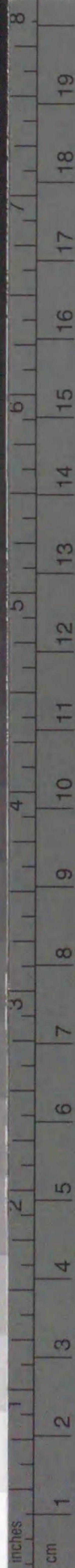


Kodak Gray Scale



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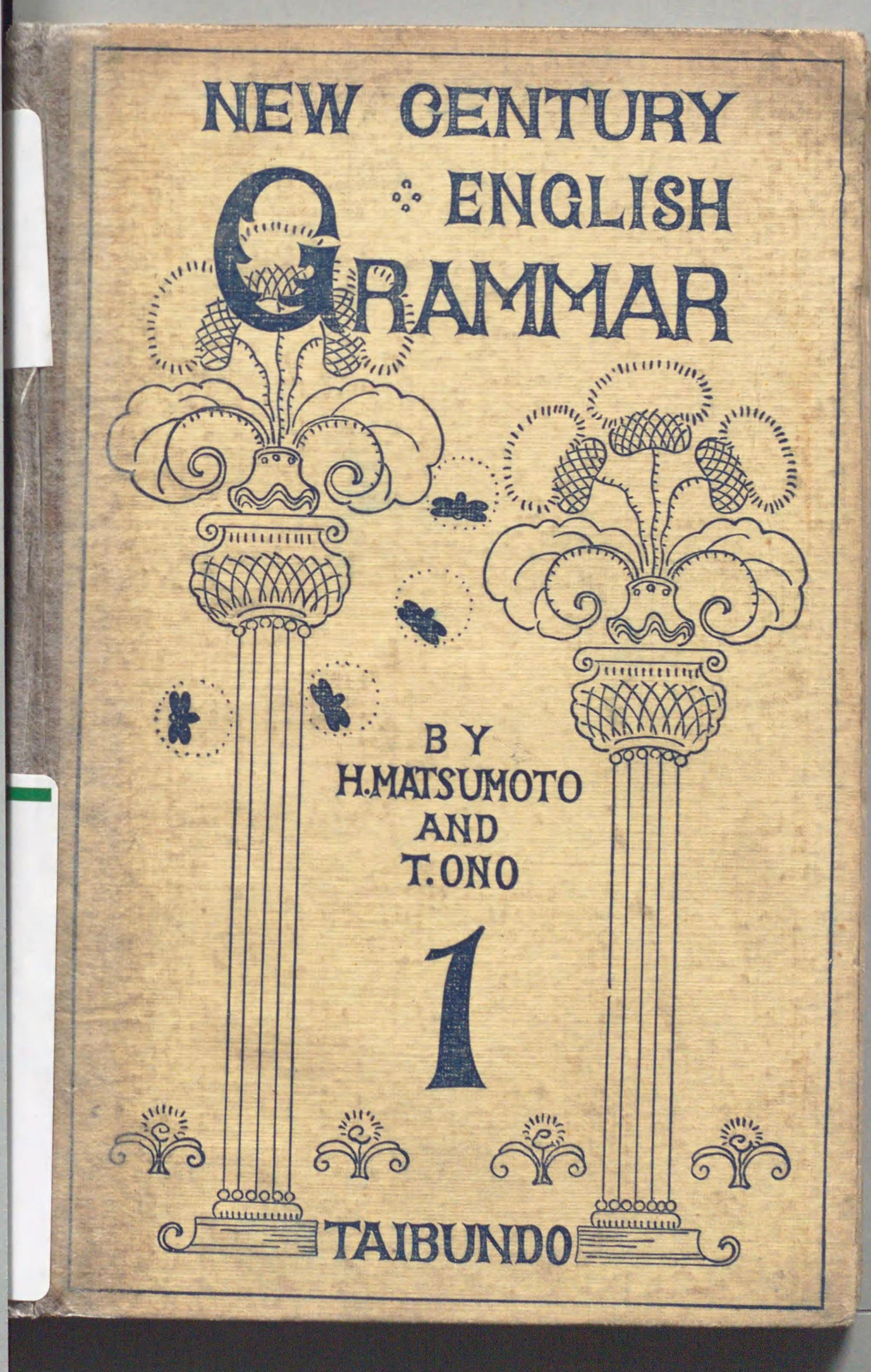
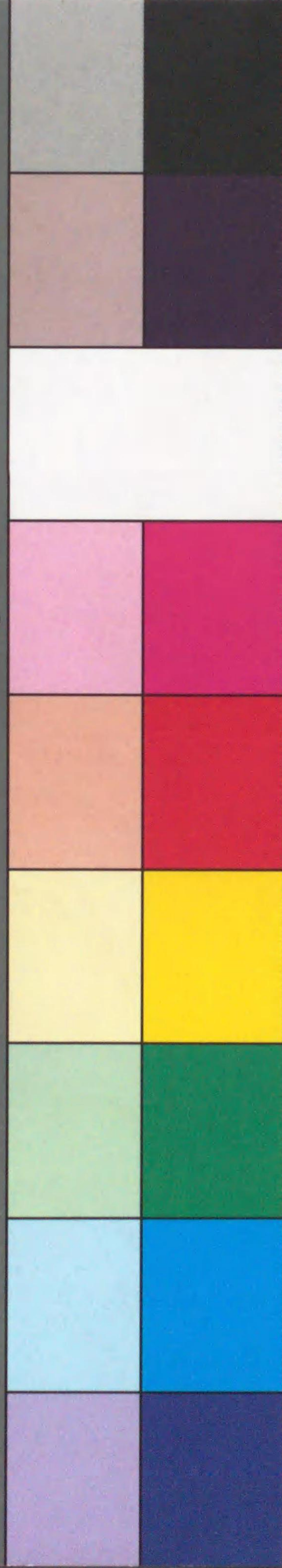
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Kodak Color Control Patches

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Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black



NEW CENTURY ENGLISH GRAMMAR

BY
H. MATSUMOTO
AND
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TAIBUNDO

32-433a

**NEW
CENTURY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR**



BOOK ONE

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THE TOKYO SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES



TAIBUNDO

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NEW
CENTURY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR
BOOK ONE

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精 言

本書は中學校及同程度の諸學校に於ける英文法教科書として編纂せるものにして二卷より成る。第一卷に於ては英文法の初步を説き第二卷に於ては稍複雑なる事項に亘りて説明を加へ英文の構成、語法の大要につきて正確明瞭なる知識を會得せしむることを目的とす。

第一卷に於ては Sentence の構成、種類より説きて品詞の各論に入り、常に既習の知識を整理せしむる爲に所々に復習表を掲げたり。

第二卷には各章の始に表を用ひて記憶を喚起せしめ了解を助くることに努めたり。

兩卷を通じて隨所に文の解剖を示し、文の構成に関する知識 正確ならしめんことに努めたり。

品詞の連續、語序等は語法を知らしむるに極めて必要のことなれば是又特に意を用ひたる所にして、説明は理論に亘ることを避け、なるべく用例より自得せしめんことに努め、練習題の運用と相俟つて、讀解作文の能力を養成し得んことを期せり。

第一卷には附録として數詞、比較、助動詞の省略形、不

規則動詞の表を掲げ、第二卷には附録として句讀法、前置詞の用例を掲げ兩卷共に索引を附したれば教授者諸氏は適宜之を利用せられたく、實地教授上の得失改善すべき諸點につきては大方諸賢の指教を仰ぐ。本書が常に英文法教科書たるに止まらずして學習者の常に參照して利便少からざるべきものなることを信ず。

大正十年十月

編者識

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NEW CENTURY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR



BOOK ONE

CHAPTER I

THE PARTS OF SPEECH

1. 英語の單語 (word) には次の如き八の種類あり。
之を Parts of Speech といふ。
 - (1) Noun—事物の名稱。
London; fire; river; family; history.
 - (2) Pronoun—名稱を言はずして事物を提示するもの。
I; you; they; that; who; what.
 - (3) Adjective—Noun 又は Pronoun に附隨して、性質、數量等を表すもの。
Many men; pretty flowers; he is honest.
- Article—Adjective の一種なる a, an, the は

常に Noun に冠して用ひ特に **Article** と呼ぶ。

- (4) **Verb**—叙述をなすもの、即ち動作又は有様を言表すもの。

Fire *burns*; you *see* it; he *is* an artist.

Auxiliary—Verb の働きを補助するもの。

I *will* do so; we *shall* go there; you *may* go out.

- (5) **Adverb**—Verb, Adjective 等に副はりて意味を加ふるもの。

Rise *early*; go *often*; *very* happy.

- (6) **Preposition**—Noun 又は Pronoun の前に附きて夫を他の語に従屬せしむるもの。

The top *of* a hill; stand *on* a rock.

- (7) **Conjunction**—word 又は word の集りを互に連結せしむるもの。

Slow *but* steady; this train *or* the next.

We like him *because* he is brave *and* honest.

- (8) **Interjection**—單に感情等を表す發聲に過ぎざるもの。

Oh; alas; hush; hurrah; hallo.

2. 同一の **Word** にして場合により異なる **Part of Speech** に所屬するものあり。

The *light* of the moon; *light* the lamp; *light* blue.

Early morning; rise *early*.

Go *on*; *on* the road.

EXERCISE I

次の文中の各語の **Part of Speech** を言へ。

1. London is on the Thames.
2. Alas, he is no more!
3. He struck me hard on the head.
4. The sky was cloudless.
5. Once a crow quarrelled with a sparrow.
6. She has two brothers, but I have no brother.
7. They could not bear the cold, and sat around the fire.
8. If it rains very hard, we shall get under the tree till it is over.
9. Abraham Lincoln was one of the kindest and noblest men in history.
10. His parents were very poor. He was very fond of study, and studied very hard.

CHAPTER II

THE SENTENCE

3. Word が集りて一の纏りたる思想を表すものを Sentence といふ。

Cæsar, however, was not afraid. He told the man to get up and take his oars again.

“Why are you so much afraid?” he said.

“The boat will not be lost; for you carry Cæsar and his fortunes!”

Sentence は談話又は記述に於て二以上重ね用ひらるゝこと多し、各の Sentence は Capital Letter を以て書き始めらる。

4. 一の Sentence は思想の主題を表す部分即ち Subject と、Subject に就て叙述をなす部分即ち Predicate とより成る。

Subject Predicate

Cæsar, however, was not afraid.

He told the man to get up and take his oars.

以下 Sentence の成立を最简单なる形より始めて説明せん。

CHAPTER III

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

5. Subject は Noun 又は Pronoun, Predicate は Verb よりなる。

Subject	Predicate
Time	flies.
The holidays	have ended.
A voice	was heard.
We	must be working.

Noun には Article を附すること多し。

Verb は “have,” “must,” “be” 等の如き

Auxiliary Verb を含むことあり。

6. Roses have thorns.

You know it.

Mr. Brown bought a horse.

I shall visit him.

Verb が Verb の動作を受くるものを表す爲めに

Noun 又は Pronoun を伴ふことあり、之を

Verb の Object といふ。

Subject	Predicate	
	Verb	Object
Roses	have	thorns
You	know	it
Mr. Brown	bought	a horse
I	shall visit	him

7. Cows give us milk.

Uncle told me a story.

Ann sent Mary a picture.

Please show it me.

Verb+Object が更に Noun 又は Pronoun を伴ひ間接に動作を受くるものを表すことあり、之を **Indirect Object** といふ。

Subject	Predicate		
	Verb	Indirect Object	Object
Cows	give	us	milk
Ann	sent	Mary	a picture

Indirect Object に對して他の Object を **Direct Object** と呼ぶ。

通常 Indirect Object は Direct Object より前にあり。

8. The earth is a planet.

She became a queen.

The family was rich.

It may seem strange.

Verb が Object ならざる Noun 又は Adjective を伴ひ相待て Subject の有様を述ぶることあり、斯る語を Verb の **Complement** といふ。

Subject	Predicate	
	Verb	Complement
The earth	is	a planet
It	may seem	strange

9. The king made him a knight.

They named their ship "Mayflower."

I thought it right.

Verb+Object が Object ならざる Noun 又は Adjective を伴ひ相待て Subject の動作を述べ同時に Object と其語との間に Subject 對 predicate の如き意義關係を生ずることあり、斯る語もまた Verb の **Complement** なり。

Subject	Predicate		
	Verb	Object	Complement
The king	made	him	a knight
I	thought	it	right

Object と Complement との間には意味の上にて *Subject* と *Predicate* との如き関係あるを知るべし。

Cf. { The king made him a knight.
He became a knight.

	{ I thought it right.
	{ It was right.
[Review]	

Predicate の構成

1. Verb
2. Verb + Object
3. Verb + Indirect Object + Object (Direct)
4. Verb + Complement
5. Verb + Object + Complement

EXERCISE II

(a) 次の文中に於ける *Subject* と *Predicate* とを言ひ、
Indirect Object あらば夫れを指摘せよ。

1. A boy went to a baker's shop to buy bread.
 2. The baker handed him a loaf.
 3. The boy looked at it for a moment, and thought it smaller than usual.
 4. Boy. "I do not believe this is of the right weight."
 5. Baker. "You had better not mind that. It will be so much the less for you to carry."
 6. Boy. "You are right."
 7. Then the boy paid him a penny, and started to leave the shop.
 8. Baker. "What is this? The price of a loaf is two pence."
 9. Boy. "You had better not mind that. It will be so much the less for you to count."
- (b) 次の文中の *Complement* を指摘説明せよ。
1. He has painted the door white.
 2. She got angry, as they made fun of her.
 3. The summer was long and hot.
 4. They called him a coward.
 5. He went an enemy, and returned a friend.
 6. Uncle James has been elected an M. P.
 7. I found him away from home when I dropped in

- at his house yesterday.
8. The coffee does not taste sweet; put in a little more sugar, please.
 9. I am very sorry that I have made him unhappy.
 10. They called themselves patriots, and their enemies traitors.

(c) 次の文を英譯せよ。

1. 彼は彼女を自分の妻にした。
2. George は僕を馬鹿だといつた。
3. 僕はあの男は正直だと思ふ。
4. Washington は最初の大統領 (President) に選ばれた。

CHAPTER IV

MODIFIERS

10. The *little* boy sang *his own* song.
How sweetly he sang!
 He has given us *many useful* inventions.
 These inventions made him a *very famous* man.
- Subject と Predicate の各部分は其の意味を修飾する爲めに他の語を伴ふことあり、

之を **Modifier** といふ。Modifier は夫自ら他の Modifier に修飾せらるることあり。

Subject	Predicate		
	Verb	Object	Complement
The boy little	sang	song his own	
He	sang sweetly how		
He	has given	us inventions many useful	
inventions These	made	him	a man famous very

Noun に對しては Pronoun 又は Adjective が Modifier となり、Verb 及 Adjective に對しては Adverb が Modifier となること多し。

[Review]

Sentence の構成

Subject—*Noun, Pronoun.*

Predicate	<i>Verb</i>
	Object— <i>Noun, Pronoun.</i>
	Complement— <i>Noun, Adjective.</i>
Modifier— <i>Pronoun, Adjective, Adverb.</i>	

EXERCISE III

(a) 次の文中の Modifier を指摘し且つその Part of Speech を言へ。

1. My uncle has promised me fine presents.
2. How often I have been there to see the splendid sight!
3. Richard was a very brave king, and was called "The Lion-Hearted."
4. The child would always have his own way.
5. Once a hungry fox was walking along a dusty road. It was a warm day, and his throat was parched.

(b) 次の文を英譯せよ。

1. 其正直な少年は後に (afterwards) えらい商人になつた。

2. 彼は大變不正直な男です。
3. 其室には多數の少年少女が居た。
4. 彼の父は彼の成功を聞いて大變喜んだ。
5. 彼は先生の言葉をよく注意して聞いて居る。

CHAPTER V EQUIVALENTS

11. 1. He lives in a *country* town.
2. It is very difficult for me *to speak* English.
3. She studied hard *to succeed*.

一の Part of Speech が Sentence の成立上より見て他の Part of Speech の相當語たることあり、之を **Equivalent** といふ。

(1) Noun が Adjective 又は Adverb の Equivalent となれる例。

He visited Eton, the *college* in which he had studied.

One of the prisoners was a white man, a *Spaniard*.

At last Robinson and his *man* Friday got safely to England.

Darwin, the *biologist*.

President Lincoln.

The *country* town was a *mile* away.

Tommy's father bought a *farmer's* cottage.

I meet him twice a *week*.

(2) Verb が Noun 又は Pronoun の Equivalent と
なれる例。

It is never too late *to mend*.

You must learn *to wait*.

Seeing is *believing*.

(3) Verb が Adjective 又は Adverb の Equivalent
となれる例。

A *rolling* stone gathers no moss.

They sell *imported* goods.

The plan seemed *to succeed*.

Don't live *to eat*, but eat *to live*.

Subject	Predicate		
	Verb	Object	Complement
The town └country	was		away └a mile
It=to mend	is └never		late └too
You	must learn	to wait	

12. 1. They all wanted *to go to war*.
2. This dictionary is *of the latest edition*.
3. *By and by* he got very tired.

Word の集りが Sentence の成立上一つの Part
of Speech の Equivalent たることあり之
を **Phrase** といふ。

(1) Noun の Equivalent たるものを **Noun
Phrase** といふ。

To know oneself is the most difficult thing.

Saying and doing are two things.

He wanted *to go to sea*.

(2) Adjective の Equivalent たるものを **Ad-
jective Phrase** といふ。

A friend *in need* is a friend indeed.

Birds *of a feather* flock together.

The machine *sold by us* is *of the latest style*.

(3) Adverb の Equivalent たるものを **Ad-
verbial Phrase** といふ。

Rome was not built *in a day*.

Behind the city was a mountain.

Step by step one goes a long way.

Every Sunday she goes to church with her mother.

Subject	Predicate		
	Verb	Object	Complement
To know oneself	is		the thing —most difficult
He	wanted	to go to sea	
The machine —sold by us	is		of the latest style
One	goes —a long way —step by step		
She	goes —every Sunday —to church —with her mother.		

13. 1. This is the place *where I was born.*
2. I do not know *when he returned,*

Sentence の一部分が夫自身 Subject, Predicate を具ふることあり、之を **Clause** といふ。

Clause が Conjunction その他連結の語 (Connective) に導かれて Noun, Adjective, 又は Adverb の Equivalent たることあり。

(1) Noun の Equivalent たるを **Noun Clause** といふ。

I do not know *why you are sad*, but I can tell *why I am glad*.

I hope (*that*) *you will be more diligent*.

(2) Adjective の Equivalent たるを **Adjective Clause** といふ。

There lived a king *who had three daughters*.

The captain did all (*that*) *he could* to save his ship.

(3) Adverb の Equivalent たるを **Adverbial Clause** といふ。

“Make hay *while the sun shines*.”

“You must sow *before you can reap*.”

He wept bitterly *when he heard of her death*.

Connective	Subject	Predicate		
		Verb	Object	Complement
	I	do know └not	*[clause]	
*why	you	are		sad
but	I	can tell	**[clause]	
**why	I	am		glad
	the captain	did └to save his ship	all └[⁺ clause]	
⁺ (that)	he	could(do)		
	(You)	make └[⁺⁺ clause]	hay	
⁺⁺ while	the sun	shines		

Noun Clause, Adjective Clause, Adverbial Clause を總稱して **Dependent Clause** といひ之に對して Sentence の主體たる部分を **Principal Clause** といふ。

但し Noun Clause が Sentence の Subject となり又は Predicate の要素たる場合に

は Principal Clause として纏りたるもの無し。

14. Clause が and, but, or 等の Conjunction に連結せられて互に對立することあり、之を各 **Co-ordinate Clause** といふ。

One day passed, and they saw no land.

Another day passed; still they saw no land.

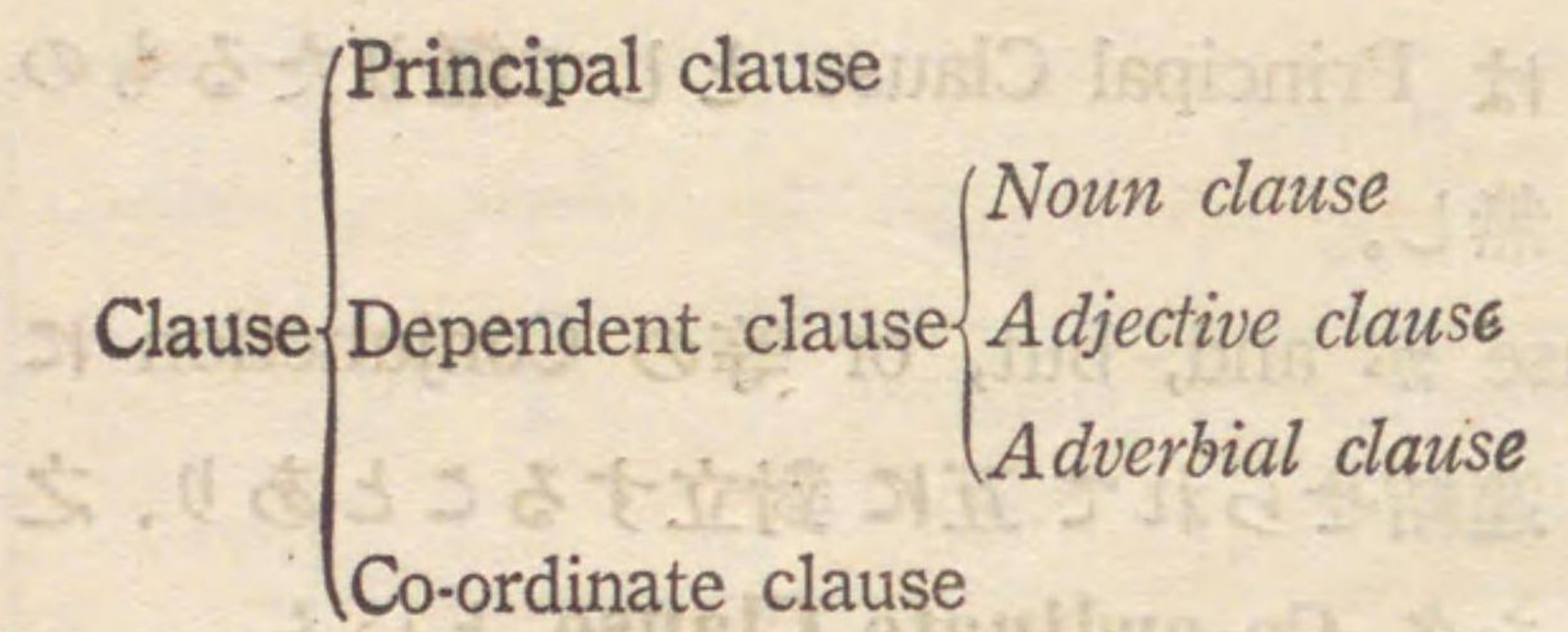
He shot, but (he) missed (the mark).

You must run or you will be late.

Conjunction	Subject	Predicate		
		Verb	Object	Complement
and	day └one	passed		
	they	saw	land └no	
or	you	must run		
	you	will be		late

[Review]

Phrase { *Noun phrase*
Adjective phrase
Adverbial phrase



EXERCISE IV

(a) 次の文中より Phrase と Clause とを指摘し且つ其種類を言へ。

1. I do not know where he was born.
2. The students of this class are generally diligent.
3. The news that he would soon come gave me great pleasure.
4. He does not like to become a soldier.
5. A man of virtue lived then in that village.
6. I will go there, if it is fine to-morrow.
7. A man with so quick a temper is often seen in these days.
8. This is the fountain-pen that he gave me the other day.
9. I have never seen the house in my life where he was born.
10. I am sure that he will soon be here.

(b) 英譯せよ。

1. 其小山の頂に家が一軒あつた。
2. 彼は直ちに發砲したがあたらなかつた。
3. 明日彼は何處へ行くのか君は知つて居るか。
4. 友は類を以て集まる。
5. 之は僕が十年許り前に聞いたのと同じ話だ。

CHAPTER VI

THE KINDS OF SENTENCES

15. Sentence はその構造により次の三種に分る。

(1) Simple Sentence—Clause を含まざるもの。

We shouted for joy.

Newton was born in England more than two hundred years ago.

The hall is large enough to hold 3,000 persons.

(2) Complex Sentence — Dependent clause を含むもの。

Jack felt very proud, *as he walked the deck of his father's ship.*

No matter how hard it is, never turn your face from it.

When the war had come to an end, he came here and peacefully spent his last days.

- (3) **Compound Sentence**—Co-ordinate clause より成るもの。

Run or you will miss the train.

I have crossed the sea many times, but I have never met such a storm.

Your kind letter is just to hand and from it I learn with pleasure that you are coming to see me.

16. Sentence はまた叙述の形式により次の四種に分る。

- (1) **Declarative Sentence**—事實を述ぶる形のもの。

The early bird catches the worm.

Time and tide wait for no man.

- (2) **Interrogative Sentence**—疑問の形。

Have you ever seen a whale?

Who invented the aeroplane?

Isn't it a plain fact?

- (3) **Imperative Sentence**—命令の形。

Always speak the truth.

Don't put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.

- (4) **Exclamative Sentence**—感嘆の形。

What a fine view!

How glad I am to see you!

Note: 以上各種に *Affirmative* (肯定) *Negative* (否定) の區別を立つることを得。

17. Narration

"I have been a sailor from my childhood," he said; "my father, my grandfather and great grandfather were also sailors, all of them died at sea."

He said that he had been a sailor from his childhood, that his father, his grandfather and great grandfather had also been sailors, and that all of them had died at sea.

人の言説を傳ふるに當り原の言葉を其儘に引用する仕方と、傳ふる者自身の言葉に移してその内容を述ぶる仕方とあり、前者を **Direct Narration**、後者を **Indirect Narration** といふ。

Direct
The boy says, "I will do it."

Indirect
The boy says that he will do it.

Direct
He said to me, "Who are you?"

Indirect
He asked me who I was.

Direct
"Be quiet," he said to us.

Indirect
He told us to be quiet.

上例に於て見る如く Direct Narration にありては獨立の Sentence をなせる引用文 (Quotation) が Indirect Narration に於ては Dependent Clause 又は Phrase となりて表はる。

[Review]

Classes of Sentences

(成立の仕方より)

- Simple
- Complex
- Compound

(叙述の形式より)

- Declarative
- Interrogative
- Imperative
- Exclamative

Narration { *Direct narration*
Indirect narration

EXERCISE V

(a) 構造より見て次の Sentence の種類を言へ。

1. The wind blew hard.
2. One day he was crossing a river in a boat.
3. It is six months since I saw him last.
4. I am sure that I shall pass the examination.
5. He will be very pleased if you go to see him.
6. We very much wanted to push on, but the guide shook his head firmly, because he well knew the danger of the mountain.

(b) 叙述の形式より見たる次の Sentence の種類如何、文尾に適當なる Punctuation Mark を附せよ。

1. Have you ever heard of Julius Cæsar
2. What a sight
3. Never use your napkin to wipe your face with
4. How splendid a view it is
5. Count not your chickens before they are hatched
6. Heaven help those who help themselves

(c) 次の文を Direct 及び Indirect の二様に英譯せよ。

1. ある少年が父親に「海に向ふには何がありますか」ときいた。

2. 父親は「此處と同じく田畑や山や川がある」と答へた。
3. 「それ等の先には何があるでせう」と少年はまたきいた。
4. 「此の同じ場所に歸つて來るのです」と父は答へた。

CHAPTER VII

WORD ORDER

18. Sentence 中の Word の配列を **Word Order** といふ、Word Order の原則次の如し。

(1) Subject + Predicate

(verb + object + complement)

(2) Modifier は修飾せらるる語の前又は後に接近するを常とす。

Holland is a *very queer* country. If you *ever visit that* country you will see *many things* which you *never see at home*.

然れども上の Word Order に據らざるを以て常則とする場合少からず。

(1) *Interrogative, Imperative, Exclamative Sentence* 等に於て。

a. Can you speak English?

(cf. Who can speak English?)

Who is it?

What are you doing with it?

b. Don't you give it up.

Enter ye at the strait gate. (*Matthew VII, 13*)

Don't you believe that.

c. How happy they were!

What a fine sight it is!

What dust the car raises!

d. May you succeed!

May he return safe and sound!

Long live our Emperor!

(2) *Emphasis* 又は慣用の爲。

a. His brother I like very much, but his sister I don't like.

The more he gets, the more he wants.

b. Such is the gist of his talk.

A gentle and kind woman was his mother.

c. Here is a letter for you.

(cf. Here we are.)

Down went the ship at last.

There is flying an aeroplane in the air.

No sooner had she come in than she burst into tears.

d. Were I you, I would stay.

Whatever he may say, I will go there.

e. "I will conquer the whole world," said Alexander.

"Yes, of course," was the reply of the brave boy.

EXERCISE VI

空所に適當なる語句を補ひ完全なる Sentence となせ。

1. — a lovely day it was!
2. "Where are you going?" — Dick.
3. "I'm going to London," — the man.
4. — you have a pleasant journey!
5. No sooner — he gone out of the room than he began to run.
6. The — he advanced, the — his enemy drew back.
7. — I a bird, I would go there flying.
8. Happy — those who live contented with their lots.
9. Down — the ceiling.

10. — you may go, you cannot succeed without perseverance.

CHAPTER VIII

ELLIPSIS

19. What is his name? George Smith.

You may go out, if you want to.

Sentence の一部分が之を言表はさざるも文意明瞭なるが爲めに省略せらるることあり。此の省略を Ellipsis といひ、省略のある Sentence を Elliptical Sentence といふ。

(1) 反復を避くる爲めの省略の例。

1. May I come in? No, you must not.
2. Can you speak French? No, I cannot.
3. Will he go? I think (that he will) not (go)
4. Is he ill? (He is) Not (ill) at all.
5. To err is human; to forgive, divine.
6. I taught her, and she my sister.
7. I'll come as soon as I can.
8. You may come, if you will.
9. You don't like her, do you?

10. You must work harder than you did yesterday.
11. They did all they could.
12. I put it on the desk instead of (putting it) on the table.
13. He came, (he) sat down, and (he) talked.
14. It is better for you to take hot water than cold.
15. Is it right or (is it) wrong?

(2) 慣用に依る省略の例。

1. A Happy New Year.
2. Good morning, sir.
3. (I offer you) Many thanks for your kind letter.
4. He is famous abroad, if not at home.
5. If I could only pass the examination!
6. When a girl, she would often visit us.
7. I went to my uncle's yesterday.
8. They will be here on the 10th (day of this month).
9. I fear (that) it will soon begin to rain.
10. What (does it matter) though we are not rich?

11. Now or never!
12. No talking.
13. "No gains without pains."
14. Safety first.
15. (Whether he is) Good or bad, I like him.

EXERCISE VII

(a) 次の文中に省略し得る語句あらば指摘せよ。

1. Who are you? I am Thomas Brown.
2. Where does he live? He lives near the park.
3. The sun shines by day and the moon shines by night.
4. Will you go with him? Yes, I will go with him.
5. Have you seen him? Of course, I have seen him.
6. When he was a boy, he often went to the lake to swim.
7. He went away at half past seven o'clock.
8. This is the cap that I bought the day before yesterday.
9. He left his native place at eleven years of age.
10. That girl talks as she would talk if she were a woman.

(b) 英譯せよ。

1. 明日君はあすこへ行くか。いや行かない。
2. 僕は昨日買ったばかりの万年筆を失った。
3. 「成るべく早くそれを書き上げ (finish) ませう」と彼は答へた。
4. 彼は其金を衣囊には入れないで書物の上に置いた。
5. 少年時代には僕はよく魚捕に出かけた。

CHAPTER IX

NOUNS AND ARTICLES:
NUMBER

20. Noun には單數複數の變化即ち **Singular number** と **Plural number** とあり。

大多數の noun にありては Singular (即ち noun の原形)の語尾に s 又は es を加へて plural を作る。

(1) Forks, lakes, bags, rings, ships, ropes, globes, boats, lads, months, roofs, hives, names, hens, balls, hares, cars, bees, paws, shoes.

Roses, dances, horses, pages, bridges.

(2) Classes, fishes, benches, boxes, potatoes.

(cf. pianos, mottos, folios)

(3) Consonant letter+y にて終る語は y を i に變じて es を附す。

Lady, ladies; city, cities; fly, flies.

(cf. boys, plays, keys)

(4) f (又は fe) にて終る語は f を v に變じて -es (又は s) を附す。

Leaf, leaves; wolf, wolves; wife, wives; knife, knives.

(例外 roofs, chiefs, gulfs, safes, handkerchiefs.)

21. 少數の noun は上の規則に従はずして plural を作る。

(1) Vowel を變じ又は音節 (syllable) を加へて作るもの。

Man, men; woman, women; foot, feet; tooth, teeth; mouse, mice. Ox, oxen; child, children.

(2) Singular と同形なるもの。

Deer, deer; sheep, sheep; fish, fish (es). Japanese, Japanese; Chinese, Chinese. Means; series; species; works; amends;

22. 二つ以上の Word より合成したる Noun 即ち Compound noun にありては主要なる部分 plural に變ず。

Sister-in-law, sisters-in-law.
 man-of-war, men-of-war.
 Frenchman, Frenchmen.
 washer-woman, washer-women.

(cf. man-servant, men-servants;
 woman-servant, women-servants.)

EXERCISE VIII

(a) 次の各語の Number を變ずべし。

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1. Wolf | 2. Halves | 3. Benches |
| 4. Story | 5. Monkey | 6. Brother-in-law |
| 7. Mouse | 8. City | 9. Shoe-maker |

(b) 誤あらば正せ。

- How many boy are there in this classes?
- We have three deers and ten sheeps.
- Have you many childs?
- In some countrys people make use of the owl to help them catch other bird.
- How many goose and oxes do you keep?

POSSESSIVE CASE

23. Noun には他の Noun に附きて所有等の關係を表す變化あり、之を Possessive Case といひ語尾に “’s” (apostrophe s) を附して作る。

Peter's farm; my *master's* address; *Edison's* inventions; the *hero's* death; a *children's* hospital.

Plural noun の “s” にて終るものには “’” のみを附す。

A *girls'* school; the *sailors'* room; the *citizens'* duty.

Compound noun 及び之に相當する phrase にありては最後の word に “’s” を附す。

My *brother-in-law's* office.

The *King of England's* message.

24. Noun の Possessive Case は人間又は動物に限り用ふるを常とすれども、また例外の場合なきにあらず。

To-day's paper. The *earth's* surface.

An *hour's* walk. A *boat's* length.

A *week's* salary. At *one's* *wit's* end.

For *mercy's* sake.

(*cf.* The legs of a table. The bottom of a box.)

25. Possessive Case の後に慣習的に Noun の省略せらるる場合あり。

This book is *Mr. Brown's*.

go to the *doctor's* (office).

a *barber's* (shop).

at my *uncle's* (house).

St. Paul's (Cathedral).

a friend of my *brother's* = one of my brother's friends.

that watch of your *father's*.

EXERCISE IX

(a) 誤あらば正せ。

1. What colour is that book's cover?
2. I saw him at my uncle.
3. I went there with a friend of my brother.
4. Then he visited the Emperor's palace of Japan.
5. His knife's handle is made of horn.

(b) 英譯せよ。

1. 君は昨日の新聞を読んだか。
2. 貴市には女學校はいくつありますか。
3. その本は僕の義妹のです。
4. 床屋へ行つて來ました。
5. 太郎お前はち醫者へ行つて來たか。

CHAPTER X

CLASSES OF NOUNS AND ARTICLES

26. Noun は其の性質によりて次の五種に分る。

(1) *Common Noun.*

Man, mountain, ship, plant.

(2) *Collective Noun.*

Family, army, fleet, cattle.

(3) *Proper Noun.*

John, London, Japan, Mt. Fuji.

(4) *Material Noun.*

Gold, water, oil, tea.

(5) *Abstract Noun.*

Kindness, peace, reading, movement.

27. **Common Noun** — City; workman; storm; bird; rock; flower; rose 等の如く同種類の事物に共通の名稱にして Noun の大部分は此種類に屬す。

Number 及 Article に関して **Common Noun** の使用には次の四つの場合あり。

A (or An) + singular; Plural;
The + singular; The + plural.

After sailing many *days*, there came *a* great *storm*, and *the* *ship* was thrown on *a* *rock*. *The* *sailors* got into *a* *boat*, and tried to row to *an* *island* which was near.

The next *day*, as *the* *storm* had gone down and *the* *sea* was calm, Crusoe swam out to *the* wrecked *ship* to see what he could save. *The* poor *fellow* worked very hard, and made *a* *raft* of *boards* and *beams*, tying them together with *ropes*.

28. “A”, “an” は輕き one の意味を含み常に

Singular Common noun に附して Noun の指す所特殊ならざるを表し、“the” は Singular noun 又は Plural noun に附して Noun の指す所特殊なるを表す、前者を **Indefinite Article** 後者を **Definite Article** といふ。

“A” は Consonant sound にて始まる語の前に “An” は Vowel sound にて始まる語の前に用ひらる。

a fruit, *a* man, *a* house, *a* ship.
an apple, *an* eagle, *an* uncle, *an* inkstand,
an hour, *an* honest boy.

(cf. *A* university, *a* European,
a one-legged soldier.)

“The” は Consonant sound の前にある時と Vowel sound の前にある時と發音を異にす。

The の發音:—

1. 子音の前にある時は「ðə」
the cat, *the* station.
2. 母音の前にある時は「ði」
the office, *the* aunt.

29. “The” の主なる用法左の如し。

(1) 前に擧げられたる事物に再び言及する時
その他前後の關係に依り指す處自ら限ら
れたる場合に用ふ。

(a) 1. I have bought a book.

The book cost me 2 yen.

2. Once there lived an old man in a village.

The man was fond of fishing.

(b) 1. *The principal of our school.*

2. What is *the matter*?

3. Shall I open *the windows*?

(2) 又唯一と考へられたる事物を指す時に用
ふ。

*The sun, the moon, the earth, the world
the sea, the sky, the Bible, etc.*

(3) 別に the+common noun singular が其
種類全體を指すことあり。

The horse is a useful animal.

(cf. *A horse is a useful animal.*

Horses are useful animals.)

*The steam-engine was improved by James
Watt.*

*The aeroplane has played an important part
in the war.*

30. Common Noun Singular に Article を省略す
る特別の場合あり。

Man is stronger than woman.

(29 (3) に相當す)

*Father is away from home and mother is sick
in bed.* (家族中の人を指す)

Be diligent, *boy (boys).* (呼び掛け)

Breakfast is ready.

They elected him *president.*

on *foot*; by *train*; at *night*; (cf. in the night);

at *noon*; at *school*; at *church*; at *home*;

go to *school*; return from *market*;

ride to *town* (cf. pass by the school);

from *place to place*; *day after day*;

step by step; *last year*; *next week.*

31. Article は Modifier を伴へる Noun にも附せ
らる。然れども或種の Modifier は自ら
Article の代用となる。

A long way; *a very tall tree*;

an honest and brave boy; (9)

a slow but steady progress;
the only foreigner in our school;
 such *a* manner;
 all *the* family;
this lesson; *those* people;
what story; *whose* pencil;
one day; *each* box;
a king's daughter;
the captain's voice;
 Shakespeare's plays.

32. Collective noun—army; family; nation; fleet
 等の如き集合體の名なり。

(1) 集合體と一個又は數個の團體として考へ
 たる場合 Collective Noun に Singular
 と Plural とあること Common noun
 の場合に異らず。

The Chinese are an independent *nation*.

What do you think of the Japanese and
 Chinese *nations*?

There is but one *family* there.

There are forty *families* in that village.

(2) 然れども Singular Collective Noun が集

合體の内容を指して複數の意に用ひ
 らるることあり。

My *family* are all very well.

The *infantry* were taking breakfast.

The *cattle* were feeding on the grass.

The *party* were drinking coffee.

33. Proper Noun—Charles; Glasgow; Switzer-
 land; Mt. Fuji 等の如く一人一物に宛て
 られたる名稱にして Capital letter を以
 て書き始む。

Proper noun は Singular Number にして且
 つ Article を附せざるを常とすれども次
 の如き例外の場合あり。

(1) 河、海、船艦、公共的設立物等の名には
 “the” を附す。

The Thames; *the* Suez Canal; *the* Pacific;

the Victory; *the* Siberia;

the Tokyo Imperial University;

the Red Cross Society; *the* Kabukiza.

(2) 山脉、群島、全家族の名及合衆國の國等名
 は Plural number して且つ “the”
 を附す。

The Alps; the Philippines (the Philippine Islands); the Browns; the United States.

(3) 上例の外に“a”を附し又は plural となる如き場合あり。

A Mr. Brown called in your absence.

There were two Johns in the class.

The baron was a Brown and the baroness a Manton.

34. **Material Noun** — Gold; stone; wood; water の如き物質の名なり。

Abstract noun—Kindness; honesty; bravery; reading; examination; repetition 等の如き性質又は動作の名なり、此類の noun には Adjective 又は Verb より轉じて成れるもの多し。

Material Noun 及 Abstract Noun の表はす事物は分量又は程度の多少を考へ得べきも數を考へ得ざる性質のものなり。従て此等の noun には“a”又は“an”を用ひず、又 Plural number なし、唯だ指す所特殊なる場合には“the”を用ふ。

This house is built of brick and stone.

Iron is a useful metal.

the iron imported from America.

We drink much tea.

a cup of milk. two pounds of coffee.

a sheet of this paper.

Necessity is the mother of invention.

the necessity of pure water.

There is much need of tea.

35. Proper, Material, Abstract Nouns は各々 Common Noun に轉用せらるることあり。

1. Hideyoshi may be called the *Napoleon* of Japan.

Osaka is the Manchester of Japan.

2. There I picked up a *stone*. (piece)

This is a pretty good *tea* (*wine or tobacco*). (kind)

There are two *glasses* on the table. (vessel)

3. He has done me a *kindness*. (instance)

He has committed many *crimes* (*or cruelties*). („)

There I met with a lot of *difficulties*. („)

[Review]

Nouns and Articles

Classes of Nouns	}	Common
		Collective
		Proper
		Material
		Abstract

Number { Singular
Plural

Case — Possessive

Article { Indefinite—a (an)
Definite—the

Sentence に於ける Noun の用法

1. Subject
2. Object
3. Complement
4. Modifier
 - (a) Adjective Equivalent
 - (b) Adverb Equivalent

EXERCISE X

(a) 必要なる箇所に適當なる Article を補へ。

1. He is not American, but Englishman.
2. Do you know father of that boy?
3. Late in afternoon she saw something in garden.
4. She was reading Taiheiki while I was reading Jiji-Shimpo.
5. Old woman was washing her clothes in river.

(b) 誤あらば正せ。

1. Give me a water, please.

2. There stood cottage on coast of Japan Sea.
3. There were many glass on the table.
4. Earth is larger than moon, but smaller than sun.
5. The woman is nobler than the man in many respects.

(c) 英譯せよ。

1. 日本は絶東 (the Far East) の英國なり。
2. 先日僕は停車場で Smith といふ人にあつた。
3. 僕等は午後には利根川で時々泳いだものだ。
4. あの方は歐洲人ではなくて米國人です。
5. 親切は誠に善い性質 (quality) だ。彼は時々僕に親切を盡してくれた。
6. 僕は二三日前作文を一つ書いた。
7. 東洋丸は先月太平洋で沈没した。
8. あの方は偉大な天文學者 (astronomer) で誠に現代 (the present age) の Newton だ。
9. 僕の父親は源家の人で母親は藤原家の人です。
10. 御家族は皆さんお達者ですか。

CHAPTER XI

PRONOUNS: CLASSES

36. Pronoun に四種あり。

(1) I, you, he 等の如く話手自身と、相手と、第三者との別を示すものを **Personal Pronoun** といふ。

(2) Who? what? 等の如く疑問に用ふるものを **Interrogative Pronoun** といふ。

(3) That man *who* came, the story *which* amused us 等の如く Pronoun にして接續の用をなすものを **Relative Pronoun** といふ。

(4) *This* (boy), *that* (girl) 等の如く Adjective の性質を帯ぶるものを **Adjective Pronoun** といふ。

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

37. 話手自身、相手、第三者の別を Person といひ、話手自身を First Person, 對手を Second Person 第三者を Third Person といふ、各の Person に Number の變化あり。

	Sing.	Pl.
1st Person	I	We
2nd Person	You	You
3rd Person	{ He She It	They

38. Third Person Singular に限り男性女性を分つ、即ち “He” は男性 “She” は女性のものを指し、“It” は無性の事物を指し、又は性あれども、その別を立てざる場合に用ふ。

Mother gave me a pen. *She* also gave one to Dick. *He* is my little brother.

Do you see the aeroplane? *It* is high up in the air.

Mother took up the baby and put *it* in the cradle.

I caught the hare, but let *it* run away.

39. “It” は後に來る phrase 又は clause を豫め提示することあり。

It is my custom to go there every Sunday.

He has made *it* a rule to study five hours a day.

Is *it* right to tell a lie?

It is true that he did so.

It is no use trying to do so.

It was yesterday that he started for the city.

40. “It” が特に指す所無くして用ひられ “We”, “You”, “They” が廣く一般的の意味に用ひらるることあり。

It is snowing now.

It was very hot last summer.

It was ten o'clock when we got there.

It is only two miles to the town.

It says so in to-day's paper.

We must always speak truth.

You will always find him working.

They say that the sleeping cars of that line are the most comfortable.

41. Personal Pronoun には Sentence の中の他の語に對する關係を表す變化あり、之を Case といふ、Case には Nominative, Possessive, Objective の別あり。

(See ¶ 23. Noun, Possessive Case)

	Nominative case	Possessive case	Objective case
1st pers.	{sing. I	(1) my (mine)	me
	{pl. we	(2) our (ours)	us
2nd pers.	{sing. you	your (yours)	you
	{pl. ”	”	”
3rd pers.	{sing. He	his (his)	him
	She	her (hers)	her
	It	its	it
	{pl. They	their (theirs)	them

42. Nominative Case は Subject 又は Complement として用ひられ、Objective Case は Verb の Object として用ひらるる外に Preposition の後にも用ひらる。

He said so. *They* have done it.

It was *he* who said so.

I saw *him* some years ago.

Father gave *me* a fine picture.

Mother will go with *me*.

He is fighting for *me*.

Preposition につづく Noun 又は Pronoun を Preposition の Object といふ。

Note: Noun に付ても Possessive Case の外に Nominative Case, Objective Case を考ふるを得べし。然れども Noun にあつては此間に形の變化なし。

43. Possessive Case には所有等の關係を表すこと Noun の場合に同じ。

My book, *our* house, *your* cap,
his pencil, *their* pencils, *its* legs.

44. Possessive Case (2) の mine, yours 等は Possessive Case (1)+noun に相當す。

My pen cost me only one yen while *yours* two yen.

Your cap is better than *mine*.

Her sister's bonnet is finer than *hers*.

He is a friend of *mine*. (=one of my friends)

Show me that knife of *yours*.

(See ¶ 25 Noun, Possessive case)

45. Personal Pronoun に -self 又は -selves を附して成れる合成語あり之を Reflexive Form といふ。

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
<i>1st Pers.</i>	myself	ourselves
<i>2nd Pers.</i>	yourself	yourselves

<i>3rd Pers.</i>	{ himself	themselves
	{ herself	
	{ itself	

Reflexive Form は Object に用ひて動作を爲すものと受くるものと同一なるを表はし又別に語勢を強むる (Emphasis) の爲めの用法あり。

(1) Wash *yourself*. He thought *himself* clever.

Robert hid *himself* behind the door.

Rely on *yourself*. History repeats *itself*.

(2) I did it *myself*.

I saw the king *himself*.

The queen *herself* led the army.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Predicative</i>		
	<i>verb</i>	<i>object</i>	<i>complement</i>
Robert	hid behind the door	himself	
He	thought	himself	clever
I -myself	did	it	
I	saw	the king -himself	

EXERCISE XI

(a) Personal Pronoun を用ひて英譯せよ。

1. 彼は深く (dearly) 其弟妹を愛して居る。
2. 古い諺 (proverb) に「己を知れ」といふのがある。
3. 君の其外套はいくらしたか。
4. 僕はある友達と先日其處へ行つた。
5. 彼の小刀は僕よりも非常によく切れる。
6. 今年の冬は大分寒からうといふことだ。
7. 僕は一週間に三度其處へ行くことにして居ます。
8. 勿論嘘を云ふのは宜しくない。
9. 其仕事は最初は (at first) 六ヶしいけれどもやがてそれに慣れてくる (get used)。
10. 直ぐ雨が降り出すかも知れない。
11. 彼は昨夜自殺したさうです。

(b) 次の文中 Pronoun に變更し得る語あらば變更せよ。

1. Fortunately the weather was very fine.
2. The hour was getting late.
3. The distance is more than ten miles to the village.
4. People speak ill of me, I hear.
5. I believe my watch is better than her watch.

CHAPTER XII

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

46. Who? は人間に關して「誰れ」なるかを問ひ、
 What? は人間その他の事物に關して「何」なるかを問ひ、Which? は人間その他の事物に關して「孰れ」なるかを問ふ。各の Number, Case 次の如し。

	Nom.	Poss.	Obj.
<i>sing. & pl.</i>	who?	whose?	whom?
	what?		what?
	which?		which?

47. Interrogative Pronoun は Sentence の始めにあるを常とし、時としては Preposition に先立たるることあり。

Who told you so?

Whose book is this?

Whose is this book?

Whom do you want to see?

From whom did you hear it?

What is the matter?

What do you think of it?

What do you want it for? (=For *what* do you want it?)

What is it made of? (=Of *what* is it made?)

Which is cheaper?

Which do you like better, beef or pork?

48. Which と what とは Noun の Modifier たることあり。

Which boy is more diligent, Tom or Dick?

Which book is more interesting?

What flowers grow there in your garden?

What magazine do you take?

What day of the week is it to-day?

What は Exclamative Sentence に用ふることあり。

What a fool he is!

What a glorious sunset!

49. Interrogative Pronoun は Interrogative Clause を導くことあり。

I don't know *who* wrote this letter.

Tell me *which* way I shall go.

(*cf.* Which way shall I go?)

Do you know *whose* hat this is?

(*cf.* Whose hat is this?)

You see *what* a strange fellow he is.

(*cf.* What a strange fellow he is!)

Connective	Subject	Predicate		
		Verb	Object	Complement
	I	don't know	*[clause]	
* (who)	who	wrote	letter -this	
	(You)	Tell	me **[clause]	
** (which)	I	shall go -which way		
	you	Do...know	+[clause]	
† (whose)	this	is	hat -whose	
	You	see	+[clause]	
†† (what)	he	it	a fellow -what -strange	

EXERCISE XII

(a) 誤あらはせ。

1. Whom watch is this?
2. Who are you going to visit to-day?
3. What language is he studying, English or French?
4. I don't know who is he?
5. Whom did so?

(b) Interrogative Pronoun を用ひて英譯すべし。

1. 葡萄酒は何で造るか。
2. 何がほしくてお前はそんなに泣くのか。
3. 此の机とあの机と孰れが安い。
4. 之は誰の辭書だか知つて居ますか。
5. 誰があゝの繪を描いたか御存じですか。

CHAPTER XIII

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

50. "Who", "which" 及 "that" が Sentence 中の前に出でたる Noun 又は Pronoun を指し同時に Adjective clause を導く Connective となる時之を **Relative Pronoun** といふ。

Once there lived a man *who* had three sons.

This is the boy *whose* mother died last night.

The ship *which* has just sailed from this port is the *Nippon-maru*.

Do you like those *who* are unkind to you?
Anything *that* is cold will do. (1)

Relative Pronoun の指すところの Noun 又は Pronoun を Relative Pronoun の **Antecedent** といふ。

"What" は Relative Pronoun にして Antecedent を兼ねるものなり。

Try to do *what* (=that which) is just.

This is just *what* I want.

I have forgotten *what* he told me.

51. "Who" は主として人間に用ひ、"Which" は人間以外の事物に用ひ、"That" は如何なる事物にも用ふ。what の用法は which に準ず、各の number, case 次の如し。

	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Poss.</i>	<i>Obj.</i>
All Persons Sing. & Pl.	who	whose	whom
	which	whose	which
	that		that
	what		what

52. Relative Pronoun の Number, Person は Antecedent と一致し、Case は其の導く Clause 中の他の語との関係によりて定まる。

(1) Who:—

Unhappy is the man *who* is not contented. (Nom. Sing.)

We like those *who* are kind to us. (Nom. Pl.)

They are the men *who* had their houses burnt down last night. (Nom. Pl.)

This is the girl *whose* umbrella has been stolen. (Poss. Sing.)

The man *whom* I met yesterday was a naval officer. (Obj. Sing.)

The men with *whom* he was talking were from Kyoto. (Obj. Pl.)

He is the boy of *whom* I spoke (=the boy *whom* I spoke of) just now. (Obj. Sing.)

(2) Which:—

This is the river *which* (or *that*) flows through the town.

The school *whose* roof you see is a very famous one.

I will give you anything *which* (or *that*) you like.

This is the pencil *which* (or *that*) he is looking for.

There was a cottage the roof of *which* was almost fallen in.

(3) That:—

He is the bravest man *that* I know.

That is the only thing *that* I have.

It was the very watch *that* I was looking for.

What is the name of the town *that* you came from?

All is not gold *that* glitters.

(4) What:—

I will do *what* I can (do) for you.

Only do *what* you can.

Do you remember *what* he told us?

Tell me *what* you remember of the place.

What happened to me then cannot be recalled.

53. Relative Pronoun の Objective Case は省略せらるることあり。

This is the dictionary (*that* or *which*) I want very much.

This is the chair (*that* or *which*) I used to sit in.

She is the best musician (*that*) we know.

This is the purse (*that* or *which*) I lost yesterday.

It was the book (*that* or *which*) I had been looking for.

I know the boy (*that* or *whom*) you are speaking of.

54. Relative Pronoun には Conjunction + Pronoun に相当する場合あり。

The boy who had stolen the knife was punished.

I met Mr. Yamada last night, *who* (= and he) told me a strange news.

The river which flows through Osaka is called the Yodo.

The Yodo, *which* flows through Osaka, is a very useful river.

Relative Pronoun を含む文の解剖

Connective	Predicate	Subject		
		Verb	Object	Complement
	the man └ [*] [clause]	is		unhappy
*who	(who)	is └not		contented
	They	are		the men └ ^{**} [clause]
**who	(who)	had	houses └(their)	burnt └down └last night
	This	is		the pencil └ ^{***} [clause]
***which	he	is looking └for (which)		
	I	will do └for you	[†] [clause]	
[†] what	I	can (do)	(what)	
	I	know	the boy └ ^{††} [clause]	
^{††} (that or which)	you	are speaking └of (that)		

EXERCISE XIII

(a) 誤あらば正せ。

1. Do you know the lady who my sister is talking with?
2. I well remember which he said.
3. Who are you speaking of?
4. Napoleon was one of the greatest men who had ever lived.
5. Those heard the news all lamented his sad fate.

(b) 空所に適當なる Relative Pronoun を挿入せよ。

1. A child—parents are dead is called an orphan.
2. Do you think—he says is true?
3. This is the only dictionary—I have.
4. I showed my picture to my parents,—praised it very much.
5. I will tell of it to Mr. Smith,—I think I can trust.

(c) Relative Pronoun を用ひて英譯せよ。

1. 諸君は常に正しい事をするやうに力めねばならぬ。
2. 此人が昨朝財布を失つた人です。
3. 屋根の赤いあの建物が僕の家です。

4. 昨日午後停車場で田中君にあつたら彼は僕にそんな處へは行くなと言つた。
5. 彼が初めて地球を一周した人です。

CHAPTER XIV

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS

55. “This,” “that,” “some,” “any” 等の如く指示又は指摘等の Adjective が單獨に Pronoun として用ひらるる時之を Adjective Pronoun といふ。

This pencil is hers. (*adj.*)

This is her pencil. (*pron.*)

Have you *any* money? (*adj.*)

Yes, I have *some*. (*pron.*)

No, I have not *any*. (*pron.*)

此等の語が Adjective として用ひられたる時は之を Pronominal Adjective といふ。

56. Adjective Pronoun 又は Pronominal Adjective には單數複數形を異にするものと

同形なるものと及又單數複數の一方に限
らるるものとあり。

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
this	these
that	those
such	such
another	
other	other, *others
either	
neither	
	both
each	
†every	
all	all
one	*ones
†no	†no
*none	*none
some	some
any	any

Note:— * は Pronoun としてのみ用ひ、
† は Adjective としてのみ用ふ。

Adjective Pronoun 及 Pronominal Adjective
の主なる用法次の如し。

57. This, That, Such.

This pen is not so good as *that* one. }
 He has been waiting for you *these* } (adj.)
 four days. }
 What is all *this* noise? }
This is what I told him yesterday. }
These are my sister's. } (pron.)
 He has scratched me like **this**. }
 Who is *that* lady standing under the }
 tree? } (adj.)
Those books are theirs. }
 Why do you cry like **that**? }
That's right. } (pron.)
Those are not yours, but mine. }
 There are many *such* people as these. } (adj.)
 Why are you in *such* a hurry? }
 He was a learned man, and was }
 respected as **such**. } (pron.)
Such was the case. }

58. Other, Another (=an other).

Show me some *other* ones. }
 He has two brothers; one is in }
 America, and the *other* brother in } (adj.)
 Russia. }
 Then he stretched out the *other* hand. }

Show me some **others**.
 I have three brothers; **one** is in Eng-
 land, and the **others** in Germany. } (pron.)
 Try to do good to **others**.
 The two girls were kind to **each**
other.

Try **another** peach. }
 Please give me **another** glass. } (adj.)
 Take this knife away, and bring me
another one.

Take **another** (=one more). }
 I do not like this; show me **another**. } (pron.)
 The four boys were kind to **one**
another.

59. Either, Neither, Both.

There was a lamp at **either** end. } (adj.)
Neither boy is honest.

Either will do. }
 I do not know **either** (=I know } (pron.)
 neither, of them.

Either of the two will come. }
Neither of them knows it.

Both (the) brothers are diligent. (adj.)

Both are dead. } (pron.)
 They are **both** dead.
Both of the sisters are clever.

60. Each, Every.

Each boy had a gun. } (adj.)
Each child loves its parents.

Each of us has a sword. } (pron.)
 We have a sword **each**.
 They love **each other**.

Every boy likes to have his own }
 way. } (adj.)
 She comes here **every** day. (every }
 three days)
Every one of them is wrong.

61. All.

He was poor **all** his life. } (adj.)
All men must die sooner or later.
 I will give you **all** these books.

They are **all** rich. } (pron.)
All of us are poor.
All cheered him.
 That's **all**.
All is lost.
All whom I saw were richly dressed.

62. One, No, None.

One day I went out to swim. } (adj.)
 The boys cried out with **one** voice.
 I got this from **one** Mr. Smith.

This one will do.
 He is one of the greatest men in history.
 One of them got ill.
 One must keep one's promise.
 Have you a pen? Yes, I have one; it is a good one.
 How are your little ones?
 I have no money.
 There is no pencil here.
 No one came.
 No talking.
 None of them are right.
 Have you any money? No, I have none.
 None but fools have ever believed it.

(pron.)
(adj.)
(pron.)

63. Some, Any.

Bring me some water.
 There is some one at the door.
 Some people say yes, and other people say no.
 I met him some days ago.
 Some of them (or the boys) were late.
 Have you any money? Yes, I have some.
 I have something to tell you.
 Some are wise, some are otherwise.

(adj.)
(pron.)

Have you any pencil?
 I can't see any difference between the two.
 Any one may answer.
 You must not have any milk.

Do you know any of those gentlemen?
 No, I do not know any of them.
 Anything cold will do.

(adj.)
(pron.)

Adjective Pronoun 又は Pronominal Adjective を含む Sentence の解剖。

Connective	Subject	Predicate		
		Verb	Object	Complement
	pen └-this	is └-not		good └-so └-[*clause]
*as	one └-that	(is)		(good)
	This	is		**[clause]
*what	I	told └-yesterday	him (what)	

[Review.]

Pronoun.

Classes of Pronouns { *Personal*
Interrogative
Relative
Adjective Pronoun
(Pronominal Adjective)

Number { *Singular*
Plural

Person { *1st*
2nd
3rd

Case { *Nominative*
Possessive
Objective

Sentence に於ける Pronoun の用法。

1. Subject
2. Object
3. Complement
4. Modifier

EXERCISE XIV

(a) 空所に適當なる Pronoun を補へ。

1. His poems are better than—of his sister.

2. Her brother and sister are—very clever.
3. Have you a knife? Yes, I have—; it is a sharp—.
4. Is there—who has not heard the story?
5. Everyone thinks—own way is wise.

(b) 誤あらは正せ。

1. I am very fond of pears. If you have some, give me any please.
2. The three children were both crying.
3. One of her two sisters is a teacher, another a writer.
4. Neither of the boys was not tall.
5. Let us all love each other.

(c) 英譯せよ。

1. 山田が僕の時計を斯んなに壊した。
2. お留守中には (during your absence) 誰も来ませんでした。
3. 彼は金の爲なら何事でもする。
4. それら二物の間には多少の差異があると僕は思ふ。
5. 何人でも自分の國を愛する。
6. Fred には兄弟が三人ある。一人は醫者で他は二人共學生です。
7. 我々は各自分の義務を盡さねばならぬ。

CHAPTER XV

ADJECTIVES:
QUALIFYING ADJECTIVES

64. Adjective の大部分は性質状態等 を表すもの
即ち **Qualifying Adjective** にして此類
には noun 又は verb より轉化したる語
少からず。

great, good, high, quiet, dead, near-sighted,
beautiful, friendly, careless, stormy, trouble-
some, wooden, whitish, European, Asiatic,
Siberian, hard-working, striking, rising, sink-
ing, broken, burnt, wounded, written, long-
expected, etc.

QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVE

65. Qualifying Adjective の外に *this* book, *some*
ink 等の如き **Pronominal Adjective** ある
ことは **Pronoun** に就て既に之を述べた
り (See ¶ 55-63)。Adjective には尙此他に
many, *much*, *one*, *two*, *three* 等の如く

數量を表すものあり、之を **Quantitative Adjective** といふ。

(1) “many,” “(a) few” は數の多少を表し
Plural common noun に伴ふ。

There were *many* boys in the room.

I wrote him *a few* days ago.

He was a man of *few* words.

(2) “much,” “(a) little” は量又は程度の多
少を表し **Material noun** 及 **Abstract noun** に伴ふ。

He has drunk *much* water.

Give me *a little* sugar, please.

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

I have *little* money.

He had *little* or no knowledge of English.

(3) “enough” は數量又は程度が或目的に對
して十分なることを表す。

I had not *enough* money to buy the book.

I have apples *enough* to satisfy all the
children.

Note :—Pronominal Adjective “some,” “any” も數量に關して用ひら
るゝことあり。

66. One, ten, a dozen 等の如く定數を表す Adjective を特に **Numeral** といふ。而して one, two, three 等の如く數其のものを示すものを *Cardinal number* といひ first, second, third 等の如く數によりて順位を示すものを *Ordinal number* といふ。

Ordinal は 1, 2 及び 3 の數字にて終る數を除き他は概して Cardinal の語尾に -th を附して作る。

<i>Cardinals</i>	<i>Ordinals</i>
one	first
two	second
three	third
four	fourth
five	fifth
.....

(See Appendix.)

67. Quantitative Adjective は獨立して Noun の如く用ひらるることあり。

Two were Englishmen and *three* Americans.

Three hundred of our soldiers were killed in that battle.

There were *hundreds* of children there.
Tens of thousands of people came out to see it.
Many went but *few* returned.
 He spends *much* of his time in reading novels.
 I know *little* about it.
 They went by *twos* and *threes*.
 The *second* to arrive there was one of the Japanese champions.

EXERCISE XV

(a) Qualifying Adjective を指摘せよ。

1. He is very active in mind, though weak in health.
2. The French language is said to be the most beautiful of all the European tongues.
3. A large airship was seen flying in the bright blue sky.
4. The kind old woman told us a very amusing story.
5. They crossed a wooden bridge, and came to a high brick building with an iron gate.

(b) 誤あらば正せ。

1. He drank many water, and I a few beer.

2. I am sorry I have a little money.
3. I am glad that I made a few mistakes.
4. He spends many of his money on books.
5. How many money did it cost you?

(a) 英譯せよ。

1. 壺の中には少ししか麥酒ははいつて居ない。
2. 乃木大將はその戦闘で部下の兵 (his men) を約二百人失つた。
3. 武田が第一番に此處へ着いた。
4. 其の萬年筆を買ふ丈の金が君あるか。
5. 大正八年に僕は初めて上京した。

CHAPTER XVI

COMPARISON

68. Adjective には程度を比較する變化あり、之を **Comparison** といふ。

He is *kinder* than his brothers.

This is *more beautiful* than that.

She is the *tallest* of them all.

Comparison には次の三種あり。

<i>Positive degree</i>	<i>Comparative degree</i>	<i>Superlative degree</i>
good	better	best
tall	taller	tallest
late	later	latest

69. Comparison の形式は通常 Positive degree の語尾に “er” を加へて Comparative degree を作り “est” を加へて Superlative degree を作る。

(但し Positive が e にて終るものは “s” 及 “st” のみを加ふ。)

great	greater	greatest
wise	wiser	wisest
big*	bigger	biggest
dry*	drier	driest
easy	easier	easiest

(Positive の語尾の Consonant を重ね又は y を i に變じて “er” 又は “est” を加ふる場合あり)。

70. two syllables 以上の Adjective には多くは Positive degree の前に **more, most** を加へて夫々 Comparative 及 Superlative を作る。

(See Appendix)

useful	<i>more</i> useful	<i>most</i> useful
honest	<i>more</i> honest	<i>most</i> honest
beautiful	<i>more</i> beautiful	<i>most</i> beautiful

71. 少数の Adjective は次の如き特別なる變化をなす。

Good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
many	more	most
much	more	most
far	{ farther	{ farthest
	{ further	{ furthest
old	{ elder	{ eldest
	{ older	{ oldest

72. Superlative degree は “the” を伴ふを常とす。Supertative degree 及 the+comparative degree は獨立して noun の如く用ひらるること多し。

- This is the largest ship that I have ever seen.
- The earth is larger than the moon.
- The earth is *the larger* of the two.
- He is *the taller* of the two.
- He is *the tallest* of all the class.
- He is one of *the best*, if not *the best*.

73. Adjective の Noun 又は Pronoun に附きて Modifier となる用法を **Attributive Use** といひ、Verb の Complement となる用法を **Predicative Use** といふ。

(1) **Attributive Use:**

a *kind* word.

good ones.

enough money to buy a knife.

I have money *enough* to buy a bottle of wine.

This is an *old* proverb quite *familiar* to every Japanese.

He had a bag *full* of gold.

(2) **Predicative Use:**

Sugar tastes *sweet*.

Great is the power of goodness.

Keep your eyes *open*.

The merchant made *good* the loss.

He is not **afraid* to tell the truth.

He fell **asleep*. (*cf.* a sleeping child)

*Note:—Predicative にのみ用ふるものあり。

Subject	Predicate		
	Verb	Object	Complement
This	is		an proverb -old -familiar -quite -to every Japanese
The merchant	made	the loss	good.

[Review.]

Adjective.

Classes —	{	Qualifying Adjective	{	Cardinal	
		Pronominal Adjective			Ordinal
		Quantitative Adj. Numeral			
Comparison —	{	Positive degree			
		Comparative degree			
		Superlative degree			
Use —	{	Attributive use			
		Predicative use			

EXERCISE XVI

(a) 誤あらば正せ。

1. He is more idle than his older brother.
2. Mt. Niitaka is higher than all the Japanese mountains.

3. Your ball is bigger than mine, but smaller than his.
 4. He is the most good student in all the school.
 5. He is stronger of us all.
- (b) 英譯せよ。
1. 彼は全校中一番の勉強家だそうです。
 2. 彼以上の勉強家は僕は未だ見たことがない。
 3. 君の帽子は僕のより良いけれど彼のが一番良い。
 4. 此の花は仲々よい匂がするぢやないか。
 5. 少し砂糖を入れてお茶を一杯私に下さい。

CHAPTER XVII

VERBS : CLASSES

74. Object を伴ふ Verb を Transitive Verb
といひ、Object を伴はざる Verb を In-
transitive Verb といふ。

Transitive
He *speaks* English very well.
I *shall* never forget it.
The packet *reached* us all right.
Which *do* you like best?

Intransitive
She *was smiling*.
It *rained* heavily.
The ship *will sail* to-morrow morning.
The boys *were playing* merrily.

75. 同一の Verb が Transitive, Intransitive の両様に用ひらるること少からず。

<i>Transitive</i>		<i>Intransitive</i>
Ned will <i>fly</i> his kite.		Time <i>flies</i> like an arrow.
She is <i>reading</i> a story.		Don't <i>read</i> so fast.
He has <i>returned</i> the book.		He <i>has just returned</i> .
He <i>studies</i> French.		He <i>studies</i> very hard.

76. Transitive Verb には Indirect Object を伴ふものあり。

Cows give *us* milk.

(cf. What did you give for this?)

I'll tell *you* a story.

I sent *my cousin* a picture postcard.

He wrote *me* a long letter.

The pen cost *me* five yen.

Direct object と Indirect object とを併せて

Double Object と呼ぶ。

77. Indirect Object は Preposition を用ひて言換ふることを得。

Please write *me* letters. = Please write letters *to me*.

I'll get *you* a ticket. = I'll get a ticket *for you*.

I asked the boy a question. = I asked a question of *the boy*.

78. Complement を伴ふ Verb を **Incomplete** (Transitive or Intransitive) Verb といふ。

<i>Intransitive</i>		<i>Transitive</i>
I <i>am</i> a boy.		They <i>made</i> him king.
They <i>seem</i> happy.		Good boys <i>make</i> their parents <i>happy</i> .
He <i>became</i> a soldier.		They <i>called</i> him their <i>father</i> .

Intransitive Verb に伴ふ Complement は

Subject を説明するものにして之を **Subjective Complement** といひ Transitive

Verb に伴ふ Complement は Object を説明するものにして之を **Objective Complement** といふ。

Complement を伴はざる Verb を **Complete**

(Transitive or Intransitive) Verb といふ。

79. 同一の Verb が Complete, Incomplete の両様に用ひらるることあり。

Complete

God *is*.

She *sat*.

The plant *grew* fast.

He *made* a speech.

He *found* a spring under
the tree.

I *felt* it with the fingers.

We *felt* a severe shock.

Incomplete

God *is* merciful.

She *sat* still.

The sky *grew* dark.

He *made* it a rule to take
a walk every morning.

I *found* him busy.

I *felt* uneasy.

We *felt* the floor tremble.

上例中 “make,” “find” の如く用法により意義を異にするものあり。

[Review.]

Five Forms of the Predicate.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Complete Intransitive | <i>Verb</i> |
| 2. Complete transitive | <i>Verb + Object</i> |
| 3. Complete transitive | <i>Verb + Indirect object</i>
<i>+ Direct object</i> |
| 4. Incomplete Intransitive | <i>Verb + Subjective</i>
<i>complement</i> |
| 5. Incomplete transitive | <i>Verb + Object + Objective</i>
<i>complement</i> |

EXERCISE XVII

(a) Verb を指摘して其種類を言ひ、且つ Object 又は Complement あらば指摘せよ。

1. The dogs ran very fast.
2. Return me the book that I have lent you.
3. I sent him a letter just now.
4. I want to make him my servant.
5. I thought him an honest fellow.

(b) 誤あらば正せ。

1. Sugar tastes sweetly.
2. This paper feels very smoothly.
3. I'll find for you some interesting books.
4. He asked a question to the gentleman.
5. I gave to the boy a picture.

CHAPTER XVIII

VERBS:
THREE PRINCIPAL PARTS

80. Verb には各種の活用 (Modification) の基本となるべき三つの形あり、Root (原形), Past form 及 Past Participle 是なり。之を Verb の **Three Principal Parts** といふ。

Root	Past Form	Past Participle.
hope	hoped	hoped
visit	visited	visited
take	took	taken
see	saw	seen

大多数の Verb は “hope”, “visit” の如く root に “d” 又は “ed” を附して Past Form と Past Participle とを作る。然れども “take” “see” 等の如く此規則に従はざる Verb もまた少からず前者を **Regular Conjugation** (規則變化) の Verb

(後者を Irregular Conjugation (不規則變化) の Verb といふ。

81. Regular Verb の Conjugation

(1) Root の語尾に “ed” を附す。但し Root が “e” にて終るものは單に “d” のみを附す。

Root	Past	Past Participle
sail	sailed	sailed
rain	rained	rained
name	named	named
note	noted	noted
hope	hoped	hoped
like	liked	liked

(2) Root の spelling 又は發音によりて語尾の Consonant を重ね又は “y” を “i” に變じて然る後 “ed” を附する場合あり。

Root	Past	Past Participle
stop	stopped	stopped
fan	fanned	fanned
omit	omitted	omitted

(cf. limit	limited	limited)
occur	occurred	occurred
(cf. offer	offered	offered)
study	studied	studied
cry	cried	cried
carry	carried	carried
(cf. play	played	played)

82. Irregular Verb の Conjugation

變化の仕方に次の如き種類あり。

(1) Vowel の變化によるもの。

<i>Root</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
come	came	come
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found

(2) 語尾の Consonant の變化によるもの。

make	made	made
bend	bent	bent
sow	sowed	sown

(3) Vowel の變化並に語尾の Consonant の變化によるもの。

sell	sold	sold
do	did	done

bring	brought	brought
bear	bore	{born borne

(4) Root と形の變化なきもの。

set	set	set
put	put	put

83. Irregular Verb はまた次の如く分類し得べし。

(1) Past Form と Past Participle と同形なるもの。

<i>Root</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
find	found	found
meet	met	met
stand	stood	stood
understand	understood	understood
build	built	built
have	had	had
send	sent	sent
hear	heard	heard
say	said	said
catch	caught	caught

(2) Past と Past Participle と形が異なるもの。

<i>Root</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
sing	sang	sung

show	showed	shown
do	did	done
blow	blew	blown
fall	fell	fallen
bear	bore	{born borne
take	took	taken
be	{was were	been

(3) Root と Past Participle とが同形なるもの。

come	came	come
become	became	become
run	ran	run

(4) Root, Past form, Past Participle 共に用形なるもの。

let	let	let
cut	cut	cut
hurt	hurt	hurt
beat	beat	beat
spread	spread	spread

(卷末 Irregular Verb 變化表参照)

84. Root と Past Participle とは各々 Auxiliary

Verb と結びて種々の連続したる形を生ず。

He *will come*.

They *will not know* it,

I *cannot agree* with you,

I *must be going*.

The hare *was caught*. (cf. He *was* a hero).

I *have never seen* it. (cf. I *have* a horse).

It *can be done* easily.

He *may have arrived* already.

He *might have been killed* if he *had been in* that car.

Note: "have", "be", "do" は「持つ」「有る」「爲す」義の意義を有する時は Auxiliary Verb にあらず。

85. Root は又その儘に Imperative Sentence に用ふ。

Go on.

Be silent.

Take any book you like.

(cf. Don't *be* cruel.)

Come and see me again.

Let me know how you are.

EXERCISE XVIII

下記の Verb の Conjugation を言へ。

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. write | 2. stand | 3. fallen |
| 4. did | 5. became | 6. read |
| 7. bring | 8. think | 9. forgot |
| 10. took | 11. shine | 12. threw |
| 13. teach | 14. lost | 15. hear |
| 16. draw | 17. drink | 18. knew |
| 19. spoken | 20. fight | |

CHAPTER XIX

VERBS: TENSES

86. He *studies* German.
 He *studied* German.
 He *will study* German.

Verb には現在 (Present) 過去 (Past) 未来 (Future) の変化あり。之を Three Tenses といふ。

Present tense	Past tense	Future tense
{ study	studied	{ shall study
{ studies		{ will study

(1) Present tense は root を用ひ、語尾に “s” 又は “es” を附したるは Verb の Third person, Singular number 即ち Third Person, Singular number の Subject と一致する形にして Root の儘なるは他のすべての Person, Number に共通なる形なり。

(2) Past tense は常に Past form を其儘に用ふ。

Present

- { He *goes* there every day.
- { She *comes* here every other day.
- { It *runs* very fast.

- I
 - We
 - You
 - They
- } go there every day.

Past

- { All persons and numbers } went there.

(3) Future tense には Shall+root 及 Will+root の二形あり。普通前者を First

Person に後者を Second 及 Third

Person に用ふ。

I shall be very glad to go with you.

I hope you will come with me.

Will your brother go, too?

No, he will not.

1st Pers. Sing. & Pl. Shall—

2nd Pers. „ Will—(但し Shall you—?)

3rd Pers. „ Will—

87. “Be” 及 “Have” の Tense Forms には特
異なる點あり。

“Be”

		Present	Past	Future
Sing.	I Pers. (I)	am	was	shall be
	II Pers. (You)	are	were	will be
	III Pers. (He She It)	is	was	will be
Pl.	I Pers. (We)	are	were	shall be
	II Pers. (You)	are	were	will be
	III Pers. (They)	are	were	will be

“Have”

		Present	Past	Future
Sing.	I Pers. (I)	have	had	shall have
	II Pers. (You)	have	had	will have
	III Pers. (He She It)	has	had	will have
Pl.	I Pers. (We)	have	had	shall have
	II Pers. (You)	have	had	will have
	III Pers. (They)	have	had	will have

Are you a student?

They were all policemen.

I fear they will be killed.

He was wounded by a bullet.

Here I have a fine picture.

He had not much money then.

He has met with many difficulties.

I have been studying it these two months.

PERFECT TENSES

88. I have done my duty.

He has returned home.

The train had started already.

I shall have arrived home by 8.

前節に挙げたる Three tenses の外に Have + Past Participle の形にして完了を表すものあり。之を Perfect Tenses といひ “Have” の Tenses に従て **Three Perfect Tenses** を生ず。

<i>Present Perfect</i>	<i>Past Perfect</i>	<i>Future Perfect</i>
<i>have taken</i>	<i>had taken</i>	<i>shall have taken</i>
<i>has taken</i>		<i>will have taken</i>

89. Present Perfect は過去に起りたる動作が現在までに完了せる事又は過去に起りたる動作若くはその影響が現在まで持續せる事を表す。

He *has* just returned.

The train *has* started already.

(cf. It started half an hour ago.)

I *have* seen him before.

(cf. I saw him last year.)

I *have* lost my watch.

(cf. I lost it yesterday.)

Some one *has* taken my dictionary.

Note: Present Perfect は過去の一定時を表はす語を伴ふことなし。

90. Past Perfect は過去の或時を基點としてそれ

以前に起りたる又はそれ迄に完了したる動作を表し、Future Perfect は未來の或時迄に動作の完了してあるべきを示す。

I finished the book yesterday which I *had* begun last Monday.

No man was to be seen on the platform.

The last train *had* arrived and departed already.

He *had* gone out when I called on him.

I did not find my dictionary in its place.

Some one *had* taken it without my knowing it.

I *shall* have read just fifty English books when I finish this one.

He *will* have done his work when you call on him.

Perfect Tenses ならざる Three Tenses を **Primary Tenses** といひ Primary Tenses と Perfect Tenses とを併せて Verb の **Six Tenses** といふ。

[Review]

Verb “Have” (持つ) の Modification

Three Principal Parts

<i>Root</i>	<i>Past Form</i>	<i>Past Particip'le</i>
<i>have*</i>	<i>had**</i>	<i>had†</i>

Six Tenses

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Future</i>
<i>have*</i>	<i>had**</i>	<i>shall have*</i>
<i>has</i>		<i>will have</i>

<i>Present Perfect</i>	<i>Past Perfect</i>	<i>Future Perfect</i>
<i>have had†</i>	<i>had had†</i>	<i>shall have had†</i>
<i>has</i>		<i>will have had</i>

CHAPTER XX

PROGRESSIVE FORMS

91. I am going to school.
 You were studying your lessons, weren't you?
 He will be waiting for you.

Verb には “be” + root-ing の形にして動作の進行中なるを表す Progressive Form あり、“be” の Tense に従て Progressive の Six Tenses を生ず。

<i>Progressive Present.</i>	<i>Progressive Past.</i>	<i>Progressive Future.</i>
am doing	was doing	shall be doing
are doing	were doing	will be doing
is doing		

<i>Progressive Present Perfect.</i>	<i>Prog. Past Perf.</i>	<i>Prog. Future Perf.</i>
have been doing	had been doing	shall (will) have been doing
has have doing		

Note:—Root-ing を作るには root の spelling 又は發音により moving, changing, 等の如く e を省き、又は stopping, sitting の如く語尾の consonant を重ねることあり。

92. Progressive Present, Progressive Past 及び Progressive Future は夫々現在に於て、過去又は未來の或る時期に於て動作の繼續進行せる事を表す。

I am writing a letter.

(cf. I write home once a week.)

They were playing tennis.

(cf. They played tennis yesterday.)

This time to-morrow we shall be going there.

(cf. We shall go there to-morrow.)

93. Progressive Form は運動を表す Verb に就て動作の將に起らんとするを表すことあり。

This ship is sailing this afternoon.

He is coming to the meeting.

I am going to the concert.

其他の Verb にありては “be going to + root”

の形を以て動作の將に起らんとするを表す事を得。

I am not going to study.

He was going to change his programme.

94. Progressive Present Perfect, Progressive Past Perfect, Progressive Future Perfect は夫夫現在まで又は過去の、又は未來の或時期まで動作の進行繼續せることを表す。

Progressive Present Perfect.

How long *have you been studying* English?

We *have been waiting* for you since three o'clock.

She *has been sewing* these two hours.

Progressive Past Perfect.

I came across the book I *had been looking* for so long in vain.

Up to that time they *had been quarrelling*.

Progressive Future Perfect.

I *shall have been reading* for full two hours by ten o'clock.

He *will have been studying* the language for five long years by next March.

95. Verb によりては Progressive Form を用ひずとも始めより繼續の意を含むものあり。

I know him well.

I have known him since his childhood.

They *belonged* to that company.

That girl *resembles* her mother very well.

EXERCISE XIX

(a) 適當なる tense を用ひて英譯せよ。

1. 僕は今晝を描かうとして居ます。
2. 彼は去る月曜日以來病氣で寢て (sick in bed) 居ます。
3. 明日晴天なら僕等は散歩に出かける積りだ。
4. 君が君のを始める前に彼はもう彼の課業を勉強してしまふだらう。
5. 大石はついその前日 (only the day before) 買った辭書を賣つた。
6. これで六ヶ月田中君から何の便りもない。

- 7. 巡査達が其處に到着した時は強盜 (burglar) 共は既に逃げてしまつて居た。
- 8. 今まで僕はあんな男を見たことはない。
- 9. その時分まで彼等は野球をやつて居た。
- 10. 君の來ない中に僕は手紙を皆書いてしまつて居るだらう。

(b) 次の Verb の Six Tenses を言へ。

- 1. be 2. see 3. read 4. walk 5. swim

(c) 誤あらば正せ。

- 1. What will I do?
- 2. He finished it already when I went in.
- 3. Mother asked me where I was till that time.
- 4. I have lost my fountain-pen yesterday.
- 5. He was studying German these three years.

CHAPTER XXI

PASSIVE VOICE

- 96. Columbus discovered America.
America was discovered by Columbus.

Transitive Verb には動作の受身を表す變化

Passive Voice あり “Be” + Past Participle

の形を用ひ “Be” の Tenses によ

りて次の各の tense を生ず。

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Future.</i>
am done	was done	shall be done
are done	were done	will be done
is done		

<i>Present Perfect.</i>	<i>Past Perfect.</i>	<i>Future Perfect.</i>
have been done	had been done	shall have been done
has been done		will have been done

<i>Progressive Present.</i>	<i>Progressive Past.</i>
am being done	was being done
are being done	were being done
is being done	

Transitive Verb が Passive Voice ならざる

時は之を Active Voice といふ。

- 97. Active Voice の Sentence と Passive Voice の Sentence.

{ They speak English in America.
English is spoken in America.

{The allies *defeated* Germany.
 {Germany *was defeated* by the allies.

{Mr. and Mrs. Jones *will invite* the Mayor.
 {The Mayor *will be invited* by Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

{We *have just received* your letter of May 3.
 {Your letter of May 3 *has been just received*.

{They *were fighting* a severe battle.
 {A severe battle *was being fought*.

{The king *made* him a knight.
 {He *was made* a knight.

{Uncle *told* me a story.
 {I *was told* a story by uncle.

{We *have not heard of* him since.
 {He *has not been heard of* since.

Active Voice の Object は Passive Voice の Subject に相當す Passive Voice を用ふる時は Active Voice の Subject に相當する者即ち行爲者 (agent) は Adverbial Phrase “by—” の形式にて言表さる。然れども Passive Voice に於ては Agent が省略せらるる場合少からず。

EXERCISE XX

次の文の Voice を變へよ。

1. They elected him President.
2. Mr. Kimura wrote a letter to his brother.
3. By whom was the woman killed?
4. I teach them geometry three times a week.
5. The kite has been made by that boy.

CHAPTER XXII

AUXILIARIES—I.

98. Auxiliaries “Have,” “Be,” “Do.”

“Have” は Perfect Tenses を作る爲めに
 “Be” は Progressive Form 及び Passive Voice の各 Tense を作る爲めに用ひらるる事は已に之を述べたり。

Auxiliary “Do” (^{3rd Person-Sing.—“Does,”}
 (Past Form—“Did”))

は root と結びて特殊の Present Tense

及び Past Tense を作る。

Do you go? (cf. You go.)

I do not (or *don't) go.

Does he go?

He does not (or *doesn't) go. (cf. He goes.)

Do you think it will rain? — No, I do not.

(or I don't think so.)

Did they go? (cf. They went.)

They did not (or *didn't) go.

Did you see him? — Yes, I did.

You don't like it, do you?

此形は疑問打消の外 Emphasis の爲めにも用

ふ。

Do come to see me often.

He did promise to return by five.

“Do” はまた前出の Verb を繰返す代りに用

ひらるることあり。

He speaks English better than I do.

I wished to buy the book and I did so.

If you want to tell him, do it now.

*(Auxiliary Verb の省略形については Appendix を見よ。)

99. Verb “take” の Modification.

(1) Active Voice.

		Primary.	Perfect.
Active —	Present.	take (do take takes does take)	have taken has taken
	Past.	took did take)	had taken
	Future.	shall take will take	shall have taken will have taken
Active Progressive	Present.	am taking are taking is taking	have been taking has been taking
	Past.	was taking were taking	had been taking
	Future.	shall be taking will be taking	shall have been taking will have been taking

(2) Passive Voice.

		Primary.	Perfect.
Passive —	Present.	am taken are taken is taken	have been taken has been taken
	Past.	was taken were taken	had been taken
	Future.	shall be taken will be taken	shall have been taken will have been taken
Passive Progressive	Present	am being taken are being taken is being taken	
	Past.	was being taken were being taken	

100. Auxiliaries "Shall," "Will," "May,"
"Can," "Must."

此等の auxiliaries は同一の仕方によりて各
種の連続せる形を作る。

Shall (<i>Past Form, should</i>)	do	(<i>Primary</i>)
Will (" would)	have done	(<i>Perfect</i>)
May (" might)	be doing	(<i>Progressive</i>)
Can (" could)	have been doing	(<i>Perfect Progressive</i>)
Must (" must)	be done	(<i>Passive</i>)
	have been done	(<i>Passive Perfect</i>)

即ち Shall, will, may, can, must 及夫々の
Past form は Verb の root 又は Auxiliary
"Be," "have," の root と結ぶ。

Note 1:—上表名 form の名称一例へば

"would do" は "will do" の Past form.

"would have done" は "will do" の Past perfect form なり。

"can have been done" は "can do" の Passive voice, Present perfect form.

"could have been done" は "can do" の Passive voice, Past perfect form なり。

Note 2:—Must の Past form は Present form と同形なり。

101. "Shall," "Will."

1. 1st pers.	Shall
2nd pers.	Will (疑問文には Shall?)
	Will

是迄述べたる shall, will の用法は單純なる未
來 (simple futurity) を表す場合の用法に
して shall, will には又次の如き別の用法
あり。

2. I will do my best to help him.

They will fight to the last.

Will you do this for me? Yes, I will.

(cf. When shall you be at leisure?

I shall be glad to see you any time.)

即ち Person に拘らず will を用ひ未來に關し
て Subject の意向を表し又は之を問ふ。

1st Pers. Will —

2nd Pers. Will Will?

3rd Pers. Will Will?

3. You shall not want in anything.

(=I will not let you want in anything.)

My children shall never do such a thing again.

(=I will not let my children do such a thing
again.)

Shall I open the window?

(=Will you have me open the window?

Do you want me to open the window?)

Shall he be punished?

(=Do you wish him to be punished?)

(*cf.* Will he be punished?)

2nd person, 3rd person に *Shall* を用ひて話手 (Speaker) の意向を表し疑問に於ては 1st person 又は 3rd person に *Shall* を用ひて相手の意向を用ふ。

1st Pers. — Shall?

2nd Pers. Shall —

3rd Pers. Shall Shall?

102. “Should,” “Would.”

He said he *would* come.

I feared I *should* be late at school.

He *would* not give up smoking inspite of the doctor's advice.

He *would* sit reading for many hours.

Should, *Would* は上の例に於ける如く過去の立場より見て *shall*, *will* に相當する場合に用ふ。

又時の關係を離れて次の如き用法あり。

Children *should* obey their parents.

I am surprised that he *should* be so careless.

If it *should* rain to-morrow, I will not go.

Would you kindly do me this favour?

CHAPTER XXIII

AUXILIARIES—II.

103. Can, May, Must.

“can,” “may,” “must” は夫々能力、許可、必要等の意を表す。

Can you write a letter in French?

I *can* not accept the invitation.

You *may* take your time.

May I come with you?

You *must* not go. (*cf.* You may go.)

This letter *must* be posted at once.

I *must* be going now.

104. 此類の Auxiliary Verb に準ずべきものに

“need not,” “ought to” あり。

You *need not* hurry. (*cf.* You must hurry.)

It *need not* be finished in haste.

They *ought to* know their duty.

You *ought not to* neglect your study.

105. Can, may, must には Future form 無きを以て未來の能力許可必要を表す爲めには夫々 “be able (打消は unable) to,” “be allowed to,” “have to” の Future を用ふ。

I shall be able to help you in the work.

They will be unable to lift the stone.

Will you be allowed to enter the gate?

I shall have to do it before long.

You will not have to rewrite the letter.

106. Can, May, Must はまた推定の意を表すことあり。

It must be a careless mistake.

He cannot be of age yet.

Can it be true that the bank has failed?

It may be true.

It may rain or may not rain to-morrow.

“Must” は確實、“may” は不定、“can (not)” は不可能又は強き疑の意を表す。

107. May の其他の用法。

May you succeed! (願望)

Long may he reign! (願望)

He works hard that his parents *may* live in comfort. (目的)

“However fast you *may* run, you will not be able to catch it. (讓歩)

108. Could, Might, Must (*Past Form*).

He worked hard that his parents *might* live in comfort.

I asked him whether I *might* go there or not.

No cloud *could* be seen.

Every one said it *could* not be true.

All agreed that the report *must* be true.

He told me that the work *must* be done in an hour.

Could, might, must は夫々過去の立場より見て

can, may, must に相當する場合に用ふ。

但し Dependent clause にあらずして過去の許可必要を表す爲めには

“might,”

“must” を用ひずして夫々 “be allowed

to,” “have to” の Past tense を用ふ。

I was allowed to leave the room.

We *had to* quicken our steps.

They *had not to* go so far.

109. “Can have——,” “May have——,”

“Must have——.”

He *may have arrived* in the country.

His merit *may not have been recognized* in his lifetime.

I *must have seen* him somewhere before.

He *cannot have got* there yet, for it is only two o'clock.

此形は過去に關して現在より推定する意を表す、能力許可必要等の意を Perfect tense にて表すには Can, may, must を用ひずして夫々 “be able (unable) to,” “be allowed to,” “have to” の Perfect tense を用ふ。

I *have been unable* to enter the school.

They *have not been allowed to* go out of the house.

We *have had to* take a roundabout way.

[Review.]

Can, May, Must 及び代用語の用法。

	A. 能力、許可、必要を表す場合		B. 推定を表す場合	
	Affirmative.	Negative,	Affirmative.	Negative.
Present Form.	can may must	cannot must not need not	can (疑問) may must	may not cannot
Past Form.	could was (were) allowed to had to	could not was (were) not allowed to had not to	could (疑問) might must	might not could not
Future Tense.	shall (will) be able to shall (will) be allowed to shall (will) have to	shall (will) not be able to shall (will) not be allowed to shall (will) not have to		
Present Perfect Tense.	have been able to have been allowed to have had to	have been unable to have not been allowed to have not had to	can have — (疑問) may have — must have —	may not have — cannot have —

CHAPTER XXIV

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

110. Sequence of Tenses に據る Past 及 Past Perfect Form.

I thought he *was* joking.

Had you finished before you *went* out to play?

He explained how the game *was* to be played.

I knew he *had done* with that novel.

I hoped he *would* succeed.

I did all I *could* to save him.

I thought it *might* be true.

I thought that he *might have arrived* already.

They did not know he *was* their king.

He whistled as he *walked* along.

I ran as fast as I *could*.

(cf. We have found out how he does it.

He has told me that he will work harder.)

Complex Sentence に於ては Principal Clause と Dependent Clause の Verb の Tense

に關して次の如き呼應の法則あり。之を Sequence of Tenses といふ。

Principal clause Dependent clause

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-------------------------|
| 1. Past | } なる時は | } <i>Past</i> |
| Past Perfect | | |
| 2. Present | } なる時は | } 文意より如何なる tense にても用ふ。 |
| Present Perfect | | |
| Future | | |
- should—, would—, could—, might—, must—*

但し次の如き例外あり。

People did not believe that the earth *goes* round the sun.

He was shorter at my age than I *am*.

I could not speak German then so well as I *can* now.

111. Sequence of Tenses は Indirect Narration に適用せらる。

He said that he *should* not forget it.

(He said, "I shall not forget it")

He told me that he *had done* it.

(He said, "I have done it.")

He wrote to me that he *had* not visited the town.

(He wrote to me, "I did not visit the town.")

He asked me what I *wanted* him to do.

(He said, "What do you want me to do?")

The boy answered that his mater *might have made* a mistake.

(The boy answered, "My master may have made a mistake.")

I asked him when he *had found* it.

(I said to him, "When did you find it?")

(cf. The teacher asked where Napoleon died.)

Note: Narration の變化には tense の外 Pronoun, Adverb の變化を要する場合多し。

112. Dependent Clause 以外に於ても Sequence of Tenses に準じて考ふべき場合あり。

Ten years *had passed* since he left his home.

I explained but he *would not listen* to my word.

No one was sure, but he *might have been* dead.

The boy replied that his name was Henry.

His father *was* a farmer who *lived* in a house near the forest.

113. 假想を表す Past 及 Past Perfect Form.

Past 又 Past Perfect Form には從來擧げたる用法の外に假想を表す用法あり。

I wish I *were* a bird.

He talks as if he *knew* everything about it.

If I *had* money enough, I *would buy* it at once.

Though he *had repeated* it a thousand times, I *should not have believed* it.

Without water, everything *would die*.

But for his timely rescue, the children *might have perished*.

I *could* do it, if I *would*.

(cf. If it rains, stay at home.

If you are a student, I am another.)

Past Form は現在又は未來の事實に反對なる假想を表し Past Perfect Form は過去の事實に反對なる假想を表す。

Verb "be" にありては現在又は未來の事實に反對なる假想を表す場合に Person, number に拘らず "were" を用ふるを常とす。

EXERCISE XXI

(a) 英譯せよ。

1. 月に一度は是非手紙をくれ給へ。
2. いつ御在宅でせうか。今日夕方宅に居ます。
3. 此の腕時計を君に上げやう。
("shall" "will" を用ひて二様に)
4. 我々は力めて我等の義務を盡さねばならぬ。
5. 彼女は醫者の忠告をも構はないでどうしても勉強をやめなかつた。
6. その手紙はあまり急いで書くには及ばない。
7. 僕は入學試験に及第することは出来まいと思ふ。
8. 彼は金持に違ひない。貧乏な筈はない。
9. 生徒等は今頃はもう (by this time) 村へ着いて居るかも知れない。
10. 三圓持合せて居たらあの美しい書物が買へるのに。

(b) 誤あらば正せ。

1. She said that she will stay a little longer.
2. I think I can finish my painting to-morrow.
3. He must not be an honest boy; for it is he who stole her watch.
4. I studied hard that I may enter the school.

5. It began to rain, and we must run as fast as we could.
6. We thought that they may have started already.
7. He asked me where I have been.
8. I may have passed the examination if I have been a little more diligent.
9. We hoped they will soon come.
10. They said that it cannot be true.

CHAPTER XXV

VERBALS

114. Shall (will, etc.) + root, be + root-ing 及び have (or be) + Past Participle 等の連續形に含まるる Root, Root-ing 及び Past Participle は元來 Noun, Adjective 等の Equivalent たる性質のものにして是等の形はまた夫だけにて獨立して用ひらるることあり。

Heated air is light, and rises higher and higher from the ground, *taking* the moisture with it, until it reaches a point where it begins *to cool*. Then as the air cools, the moisture forms into clouds: and these clouds are, in a certain sense, *floating* water.

It is not often so cold that you cannot bear the window open, even a little way from the top, and that is the best way of *airing* a room.

115. Root が Noun その他の Equivalent たる時之を **Infinitive** といひ “to” (infinitive sign) を前に附すると多し。

Past Participle は常に Adjective Equivalent なり。

Root-ing の形が Adjective Equivalent なる場合を **Present Participle** といひ、Root-ing の形が Noun Equivalent なる場合を **Gerund** といふ。

Infinitive, Gerund, Present Participle, Past Participle を總稱して **Verbals** といひ、Predicate Verb (Subject に就て叙述をなす Modification) と區別す。

116. Infinitives

	<i>Simple</i>	<i>Perfect</i>
<i>Active</i>	to do	to have done
<i>Passive</i>	to be done	to have been done

(1) Infinitive の Noun Use.

He did not like to be watched *so closely*.

He learned at school *how* to write *correctly*.

We have not yet decided *when* to start *the work*.

It is easy to seem *wise*.

You have only to push *the button*.

He thought it wise to pardon *the boy*.

Infinitive は他の語と共に Infinitive phrase を成す。

(2) Infinitive の Adjective Use.

It is time to go *to bed*.

There is not much to see in the place.

He had nothing to do.

There was no star to be seen.

I have no money to buy *with*.

There is nothing to be *afraid of*.

(3) Infinitive の Adverb Use.

Come to see *me*.

This is good to eat.

He was rich enough to afford *it*.

They are too sharp to be deceived. (1)

I am glad to make *your acquaintance*.

I am glad to have made *your acquaintance*.

I am sorry to trouble *you*.

He will be pleased to do *you the favour*.

He went to the place only to find *that he had been fooled*.

He was banished to be recalled *very soon*.

He fell *never to rise*.

He sank to rise *no more*.

上例の如く Adverb use は主に目的を表し轉じて原因, 結果等を表すことあり。

117. Infinitive はまた Complement として用ひらる。

We are *to meet* again here next summer.

I heard the lion *roar*.

(cf. The lion was heard *to roar*.)

I don't like you *to speak* so carelessly.

I saw him *shoot* a fox.

(cf. He was seen *to shoot* a fox.)

I felt a hand *touch* my shoulder.

(cf. A hand was felt *to touch* my shoulder.)

I'll make him *pay dear*.

(cf. He will be made *to pay dear*.)

I'll have him *help* me in this work.

She bade him *go*.

She told him *to go*.

上例の如く verbs, "see", "hear", "feel", "make", "have" 等の後にはその Verb が Active Voice たる時に限り "to" を略したる形を用ふ。

Infinitive が Dependent Clause の短縮に相當する場合あり。

He is said *to be rich* (=It is said that he is rich.)

He is said *to have been rich* (=It is said that he was rich.)

The man was supposed *to be dead* (=It was supposed that he was dead.)

I believed the boy *to be honest*. (=I believed that the boy was honest.)

He told me *to come*. (=He told me that I must come.)

118. Infinitive には Sentence の構成上一種獨立の用法あり。

It is unjust, *to be sure*.

To tell the truth, we do not trust him.
They were, so to speak, sitting on a volcano.

119. Gerunds

	<i>Simple</i>	<i>Perfect</i>
<i>Active</i>	doing	having done
		("have done" よ ぶ)
<i>Passive</i>	being done	having been done
		("have been done" よ ぶ)

Seeing is believing.

(=To see is to believe.)

The first thing is never telling a lie.

We began marching at 8.

(=We began to march at 8.)

She stopped weeping.

(cf. We stopped to think of it.)

I cannot help laughing.

I am afraid of being disturbed.

(cf. afraid to fight.)

I regret your having written such a letter.

(=I regret that you wrote (or have written)

.....)

He is going to spend the time in travelling.

He supports his family by type-writing.

Would you mind posting this letter for me?
It's no use crying over spilt milk.

Infinitive, Gerund を含む Sentence の解剖。

Subject	Predicate			Independent Element
	Verb	Object	Complement	
They	were sitting -on a volcano			so to speak
We	are		to meet -again -here -next summer	
He	supports -by type-writing	family -his		

EXERCISE XXII

(a) Infinitive を指摘し、其用法を説明すべし。

1. The enemy marched forth only to be defeated.
2. He did not know how to swim.
3. I am sorry there is nothing for you to drink.
4. He was glad to hear of your success.
5. To make matters worse, she was taken ill.

(b) Infinitive を用ひて次の文を書きかへよ。

1. It is said that he is very poor.
2. It was supposed that he was killed.
3. He tried heard, but he failed at last.

(c) Voice を變へて書きかへよ。

1. We saw them come downstairs.
2. We often hear her say so.

(d) Infinitive 又は Gerund を用ひて英譯せよ。

1. 彼の計畫は云は、空中樓閣 (a castle in the air) である。
2. あの人は外國で勉強 (study abroad) したそうです。
3. 彼處に行くことは僕はいやです。
4. 読み書きすることは此の暑い時候には仲々難儀だ。
5. 君は成功せんが爲めには一生懸命に勉強しなければ駄目だ。

CHAPTER XXVI PARTICIPLES

120. Present Participle doing
 Past Participle done

Participle は Attributive Adjective として用ひられ Adjective Clause を短縮したるものに相當することあり。

Present Participle

running water; a rolling stone; the gentleman now talking to my father (=who is now talking; the book describing.....
 (=which describes.....)

Past Participle

wounded soldiers; broken heart.

This is the house built by Jack (=that was built.....)

The raw material used in this factory is imported from America (=which is used.....)

This is the only monthly paper devoted to science in our country. (=which is devoted.....)

a faded flower; a fallen tree;
 a departed guest; a retired officer.

上例の如く Present Participle は「何々する....」又は「何々しつつある」の意義を有し Transitive Verb にありては Active Sense を有するを常とす。

Past Participle は主に Transitive Verb へのみ用ひ概して Passive Sense にて「何々

せられたる……」又は「何々せらるる……」
の意味を有し稀に Intransitive Verb に用
ひたる場合は「何々し終りたる」の意義を
有す。

121. Participle は Complement として Predica-
tively に用ひることあり。

Present Participle

The news was quite *surprising*.

The question seemed *perplexing* at first.

He sat *reading* the magazine.

(cf. He sat silent.)

I saw the hounds *running* after a fox.

I'm sorry I've kept you *waiting* so long.

(cf. Keep it erect.)

Past Participle

The guests are *arrived* (=have arrived).

The doctor is *come* (=has come).

The sun is *set* (=has set).

He was *gone* for ever (=had gone).

This article is *sold* (=has been sold).

I am *wounded*.

He looked quite *astonished*.

I saw the work *done* honestly.

He thought himself *deceived* and *insulted*.

I must get this watch *mended* at once.

He had his purse *stolen*.

122. Participle は特殊なる構文 **Participial Con-
struction** に用ふることあり。

Studying very hard, he succeeded in being
admitted. (=as he studied very hard,
he succeeded.....)

Done in haste, the work is imperfect. (=As
the work was done, it is imperfect.)

The moon having risen, they started for the
next village. (=When the moon had
risen, they started.....)

I will start to-morrow, *weather permitting*.
(= if weather permits.)

Note: "Having done," "Being done," "Having being done" 等は夫
々 "have done," "be done," "have been done" に相當する
Participle form にして主に Participial Construction に用ふ。

上例の如く Participle は (Conjunction....
Predicate verb) を短縮したるものに相當
す。

Participle を含む Sentence 及び Participial Construction の解剖。

Subject	Predicate			Independent Element
	Verb	Object	Complement	
The question	seemed └-at first		perplexing	
I	saw	the hounds	running └-after a fox	
I	must get	watch └-this	mended └-at once	
he └-studying very hard	succeeded └-in being admitted			
they	started └-for the next village			The moon having risen.
I	will start └-to-morrow			weather permitting

EXERCISE XXIII

(a) 英譯せよ。

- 昨夜僕はある英語雑誌 (magazine) を読んで遅くまで起きてゐた (sat up).

- 髪刈りに床屋へ行くところです。
- 僕は昨日僕の大事な (precious) 辭書を盗まれた。
- 仕事をしてしまつてから彼は出て行きました。
- 太陽が没してしまつたので僕等は家路についた。

(b) Gerund 又は Participle を用ひて書きかへよ。

- When he had finished the task, he went out for a walk.
- They began to quarrel.
- I don't remember that he said so.
- He worked hard and made great progress.
- When the moon had gone down, our troops began to march.

[Review]

Verbals

Kinds	Uses
Infinitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (with "to") { Noun, Adjective, Adverb. (without "to") { Complement.
Gerund	{ Noun
Participles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present Participle { Attributive Past Participle { Predicative Participial Construction

Verb と Auxiliary との連續

Verb "take"

Predicate Verb

Take (Took)

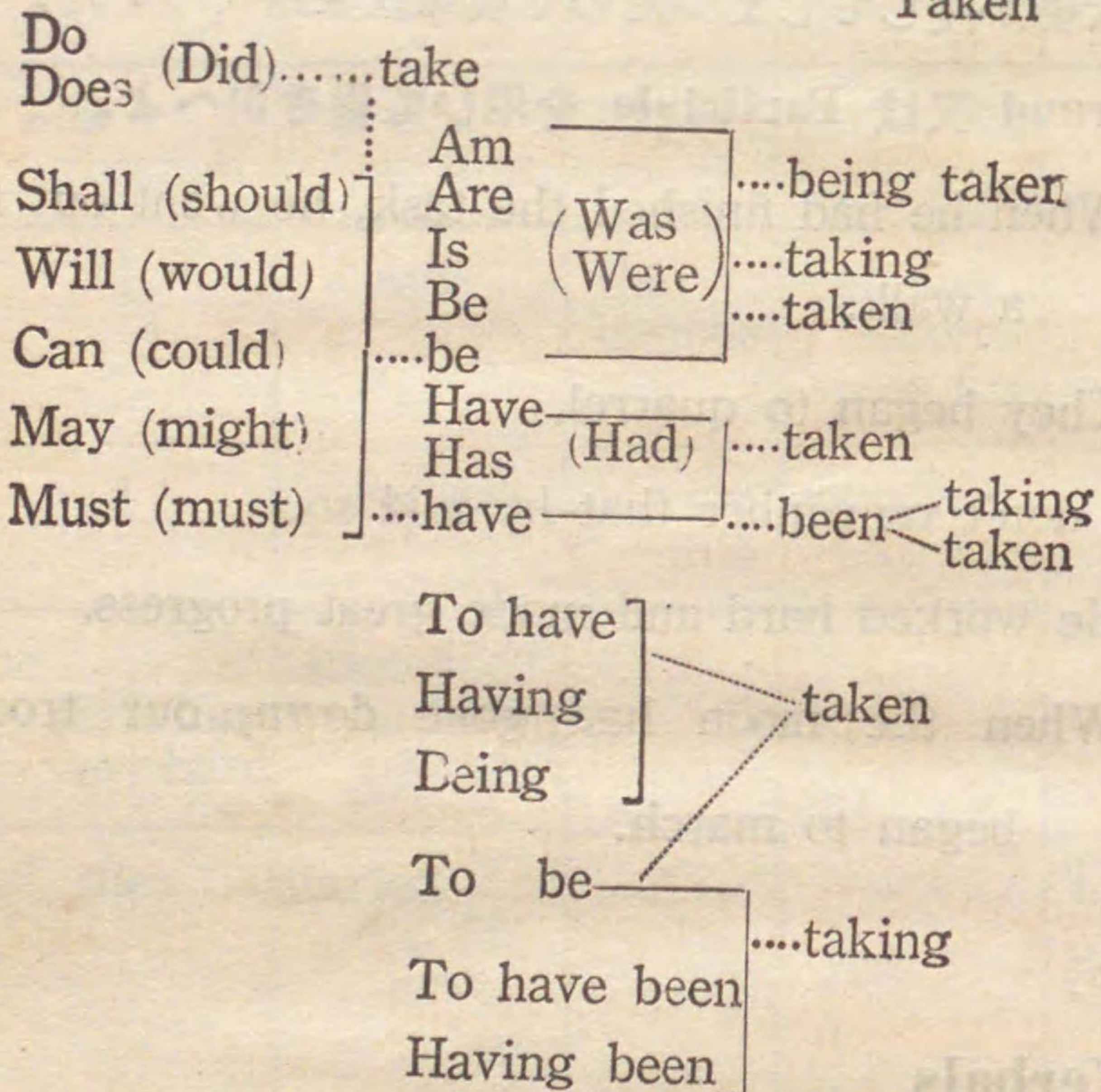
Takes

Verbals

(To) take

Taking

Taken



Note: Capital letter は連続せる形の第一語なることを示す。

CHAPTER XXVII

ADVERBS

123. Adverb には Adjective に -ly を加へて成れるもの多く又 Adjective と同形なるものあり。

slowly, bravely, shortly, kindly, proudly, remarkably, wonderfully, fast, early, late, little, much, etc.

又熟語にして一個の Adverb の用をなすものあり。

at least, at once, now and then, step by step, etc.

124. Adverb は Verb, Adjective その他の Part of Speech 又時としては Sentence 全體を修飾 (modify) す。

(1) Verb を modify する例。

Go slowly; run fast; start at once; put on a coat. (cf. put it on.)

Bring back the books. (cf. bring them back.)

It shall never be seen again.

We have just finished it.

I have not yet done with it.

He is always cheerful.

Verb と Adverb と結んで Idiomatic ex-

pression (特別なる意義を有する言表し)

を成すこと多し。

Look out!

How are you *getting along*?

There is a book on the table.

(2) Adjective を modify する例。

Very good; much better; pretty many; remarkably clever.

He is old enough to go to school.

(cf. I have enough money to buy this.)

He is too young to go to school.

He was too young a lad to go to war.

(3) Adverb その他を modify する例。

pretty soon; remarkably well; very much; right across the river; half through the wood. only because he did not like it.

the house there; even a child; quite a gentleman; only a boy.

(4) Sentence を modify する例。

Fortunately I had enough money.

He was certainly a spy of the enemy.

Yes, (certainly) that is all right.

125. Adverb には Adjective と同じく Comparison の変化あり。

I like it least.

I like A better than B.

I am worse off than before.

I couldn't walk farther.

He didn't study further.

He resembles his father more than his mother.

A is less dangerous than B.

變化の様式は Adjective の場合と同じ。

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative
soon	sooner	soonest
late	later	latest
early	earlier	earliest
carefully	more carefully	most carefully
well	better	best
{ill	worse	worst
{badly		
much	more	most
little	less	least
far	{farther	{farthest
	{further	{furthest

126. Where, when, why, how, は疑問に用ひられ特に Interrogative Adverb と呼ばれる。

Where are you going?

When did you see him last?

How did you manage to finish it?

How did you like the play?

Why don't you listen to him?

How fast the bird flies!

How beautiful it is!

I asked him *when* he would come again.

No one knew *where* he learned that art.

He refused, but did not say *why* (he refused).

I was perplexed *when* to go for help.

The question is *how* to begin it.

127. When, where, why, how が Relative Pronoun の如く Antecedent を受けて接續の用をなす時之を **Relative Adverb** といふ。其 Antecedent は時として省畧せらるゝことあり。

This is the house *where* (in which) I was born.

I found him lying dead (in the place *where* the fighting had taken place.

Time will come *when* such things cannot be allowed.

This is *how* (the way in which) he lost his beloved son.

He didn't explain (the reason) *why* he struck the man.

This is *why* he does not like cats.

Interrogative Adverb, Relative Adverb に對しその他の Adverb を **Simple Adverb** と稱す。

128. Adverb は意義により次の如く分類し得べし。

(1) 場所を表すもの。

here, there, where, far, somewhere, nowhere, up, down, above, below, etc.

(2) 時を表すもの。

before, now, soon, late, when, yesterday, sometimes, again, once, etc.

(3) 仕方を表すもの。

how, carefully, earnestly, well, so, kindly, etc.

(4) 程度を表すもの。

very, much, little; the (more), the (better); so (old as he), etc.

(5) 肯定否定を表すもの。

yes, certainly, no, not, never, perhaps, indeed, probably, only, also, either, neither, etc.

Adverb を含む Sentence の解剖。

Sentence modifier	Subject	Predicate		
		Verb	Object	Complement
Fortunately	I	had	money -enough	
Certainly	he	was		a spy of the enemy
	We	have finished -just	it	

[Review.]

Adverb.

<i>Kinds</i>	<i>Comparison</i>
{ Simple	{ Positive
{ Interrogative	{ Comparative
{ Relative	{ Superlative

EXERCISE XXIV

(a) 誤あらば正せ。

1. I got up more early than they.
2. He knows it well than you.
3. They say he is more badly off than ever.

4. We were tired out, and could not go a step further.
 5. He is too a heavy man to jump over it.
- (b) Adverb 又は Adverb Phrase あらば指摘して其の用法を述べよ。
1. Why do you think so?
 2. Where were you when he came?
 3. Perhaps I shall fail.
 4. The tree there is much taller than the tree here.
 5. You must learn it by to-morrow morning.

(c) 空所に適當なる Adverb を補ふべし。

1. Frank, are you a girl? —, I am not.
2. This is the place—the great Napoleon was born.
3. He asked me—I would go there.
4. You are still—weak to go with them.
5. He came back—than we expected.

CHAPTER XXVIII

PREPOSITIONS

129. Preposition には Adverb と密接の關係を有するものあり。

<i>Preposition</i>	<i>Adverb</i>
sit <i>in</i> the room.	
come <i>into</i> the room.	come <i>in</i> .
put it <i>on</i> the head.	put <i>on</i> a cap.
<i>up and down</i> the hill.	run <i>up and down</i> .
come <i>along</i> the road.	come <i>along</i> .
swim <i>across</i> the river.	swim <i>across</i> .
run <i>out of</i> the place.	run <i>out</i> .

130. Out of, because of, instead of, in spite of, in front of, according to, owing to 等の如く連続して一個の Preposition の用をなすものあり。

Then they went *out of* the house.

He was absent *because of* illness.

She troubled me *instead of* helping me.

In spite of my advice, he remained in the country.

There was a pond *in front of* the cottage.

According to his letter, his sister is seriously ill.

I could not come, *owing to* the bad weather.

131. Preposition は Noun Equivalent と共に **Adjective phrase** 又は **Adverbial phrase** を作る。

the water *of this river*; a friend *of mine*;
a letter *for you*; books *for young people*;
a message *from the great King*.

How long does it take to fly *from here to there*?

I sat up *till late* that night.

He was severe *in speech*, but kind *at heart*.

I am younger than he *by three years*.

He came too late *for the first scene*.

Show me the book *from which* you quoted this passage.

Illness prevented me *from attending the lecture*.

He does not study hard *without being encouraged*.

This boy-scout was rewarded *for saving the drowning child*.

A music was heard **from among the trees*.

The visitor will stay **till after Christmas*.

(*from は among the trees に till は after Christmas に付く)

132. Preposition はその Object たる Noun 又は Noun Equivalent に先立つを通則とす。

但し次の如き例外の場合あり。

What did you do this for? (=for what.....)

What is this box made of? (=of what.....)

This is the house (*which*) he lives *in*.
(=in which)

There was no pen to write *with*.
(=with which to write)

They had no chair to sit *on*.
(=.....on which to sit)

133. Intransitive verb + preposition が一種の transitive verb の如き意義用法を有することあり。

Active
The will *laugh at* him.
The car *ran over* a dog.

to *wait upon* a guest.
to *come across* a friend.
to *look up to* a hero.

Passive
He *will be laughed at*.
A dog *was run over* by the car.

to *be waited upon*.
to *be come across*.
to *be looked up to*.

此連續を Prepositional verb といふ。
(See ¶ 96, Passive Voice)

134. Preposition は意義により次の如く分類し得べし。

(1) 位置の關係を示すもの。

stay *at* a hotel; live *in* the country; read *by* the fire; *beyond* or *across* or *along* the river; *from* London to Paris; *into* the water; *in front of* or *behind* the building; *at* the top; *on* a hill; *for* a mile; *up* or *down* the hill; *under* or *on* or *over* the table; *through* the wood, etc.

(2) 時の關係を示すもの。

at 8 o'clock; *about* noon; *on* Monday; *in* April; *before* sunrise; *after* sunset; *for* a week; *during* the holidays; *from* morning *till* (to) night; *by* to-morrow; *since* Christmas; *for* an hour; *behind* time; *within* a month, etc.

(3) 理由、方法其他の關係を示すもの。

send *by* post; *because of* the opposition; cry *for* joy; work *for* money; sell *for* five dollars; made *from* or *of* a material; write *in* English; saved *by* a friend; the name *of* the town; to know *of* him; go *with* one's parents; buy *with* money;

in spite of the difficulty; fight against the enemy; by means of the policy, etc.

上例の如く同一の Preposition にして種々の意義に用ひらるゝもの多し。

(Book II. 附録参照)

Preposition を含む Sentence 解剖。

Connective	Subject	Predicate		
		Verb	Object	Complement
	He	was		absent └ because of illness
	you	did do	this	└ for what
	I	am		younger └ by three years * └ [clause]
* than	he			

EXERCISE XXV

(a) 空所に適當なる Preposition を補へ。

1. We go — school — half past six.
2. I have lived — this city — three years.

3. What is that table made —?
4. There was no bench to sit — in the garden.
5. He will return — five weeks.

(b) 英譯せよ。

1. 彼は正午時分に來て日没後歸つて行つた。
2. 此の窓からいろいろな物が見えますよ。
3. なぜ今朝君は遅れましたか。
4. 次の月曜の朝までには僕は之を仕上げる積です。
5. 熊が一匹其の樹の後から出て來た。

(c) 誤あらば正せ。

1. They are staying in the Imperial Hotel.
2. This box is made from wood.
3. That house is built with brick.
4. He did not study at all instead of his friends' advice.
5. I think I shall be able to finish it till the end of this month.

CHAPTER XXIX

CONJUNCTIONS

135. I started *before* he arrived.

(cf. I have seen him before.)

It is ten years *since* I came to live here.

(*cf.* Since then, I have been in the country.)

Wait *till* he comes back.

(*cf.* Wait till five o'clock.)

Conjunction には上例の *before*, *since*, *till*, 等の如く *adverb* 又は *preposition* と同形のものあり。

as if, *as soon as*, *in order that*, 等の如く熟語より成るものあり。

又 *whether...or*, *both...and* 等の如く聯關して用ひらるゝものあり。

He talks *as if* he knew everything.

He left home *as soon as* he took breakfast.

She teaches her son very earnestly *in order that* he may be a great man.

Both you and he are to blame.

I will do so, *whether* it is right *or* wrong.

136. Conjunction には “and” “but” 等の如く Co-ordinate clause を連結するものと “because,” “if” 等の如く Dependent clause を Principal clause に接續せしむるものと兩種あり、前者を Co-ordinate

Conjunction 後者を Subordinate Conjunction といふ。(See ¶ 13, 14. Clause.)

137. Co-ordinate Conjunction の主なるもの次の如し。

“and.” He is a scholar *and* his brother is a statesman.
He worked hard *and* (he) won success at last.

“or.” Shall I go, *or* will you go alone?
You must be more careful, *or* you will never succeed.

“but.” He was low in position, *but* he was respected for his character.
He tried, *but* (he) failed.

138. Co-ordinate Conjunction はまた對等の word, phrase をも連結す。

John and James were good friends.

He was equally great *in war and in peace*,

He advanced *slowly but steadily*.

You must take either *this or that*.

139. Subordinate Conjunction は意義により次の如く分類するを得べし。

(1) 時の關係を表すもの。

As I was walking in the park I met several friends.

Make hay *while* the sun shines.
 I visited him *as soon as* I arrived there.
 Wait *till* I return.
 He started *before* the sun was high.
 The letter came *after* he had started.
 He has never fallen ill *since* he was ten.

(2) 原因、理由の關係を表すもの。

He got scolded *because* he struck his sister.
As it was fine weather, we went on an excursion.

(3) 目的、結果、仕方等を表すもの。

He worked hard *that* he might succeed.
 He studied hard *lest* he should fail.
 She is so old *that* she cannot do the work.
 I did *as* I was told.

(4) 比較を表すもの。

He is as clever *as* his brother
 You are cleverer *than* they.

(5) 條件讓歩を表すもの。

If he is very honest, I'll employ him.
 I'll not employ him *unless* he is very honest.
 I would work *even if* I were rich.
 What *though* I am very poor!

(6) Noun clause を導くもの。

I know *that* you did it.
 I do not know *whether* he is honest *or* not.

上例の如く Subordinate conjunction は Dependent clause を導きて Principal clause に先立つ場合あり。

Conjunction を含む Sentence の解剖。

Connective	Subject	Predicative		
		Verb	Object	Complement
	He	left └[clause]	home	
* as soon as	he	took	breakfast	
	I	will do └[**clause]	so	
** whether	it	is		right
or				wrong
	He	was		great -equally -in war and in peace

[Review.]

Conjunction and Clauses

Compound Sentence

Co-ordinate Clause + Co-ordinate Clause

∴
Co-ordinate Conjunction

Complex Sentence

Principal Clause + Dependent Clause

∴
(Subordinate Conjunction)

Dependent Clause + Principal Clause

∴
(Subordinate Conjunction)

EXERCISE XXVI

(a) 適當なる Conjunction にて空所を填めよ。

1. He did not come, — he was ill.
2. He is not — strong — you or I.
3. I did not know — he was so rich.
4. I shall have to give up my desire — I succeed
this time.
5. Do you know — they will be in time — not?

(b) 英譯せよ。

1. 眼がさめたら夕方だつた。
2. 學校が始まつてから二週間になります。
3. 落第せぬやうにしつかり勉強せよ。
4. 山田も田中も會に出席するでせう。
5. 僕はそれをしてふと直ぐ外出して大石を訪ねた。

(c) Conjunction を指摘して其用法を述べよ。

1. Although he is poor, he is quite contented.
2. He looked as if he were very ill.
3. Nobody likes him because he is very proud.
4. She is so proud that she is disliked by everybody.
5. There is no doubt that he will soon be here.

APPENDIX

I

NUMERALS

1. Cardinals.

1. one	19. nineteen
2. two	20. twenty
3. three	21, etc. twenty-one, etc.
4. four	30. thirty
5. five	40. forty
6. six	50. fifty
7. seven	60. sixty
8. eight	70. seventy
9. nine	80. eighty
10. ten	90. ninety
11. eleven	100. one hundred
12. twelve	101, etc. one hundred and one, etc.
13. thirteen	1,000. one thousand
14. fourteen	1,100. one thousand, one hundred
15. fifteen	10,000. ten thousand
16. sixteen	1,000,000. one million
17. seventeen	
18. eighteen	

2. Ordinals.

1st	first	19th	nineteenth
2nd	second	20th	twentieth
3rd	third	21st	twenty-first
4th	fourth	22nd	twenty-second
5th	fifth	23rd	twenty-third
6th	sixth	24th, etc.	twenty-fourth, etc.
7th	seventh	30th	thirtieth
8th	eighth	40th	fortieth
9th	ninth	50th	fiftieth
10th	tenth	60th	sixtieth
11th	eleventh	70th	seventieth
12th	twelfth	80th	eightieth
13th	thirteenth	90th	ninetieth
14th	fourteenth	100th	hundredth
15th	fifteenth	1,000th	thousandth
16th	sixteenth	10,000th	ten thousandth
17th	seventeenth	1,000,000th, etc.	millionth, etc.
18th	eighteenth		

II

COMPARISON

3. One syllable の Adjective 又は Adverb の Comparative degree, Superlative degree を作るには夫々 -er, -est を附す。

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
hot	hotter	hottest
young	younger	youngest
fast	faster	fastest
fine	finer	finest

4. Two syllables の Adjective も次の如き場合には -er, -est を附す。

(1) Second syllable に Accent (強勢)ある時。

profound	profounder	profoundest
polite	politer	politest
sincere	sincerer	sincerest
obscure	obscurer	obscurest

(2) -er, -ow, -y -some, consonant (子音)+le にて終る場合。

clever	cleverer	cleverest
tender	tenderer	tenderest
narrow	narrower	narrowest
shallow	shallower	shallowest
happy	happier	happiest
easy	easier	easiest
*early	earlier	earliest
handsome	handsomer	handsomest
wholesome	wholesomer	wholesomest

gentle	gentler	gentlest
noble	nobler	noblest

*但し語尾の ly が suffix (接尾語) なる時は more, most を前に附す。故に -ly にて終る Adverb の多くは之に屬す。

(3) 次の如き特殊なるもの。

common	commoner	commonest
pleasant	pleasanter	pleasantest
quiet	quieter	quietest
seldom	seldomer	seldomest
often	oftener	oftenest

5. 其他の Two syllables 以上の Adjective, Adverb, 及び Participle の Comparative, Superlative は夫々前に more, most を附す。

beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
quietly	more quietly	most quietly
pleased	more pleased	most pleased

6. 次の如き Adjective 又は Adverb は不規則の Comparison を有す。

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
well		

bad	} worse	} worst
badly		
evil		
ill		
far	{ father	{ farthest
	{ further	{ furthest
late	{ later	{ latest
	{ latter	{ last
little (少し)	less	least
little (小さき)	smaller	smallest
much	} more	} most
many		
old	{ older	{ oldest
	{ elder	{ eldest

III

ABBREVIATION OF AUXILIARIES

7. Auxiliaries の省略形に次の如きものあり。

1. Pronoun と結び付きたるもの。

am: I'm

are: we're, you're, they're.

is: he's, she's, it's.

'Tis (詩に於て It is を略したるもの)。

have: I've, we've, you've, etc.

has: he's, she's, it's.

had: I'd, you'd, etc.

will: I'll, you'll etc.

would: I'd, you'd etc.

其他 let us を let's, them を 'em の如く省略することあり。

2. "Not" と結び付きたるもの。

"Be":—aren't, isn't, ain't (俗語。 *All Persons, Present Tense*), wasn't, weren't.

"Do":—don't, doesn't, didn't.

"Have":—haven't, hasn't, hadn't.

"Can":—can't, couldn't.

"May":—mayn't, mightn't.

"Shall":—shan't, shouldn't.

"Will":—won't, wouldn't.

其他:—mustn't, oughtn't, needn't, etc.

IV

IRREGULAR VERBS

R. と記したるものは規則變化も併び用ひらるゝものとす。
古體のもの及び普通ならざる語は省きたり。

Root	Past	Past Participle
Abide	abode	abode

Arise	arose	arisen
Awake	awoke, R.	awoke, R.
Be	was, were	been
Bear (生む)	bore	born
Bear (負ふ)	bore	borne
Beat	beat	{ beaten beat
Become	became	become
Begin	began	begun
Behold	beheld	beheld
Bend	bent, R.	bent, R.
Bereave	bereft, R.	bereft, R.
Beseech	besought	besought
Bet	bet, R.	bet, R.
Bid	{ bid bade	{ bid bidden
Bind	bound	bound
Bite	bit	{ bitten bit
Bleed	bled	bled
Bless	blest, R.	blest, R.
Blow	blew	blown
Break	broke	broken
Breed	bred	bred
Bring	brought	brought
Build	built	built
Burn	burnt, R.	burnt, R.
Burst	burst	burst
Buy	bought	bought

Can	could	—
Cast	cast	cast
Catch	caught	caught
Chide	chid	chidden
Choose	chose	chosen
Cleave (割る)	{ clove cleft	{ cloven cleft
Cleave (固着する)	cleaved	cleaved
Cling	clung	clung
Clothe	clad, R.	clad, R.
Come	came	come
Cost	cost	cost
Creep	crept	crept
Crow	crew, R.	crowed
Cut	cut	cut
Dare	durst, R.	dared
Deal	dealt	dealt
Dig	dug, R.	dug, R.
Do	did	done
Draw	drew	drawn
Dream	dreamt, R.	dreamt, R.
Drink	drank	{ drunk drunken
Drive	drove	driven
Dwell	dwelt	dwelt
Eat	ate	eaten
Engrave	engraved	engraven, R.
Fall	fell	fallen

Feed	fed	fed
Feel	felt	felt
Fight	fought	fought
Find	found	found
Fling	flung	flung
Fly	flew	flown
Forbear	forbore	forborne
Forget	forgot	forgotten
Forsake	forsook	forsaken
Freeze	froze	frozen
Get	got	{ got gotten
Gild	gilt, R.	gilt, R.
Give	gave	given
Go	went	gone
Grave	graved	graven, R.
Grind	ground	ground
Grow	grew	grown
Hang	hung, R.	hung, R.
Have	had	had
Hear	heard	heard
Heave	hove, R.	hove, R.
Hew	hewed	hewn, R.
Hide	hid	{ hidden hid
Hit	hit	hit
Hold	held	held
Hurt	hurt	hurt
Keep	kept	kept

Kneel	knelt	knelt
Knit	knit, R.	knit, R.
Know	knew	known
Lay	laid	laid
Lead	led	led
Lean	leant, R.	leant, R.
Leap	leapt, R.	leapt, R.
Learn	learnt, R.	learnt, R.
Lend	lent	lent
Let	let	let
*Lie (横はる)	lay	lain
Light	lit, R.	lit, R.
Lose	lost	lost
Make	made	made
May	might	—
Mean	meant	meant
Meet	met	met
Pass	past, R.	past, R.
Pay	paid	paid
Put	put	put
Read	read	read
Rid	rid	rid
Ride	rode	ridden
Ring (響く)	{ rang rung	rung
Rise	rose	risen

* lie (偽る) lied lied

Run	ran	run
Say	said	said
See	saw	seen
Seek	sought	sought
Sell	sold	sold
Send	sent	sent
Set	set	set
Shake	shook	shaken
Shall	should	—
Shave	shaved	shaven, R.
Shear	shore, R.	shorn, R.
Shed	shed	shed
Shine	shone, R.	shone, R.
Shoe	shod	shod
Shoot	shot	shot
Show	showed	shown
Shrink	shrank	shrunk
Shut	shut	shut
Sing	sang	sung
Sit	sat	sat
Slay	slew	slain
Sleep	slept	slept
Smell	smelt, R.	smelt, R.
Smite	smote	smitten
Sow	showed	sown, R.
Speak	spoke	spoken
Speed	sped	sped

Spell	spelt, R.	spelt, R.
Spend	spent	spent
Spill	spilt, R.	spilt, R.
Spin	{span spun	spun
Split	split	split
Spoil	spoilt, R.	spoilt, R.
Spread	spread	spread
Spring	sprang	sprung
Stand	stood	stood
Stay	staid, R.	staid, R.
Steal	stole	stolen
Stick	stuck	stuck
Sting	stung	stung
Strew	strewed	strewn
Stride	strode	stridden
Strike	struck	{struck stricken
Strive	strove	striven
Swear	swore	sworn
Sweap	swept	swept
Swim	swam	swum
Swing	swung	swung
Take	took	taken
Teach	taught	taught
Tear	tore	torn
Tell	told	told
Think	thought	thought

Thrive	throve, R.	thriven, R.
Throw	threw	thrown
Thrust	thrust	thrust
Tread	trod	{trodden trod
Wake	woke, R.	woke, R.
Wear	wore	worn
Weave	wove	woven
Wed	wed, R.	wed, R.
Weep	wept	wept
Will	would	—
Win	won	won
Wind	wound	wound
Work	wrought, R.	wrought, R.
Wring	wrung	wrung
Write	wrote	written



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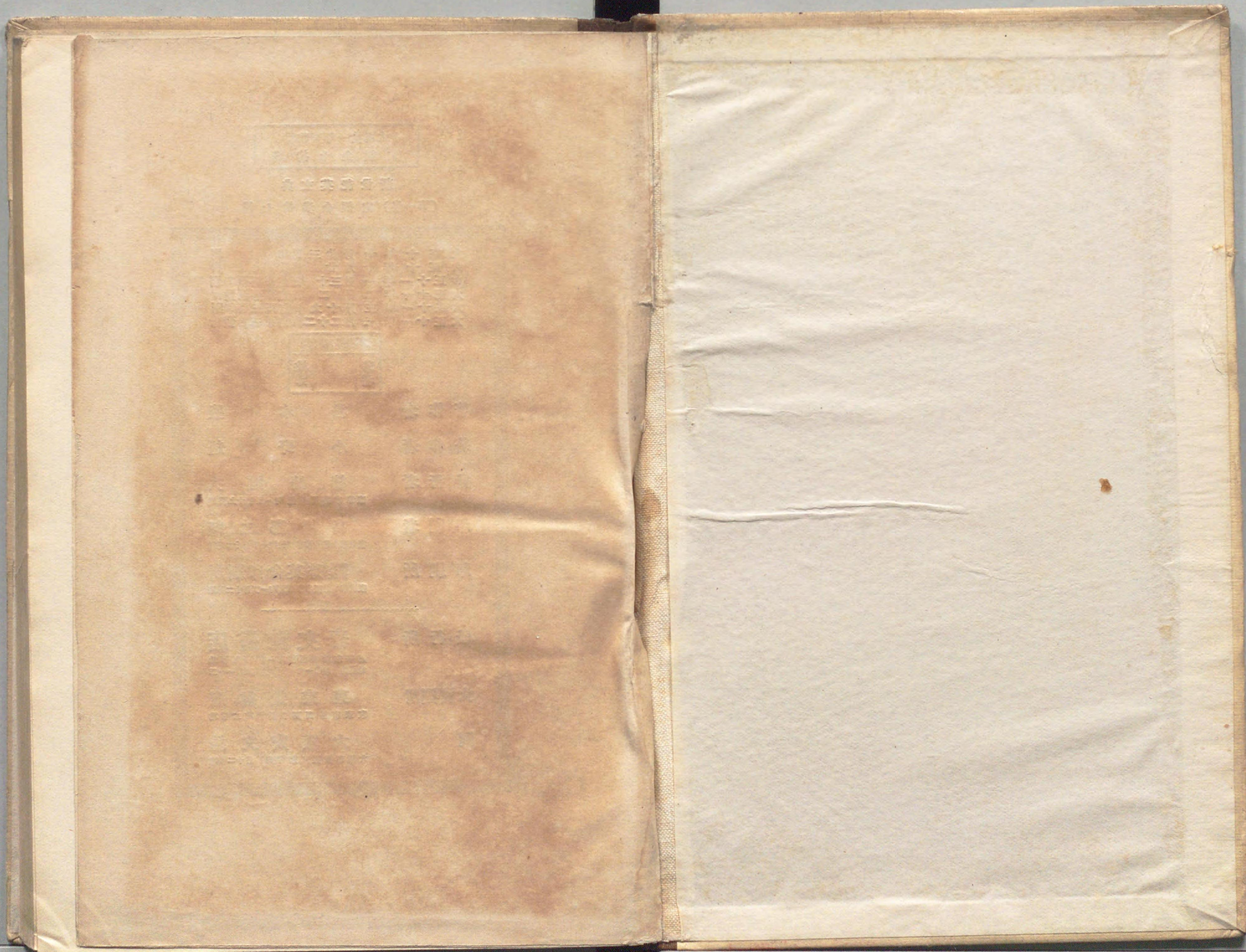
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