

reported speech は comma にて分かれざるべからざるごとく上例に於けるが如し

429. Reported speech は言ふ人に用ひられたる言語の實體を與へて實際の言語を擧げざるときは之を **Indirect Narration** と謂ふ

My father said *that* it was time to go away.

Note.— 此組織に於て文章は 'that' にて結合せらる

430. *The tense of the reporting verb is never changed.* (報告動詞の時は決して變せられず)

然れども Reported Speech (報告せらるゝ説話) の時は Direct Narration より Indirect Narration に遷るとき若干の變化を受くることありて時の此變化は報告動詞の時に従ふ

431. Reported Speech の時の變化に關して二つの重要な規則ありて既に Sequence of Tenses につき § 422 に擧げたる規則と同一のものなり

Rule I. 第一則 — 報告動詞が **Past tense** なるときは報告せらるゝ説話の動詞の時は **Past tense** の四個形のうちのものに變せられざるべからず

Rule II. 第二則 — Reporting verb は **Present or Future tense** なるときは Reported Speech の動詞の時は全く變せられず (not changed.)

Rule II.

432. Rule II は簡なるが故に直ちに所置し得べし此規則にて Reporting verb は Present or Future Tense なりとして Reported speech に於ける動詞の時は何の時は起るとも

Direct より Indirect Narration に遷移する際全く變せられず (not changed at all.)

Reporting Verb.

(Present Tense)

{ Direct. He has told you,

{ Indirect. He has told you

{ Direct. He says to his friend,

{ Indirect. He says to his friend

(Future Tense.)

{ Direct. He will say,

{ Indirect. He will say

{ Direct. He will say,

{ Indirect. He will tell them

Reported Speech.

(Any Tense. 何れの時にてても)

" I am coming."

that he is coming.

" I have been reading."

that he has been reading.

(Any Tense.)

" Thou hast spoken falsely."

that thou hast spoken falsely.

" The boy was lazy.

that the boy was lazy.

433. 時により Reported speech 中の 'he' は言ふ人なりや或は言ひ掛けられたる人なりやにつきて不明なることあり:—

Reporting Verb.

Reported Speech.

Direct. { Gobind says to Cleon,

{ Gobind says to Cleon,

Indirect. Gobind says to Cleon

" I am wrong "

" You are wrong."

that he (who ?) is wrong.

如何にせば 'he' に關したる不明を除却すべきか此は左の例に於けるが如く 'he' の後に志す所の人名を挿入することにてのみ明瞭たるを得む:—

Reporting Verb.

Reported Speech.

{ Direct. Gobind says to Cleon, " I am wrong."

{ Indirect. " " " " that he (Gobind) is wrong.

{ Direct. " " " " " You are wrong."

{ Indirect. " " " " that he (Cleon) is wrong.

Convert the following from the Direct to the Indirect Narration :—

The judge will say to you, " You are innocent of that crime." (判事は汝に言はむ、汝は其罪には無罪なりと)

All men declare, "He has never been defeated."

He has told them, "I did not commit this fault."

He is still declaring, "You are the man who did it."

He has been saying all day, "I am tired of work."

I shall tell him plainly, "You cannot come here again."

I shall always affirm, "He and not I, is the guilty man."

(余は常に確言せむ彼人は有罪人なり而して余は有罪人ならず)

He says every day, "This climate will not suit my health, I must go away as soon as I can." (此氣候は余が健康に適せざらむ余は力の及む限り速かに立去らざるべからずと彼人は毎日言ふ)

The judge informs the court, "The man is guilty and will be hanged in four day's time." (判事は裁判所に報告す此男は有罪なり四日以内に絞罪に處せらるべし)

The man has confessed, "I am the guilty man and deserve the punishment"

(余は罪人なり此罰相當すと此男は自白せり)

Rule I.

434. 第一則の精細の活用につきては左の特別規則に注目せむことを要す:—

(a) The Present tense (in the reported speech) は之に一致すべき Past form に變せられざるべからず

(b) The Past Indefinite (in the reported speech) Past Perfect に變せられざるべからず

(c) The Past Continuous (in the reported speech) は Past Perfect Continuous に變せられざるべからず

435. Special Rule (特別規則) (a) (the reported speech 中の) 現在時を之に一致する過去時に變せよ

故に shall は should に will は would に may は might に can は could に come は came に is coming は

was coming に has come は had come に變せられて has been coming は had been coming に變せらるゝなり

Reporting Verb. Reported Speech.

{ Direct. He said, "The man shall come."	Present.
{ Indirect. He said, that the man should come.	Past.
{ Direct. He said, "The man will come."	Present.
{ Indirect. He said, that the man would come.	Past.
{ Direct. He said, "The man may come."	Present.
{ Indirect. He said, that the man might come.	Past.
{ Direct. He said, "The man can come."	Present.
{ Indirect. He said, that the man could come.	Past.
{ Direct. He said, "The man comes."	Pres. Indef.
{ Indirect. He said, that the man came	Past Indef.
{ Direct. He said, "The man is coming."	Pres. Contin.
{ Indirect. He said, that the man was coming.	Past Contin.
{ Direct. He said, "The man has come."	Pres. Perfect.
{ Indirect. He said, that the man had come.	Past Perfect.
{ Direct. He said, "The man has been coming."	Pre. Per. Con.
{ Indirect. He said, that the man had been coming.	Past Per. Con.

Examples.

Direct.—And Jacob said: "It is enough; My son Joseph is yet alive; I will go and see him before I die."—Old Testament. (而して Jacob は言ひしには; それにて十分なり余が子の Joseph は未だ生きて居る余は死する前に行いて而して見むと)

Indirect.—And Jacob said that ^{it} is was enough; that his son Joseph was yet alive, and that he would go and see him before he died.

Direct. And David's anger was greatly kindled, and he said, "The man who *hath done* this thing *deserveth* to die and he *shall* restore the lamb fourfold."—*Old Testament.*

Indirect.—And David said that the man who *had done* this thing *deserved* to die, and that he *should* restore the lamb fourfold. (而して David は此事を爲したりし男は死することに相當せしことゝ此男は羊を四倍にして賠償すべきことを言出しき)

436. Special Rule (b).—(The reported speech 中の) 不定過去を十分過去に變せよ :—

<i>Reporting Verb.</i>	<i>Reported Speech.</i>
{ <i>Direct.</i> He said, "The man <i>came</i> at six "	<i>Past Indef.</i>
{ <i>Indirect.</i> He said that the man <i>had come</i> at six	<i>Past Perfect.</i>
{ <i>Direct.</i> He said, "The rain <i>fell</i> yesterday "	<i>Past Indef.</i>
{ <i>Indirect.</i> He said that the rain <i>had fallen</i> yesterday.	<i>Past Perfect.</i>

437. Special Rule (c).—(The reported speech 中の) 繼續過去を繼續十分過去に變せよ :—

<i>Reporting Verb.</i>	<i>Reported Speech.</i>
{ <i>Direct.</i> He said, "The man <i>was coming</i> "	<i>Past Contin.</i>
{ <i>Indirect.</i> He said that the man <i>had been coming.</i>	<i>Past Perf. Con.</i>
{ <i>Direct.</i> He said, "The rain <i>was falling</i> yesterday "	<i>Past Contin.</i>
{ <i>Indirect.</i> He said that the rain <i>had been falling</i> yesterday.	<i>Past Perf. Con.</i>

(I) *Convert the following sentences from Direct to Indirect* (左文を直接より間接に變せよ)

We said to him, "The weather is stormy, and the way is long."

He said to us, "The carriage has come, and we shall start soon."

The teacher told us, "The prize will be presented to-morrow."

He said to me, "The rain has been falling since daybreak (明) and you cannot go."

We said to him, "Your fault will be pardoned, if you confess it."

He said to me "I am glad to tell you that you are pardoned."

He said "The man has started, but he has not yet come."

We heard him say, "I will agree to what you propose, if you sign this."

He said to me, "You are mistaken; you will not go to-day."

Hasain said to me, "I shall leave this place, as soon as I can."

Hasain said to me, "You will be tired before you arrive."

Hasain said, "Our friend arrived yesterday, but will go to-day."

My son exclaimed, "Some one has taken the book I was reading."

He made a promise, "I will come, if I can."

He said, "I have been very ill, but am now better."

Pilate replied to the Jews, "What I have written, I have written."

He said to me, "You are guilty, and I am innocent."

They said, "The boy is hiding in the place where we left him."

They said, "The boy will soon be found; and we will bring him."

(2) *Convert the following sentences from Indirect to Direct* (左文中の間接を直接に變せよ) :—

He made them understand that he would soon return.

He told them that he had been robbed of book which he had bought.

He said that he was very sorry for the fault he had committed.

They all said to him that he deserved to be pardoned.

They affirmed that he was the best worker they had seen.

He admitted that he had not worked so hard as Ram had done.

He heard them say that he did not deserve the prize.

He promised them that he would do it as soon as he could.

They said that he deserved their thanks for all he had done.

All who heard this said that he was speaking the truth.

He said that he had been three years in jail, and yet was innocent.

They told him they would never believe what he said.

He replied that he would prove what he had said to be true.

My brother told me that he had been reading all day.

My father told me that I was wrong and would be fined.

I replied that if my fault was proved I would pay the fine.
I admitted that I had acted foolishly in what I did.

438. 第一則に對して格外れのものあり此は § 423 に記載せる the Sequence of Time の格外同様のものなり

もし reported speech は一般若くは習慣の事實 (Universal or habitual fact) に關係するときは the reported speech 中の the Present Indefinite は之に應ずる Past に變せられずして其儘にて殘留す:—

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Past tense.</i> | <i>Present tense.</i> |
| { Direct. He said, "We cannot be quite happy in this life." | { Indirect. He said, that we cannot be quite happy in this life. |
| { Direct. He said, "The earth moves round the sun." | { Indirect. He said, that the earth moves round the sun. |
| { Direct. He said, "God rules and governs all things." | { Indirect. He said that God rules and governs all things. |
| { Direct. He reminded me, "When the cat is away, the mice play." | { Indirect. He reminded me, that when the cat is away the mice play. |

439. The reported speech 中に第一則にて the Present tense は the Past に變せらるるときは nearness (接近) を言ひ出す形容詞動詞若くは副詞は同様に distance (距離) を言ひ出すものに變せらる

故に通則として吾人は左の如く變ず:—

Now を then に	To-day を that day に
This or these を that or those に	To-morrow を next day に
Hither を thither に	Yesterday を the previous day に
Here を there に	Last night を the previous night に
Hence を thence に	Ago を before に
Thus を so に	Now を then に
Come を go に	

Reporting Verb. *Reported Speech.*

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| { Direct. He said, "I will leave you now." | { Indirect. He said that he would leave them then. |
| { Direct. He said, "I will come here." | { Indirect. He said that he would go there. |
| { Direct. He said, "I have seen this man." | { Indirect. He said that he had seen that man. |
| { Direct. He said, "I saw this man long ago." | { Indirect. He said that he had seen that man long before. |

然れども 'this', 'here', 'now', etc (等) は説話を言ひ出す間に言ふ人に對して現在して居る或る物体場所若くは時限に關係するときは形容詞或は副詞の變化は Reported speech 中に起らざるものとす

Reporting Verb. *Reported Speech.*

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| { Direct. Gobind, said "This is my coat" | { Indirect. Gobind said that this (the coat in his hand) was his coat. |
| { Direct. Gobind, said "I will do it now or never," | { Indirect. Gobind said that he would do it now or never. |

440. Interrogative Sentences. — The reporting speech が問ひの文章なるときは (§2) 'say' 或は 'tell' といふ Reporting verb は 'ask' 或は 'inquire' に變せらる

Reporting Verb. *Reported Speech.*

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| { Direct. He said to me, "What is the shortest way back?" | { Indirect. He inquired of me What was the shortest way back. |
| { Direct. He said to me, "Where are you going?" | { Indirect. He asked me Where I was going. |
| { Direct. He said to him, "Why do you stop here?" | { Indirect. He asked him Why he stopped there. |
| { Direct. He said to us, "Are you going away to-day?" | { Indirect. He inquired of us Whether we were going that day. |

{ *Direct.* He said to me, "Why did you strike me?"
 { *Indirect.* He demanded of me why I had struck him.

441. Imperative Sentences.—Reported speech は命令文なるときは (§2), Reporting verb の 'say' 或は 'tell' は a *command* (命令) a *precept* (教誨) 若くは an *entreaty* (願望) の意義の動詞に變せざるべからず而して學生は此意義に最もよく適する動詞即ち前後の文勢に適應するものを選択せざるべからず

Direct Narration より Indirect に遷すことに於て Imperative mood は Infinitive に置き換へられざるべからず

<i>Reporting Verb.</i>	<i>Reported Speech.</i>
{ <i>Direct.</i> He said to his servants, "Go away at once." { <i>Indirect.</i> He ordered his servants to go away at once. }	} <i>Command.</i> (命令)
{ <i>Direct.</i> He said to his friend, "Work steadily." { <i>Indirect.</i> He advised his friend to work steadily. }	} <i>Precept.</i> (教誨)
{ <i>Direct.</i> He said to the student, "Do not sit there." { <i>Indirect.</i> He forbade the student to sit there. }	} <i>Prohibition.</i> (禁止)
{ <i>Direct.</i> He said to his master, "Pardon me sir." { <i>Indirect.</i> He begged his master to pardon him. }	} <i>Entreaty.</i> (願望)
{ <i>Direct.</i> He said to his friend "Please lend me your book." { <i>Indirect.</i> He asked his friend to be kind enough to lend him his book. }	} <i>Request.</i> (請求)

一の附屬文が命令文に附隨するときは此附屬文の動詞の時は Reporting verb の時に従ひて規定せらる (§ 43I の Rule I. を參看すべし)

<i>Reporting Verb.</i>	<i>Reported Speech.</i>
{ <i>Direct.</i> He said to his servant, "Do as I tell you," { <i>Indirect.</i> He ordered his servant to do as he told him. }	
{ <i>Direct.</i> He said to his friend, "Wait here till I return." { <i>Indirect.</i> He begged his friend to wait there till he returned. }	

442. Exclamatory Sentences (感動文).—Reported speech は Exclamatory or Optative sentence (§ 2). より成るときは 'say' 若くは 'tell' の如き Reporting verb は 'exclaim,' 'Cry out,' 'pray,' 等の如き動詞に換へられざるべからず而して學生は斯る意義に適當せる動詞即ち前後の文勢に適應する動詞を選択せざるべからず

<i>Reporting Vers.</i>	<i>Reported Exclamation.</i>
{ <i>Direct.</i> He said, { <i>Indirect.</i> He exclaimed with delight, that his friend had come. }	"Hurrah! my friend is come."
{ <i>Direct.</i> He said to them all, { <i>Indirect.</i> He bade good-bye to all his friends. }	"Good-bye, my friends!"
{ <i>Direct.</i> He said, { <i>Indirect.</i> He prayed that God would pardon that sinner. }	"May God pardon this sinner!"
{ <i>Direct.</i> He said { <i>Indirect.</i> He confessed with regret that he had been very foolish. }	"Alas! how foolish I have been."

I In the following examples an assertion, a question, and an imperatative are mixed up in the same speech:—

(左の例中に一の確定, 疑問及び命令文は同一の說話中に混じてあり)

I. **Direct.**—And he said, "I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him: Father, I have sinned against heaven, and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son; make me as one of thy hired servants."—*New Testament*:

Indirect.—And he said that he would arise and go to his father, and would confess that he had sinned against heaven and against him, and was no more worthy to be called his son; and that he would entreat his father to make him one of his hired servants.

2. **Direct.**—“What is *this* strange outcry?” said Socrates; “I *sent* the women away mainly in order that they might not offend in *this* way; for I *have heard* that a man should die in peace. *Be quiet* then and *have patience*.”

Indirect.—Socrates *inquired* of them what *that* strange outcry *was*. He *reminded* them that he *had sent* the women away mainly in order that they might not offend in *that* way; for he *had heard* that a man should die in peace. He *begged* them therefore *to be quiet* and *have patience*.

3. **Direct.**—The teacher became angry with the student and *said*, “Why *have* you again *disturbed*, the class in *this* way? I *have told* you before, that when I *am speaking*, you should be silent. *Leave* the room, and *do not return* again *to-day*.”

(教師は其の學生に對して怒りて曰はく汝は何か故に復此仕方にて級中を亂したりや余は前きに汝に告げたり余が説話しつゝ居る時には汝は黙聽し居らざるべからずと。此室より去れ而して今日は復歸り來ること勿れと)

Indirect.—The teacher became angry with the student and *inquired* of him why he *had again disturbed* the class in *that* way. He *reminded* him that he *had told* him before that he (the student) should be silent when he (the masters) *was speaking*. He *ordered* him therefore *to leave* the room, and *forbade* him *to return* again *that day*.

(教師は其學生に對して怒りて彼れに問ひき何か故に彼れは復其仕方にて級中を亂したりしやを。教師は彼れに前きに教師が講義する時間には黙聽すべきことを告げ置きた

かしてを思ひ出さしめき。故に教師は彼れに此室を去るべしと命じ且其日再び歸り來ることを彼れに禁じたり)

II. *Change the following from Direct to Indirect* :—

(左文を直接の説話より間接のものに書き換へよ)

1. And Reuben said unto them, “Shed no blood; cast Joseph into this pit that is in the wilderness, but lay no hand upon him.—*Old Testament*.”

2. And Judah said unto his brethren, “What profit is it, if we slay our brother and conceal his blood? Come, let us sell him to the Ishmaelites, and let not our hand be upon him; for he is our brother and our flesh.”—*Old Testament*.”

3. Joseph said to James, “I can tell what strikes me as the most useful machine in the world.” James replied, “Can you, Joseph? I should like to hear of it. What is it used for?”

4. “What do you mean?” asked the men; “how can a rope be used for binding flour?” “A rope may be used for anything,” replied the man, “when I do not wish to lend it.”

5. Once a rich man said to his poorer brother, “Why do you not enter the service of the king, so that you may relieve yourself from the baseness of labour.”

6. Finding no remedy, he said to himself, “It is better to die than to live in such misery as I am compelled to suffer from a master who treats me and always has treated me so unkindly.”

7. All her maidens watching said, "She must weep, or she will die."— *Tennyson*.

8. And they said one to another, "We are verily guilty concerning our brother, in that we saw the distress of his soul, when he besought us, and we would not hear: therefore is this distress come upon us."— *Old Testament*.

9. The violent man said, "What violence have I done? What anger have I been guilty of?" The others laughed and said to him, "Why should we speak? You have given us ocular proof of your violent temper."

10. And Nathan said unto David, "Thou art the man."

11. The robber said to Alexander, "I am thy captive: I must hear what thou art pleased to say, and endure what thou art pleased to inflict. But my soul is unconquered; and if reply at all to thy reproaches, I will reply to thee like a free man."

12. "You are old, Father William," the young man cried,
"The locks that are left you are grey;
You are hale, Father William, a hale old man;
Now tell me the reason, I pray"

13. "I am sorry indeed," replied the king, "that my vessel is already chosen; and I cannot therefore sail with the son of the man who served my father."— *Dickens*.

14. He cried to them in agony, "Row back at any risk! I cannot bear to leave her behind to be drowned."— *Dickens*.

15. He made a promise to the king's surgeon, saying;
"Bleed the king to death with this lancet, and I will give

you a thousand pieces of gold; and when I ascend the throne, you shall be my chief minister."

(彼人の國王の外科醫に一の約束を爲して曰はく: 此の lancet (放血刀) を以て王を出血せしめて死に到らしめよ而余の汝に一千個の黄金を與へむ且余王位に登らば汝は余が總理大臣なるべしと)

III Change the following from Indirect to Direct :—

(左文を間接説話より直接のものに換へよ)

1. Damon, before his execution, requested but one favour from Dionysius, which was that he might be permitted to visit his wife and children, who were at that time a considerable distance from him, promising faithfully to return on the day appointed.

(Damon は其の死刑前に只一の情けを Dionysius へ請ひき其事は左の如し彼人は當時遠方に居りし妻子を訪ふことを許容せられむことにて指定せられたる日限には誠實に彼人の歸らむことを約しつゝ)

2. This Dionysius refused to grant, unless some person could be found who would consent to suffer death in his stead, if he did not perform his promise.

(Dionysius は彼人が其約を履行せざりしならば代りて死を甘受せむことを承諾すべき人が發見せられ得るにあらざれば此許可を與へむことを拒みたり)

3. In a short speech Pythias told the surrounding multitude that his dear friend, Damon, would soon arrive; but he hoped not before his own death had saved a life so

dear as Demon's was to his family, his friends, and his country.

(Pythias は簡單なる演説にて周圍の群集に左の事を告げたり其親友 Damon は速に到着せむ然れども彼れ自身の死が Damon の生命の其の家族其の親友及び其國にどりて貴重なる生命を助けたりし前には到着せむことを欲せざりきと)

4. He sent his compliments to Francis, Claving, and Monson, and charged them to protect Raja Guru Das, who was about to become the head of the Brahmans of Bengal.

5. The Governor of the town then called out with a loud voice, and ordered Androcles to explain to them how a savage and hungry lion could thus in a moment have forgotten its innate disposition, and converted all of a sudden into a harmless animal. (譯在前)

6. Androcles then explained to them that very lion, which was standing before them, had been his friend and partner in the woods, and had for that reason spared his life, as they now saw.

(Androcles は其時左の事を彼等に説明したり即ち彼等の前に立ちつゝ居りし其の眞の獅子は其友にして森中の仲間にてありたり而して其理由にて彼等が當時目撃せし通り其生命を助けたりきと)

7. Socrates then suggested to Glaucon that the entire abolition of the guards which he (Glaucon) recommended could not remedy the evils which he desired to remove, and he inquired of Glaucon whether he knew by personal ex-

amination that the guards did their work as badly as he imagined.

8. When he reached home, his father asked him where his ship was and what had become of his merchandise. The son in reply told him what had happened, — how he had given up his vessel with its cargo, and had taken in exchange the slaves and set them free, and how he had consented to take this girl back with him and make her his wife.

9. When they asked Thales what thing in the world was more universal than anything else, he replied that Hope was the most universal thing, because Hope remained with those who had nothing else left.

10. When Solon and Periander were sitting together over their cups, Periander, finding that Solon was more silent than usual, asked him whether he was silent for want of words or because he was a fool. Solon told him in reply that no fool could be silent over his cups.

CHAPTER XV.—THE ANALYSIS OF WORDS:

Suffixes and Prefixes.

(言辭の解剖: 尾言及び首言)

443. 此上に分解せられ得ざる言辭は單辭 (Simple) 或は根辭 (Root) と名付けらる *join, good, drink, man, hope* の如し

444. *Roots* 即ち *Simple words* は共に結合せらる斯く

成形したる辭を複合辭 (Compound) と謂ふ *ink-pot, door-step, horse-shoe, drinking-water.* の如し

445. 一小辭 (a particle) 根辭の始めに若くは終りに或は根辭の首尾双方に加へらるゝときは斯く成形したる辭を枝辭 (Derivative 由來せるものゝ意) と謂ふ *un-wise wise-ly un-man-ly* の如し

N. B. Derivative words は又内部の變化にても成形せらる *tell, tale*; (話す, 話し;) *strike stroke* (打つ, 打ち) の如し

446. 根辭の終りに加はりたる小辭を尾言 (Suffix) と謂ふ 'good,' 'good-ness.' の如し

447. 根辭の始めに加はりたる小辭を首言 (Prefix) と謂ふ 'deed' 'mis-deed' の如し

448. 英語中尾言首言の大部の由來したる本源三あり左の如し:—

- I. English itself. II. Latin or French. III. Greek.
(英本國語) (羅匈語或は佛蘭西語) (希臘語)

§ I. English suffixes. (英語の尾言)

Nouns.

449. An Agent or Doer 働く人即ち行ふ人

-er -ar -or: *bak-er* 麵包を焼く人 *do-er* 爲す人 *begg-ar* 乞ふ人即ち乞食 *li-ar* 虚言者 *sail-or* 航海する人、水夫 *cloth-i-er* 織布者、布商 *court-i-er* 朝廷ノ人、侍臣、諂諛者 *law-y-er* 狀師、辯護士 *sawy-er* 鋸者、木挽人

-ster (女性): *spin-ster* 紡績女、未婚女 *song-ster* 歌ヒ女ノ *malt-ster* 麥芽製造人 *trick-ster* 欺騙者 *young-ster* 年少女 *huck-ster* 小間物商等は必ずしも女性にあらずして單に働者の意とす

-ard, -art: *cow-ard* 怯懦者 *drunk-ard* 醉飲家 *slugg-ard* 怠惰者 *dot-ard*; 老聾者、溺愛者 *bragg-art* 自負者 (此尾言は超過の意義なり此尾言の本源は Germanic 獨逸語より由來せしものにして精密に言へば英語にあらず)

450. Abstract Nouns *state* (状態) *action* (動作) *condition* (光景を示すもの)

-dom: *wis-dom* 智慧 *king-dom* 王國 *free-dom* 自由 *martyr-dom* 道ノ爲ニ死スルコト冤死 *serf-dom* 奴隷

-hood -head: *god-head*; 上帝道 *man-hood* 壯年 *child-hood* 幼年 *neighbour-hood* 近隣 *mother-hood* 母タル身 *widow-hood* 寡婦ノ身

-ric: *bishop-ric* 僧官 (此は管轄を示す)

-ledge, lock: *know-ledge*, 智識 *wed-lock* 結婚

-ing: *learn-ing* 學問 *writ-ing* 書クコト、書キモ *walk-ing* 散歩 (Gerundial Suffix.)

-ness: *good-ness* 善 *holi-ness* 神聖 *wit-ness* (from *wis* or *wit*) 證據、證人

-red: *hat-red* 惡ニ *kind-red* 親戚

-ship, scape: *friend-ship* 友誼 *lord-ship* 君主、貴族ノ稱 *wor-ship*; 禮拜 *land-scape* 景色

-th: *heal-th* 健康 *steal-th* 竊盜、盜マレモノ *bread-th* 幅、廣サ *dep-th* 深サ *wid-th* 廣サ *tru-th* 正實 *leng-th* 長サ

-t or -d: *heigh-t* 高サ *sigh-t* 光景 *dee-d* (from *do*) 行爲 *cu-d* (from *chew*) 獸類ノ皿ニカヘスコト

451. Diminutives (減少):—

el, le: *nav-el* (nave) 堂ノ中央 *satch-el* (sack) 小囊 *freck-le* (freak) 斑點 *spark-le* 小サキ 火花

en: *chick-en* (from *cock*) 雛鳥 *kitt-en* (from *cat*) 小貓 *maid-en* 小女

-ing: *farth-ing* 小錢 (凡我五厘) *tith-ing* 十分一、十人組 *shill-ing* 英銀貨 *whit-ing* 小魚ノ名 *wild-ing* 野生ノ小樹

-ling: *duck-ling* 小家鴨 *gos-ling* 小鵝 *dar-ling* 寵愛セラル、人 *strip-ling* 少年 *suck-ling* 乳子 *seed-ling* 子生 (ニバヒ) ノ植物 *change-ling* 換子 (カヘコ) *hire-ling* 傭夫 (Double suffix from *-le* and *-ing*)

-kin: *lamb-kin* 羊仔 *fir-kin* 酒量ノ名 *Per-kin* 林禽酒 *nap-kin* 手巾 (食時) テヌグヒ)

-ock: *hill-ock* 小丘 *bull-ock* 小牛 *padd-ock* 巾着錠 (from *park*), *humm-ock* 圓小丘、水塊 (from *hump*)

-ie, -y: bird-*ie* 小鳥 baby 稚兒 lass-*ie* 少女 dadd-*y* 爺々(小兒ノ父ヲ呼フ聲 Endearment 親愛)

452. Adjectives.

-ed (*like having* の如く . を有したる): wretch-*ed*, 卑シキ letter-*ed* 博學ナル land-*ed* 田地ヲ有スル gift-*ed* 賜ハリタル ragg-*ed* 襤褸ヲ着クル

-en (*made of* より作られたる): wood-*en* 木製ノ braz-*en* 青銅ノ earth-*en* 土製ノ silk-*en* 絹ノ wax-*en* 蠟ノ

-full (*full of* 以て充ちたる): fear-*ful* 恐シキ play-*ful* 遊ビスギノ wil-*fu* 我儘ナル truth-*ful* 正實ナル

-ish (*somewhat like* 稍似たる): girl-*ish* 少女ノ whit-*ish* 稍白キ self-*ish* 我欲ナル brut-*ish* 獸ノ snobb-*ish* 潜越者ノ wolf-*ish* 狼ノ pal-*ish* 青白ノ snapp-*ish* 發怒シ易キ (此尾言は屢侮蔑の意を含む)

-ly (*like* 似たる): god-*ly* 神ノ如ク love-*ly* 愛ラシク king-*ly* 王ノ sick-*ly* 病ミテ kind-*ly* 深切ニ friend-*ly* 親シク

-like: god-*like* 神ノ如ク war-*like* 軍好ミノ lady-*like* 貴夫人風ノ busi-*ness-like* 常務ニ適スル

-less (*without* 無キ): shame-*less* 無耻 house-*less* 家ナキ hope-*less* 望ナキ cease-*less* 止ムナキ sleep-*less* 眠ナキ cause-*less* 理由ナキ resist-*less* 抵抗ナキ worth-*less* 價値ナキ

-y (*pertaining to, abounding in* 以て關したる, 以て充ちたる): hill-*y* 丘多キ storm-*y* 嵐勝チナル bush-*y* 繁茂シタル rock-*y* 岩多キ wooll-*y* 毛多キ smok-*y* 煙ムタキ wood-*y* 多木ナル trust-*y* 信憑スベキ feather-*y* 羽多キ

-some (*full of, inclined to* 以て充ちたる, 以て傾きたる): game-*some* 快活ナル burden-*some* 煩ハシキ trouble-*some* 困難ナル hand-*some* 美麗ナル, 巧妙ナル frolic-*some* 樂シキ quarrel-*some* 争ヒ好キナル

-ward (*turing to* 以て向きたる): for-*ward* 前方 south-*ward* 南方 down-*ward* 下ノ方 for-*ward* 前ノ方 way-*ward* 偏僻ナル heaven-*ward* 天ノ方 home-*ward* 自家ノ方

-teen -ty. ten 十: nine-*teen* 十九 twen-*ty* 二十 etc.

-th 順序: six-*th* 第六 seven-*th* 第七 etc.

-fold (*repeated* 繰返して): two-*fold* (二倍) mani-*fold* (數倍) hundred-*fold* (百倍)

-ern (*Direction to* への方向): east-*ern* 東ノ north-*ern* (北方ノ) etc.

453. Adverbs.

-ly (*like* の如く 以て): god-*ly* 神ノ如ク miser-*ly* 貪婪ナル bad-*ly* 惡シク on-*ly* 唯一

-ling, long (*—wise ways* 仕方 以て): head-*long* 性急ニ dark-*ling* 薄暗ク side-*long* 斜ニ横ニ

-meal (Division 分): limb-*meal* 單一ニ, 各別ニ piece-*meal* 單一ニ, 個々, 各別ニ

-ward, -wards (*turning to* へ向きて): for-*ward* 前方 up-*wards* 上方 down-*wards* 下方

N. B. 副詞は通常 *wards* 以て形容詞は *ward* 以て成形せらる

-wise (*manner, mode* 方法): other-*wise*, 然ラズバ no-*wise* ドウシテモ like-*wise* 等シク

-way, -ways: al-*ways* 平常 straight-*way* 眞直クニ, 嚴シク any -*way* ドウアリテモ no-*way* どうアリテモ...ス

-s, ce: need-*s* 必ズ twi-*ce* 二回 beside-*s* 其上ニ el-*se* 其ノ他ニ on-*ce* (sign of Possessive 所有格ノ符) 一回

-n: whe-*n* 時 the-*n-cc* 其時ヨリ he-*n-cc* 是ヨリ

-om: seld-*om*, 稀ニ whil-*om* 曩時, 嘗テ

-re: whe-*re* 其處へ the-*re* 其處ニ he-*re* 此處ニ

-ther: whi-*ther*, 其處ニ thi-*ther* 其處ニ hi-*ther* 此處ニ

454. Verbs Frequentative (屢爲すことの):—

-k: tal-*k* from tell 話ス har-*k* from hear 聞ケ stal-*k* from steal 潜行ス (捕鳥者ナドノ) 容体ブル

-le, -l: dibb-*le* 地ヲ穿ツ spark-*le* 火花ヲ散ラス start-*le* 驚ク knee-*l* 跪ク crack-*le* 毀ツ cack-*le* 鶏ノ鳴聲 wrigg-*le* 振ル, 揺ク

-er: ling-*er* from long 躊躇ス flitt-*er* from flit 翱翔ス falt-*er* from fail 逡巡ス, 戦慄ス, 狐疑ス

455. Causative (使役の):—

-en: tatt-*en* (肥ヤス) short-*en* 短クス length-*en* 長クス gladd-*en* 喜バス black-*en* 黒クス

§ 2.—Compound Words. (複合辭)

456. Noun Compounds. (複合名詞)

(1) Adjective + Noun: *blue-bell* 藍色ノ鐘形花アル草 *mid-day* 日中 *sweet-heart* 戀人 *noble-man* 貴人 *quick-sand* 流砂 *mid-night* 中夜

(2) Noun or Pronoun + Noun: *noon-tide* 晝潮 *plough-man* 耕夫 *sports-man* 遊獵人 *rail-road* 鐵道 *he-goat* 牡山羊 *pea-hen* 孔雀 *pen-knife* 小刀 *moon-light* 月光

(3) Verb + Noun: *tell-tale* 話シ家^ト *dare-devil* 惡魔 *pick-pocket* 獲ス徒^ヲ *break-fast* 朝食 *turn-coat* 背信者 *stop-gap* 填充物 *spin-flint* 慳食者 *stand-point* 定所, 主義, 目的

(4) Adverb + Verb: *out-turn* 産出額 *on-set* 進撃 *in-come* 所得, 歳入 *off-spring* 子孫, 苗裔 *out-let* 出口 *off-set* 芽, 差引勘定 *out-fit* 準備, 準備金 *out-come* 結果, 成績

(5) Verb + Adverb: *keep-sake* 紀念 *break-down* 碎落 *stand-still* 停立, 停止 *draw-back* 賸還^ト *lock-up* 假牢 *set-off* 平等, 對敵 *break-up* 退散

(6) Adverb + Noun: *by-path*, 間道 *by-law* 附則 *after-life* 來世, 晚年 *out-office* *up-land* 高地 *over-coat* 外套

457. Adjective Compounds. (複合形容詞)

(1) Noun + Adjective: *sky-blue* 蒼天青^ノ *blood-red* 血赤^ノ *foot-sore*, 足痛シテ *stone-blind* 全盲^ノ *sea-green* 海色綠^ノ *air-tight* 氣密ナル *penny-wise* 惜小失大^ノ *ice-cold* 氷^ノ 如ク冷ナル

(2) Adjective + Adjective: *blue-green* 紅ク燒ケタル *ready-made* 出來合ヒ^ノ *wide-spread* 廣ガリタル *high-born* 門閥生レ^ノ, *new-laid* 新設^ノ, *free-spoken* 自由ニ話シタル *full-grown*, 十分成長シタル

458. Verb Compounds. (複合動詞)

(1) Noun + Verb: *back-bite* 讒ス *way-lay* 埋伏ス *hen-peck* 牝鷄ノ侵スル, 妻ニ制セラル *brow-beat*, 叱ル, 威赫ス

(2) Adjective + Verb: *White-wash* 白グス *rough-hew* 粗ク截ル *safeguard* 守護ス *rough-shoe*, 釘鞋ヲ穿ツ

(3) Verb + Adverb: *doff* (do-off) 脱グ, 剥グ *done* (do-on) 成リタル

§ 3.—English Prefixes. (英語の首言)

459. A-(on, in): *a-bed* 床上ニ *a-shore* 海岸ニ *a-sleep* 眠リテ *a-way* 離レテ *a-stir*, 輕快ナル, 敏捷ナル

A-(off, up, from): *a-rise* 起ク, 立ツ, 昇ル *a-wake* 叫ブ, 醒マス, 驚マス, *a-maze* 驚愕ス *a-light* 下馬ス, 落ツ *a-rouse* 起ス, 覺マス, 喚起ス *a-new* 重ねテ, 再ビ, 新タニ, *a-fresh*, 新タニ

Al-(all) *al-one* 獨リ *l-one* 寂シキ, 獨身^ノ *al-most* 殆ト *al-so* 又 *al-ready* 既ニ *al-together*, 悉皆

At-(to) *at-one* 補フ, 償フ, *at-onement* 贖罪, 講和

Be-(by): (1) 他動詞を成形するもの *be-calm* 平定ス, 無^ク風^トナル *be-dew* 濡グ, 潤ス, *be-friend* 愛ス, 友トス, 助ク *be-fit*, 適用ス

(2) 動詞に強勢の力を加ふるもの: *be-daub* 穢ス, 泥ヲ塗ル *be-smear* 汚ス 穢ス *be-seech* 乞フ, 哀求ス *be-get* 産出ス, 得ル *be-stir* 鼓舞ス, 憤ホラス *be-sprinkle* 洒グ, 撒ラス

(3) Be は若干の名詞副詞及び前置詞の部を成形す: *be-half* 便宜, 利益 *be-quest* 遺産, 遺物 *be-low* 下ニ, 低ク *be-neath* 下ニ *be-sides* 其上ニ *b-ut* 外 *be-fore* 前 *be-tween* (twain 二個) 中間ニ

For-(through, thorough 通過): *for-swear* 誓テ棄^ツ *for-get* 忘却ス *for-bear* 免カル, 忍耐ス *for-sake* 捨ツ, 背ク *for-bid*, 禁制ス

For-(before): *fore-cast* 先見ス, 豫謀ス *fore-tell* 豫言ス, 前表ス, *fore-see* 先見ス, 豫知ス *fore-head* 額, 無耻 *fore-lock* 額^ニ 髮^ヲ *fore-thought* 豫考ス, 豫防ス *fore-runner* 先驅, 前兆 *fore-stall* 先領ス, 豫謀ス

Forth-: *forth-coming*, 出現ス *for-ward* 前方 *forth-with* 即時ニ

Gain-(against 抗して): *gain-say* 抗言ス (speak or say against.)

In-: *in-to* 内ニ *in-sight* 洞察 *in-land* 内地 *in-let* 門口, 入江 *in-mate*, 同居人

Mis-(wrongly, 誤謬の): *mis-deed* 惡行, 過失 *mis-lead* 惑ハス *mis-take* 誤 *mis-judge* 審判ヲ誤ル

On: *on-set* 襲フ, 教唆ス *on-slaught* 進撃, 攻撃

Out: *out-cast* 追放人, 漂泊人 *out-side* 外側 *out-landish* 乖異ナル *out-look* 看守 *out-come* 結果 *out-let* 出口 *out-break* 破裂, 爆發 *out-post* 營哨 *out-house* 小屋 *out-cry*, 叫喚

Out は自動詞を他動詞を爲す: *out-live* 生延ブ (=live beyond) *out-run* (=run ahead of) 駆越ス *out-shine* (surpass in brightness), 照勝^ル *out-vote* 投票數越ス (=defeat by votes) *out-weigh*. 秤^過

Over- (*above, beyond*) 剩餘, 超過 *over-eat* 食過^グ *over-flow* 溢ル, 氾濫ス, *over-hear* 聞過^グ *over-coat* (外套, 上ノ衣) *over-charge* 掛直ス, 積過^グス, 過裝ス, (彈藥等ヲ) *over-step* (踏越^ユ) *over-awe* 威服ス *over-look*. 見渡ス, 寛恕ス

To- (*to, for*): *to-day, to-night, to-gether*, 共ニ *to-ward*, 方 *to-morrow*.

Un (*not* 否定, 無) *un-real* (無實) *un-wise* (愚) *un-told* (無言) *un-ripe* (未熟)

Un (*back* 戻り, 返る) *un-bolt* 門門ヲ外ツス *un-tie* (約ヲ解ク) *un-twine* 扭戻ス *un-lock* 開鎖ス *un-do* 廢ス, 毀^ツ

Under-: *under-go* 受ク *under-stand* 理會ス *under-ling* 卑賤者 *under-neath* 下ニ *under-mine* 地下ヲ穿ツ *under-sell*. 賤價ニ賣^ル

Up: *up-right* 正シク *up-ward* 上方 *up-on* 上 *up-lands* 高地 *up-hold* 維持ス *up-shot*. 改結, 終尾

Well- (*in good state* よき状態にて): *wel-fare* 平安 *wel-come*. 優待

With (*against, back* 抗^テ, 戻^リテ): *with-draw* 取去^ル, 遠ザク *with-hold* 抑止ス *with-stand*. 抵抗ス

§-4 Latin and French Suffixes.

(羅匈語及び佛語の尾言)

Nouns.

460. Agent (働者):-

-ain, -en, -an: *Capt-ain* 大尉, 船將 *chieft-ain* 首長 *guardi-an* 保護者 *citiz-en* 公民 *librari-an* 書籍管掌人

-ee, -y: *trust-ee* 受托者, 保管人 *devot-ee* 宗教信者 *pay-ee* 受取人, 領收者 *deput-y* 目代, 使節 *jur-y* 審査官, 陪審官

-eer, ier: *engin-eer* 機關士, 土木師, 建築家 *auction-eer* 羅賣人 *volunt-eer* 義勇兵, 自殺者 *sold-ier*. 兵卒

-our, -or, -er: *Savi-our* 救世者 *emper-or* 皇帝 *govern-or* 知事 *preach-er* 説教師 *robb-er* 盜 *act-or* 俳優 *doct-or* 醫士, 博士 *monit-or* 警戒者 *cens-or* 檢察官

-trix (女性) *execu-trix* 受托女 *testa-trix* 遺言者 *prosecu-trix* 出訴人, 原告女

-ess (女性): *songstr-ess* 歌女 *poet-ess* 女詩人 *tigr-ess* 牝虎 *lion-ess* 牝獅 **-ive, -iff**: *capt-ive* 囚虜, 捕虜 *fugit-ive* 脫走人 *nat-ive* 土人 *plain-ive* 原告人 *cait-iff* 惡徒

-ant, -ent: *merch-ant* 商人 *serv-ant* 僕, *stud-ent*, 學生, *presid-ent* 大統領, 議長 *pati-ent* 病人

-ate, -ite, it *candid-ate*, 候補者 *advoc-ate* 辯護人 *Israel-ite* *Jesu-it*.

461. Abstract Nouns: -

-age: *bond-age* 俘囚 *cour-age* 勇氣 *hom-age* 敬服, 忠義 *marr-riage* 結婚 *pilgrim-age*. 巡禮

-ance, -ence: *distub-ance* 攪亂, 權利ノ妨害 *endur-ance* 忍耐 *repent-ance* 悔悟 *obedi-ence* 服從 *innoc-ence* 無罪 *abs-ence* 不在 *pres-ence*. 出席, 面前

-ancy, -ency: *const-ancy* 永續 *brilli-ancy* 光輝 *ten-ancy* 田宅保管法 *excell-ency* 閣下 (高位ノ人ヘノ敬稱) *reg-ency* 攝政官 *urg-ency*, 切迫, 緊急 *frequ-ency*, 多回, 屢次

-ess, -ice, -ise: *serv-ice* 兵役, 勤仕 *larg-ess* 贈物, 賞品 *rich-es* 財貨 *pro-w-ess* 剛毅, 勇武 *merchand-ise* 商品, 貨物 *just-ice* 正直, 判事

-tion, -son, -som: *benedic-tion* 神恩ヲ謝スルコト, 幸福ヲ禱ルコト *beni-son* 謝恩 *por-tion* 部分, 嫁ノ持參金 *poi-son* 毒 *redemp-tion* 償還, 贖身 *ran-som* 償, 放釋 *inten-tion* 意志, 目的 *attrac-tion*. 引力

-sion: *conver-sion* 感化, 改宗, 變遷 *cohe-sion* 粘着, 凝聚 *occa-sion* 機會 *compul-sion* 強迫 *proces-sion* 處分, 行列

-lence: *pesti-lence* 流行病, 傳染病 *vio-lence* 暴虐 *viru-lence* 毒, 惡意 *turbu-lence* 擾亂, 反逆 *opu-lence* 富, 財貨, 豐饒

-ment: *conceal-ment* 隱蔽 *enchant-ment* 使魔, 蠱惑 *nourish-ment* 食物, 滋養 *nutri-ment*. 滋養品

-mony: *cere-mony*, 禮節, 儀式 *acri-mony* 苦味, 辛苦 *matri-mony* 結婚, 婚姻 *testi-mony* 證左, 口供

-our, -or: *fav-our* 慈惠, 寵愛, 偏袒 *hon-our* 名譽, 体面, 尊敬 *err-or* 誤謬 *langu-or* 衰弱, 失神 *col-our* 色, 顏料, 容貌

-eur: *grand-eur* 壯麗, 高大 *liqu-our* 名酒

-ry, -ery: chival-ry 騎騎黨, 武勇ノ行爲 poet-ry 作詩法, 詩歌 slav-ery 奴隸ノ身 treach-ery 反逆, 奸計 cook-ery 調理, 煎煮法

-tude: longi-tude 經度 apti-tude 偏倚, 相應 alte-tude 高位, 高處 multi-tude 群集

-ure: creat-ure 天造物, 活物 verd-ure 綠色 meas-ure 度量, 處置, 手段, 寸法 vest-ure 衣裳, 禮服 seiz-ure 捕フルコト, 占有, 奪取

-y: harmon-y 齊整, 平等, 好調子 stud-y 勉強, 勤學 victor-y 戰捷, 勝利 miser-y 不幸, 災禍 industr-y 勉強, 精勤

-al, -als: refus-al 拒絕, 不肯 propos-al 建言, 始計, 立案 tri-al 審判, 經驗, 糾問 nupti-als 婚禮 credenti-als 委任狀, 證書

-acy: priv-acy 秘密 accur-acy 精密, 細心 intric-acy 紛乱, 錯雜 obstion-acy 頑固執拗 imtima-cy 親愛, 懇情

462. Collectives: Nouns of Place:—

(集成名詞: 場處の名詞)

-ery, -ry: machin-ery 機械 caval-ry 騎兵 jewel-ry 寶玉, 寶玉商 station-ery 文房具 shrubb-ery 灌木叢 back-ery 扶助 cemet-ery 埋葬 spic-ery 香料貯所 rock-ery 假山

-ary: libr-ary 書籍館 gran-ary 倉庫 semin-ary 學校, 教育所 sanctu-ary 聖堂神廟 gloss-ary 字典古語

-ory: fact-ory 商館, 製造所 dormit-ory 寄宿舎, 基地 territ-ory 地方, 領地 observat-ory 氣象台, 天文台

-age: assembl-age 會, 集合 plum-age 羽毛 foli-age 枝葉 vill-age 村落, 鄉里 hermit-age 隱者ノ住所

-ade: colonn-ade 一列ノ柱 balustr-ade 欄干 fusil-ade 一齊射擊 ambus-cade 伏兵 cavalc-ade 騎馬ノ行列

463. Diminutive (減少の):—

-aster: poet-aster 短詩作者, 韻學者 ole-aster. クルミ (植)

-el, -le: dams-el 令嬢 cast-le 城砦 mod-el 雛形, 模範 citad-el 城砦 parc-el 包, 部分

-icle, -cule art-icle 物品 part-icle 分子, 小物 ammal-cule 小動物 curr-icle 馬車 curr-iculum, 學課程 cut-icle 表皮, 膜 corpus-cule 微分子, 小球 pinna-cle 尖塔閣, 高點, 頂上

-ule: glob-ule 小球 pill-ule 小丸藥 nod-ule 小石, 小節

-et, -let: lock-et 小錠扣^ト扭^ル lanc-et 放血刀 pock-et; 衣袋^ト brace-let 腕飾 brook-let 小川 leaf-let 小葉 rivu-let 小河, 谷川 ring-let 小環, 縮毛 root-let 小根

-ot: fagg-ot 杖, 代人 chari-ot 軍車 parr-ot 鸚鵡 magg-ot 猿 ball-ot 投票 piv-ot 要點, 軸

-ette: etiqu-ette 禮儀, 作法 statu-ette 小律令 cigar-ette 細卷煙草 wagon-ette 小車

464. Adjectives.

-al; loy-al, 忠義ノ leg-al 合法ノ roy-al 王ノ reg-al 王ノ, 國君ノ equ-al 等シキ mort-al 死スベキ vit-al. 活潑ナル

-an, -ane, -ain: hum-an 人ノ hum-ane 仁慈ナル mund-ane 世上ノ, 世界ノ cert-ain 確實ナル, 一定ノ

-ar: sol-ar 太陽ノ lun-ar 太陰ノ regul-ar 正規ノ singul-ar 單一ノ vulg-ar 凡俗ノ, 野卑ナル vernacul-ar. 本國ノ, 土國ノ

-ant, -ent: vac-ant 空ナル indign-ant 憤怒シタル, 輕侮シタル ramp-ant 茂盛シタル pati-ent 耐忍ナル innoc-ent 無罪ナル curr-ent 流行ノ confid-ent 信シテ tru-ant 偷間ナル vagr-ant 流浪ナル

-ary, -arious: contr-ary 反シテ ordin-ary 尋常ナル necess-ary 必要ナル tempor-ary 一時ノ solit-ary; 寂シキ nef-arious 極惡ナル greg-arious. 群リタル

-ate: fortun-ate 幸ナル separ-ate 別々ノ desol-ate 荒レタル priv-ate 秘密ナル accur-ate 精細ナル

-ble, -able: sta-ble 堅固ナル fee-ble 弱キ terri-ble 恐ルベキ mov-able 動クベキ laugh-able 笑フベキ eat-able (edi-ble) 食フベキ service-able 勤ムベキ love-able 愛スベキ drink-able 飲ムベキ

-ese: Chin-ese Malt-ese Barm-ese Siam-ese Portugu-ese

-ile: serv-ile 卑シキ frag-ile 脆キ, 弱キ doc-ile 教ヘ易キ, 順良ナル puer-ile 幼キ juven-ile. 若キ, 少年ノ

-eel, -il, -le: gent-eel 良家ノ, 文雅ナル civ-il 民政ノ, 鄭重ナル fra-il 弱キ脆キ cru-el 殘忍ナル, 兇惡ナル subt-le 雅致ナル, 稀薄ナル

-ine: div-ine 神ノ infant-ine 幼稚ナル leon-ine 獅子ノ can-ine 犬ノ clandest-ine 秘密ナル

-ian: Austrral-ian Ind-ian Christ-ian.)

-ive: act-ive capt-ive 囚虜ノ sport-ive 遊び好きノ,可笑シキ relat-ive 相關シタル nat-ive 土人ノ posit-ive 定リタル,確乎タル

-ose, -ous: verb-ose, 多言ノ,贅言ノ joc-ose 滑稽ノ,可笑シキ monstr-ous 奇怪ナル,恐ロシキ danger-ous 危キ glori-ous 賞キ,名譽アル,榮華ナル ponder-ous 重キ,強力アル dexter-rus 敏捷ナル courte-ous, 丁寧ナル,禮儀アル

-ory, -orious: compuls-ory 強迫シテ transit-ory 暫時ノ,眼前ノ curs-ory 輕卒ナル dilat-ory; 遷延ナル,怠惰ナル labori-ous, 辛苦ナル,勤勞アル cens-orious, 非難シタル

-ble, -ple: dou-ble 二重,二倍 tre-ble 三重,三倍 sim-ple 單ナル tri-ple 三重,三倍

-ic, -ique: publ-ic 公然ノ rust-ic, 田舎風ノ un-ique 單一ノ,無類ノ obl-ique 不正ナル,斜ナル ant-ique 昔ノ,古キ

-lent: pesti-lent 流行病ノ,時疫ノ vio-lent 烈シキ,暴ラキ turbu-lent 騒ガシキ frandu-lent 偽リノ,欺騙ノ,奸猾ナル

-fic: terri-fic 恐ロシキ horri-fic 恐レサスル,慄然タル beauti-fic, 美麗ナル

-escent: convul-escent, 震動シテ,極變ヲ起シテ

465. Verbs.

-ate: agit-ate 惱マス,擾ル captiv-ate 虜ニス moder-ate 適宜ニス stimu-late 刺戟ス cre-ate 創造ス

-ish: fin-ish 應フ,仕途グ nour-ish 滋養ニス pun-ish 罰ス van-ish 消失ス

-fy: magni-fy 大ニス signi-fy 示ス,表ハス simpli-fy 簡ニス modi-fy 變改ス terri-fy 恐レシム

-ite, -it: exped-ite 急ニス,抄取ララス cred-it 信ス mer-it 價ス inhab-it, 住ム

-esce: efferv-esce 沸騰ス coal-esce 簇生ス,結合ス

§ 5.— Greek Suffixes (希臘語の尾言)

Nouns.

466. Agent (働者):—

-ot: patri-ot 愛國者 zeal-ot 熱心家,勤勉家

-ist: dent-ist 齒科醫 the-ist 神信者 egot-ist 自愛者 alarm-ist 警報者 extrem-ist 極端論者

-ast: enthusi-ast 空心者,熱心家 iconocl-ast 偶像ヲ毀ツ人

-ic: heret-ic 異教信者,外道信者 scept-ic 懷疑者 cler-ic 書記 (=clerk)

467. Abstract Nouns:—

-ic, ics: log-ic 論理學 mus-ic 音樂 eth-ic 倫理學 mathematics 數學 polit-ics 政治學

-ism: patriot-ism, 愛國心 barbar-ism 頑愚,野蠻 magnet-ism, 磁氣 the-ism, 信神教

-asm: enthusi-asm 熱心 pleon-asm 贅言,長冗 sarc-asm 諷刺,嘲弄,冷評,刺語

-sis, -sy, -se: drop-sy 水腫病 pal-sy; 麻痺 paraly-sis 麻痺 ba-sis 基礎 eclips-e 日月ノ蝕 ellip-se 省略文

-y: monarch-y 王國,philosoph-y 哲學

468. Diminutives:—

-isk, esque: aster-isk 星,點 obel-isk; 方尖石碑,頌德碑 statu-esque 像ノ如キ burl-esque 滑稽文,戲文

469. Adjectives

-ic: dramat-ic 戲曲ノ cosm-ic 全世界ノ,天下ノ com-ic 滑稽戲ノ trag-ic 悲慘劇ノ polit-ic, 政略ノ,策略ノ

-esque: arab-esque アラビアノ,唐草形ノ grot-esque 異形,洞穴 pictur-esque 畫ノヤウナル

470. Verbs.

-ise, -ize: civil ise 文化ス,教化ス fertil-ise; 豊饒ニス real-ize 眞ニス theor-ize, 理論ヲ推ス

§ 6.— Latin and French Prefixes.

(羅句語及び佛蘭西語の首言)

471. A-, ab-, abs- (away from 遠ざかる,離る) ab-hor 嫌フ,惡ム ab-use 誤用ス,濫用ス ab-normal 法外ナル,違法ノ abs-tract 抽象ノ abs-tain; 遠ザカル a-vert, 防ク,避ク a-void 避ク

Ad- (to 加はる): 同化力にて ad は ac-, af-, ag-, al-, an-, ap-, ar-, as-, at, と成る

ad-vice 勸告ス、助言ス ad-join 結合ス ad-monish 忠告ス、諫ム、戒ム ad-ore 尊崇ス ad-here 粘着ス ad-opt 採用ス

ac-custom 馴ラス ac-cept 受取ル ac-cede 近ツク ac-cent 強音ス ac-cuse 罪アソトス ac-quire 獲ル

af-ford 與フ af-fix 定ム af-fection 愛情 af-filiate 養子トス af-fair 事件 af-firm 確定ス

ag-grieve 艱苦ス ag-grevate 増大ニス ag-gregate 聚合ス ag-gressor. 攻撃者

al-ledge 確定ス、告白ス al-lot 分派ス al-lure 誘フ、惑ハス、句引ス al-low 許ス、與フ al-lay. 和ラグ、止ム

an-nounce 布告ス、訴フ an-nex 加フ an-noy 苦ムル、煩ハス an-nul 無効ニス、廢ス an-nihilate. 滅ス、絶ツ、消ス

ap-proach, 近ツク ap-pear 現ハル、見ユ ap-peal 越訴ス、上告ス ap-point 任命ス ap-peace 和ラグ、安慰ス ap-pal. 驚カス、恐赫ス

ar-rive 到着ス ar-rears 地代給金等ノ殘金 ar-rest 捕フ ar-rogrant 驕傲ナル ar-ray 排列ス ar-range 排別ス齊、整ス

as-sent 承諾ス as-sert 主張ス as-sume 假定ス、押領ス as-certain 確ニス as-sail 攻ム 侵ス、罵ル as-sets. 遺産

at-tend 注意ス、出席ス at-tain 達ス at-tract 引寄ス at-tach 付着ス at-tempt 企ツ at-tack. 攻撃ス

a-spect 容貌 a-scribe 歸着ス a-spire 熱望ス (茲には d は失せたり)

Ante-, anti- (before 前): ante-chamber 前堂 ante-cedent 先例、先行者 anti-cipate 先知ス ante-date 月日ヲ豫記ス ante-cessor 先達、嚮道者 (hence ancestor 先祖)

Bene- (well 良): bene-fit 利益 bene-volent 仁恵

Bi- (two 二個) bis- (twice 二個): bi-ped 二足動物 bis-cuit 乾麵包 bi-sect 二分ス bi-ennial 二年ニ一回花咲ク草

Circum-, Circu-, (around 周): circum-ference 周囲 circu-it 周行 circum-stance 事情、形勢 circum-locution 解釋 circum-vent. 欺ク、誑ル

Com-, con-, co- (With 與、同): 同化力にて col-, cor-, cog. あり

Com-pete 競フ com-bat 戦フ com-merce 互商ス com-pact 共同 com-mand 命令

Con-tend 争鬪ス con-trive 創造ス、始計ス con-flict 戦フ con-cur 同意ス、助勢ス con-fluence. 合流

Co-alesce 簇生ス、集合ス co-heir 同嗣子 co-habit 同居ス co-eternal 共ニ、永久ナル co-exist. 共存ス

Col-lapse 陥入ス、傾倒ス col-lege 學士會、専門學校 col-lect 集合ス col-league 同僚 col-lision. 碰計、共謀

Cor-rupt 壞ス、腐ラス cor-rect 改正ス、懲ラス cor-rode 腐蝕ス、耗ラス cor-respond 符合ス、通信ス cor-roborate. 堅固ニス、強壯ニス

Cog-nate 親戚ノ、同族ノ cog-nizance 認識

Coun-sel 商議ス、教訓ス coun-cil 公會、議員 coun-tenance, 容貌

Contra-, contro-, counter- (against 反對して、逆ひて): cantra-dict 逆フ、抗拒ス counter-act 逆フ、悖ル、抗拒ス contra-st 對比ス contro-versy 爭論、駁撃 counter-feit 偽ノ、贋造ノ counter-sign 暗號、加印 contra-ry 反對シテ

De- (down 下): de-part 出發ス、退去ス de-scend 下ル、零落ス de-form 形ヲ壞ス、醜クス de-ter 妨礙ス de-merit. 失錯、過誤

Dis-, di-, dif (asunder 離れて not 無し): dis-honour 失體、耻辱 dis-please 嫌フ、厭フ dis-like; 嫌フ、惡ム di-verse 種々、不同ナル di-minish 減少ス、力ヲ殺グ、省ク di-gest 法律書、消化ス、膿化ス dif-fer 違フ dif-ficult 困難ナル

Ex-, e-, ef- (out of 外 from より): ex-alt 高ムル、舉ム舉グ e-lect. 選舉ス ex-mayor 前ノ市尹 ex-pel 放逐ス ex-amine 検査ス 考試ス e-ducate 教育ス ef-fort 盡力、勉強 ef-fulgence 光輝 ef-fervesce. 沸騰ス、泡タツ

Extra- (beyond 外、超えて): extra-ordinary 非常ナル extra-work 臨時ノ業 stra-nger 他國人、見慣レザル人

In-, en-, em- (in, into, on 内に、入る、上に): in-vert 裏反ス、轉倒ス in-vade 侵入ス im-pose 賦課ス im-press 印刷ス、印象ス il-lusion 詐欺、惑惑 en-rich 富マス、殖ヤス、豊カニス en-tice 誘惑ス en-dear 親愛ス em-ploy 用フ em-brace 抱ク em-bark 乗船ス em-barrass. 攪亂ス、妨グ、窘ムル

In- (not 無し): in-firm 強壯ナラザル、薄弱ナル ig-noble 貴カラザル、賤シキ il-legal 不法ナル im-pious 不信心ナル ir-regular 不規、不正ナル ir-rational 無理ナル ig-nominy 耻ツベキ il-literate, 無學ナル im-passive 痛苦ヲ覺エザル

Inter } (Within) { inter-course 交際 inter-preter 通譯者
Intro } (内, 中) { inter-rupt 阻ム、妨グ inter-pose 中裁ス、中ニ入ル
Enter } { intro-duce 導ク intro-spection 内面ヲ看ル、省ミル

Male, mal (*ill, badly* 悪シ): *male-factor* 罪人, 犯人 *mal-treat* 虐待ス *mal-ignant* 毒悪ナル, 致死)

Mis (from Latin *minus* less): *mis-chief* 損害 *mis-fortune* 不幸 *mis-conduct* 不品行, 不行狀 *mis-named* 誤名ニテ呼ブ *mis-use* 誤用 *mis-calculate* 違算

Non (*not* 無シ): *non-sense* 愚痴, 無精神 *non-existent* 無有, 未成物 *non-age*, 幼者, 未成年者 *non-compliance* 不承諾, 不服

Ob- (*in front of, against* の前ニ, 對して, 抗して) *ob-ject* 抗論ス, 駁ス *ob-stinate* 頑固ナル *oc-cupy* 占有ス *oc-casion*, 機會 *of-fer* 呈出ス, 發言ス *of-fend* 怒ラス, 苦シムル *op-pose*, 抗ス *op-press* 壓ス

Par-, per-, pil- (*through* 通ほして) *per-force* 無理ニ, 強迫シテ *per-spire* 蒸發ス, 發汗ス *per-form* 成ス, 完ウス *par-don* 寛恕ス, 赦免ス *pel-lucid* 透明ナル *pil-grim* 巡禮者

Post- (*after* 後): *post-date* 日附ヲ遅クス *post-script* 追加書 *post-pone*, 延期ス, 猶豫ス *post-humours* 親ノ死後ニ生レタル, 出版シタル遺稿

Pre- (*before* 前): *pre-dict* 豫言ス, 先見ス *pre-caution* 豫備ス, 豫防ス *pre-pare* 準備ス *pre-judice* 偏見, 豫判, 弊害 *pre-cursor* 先驅, 前表

Pro-, por-, pol-, pur- (*forth* 出す): *pro-ject* 始計, 企圖, 凸出ス, 投出ス *pro-pose* 建言ス *pro-noun* 代名詞 *pro-mise* 約束 *por-tend* 前表ス *pol-lute* 汚ス *pur-pose* 目的 *pur-sue* 從フ, 追フ, 推論ス *pur-port* 思フ, 示ス, 表ハス

Re-, red- (*back* 歸ル *again* 再度): *re-join* 復合ス *re-act* 反動ス *re-new* 新ニス, 改造ス *red-eem* 回復ス, 救出ス *red-ound* 盡力ス *red-undant* 過多, 餘分

Retro- (*backward* 後方退ク意): *retro-spect* 再考, 回反, 省顧 *retro-grade*, 退却ス *retro-cession* 還付

Se, sed- (*apart away* 離れ去ル意): *se-clude* 鎖ス, 隔絶ス *se-parate* 分離ス *se-dition*, 内亂 *se-cret* 秘密 *se-cure* 安全ナル, 無難ニス *se-cede* 絶交ス, 退ク *se-duce* 誑惑ス, 誘引ス

Semi-, demi- (*half* 半) *semi-circle* 半圓 *demi-god* 半神 *demi-official* 半官吏

Sub (*under* 下): *sub-ject* 臣民 *suc-cour* 救助ス *suc-cess* 成功 *suf-fer* 受ク, 許ス, 苦ム *suf-fice* 満足ス, 充タス *sug-gest* 提起ス, 告グ, 教フ *sub-committée* 副幹事, 小委員 *sus-tain* 支持ス *sus-pend* 止ム, 掛ク, 申ルス

Super-, sur- (*above, over, beyond* 上, 超てて, 外) *super-structuse* 上家, 一

物ノ上ニ築キタル建物 *super-ficial*; 表面, 外面ノ, 皮相ノ, 淺キ *sur-face* 表面 *sur-pass* 超越ス

Subter- (*beneath* 下): *subter-fuge* 遁辭, 避路

Trans (*across* 横斷): *trans-figure* 變容 *trans-gress* 法ニ背ク, 犯ス *trans-orm* 變形, 變容 *trans-it* 經過ス *trans-mit* 傳達ス, 送ル, 移ス *trans-late* 翻譯ス *trans-parent* 透明ナル

Tra-, tres- (*across*): *tra-verse* 横斷ス *tres-pass* 法ヲ犯ス, 害ス *tradition*.

Ultra- (*beyond*): *ultra-liberal* 過激, 自由 *ultra-maline* 傳說口碑

Vice-, vis- (*instead of* の代リ): *vice-regent* 副攝政 *vis-count* 子爵 *vice-roy* 副王, 知事

§ 7.—Greek Pefixes. (希臘語の首言)

472. **Amphi-** (*about* 廻リ *on both sides* 兩方ニ): *amphi-theatre* 圓形) 劇場 *amphi-bious* 水陸兩棲動物

An-, am-, a- (*not, without* 無シ like English *un-*): *an-archy* 亂世, 無政府 *a-theism* 無神論者 *a-pathy* 無情 *am-brosial* 不老), 不死) *a-trophy* 枯瘦, 衰弱

Ana- (*up to, again, back* ..迄, 再ビ歸ル); *ana-tomy* 解剖 *ana-logy* 比喩, 同形, 一致 *ana-lysis* 分解解剖

Anti-, ant (*opposite to* 抗して *against* 逆ひて) *anti-podes* 對蹠人(地球) 及對面ニ在ル人ヲ云フ) *anti-pathy* 反情, 憎惡 *ant-agonist* 敵手

Apo- (*away from, from* 離れて, ..より去りて): *apo-logy* 分疏, 辯解 *apo-state* 背教者, 反心)

Arch-, archi- (*chief, head* 頭首の意): *arch-heretic* 大異教者 *arch-enemy* 大敵 *archi-tect* 建築家

Auto- (*self* 自己): *auto-graph* 自筆, 自書 *auto-graphy* 自筆, 自書 *auth-entic* 正眞ノ, 確證アル

Cata-, cat- (*down* 下): *cata-ract* 瀧 *cat-hedral* 伽藍, 禮拜堂 *cata-strophe* 結尾, 災害

Dia- (*through* 通ほして): *dia-meter* 直徑 *dia-logue* 會話 *dia-dem* 冕, 大權 *dia-gram* 圖式, 圖解

Di (*in two* 二個にて): *dis-syllable* 二切音ノ, 二綴) *di-phthong* 二重音

- Dys-(ill 惡):** *dys-peptic* 食物ノ不消化, 全人 *dys-entery* 赤痢, 痢病
- Ec-, ex-, (out, from 外, 去りて):** *ex-odus* 退去(昔日ノイスレール人ノ) *ec-centric* 中心ヲ外レタル *ec-lipse* 日月ノ蝕 *ec-stasy* 驚愕, 大悦, 奮働
- En (in 内):** *en-thusiasm* 熱心 *em-phasis* 語勢 *el-lipsis* 省略文
- Eu (well 良):** *eu-phony* 好音調 *eu-phemism* 好辭ノ用ヒ, 好音ヲ用フルコト *ev-angelist* 使徒, 耶穌ノ傳ヲ書ク人
- Epi-(upon 上):** *epi-gram* 絶句短詩 *ep-och* 時限 *epi-taph* 墓誌, 碑銘 *ep-hemeral* 一日ノ短命ノ
- Hemi-(half 半):** *hemi-sphere* 半球
- Hyper-(above 上 over 超へて beyond 超へて):** *hyper-critical* 過當ノ批評 *hyper-bolical* 過實説ノ
- Hypo-(under 下):** *hypho-crite* 外見ヲ飾ル人, 偽善者 *hypo-thesis* 憶説, 比喩 *hyp-hen* 連字符(-)
- Meta-(after, 後 across, 横断 change 變換) meta-phor** 比喩 *meth-od* 方策 *meta-physics* 心理學
- Mono-(single alone 單一):** *mono-graph* 一時ノ記録 *mon-archy* 王國, 立君政治 *mon-astory* 寺院 *mon-k* 僧, 桑門
- Pan-(all 皆):** *pan-theist* 萬有神教ノ信者 *pan-oply* 甲冑 *pan-orama* 全景畫
- Para-(beside 側):** *para-phrase* 註解, 註釋 *para-ble* 譬喩 *par-allel* 並行 *para-site* 食客, 寄生ノ動植物
- Peri-(around 周):** *peri-meter* 周界 *peri-phrasis* 冗長文 *per-iod* 時期, 終節, 年代, 結點 (.) 行星回轉ノ時間
- Poly-(many 多):** *poly-theism* 多神教信者 *poly-glot* 數國ノ語ニ通ジタル人, 書藝 *poly-gamy* 多妻 *poly-gon* 多角形, 多邊形
- Pro (before 前):** *pro-gramme* 告示, 略説 *pro-logue* 序, 緒言, 口上ニテノ *pro-phet* 豫言者
- Syn (with 與モニ):** *syn-thesis* 作文, 總合, 組織
- Tele (afar 遠ク):** *tele-graph* 電信機 *tele-gram* 電信 *tele-phone* 傳話機
- Tri (thrice or three 三回, 三個):** *tri-pod* 三足ノ器具, 三脚臺 *tri-syllable* 三綴ノ, 三切音ノ *tri-sect* 三等分ノ

CHAPTER XVI.

Punctuation, or the Right Use of Stops.

(句點法即ち諸點の正しき用法)

- 473. 句點法は一文章を他の文章より或は文章の一部を他の部より句點法の方法にて分割す
- 474. 此目的にて使用する是等の點即ち符號の名目は左の如し

Comma	;	Note of exclamation.....	!
Semicolon.....	;	Brackets.....	() 或は []
Colon.....	:	Dash	—
Full stop or period	Hyphen	-
Note of interrogation ?	?	Inverted comma	“ ”
Appostrophe	'		

The Comma, (句讀點)

475. Comma は最短の停讀 (pause) を表はす Simple sentence (單文)中に其重要なる用法あり左の如し (一)

(a) Apposition (同格)に於ける名詞若くは代名詞の間には:—

Alexander, the son of Philip, king of Macedon.

(b) 同品詞の三個以上の辭の間だに但し終り二辭の 'and' にて結合せられたる時のみなり

Greece, Italy, and Spain are the peninsulas of southern Europe. (Nouns).

We should live soberly, prudently, and industriously at all times. (Adverbs).

(吾人は常住清醒に深慮にして勤勉にて生活すべきなり)

Early to bed and early to rise

Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise. (*Adjectives*).

(早く寝ねて早く起くることは人をして健全に富有に
且賢良ならしむ)

(c) 呼び掛けの Nominative の後に

Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears.

(朋友よ羅馬人よ國人よ余に卿等の耳を借せ)

(d) 獨立組織の後に

The sun having set, we all went home.

(太陽は没したれば吾人は皆歸りき)

(e) 同種若くは同位階の辭は一對にせられたるとき

各對は Comma にて分かつる:—

By night or by day, at home or abroad, asleep or awake, he is a constant source of anxiety to to his father.

(晝夜家の内外、寤寐皆其父の間斷なき憂慮の根源なり)

(f) 文章の始に在る副詞句の後に

(但し記者の撰擇次第にて comma を置く事もあり又置かざる事もあり)

In fact, his poetry is no better than that prose.

(實は彼人の詩は其文章より良きことなし(相似たる意))

At last, he has gained his point.

(終に彼人は其主眼を獲たり(目的に達したる意))

(g) 分詞が文章中に擴張せられて形容する意義のみに用ひられざる時は分詞句 (participial phrase) の前と後とに (§ 244 を參看すべし)

Cæsar, having defeated the Gaul, led his army into Britain. (Cæsar は Gaul (今の France 國) を征討して其軍を Britain に導きし)

(茲に 'having defeated' といふ分詞句は 'after he had defeated' の意義なり)

Convicted of the accuracy of his facts, he stuck to his opinion.

(其事實の精密なることを罪證せられて彼人は其説を固守しき) (茲に 'convicted' は 'because he was convicted' の意なり)

然れども分詞は形容詞が檢束する如く名詞の意義を檢束せむが爲に名詞を形容するときは Comma は用ひらるべからず:—

A dog lying asleep on the public road is likely to be run over.

(大道に眠りて居る犬は撞き倒され易し)

A man convicted against his will is of the same opinion still.

(其意志に反して罪證せられたる人は尙同説を主張す)

(h) 若干の co-ordinative conjunctions の前に:—

He is not a mad man, but a knave.

(彼人は狂人にあらずされども悪漢なり)

He is not only accused, but also convicted.

(彼人は告發せられたるのみならず尙又有罪と決せらる)

He hoped, then, that he would be pardoned.

(彼人は當時放免せらるべしと思ひき)

(i) 説明句 (Explanatory phrases) は Comma にて分離せらる:—

The field was oblong, 60 yards, in length 40 yards in breadth.

(畑は長方形なりき長さは六十ヤード廣さは四十ヤード)

(j) 説明の意義に用ひられたる gerundial Infinitive の前後に:—

I am, to tell you the truth, thoroughly sick of work.

(余は眞實を汝に告ぐれば、労働にて全く病に罹れり)

To sum up, the man was convicted of three charges.

(之を總計せば、此男は三罪につきて有罪と決せられたり)

(k) Comme は時により Direct Narration 中に引用せられたる文章を導く爲に用ひらる、斯く引用せられたる文章は頭文字にて書き始められざるべからず

What I say unto you I say unto all, Watch.—*New Testament.*

(余が汝に言ふ所のものを余は諸人に言ふ氣を付けよと)

(l) Comma は時により辭の脱棄を示して動詞の繰返しを省く爲に挿入せらる:—

My regiment is bound for; India yours, for Gibraltar.

(余が聯隊は印度に汝の(聯隊)はヂブラルタルに定めらる)

476. Compound sentence に於て同等附屬文は十分に長く言ひ出さるときは通常 Comma にて分離せらる:—

His vanity is greater than his ignorance, and what he lacks in knowledge is supplied by impudence.

(彼人の驕傲は其無學より大にして智識の欠乏は鹵莽にて補充せらる)

然れども二個の文章は十分に長く言ひ出されざるとき或は甚だ密接せらるときは comma は脱棄せらる:—

I made haste and caught him.

(余は急ぎて彼人を捕へき)

I took up a stone and threw it at the mad dog.

(余は一個の石を拾ひ上げて狂犬に擲出しき)

477. 接續詞は同等附屬文の間に脱棄せらるときは是等の附屬文は Comma 或は semicolon にて分離せられざるべからず:—

(a) 是等の附屬文は短きときは Comma にて分かれたる:—

Steam propels, elevates, lowers, pumps, drains, pulls, drives, blasts, digs, cuts, etc.

(蒸氣は舟車を推進し重量を揚げ卸し水を汲み出し水を抜き釘を打ち爆發し土を掘り截斷す等)

(b) 同等附屬文は長きときは Semicolon にて分かれたる:—

Between fame and true honour there is much difference; former is blind applause; the latter is an internal and more silent homage.

(聲譽と眞の榮譽との間に甚しき差あり甲は眼なき賞讃にして乙は心中より黙諾の敬服なり)

478. **Complex sentences** に於て Comma の用法につきて左の規則は注意せらるべきものなり：—

(a) A Noun-clause は通常 Principal clause より Comma にて分たれず：—

It is generally allowed that the art of teaching is difficult.

(教授の技術は困難なる事は一般に是認せらる)

No one knows when he will come.

(一人も彼人が來らむ時を知らず)

His being pardoned depends upon whether he will confess his faults or not.

(彼人の放免せられむことは彼人は其過失を自白せむか或は自白せざらむかといふことに屬す)

然れども Noun-clauses は同一の動詞に對して目的たり或は主たるときは Comma にて相互より分離せられざるべからず：—

No one knows when he will come, or whether he will come at all, or whether he is even alive.

(誰とても知る人なし彼人は來らむかを或は結局來らむかを或は加之生存して居るかを知る人なし)

Who he was, or why he came, or what he intends to do, will all be found out in time.

(彼人は誰なりしや或は何か故に來りしや或は何事を爲さむと志すやは皆即時に發見せられむ)

(b) An Adjective clause は寧ろ長きものにあらざば Principal clause より Comma にて分離せらるゝことなし：—

The man *we saw* yesterday has come again to-day.

(吾人は昨日見し人は今日復來れり)

Fortune selects him for lord, *who reflects before acting*.

(幸運は執業前に反省する人を君として撰擇す)

(c) An Adverbial-clause は通常或は殆ど常に主要文より comma にて分たるゝなり：—

He will succeed, because he works hard.

(彼人は辛酸を嘗めて勞働するが故に成功すべし)

I will gladly do this, if I am allowed.

(余は許可せられなば喜びて此事を果さむ)

Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.

(汝の財寶がある其處に亦汝の心が在るならむ)

Comma は副詞句が甚だ短きか或は Principal clause と甚だ密接して結合せらるゝにあらざれば決して脱棄せらるべからず

He likes you better than me.

(彼人は余より汝を好む)

Send me word before you start.

(汝が出發する前に余一言を送れ)

Insert commas, where necessary, in the following sentences (次の文中必要なる所へ Commas を挿入せよ)

The triple alliance consists of Russia Germany and France. (三國同盟は露獨佛より成立す) My son so far from blamed for his conduct was commended and even rewarded. The roof of the house having caught fire the inmates fled and remained outside the house until the fire was put out. Towns villages and hamlets were all alike

attacked with the epidemic of cholera. (コレラの傳染病にて) I shall be happy to make the attempt that you speak of if I am permitted. From evening to midnight this same grief never leaves him. Early this morning when we had just left the house we met the man that we had been looking for. He found as I expected he would that the house he had lately purchased was a bad one. What was the cause of so much grief to him was never known to any of us. I hope my friend that you will come and spend at least a week with us. He has now grown so old that he spends most of his time in sleeping taking his food or sitting in an easy-chair. I remain my dear sir yours faithfully William Mathews. I shall not leave home for business unless you set the example. Example as the proverb says is the sincere form of precept. To tell you the plain truth I should be glad to retire from business altogether considering that I am now past sixty years of age and have a son to succeed me. The boatman shouted to a man on shore throw out the rope. A snake sleeping in the grass will bite if you tread upon it. The prisoner having been convicted of the crime of which he was accused must make up his mind to suffer the penalty. The building is a noble structure of red brick and comprises a reading room a library a room for writing letters and a room for refreshments. It is quite true that this fine building was erected by private subscriptions. In fact of all that was subscribed L. gave the largest amount in cash but M. was

not less liberal because he gave the land on which the building was erected. A dog barking at nothing is a nuisance. Men women and children were all hard at work trying to keep from inundating the house. His being selected for the vacant post depends on whether he has done anything to deserve it. Neighbours fellow-countrymen and fellow-citizens it behoves us to use all efforts to avert this calamity. What he lacks in quickness is supplied by industry. Our men to add to their troubles lost their way in the dark. The guide who was sent to meet them was not only a fool but a knave. We hope however they will reach home before midnight.

The Semicolon ; (半重點)

476. The **Semicolon** は Comma にて示されたるものより一層大なる停讀を要するときに用ひらる。‘Semicolon’の重要な用法左の如し：—

(a) 長き附屬文を他の附屬文より分離する爲に茲に一層長き停讀を要するは數多の文章を一所に混ぜざらむが爲なり：—

Honesty of purpose in worldly affairs has many advantages over deceit ; it is a safer way of dealing with men ; it is an easier mode of despatching business ; it inspires men with greater confidence ; it acquires more and more confidence itself, while deceit becomes more and more diffident.

(世事に於て目的の正廉なることは詐欺に優りて大利益あり商賣を迅速ならしむる便法にして大なる信用を以て

人を感じしめて事務上愈多くの信用を博すべし但し詐欺は愈益に猜疑欠乏となるのみ)

(b) 異りたる附屬文に一層大なる emphasis を興ふるが故に讀者の精神は引續の文中其所に長く止まることを得む。

As Cæsar loved me, I wept for him; as he was fortunate, I rejoice at it; as he was valiant, I honour him; but as he was ambitious, I slew him. So there is tears for his love; joy for his fortune; honour for his valour; and death for his ambition.—*Shakspeare.*

(Cæsar は余を愛せしが故に余は彼人の爲に涕泣す彼人は幸福なりしが故に余は之にて喜悅す彼人は剛勇なりし故に余は彼人を尊信す然れども彼人は野心を狭むが故に余は彼人を殺したり是を以て彼人の愛の爲に涙あり其幸福につきては歡喜あり其剛勇につきては尊信あり而して其野心につきては死あり。—セークスピア)

(c) 撰擇或は推度の接續詞 (Alternative or Illative conjunction) にて結合せられたる附屬文を分つ爲に (茲には精神が alternative 若くは inference (推斷) を了解すべき時間を要するが故に一層長き停讀の要せらるゝ所以なり。—

I met him as he was leaving his house; *otherwise* I should not have known where he lived.

(余は彼人が其家を去りつとありし時逢ひたり然らば余は彼人が何處に住みしかを知らざりしならむ)

I refused to do what he asked me to do; *for* I was convinced that he had been misinformed of the facts.

(余は彼人が余に爲さむことを請ひし事を爲すを拒み

き何となれば余は彼人が事實を誤報せられたりしことを自信したればなり)

The Colon : (重點)

480. *The Colon* は記者の分別量見にて用ひられ得べし是は停讀は semicolon にて十分明白ならずと記者が考ふる時にあり。是を以て一定の規則を立つるを得ず

Colon の重要なる用法は左の如し:—

(a) 説明中に附加の説を導く爲に:—

Strive above all things, in whatever station of life you may be, to preserve health: there is no happiness in life without it.

(汝は如何なる地位に在り得とも健康を保持せむが爲には萬事を擲ちて競へ: 身体健全ならざれば生涯中の幸福もあらざるなり)

(b) 引用文 (a quotation) を導く爲に。此場合には dash—によりて繼がる:—

The Peter stood forth and said:—

“Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons,” etc.

(その時 Peter は立上りて言ひき ‘實に余は認了す神は人の尊敬者ならざることを’))

(c) 前に在る附屬文共を概括する爲に。茲には復 colon は dash—に繼がる:—

The storm had passed; the sun was shining on the green leaves of the trees; the streams were dancing around the rocks; the birds hopped about him, as they

chirped their cheerful notes:—such were the pleasant scenes and sounds that welcomed the wanderer back to his home.

(暴風雨過ぎ通りたりければ日光樹木の緑葉に輝きて流水岩石の周りに渦き諸鳥は其爽快なる樂譜を囀りし時に彼人の邊りに跳起しき：これそ行吟者の其家に歸るを優待歓迎せし愉快なる光景及び音響なりし)

(d) 多くの附屬文の連續を導く爲に茲にも亦 colon は dash に繼がる：—

You must now hear what have to say about the uses of iron:—We sleep on iron; we travel on iron; we float on iron; we plough the fields with iron; we shoot with iron; we chop down trees with iron;—in fact, there is scarcely anything that we can do without the help of this wonderful metal.

(汝は鐵の功用につきては余が言はむとすることを聽かざるべからず：吾人は鐵の上に眠りて鐵の上を旅行し鐵の上にて海上に浮ひ鐵を以て野を耕し鐵を以て射撃し鐵を以て樹木を截り倒す——實に此驚歎すべき金屬の援助なくして吾人が爲し得る事業有り難しとす)

(e) 若干の規則の證例を導く爲に茲に亦 colon は dash に繼がる：—

The Indefinite article has sometimes the force of a Numeral adjective, signifying *one*:— as, A stitch in time saves nine. (在前)

Insert Commas, colons, or semicolons, where necessary, in the following sentences.

(左の文章中の必要なる所へコンマ、コロ、セミコロンを挿入せよ)

1. According to Hindu notions if a sick man sneezes it is a sure sign of recovery but when one is going out on a journey or about to commence some business should any one about him sneeze the sneeze indicates that the object in which he is interested will not be accomplished. (sneeze 噴鼻)

2. In Rome the army was the nation no citizen could take office unless he had served in ten campaigns.

(昔時の羅馬國に於ては陸軍は國民軍なりき一人の公民も十回の戦役に勤めたりし者にあらざれば官に就職すること能はざりき)

3. The drill was unremitting at all times so long as a man continued to be a soldier when the troops were in winter quarters sheds were erected in which the soldiers fenced with swords buttoned at the points or hurled javelins also buttoned at the points at one another.

4. The Carthagian army was composed entirely of mercenary troops Africa Spain and Gaul were their recruiting grounds and these countries were an inexhaustible treasury of warriors as long as the money lasted which the recruits received as pays.

5. While I was still wondering at my sudden deliverance a man came suddenly forward and said my good sir there is nothing to be surprised at I was sent here to find you and rescue you from these robbers well I have succee-

ded in finding you and so I have accomplished what I was sent for as you now see.

6. Whenever you hesitate about beginning to be something which must be eventually done remember the maxim a thing begun is half done.

The Full Stop or Period. (終結點)

481. **The Full Stop or Period.** は完全なる文章の終結を示す。これに繼ぎ起る文章は必ず頭文字を以て書き始められざるべからず

終結點は略語の後にも用ひらる A. D. の (Anno Domini) (In the year of our Lord 耶蘇紀元) に代はり; B. L. の (Bachelor of law) に代はり; Bart. の (Baronet) に代はり; the Hon. の (the Honorable.) に代はる類なり

Inverted Commas. “ ” (轉置 Comma)

482. **Inverted Commas.** は引用文の始終を示し或は言ふ人の使ひたる實際の言語を其儘にて示す爲に用ひらる

The councillors stood up, and with one voice exclaimed:—“Death before dishonour.”

(内閣大臣は立ち上りて一齊の音聲にて叫びたり:— 耻辱に先き立ちて死あるのみと)

“Wine is a mocker,” said the wise king.

(賢王が言ひき酒は嘲弄者なりと)

Campbell was the author of the following stanza:—

(C は左の詩の作者なりき)

“The more we live, more brief appear

Our life's succeeding stages:

A week to childhood seems a year

A year like passing ages.”

(命は愈々長かれば愈々短く見ゆるなり
命はつゞく舞臺なり
童男少女の一週は大人にどりて一年をぞ
一年ころは移り行く百年の齡に異ならぬ)

Note of Exclamation. (感動點)

483. **Note of Exclamation.** は精神の感動を言ひ出す言辭或は文章の後に用ひらる

How are the mighty fallen in the midst of battle!

(戦鬪の最中に斃れたる英雄は如何なるぞ)

I am distressed for thee, my brother Jonatham!

(余は汝の爲に苦めり, 余か兄弟の J. よ!)

Nonsense! How can you talk such rubbish?

(無精神よ) (何とて汝は斯る破壊を言ひ得るか)

What a conceited fellow you are! Be silent.

(汝は何たる自惚奴なるぞ) (黙して居れ)

“Land ahead”! Shouted the delighted crew.

(前に陸よと 愉快極まれる水夫は叫びき)

The Apostrophe. (畧字點)

484. **Apostrophe** (') は一字或は若干字が脱却せられたることを示す爲に挿入せらる

The Hon'ble は (Honorable) に代はり; e'en は (even) 'tis は (it is) ta'en は (taken) don't は (do not) shan't (shall not) won't は (will not) tho' は (though) an ox's head は

(oxes head) に代はる且所有格のすべての場合に之を使用す
Note of Interrogation. (疑問點)

485. Note of Interragation. は問ひを問ふ文章の
 後に用ひらる 之に繼ぐ文章は頭文字にて書き始めざるべ
 からず

Where was he born? When did he die?
 (何處にて) (何時)

*Insert the proper stops and capitals, where necessary, in the
 following sentences:—*

1 Whats the matter Thomas ist that old pain of yours
 again no its not that at all said he but something a good
 deal better would you believe it my poor old uncle is dead
 and he has left me five thousand pounds that was very good
 of him she replied but its come too late why he inquired
 because she answered you are now old and broken in health
 what a pity it is that he did not die twenty years ago or
 give you the money while he was still alive.

2 I have always considered you a very sensible man said
 the pleader I shall take one of your oxen in return for the
 one that has been killed and I believe you will consider
 that to be just it is no more, than what is right replied the
 farmer but what was I saying dear me I have made a
 blunder it was not my bull that gored your ox but your bull
 that gored mine so you must give me an ox in return for
 the one that has been killed oh thats another matter said
 the pleader I will inquire about the matter and if I find

that what you say is correct then we must come to some
 equitable settlement.

Dashes.—(一畫線)

486. Dash には四つの重要な用法あり;—

(a) 一文章の破れを示す爲に

Here lies the great—false marble where?
 Nothing but sordid dust lies here.

(此處に大なるもの有り—一層蠟石は何れにかゝる
 固体の塵芥のみが此處に在り)

(b) 同格に於ける辭或は説明の辭を示す爲に

They plucked the seated hills with all their loads
 — Rocks, waters, woods—and by shaggy tops
 uplifting bore them in their hands.

(c) 引用文の第一の附屬文或は最終の附屬文を導く
 爲に。然れども此場合に於ては此 dash は colon に先き立
 たれざるべからず(此證例につきては § 480 を參看すべし)

(d) 括弧内の句或は文章を本文章の中頃へ挿入する
 爲に 此處には二個の dashes は必要なり

At the age of ten— such is the power of genius— he
 could read Greek with facility.

(年齢十歳にて—天稟の讀書力斯の如し—彼女は容
 易に Greek 文を讀み得たり)

Brackets () [] (括弧)

487. Brackets は (d) に於て説明せられたる一對の
 如くに本文中の中頃に括弧の文章を挿入する爲に用ひらる

At the age of ten (such is the power of Genius) he could read Greek with facility.

The Hyphen — (一畫短線)

483. Hyphen は bathing-place の如く組立辭の兩部を結合する爲に用ひらる

Note.— A hyphen は dash の如く地平の一線より成れども dash よりは短き線なり

Insert a dash, hyphen, or brackets, wherever necessary, in the following sentences, and add any other appropriate stops.

(左の文章中に一畫線一畫短線括弧を要所に挿入せよ而して如何なる他の適當なる點にても附加せよ)

England and Russia the two greatest empires on the face of the earth have no real cause of enmity. I could tell you all about my but perhaps you have heard enough by this time. My dog such is the power of jealousy attacked its rival whenever they met. This is very uphill work. If you read without spectacles and I believe you can be so good as to read out the contents of this letter. When I took my degree it was twelve years ago. I had good prospects before me. I will never but I need not finish my sentence for you know already what I was going to say.

THE END.

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するに於て遺憾なげんたる所以なり庶幾くは英作文の蘊奥を開發精通せる諸先生に謀て本書の編纂に従事する所なり本店こゝに見るあり日英の語學に所幾何もなし是れ夙に講學の士の遺憾とすに讀者の腦を悩ましむるのみにして其得る々柄鑿相容れざるの解釋を爲す是を以て徒せず邦文を解する者英文に精ならず故に往ものゝみ是他なし英文に精なる者邦文を解の無きにあらずと雖も多くは是陋劣蕪雜の從來邦語を以て英作文の法を解釋せるも

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 否に就て試用せられたるあり蓋し是より本
 教科書として本帖を採用し或は教科用の適
 最も其然るを見る今や各尋常中學に於ても
 は勿論なれども商業用文簿記々入等に於て
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 に改良の實を得たる者云ふべし士官學校
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 り蓋し之に依て習練せば天性運筆に拙なる
 遂に一の實用速成の新字體を作るに至る
 左れば近時歐米に於ても大に此點に注意し
 做ふ能はず途鴉見るに堪へざるの字を成す
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 從來の習字法は美術の一方に傾くが故に天

新體英習字帖

全五冊

英文法詳解

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於て遺憾なけん
 説明せり庶幾くば英文法の蘊奥を煥發する
 暢なる日本文を以て丁寧親切に其使用法を
 難に屬する諸詞に就て箇々例を擧げ最も流
 して何れの日そ是を以て本書は英文法中至
 に縁て魚を索むると一般其目的を達する果
 すして漫りに英學を講ぜんとするに坐す木
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 せず故に一たび試問に遭へば忽ち究して答
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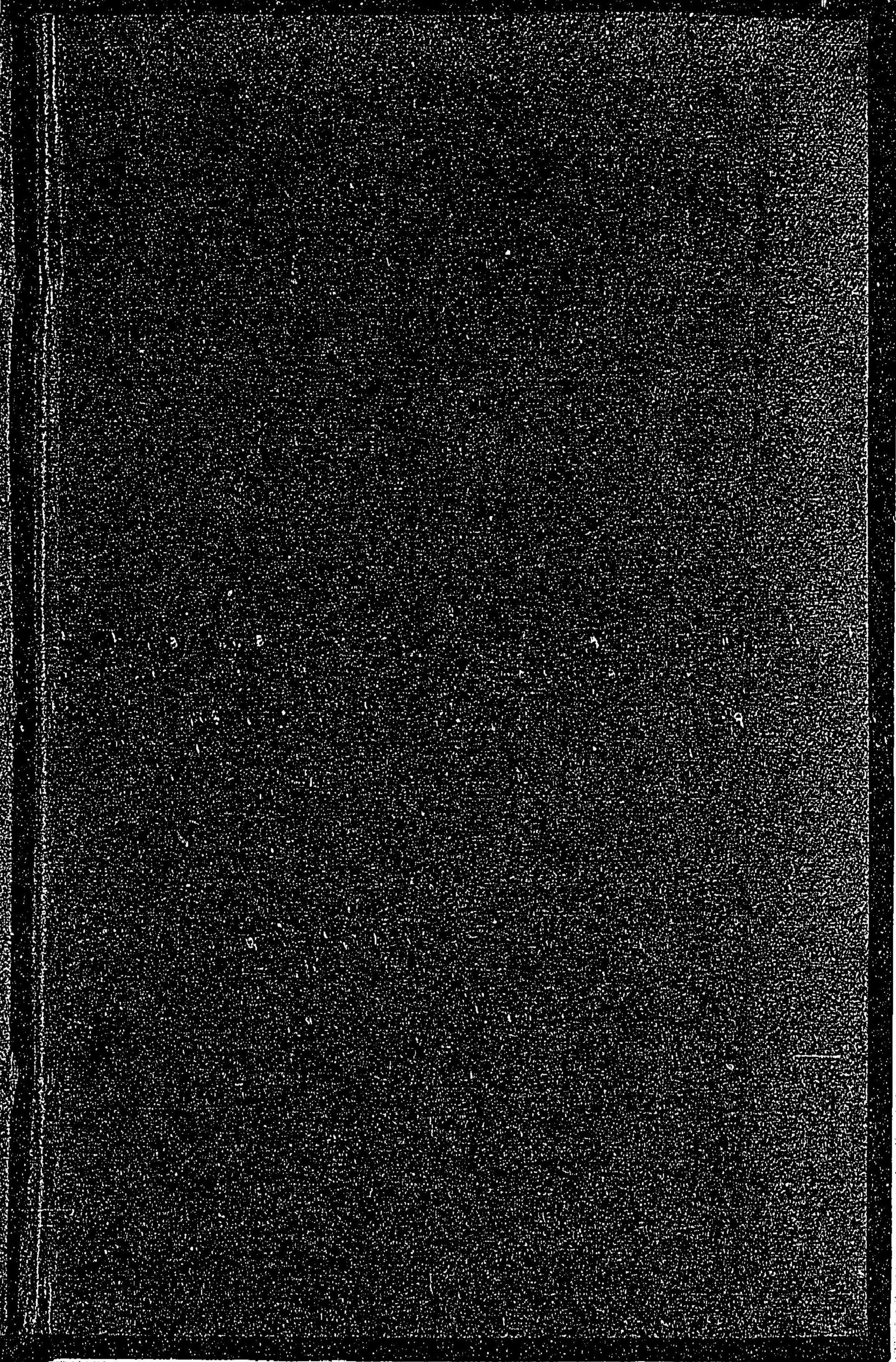
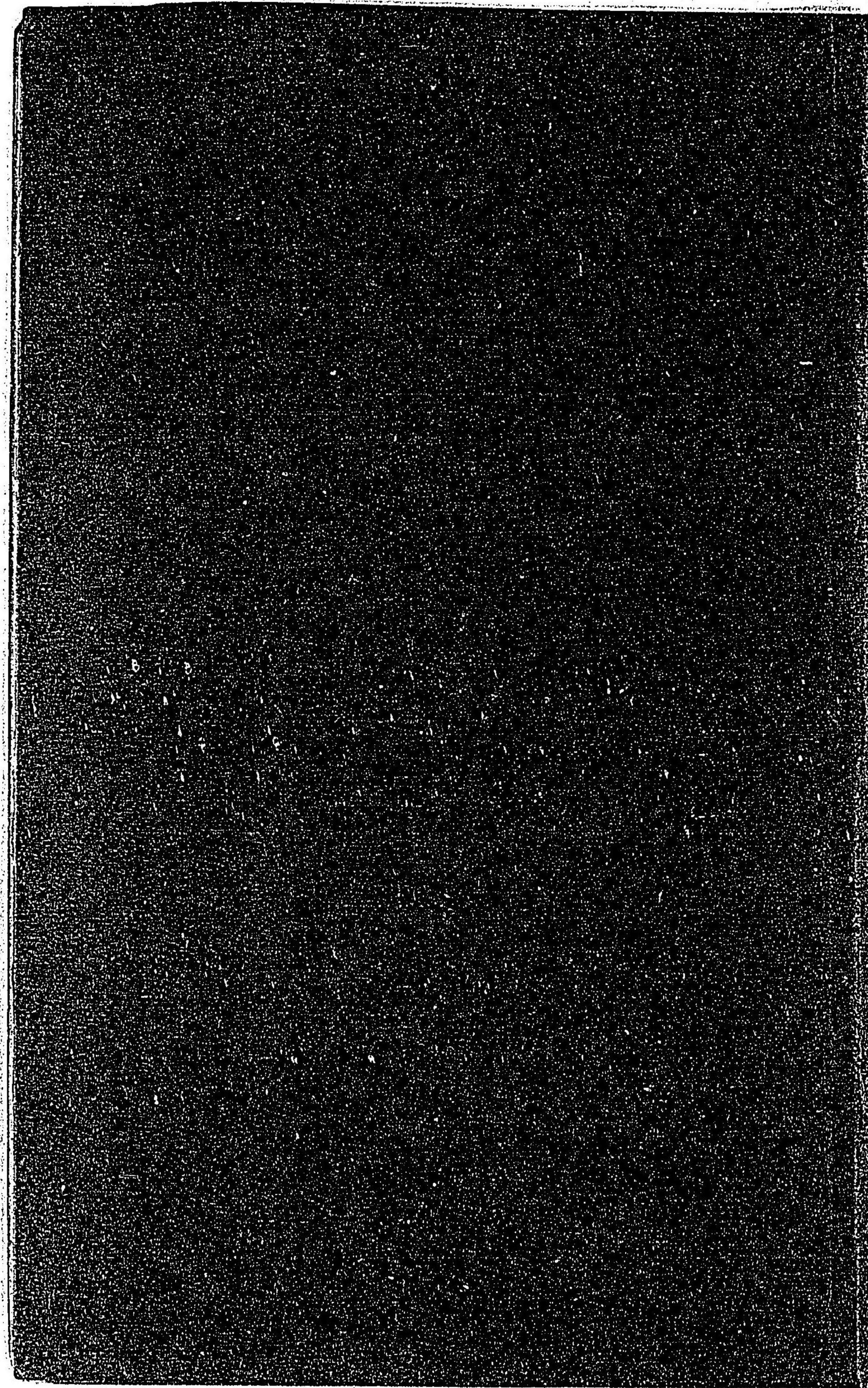
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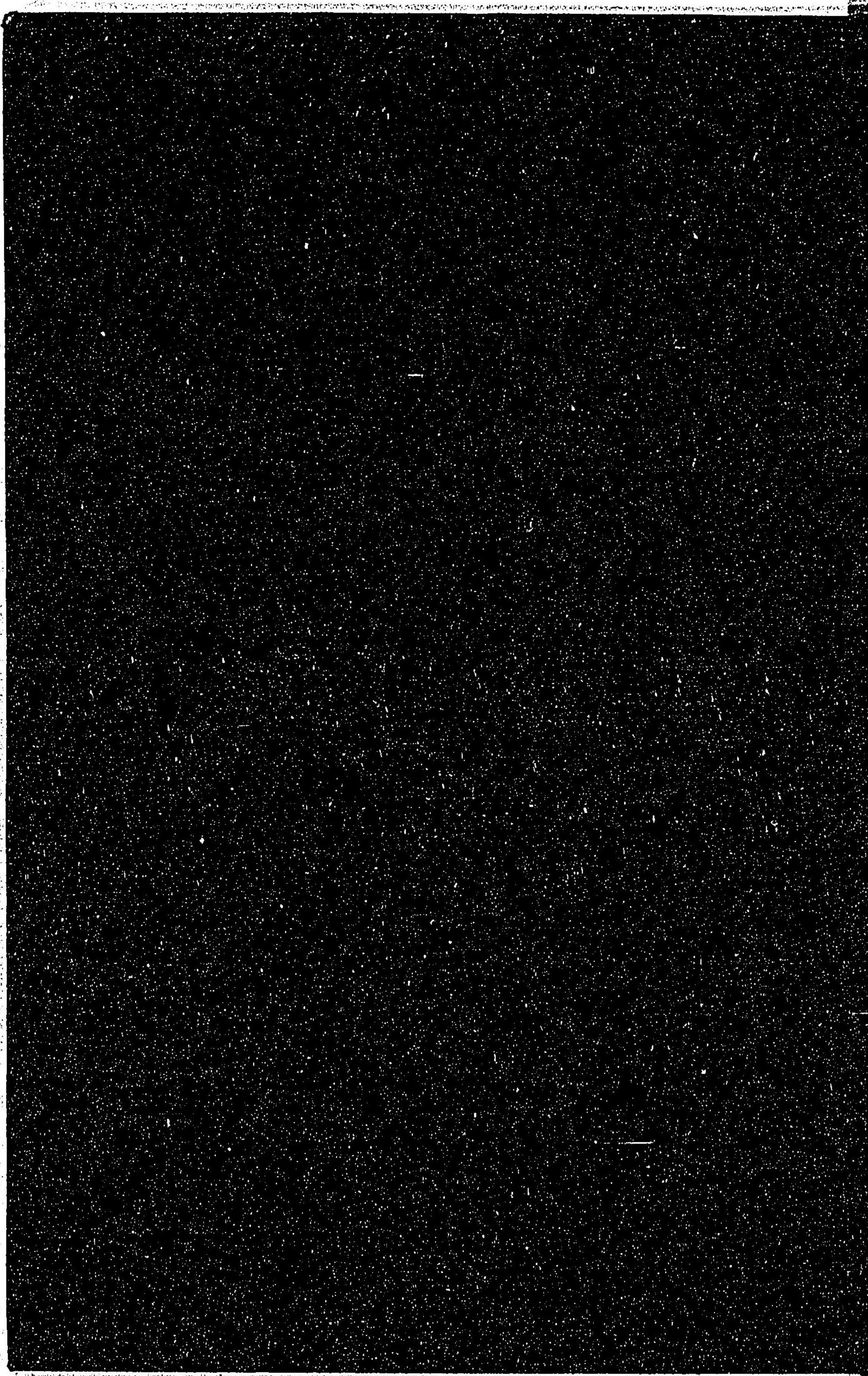
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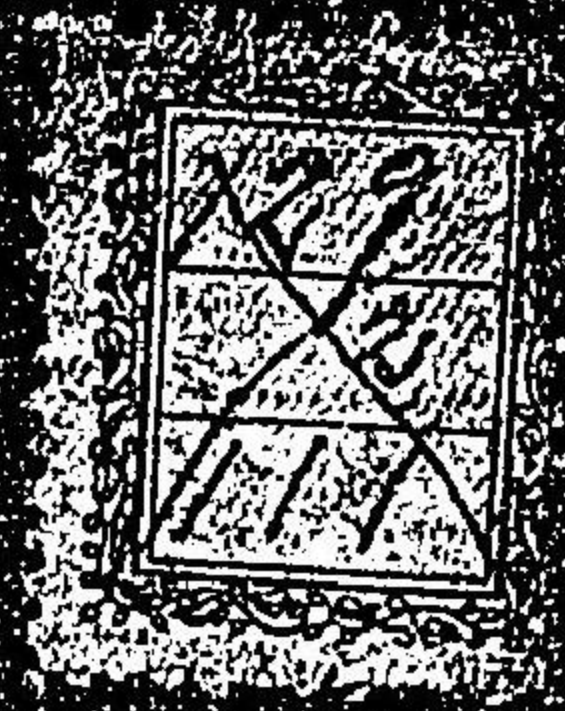
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