

〔註〕 1. by jinrikisha は by kuruma にても可なり。

2. along は across の反對にて「長きものに沿つて」の意に用ふ、例へば to pass along a street or a road; to walk along the banks of a river; to sail along the coast 等の如し。

(309) If it had been fine yesterday, we should have gone on foot, but as unfortunately it was a rainy day, we took an electric car.

〔註〕 1. 日常の會話に於て electric を用ひずも話の相手が此方の話中に出る car なる語は「電車」を意味するものなることを知る時は態々しく electric を断る必要なし、然し本文の如き場合には electric を用ひる方可なり。

2. to take を「乗る」の意に用ひる可あり。例へば to take a train or a jinrikisha or an omnibus or a stage-coach or an electric car 等の如し。この should の用法は 233. 363 例を見よ。

(310) My brother, who went on business to Germany three years ago, has lately come home via Siberia.

〔註〕 1. 「旅用で行く」は to go on business なるが、business のみならずすべて mission, errand, service 等即ち「使命」の意の名詞を to go, to come 又は to send などの動詞の後に置けば其等の名詞の前には必ず on を置く。

(a) on a mission :—

例：—「其女は平和の使命を帯びて天より遣はされたものであると口碑に傳はつて居る」

It is handed down by tradition that she was sent on a mission of peace from Heaven.

(b) on an errand :—

「彼は母にお駄賃を十錢貰つて近村へ使に行つた」

He was given ten sen as a reward by his mother, and went on an errand to the neighbouring village.

(c) 「氏は大使の職を帯んで伊太利へ遣ひす」

He was sent on an embassy to Italy.

又 on は purpose 即ち「目的」の意にて「旅行」の意の名詞の前に用ひらる、例へば on a journey, a voyage, a trip, a tour, a cruise, an excursion, a visit 等の如し。(71 例の註参照)

2. via は by way of にても可なり。

(311) As an excursion train will be run between Shimbashi and Yokosuka for five days on and after the 1st of August, I am thinking that I will avail myself of the summer holidays to make visits to the famous places and historic sites in Sagami Province.

〔註〕 1. to run は「走る」と云ふ意味に於ては自動詞なるを以て目的語を有せず、従つて passive になすを得ざれども、to cause to run 即ち「走らす」と云ふ意味に於ては他動詞となる故に目的語を有し又 passive にもなり得るなり、to run の種々の用法は 373 例に詳説す。

2. 「より」は from にても可なり (380 例参照)。on and after は「其日及其後」の意なれば、from よりも時日を明確に示すと云ふ差あり。

「帝國鐵道廳は來月二日より新橋國府津間に臨時列車を出す由」(東商)
It is said that The Imperial Railway Board will run a special train between Shimbashi and Kōzu on and after (or from) the 2nd proximo.

3. 「利用する」は「機會に乗ずる」の意にて to avail oneself of; to take advantage of 等、又「役に立たせる」の意にて to utilize; to turn to account; to turn to profit; to make use of 等あり。

4. historic は「歴史に有名なる」「歴史なる」(例: historic event) は historical 「歴史に関する」(例: historical novel) と區別すべし。

5. site は建物の「敷地」「跡」:「位置」「場所」(圍ひ地の)等の意。

(312) As twenty per cent discount is allowed on the railway fare for a return ticket for the time being, I think I will take advantage of this opportunity to go back to my native province.

〔註〕「割引」には名詞として discount; rebate; reduction 等あり、従つて動詞として to discount; to rebate; to reduce 等あり。

「手前どもでは現金でもお割引致すことが出来ません」

We can not make any discount even for cash.

「東京では電車は朝何時まで乗車賃を割引致しますか」

Till what time in the morning do the electric cars reduce their fares in Tokyo?

「五人以上一組となりて申込む時は月謝の割引をなす」

Thirty per cent discount is allowed on the monthly fee to a party of more than five.

(313) Mr. Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States of America, has left his country on a tour abroad, and his return is expected after two years.

〔註〕1. 「前佛國大統領」 ex-President of France: 「前帝國大學總長」 ex-President of the Imperial University: 「前内務大臣」 ex-Home Minister 等退職の意の「前」なる語は ex- を用ふ。

2. on a tour の on の用法は 71 例及 310 例を見よ。is expected は 71 例の註 5 を見よ。

(314) Mr. A left Yokohama by steamer on the morning of the 20th of June, and arrived at Kobe late on the following night.

(315) Certain influential business (men) are thinking of the establishment of a large hotel in the city for the accommodation of foreign tourists.

〔註〕1. 「或る」は some を以て譯すべからず、かゝる「或る」は名を知るも言ふを欲せざるか又は言ふを要せざる時なれば certain を用ふ。

2. 「漫遊者の爲め」を for には不十分なれば accommodation の如き語を入れて譯する必要あり。

3. 「有力なる」に influential を用ふべくして powerful を用ひるべからず。191 例の註を見よ。

4. 「計畫中」はare contemplating the building of..... 又 ...are planning the building of にても可なり。(77 例参照)

(316) Some students of this school have planned to make a trip through Manchuria and Chosen for educational purposes by taking advantage of the summer vacation.

〔註〕to make a trip は to take a trip とすることもあり。trip の外に to make a journey, or a voyage と云ふ句を記憶し置くべし。

例:—We make a journey, trip, or voyage, or take a trip, to a place.

(317) I am thinking that this summer I will first take a trip to Hokkaido, and then try to explore Saghalien if I can.

〔註〕1. 「北海道」を道路の名として用ひる時は the を冠し、場所の名として用ひる時は the を冠せず (278 例? 註を見よ)。

2. Saghalien は Karafuto としても差支なし、然し Saghalien の綴を誤らぬ様に注意すべし。

3. to take a trip は 316 例を見よ。

(318) The number of foreign tourists who come over to our country, has markedly increased of late, and every hotel seems to be full. In the present state of things, we can not give pleasure and satisfaction to these foreign tourists.

- 〔註〕 1. The number of …… の形につきての説明は 302 例の註に詳し。
2. come over の over の説明も 301 例の註を見よ。

(319) You say that Mr. M can not have arrived in Kyoto yet, but I think he must certainly have got there. If he has not yet arrived there, some accident may have befallen him on the way.

〔註〕 1. can not には二種の用法あり、〔第一種〕は「出来ない」の意、〔第二種〕は「……する筈がない」の意、即ち must (……に違いない) の反對の意を表はす、又この第二種の意は can not の如き打消の形のみならず疑問の形の時にも用ひる事あり、其時は「若しや……であらうか、(…である筈はないが)」の意を有す。

〔第一種〕「君は此を日本語に譯する事が出来るか」
「いや、譯する事は出来ない」
“Can you render this into Japanese?”
“No, I can not.”

〔第二種〕「此報知は眞實であらうか〔眞實な筈はないか〕」
「いや、其れは眞實な筈はない」
“Can this report be true?”
“No, it can not be true.”

2. some accident…… は He may have met with some accident. …… 又 something may have happened to him. とするも可なり。

〔注意〕—to happen は自動詞なれば後に目的語を置くを得ず、然し to befall は他動詞なれば後に目的語を置くを要す。

(320) The Director of the Civil Administration Bureau of Formosa, who came Tokyo, is to sail for Formosa by the Tamba-maru at noon to-morrow.

〔註〕 is to sail の形は 73 例の註 1 を見よ。

(321) It is said that Major-General Ishiyama who was to return to his post in company with the Governor-General, has postponed his departure to suit his own convenience.

〔註〕 was to return も is to sail 同様 73 例の註 1 を見よ。

(322) How violently the wind blew on our recent voyage to Otaru!

〔註〕 1. How violently the wind…… は What a violent wind…… とするも可なり。(77 例参照)

2. on…… voyage の on は「航海中」の中に相當する語にして during の代りに用ひるものなることば 273 例の註に説明せり。

例：—「加奈太へ参る船中であの方とお近づきになりました」
I made his acquaintance on my voyage to Canada.

(323) I think of making a trip to the South Sea Islands next April, but I have not yet fully determined.

〔註〕 群島の名には the を冠することを忘るべからず、然し單獨の島の名には冠詞を附せず。

例：一群島 the Philippine Islands (非官賓群島)；the Kurile Islands (千島群島)；Pescadores (澎湖島)等。

單獨の島：—Sado (佐渡島)；Ceylon [silōn' or sē'lon] (錫蘭島)；Formosa (臺灣島)等。

2. to make a trip 又は to take a trip のことは 316 例を見よ。

(324) We have had no rain for a long time. I hope you will have fine weather for your journey.

〔註〕 We have…… は There has been no rain…… にても可なり。

(325) I have all the desire in the world to make a trip abroad, but I am sorry that I can not afford it.

〔註〕 1. in the world は意味を強める爲の phrase にて三様の用法あり。

(1) 不思議、驚嘆、當惑の意を表はすに疑問代名詞又は疑問副詞と共に用ふ。

例：—「一体お前は誰だ」〔疑問代名詞〕

Who in the world are you?

「一体どうして其處へ行つたのか」〔疑問副詞〕

How in all the world did you get there?

(2) 打消の意を強める爲め at all 又は by all means の如くに用ふ。

例：—「其人等は名々に密札を持つて居る處を描いて貰つて居るが、其れは全く面白味のない、變化の全然欠けて居る、配合の皆無ないものである」

“They (seven of them) were drawn with seven oranges, a thing quite out of taste, no variety in life, no composition in the world.”—*Vicar of Wakefield. Chapt. XVI.*

(3) 最上級の意を強むるに用ふ。

例：—「この様な悠の深い世には顔が奇麗であらうが、性質がよからうが、あらゆる遊藝が備はつて居やうが、何になるのですか。本人の人

物如何を尋ねるよりも、持参金は幾何あるかを尋ねる世の中じやありませんか！

“What signifies beauty, or what signifies all the virtue, and all the qualifications in the world, in this age of self-interest? It is not, what is she? but, what has she? is all the cry.”—*Ibid. Chapt. XVI.*

〔本文に於て in the world は all の意を強むるに用ふ。〕

2. to afford は to bear the expense (費用に堪へる)の意なり。

(326) I purpose to sail as far as Hojo by the Kwannon-maru which runs in Tokyo Bay.

〔註〕 1. to purpose は會話体の文にては to intend を用ひる方可なり。此語は一般には infinitive と共に用ふれども又 gerund と共に用ひることもあり。

例：—「信長は佛僧徒の勢力を削ぐ爲めの目的で京都に南蠻寺を建立した」
Nobunaga, *purposing* to restrain the power of the Buddhist priests, built the Nambanji Temple in Kyoto.

「東京に理想的の劇場を建て積りです」

They *purpose* building an ideal theatre in Tokyo.

2. 普通の文法書に大洋、海峽等には the を冠す云ふ規則あるより、Bay にも the を冠するものあれば Tokyo Bay の如き形には the を冠せず、然し the Bay of Tokyo、させば the は必要なり。

Bay :—(a) The Bay of Biscay (佛國)；The Bay of Naples (伊太利)；The Bay of Bengal (印度)等。

(b) San Francisco Bay (米國)；New York Bay (米國)；Cardigan Bay (英國)等。

Gulf :—The Gulf of Mexico 又 The Mexican Gulf (米國)；The Gulf of Finland (露國)；The Persian Gulf (ペルシヤ國)等。

Sea :—The Baltic Sea (露國)；The Mediterranean Sea (地中海)；The South China Sea (南支那海)等。

Ocean:—The Atlantic Ocean (大西洋): The Pacific Ocean (太平洋):
The Arctic Ocean (北氷洋): Antarctic Ocean (南氷洋) 等。
Strait; Channel:—The Strait of Gibraltar (西班牙): The Malacca
Strait (馬來半島): The English Channel (英國海峽) 等。

Group VII.

(327) I make haste so as to be in time for the express.

〔註〕1. 本文は I made haste lest I should miss the express. 又は I made haste for fear that I might miss the express. さするも可なり。

2. so as は常に目的の意を示す infinitive に従はれて「…する様に」の意にて用ふ、而して so as + infinitive は so as [I would make haste, if wished] to be in time……のイタリックの處畧せられたりを見ることを得。

3. to be in time for…… は to catch…… にても可なり。

(328) I got up early (in order) that I might catch the first train.

〔註〕1. 本文は 327 例の如く so as to…… を用ひて ……early so as to catch…… さするも可なり。

2. in order that は目的の意を示す接續詞にして so that 又は that に代ふるも可なり、而して此等は何れも後に必ず may, might の來ることに注意すべし。

(329) As I am now considerably better, I will see you off at least as far as Shimbashi.

〔註〕1. 「人を見送る」と云ふ時は見送らるゝ人を to see さ off の間に狭むべし。

2. 「余程遠者に」と云ふは以前に比して遠者になつたの意味なれば better (比較級) を用ひる要あり。

(330) I went to Shimbashi Station yesterday to see a friend of mine off.

〔註〕「停車場」を station と云ふは英國式にして、米國にては depot (dépôt) を用ふ。「出札所」も booking-office は英國式にて、米國にては ticket-office を用ふ。

(331) An enormous crowd was gathered at Uyeno Station to see H.I.H. the Crown Prince and his consort off.

〔註〕1. H.I.H. は His Imperial Highness の略なり、然し此の Imperial は略して H.H. (His Highness の略) と書くも差支なし。

2. H.I.H. the Crown Prince and his consort は T.I.H. the Crown Prince and Princess として可なり、而して T.I.H. は Their Imperial Highnesses の略なり。

3. 序でに「天皇陛下」は H.I.M. the Emperor。H.I.M. は His Imperial Majesty の略。「皇后陛下」は H.I.M. the Empress。H.I.M. は Her Imperial Majesty の略。「天皇皇后兩陛下」は T.M. the Emperor and the Empress。T.I.M. は Their Imperial Majesties の略。「兩陛下」は Their Majesties。

〔注意〕—此等總ての場合に於て Imperial は略して可なる語なり。

(332) Shimbashi Station was crowded with persons of high rank and office who came to meet T.H. Prince and Princess Fushimi, Jr. who have returned here from their tour in Europe.

- 〔註〕 1. T.H. は Their Highnesses の略、Imperial は略するも可なり。
 2. Jr. は Junior 即ち「年少」の意なれば「若宮」の義に當る。Junior の反對は Senior なり。
 3. 朝鮮の「李王」は Prince Yi. 「李大王」は Prince Yi, Senior と譯して可なり。

(333) I went to the station to meet a friend of mine, but I got there too late, so I could not meet him.

(334) I am expecting the train to arrive every moment, but it has not yet come: probably some accident may have happened on the way.

〔註〕 1. 例:—「少年は今にも大蛇に呑まれるかと思つて聲のあらん限りに叫びましたが、其時ふと目が覺めて見ますと全く夢であつたことが分つた。」
 The boy *expected* to be swallowed by a huge snake *every moment*, and cried at the top of his voice, when he happened to wake up to find that it was all a dream.

2. この probably 又は 256 例の unfortunately の如き副詞を sentence の初めに置く時は其 sentence 全體を形容するものなり、故にかゝる場合に It is probable that…… 又は It is unfortunate that…… となすも同様。

例:—(a) 「彼が死ななかつたのは仕合であつた。」

Happily he did not die. (= *It is happy that*……)

(b) 「盗人が捕縛せられなかつたのは惜いことだ。」

Unfortunately the thief was not arrested. (= *It is unfortunate that*……)

3. 「變事が起る」は 319 例を見よ。

(335) The faster the train ran, the more I enjoyed it.

〔註〕 the……, the…… の説明は 134 例の註に詳し。

(336) The faster the bicycle ran, the more furiously the dog barked at it.

(337) Porter! Get this luggage booked as quick as possible.

〔註〕 1. Get……booked の形は 208 例に詳説せり。

2. 「荷物」の種類のごときは 233 例の註 2 に詳し。

3. 英國にては手荷物を預かるに日本の如く check (合札) を出さず、只だ「何處行」と記入するだけなれば to book と云ふ語を用ふ、然し米國にては日本と同様なれば米國流に言へば Get this baggage checked. と云ふ。

注意:—luggage (英國); baggage (米國)。

(338) Luggages are carried free up to thirty *kin*.

〔註〕 1. carried は sent とするも可なり。

2. 「無賃」「無料」「無税」等には free を用ふ。例:—「入場無料」 Admission free: 「軍人及學生に限り無料」 Admission free to soldiers and students only: 「聴講無料」 Admission to the lectures free: 「無税品」 free goods: 「無税港」「自由港」 free port: 「自由貿易」 free trade 等。

(339) If you go right along this road for about another *ri*, you will come out at Kasukabe noted for *wistā'ria*.

〔註〕 another には二種の意あり。

〔第一種〕「他の」「異なりたる」の意。

例:—Bring me *another* (= a different) knife. This one will not do.

〔第二種〕「今一つ」の意。

例:—He will pass, if you give him *another* (=one more or an additional) mark.

注意:—此文の *another*. 及 29 例の *another* は共に第二種に属すべきものなり。

(340) I once lost my way at Asakusa, and I was at a loss what to do, when a boy twelve or thirteen years old ran up to me and kindly showed me the way to the Kaminarimon.

〔註〕1. 爰の when は and then の意なり (180 例参照)。

2. 「幾歳の」を譯するに二様の言ひ方あり、即ち A man sixty years old と A man of sixty [of age] なり。

(341) Excuse my asking, but which is the shortest way to the station?

〔註〕1. 「失禮ですが」に種々の言ひ方あり (218 例の註を見よ)。

例:—(1) 「失禮ですが此の黄色の花は蒲公英で御坐いますか」

May I ask you if this yellow flower is a dān/delion?

(2) 「失禮致しました、私は其れが私のかと思ひ違がつて居ました」

Pardon me, for I took it for mine.

(3) 「急いでいますから、お先へ失禮致します」

As I am in a hurry, excuse my leaving (or walking) before you.

2. 「近路」を譯するに the shortest way と a short cut と意味の上に大差あれば注意して用ふべし (343 例の註の例を見よ)。

a short cut は曲り角などを悉く除きて特別に通行の距離を短くしたるものにて野原や山林や空地などの處にては作ることを得れども、人家稠密なる都會などにては實際に short cut を作ることは不可能なり。

the shortest way は short cut の如く曲り角を除きたる道にあらず甲の

場所より乙の場所に達するに幾條も道はあれども其中にても他の總てに比して最短距離のものあり、此れを the shortest way と云ふ、故に a short cut とは其意に大差あり。

(342) Do you know that there is a short cut across the field?

(343) We will go by the shortest way.

〔註〕爰の by は「どの道を行く」と云ふ時の「を」などに當る語なり。

例:—「この道を廻らないで田圃を突切つて行きませうか」

Shall we take a short cut across the rice-fields instead of going round by this road?

(344) I am told that most of the streets of Kyoto are too narrow for two jinrikishas to go along side by side.

〔註〕1. too…… to…… の形は度々説明せり (123, 142, 155 例参照)。

2. 「(人が)並んで」の意には side by side の代りに abreast を用ひるも可なり。

(345) The road is too narrow for a carriage or a jinrikisha to pass.

(346) I wonder how many travellers pass along this street every day.

〔註〕1. 爰の along の用法は 308 例を参照。

2. I wonder は「……か知らん」を譯するに用ふ。

例:—「あれは火事か知らん」 *That is a fire, I wonder?*

(347) Is the path up Mt. Asama very steep?

〔註〕 path は人や獸などの度々歩みしより自然に出来たる田畑又は山野にある徑路を云ふ。Mt. は mount の略。「何々山」の「山」は常に此を用ふ。

(348) This way seems to be different from the one by which I came a-fishing with you yesterday.

〔註〕 1. 本文は ……this is a different way from the one by which I came a-fishing with you…… にても可なり。

2. 此 by は 343 例の註を見よ。

3. which を除けば by は動詞の後に來るを要す又 which を that に變ずる時も同様 by は動詞の後に置くべし。

關係代名詞 の that の前には如何なる前置詞をも置くを得ず。

例：—(1) That is the house in which my parents live.

(2) That is the house my parents live in.

(3) That is the house (……) that my parents live in.

(349) Had we been able to pass through the barracks, we should not have needed to make this round.

〔註〕 1. subjunctive mood には if, suppose, in case, unless 等の接續詞なくも be, were, did, had, should 等を主格の前に出して疑問文の如き形になして作ることを得。本文は Had が主格の前に出でたる例なり (187 例の註を見よ)。

例：—「如何に賤しきも、故郷の様な處はない」

(1) Be it ever so humble, there is no place like home.

「留守に誰か來たら、私は直ぐに歸るを言ふて下さい」

(2) Should any one call on me, please say that I shall be back soon.

2. barracks (兵營) は一般に複數形になして用ふ。

(350) Go to the end of this street and turn to the left, and you will come to the wide street of the Ginza.

〔註〕 1. Go to the end……, and…… の如く命令法の後に來る and は「そうする」との意に用ふ、而して此の「命令法と and」は If you go to the……, you will come…… の如き文の縮まりたるものと見ることを得るなり。

例：—「一生懸命に漕げ、すれど此處漕に勝つぞ」

Row with all your might, and you will win the race.

2. 「左側」と云ふ時は on the left だけれども「左の方へ」と云ふ時は to the left にして、right (右) に於ても同様なり。尙ほ此の left, right の前に the を置くに注意すべし。

例：—(a) 「僕は町の右側を歩いて行きました」

I walked on the right side of the street.

(b) 「左の方遙か彼方に白帆が見える」

I see a white sail far away to the left.

3. Ginza に the を冠するは 278 例の註に詳説せり。

(251) Go straight on, and turn the second corner to the right, and go fifty or sixty yards ahead and you will see a white-painted foreign building on the left: it is the Ishimuro Bazaar.

〔註〕 1. Go straight on の on は without interruption (止めずに)の意なり。

「講釋師は伊藤公暗殺のことを語り續けた」

The story-teller went on to tell how Prince Ito was assassinated.

2. 「二三丁」と云へど西洋人は「一丁」とは何程の長さなるやを知らざる故西洋の尺數に改めて言ふ必要あり (yard は我が三尺余)。

3. 「角」も「角度」の意にては angle を用ふ。「あの角を出つて三軒目」は the third house after turning that corner. 「右へ二つ目の横町」 the second turning to the right.

(352) Owing to yesterday's rain, the roads are very muddy. How much will a kurumaya ask to take me to Oji?

〔註〕 to ask は to request (請求する)の意。

例:—「僕はあの本箱を言値で買った」

I bought that book-case at a price asked.

(353) I visited Yoshino yesterday to enjoy the cherry-blossoms. In consequence of the preceeding night's rain, the roads were dreadful.

〔註〕 1. to enjoy は「見て此れを楽しむ」の意にして只た「見る」だけの意の to see とは其意異なれり。

例:—「初めは淺間山へ登り、後に木曾の山景を見る積りです」 (士官)

I intend to climb Mt. Asama first, and then to enjoy the mountain scenery of Kiso.

2. in consequence of the preceeding night's rain…… は……, owing to the preceeding night, the roads were bad. にても可なり。

(354) A steamer leaves the port every two hours.

〔註〕 1. to leave the port は to start from the port にても可なり。

2. every は單數普通名詞と共に用ひざるべからず、然れども本例の如き (every space of two hours の意ならば二時間を一つの纏まりたるものと見做す故、形は複數なるも意味は單數なれば差支なし (174 例の註 2 を参照)。

例:—「此薬は三時間毎に服すべし」

The medicine is to be taken every three hours. (即ち once at the end of every period of three hours の意)。

(355) The *Siberia* which left Vladivostok on the fifth inst., after touching at Fusan on the way, arrived at Wei-hai-wei safely the day before yesterday at 7 a.m.

〔註〕 1. 「寄港する」は to touch at ……の代りに to call at… にても同じ。

2. a. m. = ante meridiem (午前). p. m. = post meridiem (午後).

3. to arrive は自動詞なれば直ぐ目的語を置くを得ず、故に場所の前に in か at かを置くを要す、然し to reach は他動詞なれば直ぐに目的語を置きて可なり。

4. 支那、朝鮮の地名には漢字と大に異なりたる讀方をなすもの多く又廣く英語の名にて通するものあれば日常に出る名稱は記憶し置くを要す。「威海衛」Wei-hai-wei; 「直隸灣」「勃海灣」The Gulf of Pechili; 「鴨綠江」The Yalu River; 「仁川」Chemulpo; 「釜山」Fusan; 「奉天」Mukden; 「旅順港」Port Arthur; 「巨文島」Port Hamilton; 「濟州島」Quelpart Island 等の如し。

(356) A few years ago the *Dakota*, sister-ship to the *Minnesota*, struck a rock off the coast of Shirahama and was wrecked. Had the rock been marked in the charts? If it could be found in the charts, why did she not steer clear of it?

〔註〕 1. 船には the を冠し又普通にはイタリックにて書く事は 294 例の註に詳し。

2. 「暗礁に乗上げる」to strike a rock 又 to run on a rock とも云ふ。

3. to strike は過去及過去分詞に於て綴字が大に異なる故、誤り易ければ注意し置くべし。strike, struck, struck.

4. to steer clear of…… は to navigate clear of…… とも云ふ、何れも to avoid, to shun の意なり。

(357) Even the fastest train can not go and return between Tokyo and Bakwan in the course of a day.

〔註〕 1. 「速力」は speed けれど「速力の早い」は直譯するに及ばず、fast は簡單にて十分に其意を達するこゝを得る語なり。

2. 船の「往復」するには to ply なる語あれども汽車や人の「往復」には一語にて適當なる語なし。

(358) Does the steamer, which plies to Australia, call at Thursday Island?

〔註〕 「寄港する」は to call at…… の代りに to touch at…… にても可なり (355 例参照)。

(359) There is no opportunity now of sending by steamer to Tsuruga, but what do you say to sending by train?

〔註〕 1. 次の (a)(b) 二例の如き場合には noun-infinitive 又は前置詞 + gerund の何れを用ひるかにつき注意するを要す、即ちかゝる場合には gerund を用ふべくして noun-infinitive を用ひるは宜しからず。

- (a) { (誤) I take this opportunity to send you a specimen.
(正) I take this opportunity of sending you a specimen.
- (b) { (誤) Abstain to speak evil of others.
(正) Abstain from speaking evil of others.

2. to say to… は to think of…… 又 to be opinion regarding の意。

例：「蕈狩に入らっしゃるのは如何ですか」

What do you say to your going for mushroom-gathering?

(360) At the sound of the steam-whistle, the train began to move, puffing black smoke.

(361) Long as the way is, one soon gets there by an electric car.

(362) Many passengers lost their lives in a railway collision on the Hokuetsu line the other day.

(363) Completely absorbed in talking with Mr. Kumada, I unconsciously rode past the station where I should have got out.

〔註〕 to get out は to alight にても可なり。又 where は at which にても可なり。爰の should は 233 例の註 3 に詳説す。

(364) As the o'd man went walking leisurely, leading the the child by the hand, I caught up with them a little way this side Mansei-bashi.

〔註〕 1. 英語にては「人の頭を打つ」を決して to strike one's head と云はずして、必ず to strike a man on the head と云ふ。

例：「人の腕(又手)を捕まへる」to catch a man by the arm (or hand).

「人のボタンをつかまへる」to hold a man by the button.

「握手する=人の手を振る」to shake a man by the hand. (又 to shake hands with a man.

「人の袖を引く」to pull a man by the sleeve.

「羊の角をつかまへる」to hold a sheep by the horns.

「人の顔を見る」to look a man in the face

「茶釜の手を以て上げる」to lift a kettle by the handle.

「人の頭を打つ」to strike or hit a man on the head.

「人の頭を撫でる」 to pat a child on the head.

(然し此れは to pat a child's head とも云ふ)

〔注意:—by, on, in 等の次の名詞の前には his, her, its, their 等の如き所有格にある人稱代名詞を置かずして、必ず the を置くを規則とす〕

2. to catch up with …… は to overtake 又は to come up with にても可なり。

3. a little way …… の way は「距離」の意にして「道」の意にあらず。

(365) In Europe and America, aeronautics has made remarkable progress of late, but regrettable to say that we have not a single aeroplane flying in our country.

〔註〕 眞の「飛行機」は aeroplane. 又「飛行機」「飛行船」は flying-machine, air-ship, aerostat, aviator, を以て譯することあり。「単葉式飛行機」monoplane; 「複葉式飛行機」biplane.

(366) On Monday, Captain Tokugawa performed a trial flight on the Farman biplane in the Aoyama Parade-ground. After travelling 30 yards along the ground, the machine rose in the air to a considerable height, and made a circuit of the parade-ground and then slowly descended amidst the loud cheers of the numerous spectators.

〔註〕 例:—「氏の演壇に上りし時は喝采湧く如くなりき」

There was a storm of applause when he went up the platform.
「喝采の中に幕が締つた」

The curtain was drawn amidst loud cheers.

彼等は「帝國海軍萬歳」を三唱して解散せり。

They gave three cheers of "Banzai" for the Imperial Navy, and dispersed.

(367) Railway undertakings in our country, have made remarkable progress during the past ten years.

〔註〕 「過去十年間」は last ten years 又は these ten years にても可なり。

(368) That (electric) car is also full. As you are near-sighted, you can not see that "full-car" notice, can you?

〔註〕 1. 「近眼なる」は near-sighted, short-sighted 何れにても可なり。「近視眼」は short-sightedness. 「近眼者」near-sighted person. 「近眼鏡」spectacles for short-sighted persons. 又「近視眼」に myopia. 「近眼者」に myope. 「近眼の」に myopic なる語あり。「遠視眼」long-sightedness 又 myopia の反對の hyopia; hyperopia などあり。

(369) As I felt tired of walking on my way to Hibiya yesterday afternoon, I jumped into a moving car for Mita a little way beyond Kanda-bashi.

〔註〕 1. to be tired of …… は「飽きる」の意。to be tired with …… は「疲勞する」の意。326 例の to run と比較せよ。

(370) I live at Ushigome now, and electric cars will run near my house before long.

〔註〕 この to run は只だ「走る」の意でなく「往來する」「往復する」の意に用ふ。

(371) When I came to Tokyo for the first time, the electric railways had not been completed yet.

〔註〕 1. to complete は to finish にても可なり。

2. 「初め」には種々の譯し方あり、25 例の註を見よ。

(372) Yesterday morning, a terrible collision took place between two electric cars at Akasaka Halting Place: both the cars were broken to pieces; one motor-man was seriously wounded, but the other, killed on the spot; one conductor was slightly injured, but the other's life is in danger; and it is said that many passengers were also killed and wounded.

[註] 1. terrible は effect の烈しきものに云ひ、horrible は化物などの恐ろしきを云ふ。

2. to take place の代りに to occur を用ひて可なり。

3. halting place は station にても可。

4. motor-man は (electric car) driver とも云ふ。

5. seriously wounded は重傷なれど傷其ものゝ爲めに死ぬ事は大概なき時に用ふ、然し餘病の爲めに死ぬ事は別の事なり、然し傷其ものゝ爲め生命に關する様な負傷は mortally (又は fatally) wounded (致命傷)と云ふ。

(373) A crowd of people was gathered in front of Hibiya Park, so I forced my way into the crowd to find that a boy aged about ten was lying seriously wounded, having been run over by an electric car.

[註] 1. people は「人々」の意の時は決して複数形になさず、然し意味は常に複数なり、故に a を冠することなし。然し「國民」の意に用ひる時は單數の時は a を冠し、複数時は s を附す。

例：—(單)「日本人は勇敢なる國民である」

The Japanese are a warlike people.

(複)「亞細亞の諸國民は大概文明に後れて居る」

Most peoples in Asia are backwards in civilization.

2. to find は結果を示す infinitive なり詳しきは 258 例の註 2 を見よ。

3. 「何歳の」には二様の言ひ方あるときは 340 例の註を見よ。

4. to be run over の run は過去分詞なるに注意せよ、後にては run は transitive verb として用ひられたるものなり 311 例の to run と比較せよ。to run は自動詞とし「走る」と云ふ意に用ひる以外に他動詞又は他動詞の如く用ひる場合多くあり、次に例を以て示さん。

(1) 他動詞：—「彼は右の足へ刺をたゝした」

He ran a thorn into his right foot.

[比較：—「刺が彼の右足へたつた」 A thorn ran into his right foot.]

(2) 「走らしむ」の意にて complement と共に：—

「賞をとらず爲め私をひどく走らせた」

He ran me hard for the prize.

(3) 前置詞と共に：—

「階段を駆け上がった」 He ran up the stairs.

(4) (a) 動詞より作りたる cognate object と共に：—

「彼は一打で七つ wicket (小門) をくゞらせた」

He ran seven runs (at cricket) for one hit.

(b) 動詞と同意義にて形の異なりたる cognate object と共に：—

「僕は競争をやつた」 I ran a race.

(c) 畧されたる cognate object を説明するに用ひたる名詞と共に：—

「僕は危険を冒した」 I ran (a course of) a great risk.

(374) There have lately been many cases of trains and electric cars being derailed or coming into collision. Those who ride on them may be sure that they are risking their lives.

[註] 日本語にては「列車が脱線する」と active に云へども英語にては to be derailed と passive に書くことに注意せよ、尙 to derail は「脱線させる」と云ふ意の他動詞にして自動詞にあらざることを記憶すべし。尙日本語にて active に云ふ處を英語にては passive を用ひる場合澤山にあり、例へば「失

望する」to be disappointed; 「驚く」to be surprised; 「生れる」to be born, 例:—「彼は明治四十年に生れた。」He was born in the 40th year of Meiji. の如し。

(375) The Tokyo Electric Railway Company was to open the railway as far as Ushigome on the 11th inst., but it was obliged to put off doing so on account of the rain, it seems.

〔註〕 on account of は owing to にても可なり。

(376) This tunnel is about four miles in length, and it is said that it took seven years to construct it.

〔註〕 1. in length は long にても可なり。
2. to take は「時間がかかる」の意なり。用法は 354 例の註に詳し。
3. it is said は they say 又は we are told にても可なり。

(377) For the facilities of communication, roads are now being widened everywhere in Tokyo.

〔註〕 形容詞の語尾に en を附して動詞となす語あり、然るにこの種の en を附したる語を en にて終る past participle と混するものあり注意すべし。

形容詞	現在動詞	過去及過去分詞
wide	widen	widen + ed
ripe	ripen	ripen + ed
fast (固く)	fasten	fasten + ed
sharp	sharpen	sharpen + ed

(378) About how much net profit does the South Manchurian Railway Company make each year?

〔註〕 1. 「年々」は each year の代りに a year 又 per year にても可なり。
2. net は pure 即ち「純粹の」の意。「正價」net price; 「正味」net weight.

(379) The traffic on the Tokaido line, which had long been suspended owing to the recent long rain, was re-opened on the 16th instant.

〔註〕 1. 「不通さなる」は to suspend の代りに to interrupt も可なり。
例:—「先日の暴風にて不通さなりし長崎釜山間の電信は十月三十日に開通せり」
Telegraphic communication between Nagasaki and Fusan, which has been interrupted by the recent storm, was re-opened on Oct. 30th.
2. 「鐵道の交通」は railway traffic の代りに railway communication も可なり。
3. 「始めて開通になる」は to be opened for traffic ならざも、爰にては「不通後再び開通する」なれば to be re-opened for traffic を用ふ。

(380) Work has already been completed between A and B on the O-u Line of the State Railway, a distance of ten miles, and it is said that it has been decided to open traffic from the 10th proximo.

〔註〕 1. 「終る」は to complete の代りに to finish にても可なり。
2. 「初めて開通すること」なれば to open traffic と云ふ、377 例 was re-opened と比較せよ。
3. 「幾日から開通する」の「から」は from の代りに on and after を用ひるも同じ、311 例の註 2 を見よ。

(381) A train could cover the distance in two hours, but there is no railway which goes to Azuma-mura, so we must go there in an omnibus on the rough road.

(註) 1. 「汽車なら」の「なら」は条件の意なれど if 等の如き条件の接續詞を用ひて If a train runs……の如く長く書くに及ばず、爰にてはかゝる条件句を用ひずも A train なる名詞一語にて充分に「なら」の条件の意を言ひ表はすを得。

他例:—

「大膽な人なら其危険を冒したらう」

A brave man would have faced the danger. (=If he had been a brave man, ……).

「日本人ならそんなことはしない」

A Japanese would not do such a thing. (=If it were a Japanese, ……).

2. A train could… の could cover は indicative にあらずして、「…なら」を云ふ条件に對する結果の句の中に用ひらるゝ conditional past なり、故に現在の事實に反對の想像を云ふ、即ち「今汽車はなければも若しあれば二時間で行くことが出来る」と云ふ意味を示す。上に掲げたる註 1 の二例中の would have been, would do 等を参考して此の法を學ぶべし。

3. 「……なら」「……なかりせば」「……するさ」「……すれば」「……するのほ」「然らざれば」等は条件を含む意に用ひらるゝことあれども、必ずしも条件接續詞 (if, though, unless, provided that……, in case 等) の導出する条件句を以て譯する必要なし、此等の条件句は (a) 単一の名詞、(b) 接續詞、(c) infinitive, (d) phrase 等に縮むることを得るが爲なり。

(a) 単一の名詞:—(註の 1 に説明せり)。

(b) 接續詞 (or, or else, otherwise):—

「其堤を下りてこい、さうでないさ五十銭の科料に處せられるぞ」

Come down from the bank, or else you would be fined fifty sen.

(c) Infinitive:—

「あの女が歌ふのを聞くさ天女かと思はれるが、顔を見るさ妖怪かと思はれます」

[If one were] to hear her sing, one would take her for an angel, but [if one were] to see her in the face, one would take her for a hobgoblin.

(d) Phrase:—

「貴下の御懇切なる治療を受けなかったら、そう早くは全癒致さなかつたでせう」

Without (=If I had not received……) your kind treatment, I should not have recovered so soon.

「貴君の御助力を得ば、確かにかの事業に於て成功するならん」

With (=If I had) your assistance, I should certainly succeed in the undertaking.

「病氣でなかったら、僕は此本を去年の暮までに出して居たのであった」

But for (If I had not been……) my illness, I should have published this book by the end of last year.

Group VIII.

(382) I was just in time for the train, for it was on the point of starting, but it had not started yet.

(註) on the point of は just about to にても可なり。

例:—「僕が電燈を消して床に就かんとして居る時に戸を敲く音がした」

When I switched out the electric light and was on the point of going to bed, I heard a knock at the door.

「電燈をつけて室を出やうとする時裏門の方から又戸を敲く音が聞けて来た」

When I switched on the electric light and was just about to get out of my room, another knock came from the back-gate.

(383) If you do not make a little more haste, you may miss the train.

〔註〕1. 「急ぐ」 to hasten, to make haste, to hurry, to be in a hurry 等あり。

2. 「汽車に間に合ふ」は to be in time for a train, to catch a train, 等を用ふ。

3. 此文は初めの句を命令法にて書くも可なり。Make a little more haste, or you may not be in time for……. さなすも可なり。(350 例の註 1 を見よ)。

(384) How long does it take a letter to go to Hawaii?

〔註〕1. 「何日」「何ヶ月」「どの位の日数」「幾ヶ月」「幾時間」等は How long……? にて譯して可なり。(4 例の註参照)。

2. この to take は to need, to require 即ち「要する」の意に用ふ、而して此の to take は it を云ふ impersonal subject (無人稱主格) と共に用ふること多し。

(注意:—「無人稱主格」とは to snow (雪降る); to rain (雨降る); to take (時間又は労力を要す) 等の如き働きは明かなるも何が雨や雪を降らすか又は何が時間や労力を要させるか其主動者が明確ならざる如き場合に it を云ふ代名詞を其主格とす、此れを impersonal subject と云ふ)。

労力:—「海岸まで漕ぐに僕等の全力を要した」

It took all our strength to row ashore.

時間:—「時をさするさ雲の中に水滴が出来るまでに数日かゝるころがある」

It sometimes takes several days before clouds have any drops in them.

(385) It takes more than three hours to go on foot, but I don't think it takes half-an-hour to go by train.

〔註〕1. 例:—「あの男は成功しまい」 I fear he will not succeed.

「僕は今日に行くまい」 I will not go there to-day.

「暗くなつて来たが、未だ夕方にはなるまい」 It is getting dark, but I don't think it is evening yet.

2. 「……でないと思ふ」を英譯するに「…であると思はぬ」となる、即ち日本語と英語とはかゝる時の打消語の位置に相違あるに注意せよ。

比「明日は雪が降らぬと思ふ」

較 I don't think it will snow to-morrow.

(386) There have been remarkable changes in Japan during the past half century.

(387) It seems to me that holidays are shorter than ordinary days (are).

〔註〕 It seems to me は I think の意。

(388) I must apologise for being so late.

(389) New Year's day falls on the Sunday this year.

〔註〕「月」や「週」の名は常に固有名詞として Capital letter を以て初むることを忘るべからず。

(390) I go to my office at eight in the morning and come back in the afternoon at five.

〔註〕 一般に「朝に」「午前に」「午後に」「夕方に」と云ふ時は「に」に相當する前置詞は in にして、「何日の朝に」「何日の午後に」「何曜日の夕方に」など云ふ時は「に」に相當する前置詞は on なることを 2 例の註参照。

(391) That gentleman has never lived in the same place more than two years.

〔註〕 1. the same, the very same, the self-same 等には常に the を冠することを忘るゝ勿れ。

2. 「……して居つたことがない」は「……した経験がない」の意なれば present perfect を用ひるを要す。

(392) It is exactly six: I set mine by the noon (or the 12 o'clock) gun, so it is probably right.

〔註〕 1. 「時計を合す」は to set...by... の外に to put a watch right by... 又は to regulate a watch by... とも云ふ。

2. 「時計の針を戻す」to put...back... を用ふ。

例:—「どうか、時計の針を九時の處まで戻して下さい」

Please put the watch-hands back to nine o'clock.

(393) Would you mind winding the clock up?

〔註〕 1. to mind には種々の意あり、(a) to feel annoyed at 即ち「構ふ」「厭ふ」の意、(「乍ら基本をこつて下さいませんか」Would you mind passing me the book?) (b) to attend to 「注意する」「心に留める」、(例:—「自分の頭の繩を追へ」Mind your business)、(c) to have the care of 「氣を付ける」「監督する」、(例:—「あの女は一日大概二人の小供の監督をして居る」That woman minded her two children most of the day.): (d) to care for 「氣をかける」「心配する」(例:—「彼等は其日のことに氣を配つて、翌日のことは構はない」They mind the day and are not careful for the morrow. (e) to

obey 「言ふ事をきく」、(例:—「剛情な子供は中々母親の言ふ事をきかない」A headstrong boy will not mind what his mother says.) 等。

2. Would you mind...? は Do you mind...? と云ふよりも丁寧なる形なり。

3. 「風」は wind と發音し、「巻く」は wind と發音す。to wind の過去の wound は ウァウンド と發音し、「傷」wound は ウンド と發音す。

(394) I guarantee (that) this clock will not go wrong for three years.

〔註〕 後の wrong は「間違つて」の意なる副詞にして「……損ふ」の意に用ひる事あり、「仕損ふ」to do wrong: 「聞き損ふ」to hear wrong.

注意:—「此時計は狂て居る」は This clock is out of order.

(395) My watch keeps good time.

〔註〕 good は accurate にても可なり。

(396) This nickel watch gains ten minutes every day.

(397) That gold watch loses five minutes every day.

(398) This alarm-clock is three minutes fast, isn't it?

(399) This table-clock must be five minutes slow.

(400) I want this watch mended without fail in the course of to-morrow.

〔註〕 208 例の註に説明せる passive の事は本例の want.....mended の如き形を説明することが出来る。例へば「私は此時計を直させる」I get this watch mended. の形に於て get を want に代へれば形を變せずして意味を變ずる事を得、即ち get は「せしむる」の意なれども want は「欲する」の意なればなり、詳しくは 208 例の註を見よ。

例：「象は恰も自分がして貰いたいことを彼に知らさんとする様な風に鼻で音をさせた」

The elephant made a noise with his trunk, as though he were trying to tell him what he wanted done.—Longman 3rd Reader P. 45.

(401) It is a quarter to four by my watch, but it is ten past five by yours.

〔註〕 1. 此の如き it は不定指示代名詞にして漠然天候、時候、時間、距離等を示すに用ふ。

天候：「今日は好天氣です」It is fine to-day. (The weather is fine.....)

時候：「今日は大概寒い」It is generally cold at this time of the year. (The air is cold.....)

時間：「時は秋の半ばであった」It was the middle of autumn. (The time was.....)

距離：「此處から十哩です」It is ten miles from here. (The distance is....)

2. 「十五分」は fifteen minutes にて可なれども普通には a quarter を用ふ。quarter は「四分の一」の意にして一時間(即ち六十分)の四分の一は十五分なればなり。

(402) "Time is money." Time once lost can not be regained with all the wealth of the world.

(403) February is by no means a pleasant month to be out of doors in.

〔註〕 1. 本文の in の如く infinitive phrase の後に前置詞ありて目的語なき時は讀書の際にも學生の困難するものなるが書く時に於ては一層取扱ひ難く感ずるものなり、又日本文にはかかる前置詞に相當する語なき故、書く時に往々脱することあり注意すべし、in の次に目的語を入れて此文を書き直せば It is not pleasant to be out of doors in the month of February. なり。

他例：「僕は鉛筆を削づるに小刀が欲しい」

I want a knife to sharpen my pencil with.

「手を洗ふのに石鹼が欲しい」

I want some soap to wash my hands with.

「僕は本を入れるのに箱がない」

I have no box to put the books in.

「私は座るのに椅子が欲しい」

I want a chair to sit on.

2. 「戸外に」out of doors, outdoors 又は「屋内に」indoors は共に副詞なり。此れ等を形容詞として用ひる時は「戸外の」out-of-door 又 outdoor. 「屋内の」indoor の如く s を除く。

例：「戸外の運動は身體に藥である」

Out-of-door exercise is good for health.

「ピンポンは一種の屋内テニスです」

Ping-pong is a kind of indoor lawn-tennis.

(404) March, April, September, and October are the best months of the year for walks, I think.

Group IX.

(405) It is doubtful weather, isn't it? The weather does not settle at all.

〔註〕 weather に the を冠する時と冠せざる時の説明は 241 例を見よ。

(406) How gloomy the weather is! I hope it will be fine to-morrow.

〔註〕 it will…… の it の用法は 401 例の註に詳説す。

(407) The weather forecast says it will be fine.

〔註〕 1. 天気豫報:—

(a) 「自第一區至第四區——北又は西の風、概れ晴、但雨模様之處あり」
Districts I., II., III., IV.—Northerly or Westerly winds;
generally fair, local rain.

〔注意〕 northerly は coming from the north の意の形容詞なり、語尾に -ly がありて必ずしも副詞のみならず。(例:—「彼は世事に暗い」 He is wanting in worldly wisdom). 然し northerly は to sail northerly の如く副詞にも用ふ。

(b) 「東京——北又は西の風、晴」
Tokyo:—Northerly or Westerly; fair.

〔注意〕 northerly 等の後に wind を畧するも可なり。

(c) 「自第一區至第四區、——沿海の警戒を解く」
Districts I., II., III., IV.:—Off shore cancelled.

2. fine は fair にても可なり。

(408) When I left home, it had begun to rain already.

〔註〕 to begin の後には infinitive 又は gerund 何れを置くも可なり、詳しくは 190 例の註 2 を見よ。

(409) It stopped raining a little while ago, but it came on again.

〔註〕 「中止」の意の to stop の後には gerund を置くべくして infinitive を置くを得ず、408 例の to begin と比較せよ(詳しくは 190 例の註参照)。

(410) It is perfect weather to-day, but I fear it may be cloudy, to-morrow.

〔註〕 1. 「……すればよいが」と希望する時は to hope を用ひ、「……せればよいが」と心配する時は to fear 又は to be afraid を用ふ。

比 「彼は病氣が恢復すればよいが」
I hope he will recover from his illness.
較 「彼は死なればよいが」
I fear he will die.

2. 「天候」に it を用ひるは 401 例の註を見よ。

(411) The sky appears to be threatening to shower.

〔註〕 1. 此の threatening は indicating something approaching or impending の意なり。

2. sky は world, earth, sun, moon, heavens (天空) 等と同様常に the を冠することを忘るべからず。

(412) It is threatening weather.

(413) The weather is so fine that the whole sky is clear without a speck of cloud.

〔註〕 weather に the を冠する場合は 241 例に詳説す。

(414) It has been only rainy weather since I came here.

〔註〕 1. 時間の「から」に *since* を用ひるゝ *from* を用ひるゝの區別は 242 例の註に詳説せり。

2. 此の *to have been* は事柄の繼續を示す。

例：「私は此前の日曜以來〔引續き〕病氣です」

I have been ill since last Sunday.

(415) *It rained for three days running.*

〔註〕 *running* は *in succession* にても可なり。

(416) *We will start before daybreak to-morrow morning, rain or shine.*

〔註〕 *before daybreak* は *at the early dawn* を用ひて可なり。

(417) (a) *The weather is very changeable at this time of the year, isn't it?*

(b) *Don't people say, "Fickle are men's hearts and the autumn sky"?*

〔註〕 「天氣が替り易い」は *changeable* の代りに *fickle* を用ひるも可なり。

(418) *As a storm is feared, the coasts are warned.*

(419) *As a storm seems to be threatening, I have decided to put off my departure.*

(420) *As a storm appears to be coming on, all the ships in the offing are lowering their sails.*

〔註〕 1. *to come on* は *to approach, to advance, to progress* 等の意なり。

2. 356 例の「何處沖」を本文の「沖」を比較せよ。

3. 「帆を上げる」は *to hoist* を云ふ。*to set sail* は實際に「帆を張る」の意に用ひずして「出帆する」「解纜する」の意に用ふ。*to be under sail* は「帆を張って居る」の意なれど「駛行中」即ち *in motion* の意なり。

(a) *to set sail* :—

「コロンバスは西暦一千四百九十二年八月三日に西班牙國パロスの港を出帆せり」

On the 3rd of August in 1492 Columbus set sail from the port of Palos in Spain.

(b) *to be under sail* :—

「船は大波の間に隠見しつゝ駛走して居る」

The boat is under sail, now hidden from sight by huge waves, now re-appearing.

(421) *It is threatening to blow a furious gale. See the quick movements of the clouds.*

(422) *A report of the Central Meteorological Observatory says that about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst., a low pressure appeared south of the Loo Chu Islands.*

〔註〕 1. 「……の報告によれば」の「依れば」は *According to……* 又は *to say* を用ひるゝを 302 例に詳説せり。

2. 「南方に當って」*to the south of……* 「東方に當って」*to the east of……* なれど *to the* は時として略するゝあり。然し「南方に」*in the south of……* 「西方に」*in the west of……* 又は「北境に」*on the north of……* 「南境に」*on the south of……* の時の *in the* 又は *on the* は略せず。

(a) to the……「……に當つて」:-

富士山は東京の西に當つて見える。

Mt. Fuji is seen to the west of Tokyo.

「名古屋は東京の西に當つて居る」

Nagoya is situated (to the) west of Tokyo.

(b) in the……「……方に又……部に」:-

「滿州は支那の北(方)部にあり」

Manchuria is situated in the north of China.

(c) on the……「……境に」

「其山脈は國の南境にあり」

The mountain-range rises on the south of the country.

(423) It thundered all last night, so I could not sleep at all.

〔註〕「雷が鳴る」は Thunder rolls. 又 Thunder roars. と云ふことあれども、爰にては to thunder なる動詞を用ひる方可なり。

(424) To-night lightning is flashing in the western sky.

〔註〕 lightning (電光) を to lighten (電光がする) なる動詞に ing を附したるものと混じて lightening と綴るものあり注意して e を入れぬ様にすべし。

(425) Rolls of thunder are heard in the distance.

〔註〕 1. in the distance (「遠方に」) の意、at a distance 「離れて」「距つて」 と區別すべし。

2. rolls の代りに peals 又は roars を用ひるも可なり。

(426) As soon as the lightning flashed, we heard a thunderclap.

〔註〕 thunder-clap は近くでなる雷鳴にて パチッと云ふ音をなすもの。rolls (又 roars) of thunder は遠方にてゴロ々々と云ふ音をなすもの。

(427) That man's son was struck dead by lightning

〔註〕 1. was struck dead の dead は subjective complement なり。

他例: 「虎は彈丸に當つて死んだ」

The tiger was shot dead.

2. 「雷に打たれる」は thunder に打たれると云はずして lightning に打たれると云ふことを記憶すべし、而して他動詞に to thunder-strike = to strike as by lightning: 形容詞に thunder-struck = astonished 又 struck dumb などありと雖、此等は皆形容の意に用ひて、眞に雷に打たれるとを to be struck by thunder とは言はず。

3. lightning を lightening と綴らぬこと及 to strike と struck の綴り方に注意すること。

(428) (a) It rained in torrents.

(b) It rained pitchforks.

(c) It rained cats and dogs.

〔註〕 (a) (b) (c) 共に同意に用ふ。此文は It rained very heavily. と書くも可なり。

(429) I will go by all means even if it should rain pitchforks.

〔註〕 pitchforks は in torrents 又は cats and dogs に代ふるも可なり。

(430) In consequence of the recent frequent rains, the roads have had no chance to get dry.

〔註〕 chance の用法は 29 例を参照せよ。

(431) I fear this continued rainy weather will do much damage to the rice-crops.

〔註〕 「作物」は crops と複数形に書くを普通とす。

(432) I am afraid the crops will fail this year as they did last year.

〔註〕 1. as they did の did は failed を繰返すことを避くる爲め pro-verb (代動詞) として用ひしなり (48 例参照)。

2. to fail は「作物」につきて云へば「凶作になる」「作が外づれる」の意に用ふ。

例：「今年に概して作が外れた」

The crops have generally failed this year.

(433) Should this drought last long, the crops will suffer greatly.

〔註〕 should の用法は 27, 28 例を見よ。Should this drought の用法は 349 例の註を見よ。to last の用法は 4 例の註 2 を見よ。

(434) If the weather were normal, the reaping of rice would be in full progress now.

(435) I fear that the rice-crops will fail on account of the unseasonable weather.

(436) They say the harvest will be good, when there is much snow.

(437) A telegram which arrived here yesterday informs that, owing to the unfavourable weather, the sericulture in Toyama and its vicinity is in a somewhat poor condition.

〔註〕 According to yesterday's telegram from Toyama, the sericulture..... とするも可なり。

(438) The rainy season set in yesterday.

〔註〕 昨日を重くせんせば Yesterday was the beginning of the rainy season. とするも可なり。

(439) February is the coldest month on the whole in Japan, and June, the wettest.

〔註〕 June の次に is を略せし故 comma を置く。

(440) It will have rained a whole week by next Sunday, if it continues.

(441) In the wet season, things become musty (mouldy).

〔註〕 the wet season は the rainy season にても可なり。

(442) All the things in the closets have become mouldy-smelling.

(443) There are few men who feel the heat like you.

〔註〕「……するものは殆んどなし」の意の時は few に不定冠詞のなきを注意すべし。

(444) The weather has become somewhat warmer than it was last month, but the cold is severer than that of April in ordinary years.

〔註〕 one も that も共に同じ名詞を繰返すことを避くる爲めに用ひらるる代名詞なるが、that は後に of の来る時に用ふ。

例:—「日本の氣候は英國のよりも暖かい」
The climate of Japan is warmer than *that of* England.

(445) People say (that) the cold is severer this year than (it was) last year, but my mother says (that) she does not feel it so much.

(446) As we have had much rain since last spring, there is less rainfall in this wet season, as compared with that of an ordinary year.

〔註〕 as compared with……は as (*it is*) compared with……の italic の處略せられたるものなり。かく as に先き立たれたる participle (現在及過去) は直ぐ前にある名詞或は代名詞に關係するものなり。

(447) Most Europeans and Americans say that the summer in Sapporo is better than the one in any other place of all Japan.

〔註〕 此處の the one と that of の用法の區別は 441 例の註を見よ。

(448) It is very cold to-day, so I should have gone out in the thicker and warmer overcoat.

〔註〕 此の in は to dress in の意に用ふ。例:—「日本服の紳士」 a gentleman *in* Japanese clothes.

(449) It is getting colder and colder every day. Snow will come down before long.

〔註〕 「もう」にも色々の意味あり。「もう行きます」 Let us go now. 「もう鳥は其處には居ません」 The bird is *no longer* there. 「もう此れからは其んな處へは行かない」 I will not go to such a place *any more*. 「もうあの子はものを言ふ」 That baby speaks *already*. 「もう門が閉まった」 The gate has been shut *already*. 「もう其れで澤山です」 That is enough. 等の如し。

(450) The sky was starry a little while ago, but it has begun to rain in small drops.

〔註〕 in small drops は little by little を用ひるも可なり。

(451) How high is the thermometer in the sun to-day?

〔註〕 1. 本文は What does thermometer register in the sun to-day? 又 At what degrees does thermometer stand in the sun to-day?

2. 「攝氏寒暖計」 Centigrade thermometer; 「華氏寒暖計」 Fahrenheit thermometer; 「列氏寒暖計」 Reaumur thermometer.

the sun は「日の照つて居る處」の意。the shade は「日蔭の處」の意。

例:—「龜が日向に甲を干して居る」

The tortoise is basking in *the sun*.

「此の木蔭で一休みませう」

Let us take a rest in the shade of this tree.

(452) The thermometer stands at 95° in the shade this afternoon.

- 〔註〕 1. The thermometer は The mercury (水銀)を用ひても可なり。
 2. 95° は ninty-five degrees の意。
 3. at の用法:—「水は攝氏百度で沸騰します」Water boils at hundred degrees Centigrade.

(453) January and February are the coldest months in the year, and the mercury often falls below the freezing-point.

〔註〕 to fall は to sink にても可なり。「沸騰點」the boiling-point.

(454) In the hot season, we feel comfortable in Japanese clothes.

〔註〕 season にして hot なるは夏のみなれば the を冠す。

(455) The climate of Japan is temperate and healthy.

〔註〕 climate は一地方平均の氣候を云ふ、例へば「英國の氣候」the climate of England の如し、然し weather は天候なれば日毎に變ふることあり又一日中にて朝夕を變ふことあり。climate と weather の差を記憶し置くべし。

(456) The summer is over, so it will begin to be very cool in the mornings and evenings about the middle of this month.

〔註〕 本文は The mornings and evenings will begin to be very cool..... にても可なり。

(457) It freezes exceptionally hard this winter.

- 〔註〕 1. 本文は The frost is exceptional hard..... にても可なり。
 2. 邦語にて「霜が降る」と云へども霜は天より降るものにあらざれば英語にては to freeze (凍る)を用ひて「霜が降る」の意を表はす。

(458) We have no summer holidays in our school, but as soon as the hot season sets in, our school-hours will be from seven to ten in the morning.

- 〔註〕 1. to set in は 438 例を参照せよ。「次第」は 211 例を見よ。
 2. 俗に云ふ「土用」は dogdays (常に複數に用ふ)にして dogstar (= Sirius)(狼星)が太陽と共に出入する期間(即ち一般に七月三日より八月十一日まで)を云ふ、然し邦語の「土用」は必ずしも dogdays のみを云ふに限らず、廣き意味にて「夏」の事を云ふもあり、爰にては「土用」を廣き意味に用ふ。

(459) This tree is a tropical plant, so it will have to be protected against the frost next year also.

- 〔註〕 1. 「熱帶」torrid zone; 「熱帶地方」tropics (常に複數形); 「熱帶國」tropical country; 「溫帶」temperate zone; 「溫帶國」a country in the temperate zone; 「溫帶植物」plants in the temperate zone; 「寒帶」frigid zone; 「寒帶地方」arctic region; 「寒帶植物」an arctic plant.
 2. tropical や torrid は「酷熱の」、temperate は「適當の」、frigid や arctic は「極寒の」の意に用ひることあり。
 3. 植物も一國、一地方、一帶の特種なる植物を集合的に云ふ時は flora なる語を用ふ、例へば「熱帶植物類」を The tropical flora と云ふが如し。

4. must は過去形を有せず又未來を表はすに shall, will を附することを得ず、故に「……でなければならぬ」の意の時は have+infinitive の形を以て其缺を補ふ、即ち have to を had to として過去を表はし、have to に shall, will を附して未來を表はす、而して have to は must と同意なるは云ふまでもなし。然し「……に相違ない」の時は過去に於ても must にして had to は用ひず。

現在	過去	未來	
must	must(相違ない)	shall	} have to
have to	had to	will	

(460) The barometer is falling, so it is probably going to rain.

〔註〕「晴雨計が上る」は The barometer rises. と云ふ。

例：「晴雨計が上りかゝって居ますから、多分天氣になりませう」

The barometer is rising, so it is probably going to get fine.

Group X.

(461) Do you know what has become of the *Tsukishimamaru*?

〔註〕 What becomes of …… は人又は物の成行如何を問ふに用ふ。

例：「お内のお金を持って逃電した雷頭さんは如何になりましたか」

What has become of the clerk who ran away with your money?

(462) It is not known to this very day what has become of the *Unebi*.

〔註〕 爰の形容詞としての very の用法は 192 例の註 3 に詳説す。

(463) It is not exactly known whether the steamer arrives at the port to-morrow or the day after to-morrow.

〔註〕 1. whether 等の導出する副詞句の中には未來の shall will を用ひざることは 290 例の註に詳し。

2. 「入港する」の説明は 294 例の註に詳し。

(464) How long does it take to make a 33-centimetre gun?

〔註〕 1. How long ……? 及 to take の用法は 384 例の註に詳し。

2. centimetre (英國發); centimeter (米國發) は「一メートルの百分の一」。(metre は「我が三尺三寸位」にして「英國の 39.3707904 inches なり)。

(465) It takes two years at least to build a large war-vessel.

〔註〕 1. war-vessel は war-ship 又は man-of-war 等にて可なり。

2. 「作る」も「家」「橋」「城塞」「船艦」「鐵道」「鳥の巢」などを作るには to build 又は to construct を用ひ to make は用ひず。

(466) The Destroyer *Shinonome* received an order to leave Yokosuka on the 22nd inst.

〔註〕「驅逐艦」は tōr-pē'do-boat-de-stroy'er 然れども略して destroyer と書く。

(467) It is said that she will leave port as soon as she is repaired.

〔註〕 1. It is said that……は We are told that…… 又 We understand that…… にても可なり。

2. 「家屋」「城塞」「橋」「船艦」「道路」などを「修理する」「修復する」「修繕する」には to repair を用ひ、「衣服」「靴」「壁」「道路」などの破損を修繕するには to mend を用ふ。

(468) Some of the ship-wrecked crew were rescued by a steamer just then happening to pass by, but all the rest were drowned.

〔註〕 1. 「難破船の船員数名」は some crew of the wrecked ship を云ふよりも some of the ship-wrecked crew の方可なり。

2. 「通りかゝった」は「偶然其處を通った」の意なれば to happen を入れて譯せども又 just then passing だけにては差支なし。

3. the rest は爰にては noun of multitude なれば動詞は were なるに注意せよ、此れ救助さるゝものは一人一人さるゝことにて皆同時に救はるゝものにあらざればなり。

4. 日本語にては「溺れる」と云へど、英語にては常に passive にして「溺らさる」即ち to be drowned を書くことを記憶すべし。

(469) Now-a-days large war-ships and heavy guns are all made in our country.

〔註〕 gun は普通「鐵砲」のみ譯し居れど、軍隊にては gun を云へば形の如何、大きさの如何を問はず大砲 (cannon) のことのみを云ひて他の鐵砲は arms を云ふ。例へば「午砲」のことを the noon gun, the 12 o'clock gun, the middy gun を云ふが如し。

(470) I see two streaks of black smoke far away in the sea. Those are probably merchant-vessels of some foreign country.

〔註〕 1. 烟が豎に上って居る時は「二條」の條は column を以て譯するも可なり、然し爰にては進行中の船の後に黒烟が流れて居る處なれば column は不適當なり。

2. 遠方のものを見るを云ふ意の語に to descry あれども少し古き故、日常の英語に用ひざる方可なり。

3. 「沖」と云へども offing (420例) や off (350例) などを以て譯せざる方可なり。

4. 「商船」は merchant-ship, merchant-vessel の他に merchantman あれども此語を merchant (商人) と混するものあり注意すべし。

(471) Away in the distant haze we see two steamships. They are probably those of the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha.

〔註〕 1. 「日本郵船株式會社」は The Japan Steamship Joint Stock Company を書く又 the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha は略して N.Y.K. を書く。

2. Away in the…… は Far in the…… とするも可なり。

(472) The Japanese are all brave in time of war.

〔註〕 Japanese, Chinese 等 ese にて終る「國民」の名は國民全体を云ふ時には the を冠し一人を云ふ時は不定冠詞を附す、然し複數の時 s を附せず。American, Russian 等 an にて終る「國民」の名は國民全体を云ふ時は the を冠し s を附して複數形となし、一人を云ふ時は不定冠詞を附す。英國人、佛國人などは國民全体を云ふ時には the English, the French なれども一人又は數人を云ふ時は an Englishman, a few Frenchmen を云ふ。

(473) Alas! my comrade Morishige fell on the field of battle.

〔註〕 field は「戰場」の時 on を用ひ、「野原」の時 in を用ふ。the field of battle は the battle-field にても可なり。

(474) During the Russo-Japanese War, the Japanese navy only lost one battle-ship, a few cruisers, and five or six small vessels.

〔註〕 war は國と國との戦争の如き大戦争に用ひ、battle は合戦の意に用ふ、action (數日に亘るこゝあり) は battle よりも時間の短きもの、fight は battle よりも其意弱し。

(475) Did the Japanese army lose more than fifty per cent. of its total strength at the siege of Port Arther?

〔註〕 1. 爰の army は日本軍全体を總括して一體と見做を以て單數の意なり、故に此れを受くる代名詞は its の如く單數なるを要す、かゝる名詞は眞の衆合名詞 (true collective noun) ならば 468 例の the rest の多衆名詞 (noun of multitude) と區別するを要す。〔注意：一衆合名詞は單數の時 a an を冠し、複數の時 es を附す、然し多衆名詞は形は常に單數にて複數の意味ならば不定冠詞を附せず又複數形になすこゝを得ず〕。

衆合名詞

(單) He has a large family.

(複) There are three families here.

多衆名詞

(複數) My family are

(のみ) all well.

2. 邦語の「一割」は ten per cent. 「二割」は twenty per cent. 「一分」は one per cent. 「二割六分」は twenty-six per cent. 「二分」は two per cent. 〔注意：一 cent はラテン語の centum (一百の義) の略字なれば Mr. p.m. に於けると同様後に略語の符號として (.) 印を置いて cent. と書く又此の per cent. は % の符號を用ひるこゝあり〕。

利息の計算には per cent. を用ひる必要あれども他の計算にては「五割」を云ふを fifty per cent. の代りに fifty in every hundred, 「三分」を云ふを three per cent. の代りに three in every hundred と云ふ。

(476) On account of the recent heavy storm, the *Yashimamaru* went down off the coast of Tosa, and twenty of her crew were saved by a life-boat, but the remaining ten or so are all missing.

〔註〕 1. 「……にて」「……の爲め」は on account of の外に in consequence of 又は owing to…… などにてても可なり。

2. 「沈没する」は to go down の代りに to sink を用ひるも同じ。

3. 「船」は常に女性なれば其れを受くる代名詞も亦女性なるに注意すべし。

4. crew は衆合名詞なれば乗組員全體を總括して云ふこゝを注意すべし。例：—He took his brothers and cousins as a crew.

5. so は such の副詞形なるが、such を不定指示形容詞として用ひる如く so も不定指示語として用ひらるゝこゝあり、本文の the remaining ten persons or so の如し。

such:—「あの人はいっか私の家へ参りました」

He called at my house on such a day.

so:—「一週間程」「一週間内外」は a week or so なり。

(477) The sinking of that steamer must be a great blow to the company.

〔註〕 must には二種の意味ありて、(1) は「……でなければならん」(2) は「……に相違ない」本文中の must は第二種に屬すべきものなり (459 例参照)。

(478) General Nogi lost his two beloved sons during the Russo-Japanese War.

〔註〕 「陸軍大將」は General ながらも「海軍大將」は Admiral なる如く陸海軍各々其階級名を異にする故注意して記憶すべし。

(479) This gun is of English make, but such guns are now mostly made in Japan.

[註] 1. Japanese make の make は動詞にあらずして「……製」と云ふ意の名詞なるに注意すべし。

2. 「此ペンは和製です」を英譯して “This pen is Japanese make” となすものあれども、此れ大なる誤なり、即ち此文に於ては「此ペンは和製と云ふことである」と云ふ意なり、然しペンが和製と云ふことは何の意味なるか解することを得ず、然れども of Japanese make と of を入れる時は此れは一の形容句となりて主格を形容することゝなれば正しき文となる、次に二三の例を擧げん。

「此家は木です」	{(誤) This house is wood.
	{(正) This house is of wood.
「此石鹸は舶來です」	{(誤) This soap is foreign make.
	{(正) This soap is of foreign make.
「鐵は大變有益です」	{(誤) Iron is great use.
	{(正) Iron is of great use.
「此旗は赤色です」	{(誤) This flag is red colour.
	{(正) This flag is of red colour.

(480) After the war with Russia, our annual expenditures increased enormously.

[註] 和文には只だ經費のみありて時間の制限なれども、何時までのことか判然せざる故「年々の」と云ふ意の annual を入るゝ方可なり。

(481) It is no wonder that the number of people going to Saghalien from Hokkaido has remarkably increased since the restoration of peace.

(482) On the following day the Imperial proclamation on the restoration of peace was issued.

(483) Most recent wars do not last long, but more lives are lost.

[註] 1. lives (which are) lost will be more numerous とか又は there is liability of the loss of more lives. と書くも可なり。

2. 「短期」を直譯して short term とするは宜敷ない。

3. 「却って」は more, rather, better, on the contrary などを用ひて種々の意を表はす。

more:—

「あの木がなくなって、却って庭の風致が加はった様です」

That tree having been taken off, more charm seems to have been added to the view of the garden.

rather:—

「却って何も頂戴しない方が宜敷御座います」

I would rather not take anything from you.

better:—

「君は教師よりも却って商人の方が適するよ」

You are better fitted to be a merchant than a teacher.

on the contrary:—

「僕にあの男には敬服はして居らない、却って大に輕蔑して居るのだ」

I don't admire him; on the contrary I have a great contempt for him.

(484) He donated fifty thousand yen towards war-expenses.

[註] 1. 「献上する」は to donate の外に to present を用ふ。

2. 「軍資金」は war-expenses, war-funds, war-resources にても可。
 3. 「何に寄附する」の「に」に相應する英語は towards なり、即ち towards は「寄附する」の意の動詞の後に來る。

例：—(a) 「此金があれば學資金の足しになります」

This money will go a long way towards supporting me in school.

(b) 「學校の維持金に幾分寄附致します」

I am willing to give something towards the support of the school.

(485) Even if the war should last two or three years longer, we should not experience the want of war-funds.

〔註〕 1. even if は supposing, although にても可、又かゝる接續詞を用ひずに 349 例の註に説明せる如くに書くも可なり。

2. 「感ずる」は to feel を用ひるは宜敷ない to experience を用ひるか又は our country would not suffer from (困る) の如くすべし。

(486) The Baltic fleet was annihilated in the Battle of the Japan Sea.

〔註〕 1. 日本文にては「全滅した」と active に云へども英語にては「全滅させられた」と passive に書く。

2. 爰にては fleet は true collective noun にして單數なれば動詞に was を用ふ。

(487) The fame of Commander Hirose and Chief Warrant Officer Sugino resounds even in the loneliest parts of the country.

〔註〕 to resound は自動詞として用ひる時は「鳴る」「響く」「反響する」の意の外に本文に於ける如く to be much mentioned 或は to be famed 即ち「名聲の鳴り渡るさか響き渡る」の意に用ひる可なり。

(488) Adm. Togo won world-wide fame by annihilating the Russian fleet at one blow in the Battle of the Japan Sea.

〔註〕 Adm. は「海軍大將」Admiral の略。world-wide fame は world-wide (世界に廣がれる) renown (高名) にても可なり。

(489) The Battle of the Japan Sea is the greatest naval battle recorded in all history.

〔註〕 1. recorded in all history の代りに on record を用ひるも同じ、此等は superlative を形容する語にして、此外にも in the world (324 例); on earth; afloat (船につきて) 等種々あり。

例：—「世界最大の海軍國」the greatest naval power on earth. 「世界最大の軍艦」the largest warship afloat.

2. 日本語にては過去のことを云ふに現在時の動詞を用ひる可なり。英譯の際に注意せざれば誤る可なり。

「リンカンは大偉人なり」

(誤) Lincoln is a great man.

(was に改む)

「新井白石は博覽強記の人なり」

(誤) Hakuseki Arai is a man of wide reading and strong memory.

(was に改む)

「清正は有名な大將で御座います」

(誤) Kiyomasa is a famous general.

(was に改む)

本文に於て見るに日本海々戦は過去の事に屬する故「日本海々戦は西曆……年……月……日にあつた」と云へば The Battle of the Japan Sea was fought on ……と過去を用ひる必要あれども本文の如く歴史上今日までの中と云ふ書き方の時は過去動詞を用ひる事を得ず。

(490) All the ships in our navy took part in the Battle of the Japan Sea.

〔註〕 日本文に軍艦とあれども強いて warship を用ひずも差支なし。

(491) The Japanese army laid siege to Port Arthur under the command of General Nogi who distinguished himself for his bravery.

〔註〕 ……を「攻圍する」は to lay siege to + 場所; 「……の圍を解く」は to raise a siege of + 場所なり。

(492) In the Naval Battle of Tsushima, Adm. Togo signalled, "The fate of the Empire depends on this single action; let each man do his utmost."

〔註〕 1. 「興廢」は意味によりては rise and fall を用ひることもなきにあらざれども爰にては「興廢」は「成行」「運命」の意なれば fate が適當なり。

2. to depend on…… は「……に依つてかゝる」の意、此 on の代りに upon を用ひることもあり。

例:—「戦争の勝敗は兵員の多寡に依らず」

Success in battle does not depend on the number of soldiers.

「吾人の幸福は社會の状態如何に依るよりも吾人自らの心身の狀態如何に依るこゝ多し。

Our happiness depends more on the state of our own mind and body than on that of society.

(493) The signal-flags conveying, "England expects every man to do his duty," were hoisted by Nelson.

〔註〕 to convey の代りに to display を用ひるも可なり。

(494) Russia has an army numbering a million.

〔註〕 numbering は amounting to を用ひても可なり。

例:—「當會の會員の数は一千あり」

The members of this society amount to one thousand. (...numbers one thousand さするも可)

(495) The whole army was more than one hundred thousand strong.

〔註〕 strong は「軍勢」の意に用ひる形容詞なり、此の外 old, heavy, high, tall, round 等の形容詞も此の如く用ひるこゝを得るなり。

例:—

(a) 「彼は歳は六です」 He is six years old.

(b) 「此石は重さ十封です」 This stone is ten pounds heavy.

(c) 「あの木は高さ五丈です」 That tree is fifty feet high.

(d) 「私は丈は五尺です」 I am five feet tall.

(e) 「此池は周りを一里です」 This pond is one ri round.

(496) Admiral Togo has been created count in recognition of his services.

〔註〕 to create, to appoint, to crown, to elect 等の次の名詞は冠詞を略す。

(497) He has been decorated with the Order of the Golden Kite for his distinguished services in the war.

〔註〕 「勳章を授けらる」は One has had a decoration conferred upon one の形を用ひるも可なり。

(498) It was past two in the afternoon on May 27th that fire was first opened by the *Mikasa*.

〔註〕 1. Fire (名詞) には to open を用ひ、gun には to discharge 又は to fire を用ひることを注意すべし。

2. 本文は It was past two on the afternoon of the 27th of May when……. にても可なり、而して afternoon の前に on を用ひる時き in を用ひる時きの差に注意すべし。(390 例の註を見よ)

(499) The furious hand-to-hand fight lasted for a few minutes, but the issue remained undecided.

(500) In the naval battle only two or three of the thirty-eight enemy's ships succeeded in arriving at Vladivostok.

〔註〕 1. to succeed in arriving を to succeed to arrive と書くべからず、此れ往々見る誤りなれば注意すべし。

2. 「首尾よく云々」は to succeed といふ動詞を形容詞にして to escape successfully の如くするも可なり。

3. to arrive at + 場所は to reach + 場所に代ふるも差支なし。

〔註〕 「陸海軍の死傷、損害」には casualties (常に複数形) なる語あり。

例：—「奉天の戦争には死傷が夥しかった」

There were a great many casualties in the battle of Mukden.

(501) The enemy's losses were countless, and the dead bodies lay in piles on the field.

(502) According to to-day's paper, our army attacked the enemy in Mukden for two hours from 11 a.m. 30th ult., and cause them heavy losses.

〔註〕 「……に據れば」は 302 例参照。「損害」は 501 例参照。

(503) The wounded soldiers were taken into the field-hospital.

〔註〕 「野戦病院」は ambulance と書くも可なり。

(504) The Imperial Guard Division left Tokyo for the front.

(505) About two hundred wounded and sick soldiers who were sent back from the front arrived at Shimbashi Station at three yesterday afternoon, and half of them were at once taken into the Red Cross Hospital.

(506) It is reported that the coming autumn manœuvre will be carried out on a grand scale in the district comprising Tochigi, Gunma, and Ibaraki.

〔註〕 「亘る(時間が)」には to last, to extend, to cover などを用ふ。

1. 「氏の講演は二時間に亘つた」his lecture lasted for two hours.

2. 「祭日は三日に亘る」The festival extends over three days.

3. 「徳川時代は凡そ三百年に亘つた」The Tokugawa period covered some three hundred years.

(507) The grand naval review held in the Bay of Tokyo to commemorate the triumphal return of the fleet was really a most magnificent sight.

(508) The enemy was lunged through the breast and suddenly fell from his horse.

〔註〕 lunge は 撃劔のお突の如きを云ふ、故に劔などにて突かれたるに用ひて可なり。又 to lunge は to pierce に代ふるも差支なし。

(509) My elder brother received a wound in the left part of his hip, being pierced by a bullet in the Battle of Mukden.

Group XI.

(510) If the widest part of the Pacific Ocean is compared with that of the Atlantic Ocean, which is the wider of the two?

〔註〕 形容詞、副詞の comparative の前には普通に the を冠せずして可なれども後に of the two さいふ句が来る時は常に前に the を置くことを忘るべからず。

(511) There is a deep valley between those two mountains.

〔註〕 本文は Between those two mountains, there lies a deep valley. にても可なり。

(512) The Pacific Ocean lies between Asia and America.

〔註〕 to lie は 横、野原、海、谷等多くは平面のもの、「在る」といふ意に is に代へて用ひる語なり。

(513) The rainbow invariably appears in a direction opposite to the sun.

(514) This evening Halley's comet will appear in the western sky at an hour after sunset.

〔註〕 1. before sunset の如き sunrise, sunset には冠詞を除く。
2. Halley は発見者の名なれば 's を附する要あり。

(515) The population of Japan yearly increases by four or five hundred thousand.

〔註〕 爰の by は「丈」の意なり。

例：「本年の收穫は平年の作より三分の二丈劣って居る」

This year's harvest falls short of the average by two thirds.

「本年は輸出が一百萬圓丈輸入に超過した」

This year the export has exceeded the import by 1,000,000.

「僕は君より二つ丈年上だ」

I am your senior by two years.

「私は五分丈汽車に後れた」

I was too late by five minutes for the train.

「経費が四分の二丈は減じるに相違ない」

The expense must be lessened by two fourths.

(516) In consequence of the annexation of Chosen, Japanese territory has increased eighty-two thousand square miles in area, and ~~its~~ ^{her} population has increased ten million souls.

〔註〕 souls を除きて in number を入れんごすれば population を inhabitants に改むるを要す、population は number of inhabitants in any place の意なればなり、而して Japanese territory に對せしめんごせば population を用ひ、in area の對句を作らんごせば in number を用ふ。

(517) Of all the great cities in the world, Tokyo has the largest area in proportion to its inhabitants.

〔註〕 of all the cities……の of の用法は 197 例の註 1 を見よ。

(518) The staple products of our country are rice, tea, and raw silk.

〔註〕 staple の代りに chief, principal を用ひるも可なり。

(519) The soil in the southern portion of Chosen is especially rich and yields ginsen, rice, wheat, and beans.

〔註〕 爰の to yield は (物の依て生ずる) 土地又は草木等を主格として常に active にて用ふ、故に passive にも用ひ得べき to produce の用法と混じざる様注意すべし。

例：「良き米は日本の南部に産す」

- (a) The best rice is produced in the southern part of Japan.
(b) The southern part of Japan yields the best rice.

(520) We can not pass the Minato river without recalling Kusunoki to our minds.

〔註〕 本文は 177, 178 例を見よ、尙ほ次の例を参考せよ。

他例：「私の家内は死んだ娘の話が出るごさごさ涙です」

(a) My wife is always in tears whenever our lost daughter is mentioned.

(b) My wife never hear our lost daughter mentioned without tears.

(521) I can not help recollecting Hideyoshi whenever I pass Nagoya.

〔註〕 1. to help が to prevent 又は to keep from の意に用ひられたる時は後に gerund の來るものなるごさご注意せよ。

例：「彼の愚なる行ひを見ては笑はずに居れなかつた」

I could not help laughing at his folly.

「僕はそう考へずに居れなかつた」

(a) I could not help thinking so.

(b) I can not but think so.

2. 520 例と本例とは同様に書くごさを得るなり。

(522) Of all the wars recorded in Japanese history, the Russo-Japanese War is the most striking.

〔註〕 1. 多少 emphasis のあり處を異にすれごも次の様に書くごさを得るなり。The Russo-Japanese War is more striking than any other war found in Japanese history.

2. この of の用法は 197 例の註及び 517 例参照。

(523) Takenouchi Sukune served the five emperors in succession.

〔註〕 to serve は「勤める」の意。

例：「私は此正月で滿五年内務省に勤めるごさになります」

I shall have been serving in the Home Office full five year next May.

(524) Our ancestors were in the service of the Hojo family.

(525) The Yasukuni Jinsha is a shrine dedicated to the spirits of those heroes who laid down their lives for their country.

(526) Iyeyasu passed away at the age of seventy-five, and that famous Toshogu at Nikko is a temple dedicated to him.

〔註〕「七十五歳で亡くなった」は He died at seventy-five. さするも差支なし。

(527) How sorry we are to see lately the veteran statesmen who took a distinguished part in building up the noble work of the Restoration of Meiji, ~~carried away~~ by death one after another!

〔註〕1. How sorry……は We are very sorry さか We are much regretted などとして可なり。

2. 「逝去するを見る」を to see the death of…… としては澤山の元勳が死んでも後に残るものも多ければ左程心細くない譯なれども、一人一人漸々元勳の数が少なくなれば悼ましくなる、故に其心持にて譯す必要あり。

3. 「維新の元勳」も the veteran statesmen だけにては其功績の程を知ることを得ざれば其功績の事を補ひ譯す必要あり。

4. to see…… carried away by death は to see…… pass away さするも可なり。

(528) To-day being the Emperor's Birthday, the Rising-Sun flag is displayed from every house.

〔註〕「紀元節」は the anniversary of the coronation (or accession) of the Emperor Jimmu なり。

(529) We hear that it is very difficult in Formosa to find out where the aborigines hide themselves.

〔註〕1. to find out の代りに to discover 又は to search out を用ひるも可なり。

2. where the aborigines hide themselves を the hiding places of the aborigines としても可。

3. aborigines は「土人」「土蕃」の意にして常に複数形にのみ用ふ。

(530) Thirty years ago, Kobe was nothing but a small fishing village, but now it has grown to be the fourth or fifth great city in our country.

〔註〕「何々に過ぎない」は to be nothing but, to be nothing more than, to be but or only の何れにても可なり。

(531) According to the latest census, the population of Tokyo is about twice as many as it was at the beginning of Meiji era.

〔註〕「a は b の何倍ある」の意は ……times as……as……の形にて表すを普通とす。

例：—「支那は日本の十倍ある」

China is ten times as large as Japan.

(532) Yokohama, one of our five trading ports, is situated only eight ri from Tokyo, the Imperial capital. The harbour is deep enough for the anchorage of large ships. Only about fifty years ago when the place was first opened, it was a mere solitary fishing village, but at present it is not only the commercial metropolis of our country, but ranks among the greatest ports in the world,—a fact that well deserves to be remembered as a conspicuous memento of the progress of the world during the latter half of the preceding century.

- 〔註〕 1. 「八里を距たる」に to be 8 ri distant の distant を略する事多し。
 2. anchorage=the place where a ship anchors or can anchor.
 3. 「便なり」は直譯せずも enough なる語にて其意を表す。
 4. 「淋しき」lonely 又 solitary。 5. 「開港場」open-ports とも云ふ。
 6. 「世界大港の一となる」to be counted as one of the most prosperous ports of the world 又 to rank as one of the greatest harbours 又 to have risen to be one of the greatest ports としても可なり。
 7. 「稱賛するに價値あり」は that should be considered as……; that is well worthy to be remembered as としても可なり。

Group XII.

(533) For autumnal leaves, there is no place like Arashiyama.

〔註〕 日本文に「なら」とあれども条件句を以て譯さず、for……にて此意を表はす。(381 例参照)

例：「愛國心では日本人に勝るものはない」

For patriotism, there is no people like the Japanese.

「風景なら松島」

For scenery, there is no place like Matsushima.

(534) Mukojima is a noted place for cherry-blossoms.

〔註〕 noted の代りに famous を用ひるも可なり。

(535) The Nachi Fall is among the most magnificent sights in Japan.

〔註〕 本文は The Nachi Fall is one of the most magnificent sights in the whole country. にても可なり。

2. 「天下」は in the world, under the sun 等と譯するもあれども、此處の「天下」は日本中の意にして世界中の意にあらざれば譯文の如くす。

(536) The wistaria-flowers of Kameido are now in their bloom.

〔註〕 bloom は「花の繁榮期」を云ふ、即ち the highest perfection of anything 又は the first freshness of beauty of anything の意なり。

(537) Yesterday the cherry-blossoms in the park were being scattered like snow-flakes by the strong wind.

(538) Isn't it a pity that no one comes to see these flowers in such magnificent bloom?

(539) I went to Asukayama last Sunday, only to find the cherry-blossoms entirely fallen and the trees covered with green leaves.

〔註〕 to cover は「葉が繁る」「花が一杯に咲く」の意に用ふ、to cover の他の用法は 381 例を見よ。この「結果」を示す to find は 258 例参照。

(540) What is the largest park in Tokyo?

〔註〕 爰の「何處ですか」は場所を問ふにあらずして、名を問ふことなれば where は宜敷ない、55 例参照。

(541) In the grove of the tutelary shrine of our village, aged trees grow thick and make it dark even in the day-time.

〔註〕 1. thick は「樹木が繁る」「毛髪がつん居る」「樹などの濃い」「厚さの大なる」「太さの大なる」等の意に用ふ。

2. forest は大なる森林 例へば the forest of Kiso の如し、grove は小さきものを云ふ、一般には愉快な裝飾的の性質を帯びたるものを云ふ。

(542) If you go to Hibiya Park on Sunday afternoons, you can hear the most delightful music for nothing.

〔註〕 1. 「日曜日の午後」は the afternoon of Sunday など、長く書かぬ方宜し。

2. 「随意に」は freely では宜敷ない、freely は without restraint の意なればなり。「随意に」は種々の意あれば其意によりて譯語を異にする必要あり。「其事柄を全く私の随意に任して下されば、私は随意行動を致します」 If you leave the matter entirely to me, I will take a free action. 「會長さ

雖會の規則を随意に変更することが出来ない」 Even the president can not alter the regulations of the society as he pleases or he likes. 「君は行くも止まるも御随意です」 you may go or stay at will.

(543) Ueno is the largest and most magnificent park: it is a recreation-ground for the citizens of Tokyo all the year round, and especially when the cherry-blossoms are in full bloom, the place is greatly crowded.

〔註〕 「四季共に」は in all the seasons にても不可なし。

(544) The scenery of Yamake, which was highly admired by Rai Sanyo, is truly rich in poetical interest.

〔註〕 to be rich in…… は to be full of…… にても可なり。

(545) The four seasons have each its own characteristic features. Supposing spring as the season of flowers, what should we call summer?

〔註〕 1. 「四季各々」は Each of the four seasons にても可なり。

2. 「特質」は譯例の外に characteristics, particulars, special aspect, particular features 等何れにても差支なし。

3. 「……させば」は正直に譯せば譯例の如くなれども、if we call spring…… 又は if spring is called…… にても差支なし。

4. 「何と云ふべきや」は What name should we give to……. What should summer be called 等にても可なり。

(546) The house on that cliff commands a fine view.

〔註〕 1. 「……の上に立って居る」は正直に譯せば *……that stands on……* なるれども此 *italic* の處略して可なり。

2. 「崖」は *cliff* の外に *precipice* あり。

3. 「眺望がよい」は *to have a fine view or prospect* にても可なり。

(547) Mio is a place noted for its white beach and green pines, and the view of Mt. Fuji from that place is especially fine.

(548) Japanese scenery lacks magnificence, though beautiful, but most European and American scenery has grandeur in it.

(549) The scenery of the coast all around Inuboe Promontory is magnificent.

(550) Our country is famous all over the world for being rich in beautiful scenery, and above all the scenery of the Inland Sea of Seto is said to please foreigners very much.

(551) The sky was a transparent blue, and all the mountains were bathed in gorgeous hues: the picturesqueness of the landscape was beyond description.

〔註〕 「錦を飾り」を直譯するべからず。gorgeous は華麗なるの意にして、hue は色の意なり。to be bathed in…… は「……に浴する」の意なり。

(552) I love to see Mt. Fuji purple-tinted, printing its bold outlines against the clear evening sky.

〔註〕 1. tint は「……色味」の意なり、例：-black tint は「黒味」。「紅葉（色の意）」は *autumn tints*。

2. bold は種々の意に用ふれども、爰にては *striking to the eye* 即ち「はっきりと」の意なり。

3. against は「椅子が壁に立てかけてある」*The chair stands against the wall.* より其用法を學ぶべし。

(553) Isn't it pleasant to see the views of mountains or trees covered with snow after snowfall?

〔註〕 「眼が覺めて見れば一面の銀世界であった」

I awoke to find the world has been covered over with snow.

(554) On any day when the sky is clear and the sea is calm, as we look far off towards the coast of Shinagawa from the training ship lying at anchor by the side of the Merchantile Marine School, the view is remarkable beautiful.

〔註〕 1. 「……なる日」は *on a day* 又は *on any day* を用ふべし。

2. 「碇泊して居る」*to lie at anchor*; 「投錨する」*to cast anchor*; 「拔錨する」*to weigh anchor*. anchor は動詞としては「錨を下ろす」「投錨する」の意に用ふ。

(555) If we look far away, we can see the hills of Izu peninsula over the sea, and also the mountain-ranges of Hakone and Ashigara can be pointed out.

(556) In our country, there are numerous lakes: Lake Biwa in Omi especially deserves great admiration of visitors because of both its scenery and its size.

(557) The Anglo-Japanese Exhibition was opened in England this year, and it has been decided that the Japanese Grand Exhibition will be opened in Tokyo in the 50th year of Meiji.

〔註〕「明治五十年」は西曆に改めて 1917 とするも可なり。

注意：日本の年號には序數 (ordinal number) を用ひ西洋の年號には普通數 (cardinal number) を用ふ。

(558) The visitors to the Exhibition of Osaka since its opening are said to have reached to over 3,000,000.

〔註〕數が……に達するを云ふ時は to reach to… 又は to amount to… 何れにして可なり、又 to come to… も同意に用ひることあり。

注意：to reach は「達する」の意の時は他動詞なれば直ぐ目的語を置く、然し to amount と同意に用ひる時は自動詞にして後に to を置くことを忘るべからず。

(559) I was to go to Osaka with a friend of mine when I visited the exhibition there, but circumstances prevented me from going.

〔註〕1. was to ……は「筈であった」の意である (73 例参照)、然し爰の「筈」は intended to go としても可なり。

2. 「勞々」は 266 例参照。

3. circumstance は「事情」の意の時は常に複數形に書く。

4. 「……で行けなかった」は to prevent 又は to keep を用ひる時は其次に人稱代名詞を置き、次に from、次に gerund の來るに注意せよ。

「今夜あの人から来たので雑誌の原稿が書けなかった」

As I was visited by him, I was prevented from writing copies for the magazine.

「昨夜は大雨で僕は來られなかった」

The heavy rain kept me from coming here last night.

(560) A few miles from Sapporo, there is the magnificent scenery of Kamukotan. A forest of lofty trees with luxuriant foliage, the current dashing against rocks in the upper course of the Ishikari, the birds singing on the near mountains, — the grandeur of all these is beyond description. The Kamukotan Falls may rightly be called the "Niagara of Japan."

〔註〕1. 「距る」とあれども普通に distant を用ひず。

2. 「勝景」は beautiful scenery にても差支なし、然し此處の景色は雄大なるものゝ様なれば magnificent を用ひしのみ、尙ほ「勝景」は 546 例の「勝地」を参照せよ。

3. foliage は樹木の枝々に自然の形及び状態にて生へて居る葉全体を總括して云ふに用ふ。
4. luxuriant は exuberant in growth 又は abundant の意にして、よく foliage を形容するに用ふ。
5. 「緑樹の……」とあれども luxuriant foliage と云へば vertured 又は green などを加へずも其意を十分に表はす。
6. 「天に聳ゆる」など直譯するに及ばず lofty にて其意を表はす。
7. 「森」は和文に大森林となくも文の前後の關係にて forest を用ふべくして 540 例に用ひたる grove を用ふべからざるは明かなり。
8. 「岩石に激して奔る」は正直に譯せずも簡単に dashing current と書きて可なり。
9. 「峰頭」も正直に on the tops of the near mountains とせずも可なり。
10. 「日本は東洋の英國と云ふ」を Japan is called the England of the Far East. 「横浜は日本のリバープールと云ふ」を Yokohama is called the Liverpool of Japan と譯す、かく固有名詞に the を冠せば其名を有するものに類似のものを示す一種の普通名詞となる。
- 例：「彼は現代のニュートンである」
He is the Newton of the present age. (=the greatest astronomer.)
11. 「……の言や宜なり」は It is well said that ……。「……と云ふも至當なり」It is fairly said that…….等より ……may rightly be called……の rightly の用法を學ぶべし。

Group XIII.

(561) My digestion is always out of order for my want of exercise.

〔註〕 1. 「胃が悪い」を本譯文にては「消化力が損じて居る」と譯せしむ。

I have a poor stomach. I am sick at stomach. などを用ひて可なる場合もあり。

2. 「運動が不足で」は through deficient exercise にても可なり。この through は原因の意を示す from の代りに用ひらる。
- a. 「降雨不足の爲め農家は大弱りです」
The farmers are suffering from the want of rain.
- b. 「僕は彼を助けたので困難に落込んだ」
I got into trouble through helping him.

(562) Too much exercise is injurious to health.

〔註〕 to be injurious to health は to be bad for health にても可なり。「運動は身體に藥です」は Exercise is good for health or is beneficial to health. と云ふ。〔注意：一爰の health の前に the を置くものあれども此れは宜敷ない。〕

(563) Exercise benefits your health, so take much exercise every day, for you have naturally a weak constitution.

(564) I till the kitchen-garden at the back of my house as a means of exercise.

〔註〕 1. 「裏の」は behind, (at the) back of (合衆國), at the back of, in the rear of を用ふ。「前の」「表の」は in front of 又 before を用ふ。

2. 「身體の弱く病身なる」を sickly と云ふ。

(565) Since I began to take regular exercise, I have seldom been ill.

〔註〕 since は perfect tense と共に用ひるものなるは 242 例に詳説せり。

(566) The autumnal athletic sports of the First Middle School will be held on the 15th of this month.

- 〔註〕 1. autumnal は autumn にて可。
2. athletic sports は athletic meeting にても可。

(567) The date of holding the athletic meeting remains undecided, but it will be determined in a few days.

- 〔註〕 1. 「決定する」は to determine, to decide, to fix 等何れを用ひるも可なり。
2. to remain undecided の undecided は complement なければ undecidedly とすることを得ず。

(568) A baseball match between the teams of Keio and Waseda will be held on the play-ground of the Waseda University next week.

(569) The spring athletic sports held by the foreign residents in this port came off with great success in the Recreation Ground yesterday afternoon, as already stated.

- 〔註〕 1. already stated は come off の次に置くも可なり、然し其時は with great success は 文末に置く方可なり。
2. 「豫記の如く」は as previously announced としても可なり。
3. 「外人の運動會は昨日舉行せらる」は The athletic meeting was held yesterday. にても差支なし。
4. 「大成功を以て」は with great success の代りに文末に and it

was a great success としても可なり。この with は「……を以て」の意にあらず、舉行した結果が great success なりとの意なれば it is ……に代ふることを得るなり。

5. the Recreation Ground は一種の固有名詞として取扱ひて可なり。

(570) As the cherry-blossoms on the banks of the Sumida are beginning to open, the athletic world of Tokyo will begin to be active before long.

- 〔註〕 1. 「花が開く」は to open 又は to be out の何れにても可なり。
2. before long は soon に代へて will の次に置いて可なり、然し soon を文末に置く時は必ず其前に very を置く要ありと説くものあれども、時として soon 一語を文末に置くことあり。

(571) A grand lawn tennis tournament took place on the Higher Normal School ground on the 3rd inst., in which teams from the Imperial University, the Higher Commercial College, and the Higher Normal School took part.

- 〔註〕 1. to take place の代りに to come off, to be held 等を用ひて可なり。
2. 「……の諸校」の「の」を譯するに用ひし from は次の例にて其用法を學ぶべし。

例：-「彼は神戸の豪商です」 He is a rich merchant from Kobe.

例：-「僕は國は山形です」 I come from Yamagata.

3. 「植内」「境内」「屋敷」など圍ひの内を云ふ時は grounds は premises 等の如く複數形を用ふ、然し「地面」「地上」等の時は單數形なり。

例：-(a) Houses stand on the ground. (地上に)

(b) There is a well in the grounds. (屋敷内に)

(572) As the regatta of the First High School will be held on the upper course of the Sumida on Monday next, employees of the Mitsui Bank and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and students of a few middle schools in Tokyo are said to have applied for permission to compete in the races.

- [註] 1. on Monday next は前の on を除けば next Monday として可なり。
 2. employee は employ の こととするも可なり。
 3. regatta は a rowing or a sailing boat-race の意。此語は普通は数番の競漕が引續き行はるゝ時に用ひらるゝ、即ち「競漕會」の意に用ふ。

(573) The spring regatta of the Higher Technical School was rowed on the upper course of the river Sumida on Monday last. The weather being exhilarating, the function was attended by an exceedingly large crowd of spectators which filled every available point of vantage from which the races could be viewed.

- [註] 1. function は「催し」の意なり。
 2. vantage-ground, vantage-point は superiority of place の意なれば every……viewed は競漕を見ることの出来る あらゆる 利益な 優れた 場所の意なり。
 3. 「立錫の地がない」 The place was so crowded or packed that there is not an inch of room. と譯することあり、然し主格が function しか meeting などの時は was so largely attended…… の如く attended を用ふべくして crowded や packed を用ひることを得ず。

(574) Judo is now in great vogue among Western peoples; it is probable that the Russo-Japanese War has much to do with it.

[註] 1. 「流行する」にも種々の言ひ表はし方あり。爰の to be in vogue に代るに popular も可なり。to be in fashion なる句も流行の意なれど衣服、帽子などの如きものゝ流行するの意に用ひて、運動などの流行するには用ひず。非常に流行するの意に to be the rage とか to be a craze などあり。此等を用ひるも可。疫病などの流行するには to prevail を用ふ。

例：-1) 「あの店ははやる」 That store has large custom.

2) 「女學生の間に劍舞がはやってきた」

Sword-dancing has become popular among school-girls.

3) 「ピンポンは大層はやって来た」

Ping-Pong has come into great vogue.

4) 「其形の靴は今ではやらない」

That style of shoes are now out of fashion.

5) 「恐ろしい疫病は北滿州にひどく流行して居る」

A dreadful epidemic is now raging in the northern part of Manchuria.

2. 「……の影響……」は 83 例を見よ。

(575) As to-day is a festival of the Yasukuni Jinsha, there are fencing matches in the grounds of the shrine.

[註] grounds を複数形に用ひるは 570 例の註 3 を見よ。

(576) I have been to Ryogoku to see the wrestling matches.

[註] have been to + 場所は「何處へ行って来た」の意を示す、to have been at (or in) + 場所は「何處へ行ったことがある」の意なれば、此等二者を比較して見よ。

例：-(a) 「僕は一度團子坂へ行ったことがある」

I have once been at Dangozaka.

例：-(b) 「僕は團子坂へ菊見に行つて来た」

I have been to Dangozaka to see the chrysanthemums.

Group XIV.

- (577) (1) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a) \text{ How old is he?} \\ (b) \text{ What is his age?} \end{array} \right.$
- (2) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a) \text{ He is about as old as your younger} \\ \text{brother.} \\ (b) \text{ He is of about the same age as your} \\ \text{younger brother.} \end{array} \right.$

〔註〕 1. 年齢を云ふに *old* (形容詞) か *age* (名詞) かを用ひて二様の云ひ方をなすことを得るなり。

2. (2) の (b) に於ける「……さ」を *with* にて譯し *the same……with* とするは宜敷ない、*as* は接續詞にして *brother* は後に來る動詞(多くは略される)の主格なればなり。

(誤) You have the same watch *with* that which Mr. Ito has. (*with* は *as* に變ず)

(誤) Mr. Ota comes from the same province *with* you, I hear. (*with* は *as* に變ず)

3. *of age* なる形容詞の用法に注意すべきことは 479 例を見よ。

4. *same* の前には *the* を忘るべからず。

(578) I shall be just eighteen years old on the 15th of next month.

〔註〕 1. この *old* は *of age* となすも可なり。

例: 「僕は十九才です」 I am nineteen years *old* (or *of age*).

2. 西洋人は自分の年齢を他人に話すことを欲せざれば、西洋人に年齢を尋ねることは慎むべきことなり、特に西洋の婦人に向つては斷じて年齢を尋ねるものにあらずと心得ふべし。

(579) The school-age commences in full six years.

〔註〕 *to begin* 又は *to commence* は後に日本語の「から」の直譯なる *from* を置くことは決してなきものと記憶すべし、而して其の「から」に相應する英語に場合によりて異なるものなり、即ち *to begin* (or *to commence*) *with*+物; *to begin* (or *to commence*) *at*+時間+*on*+日(特別の)等種々あり、委しきは 56 例及 158 例を見よ。

(580) I shall come of age in next March, so I shall have to undergo the physical examination for conscripts in July.

〔註〕 1. 爰の *age* は法律上にて規定せる成熟期を云ふ、故に國によりて丁年を滿二十歳とする處と二十一歳とする處とあり、又我國にても皇族と人民とは丁年の數を同ふせざる如し。然し「丁年」の意が人の小供時代を過ぎて大人時代になりたる時には *majority* 又 *manhood* などを用ふることもあり。

2. 「丁年者」*a major, adult*; 「丁年以下」*under age*; 「未丁年者」*a minor, a person under age* 等。

3. 爰の *of age* と 577 例の註に説明せる *old* の代りなす *of age* とは意味の同じからざるを注意すべし、尙ほ *age* には種々の用法あれば次に例を以て示さん。

(a) 「私は丁年です」 I am *of age*.

(b) 「人の壽命は五十歳です」 The *age* of man is fifty years.

(c) 「時勢は英雄を作る」 The *age* creates its heroes.

(d) 「歳の加減で目がすむ」 My eyes are dim *with age*.

(581) (a) How heavy is that wrestler?

(b) What is that wrestler's weight?

(c) How much does that wrestler weigh?

〔註〕 to weigh は「目方を量る」の意の時は他動詞にして後に目的語を要し、「目方がある」の意の時は自動詞なれば目的語を要せず、此處は自動詞として用ひたるなり、494例の to number (数がある); 54例の to measure (尺がある) と同様の用法なれば参照せよ。

(582) (a) How tall is your nephew?

(b) How much does your nephew stand?

〔註〕 1. How tall……? は人及動物^切に用ひ。How high……? は人及動物以外のものに用ふ。

例：—「あの杉は高さ如何程ですか」

How high is that cedar?

What is the height of that cedar?

2. 爰に to stand は立って居る時の高さを云ふ時に用ふ。

例：—「僕は靴下を穿いて居って丈が五尺五寸です」

I stand five feet and five inches in my stockings.

(583) He is a head shorter than I.

〔註〕 1. この short は tall に相對し、人及動物に用ふ、其れ以外のものには low を用ふ。

2. 「……だけ」に by を用ひるは 515 例に説明せり、然し本文中にある如き差を示す言葉(この a head の如き)は比較級形容詞の前に置く可らず、故に 515 例に説明せる如く by を用ひて比較級形容詞より離すば宜敷からず。

例：—

1. { 「私の姪は私よりも丈が二寸だけ高う御坐います」
My niece is two inches taller than I.
My niece is taller than I by two inches.

2. { 「私の靴は君のよりも少しだけ新らしい」
My shoes are a trifle newer than yours.

3. { 「お嬢様のリボンは綾子様のより少しだけ赤う御坐いますね」
Your ribbon is a shade redder than Miss Aya's, isn't it?

(584) A full grown lion measures eleven or twelve feet from the point of its nose to the extremity of its tail.

〔註〕 長さがあるの意は to measure + 呎數 (+in length) か to be ……呎數 + long の何れを用ひるも可なり。故に本文は次の如く書くも可なり。

A lion, when full grown, is eleven or twelve feet long from the point of its nose to the tip of its tail.

(585) (a) That light-house is one hundred feet high.

(b) That light-house is one hundred feet in height.

〔註〕 「高さがある」の意は to be + 呎數 + high か to be + 呎數 + in height かの何れを用ひるも可なり。其他「厚さ」「巾さ」「重さ」等に於ても同様の書方あり。

例：—(a) 「利根川の口は巾さ一里ある」

The mouth of the river Toné is one ri wide (or in width).

(b) 「此板は厚さ二寸です」

This board is two inches thick (or in thickness).

(c) 「此石は三封の重さがある」

This stone is three pounds heavy (or in weight).

(d) 「あの避雷針は高さ三丈ある」

That lightning-conductor (or lightning-rod) is 30 ft. high (or measures 30 ft. in height).

(586) (a) How big (or large) round is that island?

(b) What is the circumference of that island?

(587) It is one ri round, and is about one mile across.

〔註〕 例：「直徑は幾千ですか」

How wide across is it?

What is the diameter of it?

(588) (a) What is the size of your desk?

(b) It measures five feet in length, three feet and a half in breadth, and one foot and two inches in height.

〔註〕 (a) は How big (or large) is your desk? にても可なり。

(b) の in length は long, in breadth は wide 又 broad, in height は high にても可なり。

(589) This old tree is so thick that it cannot be encircled by fewer than six grown-up people.

〔註〕 1. 本文は This old tree is too thick to be encircled by fewer than six grown-up people. にても可なり。

2. grown-up の up は 十分に の意を表はす副詞なれば grown-up people は 大人の意となる、又 out も 充分の意に用ひるこゝあり。例へば to eat up は「全く食い盡す」、to be tired out は「すっかり疲れきる」の意。

(590) That conical mountain is three thousand feet above the sea-level.

〔註〕 「圓錐形の山」さか「圓錐形の帽子」さ云ふ時は conical mountain さか conical cap さ云ふ、然し この conical の代りに conic を用ひるは宜しからず。

(591) This stone is light for its size.

〔註〕 「割合」は 292 例の「にしては」、517 例の「割合に」、592 例の「には」を参照せよ、此等の種々の云ひ方を以て此處の「割合」も譯することを得れども for が一番に簡單なり。

(592) You look young for your age.

〔註〕 1. 本文は Considering your age, you look young. にても可なり。

2. to look は完全自動詞として用ひる時、後に名詞を置かんせば必ず其名詞の前に at を置くを要す、然し 不完全自動詞として用ふれば必ず後に complement を置くを要す。

(593) The grandmother on my mother's side still retains her vigour at eighty-four. As to energy, she would put young girls to shame.

〔註〕 「……は踏足だ」は to put……to the blush を用ひるこゝもあり。

(594) He has a son of twenty who is now in the High School

〔註〕 1. of twenty は aged twenty 又 twenty years old にても可なり。

2. 次のこゝは學生の往々誤る處なれば注意すべし。

(誤) The man died at thirty years old.

(正) { (a) The man died when he was thirty years old.
(b) The man died at thirty years of age.

(誤) A man of thirty years old.

- (正) { (a) A man *thirty years old*,
(b) A man *of thirty years (of age)*.

3. (a) at school は「稽古中」。 (b) in school は「在學中」。

例：—(a) 「あの人の妹は女學校に在學中です」

His younger sister is in the girls' school.

(b) 「あの人の姉は女學校に教鞭をこって居ます」

His elder sister teaches at the girls' school.

(595) He must be a man of talent, for he passed the higher civil service examination at twenty-two.

(596) I was born when my father was twenty-five years old, so if he were living now, he would be at sixty-five this year.

[註] 日本語にては「私は生れる」を active に書けども英語にては「私は生らるる」を passive に書くことは度々説明せしことなれば注意すべし。

(597) You look younger than I. How old are you?

[註] How old are you? は What is your age? にても可なり。

(598) Are you just forty-one years old, then? You are three years younger than I, but you look much younger than you are.

[註] 1. forty は four, fourteen と綴字に相違あれば注意すべし。
2. 比較級を形容するに「餘程」は much にして very にあらず。
3. than you are の you are は「君が實際ある云々」の意、93 例の what we are…… を参照せよ。

(599) This is the first time that I have been taken to be younger than I am. My family and friends say that I look older by four or five years.

[註] 「……と見られた」は「……と思はれた」即ち to be taken …… と譯す、然し to be thought は宜敷ない、爰の to take は to be regarded as…… とか to be considered as……, to be supposed to be…… 等の意なればなり。

例：—「僕は彼をあの人の弟と思ひ違ひした」

(a) I took him for his young brother.

(b) I supposed him to be his younger brother.

(c) I considered him as his younger brother.

(600) Very few people live to (be) a hundred.

[註] 本文は People seldom live to a hundred years of age とするも可なり。

(601) Count Okuma is of opinion that man can live to be one hundred and twenty-five.

[註] to be of opinion は to have an opinion にても可なり。

Group XV.

(602) The night before last a fire broke out at a certain boarding-house at Hongo.

[註] 1. 「火事がある」「火事が出る」「火事が起る」「出火する」等は There

is (was, are, were 等) a fire; a fire breaks out: a fire occurs 等にて譯す。

2. boarding-house は「賄をする下宿屋」にて lodging-house は「室のみを貸す下宿屋」なり。

3. 「一昨日」the day before yesterday; 「一昨夜」the night before last; 「一昨年」the year before last; 「一昨々日」three days ago 又 two days before yesterday; 「一昨々夜」three nights ago, two nights before last 又 last night but two; 「一昨々年」three years ago 又 two years before last.

4. a certain は 61 例を参照せよ。

(603) In the small hours last night a small fire broke out at Shibuya.

[註] small hours = the early hours of the morning (真夜中より三四時頃迄)。

(604) On the 31st of July a great conflagration occurred in Osaka.

[註] 1. On は特別の日、特別の夜、特別の朝、夕、特別の午前午后の名詞の前に置くときは 2 例の註 2 に説明せり。

2. conflagration は big fire, great fire にても可なり。

3. 動詞の root form の語尾に ed を附して過去形及過去分詞形を作らんとする時、次の場合には語尾の子音を重ねて ed を附す。

語尾が単一の子音にて其前に単一の母音ある單綴音の語及二綴音以上の語にても終りの節にアクセントある語は語尾の子音を重ねて ed を附す。

比較 { fun + n + ed; stop + p + ed
wash + ed; bathe + d

比較 { com-pel' + l + ed; oc-cur' + r + ed
pro-lo ng' + ed; length'e n + ed

特例：一語尾が l にて終り其前に単一の母音ある二綴音以上の語は終りの節にアクセントなくも l を重ね。

比較 { trav' e l + l + ed (然し米國にては此の l は一個なり)
trav' v a i l + ed (l の前に二個の母音あれば l は重ねず)

(605) The next house will soon catch fire.

[註] to catch fire は to take fire にても可なり。

(606) In a short time the flames communicated to the house in the rear.

[註] in the rear に類似の句は 564 例の註を見よ。

(607) The fire spread to Senjubashi, so I carried my furniture away as far as the bank of the river

[註] 1. spread は 現在、過去、過去分詞共に同形なるを記憶すべし。

2. furniture は一家の家具全體の總稱にして不定冠詞も附せず、複數形にもならず、故に「家具一個」を云ふ時は an article of furniture 又は a piece of furniture を云ふ。

(608) The fire had been extinguished before a fire-engine arrived.

[註] 「鎮火する」は to be extinguished; to be got under control; to be put out; to be subdued 等を用ふ、然し「獨りで消える」は to go out, '吹き消す'は to blow out を云ふ。

(609) It was so small a fire that it was got under control by four firemen in less than twenty minutes.

〔註〕 1. so small a fire that…… [such a small fire that……] にても同じ。so は副詞なれば名詞に附するを得ず、故に small を附して so small とせず、然し such は形容詞なれば名詞に附することを得、故に such a fire とせず。〔注意：—such の次に来る名詞が單數普通名詞なれば such と名詞の間に a, an を置くことを注意すべし。〕

2. less [little の比較級なれば 度や屋を云ふに用ふ、數を云ふには fewer を用ふべくして less を用ひるを得ず、然し less than と云ふ句にして用ひる時は數に用ひることを得。

例：— (a) He got fewer marks than you.
(b) No one got less than fifty marks.

(610) Before the flames were subdued at 4 a.m., though twenty dwellings, five godowns, and three sheds were burnt to the ground.

〔註〕 ……to the ground [「家が地面の處まで焼けた」] の意なれば、「全部」さか「すっかり」さかの意となる。

(611) The night before last, a fire broke out in a village three ri from Kumamoto, the result being that fifteen houses were entirely destroyed.

〔註〕 1. 「全焼になる」は to be entirely destroyed, to be completely destroyed; to be completely burnt down 等を以て譯す。

2. the result being that fifteen houses were entirely destroyed [resulting in the complete destruction of three houses] とするも可なり。

(612) At 10.30 p.m. on the 14th ult., a fire occurred at Sumiyoshi-machi, Kobe, resulting in the destruction of three buildings.

〔註〕 resulting in…… [「……, the result being that three buildings were burnt down」] にても可なり。

(613) To my deep regret, a friend of mine got his house burnt by the big fire which occurred on the 29th of December last year.

〔註〕 1. 感情を表はす語と共に to を用ひる時は其の to は結果又は結果の感情を示す。例へば「氣毒な事には」To one's regret; 「驚いたことには」To one's surprise; 「失望したことには」To one's disappointment; 「嬉しいことには」To one's joy; 「恥かしいことには」To one's shame の如し。

例：—「驚いたことには其の風のない夜に 何處か家の内に戸のメンと締る音が聞へた」

To my surprise, I heard a door shut with a bang somewhere in the house on the windless night.

2. got……burnt の形は 208 例を見よ。

(614) On the 3rd inst., a fire occurred at Otaru, the result being that four houses were entirely, and six partially, destroyed, but only one of them was insured.

〔註〕 「保険を附ける」to insure なる語を用ふ。

例：—(1) 「私は家に二千圓の火災保険を附けた」

I have insured my house against fire for two thousand yen.

(2) 「僕は生命保険にはいった」

I have had my life insured.

然し品物 例へば時計等に保険をつけるを云ふ時等には to guarantee (請合ふ)等を用ひて to insure を用ひず、故に保険なる語を見るや事の何なるかを考へず to insure を用ひるべからず。

(615) It is said that the cause of the disaster was an explosion of kër'osēne oil.

〔註〕 1. 「火事の原因」は cause でも origin にても可なり。

2. 「火事の原因」は the cause of the fire にて可なれども一度前に fire なる語を用ひし故、次には「火事」の意を表はすに他の語を用ひる様工夫するを要す、然らざれば同音を再三繰返すは耳障りになるが故なり。disaster は fire (火事), earthquake (地震)等に代へて用ふる語なり。

(616) The origin of the fire is unknown at present, but there is a rumour that it was inçēn'dīarīsm.

〔註〕 1. there is a rumour は It is said さか It is reported 等にても可なり。

2. 「放火」 incendiary fire. 「失火」 「粗相火」 accidental fire.

(617) A fire-bell seems to be ringing somewhere. Fire-alarms of 3 bells are heard. Don't you hear them?

〔註〕 「撞板(早鐘)を打って居る」 They are sounding an alarm-bell quickly.

(618) A disastrous fire occurred in the premises of our school, and two buildings were reduced to ashes.

〔註〕 「構内」「境内」「屋敷内」等圍ひ地を云ふ時は grounds (ground は地面の意) さか premises (premise は前提の意) さかの如く複數形に用ふ。

2. to reduce=to convert (變ずる) の意。ashes (灰) は常に複數形に用ひて單數形に用ひるこゝ殆んどなし。

(619) The details with regard to the great conflagration in Osaka have been published in the Tokyo papers.

〔註〕 1. 「關して」 with regard to は with respect to にても可なり。又 concerning, regarding, respecting をも用ふ。

2. details は particulars にても可なり。

(620) The loss is estimated at 300,000 yen.

〔註〕 1. 「損害」は 502 例を参照せよ。

2. rate (價格、價位) を示す at は to value, to estimate 等の動詞の後に用ふ。

例：—「此家は價格千圓です」

This house is valued at 1000 yen.

「此度建てた土藏は價格五千圓です」

The cost of the new godown is estimated at 5000 yen.

(621) The Emperor sent an Imperial chamberlain to the scene to inspect the disaster.

〔註〕 scene は「出来事のあつた場所」を云ふ、「火事場」「殺人のあつた處」「震災地」「水害地」などを云ふに用ふ。

(622) The homeless people were temporarily removed to the neighbouring Buddhist temples and schools.

(623) Fanned by the hard eastern wind then prevailing, the flames soon spread in all directions.

〔註〕 participle (現在及び過去) は往々時間、理由、条件を示す phrase を作るに用ひらるゝことは 293 例に詳説したればつきて見るべし。

例：—Attacked by numberless wasps, he escaped them by plunging into the water. (=As (理由) he was attacked by……).

Fanned by the hard wind, the flames spread to…….(=As(理由) the flames were fanned by……).

〔注意：—上の二文に於て Attacked……wasps の句は he を、Fanned……wind の句は the flames を形容するものなり。

(624) The Kobe City Assembly held an extraordinary meeting the other day, and resolved to donate 3,000 yen towards the relief funds of the sufferers from the recent fire in Osaka.

〔註〕 1. (a) towards は寄附の意の動詞の後に用ひることは 484 例の註 3 に詳し。

(b) 「興って力あり」さか「貢献する」等の時は to contribute の次に to を用ふ。

例：—(a) 「学校の維持費に幾分の御寄附を願ひます」

Will you kindly give something towards the support of the school?

(b) 「氏は日本の教育事業に少なからず貢献した」

He contributed not a little to the educational work of Japan.

2. to suffer を「憫む」「苦しむ」の意に用ひる時に後に名詞を置けば其後に from の来ることを忘るゝ勿れ。

(625) An old woman (aged 50) named Tora who has been charged with incendiarism was sentenced on Aug. 30th in the Tokyo District Court to twelve years' penal servitude.

〔註〕 何かの罪につきて人を批難する、告發するの意の時は to charge を用ふれば to charge a man with a crime さ with を罪の意なる語の前に置く、然し to accuse を用ふれば with の代りに of を用ふ、to accuse a man of a crime の如し。

(626) Last night the earthquake occurred a little later than twelve.

〔註〕 「十二時過ぎ」は pass twelve o'clock さも云ふ。

(627) I don't think we had in any other year so many fires and earthquakes as in this year.

〔註〕 日本語にては「……でないと思ふ」を英語にては「……であるさか」思はぬ」さ云ふ、彼我兩國語の idiom の差に注意せ (38 例参照)。

(628) That district was yearly overflowed by the Kiso river, and the fields were wasted, but in consequence of the embankment works, there has lately been no fear of inundation there.

〔註〕 1. 「毎年」さか「年々」さかは yearly の代りに annually を用ひるも可なり。

2. to overflow を他動詞に用ひる時氾濫さるゝ土地を主格となす時は passive form にすることを忘るる勿れ。

(629) Houses numbering several thousands were submerged even in one ward of Honjo, and very many houses were also washed away by the flood.

(630) Mr. Ozaki, Mayor of Tokyo, is said to have sent a telegram conveying his sympathy on the recent terrible earthquake disaster to the governor of California and to the Major of San Francisco.

[註] 1. said; known; believed; supposed 等の如き動詞の後の perfect infinitive (本文の to have sent の如き) は過去時を示す爲めに用ひらる。

例:—He is said to have gone.

=It is said that he went.

2. to convey の用法は 493 例を参照せよ。

(631) T.M. the Emperor and Empress have been pleased to donate a sum of two thousand yen for the benefit of the sufferers from the drought which prevailed last year in the north-eastern provinces of the country.

[註] 1. 「畏れ多くも」は直譯することなく to be pleased to……等の如く意味を譯するを要す。

2. to suffer from…… は 624 例を参照せよ。

例:—「僕はひどく頭痛がして困って居る」

I am suffering from a terrible headache.

Group XVI.

(632) It is an age since I saw you last.

[註] 1. 本文の代りに you are quite a stranger to me. を用ひるもあり。

2. since は perfect tense と共に用ひることを 212 例に説明せしが、本文の如き場合には現在時を用ひ perfect tense は用ひず。

(633) Will you have some biscuits?

[註] 1. any を (a) 疑問文及び (b) 否定文中に用ひ、some を (c) 肯定文中に用ひるは普通の規則なり。然し any は (d) 「どれでも好きな」の意にては肯定文に用ひることを得、又 some も「何々を上げませうか」と云ふ意の疑問文中に用ひることを得。

例:—(a) 「君はいくらもお錢を持って居ますか」

Have you any money with you?

(b) 「十分戴きました、もう何にも入りません」

I have had enough. I do not want any more.

(c) 「糊を少し下さい」

Please give me some paste.

(d) 「其等は誰れでも好きな人へ上げてよろしい」

You may give these to any one you like.

(e) 「干葡萄を少し差上げませうか」

Will you take some raisins?

2. to have に代へて to take を用ひるも可なり。

(634) Will you take a glass of wine?

〔註〕 今から飲むか云ふ時は未来形を用ふれども、平常飲むか云ふ時は現在形を用ふ、635例(a)と比較せよ。

(635) (a) Do you drink saké?

(b) No, I abstain from saké.

〔註〕 to abstain, to refrain 等は「飲食を断つ」「行なせずになく」の意にして常に後に from の来るに注意せよ。

例：—「他人の悪口を言けぬ様にせよ」

Abstain from speaking ill of other.

(636) I beg you will accept the article which I send, though it is poorly made.

(637) Were you at home last night, when Mr. Yamada called on you?

(638) If it is fine weather to-morrow, I will call at your house on my way home from school.

〔註〕 「ちよっこ立寄り」は to drop in 又 to look in (at another's house) と云ふ。

(639) Will you please call on me before long?

〔註〕 本文の will は依頼の意を示す、而して依頼の will は打消の語と共に用ひず、然し誘引の意の will は打消の語と共に用ひるも可なり。

依頼：— Will you kindly lend your knife?

誘引：— Will (or Won't) you go to the park with me?

(640) When I saw Mr. Ota this morning, he said that he would call at your house.

〔註〕 he said ... he would... の would の用法は 209 例の註 2 に詳説す。

(641) I will call at your house at two to-morrow afternoon, (so) that I may consult with you about that matter.

〔註〕 本文は I will call on you at two o'clock in the afternoon to-morrow, in order to talk over with you about that matter. にても可。

2. 「……の爲め」は that, so that, in order that の何れにても可なり、然し此等は目的の意を示す接續詞にして常に後に may, might の来るものなり。

(642) Please come to see me when you are free.

〔註〕 1. to come to see me は call on me にても可なり。

2. to be free は to be at leisure 又は to have time to spare にても可。

(643) I will go and tell him to come back immediately.

〔註〕 「直きに」は soon, directly, presently, without delay 等にても可なり。

(644) Good morning. I am a man by the name of Ito from Osaka. Is the master at home?

〔註〕 Ito from Osaka の from の用法は 571 例の註を見よ。

(645) He is now at home. I will tell him that you are calling on him. Please give me your card.

(646) I don't think I shall see him, but if I should see him, I will give him your message.

- 〔註〕 1. I don't think……のこゝは 385 例を見よ。
2. If……should……の should は 27 例 28 例を見よ。

(647) As I have been very busy, I have neglected to call on you.

- 〔註〕 I have been very busy は I have been pressed by business にても可なり。

(648) Are you in a hurry? Have you any engagement now? If not, please wait a little while here.

(649) (a) I am sorry, I have disturbed you so much.
(b) Not at all.

- 〔註〕 Not at all. は Not in the least. にても可なり。

65 | (650) What I said is far from that.

- 〔註〕 1. said は meant に代ふるも可なり。
2. 本文は I did not mean that にても可なり。

65 | (651) He is not a man to say such a thing.

(652) Do you happen to have any money with you?

(653) Unfortunately I have no money with me.

- 〔註〕 unfortunately の如く副詞が文頭に出る時は全文を形容するものなるは 334 例の註に詳し。

(654) I thank you for your kind invitation for the 21st inst., but I regret that I shall be unable to accept it on account of a previous engagement.

(655) I am going to invite some friends of mine to dinner next Wednesday. I shall be very happy if you will join us.

- 〔註〕 you will join us を儀式的に言はんせば you will favour us with your company にても可なり。

(656) Will you favour us with your company at dinner at 5 p. m. on Thursday next, if you have no previous engagement.

(657) Please give my kind regards to your parents and to your wife.

- 〔註〕 本文は Please remember me to your parents and to your wife. にても可なり。

(658) I wish you a Happy New Year.

〔註〕 本文は I take this opportunity of wishing you a Happy New Year. にも可なり。

(659) The same to you.

(660) I wish you a Merry Christmas.

(661) I sympathise with you sincerely in your grief.

〔註〕 to sympathise with+人+in+事柄の形を記憶すべし。

(662) Dr. Koch, of world-wide fame, has come to our country and is being welcomed everywhere he goes.

〔註〕 1. 「世界に名高き」は本譯例の外に of international reputation も不可ならず。

2. この being は必ずしも必要ならず、故に除くも差支なし。

(663) A welcome meeting was held in honour of the party.

(664) The president of the society gave an address of welcome and came down from the platform.

(665) The American tourist-party was warmly welcomed everywhere they went.

(666) My brother is going abroad, so his friends held a farewell meeting for him.

(667) The influential persons of the city gave a farewell dinner in honour of the governor.

〔註〕 1. influential の用法は 191 例を見よ。
2. in honour of は 75 例を参照せよ。

Group XVII.

(668) How are you?

〔註〕 1. 本文は又 How do you do? と同様先方の安否を尋ねるに用ふる文なり。

2. 先方の病氣の容態を問ふ時「今日は如何ですか」は How are you to-day? とか How do you feel to-day? など、云ふ。

(669) Thank you, I am quite well.

〔註〕 1. 爰の well は「よく」の意の副詞にあらずして「健康なる」の意の形容詞なり。

例：—「今日は何だか気分が悪い」

I do not feel well to-day.

2. 本文は Quite well, thank you. にも可なり。

(670) Are all your family well?

(671) They are all well as usual.

(672) Is your sister better to-day?

(673) She is rather worse to-day than she was yesterday.

(674) My mother is ill to-day, so I can not go out.

(675) If I had not been ill, I would have gone to Nara with you.

(676) If I had not received your medical treatment, I should have died.

(677) I have been told by the doctor to abstain from saké and tobacco during treatment.

〔註〕 to abstain from ……のこゝは 635 例を見よ。

(678) I have a terrible headache to-day.

(679) I am sorry to hear that you are not well, but I hope you will recover from your illness before long.

〔註〕 爰の to hear は I am glad to see you. の時の to see と同様に「原因」を示すに用ふ。……例に詳し)

(680) My friend went to Atami the other day for the benefit of his health.

〔註〕 for the benefit of his health は in order to recruit his health にて可なれども直譯して to get well again となすも差支なし。

(681) As he is suffering from tuberculosis, there is no hope of his recovery.

(682) My mother has only taken cold, but as she is old, we are very anxious about her.

(683) I have been ill for a long time. I am not yet strong enough to go to school.

〔註〕 1. enough to……は譯讀の際に「何するだけ」と譯すべくして「……するに十分」と譯さざる様注意すべし。

2. 「長い病氣に憊む」は to suffer from a lingering illness と云ふ。

(684) I am not yet strong enough to walk so far, so I am sorry that I can not accompany you. I hope you will have a very good time.

〔註〕 「面白い目をする」to have a good (or jolly, merry) time なれども、「辛い目に遭ふ」は to have a hard time of it と云ふ。

(685) It is strange that such a healthy man should get sick.

〔註〕 1. 爰の should の用法は……例を見よ。

a. to get sick or ill は to fall sick or ill にても可なり。

(686) I beg you not to make yourself uneasy about me, for it is but a slight indisposition.

〔註〕 I beg you not to make……は Please don't make……にても可なり。

(687) How long have you been ill? Please take good care of yourself.

〔註〕 「いつから」と云へど From when など、直譯するは宜しからず。

(688) I sent my son to the Junten-do Hospital a month ago, but he left it yesterday.

(689) I think his is an incurable disease.

(690) I have a stomach-ache to-day, so I am going to send in a report of absence, that I may take a rest.

(691) That boy was from school on the excuse of illness, but it was only feigned.

〔註〕 本文は That boy was absent from school, reporting that he was ill, but his sickness was only feigned. と書くも可なり。

(692) I beg to report that I cannot go to school to-day on account of illness.

〔註〕 本文は I beg to report that I am prevented by sickness from attending the school to-day. と書くも可なり。

(693) For beri-beri, there is nothing like wheat.

〔註〕 本文の For……, there is no……の形は 533 例を見よ。

例：—「風邪なら解熱劑に限ります」

For colds, there is nothing like an antifebrile.

(694) I have just received a telegram in the sense that my father is dangerously ill.

〔註〕 1. 本文は A telegram has just reached me, announcing that my father is dangerously ill. と書くも可なり。

2. 「……さの」は to the effect, in the sense, announcing の何れにても可なり。

(695) He naturally has a weak constitution, so he has passed his life unmarried.

〔註〕 1. 「彼は生れつき病身」は He has been sickly from birth にても可。

2. 「一生を獨身で送つた」は He lived a single life にても可なり。

3. life は「一生涯」の意の外に「生れてより今日まで」の意にも用ふるゝあり。

(696) His daughter has been suffering from typhus for two weeks, but some one said that the doctor has given up her case as hopeless.

(697) Do you take any medicine for a cold.?

(698) However much I take, the medicine does me no good.

[註] 1. 「効能がない」to have no effect upon me にても可なり。
2. 爰の good は benefit の意の名詞なり。

(699) As this medicine is hard to take, please flavour it with something.

[註] 「お加減をして下さい」は Please put a little flavour in it. にても可。

(700) As the weather has become cold, take good care not to catch cold.

(701) I have caught a bad cold, and I am feeling feverish.

[註] 「熱がある」の熱に heat を用ひてはならぬ。

(702) The sons sat up with their sick father by turns all night through.

[註] 1. to sit up は「寝ずに起きて居る」の意なれば此句だけにて看護の意とならず。

2. by turns は「交る交る」の意。in turn は「順番に」の意。

(703) I hear that the teacher is ill, so let us call to inquire how he is. We hope he will soon be well.

(704) Unfortunately my brother, who is the only younger one, was severely wounded in the battle of Mukden, but his wound is now healed.

(705) small-pox prevailed in Tokyo three or four months ago, but no mention of the disease has lately been made in any of the newspapers.

[註] 疫病などの流行するには to prevail 又 to be prevalent を用ふ。

(706) It is beneficial to health to rise early in the morning and go to bed early at night.

[註] 「身體の爲めに成る」は to be good for health にても可なり。

(707) Nothing is more necessary for soldiers than health.

[註] 本文は Health is more {essential} necessary for soldiers than anything else. にても可なり。

(708) It is the duty for us students to take good care of our health.

(709) I hear that small-pox is very rife in Tokyo these times. Have you been vaccinated yet?

(710) Whenever I suffer from a nasty headache, I dip my head into water to cool it.

Group XVIII.

(711) I keep (a) shop at Ushigome.

〔註〕 1. to keep a shop は店を開いて居るの意なり、179 例を参照。
2. shop の前の a は有るも無きも何れにても差支なし。

(712) He is a green-grocer by trade.

〔註〕 by trade は醫者、辯護士なごなれば by profession を用ふ。尚ほこの by は by name (名は); by birth (生れは)等の句の中に用ひらる。

例：-(a) 「あの人は名は丸本さ云ふ」

He is Marumoto by name.

(b) 「あの人は専門は辯護士です」

He is a lawyer by profession.

(c) 「彼は生れは清國人なのですが、日本へ歸化致したのです」

He is a Chinese by birth, but has been naturalized in Japan.

(713) When he finished his school, he went into business.

(714) The greatest number of graduates from this school, enter business, and the next highest in number become teachers.

(715) I would rather be a poet than a novelist.

〔註〕 本文は I should choose to become a poet rather than a novelist. にても可。

(716) A man of sincerity alone can be a good doctor.

〔註〕 本文は Anybody but a sincere man can not be a good doctor. にても可なり。

(717) He makes it a rule not to carry on business on Sunday.

〔註〕 「定めて……をやる」の意は to make it a rule to……にて譯することが出来る。

例：-「私は朝は六時に起き、夜は十時に寝ることに定めて居ます」

I make it a rule to rise at six in the morning and go to bed at ten at night.

(718) My uncle is engaged in import and export trade.

〔註〕 to engage in は職業に従事するの意なり、故に印刷職工 = 印刷業に従事して居る職工 workmen engaged in the printing trade; 同業者 = 同種の業に従事する人 persons engaged in the same trade; 海運業者 = 海運業に従事する人 persons engaged in the maritime carrying trade.

(719) This article is different from that. If you compare the two, you will see the different between them.

〔註〕 different from は 348 例を見よ。

例：—「君が今ま話す事は先日君が言ふたこととは違つて居る」

What you tell me now, is different from what you told me the other day.

(720) Even though they cost a little more, good articles are the best value in the long run.

〔註〕 1. to cost と to give の用法の差。

(a) to cost の主格は品物を主語となす又金を拂ふ人を要する時には其人を目的語となす。

目的語なしの時：—

What does good wine cost a bottle?

目的語を有する時：—

What did your watch cost you?

(b) to give は人を主語となし、金高を目的語となす。

What did you give for your watch?

2. to cost は to put, to set, to cut, to hurt, to spread 等と同じく現在、過去、過去分詞共に同形なり。

3. in the long run は畢竟、詰る處、詰まり又は終末には、末には等の意に用ふ。

(721) This gentleman says that he will buy three dozens of those handkerchiefs, if fifteen per cent. of the price is taken off.

(722) Second-hand books are bought at high prices here for they are scarce now.

〔註〕「古本」のこゝにつきては 179 例に詳説す。

(723) To announce the opening of the shop, we sell everything cheap.

(724) We do our best to suit our customers, so we beg to be favoured with your orders however small.

(725) If he had studied English as long as five years, he ought to be able to write such a simple thing as a receipt properly.

〔註〕「も」は「五ヶ年と云ふ長い間も」の意なれば for a long time or space of を以て譯しても差支なれども少し固苦しき感じあれば茲にては as long as の方可なり。「した」は研究した経験のあるを示すことなれば have studied にて可なり。現在まで五ヶ年研究したと云ふ意味にされば have been studying なれども、然かする必要なし。

(726) A letter which reached me yesterday from a friend of mine in London informs me that trade is now very active in that city.

〔註〕本文は A letter which came to me yesterday from a friend of mine in London tells me that the present condition of trade is very active there. にても可なり。

(727) It need scarcely be said that, after the restoration of peace, Japan's trade with Manchuria and Chosen will be remarkably developed.

〔註〕「言ふまでもなきことです」は *It goes without saying that* ……にてても可、83 例の「云ふ迄もなく」を参照せよ。

(728) The port of Atsuta has lately been opened for foreign trade, but trade will not be carried on there so extensively as in Kobe.

〔註〕 *to carry on* ……は 719 例を参照せよ。

(729) More than thirty years have elapsed since our country opened her ports for foreign trade, and during that time she has made remarkable progress.

〔註〕 *More than thirty years have elapsed* は *It is more than thirty years* にても可なり。

(730) According to a letter which reached me this morning from a friend of mine who has been these four or five years in America, I understand that a great demand for Japanese goods exists there at present.

〔註〕「需要がある」199 例を参照せよ。

(731) The Grand Exhibition to be held in 1917 will be on the largest scale of any ever held in the Far East.

〔註〕 1. 「大規模」は *on a grand scale*, 「小規模」は *on a small scale* と此の *on* の用法に注意せよ。

2. 「未嘗有」は 489 例を参照せよ。

(732) Commercial success depends not so much upon the amount of capital as upon the manner of using it.

〔註〕 *to depend on (or upon)* の用法は 492 例の註を見よ。

(733) He earns a scanty livelihood by hawking about greens.

〔註〕 *to hawk* は「賣りありく」の意の外に「鷹狩をする」「咳拂をする」の意あり。*hawking* は「振賣をする」の意の外に「鷹狩する」の意あり。*hawker* は「行商人」「振賣人」等の意の外に「鷹匠」の意あり。

(734) The Japanese Government does not allow its officials to engage in business.

〔註〕 *to engage in* は「従事する」の意なり。

(735) Among the many manufacturers in Tokyo, there is none so courageous as to come forward and to put this into practice.

〔註〕 *so courageous as to come* ……は *so courageous that they come* …… 又は *courageous enough to come* …… とするも可なり。

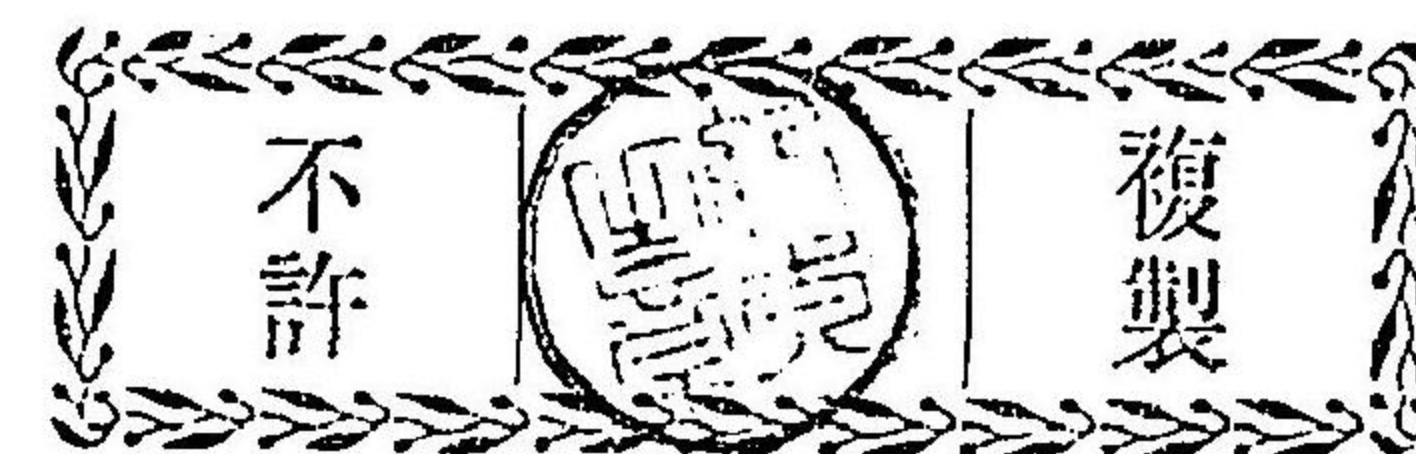
例：—「彼女の頭髪は床を掃る程に長い」

(a) Her hair is so long as to sweep the floor.

(b) Her hair is so long that it sweep the floor.

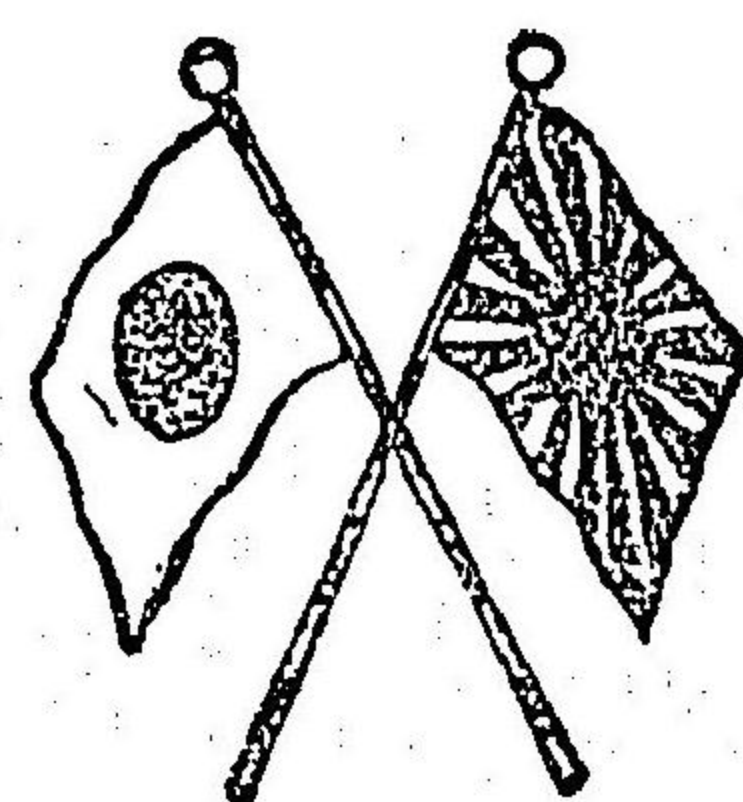
(c) Her hair is long enough to sweep the floor.

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豫 告

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等 初 英 文 典 講 義

英 文 和 譯 詳 解

各 地 大 賣 捌 所

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林 平 書 店	東 京 市 日 本 橋 區 數 寄 屋 町
武 藏 屋 書 店	東 京 市 神 田 區 裏 神 保 町
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開 榮 堂 書 店	東 京 市 小 石 川 關 口 水 道 町
若 林 瀨 岡 書 代 支 店	京 都 市 寺 町 二 條 下 町
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	金 澤 市 片 町
	長 岡 市 表 四 の 町
	富 山 市 東 四 十 物 町
	千 葉 町 本 町 三 丁 目
	札 幌 區 南 一 條 西 二 丁 目

告 廣

英語研究會編纂

諸官立學校
最近拾貳年間

英語試驗問題答案

全上中下二冊

紙數各四百廿頁
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郵 稅 八 錢

越山平三郎先生著

官立學校

英語擬試驗問題

附解并應用答

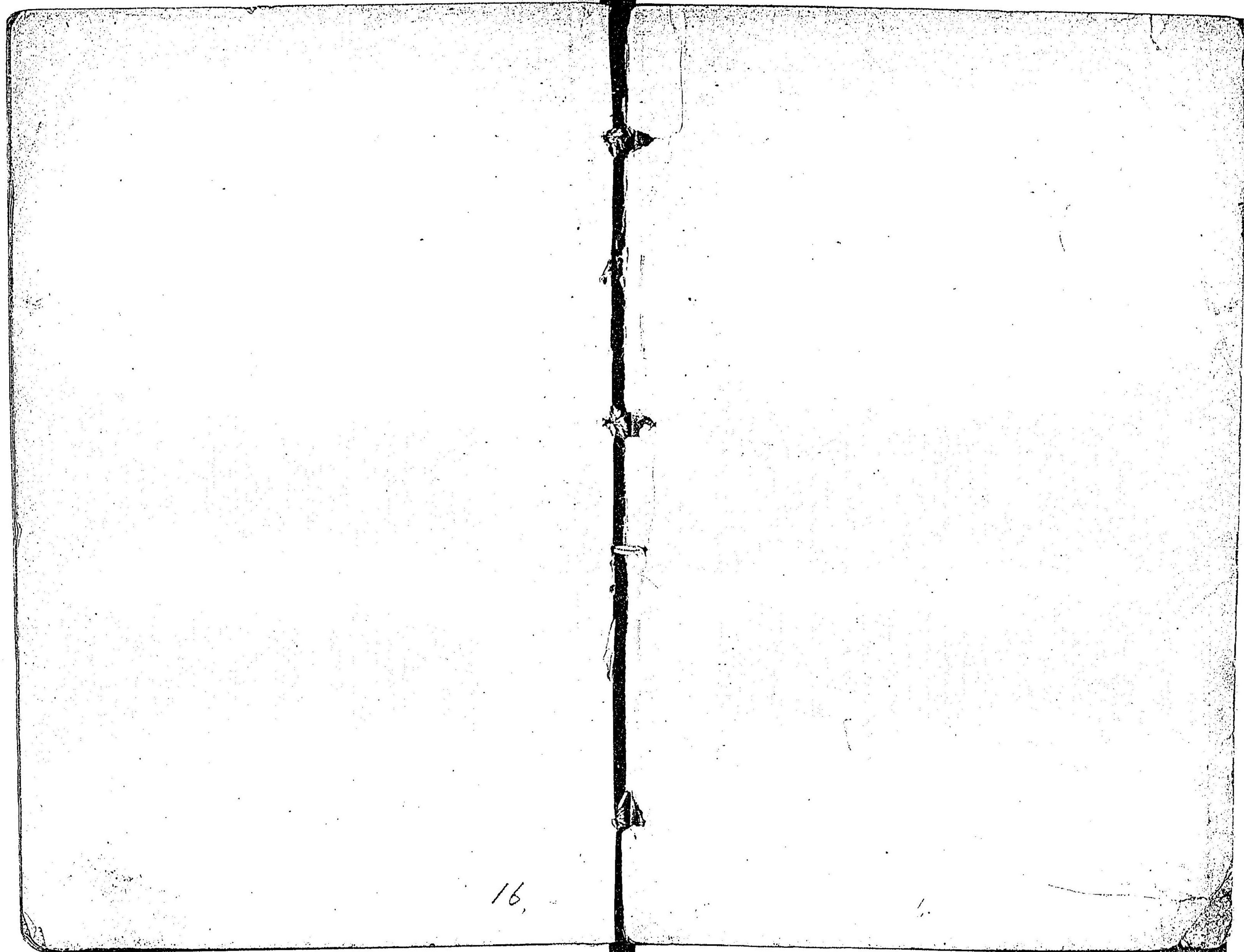
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