

177. 定義. Tense denotes the time of an event.

178. Verb ニハ六ツノ tense アリ即チ.

I. Present tense 現在.

II. Present perfect tense 半過去.

III. Past tense 過去.

IV. Past perfect tense 大過去.

V. Future tense 未來.

VI. Future perfect tense 大未來.

179. (I) Present tense ハ現在ノ時ニ起ル動作若シクハ有様ヲ云フキニ用ユ.

例ヘバ 'I love him'. 'I am loving' ノ如シ.

180. (II) Present perfect ハ現在ノ時ニ於テ全ク完結スルカ或ハ又過去以來現在ヲ經テ尙ホ連續スル動作若クハ有様ヲ云フキニ用ユ. 例ヘバ 'I have loved', 'I have been loving' ノ如シ.

181. (III) Past tense ハ過去ニ起レル動作若クハ有様ヲ云フトキニ用ユ. 例ヘバ 'I loved', 'I was loving' ノ如シ.

182. (IV) Past perfect ハ某過去時ニ於テ若クハ其以前ニ於テ完結セル動作若クハ有様ヲ表スルキニ用ユ. 例ヘバ 'I had loved him when he was young', 'I had written them before dinner' ノ如シ.

183. (V) Future tense ハ未來ノ時ニ起



ル動作若クハ有様ヲ表スルキニ用ユ  
例ヘバ 'I shall go'. 'He will be loving'  
ノ如シ.

184. (VI) Future perfect ハ某未來ノ時  
マデニ若クハ其以前ニ完結スベキ動  
作若クハ有様ヲ表スル時ニ用ユ.例ヘ  
バ 'I shall have finished it by to-morrow  
noon'. 'He will have been loving' ノ如シ.

#### Tense ヲ識別スル法

185. 最モ簡單ナル形ノ verb 及ビ is,  
may, can, must 等ノ助動詞ト連結スル  
verb ハ Present ナリ.

186. Have, may have, have been 等ノ助  
動詞ト連結スル verb ハ Present perfect

ナリ.

187. Ed ナル語尾ヲ有スル verb, 及ビ  
不規則ニ變形シタル verb 若クハ was,  
did, might, would 等ノ助動詞ヲ有スル  
verb ハ Past ナリ.

188. <sup>had</sup> Had, might have, would have 等ノ助  
動詞ト連結スル verb ハ Past perfect ナ  
リ.

189. Shall 及ビ will ナル助動詞ト連  
結スル verb ハ future ナリ.

190. Shall have, will have ナル助動詞ト  
連<sub>レ</sub>ル verb ハ future perfect ナリ.



## EXERCISE XXIII.

下ニ掲ゲタル verbs ノ tense ヲ示セ。  
 I saw him. I have taken it. I read.  
 I read. He has gone. He had gone.  
 I may go. She would go. It will be  
 so. It is fine. I would have gone.  
 It will have been so.

## Mood ト Tense.

(註) 上ニ示メセル六ノ tense ハ只  
 indicative mood ノ ミニ付テ云ヘルナ  
 リ。

其他. Potential mood = 現在. 過去. 半  
 過去及ビ大過去ノ四ノ tense アリ. Sub-

unctive mood = 現在及ビ過去ノ二ノ  
 tense アリ. 是レ等ハ後ニ説明セシ.

## III, VERBALS.

## 191. 例.

I. { (a) *Passing* the river, he went.  
 (b) A *startling* cry.

II. { *Parting* is sorrow.

第一例ノ (a) ハ「河ヲ渡ル所ノ彼ノ  
 人ハ往キタリ」トノ義ニシテ *passing* ハ  
 「河ヲ渡ル働」ト「河ヲ渡ル性質」トノ二ツ  
 ナ表ハス. 又 (b) ハ或ル驚カス所ノ叫  
 聲トノ義ニシテ *startling* ハ「驚カス働」  
 ト「驚カスト云ヘル性質」トノ二ツヲ表



ハス。

第二例 「離別ハ悲ミナリ」トノ義ニシテ parting ハ「離別スル働」ト「離別ト云ヘル名稱」トノニツテ顯ハス。

如斯 verb ト adjective 若シクハ noun トノ役目ヲ充タスモノヲ verbals (轉動詞)ト云フ蓋シ verb ヨリ轉化セルモノトノ義ナリ。

192. Verbals ナ分ナテ二種トナス。

(A) Participle (分詞)。

(B) Gerund (轉動名詞)

193. (A) Participles.

例. The *adopted* cat.

The *runing* horse.

上例ノ adopted, runing ハ皆動詞ノ役目ト形容詞ノ役目トヲ分テ有ス (participate) 即テ兼有ス故ニ之レ等ヲ分詞若クハ Verbal adjective (轉動形容詞)ト云フ。

194. 定義. Participle is a verbal adjective, partaking of the nature both of a verb and of an adjective.

195. Participle ニハ現在過去及ビ大過去ノ別アリ。

1. 現在分詞 (Present participle) ハ原動詞ニ ing ヲ附スルモノナリ例ヘバ。

See-ing; lov-ing; walk-ing.



2. 過去分詞 (Past participle) ハ多ク  
ニ動詞ハ root verb ニ ed ヲ附スルモ  
トナリ例ヘバ.

Walk-ed; love-d; see-n.

3. 大過去分詞 (Past perfect participle)  
ハ凡テ過去分詞ニ having ヲ冠  
スルモノナリ例ヘバ.

Having walked; having seen.

196. (B) Gerund. (verbal noun).

例. *Walking* is a good exercise.

上例ノ walking ハ verb ト noun トノ  
役目ヲ兼有ス之レヲ轉動名詞 (Gerund  
or verbal noun) ト云フ.

[註] Gerund ハ ing ヲ有スル不定

法ナリ.

197. 定義. Gerund or infinitive in ing is  
a verbal noun, partaking of the nature both  
of a noun and of a verb. ㄱ

#### IV. CONJUGATION.

198. Conjugation 即チ動詞ノ配合法ト  
ハ動詞ヲ其文典的形式ニ從テ配置ス  
ルヲ云フ.

Conjugation is the systematical arrangement  
of a verb according to its various grammatical  
forms.

199. 動詞ヲ配合スルニハ必ラズ次  
ノ三者ヲ要ス.



1. The tense form of the present indicative.
2. The tense form of the past indicative.
3. The past participle.

故ニ此現在過去指示法及ビ過去分詞ヲ動詞ノ三要部 (three principal parts of verb) ト云フ。

200. 動詞ノ配合法ニハ二様アリ如下。

1. Regular (規則的配合)
2. Irregular (不規則的配合)

此中甲ヲ Regular verb ト云ヒ乙ヲ Irregular verb ト云フ。

201. 規則動詞トハ原動詞ニ ed ナル語尾ヲ附加シテ過去指示法及ビ過去分詞トナルモノヲ云フ。

Walk-ed; love-d.

202. 不規則動詞トハ past indicative 及ビ past participle ヲ作ルニ一定ノ法則ニ依ラザルモノヲ云フ。

See, saw, seen.

Go, went, gone.

203. 動詞ニハ其三要部ノ中一ツ又ハ二ツヲ欠ケルモノアリ之レヲ *Defective verb* (欠乏動詞) ト云フ乃チ can, may, shall, will, must 等ノ助動詞及ビ ought, beware 等ノ verb 之レナリ。



204. 動詞ニハ其三要部ノ中一ツ又  
ハニツガ二重ノ形ヲ有スルヲアリ之  
レヲ Redundant verb (餘祐動詞)ト云フ。  
例ヘバ

get; got; got or gotten.

sing; sang or sung; sung.

EXERCISE XXXIV.

Give the principal parts of the following  
verbs:—

To love, to go, to walk, to learn, to sing,  
to do, to be, may, can, will.

動詞配合法ノ例.

(甲) Auxiliary Verbs.

第一. TO HAVE.

(1) *Principal parts.*

Present; Past; P. perfect.

*have. had. had.*

(2) *Present.*

Singular.	Plural.
-----------	---------

I <i>have,</i>	We <i>have</i>
----------------	----------------

Thou <i>hast,</i>	You „ „
-------------------	---------

He <i>has.;</i>	They „ „
-----------------	----------

(3) *Past.*

I <i>had,</i>	We <i>had,</i>
---------------	----------------

Thou <i>hadst,</i>	you „ „
--------------------	---------



He *had*;            They „ .

第二. TO DO.

(1) 三要部.

*do*;    *did*;    *done*.

(2) 現在.

I *do*,            We *do*,

Thou *dost*,      You „ „,

He *does*;        They „ .

(3) 過去.

I *did*,            We *did*,

Thou *didst*,      You „ „,

He *did*;            They „ .

第三. CAN. (能力自由ノ義).

(1) *Present*.

I *can*,            We *can*,

Thou *canst*,      You „ „,

He *can*;            They „ .

(2) *Past*.

I *could*,            We *could*,

Thou *couldst*,      You „ „,

He *could*;            They „ .

第四. MAY. (想像許諾ノ義)

(1) *Present*.

I *may*,            We *may*,

Thou *mayst*,      You „ „,

He *may*;            They „ .

(2) *Past*.

I *might*,            We *might*,



Thou *mightst*,      You „ ,

He *might*;          They „ ,

第五. SHALL. (他人ガ思フ).

(1) *Present.*

I *shall*,              We *shall*,

Thou *shalt*,          You „ ,

He *shall*;            They „ ,

(2) *Past.*

I *should*,            We *should*,

Thou *shouldst*,      you „ ,

He *should*;          They „ .

第六. WILL (我ガ思フ).

(1) *Present.*

I *will*,                We *will*,

Thou *will*,          You „ ,

He *will*;              They „ ,

(2) *Past.*

I *would*,              We *would*,

Thou *wouldst*,      You „ ,

He *would*;            They „ .

[註] Shall 及 Will ノ説明.

Shall ハ「他人ガ(決定,義務,承諾,願欲,好意)ナリト思フ」ト云ヘル義ナリ今之レヲ人稱ニ配シテ考フルニ左ノ結果ヲ得.

1. I shall.....(私ガ何々スルト他人ガ思フ)

2. You shall...(汝ガ何々スルト他



人乃チ汝ガ思フ)

3. He shall... (彼ガ何々スルト他人即チ彼ガ思フ).

第一人稱ニアリテハ他人ガ如何ニ思フニ私ニ取りテハ單ニ未來ニ關スル想像タルニ過ギズ故ニ Shall ハ一人稱ニテハ單ニ未來ヲ表ハス。但シ「私ガ何々スルトハ義務ナリト他人ガ思フ」ト云ヘル義ニ用ユレバ Shall ハ一人稱ニテ義務ヲ表ハス。

第二人稱ニアリテハ「汝ガ何々スルト汝ガ自ラ思フ」トノ義ナルニヨリ二人稱ノ Shall ハ決定義務承諾願欲好意等ノ義アリ。

〔第三人稱ノ Shall モ亦タ全シ。

然ルニ Will ハ「私ガ(決定義務承諾願欲好意)ナリ思フ」ト云ヘル義ナリ今之レヲ人稱ニ配シテ考フレバ左ノ結果ヲ得。

1. I will..... (私ガ何々スルト私自ラ思フ).
2. You will... (汝ガ何々スルト私ガ思フ).
3. He will... (彼ガ何々スルト私ガ思フ).

第一人稱ニアリテハ「私ガ何々スルトハ決定義務承諾願欲好意ナリト私自ラ思フ」トノ義ナルニヨリ一人稱ノ



will ハ 決定, 義務, 承諾, 願欲, 好意等ノ義ヲ示ス.

第二人稱ニアリテハ私ガ如何ニ思フニ汝ニ取リテハ單ニ未來ノ想像タルニ過ギズ故ニ二人稱ノ will ハ單ニ未來ヲ示ス.

第三人稱ノ will モ亦タ全シ

人稱	Shall	Will
1.	未來(義務)	決定等
2.	決定等	未來
3.	全上	全上

第七. MUST. (義務道理ノ義)

*Present.*

I *must*,            We *must*,

Thou *must*,        You *must*,

He    „ ;        They „ .

第八. TO BE.

(1) 三要部.

Present;    Past,    P. Participle.

am.        was.        been.

(2) Indicative mood. (六時).

*Present.*

I *am*,            We *are*,

Thou *art*,        You „ ,

He *is*;            They „ .

*Past.*

I *was*,            We *were*,

Thou *wast*,      You „ ,







*Future Perfect.*

I <i>Shall</i> 又ハ <i>will</i>	} <i>have</i>	} Sing.
Thou <i>shalt</i> 又ハ <i>wilt</i>		
He <i>shall</i> 又ハ <i>will</i>		
	} <i>been;</i>	
We <i>shall</i> 又ハ <i>will</i>		} Pl.
You " " "		
They " " "		
	} <i>been.</i>	

[註] 過去分詞 = shall have 又ハ will have ヲ冠ス。

(3) Potential mood. (四時)

*Present.*

I <i>may be,</i>	} Sing.
Thou <i>mayst be,</i>	
He <i>may be;</i>	

We <i>may be,</i>	} Pl.
You " " "	
They " " "	

[註] Root = may, can ノ現在又ハ must ヲ冠スルモノニシテ其意義ハ現在若クハ未來ニ起ルベキ事柄ニ付テ現在 possibility, permission, power, liberty, 又ハ necessity, obligation 等アルヲ示ス。

*Past.*

I <i>might be,</i>	} Sing.
Thou <i>mightst be,</i>	
He <i>might be;</i>	
We <i>might be,</i>	} Pl.
You " " "	



They *might be.*)

[註] Root = may, can, shall 又ハ will  
ノ過去ヲ冠スルモノニシテ過去ノ習  
慣, 過去若クハ現在ニ起ル出來事ノ  
possibility, 未來ニ起ルベキ出來事ノ  
contingency, 又ハ時ニ關セザル duty ノ  
義ヲ表ハス.

*Present Perfect.*

I	<i>may have been,</i>	} Sing.
Thou	<i>mayst " " ,</i>	
He	<i>may " " ;</i>	
We	<i>may " " ,</i>	} Pl.
You	<i>" " " ,</i>	
They	<i>" " " .</i>	

[註] 過去ノ分詞 = may (can, must)  
have ヲ冠スルモノニシテ過去ノ出來  
事ニ付テ現在 possibility, liberty 又ハ  
necessity アルヲ示ス.

*Past Perfect.*

I	<i>might have been,</i>	} Sing.
Thou	<i>mightst " " ,</i>	
He	<i>might " " ;</i>	
We	<i>" " " ,</i>	} Pl.
You	<i>" " " ,</i>	
They	<i>" " " .</i>	

[註] 過去分詞 = might (could, would,  
should) have ヲ冠スルモノニシテ實際  
起ラザリシ過去ノ事柄ノ ability, pos-



sibility 又ハ liberty ヲ示ス。

(4.) Subjunctive mood. (二時)

*Present.*

After *if, that, though, lest* etc.

I *be,*                      We *be,*

Thou „,                      You „,

He „,                      They „;

[註] 現在若クハ未來ニ於ケル假定  
條件等ノ義ヲ示ス。

*Past.*

After *if, that.* etc.

I *were,*                      We *were,*

Thou „,                      You „,

He „;                      They „.

[註] 過去ニ於ケル假定條件等ノ義  
ヲ示スモノニシテ此 past subjunctive ニ  
ハ上ニ掲ゲタル形ノ外ニ下ノ形モア  
リ共ニ past ナリトス。

After *if, that.* etc.

I *had been,*  
Thou „ „ „ } Sing.  
He „ „ „ ;

We *had been,*  
You „ „ „ } Pl.  
They „ „ „ .

(5) Imperative mood.

*Be* (you—thou, ye).

(6) Infinitive mood.



Present—*to be.*

Perfect—*to have been.*

Gerund—*being; having been.*

(7) Participles.

Present—*being.*

Past—*been.*

Perfect—*having been.*

(乙) Regular Verbs.

第一. TO LOVE.

Active Voice.

(1) Principal parts.

Present;	Past;	Past P.
<i>love.</i>	<i>loved.</i>	<i>loved.</i>

(2) Indicative mood.

*Present.*

I	<i>love,</i>	We	<i>love,</i>
Thou	<i>lovest,</i>	You	<i>„,</i>
He	<i>loves;</i>	They	<i>„.</i>

*Past.*

I	<i>loved,</i>	We	<i>loved,</i>
Thou	<i>lovedst,</i>	You	<i>„,</i>
He	<i>loved;</i>	They	<i>„.</i>

*Future.*

I	<i>shall</i>	<i>又</i>	<i>will love,</i>	} Sing.
Thou	<i>shalt</i>	<i>又</i>	<i>wilt love,</i>	
He	<i>shall</i>	<i>又</i>	<i>will love;</i>	
We	<i>shall</i>	<i>又</i>	<i>will love,</i>	



You „ „ „ } Pl.  
 They „ „ „ }

*Present Perfect.*

I *have loved*,  
 Thou *hast loved*, } Sing.  
 He *has loved*;

We *have loved*,  
 You „ „ „ } Pl.  
 They „ „ „ }

*Past Perfect.*

I *had loved*,  
 Thou *hadst loved*, } Sing.  
 He *had loved*;  
 We *had loved*,

You *had loved*, } Pl.  
 They „ „ „ }

*Future Perfect.*

I *shall* 又 〃 *will*  
 Thou *shalt* 又 〃 *wilt* } *have* } Sing.  
 He *shall* 又 〃 *will* } *loved.* }

We *shall* 又 〃 *will*  
 You „ „ „ } *have* } Pl.  
 They „ „ „ } *loved.* }

## (3) Potential mood.

*Present.*

I *may love*,  
 Thou *mayst* „ „ } Sing.  
 He *may* „ „ }



We	<i>may love,</i>	} Pl.
You	„ „ „	
They	„ „ „	

*Past.*

I	<i>might love,</i>	} Sing.
Thou	<i>mightst</i> „ „	
He	<i>might</i> „ „	

We	<i>might love,</i>	} Pl.
You	„ „ „	
They	„ „ „	

*Present Perfect.*

I	<i>may</i>	} <i>have</i>	} Sing.	
Thou	<i>mayst</i>			} <i>loved;</i>
He	<i>may</i>			

We	<i>may</i>	} <i>have</i>	} Pl.	
You	„			} <i>loved.</i>
They	„			

*Past perfect.*

I	<i>might</i>	} <i>have</i>	} Sing.	
Thou	<i>mightst</i>			} <i>loved;</i>
He	<i>might</i>			

We	<i>might</i>	} <i>have</i>	} Pl.	
You	„			} <i>loved.</i>
They	„			

(4) Subjunctive mood.

*Present.*After, *if, that,* etc.I *love,*                  We *love,*



Thou *love*,      You *love*,

He    „ ;      They    „ .

*Past.*

After *if, that*, etc.

I    *loved*,      We    *loved*,

Thou „ ,      You    „ ,

He    „ ;      They, „ .

又ハ 'I had loved' ノ如ク had ヲ冠ス  
ルモノ。

(5) Imperative mood.

*Love* (you—thou, ye).

(6) Infinitive mood.

Present—*to love*.

Perfect—*to have loved*.

Gerunds—*loving*;

(7) Participles.

Present—*loving*.

Past—*loved*.

Perfect—*having loved*.

## 第二 TO BE LOVED.

Passive Voice.

(1) Indicative mood.

Present— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I am loved,} \\ \text{We are „ .} \end{array} \right.$

Past— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I was loved,} \\ \text{We were „ .} \end{array} \right.$

Future— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I shall 又ハ will} \\ \text{We „ „} \end{array} \right\} \text{ be} \\ \text{loved.}$



<i>Present P.</i> —	{	I <i>have</i>	} <i>been loved.</i>
		We „	
<i>Past P.</i> —	{	I <i>had</i>	} <i>been loved.</i>
		We <i>had</i>	
<i>F. P.</i> —	{	I <i>shall</i> ⁂ <i>will</i>	} <i>have been loved.</i>
		We „ „	

## (2) Potential mood.

<i>Present</i> —	{	I <i>may</i>	} <i>be loved.</i>
		We „	
<i>Past</i> —	{	I <i>might</i>	} <i>be loved.</i>
		We „	
<i>Present P.</i> —	{	I <i>may have</i>	} <i>been loved.</i>
		We „ „	
<i>Past P.</i> —	{	I <i>might have</i>	} <i>been loved.</i>
		We „ „	

## (3) Subjunctive mood.

<i>Present</i> —	{	If I <i>be</i>	} <i>loved.</i>	
		If We „		
<i>Past</i> —	{	If I <i>were</i>	} <i>loved.</i>	
		If we „		
			⁂ ⁂	
		{	If I <i>had</i>	} <i>been loved.</i>
		If we „		

## (4) Imperative mood.

*Be* (you—thou, ye) *loved.*

## (5) Infinitives.

*Present*— *to be loved.*

*Perfect*— *to have been loved.*

*Gerunds*— *being loved ;*



*having been loved.*

(6) Participles.

Present—*being loved.*

Past—*loved.*

Perfect—*having been loved.*

EXERCISE XXXV.

1. 各 Mood = Tense ナ配シテ其造リ方及ビ意義ヲ説明セヨ.
2. Conjugate the verbs:—  
Walk, like, do, make, go, love.

Parse the following *verbs.*

1. He *had* a book.

*Had*—Verb transitive, third person, singular number, past tense, indicative mood, active voice of the verb “to have”.

2. I *went* to Osaka.
3. It *may be* so.
4. *Have* you *taken* it?
5. *Let* us *play* on baseball.

復習問題 第六.

1. 自動詞ト他動詞トノ區別如何.
2. Mood 及ビ Tense ノ意義如何.
3. 規則動詞ト不規則動詞ノ區別如何.
4. 動詞ノ補語トハ如何.



5. Shall 及 will を will を説明せよ。

Always learn to  
be in time.

## CHAPTER VI.

### ADVERB.

- (復習) 1. 副詞ノ定義ヲ與へ。  
2. 其例ヲ示せ。

205. 定義. An adverb is a word used to qualify or limit the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb; as, very well.

#### I. Classes of Adverbs.

206. Adverb を別々に次ノ三種トナス。

- |                   |      |
|-------------------|------|
| I. Simple         | 單狀副詞 |
| II. Interrogative | 疑問副詞 |
| III. Relative     | 關係副詞 |
| IV. Modal.        | 法副詞  |

207. I. *Simple adverb.*

- 例. 1. He walks *slowly*.  
2. He walks *very* slowly.  
3. It is *pretty* good.

第一例ノ slowly ハ單ニ walks ナル動詞ヲ形容シ第二例ノ very ハ slowly ナル副詞ヲ形容シ第三例ノ pretty ハ good ナル形容詞ヲ形容ス。

カ、ルモノヲ simple adverb ト云フ。

208. II. *Interrogative adverb.*



- 例. 1. *Where* is he?  
 2. *Why* is it so?  
 3. *How* do you do?

上例ノ where, why, how 等ノ adverbs  
 ハ皆問ヲ發スルニ用ユ之レヲ inter-  
 rogative adverb ト云フ。

209. III. *Relative adverb.*

- 例. 1. Play *while* you play.  
 2. Go *where* you were.

第一例ノ while ナル副詞ハ play ナ  
 ル動詞ヲ形容シ且ツ又 'play' ト 'while  
 you play' トノ二節ヲ結合シテ二者ノ  
 關係ヲ着ク where モ亦タ同シ。

如斯副詞ノ作用ト接續詞ノ作用ト

ヲ兼有スル副詞ヲ Relative adverb ト云  
 フ

210. IV. *Modal adverb.*

- 例. 1. *Surely* he did so.  
 2. It is *not* so.

第一例ノ surely ハ "he did so" ナル句  
 ノ表シ方ヲ形容シ第二例ノ not ハ "It  
 is so" ナル句ヲ形容ス之レヲ modal  
 adverb ト云フ。

211. 更ニ副詞ヲ其意味上ヨリ分カテ  
 バ左ノ七種トナル。

1. Adverb of *Time* (時).—to-day, now,  
 when, then, often, etc.  
 2. Ad. of *Place* (場所)—here, there,



- thence, where, away, etc.
3. Ad. of *Manner* (方法).—slowly, well, thus, how, foolishly, etc.
4. Ad. of *Degree* (度)—much, little, almost, quite, very, etc.
5. Ad. of *Number* (數).—firstly, secondly, once, twice, etc.
6. Ad. of *Cause* (原因).—therefore, why, wherefore, etc.
7. Ad. of *Mode* (法).—probably, surely, not, never, etc.

212. No 及 Yes ナル 返答語 (Responsives) ハ simple adverb ノ 一種 ナリ ト 見

ルベシ

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EXERCISE XXXVI.

左ノ副詞ノ種類ヲ示メセ.

1. Where are you going?
  2. They are quite the same.
  3. I sent for you yesterday.
  4. Go wherever you wish.
  5. Why did you say so?
  6. Once I was there.
  7. Yes, I will start soon.
- 

213. 一個以上ノ語相集リテ副詞ノ作用ヲナスキハ之レヲ副詞句 (Adverb-



ial phrase) ト云フ例へバ左ノ如シ。

I saw him, *the other day*.

*At night* it is cold.

*As soon as I had seen him*, I started.

## II. Grammatical forms of Adverb.

214. 副詞ニハ只一ツノ文典的形式アリ之レヲ比較 (Comparison) ト云フ。

215. *Comparison of adverb.*

多數ノ副詞ハ比較セラル。其方法ハ Adjective ノ比較法ト同シ例へバ如左。

原 級	比 較 級	最 上 級
soon	soon-er	soon-est
finely	more finely	most finely.
well	better	best

## 復習問題 第七.

1. 副詞ノ定義如何.
2. 副詞ノ種類ヲ舉ゲヨ.
3. 副詞ノ意味上ノ區分ヲ示セ.
4. 左ノ文章ヲ出來ル丈ケ解剖セヨ.
  - a. I was daily with you.  
 I.....Pronoun, personal, first person, singular, nominative.  
 was...Verb, intransitive, first person, singular, past, indicative mood.  
 daily...Adverb, simple, adverb of time.  
 with...Preposition.  
 you....Pronoun, personal, second per-



son, indetermined number, ob-  
jective.

- b. By and by, they approached.
- c. Whence and what art thou?
- d. We cannot buy it too high.
- e. The sooner the better it would be.

Think much, read little.

One whole is better than hundred  
halves.

## CHAPTER VII.

### PREPOSITION.

(復習) I. 前置詞ノ定義如何.

2. 其 examples ナ示セ.

216. 定義. A preposition is a word used to show the relation of a noun or pronoun to some other word; as, to, at, in.

217. Preposition ノ後ニハ常ニ名詞若クハ代名詞來ル而シテ此 noun 若クハ pronoun ナ前置詞ノ object (對象) ト稱シ目的格ナリ.

[説明] He lives with *me*.

上例ノ *me* ハ with ナル Preposition ノ object ニシテ目的格ナリ.

218. 前置詞ノ後ニアル名詞若クハ代名詞ハ其前置詞ニ依リテ支配 (gover-



ned) セラルルト云フ上例ノ me ハ with  
ニ依リテ governed セラルルナリ。

219. 左ニ重ナル前置詞ノ意義ヲ説明  
ス

at 於テ, =(静止ニ用ユ);—*at* Kobe.

by 依テ, 近ク, 迄ニ;—*by* river, *by* noon.

in 於テ, =, 内ニ(静止);—*in* Tokyo, *in* box.

into ノ内へ(運動);—*into* water.

on 付テ, =, 上ニ(静止);—*on* table, *on* 'Grammar'.

to へ, 迄テ(運動);—*to* Osaka.

upon 上へ(運動);—*upon* table.

among ニツ以上ノ物ノ中テ;—

*among* three men.

between 二者ノ中テ;—*between* these two.

a=in, on, &c;—*a*-fishing.

復習問題 第八.

- I. Define a preposition.
- II. Parse the following sentences.
  - a. At what O'clock do you rise?
  - b. At six O'clock, every day.
  - c. Now, I am going to start on a journey to Osaka.
  - d. Will you not go with me?
  - e. I am short of money.

Return good to enemy.

Virtue is a good



treasure.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### CONJUNCTION.

- (復習) 1. 接續詞ノ定義如何  
2. 其例ヲ示セ.

220. 定義. A conjunction is a word used to connect words, clauses or sentences; as, and, when, that, if.

221. 今左ニ重ナル conjunctions ノ例ヲ示ス.

(I) Words ヲ結合スルモノ.

He *and* I went there.

He is tall *but* thin.

He *or* I shall go.

(II) Clauses ヲ結合スルモノ.

*When* it is time, we will go.

I will do so, *if* it is my turn.

He said *that* it is so.

[註] *that* ハ屢々省略セラル例ヘバ

He said it is so.

(III) Sentences ヲ結合スルモノ.

It is good. *But* that is not his duty.

222. 以上掲ゲタルモノハ簡單ナル接續詞 (Simple conjunctions) ナリ此他ニ數多ノ言葉ヨリ成レルモノアリ之レヲ複狀接續詞 (Compound conjunction) ト云



フ例へバ both...and ; either...or 等ノ如シ.

223. 左ニ重ナル Compound conjunctions

ノ例ヲ示ス.

It is *both* yours *and* mine.

He is *either* a knave *or* a fool.

*Neither* he *nor* I was asked.

No matter *whether* I go *or* stay.

### 復習問題 第九

- I. Define a conjunction.
- II. Parse the following sentences.
  - a. Which will you prefer tea or water?
  - b. He passed me oil and water.
  - c. Although it is difficult, I will try it.

d. All right except one.

e. I knew it as well as he.

Do not spare a day,

because it is the only day.

## CHAPTER IX.

### INTERJECTION.

(復習) 1. 問投詞ノ定義如何.

2. 其例ヲ示セ.

224. 定義. An interjection is a word used to express some feeling of the mind; as, Alas! Oh!, Ah! Hurrah!

225. Interjections have no grammatical relation to some other words.



226. 他ノ詞性ハ往々問投詞トシテ

用キラル。

例へバ

Mercy! . . . . 名詞.

Behold! . . . . 動詞.

Strange! . . . . 形容詞.

復習問題 第十.

- I. Give the definition of an interjection.
- II. Parse the following sentences.
  - a. Hurrah! Time is up.
  - b. O, you will kill my child!
  - c. O heaven! We are happy.
  - d. Hush, hush! There comes our over-

seer.

e. O terrible, terrible!

SECTION II.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

現在	過去	過去分詞
abide	abode	abode
am	was	been
arise	arose	arisen
awake	awoke	awaked
	(awaked)	
bear (生ム)	bore	born



現在	過去	過去分詞
	(bare)	
bear (擔フ)	bore	borne
	(bare)	
beat	beat	beaten (beat)
begin	began	begun
behold	beheld	beheld
belay	belaid	belaid
	(belayed)	(belayed)
bend	bent	bent
	(bended)	(bended)
bereave	bereft	bereft (bereaved)

現在	過去	過去分詞
beseech	besought	besought
bet	bet	bet
	(beted)	(beted)
bid	bid	bidden
	(bade)	(bid)
bind	bound	bound
bite	bit	bitten
		(bit)
bleed	bled	bled
blend	blent	blent
	(blended)*	(blended)*
bless	blest	blest
	(blessed)*	(blessed)*



現在	過去	過去分詞
blow	blew	blown
break	broke ( <i>brake</i> )	broken ( <i>broke</i> )
breed	bred	bred
bring	brought	brought
build	built ( <i>build</i> )	built ( <i>build</i> )
burn	burnt ( <i>burned</i> )*	burnt ( <i>burned</i> )*
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
cast	cast	cast
catch	caught	caught

現在	過去	過去分詞
	( <i>catch</i> )	( <i>catch</i> )
chide	chid ( <i>chode</i> )	chidden ( <i>chid</i> )
choose	chose	chosen
cleave (固着スル)	cleaved ( <i>clave</i> )	cleaved
cleave (裂ク)	clove ( <i>cleft, clave</i> )	cleft ( <i>cloven</i> )
climb	climbed ( <i>clomb</i> )	climbed
cling	clung	clung
clothe	clothed ( <i>clad</i> )	clad ( <i>clothed</i> )*



現在	過去	過去分詞
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
creep	crept	crept
crow	crew (crowed)*	crowed
cut	cut	cut
dare(敢テスル)	durst (dared)*	dared
deal	dealt (dealed)	dealt (dealed)
dig	dug (digged)	dug (digged)
do	did	done

現在	過去	過去分詞
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt (dreamed)*	dreamt (dreamed)*
dress	drest (dressed)*	drest (dressed)*
drink	drank (drunk)	drunk (drunken)
drive	drove	driven
dwell	dwelt (dwelled)	dwelt (dwelled)
eat	ate (eat)	aten (eat)
fall	fell	fallen



現在	過去	過去分詞
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
flee	fled	fled.
fling	flung	flung
fly	flew	flown
forbear	forbore	forborne
forget	forgot	forgotten (forgot)
forsake	forsook	forsaken
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got

現在	過去	過去分詞
		(gotten)
gild	gilt	gilt
	(gilded)	(gilded)
gird	girt	girt
	(girded)	(girded)
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grave	graved	graven (graved)
grind	ground	ground
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had



現在	過去	過去分詞
hear	heard	heard
heave	hove (heaved)*	hoven (heaved)*
hew	hewed	hewn (hewed)
hide	hid	hidden (hid)
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held (holden)
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt (kneeled)	knelt (kneeled)

現在	過去	過去分詞
knit	knit (knited)	knit (knited)
know	knew	known
lade	laded	laded (laden)
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leap	lēapt (leaped)*	lēapt (leaped)*
learn	learnt (learned)*	learnt (learned)*
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lie (横ハル)	lay	lain



現在	過去	過去分詞
light	lit (lighted)*	lit (lighted)*
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
mow	mowed	mown (mowed)
pass	past (passed)*	past (passed)*
pay	paid	paid
pen (罫=入レル)	pent (pened)	pent (pened)

現在	過去	過去分詞
prove	proved	proven (proved)*
put	put	put
quit	quit (quited)	quit (quited)*
rap	rapt (raped)*	rapt (raped)*
read	rēad	rēad
rend	rent	rent
ride	rode (rid)	ridden (rid)
ring	rang (rung)	rung



現在	過去	過去分詞
rise	rose	risen
rive	rived	riven (rived)
run	ran ( <i>run</i> )	run
saw	sawed	sawn (sawed)*
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
seethe	sod (seethed)*	sodden (seethed)
sell	sold	sold

現在	過去	過去分詞
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shape	shaped	<i>shapen</i> (shaped)
shave	shaved	shaven (shaved)
shear	sheared ( <i>shore</i> )	shorn (sheared)
shed	shed	shed
shine	shone (shined)	shone (shined)
shoe	shod	shod



現在	過去	過去分詞
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown (showed)
shred	shred	shred
shrink	shrank ( <i>shrank</i> )	shrank ( <i>shrank</i> )
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang ( <i>sang</i> )	sung
sink	sank ( <i>sank</i> )	sunk
sit	sat	sat
slay	slew	slain

現在	過去	過去分詞
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slidden (slid)
sling	slung ( <i>slung</i> )	slung
slink	slunk ( <i>slunk</i> )	slunk
slit	slit (slited)	slit (slited)
smell	smelt (smelled)*	smelt (smelled)*
smite	smote	smitten ( <i>smitten</i> )



現在	過去	過去分詞
sow	sowed	sown (sowed)
speak	spoke ( <i>spake</i> )	spoken
speed	sped (speeded)	sped (speeded)
spell	spelt (spelled)*	spelt (spelled)
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilt (spilled)*	spilt (spilled)*
spin	spun ( <i>span</i> )	spun

現在	過去	過去分詞
spit	spit ( <i>spat</i> )	spit
split	split ( <i>splitted</i> )	split ( <i>splitted</i> )
spoil	spoilt (spoiled)*	spoilt (spoiled)*
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprang (sprung)	sprung
stand	stood	stood
stave	stove (staved)*	stove (staved)*
stay	staid	staid



現在	過去	過去分詞
	(stayed)*	(stayed)*
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
stride	strode ( <i>strid</i> )	stridden
strike	struck	struck (stricken)
string	strung	strung
strive	strove	striven
strow	strowed	strowed
(strew)	( <i>strewed</i> )	(strewn)
swear	swore	sworn

現在	過去	過去分詞
	( <i>sware</i> )	
sweat	sweat	sweat
	(sweated)	(sweated)
sweep	swept	swept
swell	swelled	swollen (swelled)
swim	swam	swum
	( <i>swim</i> )	
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
	( <i>tare</i> )	



現在	過去	過去分詞
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
thrive	throve (thrived)*	thriven (thrived)*
throw	threw	thrown
thrust	thrust	thrust
tread	trod	trodden (trod)
wake	woke (waked)*	woke (waked)*
wax	waxed	waxen (waxed)
wear	wore	worn

現在	過去	過去分詞
weave	wove	woven
wed	wed (wedded)*	wed (wedded)*
weep	wept	wept
wet	wet (wetted)	wet (wetted)
whet	whet (whetted)	whet (whetted)
win	won	won
wind	wound (winded)	wound
work	wrought (worked)	wrought (worked)



現在	過去	過去分詞
wring	wrung	wrung
write	wrote	written
	( <i>writ</i> )	

[註] 上表中伊太利文字ニテ書セルモノハ現今普通ニ用井ザルモノヲ示ス。edナル語尾ヲ有スルモノノ中\*符ヲ有スルモノハ寧口優レリトノ義ヲ示ス。

Always learn to be in time.

THE END.

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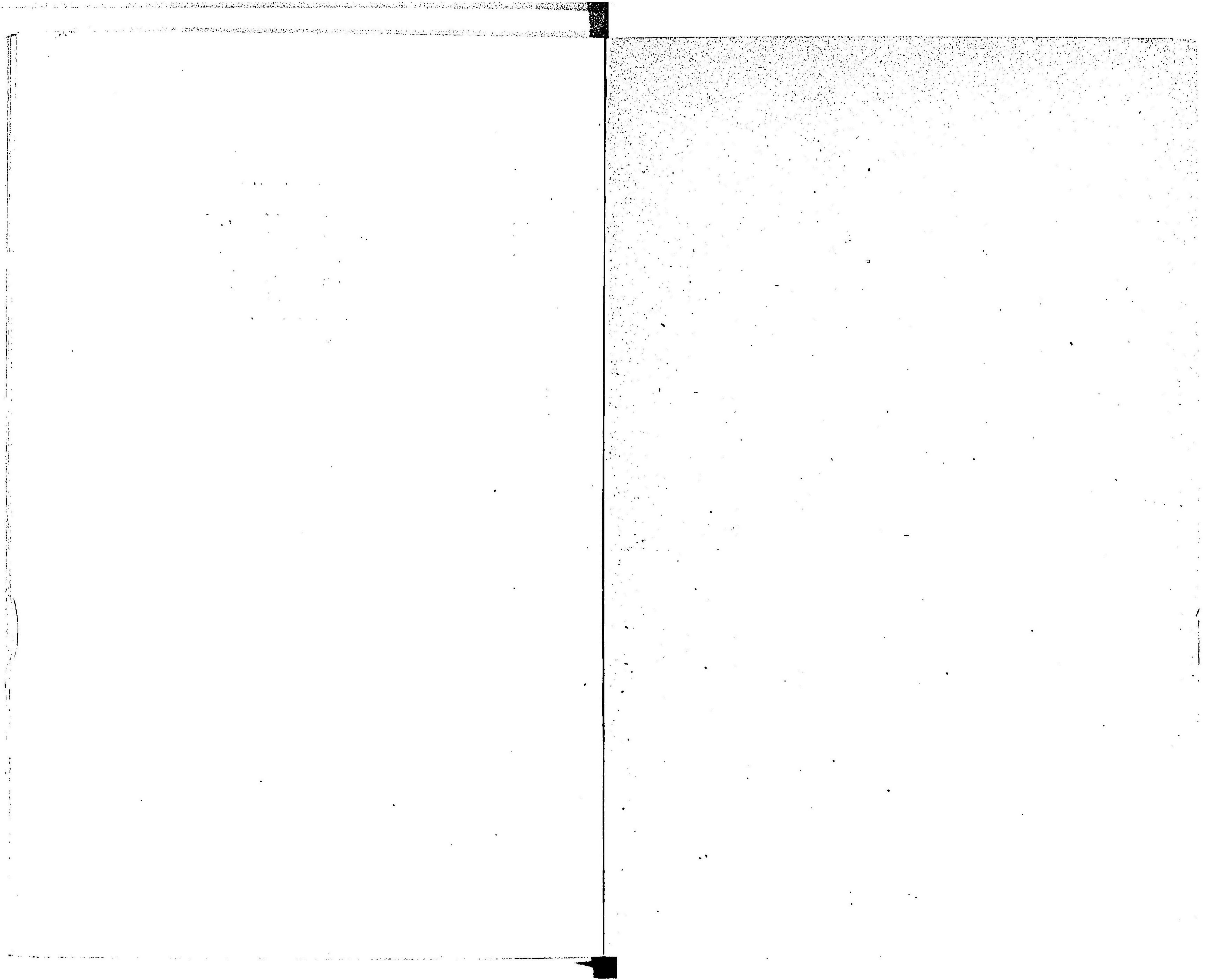


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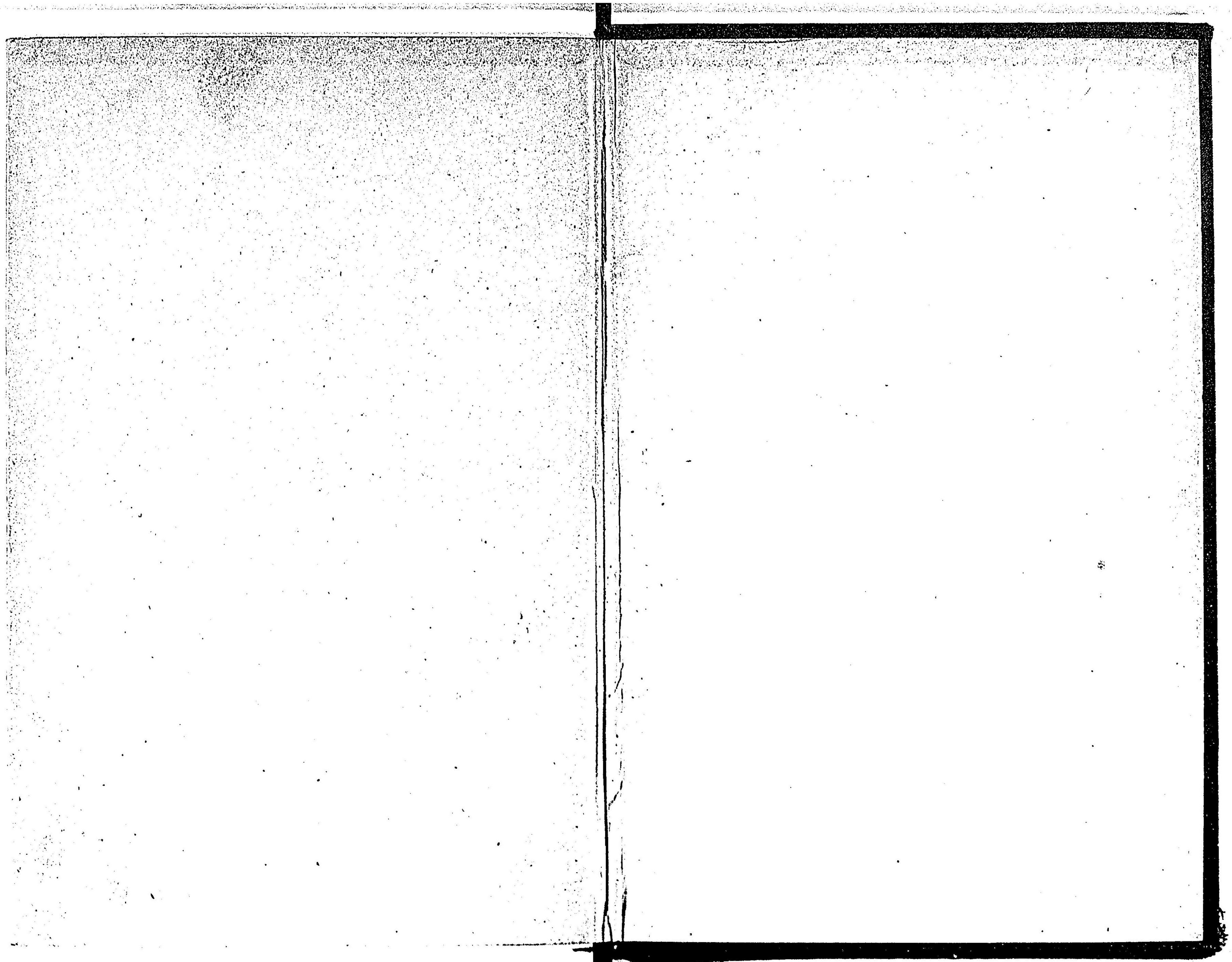
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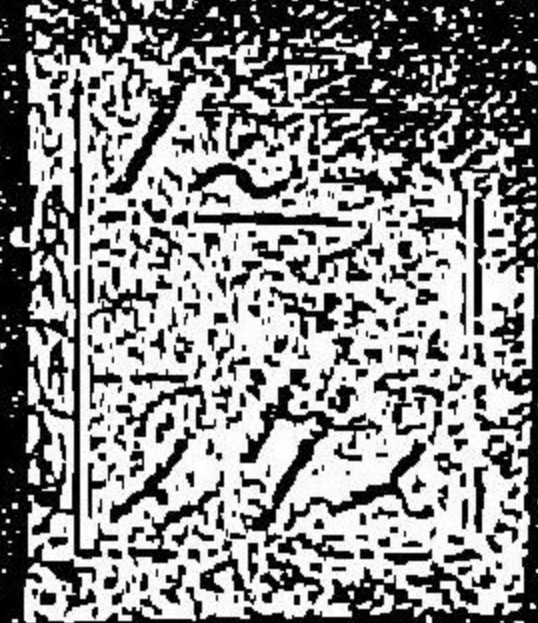














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