

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

FOR
MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS
(中學校用英文典)

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緒言

現今英文法書ノ世ニ行ハル、モノ極メテ多シ、然レドモ或ハ繁ニ流レ或ハ簡ニ過キ能ク其中ヲ得タルモノ少シ、獨「シーモア」氏著「イージー、グラママー、レッスンズ」ハ繁簡宜キヲ得頗ル英文法ヲ學ブ者ノ楷梯トナスニ足レリ、此書版ヲ重ヌルコト十七回ノ多キニ達セリ、亦以テ此書ノ如何ニ本邦學生ニ恰當セルカナ證スルニ足レリ、但其書英文ニ係ルヲ以テ初學者ノ不便少カラズ、且編中猶隔靴搔痒ノ憾ナキ能ハサルモノアリ、弊社茲ニ見ル所アリ今回斯學專問家ニ依囑シテ初學者ノタメニ之ヲ譯補シ、練習問題ノ如キハ大ニ其數ヲ増加セリ、要ハ此編ヲ讀ム者ヲシテ啻ニ文則ノ要ニ通セシムルノミナラズ、併セテ運用ノ妙ヲ得セシメンコトヲ期スルニアリ、

明治卅六年十月

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ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

CHAPTER I.

字母 (Alphabet).

英語 = ハ二十六個ノ文字 (Letter) アリ、
之ヲ字母 (Alphabet) ト云フ。 a, b, c, d, e, f, g,
h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z 之レ
ナリ。

母音 (Vowel) 及 子音 (Consonant).

字母中 a, e, i, o, u ノ五文字ヲ母音
(Vowel) ト云ヒ、他ノ文字ヲ子音 (Consonant)
ト云フ。

母音ハ他ノ文字ノ助ヲ借ルコトナク、單
獨ニ發音スルヲ得。然レモ子音ニアリ
テハ然カラズ。子音ハ凡テ母音ノ助ヲ
借リテ始メテ發音スルヲ得ルナリ。例
ヘハ b ト發音スルモ、其中ニ既ニ e ノ音
ヲ發シタルモノニシテ、ba, be, bi, bo, bu ト

云フコヲ得ルモ、之ニ母音ヲ加ヘズシテ
單獨ニハ發音スルヲ得ズ。

Yハ時ニ由リ或ハ母音トナリ、或ハ子
音トナル。例ヘバ *by, only* ノ如ク語尾ニ
アリテ *i* 若クハ *e* ノ音ヲ發スル時ハ母音
ニシテ、*yes, yet* ノ如ク母音ノ前ニアルキ
ハ子音ナリ。Wモ亦然リ、*water* ノ如ク
母音ノ前ニアレバ子音ニシテ、*now* ノ如
ク母音ノ後ニアレバ母音ナリ。

二個ノ母音相合シテ一ツノ音ヲ發ス
ルコトアリ、之ヲ二重音 (*Diphthong*) ト云フ。
例ヘバ *boy, boil, new, found* = 於ケル *oy, oi,*
ew, ou ノ如シ。

語中發音セザル文字ヲ有スル事アリ。
之ヲ無聲字 (*Silent letter*) ト云フ。例ヘバ
knife ノ *k* ト *e, write* ノ *w* ト *e, night* ノ *gh* ハ
イヅレモ無聲字ナリ。

節音 (Syllable).

一節音 (*Syllable*) トハ一文字又ハ數個ノ
文字ヲ連テ一聲ニ發スルコトヲ得ルモノ

ヲ云フ。例ヘバ *see, is* ノ如キハ一節音ヨリ
成ル。又 *potato* ハ *po, ta, to* ノ三節音ヨリ
成ル。而シテ每節音必ズ一個ノ母音ヲ
有セザルベカラズ。

一節音語ヨリ四節音語マデノ例ヲ舉
グルコト下ノ如シ。

一節音	二節音	三節音	四節音
be	hap'py	un-hap'py	un-hap'pi-ly
no	win'dow	no'bod-y	gen'er-al-ly
way	Chi'na	to-bac'co	Yo-ko-ha-ma
boy	mu'sic	Ha-ko-ne	A-mer'i-ca
cat	cher'ry	his'to-ry	con-ver-sa'tion

二節音以上ノ語ニシテ、一行ノ終ニ之
ヲ全ク書盡クスコトヲ得ザルキハ、節音ト
節音トノ間ヲ切リテ、其書キ盡シ能ハザ
ル部分ハ - (hyphen) ヲ挿入シテ次ノ行ニ
送ルモヨシ。然レモ一節音中ノ文字ハ
決シテ離スベカラズ。
例ヘバ

He went to Chi-
na.

ト切ルヲ得ルモ、

He went to China.

ト切ルベカラズ。

CHAPTER II.

主辭 (Subject) 及 賓辭 (Predicate).

Dogs bark.

Fire burns.

Children play.

John wrote.

I forget.

Babies cry.

上ニ舉ゲタル文例ニ於テ dogs, fire 等最初ノ語ヲ主辭 (Subject) トイヒ, bark, burns 等第二ノ語ヲ賓辭 (Predicate) トイフ。

主辭トハ文章ノ主タルモノニシテ, 其レニ付キテ何事ヲカ述ベントスルモノヲ云ヒ, 賓辭トハ主辭ニツキテ何事ヲカ述ブルモノヲ云フ。乃チ主辭ハ動作ヲナス人又ハ物ニシテ, 賓辭ハ主辭ノ動作ヲ示スモノナリ。

文章 (Sentence) トハ一ツノ完全ナル思

想ヲ言ヒ現ハスモノニシテ, 主辭ト賓辭トノ兩者ヲ有セザル可カラズ。若シ其一ヲ欠ケバ, 決シテ文章ヲ成サズ。文章中最モ短キモノハ二語ヨリ成レルモノ, 即チ主辭, 賓辭イツレモ只一語ヨリ成レルモノナリ。然レモ大抵ノ文章ハ兩者何レモ二語以上ヨリ成ル。

其例二三ヲ舉グレバ下ノ如シ:

The dog barks.

John is writing.

The weather is wet.

Are *you* tired?

I cannot hear.

The stars are shining.

上文中 Italics = テ書ケル語ハ主辭ニシテ其他ハ賓辭ナリ。

練習

I.

次ノ文章ニ於テ主辭ト賓辭トヲ指摘セヨ。

1. The clock has struck.
2. The baby is sleeping.
3. Tokyo is a large city.
4. The bell has rung.
5. The water is cold.
6. Are you ready?
7. The well is deep.
8. The rope is broken.

II.

次ノ空所 = 適當ナル主辭ヲ入レヨ.

- 1. ——— sing.
- 2. ——— is a high mountain
- 3. ——— am very hot.
- 4. ——— lay eggs.
- 5. ——— are laughing.
- 6. ——— blows.
- 7. ——— cannot speak English.
- 8. ——— is a hard student.

CHAPTER III.

品詞 (The Parts of Speech).

英語ニテハ語ハ其用法ニヨリ種々ノ種類ニ分ツ。之レヲ品詞 (The Parts of Speech) ト云ヒ其數ハツアリ。下ノ如シ:

- 1. 名詞 (Noun).
- 2. 代名詞 (Pronoun).
- 3. 形容詞 (Adjective).
- 4. 動詞 (Verb).
- 5. 副詞 (Adverb).
- 6. 前置詞 (Preposition).
- 7. 接續詞 (Conjunction).
- 8. 間投詞 (Interjection).

CHAPTER IV.

名詞 (Noun).

名詞トハ人、場所、又ハ物ノ名ナリ。而シテ名詞ハ通常文章ノ主辭 (Subject) トシテ用井ラル、語ナリ。

I. 名詞ノ種類 (Kinds of Nouns).

名詞ノ種類ヲ分チテ下ノ五種トナス。

- 1. 普通名詞 (Common Noun).
- 2. 固有名詞 (Proper Noun).
- 3. 物質名詞 (Material Noun).
- 4. 集合名詞 (Collective Noun).
- 5. 抽象名詞 (Abstract Noun).

I. 普通名詞 (Common Noun).

普通名詞 (Common Noun) トハ同一種類中何レノモノニモ普ク通ズル名ニシテ、man, woman, boy, girl, city, country, book, desk 等ノ如キモノヲ云フ。

2. 固有名詞 (*Proper Noun*).

John, Mary, Tokyo, India ノ如キ名詞ハ普通名詞ト異ナリ, タゞ一人一物ニノミ限ツテ用キラル、名ナリ。斯ノ如ク一人一物ニ限リテ用フル名ヲ**固有名詞** (*Proper Noun*) ト云フ。

固有名詞ハ多クハ人名, 地名ナレド、亦動物ノ名, 船艦ノ名ニモ用キラル、コトアリ。例ヘバ犬ヲ *Koma* ト名ケ, 船ニ *Naniwakwan* ナル名ヲ附スルガ如シ。

固有名詞ハ必ズ頭文字 (*Capital letter*) ヲ以テ書キ始メザル可カラズ。

3. 物質名詞 (*Material Noun*).

物質名詞 (*Material Noun*) トハ物質, 金屬, 及液躰ノ名ニシテ, *wood, cotton, silk, iron, silver, gold, water, oil, ink* 等ノ如キモノヲ云フ。

此ノ種類ノ名詞ハ, 普通名詞ト異ナル所アリ。普通名詞ハ一定ノ形ヲナシテ

存在スルモノ、名ナレド、物質名詞ハ定マラザル分量ニテ存在スル物質ノ名ナリ。サレバ一塊ノ黄金ヲ取リテ之レヲ細碎センニ、其斷片ハ如何ニ小ナルモ、尙ホ黄金ト云フヲ得。然レド時計, 鑷ノ如キハ之ヲ破碎シタランニハ、其破片ヲ指シテ時計, 鑷ト云フヲ得ズ。物質名詞トハ前者ノ如キ性質ヲ有セルモノ、名ニ便宜上與ヘタル名稱ナリ。

4. 集合名詞 (*Collective Noun*).

集合名詞 (*Collective Noun*) トハ同種類ノモノ數多集合シテ一體ヲナセルモノ、名ナリ。例ヘバ *army, people, committee, family, class* ノ如キハ何レモ集合體ノ名ナルヲ以テ集合名詞ナリ。

5. 抽象名詞 (*Abstract Noun*).

抽象名詞 (*Abstract Noun*) トハ五官ニテ

識別スルヲ得ザル性質、動作ノ名ナリ。
例ハバ *diligence, laziness, warmth, whiteness, writing, movement, speech, death* ノ如シ。

II. 數 (Number).

名詞ガ其數タゞ一個ナルヲ表ハス
キハ之ヲ單數 (*Singular Number*) ト云ヒ、二
個以上ナルヲ表ハスキハ之レヲ複數
(*Plural Number*) ト云フ。例ハバ *book, books; egg, eggs; house, houses* ノ如シ。

複數ヲ作ル方法.

1. 名詞ノ複數ハ多クハ上ニ示セル
books, eggs, houses 等ノ如ク單數ニ *s* ヲ附
シテ作ルモノトス。

2. *ch, s, sh, x* ニテ終ル名詞、及 *o* ニ
テ終ル大抵ノ名詞ハ *es* ヲ附シテ複數ト
ナス。

單數	複數	單數	複數
church	churches	dish	dishes

match	matches	box	boxes
class	classes	fox	foxes
pass	passes	potato	potatoes

3. 名詞ノ語尾 *y* ニシテ其前ニ子音アル
キハ、先ヅ *y* ナ *i* ニ變シテ *es* ヲ附ス。然
レドモ *y* ノ前母音ナラバ單ニ *s* ノミヲ
附ス。

單數	複數	單數	複數
lady	ladies	boy	boys
cherry	cherries	play	plays
baby	babies	monkey	monkeys

4. 名詞ノ語尾 *f* 又ハ *fe* ナルキハ之ヲ
ves ニ變ス。

單數	複數	單數	複數
leaf	leaves	wolf	wolves
thief	thieves	wife	wives
calf	calves	knife	knives

又 *f* ニテ終レル語ニシテ單ニ *s* ヲ附
スルモノアリ。

單數	複數	單數	複數
roof	roofs	cuff	cuffs
chief	chiefs	gulf	gulfs

5. 固有名詞、物質名詞、及ビ抽象名詞ハ決シテ複數トナスベカラズ、若シ之レヲ複數トナセハ意義變シテ普通名詞トナル、例ヘハ *Napoleons* トイヘバ *Napoleon* ノ如キ豪傑、*teas* トイヘバ數種ノ茶、*writings* トイヘバ書類ノ意ニシテ普通名詞トナルガ如シ。

不規則複數 (*Irregular Plurals*)

上ニ列記セル規則ニ從ヒテ複數ヲ作ラザルモノアリ、之レヲ不規則複數 (*Irregular Plurals*) トイフ。

1. 下ニ擧グル如ク、母音ヲ變化シ又ハ語尾 = *en* ナ加ヘテ、複數ヲ作ルモノアリ。

單數	複數	單數	複數
foot	feet	woman	women
tooth	teeth	mouse	mice
goose	geese	ox	oxen
man	men	child	children

2. 單數複數ノ形全ク同ジキモノアリ。

deer, sheep, fish,
swine, salmon, dozen.

3. 複數ノミアリテ單數ノ形ヲ有セザルモノアリ。例ヘバ
ashes, trousers, scissors
clothes, gloves, spectacles.

練習

I.

次ノ文章ノ誤ヲ正スベシ。

但シ働詞 *is* ハ單數名詞ニ用キ、*are* ハ複數名詞ニ用フルモノト知ル可シ。

1. I have hurt both my feet.
2. There are a great many goose on the moat in Tōkyo.
3. A man has thirty-two tooth.
4. I wear glove in the winter.
5. A rabbit has long ear.
6. She planted one lilies and two rose in the garden.
7. You must take off your shoe before you go into the house.
8. The Ishikari is full of salmon.
9. Unripe peach are very unwholesome.
10. The ring is made of golds.

II.

次ノ文章中ノ單數名詞ヲ複數ニ變セ

ヨ.

1. The fox can see the goose.
2. The book is here.
3. The man had the knife.
4. The leaf is red.
5. The fisherman saw the thief.
6. The baby broke the toy.
7. The child ate the peach.
8. The army is in the valley.
9. There is a deer on the mountain
10. The roof is too low.

III. 性 (Gender)

性 (Gender) ハ次ノ四ツニ分ル.

1. 男性 (Masculine Gender).—男タルヲ表ハスモノニシテ例ヘバ *man, father, boy, master* ノ如シ.

2. 女性 (Feminine Gender).—女タルヲ表ハスモノニシテ例ヘハ *woman, mother, girl, mistress* ノ如シ.

3. 通性 (Common Gender).—男女兩性ニ通ジテ用キラル、モノニシテ例ヘバ *parent, friend, child, servant* ノ如シ.

4. 無性 (Neuter Gender).—男女ノ性ナキモノニシテ例ヘバ *city, house, tree, book* ノ如シ.

名詞ノ性ヲ分ツ法

名詞ノ男女兩性ヲ別ツニ通常次ノ二法アリ.

1. 全ク異ナル語ヲ用フルヲ.

男性	女性	男性	女性
father.	mother	husband	wife
boy	girl	cock	hen
uncle	aunt	bull	cow
nephew	niece	horse	mare.

2. 男性名詞ノ語尾ニ *ess* ヲ附スルヲ、但シ之ト同時ニ語中多少變化スルモノアリ.

男性	女性	男性	女性
god	goddess	tiger	tigress
prince	princess	master	mistress
lion	lioness	emperor	empress

IV. 格 (Case).

格 (Case) トハ名詞 (或ハ代名詞) ガ文章
中ノ他ノ語ニ對シテ如何ナル關係ヲ有
スルカヲ示スモノナリ。

格ニ三ツアリ

1. 主格 (*Nominative Case*).
2. 物主格 (*Possessive Case*).
3. 目的格 (*Objective Case*).

I. 主格 (*Nominative Case*).

名詞ガ働詞ニ對シ主辭タル關係ヲ有
スルキハ、之ヲ**主格** (*Nominative Case*) トイフ。

The *tiger* killed the deer.

Coats are made of cloth.

又名詞ガ *is (are), become* ガ後ニアルキ
モ亦主格ナリトス。

He is *John*.

He *became* a soldier.

2. 物主格 (*Possessive Case*).

今「小供ノ紙鳶」ト云ハシニ、the boy kite
又ハ the kite of the boy ト云ハズシテ、the
boy's kite ト云ヒ、「巡查ノ帽子」ト云フ時
モ亦之ト同シク、the policeman cap トモ
the cap of the policeman トモ云ハズシテ
the policeman's cap ト云フ。此場合ニ於ケ
ル *boy's, policeman's* ナ物主格 (*Possessive Case*)
ト云フ。

斯クノ如ク一ノ名詞ガ他ノ名詞ノ前
ニアリテ所有ノ意ヲ表ハス時ハ之レヲ
物主格 (*Possessive Case*) ト云フ。

My *father's* carriage. The *postman's* bag.

A *soldier's* sword. A *crow's* nest.

物主格ヲ作ル法。

主格及目的格ニ於ケル名詞ハ其形ヲ
變ゼザレモ、物主格ニアリテハ少シク其
形ヲ變ズ。

物主格ヲ作ルニハ次ノ法ニヨル。

1. 單數名詞ハ語尾 = 's (*Apostrophe s*) ナ附ス。例ヘバ上ニ舉ゲタル father's, post-man's 等ノ如シ。

2. 複數名詞ガ s ニテ終ルキハ、單ニ (*Apostrophe*) ノミヲ附ス。例ヘバ soldiers' swords, crows' nests. ノ如シ。

3. 複數名詞ガ s ニテ終ラザルキハ單數ノ場合ト同ク 's ナ附ス。例ヘバ children's games, men's hats ノ如シ。

物主格ノ用法。

1. 人又ハ動物ノ所有ヲ表ハス時ニハ物主格ヲ用フ。例ヘバ the gloves of Mary トイフヨリモ Mary's gloves, the spectacles of the gentleman トイフヨリモ the gentleman's spectacles トイフヲ良シトス、又之レト同シク the hole of a fox, the tail of a horse ヨリモ a fox's hole, a horse's tail トスルヲ宜シトス。

2. 物主格ハ所有ヲ表ハサザル場合ニハ用フベカラズ。例ヘバ a group of children,

a swarm of mosquitoes ハ所有ヲ表ハスモノニアラザルヲ以テ a children's group, a mosquitoes' swarm ト云フベカラズ。

3. 物主格ハ生物ニ限リテ用フベキモノニシテ無生物ニハ用フベカラズ。

例ヘバ the door of the cottage, the windows of the house トス可キヲ the cottage's door, the house's windows トス可カラザルガ如シ。

4. 時、距離、又ハ重量ヲ表ハス名詞ハ物主格トナスヲ得。例ヘバ yesterday's newspaper, two days' journey, a month's holiday; a mile's riding ノ如シ。

3. 目的格 (*Objective Case*).

名詞ガ働詞ノ目的辭タルキニハ之ヲ目的格 (*Objective Case*) ト云フ。但シ目的辭 (*Object*) トハ働詞ガ其ノ働作ヲ及ボス目的物タル語ニシテ働詞ノ後ニアルヲ常トス。

The cat killed the rat.
They learn English.

又名詞ガ前置詞ノ目的辭タルトキモ之ヲ目的格ナリトス。但シ前置詞ノ目的辭 (The Object of a Preposition) トハ前置詞ノ關係スル語ニシテ、通常前置詞ノ後ニアリ。

It was made by the *carpenter*.

There is somebody at the *door*.

The ink-bottle is on the *table*.

練習

次ノ文章ニ於ケル誤謬ヲ正セ。

1. This is my brother gun.
2. This classes boys are very diligent.
3. Is that the knife of John?
4. I wish to engage a Chinese literature's teacher.
5. A swallow wings are long.
6. The dictation of to-day was difficult.
7. I saw a geese's flock.
8. The hat of my brother is larger than this.
9. My garden's pathes are covered with white pebbles.
10. The throat of my sister is sore.

CHAPTER V.

代名詞 (Pronoun)

代名詞 (Pronoun) トハ名詞ノ代リニ用キラル、語ナリ。

I. 代名詞ノ種類 (Kinds of Pronouns).

代名詞 (*Pronoun*) ハ名詞ノ代ハリニ用フル詞ナルヲ以テ、名詞ト同ク數 (Number), 性 (Gender), 及格 (Case) ノ變化ヲ有ス。

代名詞ヲ分チテ下ノ五種トナス。

1. 人稱代名詞 (*Personal Pronoun*)
2. 物主代名詞 (*Possessive Pronoun*).
3. 關係代名詞 (*Relative Pronoun*).
4. 疑問代名詞 (*Interrogative Pronoun*).
5. 形容代名詞 (*Adjective Pronoun*).

I. 人稱代名詞 (*Personal Pronoun*).

I, we, you, he, she, it, they ヲ人稱代名詞 (*Personal Pronoun*) ト稱ス。

人稱代名詞 = ハ 第一人稱 (*First Person*), 第二人稱 (*Second Person*), 及 第三人稱 (*Third Person*) ト 稱 スル 三ツノ 人稱 ヲ 有 ス.

第一人稱 (*First Person*) ト ハ 談話ノ 際話ス 人 自身ノ 名ノ 代リ = 用 フル モノ = シテ *I, we* 之 = 屬 ス.

第二人稱 (*Second Person*) ト ハ 自身ト 相對シテ 話ス 人ノ 名ノ 代リ = 用 フル モノ = シテ *you* 之 ナリ.

第三人稱 (*Third Person*) ト ハ 前二者以外ノ 人又ハ 物ノ 名ノ 代リ = 用 フル モノ = シテ *he, she, it, they* 之 = 屬 ス.

人稱代名詞ヲ 分チテ ニツト ナス.

a. 單人稱代名詞
(*Simple Personal Pronoun*).

b. 複人稱代名詞
(*Compound Personal Pronoun*).

a. 單人稱代名詞
(*Simple Personal Pronoun*).

單人稱代名詞ヲ 人稱及格 = 從ヒテ 變化スルコト 下ノ 如シ.

第一人稱 (*First Person*).

	單數 (<i>Singular</i>)	複數 (<i>Plural</i>)
主 格 (<i>Nominative</i>)	I	we
物主格 (<i>Possessive</i>)	my	our
目的格 (<i>Objective</i>)	me	us

第二人稱 (*Second Person*).

	單數 (<i>Singular</i>)	複數 (<i>Plural</i>)
主 格 (<i>Nominative</i>)	you	you
物主格 (<i>Possessive</i>)	your	your
目的格 (<i>Objective</i>)	you	you

第三人稱 (*Third Person*).

	單數 (<i>Singular</i>)			複數 (<i>Plural</i>)
	男性 (<i>Masculine</i>)	女性 (<i>Feminine</i>)	中性 (<i>Neuter</i>)	
主 格 (<i>Nominative</i>)	he	she	it	they
物主格 (<i>Possessive</i>)	his	her	its	their
目的格 (<i>Objective</i>)	him	her	it	them

注 意

1. I は常ニ大文字 (*Capital Letter*) ニテ書スベシ.
2. 上ニ掲ケタル表ニヨリテ, 人稱代名詞ニ性ノ區別アルハ只第三人稱單數ノミナルヲ知ルベシ.
3. 幼キ小兒或ハ動物ニツイテ云フキハ, *he, she* ヲ用キズシテ *it* ヲ用フ.

格 (Case).

1. 主格 (*Nominative Case*).

代名詞ガ主格 (*Nominative Case*) トナル場合ハ二ツアリ.

1. 働詞ノ主辭 (*Subject*) ナルキ.
She drank many cups of tea.
2. *is (are)* ノ後ニアル時.
Who are *you*? It is *I*.

2. 物主格 (*Possessive Case*).

物主格ノ代名詞ハ *my hat, his book, her*

pins ノ如ク必ズ名詞ヲ後ニ附セザルベカラズ, 之レヲ *mine, his, hers* 等後ニ名詞ヲ附セザル物主代名詞ト能ク區別スルヲ要ス.

(物主代名詞ノ部ヲ参照スベシ)

3. 目的格 (*Objective Case*).

代名詞ノ目的格ハ下ノ如キ場合ニ用井ラル.

1. 働詞ノ目的辭 (*Object*) タルキ.
I know *him*.
2. 前置詞ノ目的辭タルキ.
I heard of *him*.
3. *give, lend, tell* 等ノ働詞ノ後ニハ *to* ナル前置詞ヲ畧シテ之ヲ用フ.
He gave *her* an apple.
Lend *me* your dictionary.

b. 複人稱代名詞

(*Compound Personal Pronoun*).

複人稱代名詞 (*Compound Personal Pronoun*)

トハ單人稱代名詞 = self 又ハ selves ヲ添
ヘタルモノニシテ、格ノ變化ヲ有セズ
今之レヲ舉グレバ下ノ如シ。

	單數 (Singular)	複數 (Plural)	
第一人稱 (First Person)	myself	ourselves	
第二人稱 (Second Person)	yourself	yourselves	
第三人稱 (Third Person)	男性 (Masculine)	himself	themselves
	女性 (Feminine)	herself	
	中性 (Neuter)	itself	

複人稱代名詞ノ用法

I. 語勢ヲ強ムル (Emphasis) タメニ之ヲ
主辭 (Subject) = 添フルコアリ。其位置ハ
主辭ノ次ニ置クコトモアレニ、通常働詞
ノ次、若クハ働詞ノ目的辭 (Object) ノ後ニ
置クモノトス。

I myself did it.

I did it myself.

The children made it themselves.

He would neither use it *himself* nor let
other people use it.

2. 文章中ノ主辭ト目的辭ト同一ノモ
ノナル時ハ之レヲ目的辭トシテ用フ。

例ヘバ I washed *me*. トイハズシテ I wash-
ed *myself*. ト云ヒ、Mr. Y. shot Mr. Y. トイハ
ズシテ Mr. Y. shot *himself*. ト云フガ如シ。

3. 複人稱代名詞ニハ物主格ヲキテ以
テ、之ヲ補フニ單人稱代名詞ノ物主格ニ
own ヲ附シタルモノヲ以テス。

He did not know *his own* father.

The boy could not spell *his own* name.

This is not *my own* book; it is one that
I borrowed.

練習

I. 次ノ文章ノ誤ヲ正セ。

1. Her mends my stockings.

2. Him is the fastest runner in the school.

3. He has him knife.

4. Please lend to me you dictionary.

- 5. He caught the rat by its tail.
- 6. I am Mr. Smith's son.
- 7. Do not tell it to her.
- 8. Put them in the drawer.
- 9. Have you dressed yourself?
- 10. This is not himself's Jinrikisha; it is a hired one.

2. 次ノ文章中 *Italics* ニテ記セル語ニ代フルニ適當ナル代名詞ヲ以テセヨ。

- 1. The gardener saw the girl, but *the girl* did not see *the gardener*.
- 2. The lady gave John some cake, but *John* did not say "Thank you" to *the lady*.
- 3. When the cherry blossoms are open, will you go to see *the cherry blossoms*?
- 4. Tom was playing with a knife, and cut *Tom* with *the knife*.
- 5. Yamato-take disguised *Yamato-take*.

2. 物主代名詞 (*Possessive Pronoun*).

	單數 (<i>Singular</i>)	複數 (<i>Plural</i>)
第一人稱 (First Person)	mine	ours
第二人稱 (Second Person)	yours	yours
第三人稱 (Third Person)	男性 his 女性 hers	theirs

上表ニ舉ゲタルモノヲ物主代名詞 (*Possessive Pronoun*) ト云フ。

物主代名詞ト單人稱代名詞ノ物主格トノ區別ハ能ク注意スベシ。前者ハ其次ニ名詞ノ來ラザルキニ用キルモ、後者ハ常ニ名詞ヲ其後ニ伴ハザル可カラズ。

物主代名詞ハ働詞ノ主辭 (Subject) トモナリ、又ソノ目的辭 (Object) トモナルコトアリ。

{ This is my hat.

{ This hat is *mine*.

{ My hat is made of straw.

{ *Mine* is made of straw.

{ Is that your basket?

{ Is that basket *yours*?

He has my book, but she has *yours*.

Bring *mine*, I will take *theirs*.

練習

次ノ文章ノ誤ヲ正セ.

1. I found my ticket, but she could not find her.
2. Your exercise is well done, but he is full of mistakes.
3. I think our hotel is dearer than their.
4. Your chickens look strong, but several of our have died.
5. Mine house is cooler than your.
6. We brought ours lunch, but they did not bring their.
7. This is your's, and that is her's.

3. 關係代名詞 (Relative Pronoun).

關係代名詞 (Relative Pronoun) トハ其ノ前ニアル名詞又ハ代名詞ノ代リニ用井ラレ、之ト同時ニニツノ文章ヲ結付クル働キヲ有スルモノヲ云フ。

今例ヲ舉ゲテ説明セン

This is the watch *that* I lost.

I met a man *who* told me that you were out.

The carriage in *which* I rode was too full.

The man *whom* I met was a foreigner.

A woman *whose* husband is dead is called a widow.

上ノ文例ニ於テ *watch, man, carriage, woman* ナ關係代名ノ**先行詞** (Antecedent) ト稱ス。先行詞トハ關係代名詞ノ前ニアリテソノ關係スル語ヲ云フ。

關係代名詞ノ性 (Gender), 數 (Number), 及人稱 (Person), ハ常ニ其先行詞ト同ジ。タゞ格ノミハ然ラズ。例ヘバ上ニ舉ゲタル第五例ニ於テ *whose* ハ性, 數, 及ヒ人稱ニ於テ其先行詞 *woman* ト全ジキモ, *woman* ハ主格ニシテ *whose* ハ物主格ナルガ如キ之レナリ。

關係代名詞ノ重ナルモノハ **who, which, that,** 及 **what** ナリ。

關係代名詞ニハ數 (Number) ノ變化ナキモ格 (Case) ノ變化ヲ有ス。

主格 (Nominative)	物主格 (Possessive)	目的格 (Objective)
who	whose	whom
which	of which 又 whose	which
that	—	which
what	—	what

關係代名詞ノ用法

(1) **Who** ハ 人 = ノ ミ 用キラル.

Yesterday we had a visit from Mr. D, *who* is staying at the hotel.

(2) **Which** ハ 動物及物 = 用フ.

He struck the poor dog *which* had never done him harm.

This is the house in *which* I dwell.

Which ハ 前ノ文章 = 關係スル事モアリ.

The man danced and sang, *which* amused the children.

(3) **That** ハ *who, whom, which* ノ 代用ヲナシ

人, 動物, 及ビ物何レニモ用キラル, 然レモ決シテ物主格 = 用キラルルヲナシ.

This is the man *that* (who) wants you.

This is the man *that* (whom) you want.

The umbrella *that* (which) has an ivory handle is lost.

(4) **Whom, which** ハ 前置詞ノ後 = 置ク

ヲ得レドモ, *that* ハ 決シテ前置詞

ノ後 = 置ク可カラズ.

The man for *whom* you were looking has come.

The man *that* you were looking for has come.

(5) **What** ハ *the thing which* 或ハ *that which*

ノ意ニシテ先行詞ヲ有セズ.

This is *what* I got.

Is this *what* you want?

練習

1. The boy — is reading now got the prize last year.
2. The man — house was burnt is a tailor.
3. A man — has never been married is called a bachelor.
4. These are the rooms — we have chosen.
5. The house in — the fire began was an oil-shop
6. — I say is true.
7. He is a friend — I can trust.

4. 疑問代名詞 (*Interrogative Pronoun*).

疑問代名詞 (*Interrogative Pronoun*) トハ問ヲ發スル代名詞ニシテ *who, which, what* 之レニ屬ス.

主格 (<i>Nominative</i>)	物主格 (<i>Possessive</i>)	目的格 (<i>Objective</i>)
Who	whose	whom
Which	—	which
What	—	what

Who ハ “誰” ノ意ニシテ人ニ用フ.

Who are you?

Whose is that hat?

Whom did you meet?

Which ハ “何レ” ノ意ニシテ人及物ニ用フ.

Which of these students will get the prize?

Which do you like best?

What ハ “何” ノ意ニシテ物ニ用フ.

What is a chrysanthemum?

What will you take for this?

What ハマタ人ニ用フル事アリ. 次ノ區別ヲ注意スベシ.

Who are you? I am John.

What are you? I am a soldier.

前者ハ人ノ姓名ヲ問ヒ, 後者ハ人ノ職業ヲ問フモノトス.

Which, what ハ其後ニ名詞ノ來タルコトアリ, *which man, what man* 又 *which house, what house* ノ如シ, 然レモ *who* ハ決シテ *who man* ト云フヲ得ズ. コノ場合ニ於ケル *which, what* ハ形容詞ニシテ代名詞ニアラズ.

5. 形容代名詞 (*Adjective Pronoun*).

This, that, each, both ノ如キ語ハ, 時ニハ名詞ノ前ニ置カレテ形容詞トナリ, 又時ニハ名詞ノ代リニ用キラレテ代名詞トナルコトアリ.

This is a book. (代名詞)

This book is mine. (形容詞)

Each of the boys has his own desk. (代名詞)

Each boy has his own book. (形容詞)

斯クノ如キ語ニシテ代名詞トシテ用
キラレタル場合ニハ之レヲ**形容代名詞**
(*Adjective Pronoun*)ト云ヒ、形容詞トシテ用
井ラレタル時ニハ之ヲ**代名形容詞**(*Pro-*
nominal Adjective)ト云フ。

重ナル形容代名詞ハ **All, none, any, some,**
both, each, either, neither, this, that, one, other
ナリ。

形容代名詞ノ用法

(1) *This* (複數 *these*), *that* (複數 *those*).

This (these) ハ自身ニ近キ物ヲ指スニ用
井、*that (those)* ハ自身ニ遠キ物ヲ指スニ用
フ。

This is a book. *That* is a book.

This is my hat and *those* are my gloves.

That (those) ハ又同種類中ノ他ノ物ヲ指
スニ用フルコアリ。

The manners and customs of the Japanese
are different from *those* of the Chinese.

The perfume of plum blossoms is stronger
than *that* of cherry blossoms.

(2) *Some, any*.

Some ハ重ニ肯定文 (Positive Statements)
ニ用井ラレ、*Any* ハ疑問、否定文 (Negative
Statements)、及ビ *if* ノ後ニ用井ラル、モノ
トス。

Some of the boys are not good.

Do you know *any* of those gentlemen?

Have you any pins? I have not *any*.

(*Some, any* ノ用法ニツキ尙代名形容詞
ヲ参照スベシ)。

(3) *All*.

All ハ複數ニ用井ラル。

All of these children died young.

(4) *Both*.

Both ハ“兩方”ノ意ヲ有ス。

Does he teach history or geography? He
teaches *both*.

(5) *Either*.

Either ハ“二ツノ内何レカ一ツ”ノ意
ニ用井ラル。

Shall I use black ink or red ink?

Either will do.

Is *either* of these knives yours?

(6) *Neither*.

Neither ハ *either* ノ否定ニシテ“二ツノ内何レニテモナシ”ノ意ニ用キラル。

Is that a hawk or a kite? It is *neither*; it is an owl.

(7) *Each*.

Each ハ“各”ノ意ニシテ二ツノ物又ハ三ツ以上ノ物ヲ別々ニ指スニ用フ。

Each of the boys has his own desk.

(8) *Other*.

Other = 冠詞 *the* ナ附スレハ“二ツノモノ、内今一ツ”ノ意ヲ有ス。

Both my brothers are abroad, one in England and *the other* in America.

又 *other* = ハ複數 *others* ナリ。

Some are happy, while *others* miserable.

When you have read these papers, I will send you the *others*.

(9) *Another*.

Another ハ *other* = 冠詞 *an* ナ附セシモノニシテ“同種類ノモノ更ニ一ツ”ノ意ニ用キラル。

My cousin is a fool and his wife is *another*.
The candle is nearly burned out; so please fetch *another*.

(10) *One*.

One ハ次ノ場合ニ用キラル。

1. *One* ハ *a* 又ハ *any* ノ先立タル名詞ノ代リニ用キラル、キ。(但シ *this*, *that*, *the* = 先立タル名詞ノ代リニハ *it* ナ用フベシ)。

Have you a bag? Yes, I have *one* (a bag).
Have you the bag? Yes, I have *it* (the bag).

2. 同種類中ノ他ノ物ヲ指ス場合。

I bought a new overcoat and gave my old *one* to the porter.

Which of these vases do you like? I like the blue *ones*.

練習

次ノ文章中 *Italics* = テ記セル語ノ代リ
= 適當ナル代名詞ヲ用キヨ。

1. The climate of the Loochoo Islands is hotter than *the climate* of Japan.
2. I asked him to lend me a watch-key, but he said he hadn't *a watch-key*.
3. The single cherries are over, but the double *cherries* are in full bloom.
4. I bought a book and gave *the book* to my sister.
5. The eyes of a baby *are* open at birth, but *the eyes* of a kitten remain closed for some days.
6. He has no umbrella, but he has no money to buy *an umbrella*.
7. When I told him that he was a liar, he replied, "You are also *a liar*."
8. This coat is better than that *coat*.

CHAPTER VI.

形容詞 (Adjective).

名詞ハ其ノ前 = *big, small, good, bad, heavy, red* 等ノ語ヲ添ヘラル、ナリ。カ、ル語ヲ形容詞 (*Adjective*) ト云フ。

One, two, three, four 等ノ數ヲ示ス語モ亦々形容詞ナリ。

乃チ形容詞ハ如何ナルモノナルヤ、幾何ナルヤヲ表ハシテ名詞ヲ形容スルモノナリ。

A, an, the モ亦名詞ノ前ニ附スルモノニシテ形容詞ニ屬スレモ、此三語ハ別ニ冠詞 (*Article*) ト稱セラル。

形容詞ノ種類 (Kinds of Adjectives).

形容詞ヲ分チテ下ノ五種トナス。

1. 固有形容詞 (*Proper Adjective*).
2. 性質形容詞 (*Qualifying Adjective*).
3. 數形容詞 (*Numeral Adjective*).
4. 代名形容詞 (*Pronominal Adjective*).
5. 冠詞 (*Article*).

上ニ舉ゲタルモノ、内冠詞ハ別ニ述ブ可シ。

1. 固有形容詞 (*Proper Adjective*).

固有形容詞 (*Proper Adjective*) トハ固有名詞 (*Proper Noun*) ヨリ出デタル形容詞ヲ云フモノニシテ, 常ニ大文字 (*Capital Letter*) ヲ以テ書キ始ム可シ.

固有名詞 (*Proper Noun*) 固有形容詞 (*Proper Adjective*)

Japan	Japanese
Italy	Italian
America	American
England	English
Germany	German
France	French
China	Chinese.

2. 性質形容詞 (*Qualifying Adjective*).

性質形容詞 (*Qualifying Adjective*) トハ其形容スル名詞ノ性質, 形状ヲ表ス形容詞ヲ云フ.

A *diligent* boy, an *honest* man, a *bad* dog, a *sick* lion, a *big* boy, a *round* table.

3. 數形容詞 (*Numeral Adjective*).

數形容詞 (*Numeral Adjective*) トハ定マレル數ヲ表ハス形容詞ヲ云ヒ, 之ヲ分チテニツトナス.

a. *One, two, three* ノ如ク單ニ物ノ數ヲ示スモノ即チ

基數形容詞 (*Cardinal Numeral*).

b. *First, second, third* ノ如ク物ノ順序ヲ示スモノ即チ

序數形容詞 (*Ordinal Numeral*).

a. 基數形容詞 (*Cardinal Numeral*).

1	one	9	nine
2	two	10	ten
3	three	11	eleven
4	four	12	twelve
5	five	13	thirteen
6	six	14	fourteen
7	seven	15	fifteen
8	eight	16	sixteen

- 17 seventeen
- 18 eighteen
- 19 nineteen
- 20 twenty
- 21 twenty-one
- 100 one, or a, hundred
- 101 one hundred and one
- 365 three hundred and sixty-five
- 1000 one, or a, thousand
- 1002 one thousand and two
- 1891 one thousand eight hundred (or eight-hundred and ninety-one)

上ノ例ヨリシテ次ニ記セルコトヲ注意スベシ。

1. *twenty-one, fifty-six* ノ如キ二十以上ノ二位數ヲ書クニハ、語ト語ノ間ニ *- (hyphen)* ヲ入ルベシ。
2. *hundred* ノ次ニハ常ニ *and* ヲ入ルベシ、例ヘバ 101 ナ *one hundred and one* ト讀ムガ如シ。
3. *thousand* ノ次ニハ *hundred* ナキ時ハ *thousand* ノ次ニ *and* ヲ加フベシ。例ヘバ

1002 ナ *one thousand and two* トイフガ如シ。

4. 1100 ヨリ 1999 マデノ數ハ二様ニ讀ムヲ得。例ヘバ 1200 ハ *twelve thousand* トモ又 *one thousand two hundred* トモ讀ムヲ得ルガ如シ。

b. 序數形容詞 (*Ordinal Numeral*).

第一 first	第十一 eleventh
第二 second	第十二 twelfth
第三 third	第二十 twentieth
第四 fourth	第二十一 twenty-first
第五 fifth	第二十二 twenty-second
第六 sixth	第二十三 twenty-third
第七 seventh	第三十 thirtieth
第八 eighth	第四十 fortieth
第九 ninth	第百 hundredth
第十 tenth	第千 thousandth

序數形容詞ヲ作ルニハ、基數形容詞ニ *th* ヲ加フ。但シ *ve* ニテ終レルモノハ之ヲ *f* ニ、*y* ニテ終レルモノハ *ie* ニ變ジテ

th を加ふ。例へば fifth, twentieth の如し、但し first, second, third は例外トス。

4. 代名形容詞 (Pronominal Adjective).

代名形容詞 (Pronominal Adjective) トハ代名詞ニモ形容詞ニモ用井ラル、語ニシテ、形容詞ニ用井ラル、場合チイフモノナルコトハ既ニ形容代名詞ニ於テ述ベタルガ如シ。

其重ナルモノハ次ニ舉グルガ如シ。

This (複數 *these*), *that* (複數 *those*), *some*, *any*, *both*, *all*, *other*, *another*, *one*, *each*, *every*, *either*, *neither*, *many*, *much*.

代名形容詞ノ用法.

(1) *This*, *that*.

This, *that* ハ單數名詞ニ *these*, *those* ハ複數名詞ニ用フ。

This hat is mine and *these* gloves are his.
Bring me *that* hammer and *those* nails.

(2) *Some*, *any*.

Some ハ重ニ肯定文ニ、*any* ハ否定文、疑問、及 *if* ノ後ニ用ヒラル、トハ既ニ代名詞ノ部ニテ説明シタルガ如シ。

Some, *any* ハ不定ノ物ヲ指示スルニ用井ラル、トアリ、ソノ場合ニハ常ニ單數ノ普通名詞ニ附ス。

Some boy broke the window.

(誰レカ窓ヲ破ツタ小供ガアル).

Do you need *any* book?

(君ハ何カ本ガ入用デスカ).

次ノ如キ疑問ニ於テ *any* ト *who* ノ區別ニ注意スベシ *any* ハ物ノ有無ヲ向ヒ *who* ハ人ノ名ヲ問フ。

Can *any* one do it?

Who can do it?

Some, *any* ハ數量ヲ表ハストアリ。數ヲ表ハス時ハ複數ノ普通名詞ニ、量ヲ表ハス時ハ單數ノ物質名詞ニ附ス。

數

量

I have *some* pins.

I have *some* bread.

Have you *any* pins?

Have you *any* bread?

No, I have not *any* pins. No, I have not *any* bread.

(3) *Both, all.*

Both, all イツレモ複數ノ名詞ニ用ヒラレ、冠詞 *the* ト共ニ用フル時ハ *the* ノ前ニ置クベシ。

I know *both the* sisters.

All the children died young.

(4) *Other.*

Other ハ形容詞ニ用キラル、トキハ單複其形ヲ變ズルコトナシ。

The *other* good boy.

Other good boys.

(5) *Another.*

Another ハ代名詞ニ於テ述ベタルモノ、外“異レル”ノ意ニ用井ラル、コトアリ。

I am busy now. Please come at *another* time.

Mr. Jones translated it in *another* way.

(6) *Each, every.*

Each, every ハ常ニ單數名詞ニ附スベシ。
Every ハ *each* ノ如ク三ツ以上ノ物ヲ別々ニ指ス語ナルモ、*each* ヨリモ強キ意味ヲ有シ“各殘ラズ”ノ意ニ用井ラル。故ニ形ハ單數ナルモ意味ハ複數ナリ、而シテ *each* ハ代名詞ニモ用キラルレニ、*every* ハ常ニ形容詞ニノミ用井ラル。

Each of the boys } has his own desk.
Each boy }

Every thing he says is a lie.

Every body was delighted.

(7) *Either, neither.*

Either, neither ハ常ニ單數名詞ニ用フベシ。

You can take *either* side.

(8) *Many, much.*

Many, much ハイツレモ“多ク”ノ意ナレニ、*many* ハ數ノ多キヲ表ハシ複數名詞ニ用井、*much* ハ量ノ多キヲ示シ單數ノ物質名詞又ハ抽象名詞ニ用フルモノトス。

{ Has he *many* children?
 { There are *many* figs on that tree.
 { There is too *much* salt in the soup.
 { I have *much* pleasure in accepting your invitation.

Many a ナ單數ノ普通名詞ニ用フルトアリ、其意 *many* ナ複數名詞ニ附シタルモノニ同ジ。

Many a man has lost *his* way in that wood.

Many = a great ナ附シテ非常ニ多キ數ヲ表ハスコトアリ。

There are *a great many* beer shops in Tokyo.

(9) *Few, little.*

Few, little ハ“多カラズ”ノ意ヲ有スレ、*few* ハ數ノ多カラザルヲ表ハシ複數ノ普通名詞ニ用キ、*little* ハ量ノ多カラザルヲ表ハシ單數ノ物質名詞及抽象名詞ニ用フ。

Few, little = 冠詞 *a* ナ附スルト附セザルトニヨリテ其意同ジカラズ。 *A few, a little* ハ“少シハアル”ノ意ニシテ、有ル方ニ重

キヲ置キ、*few, little* ハ“多カラズ”ノ意ニシテ無キ方ニ重キヲ置クモノトス。

Few
A few } people here learn Italian.

There is *a little*
little } hope of his recovery.

(10) *No.*

No ハ“少シモナシ”ノ意ニシテ、數量イヅレニモ用井ラル。然レ平常ニ形容詞トシテ用フベキモノトス。若シ其後ニ名詞ヲ畧シ代名詞トシテ用フル時ニハ *none* トスベシ。

形容詞	代名詞
I want <i>no</i> books.	I have <i>none</i> .
I want <i>no</i> wine.	I want <i>none</i> .
There are <i>no</i> bears in this neighbourhood.	I fired at four hares, but I hit <i>none</i> .

練習

次ノ文章ノ誤ヲ正セ。

1. Any animals feed only at night.
2. Whose are this shoes?

3. None Japanese has blue eyes.
4. There are not much Koreans in Japan.
5. That boys work very hard.
6. Please give me little pens and a few ink.
7. You must respect either your parents.
8. There are fifty-two boys, and every pays two *yen* a month.
9. Little money is better than no.

II. 形容詞ノ比較 (Comparison).

形容詞ハ比較ヲ表ハスタメ三ツノ階級 (Degrees) ヲ有ス, 即下ノ如シ.

1. 形容詞ニシテ他ノ物ト比較スルコトナク, 單ニ名詞ヲ形容スル時ハ, 之レヲ原級 (*Positive Degree*) ト云ヒ.
2. ニツノ物ヲ比較シ, 一物ガ他物ヨリモ其性質ヲ多ク有スルヲ表ハス時ハ, 之ヲ比較級 (*Comparative Degree*) ト云ヒ.
3. 三ツ以上ノ物ヲ比較シ, 其中ノ一物ガ其性質ヲ最モ多ク有スルヲ表ハス時ハ, 之ヲ最上級 (*Superlative Degree*) ト云フ.

次ニ其例ヲ舉ゲン.

原級 { Mt. Fuji is a *high* mountain.
Lead is a *heavy* metal.

比較級 { Mt. Fuji is *higher* than Mt. Asama.
Lead is *heavier* than iron.

最上級 { Mt. Fuji is the *highest* mountain in
Japan.
The elephant is the *largest* animal.

比較級及最上級ヲ作ル法.

1. 一節音 (Syllable) ノ形容詞及二節音ノ形容詞ノ多數ハ原級ニ *er* ヲ加ヘテ比較級ヲ作り, *est* ヲ加ヘテ最上級ヲ作ル.

原級	比較級	最上級
strong	stronger	strongest
cold	colder	coldest
rich	richer	richest
tender	tenderer	tenderest
pleasant	pleasanter	pleasantest

2. e = テ終レル形容詞ハ e ナ省キテ er, est ナ附ス.

原級	比較級	最上級
nice	nicer	nicest
wise	wiser	wisest
brave	braver	bravest
able	abler	ablest

3. 語尾 = 子音ヲ有シ其前 = 唯一箇ノ母音アル一節音ノ形容詞ハ其子音ヲ重テ er, est ナ附ス.

原級	比較級	最上級
big	bigger	biggest
hot	hotter	hottest
thin	thinner	thinnest
fat	fatter	fattest

4. 語尾 = y ナ有シ其前 = 子音アル形容詞ハ y ナ i = 變シ er, est ナ加フ.

原級	比較級	最上級
dry	drier	driest
happy	happier	happiest
merry	merrier	merriest
pretty	prettier	prettiest

5. 二節音ノ形容詞 = シテ ful, ous, ing = テ終レルモノ, 及三節音以上ノ形容詞ハ副詞ノ more, most ナ加ヘテ比較級, 最上級ヲ作ル.

原級	比較級	最上級
virtuous	more virtuous	most virtuous
active	more active	most active
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
difficult	more difficult	most difficult

6. 不規則ナル比較.

上 = 擧ゲタル規則ニヨラズシテ比較級及最上級ヲ作ルモノアリ, 下ノ如シ.

原級	比較級	最上級
bad	worse	worst
good	better	best
much	more	most
many		
little	less	least
far	farther	farthest

- 注意 1. 比較級ノ後 = ハ必ズ than ヲ用フベシ.
This flower is *more* beautiful than that.
2. 最上級 = ハ必ズ冠詞 the ヲ添フ可シ.
This flower is **the** *most* beautiful of all.

練習

次ノ文章ノ誤ヲ正セ.

1. Which of this books is the difficultest?
2. The Ishikari is the most long river in Japan.
3. The dictionary is bigger than the grammar.
4. London is the most large city in the world.
5. A traitor is more bad than a coward.
6. The chrysanthemum is beautiful than the lily.
7. Which of the babys is young?
8. Gold is soft than iron.
9. Whose house is the farest from school?
10. Most good boy will get the prize.

CHAPTER VII.

冠詞 (Article).

冠詞ヲ分ケテ二ツトナス.

1. 定冠詞 (*Definite Article*).
2. 不定冠詞 (*Indefinite Article*).

a. 冠詞ノ一般用法.

The ヲ定冠詞 (*Definite Article*) ト云ヒ, *that* ト同ク定マレル物ヲ指示スルモノナリ. 故ニ話シ懸ケラレタル人が其何レノ事物ノコトヲ云フカヲ知り得ベキ場合ニハ其事物ノ名ニ定冠詞ヲ冠セザルベカラズ. 其事物ノ名ハ前文中ニ已ニ表ハレタルモノナルカ, 同文中ニテ或ル特殊ノ事物ニ限ラレタルモノナルカ, 若シクハ其ノ他ノ理由ニヨリ何レノ物ヲ指スカヲ知り得ベキモノタルベシ.

次ニ例ヲ擧ゲテ之ヲ説明セン.

John found *a*¹ purse and *a*¹ book near *the*² gate of my house. There was no money in *the*³ purse. *The*⁴ name of *the*⁴ owner was in *the*³ book. He gave them to *a*⁵ policeman.

1. Johnノ拾ヒタル財布ト本ハ如何ナルモノナルヤヲ知ラズ故ニ *a* ヲ附ス.
2. ドノ門ナルヤ. 我家ノ門ナリ故ニ *the* ヲ用フ.
3. ドノ財布, ドノ本ナルカ, 則チ Johnノ拾ヒタル財布ト本ナリ.
4. 誰ノ

名カ。持主ノ名ナリ。何ノ持主カ。本
ノ持主ナリ。5. ドノ警察官ナルカヲ知
ラズ故ニ *a* ヲ用フ。

A, an ヲ不定冠詞 (*Indefinite Article*) ト云
ヒ共ニ *one* ヨリ出タル語ニシテ, “或ルーツ”
ノ意ヲ有シ定マラザル物ヲ指スニ用フ。

An ハ母音, 及無聲ノ *h* ニテ始マレル語
ノ前ニ用フ。

He waited *an* hour.

An elephant is *an* ugly animal.

A ハ子音及 *you* ノ如ク發音スル *eu, u*
ニテ始マレル語ノ前ニ用フベシ。

This is *a* useful machine.

The Persians are not *a* European nation.

A, an ハ *one* ノ意ナルヲ以テ複數名詞
ニ冠スベカラズ, 又 *one* ヲ用フルコト能
ハザル語ノ前ニモ之レヲ冠スベカラズ。
例ヘバ *one gold, one water* ト云フヲ得ザル
ヲ以テ亦 *a gold, a water* トモ云フベカラ
ザルガ如シ。故ニ不定冠詞ハ物質名詞,
抽象名詞, 及人, 國, 都市, 等ノ固有名詞ニ
用フベカラズ。

b. 冠詞ノ特別用法.

I. 固有名詞ハ冠詞ヲ附セザルヲ通則
トスレモ, 下ノ如キ場合ハ例外トス。

1. 川ノ名:—*The Danube, the Ishikari.*
2. 海ノ名:—*The Atlantic, the Red Sea.*
3. 學校, 會館ノ名:—*The Imperial Univer-*
sity, the Grand Hotel, the Tōkyō Club.
4. 船ノ名:—*The Asahi, the Victoria.*
5. 新聞, 雜誌ノ名:—*The Nichinichi, the*
Chūgakkai.

6. 複數ノ固有名詞:—

The Alps, the Rocky Mountains.

(山脈ノ名)

The Loochoo Islands, the British Isles.

(群島ノ名)

The United States of America, the Nether-
lands. (國ノ名)

II. I. 單數ノ普通名詞ニ *the* ヲ附シテ
其種類全體ヲ代表スルニ用フルコトア
リ。動物, 植物ノ名ニ此場合多シ。但シ
man, woman ハ例外ナリ。

The lion is called the king of beasts.

The tea-plant is not cultivated in Europe.

Man is stronger than woman.

2. *World, sun, moon, sky, sea, country*

(田舎)ノ前ニハ常ニtheヲ附ス。

If the box was only full, I should be the richest man in *the world*.

Tom had gone into *the country*.

c. 冠詞ノ省畧。

下ニ述ブルガ如キ場合ニハ冠詞ヲ用フベカラズ。

1. 名詞ノ前ニ物主格ノ名詞又ハ代名詞, 代名形容詞, 若クハ物主代名詞アル時。例ヘバ

This is Kaneko's book. (Kaneko's a book トスベカラズ)

Whose is this book? (a this book トスベカラズ)

This book is mine. (the mine トスベカラズ)

2. 物質名詞及抽象名詞ガ廣キ意味ニ用キラル、時。

Wine is generally better when it is old.

Gold is a precious metal.

Let *courage* be proved by deeds, not by words.

3. 複數名詞ガ其種類全體ヲ總括シテ云フ時。

Cats have rough tongues.

Dogs are faithful animals.

4. *School, church, market, hospital, bed* ノ前ニ

I go to *school* every day.

He goes to *church* on Sunday.

5. 固有形容詞ヲ國語ノ意ニ用フル時。

Which do you think more difficult, *Japanese* or *English*?

6. 山ノ名及ビ湖ノ名。

Mount Fuji. *Lake Biwa.*

練習

1. 必要ナル所 = 冠詞ヲ入レヨ.
1. Battle of Trafalgar was great naval battle fought in year 1805.
2. Monkey is animal that most resembles man.
3. Imperial Hotel, near Rokumeikan, is one of finest buildings in Tokyo.
4. Mississippi is longest river in world. It flows through United States of America and into Gulf of Mexico.
5. There is no condor in Zoological Garden in Uyeno, but perhaps there is stuffed one in museum there.
2. 次ノ文章ノ誤ヲ正セ.
1. I am fond of the roses.
2. Sumida is largest river in Tokyo.
3. Jiji is excellent newspaper.
4. There are the many foreigners in Ogasawara Islands.
5. Bring me the cup of a cold water.
6. He was born on 20th of June in 20th of the Meiji.
7. This is the very interesting book, but that one is most instructive.
8. The wisdom is gained by the experience.
9. Injured man was carried to the hospital.

CHAPTER VIII.

動詞 (Verb).

動詞 (Verb) トハ物ノ動作, 状態ヲ表ハス語ナリ.

I. 動詞ノ種類 (Kinds of Verb).

動詞ヲ分チテ三種トナス.

1. 他動詞 (*Transitive Verb*)
2. 自動詞 (*Intransitive Verb*)
3. 助動詞 (*Auxiliary Verb*)

I. 他動詞 (*Transitive Verb*).

他動詞ハ目的辭 (*Object*) ヲ要シ主辭 (*Subject*) ヨリ他ノ物ニ及ブ動作ヲ表ハスモノナリ.

The cat *killed* the rat.

The girl *wanted* the scissors.

The man *has painted* the house.

他働詞ハ大抵一箇ノ目的辭ヲ取ルモ
 ノナレドモ, *give, bring, tell, lend* ノ如キハ二
 箇ノ目的辭ヲ有ス。一ハ物ヲ表ハシ之
 ヲ直接目的辭 (*Direct Object*) ト云ヒ, 一ハ人
 ヲ表ハシ之ヲ間接目的辭 (*Indirect Object*) ト
 云フ。

I will give him some bread.

Bring me a pen.

Lend me your knife.

前例 = 於テ *him, me* ハ間接目的辭 = シ
 テ *bread, pen, knife* ハ直接目的辭ナリ。

2. 自働詞 (*Intransitive Verb*).

自働詞トハ目的辭ヲ要セザル働詞ニ
 シテ其働作, 主辭ノミニ止リ他ノ物ニ及
 バザルモノヲ云フ。

The cat sleeps.

The girl walks.

The man died.

自働詞ハ大抵ソレノミニテ意味完全
 ナレドモ, 或自働詞ハソレノミニテハ殆

ド意味ヲ有セズ, 之ニ形容詞若クハ名詞
 ヲ添ヘテ始テ完全ナル意味ヲ表ハスモ
 ノアリ, *be, become, look, seem* ノ如キ之ナリ。
 斯クノ如キ働詞ヲ不完全働詞 (*Incomplete
 Verb*) ト云ヒ, 之ニ添ヘテ其意味ヲ補フ名
 詞又ハ形容詞ヲ補足語 (*Complement*) ト云
 フ。

He is an engineer.

He is rich.

A boy becomes a man.

This fish seems fresh.

The weather looks unsettled.

3. 助働詞 (*Auxiliary Verb*).

助働詞 (*Auxiliary Verb*) トハ他ノ働詞ノ
 活用ヲ助クルモノヲ云フ。

例ヘバ *come* ナル現在ノ働詞ハ其形ヲ
 變ジ *came* トナシテ過去ヲ表ハスヲ得ル
 モ, 未來ヲ表ハスニハ *shall, will* ノ助ヲ借
 リ *shall go, will go* トナサザルベカラズ。カ
 クノ如キモノヲ助働詞ト云フ。

重ナル助動詞ハ *be, have, do, will, shall, can, may, must* ナリ.

- I *am* going. He *is* reading.
- He *has* gone away.
- I *do* not like tea.
- I *shall* go. He *will* go.
- I *can* see.
- You *may* read.
- He *must* go.

練習

次ノ文章中ノ助動詞ヲ分類シ且ツ目的辭アラバ之ヲ指摘セヨ.

1. I sent my brother a letter.
2. The rose smells sweet.
3. Can you speak English?
4. School opens at eight o'clock.
5. He may come this evening.
6. You should learn grammar.
7. The boy broke the window.
8. I have written two letters to-day.
9. I wrote her a letter.
10. The boy has grown tall.

II. 動詞ノ變化.

動詞ハ五ツノ變化ヲ有ス.

1. 人稱 (*Person*)
2. 數 (*Number*)
3. 態 (*Voice*)
4. 法 (*Mood*)
5. 時 (*Tense*)

I. 人稱及數 (*Person and Number*).

動詞ハ其人稱及數ヲ其主辭タル名詞又ハ代名詞ト同ジフスルモノトス. 例ヘバ

	單數 (<i>Singular</i>)	複數 (<i>Plural</i>)
一人稱 (<i>First Person</i>)	I <i>come</i>	We <i>come</i>
二人稱 (<i>Second Person</i>)	You <i>come</i>	You <i>come</i>
三人稱 (<i>Third Person</i>)	He <i>comes</i>	They <i>come</i>

動詞ガ人稱及數ニヨリ變化スルハ、三人稱ノ單數(現在ニ限ル)ニ於テ語尾ニ *s* (若クハ *es*)ヲ附スルトキノミナリ.

I see the dog.
He has sold the house.
I do not see the dog.
Do you see the dog?

直説法ノ動詞ハ常ニ主辭ヲ有セサル
ベカラズ。主辭ハ動詞ノ前ニアルヲ常
トスレモ、疑問ノトキハ助動詞ノ次ニ置
クベシ。

b. 命令法 (Imperative Mood).

命令法ハ命令又ハ依頼ヲ表ハス法ニ
シテ、其主辭ハ you ナルモ常ニ之ヲ畧ス。
Go away.
Write more carefully.
Lend me your knife.

c. 假説法 (Subjunctive Mood).

假説法ハ假定又ハ條件ヲ表ハス法ナ
リ。此法ノ動詞ハ通常 if, though 等ノ接

續詞ヲ有セル附屬文 (Dependent Clause) 中ニ
用キラル。而シテ附屬文ハ常ニ他ノ文
章即主文 (Principal Clause) = 附屬シテ用フ
ルモノトス。

If he were good, he would be happy.
If I had any money, I would give you some.
Though he slay me, I will trust in him.

d. 可能法 (Potential Mood).

可能法ハ can, may, must 等ノ助動詞ヲ
添ヘタル動詞ノ形ヲ云フモノニシテ、can
ハ“出來ル、” may ハ“カモ知レヌ”又ハ
“宜シ、” must ハ“セキバナラヌ”ノ意ヲ表
ハス。

I can speak English.
It may rain to-morrow.
You may go and play.
You must do that.

e. 不定法 (*Infinitive Mood*).

不定法ハ人稱及數ニ關係スルコトナク單ニ働作ヲ表ハスモノニシテ通常トニ先ゼラル。コノ法ノ働詞ハ働詞ヨリ成ル一種ノ名詞ニシテ、名詞ト同ク働詞ノ主辭トモナリ目的辭トモナルヲ得。

To steal would be wrong.

To go would be foolish.

I wanted *to come*.

He has learned *to write*.

働詞ノ主辭トシテ不定法ヲ用フルトキハ次ノ如クナスヲ常トス。

It would be wrong *to steal*.

It would be foolish *to go*.

不定法ハマタ目的ヲ表ハシテ副詞ノ如ク用井ラル、コトアリ。

I went *to buy* some books.

She sang *to amuse* the children.

不定法働詞ノ一種ニ分詞 (*Participle*) ト稱スルモノアリ。分詞ハ形容詞ノ性質ヲ有スル働詞ニシテ、形容詞ト同ク名詞ニ附シテ其性質、状態ヲ表ハス。

A child *playing* on the road was knocked down by a *passing* carriage.

The woman *cutting* the grass was the jinrikisha-man's wife.

He showed me a picture *painted* by his sister.

I received a letter *written* in French.

分詞ノウチニ過去分詞 (*Past Participle*) ナルモノアリ、上ニ舉ゲタル *painted, written* ノ如ク *ed, en* 等ノ語尾ヲ有セルモノニシテ、形容詞ノ如ク用フル外ニ、尙ホ *be* ノ助働詞ニ添ヘテ受働態トナシ、又 *have* ニ添ヘテ用フルモノトス。

The house was *painted* by the man.

The rat was *killed* by the cat.

I have *written* two letters to-day.

練習

次ノ文章中ノ働詞ノ種類及法ヲ述ベヨ。

1. Buy some poison to kill the rats.
2. I stood looking at her.
3. I must go to-day.
4. If I were rich, I could go abroad.
5. Have you been to see the exhibition?
6. She went away crying.
7. I have read a book written by him.
8. The students may wear whatever clothes they like.
9. Turning to the left, I entered a narrow path.
10. Are you always diligent?

3. 時 (Tense).

時トハ動詞ガ其動作ノ時ヲ表ハス變化ヲ云ヒ、三ツノ形アリ。現在 (Present), 過去 (Past), 未來 (Future) 之ナリ。

現在	過去	未來
I take	I took	I shall or will take
I see	I saw	I shall or will see
I paint	I painted	I shall or will paint
I want	I wanted	I shall or will want

a. 現在 (Present).

現在ノ動詞ハ、其主辭單數ノ名詞若クハ三人稱單數ノ代名詞ナルトキハ、其語尾 = s 又ハ es ヲ附ス。其法名詞ノ複數ヲ作ル法 = 同シ、

The boy takes to play.

He paints the house.

He catches the dog.

The baby cries. He plays.

She goes to church on Sunday.

b. 過去 (Past).

動詞ノ過去及過去分詞ヲ作ルニ、其語尾 = ed ヲ附スルモノアリ又其形ヲ變スルモノアリ、前者ヲ規則動詞 (Regular Verb) ト云ヒ、後者ヲ不規則動詞 (Irregular Verb) ト云フ。

規則動詞 = ed ヲ附スル法ハ形容詞ノ比較級ヲ作ルニ同シ。

現在	過去	未來
paint	painted	paint
ask	asked	ask
beg	begged	beg
stop	stopped	stop
cry	cried	cry
try	tried	try
like	liked	like
hate	hated	hate

(不規則動詞ノ表ハ後ニアリ)

c. 未來 (Future).

未來ヲ表ハスニハ動詞ノ前ニ shall, will
ヲ置クベシ。

Shall, will ノ用法ハ大ニ困難ニシテ後
ニ説明スベキモ、今ハタゞ shall ハ一人稱
ニ、will ハ二人稱及ビ三人稱ニ用フルモ
ノト知レバ足レリ。

I am afraid I shall not pass the examination.

I am sure you will pass the examination.

They will be punished.

時 (Tense) ニハ現在、過去、未來ノ外更ニ
完了時 (Perfect Tense) ト稱スルモノアリ即
現在完了 (Present Perfect), 過去完了 (Past
Perfect), 未來完了 (Future Perfect) 之ナリ。

d. 現在完了 (Present Perfect).

現在完了ハ過去分詞ニ have ヲ加ヘテ
作りタルモノナリ。但三人稱單數ニハ
has ヲ用フ。

現在完了ハ今正ニ爲シ終リタル動作、
未ダ經過シ去ラザル時 (to-day, this year ノ
如キ)ニ爲シタル動作、又ハ其結果ノ尙現
在ニ存スル過去ノ動作ヲ表ハスニ用フ。

I have written it.

I have written two letters to-day.

He has painted the house this year.

I have finished the book, so I can lend it
to you.

The man has walked ten miles, and is very
tired.

I have now been three years at this school.

現在完了ハ過去ノ時ニツキテ述ブル
ニ用フベカラズ。

誤 正
I have written a letter I wrote a letter yesterday.
yesterday. (I have written a letter to-day.)

He has killed a bear last year. He killed a bear last year. (He has killed a bear this year.)

He has gone to Ōsaka last month. He went to Ōsaka last month. (He has gone to Ōsaka this month.)

e. 過去完了 (Past Perfect).

過去完了ハ過去分詞 = had ヲ添ヘテ作ルモノニシテ, 或過去ノ時又ハ其以前ニ完了シタル働作ヲ表ハスニ用フ。

I had written the letter when you returned.
Before I reached the station, the train had started.

He had painted half the house before you came.

カクノ如ク同一ノ文章中ニ過去ノ働作ニツアルトキハ, 其前ニ起リタル働作ニ過去完了ヲ用ヒ, 後ニ起リタルモノニ過去ヲ用キテ, ニツノ働作ノ時ヲ區別スルモノトス。

f. 未來完了 (Future Perfect).

未來完了ハ過去分詞 = shall have, will have ヲ添ヘテ作ルモノニシテ, 或未來ノ時ニ完了スル働作ヲ表ハスニ用フ。

I shall have written it before you return.

The train will have started before he reaches the station.

The fire will have destroyed everything by the time the firemen arrive.

上ニ舉ケタル六ツノ時 (Tense) ハ凡テ直説法 (Indicative Mood) ニ用フルモノトス。

命令法 (*Imperative Mood*).

命令法ハ唯一箇ノ時即チ現在ノミチ
有ス。而シテ其主辭ハ you ナルモ常ニ
之ヲ畧ス。

Wait a minute.

Make haste.

Take it away.

Shut the door.

可能法 (*Potential Mood*).

可能法ニハ四ツノ時アリ、現在、現在完
了、過去、過去完了之ナリ。

現在ハ *can, may, must* = 働詞ヲ添ヘテ
作り、現在又ハ未來ノ働作ニツキ爲スヲ
得ベキコト、或ハ然ルベキコト、爲シテ宜
シキコト、ナサルベカラザルコト、又ハ
必ラズ然ルニ相違ナキコトヲ表ハスニ
用フ。

A horse *can* run fast.

It *may* rain to-morrow.

You *may* go out to play.

You *must* go to school.

He *must be* very idle, for he never knows
his lesson.

現在完了ハ *may have, must have* = 過去
分詞ヲ添ヘテ作り、爲シタルカモ知レザ
ル過去ノ働作及爲シタルニ相違ナキ過
去ノ働作ヲ表ハスニ用フ。

He *may have dropped* it.

(落シタカモ知レナイ)

I left it here. Somebody *must have stolen*
it. (盗ンダニ相違ナイ)

過去ハ *may, can* ノ過去 *might, could* 及
should, would = 働詞ヲ添ヘテ作り、現在
ニ於テ實際起ラザル事ニツキテ述ブル
モノニシテ、之ヲ主文ニ用フルキハ附屬
文ノ働詞ハ過去ノ假設法タルベシ。其外
could ハ過去ニ爲スヲ得タリシコト、*would*
ハ過去ノ習慣、*should* ハ時ニ關係セズシ
テ然カ爲スベキ義務アルコトヲ表ハス
ニ用キラルルコトモアリ。

I *might do*, if I tried.
 If I were rich, I *could do* so.
 If the book were in the library, it *should be*
 at your service.
 If silver were as cheap as iron, it *would be*
 used for making boilers.
 I *could see* her yesterday.
 He *would spend* an hour in translating
 a page.
 You *should obey* your parents.

過去完了 *might have, could have, should have, would have* = 過去分詞ヲ添ヘテ作り
 過去ニ於テ實際起ラザリシ事實ニツキ
 テ述ブルモノニシテ、之ヲ主文中ニ用井
 タルキハ附屬文ノ働詞ハ過去完了ノ假
 設法タルベシ。

If I had been rich, I *could have done* so.
 If he had been good, he *would have been*
 happy.
 If the weather had been favourable, I *should*
have gone there.

(以上ノ文則ハ學生ノ屢々誤リ易キモノナレバ殊
 ニ注意スベシ)

假設法 (*Subjunctive Mood*).

假設法ノ働詞ハ直說法ニ於ケルト同
 ク六ツノ時ヲ有ス。サレド普通多ク用
 フルハ其現在、過去、及過去完了ナルヲ以
 テ、次ニ此三ツノミニツキ説明セン。
 現在。假設法ノ現在ハ三人稱ノ單數
 ニ於テ變化セザルノ外ハ直說法ノ現在
 ト其形ヲ同フス。其用法ハ現在、未來ニ
 於テ然ルカ然ラザルカ疑シキ事實ヲ假
 定スルニ之ヲ用フ。

If it *rains*, he won't come.

Unless he *consent*, we can do nothing.

然レドモ今日ニアリテハ、假設法ノ現
 在ニ代フルニ、直說法ノ現在ヲ用フルヲ
 通常トス。

If it *rains*, he won't come.

Unless he *consents*, we can do nothing.

過去。假設法ノ過去ハ直說法ノ過去
 ト其形ヲ同フス。タゞ *to be* ノ働詞ノミ
 ハ常ニ *were* ヲ用フ。其用法ハ現在及未
 來ニ於テ起ラザル事實ヲ假リニ起ルモ

ノトシテ想像スル時ニ用キ、主文ノ働詞
ハ必ズ可能法ノ過去タルベシ

If I *were rich*, I could go abroad.

If the sun *were* to rise in the west one
morning, what would you think?

If rain *fell* only at night, it would be
delightful.

過去完了。假設法ノ過去完了ハ其形
直説法ノ過去完了ト同クシテ、過去ニ起
ラザリシ事實ヲ假ニ起リシモノトシテ
想像スルニ用キ、主文ニハ必ズ可能法ノ
過去完了ヲ用フベシ。

If Columbus *had not discovered* America,
some one else would have discovered it.

If I had been in his place, I *would have*
acted otherwise.

假設法ノ働詞ヲ有スル附屬文ハ通常
ifニテ先ゼラルレドモ、時ニハifナクシ
テ用井ラル、コトアリ。

Were I rich, I could go abroad.

Had I been in his place, I would have acted
otherwise.

不定法 (*Infinitive Mood*).

不定法ハ現在及完了ノ二ツノ時ヲ有
ス。

現在不定法 (*Present Infinitive*) ハ單ニ働
詞ニtoヲ附シタルモノナルモ、完了不定
法 (*Perfect Infinitive*) ハ過去分詞ノ前ニto
*have*ヲ置キテ作ル。

現在不定法

to take

to see

to write

to paint

完了不定法

to have taken

to have seen

to have written

to have painted

分詞 (*Participle*) = ハ現在、過去、及完了ノ
三ツアリ。

現在分詞 (*Present Participle*) ハ働詞 = *ing*
ヲ附シテ作ルモノニシテ、其法ハ規則働
詞 = *ed*ヲ附スル法ニ同シ。例ヘバ
Taking, seeing, writing, paintingノ如シ。

過去分詞 (*Past Participle*) ハ規則働詞 =
ハ *ed*ヲ附シテ作り、不規則働詞ハ其他ノ

方法ニヨリテ作ルモノナルコトハ前述セル如シ。ナホ詳シキハ不規則動詞ノ表ヲ見ルベシ。

Taken, seen, written. (不規則動詞)

Painted, discovered. (規則動詞)

完了分詞 (*Perfect Participle*) ハ過去分詞ノ前ニ *having* ヲ置キテ作ル。

Having taken, having seen, having written, having painted, having discovered.

V. 動詞ノ變化法 (Conjugation)

A. 發動態ニ於ケル規則動詞ノ變化法

(Conjugation of a Regular Verb in the Active Voice.)

動詞ノ變化法 (*Conjugation*) トハ動詞ヲ其態、人稱、數、法、及時ノ變化ニヨリ正シク排置スルコトヲ云フ。次ニ掲グルハ發動態ニ於ケル規則動詞ノ變化法ノ例ナリ。(但可能法、假設法ハ畧ス)

Want.

直接法 (Indicative Mood).

現在 (Present).

	單數	複數
一人稱	I want	We want
二人稱	You want	You want
三人稱	He wants	They want

過去 (Past).

一人稱	I wanted	We wanted
二人稱	You wanted	You wanted
三人稱	He wanted	They wanted

未來 (Future).

一人稱	I shall want	We shall want
二人稱	You will want	You will want
三人稱	He will want	They will want

現在完了 (Present Perfect).

一人稱	I have wanted	We have wanted
二人稱	You have wanted	You have wanted
三人稱	He has wanted	They have wanted

過去完了 (Past Perfect).

一人稱	I had wanted	We had wanted
二人稱	You had wanted	You had wanted
三人稱	He had wanted	They had wanted

未來完了 (Future Perfect).

	單 數	複 數
一人稱	I shall have wanted	We shall have wanted
二人稱	You will have wanted	You will have wanted
三人稱	He will have wanted	They will have wanted

命令法 (Imperative Mood).

Want.

不定法 (Infinitive Mood).

現在 (Present)——To want.

完了 (Perfect)——To have wanted.

分詞 (Participles).

現在 (Present)——Wanting.

過去 (Past)——Wanted.

完了 (Perfect)——Having wanted.

練 習

1. 次ノ文章ヲ單數ニ變ゼヨ.

1. The birds sing.
2. The horses drink.
3. They sew.
4. The clocks have struck.
5. They sit beside their husbands.
6. The colours have faded.
7. The leaves fall.
8. The boys cry out, "The wolf! the wolf!"

2. 次ノ文章ヲ複數ニ變ゼヨ.

1. He works.
2. She dances.
3. The lake freezes.
4. The bell has rung.
5. The star shines.
6. He studies hard.
7. The flower has withered.
8. That tub leaks.

3. 次ノ文章中ニアル動詞ノ誤ヲ正セ.

1. Mencius live near a school.
2. My sister now learn music.
3. I hope the rain stop soon.
4. Kōbō Daishi invent the *kana*.

5. I think these blossoms open to-morrow.
6. I went late to school: the lesson commence when I arrived.
7. The Sumida flow through Tokyo.
8. I have moved into this house in March, 1883, so now I live here more than ten years.
9. If the Emperor Nintoku do not ascend to the house-top, he would not have perceive the poverty of the people.
10. I will finish it by the time you come back.

B. 不規則動詞 (Irregular Verbs).

不規則動詞ハ其數殆ド百六十アリ。サレド之等ノ動詞ハ日常多ク用フルモノナルヲ以テ、充分之ヲ知得セザレバ精確ニ話シ又ハ書クヲ得ズ。

次ニ掲グル表ハ參照ノ便ヲ計リ alphabet 順ニ不規則動詞ヲ排列セシモノナルモ、其中ヨリ語ノ構造相類似セルモノヲ撰ビ、之ヲ分類シテ學バ、知得スルニ大ニ便ナラン。

例ヘバ

現在	過去	過去分詞
Take	took	taken
Shake	shook	shaken
Forsake	forsook	forsaken
Mistake	mistook	mistaken
<hr/>		
Swim	swam	swum
Spring	sprang	sprung
Drink	drank	drunk
Begin	began	begun

ト分類スルガ如シ。

動詞中不規則ノ形ノ外ニ ed ヲ附スル規則ノ形ヲ有スルモノアリ。例ヘバ dream ハ dreamt 及 dreamed ノ二ツノ形ヲ有スルガ如シ。

現在 (Present)	過去 (Past)	過去分詞 (Past Participle)
abide	abode	abode
am	was	been
arise	arose	arisen
awake	awoke, awoked	awoke, awoked
bear	bore	born, borne

現在 (Present)	過去 (Past)	過去分詞 (Past Participle)
beat	beat	beat, beaten
begin	began	begun
behold	beheld	beheld
bend	bent, bended	bent, bended
beseech	besought	besought
bet	bet	bet
bid	bid, bade	bidden, bid
bind	bound	bound
bite	bit	bitten, bit
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	broke, brake	broke, broken
breed	bred	bred
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burnt, burned	burnt, burned
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
cast	cast	cast
catch	caught, catched	caught, catched
chide	chid	chid, chidden

現在 (Present)	過去 (Past)	過去分詞 (Past Participle)
choose	chose	chose, chosen
cleave	cleft, clove	cleft
cling	clung	clung
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
creep	crept	crept
crow	crew, crowed	crowed
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug, digged	dug, digged
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt, dreamed	dreamt, dreamed
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
dwell	dwelt, dwelled	dwelt, dwelled
eat	ate, ěat	eaten, ěat
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought

現在 (Present)	過去 (Past)	過去分詞 (Past Participle)
find	found	found
flee	fled	fled
fling	flung	flung
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forbear	forbore	forborne
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
forsake	forsook	forsaken
freeze	froze	frozen, froze
get	got	got, gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grind	ground	ground
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung, hanged	hung, hanged
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hew	hewed	hewed, hewn
hide	hid	hid, hidden
hit	hit	hit

現在 (Present)	過去 (Past)	過去分詞 (Past Participle)
hold	held	held, holden
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt, kneeled	knelt, kneeled
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
lean	leant, leaned	leant, leaned
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lit, lighted	lit, lighted
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
mow	mowed	mown
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
quit	quit, quitted	quit, quitted

現在 (Present)	過去 (Past)	過去分詞 (Past Participle)
read	rēad	rēad
rid	rid	rid
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rung, rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
saw	sawed	sawn, sawed
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shed	shed	shed
shine	shone, shined	shone, shined
shoe	shod	shod
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown, showed
shrink	shrank, shrunk	shrunk, shrunken
shut	shut	shut

現在 (Present)	過去 (Past)	過去分詞 (Past Participle)
sing	sung, sang	sung
sink	sank, sunk	sunk
sit	sat	sat
slay	slew	slain
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid, slidden
sling	slung	slung
slink	slunk	slunk
slit	slit	slit, slitted
smite	smote	smitten, smit
sow	sowed	sown, sowed
speak	spoke, spake	spoke, spoken
speed	sped, speeded	sped, speeded
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilt, spilled	spilt, spilled
spin	spun	spun
spit	spat, spit	spit
split	split	split
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprang, spruug	sprung
stand	stood	stood

現在 (Present)	過去 (Past)	過去分詞 (Past Participle)
stay	staid, stayed	staid, stayed
steal	stole	stole, stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
stink	stank	stunk
stride	strode, strid	strid, stridden
strike	struck	struck, stricken
string	strung	strung
strive	strove	striven
swear	swore	sworn
sweep	swept	swept
swell	swelled	swollen, swelled
swim	swam, swum	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
tear	tore	torn
think	thought	thought
thrive	throve, thrived	thriven, thrived
throw	threw	thrown

現在 (Present)	過去 (Past)	過去分詞 (Past Participle)
thrust	thrust	thrust
tread	trod	trodden, trod
wake	woke, waked	woke, waked
wear	wore	worn
weave	wove	woven
weep	wept	wept
wet	wet	wet
win	won	won
wind	wound	wound
wring	wrung, wringed	wrung, wringed
write	wrote	written

C. 不規則動詞ノ變化法
(Conjugation of Irregular Verbs).

See.		
直說法 (Indicative Mood).		
現在 (Present).		
	單 數	複 數
一人稱	I see	We see
二人稱	You see	You see
三人稱	He sees	They see

過去 (Past).

	單 數	複 數
一人稱	I saw	We saw
二人稱	You saw	You saw
三人稱	He saw	They saw

未來 (Future).

一人稱	I shall see	We shall see
二人稱	You will see	You will see
三人稱	He will see	They will see

現在完了 (Present Perfect).

一人稱	I have seen	We have seen
二人稱	You have seen	You have seen
三人稱	He has seen	They have seen

過去完了 (Past Perfect).

一人稱	I had seen	We had seen
二人稱	You had seen	You had seen
三人稱	He had seen	They had seen

未來完了 (Future Perfect).

一人稱	I shall have seen	We shall have seen
二人稱	You will have seen	You will have seen
三人稱	He will have seen	They will have seen

命令法 (Imperative Mood).

See.

不定法 (Infinitive Mood).

現在 (Present)——To see.
 完了 (Perfect)——To have seen.

分詞 (Participles).

現在 (Present)——Seeing.
 過去 (Past)——Seen.
 完了 (Perfect)——Having seen.

To be.

To be ノ 動詞ハ大ニ不規則ニシテ常ニ用フルモノナルヲ以テ下ニ其變化法ヲ舉ゲン.

直說法 (Indicative Mood).

現在 (Present).

	單 數	複 數
一人稱	I am	We are
二人稱	You are	You are
三人稱	He is	They are

過去 (Past).

一人稱	I was	We were
二人稱	You were	You were
三人稱	He was	They were

未來 (Future).

	單 數	複 數
一人稱	I shall be	We shall be
二人稱	You will be	You will be
三人稱	He will be	They will be

現在完了 (Present Perfect).

一人稱	I have been	We have been
二人稱	You have been	You have been
三人稱	He has been	They have been

過去完了 (Past Perfect).

一人稱	I had been	We had been
二人稱	You had been	You had been
三人稱	He had been	They had been

未來完了 (Future Perfect).

一人稱	I shall have been	We shall have been
二人稱	You will have been	You will have been
三人稱	He will have been	They will have been

命令法 (Imperative Mood).

Be.

可能法 (Potential Mood).

現在 (Present).

	單 數	複 數
一人稱	I may be	We may be
二人稱	You may be	You may be
三人稱	He may be	They may be

過去 (Past).

	單 數	複 數
一人稱	I might be	We might be
二人稱	You might be	You might be
三人稱	He might be	They might be

現在完了 (Present Perfect).

一人稱	I may have been	We may have been
二人稱	You may have been	You may have been
三人稱	He may have been	They may have been

過去完了 (Past Perfect).

一人稱	I might have been	We might have been
二人稱	You might have been	You might have been
三人稱	He might have been	They might have been

假設法 (Subjunctive Mood).

現在 (Present).

	單 數	複 數
一人稱	(If) I be	(If) we be
二人稱	(If) you be	(If) you be
三人稱	(If) he be	(If) they be

過去 (Past).

一人稱	(If) I were	(If) we were
二人稱	(If) you were	(If) you were
三人稱	(If) he were	(If) they were

未來 (Future).

	單 數	複 數
一人稱	(If) I should be	(If) we should be
二人稱	(If) you should be	(If) you should be
三人稱	(If) he should be	(If) they should be

現在完了 (Present Perfect).

一人稱	(If) I have been	(If) we have been
二人稱	(If) you have been	(If) you have been
三人稱	(If) he have been	(If) they have been

過去完了 (Past Perfect).

一人稱	(If) I had been	(If) we had been
二人稱	(If) you had been	(If) you had been
三人稱	(If) he had been	(If) they had been

未來完了 (Future Perfect).

一人稱	(If) I should have been	(If) we should have been
二人稱	(If) you should have been	(If) you should have been
三人稱	(If) he should have been	(If) they should have been

不定法 (Infinitive Mood).

現在 (Present)——To be.

完了 (Perfect)——To have been.

分詞 (Participles).

現在 (Present)——Being.

過去 (Past)——Been.

完了 (Perfect)——Having been.

注意 假設法ノ未來及未來完了ハ常ニ should ノ助働詞ヲ用フルモノトス.

To have.

直說法 (Indicative Mood).

現在 (Present).

	單 數	複 數
一人稱	I have	We have
二人稱	You have	You have
三人稱	He has	They have

過去 (Past).

一人稱	I had	We had
二人稱	You had	You had
三人稱	He had	They had

未來 (Future).

一人稱	I shall have	We shall have
二人稱	You will have	You will have
三人稱	He will have	They will have

現在完了 (Present Perfect).

一人稱	I have had	We have had
二人稱	You have had	You have had
三人稱	He has had	They have had

過去完了 (Past Perfect).

	單 數	複 數
一人稱	I had had	We had had
二人稱	You had had	You had had
三人稱	He had had	They had had

未來完了 (Future Perfect).

一人稱	I shall have had	We shall have had
二人稱	You will have had	You will have had
三人稱	He will have had	They will have had

命令法 (Imperative Mood).

Have.

不定法 (Infinitive Mood).

現在 (Present)——To have.

完了 (Perfect)——To have had.

分詞 (Participles).

現在 (Present)——Having.

過去 (Past)——Had.

完了 (Perfect)——Having had.

練 習

I. 次ノ動詞ト同ク過去及過去分詞ヲ作ル動詞ヲ舉ゲヨ.

Blow, bite, tear, speak, cling,
bind, begin, rise, lay, creep.

II. 過去及過去分詞其形ヲ同フスル動詞ヲ舉ゲヨ.

III. 次ノ動詞ノ變化ヲ表記セヨ.

Go, come, know, buy.

IV. 次ノ文章中ノ動詞ヲ指摘シ, 其法及時ヲ告ゲヨ.

1. He has taken it.
2. Who will come?
3. I saw him going out.
4. The river burst its banks.
5. If I had the book, I would lend it to you.
6. Put out the lamp.
7. He was not what he had been.
8. Having written the letter, I went to bed.
9. I told the servant to bring a lantern.
10. I shall have written it by noon.

V. 次ノ文章ノ誤ヲ正セ.

1. The lesson be difficult.

2. I are very tired.
3. He have a stick in his hand.
4. Tōkyō be the capital since 1869.
5. The battle of Sekigahara has been fought in 1600.
6. When I opened the box, I found some one steal the contents.
7. They drunk the tea.
8. I think the plum trees are in full blossom next Saturday.
9. I gone to bed before he returned.
10. I have been thrown from a horse last month.

D. 受動態ニ於ケル働詞ノ變化法
(Conjugation of a Verb in the Passive Voice).

働詞ノ受動態ハ、其過去分詞ノ前ニ to beノ變化ヲ添ヘテ作ルモノニシテ、文章中ノ働詞ヲ受動態ニ變ズルトキハ前ノ目辭タリシモノヲ其主辭トナシ、前ノ主辭タリシモノハ其前ニ前置詞ヲ附シテ働詞ノ後ニ置クベキコトハ已ニ述ベタルガ如シ。例ヘバ He wrote a letter ヲ受動態ニ變ゼハ A letter was written by him トナルガ如シ。

Want ノ 受動態ノ 變化法.

直說法 (Indicative Mood).

現在 (Present).

	單 數	複 數
一人稱	I am wanted	We are wanted
二人稱	You are wanted	You are wanted
三人稱	He is wanted	They are wanted

過去 (Past).

一人稱	I was wanted	We were wanted
二人稱	You were wanted	You were wanted
三人稱	He was wanted	They were wanted

未來 (Future).

一人稱	I shall be wanted	We shall be wanted
二人稱	You will be wanted	You will be wanted
三人稱	He will be wanted	They will be wanted

現在完了 (Present Perfect).

一人稱	I have been wanted	We have been wanted
二人稱	You have been wanted	You have been wanted
三人稱	He has been wanted	They have been wanted

過去完了 (Past Perfect).

一人稱	I had been wanted	We had been wanted
二人稱	You had been wanted	You had been wanted
三人稱	He had been wanted	They had been wanted

未來完了 (Future Perfect)

	單 數	複 數
一人稱	I shall have been wanted.	We shall have been wanted.
二人稱	You will have been wanted.	You will have been wanted.
三人稱	He will have been wanted.	They will have been wanted.

命令定 (Imperative Mood).

Be wanted.*

不定法 (Infinitive Mood).

現在 (Present)——To be wanted.

完了 (Perfect)——To have been wanted.

分詞 (Participles).

現在 (Present)——Being wanted.

過去 (Past)——Wanted.

完了 (Perfect)——Having been wanted.

* 受動態ニテ命令法ノ用キラル、ト極メテ稀ナリ。

練 習

I. 次ノ文章中ノ働詞ヲ受動態ニ變ゼ

ヨ.

1. He broke the window.
2. My mother mends my clothes.
3. The policeman caught the thief.
4. The doctor has brought the medicine.
5. He will buy the house.
6. We saw him.
7. Maruya sells these books.
8. Hideyoshi invaded Korea.
9. He has taught the children.
10. The dog bit him.
11. The cat ate the fish.
12. The wind has blown away the flag.

II. 次ノ働詞ヲ發動態ニ變ズベシ.

1. The money has been lent by him.
2. The children are taught by a lady.
3. The room is swept by the servant.
4. You will be bitten by the mosquitoes.
5. It was done by that man.
6. This egg was laid by the black hen.
7. The key was found by the boy.
8. The boots are cleaned by the jinrikisha-man.
9. The blossoms had been spoiled by them.

- 10. She is loved by the children.
- 11. The horse has been driven by a lady.
- 12. The doctor was called by my uncle.

VI. 變化法ノ形體
(Forms of Conjugation).

働詞ノ變化法 (Conjugation) ノ形體ハ上
ニ舉ゲタルモノ、外尙ホ次ノ四體アリ。

- 1. 連續形 (*Progressive Form*).
- 2. 疑問形 (*Interrogative Form*).
- 3. 否定形 (*Negative Form*).
- 4. 否定疑問形
(*Negative-Interrogative Form*).

I. 連續形ノ變化法
(*Progressive Conjugation*).

連續形 (*Progressive Form*) トハ働詞ガ其
働作未ダ完了セズシテ連續シツ、アル
コトヲ表ハス形體ニシテ、現在分詞ニ *to*
be ノ働詞ノ變化ヲ添ヘテ作ル。

The boy *is* flying a kite.

I *was playing* when he came.

How long *have you been studying* English?

連續形ハ現在ト過去ノ外ハ受動態ニ
用弗ラル、コトナシ。

2. 疑問形ノ變化法

(*Interrogative Conjugation*).

働詞ノ疑問形 (*Interrogative Form*) トハ問
ヲ發スルニ用フル働詞ノ形體ニシテ、其
主辭ハ *Who, which, what, how much, how many*
ナル場合ヲ除キ、通常助働詞ノ次ニ置ク
ベキモノトス。

直說法ノ現在及過去ヲ疑問形ニ變ゼ
ントスルニハ常ニ *do, did* ノ助働詞ヲ用
フ。但シ *have, be* ノ現在及過去ノトキハ
do, did ナ用キズ。

{ He runs very fast.

{ Does he run very fast?

{He came here yesterday?

{*Did* he come yesterday?

{You are diligent.

{Are you diligent?

疑問形ハ直説法及可能法 = 用キラル
ルノミ。

3. 否定形ノ變化法
(*Negative Conjugation*).

働詞ノ否定形 (*Negative Form*) ハ助働詞
ノ次 = *not* チ置キテ作ルモノトス。

直説法ノ現在及過去ヲ否定形 = 變ゼ
ントスルニハ *do not, did not* チ用フ。但 *be,*
have ノ現在及過去ハタゞ其後 = *not* チ附
スルノミ。

{I see the dog.

{I *do not* see the dog.

{He *went* to school yesterday.

{He *did not* go to school yesterday.

{He *is* diligent.

{He *is not* diligent.

4. 否定疑問形ノ變化法
(*Negative-Interrogative Conjugation*).

否定疑問形 (*Negative-Interrogative Form*) ハ
疑問形ノ主辭ノ前又ハ後 = *not* チ置キテ
作ル。

Does he *not* go? 又ハ Does *not* he go?

Did they *not* go? 又ハ Did *not* they go?

Will you *not* come? 又ハ Will *not* you come?

練習。

I. 次ノ文章ヲ疑問文 = 變ゼヨ。

1. He walks to school every day.

2. She learns very fast.

3. We shall go to Ikao next summer.

4. The horses ran away.

5. You had torn your coat.

6. The old man rode

7. The servant has cleaned the boots.

8. These clothes will cost twenty dollars.

9. He bought a newspaper.

10. The washerwoman whom we used to employ has gone
away.

- 11. The letter came this morning.
- 12. The lotus blossoms in July.
- II. 上ノ文章ヲ否定文 = 變ゼヨ.
- III. 次ノ文章ヲ疑問文 = 變ゼヨ.
 - 1. You do not live near him.
 - 2. He did not cross the bridge.
 - 3. You did not come in time.
 - 4. His father does not keep a horse.
 - 5. He does not spend much money.
 - 6. The railway does not pass through this town.
 - 7. The swallows have not arrived here.
 - 8. The bamboo does not grow in England.
 - 9. They will not reach Nagasaki to-day.
 - 10. The house does not face the south.
 - 11. She did not speak to him.
 - 12. He will not correct the exercises
- IV. 上ノ文章ヲ肯定文 = 變ゼヨ.

VII. 助働詞 (Auxiliary Verb).

助働詞トハ他ノ働詞 = 添ヘ其時 (Tense) ナ作り又ハソノ意味ヲ變ゼシムルノ助ナナスモノニシテ, *Be, have, do, will, shall* 及 *may, can, must, need* ナ重ナル助働詞トス,

而シテ助働詞ニヨリテ助ケラル、働詞ヲ本働詞 (*Principal Verb*) ト云フ.

I have written a letter.

I shall go to school.

上ノ文章 = 於テ *have, shall* ハ助働詞, *written, go* ハ本働詞ナリ.

助働詞ノウチ *may, can, must, need* ハ其後 = 働詞ノ不定法ノ *to* ナ省キタルモノヲ附シテ可能法 (*Potential Mood*) ナ作ル.

コレラノ働詞ニツキテ注意スベキコト三ツアリ.

1. 三人稱單數ノ場合 = 於テ *s* ナ附セズ.

He can go. (*He cans go* = アラズ).

2. 其後 = 來ル働詞ハ不定法ノ *to* ナ省キタルモノトス.

He can go. (*He can to go* = アラズ).

3. 其否定形, 疑問形ヲ作ル法ハ *have, be* = 於ケルト異ナラズ.

I can not go. (*I do not can go.* = アラズ).

Can he go? (*Does he can go?* = アラズ)

助働詞ノ用法ハ次ノ如シ.

(1) Have, do.

Have ト do ハ 助働詞ナルトキト本働詞ナルトキトアリ.

{ I have got an apple.

{ I have an apple.

{ Did you go to school?

{ I did it for you.

Have, ハ 不定法ノ働詞ヲ伴ヒテ「.....セ子バナラヌ」ノ意ヲ表ハスコトアリ.

I have to work.

I had to go yesterday.

Do ハ 語勢ヲ強ムル (Emphasis) タメニ現在及過去ニ用ヰラル、コトアリ.

I do like it.

He did go.

(2) Shall, will.

Shall, will ヲ以テ單ニ未來ヲ表ハストキハ次ノ如ク用ヰラル.

	單 數	複 數
一人稱	I shall	We shall
二人稱	You will	You will
三人稱	He will	They will

即一人稱ニ shall, 二人稱, 三人稱ニ will ヲ用ヰテ未來ヲ表ハスコトス.

之ニ反シテ一人稱ニ will ヲ用フレバ意志, 決心ヲ表ハシ, 二人稱, 三人稱ニ shall ヲ用フレバ話者ガ然カナサシムルノ意ニシテ話者ノ決心ヲ表ハスコトナリ.

I will punish you.

I will do my best.

You shall have it. (I will let you have it I will give it to you).

He shall be punished. (I will punish him)

He shall come here to-morrow. (I will let him come to-morrow.)

Shall, will ヲ疑問文ニ用ヰテ未來ノコトニツキテ問フトキハ其用法次ノ如シ.

	單 數	複 數
一人稱	Shall I?	Shall we?
二人稱	Shall you?	Shall you?
三人稱	Will he?	Will they?

Will I? ハ 決シテ用フルコトナシ.

Will you? ハ 通常人ノ好意ヲ求ムルニ
用フル形ニシテ “何々シテ下サイマセ
ンカ” ノ意ヲ表ハス。

Shall I open the window?

Shall you go to school to-morrow?

Will you lend me your knife?

(3) **Should, would.**

Should ハ *shall* ノ過去, *would* ハ *will* ノ過
去ニシテ, 過去ノ時ヨリ其未來ヲイフニ
用フ。

He says he *will* go. He said he *would* go.

Do you think it *will* rain? Did you think it *would*
rain?

I think I *shall* do it. I thought I *should* do
it.

Should, would ナ可能法ニ用フルコトハ
已ニ説キタルガ如シ。

練 習.

次ノ文章ニ於テ必要ナラバ *will* ナ *shall*,
shall ナ *will* トナスベシ。

1. Do you think we will have rain?
2. The cherries shall be in full blossom next Sunday.
3. I am afraid I will not pass the examination.
4. My father will go abroad next year.
5. The mother said to the children, "If you behave well, you will have some cake."
6. We will vex our teacher, if we neglect our lesson.
7. If you forgive me, I will not be naughty again.
8. Shall you post this letter for me?
9. When will we three meet again?
10. I am sure that you shall not be sick in ship, but I am afraid that I will.

Can, may, must ハ已ニ可能法ニ於テ述
ベタルヲ以テ此ニ説明セズ。

(4) **Need.**

Need ハ後ニ *not* ナ置キ “何々スルニ及
バヌ” ノ意ニ用キラル、トキハ助働詞
トス。

You *need* not do it.

(5) **Ought.**

Ought ハ “何々スベキ筈” ノ意ニシテ
義務ヲ表ハスニ用キラル、他ノ助働詞ト
異リ後ニ *to* ナ添フ。

You *ought to* obey your parents.

Ought we to go?

次 = 擧ゲタルハ 働詞ノ可能法ノ變化ナリ.

Want.		
	發動態 (Active Voice)	受動態 (Passive Voice)
現在 (Present)	I may want	I may be wanted
過去 (Past)	I might want	I might be wanted
現在完了 (Present Perfect)	I may have wanted	I may have been wanted.
過去完了 (Past Perfect)	I might have wanted.	I might have been wanted.

VIII. 短縮形 (Shortened Forms).

短縮形 (*Shortened Form*) ハ多ク談話 = 用
井ラル. 次 = 其例二三ヲ示サン.

働詞ノ後 = *not* アルトキハ之ヲ *n't* =
短縮スルコトヲ得.

did notdidn't

is notisn't

do notdon't

will notwon't

shall not.....shan't

can notcan't

母音ノ後 = 助働詞ヲ短縮スルコトアリ.

I amI'm

he ishe's

you areyou're

we willwe'll

I wouldI'd

we havewe've

they had.....they'd

注意. 'd ハ would, had イツレニモ用フルモノナリ.

CHAPTER X.

副詞 (Adverb).

副詞 (*Adverb*) トハ 働詞 = 添フル語ナリ.

I. 副詞ノ種類 (Kinds of Adverbs).

副詞ハ之ヲ分チテ次ノ七種トナス.

1. 時ノ副詞 (*Adverb of Time*)
2. 場所ノ副詞 (*Adverb of Place*)
3. 仕方ノ副詞 (*Adverb of Manner*)
4. 度合ノ副詞 (*Adverb of Degree*)
5. 接續副詞 (*Conjunctive Adverb*)
6. 關係副詞 (*Relative Adverb*)
7. 疑問副詞 (*Interrogative Adverb*)

I. 時ノ副詞 (Adverb of Time).

(a) Now, then, soon, lately, afterwards, sometimes, once, still, yet.

コレラノ副詞ノ位置ハ, (1) 主辭ノ前, (2) 働詞ノ後, 又働詞ノ後 = 目的辭アレバ 目的辭ノ後, 或ハ, (3) 働詞ノ前, 又助働詞アレバ *not* ノ入ルベキトコロタルベシ.

1. { *Then* he stopped.
Sometimes I use it.
Afterwards they went.
2. { He stopped *then*.
They met him *afterwards*.
I will read it *now*.
3. { He *then* stopped, and he *soon* fell asleep.
The rain will *soon* be over, and we shall
then go out.
I have *lately* been studying French.

(b) Ever, never, seldom, rarely, often, always.

コレラノ副詞ノ位置ハ 働詞ノ前タルベシ, 若シ助働詞アレバ *not* ノ入ルベキトコロ = 置クベシ.

- I *never* smoke.
She *seldom* goes out.
Have you *ever* been to Kyōto?
That dog is *always* barking.

2. 場所ノ副詞 (Adverb of Place).

Here, there, everywhere, where.

コレヲノ副詞ハ静止 (Rest in a place) 或ハ移動 (Motion to a place) ヲ表ハスモノナリ。移動ヲ表ハスニ以前ハ hence, thence, whence ヲ用非シモノナルモ今ハ from here, from there, from where ヲ用フルヲ常トス。

· Come here.

He is here.

It is there.

I have looked everywhere.

Where are you going?

How far is it from here?

Where does coffee come from?

There ガ to be ノ動詞ノ前ニアル時ハ“ソコニ”ノ意ヲ全ク失フモノトス。

There is one there.

There are no good shops here.

Is there a school in this village?

Has there been any cholera this year?

注意. カクノ如ク用ヒラレラタル there ハ疑問ノトキハ其文章ノ主辭ナルガ如クニ位置ヲ變ズ。

上ニ擧ゲタルモノ、外之ニ屬スルモノ二三ヲイヘバ somewhere, anywhere, nowhere, away, out, forwards, backwards, homewards 等ナリ。

The ship sailed away and is nowhere to be seen.

前置詞ニシテ場所ノ副詞ニ用非ラルルモノ多シ。次ノ例ヲ比較シテ見ルベシ。

On { The snow lay thick on the ground. (前置詞)
We will read on to the end of the chapter. (副詞)

Over { He climbed over the fence. (前置詞)
We passed over to the other side. (副詞)

In { He is in the garden. (前置詞)
Please come in. (副詞)

Up { The pigs went up the hill. (前置詞)
I used up all the paper. (副詞)

3. 仕方ノ副詞 (Adverb of Manner).

副詞中之 = 屬スルモノ最多シ。其多クハ形容詞 = *ly* ナ附シテ作ル然レドモ之ト同時 = 多少其綴方 = 變化ヲ見ルモノアリ。

形容詞	副詞	形容詞	副詞
True	truly	Terrible	terribly
Angry	angrily	Legible	legibly
Wise	wisely	Careful	carefully
Slow	slowly	Beautiful	beautifully

仕方ノ副詞ハ常ニソノ形容スル動詞ノ後ニ置クベシ。

動詞ヲ形容スルニハ決シテ形容詞ヲ用フベカラズ、然レドモ *be, become, seem* 等ノ不完全動詞、補足語 (*Complement*) ハ形容詞ヲ用フベシ、決シテ副詞ヲ用フベカラズ。

- { This is a *slow* train.
- { This train goes *slowly*.
- { He was *angry*.
- { He spoke *angrily*.

- { The wind was *terrible*.
- { The wind roared *terribly*.
- { He looked *angry*.
- { He looked *angrily* at her.

3. 度合ノ副詞 (*Adverb of Degree*).

コノ類ノ副詞ハ (a) 動詞, (b) 形容詞, 又ハ (c) 他ノ副詞ニ用キラル。

- (a) { Have you *quite* finished it?
- { He knows grammar *thoroughly*.
- (b) { His trousers are *too* short.
- { There is *very* bad smell here.
- (c) { You must write *more* carefully.
- { I like it *very* much.

度合ノ副詞中主ナルモノヲ擧グレバ次ノ如シ。

Very, much, more, most, enough, quite, too, so, nearly, almost, scarcely, hardly.

(1) *Very* ト *much*.

Very ハ原級ノ形容詞及ビ副詞ニ用キ、*much* ハ比較級ノ形容詞、過去分詞、及副詞ニ用フ。

He is *very* rich.
 A horse can run *very* fast.
 He is *much* thinner than I.
 Is tobacco *much* used in Japan?
 I am *much* obliged to you.
 He is *much* more learned than his brother.

(2) *Enough*.

Enough ハ “丁度ヨイ程” ノ意ニシテ、ソノ形容スル形容詞又ハ副詞ノ後ニ置カル。

He is not tall *enough* to reach it.
 He speaks well *enough*.

(3) *Too*.

Too “ヨイ程ヲ過ギタ” ノ意ニシテ次ノ如ク用井ラル、ユトアリ。

He is *too* drunk to stand.
 =He is so drunk that he can not stand.

She is *too* young to marry.
 =She is so young that she can not marry.

(4) *So, as*.

イツレモ “同ジホド” ノ意ヲ表ハシ、常

= 接續詞ノ *as* = 件ハル。但シ肯定ノトキハ *as*.....*as* ヲ用井、否定ノトキハ *so*.....*as* ヲ用フルモノトス。

Is cotton *as* strong *as* silk?
 Cotton is not *so* strong *as* silk.

練習.

次ノ文章ノ誤ヲ正セ.

1. I am very surprised to receive such a letter.
2. The house is not enough large for me.
3. Hakone is so cool as Ikao.
4. America is a much expensive place to live in.
5. I am very stronger than he.
6. The Emperor Nintoku was very beloved by his subjects.
7. A shaku is nearly so long as a foot.
8. February is very warmer than January.

4. 接續副詞 (*Conjunctive Adverb*).

接續副詞 (*Conjunctive Adverb*) トハ音ニ時、場所、等ヲ表ハスノミナラズ、亦々文章ノ部分ヲ接續スル副詞ナイフ。

We put on white clothes *when* the weather gets hot.

Don't put out the lamp *till* I open the door.

I felt better *after* I had taken the medicine.

He was standing *where* you are now.

Wherever, whenever, while, before, since モ亦接續副詞ナリ。

5. 關係副詞 (*Relative Adverb*).

When, where, why ハ關係代名詞ト同ク先行詞 (*Antecedent*) ヲ有スルコトアリ, 其場合ニハ之ヲ關係副詞 (*Relative Adverb*) トイフ。

He came at a *time when* I was busy.

This is the *spot where* I dropped it.

Is that the *reason why* he refuses?

6. 疑問副詞 (*Interrogative Adverb*).

When, where, why, how ハ疑問ニ用ヒラル、コトアリ, 之ヲ疑問副詞 (*Interrogative Adverb*) トイフ。

疑問副詞ハ主辭ノ前ニ置キ働詞ハ疑問形ヲ用フベシ。

When does the next train start?

Where did you get that queer pipe?

Why are the carriages so dirty?

How did he find out that I had come back?

以上列擧シタル七種ノ副詞ノ外ニ **certainly, perhaps, probably, evidently, apparently** 等ノ副詞アリ。 **Not** モ亦副詞ナリ, サレドモ之ヲ働詞ニ添ヘタル時ハ, 通常働詞ノ一部分ト見做スベシ。

II. 副詞ノ比較 (*Comparison of Adverbs*).

副詞ハ形容詞ニ於ケルト同ジ方法ニテ比較セラル, 然レドモ *er, est* ヲ添ヘテ比較級及最上級ヲ作ルモノハ極メテ少數ニシテ, 多クハ **more, most** ヲ附ス。

原級 (*Positive*). 比較級 (*Comparative*). 最上級 (*Superlative*).

soon	sooner	soonest
fast	faster	fastest
hard	harder	hardest
long	longer	longest

beautifully	<i>more</i> beautifully	<i>most</i> beautifully
swiftly	<i>more</i> swiftly	<i>most</i> swiftly
slowly	<i>more</i> slowly	<i>most</i> slowly.

又形容詞 = 於ケルガ如ク不規則 = 比較セラル、モノアリ。

原級.	比較級.	最上級.
much	more	most
well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
ill		
little	less	least
far	{ farther	farthest
	{ further	

練習.

次ノ文章ヲ正セ.

1. She writes bad.
2. You write more well than I.
3. The hospital is where?
4. Never I have seen him.
5. Why he is angry?
6. One ought to be politely to everybody.

7. Ever have you seen an elephant?
8. If you don't carry it carefullier you will break it.
9. He ran quicker than he should have done.
10. The holidays will begin when?

III. 副詞句 (Adverbial Phrase).

He acted *with courage*.

He went *without delay*.

I wrote *in haste*.

He lifted it *with care*.

At length we reached the top.

He drank *to excess*.

He did it *on purpose*.

上ノ文章 = 於テ動詞ノ仕方、時、或ハ度合ヲ表ハス = 前置詞及名詞ヨリ成レル二語ヲ以テセリ。サレドモイヅレモ夫々 *courageously, immediately, hurriedly, carefully, finally, excessively, purposely* ナル一箇ノ副詞ト同ジキ働ヲナスモノナリ。斯クノ如ク前置詞ト名詞ト相結合シテ一箇ノ副詞ノ如キ用ヲナスモノヲ副詞句 (*Adverbial Phrase*) ト云フ。

尙二三ノ例ヲ舉グレバ次ノ如シ。

At first it was very difficult.

At last I found it.

Don't try to do two things *at once*.

He is, *in short*, a fool.

By degrees I became accustomed to it.

No one lives *for ever*.

I can not understand it *at all*.

Tōkyō is *by far* the largest city in Japan.

CHAPTER XI.

前置詞 (Preposition).

前置詞 (Preposition) ハ名詞又ハ代名詞ノ前ニ置キ他ノ語トノ意味ノ關係ヲ示スモノナリ。

前詞置中最モ多ク用キラル、モノハ次ノ如シ。

about	between	since
above	beyond	through
across	but	throughout
after	by	till
against	down	to

along	during	toward
amid	except	under
amidst	for	underneath
among	from	up
amongst	in	upon
around	into	with
at	of	within
before	off	without
behind	on	
below	over	
beneath	past	
beside	round	
besides	save	

前置詞ハ常ニ其目的辭 (Object) ノ前ニ置クベシ。然レドモ目的辭ガ關係代名詞若シクハ疑問代名詞ナレバ、其前後イヅレニアルモ宜シ。タゞ *that* ノミハ其前ニ前置詞ヲ置クベカラズ。

{ *What* are you laughing *at*? 又ハ

{ *At what* are you laughing?

{ This is the man *of whom* I spoke. 又ハ

{ This is the man *whom* I spoke *of*.

This is the drawer *that* I put the matches *in*.

前置詞ガタマツノミニテ充分意味ヲ表ハスヲ得ザル時ハ更ニ他ノ前置詞ヲ添フルコトアリ。

The owl was heard *from among* the old trees.

自働詞ガ其後ニ目的辭アル前置詞ヲ有シ、ソノ動詞ト前置詞ト合シテ合成他動詞 (Compound Transitive Verb) ト稱スルモノアリ、コノ場合ニハ前置詞ノ目的ヲ主辭トナシテ動詞ヲ受働態 (Passive Voice) ニ變スルコトヲ得。

Several people *talked about* him.

He was *talked about* by several people.

The villains *hinted at* murder.

Murder was *hinted at* by the villains.

次ニ舉ケタルモノハ合成他動詞ノ例ナリ。

Look at, laugh at, persevere in, look for, care for, wait for, dream of, hear of,

speak of, decide on, run over, speak to, add to, attend to.

コノ内 *look at* ト *look for* 及 *speak of* ト *speak to* ノ間ニハ大ニ意味ノ相異アリテ、*look at* ハ“見ル”、*look for* ハ“捜ス”、*speak of* ハ“噂スル”、*speak to* ハ“話シカケル”、ノ意ニ用キラル。

同一ノ語ニシテ其用法ニヨリ副詞トナリ或ハ前置詞トナルモノアリ。其後ニ目的辭トシテ名詞又ハ代名詞ヲ有スルトキハ前置詞ニシテ、目的辭ヲ有セザル時ハ副詞ナリ。次ノ例ニヨリテ其用法ノ相異レル所ヲ知ルベシ。

He is reading a book *about* silk-worms. (前置詞).

The children have been running *about* all day. (副詞).

The shirts were hanging *before* the fire. (前置詞).

I have never seen him *before*. (副詞).

- Some boys were playing *by* the
side of a pond. (前置詞).
The man passed *by*. (副詞).
It is twenty minutes *past* ten. . . . (前置詞).
The horse ran *past*. (副詞).

前置詞ノ用法

前置詞ハ種々ノ關係ヲ表ハスニ用井
ラル。其重ナルハ時及場所ノ關係ナリ。

I. 時ノ前置詞 (*Preposition of Time*).

前置詞ノ用例ハ凡テ問答體ニナセルヲ以テ之レ
ヲ會話ノ練習トナスヲ得ベシ

1. *At* what time do you get up? *At* six.
2. *At* what time does the lecture begin?
At three.
3. When is the flag hoisted? *At* sunrise.
4. When were you playing cards? *On*
Sunday evening.

5. *On* what day do you go *to* church? *On*
Sunday.
6. When shall we go *to* Ōji? *On* the fourth
of November.
7. When do the cherry-trees blossom? *In*
April.
8. When does the chrysanthemum blossom?
In November.
9. When were you born? *In* 1874.
10. When is the sun in the east? *In* the
morning.
11. When is the sun in the west? *In* the
evening.
12. When did Mr. Yamada teach you?
During Mr. Suzuki's illness.
13. How long have you been sick? *Since*
the examination.
14. How long can you stay? *From* Sunday
till Monday. I can stay *for* two days.
I can not stay *beyond* Monday.
15. When will you take a *bath*? *Before*
dinner.

16. When do you wind the clock? *After* breakfast.
17. When was the earthquake? *Between* five and six.
18. When will he be back? $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{In ten days.} \\ \textit{Within ten days.} \end{array} \right.$
19. When will the new building be ready? *By* the end of the year.
20. Are my white trousers dry yet? They will be dry *by* the time you have had your bath.
21. When will it be ready? *In* about ten days.
22. When does the sun set? It sets *about* six.
23. Do you learn English *every day*? No, I learn it *on* Monday and Tuesday.
24. When will she leave Tōkyō? *Next month*.
25. How long has he been *in* America? He has been there *four years*.

26. When was the railway opened? It was opened *three years ago*.

上ノ用例中殊ニ注意スベキコトハ次ノ如シ。

1. *At* ハ時ニ用フ。 *At six, at sunrise* ノ如シ。
2. *On* ハ日ニ用フ。 *On Sunday, on the fourth of November*.
3. *In* ハ週, 月, 年又ハ其他ノ長キ時期, 及 the morning, the evening, the day, the night ノ前ニ用フ。 *In April, in 1874, in the morning, in the evening*.
4. *During* ハ或ル定マレル時ノ“間中”ノ意ニ用キラレ *for*, ハ“間”ノ意ニ用キラル。 *During Mr. Suzuki's illness, for two days*.
5. *From* ハ時ノ始リヲ表ハシ, *since* ハ現在迄續ケル働作ノ時ノ始リヲ表ハシテ現在完了ノ働詞ニ用フ。 *From Sunday till Monday*.
I have been *sick since* the examination.

6. *In ten days* ハ “十日ヨリ後レナイデ” ノ意,
within ten days ハ “十日タ、ナイ内ニ” ノ
意ヲ表ハス.
7. *By* ハ “迄ニハ” ノ意ニシテ一事ヲ或時マデ
ニ完了スルコトヲ表ハス.
8. *In, on* ハ *this, every, next, last* ノ前ニ畧スルヲ
アリ.
9. *For* ハ *how long?* ノ答ニ畧スルヲ得.
10. 以前, 以後トイフトキハ前置詞ヲ要セズ.

2. 場所ノ前置詞 (*Preposition of Place*).

1. Where is the tea-house? *At* the top of
the hill.
2. Where is the bookseller's? *At* the end
of the street.
3. Where is he now? *At* a hotel *in* Ikao.

4. Where were you born? *At* Niigata *in*
Echigo province (*in* the province of
Echigo).
5. *In* what country is the best wine made?
In France.
6. Where is the chalk? *In* the box *on* the
table.
7. Where is he? *In* the garden.
8. What did you do with the fish? I put it
into the well.
9. Where does the Sumida flow? *Through*
Tōkyō *into* the sea.
10. Where is the candle-stick? *On* the table
in my room.
11. Where does the beard grow? *On* the
chin.
12. Where is the lamp? It hangs *above* the
desk.
13. How did the prisoner escape? He climb-
ed *over* the wall, swam *across* the
river, and crept *through* a hole *in* the
hedge.

14. Where is Nakayama? *Amidst* the mountains.
15. Where were you standing? *Amongst* my friends.
16. How did you hurt your head? I knocked it *against* a post.
17. Where are the pigeons? They are flying *around* (*round*) the house.
18. Where did the crowd collect? *Before* (*in front of*) the police-office.
19. Where was he hiding? *Behind* the screen.
20. Where is the charcoal kept? *Under* the floor.
21. Where would you like to sit? *Beside* (*by*) my sister.
22. Where is Uyeno? *Between* the Tōkyō Imperial University and Asakusa.
23. Where is Asakusa? *Beyond* Uyeno.
24. Why didn't you bow to him? Because he went *by* (*past*) me without seeing me.

25. Where did you go *on* Sunday? We started *for* Mukōjima, but turned back before we got half way.
26. Where did the ship sail? It sailed *for* Australia.
27. Where was the first railway made? *From* Shimbashi to Yokohama.
28. *In* what direction did he go? *Towards* the sea.
29. How far has he got now? *To* the fisherman's house.
30. Is he *by* himself? No, he is *with* somebody.
31. Did you run all the way? I walked *up* one side and ran *down* the other.

上ノ用例中注意スベキ事ハ次ノ如シ。

- I. *At* ハ狭キ場所ヲ表ハシ, *in* ハ廣キ場所ヲ表ハス。故ニ國ヲ云フ時ハ *in* ヲ用キ, *at* ヲ附スルコトナシ, 又大ナル都市ニハ *at* ヲ用フルコト極メテ稀レナリ。
Niigata, Ōji, a hotel, a friend's house ニハ *at*, *in* イヅレモ用フルヲ得レ也 *Germany, Suruga* 等ノ國名ニハタゞ *in* ノミヲ用フ。

2. *In* ハ “内” ノ意ニシテ **静止** ヲ表ハシ *into* ハ “内へ入ル” ノ意ニシテ **運動** ヲ表ハス.
3. *On, above.*
On, above 共ニ “上” ノ意ナレモ *on* ハ物ノ表面ニ接觸スル時ニ用キ, *above* ハ物ノ表面ヲ離レテ上方ニアルトキニ用フ.
4. *Among (amongst), amid (amidst).*
Among (amongst), amid (amidst) ハ殆ンド其意同キモ, *among* ハ “多クノ物ノ内ニ雜ツテ居ル” ノ意ニ用キ, *amid* ハ其周圍ノ物ト對照スル場合ニ用フ.
5. *For* ハ *start, set out, leave* 等ノ動詞ノ後ニアリテ “行クベキ方面” ヲ表ハス.

3. 前置詞ノ他ノ用例.

前置詞ノ用法ハ上ニ述ベタルモノ、外種々アリテ一々之ヲ擧ゲ難シ、下ニ其二三ノ用例ヲ擧ゲン.

1. How was the mad dog killed? *By* a policeman *with* his sword.
2. What is “jam”? It is a kind *of* food made *of* fruit and sugar.
3. What is wine made *from*? It is made *from* grapes.

4. What is this machine *for*? It is *for* making ice.
5. What is this big stone *for*? It is used *for* (*instead of, or as*) a hammer.
6. Whom is this medicine *for*? It is *for* the boy with the cough.
7. How was she dressed? *In* foreign clothes.
8. What is a “single man”? A man *without* a wife.
9. Why are you not reading? I can't read *without* any spectacles.
10. Could they all swim? Every one could *except (but)* me.

練習.

次ノ文章中ノ空所ニ適當ナル前置詞ヲ入レヨ.

1. The next train leaves Tōkyō — Yokohama — twenty-five minutes after one.
2. We have a half-holiday — Saturday.
3. What happend — the eleventh — February?

4. What do you generally do — the evening.
5. The hottest weather is — August.
6. You must dry yourself well — your towel.
7. You should wash your hands — dinner.
8. The holidays will last — the tenth of July — the tenth of September.
9. I have not been able to walk well — my illness.
10. She was very kind to me — my illness.
11. Let us walk — the street; the other side is shady.
12. We wear our coats — our waistcoat.
13. Please hold the umbrella — the child.
14. Make the child stand — the umbrella.
15. Do you think a rat could get — that hole?
16. Put it — your pocket.
17. The ladies must be attended to — the gentlemen.
18. I could not see because I was standing — a big man.
19. The train passed — him and killed him.
20. They walked — the hotel — stopping.
21. He mended it — glue.
22. A man — money is a poor man.
23. This hair-pin is made — silver.
24. It was stolen — a beggar.

CHAPTER XII.

接續詞 (Conjunction).

接續詞ハ文章ト文章、文章ノ部分ト部分、或ハ語ト語ヲ結付ルモノナリ。

I want a needle *and* thread.

And ハ *needle* ト *thread* ノ兩語ヲ接續ス。

I shall take it *if* you do not want it.

If ハ *I shall take it* ト *you do not want it* トノ文章ノ兩部分ヲ接續ス。

If ハ文章ノ部分ト部分ヲ結付ルノミナラズ其兩部分ノ關係ヲモ表ハス。接續詞ニシテ斯ル用ヲナスモノ少カラズ。重ナル接續詞ハ次ノ如シ。

And :—

Give me a pen *and* some ink.

She made the fire *and* cooked the dinner.

As :—

As it looks like rain, I won't go. (理由).

He is as tall *as* his brother. . . (比較).

Do *as* you think fit. . . . (仕方).

He came just *as* the clock struck
two. (時).

Because :—

He is lying down *because* he is not well.

But :—

I told him not to go, *but* he did not
mind me.

Even :—

Anybody, *even* a child, could do it.

For :—

I won't go, *for* it looks like rain.

However :—

All men are against him ; he stuck, *how-*
ever, to this point.

If :—

You need not do it, *if* you don't like it.

Or :—

Eat it *or* (或ハ) put it in your pocket.
Be generous, *or* (然ラザレバ) you will
not be respected.

Since :—

He has been very weak, *since* he was
taken ill.

Than :—

I am much taller *than* he.

That :—

He said *that* there was no more.
It was so dark *that* we could not see.
I'll cut down some trees, *that* we may
have a better view.

Therefore :—

The soil is very rich ; *therefore* the grass
is very luxurious.

Though, although :—

He went to school this morning *though*
he was not well.

Unless :—

He will not go to-morrow *unless* he is
better.

Whether :—

Do you know *whether* the postman has come?

While :—

Wait here *while* I go and fetch my ball.

Yet :—

He knows it is unhealthy, *yet* he spends a great deal of time here.

接續詞中對ナシテ用井ラル、モノアリ。

Both . . . and.

Write it *both* in Japanese *and* in English.

Either . . . or.

I must *either* buy *or* borrow one.

Neither . . . nor.

This is *neither* gold *nor* copper.

Whether . . . or.

I don't know *whether* he did it on purpose *or* by accident.

CHAPTER XIII.

間投詞 (Interjection).

間投詞 (*Interjection*) トハ單 = 喜怒哀樂等ノ感情ヲ表ハスタメニ用フル語ニシテ文章中他ノ語ト毫モ文法上ノ干係ヲ有セザルモノヲ云フ。

間投詞ノ主ナルモノヲ舉クレハ次ノ如シ

O, Oh :—

O you will kill my child!

Ah :—

Ah! there comes my good old friend Tom.

Alas :—

Alas, what shall we do?

Hurrah :—

Hurrah! we shall have no school tomorrow.

Hush :—

Hush, hush! there comes the cat.

THE END.

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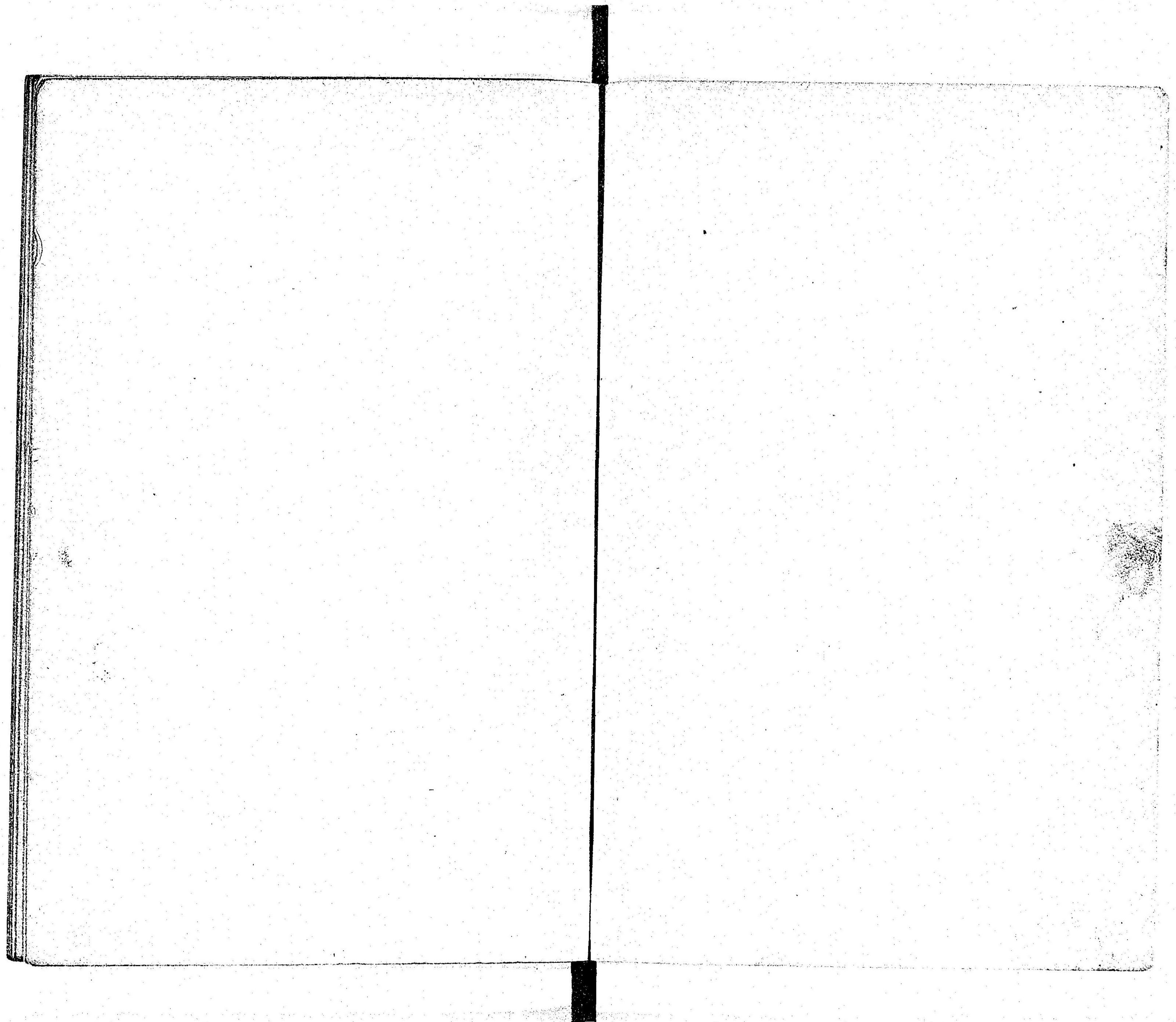
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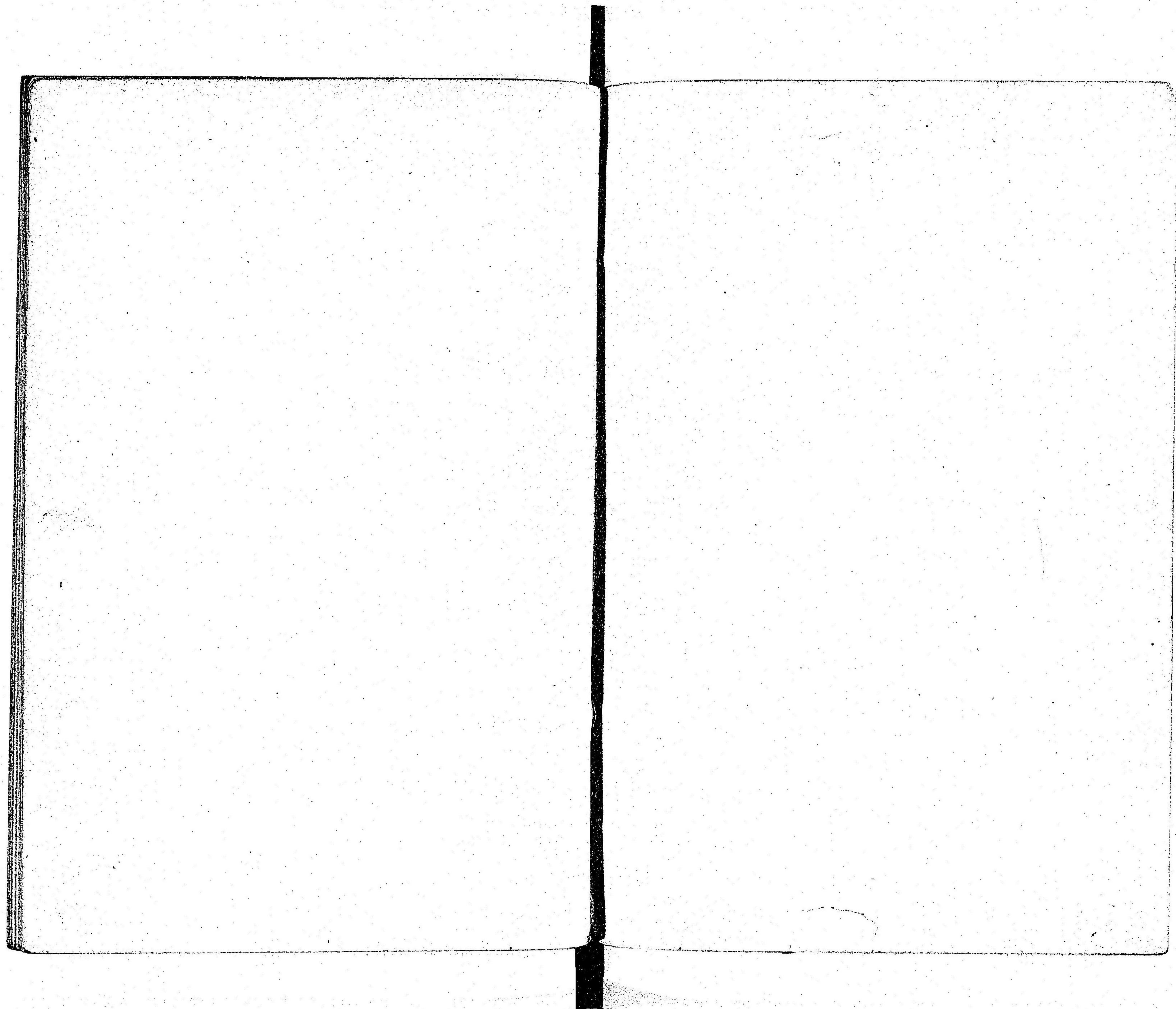
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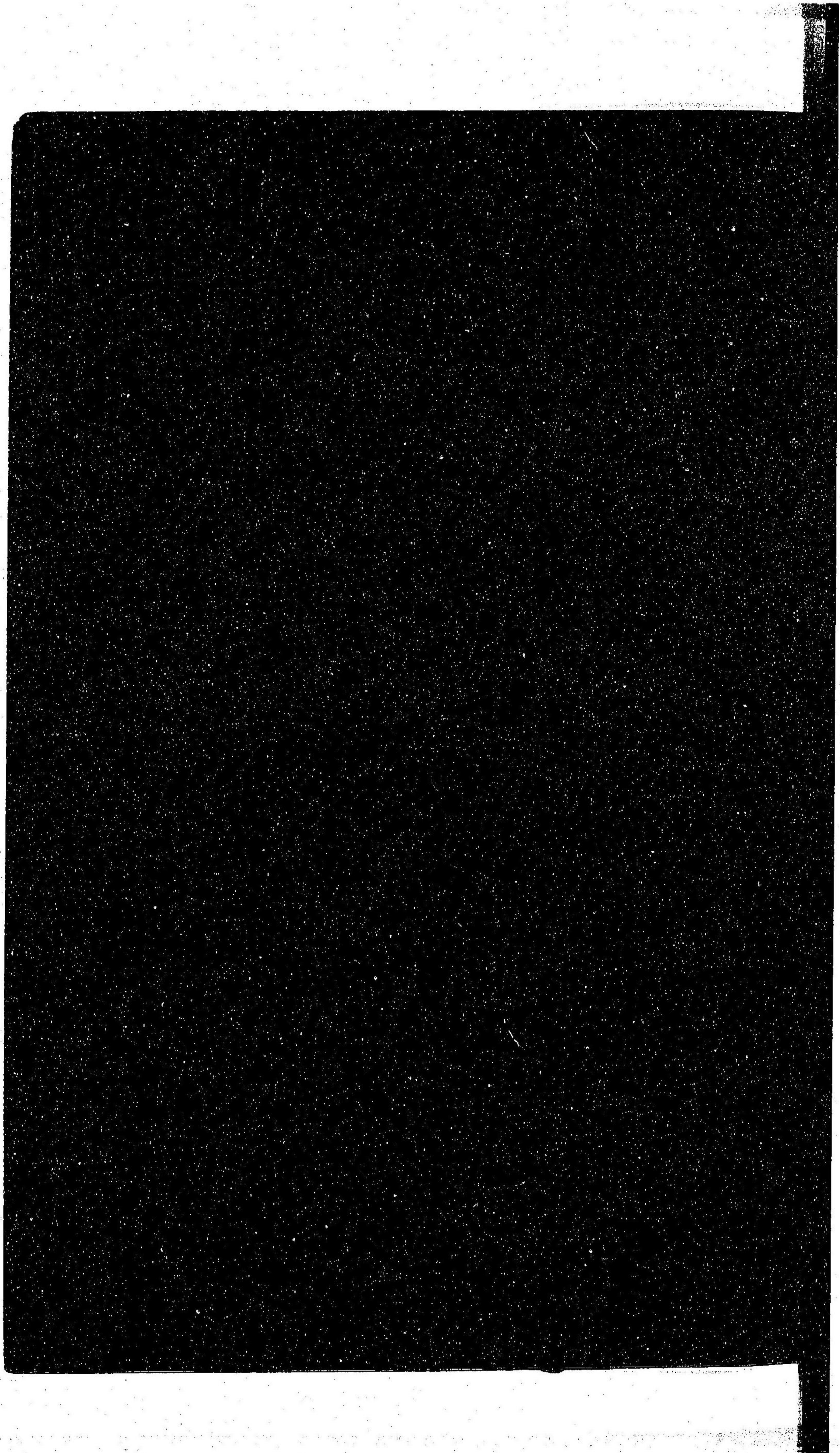
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