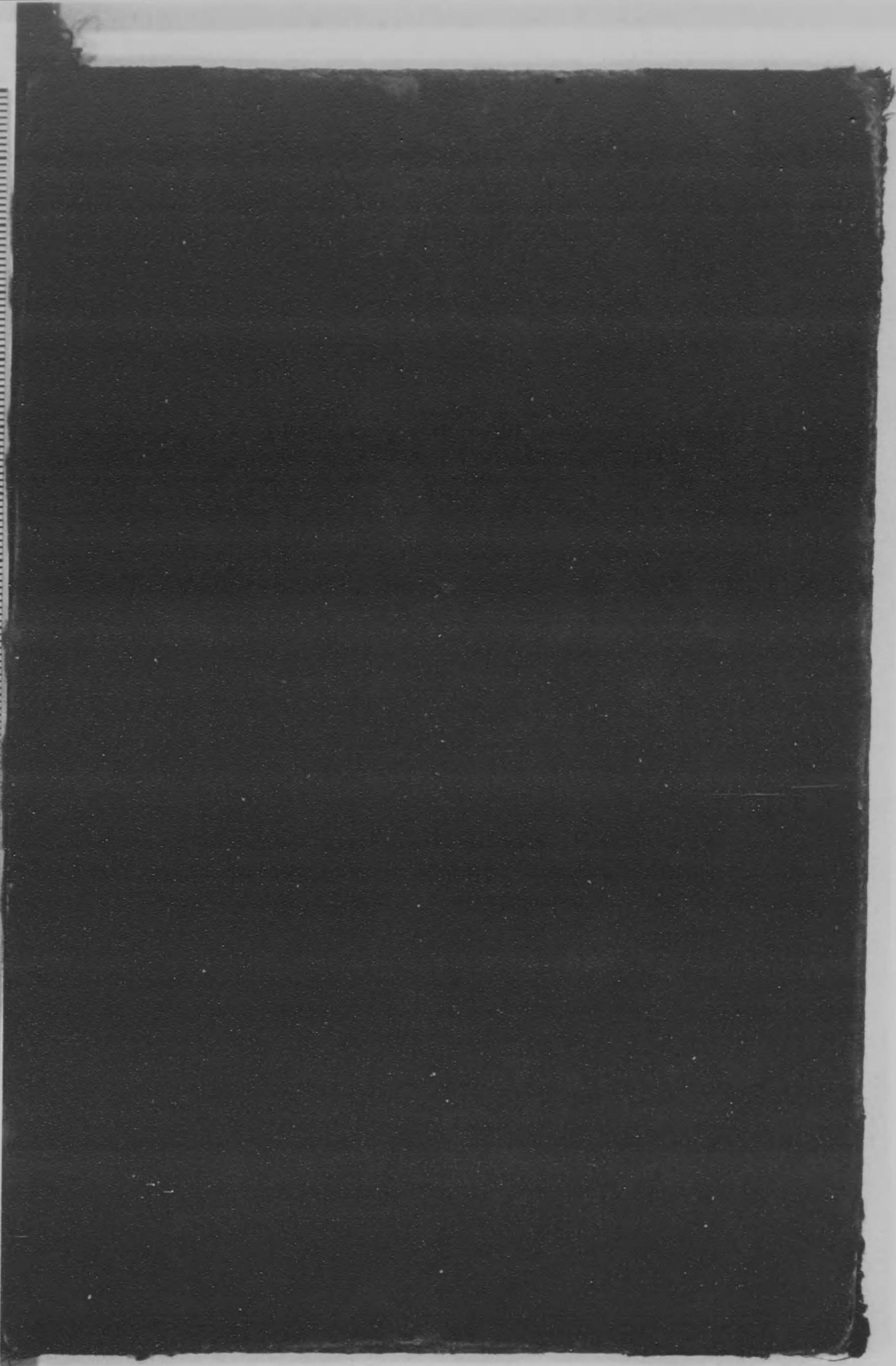




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三浦大校講師

大宮隆吉著

自修英文法研究



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横

夫に其し其の書等の本

落書

自修

英文法研究

日本大學講師
大島隆吉著

1924

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東京 日進堂 發兌

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緒 言

其國ニ生レツイタ者ナライザ知ラズ、中途カラ其國語ヲ學バウトスル者ニハ、大ナリ小ナリ、其國語ノ文法ノ知識ガナカツタラ、唯ノ一行タリトモ、讀解スルコトモ、綴ル事モ、出來ル譯ノモノデハナイコトハ、言フマデモナイ事デアル。從ツテ英語ヲ學ブ者ハ、ドウシテモ英文法ヲ知ツテナケレバナラヌ事ハ、今茲デ喋々スル程ノ事デモアルマイト思フ。其レヨリハ、本書ハドウイフ仕組デ、編纂シタモノカ、其ヲ述ベタ方ガ、本書ヲ讀ム人、又讀マントスル人ニハ便利ダラウト、思ツタカラ、是ヲ以テ緒言トスルコトニシタ。

英文法ノ教科書ニハ、神田氏ノモノトイヒ、上條氏ノモノト云ヒ、其他良書ガ澤山アルガ、一體教科書トイフモノハ、教師ノ説明ヲ埃ツテ、初メテ解カル様ニ、極ク要點ノミヲ簡單ニ摘記シテアルモノデ、教師ノ説明ヲ聞イテサヘ、難解トセラレテ居ル今日デアル。イハシヤ、自修シヤウナドハ、此教科書デハ仲々出來難イ仕事デアル。本書ハ是等ノ理想的教科書數種ヲ參照シ、是ニ極ク解リヨキ説明ヲ附シ、教科書ニテハ分量ニ制限セラレテ省略シテアル様ナ類例等ハ紙數ヲ惜マズ引用シ、又練習課題ハ教科中ノ粹ヲ網羅シテアルカラ、此等教科書ヲ學

ブ人ニハ参考書トナルベク、獨學者ニ取リテハ手ホドキ
トナルベキヲ信ジテ疑ハヌ。世ノ常ニ漏レズ本書モ又誤
謬無キヲ保シ難イガ、見ツカリ次第訂正スル積リデアアル。

大正五年九月

著者識之

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緒 論

Analytical Outline: General Definitions.

(解剖的概論一定義)

1. Sentence (文章)—文章トハ、色ンナ詞ガ連結サレテ、立派ナ一ツノ纏マツタ考即チ思想ヲ表ハスモノナイフ、ダカラ幾ラ澤山詞ガ集マツテ居ツテモ、現ハレテ居ル考ガ立派ニマトマツテ居ラネバ、ソレハ文章デハナイ、即チ文章ト云フモノハ一ツノ物又ハ事柄ニ就テ、是レガドウシタトカ、カウシタト云フヤウナコトガ、其間ニ説キ盡シテ有ルモノデナケレバナラヌ。

A ship went out to sea.

例ヘバ上ノ例ニ於テ見ルト、a ship トイフ物ニツイテ、ソレガ海ニ出テ行クタト云フ、マヽヽヽヽ完全ナ一ツノ考ガ述ベテアルカラ、コレハ立派ナ文章デアル。

2.

見ル

即チ:—

(1) 只物事ヲ有ルガ儘ニ、確ニサウデアルト叙述シタリ、又ハサウデナイト否定シタリスル文章ヲ、**Assertive** (断定ノ文章) トイヒ、ソノ中デ前ノ方ヲ **Affirmative** (肯定文章) 後ノ方ヲ **Negative** (否定文章) トイフ、例ヘバ:—

A man's success depends chiefly on himself. (肯定文)

He did not get much help from others. (否定文)

(2) 命令ヲシタリ、禁止ニ使フ文章ヲ **Imperative** (命令文章) トイフ、

Rely chiefly on your own efforts. (命令)

Do not rely much on the help of others. (禁止)

(3) 問ヲ尋ネルニツカフ文章ヲ **Interrogative** (疑問文章) トイフ、

Have you finished that task?

(4) 願ヤ希望ヲ表ハス文章ヲ **Optative** (願望文章) トイフ、

God save the queen.

(5) 感歎ヲ表ハス文章ヲ **Exclamatory** (感歎文章) トイフ、

What a foolish fellow you have been!

3. Subject ト Predicate—一ツノ物又ハ人ニツイテ、何事カヲ述ベル場合ニ、其文章ノ題目トナル人又文章ノ **Subject** (主

語又ハ題目)ト云ハレテ居ル。

A ship went out to sea.

ship ハ全體ノ題目デアルカラ **subject** トイフ、ソシテ文章ノ **subject** ニツイテ、説明スル部分ヲ **Predicate** (説明語又説明部) トイフ、上ノ例デハ went out to sea ガ Predicate デアル、此場合 out to sea ヲ省イテ單ニ went 丈ケデモ矢張り predicate デアリ得ル。

ダカラ sentence ハ、subject ト predicate ガナケレバ全イモノデハナイ、此二ツガアツテ、始メテ纏ツタ考ガ表ハサレタ文章ガ出来ルノデアアル。

4. Phrase (句)—完全ナ纏ツタ思想ハ表ハサヌケレドモ、相當ノ意味ヲ去ヌ詞ガマツタモノヲ、**Phrase** トイフ。

On the river. Through the land.

A bird in the hand.

ナドハ皆各一ニ居ラヌト
ナイ

5. Clauses
デ...

虎
鳥
上
し
う

此例ニ於テ, where we live ハ we トイフ subject ト, live トイフ predicate ヲモツテ居ルカラ, 一ツノ sentence デアル, 同様ニ this is the house ノ部分ニ於テモ, this ハ subject, is ハ predicate デアルカラ, 一ツノ sentence デアル, ケレドモ左ノ部分ト, 右ノ部分ト, 集リテ一ツノ文章ヲナシテ居ルカラ全體カラ見レバ各一部分デアル, 斯ウイウノヲ各 Clause トイフノデアル.

6. Noun (名詞) 一船, 狐, 家, 人, 誠, 熱心 ナドノヤウニ, 何デモ宇宙ノ物件ニツケタ名ノ詞ハ, 之ヲ名詞トイフ, noun (名詞) トイフ詞ハ name (名) トイフ詞ト, 綴リハ異ツテ早ルガ, 元々同ジモノデアル.

Pronoun (代名詞) 一名詞ノ代リニ使イフ.

sea, and she had all her sails up.

ship ノ代リニ使ハレ, ship ヲ

ダカラ之ヲ代名詞トイフ,

ト, pronoun ハ代

フル煩雜ヲ避

へ 關 容

詞トイフ. *Pro-noun*

(1) A *fine* ship went out to sea.

(2) This ship is *fine*.

此例ヲ見ルト, *fine* トイフ語ハ (1) ハ直接, (2) ハ關接ニ, ship ニ添フテ, ship ノ様子ヲ形容シテ居ル, 形容詞トハコソナモノヲ言フノデアル, 元來 adjective トイフ詞ノ意味ハ『加ヘル』トイフ意ニテ, 名詞ノ意味ニ何か添ヘルトイフノデアル.

9. Article (冠詞) 一名詞ノ頭ニ附ケル詞デアルカラ, 冠詞トイフノデアルガ, 是モ形容詞ノ一種デアル, 併シ其用法ハ餘程違フ處ガアル.

(1) Here is *a* big apple.

(2) I have *an* apple.

(3) I will eat *a*...

此例ニテ a, an, the ハ冠詞テ 而シテ冠詞ハ唯此ノ三ツ丈ケデアル.

10. Verb (動詞) 一人デモ物デモ, 何カー題目ガ, ドウシテ居ル, ドウイフ有様デアルトカ, 又ハ有様ノ動作ヲ説明スル詞ヲ動詞トイフ.

A *fine* ship *went out* to sea.

此處デ ship ガ, どうシタト云ツテ, ソレニツイテ説明スル詞トイヘバ, went out デアル, ダカラ went out ハ動

詞デアル, sentence (文章)ノ predicate ハ此動詞ガナケレバ成リ立タナイノデアル。

11. Preposition (前置詞)ト Object (目的) — 9.ノ例ノ, to sea トイフ phrase ニ於テ, to トイフ詞ハ, 之ヲ preposition トイフ, 此詞ハ『何處へ行ツタ』『海へ行ツタ』トイフヤウニ, 『行ツタ』トイフ詞ト, sea トノ關係ヲ表ハス詞デアル。

此ヤウニ noun, pronoun ヤ, 之ト同ジ役ヲスル詞デ, preposition ノ後へ來タ詞ハ, ソレヲ其 preposition ノ Object トイフ。

コレで見ルト, preposition トイフモノハ, object ノ表ハシテ居ル物ヤ人ト, 他ノモノトノ關係ヲ示ス詞デアル。

12. Conjunction (接續詞) — 是ハ接ギ合ス詞デ, 詞ト詞ヤ, phrase ト phrase ヤ, 文章ト文章ナドヲツナギ合セルモノデアル。

(a) He made himself mean **and** of no reputation.

(b) May he live long **and** (may he) die happily.

(a) ニ於テハ, 形容詞ノ mean ハ, and トイフ接續詞ニヨリテ, of no reputation トイフ phrase ニ接續サレ, (b) ニ於テハ, may he live long トイフ sentence ハ, 矢張接續詞 and ニヨリテ, may he die happily ニ連結サレテ居ル。

形容詞, noun / 29 形容ス
副詞, noun / 25 1 / 10 7 形容ス

13. Adverb (副詞) — 副詞モ形容詞ト同ジク, 形容ノ詞デアル, 所デ形容詞ハ noun ヲ形容スルバカリナレド, 副詞ハ noun ト pronoun 丈ヲ形容セズ, ソノ他ノ詞ハ何デモ形容スルモノデアル。

That *very* fine ship has *already* sailed *half* through the Channel.

此例ニ於テ, *very* ハ形容詞 *fine* ヲ, *already* ハ動詞 *has sailed* ヲ, *half* ハ前置詞 *through* ヲ, 形容スル副詞デアル。

14. Interjection (感歎詞) — 感歎詞ハ間投詞又ハ歎詞トモ譯スモノデ, 文章ノ他ノ部分トハ少シモ文法上ノ關係ハナイモノデアル。文章ノ中ニ出テ來テ人ノ感情ヲ示ス詞トイフヨリモ寧ロ音デアル。間投詞ノ名ハ間ニ投ゲ込マレルカラ起ツタノデアル。

My son, *alas!* is not industrious.

此處デ *alas* ハ悔シサヲ表ハス爲ニ, 文章ノ間ニ置イターツノ音デアル。カ、ルモノヲ感歎詞ト云フ。

15. Parts of Speech (品詞) — 色々ノ詞ハ, 其用ヒラル、目的ニ從ツテ, 種々ノ種類ニ分ケルコトガ出來ル, 其色々ノ詞ノ種類ヲ Parts of Speech (品詞)ト云ツテ居ル。既

ニ説明シタヤウニ、色々ノ詞ハ、之ヲ九ツニ分ケルコトガ出來ル、今改メテ其定義ヲ云ツテ見ルト：—

- (1) 名詞ハ、人又ハ事物ヲ名ザス詞デアアル。
- (2) 代名詞ハ、名詞又ハ名詞ト同等ノ役ヲスル詞ニ代用スル詞デアアル。
- (3) 形容詞ハ、名詞又ハ名詞ノ役ヲスルモノヲ形容スルニ用フル詞デアアル。
- (4) 冠詞ハ a, an, the ノ三種ニシテ名詞ノ頭ニ附ケル詞デアアル。
- (5) 動詞ハ、名詞又ハ名詞ノ役ヲスルモノニ就テ、何事カヲ説明スル詞デアアル。
- (6) 前置詞ハ、名詞又ハ名詞ト同様ノ役ヲスル詞ノ前ニ立ツテ、名詞ノ表ハシテ居ル人カ物カ、他ノモノト如何ナル關係ノ下ニアルカヲ示ス詞デアアル。
- (7) 接續詞ハ、詞ト詞, phrase ト phrase, 又ハ clause ト clause トヲ連結スル詞デアアル。
- (8) 副詞ハ、名詞代名詞ヲ除イテハ、如何ナル詞デモ形容スル詞デアアル。
- (9) 感歎詞ハ、人ノ感情ヲ表ハス爲ニ、文章ノ中ニ投ゲ込マレタ詞又ハ音デアアル。

第一編
SECTION FIRST.
NOUNS. 名詞

Kinds of Nouns. (名詞ノ種類)

名詞一ハ既ニ 14 ニ於テ述ベタル如ク、人又ハ物ヲ名ザスニ用フル詞デアアル。

名詞ノ種類ハ五ツニ分ケルコトガ出來ル、即チ先ヅ形ノアルモノニ附ケタモノヲ Concrete Noun ト云ヒ、無形ノモノデ、五感ニテコレヲ知ルコトノ出來ヌモノニツケタノヲ Abstract Noun ト云フ、此内ニテ、始ノガ次ノ如ク四種ニ分ケルコトガ出來ルノデ、全體カラ云ヘバ五種デアアル。

	Proper	(固有名詞)	.....
	Common	(普通名詞)	.....
I. Concrete	Collective	(集合名詞)	.....
	Material	(物質名詞)	.....
II. Abstract		(抽象名詞)	.....

1. PROPER NOUNS.

(1) KINDS OF PROPER NOUNS.

England, Napoleon, Russia 等ノ如ク或ルーツノモノニ對シテ特別ニ附シタル名ヲ Proper Noun ト云フ。

Boy, country ノ如キモノハ、名詞デアアルガ其類全體ニ通ズル名稱デアアルカラ、ドノ子供デアアルカ、ドノ國デアアルカハ分カラヌ、然ルニ Napoleon (ナポオレン) France (佛蘭西)ト云ヘバ、自然他ノモノト區別ガ出來テ居ルノデアアル。

固有名詞ハ一人一物ノ名デズルカラ、~~冠~~ニ單數デアリ、冠詞ヲ附スル必要ハナイ、又記スルニ大文字ヲ用フルノデアアル。

例 Tokyo is the Capital of Japan.
東京ハ日本ノ首府デアアル。

地名、人名ノ外ニモ固有名詞トシテ取扱ハル、モノガアル。

- (a) 十二箇月ノ名:—January (一月) April (四月) etc.
- (b) 週日ノ名:—Sunday (日曜日) Monday (月曜日) etc.
- (c) 祭日ノ名:—New Year's Day (新年) Christmas (耶蘇降誕節) etc.

四季ノ名太陽、月、星、運石初等

(d) 天體ノ名:—Jupiter (木星) Saturn (土星) Mars (火星) Venus (金星) etc.

〔注意〕 四季ノ名: Spring, (春) Autumn, (秋) Summer, (夏) Winter, (冬) 及 the sun, (太陽) the moon (月) ハ普通名詞デアアル。
著編四季ノ名ハ又字ノ字ヲ始め、大文字ニ書カレ、場合ニ往々ある。

2. 國語ノ名:—English (英語) Japanese (日本語) etc.

〔注意〕 1. 國語ニ the ヲ附スルハ、或ル特別ノ語ニ關シテ用フル場合デアアル。

- 例. 1. { What is the English for the Japanese "hana"? 日本語ノ花ト云フ語ヲ英語デ何ント云フカ,
- 2. { This is translated from the French 之ハ佛蘭西文カラ譯シタモノデアアル。

The Japanese language (日本語)

〔注意〕 2. { It was written in Japanese.
= It was written in the Japanese language.
= ツレハ日本語デ書イテアツタ

(2) PRONOUNS AND ARTICLES.

固有名詞ノ申ニハ常ニ定冠詞ヲ附シテ用ヒラル、モノガアル

1. 河川ノ名:—The Sumida (the river Sumida) (the Sumida River) the Thames (テムス川) the Amazon (アマゾン川)

2. 海灣ノ名:—The Pacific (太平洋) the Japan Sea (日本海) The Strait of Gibraltar (ジブラルタル海峽) the Gulf of Mexico (メキシコ灣) the Mediterranean (地中海) etc.

u, the

Umegaka-maru) etc.

4. 公共ノ建物ノ名:—The Imperial University (帝國大學) the Imperial Museum (帝國博物館) the Yasukuni Shrine (靖國神社) the Home Department (内務省)

5. 天皇皇后ノ名:—The Emperor Napoleon, the Emperor William, the Empress Josephine, the Czar Alexander, Tycoon Hideyoshi. *Czarina*

(注意) 稱號又ハ官名ヲ人名ニ附シテ用フルトキハ冠詞ヲ省略スルガ常デアル。上例ノ如キハ英人ニ取ツテ親シキ官名デナイ處カラ the ヲ附シタモノデアル。次ノ例ヲ見ヨ。

Queen Victory, Queen May, King George, Prince Ito, Marquis Saionji.

6. 書籍、新聞、雜誌ノ名:—The Taiyo, the Nihon Seiki, the Japan Mail, the Jiji Shimpō etc.

(注意) 固有名詞ガ書籍ノ名トナツタ場合ニハ the ヲ附ケナイ。

例. { Robinson Crusoe is my favorite book.
ロビンソンクルーソーハ私ノ愛讀書デアル。
{ We are now reading Mencius.
私ハ今孟子ヲ讀ンデ居。

例外. { Have you a Bible?
君ハ聖書ヲオ持チデスカ。

7. 街道ノ名:—The Tokaido, the Nakasendo, the Ginza, etc.

(注意) Hibiya Park, Shimbashi Station 等ハ the ヲ附ケナイ。

8. 固有名詞ニ形容詞ヲ附シタルトキ:—The daring Hideyoshi, the famous Napoleon, the ambitious Caesar Alexander the Great. etc.

澎湖島 Pescadores

(注意) little, dear, old, young, poor ヲ附シタルキトハ the ヲ附ケナイ。

(3) PLURAL PROPER NOUNS.

1. 山脈ノ名:—The Alps, the Himarayas.
2. 群島ノ名:—The Philipines, the Goto Islands (五島) the Pescadores (澎湖島) the Loochoo Isles (琉球).
3. 國名:—The United States of America.
4. 國民ノ名:—The English, the Germans (國民總體).
5. 家族ノ名:—The Rothschilds, the Genji, the Tokugawas.
6. 宗派ノ名:—The Christians, the Buddhists.
7. 黨派ノ名:—The Tories (勤王黨) the Conservatives (保守黨).

(注意) 4, 5, 6, 7 ハ其ノ總體ヲ指スモノデアル。故ニ國民ノ一員、家族ノ一員ト云フ場合ニハ次ノ如ク云ハネバナラヌ。

{ He is a Japanese.
{ I am a Christian.
{ His father was a Fujiwara.

(4) PROPER NOUNS AS COMMON.

或ル固有名詞ト同様ナル性質ヲ有スル人又ハ物ヲ曰フ場合ガアル。

例 { I wish to become a M.
ノ様ナ人 (大數學)

- { He is *a Hercules* of Japan.
 { 彼ハハアキリスノ様ナ(大力ナ)人デアアル。
A Milton = Milton ノ様ナ詩人。
A Napoleon = Napoleon ノ様ナ偉人。
 { Osaka is *the Manchester* of Japan.
 { 大阪ハ日本ノまんちえすたーデアアル。
 { Japan is called *the "England of the East."*
 { 日本ヲ東洋ノ英國ト呼ブ。

(5) 固有名詞ハ、人又ハ物ニ附シタ特別ノ名デアアルガ、時トシテ同名異人ヲ表ハスコトガアル。

- 例 1. { There are **two Tanakas** in this class.
 { コノ級ニハ田中ト云フ人が二人居ル。
 2. { Is **the Tanaka** you spoke of a Tokyo man?
 { 君ガ噂シタ 其田中ト云フ人ハ東京ノ人デスカ。
 3. { **The Tanakas** in our class are both Tokyomen.
 { 吾々ノ級ニ居ル田中ト云フ生徒ハ、二人共東京ノ人デス。

(6) 今マデ名ヲ知ラナカッタ人ヲ指ス場合ニ、不定冠詞ヲ附スルコトガアル。

- 例. { Do you happen to know **a Mr. Tanaka**?
 { ヒヨット君ハ田中君ヲ御存ジデハ有マセンカ。
 { The letter is from **a certain Tanaka**.
 { 之ハ田中ト云フ人カラ來タ手紙ダ。

alpson alps arise.

MORE EXAMPLES.

1. { *The Japanese* are a brave people.
 { 日本人ハ勇敢ナル國民デアアル。
 2. { *The French* fight for glory; *the Germans* for living;
 { *the Russians* to divert the attention of the people
 { from home affairs.
 { 佛蘭西人ハ名譽ヲ得ンガ爲、獨逸人ハパンノ爲、露
 { 西亞人ハ内亂ヲ防グ爲ニ戦争ヲスル。
 3. { *The Iwasakis* are the Rothschilds of Japan.
 { 岩崎家ハ日本ノロスチイルドデアアル。
 4. { *The Sunida* empties itself into the Bay of Tokyo.
 { 隅田川ハ東京灣ニ入ル。 empties
 5. { *Alps on Alps* arise. empties
 { 困難ガ絶エナイ。 empties
 6. { *New year's day* is celebrated by rich and poor,
 { young and old alike.
 { 新年ハ老若貴賤ノ差別ナク祝スル日デアアル。
 7. { *The United States* has anexed the Philiphines.
 { 合衆國ハ Philippine 郡島ヲ版圖ニ加ヘタ。

2. COMMON NOUNS. ○

普通名詞トハ各々類ヲナス事物ニ附シタ名稱デアアル。 Man, boy, school 等ハ之等類

単語(名詞)の前 = a, an, the
 this, that, what, which
 each, every, yonder, のある(等)と

全體ニ附シタ名デアルカラ、單數、複數、此ノ、彼ノト云フ區別ヲ表ハス語ヲ附スル必要ガ生ズル。

(1) COMMON NOUNS AND ARTICLES.

單數普通名詞ニハ、ソノ前ニ必ズ冠詞

A. An 又ハ The ヲ附サネバナラヌ。

(a) **A, an** (=one / 弱キ意).
 Here is a dog. Is there a river near here?

(b) **A, an** (=any) 或ル一物ヲ舉ゲテソノ類全體ヲ代表ス。

{ A dog is a faithful animal.
 { 犬ハ忠實ナ動物デアル。

(c) **The** (=this, that / 弱キ意).
 Bring me the book on the desk.

(d) **The** (類全體ヲ代表スル場合).
 { The cat can see in the dark.
 { 猫ハ暗闇デ目ガ見エル。

[注意] 單數普通ニ次ノ如キ形容詞ヲ附スルト冠詞ヲ附サナイ。
 This book, that book, what book, which book, each boy, every boy, yonder hill etc.

(2) PLURAL COMMON NOUNS.

{ There are over five hundred students in our school.
 { 我々ノ學校ニハ五百人以上ノ生徒ガ居ル。

{ These potatoes are very excellent.
 { コノ馬鈴薯ハ實ニ見事ダ。
 { Cows are useful animals.
 { 牛ハ有用ナ動物デアル。

上ニ舉ゲタ如ク普通名詞ガ類全體ヲ表ハス場合ハ三通リアル。

1. { The whale is not a fish.
 { 鯨ハ魚デハナイ。
2. { A bird can fly.
 { 鳥ハ飛ベル。
3. { Cows and horses feed on grass. *glass*
 { 牛馬ハ草ヲ喰フ!

次ギニ舉ゲタ單數複數ノ對照ヲ見ヨ。

1. { A child likes to hear stories.
 { *child* Children like to hear stories.
2. { I saw a child playing in the street,
 { I saw some children playing in the street.
3. { This is the child that has done it.
 { These are the children that have done it.

尙次ノ用法ニ注意セヨ。

- a. { The cunning workman never quarrels with his tool.
 { 弘法筆ヲ選バズ。
- b. { The gentleman keeps out of danger.
 { 君子危キニ近寄ラズ。

- c. { Can you play on *the piano*?
君ニハピアノのガ弾ケルカ.
- d. { He is *the principal* of our school.
彼ハ我校ノ校長デス.
- e. { *The eagle* is among birds what *the lion* is among
beasts.
獅子ガ獸ノ王デアアル如ク鷲ハ鳥ノ王デアアル.
- f. { *The pen* is mightier than *the sword*.
文ハ武ニ勝ツ.
- g. { He gave up *the sword* for *the plough*.
劍ヲ棄テ農ニ就イタ.
- h. { He has nothing of *the hero* in him.
彼ニハ豪傑ラシイ處ハナイ.
- i. { He has *an ear* for music.
彼ハ中々音楽ガ分ル.
- j. { Better be the head of an ass than the tail of a horse.
雞トナルモ牛尾トナル勿レ.
- k. { He is *a good hand* at all sorts of games.
彼ハ遊戯ハ何ンデモ上手ダ.
- l. { He lives *a Paradise* of a house, but leads *a Hell* of
a life.
彼ハ御殿ノ様ナ家ニ住ミナガラ地獄ノ様ナ生涯ヲ
送ッテ居ル.

- m. { What *an idgl* of a fellow he is!
sole
何ント云フ愚ナ奴ダラウ.
- n. { He is *an angel* of a man.
彼ハ實ニ佛様ノ様ナ人ダ.

(3) 普通名詞ノ中ニハ常ニ複數ノ形ヲ用
ヒラルルモノガアル.

scissors (剪刀)	tongs (火箸)	riches (財寶)
drawers (股引)	spectacles (眼鏡)	
ashes (灰)	ruins (舊蹟)	clothes (衣服)
mustaches (ウハヒゲ)		whiskers (頬髭)
lungs (肺藏)	news (報知)	billiards (撞球戲)
savings (貯蓄金)	arms (武器)	drinkables (飲物)
manners (作法)	trappings (鳥飾)	

{ A good name is better than *riches*.

{ 名譽ハ寶ニ勝ル.

{ *Riches* have wings.

{ 寶ハ失ヒ易キモノ.

{ Ill *news* runs apace.

{ 惡事千里.

(4) 數量ノ普通名詞.

A number of men = some men.

A great number of men = many men.

A quantity of water = some water.

A great quantity of water = very much water.

Large quantities of water = very much water.

A pond of sugar. Two tons of coal.

A cup of water. A basket of fruit.

A bag of money. A bucket of water.

A head of hair. An armful of wood.

A shipload of treasure. A pair of horses.

A cartload of furniture. A couple of hours.

A world of wealth would not buy true happiness.

真ノ幸福ハ山程金ヲ積マウトモ金デ買フコトハ出
來ヌ。

(5) 單複同形ノ普通名詞.

Dear (鹿), trout (鱒), sheep (羊), carp (鯉), fish (魚),
salmon (鮭), etc.

尙以下ノ例ニ注意セヨ.

a. The rest of them were killed.
残りノ者ハ皆殺サレテ了ツタ.

b. The rest of the water was thrown away.
残ノ水ヲ捨テテシマツタ.

a. ハ複數, b. ハ單數ナリ.

He has plenty of books.
= many books.

He has plenty of money.
much money.

(6) 名詞ガ形容詞ノ如ク用ヒラレ複數ノ
變化ヲナサヌ場合ガアル.

Two pair of stockings. (靴下一組)

Two change of garments. (上衣二着)

An eight-day clock. (八日巻キノ時計)

A three-foot rule. (三尺定木)

A ten dollar note. (十弗紙幣)

A three year old child (三歳ノ童子)

A three hundred yard race. (三百ヤード競走)

Ten dozen books. (十冊ノ本)

以下ノ慣用法ニ注意セヨ.

- a. Days passed and yet no news from him.
長イ事經ツタガ彼カラ何ノ便モナイ. *together*
- b. He is away from home for days on end.
續イテ何日間モ家ヲ空ケテ居ル. *running*
- c. The noise can be heard miles away.
何ント云フ大キナ騒ギダラウ (物音が何哩モ遠ク
マデ聞エル).
- d. The folly cost him years of poverty.
アンナ馬鹿ヲシタ爲彼ハ幾年モ辛イ目ニアツタ.
- e. Hundred of students went to see it.
何百人ト云フ生徒ガアレヲ見ニ行ツタ.
- f. Eggs are sold by the dozen.
雛卵ハ一打幾ラデ賣ル.

- g. { We hire a horse by **the hour**.
一時間何程デ馬ヲ借ル.
- h. { I bought it at the price of one yen **a pound**.
私ハソレヲ一ぱんと一圓ノ割デ買ツタ.
- i. { **By day and by night** he thought and dreamed of
his father.
夜晝彼ハ父親ノ事ヲ思ツテ居ツタ.

3. COLLECTIVE NOUNS.

(1) People, army 等ノ如ク集合體ノ名ヲ集合名詞ト云フ。而シテ集合名詞ハ二ツニ分カル。

a. 一群ノ事物ヲ一箇ノ團體ト看做シタトキ。之ノ意味ノ集合名詞ハソノ取扱ニ於テ普通名詞ト異ナル事ハナイ。

b. 或ル團體ノ名々、面々等ノ如ク看做ストキ。

a ノ意味ノ集合名詞：一

{ He has a large *family*.

{ 彼ハ家族ガ多イ。

{ These men have *families*.

{ 此等ノ人ニハ皆家族ガアル。

{ I saw two or three *groups* of children playing in the park.

{ 私ハ公園デ二三ノ群ヲ成シテ遊ンデ居ル子供ヲ見タ。

{ This *class* is too large

{ 此ノ級ハ餘リ大キ過ギル。

{ How many *classes* are there in your school?

{ 君ノ學校ニハ幾級アルカ。

{ Those *fleets* were commanded by excellent leaders.

{ ソレ等艦隊ハ立派ナル指揮官ニ指揮サレテ居ツタ。

b ノ意味ニ用ヒラレタル集合名詞ハ、形ハ單數デ意味ハ複雑デアルカラ、動詞ハ複數ノ形ヲ用ヒナケレバナラヌ。而シテ複數普通名詞ノ様ニ冠詞ヲ附ストキト附サナイトキガアル。

{ How *are* your family?

{ オ宅デ皆様如何デスカ。

{ My *family are* all well.

{ 皆健全デス。

{ This *class are* very diligent.

{ 此ノ級ハ(級ノ生徒ハ)皆勉強シマス。

{ *People say* that she is a virtuous woman.

{ 彼女ハ操ノ正シイ婦人ダト世間デ(人々ガ)云ツテ居ル。

{ The *company were* at dinner.

{ 來客ハ皆食事中デアツタ。

(2) 常ニ複雑ニ用ヒラルルモノ。

数

- a. { His **forks** are poor enough.
アノ人ノ家ハ貧乏ナノデス。
- b. { **Mankind** are progressive.
人類ハ進歩的ナモノデアル。
- c. { Those **cattle** are mine.
ソレ等ノ家畜ハ私ノデス。
- d. { These **vermin** do much harm.
此等ノ惡蟲ハ非常ナ害ヲナス。
- e. { A large herd of **swine**.
豚ノ大キナ一群。
- f. { All the **crew** were lost,
乗組員ハ皆死ンデシマツタ。
- g. { The **public** were in favour of it.
公衆ハソレニ賛成デアツタ。
- (注意) **Society** is not very particular what a man does, so that it prove him to be a man. 社會ハ人間ガ如何ナル事ヲ成サウトモ一人前ノ人間ラシクシテ行クナラバ彼ノ職業ニ就テハ八釜シイ事ハ云ハヌ。

(3) 計ノ集合名詞.

- A **party** of travellers. (一行ノ旅人)
- A **crowd** of children. (一群ノ子供)
- A **mob** of peasants. (百姓一揆)
- A **group** of people or islands. (一群ノ人又ハ島)
- A **swarm** of bees or mosquitoes. (一群ノ蜂又ハ蚊)
- A **flock** of sheep or birds. (一群ノ羊又ハ鳥)

- A **herd** of oxen, horses, or deer. (一群ノ牛馬又ハ鹿)
- A **flight** of steps. (階段)
- An **army** of rats. (一群ノ鼠)
- A **gang** of robbers. (一群ノ賊)
- A **clump** of bushes. (一叢ノ林)
- A **fleet** of ships. (一艦隊)
- A **pack** of wolves or dogs. (一群ノ狼又ハ犬)
- A **multitude** of readers. (幾千萬ノ讀者)

(4) 次ノ名詞ヲ區別セヨ.

- a. { The Japanese are a brave **people**.
日本人ハ勇敢ナル國民デアル *collective noun*
What will **people** say? *(空) 何*
世間デナント云フカシラ
- b. { He has a **family**.
彼ニハ子供ガアル
My **family** are all well. *各々*
私供デハ皆丈夫デス
- c. { He grew up to be a fine **youth**.
彼ハ立派ナ青年トナツタ
The **youth** are instructed in military drill.
青年ハ皆兵式教練ヲ教ヘラル
- d. { I caught a **fish** in this pond the other day.
私ハ先日コノ池デー一匹魚ヲ捕ヘタ
Fish live in the water. *collective noun*
魚ハ水中ニ棲ム

- The **cavalry** was victorious.
 騎兵ハ大勝利デアッタ
- e. **Infantry** play a more important part than **cavalry**.
 歩兵ハ騎兵ヨリ一層重要ナ役ヲ務ムル
- The **committee** is composed of eight members.
 ソノ委員ハ八人ヨリ成ツテ居ル
- f. **The committee** have resigned in a body.
 委員ハ總辭職ヲシタ

団体
f.

Collective
Noun = 23

4. MATERIAL NOUNS.

(1) 物質名詞トハ water, glass, iron, silver 等ノ如ク一定ノ形ナキ物質ノ名デアル。故ニ常ニ單數デアツテ不定冠詞ヤ, many, large 等ノ形容詞ヲ附スルコトモナシ。又複數ノ形ニモ出來ナイ。

例 { This is made of *glass*.
 { コレハ硝子製ダ。

{ The bridge is of *stone*. { Cows feed on *grass*.
 { ソノ橋ハ石デ出來テ居ル。 { 牛ハ草ヲ喰フ。

(2) 物質名詞ニハ次ノ如キ三ツノ用法ガアル。

(a) 廣ク全般ヲ表ハストキニハ冠詞ヲ附ケナイ。

(b) Some, any: 等ノ形容詞ヲ附シテ, 或ル一部分ヲ表ハスモノ。

總辭職 resign in a body

(c) 定マリタルモノ. (the ヲ附スル).
 全般ヲ表ハスモノデナク the ヲ附シテ或ル特別ナルモノヲ指ス場合。

a ノ類ニ屬スルモノ

{ **Meat** is more nourishing than **fish**.
 { 獸ノ肉ハ魚ヨリ滋養ニナル。

{ **Smoke** rises in the air.
 { 煙ハ空中ニ昇ル。

{ **Bread** is made from **wheat**.
 { パンハ小麥デツクル。

{ Do you drink **wine**?
 { 君ハ酒ヲ飲ミマスカ。

{ **Gold** and **silver** are called precious metals.
 { 金ヤ銀ハ金屬ト云ハレテ居ル。

{ Cows give us **milk**.
 { 牝牛ハ吾々ニ乳ヲ與ヘル。

b ノ類ニ屬スルモノ。

{ I want **some paper**.
 { 紙ガ欲シイ。

{ I drink **some wine** at supper.
 { 私ハ夕飯ノ時少シ酒ヲ飲ム。

{ Give me **some bread and sugar**.
 { パント砂糖ヲ下サイ。

{ Is there **much water** in it?

{ ソノ中ニ水ガ澤山アリマスカ。

{ There is **little water** in the pond.

{ 池ニハ水ガ餘リナイ。

{ I have **no money**.

{ 私ニハ錢ハナイ。

{ Bring me **a cup of water**.

{ 水ヲ一パイ持ッテ來テクレ。

{ Give me **a piece of chalk**.

{ 白黒ヲ一本下サイ。

cノ類ニ屬スルモノ。

bring
{ Brign me **the milk** on the shelf.

{ 棚ノ上ノ牛乳ヲ持ッテ來テクレ。

{ **The water** of this well is not good to drink.

{ コノ井戸ノ水ハ飲メナイ。

{ **The meat** we ate at dinner was very good but **the wine** was not.

{ 午ニ食ベタ肉ハ良カッタガ酒ガ惡カッタ。

{ **The money** is not sufficient.

{ オ錢(アシ)ガ充分デナイ。

(3) 普通名詞ニ變ジタル物質名詞。

物質名詞ニ A, an ヲ附シ又ハ複雜ノ形ニナストキハソノ種類, ソノ一部分, ソレニテ作りタルモノヲ云フ意ニテ普通名詞ニ變ジタルモノデアル。

例 { Platinum is **a rare metal**.

{ プラチナハ稀ナ金屬デアル。

{ I have found **a new grass**.

{ =a new kind of grass.

{ 新シイ草ヲ發見シタ。

{ Are these **cloths** made in Japan?

{ コノ織物ハ日本デ出來タノデスカ。

{ Bring me **a light**.

{ 燈ヲ持ッテ來テ呉レ。

{ It was like **a cloud** in the sky.

{ ソレハ恰モ空ニ浮ブ一塊ノ雲ノ様デアッタ。

{ He bought **a loaf of bread** with all the money he had.

{ 彼ハ持ッテ居ル錢ヲ皆拂ッテ一片ノぱんヲ買ッタ。

{ Don't throw **stones**.

{ 石ヲ投ゲルナ。

{ The **papers** have been signed.

{ 書類ニ記名調印ヲシタ。

{ I am reading to-day's **paper**.

{ 私ハ今日ノ新聞ヲ讀ンデ居ル。

{ Will you take **a glass** of wine?

{ オ酒ヲ一杯上リマセンカ。

尙次ノ例ニ注意セヨ。

{ A fire broke out last evening.
昨夜火事がアツタ。

{ We had many long rains last year.
昨年ハ度々長降りガアツタ。

{ Tokyo is noted for its fires and London for its fogs
東京ハ火事、ろんどんハ霧デ有名デアアル。

5. ABSTRACT NOUNS.

抽象名詞トハ重ニ動詞形容詞ヨリ生ジタル無形ナル性質、有様等ノ名デアアル。

抽象名詞ニ二種アリ、

a. 形容詞カラ生ジタ性質有様ノ名。

例.

抽象名詞	形容詞
Happiness (幸福)	happy.
Wisdom (知識)	wise.
Diligence (勤勉)	diligent.
Kindness (親切)	kind.
Honesty (正直)	honest.

b. 動詞カラ生ジタ動作ノ名。

抽象名詞	動詞
Invention (發明)	invent.
Speech (言語)	speak.
Sight (視覚)	see.
Perseverance (忍耐)	persevere.
Imagination (想像)	imagine.
Conversation (會話)	converse.

抽象名詞ハ物質名詞ト同ジク複数ノ形ヲ有セズ又 a, an ヲ附スルコトハナイ。後

(I) 抽象名詞ハ廣キ意味ニ用ヒタル時ハ冠詞ヲ用ヒナイ。

{ Health is better than wealth.
健康ハ富ニ優ル。

{ Diligence is the mother of invention.
勤勉ハ發明ノ母ナリ。

{ Punctuality is essential to success in business.
時間ヲ嚴守スルハ事業ニ成功スル秘訣デアアル。

{ True happiness lies in contentment.
眞ノ幸福ハ満足ニ存スル。

{ Silence is sometimes more eloquent than speech.
云ハヌハ云フニ優ルコトアリ。

{ **Learning** enables a man.

{ 學問ハ人ノ品位ヲ高メル。

{ **Perseverance** conquers everything.

{ 忍耐ハ萬事ニ勝ツ。

{ **Death** comes to all.

{ 死ハ何人ニモ來ル(生アルモノハ死ス)。

{ **Life** is but a span.

{ 人生朝露ノ如シ。

{ **Life** is a struggle at best.

{ ヨク見テモ人生ハ戰爭ノ様ナモノデアアル。

{ Iyeyasu had three retainers unequalled in **valour**.

{ 家康ハ武勇絶倫ナル臣下三名ヲモツテ居タ。

{ The general was distinguished for **bravery**.

{ ソノ將軍ハ武勇ヲ以テ有名デアッタ。

(2) 抽象名詞ニ有形名詞ヲ附シテ性質、動作ヲ制限スル場合アリ。

{ The general praised **the bravery** of his men.

{ 將軍ハ部下ノ武勇ヲ賞讃シタ。

{ The righteous man regardeth **the life** of his beasts.

{ 君子ハ動物ノ生命ヲモ重ンズル。

{ The rich envy **the happiness** of the poor.

{ 富者ハ貧者ノ幸福ヲ羨ム。

{ **The wisdom** of nations is expressed by their **proverbs**.

{ 國民ノ知識ハ諺ニヨツテ知ラル。

{ What is **the height** of that mountain?

{ アノ山ノ高サハ何程デスカ。

{ What is **the size** of the box?

{ ソノ箱ノ大キサハドレ程デスカ。

{ What is **the length** of that rope?

{ アノ繩ノ長サハ何程カ。

{ **The strength** of the elephant is enormous.

{ 象ノ力ハ實ニ偉大デアアル。

(3) 抽象名詞ハ前置詞ト合シテ副詞又ハ形容詞ノ働チナス phrase ヲ作ル。

形容詞ノ phrase ニハ of ヲ用フ。

副詞ノ phrase ニハ with 又ハ in ヲ用フ。

形容詞 { A thing **of** great use.

= A *useful* thing.

= 有益ナルモノ。

形容詞 { **Of** no use.

= *Useless*.

= 無益。

形容詞 { A man **of** strength.

= A *strong* man.

= 力強キ人。

形容詞 { A woman **of** beauty.

= A *beautiful* woman.

= 美人。

- { A man **of honesty**.
= An *honest* man.
= 正直ナル人,
- { A man **of courage** will not tell a lie.
= A *courageous* man will not tell a lie.
= 勇者ハ偽ヲ語ラヌ。
- { I considered the matter **of no importance**.
= I considered the matter *unimportant*.
= 私ハコノ事ハ餘リ必要ナ事デハナイト思ツタ。
- { The elephant is **of** as much **value** to the people of India as the horse is to us.
= The elephant is as much *valuable* to the people of India as the horse is (*valuable*) to us.
= 象ノ印度ニ對シテ有用ナルコトハ馬ガ吾々ニ對スル如キモノデアル。
- { It is (*of*) **no use** crying over split milk.
= It is *useless* to cry over split milk.
= 悔イテ返ラヌ事ハ諦メルガトクダ。

副詞.

- He did it { **with ease**.
= *easily*.
(彼ハ樂クニソレヲ成シタ)
- He died { **with calmness**.
= *calmly*.
(彼ハ從容トシテ死ニ就イタ)

- I wrote it { **in haste**.
= *hastily*.
(私ハ急イデソレヲ書イタ)
- He slept { **in peace**.
= *peacefully*.
(彼ハ枕ヲ高カウシテ寝ツタ)
- He treated me { **with kindness**.
= *kindly*.
(彼ハ私ヲ親切ニ歡待シテクレタ)
- They marched off { **with triumph**.
= *triumphantly*.
(彼等ハ勝チ誇ツテ引キ上ゲタ)

(4) 年齢大サ等ヲ云フ形容詞ニ相當スル phrase.

- He was { thirty years **of age**.
= thirty years *old*.
(彼ハ三十歳ダ)
- It is ten feet { **in height**.
= *high*.
(ソノ高サハ一丈アル)
- { A mat is six feet **in length** and three feet *in breadth*.
{ A mat is six feet *long* and three feet *broad*.
= 畳ハ長サガ六尺巾ガ三尺アル。
- They are almost { **of the same size**.
= *equally large*.
(彼等ハ殆ンド同ジ大サデアル)

(5) 抽象名詞ニハ不定冠詞ヲ附スルコトハナク從ツテ複數ノ形モ用ヒラレナイ事ハ前ニ述ベテ置イタ。然ルニ之等ニ不定冠詞ヲ附シ又ハ複數ノ形ヲ用フル事ガアル。コノ用法ハ抽象名詞ガ普通名詞ニ變ジタモノデアル。

次ノ例ノ區別ニ注意セヨ。

Practise **virtue** for its own sake.

名利ヲ目的トセスシテ徳ヲ行ヘ。

Temperance is ^a **virtue**. — *common*

攝生ハ一種ノ徳ナリ。

Authority should not be abused.

權力ハ濫用スベキモノデナイ。

Leave the matter to the **authorities**.

此事件ハ當局者ニ任カセ置ケ。

Knowledge is **power**. The Conference of the **Powers**.

智識ハ力ナリ。 列國會議。

Japan is now on a par with any **power**.

日本ハ目下列國ノ何レニモ劣ラヌ。

He hates **cruelty** with all but **cruelty**.

彼ハ殘酷ヲ惡ムガソノ惡ミ方ガ殆ド殘酷デアル。

He committed many **cruelties**.

彼ハ澤山殘酷ナ行ヲシタ。

A woman of **beauty**.

美人。

She must have been **a beauty** in her youth.

アレデモ若い時ハ美人デアッタラウ。

The **beauties** of the town.

町ノ美景。

He shall have **justice** done him.

彼ヲ公平ニ裁判シテヤル。

He is **a justice** of peace.

彼ハ治安判事ダ。

I learned first conversation and then **composition**.

私ハ會話ヲ先ニ習ツテソレカラ作文ヲ習ツタ。

I am writing **a composition**.

私ハ作文ヲ書イテ居ルトコロダ。

Man alone has the gift of **speech**.

言語ノ天賦ヲ有スルモノハ人間ノミダ。

At the request of the principal I made **a speech**.

校長ノ望ミデ私ハ演說ヲシタ。

He has done me much **kindness**.

彼ハ私ヲ大層親切ニシテ呉レタ。

He has done me **a kindness**.

彼ハ私ニ親切ナ行ヲシテ呉レタ。

Time flies like an arrow.

光陰矢ノ如シ。

The **times** are hard at present.

今ハ時勢ガ惡ルイ。

Take it three **times** a day.

一日ニ三回ソレヲ飲メ。

He is getting his livelihood by **writing**.

彼ハ著述デ暮ラシヲ立テテ居ル。

Have you read any of his **writings**?

君ハ彼ノ著作ヲ何カ讀ミマシタカ。

I spent the whole day in **reading**.

私ハ讀書ニ一日ヲ費シタ

It is a poor **reading**.

ソレハ讀ンデモツマラヌ本ダ。

Out of **sight** out of mind.

去ル者ハ日々ニ疎シ。

It was a pitiful **sight**.

ソレハ可哀想ナ有様デアツタ。

Are there many **sights** worth to see there?

ソコニハ何カ見ルモノガアリマスカ。

No medicine can cure **folly**. I have done a **folly**.

馬鹿ニツケル藥ナシ。 僕ハ馬鹿ナコトヲシタ。

(6) 稱號ノ抽象名詞。

高位高官ノ人ヲ云フ場合ニ其人々ニ應ジテ Majesty (陛下), Highness (殿下), Excellency (閣下) 等ノ尊號ヲ附スル。而シテ向ツテモノ云フ時、即チ (you) ト云フ場合ニ Your Majesty, Your Highness ノ如ク your ヲ用ヒ、コレニ對シテ (He, She, They) ト云フ場合デアルト His, Her, 複數 Their ヲ附スル。

34
意
考

He is all anxiety
= very anxious
neatness itself = extremely neat

Sovereign (帝王) = 對シテハ *Your, His, Her Majesty; Their Majesties*. (陛下)

His (Imperial) **Majesty** the Emperor. **H. I. M.**

Her (Imperial) **Majesty** the Empress. **H. I. M.**

Their (Imperial) **Majesties** Emperor and Empress.

Prince, Princess (皇族) = 對シテハ *Highness*. (殿下)

Duke, Duchess (公爵) = 對シテハ *Grace*. (閣下)

稍位ノ低キ貴族ニ對シテハ *Lordship*. (閣下)

Minister of state (大臣)

Foreign ambassador (大使) } = 對シテハ *Excellency*. (閣下)

Priest (牧師) = 對シテハ *Reverence*. (閣下)

【注意】 主格 you ノ代リニ斯ル稱號ヲ用フル時ハ第三人稱ノ取扱ヲシナケレバナラス。

Is **your Excellency** (= Are you) going to see it?

閣下ハソレヲ御覽ナサル御考ヘデスカ。

(7) 形容詞ニ用ヒラレタル抽象名詞。

He is **all anxiety**.
= very **anxious**.

(彼ハ非常ニ心配シテ居ル)

She is **neatness itself**.
= She is **extremely neat**.
= 彼女ハ實ニ美シイ。

大層
好
女
の
好
ま
し
い
女
性
の
好
ま
し
い
女
性
の
好
ま
し
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い

{ He is **politeness itself**.
= He is very *polite*.
{ 彼ハ實ニ丁寧ダ。

{ He is **avarice itself**.
= He is very *avaricious*.
= He is *an incarnation of avarice*.
= 彼ハ慾ノ固リダ。

The boy { *was all ears*.
= listened attentively.

(ソノ子が熱心ニ聞イテ居ツタ)。

【注意】 形容詞ト抽象名詞ヲ誤用シテハナラズ

誤	{ He is sickness.	正	{ He is sick.
	{ I am attention.		{ I am attentive.
	{ He is patience.		{ He is patient.

コノ例ハ複數普通名詞ヲコノ形ニ倣ツテ用ヒタモノデアル。

6. CASE. 格.

英語ニハ case ガ三ツアル。

1. The Nominative Case 主格.
2. The Possessive Case 所有格.
3. The Objective Case 目的格.

I. THE NOMINATIVE CASE.

名詞ガ Nominative Case ニ用ヒラレナル時四ツノ形ガアル。

1. Subject of Verb 動詞ノ主格トナルモノ。
2. Predicate Nominative 動詞ノ後ニアツテ主格ヲ説明スルモノ。
3. Nominative of Address 人ヲ呼ビ掛クル時。
4. Nominative Absolute Participle ノ主格ニシテ或ル獨立句ノ主格トナリ本文ノ主格トハ文法上關係ナキモノ。

例 1. { *Tanaka* is a good student.
{ (田中ハ善良ナ生徒デアル)。

{ He became a *soldier*.
{ (彼ハ軍人ニナツタ).
She lived and died a *virgin*.
{ (彼女ハ一生結婚ヲシナカツタ)。

2. { He turned *traitor*.
{ (彼ハ叛逆人トナツタ).
His father is a great *scholar*.
{ (彼ノ父ハ大學者ダ)。

{ *Mr. Ito*, you may read.
{ (伊藤サンオ讀ミナサイ)。

3. { *Boys*, you do not know what you lose by being
idle.
{ (諸君. 諸君ハ怠惰ケテ居ルト如何ナル損ヲス
ルモノデアルカ知ラヌデセウ)。

{ *Tanaka* being absent, there was no one to do
it.

4. (田中ガ不在デアツタ爲ニ、ソレヲスルモノガナ
 カツタ).
 A storm rising, we were compelled to stay there.
 暴風雨ニナツタノデ吾々ハソコニ留マラナケレ
 バナライナカツタ).

II. THE POSSESSIVE CASE.

(1) Possessive Case ハ名詞ニ 'S ヲ附シテ作
 ル.

a cat's paw (猫ノ足), a golgon's head (鬼ノ頸).

a. 復數所有格ヲ作ル時名詞ノ語尾 S ナル時ハ (')
 ノミヲ附ス次例ヲ比較セヨ

A girls' school. (女學校).

Birds' nests. (鳥ノ巢).

Women's shoes. (婦人ノ靴).

Children's clothes. (小兒ノ服).

b. 單數名詞ノ語尾ノ一綴ガ s-s ノ如ク終ル時ハ
 (') ノミヲ附ス次例ヲ比較セヨ.

{ Mouses' laws, { Jesus' sake,
 { Venus's beauty, { James's hat.

c. 抽象名詞ノ語尾 s 又ハ ce ニテ終ル時.
 for goodness' sake (慈善ノ爲).
 for convenience' sake (便宜上)

【注意】 { for mercy's sake
 { for appearance' sake

d. 複合名詞又ハ apposition ニ用ヒラレタル名詞ニ
 ハ終リノ語ニノミ 'S ヲ附ス.

My brother-in law's children.

Alexander the Great's conquests.

He married his friend Ito's sister.

(2) Possessive case ヲ用フル場合次ノ如シ.

1. 人又ハ動物.

a man's foot. (人ノ足)

a bird's feathers. (鳥ノ羽根)

2. 擬人名詞.

Fortune's favourite. (運命ノ恩惠)

Sorrow's tears. (悲哀ノ涙)

Heaven's will. (神ノ御心)

以下ノモノハ擬人名詞ヨリ轉ジタルモノデアル.

Sun's rays; nature's works; the mind's eye; the
 earth's surface; the ocean's roar; the river's bank; the
 country's welfare; the mountain's brow.

3. 時.

To-day's paper; a week's journey; ten year's absence.

4. 距離.

An arm's length; a hair's breadth; a cable's length;
 a stone's throw.

5. 船舶

The ship's crew; a man-of-war's man.

6. 價.

A *dollar's* worth.

7. 重量.

A *pound's* weight; a ton's weight.

8. Phrase トシテ用ヒラレタルモノ.

At one's *wit's* end; (途方ニ暮レル).

At one's *finger's* end. 暗ンジテ居ル.

Within a *stone's* throw. 石ヲ投ゲテ達スル所(近ク).

For *mercy's* sake. 後生ダ(何卒).

At one's journey's end.

(3) Meaning of the Possessive Case.

所有格ノ表ハスモノハ

a. 所有主 The man's property.

b. 働キ主 { My father's departure
The man's arrival.

c. 著作者 Dicken's novels.

發明者 { Watt's steam-engine.
Marconi's wireless telegraphy.

發見者 Columbu's discovery of America.

d. 目的.

{ A girls' school.
= A school for girls.

{ A childrens' hospital.
= A hospital for children.

e. 所有名詞ノ次ニハ house, shop, store ヲ省略スルコトガ多イ.

{ I am going to Nakano's (house).

{ 中野ノ家ヘ行クトコロダ.

{ Take it to the watch-maker's (shop).

{ ソレヲ時計屋ヘ持ツテ行ケ.

{ I bought it at Maruya's (store).

{ 私ハソレヲ丸屋デ買ッタ.

(4) 次ノ習慣法ニ注意セヨ.

My friend. (君ノ知テ居ル僕ノ友人).

A friend of mine. (僕ノ友ノ一人).

故ニ友人ガサウ云ッタハ A friend of mine told me so.

又友ノ名ヲ云フ場合ニハ My friend, Mr. A. told me so. デヨイ.

{ *My brother's friend.*

{ = The friend of my brother you know of.

{ *A friend of my brother.*

{ = One of my brother's friends.

{ *My brother's friends.*

{ = All the friends of my brother.

{ *Some friends of my brother.*

{ = Some of my brother's friends.

トナルノデアル. 然ルニ

That face of my father's = My father's that face. ハ
私ノ父ノアノ顔ト云フ意デイクツモアル顔ノ中ト云フ事
デハナイ。

但シ *my father's that face* ハ用ヒナイ。

{ *A portrait of Sato.* 佐藤ノ寫眞.
{ *A portrait of Sato's.* 佐藤ノ持テアル寫眞.

{ *Ito's and Sato's mothers.*

{ 伊藤ノ母ト佐藤ノ母.

{ *Taro and Jiro's father.*

{ 太郎ト次郎ノ父 (太郎ノ父デモアリ次郎ノ父デモ
{ アル)

III. THE OBJECTIVE CASE.

名詞ガ目的格トナル場合ニシテ

(1) 動詞ノ目的.

{ He killed a **dog**.

{ 彼ガ一匹ノ犬ヲ殺シタ.

{ All the boys like that **teacher**.

{ 子供ハ皆ソノ先生ガスキダ.

(2) 前置詞ノ目的.

{ The Hakkenden was written *by* **Bakin**.

{ 八犬傳ハ馬琴ガ書イタ.

{ I have been sick *for* **three weeks**.

{ 私ハ三週間病氣シテ居ル.

(3) Dative Verb ノ目的.

{ He told **the boy** an interesting **story**.

{ 彼ハソノ子ニ面白イ話ヲシタ.

{ I bought **him** a **watch**.

{ 私ハ彼ニ時計ヲ買ッテヤッタ.

(4) 目的ニ附シコレト同格ナル補足語.

{ I named *him* **Taro**.

{ 私ハ彼ヲ太郎ト名付ケタ.

{ I will make *him* my **servant**.

{ 私ハ彼ヲ召使ニシヤウ.

{ I thought *him* a **brave man** but found *him* a
{ **coward**.

{ 私ハ彼ヲ勇敢ナ人ト思ッテ居ッタ處ガ卑怯者デア
{ ッタ.

(5) 動詞形容詞ヲ形容スル場合.

時 { I will set out **this instant**.

{ 今スグ出掛ケマス.

方向 { He is coming **this way**.

{ 彼ガコチラニ参リマス.

{ **Which way** are you going?

{ ドチラノ路ヲ行キマスカ.

距離 { The house is a **long way** off.

{ 家ハコゝカラ未ダ遠イ.

- 年齢 { He is **ten years** old.
彼ハ十歳ダ。
- 量 { This is a **great deal** better than that.
コレハソレヨリモ非常ニヨイ。
- 尺度 { It is **five inches** thick.
ソノ厚サハ五インチアル。
It is **six feet** high,
ソノ高サハ六尺ダ。
The mat is **six feet** long and **three feet** wide.
畳ハ丈ガ六尺幅ガ三尺アル。
- 價格 { It is worth a **hundred** dollars.
コレハ百圓ノ價ガアル。

尙次ギノモノハ時ヲ表ハス副詞デアアル。

- { **One day** I met him in the street.
或ル日私ハ通りデ彼ニ逢フタ。
- { He went home **the day before yesterday**.
彼ハ一昨日歸省シタ。
- { He goes to church **every Sunday**.
彼ハイツモ日曜ニハ教會ヘ行ク。

(6) 名詞ハ形容詞ノ如ク名詞ヲ形容スル
場合。

- a. { *The poet* Goethe.
= Goethe *the poet*. (詩人ゲーテ)
- b. *King* Edward; (エドワード王).
Lake Biwa. (琵琶湖)

- c. An *iron* bridge. (鐵橋).
- d. A *winter* day. (冬日).

7. GENDER. 性.

英語ニハ名詞ノ性が四ツアル。

- a. **Masculine Gender**, (男性) Man, boy, father.
- b. **Feminine Gender**, (女性) Woman, girl, mother, cow.
- c. **Common Gender**, (通性) Parent, child, baby.
- d. **Neuter Gender**, (無性) Tree house, school, book, stone, pencil.

a. 男性ト女性トノ區別ニ三通リアル。

1. 男性ト女性ト語ノ異ルモノ。

男性	女性	男性	女性
Boy	girl	Boar	sow (豚)
Brother	sister	Bull	cow (牛)
Son	daughter	Stag	hind (鹿)
Gentleman	lady	Horse	mare
Father	mother	Dog	bitch
Husband	wife	Cock	hen
Earl	countess (伯爵)	Drake	duck (鴨)
King	queen	Gander	goose (鵞鳥)
Man	woman	Drone	bee (蜜蜂)

Nephew	niece	Swain	nymph (泉林等 ノ神)
Papa	mamma	Wizard	witch (女巫)
Sir	madam		
Uncle	aunt		

2. 男性女性ヲ表ハス語ヲ通性名詞ノ前又ハ後ニ附スベシ。

男性	女性
Man-servant	maid-servant (召使)
Malecousin	femalecousin (従弟)
He-goat	she-goat (山羊)
Orphan-boy	orphan-girl (孤兒)
Dog-fox	bitch-fox (狐)
Cock-sparrow	hen-sparrow (雀)
Pea-cock	pea-hen (孔雀)
Land-lord	Land-lady (宿屋女主人)
Grand-father	Grand-mother (祖母)
Bulb whale	cow-whale (鯨)
Washer-man	washer-woman (洗濯女)

3. 男性ニ *ess* ヲ附スルモノ。

男性	女性	男性	女性
Author	authoress (著者)	Patron	patroness (保護者)
Baron	baroness (男爵)	Peer	peeress (貴族)
Count	Countess (伯爵)	Poet	poetess (詩人)
God	goddess (神)	Priest	priestess (僧侶)
Heir	heiress (嗣子)		

Host	hostess (女將)	Prince	princess (皇族)
Jew	Jewess (猶太人)	Prophet	prophetess (豫言者)
Lion	Lioness (獅子)	Shepherd	shepherdess (牧羊者)
		Viscount	viscountess (子爵)

b. 男性最後ノ綴ノ母音ヲ省キテ *ess* ヲ附スルモノ。

男性	女性	男性	女性
Actor	actress (役者)	Negro	negress (黒奴)
Benefactor	benefactress (恩主)	Porter	portress (擔夫)
Conductor	conductress (管理者)	Tempter	temptress (誘惑者)
Director	directress (指導者)	Tiger	tigress (虎)
Hunter	huntrëss (獵人)	Traitor	traitress (謀反者)
Instructor	instructress (教師)		

c. 不規則ナルモノ。

男性	女性	男性	女性
Duke	duchess (公爵)	Marquis	marchioness (侯爵)
Emperor	empress (皇帝)	Murderer	murderess (殺人者)
Governor	governess (知事)	Widower	widow (寡婦)
Lad	lass (若者)		
Master	mistress		

Master (boy)	miss (girl)	Hero	heroine (英雄)
Mr.	Mrs.	Sultan	sultana (トルコノ王)

d. Common Gender.

通性名詞ニ取扱ハル重ナルモノ。

Parent (両親)	Sheep (羊)	Monarch (君主)
Relation (親戚)	Mouse (甘日鼠)	Person (人)
Friend (友人)	Child (小兒)	Pupil (生徒)
Cousin (従弟)	Dear (鹿)	Rat (鼠)
Bird (鳥)	Baby (幼兒)	Swine (豚)
Pig (豚)	Servant (僕)	Cat (猫)

尙次ノ用法ニ注意スベシ。

(a) 男性又ハ女性ト定マリタル語ガ通性ノ意ニ用ヒラル、時。

Man is lord of the creation. △
人ハ萬物ノ長デアル。

Man alone has the gift of speech.
言語ノ天賦ヲ有スルモノハ人間ノミデアル。

A dog is a faithful animal.
犬ハ忠實ナル動物デアル。

A cow is a useful animal.
牛ハ有用ナル動物デアル。

(b) 性ヲ表ハス必要ノナキ時。

As soon as the *dog* caught sight of me, *it* began to wag its tail.

犬ガ私ヲ見ルヤ否ヤ尾ヲ振り始メタ。

A *fox* caught a hen and ran away with it.

狐ガ鶏ヲ捕ヘテ逃ゲテ行ツタ。

I was much pleased with the *horse* and I bought it.

私ハソノ馬ヲ氣ニ入ツテ買ツタ。

(c) 國名ガ國名トシテ用ヒラル、場合ニハ *it* ヲ用フ。

Japan is an island empire, and *it* consists of four large islands and many small ones.

日本ハ島帝國デアツテ四ツノ大島ト多クノ小島ヨリ成ツテ居ル。

(d) 國名ガ國名ノ意味ニ用ヒラル、場合ニ *she* ヲ用フ。

China is doing *her* best to come off safe from *her* present dangerous condition.

支邦ハ今ノ危険ナル状態ヲ脱セントシテ全力ヲ盡シテ居ル。

(e) 男性トシテ用ヒ得ベキモノ。

The sun; winter; death; dawn; war; summer.

(f) 女性トシテ用ヒ得ベキモノ。

The moon; the earth; spring; hope; virtue; truth; justice; mercy; charity; peace; modesty; nature.

船ハ普通女性。

The ship went down with all *her* crew on board.
 船ハ乗組員共沈ンデシマツタ。

As the *Tosamaru* has finished *her* repairs, *she* will shortly weigh anchor.
 土佐丸ハ修理ガ出来上ツタカラ間モナク抜錨スルダラウ。

名詞ハ常ニ第三人稱デアル。然レドモ第一人稱、第二人稱ニ用ヒラル、時モアル。

We *Japanese* would rather die than live in dishonour.
 我々日本人ハ辱メヲ受ケテ生き長ラヘルヨリ死スルコトヲ望ム。

You *boys* should be obedient to your parents.
 汝子供等ハヨク親ニ従ハネバナラヌ。

8. NUMBER. 數.

(1) 名詞ノ複數ハ大概語尾ニ *s* 又ハ *es* ナ附シテ作ル。

1. *s* ヲ附シテ作ル主ナルモノ。

Cups; books; cuffs; cats; cloths; cubs; dogs; houses; lads; days; pens; names.

2. *es* ヲ附シテ作ルモノ。

Glasses; brushes; boxes; benches.

3. 語尾ノ *y* ノ前ニ子音アルトキハ *y* ヲ *i* ニ變シテ *es* ヲ附ス。

Duties; flies; armies; ladies; cities.

然レドモ語尾ノ *y* ノ前ニ *a, c, o* ノ母音アル時ハ單ニ *s* ヲ附ス。

Days; plays; keys; monkeys; toys; boys.

4. 語尾 *o* ニテ終リソノ前ニ子音アル時ハ *es* ヲ附ス。

Cargoes; buffaloes; heroes; negroes;

(船荷) (水牛) (英雄) (黑色人)

mottoes; potatoes; echoes; valcanoes.

(格言) (馬鈴薯) (反響) (噴火山)

例外 Cantos octavos pianos.

5. 語尾ノ *o* ノ前ニ *o, i, c, y* ヲ有スルトキ單ニ *s* ヲ附ス。

Bamboos (竹); cameos (カメオ)

portfolios (紙挾); Hindoos (印度人)

embryos (胎子); curios (骨董)

6. 語尾ニ *s* ト *es* 兩形ヲ有スルモノ少數アリ。

Calico { calicos (更紗)
 calicoes

Mosquito { mosquitos (蚊)
 mosquitoes

Portico { porticos (玄關)
 porticoes

7. 語尾ノ *f* 又ハ *fe* ヲ *ves* ニ變ズルモノ。

Wife—wives (妻)

Knife—knives (小刀)

Calf—calves (犢)

Leaf—leaves (葉)

Wolf—wolves (狼)	Self—selves (自身)
Life—lives (生命)	Thief—thieves (盜賊)
Half—halves (半分)	Shelf—shelves (棚)
Elf—elves (小鬼)	

例外 Safe—safes (金庫); Strife—strifes (争); Pipe—pipes (横笛).

8. *f*ニテ終ル語ニ單ニ *s*ヲ附ケルモノ.

Reef—reefs (暗礁)	Chief—Chiefs (首領)
Belief—beliefs (信仰)	Roof—roofs (屋根)
Hoof—hoofs (蹄)	Scarf—scarfs (衿卷)
Dwarf—dwarfs (矮人)	Wharf—wharfs (埠頭)
Gulf—gulfs (灣)	Cuff—cuffs (カフス)
Turf—turfs (芝土)	Cliff—cliffs (斷崖)
Grief—griefs (悲)	

(2) 母音ノ變化ニヨリテ作ルモノ.

Man—men (人)	Louse—lice 虱)
Woman—women (婦人)	Mouse—mice (二十日鼠)
Foot—feet (足)	Ox—oxen (牝牛)
Goose—geese (鵞鳥)	Child—children (小兒)
Tooth—teeth (齒)	Brothers { brothers (兄弟) brethren (同胞)

(3) 複合名詞ノ複數ハ主ナル名詞ヲ變化セシム.

Father-in-law—fathers-in-law (養父)
Son-in-law—sons-in-law (養子)

Daughter-in-law—daughters-in-law (養女)
Step-son—step-sons (繼子)
Step-daughter—step-daughters (繼女)
Passer-by—passers-by (通行人)
Maid-servant—maid-servants (下女)
Foot-man—foot-men (歩兵, 馬丁)
Worker-man—worker-men (労働者)
Court-martial—courts-martial (軍法會議)
Commander-in-chief—commanders-in-chief (大總督)

尙以下ノ如キ二重ニ複數ノ變化ヲナスモノアリ.

Man-servant—men-servants (下男)
Woman-servant—women-servants (下女)
Lord-justice—lords-justices (判事長)

(4) 外國語ノ複數ヲソノマ、用フルモノ、ガアル.

Analysis—analyses (分析)	Index—indices (索引)
Axis—Axes (軸)	Series—series (連鎖)
Crisis—crises (危機)	Apparatus—apparatus (機械)
Oasis—oases (砂漠中ノ沃地)	Monsieur—messieurs (貴下)
Phenomenon—phenomena (現象)	Madam—mesdames (貴女)
Criterion—criteria (標準)	Memorandum—memoranda (備忘録)
Radius—radii (半徑)	

(5) 普通名詞 (5) ニ舉グシ如ク單複共ニ
同一ノ形ヲ有スルモノガアル。

Dear; sheep; fish; salmon.

{ I shot a deer. (一匹ノ鹿)

{ 私ハ鹿ヲ一匹射タ。

{ He shot two deer. (二匹ノ鹿)

{ 彼ハ鹿ヲ二匹射タ。

{ I saw a sheep. (一匹ノ羊)

{ 私ハ一匹ノ羊ヲ見タ。

{ I saw a flock of sheep. (一群ノ羊)

{ 私ハ一群ノ羊ヲ見タ。

{ I caught a fish in this pond. (一尾ノ魚)

{ 私ハコノ池テ魚ヲ一尾捕ヘタ。

{ I caught three fish in this pond. (三尾ノ魚)

{ 私ハ私ハコノ池三尾ヲ捕ヘタ。

(fishes ハ稀デアル)

(6) 複數ノ形ニツア ッテ其意味各異ルモノ
ノガアル。Brother { brothers 兄弟
{ brethren 同胞(同宗信徒)Cloth { cloths (太物類)
{ clothes (衣類)

{ This cloth wears well.

{ コノ反物ハ持チガヨイ。

{ Show me other cloths.

{ 外ノ反物ヲ見セテクレ。

{ We must have clothes to wear.

{ 吾々ニハ着ル衣服ガ無ケレバナラヌ。

Penny { pennies 錢(貨幣)
{ pence (錢) ペンスHow many pennies have you? (四錢銅貨幾ツアル
カ)。

I gave six pence for it. 六ペンスデ買ツタ。

Staff { staves 杖
{ staffs 參謀

(7) 單複ニ依ッテ意味ノ異ナルモノ。

{ Beef 牛肉

{ Beeves 家畜

{ good 利益

{ goods 品物

{ Physic 藥

{ Physics 物理學

{ Air 空氣, 様子

{ Airs 尊大ブツタル

様子

{ Time 時

{ Times 時勢

{ Compass 區域, 羅針盤

{ Compasses 兩脚規

{ Iron 鐵

{ Irons 足械, 手鍵

{ Force 力

{ Forces 軍隊

{ Sand 砂

{ Sands 砂原

{ Word 約束

{ Words 言語

{ Manner 舉動	{ Work 仕事
{ Manners 禮儀, 舉動	{ Works 製作品
{ Custom 習慣	{ Part 部分
{ Customs 税金, 習慣	{ Parts 部分, 能力
{ Content 満足	{ Circumstance 起事
{ Contents 中身	{ Circumstances 事情, 財産

練課課題

名詞

以下ノ名詞ノ數ヲ告ゲヨ。

問	答	問	答
ax (單)	axes (複)	lady (單)	ladies (複)
boy ”	boys ”	leaf ”	leaves ”
box ”	boxes ”	lens ”	lenses ”
bush ”	bushes ”	louse ”	lice ”
calf ”	calves ”	major-general ”	major-generals ”
cargo ”	cargoes ”	match ”	matches ”
chief ”	chiefs ”	miss ”	misses ”
cloth ”	clothes ”	monkey ”	monkeys ”
commander in-	commanders-in-	mouse ”	mice ”
chief ”	chief ”	negro ”	negroes ”
copy ”	copies ”	ox ”	oxen ”
deer ”	deer ”	sheep ”	sheep ”
donkey ”	donkeys ”	step-son ”	step-sons ”
Dutchman ”	Dutchmen ”	story ”	stories ”
echo ”	echoes ”	thief ”	thieves ”
fish ”	fish ”	tooth ”	teeth ”
German ”	Germans ”	volcano ”	volcanoes ”
goose ”	geese ”	wife ”	wives ”
half ”	halves ”	wolf ”	wolves ”
horse ”	horses ”	woman ”	women ”

以下ノ名詞ノ反對ノ性ヲ告ゲヨ。

問	答	問	答
baron (男)	baroness (女)	brother (男)	sister (女)

child (通性)		land-lord (男)	land-lady (女)
cock (男)	hen (女)	man ”	woman ”
cousin (通性)		marquis ”	marchioness ”
death (中性)		master ”	mistress ”
drone (男)	bee ”	nephew ”	niece ”
duke ”	duchness ”	parent (通性)	
emperor ”	empress ”	peacock (男)	pea-hen (女)
friend (通性)		son ”	daughter ”
god (男)	goddess (女)	uncle ”	aunt ”
grandson ”	granddaughter ”	water (中性)	
grandfather ”	grandmother ”	widower (男)	widow (女)
husband ”	wife ”		

以下誤レルモノハ其ヲ正セ、然ラザルモノハ名詞ノ種類 (* 印ハ格及補語等)ヲ説明セヨ。

問	答
A friend of my <i>brother</i> called on <i>his</i> yesterday.	brother ヲ brother's, his ヲ him ト正ス。
<i>Air</i> is made of <i>oxygen</i> and <i>nitrogen</i> .	air, oxygen, nitrogen 共ニ物質 (material) 名詞。
A line of wild <i>gooses</i> were flying in the sky.	gooses ヲ geese ト正ス。
Are your <i>family</i> all in Tokyo?	family ハ集合 (collective) 名詞。
A six month's journey.	month's ヲ months' ト正ス。
* Bakin was a well-known novelist.	Bakin ハ主格 novelist ハ主格補語。
Can you see the <i>mices</i> ?	mices ヲ mice ト正ス。
<i>Cows</i> are as fond of <i>grass</i> as <i>men</i> of <i>milk</i> , or <i>bears</i> of <i>honey</i> .	cows } 普通。 grass } 物質。 men } milk } bears } honey }
<i>Death</i> comes alike to <i>old</i> and <i>young</i> .	death, old and young 共ニ抽象。
Don't kill me <i>for mercy sake</i> .	for the sake of mercy ト正ス。
Each <i>shepherd</i> is after his <i>flock</i> .	shepherd 普通, flock 集合。

<i>General Ichinohe</i> is respected for his <i>character</i> .	general 普通。 Ichinohe 固有。 character 抽象。
Give me a <i>paper</i> ; I write <i>receipt</i> .	a paper ヲ paper ト, receipt ヲ a receipt ト正ス。
* Have you been up <i>Fuji</i> , the highest <i>mountain</i> in <i>Japan</i> .	Fuji 目的副。 mountain 目的副同格。 Japan. 目的副。
* Have you ever read <i>Hakuseki</i> the <i>historian's works</i> ?	Hakuseki 目的。 historian, work 目的同格。
He does not know it at all, he is so <i>ignorance</i> .	ignorant ト正ス。
He drank two <i>glass</i> of wine.	glasses ト正ス。
He gives herself big <i>airs</i> .	airs 普通名詞。
He has been a <i>holder</i> of a <i>scholarship</i> .	holder, scholarship 共ニ普通名詞。
He is behind <i>the time</i> .	time 普通名詞。
He is not <i>attention</i> .	attentive ト正ス。
He is one of the <i>authorities</i> .	authorities 普通名詞。
He is <i>idleness</i> , but his brother is <i>diligence</i> .	idle, diligent ト正ス。
He spent his <i>days</i> in building <i>castles</i> in the <i>air</i> .	days, castles, air 共ニ普通名詞。
He was dismissed for <i>abuse</i> of official <i>authority</i> .	abuse, authority 共ニ抽象。
His house is within a few <i>stone's</i> throw of the station.	few ヲ省ク。
<i>Hostility</i> caused him to kill them.	hostility 抽象名詞。
How many <i>teeth</i> have you?	teeth ト正ス。
I bought two dozen <i>handkerchieves</i> .	handkerchieves ト正ス。
I bought these at <i>Kelly</i> and <i>Wolsh's</i> the book-sellers.	Kelly ヲ Kelly's ト正ス。
<i>Ignorance</i> is worse than <i>blindness</i> .	共ニ抽象。

* I met a <i>friend</i> of my brother's at my <i>uncle's</i> .	friend 目的。brother's, uncle's 共=物主格。
I met his brother's friend.	a friend of his brother's ト正ス。
I never saw such an awful <i>sight</i> .	sight ハ普通名詞。
In <i>respect</i> to <i>scholarship</i> , he is without a <i>rival</i> .	respect, scholarship 共=抽象 rival. 普通。
I owe you apology.	an apology ト正ス。
* I thought the <i>man</i> a <i>flatterer</i> .	man 目的。flatterer 目的補語。共=普通名詞。
I took an <i>automobile</i> to the <i>hotel</i> .	共=普通名詞。
I will give you three <i>day's</i> leave of absence.	days' ト正ス。
* I will make the <i>man</i> my <i>clerk</i> .	man 目的。clerk. 目的補語。
Keep out of <i>harm</i> way.	harm's ト正ス。
Let me go for <i>conscience's</i> sake.	conscience ト正ス。
<i>London</i> is the <i>capital</i> of <i>England</i> .	London, England 共=固有名詞。capital. 普通名詞。
Many <i>heros</i> fell at the battle.	heroes ト正ス。
<i>Necessity</i> is the <i>mother</i> of <i>invention</i> .	Necessity, invention 共=抽象。mother 普通名詞。
<i>Numbers</i> of <i>students</i> went to see the <i>prince</i> off.	皆普通名詞。
One who is behind <i>times</i> is behind opportunity.	time 又 an opportunity ト正ス。
Our <i>ally</i> opened <i>hostilities</i> against <i>Germany</i> .	Germany 固有。ally, hostilities 普通。共=抽象。
Out <i>sight</i> , out of <i>mind</i> .	共=抽象。
She is beloved by the neighbourers because she is very <i>goodness</i> to them.	good ト正ス。
* She sings the same <i>song</i> several <i>times</i> a <i>day</i> .	song 目的。times 目的副。day 目的副。
<i>Soldiers</i> prize <i>honour</i> more than life.	soldier 普通。honour life 抽象。

So many <i>peoples</i> encountered similar accidents and their <i>lives</i> were thereby lost.	people, lives ト正ス。
That <i>bridge</i> is built of <i>iron</i> .	bridge ハ普通。iron ハ物質。
That <i>wrestler</i> seems to be a <i>Hercules</i> .	wrestter 普通。a Hercules 普通。
The <i>authorities</i> have decided to start a <i>library</i> .	authorities, library 共=普通。
The <i>chieves</i> were very kind.	chiefs ト正ス。
Childrens' father returned.	children's ト正ス。
The <i>enemy</i> was crushed in the <i>Sea of Japan</i> .	enemy ハ普通。Sea of Japan ハ固有。共=集合名詞。
The <i>infantry</i> was victorious while the <i>cavalry</i> was defeated.	
* The <i>man</i> was thought a <i>flatterer</i> .	man 主格。father 主格補語。
The parents's hearts are full of joy.	parents' ト正ス。
There are many <i>deers</i> and <i>sheeps</i> .	deer, sheep ト正ス。
There are many volcanos in Japan.	volcanoes ト正ス。
They are at the <i>point</i> of the sword.	at sword points ト正ス。
This book's cover is too thick.	the cover of this book ト正ス。
* This <i>child</i> has grown two <i>sun</i> since I saw him last.	child 主格。sun 目的副。
* This is five <i>yen</i> cheaper than that.	yen 目的副。
This <i>knife's</i> handle is made of brass.	The handle of this knife ト正ス。
Though he is <i>poverty</i> he is <i>great honesty</i> .	poor, greatly honest ト正ス。
<i>Time</i> and <i>tide</i> waits for no <i>man</i> .	time, tide ハ抽象。man 普通。
We do not expand trade at sword points.	at the point of sword ト正ス。

Which is the most wholesome *fish*,
meal, or *milk*?

皆物質名詞。

We will not make war for *war's*
sake.

the sak of war ト正ス。

Your Excellency are no doubt aware
of lastest news of the war.

are ハ is, lastest ハ latest ト正ス。

以下ノ文ヲ和譯シ且ツ名詞ヲ摘出シ主要ナル事項ヲ説明
セヨ。

問

Have you ever read the Life of
Frederic the Great?

答

アナタハふれでりっく大王ノ傳ヲ讀
ンダ事ガアリマスカ。Frederic 固
有名詞。

We fight for the sake of our country.

吾人ハ國ノ爲メニ戦フ。the sake of
ハ所有格殊種ノ熟語。

Is that bicycle of Mr. Ito's made
in France?

伊東ノアノ自轉車ハ佛國製デスカ。
Ito, France ハ固有名詞。

Ito and Tamura are at sword points
then.

伊東ト田村トハ其時仇敵ノ間柄デ
シタ。at sword points ハ 所有格
殊種ノ熟語。

His sister attends the same higher
girls' school.

彼ノ姉妹ハ同シ高等女學校ニ通フ。
girls' ハ複數ノ所有格。

He returned home after three *years*
absence.

彼ハ三年不在テ歸テ來タ。years' 複
數ノ所有格。

Is this Charles's book?

此ハちやーるずノ本デスカ。
Charles's 固有名詞ノ所有格。

Keep out of harm's way.

君子ハ危キニ近寄ラス。harm's way
所有格ノ熟語的用法。

Two dogs attacked a dog.

二匹ノ犬ガ一匹ノ犬ニカカツタ。
dogs ハ複數ノ名詞。

Japan has to keep the peace of the
Far East at the point of the

日本ハ武力ニ由ツテ東洋ノ平和ヲ
維持セネバナラヌ。the point of

sword.

the sword. 所有格熟語的用法。

Yesterday's meeting was successful.

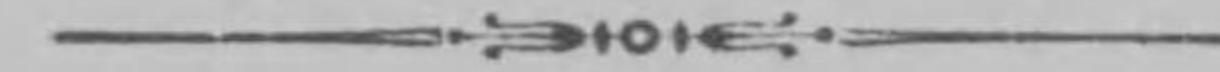
昨日ノ會ハ盛會デシタ。yesterday's
所有格ノ例外。

That is my brother-in-law's house.

其ハ私ノ義兄ノ家デス。brother-in-
law's 合成名詞ノ所有格。

I met him at Mr. Tanaka's (house).

私ハ彼ニ田中君ノ所テ會ツタ。Ta-
naka's 固有名詞ノ所有格其後ニ
名詞ヲ略シタリ。



第二編

SECTION SECOND.

PRONOUNS. 代名詞

Introductory Table.

Personal. (人稱)	I, you, he, they, it.
Possessive. (所有)	Mine, yours, theirs.
Relative. (關係)	Who, what, which.
Interrogative. (疑問)	Who, what, which.
Demonstrative. (指示)	This, that, such, each.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Person	Singular.			Plural.		
	Nom.	Poss.	Obj.	Nom.	Poss.	Obj.
I	I	my	me	We	our	us
II	You Thou	your thy	you thee	You	your	you
III	He She It	his her its	him her it	They	their	them

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

		Nominative & Objective			
Singular	Mine	yours (thine)	his	hers	
Plural	Ours	yours	theirs		

1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND THE THREE CASES.

Grammatical Forms.

代名詞ニハ四ツノ變化ガアル。

1. Person 人稱
2. Number 數
3. Gender 性
4. Case 格

此ノ中人稱、數、性ノ三ツハ他ノ形カラ變化シタモノ
デナイ。例ヘバ Noun ニアツテハ boys ハ boy ヨリ變
化シタモノト云ヘルガ We ハ I カラ變ジタモノデナイ。
只以下ニ示ス如ク覺エル他ハナイ。

		男性女性各レモ	
		單數	複數
第一人稱		I	We
第二人稱		You	You
第三人稱	男	He	They
	女	She	
	通	It	

唯注意セナケレバナランノハ格ノ變化デアアル。

1. NOMINATIVE CASE. (主格)

代名詞ノ主格ニ三ツノ用法ガアル。

a. Subject of Verb.

動詞ノ主格。

例ヘバ

{ I am a student.
 You are a soldier.
 He works very hard.

接續詞ノ様ナモノデアアル as, than ノ次ニハ Nomina-
tive case ヲ用フ。

b. Predicate Nominative.

動詞ノ次ギニアツテ主格ヲ説明スルモノ。

例へば
 X Who is it? It is { I.
 we.
 you.
 he.
 she.
 they.

Who did it prove to be? (ソレハ誰デアッタノカ)

It proved to be he. (彼デアルトワカッタ)

Who was it thought to be?

It was thought to be I.

c. Nominative Absolute.

或ル句ノ主格トナツテ他ノ文法上ノ關係ガナイ獨立
 主語デアル。例へば

It being cold, I put on my coat.

寒カッタカラ私ハ上衣ヲ着タ。

He being absent, we could not carry it out.

彼ガ缺席シテ居ッタノデ我々ハソレヲ實行シ得ナ
 カッタ。

2. POSSESSIVE CASE. (所有格)

My, your, her 等ノ所有格ノ次ニ來ル名
 詞ヲ省ク時ハ mine, yours, hers 等ノ代名詞
 ヲ用フ, 是等ヲ absolute form ト云フ。

This is { my book.
 our book.
 your book.
 his book.
 her book.
 their book.
 This book is { mine.
 ours.
 yours.
 his.
 hers.
 theirs.

This one, that one ヲ用ヒルガ my one, your one ヲ
 用ヒナイ。

{ Give me *this one*.

{ My hat is *this one*.

誤 This book is *my one*. *This book is mine*

正 This book is *mine*.

誤 That knife is *your one*.

正 That knife is *yours*.

次ノ慣用法ニ注意セヨ。

Idiom— { He took *me* by the hand.
 = He took my hand.

Idiom— { He slapped *me* on the shoulder.
 = He slapped my shoulder.

Idiom— { He looked *me* in the face.
 = He looked in my face.

Idiom— { He was wounded in the leg.
 = His leg was wounded.

所有格ガ二様ノ意味ヲ有スルコトガアル。

{ I went to *his* help,

{ 私ハ彼ヲ助ケニ行ッタ。

We can not depend upon *his* help.
 { 彼ニ助ケテ賞ヘルナドト的ニシテハ居ラレヌ。
 They were loud in *her* praise.
 { 彼等ハ彼女ヲシキリト褒メ立テ、居ツタ。
Their praise did not spoil her.
 { 皆カラ褒メ立テラレテモ彼女ハ少シモ慢心スル様
 ナコトハ無カツタ。

3. OBJECTIVE CASE. (目的格)

代名詞ノ目的格ニ四ツアル。

a. Object of Verb:—

{ I do not like *him*.
 { 私ハ彼ヲスカヌ。

b. Object of Preposition:

{ He is kind to *me*.
 { 彼ハ私ニハ親切ダ。

c. Indirect Object:

{ I will make you a kite.
 { 君ニ紙鳶ヲ作ツテ上ゲヤウ。

d. Object Complement:

{ I thought it to be *him*.
 { 私ハソレハ彼デアルト思ツタ。

[注意] 1. I thought it to be *him*. *him* ハ it ト同格デアルカラ目的格デアル。

{ It was thought to be *he*.
 { ソレハ彼デアルト思ハレタ。

ノ he ハ It ト同格デアルカラ主格デアル。

X I thought that *it* was *he*.

ノ he ハ It was he ト云フ文デアツテ he ハ It ト同格デアル。

[注意] 2. Objective Case ガ hear, listen 等ノ動詞ノ次ニ用ヒラル、時。

Hear:—Do you *hear* me? 私ノ云フ事ガ聞コエルカ。

Listen:—*Listen* to me. 私ノ云フ事ヲ聞イテ呉レ。

Understand:—I do not *understand* you. 汝ノ云フ事ガ分カラ
 ナイ。

Believe:—I can not *believe* you. 汝ノ言フ事ハ信ジラレヌ。

2. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

(1) I. 代名詞 I ハ往々祈ノ文ニ着セル。

X (I) would that it were so!

何ウカソーアツテ呉レ、バヨイ。

(2) We. We. ニハ二ツノ用法ガアル。

a. 獨裁ノ主君ニ用ヒラル。

We highly appreciate the royalty and bravery of the
 officers and men who took part in this enterprise.

朕ハ深ク此事ニ與リシ將校下士卒ノ忠烈ヲ嘉ミス。

b. 新聞雑誌ノ記者ニ用ヒラル。

X We believe that it is the urgent necessity at present.

吾輩ハ之ヲ目下ノ急務ナリト信ズ。

(3) 人稱代名詞ガ不定ノ意味ニ用ヒラル 場合。

a. We. *We* are apt to think so.

我々ハ左様ニ考ヘガチダ。

b. **You.** *You* should always be prepared for misfortune.

諸君ハ常ニ不幸ニ對スル用意ヲシテ居ナケリヤナラシ.

What do *you* call this flower in English?

此花ヲ英語デナント云ヒマスカ.

Go straight on this way and *you* will find a large building on the right.

此道ヲ眞直ニ御出ニナレバ右側ニ大ナ建物ガアリス.

e. **They.** *They* export a great deal of silk every year.

= A great deal of silk is exported every year.

澤山ノ生絲ヲ毎年輸出スル.

Do *they* teach English in that school?

= Is English taught in that school?

アノ學校デハ英語ヲ教ヘルカ.

They say } that he is a rich man.
= It is said }
= People say } (彼ハ金持ダト云フ話ダ).

(4) It ノ用法.

1. It ニハ三ツノ用法ガアル.

a. 普通ノ用法.

Won't you read this book? *It* is very interesting.

(君ハ此本ヲ讀マンカ, ソレハ随分面白イヨ).

b. 前ニアル Phrase 又ハ Clause ヲ受ケル場合.

I treated him kindly and he knew *it*.

(私ガ彼ヲ親切ニシテヤッタノヲ彼ハ知ツテ居ル).

I tried to *run away*, but *it* was impossible.

(僕ハ逃ゲ去ラウトシタガ駄目デアッタ).

a.c. 後ニアル phrase 又ハ clause ヲ受ケル場合.

It is likely that he will succeed.

(彼ハ成功シソーダ).

It is wrong to tell a lie.

(虚言ヲ云フノハ悪イ).

(2) It is.... that ハ文ノ意味ヲ強メル形デアアル.

a. 主格ヲ強ムル時.

They have done this.

(彼等ハコレヲナシタ).

It is they that have done this,

(コレヲナシタノハ即チ彼等デアアル).

I owe you everything.

(僕ハ萬事君ニ負フテヲル).

It is I that owe you everything.

(君ニ萬事負フテヲルノハ即チ私ダ).

b. 目的格ヲ強ムル時.

He gave me *this* book.

(彼ハ私ニ此本ヲ呉レタ).

It is this book that he gave me.

(彼ガ私ニ呉レタノハ即チ此本ダ).

He is calling *you* now.
 (彼ハ今君ヲ呼ンデ居ル).
It is you that he is calling now.
 (彼ガ今呼ンデ居ルノハ君ヲ呼ンデヲルノダ).

c. 補足語ヲ強ムル時.

He came *yesterday*.
 (彼ハ昨日來タ).
It was yesterday that he came.
 (彼ノ來タノハ即チ昨日ダ).
 I did so *against my own will*.
 (僕ハ止ムヲ得ズソーヤッタ).
It was against my own will that I did so.
 (僕ガソーヤッタノハ全ク止ムヲ得ズダ).
 He was born *when I was staying there*.
 (私ガ其處ニ滞在在中ニ彼ハ生レタ).
It was when I was staying there that he was born.
 (彼レガ生レタノハ丁度僕ガソコニ滞在シテ居タ
 時ダッタ).

(3) 不定 It ノ用法.

時, 天候, 距離, 状態等ヲ云フニ It ヲ主格ニ
 用ヒル此場合ノ It ハ明カニ其動作ノ主ヲ表
 ハスノデハナイ. 漠然時, 天候, 距離等ヲ指
 スモノデアル.

What time is *it*? (何時カ).

It is half past seven. (七時半デス).
 Is *it* time to go to school? (登校スル時刻カ).
It is still early. (未ダ早イ).
It is getting dark. (ダンダン暗クナル).
It was sometime before I thought of it.
 (暫クシテ漸クソノ事ニ氣ガツイタ).
It was not long before I thought of it.
 (間モナクソノ事ニ氣ガ付イタ).
It is a long time since I saw him last.
 (彼ニハモウ長イ事逢ハヌ).

b. 天候. *It* is fine weather. 良イ天氣ダ.
It is bitterly cold. ヒドク寒イ.
It blows hard. ヒドイ風ダ.
It rains much in June. 六月ハ雨ガ多イ.
It never rains but *it* pours. 雨
 思フ様ニハナラヌモノダ. (雨ガ少シ降ツテ吳レ
 バヨイト思ヘバ土砂降ガスルシサウカト 思ヘバ天氣バカ
 リ續イテ困ル).
 Does *it* freeze much here?

コノ邊ハ澤山氷ガハリマスカ.

c. 距離. { How far is *it* from here to Kyoto?
 コノカラ京都迄ドノ位アリマスカ,
 Let's go on foot for *it* is a little way.
 近イカラ歩イテ歸リマセウ.

d. 有様. { *It* is well with him. = He is very well.
 彼ハ達者デス.

It fared $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{well with him. 彼ニハ何事モ工} \\ \text{合ヨク行ツタ.} \\ \text{ill with him. 色々工合ノ悪イ事} \\ \text{ガアツタ.} \end{array} \right.$

It is all $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{up} \\ \text{over} \end{array} \right\}$ with him. 彼ハモウダメ
ダ (望ハナイ).

It is always the case with him.
彼ハ何日モサウダ.

(4) 目的格ノ It.

It ガ目的ヲ漠然表ハスコトガアル.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{If you do fight, } \mathbf{fight\ it\ out.} \\ \text{喧嘩ヲスルナラドコ迄モヤレ (勝負ノツク迄ヤレ).} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rumour } \mathbf{has\ it}$ that the robber has been arrested.
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ソノ盗人ハ捕マツタト云フモツバラノ評判ダ.} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{As } \mathbf{ill\ luck\ would\ have\ it,}$ he caught his leg in a
hole and sprained his ankle.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{何ノ因果カ彼ハ穴ニ踏ン込ムデ足ヲ挫イテシマツ} \\ \text{タ,} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{You are satisfied, } \mathbf{I\ take\ it.} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{君ハ満足ノ様デスネ.} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I thought } \mathbf{I\ had\ the\ best\ of\ it.} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{大丈夫私ノ勝チダト思ツタ.} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Let's } \mathbf{make\ a\ night\ of\ it.} \\ \text{一晩面白ク遊バウジヤナイカ.} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I } \mathbf{was\ in\ for\ it.} \\ \text{退引ナラナカッタ.} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{There is nothing for it but to hunt up those old ladies.} \\ \text{ソノ老母等ヲ探シ出スヨリ外ニ途ハナカッタ.} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{We had } \mathbf{a\ hard\ time\ of\ it.} \\ \text{随分苦シカッタ.} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{We had } \mathbf{no\ help\ for\ it.} \\ \text{ドウモコウモ仕方ガナカッタ.} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{We had } \mathbf{no\ help\ for\ it.} \\ \text{ドウモコウモ仕方ガナカッタ.} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{We had } \mathbf{no\ help\ for\ it.} \\ \text{ドウモコウモ仕方ガナカッタ.} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{We had } \mathbf{no\ help\ for\ it.} \\ \text{ドウモコウモ仕方ガナカッタ.} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{We had } \mathbf{no\ help\ for\ it.} \\ \text{ドウモコウモ仕方ガナカッタ.} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{We had } \mathbf{no\ help\ for\ it.} \\ \text{ドウモコウモ仕方ガナカッタ.} \end{array} \right.$

5. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

	Nominative	Possessive	Objective	
1st Person	Myself	My own	Myself	Singular
2nd Person	Yourself Thyself	your own thy own	yourself thyself	
3rd Person	Himself Herself Itself	his own her own its own	himself herself itself	
1st Person	Ourselves	our own	ourselves	Plural
2nd Person	Yourselves	your own	yourselves	
3rd Person	Themselves	their own	themselves	

複合代名詞ニハニツノ用法ガアル。

(1) 名詞又ハ代名詞ノ Apposition ニ用ヒ其ノ意味ヲ強ムルトキ。之ノ場合ニハ格ハ Nominative デアル。

例 { He *himself* did not think of it.
彼デサヘ其ノ事ニ氣ガ附カナカッタ。

{ I saw it *myself*.
私ハ自分デ見タノダ。

{ Do it *yourself*.
自分デヤリナサイ。

{ I am fond of reading *myself*.
私モ讀書ガ好キダ。

{ He was hospitable *itself*.
彼ハ客ノ歡待ガヨイ。

{ She is lovelier *itself*.
彼女ハ實ニ愛ラシイ。

(2) 他動詞ノ目的ニ用ヒラル、トキ。

此ノ場合ハ主格ガ自分自ラニ働キヲ及ボストキデア
ル。

{ He *killed himself* with a pistol.
彼ハピストルデ自殺ヲ遂ゲタ。

{ Did he *hang himself*?
彼ハ首ヲ縊ツテ死ンダノカ。

{ It is difficult to *know oneself*.
自レヲ知ルハ難イ事デアアル。

{ *Respect yourself*.
自重セヨ。

Idioms.

{ He *acquitted himself to his credit*.
天晴ノ働キヲシタ。

{ I *pride myself* on the art of fencing.
僕ハ擊劍ハ得意ダ。

{ I once *lost myself* in this wood.
曾テ此森デ路ニ迷ツタコトガアル。

{ I *flatter myself* to be able to do it.
出來サウナ氣ガスル。

{ You must *thank yourself* for your failure.
失敗ハ君自ラガ惡イノダ(人ヲ恨ムコトハナイ)。

{ Heaven helps those who *help themselves*.
天ハ他人ノ助ヲ的ニセヌ様ナ人ヲ助ケテ呉レル。

{ Quite *forgetting myself*, I cried out.
我ヲ忘レテ呼ンダ。

{ *Help yourself* to anything you like.
何レナリトオ好ナモノヲオ上リナサイ

{ It is no use trying to excuse yourself.
申譯ヲシテモ無駄ダ。

- { I must revenge myself on him.
 此ノ復讐ヲシナケレバナラヌ。
 { He is now dressing himself.
 彼ハ今衣物ヲ着テイルトコロダ。
 { If you overwork yourself, you will make yourself
 sick.
 { 勉強ガ過ギルト病氣ニナルヨ。
 { Be careful not to overeat yourself.
 食イ過ギヌ様注意シ給へ。
 { We have enjoyed ourselves to-day.
 今日ハ面白カッタ。
 { He had to *cook his own food and mend his own
 clothes.*
 彼ハ自分デ煮焼モシ自分デ衣物モ繕ハネバナラナ
 カッタ。

[注意] *Have you your own house?* ノ形ハ用イナイ習慣デアル。

次ヲ見ヨ。

Have you a house of your own?

He has no house of his own.

She has some property of her own.

ノ様ニ one's own ノ形ヲ用ヒル。

- a. { You shall *have your own way.*
 君ノ勝手ニサセテヤル。
 b. { *Each country has its own customs.*
 ドコノ國ニモソレゾレ習慣ガアル。
 c. { *Every man has his own faults.*
 缺點ノナイ人ハナイ。

関係
 2. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Nominative	Possessive	Objective
who	whose	whom
which	(whose)	which <i>whose or which</i>
what	——	what
That	——	that

COMPOUND RELATIVE,

Nominative	Possessive	Objective
whoever	whosever	whomever
whatever	——	whatever
whichever	——	whichever

關係代名詞ハ接續詞ノ働ト代名詞ノ働
 ヲ兼ネタ詞デアル。

I met Mr. A. this morning, **who** told me
 this story. ノ who ハ (接續詞 and + 代名詞
 he) デアル。

I met Mr. A. this morning. *And he* told me this story. ト云フニツノ文ヲ結ビツケタモノデアル。關係代名詞ノ用法ニ就テ第一ニ學バネバナラヌコトガニツアル。

(1) **Restrictive Use** コレハ Adjective ノ働キヲ成ス clause トナルモノデアル。

例 { This is the boy that showed me the way.
{ コレガ(私ニ道ヲ教ヘテ呉レタ)子デアル。

(私ニ道ヲ教ヘテ呉レタ)コレダケノ語ハ子供ヲ形容シタモノデアル。又 that ハ the boy ノ代名詞デ showed me the way ノ主語デアル。

{ This is the book which my uncle gave me.
{ コレガ(叔父ノ呉レタ)本デアル。

(叔父ノ呉レタ)ハ本ヲ形容シタモノ。又 which ハ the book ノ代名詞デアリ、My uncle gave me *this book.* デアルカラ gave ノ目的デアル。

{ A widower is a man whose wife is dead.
{ (妻ニ死ナレタ)男ヲ鰥ト云フ。

whose カラ下ハ man ノ形容詞デアル。

{ The man that is standing at the gate is our teacher.
{ アノ(門ノ處ニ立ツテ居ル)男ハ我々ノ先生デアル。

{ A child whose parents are dead is called an orphan.
{ (親ニ死ナレタ)子ヲ孤兒ト云フ。

{ The boy of whom you spoke the other day has set out for Tokyo.

{ (先日君ガ話シタ)子ハ東京へ出發シマシタ。

{ The house in which he lives is very large and fine.

{ 彼ノ(住ンデ居ル)家ハ大キクテ立派ダ。

上等ハ皆形容詞ノ働キヲスルモノデアル。

(2) **Continuative Use** 關係代名詞ガ文ト文トヲ結ビ付ケルトキ。

(注意) コノ用法ハ今述ベタ形容詞ノ働キヲスルモノノ場合トハ全ク異リ、又譯ストキモ下カラ週ツテ何々シタトコロノ何々ト云フテハナラス。

例 { I met Mr. Ito, who (=and he) told me the news.
{ 僕ハ伊藤ニ逢ツタスルト彼ガコノ話ヲシタ。

{ I read the book, which (=and it) proved very easy and interesting.

{ 我ハソノ本ヲ讀ンデミタスルト(ソノ本ハ)非常ニ易ク又面白カッタ。

{ He had three children, all of whom (=and they all)

died young. ~~He was a poet~~ ^{He was a poet} ~~He died a millionaire~~ ^{He died a millionaire}
{ 彼レニハ三人ノ子ガアツタガ皆若死シテ了ツタ。

以上ノ様ニ who, which ガ and he, and it 等ニナルトキハ who which ノ前ニ必ズ Comma ノアルコトニ注意セネバナラヌ。

(3) **Who, which** ニハ Restrictive ヤ Continuative ノ用法ノ外ニ理由ト目的ヲ表ハス

コトガアル.

例. Nishikawa, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} who \\ = \text{because he} \end{array} \right\}$ had been found guilty
 理由 was hunged.
 西川ハ有罪ト云フコトニナツテ絞罪ニ所セラレタ.

目的. Envoys were sent, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} who \\ = \text{that they might} \end{array} \right\}$ sue for
 peace.
 講和ヲスルタメニ使者ヲ遣ハシタ.

(4) Relative Pronoun in Phrase.

関係代名詞ガ Preposition, Infinitive,
 participle, Gerund ノ目的ニ用ヒラル、コト
 ガアル。

例. Is this the man $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{of whom you spoke yesterday?} \\ = \text{whom you spoke of yesterday?} \end{array} \right\}$
 ソレガ君ガ昨日噂シタ男デスカ?

⑦ He lost the position $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to obtain which he had tried so} \\ \text{hard.} \\ = \text{which he had tried so hard to} \\ \text{obtain.} \end{array} \right\}$
 永イコト骨折ツテ漸ク得タ位置ヲ失ツテ了ツタ.

The guide carried a bell, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{hearing which we followed-} \\ = \text{which we hearing follow-} \\ \text{ed.} \end{array} \right\}$

案内者ハ鈴ヲ提ゲテ居ツタ、シテコノ鈴ノ音ヲ聞キ
 ナガラ我々ハ續イテ行ツタ.

I undertook a word, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in performing which} \\ \text{which I succeeded in performing} \end{array} \right\}$ I succeeded.
 私ハ一ツノ仕事ヲ引受ケタソシテ立派ニヤリ了ツ
 タ.

⑤. 関係代名詞ガ Objective Case ニアル
 トキハコレヲ省クコトガ出來ル.

Show me the book (which) you spoke of the other
 day.

先日御話ノ本ヲ見セテ呉レ給へ.

This is the house (which) he lives in.

此レガ彼ノ住ンデ居ル家ダ,

This is the watch (that) I lost yesterday.

此ハ僕ガ昨日失ツタ時計ダ.

(6) 関係代名詞ハ先行語ト人稱, 數ヲ同シ
 ウスル.

I who am only a poor student.

You who are so rich.

He who is so honest,

People who are civilized.

(注意) 人稱代名詞 *It* ノ用法. 2 デ述ベテ置イタ様ニ主語ヲ強ムル
 爲ニ It is...I...that ノ形ヲ用フルコノ文デハ眞ノ主語ハ It デ I ハ
 subjective Complement デアルカラ, that ハ It ニ從ハナケレバナラ
 ヌ筈デアルガ, Complement ノ方が近クニアル處カラコレト人稱, 數

ヲ同シウスル習慣デアル。

- 例. { It is *I that am* suspected, not you.
疑ハレタノハコノ私デアツテ君デハナイ。
It is *you that are* in the wrong.
悪イノハオ前ノ方ナノダ。
It was *they that were* making such a noise.
ソナ騒ギヲシタノハ彼等デアツタ。

◎(7) Which ノ用法.

關係代名詞 *which* ハ其 ^{先行詞} antecedent トシテ clause, Phrase ヲ取ル事ガ出來ル而シテコレハ *which* ニ限ラレテ居ル。

- { I tried *to speak, which, (=to speak) however,* was impossible.
口ヲキカウトシタガ出來ナカッタ。
{ *He has paid his debts, which (=the fact that he has paid his debts) Shows his honesty.*
彼レハ借金ヲ皆拂ッタコレガ(=彼ガ借金ヲ拂ッタコトガ)彼ノ正直デアルト云フ事ヲヨク表ハシテ居ル。
注意. コノ *which* ハ Demonstrative ノ *It* ト同シ意味デアル。

◎(8) That ノ用法. (1)

關係代名詞 *that* ハ Restrictive Use, Who, Which ノ代用ナスルガ \Who which ハ單ニ説明的デアリ *that* ハ一層制限的デアル。

但シ *that* ハ { *whose* ノ代リニハ用ヒラレナイ。
前ニ前置詞ヲ置クコトハ出來ナイ。

- 例. { I want a book { *which* } is both easy and interesting.
易クテ面白イ本ガ欲シイ。
{ *I know the teacher { who } teaches you English.*
君ニ英語ヲ教ヘテ居ル人ヲ知ツテ居ル。

{ I met the man { *whom* you spoke of yesterday. }
= *of whom* you spoke of yesterday.
= *that* you spoke of yesterday.
君ガ昨日噂シタ人ニ會ツタ。
コノトキニ *of that* you spoke—トハ云ヘヌ。

◎(9) That ノ用法. (2.)

必ず *that* ヲ用ヒネバナラヌトキ。

a. 最上級ノ形容詞ノ次:—

{ He is *the richest man that* I know.
私ノ居ツテ居ル人ノ中デ彼ハ一番金持チダ。

b. the first, the last ノ次:—

{ He was *the first man (that) came* and the last man *(that) left.*
彼ガ第一番ニ來テ一番後デ出テ行ツタ。

c. the only ノ次:—

This is *the only mistake that* he has ever made.
彼ハコレヨリ外今迄デニ間違ヲシタコトハナイ。

d. all ノ次:—

{ I did *all that* I could.
 { 出来得ル丈ケ盡シタ。

e. the same ノ次:—

{ This is *the same* book *that* I lost.
 { コレハ私ノ失ッタソノ本ダ。

f. the very ノ次:—

{ That was *the very* thing *that* I wanted.
 { 私ノ欲イト思ッテ居ッタノハ其レダ。

g. no ノ次:—

{ There is *no such* person *that* I know of.
 { 私ノ知ッテイル中ニハ其ンナ人ハアリマセン。

k. It is.....that

{ *It is I that* have done it.
 { ソレヲ爲シタノハ私デス。

レイ. 人ト物ト先行語ニ成ツタトキ。

{ *The man and his horse that* fell over the cliff were
 killed on the spot. 諷語 (即場ニ)
 { 崖カラ落ちタ男モ馬モ即死シタ。

{ *The boy and his dog that* appeared there were enthu-
 siastically cheered by the spectators.

{ ソコニ現ハレタ子供ト犬トハ非常ニ観客ニ喝采サレ
 タ。

レジ. 疑問代名詞ノ次:—

欠

④ 疑問詞
4. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Nominative	Possessive	Objective
who?	whose?	whom?
what?	—	what?
which?	—	which?

(1) **who** ハ人間ニ用フ。

{ *Who is he?* { *Who are they?*
彼ハ誰デスカ。 彼等ハ誰デスカ。

④ (2) **what** ハ人間ニモ物ニモ用フ。

{ *What is he?* { *What is it?*
彼ハ何ナ事ヲシテ居ル男カ。 ソレハ何か。

(3) **which** ハ人間ニモ物ニモ用フ。

{ *Which of you* have done this?
オ前等ノ中何レガコレヲ爲シタノカ。

{ *Which of these books* have you read?
コノ本ノ中どれヲ君ハ讀ンダノカ。

④ (4) 疑問代名詞ハ前置詞ヲ添ヘテ意味ヲ限定スル必要ノアル場合ガアル。

{ *To whom* does this book belong?
= *Whom* does this book belong to?
此本ハ誰ニ屬スルカ。

欠

{ *With what* do you eat?

= *What* do you eat *with*?

{ 君ハ何デ物ヲ食フカ.

② ^{about} { *Of whom* do you speak?

= *Whom* do you speak *of*?

{ 君ハ誰レノ事ヲ云ツテ居ルノカ.

{ *For whom* is this letter?

= *Whom* is this letter *for*?

{ 此ノ手紙ハ誰レニヤルノカ.

④ (5) 疑問代名詞ハ疑問形容詞トシテ用ヒラレルコトガアル。次ニ名詞ノアル場合ハ疑問形容詞デアアル。

{ *What* do you want?

{ *What book* do you want?

{ *Which* of them do you want?

{ *Which book* do you want?

(6) **which** ニツ用方ガアル。

⑤ a. { *Which* do you want?.....三個以上ノ物ノ内ニテ.

{ フレガ入用カ.

b. { *Which* do you want?.....二個ノ物ノ内ニテ.

{ ドチラガ入用カ.

⑥ (7) 疑問詞ノ位置ハ文ノ始トス。但シ他ノ節ニ對スル附屬文トナルトキハ其附屬文ノ始ニ置ク。

clause

a. { *What* do you want?

{ I do not know *what* you want.

b. { *Who* is he?

{ Do you know *who* he is.

附屬文デハ主格ト動詞トノ位置ハ肯定ノ時ト變ラヌ事ニ注意セヨ。

(8) 疑問詞ヲ附屬文ノ初ニ置カズシテ動詞ノ次ニ置クトキアリ之ハ動詞ニ依ツテ定マル。

{ **know** :—Do you know *what* he wants?

a. { **ask** :—Have you asked *what* he wants?

{ **tell** :—Has he told you *what* he wants?

{ **think** :—*Who* do you think he is?

b. { **suppose** :—*What* do you suppose he wants?

{ **imagine** :—*What* do you imagine he wants?

(9) **Idiom.**

{ *What* is that to you?

{ オ前ノ知ツタ事デヤナイ.

{ I don't know *what* to do with it?

{ ソレヲ如何シタラヨイカ分カラヌ.

{ *I will tell you what.*

{ 君ニ話シタイ事ガアル.

{ *What* with teaching, and *what* with writing, my time is entirely (taken up).

{ 教授ヤラ著述ヤラデ少シノ暇モナイ.

main phrase

- { *Who on earth* are you?
オ前ハ一體何者カ。
{ *What the devil* do you want?
一體オ前ハ何が入ルノカ。
{ He knows *what he is about*.
彼ハ自分ノ仕事ハ良ク心得テ居ル。
{ *What though* I should fail?
僕ハ失敗シタツテ何カ。
(僕ハ失敗シテモ平氣ナモノダ。)
{ *What was my astonishment!*
私ノ驚キハ何ウデアツタラウ。

(10) 疑問詞ガ Infinitive ト合シテ phrase
ヲ成ストキ。

- { I did not know *what to do*.
何ウシタラヨイカ分カラナカツタ。
{ I don't know *whom to ask*.
誰レニ聞イテヨイカ分ラヌ。

(11) 區別。

- { *What* do you want? (何ニガ)
{ Do you want *anything*? (何ニカ)
{ *Whose* dog is it? (誰レノ)
{ Is that *any one's* dog? (誰レカノ)
{ *Who* has come? (誰レガ)
{ Has *any one* come? (誰レカ)
{ *Whom* do you want? (誰レガ)
{ Do you want *any one*? (誰レカ)

5. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS. PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

Singular			Plural		
Nom.	Poss.	Obj.	Nom.	Poss.	Obj.
this	——	th's	there	——	these
that	——	that	those	——	those
such	——	such	such	——	such
the other	the other's	the other	the other(s)	the others'	the other(s)
another	another's	another	other(s)	others'	other(s)

Demonstrative Pronoun トハ前ニ擧ゲタル
名詞ヲ指摘スル代名詞デアル。

Pronominal Adjective トハ代名詞ヨリ起ツ
タ形容詞デアル。

今コハデハコノニツヲ同時ニ説明スルコトニシタ。
何故ト云フニ *This is better than that.* ノ *this* ヤ *that* ハ代
名詞デアルガ *This watch is better than that one.* ト云へ
バ *this, that* ハ忽チ形容詞ニ變ジテシマフノデアルカラ
兩者ハ共ニ研究スル方が便利デアル。

(1) 代名詞 *this, that*.

a. *This* ハ手近ナモノヲ指シ *that* ハ稍遠イモノヲ指ス。而シテドチラモ *it* ヨリ意味が強イ。

This } is a school. *It* is a school.
That }

b. *This, that, these, those* ガ相對スルトキ。何レヲ指スカ。下ノ例ヲ見ヨ。

Health is better than *wealth*, for *this* (=wealth) can not give such true happiness as *that* (=health).

健康ハ富ニ勝ル。何故ト云フニコレ(=後者=富)ハ到底ソレ(=前者=健康)程ニ人ニ幸福ヲ與ヘルコトが出来ヌカラ。

Work and *play* are both necessary to health; *the former* (=work) gives us energy and *the latter* (=play) gives us rest.

仕事モ遊ビモ健康ニ必要デアル。前者(=仕事)ハ吾々ニ力ヲ與ヘ後者(=遊ビ)ハ休ヲ與ヘルノデアルカラ。

Eschew *vice* and practice *virtue*; *the one* (=vice) leads to misery, and *the other* (=virtue) to happiness.

惡ヲ避ケ善ヲ行ヘ。前者(=惡)ハ不幸ニ後者(=善)ハ幸福ニ人ヲ導クノデアル。

コノ三ツノ云ヒ方ノ中, *the former, the latter* ハ *the one, the other* ト全ク同ジデアル。 *this, that* (複數 *these*

those) ノ *this* ハ *the latter* ヲ受ケ *that* ハ *the former* ヲ受ケル事ニ注意セネバナラヌ。

c. *That, those* ガ名詞ノ代リニ用ヒラレシトキ。

{ The air of the hills is cooler than *that* (=the air) of the plains.

{ 山ノ空氣ハ平地ノ空氣ヨリモ冷イ。

{ His dress was *that* of a gentleman, but his speech and demeanour were *those* of a clown.

{ 彼ノ着物ハ紳士ノ着物ノ様デアツタガ言語ト舉動トハ田夫野人ノ言語舉動ノ如クデアツタ。

d. *This, that* ガ clause 又ハ sentence ノ代リニ用ヒラレタトキ。

all this:— { He got drunk, struck his servants, insulted his friends, and *all this* he did with impunity.

{ 彼ハ酔ツテ召使ヲナグツタ, 友人ヲ侮辱シタ, シカモ斯ル事ヲシナガラ何ソノ罰モ受ケナカッタ。

コノ文ノ *all this* ハ He got drunk カラ insulted his friends 迄ノ文ヲ受ケタモノデアル。

that:— { Make the best use of your time at school; *that* is a wise boy.

{ 學校ニ行ツテ居ルウチ充分時ヲ利用セヨ (即勉強セヨ) コレガ賢イ子デアル。

この文の *that* は one who makes the best use of his time at school (學校ニ居ル内ヨリ勉強スルモノハ) ト云フ文ノ代リデアアル。

and that:— { The ship was built in less than a year, and *that* in the midst of the war.
この船ハ一年モカ、ラズニ造ツタ シカモ 戦ノ真最中ニ。

この文の *that* は The ship was built in less than a year ノ代リニ用ヒタモノデアアル。

e. **this and that, this or that.**

One man says *this* and another *that*; whom should I believe?

一人ハ 斯ウ云フ シ一人ハ ア、云フ。ドチラノ云フ事ヲ信ズレバヨイノカ。

He is always visiting *this* friend or *that*.

彼ハ絶エズ何處ノ家カヘ遊ビニ行ツテ居ル。

② f. 形容形 *this, these* ハ 現在、過去、未來ノ時ニ附スルコトガ出來ル。

Present:— { We have had no rain *this* month.
今月ハ雨ガ降ラナカッタ。

Past:— { I have been studying English *these* five years.
私ハ コノ五年間英語ヲ學ンデ居ル。

Future:— { I shall not be able to do it *these* fifteen days.
未ダ コノ十五日間ハソレヲ爲ス譯ニハ參リマスマイ。

g. Idioms:—

This much:— { *This much* is certain that he will succeed.
彼ハ必ズ成功スル、コノ事丈ケハ確デア
ル。

This once:— { Hear me for *this once*.
何卒 コレ一回丈ケ聞イテ下サイ。

② This day week, (month, etc.):—

{ I shall leave here *this day week*.

{ 來週ノ今日私ハ此處ヲ立チマス。

{ I left there *this day month*.

{ 私ハ 先月ノ今日ソコヲ立チマシタ。

① One of these days:—

{ I will take you there *one of these days*.

{ イツカソノ中連レテ行カウ。

② (2) Same ト云フ形容詞モ ^{Demonstrative pronoun} 指示代名詞ノ如ク用ヒラル。故ニ此所ニ連關シテ一言説明シヨウ。

常ニ the ヲ附ス。而シテ指摘詞 same ニハ二ツ意味ガアル。

a. the same as 同種類ノ:—

{ This is *the same* watch as mine.

{ コレハ私ノト 同種類ノ時計ダ。

b. the same that 同一ノ:—

{ This is *the same* watch *that* I lost.

{ コレハ私が失シタソノ時計ダ。

c. 名詞ニ用ヒラレタル Same:—

僅ハ貴ノ時計ハ
私ノ時計ニ
同種類ノ
時計ダ

{ *The same* is the case with me.
 私が丁度ソレト同ジ様ダ。
 { Are you the principal of this school? Yes, *the same*.
 貴君が此ノ學校ノ校長サンデスカ。ハイ左様デス。
 { I bought a watch and lost *the same* the very next
 day.
 私ハ時計ヲ買ツテシカモソノ翌日ソレヲナクシテ了
 ッタ。

d. 副詞ニ用ヒラレタル **Same** :—

{ I can not accept your offer, but I thank you *all the same*.
 折角ノオ勸デスガオ受ケ致ス譯ニハマイリマセン然
 シ御志ハ有難ク御禮ヲ申シマス。

e. **One and the same**. 同一ト云フ意味ヲ強メタニ過ギ
 ナイ。

{ They are *one and the same* thing.
 コレ等ハ一ツモノデ(同ジモノデ)アル。

[注意] Same = very ヲ附シ the very same トスレバ意味ガ強クナル。
 same = much ヲ附シ much the same トスレバ殆ンド同ジダトイ
 フ意味ダカラ意味ガ弱クナル。

(3) **Such**.a. **Such** ガ代名詞ニ用ヒラレタルモノ。

{ If you are a gentleman at all, show yourself *such*.
 苟モ紳士ダト云フナラ紳士ヲシクシナサイ。

{ He was a learned man and was respected as *such*.
 彼ハ學者デアツタ, ソシテ又學者トシテ尊敬サレテ
 居ツタ。
 { *Such as* (=those who) have plenty of money can do
 it.
 金ノ澤山アル者ニハ出來ル。
 b. **Such** ガ形容詞ニ用ヒラレタルモノ。
 { I did not expect *such* treatment at your hands.
 君カラコンナ取扱ヲ受ケヤウトハ思ハナカッタ。

c. **such and such a** :—

{ He ordered me to do so and so at *such and such a*
 time.
 彼ハコレコレノトキニ私ニコレコレセヨト命ジタ。
 { I met *such and such a* man at *such and such a* place.
 私ハ斯々ノ場所ニ斯々ノ人ニ逢ツタ。

d. **Such as** ハ連關接續詞ノ部デ述ベル筈デアアル。(4) **All**.a. **All** ハ打消ノ意味ニヨク注意セネバナラヌ。

{ They *all* went there.
 彼等ハ皆ソコへ行ツタ。
 { *All* of them did *not* go.
 彼等ノ中皆ハ行カナカッタ。(行ツタモノモアリ行カ
 ナカッタモノモアル)。
 { *None* of them went
 彼等ハ皆行カナカッタ。(行ツタモノガナイ)。

② Not 卜 all 卜合スルト皆デハナイト云フノデ半バ打消スノダカラ some 卜同ジ意味ニナル。

b. all ガ名詞ニナツタトキ。

{ All went well with him.
彼ニハ何事モ故障ハ無カッタ。(萬事好都合ニ行ツタ).
{ All is not gold that glitters.
光ルノハ黄金バカリデハナイ。(見カケニ依ラヌモノ).
{ All are not saints that go to church.
教會ヘ行クカラト云ツテ良イ人バカリトハ限ラヌ。
{ Our all is at stake now.
今ハ我々ノ大切ナモノガ悉ク危険ニナツテ居ル。
{ All you have to do is to obey him.
君ハ彼ノ命ニ從ヘサイスレバヨイノダ。

③ All ノ phrase :—

{ He is practical **above all**.
就中彼ハ實用的デアル。
{ Do it **before all things**.
何ヨリ先ニソレヲヤツテ呉レ。
{ I like it **first of all**.
私ハ何ヨリソレガ好キダ。
{ This is the **best of all**.
皆ノ中デコレガ一番良イ。
{ **Last of all**, he rose to speak.
一番後デ彼レガ立ツテ話シヲシタ。

{ He is a great man **after all**.
何ント云ツテモ彼ハ偉イ。
{ He failed **after all** his labours.
アンナニ働イタニモカ、ハラズ彼ハ失敗シタ了ツタ。
{ I found him absent after coming **all the way**.
ワザワザ行ツタノニ彼ハ不在デアツタ。
{ I was **all but** dead.
私ハ殆ンド死ンダヤウデアツタ。
{ She was **all-in-all** to her husband.
彼女ハ良人ニ非常ニ愛サレテ居ツタ。
{ Believe me **all-in-all or not at all**.
私ノ云フ事ヲ信ズルナラ充分信ジテ呉レ。又信ゼヌナラ少シモ信ジナクモヨイ。
{ Will you do it **at all**?
君ハ一體ソレヲ爲ス氣ナノカ。
{ If you do it **at all** do it well.
ヤル位ナラバシツカリヤレ。
{ I don't know it **at all**.
私ハ少シモ知りマセン。
{ **For** } all his wealth he is unhappy.
With }
アレ程金ガアルニモ拘ハラズ彼ハ不幸ナ人ダ。
{ He may be drowned **for all** } I care.
me }
アンナ奴ハ死ンダツテ私ハ構ハヌ。

{ It is true for all that.

{ ソレニモ構はずソノ事ハ實デアル。

{ I will not do such a thing for all the world.

{ 何ナ事ガアラウトモ私ハソナ事ハセヌ。(世界ヲ
呉レルト云ハレテモ.....セヌ)。

{ There were ten men in all.

{ 皆デ十人居ツタ。

{ He was in all his glory then.

{ 彼ハ其ノ時得意デアツタ。

{ Come on me one and all.

{ 皆カ、レ。

{ I tell you this once for all.

{ コレ一回ダケ云ツテヤル。

{ I will do it with all my heart.

{ 一生懸命ヤリマセウ。

{ Do it with all your might.

{ 全力ヲ盡シテヤレ。

{ He is a jack of all trades.

{ 彼ハ萬屋ダ。

{ It is all over up with him.

{ 彼ハモウダメダ。

{ He is all there.

{ 彼ハ才物ダ。

{ He was struck all of a heap.

{ 彼ハ不意打ヲ喰ツテ狼狽シタ。

{ He cried out all of a sudden.

{ 突然彼ハ叫ンダ。

{ I am all the better for it.

{ ソレガ爲ニ却ツテ良イ。

{ I am all the worse for it.

{ ソレガ爲ニ却ツテ悪クナツタ。

{ I am all anxiety.

{ 私ハ非常ニ心配シテ居ル。

{ I am all attention.

{ 注意シテ居リマス。

{ The boy was all ears.

{ ソノ子が熱心ニ聞イテ居ツタ。

(5) **None** (= no one).

コノ代名詞ハ單數ニ取扱ハレルノガ當然デアルノニ
實際ハ複數ノ方が多い。

{ *None wishes* to do it.

{ = *None wish* to do it.

{ ソレヲ爲サウト思フ者ハナイ。

但シ *None of them* ハ常ニ複數デアル。

{ *None of them were* glad to see it.

{ 彼等ノ中ツレヲ見タイト思フモノハ無カッタ。

悲観シ味。

{ This is *no* business of yours.
= This is *none* of your business.
オ前ノ知ツタ事ヂヤナイ。
I have *no* brothers or sisters.
= Brothers or sisters have I *none*.
私ニハ男ノ兄弟モ女ノ姉妹モ無イ。

(6) One = 三ツ用法ガアル。

(1) Indefinite Pronoun (不定代名詞)トナルトキ。

{ What must *one* (=we) give to buy a good gold watch.
良イ金時計ヲ買フニハ何程位出サナケレバナラヌ
カ。

{ *One* (=we) can not be too careful in this world.
我々ハ如何程注意シテモ注意ノ過ギルコトハナ
イ。

{ *One* (=any one) who mixes with virnilion, will turn
red.
朱ニ交レバ赤クナル。

コノ場合ノ *One* ハ常ニ意味ハ複數デアアル。

(2) Repetitive Pronoun (反覆代名詞)トナルトキ。

{ I want to buy a watch, but I have no money to buy
one (=a watch) with.
時計ヲ買イタイガ買フ金ガナイ。

コノ場合ニハ前ノ名詞ガ複數ナラバ *ones* トナル。

(3) *One* = a certain (或ル)ノ場合。コノ *one* ハ不定指
摘形容詞デアアル。

One day he came to see me.

{ *One* Mr. Tanaka came to see me yesterday.
田中ト云フ人が昨日逢ヒニ來タ。

[注意] 1. *One* ガ *Some, any, no, every* 等ト合スルト複合代名詞ヲ作ル。

There is *some one* at the door. (誰レカ)

Do you want *any one*? (誰レカ)

No one went there. (誰レモ何々セヌ)

You must tell it to *every one*. (皆ニ)

[注意] 2. *One* ト *it*. *It* ハ定ツタ名詞 *one* ハ不定ノ名詞ノ代リニ用ヒル。

Have you a pen? Yes, I have *one*. (=a pen).

Have you the knife? Yes, I have *it* (=the knife).

I bought a knife and gave *it* (=the knife) to my brother.

[注意] 3. *One* = 形容詞ヲ附シテ a good one, a bad one ノ如ク用ヒラレタ
ルトキハ普通名詞ニ變ジタモノデアアル。

[注意] 4. *One* ヲ受ケルニハ *one* ヲ用ヒ *he, his, him* ヲ用キナイノヲ本
則トス。

{ *One* must be careful in the choice of *one's* friend.

人ハ友ヲ撰ブニ注意セネバナラス。

(7) Another.

{ There is *another* bridge a little way off.
少シ行クト。モーツ橋ガアル。

{ If I am a fool, you are *another*.
私ガ馬鹿ナラオ前モソウダ。

{ Bring me *another* one.
モーツ他ノヲ持ツテ來イ。

一言
同
字
身
解

{ One man was blind, another was deaf, and a third was lame.
一人ハ盲デ一人ハ聾デ今一人ハ跛デアツタ。

(8) Other. 代名詞ノトキニハ複數ハ others トナル。

(1) 單數ノ the other ハ常ニ one, this 等ノ語ト共ニ用ヒニツノモノニ關シテ云フ。

He has two sons, *one* lives in Tokyo, *the other* in Kyoto.

彼レニハ二人ノ子供ガアル一人ハ東京ニ住ムデ居リ一人ハ京都ニ住ムデ居ル。

{ Is the boat on *this* side of the river?
No, it is on *the other* side.
舟ハ川ノコチラ側ニアルカ。否ヤ向側ニアル。

Idiom: I met him *the other day*. (先日)

(2) the others = the rest. (ソノ他ハ)

One of them was a teacher and *the others* were all students.

(3) 複數ノ other(s) = any, some, no 等ヲ附シテ冠詞ヲ附ケズニ用フルコトガアル。

Have you *any other(s)*? (未ダ他ニアルカ。)

I have *no other(s)*. (モウ他ニハナイ。)

There are *many other(s)*. (未ダ他ニ澤山アル。)

(4) Others, another ガ不定ノ意味ニ用ヒラレルコトガアル。

{ Never mind what *others* may think of you.
他人ガ君ヲ何ウ思フカソナコトニ構フナ。

{ Do to *another* as you would have *another* do to you.
己レ他ニ望ム如ク。他ニ對シテ行ヘ。

(5) { Each other: 一互ニ(ニツノトキ)
One another: 一互ニ(三ツ以上ノトキ)

The two brothers loved *each other*.

They helped *one another*.

(6) { One after the other: 一(交ル交ル)
One after another: 一(後カラ後カラト續イテ)

He lifted his feet *one after the other*.

They left the room *one after another*.

(7) Somehow or other ニハニツノ意味ガアル。

a. { I will do it *somehow or other*.
何ウニカシテヤツテ見マセウ。

b. { I did not like him *somehow or other*.
何ウ云フモノカ彼ヲ好カナカッタ。

(8) On the one hand, on the other (hand) (一方デハ何々又一方デハ何々)。

{ On the one hand, the teachers were severe and cruel;
on the other, the students were idle and slavish.
一方デハ教師ガ嚴シク慘酷デアリ又一方デハ生徒ガ怠惰卑屈デアツタ。

{ He was walking with his wife *on one hand* and his daughter *on the other*.
片手ニ妻君. 片手ニ娘ヲ引キナガラ散歩シテ居タ.

(9) **Both** ト **All**. ソノ位置ニ注意セヨ.

二人ノトキ { I know *both his parents*.
= I know *them both*.
= I know *both of them*.

三人以上 { I know *all these students*.
= I know *them all*.
= I know *all of them*.

[注意] { All of them did not go = Some of them went.
Both of them did not go = Only one of them went.

(10) **Either** ト **any** ニハ三ツノ用法ガアル.

a. 疑問 { Do you know *either* of them? (二人ノ中) ドチラ
カ.
Do you know *any* of them? (三人以上ノトキ)

b. 否定 { I don't know *either* of them. (二人ノ中) ドチラモ
知ラヌ.
= I know *neither* of them.
I don't know *any* of them. (三人以上居ル中) 誰
レモ知ラヌ.
= I know *none* of them.

c. 肯定 { You may take *either* of the two.
(二ツノ中) ドチラヲ取ツテモヨイ.
You may take *any* of them.
(三ツ以上アル中) ドレヲ取ツテモヨイ.

(11) **Both—and, either—or, neither—nor** ハ連
關接續詞ナレド. 便宜上茲ニ略掬ス.

{ I know *both English and French*.

{ 英語モ佛蘭西語モ知ツテ居ル.

{ Do you want *either* a pen *or* a pencil?

{ ペンカ鉛筆カドチラカ入用デスカ.

{ I know *neither French nor German*.

{ 私ハ獨逸語モ佛蘭西語モ知ラヌ.

[注意] *either—or* ト *or* トハ異フ.

{ Do you want a pen *or* a pencil?

{ ペンガ入ルノデスカ. ソレトモ鉛筆ガ入ルノデスカ.

(12) **Every** ト **each**. 常ニ單數デアル.

a. I know *every* one of them. (一人殘ラズ知ツテ居ル.)

b. *Each* boy has his own desk. (銘々机ヲ持ツテ居ル.)

c. *Every* boy *doesn't* like to learn.

{ 勉強ヲ好マヌ子供モアル.

(13) **Every** ト **any** :—**Every** ハ(一人ノコラ
ズ) **any** ハ(誰レデモ).

a. You must tell it to *every body*.

{ 誰レニデモ皆云ハナケレバナラヌ.

b. You may tell it to *any one* you like.

{ 誰レニデモ好キナ人ニ話シテヨイ.

c. Not every = some, not any = none.

{ Man can *not* do *every* thing.

{ 人間ニハ出来ヌ事モアル。

{ He can *not* do *anything*.

{ 彼ニハ何ニモ出来ヌ。

Idiom:— { He can do anything and everything.

{ 彼レニハ何ンデモ出来ル。

(14) **Every other** (= every second).

{ I take a bath every other day.

{ 私ハ隔日ニ湯ニ入ル。

Every third day (= every three days).

{ He teaches us every third day.

{ 彼ハ二日置キニ我々ニ教ヘル。

Every few years. (數年目毎ニ).

Idiom:— { He is a Japanese, *every inch* of him.

{ 彼ハ何處カラ何處迄日本人ダ。

{ I know *every inch* of the neighbourhood.

{ 此邊ハ私ハ良ク知ツテ居リマス。

(15) **Some** ト **any**:— some, any ハ one,

body, thing ト合スルト數量ノ意味デナク不

定代名詞ガ出来ル。又 where ト合スルト不

定代名副詞ガ出来ル。而シテ some ハ肯定。

any ハ否定及疑問ニ用ヒル。

{ Did *any* one come in my absence?

{ 留守中誰レカ來タカ。

{ *Some* one must have come in my absence.

{ 留守中誰レカ來タニ違ヒナイ。

{ Are you going *any where* this after-noon?

{ 午後何處カヘオ出掛ニナリマスカ。

{ He has gone *somewhere*.

{ 彼ハ何處カヘ行ツタ。

[注意] 人ニ物ヲ進メルトキハ疑問ニテモ、any ノ代リニ some ヲ用ヒル。

Will you take *some* cake?

Will you please give me *some* money?

(16) **Some**=about:—

{ There were *some* (=about) fifty men present.

{ 殆ンド五十人計リ出席シテ居ツタ。

(17) **Some** ト **certain**:—

Some ハ其ノ人其ノ物ノアルコトハ知
レドモ之レヲ良ク知ラヌトキ、**certain** ハ知
ツテ居リナガラ之レヲ云フコトヲ欲セヌト
キニ用ヒル。

Some one is at the door. (誰レカ來テ居ル。)

{ *Something* must have happened.

{ 何カ起ツタニ違ヒナイ。

{ I met him at a *certain* place.

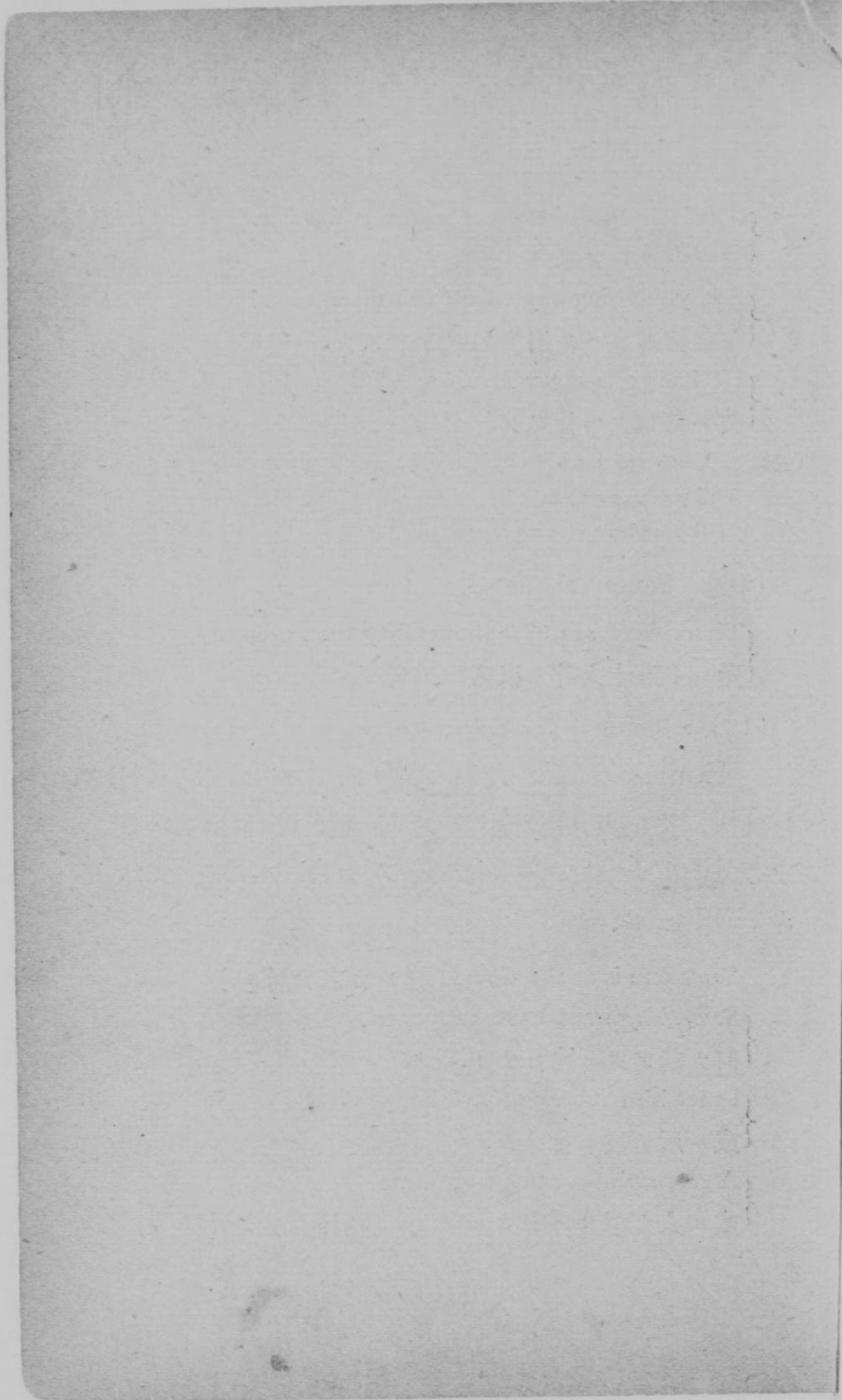
{ 或ル所デ彼ニ會ツタ。

{ A *certain* man came to see me.

{ 或ル人が會ヒニ來タ。

Handwritten notes in Japanese:

其ノ人其ノ物ノアルコトハ知
レドモ之レヲ良ク知ラヌトキ、
certain ハ知ツテ居リナガラ
之レヲ云フコトヲ欲セヌト
キニ用ヒル。



欠

欠

Which shall I take?	ドチラニシヤウカ。which ハ代名詞。
Have you bought <u>either</u> ?	ドチラノ方ヲ御買ヒテシタカ。 either ハ代名詞。
How did he kill himself?	ドンナ風ニシテ自殺シマシタカ。 himself ハ reflexive.
Show me <u>another</u> .	ドレカ外ノヲ見セテ下サイ。another ハ代名詞。
How did his uncle make <u>himself</u> sick?	ドウシテ彼ノ叔父サンハ病氣ニナ ツタノデスカ。himself ハ reflexive.
Learn your lesson; <u>that</u> is a good boy.	課業ヲ覺ヘナサイ; 其ガヨイ生徒ナ ンデス。that ハ前文ヲ受ク。
There is in the country a man who does not know what an aeroplane is like.	田舎ニハ飛行機ハ何シナ様ナモノ カ知ラナイ人ガアル。who ハ主 格。
Each man has his own fault, but it is not every man that knows it.	人ニハ夫々缺點ガアルモノダガ誰 デモ之ヲ知ルトハ限ラヌ。it... that ハ意味ヲ強ムル用法。
One must respect one's superiors.	人ハ自分ノ目上ノ者ヲ尊敬セネバ ナラヌ。one ハ代名詞。
The boughs <u>that</u> bear most hang lowest.	一番多ク實ノナル枝ハ一番低ク下 ガル。that ハ關係代名詞。
No, I bought neither.	イ、ドチラモ買ヒマセンデシタ。 neither ハ代名詞。
I had a hard time of <u>it</u> as it began to rain before I had gone very far.	イクラモ行カヌ内ニ雨が降り出シ テ酷イ目ニ遇ツタ。it ハ兩方共 代名詞ニシテ前者ハ運命ヲ指シ 後者ハ天候ヲ指ス。

II.

問	答
Please lend me the other.	今一ツノ方ヲ貸シテ下サイ。 other

There are on the one hand useful birds, and on the other hand harmful ones.	ハ代名詞。 一方ニ有益ナ鳥モアレバ一方ニ有害ナ鳥モアル。ones ハ birds ナ受ケタ代名詞。
I absented myself from school the day before yesterday.	一昨日學校ヲ缺席シマシタ。myself ハ reflexive.
Because he looks out for his own interests.	彼ハ自分ノ利害許リ圖ルカラデス。his own ハ所有格。
Have nothing for it but to give up my study with my delicate construction.	身體ガ弱イカラ學問ヲ止メルヨリ仕方ガナイ。nothing for it but. 代名詞ノ熟語的用法。
They say that he is greatly rich.	彼ガ非常ニ金持ダト人ガ言フ。they ト he ハ主格。
He soiled my dress like this.	彼ハ此様ニ僕ノ着物ヲ汚シタ。this ハ代名詞。
He is so idle that he is loath to do anything.	彼ハ大ノ怠ケ者デ何ナスルノモ厭テ居ル。anything ハ代名詞。
How does he make himself liked like that?	彼ハ何ウシテアソナニ好カレルノデスカ。himself ハ reflexive.
He is proud of himself.	彼ハ自分ノ事ヲ誇ツテ居ル。himself ハ主格ノ補。
It is blowing hard.	風ガヒドク吹イテ居ル。it ハ天候ヲ指ス代名詞。
This morning I got a letter from a friend of mine.	今朝友達カラ手紙ガ來タ。mine ハ所有格代名詞。
Who of you will go with him?	君方ノ内誰ガ彼ト行キマスカ。which 主格。
They say your English speech was done very well.	君ノ英語演説ハ中々ヨカツタトイフ話ダ。they ハ不定ノ用法。
Lend me your knife, mine does not	君ノ小刀ヲ貸シ給ヘ僕ノハヨク切

cut well.	レナイ。your, mine 所有格。
How much that novel of yours cost you?	君ノ其ノ小説ハイクラシマシタ。that novel of yours ハ所有格ノ特別ノ用法。
What do you know he is?	君ハアノ男ハ何ノダカ知ツテルカ。what ノ用法注意。
Who did you think he was?	君ハアノ紳士ハ誰ダト思ツタノカ。whom ニ非ズ。
Who do you think I am?	君ハ僕ヲ誰ダト思フ。whom ニ非ズ。
You yourself said so.	君ハ自分テ左様言ツタ。yourself ハ意味ヲ強メタモノ。
Be like a boy if you be boy at all.	君ハ苟モ少年ナラ少年ラシクナサイ。at all ハ代名詞ノ特別ナ用法。
How far is it from here to your school?	此處カラ君ノ學校マテ何ノ位アリマスカ。it ハ距離ヲ示ス代名詞。
This is the same gentleman that I spoke of the other day.	此ノ方ハ私ハ此ノ間オ話シタト同シ紳士デス。same ノ次ニハ which 又 who ナ用キズ。
This question is too hard, give me easier ones.	此ノ問題ハ六ケシ過ギル、モツト易イモノヲ與ヘ下サイ。ones ハ question ナ受ク。
This business is pressing, and I hope you will treat it so.	此商賣ハ不景氣ダ其積リテオヤンナサイ。
This is not my hat, mine is much better.	此ハ僕ノ帽子デナイ僕ノハモツトヨイ。my, mine 所有格。
This is the book of which I spoke yesterday.	是ハ昨日御話シタ本デス。which ハ book ナ受クル關係代名詞。
This is the most interesting book that I have read.	是ハ私が讀ンダ内テ一番面白イ本デス。that ハ restrictive ノ名詞ヲ受クル關係代名詞。

During the vacation I amused myself with reading, writing, and walking.

We were not late as yet it was a little before seven o'clock.

It will soon strike ten.

It is the superior that you must honour.

I wish to become a scholar who can read any book he likes.

I wonder if there should be a rich man who can buy what he wants.

休暇中私ハ讀書習字, 散歩ヲ樂ミトシマシタ。myself ハ reflexive ノ代名詞。

マダ七時少シ前デシタカラ遅レハシマセンデシタ。it ハ時ヲ示ス代名詞。

間モナク十時ガ鳴ルデセウ。it ハ時ヲ示ス代名詞。

目ノ上ノ者ハ尊バナケレバナラヌ。it is that 強意ノ用法。

何デモ自分ノ好キナ本ヲ讀メル様ナ學者ニナリ度イ。who ハ主格。that ハ目的。

何デモ自分ノ好キナ物ガ買ヘル様ナ金持ガアルカ知ラン。what ハ先行詞兼用ノ關係代名詞。

III.

問

You may do whatever you please.

Whatever you do, you can not succeed without patience.

There was not one of the crew but could tell some ship-wreck and disaster.

First of all, put away these books.

Why do you weep like that?

After all, man is a selfish being.

答

何ンデモ好キナ事シテヨイ。whatever ハ compound relative.

何事ヲ爲ルニモ忍耐シナケレバ成功出来ヌ。whatever ハ compound relative

何カ難船カ遭難ノ話ヲシ得ヌ船員ハ一人モナイ。but ハ relative トシテ用キタルモノ。

何ヨリ先キ此本ヲ片ツケテオウレ。first of all ハ代名詞ノ熟語。

ナゼソソナニ泣クカ。

人間トイフモノハ何シロ利己主義

The two are calling each other names.

He would overdrink himself.

You ought to send back that book this day month at the latest.

Both were punished.

You should make it a duty to love one another.

You must respect { each other. one another.

The boy made himself sick by overeating.

You are wrong to do that.

Are those animals all useful ones?

The man revenged himself on his enemy.

That man went mad, and he set his house on fire.

Who is that lady?

Whom did that parcel come from?

Whose note-book is that?

ノモノダ。After all ハ代名詞ノ熟語。

二人ノ者ガ互ニ罵ツテ居ル。each other ハ代名詞ノ熟語。

飲ミ過ギタデセウ。himself ハ reflexive.

晚クモ來月ノ今日マデニ其本ヲオ返シ下サラネバイケマセン。this day month ハ代名詞ノ熟語的用法。

兩方共罰セラレタ。both 代名詞。

諸君ハ互ニ相愛スルヲ以テ義務トシナケレバナラヌ。one another ハ代名詞ノ熟語。

諸君ハ御互ニ敬ハナクテハナラヌ。each other 又 one another 共ニ代名詞ノ熟語。

少年ハ食ベ過ギテ病氣ニナツタ。himself ハ reflexive.

ソソナ事シテハ悪イ。you, that 共ニ代名詞。

其動物ハ皆有益ナモノデスカ。ones ハ代名詞。

其人ハ敵ニ復讐シタ。himself ハ reflexive.

其男ハ氣ガ狂ツテ自分ノ家ニ火ヲツケタ。he 及 his ハ代名詞。

其夫人ハドナタカ。Who ハ代名詞。

其包ハ誰カラ來タノカ。whom ハ代名詞。

其ハ誰ノ雜記帳デスカ。whose ハ

Who told you that?	誰がア ナタニ是ヲ言ヒマシタカ。 who ハ nominative 疑問代名詞。
Whom are you looking for.	誰ヲ御探シテスカ。 whom ハ ob- jective 疑問代詞。
I shall reward whoever has first solved this problem.	誰テモ一番先ニ此ノ問題ヲ解イタ 人ニ褒美ヲ上ゲル。 whoever ハ compound relative.
Is there any one who is liked by every man?	誰ニテモ好カレル人ハブレテセウ カ。 any one 代名詞。
None can buy such a dear thing?	ダレニモ其ノナ高イモノハ買ヘマ セン。 none ハ代名詞。
Whom shall I ask?	誰ニ頼ミマセウカ。 whom ハ ob- jective ノ疑問代名詞。
Whom was the post-card addressed to?	ハガキハ誰ニ宛テ・アリマスカ。 whom ハ objective ノ疑問代名詞。
Tennis is a game I am particularly fond of.	テニスハ私ノ殊ニ好キナ遊戯デス。 關係代名詞ヲ game ノ次ニ略シ タルモノ。
What is the population of Tokyo?	東京ノ人口ハドレ程カ。 what ハ 疑 問代名詞。
He at last killed himself by harakiri.	終ニ彼ハ腹ヲ切ツテ自殺シマシタ。 himself ハ reflexive.
What is a man called whose wife is dead?	妻ノ亡クナツタ人ノ事ヲ何ト言ヒ マスカ。 what ハ 疑問代名詞。 whose ハ possessive ノ關係代名詞。

以下の文に誤あらば正せ。誤無きものは代名詞を摘出し
主要なる事項を説明せよ。 I.

問 答
A child *who* has lost its parents by | who ハ nominative 關係代名詞。

death is called an orphan.	whose ハ possessive 關係代名詞。
A child whose parents are death is called an orphan.	each other ハ one another ノ誤リ。
All the girls were kind to <i>each other</i> .	which ハ that ノ誤リ。
All <i>which</i> glitters is not gold.	whom ハ whose ノ誤リ。
A man <i>whom</i> wife is dead is called a widower.	anything ハ something ノ誤リ。
Anything must have happened.	some ハ any, any ハ some ノ誤リ。
Are there <i>some</i> who have read it?	whos? ハ possessive 關係代名詞。
Yes, there are <i>any</i> .	others ハ adjective pronoun.
A woman <i>whose</i> husband is dead is called a widow.	what ハ 先行詞兼用ノ關係代名詞。
Don't care what <i>others</i> say of you.	that ハ adjective pronoun.
Don't judge of another as happy or unhappy from <i>what</i> you see.	anything ハ everything ノ誤リ。
Go about your business, and <i>that</i> immediately.	that ハ adjective pronoun.
God alone knows anything.	anything ハ everything ノ誤リ。
He accomplished my things, and <i>that</i> without outside help.	that ハ adjective pronoun.
He doesn't know <i>what</i> to do with his money.	what ハ 先行詞ヲ兼ネタル關係代名 詞。
He himself did not see it.	he ハ 第三人稱, 單數, 男性, 主格。 himself 主格。 it 第三人稱, 單數, 中性, 目的。
He is the wisest man <i>that</i> I know.	that ハ restrictive ニシテ目的ノ關係 代名詞。
He killed a bird <i>who</i> sang well.	who ハ that ノ誤リ。
He lay up <i>what</i> he earns.	what ハ 先行詞兼用關係代名詞。
Her sister is a musician; her brother	another ハ adjective pronoun.

is another.
 He speaks n thing but *that* is true.
 His stories are more interesting than *those* of any writer's.
 He wrote many such books, *that is* a clear proof of his good scholarship.
 I called on Mr. Kato, *who* told me.....
 I did it myself.
 I *did not buy* none.
 If there are on the one hand optimists there are *on another* pessimists.
 If you do such a thing, you will catch *it*.

that ハ 關係代名詞。
those ハ stories ノ adjective. pronoun.
that is ハ which is ノ 誤リ。
who ハ Kato チ受ケタル nominative 關係代名詞。
myself ハ 強意ノモノ。
did not buy ハ bought ノ 誤リ。
on another ハ on the other ノ 誤リ。
it ハ 代名詞ニシテ熟語的用法。

II.

問

答

I have found a *watch* which machine is broken.
 I know your brother.
 I myself sometimes despise myself.
 It is from conversation that many people have learned much of what they know.
 It is they who have come.
 It is this problem first of all that you have to solve.

the machine of which.....ノ 誤リ。
 I 一人稱,單,通,主。your. 二人稱,通性,所有格。
 myself, 前者ハ 強意,後者ハ Reflexive.
 It ハ that チ受ク。what ハ all that ニシテ先行詞ト關係代名詞ヲ含メルモノ。
 who ハ that ノ 誤リ。
 It ハ that チ受ク。

It takes you an hour to go to the station.
 It was painful to see the mother of the missing child, who was mad with grief.
 I will give the book to whomever shall earn it by the noble deed.
 Knowledge and virtue should go together; the former alone will do more evil than good.
 My success is due to your advice; many thanks for same.
 My umbrella was broken but her was safe.
 Neither of them did not like to go.
 No one is without one's faults.
 One man's meat is other man's poison.
 One should do what he is bidden.

it ハ 三人稱,單,中,主。you 中,二人稱,單(複),通,目的。
who ハ mother チ受ク。
to whomever ハ to any one ノ 誤リ。
former ハ adjective pronoun.
same ハ that ノ 誤リ。
but her ハ but hers ノ 誤リ。
did not like ハ liked ノ 誤リ。
no one ハ none, ones ハ his ノ 誤リ。
is other ハ is the other ノ 誤リ。
he ハ one ノ 誤リ。

誤アラバ正セ和譯シ且ツ代名詞ヲ指摘セヨ。

問

答

Poetry can never be adequately rendered in another language.
 Some one you like will do.
 Sorrow relieves itself by words.

another ハ adj. p. (韻文ハ十分ニ他ノ文テハ書キ表セルモノデハナイ)。
Some one ハ any one ノ 誤リ。(アナタノスキナ人ハ誰デモヨイ)。
itself ハ reflexive. (悲ミハ言葉ニテ輕メラル)。

Takeda will do anything for Taneda, for the former was once helped by the latter.	former 及 latter ハ adj. p. (武田ハ種田ニ何カシテヤリマセウ何故ナレバ前者ハ後者ニ曾テ助ケラレタコトガアル)。
The child himself knows better.	himself ハ emphasis. (小供ハ自分ヲヨク知ツテ居ル)。
The gentleman who you see coming this way is our teacher.	who ハ whom ノ誤リ。(君ノ御覽ノ此チヲヘ來ル紳士ハ我々ノ先生デス)。
They had no child of their own.	Their own ハ reflexive. (彼等ハ實子ナシ)。
they say that you are at money-making.	They ハ三人稱, 複, 通, 主。you 二人稱, 單, 複, 通, 主。(君ハ金儲ケシテルトイフ噂ダ)。
We hid ourselves.	ourselves ハ reflexive.
What everybody says must be true.	what ハ先行詞ト關係代名詞ヲ含メルモノ。(誰デモ言フコトナラバ本當ノ事ダ)。
Whatever you learn at such places will ever be for your good.	whatever ハ代名詞(サウイフ處テ覺エルコトハ爲メニナル事ナンダ)。
What is everything to one man may be nothing to other.	to other ハ to the other ノ誤リ。(一人ノ人ニハ此上ナイ事デモ他ノ人ニハ何ニモナラヌ事ガアル)。
What of these two pictures do you think is the better?	what ハ which ノ誤リ。(此ノ二ノ繪ノ中デドチラガ宜イトアナタハ考ヘルカ)。
When their leader killed himself, they themselves followed his example.	their 三人稱, 複數, 通性, 所有。himself 三人稱, 單, 男, 目, reflexive. they 三人稱, 複, 通性, 主格。themselves, 三人稱, 複數, 通性, 主格。(彼等ノ首領ハ自殺シ彼等モ其後ヲ追フタ)。

Which is the boy to whom father you sent a picture.	whom ハ whose ノ誤リ。
Who are you going to visit?	who ハ whom ノ誤リ。
Whoever has average intelligence fails to see the reason?	whoever ハ compound relative pronoun. (普通ノ理解力ノアルモノナラ其理由ノ解ラヌ事ハナイ)。
Who is this bicycle?	who ハ whose ノ誤リ。(此ノ自轉車ハ誰ノカ)。
Whom do you think I am?	whom ハ who ノ誤リ。(私ハ誰ダト君ハ思フカ)。
You may be what you wish to be.	what ハ先行詞ヲ含メル關係代名詞。(ナリ度イモノニナツテ宜シイ)。
Yours watch is good but my is very bad.	yours ハ your, my ハ mine ノ誤リ。(君ノ時計ハヨイガ僕ノハ悪イ)。
You will be sorry for it some day or another.	another ハ other ノ誤リ。(イツカ後悔スルデセウ)。

第三編
SECTION THIRD.

ADJECTIVES. 形容詞

Introductory Table.

Pronominal	<i>This man. That boy. Which book?</i>
Quantitative	<i>Five days. Much water. Many men.</i>
Qualifying	<i>Wise man. Pure water. Sick child.</i>
Comparison	Positive <i>Good. bad. many. little.</i>
	Comparative <i>Better. worse. more. less.</i>
	Superlative <i>Best. worst. most. least.</i>

1. (a) **Pronominal Adjective** は Demonstrative Pronoun ト共ニ説明シタレバ今ハ省ク。

(b) **Relative Adjective** (關係形容詞). コノ用法ハ關係代名詞ト變ル處ハナイ. 唯名詞ヲ次ニ有シテ居ル點ガ違フダケデアル.

代名詞 You may read *whatever* you like.

形容詞 You may read *whatever book* you like.

(c) **Interrogative Adjective** (疑問形容詞). コレモ次ニアル名詞ヲ省クトキハ疑問代名詞ト

ナルノデ用法ハ代名詞ト同様デアル。

代名詞 *Which* will you take?

形容詞 *Which pen* will you take?

(d) **Exclamative Use.** 感嘆文ニ用フル場合。

What a beautiful sight! 何ント良イ景色ダコト。

What a good boy he is! 何ント良イ子ダラウ。

2. Quantitative Adjectives トハ數量及程度ヲ表ハス形容詞デアル。

程度ノ形容詞ハ 抽象名詞ニ附ス

量ノ形容詞ハ 物質名詞ニ附ス

數ノ形容詞ハ 定數, 不定數ヲ表ハス

定數

普通數 (Cardinal Numerals) ヲ表ハスモノ. *five* apples,

順序 (Ordinal Numerals) ヲ表ハスモノ. *the first* man.

數複數單ノ名詞ヲ形容ヲ何倍何分ノ幾ツト云フトキ。

不定數

複數普通名詞ニ付シテ不定ノ數ヲ表ハスモノ。

Many men, *a few* days.

(1) **Many** ト **few**:—共ニ複數普通名詞ニ附ス。

There are many trees in the park.

Few Japanese study Italian. (少ナイ)

(2) **Much** ト **little**:—物質名詞又ハ抽象名詞ニ附ス。

We have had *little* snow this year. 今年ハ雪ガ少カッタ。

He showed me *much* kindness. 私ニ非常ニ親切ニシテクレタ。

(3) **Many** ト **much** ノ慣用:—

Many a father has learned to his sorrow what it is to have his boy idle. 子供ヲ遊バセテ置イタ結果ハ悲ムベキコトニナルト云フコトヲ知ツテ居ル親ハ澤山アル。

So many men, *so many* minds. 十人十色。

He looked as much as to say—何々ト云ハン許リノ顔付ヲシテ居ツタ。

He did not so much as say good-bye. 左様ナラトモ云ハズニ出テ行ツタ。

(4) **Double.** 單數複數何レニモ附ス。

A transitive verb sometimes takes a *double* object. 他動詞ハ時ニ二重ニ目的ヲ取ルコトガアル。

The enemy has *double* our troops. 敵ハ我軍隊ノ二倍ヲ有シテ居ル。

(5) **No.** 單數複數ノ何レニモ附ス。

數 *No man* is born wise. 生レナガラ賢イモノハナイ。
There are no trees.

程度 He has *no* wisdom.

量. *There was no* water in it.

(6) **A few** ト **few.** **A little** ト **little.**

A few } ハ少シハアル (アルト云フ方ニ重キヲ置ク)
A little }

Few } ハ殆ンドナイ. (無イト云フ方ニ重キヲ置ク)
Little }

Few ハ複數普通名詞ニ附シ。

Little ハ單數物質名詞及抽象名詞ニ附ス。

- 例. { There are *a few* mistakes in it.
 { 間違が少シハアル。
 { There are *few* Japanese who do not love their own
 { country.
 { 國ヲ愛サヌ日本人ハ殆ンドナイ。
 { It contains *a little* gold.
 { コレニハ金が少シ入ッテ居ル。
 { It contains *little* gold.
 { 金ハ殆ンドナイ。

(7) **The few** と **the little**. 各々ニツノ意味
 ガアル。

He read *the few* books he had.

打消: 一澤山モナカツタ本ヲ } 皆讀シタ。
 肯定: 一持ッテ居ッタ本ヲ }

He spent *the little* money he had.

打消: 一澤山モ無カツタ金ヲ } 皆費ッテ了ッタ。
 肯定: 一持ッテ居ッタ金ヲ }

(8) 順序數詞ヲ複數名詞ニ附スルニハ其
 名詞ノ前ニ普通數詞ヲ置カネバナラヌ。

{ The *first two* students are the best in the class.
 { 初メノ生徒二人ガコノ級デ一番ヨイ。

{ The *first ten* men had failed.
 { 初メノ十人ハ失敗シテ了ッタ。

(9) 普通數詞ト順序數詞トガ同一ノ意味
 ニ用ヒラル、コトガアル。

The first = number one. 第一。

The third lesson = lesson three.

The fourth page = page four.

He left home { at the age of fifteen.
 { = at fifteen years of age.
 { = at fifteen years old.
 { = in his fifteenth year.

(10) 普通數詞ガ名詞ニ用ヒラレタルトキ。

{ **Hundreds** of students went to see it.

{ 何百ト云フ學生ガソレヲ見ニ行ッタ。

Milions of stars = 何萬ト云フ星。

{ They were walking hand in hand **by twos and threes**.

{ 彼等ハ三々五々手ヲ取り合ッテ歩イテ居タ。

{ She married **in her teens**.

{ 彼女ハ十代ノ中ニ結婚シタ。

In one's twenties = 二十代。

In one's thirties = 三十代。

(11) 二十ヨリ百以上ノ數詞デ二語ヲ合シ
 タトキハ其間ニ **hyphen** ヲ入レル。

twenty-one. fifty-six. thirty-three.

(12) 數詞ノ讀ミ方。

百以上ノ數ハ hundred ノ次ニ and ヲ入レル。
千以上ノ數デ thousand ノ次ニ hundred ノ無イトキ
ハ thousand ノ次ニ and ヲ入レル。

265=two hundred and sixty-five.

1036=One thousand and thirty-six.

1890=

{	One thousand eight hundred and ninety.
	Eighteen hundred and ninety.
	Eighteen ninety.

(13) 21 ヨリ 49 迄ハ二様ニ讀ミ方ガアル。

23 { =Twenty-three. 31 { =Thirty-one.
 =Three and twenty 31 { =One and thirty.

〔注意〕 51 ヨリ 99 マデノ範圍ニモ例ヘバ five and ninety
ノ如キ例ナキニアラズ。

(14) **Henry III.**=Henry the Third.

Charles I.=Charles the First.

(15) 分數ノ讀ミ方。

1/2=A half (or *one half*) 2/3=Two thirds.
1/3=A third (or *one third*) 3/4=Three fourths.
1/4=A fourth (or *a quarter*) 5/22=Five twenty seconds.

1035 $\frac{2}{3}$ = One thousand and thirty-five and two thirds.

(16) **First** ノ用法:—

{ He is always *the first* to come.
{ 彼ハイツモ一番先キニ來ル。
{ The captain is *the last man* to leave his ship.
{ 船長ハ一番後デ船ヲ去ル。

{ He *first* went to Korea *and then* to China.
{ 彼ハ初メ朝鮮ヘ行キソレカラ支那ヘ行ツタ。

{ *At first* I did not like him.

{ 初メノ中ハ彼ヲ好カナカッタ。

{ I went there *for the first time*.

{ 初メテソコヘ行ツタ。

{ In the first place you must learn this.

{ 先第一ニ君ハコレヲ學バネバナラヌ。

3. Qualifying Adjectives.

事物ノ性質状態ヲ現ハシテ形容スルモノ
ノデアアル。

(1) 性質ヲ現ハスモノ:—

An **idle** boy. A **good** student. A **diligent** boy.

(2) 有様ヲ現ハスモノハ:—

A **healthy** man. A **sick** child. A **large** dog.

上ニ擧ゲタ様ナ純粹ノ形容詞ノ外ニ次
ノ様ナモノガアル。

(a) **Proper Adjectives** 即チ固有名詞ヨリ起
ツタモノ。

固有名詞	形容詞
Japan	Japanese
Spain	Spanish
England	English

但シ町又ハ一地方ガ形容詞ニナツタトキハ其マ、名詞ニ附シテヨイ。

An **Osaka merchant**. A **Tokyo man**.

〔注意〕 Proper Adjective ハ常ニ大字ニテ始ムル。又國名ヨリ成レル Proper adjective ハ形容詞トシテ用ヒラル、外ニ三ツアル。

- (a) 形容詞:—*Japanese oranges*.
 (b) 國民:—*The Japanese are a brave people*.
 (c) 個人:— { *He is a Japanese.*
 { *They are all Japanese.*
 (d) 國語:—*Does he speak Japanese?*

(b) **Material Adjectives** 即チ物質名詞ノ形ヲ變ゼズ其ノ儘用ヒタモノ。其中少數ハ語尾ニ **en** ヲ加ヘルモノモアル。

A **gold ring**, an **iron ship**, a **silver watch**, **woolen cloth**, **wooden ships**, an **earthen ware**.

〔注意〕 golden ハ近世ノ英語デハ黄金ノ様ト貴キト云フ意ニ用ヒラレル。

golden fields 金色ノ野。
golden deeds 貴キ行。

但シ golden-fish ハ gold-fish トスルガ普通デアル。

(c) **Verbal Adjectives** 即チ動詞ヨリ起ツタモノ。

(a) 現在分詞

The **rising sun**. A **dying man**.

An **interesting story**. The **setting sun**.

(b) 過去分詞

A **lighted candle**. A **learned man**.

A **broken watch**. A **stolen dog**

(d) **Compound Adjectives**. 種々ノ語ヲ合セテ作ツタモノ。

A **kind-hearted gentleman**.

A **left-handed man** (=左キノ人).

A **near-sighted boy** (=近視ノ子).

A **well-to-do merchant** (=相應ニ暮シテ居ル商人).

A **three-hundred yard race**.

A **good-for-nothing man**. (=役ニ立タヌ男).

(e) 尙次ノ如ク形容詞ノ働キ爲ス語アリ。

(a) { The **then king** (=ソノ時ノ王).
 { The **down train** (=下リ列車).

(b) { A **river fish** (=川魚).
 { A **bathing place** (=浴場).

(c) { A house **to live in** (=住ム家).
 { Water **to drink** (=飲ム水).

(d) { A man **of honour** (=名譽アル男).
 { A woman **of beauty** (=美人).

(e) { The book **you lent me the other day** is very
 { interesting.
 { 先日君ガ貸シテ呉レタ本ハ實ニ面白イ。

4. Comparison.

(I) 形容詞ガ事物ノ性質ヲ現ハストキ。他ノモノト比較セズニ云フ場合ヲ **Positive**

Degree (原級) ト云フ

English is an *easy* language.

(2) 二物ヲ比較シテ コレニ優ルトカ劣ルトカ云フ場合ヲ Comparative Degree (比較級) ト云フ。

(a) 次ニ than ヲ置クガ普通ナリ。

English is (an) *easier* (language) than German.

(b) 次ニ of the two (ニツノ中デ) ヲ置クトキハ前ニ the ヲ附シ. than ハ自然ニ消滅ス. English is *the easier* of the two.

(3) 三ツ以上ノモノヲ比較シテ最高度ヲ現ハストキヲ Superlative Degree (最上級) ト云フ。

{ English is *the easiest* of all languages.

{ 英語ハ凡テノ國語中デ最モ易イ。

{ English is *one of the easiest* languages.

{ 英語ハ最モ易キ國語ノ一デアル。

{ He was *the bravest* of them all.

{ 皆ノ中デ彼ガ一番勇敢デアツタ。

{ He was *a most* brave man.

{ 彼ハ非常ニ勇敢デアツタ。

(4) 階級ニ優ル方ヲ表ハストキト. 劣ル方ヲ表ハストキトガアル。

a. 優ル方ニハ *er, est, more, most* ヲ附スル。

He is *cleverer* than his brother.

He is the *cleverest* of the three.

She is more beautiful than her sister.

She is the most beautiful of the three.

b. 劣ル方ニハ *less, least* ヲ附スル。

He is *less* clever than his brother.

He is the *least* clever of them all.

She was *less* beautiful than her sister.

She was the *least* beautiful of them all.

(5) “*latter, last,*” “*later, latest,*” ハ皆 late (晚キ) ヲヨリ起ツタモノデアルガ意味ハ違フ。

a. *latter, last* ハ順序ヲ表ハス。

A little boy and a girl went together, *the former* (前者 = the boy) was ten and the *latter* (後者 = the girl) was eight years of age.

His *last* words (最後ノ言葉) were “thank God, I have done my duty.”

b. *later, latest* ハ時ヲ表ハス。

{ None were *later* than I.

{ 私ヨリ晚イモノハナカツタ。

{ This is the *latest* novel written by him.

{ コレガ彼ノ書イタ最近ノ小説ダ。

(6) 最上級ノ意味トナル比較級。

Nothing is simple. (コレヨリ易イモノハナイ。)

I have *never* been better. (今ヨリ體ノヨイコトハ)

未ダ嘗テナイ)

(7) 比較級・最上級ノ中ニ單ニモノ、位置ヲ表ハスモノガアル。

{ The **inner** wall (=中ノ壁) { The **upper** lip (=上唇)
 { The **outer** wall (=外ノ壁) { The **under** lip (=下唇)
 The **topmost** story of the building (=最上階).

(8) 程度ヲ表ハスモノ。

utter darkness (=眞ノ闇). **utmost** misery (=非常ナル不幸).

(9) 尺度時日等ノ比較級。

{ I arrived **two days later** (=人ヨリ二日遅レテ)
 { I arrived **two days too late** (=定メタ日ヨリ二日遅レテ).
 { He is **two years older** than I (=彼ハ私ヨリ二ツ年上ダ).
 { He is **two years too old** (=彼ハ二ツ年ガ多過ギル).

(10) 次ノ二様ノ云ヒ方ニ注意セヨ。

{ He is **three inches taller** than I.
 { =He is taller than I **by three inches**.

(11) 倍数ノトキハ as.....as ノ形ヲ用フ。

He is **twice as old as** I am (=彼ハ私ノ倍年ヲ取ツテ居ル). twice older than トハ云ハナイ。

(12) 最上級ノ phrase :—

{ Life is a struggle **at (the) best**. — *advised*
 { 一生ハ善クシテモ戦争ノ様ナモノダ。

{ It will not be over ten yen **at (the) most**.
 { 多ク見テモ十圓以上デハナカラウ。

{ It will cost you five yen **at least**.
 { 少クトモ五圓ハカヽルダラウ。

{ It is not **dangerous in the least**.
 { 少シモ危険ナコトハナイ。

{ **For the most part**, houses are built of wood.
 { 大概家ハ木デ出来テキル。

{ I shall be back at the end of the month **at latest**.
 { 晚クトモ今月末ニハ歸ツテ來ル。

{ The blossoms will be **at their best** next Sunday.
 { 花ハ次ノ日曜ガ見頃デセウ。

(13) **Latin Comparatives**:—Latin 語ヨリ來タ比較級ガアル。コレニハ than ノ代リニ to ヲ附スル。

{ He is **superior to** me in every respect.
 { 何レノ點ニ於テモ彼ハ私ニ勝ツテ居ル。

{ I am **inferior to** him in all respects.
 { 何レノ點ニ於テモ私ハ彼ニ劣ツテ居ル。

This is **anterior to** (=earlier than) that (=コレヨリ先キ).

This is **posterior to** (=later than) that (=コレヨリ後).

練習課題

形容詞

形容詞ヲ指摘シ、且ツ其種類ヲ示セ。

問	答
The coldest day. (極寒イ日)。	coldest 〆 qualifying.
The most difficult problem. (最難ノ問題)。	difficult 〆 qual.
All the European tongues. (總テノ歐洲ノ國語)。	European 〆 ^{proper noun} pronominal
A great iron gate. (大ナル鐵門)。	great 〆 qual. iron 〆 material.
He is rather haughty <u>in appearance</u> . (彼ハ外貌ハヤ、高慢)。	haughty 〆 qual.
A lofty brick building. (高イ煉瓦ノ建物)。	lofty 〆 qual. brick 〆 mat.
He is very kind <u>at heart</u> . (心ハ親切)。	kind 〆 qual.
Long, thick, white fur. (長ク厚イ白イ皮)。	long } 〆 qual. thick } while }
The rising moon. (昇ル月)。	rising 〆 verbal.
The Russian language. (露國語)。	Russian 〆 pro.
The setting sun. (没スル日)。	setting 〆 verbal.
A stone bridge. (石橋)。	stone 〆 material.
The white cat. (白猫)。	white 〆 qual.

形容詞ヲ用キテ書キ直セ。

問	答
A book that amused me so much. (大層面白カッタ本)。	So much an amusing book for me.
A boat that was made of earth. (土製ノ船)。	An earthen boat.
The Government of Austria. (奧國ノ政府)。	The Austrian Government.
A house built of wood. (木造ノ家)。	A wooden house.
The mines of China. (支那ノ鑛山)。	The Chinese mines.
The Navy of England. (英國ノ海軍)。	The English Navy.
The language of France. (佛國ノ國語)。	The French language.
The Army of Germany. (獨逸軍)。	The German Army.
The Islands of Hawaii. (布哇島)。	The Hawaiian Island.
The Empire of Japan. (日本帝國)。	The Japanese Empire.
The mountains of Korea. (朝鮮ノ山々)。	The Korean mountains.
The majority of the Japanese. (日本人ノ大多數)。	Almost all Japanese.
The agriculture of Russia. (露國ノ農業)。	The Russian Agriculture.
The Railway of Siberia. (西比利亞鐵道)。	The Siberian Railway.

動詞狀形容詞ヲ指摘シ、其原形ノ動詞ヲ舉ゲヨ。

問	答
The broken surge. (碎浪)。	broken—break.
A dead tiger. (死セル虎)。	dead—die.

The deepening twilight. (深クナル薄暮)。	deepening—deepen.
The deserted house. (アバラ屋)。	deserted—desert.
The howling gale. (怒號スル風)。	howling—howl.
My missing book. (見エナクナツタ本)。	missing—miss.
A printed book. (印刷セル本)。	printed—print.
The retired officer. (退職士官)。	retired—retire.
A written book. (書本)。	written—write.

各形容詞ノ級ヲ云ヒ、且殘リノ級ヲ舉ゲヨ。

問	答
bad	(元級) {worse (比較) worst (最上)}
better	(比較) {good (元級) best (最上)}
best	(最上) {good (元級) better (比較)}
big	(元級) {bigger (比較) biggest (最上)}
brave	(元級) {braver (比較) bravest (最上)}
brief	(元級) {briefer (比較) briefest (最上)}
busy	(元級) {busier (比較) busiest (最上)}
cruel	(元級) {more cruel (比較) most cruel (最上)}
deep	(元級) {deeper (比較) deepest (最上)}
dry	(元級) {drier (比較) driest (最上)}

easier	(比較) {easy (元級) easiest (最上)}
easy	(元級) {easier (比較) easiest (最上)}
evil	(元級) {more evil (比較) most evil (最上)}
good	(元級) {better (比較) best (最上)}
learned	(元級) {more learned (比較) most learned (最上)}
little	(元級) {less (比較) least (最上)}
merest	(最上) {mere (元級) merer (比較)}
more	(比較) {much, many (元級) most (最上)}
most	(最上) {much, many (元級) more (比較)}
polite	(元級) {politer (比較) politest (最上)}
splendid	(元級) {more splendid (比較) most splendid (最上)}
thick	(元級) {thicker (比較) thickest (最上)}
thin	(元級) {thinner (比較) thinnest (最上)}
willing	(元級) {more willing (比較) most willing (最上)}
worse	(比較) {ill, bad (元級) worst (最上)}

誤ヲ正セ。

問	答
Anybody must have taken it.	Somebody..... トス
At the best, I shall have only to lose a month's income.	At the worst, トス
China has a larger population than any country.	.....any other country. トス

Do you know anything of the life of Henry First?	Henry the First. トス
Gold is most precious of all metals.	.....the most..... トス
He entered the high school in his nineteen year.	.....in his nineteenth year. トス
He grows more and more stronger.	.....stronger and stronger. トス
He has many a friend, but a few enemy.	.....friend, but few enemies. トス
He is more brave than wise.	.....is braver..... トス
He made many money.	.....much money. トス
He works better than any one of the bank.	.....than any other of..... トス
I am glad to see that there are few of my friends.	.....there are a few of..... トス
I am sorry I have lost little money.	.....a little..... トス
I am sorry I have made few mistakes.	.....a few..... トス
I am five years elder than your father.	... older..... トス
I don't care for the purse, which contains a little money.	.....contains little money. トス
I have been out this five or six weeks.	.....these five..... トス
I like this dictionary than anything.	.....than any other thing. トス
Iron is more heavy than wood.	.....is heavier than..... トス
It is not so well as I expected.	.....so good as. トス
I was made to pay double usual price.	.....double the usual price. トス
I will give her this dolls.	.....these dolls. トス
Many a boys have failed in their examination.	.....boy has..... トス
More rain has fallen in this than any month of the year.	...in this month than any other of... トス
Mountaineering is wearisome at the worst.	.....at (the) least. トス

Much people were assembled before the gate.	Many people..... トス
My oldest brother is the eldest student in the whole school.	My <i>eldest</i>.....the <i>oldest</i> トス
Niitaka is higher than all the Japanese mountains.	.....all the <i>other</i> Japanese..... トス
Nothing is farther from me.	.....<i>further</i> トス
Of London and Paris, London is wealthier.	.....is <i>the</i> wealthier..... トス
So he gave up all farther trial.	.....all <i>further</i> トス
Ten of thousand of men are reported to have been killed.	Tens*of thousands..... トス
The all people objected to a such thing.	<i>All the</i> people..... <i>such a</i> thing. トス
The both parents of Mr. Ito live in the country.	<i>Both the</i> トス
There were not much than fifty persons.	.....were <i>no more</i> トス
The three first things are about equal in quality.	<i>The first</i> three..... トス
This is the best of the two.	.....the <i>better</i> of..... トス
This is the most bad of all.	.....the <i>worst</i> of all. トス
Though he was large diligence.	.....he was <i>very diligent</i> . トス
Which is gooder, health or wealth?	Which is <i>better</i> トス
Who is first President of China?	.....<i>the first</i> トス

英譯セヨ。

問	答
僕ハ鉛筆ヲ少シ入用。	I want a few pencils.
僕ハ平常ノ賃錢ノ二倍ヲ拂ヒマシタ。	I paid double the usual fare.
僕ハ普通ノ仕事ノ倍モシマシタ。	I did double the usual work.

僕ハ今迄五ヶ月間此ノ病院ニ居マシタ。	I have been here in this hospital these five months.
僕ハ是カラ三四ヶ月此處ニ居ナクレバナリマセン。	I must be here these three or four months yet.
僕ハパンヲ少シ入用。	I want a little bread.
僕ハ先日君ノ姉サンニ逢ツタ。	I met your elder sister the other day.
僕ハ上野停車場ニ着イテ始メテ戦争ノ話ヲ聞イタ。	On arriving at Ueno station, I have been reported the news about the battle for the first time.
誰カ戸ヲタ、イテ居ル。	Somebody is knocking at the door.
ドチラノ道ヲ御出デスカ。	Which way will you take?
英語ヲ書クハ六ツカシイガ話スヨリ六ケ敷クナイ。	I find it difficult to write English but less difficult than to speak it.
學力デハ私ハ誰ニモ劣ラヌ。	In scholarship I am not inferior to any one.
五月二十八日。	May 28th. The 28th of May.
五人ノ少女ガ三軒目ノ家ニ入りマシタ。	Five girls went in the third house.
初メハ怠ケ者デアツタガ今ハ働キ者。	Though rather idle at first, he is a hard worker now.
本ヲ十八頁ノ處テ開イテ第十課カラ御讀ミナサイ。	Open the book at page 18 and read lesson ten on.
一年ノ内ニハ八千七百六十時間以上アル。	Open the book at the tenth page and read the tenth lesson on.
イクラカいんくヲ持ツテ居ルカ。	There are more than eight thousand seven hundred and sixty hours.
今一人ノ方ヲ呼ビニヤツテ下サイ。	Have you some ink?
命ヲ棄テル覺悟ダカラ少シモ驚カナカツタ。	Please send for the other one.
一週間置キニ行ク様デハ君ハ大シタ進歩モナカラウ。	As I was ready to give up life, I was not surprised in the least.
	If you go there every other week, you would not make much progress.

イツカガ伴シマセウガ、イツアモト イフ譯ニハ參リマセン。	I shall go with you some time, but not any time.
過度ノ強勉ヲシタ爲メニ病氣ニナ ツタ學生ガ澤山アル。	There are many students who fell ill on account of his excessive study.
彼ハ持ツテ居ル丈ケノ金ヲ皆ツカ ツテシマツタ。	He has spent all the money he had.
彼ハ十八歳テ中學ヲ卒業シマシタ。	He graduated from the middle school in his 18th year.
彼ハ多クノ金ヲ持ツ。	He has much money.
彼ハ伶俐アルガ其ヲスル忍耐力 ガ乏シイ。	He is clever but has no patience to do that.
彼ハ六十ノ阪ヲ越シテ居ルガ三十 歳ノ人ノ様ニ元氣ガヨイ。	He is on the wrong side of the 60th year, but he is as energetic as a man in his thirties.
彼ハ其本ヲ買フ丈ケノ金ガナカツ タ。	He had not sufficient money to buy that book.
彼ハ其ヲ爲ス丈ケノ勇氣ガナカツ タ。	He had not sufficient courage to do so.
彼ハ澤山ノ本ヲ持ツ。	He has many books.
幸福ナ人ハ少ナイ。	Few people are happy.
國民ハヘンリー一世ニハ餘リ尊敬 ヲ表シマセンデシタ。	The people did not pay much respect to Henry the I.
コソナ美シイ景色ヲ見タ事アリマ スカ。	Have you ever seen such a fine view?
風ガ強カツタノテ三十幾軒ノ家ガ 三十幾個ノ燐寸箱ノ様ニ焼ケテ シマツタ。	As it blew hard, more than thirty houses were burnt as many match boxes.
ナント美シイ景色デアアリマセン カ。	What a fine view it is!
二月十一日。	February 11th. The 11th of February.
二百圓都合ガ出来ナケレバセメテ 百圓貸シテ下サイ。	If you cannot spare two hundred yen, please lend me one hundred yen at least.

二階ニ誰ガ居マスカ。	Who is in the second story?
二階ニ誰カ居マスカ。	Is there anyone in the second story?
練習ハ必ズ一行置キニ書クベシ。	Don't fail to write the exercises on every other line.
財布ノ中ニ錢ガ少シアリマシタ。	I had a little money in my purse.
財布ノ中ニ錢ガ少シカナカツタ。	I had little money in my purse.
三番ノ問題ハ二番ノヨリ易クナイ、 併シ一番ノガ凡テノ中テ一番難 イ。	The third problem is not easier than the second, but the first one is the most difficult of all.
其内ニ諸君ハ飛行機ガドンナ天氣 ニデモ日本ノ空ニ飛ブノヲ見ル テセウ。	You may see the aeroplane flying in any sky of Japan.
直ク來レバ誰デモ宜シイ。	Anybody will do if he comes very soon.
雨天デシタカラ通常ノ二倍ノ賃錢 ヲ拂ハセラレマシタ。	As it rained, they cost me double the usual fare.
野球戲ハ身體ノ爲メニ善イ様ニ精 神ノ爲メニモ善イノダカラコレ ヲチャルト二重ノ利益ヲ得ラル。	As the base-ball is good for the body as well as the mind, double the advantage must be got.

第四編
SECTION FOURTH.

ARTICLE. (冠詞)

1. **Definite Article.** The ハ *this, that* ノ 輕キ意味デアル.

I shall be back at the end of *the* month. 私ハ此ノ月末ニハ歸ヘリマセウ.

The ノ用法ニ六ツアル.

(1) 他ノ者ト區別アルモノ.

The man you spoke of (=君ノ噂シタツノ男).

The country we live in (=我々ノ住ムデ居ルコノ國).

The Empire of Japan (=日本帝國).

The richest man in this town (=此ノ町ノ一番金持男).

He is *the* better scholar of *the* two (二人中デ彼ノ方ガ出來ル).

The principal of our school (=我學校ノ校長).

The one.....*the* other (=前者.....後者).

The present—*the* former (=現在ノモノ,以前ノモノ).

The same thing (=同一物).

The very thing (=シカモノノモノ).

The only way (=唯一ノ方法).

The best scholar in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{the} \textit{ whole} \textit{ school} \\ \textit{all} \textit{ the} \textit{ school} \end{array} \right\}$ (=全校中).

The total amount (=總計).

The right moment (=丁度ヨイ時).

The right man in the right place (= 適任者).
 To turn *the wrong side out* (= 裏シ返ニスル).
 To hold a book with *the wrong end uppermost* (= 本ヲ倒シマニ持ツ).
The earth. The sun. The moon. The world. The universe. The sky. The sea. The ocean. In the country (田舎). *In the water* (= 水中).

(2) 代表ノ **the**. 一ツヲ舉ゲテソノ類全體ヲ代表スルトキ.

The Samurai values honour above life, 武士ハ生命ヨリモ名譽ヲ重ンズ.

(3) 抽象ノ意味ヲ表ハストキ.

<i>The father</i> 父親ノ情	<i>The sword</i> 武力
<i>The mother</i> 母親ノ情	<i>The plough</i> 農業
<i>The hero</i> 豪傑ノ性質	<i>The grave</i> 死
<i>The head</i> 智力	<i>The hearth</i> 家庭
<i>The heart</i> 感情	<i>The eye</i> 視力
<i>The pen</i> 文	<i>The press</i> 印刷

He acts **the lord** every where he goes. 彼ハ到ル處デ大盡風ヲ吹カセル.

He has nothing of **the orator** in him. 彼ニハ雄辯家ラシイ處ハナイ.

I have acted **the fool**. 馬鹿ナ真似ヲシタ.

It is harsh to **the ear**. 聞エガ悪イ.

(4) 集合ノ **the**.

(a) 普通名詞ニ **the** ヲ附シタモノ.

{ They are **the teachers** of our school.
 { 我々ノ學校ノ教員全體.

The students of our school (= 我校ノ生徒全體).

The senses (= 五感).

(b) 固有名詞ニ **the** ヲ附シタモノ.

The Japanese (= 日本國民全體).

(c) 集合名詞ニ **the** ヲ附シタモノ.

{ **The people are longing for peace.**
 { 國民全體和睦ヲ望ンデ居ル.

(d) 形容詞ニ **the** ヲ附シタモノ.

The rich = rich people. **the poor** = poor people.

The young = young people **the old** = old people.

{ *The rich* are not always happy.

{ 富者必ズシモ幸福ナラズ.

{ *The healthy* do not know their health.

{ 健康ナル者ハ己ノ健康ヲ知ラヌ.

以下ノモノハ形容詞ニ **the** ヲ附シタルモノデアアルガ全ク抽象名詞ノ意味トナツタモノデアアル.

The beautiful = beauty. **the true** = truth.

The good = goodness. **The sublime** = sublimity.

(5) 性質ヲ表ハス **the**.

{ He is not *the man* to do such a thing.

{ 彼ハソノ事ヲスル様ナ(ソノ)男ヂヤナイ.

{ He had *the good luck* to succeed in his first attempt.

{ 運ヨクモ彼ハ初メテノ試ニ成功シタ.

(6) Phrase :—

In the morning (=午前).	In the day-time (=日中).
In the after noon (=午後).	In the light (=明ルイ所).
In the evening (=晩).	In the dark (=暗イ所).
In (the) summer.	In (the) winter.
In (the) spring.	In (the) autumn.
In the distance (=遠方 =).	In the offing (=沖ノ方 =).
On the way (road) (=途中).	In the way (=邪魔 = ナル).
On the rise (=上リ坂).	On the fall (=下リ坂).
On the flow (=満汐).	On the ebb (=引キ汐).
On the wing (=飛ンデ 居ル).	On the watch (=見張リ シテ居ル).

Do they **sell it by the pound**?
ソレハ一ポンド幾何デ賣ルノカ。

Do you **hire a horse by the hour**?
馬ハ一時間幾何デ借リルノカ。

They were **put to the sword**.
彼等ハ死刑ニ處セラレタ。

He speaks **to the point**.
彼ハ云フ事ガヨク要領ヲ得テ居ル。

I was wet **to the skin**.
ビシヨ濡ニ濡レタ。

I will put his friendship **to the test**.
彼ノ友情ヲ試メシテ見ヤウ。

2. Indefinite Article :—A, an ハ one ノ輕イ意味デアル。

(1) **A = One** :— { I shall stay here a day or two.
一兩日滞在シマス。

{ **A stitch in time saves nine**.
早イ内ニ一針縫テ置ケバ後ニナツテ九ノ針ノ手數ガ省ケル。

{ They came **in a body**.
一度ニ押掛ケテ來タ。

{ **In a word**, I was not fit for the post.
一言デ申セバ私ハソノ地位ニ適シテ居ナカッタノデス。

(2) **A = the same** :—A ハ一ツト云フ意味カラ同一ト云フ意味ニナル。

{ We are nearly **of an age**.
我々ハ殆ンド同年輩ダ。

{ Birds **of a feather** flock together.
同種類ノ鳥ハ一所ニ集ル (類ヲ以テ集ル)。

{ They are very much **of a size**.
殆ンド同ジ大サダ。

{ Two **of a trade** seldom agree.
商賣仇キ。

(3) **A** が not ト合シテ no ノ強キ意味ヲ表ハスコトガアル。

There was *no* one there.

There was *not a* soul to be seen.

(4) **A** = a certain :—

{ Do you happen to know **a** Mr. Tanaka ?

{ ヒヨット田中ト云フ人ヲ御存ジアリマセンカ。

{ I have **a** liking for him.

{ 私ハ彼ガ何ントナク好キダ。

{ I have **a** dislike to him,

{ 何ントナシニ私ハ彼ヲ好カヌ。

(5) **A** = Some (少シ) :—

{ Hold this **for a** (=some) **while**.

{ 一寸ト持ッテ呉レ。

{ It was only **for a** (=some) **time**.

{ ホンノ一時デアッタ。

(6) **A** = per :—

{ He gets a hundred yen **a** month.

{ 一ヶ月百圓ノ収入ガアル。

{ The earth moves at the rate of 68,130 miles **an** hour.

{ 地球ハ一時間ニ 68,130 m. ノ速度デ廻轉スル。

(7) **A** ノ phrase :—

{ *It is a* pity that the weather is bad.

{ 天氣ノ悪イノガ如何ニモ残念ダ。

{ *It is a* wonder that he should be here.

{ 彼ガコゝニ來ルトハ不思議ダ。

{ He *has an eye to* her property.

{ 彼ハ彼女ノ財産ヲ當ニシテ居ルノダ。

{ He is *insolent to a* degree.

{ 彼ハ非常ニ傲慢ダ。

3. 冠詞反復.

a. 別々ノ物ヲ表ハス時ハ冠詞ヲ附スルガ常デアル。

{ I have two coats, **a** new and **an** old one.

{ 新シイノト古イノト上衣ヲ二枚モッテ居ル。

{ The carriage was drawn by **a** white and **a** black horse.

{ 白馬ト黒馬ト二頭デ曳イテ居ッタ。

b. 同一物ヲ指ス時ハ冠詞ヲ省クガ常デアル。

{ He was **a** poet and novelist.

{ 彼ハ詩人デモアリ小説家デモアッタ。

{ I saw **a** white and black dog.

{ 白ト黒ノ斑犬ヲ見タ。

4. 冠詞ノ位置.

冠詞ハ名詞ノ前ニ置キ、又名詞ノ前ニ形容ノ詞アルトキハソノ前ニ置クト云フノガ規則デアル。處ガ或ル形容詞及副詞ガ來レバ其ノ後ニ來ルコトガアル。

冠詞ヲ前ニ附スルコトノ出来ヌ形容詞及副詞:—

Such:— I never saw **such** a fine sight.

What:— **What** a foolish fellow.

However:— { **However** good an opportunity you may have—
如何程ヨイ機會ガアラウトモ.

As:— { I have **as** good a right to the money as you.
私トテモ此ノ金ヲ貰フ權利ハアル.

Quite:— { He is **quite** a gentleman.
彼ハ全ク紳士ダ.

All:— I know **all** the student.

Both:— I know **both** the brothers.

Many:— **Many** a man went there.

Half:— I have done it in **half** an hour.

Double:— { I paid **double** the usual price.
普通ノ價ノ二倍ヲ拂ツタ.

例外. a half-yen price (=半圓), a double heart (=二心).
a full half-hour (=半時間), the double end (=二ツ
ノ目的)

⑤ 冠詞ノ省略.

(1) 人ヲ呼ビ掛ルトキ:— *Young man, away!*

(2) 稱號ノ前:— *Queen Victoria.*

(3) 連關名詞ノ前:—

mother and child.

Master and servant.

Husband and wife.

Sovereign and subject.

Brother and sister.

Teacher and student.

Pen and ink.

Doctor and patient.

rich and poor.

young and old.

Day and night.

pen and paper.

(4) Phrase ノトキ.

I know it from beginning to end.

初メカラ終マデ知ツテ居ル.

I gave him tit for tat.

しつぱい返シヲシテヤッタ.

I am over head and ears in debts.

私ハ借金デ首ガ廻ラヌ.

I worked with might and main.

魂限り働イタ.

He lives from hand to month.

彼ハ其日暮シヲシテ居ル.

I can not make head or tail of his letter.

彼ノ手紙ハ何方何ヤラ少シモ分ラヌ.

I stood face to face with him.

彼ト向ヒ合ツテ立ツテ居ッタ.

He measured me from head to foot.

頭カラ足ノ先迄見タ.

The ship rolls from side to side.

船ガ左右ニ揺レル.

They lay side by side.

並ンデ寝テ居ッタ.

{ They were walking **arm in arm**.
 { 腕ヲ組ミ合ッテ歩イテ居ッタ。
 { He rushed toward the enemy **sword in hand**.
 { 手ニ刀ヲ提ゲテ彼ハ敵ヲ見掛テ突進シタ。

(5) 場所ノ名ガ抽象ノ意味トナツタモノ。

Home :— { He is quite **at home** in English.
 { 彼ハ英語ガ苦モナク話セル。
 { Please make yourself **at home**.
 { 御樂ニナサイ。

School :— Do you **go to school**? (稽古ニ行クカ)
School begins at eight (授業ハ八時ニ始マル)

Church :— He **goes to church** every Sunday.
Church is over. (禮拜ガ終ッタ)

Hospital :— { you had better **go to hospital**.
 { 君ハ入院シタ方ガヨイ。

Prison :— { He was once **shut up in prison**.
 { 獄ニ入レラレタコトガアル。

Market :— He has **gone to market**. { 物ヲ賣リニ行ッタ。
 { 物ヲ買ヒニ行ッタ。

Land :— { I plunged into the river and brought the child
 safe **to land**.
 { 私ハ川ヘ飛ビ込ンデ小供ヲ救ヒ揚ゲタ。

Earth :— who are you **on earth**? (オ前ハ一體誰カ)

Sea :— { He **went to sea** after leaving school.
 { 學校ヲ出テ彼ハ船乗ニ成ッタ。

The ship is now **at sea**. (=今航海中)

Table :— They are now **at Table**. (=今食事中)

bed :— { At what time do you go to **bed**?
 { 何時ニ寝ミマスカ。

(6) 手段ヲ表ハス phrase ニハ名詞ニ冠詞ヲ付ケナイデヨイ。

{ I informed him **by word of mouth**.

{ 私ハ彼ニ口デ云ツテヤッタ。

I went there **by land**. (=陸路ヲ行ッタ)

Did you go there **by railway**? (=汽車デ行ッタカ)

No, I went **on foot**. (=否徒歩デ行ッタ)

{ They came **on horse back**.

{ 馬ニ乗ツテ來タ。

I will go **by** { **sea** 海路ヲ行カウト思フ。
 { **steamer** 汽船デ行カウト思フ。

(7) 動詞ノ phrase ニハ名詞ニ冠詞ヲ付ケヌ。

{ When did it **take place**?

{ ソレハ何時アツタカ。

{ Ship will **set sail** to-morrow.

{ 船ハ明日出帆スルデセウ。

The ship **cast anchor**. (=投錨シタ)

The ship **weighed anchor**. (=拔錨シタ)

The ship is now **at anchor**. (=碇泊シテ居ル)

You have **done wrong**. (=君ハ悪イ事ヲシタ)

Wine will **do you harm**. (=酒ハ君ノ體ニ悪イデセウ)

Make room for him. (=彼ニ席ヲ明ケテヤレ)

They **made fun of** me. (=彼等ハ私ヲ馬鹿ニシタ)

Make haste. 急グ

The next house **caught fire**. (=隣ノ家ニ火ガ附イタ)

Take care not to **take cold**. (=風ヲ引カヌ様ニ氣ヲ附ケロ)

{ I **took** (caught) **hold of** the rope.

{ 私ハ繩ヲシツカト攪ンダ。

He **took leave of** us. (=我々ニ暇シテ行ツタ)

He was **taken prisoner**. (=捕虜ニナツタ)

It **took effect**. (=功驗ガアツタ)

The floor **gave way**. (=床ガ落チタ)

{ You must not **give way to** your feelings.

{ 君ハ感情ニ負ケテハナラヌ。

{ My sister **keeps house** for me.

{ 妹ニ家事ノ取締ヲシテ貰ツテ居ル。

{ We must **keep pace with** the times.

{ 吾々ハ時勢ニ遅レヌ様ニシテ行カネバナラヌ。

{ The efforts will **bear fruit** in time.

{ 御丹精ノ甲斐ガアリマセウ。

(8) **most** ガ 大概 ト云フ意味ノ時ニハ the ヲ附ケナイ。

most houses are built of wood.

但シ for the **most part** ニハ the ガ附ク。

(9) **next, last** ガ現在ヨリ見テ 次ノ, 前ノ ト云フトキニハ the ヲ附ケヌ。

I will call on you **next** Sunday. (=次ノ日曜ニ)

I saw him **last** month. (=先月彼ニ逢ツタ)

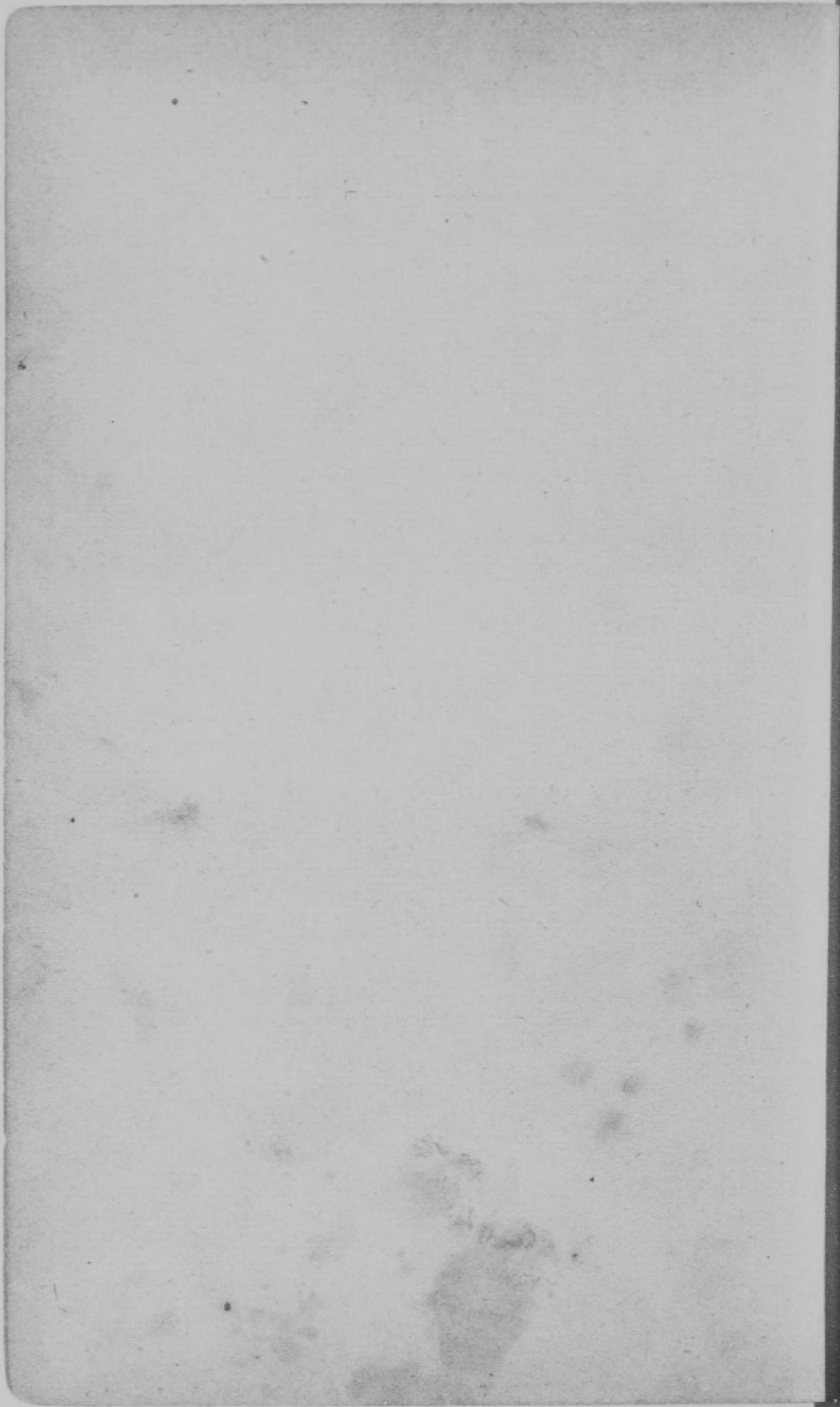
(10) **next, last** ガ 其ノ次ノ 最後ノ ト云フ意味ノ時ニハ the ヲ附ケル。

It was **the next** week that he came. (= 其翌週 デアツタ)

The next boy was Tanaka. (= 其次ノ子 ガ田中デアツタ)

{ It was **the** last day of the year.

{ 一年ノ中ノ 最後ノ日 デアツタ。



欠

This is good wine for the invalid.is a good wine.....
 (是ハ病人ニヨイ葡萄酒)。
 This road leads to market.to the market.
 (此ノ道ハ市場ニ通ズ)。
 Two of trade should live apart. Two of a trade.....
 (商買敵ハ離レザルベカラズ)。
 United country prospers. A united country...
 (一致團結セル國ハ榮ユ)。
 What diligent boy his son is! What a diligent.....
 (彼ノ子息ハ何ント勤勉ナ少年
 ヨ)。
 Which road shall I take to go to church?to go to the church?
 (教會へ行クノニドノ道ヲ行キ
 マスカ)。

誤ヲ正セ:—

問	答
He does not distinguish between the rich and the poor . 彼ハ金持モ貧乏人モ分ケ隔テ ナイ。	.....between rich and poor.
A travelling perch can walk on land . (運動棲木ハ地上ヲ歩キ得ル)。	.....on the land.
Our Allies were victorious on the land and the sea. (我同盟軍ハ陸海全勝ナリシ)。	.....on land and sea.
You must come to me by the next Wednesday. (アナタハ次ノ水曜私ノ處へ來 ナケレヤナラヌ)。	.....by next Wednesday.
I must go to next house on a special business. (格別ナ用テ隣家へ行カナケレ ヤナラヌ)。	.....the next house.....

欠

The number of students only increase year after year. (生徒數ハ年々殖ヘル許リ)。
 The ship weighed the anchor. (船ハ拔錨シタ)。
 Travelling on the foot is more instructive than by the train. (徒歩旅行ハ汽車旅行ヨリ教訓的ダ)。
 School stands on the hill. (學校ハ小山ノ上ニアル)。
 The school begins at seven. (學校ハ七時ニ始マル)。
 It is not enough for a true christian to go to the church every Sunday. (日曜毎ニ教會ヘ行ク丈ケテハ眞ノ耶蘇教信者ニハ十分デナイ)。
 I should like to have him attend to matter without moment's delay. (私ハ一瞬ノ猶豫モナク其件ニ彼ニ當ツテモラヒ度イ)。
 Captain was last person to leave the deck. (船長ハ甲板ヲ去ル最後ノ人ナリシ)。
 Mr. Ito is last boy to come here. (伊藤君ハ此處ニ來タ最後ノ人ナリ)。
 He will be Newton in astronomy. (彼ハ天文ニ於ケルニートンナリ)。
 Sake is at bottom of half misery in world. (世ノ中ノ不幸ノ半ハ酒ガ源)。

Throughout country Genji and Heishi were at the swords' points. (全國到ル處源氏ト平氏ハ相敵視セリ)。
 United States of America is rich country. (亞米利加合衆國ハ富國ナリ)。
 Greeks were first nation of antiquity that became civilised. (希臘人ハ文明ニナレル古代ノ國民ナリ)。
 She upset at very commencement of storm. (船ハ嵐ノ初メニ覆ツタ)。
 "Motor-car driver" is English for French "chauffeur." (モーターカーハ佛蘭西語ノチャアオーフニ對シテノ英語ダ)。
 We often hear of Kurama, and Iwate, which warship is larger of two? (我々ハ鞍馬艦ヤ岩手艦ヲヨク聞イテ居ルガ、ドチラガ二艦ノ内テ大キイノカ)。
 Meeting was opened to public yesterday. (會ハ昨公開サレタ)。
 Common warriors may be found by thousand but great commander is hard to get. (萬卒ハ得易ク一將ハ得難シ)。
 英譯セヨ。
 問
 僕ハ拒ンダノデ彼ハカツトシタ。
 僕ハ終列車ニ乗り損ツテドウシテ

.....the country....at swords'.....
 The United States of America is a rich country.
the first nation of.....
at the very.....of the storm.
is the English for the French...
of the Kurama and the Iwate... is the larger of the two?
 The meetingto the public.....
by the thousand...but a great...
 答
 At my refusal he flew into a passion.
 I missed the last train and was at a

ヨイカ途方ニ吳レタ。
 同嗅相寄ル。
 平均シテ嵐ハ一時間五十六哩ノ速
 カテ動ク。
 富士山ハ駿河ノ國ニアル。
 會合ハスガ濟ダ。
 彼等ノ前ノ教師ハヒューズ君トイ
 フ英人デシタ。
 彼ハ朝飯ニ牛乳ヲ飲ム。
 彼ハ急イテ此處ニ來タ。
 彼ハ音樂ヲ聞ク耳ヲ持ツ。
 彼ハ支那語ヲ話スカ。
 此ノ砂糖ハ一斤六片スル。
 教課ハ六ヶ敷イ。
 洋燈ハ倒レテホヤハ毀レタ。
 其建物ノ屋根ハ漏ル。
 太陽ガ丁度昇リカケテ居ル。
 鐵ハ有用ナ金屬ナリ。
 鷲ハ鳥類ノ王ナリ。

loss to know what to do.
 Birds of a feather flock together.
 On an average a storm moves at the
 rate of 56 miles an hour.
 Mount Fuji is in Suruga prefecture.
 The meeting was soon at an end.
 Their former teacher was a Mr.
 Hughes, an Englishman.
 He always takes some milk at
 breakfast.
 He came here in a hurry.
 He has an ear for music.
 Does he speak Chinese?
 This sugar costs six pence a pound.
 The lesson is difficult.
 A lamp was upset and the shade
 was broken.
 The roof of that building leaks.
 The sun is just rising.
 Iron is a useful metal.
 The eagle is the king of birds.

11.8.19.

第五編 SECTION FIFTH.

VERB. 動詞

各種ノ分類.

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|-----|--------------|-----|
| (a) | Transitive | 他動詞 | Intransitive | 自動詞 |
| (b) | Complete | 完全 | Incomplete | 不完全 |
| (c) | Personal | 人稱 | Impersonal | 不人稱 |
| (d) | Principal | 本動詞 | Auxiliary | 助動詞 |
| (e) | Finite | 有限 | Infinite | 無限 |
| (f) | Regular | 規則 | Irregular | 不規則 |

(1) **Transitive** ト **Intransitive**: 一働ノ主ガ何カ他ノモノニ働キラ及ボシタルトキソノ働ヲ他動ト云フ。之ニ對シテ他ノモノニ働ヲ及ボサヌ時ヲ自動ト云フ。

(2) **Complete** ト **Incomplete**: 一他動詞自動詞何レニテモソノ賓辭ニ補足語ヲ附ケズトモ意味ノ完全スルモノヲ完全動詞ト云ヒ。之ニ對シテ補足語ヲ要スルモノヲ不完全動詞ト云フ。

(3) **Personal** ト **Impersonal**: 一或ル定マツタルモノ(即チ私ガトカ彼ガトカ云フモノ)ガ働ノ主トナツテ居ルトキハ其動詞ヲ Personal Verb ト云ヒ。之ニ對シテソノ働ノ主トシテハ特ニ定マツタモノナク *It rains.* *It snows* ノ如ク用ヒラレタルモノヲ Impersonal Verb ト云フ。

(4) **Auxiliary** ト **Principal**: 一動詞ハ必ズシモ一語

トバカリ限ラス。二三ノ語ガ合シテ動詞ヲ成シタトキ
ノ主ナル働キヲ爲ス方ガ Principal Verb デコレノ働ヲ助
ケルモノガ助動詞デアル。

(5) **Finite** ト **Infinite**:—文法上ノ主格ヲ有シ之ニ
依ツテ變化ヲ成スモノガ Finite Verb デアル。之ニ反シ
テ文法上ノ主格ナク從ツテ變化ヲ受ケズ働詞形容詞ノ働
キヲ爲スモノヲ Infinite Verb ト云フ。

(6) **Regular** ト **Irregular**:—動詞ノ過去及ビ過去分詞
ヲ作ルニ語尾ニ d (又ハ ed) ヲ附シテ作レルモノヲ Regular
Verb ト云ヒ、然ラザルモノヲ Irregular Verb ト云フ。

他動詞ト自動詞:—動詞ノ分類法ヨリ云ヘバ
目的ヲ有スルモノヲ他動詞、目的ヲ有セザル
モノヲ自動詞ト云フノデアルガ普通他動詞
ニ用ヒラル、モノデアリナガラ自動詞ニ用
ヒラル、事アリ、普通自動詞ニ用ヒラル、モ
ノガ他動詞ノ如クニ用ヒラル、コトガアル。

(1) 他動詞ニ用ヒラレタル自動詞:—

(a) 自動詞ガソノ動詞ト同ジ意味ノ語ヲ目的語トシテ
取ツタトキ之ヲ Cognate Object ト云フ。

Dream:—I dreamed a strange dream. 私ハ變ナ夢ヲ見タ。

Die:— He died a happy death. 彼ハ後生ガヨカッタ。

Smile:— He smiled a sad smile. 彼ハ淋シイ笑ヒ方ヲ
シタ。

Live:— He lives a happy life. 私ハ樂シク暮シテ居ル。

Die:— He died a violent death. 彼ハ横死シタ。

Sleep:— I slept a sound sleep. 私ハグツスリト寢入ツタ。
尙次ノモノモ之ノ類ニ屬ス。

do sing a song 歌ヲ歌フ to tell a tale 話シヲスル
to blow a gale 嵐シガ吹ク to run a race 競走スル

(b) 自動詞ガ Causative ニ用ヒラレタルトキ。

I stood it on the table. 私ハテーブルノ上ニ立ツタ。

(c) 自動詞ニ前置詞ヲ附シテ用ヒタルトキ。

I am looking at the bird. 私ハ鳥ヲ見テ居ル。

They laughed at me. 彼等ハ私ヲ笑ツタ。

(d) 補足語ヲ附シテ用ヒタルトキ。

We talked the night away. 吾々ハ一夜ヲ語り明シタ。

(2) 自動詞ニ用ヒラレタル他動詞。

{他 They sell the book very dear.

{自 The book sells very well. (ヨク賣レル。)

{他 I ate the meat and drank the wine.

{自 I ate and drank heartily. (充分飲食シタ。)

{他 I wrote a letter.

{自 I will write to him. (手紙ヲ出シマセウ。)

{他 I paid fifty yen.

{自 I will undertake the work, if it pays.

{金ニナルナラ仕事ヲ引キ受ケヤウ。

{他 The bee tastes honey.

{自 Honey tastes sweet. 甘い味ガスル。

{他 Smell this flower.

{自 This flower smells sweet. イ、香ガスル。

{他 We feel things with our fingers.

{自 It feels {smooth. スベスベスル。

{rough. ザラザラスル。

{他 We wear clothes.

{自 This cloth wears well. 持チガヨイ。

3. 次ノ他動詞ノ慣用法ニ注意セヨ。

The wind **shook** the house. (風デ家が揺レタ)
 Industry **made** him rich. (勉強ノ爲ニ金持ニナ
 ヅタ)
 Money **enables** him to do it. (金ガアルカラツレガ
 出来ル)
 {Business **prevented** me **from** going there.
 {用事ガアツテ行ケナカッタ。

(4) 他動詞ニハ三ツノ形ガアル。

- (a) **Active**: - 働ノ主ガ他ノ Object ニ働ヲ及ボスモノ。
 I **struck** him.
 She **paints** a picture.
- (b) **Passive**: - 主格ガ他カラ働ヲ受ケタモノ。
 I **was struck** by him.
 This picture **was painted** by my sister.
- (c) **Reflexive**: - 主格ガ自分自身ニ働ヲ及ボス形。
 {He **made himself** sick by **overworking himself**.
 {彼ハ働キ過ギテ病氣ニナッタ。
 {He **raised himself** by his own merit.
 {彼ハ自分ノカデ出世ヲシタ。(陸ツタ)
 {He **betook himself** to teaching.
 {彼ハ教師ヲ初メタ。
 {We must **avail ourselves** of this opportunity.
 {コノ機會ヲ利用シナケレバナラヌ。
 I **gave myself** up. (助カラヌモノト思斷タ)
 {He **proved himself** worthy of confidence.
 {彼ハ天晴ノ働キラシタ。
 You are **ruining yourself**. (身ヲ滅ス様ナモノダ)

{You need not **make yourself** uneasy about this.
 {御心配ニハ及ビマセン。

I **slept myself** sober. - 寝入りシテ酔ガ醒メタ。

{He **talked himself** out of breath.
 {彼ハ息ヲ切ツテ話シテ居タ。

{He **laughed himself** red into face.
 {彼ハ面ヲ赤クシテ笑ツテ居タ。

{He **laughed himself** red in the face.
 {彼ハ面ヲ赤クシテ笑ツテ居タ。

(5) 他動詞ニ三ツノ種類ガアル。

- (a) **Dative Verb**: - 誰ニ何ヲト云フニツノ目的ヲ有ス
 ルモノデアル。而シテ

誰ニノ方ヲ *Indirect Object* ト云ヒ。 間接

何ヲノ方ヲ *Direct Object* ト云フ。 直接

Give **me** this picture.

Indirect Direct

He sent **me** this book.

Indirect Direct

I will buy **you** a bicycle.

Indirect Direct

Direct Object ト **Indirect Object** トノ位置ハ *Indirect Object* ヲ始メニ置キ *Direct Object* ヲ後ニ置クノガ普通デアルガ前置詞ヲ用ヒテコレヲ置換ヘテモ差支ヘナイ。

Give this picture to me.

He sent this book to me.

I will buy a bicycle for you.

Direct ト *Indirect* トガニツナガラ名詞デアルトキハ何レヲ前ニ置イテモヨイ。

I gave the *boy* a *book*. I gave a *book* to the *boy*.

○ ニツノ目的ノ中何レカガ代名詞デアルトキハ代名詞ノ方ヲ前ニ置ク方が普通デアアル。

ニツノ目的ガ何レモ代名詞デアルトキハ Direct Object ヲ前ニ置ク方が普通デアアル。

I gave **it** (to) *him*.

Indirect Object ヲ強メント思フトキハ之ヲ後ニ置ク。

I gave the *book* to *him*.

區別

{ He **left** the matter to me.

{ 彼ハソノ事件ヲ私ニ任セタ。

{ He **left** me all his property.

{ 彼ガ死ンデ財産ハ皆私ガ貰ツカ。

{ I **wrote** a letter to him.

{ 彼ニ手紙ヲ出シタ。

{ I **wrote** a letter for him.

{ 彼ニ手紙ヲ書イテヤツタ。

(b) **Factitive Verb**: 一目的ヲ取ツタ上ニ意ヲ完全スル爲メ形容詞又ハ名詞ヲ附スルモノデアアル。

I **made** him **my** servant.

Diligence **made** him rich.

I painted it **white**.

They **elected** Washington **president**.

We **found** the report **true**.

I **thought** it **strange**.

She **fancies** herself **beautiful**.

I **named** him **John**.

They **call** him **Jack**.

(c) **Causative Verb**: 一何々セシムルト云フ働キヲスルモノデアアル。

Bring him here. 連レテ來イ。

I **sent** him to school. 學校へ遺ツタ。

I **stood** him in the corner. 隅ノ所ニ立タセタ。

I **seated myself**=I sat down.

I **laid myself** down=I lay down.

(6). 完全, 不完全動詞.

(a) 完全自動詞: 補足語ヲ用ヒズシテ意味ノ完全スルモノ。

It rains.

He laughed.

A dog barked.

A bird can fly.

(b) 不完全自動詞: 補足語ヲ用ヒテ意味ノ完全スルモノ。

He **is** *honest*.

He **became** *rich*.

He **seems** *glad*.

You **look** *pale*.

(c) 然レドモ同ジ動詞ガ用ヒ方ニ依ツテハ完全ニモ不完全ニモナル。

完全自動詞

{ Some say that God **is**.

{ 神ハ在ルト云フモノモアル。

{ The plant **grows** in warm countries.

{ ソノ植物ハ暖國デ生長スル。

{ He **went** there by himself.

{ 彼ハ一人デ行ツタ。

He went there by himself.