are *both* officers.

He is a true hero and is respected as *such*.

Tōgō and Stessel are the most glorious generals in the world; the *former* is welcomed as a victor and the *latter* has been condemned as the defeated.

4. 疑問代名詞 Interrogative Pronouns.

Interrogative Pronoun: ハ疑問ヲ發スル爲メノ代名詞ナリ而シテ此種ノ代名詞ハ次ノ如シ

who, what, which.

(例)

who ハ人ノ名 又ハ血統ヲ問フ 場合ニ用ヒ  
what ハ人ノ身分又ハ未知ノモノヲ問フトキニ用ヒ  
which ハ或ル定リタル人 又ハ物ノ二又ハ二以上ノ中ノ熟レナルヤヲ問フニ用ユ

(例)

Who are you?

What is your father?

Which of them is your book?

what 關係。疑問ノニツノミナラズ感情ノ激動ヲ表ハス爲メニ用ヒラル例ヘバ

What a honest boy he is!

what a pitious sight it is

Compound (or reflexive) pronouns.

“Compound Pronouns” ハ Personal pronounsノ所有格又ハ目的格ニ “self” 又ハ “selves” 附加シタモノヲ云フ

myself, yourself, himself, itself ourselves, yourselves, themselves.

6. Possessive Pronouns (所有代名詞)

人稱代名詞ノ所有格ト異ナレリ彼レハ所有者ヲ代表シ此ハ所有物ヲ代表ス即チ次ノ如シ

Mine, ours, yours, his, hers, its, theirs.

所有代名詞

所有格

This house is	} his.	This is	} his	} house.		
					mine.	my
					ours.	your
					yours.	our
					hers.	their
					its.	its
					theirs.	her

III. 形詞容 (Adjectives)

1. 代名形容詞 (Pronominal Adjective)
 

前ニ述ベタル形容代名詞 (Adjective Pronouns) ト其ノ形ヲ同フス其異ナル所ハ用法ニアルノミ即チ其後ニ名詞ヲ伴フトキハ形容トナリ然ラザルトキハ代名詞トナル例ヘバ “This is my knife.” ノ “This” ハ形容スベキ名詞ヲ伴ハズシテ名詞ノ代リニ用ヒタルモノナレバ形容代名詞ナリ之ニ反シテ “This knife is mine.” ノ “This” ハ之レニ伴フ “knife” ナ形容スル故ニ代名形容詞ナリ

形容代名詞ノトキ擧ゲタルモノノ外ニ注意ヲ要スルモノハ “Every” ハ代名形容詞ニ用ユルノミニシテ形容代名詞ニ用ユルコトナシ例ヘバ “Every man on the deck

discharged his duty” ト云フヲ得レドモ “Every must know his duty” トハ云フ可ラズ

“Both” ト “all” トハ之レニ伴フ名詞トノ間ニ冠詞 (the) ナ置ク例ヘバ “Both the brothers are officers. All the people turned soldiers in the national danger.

“Such” ハ之レニ伴フ名詞トノ間ニ冠詞 (a) 又ハ (an) ナ置ク例ヘバ

I have heard such a story.

You must be calm and resolute on such an occasion.

2. Quantitative Adjectives (數量形容詞)

(イ) 量數詞容ハ物ノ分量及ビ程度ヲ表ハス例ヘバ

He has drunk *much* water. 分量

The general has *sufficient* courage. 程度

There is a *little* ink in the bottle. 凡テ

量ヲ表ハス形容詞ハ物質名詞又ハ抽象名

詞ニ附ス但シ抽象名詞ニ附シタルトキハ

程度ヲ表ハスコトナル

(ロ) 數形容詞ハ定數及ビ不定數ノニニ分ル

定數ハ one boy, three girls, ten houses

又ハ the first boy, the third girl, the

tenth house. ノ如ク事物ヲ計算シ又ハ事

物ノ順序即チ番號ヲ表ハスモノニシテ前者ヲ計數ト云ヒ後者ヲ序數ト云フ計數ハ“one”ノ外ハ凡テ複數名詞ニ附シ序數ハ凡テ單數名詞ニ附シ其前ニ冠詞“the”ヲ附ス(單數。複數ニ就キテハ後節ニ於テ詳述セン)

(ハ)不定數ハ一個即チ單數ニ非ザルコトハ判然タレドモ幾程ナルカ畫然ト表ハサルモノヲ云次ノ如シ  
many (多クノ) few (數個又ハ幾人)  
several (様々ノ)

(例)  
There were *many* people at the station yesterday.  
few ニハ二種ノ用法アリ其ノ前ニ“a”ヲ附シタルトキト附セザルトキトナリ“a”ヲ附シタルトキハ[少シハアル]トナリ附セザルトキハ[餘リナイ]トナル即チ前者ハ無ノ方ニ重ク後者ハ有ノ方ニ重シ

(例)  
There are a few diligent students.  
(少數ハ勉強ナル學生ガアル)  
There are few diligent students.  
(勉強ナル學生ハ餘リナイ)  
量形容詞ノ little ノ用モ a few, few ト等

シク little ハ“無”ニ強ク a little ハ“有”ニ強シ但シ few ハ數形容詞ニシテ little ハ量形容詞ナリ

(例)

I have little money.

(私ハ錢ハ餘リナイ)

3. Qualifying adjectives (性狀形容詞)

事物ノ性質ト状態トヲ表ハス形容詞ナリ例  
ヘバ

Many *brave* soldiers returned triumphantly yesterday.

I saw a *sick* lion in the Ueno Zoological Garden.

A *courageous* man is always ready against any emergency.

A *broad* river runs along the border between Korea and China.

A *high* mountain rises up to the west of the capital.

The Whites are apt to despise the Yellow races.

此他次ノ形容詞ハ性狀形容詞ノ一部ナリ固有形容詞 (Proper adjectives) ハ即チ固有名詞ヨリ轉シ來レルモノニシテ各國ノ國名ハ必ず其名詞ヨリ轉化シタル形容詞アリ



國名	形容詞
Korea 朝鮮	Korean.
China 支那	Chinese.
India 印度	Indian.
Alabia 亞拉比亞	Arabian.
Persia 波爾斯	Persian.
Greece 希臘	Greek 二様ノ形容詞ヲ有ス今 ツハ Grecian ナリ此ハ〔希臘風ノ〕ト云フ意義ニテ重ニ建築等ノ模様ニ用フ
England 英國	English.
America 米國	American.
Turkey 土耳其	Turkish.
Germany 耳爾曼	German.
Demmark デンマルク	Danish.
Spain 西班牙	Spanish, Spaniards ハ Spain (ノ人ト)云フ意
Scotland 蘇格蘭土	Scottish. Scotsハ Scotlan   人ノ意ナリ
Ireland 愛蘭土	Irish.
Sweden 瑞典	Swedish. (Swede 瑞典人)
Norway 諾威	Norwegian.

Russia 露國	Russian.
Holland 和蘭	Dutch.
Switzerland 瑞西	Swiss.
Austria 澳國	Austrian.

#### 4. 物質形容詞 (Material adjectives)

物質名詞ノ形ノ儘ニテ形容詞ニ用フ

Material nouns	Material adjectives
<i>Iron</i> is a metal.	There is an <i>iron</i> gate
<i>Silver</i> is cheaper than gold.	I have a <i>silver</i> watch.
<i>Copper</i> is more useful than gold.	There is a <i>copper</i> coin on the desk.

#### IV. Articles (冠詞)

Articles ハ定冠詞 (definite article) ト不定冠詞 (indefinite article) トノ二種アリ。定冠詞ハ “the” ニシテ自己ノ心中ニ其ノ物又ハ此物ト知レ亦タ話相手ニモソレト明瞭ナルトキニ其レ又ハ是レト言ヲ表ハサル場合ニ用ユルナリ例ヘバ I have seen a tiger. *The* tiger was longer than eight feet in length. ト云ハ “the” ハ余が見タル其虎タルコト聞クモノ自ラ明カナルベシ

不定冠詞 (indefinite articles) ハ “a” “an” ニシテ “a” ハ子韻ニ始マル語ノ前ニ附シ “an”

子韻ニ始マル語ノ前ニ用フ例ヘバ a cat, a boy, an orange, an apple, 然レドモ語首ノ子韻ノ無音ナル場合ハ母韻ニ始マルモノト同シク “an” ナ附ス “an honest boy” “an hour” 等ハ此部ニ屬ス又語首ノ母韻ニシテ子韻ノ音ヲ有スルモノアリ u=yōō 又ハ one=wūn ノ如キハ此類ニ屬ス例ヘバ A cow is a useful animal A one-eyed monster is said to have haunted in that old house. 冠詞ノ活用ノ詳解ハ冠詞活用例解ヲ見ヨ

V. Verbs. (動詞)

1. Transitive verbs (他動詞) ハ動動其モノニテハ動作ヲ完成スル能ハズ之レヲ完成セシムルニハ是非トモ其ノ動作ヲ被ルベキ物ヲ要ス “The hunter shot” ト云ハハ讀者ハ必ズ疑問アルベシ〔獵師ガ何物ヲ射殺シタカ〕ト此ニ答ヘテ “The hunter shot a tiger.” ト云ハハ意義明瞭ニシテ疑問ナシ是レ其ノ “shot” ナル動作ヲ被ル物體ヲ附加シタレバナリ斯ノ如ク動作ヲ被ルベキ物體ヲ要スル動詞ヲ他動詞 (transitive verbs) ト云フ

此ノ動詞ノ動作ヲ被ル物ヲ其他ノ物ト如何ニ區別スベキカ我邦語ニ譯シテ(ヲ)ト云フ送り假名ヲ有スル物ハ其動作ヲ被ルモノニシテ之

レヲ有スル動詞ハ凡テ他動詞ナリ例ヘバ

1. I have bought this watch(ヲ)  
You have read this book(ヲ)  
The girl has told me this story(ヲ)

以上三個ノ例中ニ “book,” “watch,” “story” ノ如キヲ英文法ニテ目的格(objects)ト云フ

2. Intransitive verbs. (自動詞) ハ凡テ他ノ物ニ其動作ヲ被ラシムル要ナシ隨テ目的格(objects)アルコトナシ例ヘバ

- The horse runs.      The wind flows.  
I laugh.              Water flows.  
The tree grows.

3. Auxiliary (助動詞) ハ動詞ヲ補助シテ動詞ノ時ヲ作り又ハ或ル動詞ノ意義ヲ變化スルモノナリ例ヘバ “Do you go?” ト云ハハ “do” ハ現在ナレドモ “Did you go?” ト云ハハ “did” ハ過去ナリ是レ “do” ト云フ助動詞ニヨリテ動詞ノ(時)ヲ表ハスナリ其他 “I can go” “I may go,” “I shall go” “I could go” ノ “can” “may” “shall” “could” ハ皆助動詞ニシテ各其ノ動詞ヲ補助シテ其意ヲ變化スルモノナリ

略説シタル transitive verbs 即チ他動詞中ニモ一個ノ目的物ニテハ其動作ヲ完成セズ必ズ二個ノ目的ヲ要スルモノアリ “I gave

him” 又ハ “He sent me” ト云ハ “I” ハ “him” ニ何ニ與ヘタカ “He” ハ “me” ニ何ヲ送リシカ與ヘタルモノ又ハ送リタルモノヲ表ハス名詞又ハ代名詞ヲ附加セズンバ其意義完全セズ之レヲ二重ノ目的 (double object) ヲ要スル他動ト云フ to tell, to send to give, 等ノ意義ヲ有スル動詞凡テ此部類ニ屬ス

(例)

He gave me(=) a picture(ヲ)

He sent me(=) a box(ヲ)

I told him(=) a story(ヲ)

此種ノ動詞ニシテ(=)ト云フ送リ假名ヲ附スル目的ハ間接ノ目的ニシテ普通(ヲ)ヲ送リ假名トスル目的ノ前ニ置キ(ヲ)ヲ送リ假名トスル目的ヲ直接ノ目的トシテ間接目的ノ後ニ置ク之ヲ Transitive verb of double object ト云フ

間 接

He gave me(=) a box(ヲ) He gave me(=) a day(ヲ)

直 接

又動詞ト目的トニテハ其動詞ヲ明瞭ナラシムル能ハズ目的ト同一物ヲ指シ又ハ目的ヲ形容スルモノヲ附シテ漸ク其意ヲ完全ナラシムル一種ノ他動詞アリ之レヲ factive verbs ト云

ヒ目的ト同一物ヲ指ス名詞ヲ補足名詞 Noun complement ト云ヒ形容詞ヲ補足形容詞 (adjective complement) ト云フ

(例)

Noun-Complement.

I have made him a *merchant*.

They elected him the *president*.

People call him a *hero*.

I think him a *great man*.

They thought him a learned *scholar* when they saw him for the first time.

Adjective Complement.

I had the book *bound* yesterday.

We got the letter *written*.

My servant Rept the water in the rattle *hat*.

My brother had the watch *stolen*.

I found him *slain*.

自動詞ニモ補足語ヲ要スルモノアリ自動詞ノ補足語ハ他動詞ノ場合ト異ナリ主語ト同一物ヲ指ス名詞又ハ主語ヲ形容スル形動詞ナリ此種ノ動詞ヲ不完全動詞 (incomplete verb) ト云フ例ヘバ

I am a *Japanese*.

He is a *general* blonging to the Manchurian Army.

Our teacher is a great *scholar*.

My mother is a *Budhist*.

My father and elder brother are *Christians*.

以上ハ Noun Complement ナリ

The Japanese soldiers are *brave*.

The Russian soldiers are enduring.

VI. Adverbs. (副詞)

Simple adverbs (單一副詞) ハ單ニ動詞、形容詞、又ハ其ノ副詞ヲ變化スルモノヲ云フ例ヘバ

“He lives here”, “here” ハ詞副ニシテ單ニ“lives”ノ場所ヲ表ハスノミ

Conjunctive adverbs(接續副詞)ハ單ニ動詞其他ノ詞ヲ變化スルノミナラズ文ノ部分ト部分トヲ結合スルモノヲ云フ例ヘバ

“We must study *while* we are young”, “while”ハ副詞ニシテ而カモ “We must study”ト “We are young”トノ二部分ヲ連結ス

此部類ニ屬スル主ナル副詞ハ when, where, whence, why, how, 等ナリ

VII. Conjunctions (接續詞)

Conjunctions ハ語ト語ト文ノ部分ト部分トヲ連結スルモノナリ而シテ其連結ニ二種アリ一ツハ文ノ獨立ナル二部分ヲ連結シ今一ツハ文ノ主部ト屬部ト連結ス前者ヲ Coordinate Conjunction (同位接續詞)ト云ヒ後者ヲ屬位接續詞ト云フ例ヘバ

“I will go *and* you will come”ノ “and”ハ “I will go”ト “you will come”トノ全ク獨立シタル二個ノ部分ヲ連結ス。之レト異リ “I will go, *if* you come”ハ “if”ハ “I will go”ナル主部ニ “you come”ナル屬部ヲ連結ス接續詞ノ主ナルモノ次ノ如シ

同位接續詞	屬位接續詞
and, but	if, lest.
either—or	though, because.
neither—nor	unless, for
therefore, hence.	that, since.

(例)

The clouds soon passed away, *and* sunshine succeeded.

The wicked may prosper for a time *but* they will receive retribution in the end.

He is gentle in manner, *though* resolute in action.

Life is so uncertain *that* we should always be prepared for death. *Though* you say so,

I cannot believe it.  
 You will succeed, *because* you persevere.  
 I should not tell you, *unless* you promise to keep the secret.  
 I think *that* Tanaka is older *than* Tamura, for the former is taller.  
 He must have been diligent, *for* he has passed the examination.  
 I must see *either* him *or* his brother.  
 You can see *neither* Nomura *nor* his father for they are in sick-bed.  
 A month has passed *since* I came here.  
 I have kept your purse *lest* you should lose it.

Review Exercise

- |             |   |               |
|-------------|---|---------------|
| I. Noun     | { | proper        |
|             |   | common        |
|             |   | collective    |
|             |   | multitude     |
| II. Pronoun | { | abstractive   |
|             |   | personal      |
|             |   | possessive    |
|             |   | adjective     |
|             |   | relative      |
|             |   | interrogative |

- |                  |              |                |               |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 品詞ノ種類            | {            | III. Adjective | pronominal    |
|                  |              |                | quantitative  |
|                  |              |                | qualifying    |
|                  |              |                | interrogative |
|                  |              | IV. Article    | definite      |
|                  |              |                | indefinite    |
|                  |              | V. Verb        | transitive    |
|                  | intransitive |                |               |
|                  | auxiliary    |                |               |
| VI. Adverb       | simple       |                |               |
|                  | conjunctive  |                |               |
| VII. Conjunction | co-ordinate  |                |               |
|                  | subordinate  |                |               |

次ノ文ニ就テ讀者ガ既修シタル品詞及其ノ種類ヲ分析セヨ

THE PARTIAL JUDGE.

A farmer came to a neighboring lawyer, expressing great concern for an accident which he said had just happened. "One of your oxen," continued he, "has been gored by an unlucky bull of mine, and I should be glad to know how I am to make you reparation." "Thou art a very honest fellow," replied the lawyer, "and wilt not think it unreasonable that I expect one of thy oxen

in return." "It is no more than justice," quoth the farmer, "to be sure; but what did I say?—I mistake—it is *your* bull that has killd one of *my* oxen." "Indeed!" says the lawyer, "that alters the case: I must inquire into the affair; and if—" "And if!" said the farmer; "the business I find would have been concluded without an *if*, had you been as ready to do justice to others as to exact it from them."

#### 第四節

Modification of the parts of speech.

##### 品詞ノ變化

##### I. Noun.

(イ) Noun ハ (ロ) Number(數) (ハ) Person(人格) (ニ) Case(格) (ホ) Gender(性)ノ四種ノ變化ヲ有ス

以上四個ノ變化中他ノ品詞ニ最モ多ノ關係ヲ有シ文章作爲上最モ熟練ヲ要スルモノヲ Number トス此變ハ物ノ一個ナルカ又ハ二個以上ナルカヲ區別スベキ Noun ノ形ノ變化ナリ本來ノ Noun ハ一個即單數ニシテ之レガ語尾ノ變化ニヨリ二個以上ナルコトヲ表ハス此變化ヲ Number ト云フ

##### 1. 本來ノ名詞ノ語尾ニ s ヲ附ス

Boy boys toys

Girl girls tops,

##### 2. 本來即チ單數 Noun ノ語尾ニシテ s, sh, z, ch ([チエ]ト發音スルモノ)ハ其後ニ (es)ヲ附ス

singular, plural, singular, plural,

Ass, asses, a watch, watches,

Gas, gases, a church, churches,

Box, boxes, topaz, topazes,

Fox, foxes.

但シ ch ニシテ k(ク)音ヲ有スモノハ(s)ヲ附ス

monarch, monarchs, stomach, stomachsノ

如シ

##### 3. 語尾ノ o ノ前ニ子韻アルトキハ(es)ヲ附ス

Cargo, cargoes, hero, heroes.

Negro, negroes, echo, echoes.

Volcano, volcanoes, Luffalo, buffaloes.

但シ oo, 又ハ io, eo, yo, ノ語尾ヲ有スルモノハ(s)ヲ附ス

Bamboo, bamboos, cuckoo, cuckoos.

Portfolio, portfolios, embryo, embryos.

Cameo, cameos, curio, curios.

次ノモノハ〇ノ語尾ヲ有スレドモ(s)ヲ附スルノミ

Grotto,	grottos,	piano,	pianos.
Halo,	halos,	canto,	cantos.
Momento,	momentos,	solo,	solos.

4. 單數名詞ノ語尾 y ニシテ 其ニ子韻アルトキハ y ナ i ニ變シ其後ニ(es)ヲ附ス

單數	複數	單數	複數
(singular)	(plural),	(singular)	(plural)

Sky	skies,	centry	centries.
Lady	ladies,	pony	ponies.

但シ語尾 y ノ前ガ母音ナルトキハ(s)ヲ附ス

A day, days, a boy, boys 詞如シ

5. 單數名詞ノ語尾ガ f 又ハ fe ニ終ルトキハ其或モノハ f 又ハ fe ナ v ニ變化シ其ニ es ナ附ス

Knife,	knives,	leaf,	leaves.
Loaf,	loaves,	life,	lives.
Shelf,	shelves,	wolf,	wolves.
Half,	halves,	elf,	elves.
Calf,	calves,	sheaf,	sheaves.
Wife,	wives,	thief,	thieves.

6. 次ノモノハ只(s)ヲ附スルノミ (f ノ語尾

ヲ有スルモノ)

reef,	reefs,	chief,	chiefs.
roof,	roofs,	hoof,	hoofs.
proof,	proofs,	scarf,	scarfs.
wharf,	wharfs,	gulf,	gulfs.
cliff,	cliffs,	criff,	criffs.

(fe)ノ語尾ヲ有スルモノ

safe (但シ金庫ト譯スルトキノミ)	safes.
strife,	strifes, fife, fifes.

7. 母韻ノ變化ニヨリテ單數複數ヲ區別スルモノ八個アリ

Man,	men,	Woman,	women,
Foot,	feet,	Goose,	geese.
Tooth,	teeth,	Louse,	lice.
Mouse,	mice,	Dormouse,	dormice.

8. 次ノモノハ(en)又ハ(ne)ヲ附ス

ox,	oxen,	child,	children.
cow,	kine (cows ナモ用ユ)		

Brother, brethren, (brothers トハ意義ヲ異ニス即チ brothers ハ血統上ヨリノ兄弟ニシテ brethren ハ社會上ヨリノ兄弟ナリ)

9. 二語以上ヨリ成ル名詞(compound noun)

ハ其中ノ主要ナルモノヲ複數ニスルノミ

singular	plural
Father-in law,	fathers-in law.

Step-son,	step-sons.
Step-daughter,	step-daughters.
Passer-by,	passers-by.
Looker-on,	lookers-on.
Commander-in- chief,	commanders-in- chief.
Washer-man,	washer-men.
但シ次ノモノハ兩者孰レヲモ用ユ	
Man-servants,	Woman-servants.
Men-servants,	Women-servants.
Lord-justices,	Lords-justices.

10. 外國名詞ノ複數 (foreign Plural.) 希臘又ハ羅馬其他英國外ノ國ヨリ英國ニ輸入シタル語ハ全ク英語化シタル多ケレドモ中ニハ其母國ノ語尾ノ變化ヲ其儘ニ用ヒ來レルモノアリ

Latin		Greek	
Singular,	Plural.	Singular,	Plural.
Agendum,	agenda,	Analysis,	analyses.
Datum,	data,	Basis,	bases.
Dictum,	dicta,	Crisis,	crises.
Ovum,	ova,	Criterion,	criteria.
Index,	indices,	Oasis,	oases.
Genus,	genera,	Phenomenon,	phenomena.

11. 常ニ複數ノ意義ヲ有スルモノアリ 即チ

noun of multitude ハ之ニ屬ス  
Cattle, vermin, swine, people.  
(但シ people ハ國民ト云フ意義ニ用ユルト  
キハ複數ノ形 (peoples) ヲ有ス) 例ヘバ  
These cattle are mine.  
These vermine do much harm.  
These swine must be kept out the garden.  
These people have returned home.

12. 單數, 複數 兩數トモ同一 ▲形ヲ有スルモノ  
Dear, sheep, fish, pair, (但シ fish ハ fishes.  
pair ハ pairs ト複數ノ形ヲ附シテ用ユルモ  
可ナリ) Salmon, dozen, score, pice.

13. 常ニ複數ナル名詞  
trousers, tongs, scissors, pincers, shears.  
ashes, spectacles, arms, drawers.  
此種ノ名詞ノ數ハ其前ニ “pair”, “set”,  
“cart” ト等ノ語ヲ附シテ之ヲ表ハス例ヘバ  
He has brought me a pair of pincers.  
The little girl has made a pair of trousers  
for her father.  
A hundred sets of arms were sent to the  
soldiers in the active service.  
My uncle has given the two pairs of spec-  
tacles to a friend of yours.



14. 各異ナリタル意味ヲ有スル二種ノ複數アルモノ

- Brother { brothers. 父母ヲ同クシタル子供  
          { brethren. 社會ヲ同クシタルモノ
- Cloth { cloths. 端物ノ種類  
          { clothes. 衣類
- Die { dies. 極印  
      { dice. 骸子
- Genius { geniuses, 神仙  
          { genii. 天才
- Index { indexes.  
          { indices.
- Staff { staves. 棒  
        { staffs. 參謀部
- Shot { shot. 散彈  
       { shots. 發射

15. 單數ノ形ナク兩數ニ複數ノ形用ユル名詞  
 Sammons(招喚狀) Alms(施物) eaves(庇)  
 riches(財産) amends(脩復) means(方法)  
 news(新聞) odds(差)  
 Matterial, Abstract, Proper.

以上説明シタル Number ノ變化ハ Common  
 Noun ト Collective トニノミ關係スルモノニ  
 シテ茲ニ擧ケタル Matterial, Abstract, and  
 Proper ハ其性質ヨリ論ズルトキハ Number

ノ變化ヲ有スル理由ナシ何トナレバ Matterial  
 ハ物質ニシテ數ヲ有セズ Abstractモ亦無  
 形ニシテ數ニ關セズ Proper ハ一物固有ノ名  
 ニシテ二個以上アル理由ナケレバナリ然レド  
 モ特別ノ場合ニハ此等ノ三名詞トモ複數ヲ有  
 スルコトアリ次ノ如シ

(a) Matterial.

物質名詞ハ物質其モノヲ表ハサズシテ物質ノ  
 種類又ハ其物質ヨリ製シタル物質ニ適用シタ  
 トキハ Number ノ變化ヲ有例ヘバ

Matterial

Common.

Copper is a useful metal.

I have bought several coppers (銅器) at Kyōto.

Are you fond of wine?

We have many wines in this store.  
(many kinds of wine)

I want some paper to write on.

The lawyer produced many papers in support of his argument. (書類)

(b) Abstract.

抽象名詞ハ性質又ハ動作其モノヲ表サズシテ  
 其性質又ハ動作ノ所有者又ハ動作ノ結果或ハ

性質ヲ有ルス事物ニ適用セラレトキハ普通  
名詞トナル故ニ Number ノ變化ヲ有ス

Abstract Common.

*Time is money.* These are signs of  
*times.* (時勢)

He was here many  
*times*

A lion has enor- The powers dispat-  
mous *power.* ched their war-ships  
to the East on the  
North China affair.

He spent the rest His *writings* are read  
of life in *writing.* most of Japanese.

(著書)  
Their *Majesties* the  
Emperor and Emp-  
ress have departe  
for Kyōto. (兩陛下)

Lion has an air of Their *Majesties* the  
*majesty* worthy of Emperor and Emp-  
the name—"king resse have departe  
of beasts, for Kyōto. (兩陛下)

She is not inferior The two beauties(美  
to any lady in 人) called on my  
*beauty.* sister to-day.

Man alone is gifted Several *speeches* were  
with *speech.* delivered at the Kin-  
kikwan yesterday.

(演説)

He looked at my There are a few  
face with wonder. *wonders* in every co-  
untry.

(c) Proper.

固有名詞ガ Number ノ變化ヲ有スルトキハ  
普通名詞トシテ用ヒラルトキ例ハバ

China is so large country that many Ja-  
s can be contained in it.(日本ノ如キ國)

I hope there may be many future *Bis-  
marks* and *Gladstones* among these young  
students. (「ビスマルク」又ハ「グラッドスト  
ン」ノ如キ大政治家)

Gender. (性)

Noun ハ四種ノ genders ヲ有ス即チ

- (1) Masculine gender, (男性) (2) Femi-  
nine gender, (女性) (3) Common gender,  
(普通性) (4) Neuter gender (無性又ハ中  
性)

- 1. Masculine gender ハ男ノ性ヲ有スル動物  
ヲ表ハス例ハバ man, boy, prince ノ如シ
- 2. Feminine gender ハ女ノ性ヲ有スル動物  
ヲ表ハス例ハバ woman, girl, princess ノ  
如シ
- 3. Common gender ハ男女ノ兩性ニ通ス  
ルモノヲ表ハス例ハバ teacher, friend

parent ノ如シ

4. Neuter gender ハ男女ノ性ヲ有セザル物ヲ表ハス mountain, river, house, ノ如シ然レドモ性ノ變化ニヨリテ parts of speech ノ他ノ分部ニ文法上ノ關係ヲ及スコト少シ只ダ男性ニハ男性ノ代名詞ヲ用ヒ女性ニハ女性詞ヲ用ヒ無性ニハ無性ノ代名詞ヲ用ユルノミ

男性ト女性ノ區別

語尾ニヨリテ區別スルモノ

(イ) 全然異リタル語ニテ性ヲ區別スルモノ

男	女
Bachelor. 未婚男	maid. 處女
Boor. 雄豚	sow. 雌豚
Boy. 男兒	girl. 兒女
Brother. 兄弟	sister. 姊妹
Buck. 牡鹿	doe. 牝鹿
Cock. 雄雞	hen. 雌雞
Dog. 雄犬	bitch. 雌犬
Papa. 父	mamma. 母
Parl. 伯爵	countess. 伯爵夫人
Priar. 僧	nun. 尼
Gentleman. 紳士	lady. 紳婦
Son. 息子	daughter. 娘
Uncle. 伯父	aunt. 伯母

Wizard. 魔術士	witch. 魔術婦
Horse. 牡馬	mare. 牝馬
Husband. 夫	wife. 婦
King. 王	queen. 女王
Lord. 貴族	lady. 貴族夫人
man. 兒子	woman. 女子
Colt. 牡駒	filly. 牝駒
Nephew. 甥	niece. 姪
Sis. 尊稱	madam. 女ノ尊稱
Father. 父	mother. 母
Gander. 雄鶩	goose. 鶩鳥
Sire. 尊稱	dame. 貴女ノ尊稱
Stag. 雄鹿	hind. 雌鹿

性ヲ表ハス語ヲ前又ハ後ニ置キテ表ハスモノ

男	女
Grandfather. 祖父	grandmother. 祖母
Back-rabbit. 牡兔	doe-rabbit 牝兔
Man-servant. 下男	woman servant. 下女
Washer-man.	Washer-woman.
	男洗濯屋
	女洗濯屋
Peacock. 雄孔雀	peahen. 雌孔雀

(ロ) 男性ノ語尾ニ (ess) ヲ附加シテ女性トナスモノ

男	女
Author. 著者	authoress.

Baron. 男爵	barness.
Count. 伯爵	countess.
God. 神	goddess.
Lion. 獅子	lioness.
Peer. 貴族	peeress.
Poet. 詩人	poetess.
Viscount. 子爵	viscountess.
Prince. 皇族	princess.
Prophet. 豫言者	prophetess.
Giant. 巨人	giantess.
Heir. 世子	heiress.
Host. 主人	hostess.
Patron. 鬼人	patroness.
Prior. 教師長	prioress.

(ハ) 男性名詞ノ尾節ノ母韻ヲ省クモ

男	女
Actor. 俳優	actress.
Benefactor. 鬼人	benefactress.
Conductor. 車掌	conductress.
Director. 幹事	directress.
Negro. 黑奴	negress.
Tiger. 虎	tigress.
Hunter. 狩人	huntress.

(ニ) 稍ヤ不規則ニ ess ヲ附スルモノ

男	女
---	---

Abbot. 主僧	abbess.
Duke. 侯爵	duches.
Emperor. 皇帝	empress.
Lad. 少年	lass.
Governor. 知事	governess.
Mr. 君	mrs.
Marquis. 侯爵	marchioness.
Master. 主人	mistress.
Master. 少年ノ尊稱	miss.
Murderer.	murdress.
Songster. songstress. 又ハ seamstress.	

(ホ) 次ノモノハ例外ナリ

Bridegroom.	bride.
Widower.	widow.

(ヘ) 外國ヨリ來レルモノ

男	女
Administrator.	administratrix.
Beau. 浪子	belle.
Czar. 露國皇帝	czarina.
Executor. 刑ノ執行者	executrix.
Hero. 英雄	heroine.
Signor. 信號者	signora.
Sultan. 土耳其格帝	sultana.
Don. 西國貴族ノ尊號	donna.

(ト) 男女兩性ニ普通ナルモノ

Parent.	親. 父母何レニモ通ズ
Relation.	親類. 男女何レニモ通ズ
Friend.	友人. 男女何レニモ通ズ
Cousin.	従兄弟. 男女何レニモ通ズ
Bird.	鳥. 雌雄何レニモ通ス
Peafowl.	雀. 雌雄何レニモ通ズ
Fowl.	家禽. 雌雄何レニモ通ズ
Child.	小供. 男女何レニモ通ズ
Dear.	鹿. 牝牡何レニモ通ズ
Baby.	嬰兒. 男女何レニモ通ズ
Servant.	従僕. 男女何レニモ通ズ
Monarch.	君主. 男女何レニモ通ズ
Person.	人. 男女何レニモ通ズ
Pupil.	生徒. 男女何レニモ通ズ
Spouse.	既婚ノ人. 男女何レニモ通ス
Orphan.	孤兒. 男女何レニモ通ズ

(チ) 男女ノ性ヲ區別スル必要ナキ場合ニ  
其ノ區別ヲ有スル動物ト雖ドモ其性ヲ無視  
シテ無性物ト等シキ代名詞ヲ用フ此ノ場合  
ニハ普通男性ノ名詞ヲ以テ兩性ヲ代表スル  
コトモ女性ヲ以テ之ヲ代表スルコトモアリ  
The lion (lionessヲ含有ス) is strong enough  
to a horse (mareヲ含有ス) with its  
sharp teeth and claws, and then dray it  
away to its den in the forest. A fox cau-

ght a hens (cocksヲ含ム) and killed it.

(リ) 一方ノ性ヲ無視スルコトアル

(a) 女性ヲ無視スル場合

The horse (mareヲ含ム) is a faithful ani-  
mal. There is an interesting story of the  
horse which saved his (女性ヲ無視ス)  
master from a danger.

(b) 男性ヲ無視スル場合

A cows (oxヲ含ム) has no front on her  
(男性ヲ無視ス) upper jaw.

(ヌ) 擬人シタル物ノ名

我國ニテ花ヲ美人ニ擬シ其他吾人ヲシテ崇  
高ノ念ヲ起サシムルモノヲ神ニ擬スルコト  
アル如ク英語ニモ多數アリ其場合ニ兩性ヲ  
區別スルニハ吾人ヲシテ恐怖・強大・崇高ノ  
念ヲ起サシムルモノヲ男性トシ優美・溫和  
ノ念ヲ起サシムルモノヲ女性トス例ヘバ

男性

女性

“Sun”, “Summer” “Moon” “Spring”.

“Death”, “anger” “Mercy” “Peace”.

“War”, “Winter” “Hope” “Fortune”.

擬人シタル名詞ハ大字ヲ以テ始メ代名詞ハ

其性ニ適當シタルモノヲ用フ

The Sun is driving away the clouds his  
powerful hands.

Death, king of fear, is brandishing his dagger about my weak body.

The *Moon*, the queen of night, is shedding her mild light upon the scene.

Let *Peace* rule the world forever with her merciful hand.

*Fortune* often calls on *smiler*, her dearest girl.

*Hope*, the mother of happiness, always lives with honesty, her most fashionable son.

(ル) 船・艦ノ名ハ常ニ女性ナリ例ヘバ

The *Manshu Maru* arrived at *Ujina* with the glorious generals on her board.

國名ヲ國其モノニ用ヒズシテ國民ノ名ニ通スルトキハ常ニ女性トナル例ヘバ

*China* is superior to any country in its size.

*China* seems to have woke up from her long sleep.

*Japan* is a small country It consists many islands, large and small.

*Japan* fought against *Russia* to protect her interest in the East.

Case. (格)

Case — noun ガ文章中アリテ他ノ品詞ニ對シ如何ナル關係ヲ有スルカヲ區別スル爲メノ名詞ノ形ノ變化ナリ名詞ハ次ノ如ク三個ノ格ヲ有ス

1. Nominative case (主格)
2. Possessive case (所有格)
3. Objective case (目的格)

1. The mother loves the girl. (mother ハ主格ナリ)
2. The mother's girl is kind to her. (mother's ハ所有格ナリ)
3. The girl loves the mother. (mother ハ目的格ナリ)

上例中ニ(1)ニ於テ mother ハ吾人が云ハント欲スル事柄ノ主題トナルコト(2)ニ於テ mother's ハ girl ノ所有者ナルコト(3)ニ於テ mother ハ loves ナル動作ヲ被ムルモノ即チ動作ノ達スル目的ナルコトヲ知ルベシ是レ三種ノ格ノ別ル理由ナリ然レドモ mother ナル名詞ノ形ハ mother ト mother's トノ二程アルニ過ギズ故ニ所有格ハ一見シテ明瞭ナルモ主格ト目的格トノ形ニヨリテ區別セズ文章中名詞ノ位置及ビ文章意義ニヨリテ之ヲ判別セバ可ナリ

Possessive case ニ就キ注意

所有格ハ物ノ所有者タルコト及ビ(') 及ビ(s)  
ヲ附スル方法ハ前節ニ於テ説明シタルガ如シ  
而シテ所有格ノ物ノ所有者タルコトヲ表ハス  
一般定則ノ外ニ次ノ場合ニ用ヒラル

1. Author(著者)又ハobject(目的)  
ヲ表ハス

Fisher's Universal History 又ハ Watt's Steam-  
engine. ト云ハ、Fisher ガ所有スル Universal  
History 又ハ Watt ガ所有スル Steam-engine  
ト云フ意義ニ非ラズシテ其ノ著述セル萬國史  
又、其發明セル蒸氣機關ト云フ意義ナリ又  
The Chinese Students' School. 又ハ girls'  
school ト云ハ、清國學生ガ所有スル學校又女  
子ガ所有スル學校ト云フ意義ニ非ラズシテ清  
國學生ヲ指導シ又ハ女子ヲ教育スル目的ヲ有  
スル學校ナリトノ意義ナリ

2. 協同ノ所有ト別々ノ所有

協有物ノ所有者ノ名ヲ列擧スルトキハ最後ニ  
アル名ニノミ('s)ヲ附シ他ハ之ヲ省略シ其所  
物ノ名ハ複數ナルコトモ單數ナルコトモアリ  
何トナレバ一個ノ物ヲ協有スルコトモ二個以  
上ヲ協有スルコトモアレバナリ然レトモ別々  
ノ所有者ヲ列擧シ其後ニ所有物ノ名ヲ置クト  
キハ一々('s)ヲ附シテ其所物ノ名ハ複數トナ  
ル何トナレバ二人以上ノモノガ一個ノ物ヲ別

々ニ所スコト無ケレバナリ例ヘバ

Frank and John's dictionary.

(Frank ト John ノ協有辭書一冊)

Tom and Andy's houses.

(Tom ト Andy ノ協有ノ家數軒)

There are Tanaka's, Nomura's, and Ki-  
mura's knives on the desk.

(少クモ三挺ノ knife ノアルコトヲ意味ス)

以上述べタル('s)ハ人類及ビ動物ニノミ附ス  
ルヲ通則トス故ニ "Man's head" 又ハ "A  
horse's tail" ト云フハ正シケレトモ "The  
house's wall" 又ハ The desk's legs." ト云フ  
ハ不可ナリ後者ノ意義ヲ表ハスニハ "The  
wall of the house." 又ハ The "legs of the  
desk." ト云ハザル可ラス

次ノ場合ハ例外ナリ

1. Personified (擬人シタ)名詞

Fortune's favorite.

Sorrow's tears.

England's heroes.

2. 人心ノ作用ノ名詞

Reason's voice.

Passion's lure.

For conscience' sake.

Imagination's range.

Fancy's flight.

3. 時間. 空間. 及重量ヲ表ハス名詞

- 時間 { It is a day's journey from here.
- We shall have a month's holidays at the end of this year.
- I am to have three weeks leave.
- This year's income is smaller than last year's.
- The debtor has gained a day's grace.
- 空間 { A boat's length; a hand's breadth; a hair's breadth; a stone's throw; a razor's edge.
- The ship went down when the life boat arrived at a boat's length.
- Then there was only a *hand's breadth* between the wolf and me.
- He often had hairbreadth escapes during his travelling through the country.
- 重量 { The steamer wants 100 *ton's weight* of coal a day.
- I bought 3 pound's weight of sugar.

4. 尊嚴アルモノ、名

The law's delay; the soul's delight; truth's triumph; mind's eye, country's good, ocean's roar.

此等ノ外ニ猶ホ('s)ヲ用フル慣用句アリ

At last he got out of *harm's way*.

As he failed in his attempt, he is at his *wit's end*.

Let us do so for *mercy's sake*.

I have these poems at my *finger's end*.

He has got to his *journey's end*.

4. 同格名詞ヲ有スル名詞ノ所有格ハ其ノ最後ノ名詞ニ所有格ノ符號('s)ヲ附ス例ヘバ

Bakin, the *novelist's son* died young.

Sanyō, the narrative *historian's works* have been read by most of Japanese.

5. Compound noun.(合成名詞)

Compound noun トハ二語集リテ一個ノ名詞ヲ合成スルモノヲ云フ此場合ニ於テノ所有格ノ符號ハ其最後ノ語ニ附スベシ例ヘバ

He succeeded to his *father-in-law's fortune*.

My *mother-in-law's house* is near Ueno.

The one of the *Emperor of China's palaces* was furnished as Komura the Ambassador's lodging house.

上例ノ終リノ例ハ二條ニ書クコトヲ得

A place of the *Emperor-of-China's*.

是レ possessive case ノ前(of)トテ注意ヲ要ス

前例ノ場合ニ於テ若シ此ノ(of)ヲ用ヒズシテ



The Emperor-of-China's palace ト云ハ、熟  
レモ一個ノ宮室ヲ有スル場合カ又ハ話相手ガ  
其レト云ハズシテ其ノ名ヲ知ルトキニ限ル之  
ニ反シテ所有格即チThe Emperor-of-China's  
ノ前ニ(of)ヲ用ユルトキハ其宮室ノ所有主ハ  
幾多ノ宮室ヲ有シ其ノ中ノ一個トナルナリ  
所有格ノ名詞ノ後ニ來ル家又ハ其他ノ建築物  
ハ往々之ヲ省略ス

I saw your brother at barber's.  
I shall find my son studying at his  
uncle's.

Persons. (人稱)

1. First person. (一人稱)ハ話チスル人ノ  
名ヲ云フ
2. Second person. (二人稱)ハ話シ相手ノ  
名ヲ云フ
3. Third person. (三人稱)ハ以上ニ者ノ局  
外ニアリテ話ノ主題又ハ其他話ノ要素トナ  
ルモノ、名ヲ云フ

此三個ノ人稱中 1 ハ常ニ "I" 又ハ "We" ナ  
ル代名詞ヲ用ヒ 2 ハ "You" ナル代名詞ヲ用  
ヒル故ニ名詞ヲ云フコト稀ナリ又人稱ノ別ニ  
ヨリテ名詞ヲ變化スルコトハ品詞ノ他ノ部分  
ニ變化ヲ來スコトモナクレバ名詞ニ於ケル一  
人稱及ヒ二人稱ハ殆ント無意義ナリト云フテ

ルナリ

三人稱ノ名詞ハ常ニ文中ノ種々部分ニ現ハル  
モ形ノ變化ナシ只々名詞ノ人稱ニ於テ注意ヲ  
要スル一點ハ三人稱單數ノ名詞ハ學數形ノ動  
詞ヲ要ス即チ動詞ノ語尾ニ (s) 又ハ (es) ヲ附  
ス(但現在動詞ニ限ル)例ハ

The boy goes; the girl plays.

一人稱ノ名詞ガ文中ニ現ハル、場合

I Crie will fight on your side to one man.

二人稱ノ名詞ガ文中ニ現ハル、場合

1. 呼ビ掛ケノ場合

Taro, have you been to school to-day?

2. 二人稱ノ代名詞ニ伴フ場合

You student should not smoke in the  
school.

II. Pronouns. (代名詞)

Pronouns ハ nouns ノ如ク Number, person,  
case, and gender ノ四種ノ Modifications (變  
化)ヲ表ス

1. Personal pronouns (人稱代名)ハ英語ノ  
代名中最モ完全ニ四種ノ變化ヲ表ハス此ノ  
變化ヲ Declension of personal pronoun ト  
云フ

Singular (單數)			Plural 複數			
	主格	所有格	目的格	主格	所有格	目的格
男女 通用	I	my	me	we	our	us
	you	your	you	you	your	you
男性	he	his	him	they	their	them
女性	she	her	her			
無性	it	its	it			

Compound Personal Pronouns. (合成人稱代名詞) 人稱代名詞ノ所有格又ハ目的格 = self 又ハ selves ヲ附加シタルモノヲ云フ此代名詞ハ所有格ヲ欠ク

單 數		複 數	
主格・目的格ノ兩方ニ通用ス	一人稱	Myself	
	二人稱	Yourself	
	三人稱	Himself	Themselves
		Herself	
稱	Itself		

Personal Pronouns ハ前表ノ如ク其用法盡然  
タレドモ無性ノ "It" ハ Impersonal Pronoun  
ト稱シテ用法ノ特別ナル場合多シ

1. 晴雨・寒暖・距離・時刻等ニ就キテ話スト  
キハ "It" が代表スベキ物體。又ハ事實ヲ  
其前ニ表ハサズシテ直ニ之ヲ用フ例ハバ

It rained yesterday.

It is fine to-day.

It is cold; it is warm.

It is just ten o'clock now.

It is a day's journey from here.

2. Phrace(熟語) 又ハ Clouse (句)ヲ代表ス  
He tried to get up early in the cold morn-  
ing; but he found it impossible.

此文章ニ於テ "it" ハ "to get up early in  
the cold morning" ヲ代表ス

People say that he is a Christian. But I  
cannot believe it.

此ノ文章ニ於テ "it" ハ "that he is a Chri-  
stian" ナル句ヲ代表ス

3. 文章中後方ニアル熟語又ハ句ヲ代表シテ  
豫定ノ主格又ハ目的格トナル

It requires much time to learn English.

此文章ニ於テ "it" ハ後方ニアル to learn  
English ヲ代表シタル豫定ノ主格(an anti-

icipative nominative) ナリ

Japan found *it* indispensable to fight against Russia.

此文章中 “it” ハ “to fight against Russia” ナ代表シタル豫定ノ目的格 (an anticipative object) ナリ

*It is said that England will declare a war against Germany in a long run.*

此ノ文章ニ於テ “it” ハ “that England will declare a war against Germany in a long run.” ナル句ヲ代表シタル豫定ノ主格 (an anticipative nominative) ナリ

The world could not believe *it* in the begining of the war that Russia, the strongest nation in Europe, would be defeated by Japan.

此文章ニ於テ “it” ハ “that Russia..... Japan” ナ代表シタル目的格 (an anticipative object) ナリ

4. 文章中ノ一部ノ意義ヲ強ムルトキニ用フ通常ナル文ノ構造法 | 一部ヲ強メタル構造法

I have broken the window pane. | *It is I that* have broken the window pane.  
(“I”ノ意義ヲ強ム)

The teacher blamed | *It is you that* the tea-

you.

cher blamed.

(“you”ノ意義ヲ強ム)

A fire broke out at Kanda.

*It was at Kanda that* a fire broke out.

(“at Kanda”ノ意義ヲ強ム)

A great battle was fought when I was thirty years old.

*It was when I was thirty years old that* a great battle was fought.

(“when I was thirty years old”ノ意義ヲ強ム)

I went to England after staying in France for two years.

*It was after having staid in France for two years that* I went to England.

(“after having staid in France for two years.”ノ意義ヲ強ム)

以上ノ如キ場合ニ用フル關係代名詞 “that”ノ先行詞 (antecedent)ハ “it” ナレドモ “that”ノ數及人稱ハ補足語 (Complement) ト一致スルニトニ注意スベシ例ヘバ

- |                     |                                    |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. I am called.     | It is I that <i>am</i> called.     |
| 2. He is blamed,    | It is he that <i>is</i> blamed.    |
| 3. You are reading. | It is you that <i>are</i> reading. |

此例ノ“that”ガ Complements (補足語) “I”, “he”, “you”ニ number ト person トニ 於テ一致スルコトヲ知ルベシ

“We”, “he”, “they”, ハ時トシテ不定ニ用ヒラル此場合ニハ此等ノ代名詞ハ一般ニ人ヲ代表ス

We (all men) are often compelled to act against our will.

We should sacrifice ourselves for our country's good.

He (any one) who is diligent will succeed.

They (people) say that the Katori, the greatest war-ship, arrived at Yokohama yesterday.

5. Compound proper noun (合成代名詞) ハ前ニ示セル如ク 所有格ヲ欠ク而シテ之 objective case ニ用フルトキハ文章ノ絶對的必要ノ要素トナルモ nominative case ニ用フルトキハ單ニ文章ノ意義ヲ強ムル爲メ

(emphatically) ニ用フルモノニシテ文章ノ意義ヲ破壊スルコトナクシテ之ヲ省略スルヲ得ベシ

Compound pronoun 單ニ意義ヲ強ル爲メニ  
ガ必要ノ要素トナル場合  
ル場合

He killed <i>himself</i> .	He killed the rat <i>himself</i> .
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The robbers concealed themselves in the woods when they were pursued.	His Majesty <i>himself</i> gave a gold watch to the general of the distinguished exploit.
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The lion so severely attacked <i>himself</i> that he, forgetting his habit, suddenly pounced upon his master.	the brave general fell upon the enemy's camp at the head of his army <i>himself</i> .
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6. Personal Pronoun, ニ possessive case ニ “own” ヲ附クルトキハ Compound pronoun ニ欠ケタル所有格 (possissive case) ヲ補フベシ

my own, your own, his own, her own, our own, their own.

此ノ “own” ハ單ニ意義ヲ強ムルノミニシ

テ絶的要素ニアラズ故ニ之レヲ省略スルモ  
全體意ヲ破壊スルコトナシ

We should depend upon my power.	We should depend upon my <i>own</i> power.
He has broken this bottle with his hand.	He has broken this bottle with his <i>own</i> hand.
I saw it with my eyes.	I saw it with my <i>own</i> eyes.

7. Thou, thy, thee, (thine), thy own, 人稱代名詞ノ二人稱ノ單數ナレドモ今世ニ於テハ日用語ニ之ヲ用フルコトナシ只 poem (詩) 又ハ Solemn form (峻嚴ナル文體) ニ之ヲ用フルコトアリ但シ亞米利加ニ「クエーカー」宗信者ノ社會ニ於テハ今日猶ホ之ヲ日用語ニ用フル所アリト云フ例ヘバ  
Bobl on, thou deep and dark blue ocean—  
roll!  
Then thousand fleets sweep over thee in  
vain:  
Man marks the earth with ruin—his  
control  
Stops with the shore;—upon the watery  
plain  
The wrecks are all thy deed, nor doth

remain

The shadow of man's ravage, save his  
own,

When, for a moment, like a drop of rain.

He sinks into thy depth with bubbling  
gran.

Without a grave, unknelled, unconfined,  
and unknown.

from Lord Byron's works.

7. Possessiv Pronouns (所有代名詞)

人稱代名詞ノ possessive case (所有格)ハ所有者ノ代表シ此代名詞ハ所有物ヲ代表シ人ト物トノ差アリ而シ人稱代名詞ノ所有格ハumber 及ビ person ニヨリテ形ノ區別アレドモ possessive pronoun ニハ斯クノ如キ區別ナシ即チ次ノ如シ

mine; ours, yours, his, hers, its theirs. 此

ノ代名詞ハ上ニ述べタル如ク person ノ區別ナク又ハ單數複數ノ區別ナシ例ヘバ

There is a hat in the waiting room. Is  
it yours? No, it is not mine. Mine is  
not so old. There is a large house. Is it  
thiers? No, thiers is not so large.

We have some apples, yours are big and  
fine, while mine are ugly and sour.

此所代名詞ノ前ニ “of” ヲ用フルトキハ所有格ノ名詞ノ前ニ of ヲ用フルト等シ  
 “My friend came here this morning.” ト云ハ、話相手ハ來リシ人ハ何人ナリシカヲ問ハズシテ知り得ル場合カ又ハ語者自身が只一人ノ友人ヲ有スルトキニ非ズンバ用フベカラズ左モナクバ

“One of my friend came this morning.” 又ハ “is a friend of mine came here.” ト云フベシ

2. Relative pronouns. (關係代名詞)

關係代名詞モ人稱代名詞ノ如ク四種ノ變化ヲ有スレドモ形ニヨリテ此等ノ變化ヲ區別スルモノ少シ即チ次ノ如シ

總テ人稱. 性. 及ビ數ニ通ズ						
主格	who	which	that	as	but	what.
所有格	whose	whose 又ハ of which				
目的格	whom	which	that	as	but	what.

上ノ表ニ示ス如ク關係代名詞ニハ人稱. 性. 數ヲ區別スル形ナシ如何ニシテ此等ヲ知ル可キカ只ク關係代名詞ガ代表スル先行詞 (antecedent) ニヨリテ之レヲ知ル次ノ定理ニ注意スベシ

關係代名詞ノ人稱. 性. 及ビ數ハ凡テ其代表スル antecedent ト一致ス 但 case(格)ハ獨立ナレバ其 case ヲ區別スベキ形ヲ有セザルモノハ動詞又ハ前置ニ對スル關係ニヨリテ之ヲ判別スル外ナシ

Who, whose, whom ハ人又ハ擬人 (personified) セラレタル物ヲ代表ス例ヘバ

I was called on by a lady the day before yesterday who told me the following story.

此例ニ於ケル “who” ノ 性. 及ビ數ハ其ノ先行詞 “lady” ト一致スル故ニ第三人稱ノ單數女性ナリ case ハ主格 (nominative case) ナリ  
 General Nogi, whose sons gloriously fell at Port Arther, was welcomed with the greatest honour.

此例ノ whose ハ antecedent “Nogi” ト一致スル故ニ三人稱. 單數. 男性ナリ case ハ所有格 (possessive case) ナリ

Which ハ動物又ハ無生物ニ用ヒラル  
 The ship, anchored at Yokohama Harbor last Sunday which had three Russian officers on her board.

The dog the hair of which is black is my uncle's.

此例ノ “of which” ハ possessive case ニシテ

Antecedent ハ dog ナリ

“That” 主格及ビ目的格ノ兩格ニノミ用ヒテ  
所有格ニ用フルコトナシ而シテ人又ハ動物及  
ビ無生物ヲ代表ス然レドモ“who” 又ハ “whi-  
ch” トハ其用法ヲ異ニス即チ “who” 及ビ  
“which” ハ獨立句 “Independent clauses” ナ  
連結シ及 “dependant clauses” (附屬句) ナ  
“principal clause” ニ連結スルニ用フレドモ  
“that” ハ常ニ制限的即 “dependant clause” ナ  
連結スルニノミ用フ

“Who” 及 “which” | “That”

met the watch-  
man, who told me  
there had been a fire.

At school I studied  
geometry which I  
found useful after-  
ward.

I heard an interest-  
ing story from a  
friend who is now  
staying at Hakodate.

單ニ連結的ニ用ヒラレタル “who” 及ビ  
“which” ハ “and” ト “Pronoun” トニ之レヲ

This is the cat that  
killed the rat.

The tea-house that  
attracts most visitors  
is the one at the  
corner.

The umbrella (that)  
I lost the day before  
yesterday has an ivory  
handle.

變シテ之ヲ獨立セシムルコトヲ得ベシ例ヘバ  
I met the watch man, and he told me there  
had been a fire.

At school I studied geometry, and it I found  
useful afterwards.

I heard an interesting story from a friend;  
and he is now staying at Hakodate.

“Which” 又ハ Which” ナ Dependant clause  
ヲ連結スルコトアリ此場合ニハ “who” ハ  
“for he” ニ之レヲ變シ “which” ハ “thought  
it” ニ變シ得ベシ

Why should we consult Yamada who (for  
he) knows nothing of the matter?

He struck the poor dog which (though it) had  
never done him any harm.

次ノ場合ニ於ケル “that” ノ用法ハ讀者ノ最  
モ注意スベキ所ナリ

(イ) 最上級 (superlative) ノ形容詞ヲ有スル  
名詞ヲ antecedent トスルトキ例ヘバ

The captain was the last (man) that left  
the sinking ship.

Admiral Tōgō is one of the most glorious  
victor that the world has ever been

(ロ) 關係代名詞 “who” ナ要スル人間ト  
“which” ナ要スル動物トナ antecedent ト

スル場合

I saw many *men* and *horses* this morning *that* belonged to the First Regiment.

There was a great avalanche which dashed down many *people*, *horses* and *cows*, *that* were passing by.

(ハ) “Who” ナル疑問代名詞 (interogive pronoun) ナ antecedent) トスルトキ

*Who that* has common sense can do such a thing?

(ニ) “Same”, “all”, “Some” 等ノ形容代名詞ナ antecedent トスルトキ

These were *all that* I had on breakfast this morning.

This is the *same book that* I bought at Ginza yesterday.

There are *some that* believe in God.

What ハ關係代名ニ用ヒラル、トキハ別ニ先行詞 (antecedent) ナク代名詞其モノニテ之レ兼ヌ而シテ別ニ antecedent ナ用フル要ナク又ハ之ヲ用フルヲ欲セザル場合ニ此代名詞ヲ用フ但シ此代名詞が主格トナシタルトキハ單數ナル複數ヲ注意スベシ例ヘバ

*What* are in this room all belong to my father. (複數)

*What* was unpleasant to his auditors was his gesture.

As が代名詞トナルトキハ “Same”, “such”, “as” が其前ニアリ例ヘバ

The citizens pail him with as much respect as they could.

I like such a book as is instructive and interesting.

As many men as came were given something.

“As” ト “that” ノ前ニ “same” ガアル場合ニ於ケル兩者ノ差

“as” ノトキハ種類ノ同様ナルヲ云ヒ “that” ノトキハ同一物ナルヲ云フ例ヘバ

The book on the desk is the same as I bought at Kanda. (机上ノ書物 “I” ノ同種ナリ)

The book on the desk is the same that I bought at Kanda. (机上ノ書物ハ “I” ノ所有ナリ)

“But” ハ其前ニ否定ノ意義ヲ有スル語アリ又 “but” 其モノモ否定ノ意義ヲ有ス故ニ邦語ニテ「何々セザルモノナシ」ハ此關係代名詞ヲ有スル文ニ相當ス例ヘバ

There is no one *but* loves his own country.



There is *no* lady *but* give something to the poor orphan.

3. Interogative Pronouns.

疑問ヲ發スル爲メニ用ヒラル而シテ此代名詞ニハ複數形ナシ

主 格	who	what	which
所有格	whose		
目的格	whom	what	which

“Who” ハ知ラザル人ノ名又ハ其ノ單 簡ナル系統ヲ問フニ用フ例ヘバ

Who is the fine gentleman? ナル 問ニ答フニハ He is Mr. Yamada, Nakamura's uncle.

“What” ハ人ノ職業又ハ身分其他知ラザル物ノ名ヲ問フニ用フ例ヘバ

“What is he?” ニ對スル答ニハ He is a statesman.

What is the monstrous thing I see on the offing.

It is a large *sharp* floating upon the surface of the water.

物又ハ人ノ形狀ヲ問フニ用ヒラル此場合ニハ其文尾ニ “like” ヲ置ク

What is a lion like?

It is like a large cat.

What is your uncle like?

He is a tall gentleman with a tall nose.

感動ノ意義ニ用ヒラル此合ニハ文尾ニ感動符(!)ヲ附ス

What was my sorrow when I heard the death of my brother!

“which” ハ或ル定リタルモノ中ノ何レカヲ問フ場合ニ用ヒラル例ヘバ

Which do you like better, tea or coffee?

Which of the two caps will you take?

此場合ニハ “which” ハ人ニモ用フ

Which do you like better, Mr. Tanaka or Tamura?

4. Compound Relative Pronouns.

(合成關係代名詞) ハ “who”, “which”, “what”, “ever” 又ハ soever ヲ附加シタルモノヲ云フ

主 格	所有格	目的格
whoever,	whosoever,	whomsoever,
whosoever,	whosoever,	whomsoever,

次ノモノハ主格ト目的格トニ通ズ

whichever,            whatever,  
 whichever,            whatsoever,  
 “ever”ノトキモ “soever”ノトキモ意義ニ異  
 ナルコトナシ  
 此等合成 關係代名詞ハ各 antecedent ヲ兼  
 ネ主格 “whoever” ハ “any one who”, 所有  
 格 “whosever” ハ “any one whose”, 目的格  
 “whomever” ハ “any one whom”, ト等シキ  
 意義ヲ有ス “whichever”, “whichsoever”, ハ  
 “any that” 又ハ “either that” ヲ “whatever”  
 “whatsoever” ハ “anything that” ヲ意味  
 ス此等ノ “Compound Relative” ノ “case  
 form” ハ關係代名詞トシテ有スル形ニシテ  
 antecedent トシテハ其形ヲ有セス例ヘバ

I love *whoever* loves me

此例ニテ “whoever” ハ關係代名詞トシテ  
 “loves” ノ主格ナリ 故ニ主格ノ形ヲ用フ  
 antecedent トシテハ “love” ノ目的格ナレ  
 ドモ其ノ形 (“case form”) ヲ有セス

He praises whomever he knows, 此例テ  
 “whomever” ハ代名詞トシテ “know” ノ目  
 的格ナルガ故ニ目的格ノ “case form” ヲ有  
 スルナリ “antecedent” トシテ “praises” ノ  
 目的ナルガ故ニアラザルナリ  
 又「假令如何ナル人ナリトモ」又ハ「假令如

何ナル事が起ルモ」等ノ如キ述語ノ勢力ヲ  
 強メル爲メノ “concessive” ト稱スル句ノ先  
 頭ニ用フ例ヘバ

Whoever this house may be, we will buy  
 it.

Whatever you say, you can not prevail  
 on him to do that.

Whichever you may learn, you should be  
 careful to learn it completely.

“Whence” = (from which).

He returned to the place whence = (from  
 which) he came.

“Whither” = (to which)

I followed him to the house whither = (to  
 which) he had gone.

“Why” = (for which)

There is no reason why = (for which) he  
 should think so. 形容代名詞ハ代名形容詞  
 ノ所ニ於テ詳説ス

IV. Adjectives.

形容詞ハ只一個ノ變化 modification ヲ有ス即  
 チ比較法 (Comparison) 是ナリ而シテ單ニ性  
 質分量數ヲ表ハスモノヲ原級ト云ヒ二者ヲ  
 比較シテ高度ナルモノヲ表ハスヲ比較級ト云

ヒ三者以上ノモノノ中ニテ最高度ナルヲ表ハ  
スヲ最上級ト云フ

此等三種ノ級ヲ表ハス形容詞ノ變化ニ二種アリ  
規則形. 不規則形是ナリ

規則形(Regular form)

單綴ノ形容詞ノ總テト二綴ノモノ、或モノ  
ハ“er”ヲ附加シテ比較級(“Comparative deg-  
ree”)ヲ表ハシ“est”ヲ附加シテ最上級(“Su-  
perlative degree”)ヲ表ハス

原級(Positive)	High	Old
比較級(Comparative)	higher	older
最上級(Superlative)	the highest	the oldest

此“er”又ハ“est”ヲ附スルニ當リテ原語尾ニ  
多少ノ變化ヲ要スルコトアレ注意スベシ

原語尾ノ無音(silent)ナル“e”ハ之レヲ删除シ  
テ後ニ“er”又ハ“est”ヲ附加スベシ

Fine	finer	the finest
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短ク且ツ強キ單一ナル語尾ノ子音ハ之ヲ重複  
シテ後ニ“er”又ハ“est”ヲ附加スベシ

hot	hotter	the hottest
big	bigger	the biggest

子音ノ後ニアル語尾ノ“Y”ハ之ヲ“i”ニ變シ  
テ後ニ“er”又ハ“est”ヲ附加スベシ

early	earlier	the earliest.
easy	easier	the easiest.

happy	happier	the happiest.
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二綴ノ形容詞ノ多數ト二綴以上ノモノ、總テ  
ハ其形容詞ノ前ニ“more”ヲ附シテ比較級ヲ  
表ハシ most ヲ置キテ最上級ヲ表ハス

useful	more useful	the most useful.
beatiful	more useful	the most useful.

Irregular forms.

Good	better	the best.
will	better	the best.
Bad	worse	the worst.
ill	worse	the worst.
Evil	worse	the worst.

上ニ擧ゲタル“good”, “bad”, “evil”ハ性質  
ノ善惡ヲ云ヒ“well”, “ill”, ハ健康ノ良. 不良  
ヲ云フ共ニ形容詞ナレドモ“well”ト“ill”ト  
ハ名詞ノ前ニ置クコトナク常ニ“to be”等ノ  
動詞ノ後ニアリテ名詞ヲ形容ス而シテ比較級  
及ビ最上級ニ於テハ“good”等性質ヲ意味ス  
ルモノモ“well”等健康ヲ意味スルモノモ比  
較最上ノ兩級ニ於テ形ヲ同クス之ヲ混合セザ  
ル様注意スベシ

Much	more	the most.
Many	more	the most.

前節ニモ述べタル如ク“much”ハ量ノ形容詞  
“many”ハ數ノ形容詞ナレドモ比較. 最上兩級

ニ於テハ全ク其形ヲ同クス然レトモ “more”  
又ハ “the most” が量形容詞ナルトキハ單數  
名詞ノ前ニアリ數形容詞ナルトキハ複數名詞  
ノ前ニアリ

Little	less	the least
Old	{older	the oldest
	{elder	the eldest

“Elder” “the eldest” 兄弟姉妹ノ關係ヲ意味  
ス My elder brother 私ノ兄 the eldest son  
長男

Late	{later	latest.
	{latter	last.

“Later”, latest”ハ時期ヲ表ハシ “latter”, last  
ハ順序ヲ表ハス

Far	{farther	the farthest
	{further	the furthest

“Farther” “farthest” ト “further” “furthest”  
トハ往々同意義ニ用フレドモ前者ハ距離ニ用  
ヒ後者ハ程度ニ用フ例ヘバ

Let us go to the *furthest* end of the woods.  
They arrived at their home without a  
further adventre.

拉丁語ノ比較法ノ其儘ニ存スルモノアリ

Superior to=greater than.

Inferior to=less than.

Anterior to } =earlier than.  
 Prior to    }  
 Posterior to =later than.  
 Senior to =older than.  
 Junior to = younger than.

V. Demonstratives. 指示形容詞

Demonstratives ハ形容詞ニ用フルトキト代名  
詞ニ用フルトキト其形 (from) 全ク同シクシ  
テ只其後ニ名詞アルト之レナキトノ差ノミ故  
ニ此編ニ於テ代名詞ノ場合ヲモ込メテ説明セ  
ント欲ス

“This” 「コレ」又ハ「コノ」 “That” 「ソレ」又  
ハ「ソノ」

*This* is my book. *That* is your pen.

*This* book is mine. *That* pen is yours.

He is always ready to sacrifice himself to  
his country *and this* shows how he is pat-  
riotic.

此例ニ於テ “this” ハ “He is always ready  
to sacrifice him-self to his country.” 即チ「彼  
レが常ニ義勇公ニ報スルハ」ヲ代表ス

I wish to write a litter in English and *that*  
directly.

此例ニ於テハ *that* ハ “writing a letter in

English' ナリ即チ「英語テ直ニ手紙ヲ書カン  
ト欲ス」ヲ意味ス

"This or that." = "this thing or other"

何か. カカ.

Monkeys are always playing with this thing  
or other.

"Like this," 此様ニ "like that" 其様ニ

Juck built this the boat like *this*.

A carpenter built a house like that.

"That" ハ單ニ名詞ノ重複ヲ避クル爲メニ用  
ヒル

The climate of Manchuria is much colder  
than *that* of Japan. 此例ニ "that" ハ前ニア  
ル climate ノ代名詞ニ非ズシテ其場ニ來ルベ  
キ "climate" ガ前ノト重複スル故ニ之レヲ避  
ケン爲メニ用ヒタルモノナリ

"This day" 又ハ "that day" ナ "week",  
"month" "year" 等ノ時日ノ名ノ前ニ置クト  
キハ「來週ノ今日」又ハ「客週ノ今日」或ハ「ア  
ノ年ノアノ日」「アノ月ノアノ日」等ノ意義ト  
ナル

This day week I will start for America.  
(未來)

This day week one of my friends arrived  
at Yokohama. (過去)

The day year they had loved each other.

A Brave general of Japan said that he  
would carry away Port Arthur *that* day  
year.

"These five years" "Those five years." I have  
studied Chinese *these five years*.

He had studied Chinese *those five years* when  
I was born.

"The former" "the latter" 又ハ "this" "that".  
Nogi, a general of Japan. Stessel, a general  
of Russia, handed each other at Port Arthur;  
the *former* was welcomed as the glorious  
victor and the *latter* was condemned as the  
defeated.

I like the lion better than the tiger; *this* is  
not so imposing like *that*.

"Same" (Relative Pronoun) ナ参照セヨ

"Such" ガ形容詞トナルトキハ常ニ不定冠詞  
"a" 又 "an" ノ前ニアリ

I have heard *such* an interesting story about  
a friend who returned from China.

"Such" ナ代表名詞トシテ用フルトキ

Marquis A. is the greatest statesman; and  
will be respected as *such*.

If you wish me to believe you a honest

man, show yourself *such*.

“Such” ナ不定ノ意義ニ用フル場合

Soldiers who have returned from Russia says that they had *such and such* a treatment at *such* a village.

“All” ハ形容詞トシテ用フルトキハ常ニ定冠詞(the)ノ前ニアリ

All the people were much surprised when his resignation was issued.

“At-all” ハ否定 又ハ疑問文ニ用フルトキハ「少シモ」(一體)「苟モ」等ノ意義ニ用ヒラル

I have learned English these four years; but I can not write or speak it *at all*.

“What do you private soldier come into the great general's room for *at all*?” said an officer.

If we fight against other country *at all*, we should fight to the last,

“After all” 畢竟 “In all” 總數.

*After all*, the strong will subdue the weak.

The students of our school are six hundred *in all* “First of all” 眞先 = “Last of all” 最後 =

Let us sing this song *first of all*.

*Last of all*, he left the room.

*All* the family are well.

My family are *all* well.

“One” ハ「人」ト云フ意義ニ用フルトキハ他ヘ代名詞ヲシテ之ヲ代表セシムベカラズ

One should discharge one's (his ナ用フベカラズ) own duty.

One can not see *one's* own fault. 又名詞ノ重複ヲ避ケル爲メニ用フ

I shall have the small apple myself and give you the large *one*

此場合ニハ *one* ナ複數ニスルコトヲ得ル

He himself read those interesting books and lent me these difficult *ones*.

然レドモ “each”, “every”, 又ハ “no” ナル形容詞ヲ之レニ附スルトキハ he ナ以テ代表セシムルコトヲ得ル

Every *one* on board discharged his own duty when the ship was threatened with destruction.

“Day” 又ハ “night” ナル名詞ノ形容詞トスルトキハ「或日」又ハ「或夜」トナル

*One* day a certain gentleman called on me, who told that he talked with the President of the United States of America.

*One* night I was looking at the moon when I heard the roar of lion at the distance.

“One” ト “it” 前者ハ不定ノモノ、代名詞ニ  
用ヒ後者ハ確定ノモノ、代名詞ニ用ユ

Have you ever seen a lion?

此例ニ於ケル “lion” ドノ獅子トモ定メテ示  
指シタルモノアラズ故ニ之レヲ代表スルモノ  
ハ不定ナルモノヲ用フベシ即チ

Yet, I have seen one=(a lion)

Have you ever seen the lion which was  
brought to the Ueno Zoological Garden from  
Europe.

此例ニ於ケル “lion” ハ確定シタルモノナル故  
ニ其ノ代名詞ニハ(it)ヲ用フベシ

Yes, I have seen it.

“Another” ト “other” 前者ハ常ニ單數後者ハ  
單複兩數ニ用ヒラル

「異種」ト云意義ニ用フ

I do not like this kind of tea, show me  
*another*. (此レテナイノチ)

「同種」ト云フ意味ニ用フ

He is a knave and his son is *another*. 息子  
モ父ト同ツク(a knaveナリ)

「モーツ」ト云意義ニ用フ

Let us have *another* cup(=one more cup).

“Other” ハ單數ノトキハ普通(the)ヲ附ス

The poor man has two sons; *one* is a student

of the High School, and the *other* is an  
officer.

Last night several ladies visited me, one  
was Japanese and the *others*=(the rest)  
were Americans.

上例ト異ナリ只ダ other ヲ複數ニシタルトキ  
ハ「世人」又ハ「他人」ト云フ意トナル

He is spoken ill by *others*.

“One” ヲ “the former” “the latter” ト同意  
義ニ用フ

Japan and China are the only independent  
countrees in the east; *the one* is finely civi-  
lized and the *other* is semi-civilized “The  
*one*.....the *other*” ハ “*one*.....the  
*other* ト同意義ニ用ユルコトモアリ

“On the *one* hand.....on the *other*”

*On the one* hand Russia was defeated by  
Japanese army in Manchuria, and *on the*  
*other*, she was disturbed at home by revo-  
lutionatists.

“Both” ヲ形容詞スルトキハ常ニ(the)ノ前ニ  
アリ

*Both* the students nave passed the exami-  
nation. 次ノ如ク云フモ同意義ナリ

*Both* of the students have passed the exami-

mination.

The students have both passed the examination.

“Evry” ハ常ニ單數名詞形容詞ニ用ヒ代名詞ニ用ヒラル、コトナシ

“Every” ト “each” 前者ハ「各人總テ」ヲ意味ニ後者ハ只ダ「各々」ト分括スルノミニシテ總括スルノ意義ナシ例ヘバ

Many soldiers had each a gun.

(多數ノ兵ハ各々一挺ノ銃ヲ持テリ)

Every soldier had a gun.

(各兵殘ラズ一挺ツ、ノ銃ヲ持テリ)

Each general thought that he had a distinguished exploit, but every general was not rewarded by the commander-in chief.

“Every other” (一ツ置キ)

Every other day (一日置キ)=every second day.

Every other line(一行置キニ)=every second line.

I had to stop for breath after every five steps

The Magazine is issued in every four weeks.

The English Soccity is opened in every three months.

以上三ツ例ニ於テ “every” が複數名詞ノ前ニアル故ニ定理ニ反スルガ如クナレドモ決シテ然ラズ “every five steps”, “every four weeks”, “every three months”, “steps” “weeks” “months” ハ品詞ヨリ云ハ、複數ナレドモ “five”, “ten”, “four”, “three” ト合シテ一段又ハ一期ト見ナスコトヲ得ベシ故ニ “every” 其一段又ハ一期ニ附シタルモノニシテ複數名詞ニ附シタルモノニ非ザルナリ

“Each other” ト “one another”

前者ハ二人ガ「互ニ」ト云フトキ後者ハ三人以上ガ「互ニ」ト云フトキニ用フ

The two students depend on each other.

We must help one another.

You shall not talk with one another in the class-room.

“Every” ト “any”.

“Every” ハ前ニモ説明シタル如ク “all” ト意義ヲ同クシ「何モカモ」皆一度ニ萬事ヲ含ム “Any” ハ「何ニテモ」ナルモ一度ニハ一事ヲ含ムノミ

There is no one who can do every thing.

The soldiers are detirmined any thing on their superior's order.

„Some” ト “any”



前者ハ話ス人が幾分カ其心中ニ定限アル場合ニ用ヒ後者ハ何等ノ定限ナク又ハ全ク打テ消シ或ハ疑問ノ場合ニ用ヒラル

have to buy *some books*.

You may read *any book*.

Please give me *some apples*.

*Any thing* will do.

Did you see *any ones* this morning?

No, I did not see *any one*.

疑問ノトキハ“any”ヲ複數名詞ノ前ニ用フ

Have you *any pens*?

“Some”ノ形容詞タルトキハ普通名詞ニ附シテ常ニ可定ニ用ヒ疑問又ハ否定ニ用フルコトナシ但シ次ノ如ク飯食物等ヲ他人ニ勸ムル場合ハ例外ナリ

I have received good beer from a foreign friend.

Will you take *some*?

數ノ前ニ *some* ヲ置クトキハ about (殆ソフ)ニ同シ

Some four or five days later some Indians came on our way in the woods.

Some three thousand people were present at the meeting.

“Some day or other” (何日カ其中ニ)

shall call on you *some day or other*.

“Some thing or other” (何かカ)

Monkeys can not leave doing nothing; they are always playing at some thing or other.

“Some how” (ド一カシテ)ト“any how”. (ドノミチ)

I shut up the rabbit in this iron cage, but escaped *some how*.

You can not get rid of death *any how*.

“Some” 單數普通名詞ニ附クルトキハ“a certain”ト紛レ易シ此場合“Some”ハ實物ノ存在ヲ知レドモ其ノ何物ナルヤ不明ナリ“a certain”ハ其何物ナルヤヲ知りテ其名ヲ表ハス必要ナキ故ニ之ヲ表ハサザルナリ

Some gentleman visited me in my absense, but I don't know who he is?

A certain gentlman visited me and he told this story.

I bought a certain book at Ginza.

He was reading some novel when. I saw him, but I don't know what the novel was.

Interogative Adjective.

“What” “which” 前者ハ物ノ種類又ハ名稱ヲ問フニ爲メニ名詞ノ前ニ置キ後者“which”限

リアル物ノ何レカヲ問フ爲メニ名詞ノ前ニ置ク

What book did you buy yesterday?  
Which book do you prefer?

VI. Verbs.

Verbs ノ變化(modification)ハ

1. Tense. (時)
2. Mood. (法)
3. voice. (動態)
4. verbals. (動詞形)

Tense ニハ無期及完了ノ二種アリ前者ヲ indefinite ト云後者ヲ perfect ト云フ

Indefinite tense ハ之ヲ分チテ三種トス即チ Present(現在) past(過去) (future)未來是ナリ

Perfect tense モ三種ヲ有ス即チ Present perfect (現在完了) past perfect (過去完了) future perfect (未來完了) 是ナリ

The present indefinite ハ現在. 過去. 未來ノ三期ヲ通ツテ事實ナルモノヲ表ハスモノナリ此時ノ動詞ノ形(form)ハ third person, singular ノ外ハ凡テ動詞ノ語根ノ儘ヲ用フ但シ(to be)ハ此限リニアラズ

此ニ加フル present progressive form (繼續

形)ト云フ目前ニ動作ノ繼續シツ、アルコトヲ表ハスモノアリ其形ハ動詞ノ語根ニ "ing"ヲ附加シ其前ニ "Be" ノ種々ナル變化ヲ置ク

Present indefinite      Progressive form

單	I go to school every day.	I am going to school now.
	You go to school every day.	You are going to school now.
	He goes to school every day.	He is going to school now.

複	We go      "	We are      "
	you go    "	You are    "
	they go   "	they are   "

Past indefinite 嘗テ事實ナリシコトヲ表ハスモノニテ其 from (形)ハ人稱及ビ數ノ爲メニ變化スルコトナシ但 progressive form, "Be"ハ此限リニアラズ

Past indefinite      Prograssive form

單	I went to school	I was going to school.
	You went " "	You were " " "
	He went " "	He was " " "
複	We went " "	We were " " "
	You went " "	You were " " "
	hey went " "	they were " " "

Future indefinite 將ニ事實ナラントスルモノ。

ヲ表ハスモノニシテ第一人稱ハ “shall” ナル  
助動詞ヲ動詞ノ語根ノ前ニ置キ第二第三人稱  
ニ “will” ヲ前置ス

單	{ I shall go to school	{ I shall be going to school.
	{ You will " " "	{ You will be " " "
	{ He will " " "	{ He will be " " "
複	{ We shall " " "	{ We shall be " " "
	{ You will " " "	{ You will be " " "
	{ They will " " "	{ They will be " " "

Present perfect. (現在完了) ハ現在ニ於テ動  
作ノ完了シタルトキ又ハ或過去ヨリ現在ニ至  
ル迄テノ經歷ヲ表ハス form (形) ニシテ  
“have” = past participle (過去分詞) ヲ加フ

	Present perfect	Progressive form
單	{ I have done it.	{ I have been doing it
	{ You have done it.	{ You have been " "
	{ He has done it.	{ He has been " "
複	{ We have done it.	{ We have been " "
	{ You have done it.	{ You have been " "
	{ They have done it.	{ They have been " "

Past perfect (過去完了) ハ或過去ノ時ニ動作  
が完了シ又ハ或過去ノ時迄テノ經歷ヲ表ハス  
モノニシテ “had” = “past participle” ヲ加  
フ

Past participls      Progressive form

單	{ I had done it.	{ I had been doing it
	{ You had done it.	{ You had been " "
	{ He had done it.	{ He had been " "
複	{ We had done it.	{ We had been " "
	{ You had done it.	{ You had been " "
	{ They had done it.	{ They had been " "

Future perfect. (未來完了) ハ或ハ未來ノ時  
迄ニ完了セントスル動作ヲ表ハスモノニシ  
テ “shall have” 又ハ “will have” ヲ “past  
participle” ノ前ニ置ク

Future perfect

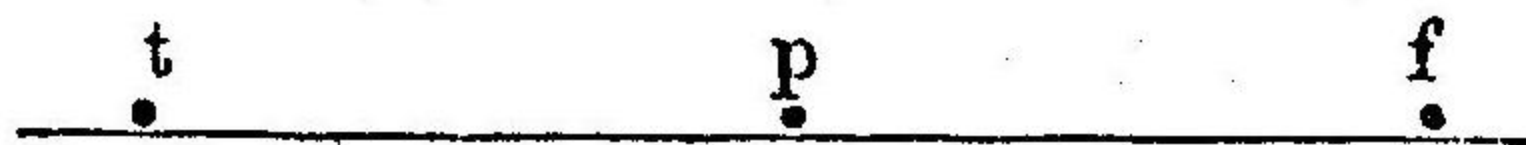
單	{ I shall have done it.
	{ You will have done it.
	{ He will have done it.
複	{ We shall have done it.
	{ You will hav done it.
	{ They will have done it.

Progressive form

單	{ I shall have been doing it.
	{ You will have been doing it.
	{ He will have been doing it.
複	{ We shall have been doing it.
	{ You will have been doing it.
	{ They will have been doing it.

時(tenses)ノ用方

1. The present ハ永久ニ事實ナルモノ又ハ習慣即チ過去・現在・未來ノ三期ノ通シテ事實ナルモノヲ表ハスニ用ユル形ナリ之ヲ圖解セバ



直線全體ヲ以テ無限ノ時間(time)ト假定セヨ p 點ハ現在 p ヨリ t 點迄テ過去トシ p 點ヨリ f 點迄テ未來トス而シテ茲ニ

The sun shines by day and the moon by night. (太陽ハ晝間照シ月ハ夜間照ス)

ト云バ “Shines” (照ラス) ト云動作ハ過去及ビ未來ニ於テモ事實ナルコト即チ時間(time)全體ヲ通シテ此動作ノ間斷アルコトナキヲ示ス

The carpenter builds a house.

He goes to church every Sunday.

ト云フモ同シ道理ナリ

但シ “be”, “know”, “understand”, “see”, “hear”, “love”, “have”, “live”, 等ハ “present form” ナ目前ノコトヲ表ハスニ用フレドモ普通ハ目前即チ只現在ニ止マルコトヲ表ハスニハ progressive form ナ用フ側ヘバ He loves me, I know him, I live here, I

see him coming, I hear the bird sing. I am writing a letter, He is reading some book in nest room.

ト云ハ、此等ノ動詞ノ表ハセル動作ガ只ダ目前ニ止マリテ time 全體ニ及ブモノニ非ルコトヲ知ルベシ

2. 未來ニ代用セラル

(a) 副詞句 (adverbial clause) 語ヲ更ヘテ云バ “before”, “if”, 等ノ接續詞ガ首端ニアル句ニテハ凡テ此形 (from) ナ未來ノ形ニ代用ス

I can not come home, before you finish that work. (will finish ト云フ可ラズ)

(b) “Come” 又ハ “Go” ナ意味スル動詞ハ未來ニ代用セラルコトアリ

He comes (=will come) in a few days. time. When do you start (will go) for Osaka?

(c) 過去ノ事實ヲ讀者ノ眼前ニ活現セシメシメニ爲メニ世人ガ過去タルコトヲ知レルモノニ此形ヲ用フコトアリ

Baber now leads his strong army through the Kyber pass, and enters the plains of India.

Past tense.

Past ハ前ノ圖解ニ於ケル p 點ヨリ t 點迄テ

即チ全時間ノ前半ニ起リシ事實ヲ表ハス形ニシテ form ハ常ニ同一ナリ

He *came* here last time.

Grant *came* to Japan about twenty years ago.

A Dutch *came* to Nagasaki three hundred years ago.

Future tense.

Future ハ p 點ヨリ f 點ノ間即チ全時間ノ後半ニ起ラントスル事實ヲ表ハスモノニシテ其時ノ差ニヨリテ形 (form) ナ異ニスルコトナシ

I *shall go* there to-morrow.

I *shall go* to America in a few years.

He *will come* here a few minutes later.

A prophet said "A saviour *will come* to the world in many thousand years."

未來形 (future form) ハ前ニ述ベタル如ク

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| I shall  | we shall  |
| you will | you will  |
| he will  | they will |
| she will |           |
| it will  |           |

ナリ疑問ノトキハ 'will you?' ニアラズシテ "shall you" ナリ例ヘバ

"will you come here to-morrow?" ト云ハ、明日ニ於ケル "you" ノ動作ヲ問フニアラズシテ明日ノ動作ニ付キテ "you" ノ現在ノ意思ヲ問フナリ "shall you come here to-morrow?" ト云ハ、初メテ明日ニ於ケル "you" ノ動作ヲ問フコトニナルナリ之レニ反シテ

- |           |           |            |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| I will    | we will   |            |
| you shall | you shall |            |
| He        | } shall   | they shall |
| she       |           |            |
| it        |           |            |

トスレバ凡テ未來形 (future form) ニアラズシテ話ス人が自己ノ意思ヲ表ハスコトニナル

You shall go there. = I will let you go there.

He shall come here. = I will let him come.

They shall not do so. = I will not allow them to do so.

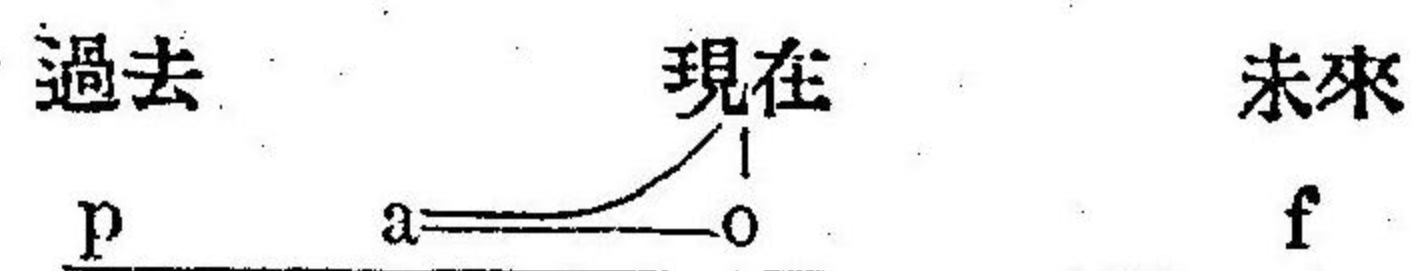
"Shall" ト "will" トノ過去ハ "should", "would" ナリ此過去ノ形ハ "said", "told", "thought" 等過去ヲ表スル動詞ノ後ニ用ヒラル

I thought I *should* go there to-morrow.

He told me that he *would* come here in

a few days.

Present perfect ハ現在ニ於テ動作が完了スル  
カ又或ル過去ニ起リタル動作ノ現在ニ至ル迄  
テノ經歷ヲ表ハスモノヲ云フ之ヲ圖解セバ



直線即全時間ノ過去ノ部分ニアル a 點ハ或ル  
過去ノ時ニシテ其時ヨリ起リタル動作ガ o 點  
ニ於テ完了シ又ハ a 點ヨリ o 點マデノ經歷ヲ  
表ハスモノナリ例ヘバ

I have just read this book

余ハ丁度此本ヲ讀ミ了リタリ

此例ニ於テ此本ヲ讀ミ始メタルハ a 點ニシテ  
完了シタル o 點ナリ又

I have lived in Tokyo five years.

(余ハ東京ニ五年間住居シタリ)

此例ニ於テ "I" が東京ニ住ミ始メタルハ現在  
即チ o 點ヨリ五年前ニシテ假リニ之レヲ a 點  
トスレバ a 點ヨリ o 點ニ至ル迄テ五ケ年ノ經  
歷ヲ云ヒタルモノニシテ o 點迄テノ其動作  
ノ經歷ヲ表ハス其他ノ例ヲ引ケバ

I have learned English for two years.

I have been ill since Sunday last.

I have not seen him since then.

We have not seen each other since Mon-

day last.

Have been ニ加フルニ "there", "here", 等ノ  
場所ノ副詞(adverb)又ハ副詞的熟語ヲ附スル  
トキハ經驗ヲ表ハス「ドコ・ソコニ居タコトガ  
アル」トナル

I have been at Hakone.

He has been here several times.

Have been ニ不定形(infinitives)ヲ附スルト  
キハ「行キテ來タ」トナル

I have been Ench's lecture. 余ハ圓  
朝ノ講話ヲ聞キニ行キテ來タ

I have been to see the lion in the Ueno  
Zoological Garden.

私ハ上野動物園内ノ獅子ヲ見ニ行キテ來タ  
注意 一定シタル過去ヲ表ハス副詞又ハ副詞  
トノ句ニヨリテ定限セラレタル動詞ハ決シテ  
現在完了形ヲ用フ可ラス

{ 誤 I have gone to school yesterday.

{ 正 I went to school yesterday.

{ 誤 He has come a short time ago.

{ 正 He came a short time ago.

{ 誤 When have you seen him?

{ 正 When did you see him?

"When did you see him?"

ト云フ問ハ現在ニ關係ナク只 "you" が "him"

ヲ見タ時ヲ問フノミ故ニ之レニ答フルニハ現在ニ關係ナク只ダ “him” ヲ見タル時ヲ以テスレバ可ナリ即チ “I saw him yesterday.” 之レニ反シテ “Have you seen him.” ハ “you” ハ “him” ヲ見テ現在 him ヲ見ルノ必要ナキヤ否ヤ現在ニ重キヲ置キ問フモノナレバ其答モ “I have seen him.” “I” ハ “him” ヲ見タリ現在 “him” ヲ見ル要ナク又話相手ヨリ “him” ノ事ヲ聞クヲ要セズトノ意ヲ含有ス

Japan acquired possession of Formosa about ten years ago. ト云ハ “acquire” (得ル) ナル動作ノ起リシ時表ハシタルノミ之レニ反シテ Japan has acquired the protective power of Korea as the result of the Russo-Japanese War. ト云ハ日本ハ日露戦争結トシテ朝鮮ノ保護權ヲ得テ今日猶ホ其權ヲ實行シツ、アリ即チ “acquire” ナル動作ノ起リシ時ヨリモ其動作ノ現在ニ於ケル有様如何ニ重キヲ置クモノナルコトヲ知ルベシ

此 present perfect (現在完了形) ハ adverbial phrase 語ヲ變ヘ云ハバ “if”, “when”, “before” “as soon as” 等ノ接續詞ガ首端ニアル句ニ於テハ未來完了ニ代用セラル

I shall have gone out when you *have written* the letter (will have written) ニアラズ

You will have surely lost your way before you *have arrived* at next village, (you will have arrived) ニアラズ

Please send back to me the dictionary as soon as you have done with it. (will have done) ニアラズ

“Just” ト “Just now”

前者ハ現在完了ニ後者ハ過去ニ用フ

I have *just* done this.

He did it *just* now.

“Past three years” “Last five days”

此等ノ熟語ニテ “three years” 又 “five days” ノ最後ノ瞬間ハ現在ニ接スルモノナレバ現在完了ノ動詞ヲ制限スルナリ他ノ過去ヲ表ハス時ノ副詞ト同一視スベカラズ

It has been very cold the *last five days*.

He has remained doing nothing the *last three years*.

Past Perfect.

Past perfect ハ或ル過去ノ時以前ニ完了シ或ハ或ル過去迄テノ經歷ヲ表ハスモノニシテ之ヲ圖解セバ



此動作ハ a 點ヨリ p 點ノ間ニ於ケル或ル點

ニ起リシモノニテ假リニ b 點ヲ或過去ノ時ト  
スレバ b 點ニ起リシ動作ガ a 點以前ニ於テ完  
了シ又ハ a 點ニ至ル迄テノ經歷ヲ表ハスモノ  
ナリ例ヘバ

Port Arther had been carried away when  
the Baltic Squadron arrived at Shingapole  
[波の艦體ガ新嘉坡ニ到着シタトキニハ旅順  
港ハ既ニ攻メ落サレテ居タ]

即チ波の艦體ガ新嘉坡ニ達シタルハ a 點ニ於  
テ b 點ヨリ起リシ旅順口「攻落」ト云フ動作ハ  
a 點ニ於テ既ニ完了シ居タルナリ

I had learned English for five years  
when you came to the capital.

此例ニ於テハ a 點ハ “you” ガ首府ニ來リシ  
トキニシテ “learn” ナル動作ハ a 點ヨリ五年  
前ニ起リ a 點ニ於テ五ヶ年ヲ經過シタコトヲ  
表ハスモノナルヲ以テ其動作ノ終結シタコトヲ  
示スモノニアラズ

其他 My father had sold the horse that  
he bought the day before.

When the policeman got to the place, the  
robber had run away.

The future Perfect ハ或ル未來ノ時前ニ動作  
ノ完了セントスルヲ示スモノナリ之レヲ圖解  
セバ

過去	現在	未來
p	o a	f

即チ o 點ト a 點トノ間ニ起ル動作ガ a 點以前  
ニ完了スルヲ示スナリ

The first train will have started when you  
get to the station.

“you” ガ station ニ達スルハ a 點ニシテ汽車  
ガ出發スルハ a 點以前ナリ此場合 a 點ヲ表ハ  
ス動詞ハ未來ナレドモ現在形ヲ以テ之レニ代  
用セラル、ハ既ニ説明シタリ

其他 When Russia recovers from the severe  
wound that she suffered in the war and  
the civil disturbance, China will have roused  
from her long sleep.

My father said, “I shall have breathed  
out when you are twenty years old.”

以上説明シタル “tenses” ニ屬スルモノ、中  
ニテ past perfect 及ビ future perfect ハ二  
種ノ時 (tenses) ヲ表ハスニ様ノ形ヲ有スル動  
詞チ一文中ニ含ムモノナレバ Sentence ノ原  
理ニヨリテ複文ナリ而シテ past perfect ニア  
リテハ附屬部ノ時 (tense) ハ過去ニシテ future  
perfect ニアリテハ附屬部ノ (tense) ハ現在  
(present tense) ヲ以テ之レニ代用ス若シ文ノ  
構造ヲ變ズレバ二個ノ動詞チ同一ノ時 (tense)



トスルヲ得ベシ例ヘバ

When the police man came, the robber had run away ヲ變ツテ The robber run away and then the police man got to the place トガ自ラ明瞭ナルベシ

又 “Before” ガアルトキ過去完了形ニ過去形ヲ代用スルコトアリ 此場合ニハ動作ガ或ル過去ノ時ノ前ニ起ルコトヲ表ハスノミニシテ完了ヲ意味セズ

歴史上過去ニ屬スル事實ニ就テ云フトキハ過去完了形ヲ用フルコトナシ例ヘバ

I was told that Hideyoshi conquered Corea.

He told me that he had written a long letter.

Mood.

Verbs ガ述アル法ニ種々アリ其法ニヨリ其ノ形ヲ變ズルモノヲ “Mood” ト云フ “Mood” ハ次ノ四種ニ分別ス

1. Indicative mood.
2. Subjunctive mood.
3. Potential mood.
4. Imperative mood.

1. Indicative mood ハ事實トシテ述ブ verb ノ形ニシテ以上説明シタル tenses (時) ハ

悉ク此ノ Indicative mood ニ屬スルヲ以テ此ヲ省略シ直ニ subjunctive mood ヲ説明セン

2. Subjunctive mood ハ condition (條件) supposition (假定) 即チ有ヲ無トシ假定シ無ヲ有ト假定スルトキノ動詞ノ形ナリ Condition (條件) ハ未定ノ動作ヲ捕ヘテ或他ノ動作ト交換スルヲ云フナリ 既ニ過去ニ屬スル動作ニハ未定ナルモノナケレバ凡テ假定ニ屬ス故ニ subjunctive mood ノ tense ハ是ヲ二種ニ別ツヲ得

1. Condition { present } 別ニ future 形ノ助動詞ナシ凡テ present ト future } 同ノ形ヲ用フ

2. Supposition { past..... 數ニ係ハラズ常ニ複數形ヲ用フ } past perfect. 凡テ “had” ナル助動詞ヲ有ス

Present 動詞ハ人稱及數ニ係ラズ常ニ動詞ノ語根ヲ用フ

If he be ill, (現在ノ未定) he will not come.

If it be fine to-morrow (未來ノ未定) I will go there.

Unless he study (未來ノ未定) his lesson harder he will not pass the examindtion.

即 “He” 現在病氣ナルヤ否ヤ. 明日ハ天氣ナ

ルヤ否ヤ彼が現在勉強スルヤ否ヤ未定ナリ故ニ或他ノ動作ト交換シテ其事實ヲ完了セシメントスルナリ

“If you come, I will go” 即チ “come” ト “go” トハ交換ナリ “come” が消滅スレバ亦 “go” モ消滅シテ “If you do not come, I will not go” トナル (to be) ノ現在及未來形ハ下ノ如シ

If I be.            If we be.  
If you be.        If you be.  
If he be.         If they be.

然レドモ近世ニ至リテ Subjunctive mood ニモ Indicative mood ノ形 (form) ヲ用フルノ傾向アリ故ニ “If I am” “If you are” “If he is.” ヲ用フルモノ多シ

The past tense ハ數ニ係ハラズ凡テ複數形ヲ用フト云フ規則ハ (be) ノ變化ニノミ効力ヲ有ス何トナレバ英語ノ過去動詞ニテ單・復ノ數ニヨリテ形ヲ異ニスルモノハ (be) ノ變化ノ他ニナケレバナリ (to be) ノ過去形下ノ如シ

If I were.            If we were.  
If you were.        If you were.  
If he were.         If they were.

而シテ此ノ tense ハ現在ノ事實ニ反對ナルコトヲ假定スルモノナリ我邦語ニモ現在ノ親ノ

ナキ人が「若シ親アラバ」ト云ヒ雨天ノ時「若シ好天氣ナラ」等ト云フハ之ヲ英譯スルニハ凡テ Subjunctive ノ此 tense ヲ用フルナリ

1. If I *had* the parents living, I should have happier days.
2. If it *were* fine to-day, I would go with you.
3. If I *were* a soldier I would be dispatched to the field with the company.
4. If my mother *heard* this, what would she say.?

Past perfect ハ過去ノ事實ニ反對ナルコトヲ假定スルモノナリ我邦語ニテ「若シアノ時私が死ンダナラ此様ナル憂目ハ見ナイモノニ」又ハ「若シ昨日一人ヲモ其ノ友人が其ノ場所ニ居タラバ彼ハ殺サレハシナカツタノニ」

1. If I *had died* at that time, I should not have had such a melancholy day like this.
2. If there *had been* a single friend with him yesterday, he would not have been killed.

以上説明シタル “if” 又ハ “unless” ヲ首端ニ有スル Subjunctive mood ハ文ノ附屬部ニシテ之レニ伴フ主部ヲ有スルニアラズンバ完全

ナル文ヲ成サズ現在又ハ未來ニ伴フ主部ハ  
 Indicative mood 又ハ Potential mood ナリ  
 而シテ過去又過去完了ニ伴フ主部ハ必ズ past  
 potential 又ハ past perfect potential ナリ  
 Subjunctive mood ヲ以テ祈願ヲ表ハスコト  
 アリ此場合ニハ其文ノ構造上 Indicative 及  
 Imperative ト混同シ易シ次ノ例ニ注意ス  
 ベシ

此三者ノ差ハ Indicative ハ三人稱單數ノ動詞  
 語尾ニ “s” 又ハ “es” ヲ附ス Imperative (命  
 令法) ハ主格ヲ省略シ而シテ祈願ノ目的者ハ  
 常ニ comma(,) ヲ以テ之ヲ分離ス

1. *Indicative mood.*

God helps my father.

Heaven blesses the boys.

Our king lives long.

2. *Imperative mood.*

O God, bless my father.

O our king, the father of the country,  
 live long!

3. *Subjunctive mood.*

God save me from the sin!

God bless the boys!

O Heaven bless my son who sacrifices  
 himself for his country!

Indicative ト Subjunctive ト全ク形ヲ同クス  
 ルコトアリ此場合ニ於ケル兩者ノ差異アル  
 點ハ前者ハ主部屬部共ニ事實ヲ表ハス故ニ  
 “though” ナル接續詞ヲ用フレバ其ノ儘ニ之  
 レヲ改ムルコトヲ得レドモ後者ハ之レニ反シ  
 テ假定ナルガ故ニ之レヲ改ムレバ全ク反對ナ  
 ル文トナルナリ

Indicative

Subjunctive

If he committed a  
 murder he is partly  
 justified.

If he committed a  
 murder, he would be  
 condemned as a mur-  
 derer.

He is partly justifi-  
 ed, though he com-  
 mitted a murder.

He is not condemned  
 as a murderer, because  
 he did not commit  
 such a crime.

So perfectly had Ja-  
 pan conquered Rus-  
 sia, that she was  
 quite worthy of the  
 first rate country in  
 the world.

Had the Russian  
 generals discharged  
 their duties, she  
 would not have lost  
 her ascendancy in the  
 East.

Japan is quite wor-  
 thy of the first rate  
 country in the

Russia lost her ascen-  
 dancy in the East,  
 because her generals

world, for the so | did not discharge  
perfectly defeated | their duties.  
Russia.

“You had better not come to the capital”  
ナル idiom アリ 此場合ニハ “had” ハ “would  
have” ニシテ “come” ハ不定法 (infinitiv) 形  
ニテ其前ニ “to” ノ省略セラレタルモノナリ  
之ヲ書キ表セバ “You would have (it) better  
not to come to the capital.” トナル即チ “If  
you did not come to the capital, it would  
be better for you.” トナル “As it were” (云  
ハ、) = “as it would be, if it were” 省略セ  
ラレタルモノナリ

The news was, *as it were*, a thunderbolt to  
my ear. = The news astonished me *as it  
would be, if a thunderbolt were* to my ear.

以上ノ外次ノ數ヶノ場合ヲ注意セヨ

*Suppose you tried* to do so, you would en-  
counter many great difficulties. (=If you  
tried.....)

*Suppose you were* an Englishman, (=if you  
were an Englishman) you would speak En-  
glish as well as the Englishman.

“But for” = (If it were not)

But for you, I should be killed. = If you

were not present, I should be killed.)

“Say.” = (if I take an instance) マー—寸  
I lived in the capital before—say (マーチ  
ヨット) ten years ago.

Many a gentleman—say (マーチヨット) a  
hundred—visited me yesterday.

Potential mood.

Potential mood ハ possible (可能) permissible  
(許可) contingent (適偶) necessary (必要) ナ  
ル四様ノ事柄ヲ表ハス動詞ノ形ナリ而シテ此  
ノ “mood” ハ現在. 過去. 現在完了. 過去完  
了. ノ四種ノ tenses (時) ヲ有ス

1. *Present tense*, ハ Can (可能ヲ表ハシ) may  
(許可又ハ適偶ヲ表ハシ) Must (必要ヲ表  
ハス) ニ動詞ノ語根ヲ附ス例ヘバ

I *can* sing as will as he.

He *may* come here to night.

You *may* go and and play.

They *must* needs read this book by eight  
o'clock.

2. *Past tense*. ニ於テハ could, might, should,  
would, 但シ must ニハ過去形ナシ之レガ時  
ノ形ヲ作ラント欲セバ “have = infinitive”  
加ヘザル可ラズ然レドモ斯クノ如ク變化ス  
レバ既ニ “potential mood” ニ非ラズ

I could do it.

It might rain to-morrow. 但シ “it may not rain.” ノ意義ヲ含ム

3. *Present perfect* ハ “can have”, “may have”, “must have”, ニ *past participle* ヲ附加ス

4. *Past perfect* ハ “could have”, “might have”, “must have”, (*present perfect* ト同形ナリ) “should have”, “would have”, ニ *past participle* ヲ附加ス

時(tenses)ノ用法

1. Present ability (能力) I can do so

2. Possibility (適偶) 即不確的ナルコト  
He may come here in a few days.

3. Permission (許可)

You may do so. (爲シテ宜シイ)

You may not come so early. (來ナクテ宜シイ) 不許可ニ於テ may not ヲ用フベカラズ常ニ must not ヲ用フベシ

You must not talk with one another in the class-room. (話ナス可ラズ)

4. *Necessariness* (必要). *compulsion* (強迫)

You must do so (セナクテハナラヌ)

You must not touch the paper, I say! (此紙ニサワルト聞カナイゾ)

5. *Inference* (断定)

affirmatively 即チ可定ニハ “must” (相違ナイ) ヲ用ヒ negatively 即チ否定ニハ “cannot” (答カナイ) ヲ用フ

He must be a learned man. but he cannot be a good man.

6. *Purpose* (目的)

We work hard that we may keep the wolf out of our house.

The students study hard that they may pass the examination.

7. *Prayer or wish* (祈願)

My heaven protect you. (皇天ノ汝ノ保護センコトヲ祈ル)

My every happy thing attend on you!  
何モカモ仕合セノ事ノ君ノ身ノ上ニ來ラシコト願フ

Past tense.

1. 過去ノ能力 could ニテ表ハス

We could do so yesterday. (吾等ハ昨日左様スルコトガ出来タ)

2. 過去ノ習慣 would ニテ表ハス

would not study when I was going to school with you.

余ハ君ト共ニ學校ニ行キテ居タ時ハ余ハ勉

強セナイノが通常デアツタ

A little girl spent a week at a shore with her mother, and she would play on the sand and find pretty shells every day. 或ル少女が海濱で一週間暮シタ而シ其少女ハ毎日沙ノ上ニテ遊ビ美シキ貝ナド拾ツテ居タ

3. Subjunctive mood ノ past ガ之レヲ伴フトキハ現在ノ動作ヲ否定シ又ハ之レニ疑ヲ存ス

"I would do so, if I could." 「余ハ若シ出来レバスルガ出来ナイカラシナイ」ト全ク現在ノ動作ヲ否定ス

I could read this book, if I would. 若シ余ハ此本ヲ讀マント欲セバ讀ムコトが出来ルガ嫌ダカラ讀マナイ

He might be a learned man 「彼ハ學者カモ知レナイガ」(左様デナイカモシレヌ)ト疑ヲ含ム

又. 若シ Subjunctive mood ニ "should" ガアルトキハ疑ヲ強ム

I say so, if I should see him to-morrow. 明日余ハ彼レニ會フコトハナカランケレドモ若シ會ハバ斯ク云ハン」トノ意ナリ

以上述ベタル如ク "might", "would",

"should" 共ニ疑ヲ強ムレドモ之レヲ許可又ハ請願ノ意ニ用フルトキハ "may", 又 "will" ヨリモ一層強ク且ツ叮嚀ナル語トナリ一層切ニ相手ノ承諾ヲ欲スルコトナル

Might I enter this room?

余ハ此ノ室ニ入りテモヨロシウ御座リマスカ

Would you kindly take me to the Park?

何卒私ヲ公園へ連レテ御行キ下サレマセヌカ

Could you take me to Kōnodai?

鴻ノ臺へ私ヲ連レテ行キテ下サリマセンカ

Would and should ノ用方

1. 此助動詞ハ Subjunctive mood ノ過去ニ伴フ potential mood ノ助動詞ナルガ故ニ言語ニ現ハレザル supposition 即假定ノ意義ヲ含ム例ヘバ

I should like to buy a bicycle. (if I could) (若シ出来レバ) 自轉車ヲ一ツ買ヒタイモノダ

would your little boy like a wooden horse (if he had one) 未ダ御買ヒ求メガナイカラダカ若シ御買求ニ相成ラバ御子息ハ獨樂ヲ御好ミノコトデアロー

I should think the mouse found it and convenient to have her food around her left. (if I were a mouse)

「余若シ鼠ノ身分トナリテ考フレバ」自分ノ身マカリニ食物ヲ有スルコトハ嚙便利ナルコトナラン

I would not like it to hear (If there should be the case to hear it)

2. 次ノ句ノ後ニハ必ズ shou'd ヲ用フ

*It is right that you should pay for every thing.*

*It is necessary that the wheel should be well oiled.*

*It is pity that he should live at such a distance.*

*I regret that you should be spoken so badly by the people.*

*It is wonderful that I should find myself in such a circumstances.*

3. Duty (義務)ヲ表ス

*The you the should not smoke.*

*Each child should love his own parents.*

4. 意想外ナルコトヲ表ハストキ尤モ此場合

ニハ其首頭ニ “It is wonderful” ノ省略セラレタルモノナリ

That the king's children *should* be so slackly guarded!

That you *should* be ill-treated in such a cruel way!

5. 當然ノ理ヲ表ハス場合

He *should* be more gentle on such an occasion. = he ought be more gentle.....

It *should* be warmer at this time of year. = It ought be warmes.....

6. “Lest” ヲ句ノ首頭ニ置キテ目的ヲ表ハストキハ “should” ヲ用フ 但シ此場合ハ “might not” ト同シ意味ヲ有ス

I had the purse in my pocket 

}	<i>lest I should have it stolen by pick-pocket.</i>
	<i>that I might not have it</i>
	<i>stolen by a dich pocket.</i>

但シ “might not” ハ現在ノトキ “may not” ナレドモ “should” ハ過去現在トモ同シ形ヲ有ス

We work hard 

}	<i>lest we should fail</i>
	<i>that we may not fail</i>

7. 實行ノ伴ハザル希望ヲ表ハストキ(.....

シタイモノダ)ヲ意味ス

*I should like to go to Europe or America once a year.*

I *should* like to go with you.

8. "I wish" の後ニ "would" ヲ用ヒテ "future" ヲ表ハス

I wish the rain *would* stop.

I wish he *would* make it in another way.

The Present perfect. ハ

過去ノ適偶ヲ表ハシ又ハ過去ヲ断定ス

possibility (適偶) ハ may have ニテ表ハス

I may have read it before.

My brother may have caught the train.

可定ノ断定ニハ "must have" ヲ用フ

must have arrived at Kyōto, as he started so early.

He cannot have arrived at Kyōto, as he started so late.

The Past perfect ハ過去ニ於テ實行ノ伴ハザリシ適偶(possibility) 能力 (ability) ヲ表ハス

You *could* have seen him, if you had come here yesterday.

I might have done so, if I had been you.

You *should* have sunk with the ship, if you had been on her board.

過去ニ於テ爲サザリシ動作ノ至當ナルコトヲ表ハス

You *should* have done so.

君ハソーシタ方が至當デアッタ君ハソーセナ  
カッタケレドモ

He *should* not have been so angry.

此等ノ前ニハ "It is right", "It is natural",

等ノ句ガ略セラレテアルナリ

過去ノ意想外ナルコトヲ表ハス

That you *should* have been ill-spoken by people!

That he *should* have failed!

That the ship *should* have wrecked!

此等ノ前ニハ "It is wonderful", ガ略セラレ  
テアルナリ

"must have", ハ "the present perfect" ノ場  
合ト "the past perfect" ノ場合ト同形ナリ然  
レドモ the present perfect ニ於テハ只ダ断  
定ニ止マリ the past perfect ニ於テ過去ノ實  
事ニ反對スルコトヲ表ハス例ヘバ

The present perfect.

Sanyo *must* have been a learned man, as he wrote so many books.

The past perfect.

Hideyoshi *must* have been conquered China, if he had lived five years longer.

The Imperative mood.

Imperative mood (命令法) ハ命令又ハ請願



ヲ表ハス動詞ノ形ニシテ其主格 通常 二人稱 (second person) ナレドモ之ヲ省略ス

Go there. Bring some water (命令)

Please lend me your knife. (請願)

“Let” ナル助動詞ヲ用ヒテ間接ニ一人稱又ハ三人稱ニ命令ヲ傳フ

Let us go up the mountain.

Let him come at any time.

Let him do what they like.

“And” 又ハ “or” 等ノ co-ordinate conjunctions (同位接續詞)ノ前ニアル命令法ノ動詞ハ present (現在)ノ subjunctive mood ノ意義ヲ含ム

Be silent, or you shall go out of the room.  
=(If you are not silent, you shall go out of the room.)

Work hard, and you will get reward (=If you work, you will get reward).

“No matter” ノ意義ヲ含ム場合

Let the sun rise and set no more, they liked to leave the place. (=No matter what the fate may be, they like to leave the place.)

Voice (動態)

Voice ハ他動詞(transitive verbs)ガ有ス。變化ニシテ發動者ガ主格トナルトキト受動者ガ

主格トナルトキトニ於テ動詞ノ形ノ變化ヲ云フナリ前者ノ場合ヲ active voice (原動態)ト云ヒ後者ノ場合ヲ passive voice (被動態)ト云フ

被動態ノ動詞ノ形ハ原動態ノ動詞ヲ過去分詞ニ變シ其前ニ “be” ノ種々ナル形ヲ附ス

原動態

被動態

I teach him

He is taught by me.

My brothers love me.

I am loved by my

brothers.

此場合ニ於テ active ニ於テノ object ハ passive ニ於テ主格トナルナリ而シ此ノ變化ハ一個ノ事柄ヲ二様ノ文ニ書クモノナレバ active ノ時ト passive ノ時トハ必ず同一ナラザル可ラズ數。人稱ハ場合ニヨル

The police caught a thief.

A thief was caught by the police

The police has caught a thief.

A thief has been caught by the police.

Future.

I shall make a box.

A box will be made by me.

Double object ヲ有スル他動詞ハ二様ノ passive ニ變化セラル

Active

Passive

I gave him a picture

1. He was given a picture by me.

2. A picture was given him by me.

He teaches me English

1. English is taught me by him.

2. I am taught English by him.

Prepositional verbs (自動詞ト前置詞トガ合シテ一個ノ他動詞ヲ構成スルモノ) ハ他ノ他動詞ト等シク passiveニ變スルコトヲ得ルナリ

Active

Passive

booked at the moon. The moon was booked at by us.

You must not depend on others. Others must not be depended on by you.

I am looking for my cap. My cap is being looked for by me.

Activeニ於テ原動者ノ不必要ナルカ又ハ不確實ナル場合ニハ凡テ Activeノ文ヲ避ケテ Passiveノ文ヲ用フ

原動者ノ不必要ナル場合

This book was issued in the 30th year of Meiji. 即チ發行ノ年ヲ知レバ是ル發行者ノ誰ナルカヲ知ルノ要ナキ場合ナリ其他「此法律ハ何年何月ヨリ執行ス」等ノ如キ文ハ凡テ passiveノ文ニ譯スベシ

原動者不確實ナル場合

I am told that = They told me that.

It is said that = People say that.

Conjugation.

“Conjugation” ハ動詞ノ語根ヲ不定形 (infinitive) 過去形 (past) 過去分詞形 (past participle) ノ三形ニ變化スルヲ云フ而シテ此變化凡テノ動詞ノ基礎トナルモノニテ最モ肝要ナルモノナリ故ニ之ヲ名ケテ動詞ノ三大要件 (three principal parts of verbs) ト云フ此變化ニ二種アリ即チ

Regular conjugation (正則ナル變化) ハ語根ニ “ed” ナ附スレバ過去及ヒ過去分詞トナルモノヲ云フ而シテ “ed” ナ附スルニ先チテ語根ノ語尾ニ付キテ次ノ注意ヲ要ス

(イ) 短音ノ母音ノ後ノ單一ノ子音が語尾トナリタル一綴ノ動詞ハ語尾ノ子音を重複シテ後 “ed” ナ附加ス

stop-ped. . . . pat-ted.

(ロ)二綴以上ノ動詞ニシテ最後ノ綴ガ單一ノ子音ニテ終ル且ツ昂音 (accent) ナ有スルトキハ其子音ヲ重複シテ "ed" ナ附加ス

Omit', omit'-ted, prefer' prefer-red.

次ノ動詞ト比較セヨ尾綴ガaccent ナキ故ニ子音ヲ重複セズ

vis'it, visit-ed, dif'fer dif'fer-ed.

Irregular conjugation (不規則ナル變化)ハ主トシテ母音ノ變化ニヨリテ過去及ヒ過去分詞ヲ表ハスモノヲ云フ

Infinitive (不定形)ハ規則. 不規則ノ別ナク語根ノ前ニ "to" ナ置クノミ

不規則ノ變化ヲ有スル動詞ハ如シ

不規則ナル變化ノ主ナルモノハ語根ノ母音ヲ變化シテ過去及ヒ過去分詞ヲ作ルニアル即チ次ノ如シ

但動詞ノ現在ハ語根ノ儘ヲ用フルコト多シ併シ三人稱單數ノ現在ハ別ナリ

(1)語根	過去	過去分詞
Arise	arose	arisen
Bear 負フ	fore	born
Beget	begot	begot又ハbegotten
Bid 命ズル	bade又ハbid	bid又ハbidden
Bite 咬接スル	bit	bit又ハbitten
Bind 綴ル	bound	bound又ハbounden

Blow 吹ク	blew	blown
Break 破ル	broke	broken
Chide	chid	chid又ハchidden
Choose 撰ブ	chose	chosen
Draw 畫ク	drew	drawn
Drink 飲ム	drank	drunk
Drive 追フ	drove	driven
Eat 食ス	ate	eaten
Fall 落ツル	fell	fallen
find	found	founden
Fly 飛ブ	flew	flown
Forbear	forbore	forborn
Forget 忘ル	forgot	forgotten
Forsake	forsook	forsaken
Freeze 氷ル	froze	frozen
Get 得ル	got	got又ハgotten
Give 與フル	gave	given
Go 行ク	went	gone
Grow 生長スル	grew	grown
Hide 隠ル	hid	hid又ハhidden
Know 知ル	knew	known
Lie 横ハル	lay	lain
Ride 乗馬スル	rode	ridden又ハrid
See 見ル	saw	seen
Shake 振ハス	shook	shaken

Shrink	shrank	shrunken
Shink	shank	shunk
Sink 沈△	sank	sunk
Slay 殺ス	slew	slain
Slide 滑ル	slid	slid
Smite	smote	smit
Speak 話ス	spoke	spoken
Steal 盗△	stole	stolen
Stride 大足シ歩△	strode	stridden
Strike 打ツ	struck	struck又ハstrike
Strive 争フ	strove	striven
Swear 誓フ	swore	sworn
Take 取ル	took	taken
Tear 引き破ル	tore	torn
Throw 投ゲル	threw	thrown
Tread 踏ニ付ケル	trod	trod
Wear 着ル	wore	worn
Weave 織ル	wove	woven
Write 書ク	wrote	written

以上列挙シタル動中 “founden”, “driven”  
 “gotten”, “hidden”, “shrunken”, “sunken”,  
 stricken ハ現時ハ動詞トシテ用フルコトナク  
 單ニ形容詞トシテ用フルノミ例ヘズ

{ 形 Our bounden duty 吾人ノナサバシキ可ラ  
 ザル義務

{ 動 He was bound by his promise. 彼ハ其  
 約束ニヨリテ斯クスル義務アリ

{ 形 A drunken man. 酔タル人

{ 動 He has drunk much wine. 彼ハ多量ノ  
 酒ヲ飲メリ

{ 形 There is a sunken ship. 彼所ニ沈ミタル  
 船アリ

{ 動 The ship had sunk under the water  
 船ハ水底ニ沈メリ

{ 形 A stricken bear. (打タレタル鹿)

{ 動 A deer was struck. (鹿ガ打レタ)

{ 形 Ill gotten wealth. 悪計ニテ得タル財産

{ 動 He has got the wealth by all ill mean  
 彼ハ所在ノ悪手段ヲ盡クシテ財ヲ得タリ

{ 形 There is a hidden meaning in this poem  
 此詩ニハ言外ニ隠レタル意味アリ

{ 動 The meaning is hid. 意味言外ニ隠レ  
 テ居ル

(2) 語根	過去	過去分詞
Abide	abode	abode
Awake 目覺マス	awake	awoke
Become 爲ル	became	become
Begin 始ムル	began	begun
Behold 見ル	beheld	beheld
Cling 附着スル	clung	clung

Come 來ル	came	come
Dig 掘ル	dug	dug
Fight 戦フ	fought	fought
Fling	flung	flung
Grind 磨ク	ground	ground
Hold 保ツ	held	held
Run 走ル	ran	ran
Shine 輝ク	shone	shone
Sing 歌フ	sang	sung
Sit 坐バル	sat	sat
Sting 刺ス	stung	stung
Slunk	slunk	slunk
Spin 紡ク	spun	spun
Spring 芽出ス	sprang	sprung
Stand 立ツ	stood	stood
Stave	stove(slaved)	stove(staved)
Stick 粘着ス	stuck	stuck.
Sting 刺ス	stung	stung
Stink	stank	stunk
String	strang	strung
Swim 泳グ	swam	swum
Win 勝ツ	won	won
Wind 捲ク	wound	wound
Wring	wrung	wrung

(3)

Beat 打ツ	beat	beaten
Cleav	cleft(clove)	cleft(cloven)
Climb 攀ツ	clomb(climbed)	climbed
Crow	crew(crowned)	crown
Do 爲ス	did	done
Grave 與ヘル	graved	graven
Hang 釣ルス	huing(hanged)	hang(hunged)
Hew 刻ム	hewed	hewn
Mitt 溶ケル	mited	mitten
Mow	mowed	mown
Prove 證明ス	proved	proven(proved)
Rot	rotted	rotten
Saw 裁縫スル	sawed	sawn
Show 示ス	showed	shown
Swell フケル	swelled	swollen
Thrive 繁殖スル	throve	thriven
Wash 洗フ	washed	washen

以上ノ “cloven”, “graven”, “molten”

“washen” ハ動詞形ノ形容詞ニ用フルノミ

- {形 A graven image.
- {動 The image was engraved with letters.
- {形 A molten image.
- {動 The image was mitted with heat.

{形 A well sewn cloth.  
 {動 I sewed (or sewn) it.  
 {形 My washen hand.  
 {動 I have was hel my hand.

(4)

Creep	crept	crept
Sleep 眠ル	slept	slept
Keep 保ツ	kept	kept
Weep 泣ク	wept	wept
Burn 焼ク	burnt	burnt
Deal 行フ	dealt	dealt
Dream 夢ミル	dreamt	dreamt
Dwell 往所スル	dwelt	dwelt
Feel 感ズル	felt	felt
Kneel 跪ク	knelt	knelt
Spell 綴字スル	spelt	spelt
Mean 意味スル	meant	meunt
Spell	spilt	spilt
Leave	left	left

(5)

Beseech	besought	besought
Bring 持ち來	brought	brought
Buy 買フ	bought	bought
Catch 捕フ	caught	caught
Seek 探ガス	saught	saught

Tell 告グル	told	told
Think 考ヘル	thought	thought
Work 働ク	worked	wrought(worked)
Owe	ought(owed)	owed
Dare	durst	dared
Can	could	ナシ
Shall	should	ナシ
Wee	would	ナシ
May	might	ナシ

(6) 語根. 過去. 過去分詞ノ三者ニ於テ全ク形  
 ナ同クスルモノ

Burst	”	”
Cast	”	”
Cost	”	”
Cut	”	”
Hit	”	”
Hurt	”	”
Let	”	”
Put	”	”
Rid	”	”
Set	”	”
Shed	”	”
Shred	”	”
Shut	”	”
Slit	”	”

Split	”	”
Spread	”	”
Sweat	”	”
Thrust	”	”
Bet	”	”

(7) 二様ノ形ヲ有スルモノ

Quit	quit or ed	quit or ed
Wed	wed or ed	wed or ed
Knit	knit or ed	knit or ed

(8) “D”ノ t = 變化スルモノ

Bend	bent	bent
Build	built	built
Gilt	gilt	gilt
Lend	lent	lent
Send	sent	sent
Spend	spent	spent
Went	went	went

(9)

Bleed	bled	bled
Breed	bred	bred
Feed	fed	fed
Speed	sped	sped
Meet	met	met
Lead	led	led
Read	read	read

Light	lit(lighed)	lit(lighted)
Shoot	shot	shot

動詞ノ時(tense)ヲ作ルトキト動詞形ノ形容詞トナルトキト形ヲ異ニスルモノ

動詞形ノ形容詞 動詞ノ時ヲ作ル中  
A *lighted* candle. The candle is *lit*, or *lighted*.

*Roast* meat. The meat is *roasted*.  
*Wrought* iron. The man has *worsed* very hard.

Verbals.

Verbals ハ動詞ニシテ他ノ品詞ニ用ヒラルモノヲ云フ verbals ニ三種アリ次ノ如シ

- 1. Infinitive. { present
- 2. Participle. { past
- 3. Gerund.

The form of infinitive;

(a) present. 動詞ノ語根ノ前ニ “to” ヲ附加ス

active. passive.  
To do. to be done.

(b) perfect.  
To have done. to have been done.

(c) progressive form ニハ passive ヲ缺ク  
To be sending. (ナシ)

To have been sending. (ナシ)

To を省略スル場合

“Please” ナル動詞ノ後ニハ常ニ “to” を省略ス

Please do so. = Please to do so. 其他  
次ニ示ス動詞ノ後ニアルトキハ通常 “to” を省略ス

“hear”, “see”, “need”, “dare”, “made”,  
“feel”, “let”, “bid”, “watch”, “beheld”,  
“know”. 但シ可定ノ “dare” ノ後ニハ省略  
セザルコト往々アリ

“I dare to say” ノ如キハ一例ナリ

Auxiliary verbs ノ後ニアルトキハ “to” を用  
ヒザルカ通例ナリ

助動詞後ノ省略      助動詞ナキトキ

I shall(to)go	I intend to go
I must(to)go	I am compelled to go
They may go	They are permitted to go.
there.	

“Better”, “rather”, “sooner”. ト云フ 形容詞  
ノ後ノ infinitive ニハ “to” を用フルコトナシ  
You had better not remain here. (= You  
would have it better not(to)remain 其他  
ハ推シテ知ルベシ

“Than” ノ後ニ省略スルコトアリ

I am better able to read than to write.  
“Bat” ナル接續詞ヲ「外ハ」ト訓ズルトキ其後

ノ infinitive ハ “to” を省略ス  
could not but(to)weep.

The infinitive ノ用法

I. “The infinitive” ニハ五種ノ用法アリ次  
ノ如シ

(1)主語トシテ (2)目的語トシテ (3)補足語  
トシテ (4)或ル prepositions ノ目的語トシ  
テ用ヒラル

(1) To run is a good exercise.

(2) He likes to read.

A brave man does not fear to die.

(3) She appears to be a learned woman.

(主語ニ關スル補足語)

A general ordered a coward soldier to  
be killed. (目的語ニ關スル補足語)

(4) He was about to die. (= near death)

They desired nothing except (or but) to  
succeed.

II. (1)noun (2)verb (3)adjective を形容ス  
ル爲メ “Infinitive” を用フ

(1) 名詞ヲ形容スル例

Give me some water to drink.

A house to let.



I want a chair *to sit* on.

Give him a pen *to write* with.

(2) 目的. 原因. 結果ノ意義ヲ以テ動詞ヲ形容ス

I came here *to see* you yesterday. 目的

The boy wept *to see* his father dead. = because, the boy saw his father dead. 原因

I am very glad *to hear* that you have entered the High School. (=because I heard .....

)  
The Russian soldiers were dispatched to the field only *to be defeated* by the Japance. (= with the result of being defeated.....)

III. 獨立ノ熟語トナル場合

I am, — *to speak* you the truth—tired of this work. 打明ケテ申セバ

*To tell* the truth, I don't approve of your plan 實ハ

This news, *so to speak*, was a thunderstruc on his ear, 云ハ

*To make* the matter worse, the heavy rain set in. 困ツタコトニハ

Th Japanese are wiser and braver than

the Russians, *to take am instane*, the latter were defeated at Makden not withstanding they had more soldies and better guns than the former.

They must bring here every body in the end, *to be sure*.

Present

話ヲスルトキト (in-finitive) カ表ハ動作トハ同時ナリ

He is said *to be* a rich man.

(彼レガ富貴ナル時ハ話ノトキト同時ナリ)

The school seems *to be* prosperous.

(學校ノ盛ナル時ハ話ノトキト同時ナリ)

The house appears *to be* some noble's.

(話ノ當時或ル貴族ガ此家ヲ所有シテ居ルナリ)

Perfect

(Infinitive) カ表ハス動作ハ話ヲスルトキハ既ニ過去ニ屬ス

He is said *to have been* a rich man

(彼レガ富貴ナリシトキ話シノトキ既ニ過去ナリ)

The school seems *to have been* prosperous

(學校ノ盛ナルトキハ話ノトキハ既ニ過去ニ屬ス)

This house appears *to have been* some noble's

(話ノ當時ハ或ル貴族ハ既ニ其家ノ所有ニアラズ)

To be able = can ナリ. You can do so. (= You are able to do so.)

Have + Infinitive” ハ “must” = 代用セラル

You must do so (= You have to do so.)

“To be” ノ變化ニ “Infinitive” チ加フルトキハ確定シタル未來ノコトヲ示ス即チ (……………スコトニナッテ居ル)

We are to go to Yokohama to-morrow.

He is to come here next Sunday.

“Have been” = “Infinitive” チ加フルトキハ行キテ來タトナル

My father has been to Shinbashi to welcome Mr. Kōda.

I have been to Kameido to see the plum-blossoms.

“Have” ノ後ニ來ル “Infinitive” ノ “to” チ略ス “Get” ノ後ニ來ル “Infinitive” ノ “to” チ省セザル場合アリ前者ハ命的ニシテ後者ハ依賴的ナリ

I had him bind the book. (綴ラセタ)

I got him to paint my portrait. (描ヒテ貰ツタ)

Participle

The participle ハ一面ヨリ見レバ動詞ニシテ他ノ一面ヨリ見レバ形容詞ナリ故ニ之ヲ

“Verbal Adjective” トモ云フ

You should not bother me doing my work.

I have never seen exercise written so well.

“Doing” ハ他動詞ニシテ “work” チ object トス而シ一方ニ於テ “me” ヲ形容スルヲ知ルベシ

“written” ハ動詞ニシテ “will” ナル副ノ變化ヲ受ク而シテ一方ニ於テハ “Exercise” チ形容ス

The participle ノ形

	present	past	perfect.
他動詞	原動	Doing (ナシ)	having done.
		Speaking (ナシ)	having spoken.
	被動	Being done	done
Being spoken		spoken	having been spoken.
自動詞	Fading	faded	having faded.

Present.

動詞ノ “root” = “ing” チ附加シタルモノニシテ名詞ノ前又ハ後ニアリテ其名詞ヲ形容ス

The rising sun; the dying man.

A singing bird. a barking dog.

Past

“The participle” ノ “past tense” ノ形ハ

“Conjugation” = 於テ説明セリ而シテ此 past  
ニ用ヒラル、 “participle” 普通他動詞ナレバ  
形容セラル、名詞ハ常ニ被動ノ位置ニアリ

Those who expect to have every thing  
done by others, cannot succeed in any  
thing.

Let us have every thing done right.

I should not like to have such a story  
told about me.

I have never heard so elequently spoken  
English.

He is a half-paid officer.

There is a well done work.

但シ “Intransitive verbs” ハ “Past participle”  
ニ用ヒラルコト少シ之レヲ用フル場合ハ常  
ニ名詞ノ前ニアリテ名詞後ニアル事ナシ。若  
シ之レヲ用ヒント欲セバ “Relative Pronoun”  
ヲ入レテ一定ノ動詞トスベシ

“The faded rose” ナ “The rose faded” トス  
ルハ不可ナリ “The rose which was faded”  
トセザル可ラズ其他 A retired officer; A dead  
horse; the fallen city; the risen sun; ノ如キ  
皆其類ナリ

“The past participle” ハ習慣、状態、品性  
ヲ表ハスコトアリ

Well-read man. 多ク且能ク讀書セル人

An out-open man. 開活ノ人

A retired general. 退職ノ將軍

其他

A smooth-skinned cat. 柔毛ノ猫

A four-cornered hat. 四角帽

A one-eyed monster. 獨眼ノ怪物

A long-tailed monkey. 尾長猿

等ハ上ノ用法ガ原因トナリ名詞ノ語尾ニ “ed”  
附シテ “past participle” ノ如ク用フルニ至リ  
シモノナリ

“Subjective Complement” ニ用ヒラレタ  
ル “Participle”

He was gone when I called on him.

They will be come when you arrive at  
the city.

A country gentleman remained gaping at  
the large brick house.

I don't know how the secret became  
known to the twon.

“Objective Complement” ニ用ヒラレタ  
ル “Participle”

An idle boy alway expects to have his  
lesson done.

The hunter found a tiger shot dead in

the forest.

I had my likeness *taken*.

I got a letter written by him.

I opened my eyes to find myself *rolled* down from the rock.

Participle ハ往々 “While”, “because”, “when”, “if”, “though”, ノ意義ニ用フルコトアリ

Walking through the dark forest (= while I was walking) I came up to a small and deserted cottage.

The ball, *missing the beast*, struck a rock on which it was standing. (because the ball missed the beast)

Crossing the large river over there (= if you cross the river there) you find the enemy's camp.

Admitting what you do (= though what you do, or whatever you may do) I will not believe you.

Seeing the police man (巡查ヲ見ナガラ) a pick-pocket ran off.

Having seen the police man (= when he had seen the police man) (巡查ヲ見タ後) a pick-pocket ran off.

The participle が表ス動作ノ主格ト一定動詞ノ主格ガ別物ナルトキハ此用法ヲ應用スベカラズ

Being brave, the world praised the Japanese soldiers. ト云フハ不可ナリ勇氣ナル何人ナルカ不明ナリ又世界ガ日本兵ヲ賞揚スルハ何ノ理由ナルヤ不明ナリ之 “The Japanese soldiers being brave, the world praised them. 又ハ Being brave, the Japanese soldiers were praised by the world.” ト改ムレバ完全ノ意義ヲ表ハス

Gerund

The “Gerund” ハ動詞ニ “ing” ナ附シテ名詞ニ用フルモノヲ云フ故ニ一面ヨリ見レバ名詞ナレドモ他ノ一面ヨリ見レバ動詞ナリ

Reading a book is better than remaining stupidly. ノ “Reading” ハ “book” ナル目的ヲ有スル點ヨリ見レバ他動詞ナレドモ “is” ノ主格ナル點ヨリ見レバ名詞ナリ

The form of Gerund

present	perfect
doing	having done
speaking	having spoken

The Gerund が表ハス動作ノ主格ト一定動詞ノ主格又ハ目的トガ別人ナルキハ “Gerund”

ノ主格ハ之ヲ所有格ノ形トシテ其前ニ置カザル可ラス

I regret *having* done so 自分が左様シタコトヲ遺憾ニ思フ

然レドモ “I” ヨリ他ノ者が左様シタ場合ニハ “having” ノ前ニ其モノ、所有格ヲ置クベシ

I regret *his* having done so.

I regret *your* having done so.

They praised the old man for his only *son's* having done so.

The “Gerund” ト “Verbal-noun.” Gerund ハ動詞及ヒ名詞ノ兩性質ヲ有スレトモ Verbal noun ハ Gerund ト同一形ヲ有シ乍ラ名詞ニシテ用ヒラルトモナリ而 Gerund ニハ冠詞ヲ附スルコトナケレドモ verbal noun ニハ (the)ヲ附シ “of” が其後ニ併フ

Gerund Verbal noun

He supported a large family by *writing* novels. He supported a large family by *the writing* of novels.

*Sleeping* late is not good for health. Late *sleeping* is not good for health.

(Sleeping ハ動詞ノ性質ヲ帶フル故 “late” ナルが故ニ “late” ナ

ナル副詞ニ變化セラ (形容詞ニ形容セラ  
ル)

Some beast is found of *roaring* loudly Some beast is found of *loud roaring*

(副詞) (形容詞)

Gerund ノ前ノ “on” 又ハ “upon” ハ “when” 又ハ “as soon as” ナル接續詞ノ意義ヲ有ス  
*On* the ship's arriving at a harbor (= when the ship arrived at a harbor) all the sailors went ashore.

*Upon* the snow's melting (= as soon as the snow melts), I will go the woods to find some games.

Adverbs

Adverbs ハ “verb,” “adjective,” ト他ノ “adverb” ヲ變化ス 或文法家ハ “adverb” ノ意義ヲ廣メテ名詞及ヒ代名詞ノ外ハ凡テノ品詞ヲ變化スルモノト解スルモノアレドモ余ハ之レト反對ナリ何トナレバ説者ガ前置詞又ハ接續詞ヲ變化スト云ヘル副詞ハ其ノ前置詞又ハ接續詞ヲ其首端トセル全熟語又ハ全句ヲ變化スルモノトスルヲ適當トスレバナリ

1. 説者ガ Preposition ヲ變化スト云ヘルモ

He arrived long before the time.

A spy was standing just outside the camp-door.

The advanced post lies far beyond the *Hu-nho*.

2. Conjunction チ變化スト云ヘルモノ

We should like to know precisely how the Russian troops were defeated in Manchuria.

I don't know exactly how the war broke out.

以上ノ例ニテ單橫線ヲ絶セル語即 adverbs ハ單橫線ヲ絶セル全部ニ關スルコトハ明瞭ナリ何トナレバ“preposition” 又ハ“conjunction” チ首端トスル熟語又ハ句ハ普通形容詞又ハ副詞ノ意義ヲ有スレバナリ

副詞ノ種別

1. 單純 (Simple)
2. 疑問 (Interogative)
3. 關係 (Lerative)

此三種ノ副詞ガ其變化スル品詞ニ及ホス意義ハ時間・場所・數・狀態・量・距離・ナリ

1. Simple adverbs (單純副詞)

Time(時間)

I know it *before*.

I saw him *yesterday*. 其他此部ニ屬スルモノ

ノハ大略次ノ如シ

Now, then, since, before, ago, always, presently, soon, early, instantly, immediately, after, late, afterword, to-day, to-morrow, yesterday.

Place(場所)

We were playing *here* and not *there*.

此部ニ屬スルモノハ大略次ノ如シ

Here, there; hence, thence; hither, thither; in, out; within, without; above, below; inside, outside; far, near.

Number(數)

He once *came* to my house but he did not come *again*.

此部ニ屬スルモノハ大略次ノ如シ

Once, twice, thrice, again, sometimes, always, seldom, never, often, firstly, secondly, 等.

Manner(狀態・性質)

This small bird sings *sweetly*.

此部ニ屬スルモノハ次ノ如シ

Thus, so, well, ill, amiss, badly, probably 等.

Quantity(量・積・度)

Our teacher's son is *almost* but not *quite*, the cleverest boy in the whole school.

此部ニ屬スルモノ次ノ如シ

Very, much, too, quite, almost, little, a little, rather, somewhat, half, wholly, partly, so, 等.

Affirming(可定) denying(否定)

此部ニ屬スルモノハ次ノ如シ

Yes, no, not, by no means, nay, not, not at all, 等.

2. Interogative adverbs.(疑問副詞)

Simple adverbs ニ述ベタル時. 場所. 状態.

及ビ數ヲ問フニ用フ

時ヲ問フトキノモノ When? how long?

場所ヲ問フモノ Where? whence? whither?

數ヲ問フモノ How often?

状態ヲ問フモノ How?

量又ハ度ヲ問フモノ How far? how?

理由ヲ問フモノ Why? herefore?

但シ "How" ト "what" トハ感情ノ激動ヲ表ハスニ用フルコトアリ "How beautiful this rose is!" "What a beautiful flower this is!"

Relative adverbs.(關係副詞)ハ其形疑副詞ト同ナレドモ彼ハ疑問ヲ發スル爲メニ用ヒ此ハ文ノ二個ノ部分ヲ連結シ且ツ單純副詞ノ如ク

動詞ヲ變化ス

I don't know *where* he has been.

I should like to know *why* he did so.

He did not tell me *when* he sold the watch.

上例ノ "where" ハ "has been" ヲ變化シ "why" ハ "did" ヲ變化シ "When" ハ "sold" ヲ變化シ其レト同時ニ各其ノ前後ノ二個ノ部分ヲ連結スルコトヲ知ルベシ

"The" ガ adverb トナル場合

The higher we climbed up, the colder it became.(=To that extent we climbed up the mountain, to that extent it became cold.)ナルニ前ノ "the" ハ "climbed" ヲ變化シ後ノ "the" ハ "became" ヲ變化ス

Comparison (比較法)

Adverb ノ "comparison" ハ形容詞ノ "comparison" ト略ホ同一ニシテ一級ノ副詞ハ "er" ナリテ比較級ヲ表ハシ "est" ナリテ最上級ヲ表ハス

(原級)	Regular form (比較級)	(最上級)
Positive	Comparative	Superlative.
Long	longer	longest.
Loud	louder	loudest.
Late	later	latest or last.

Near            nearer            nearest.

Irregular form

Badly }  
Ill     }  
Evil }            Worse            worst.

Well            better            best.

Much            more            most.

Little            less            least.

Far            farther            farthest.

Forth            further            furthest.

“Early” チ 除ク外 “ly” ニ 終ル 副詞ハ 凡テ “more” チ 以テ 比較級 “most” チ 以テ 最上級 チ 表ハス 但 最上級ノ 前ニ 定冠詞 the チ 附スコ ト ナシ

“Enough”, “early”, “little”, “long”, “loud”, “much”, “near”, “only”, ハ 形容詞ノ トキト 形 チ 同ク ス

文全體ノ 意義チ 變化スル adverb アリ 此場此 種ノ adverb ハ 文ノ 首端又ハ 末端ニ 之レチ 置 クベシ

Fortunately he did not freeze to death. (幸ニシテ 彼レハ 凍死セザリシ) 若シ “He did not fortunately freeze to death” ト云ハバ 「彼ハ不幸ノ有様ヲ 凍死シタリ」トナルベシ Unfortunately he did not sceed. (彼ハ不幸

ニシテ 成功シナカツタ) 若シ “He did not unfortunately succeed”. (彼ハ幸ニ成功シタリ) トナル故ニ 副詞チ 甚變化ス 動詞ノ 近クハ 副詞ノ 原則ナレドモ 此種ノ 副詞チ 用フルトキハ 大ニ 注意チ 要ス

副詞 (adverbs) ハ 形容詞ヨリ 變化スルモノ多ク 而シテ 此場合ニハ 形容詞ノ 語尾ニ “ly” チ 附加スルハ 普通ナリ 例ヘバ

Wise, wisely; poor, poorly; high, highly; short, shortly.

Adverbial phrases (副詞的熟語) ハ 英語中ニ 非常ニ 多數アル 今之レチ 分別スレバ

1. Prepositions ト nouns トニテ 成ルモノ  
“Of course”(勿論); “at length”(遂ニ); “in fact”(實ハ) “to boot”(ノミナラズ)
2. 前置詞ト名詞ト合體シタルモノ  
To-day=on this day; asleep=in the state of sleep; abed=in bed; away=on this way.
3. 前置詞ト形容詞トヨリ 成ルモノ  
In general, (總シテ) in particular, (各別ニ) in short, (要スルニ) in vain, (徒ニ) at first, (初メニ) at least, (少クモ) at last, (遂ニ) at all, (チヨツトモ) at present, (目下)



4. 前置詞ト形容詞ト合體シタルモノ  
Below, beyond, behind, abroad, anew, along, away,
5. 前置詞ト副詞トヨリ成ルモノ  
At once, (直ニ) forthwith, (即時) forever, (永久ニ) within, (内ニ) without, (外ニ) before, (前ニ) beneath, (下ニ)
6. 其他雜種ナルモノ  
By all means, (是非トモ) By no means, (決シテ……セズ) by the way 又ハ by the by, (序ニ) head downward, topsyturvy, head over heels, (サカサマニ).

Prepositions

Preposition ハ英語ヲ學ブ我學生ノ最モ困難トスル所ナレバ別ニ前置詞例解トシテ最モ詳細ニ其ノ活用法ヲ説明セリ故ニ茲ニ之レヲ省略ス

Conjunctions

Co-ordinate conjunctions

1. 單ニ接續ニ用ヒラルモノ  
“And.” An old man went into a forest to get some wood *and* his wife to a river to wash her clothes.  
“Also.” (亦) He is guilty and his son *also*.  
“Both……and.” (并ニ) He was *both* de-

- graded *and* expelled.  
“Too.” (亦) The gentleman is a brave soldier and far sighted statesman *too*.  
“As well as.” (并ニ) You *as well as* your brother are students of the High School.  
“Not only……but also.” (ノミナラズ)  
He was *not only* compelled to act against his will *but also* to sacrifice himself for his country.  
“No less than” ( )  
“Now” (而カモ) She preferred a negro to her husband; *now*, the negro was murderer.  
“Well” (斯クトハ) Japan has made wonderful progress these forty years; *well*, the world did not expect it for her.
2. 選擇ノ意義アルモノ  
“Either……or.” (孰レカ) I suppose *either* he or his father will come to-morrow,  
“Neither……nor.” (孰レモ……セズ) I know *neither* him *nor* his mother. “Or” (又ハ) will he come *or* not?  
Be more deligent *or* (然ラズンバ) you will fail. 其他 “otherwise”, “else” モ同意義ナリ  
對照 (contrast) ノ意義アルモノ

“But”. He is poor, *but* honest.

“Still”, “yet”. He explored the farthest region of human knowledge, still (又ハ yet) he is studying with great diligence.

“Nevertheless”, (其レニモ係ラズ) The statesman was blamed as a traitor, nevertheless he determined to act complying with his will.

“However”. (左レドモ)

He was severely wounded hands and feet, he denied, *however*, to be carried back.

“While”, “whereas”. (然ルニ) Wise men think before they say, while(又ハwhereas) fools say and then think.

“Only”. (併シ只ダ) Learn what you like, *only* do not remain idle.

Subordinate conjunctions.

此ノ接續詞ハ主句 (principal clause) へ附屬句 (dependant clause) ナリ

I. Prinsipal clause ノ中ニ含マル、名詞ト同格ナルモノ

He told (the fact) *that* the boy is honest.

My uncle wrote to me (to the effect) *that* he had been welcomed with great honor.

以上ノ右側ハ附屬句ニシテ主句ニアル

transitive verbs ノ objects 用ヒラル之レヲ (noun clause) ト云フ

2. 原因又ハ理由

He did not come, *because* he was ill.  
They could not stay long, *as* it was late in day.

右側ノ附屬句ハ主句ノ動詞ヲ變化スルモノニシテ副詞ノ如ク用ヒラル之レヲ (adverbial clause) ト云フ

3. 條件又ハ假定ノ意義ヲ有スルモノ

I will do so, *if* you like.

I would do, *if* I could.

He was quite safe, *as if* he were not at all freghtened.

They were threatened to be thrown into a dangion, *unless* they confessed.

I will give a gold watch, *provided* (又ハthatヲ伴フ) you will pass successfully.

此他 *though*, *however*, *not with standing*, *as*, *before*, *after*, *white*, *as long as* 又ハ *so long as* 等ノ如キ adverbial clauses ナリ

Relative 及 Interogative conjunctions.

此接續詞ハ關係副詞トシテ説明スルモ同シ

1. Time = 關スルモノ when 及ヒ whenever.
2. Place = 關スルモノ where, wherever, 及ヒ whence.
3. 狀態 = 關スルモノ how.
4. 理由 = 關スルモノ why.
5. 疑 = 關スルモノ

He promised to write me *when* he arrived in London. (the time at which 同シ)

Let them come *whenever* thy have time.

My uncle wrote to my mother to inform her *where* my father resides in Tokyo. (the place in which 同シ)

The detective determined to find out the thief *wherever* he may concead himself.

He staid in Korea for two months *whence* he went to Manchuria and China.

This is the reason *why* he did so.

(此場合ニハ “for which” ナ用フルコトアリ)

Any one don't know *how* the faithful dog was killed.

He made up his mind *whether* he would go out or stay in its hole.

Interjection

此ノ品詞ハ文法トシ詳述スルノ要ナシ只其ノ語ヲ記臆スレバ足ル

歎喜. Hurrah! huzza!

悲哀. Oh! ah! alas! alack!

可笑. ha! ha!

疲勞. Heegh-ho!

注意. Lo! hark! hush! hist!

(完)

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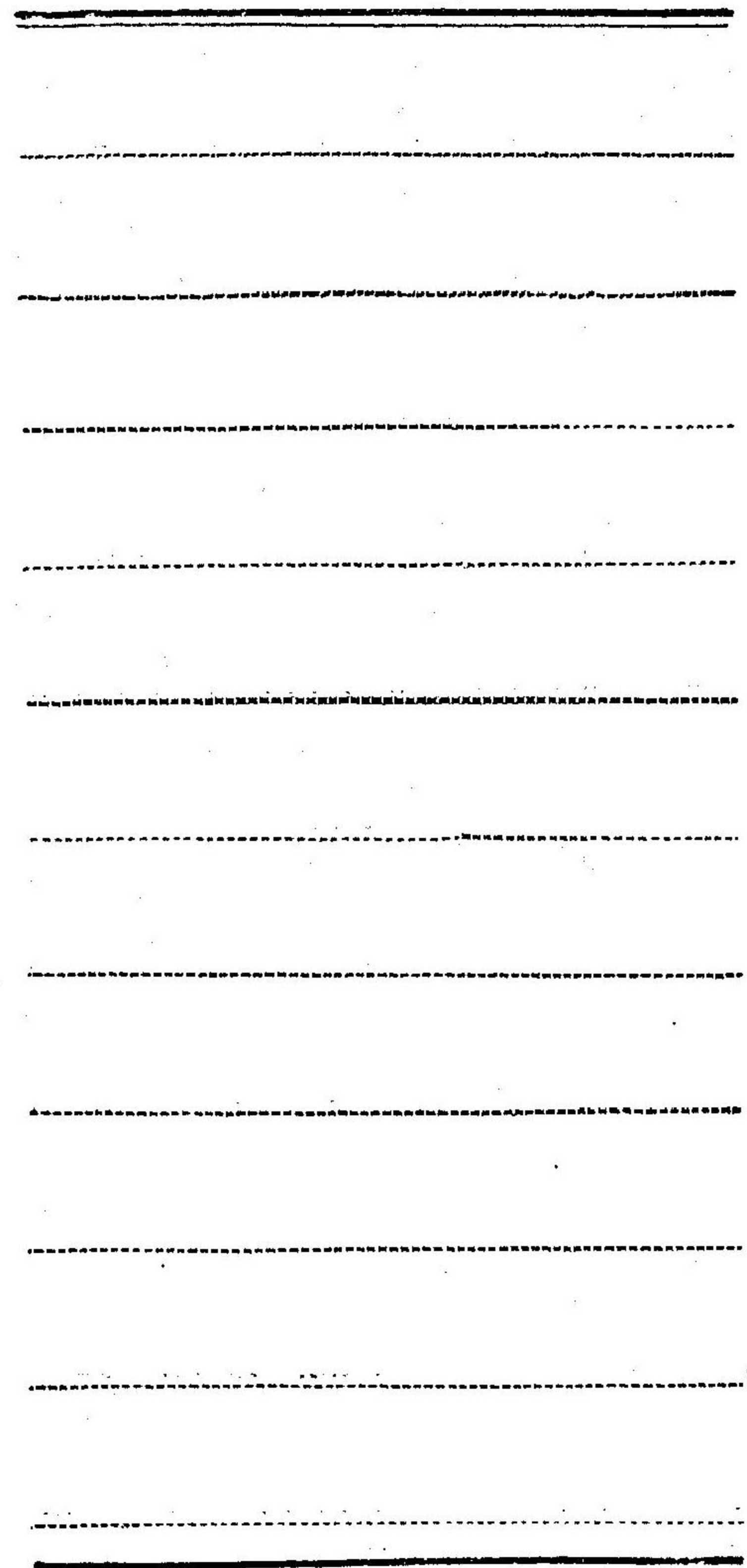
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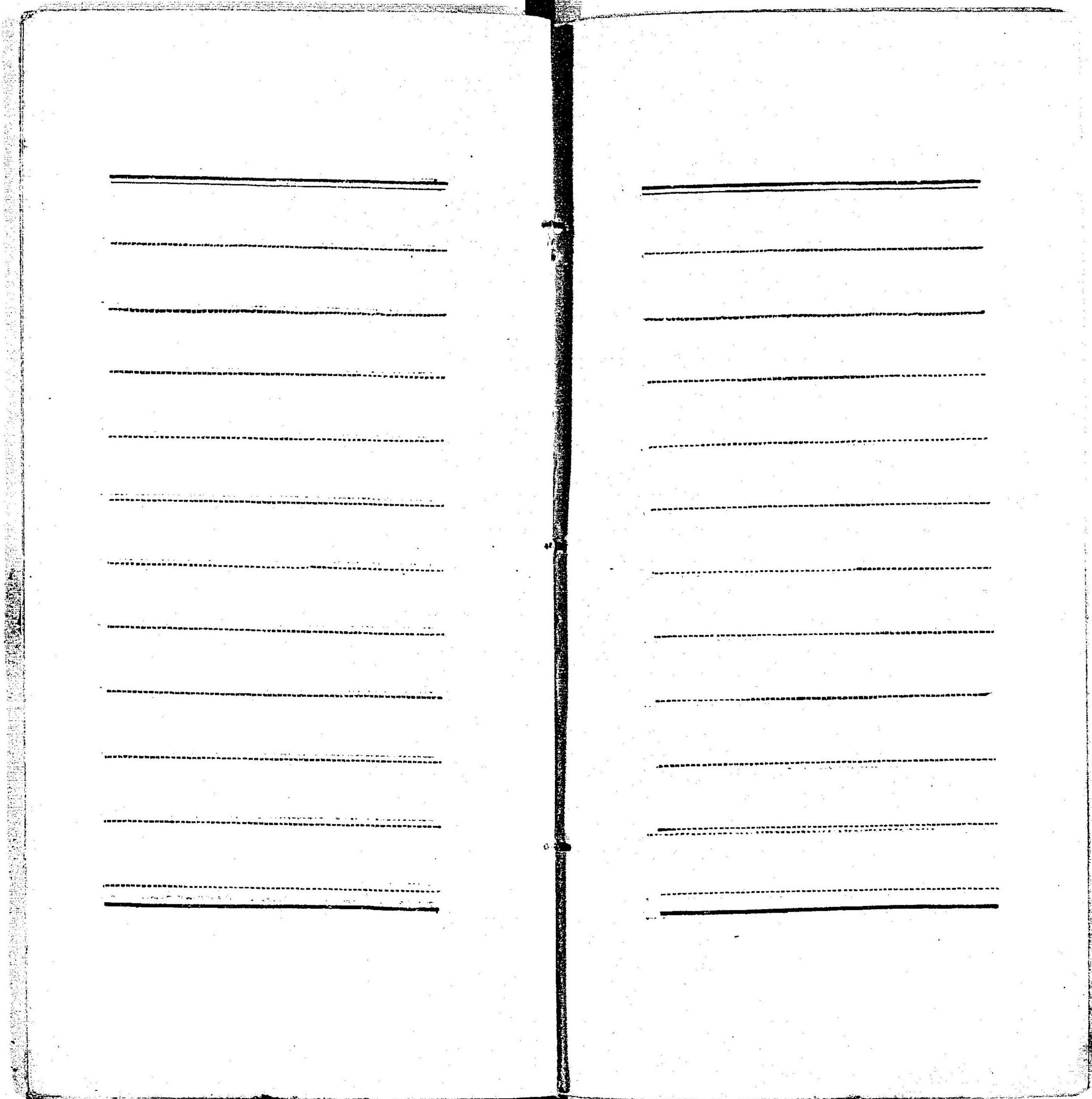


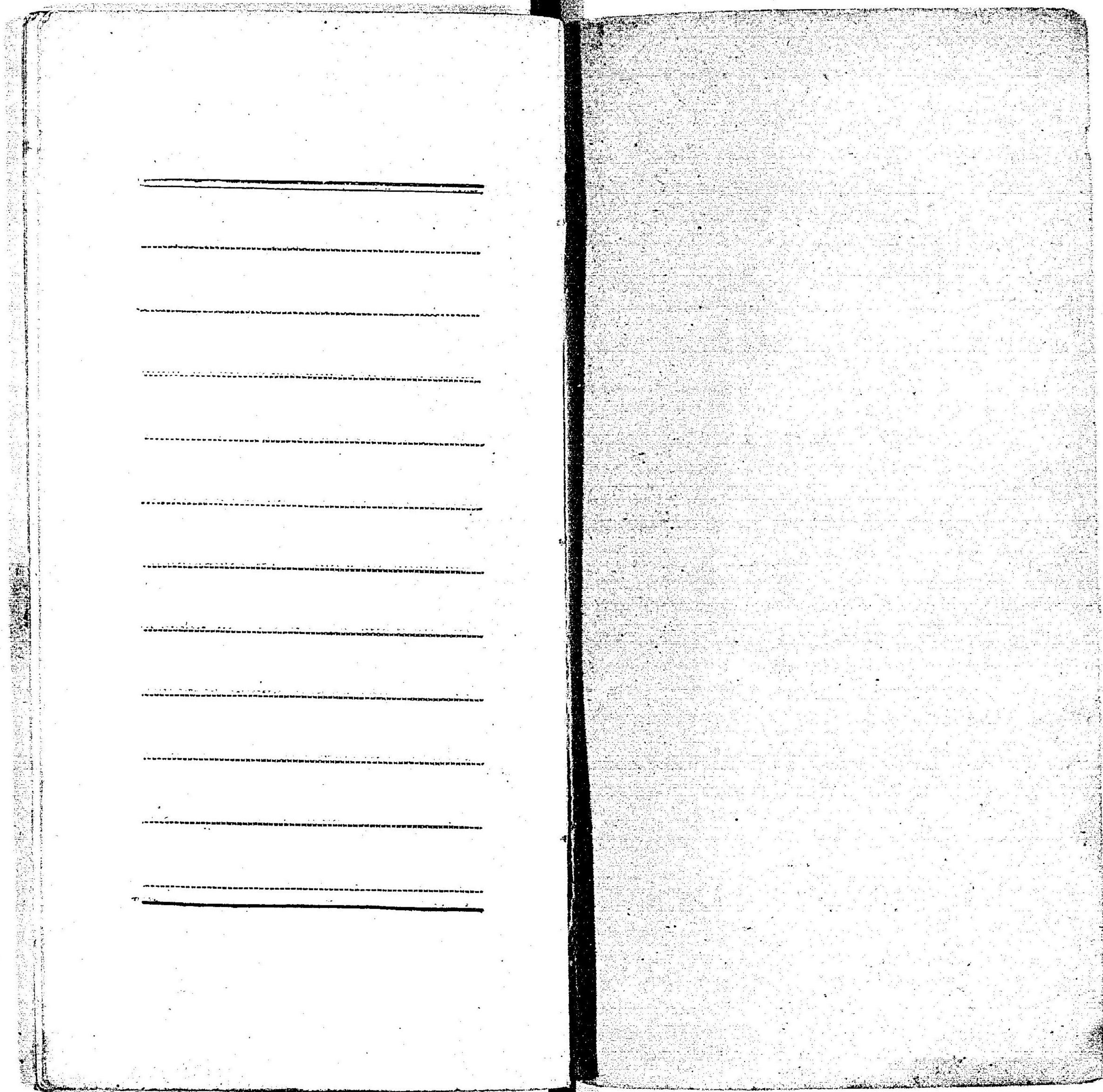
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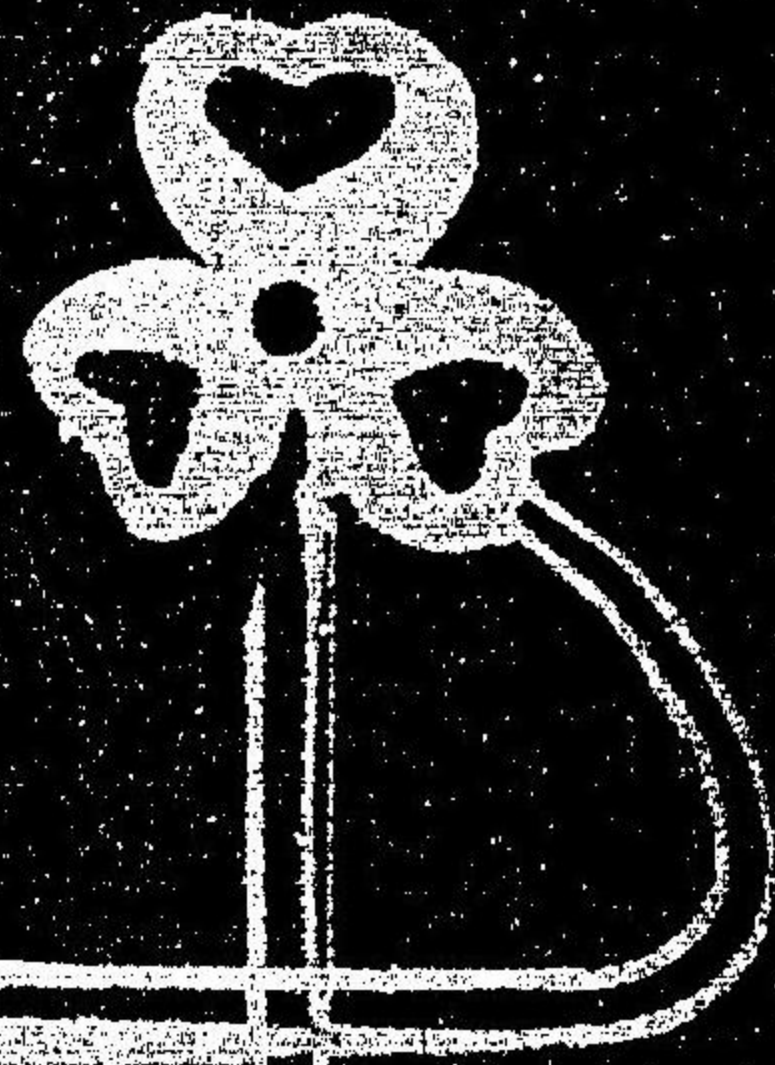
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