

Prepositions 前置詞

1. Preposition ハ Nouns (名詞) 又ハ Pronouns (代名詞) ノ前ニアリテ動詞形容詞及ビ他ノ名詞代名詞ト連絡セシメ又其關係ヲ示スモノナリ

例.

Sitting on the matting, he called for his supper, with in intention of eating it. 彼ハ疊ニ坐シ夕飯ヲ食ハントシテ是ヲ呼ベリ.

此文章ニテ on ハ名詞 matting ト動詞 Sitting トヲ連続シ for ハ名詞 supper ト called トヲ連続シ with ハ名詞 intention ト sitting (即チ he sat with the intention ナリ) ヲ連続シ of ハ動詞狀名詞 (verbal noun) eating ト名詞 intention トヲ連続ス

注意. Preposition ナル字ハ羅典語ノ *prae* (in front of ノ前ニ, before 前) ト *ponere* (to place 置ク) ヲリ來ル故ニ preposition ハ文字通ニ云ヘバ a word 'placed before' another (他ノ字ノ前ニ置カレタル語) ナリ.

注意. 之ニ反シテ日本語ノてに。(をば) ハ或語ノ後ニアリ(後ハ英語ニテ after 羅典語ニテ post) テ前後ノ語ノ關係ヲ示スガ故ニ postposition (後置詞) ト稱ス

注意. Preposition ノ用法ハ初メ place (場所) ヲ示スモノナリキ即チ above (上ニ), below (下ニ); before, (前ニ) behind (後ニ); in (内ニ), out (外ニ) ノ如シ然レモ漸々國語ノ發達ニ連レ其他ノコトヲ云フニ至レリ例ヲ擧グレバ下ノ如シ

1. A captain is *above* a lieutenant 大尉ハ中尉ノ上ナリ
2. I was *behind* time 私ハ時間ニ遅レタリ
3. I have never seen him *before* to-day 私ハ今日迄彼ヲ見タルコトナシ

注意. Prepositions ハ Intransitive verb (自動詞) ト名詞若シクハ代名詞ノ間ニ置カレテ兩者ノ關係ヲ示ス.

4. He came to Asakusa yesterday 彼ハ昨日淺草ニ來レリ
5. He arrived in Tōkyō this morning 彼ハ今日東京ニ着セリ

此例ニテ to 及 in ノ兩前置詞ハ Asakusa ト Tōkyō ナル Proper nouns ト came 及 arrived ナル兩 intransitive verb ノ間ニアリテ其關係ヲ示ス. 然レモ transitive verb (他動詞) ヲ用フルキハ前置詞ヲ要セザルコト下ノ如シ

6. He visited Tōkyō yesterday 彼ハ昨日東京ニ來レリ
此文章ニテハ preposition ノ要ナシ

1. 第四. 第五. ノ例ニ於ケル名詞ヲバ '目的格' (Objective case) ト稱ス何トナレバ to 及 in ナル前置詞ハ came 及 arrived ナル動詞ノ働ト名詞ヲ連続スレバナリ故ニ preposition ノ次ニ來ル Noun 又ハ Pronoun ハ其 Object ニシテ Objective ト稱セラル

He is *at* the *door* 彼ハ戸口ニアリ
 prep object

She sat *beside* *me* 彼ハ私ノ傍ニ坐セリ
 preposition object

1. A prepositional phrase (前置詞句)即チ Compound Preposition (複合前置詞)ハ 數語ノ 集マリタルモノニシテ 一前置詞ト同ジキ用ヲナスモノヲ云フ

- on account ofノ 故ニ
- for the sake of.....ノ 爲ニ
- according to.....ニ 依テ
- in accordance withニ 従テ
- in spite ofニ 關ラズ
- by means of.....ノ 力ニテ
- by reason ofノ 故ニ

1. Prepositions ヲ adverb トシテ用フルヲ屢アリ

例.

- 7. Come along! 來レ
- 8. You can go up 汝ハ上リ得
- 9. The train ran past 瀛車ハ通リ過ギタリ
- 10. He stayed outside in the rain 彼ハ雨天ニ戶外ニ止マレリ

注意. Prepositions ヲ大別シテニトス.第一場所ヲ示スモノ.第二.働作ヲ示スモノ.二者ノ例ヲ擧グベシ

- I. beneath (下ニ) above (上ニ), over (越ヘテ) upon (上ニ), in (内ニ), before (前ニ), among (間ニ), beside (傍ニ)等
- II. along (傍フテ), after (後ニ), across (横切ツテ) up (上ニ), past (過ギテ), down (下ニ), into (中ニ), round (廻リテ)等

1. 以下ニ示スモノハ 英語中ノ 主要ナル 前置詞ナリ

| | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----------------|-------|
| About | 付テ | Except | 除キ |
| Above | 上ニ | Excepting | 同上 |
| According to | 依テ | For | 向テ |
| Across | 横切テ | From | ヨリ |
| After | 後ニ | In | 内ニ |
| Against | 對シテ | Into | 同上 |
| Along | 沿フテ | Outside of | 外ニ |
| Amid | 間ニ | Near | 近ク |
| Amidst | 同上 | Nigh | 同上 |
| Among | 同上 | Notwithstanding | 關ラズ |
| Amongst | 同上 | Of | ノ |
| Around | 廻テ | On | 上ニ |
| At | 於テ | Out of | 外ニ |
| Athwart | 横切テ | Over | 越ヘテ |
| Below | 下ニ | Regarding | 關シテ |
| Behind | 後ニ | Respeting | 關シテ |
| Before | 前ニ | Save | 除キ |
| Beneath | 下ニ | Since | 其後 |
| Beside | 傍ニ | Through | 爲ニ |
| Between | 間ニ | Throughout | 全ク其爲ニ |
| Betwixt | 全上 | To | 迄 |
| Beyond | 外ニ | Touching | 接シテ |
| By | 依テ | Towards | 方ニ |
| Concerning | 關シテ | Under | 下ニ |
| During | 間ニ | Underneath | 同上 |

| | | | |
|------|-----|---------|-----|
| Unto | 迄 | Within | 内 = |
| Upon | 上 = | Without | 外 = |
| With | 以テ | | |

練習

以下ノ文章ノ線ノ處ニ前置詞ヲ入ルベシ

1. He travelled — Tōkyō — Ōsaka — the train — Monday.
2. He stayed — the night — a hotel, and, — the next morning, started — Hakone.
3. — reaching this place, he went — a boat — Atami, where he dined — company — several friends.
4. One — these friends. was — need — money, so he went — the bank, which was — a street — the hotel.
5. — this done, the friends went — the station and bought tickets — Gotemba, where they arrived a little — dinner-time.

Conjunctions 接續詞

1. Conjunction ハ words (語), Clauses (句)若クハ sentences (文章)ヲ結合スルモノナレドモ主要トスル所ハ sentencesヲ接續スルニアリ

例.

1. Tarō and Jiro were there; but they did not remain long.
太郎ト次郎ハ其處ニアリタレドモ久シクハ止マラザリキ

此 and ト but ハ conjunction ナリ. 若此文ニ接續詞ヲ欠ク時ハ下ノ如クナルベシ

Tarō was there. Jirō was there. They did not remain long. 太郎ハ其處ニアリキ. 次郎ハ其處ニアリキ. 彼等ハ久シクハ在ラザリキ

注意. Conjunction ナル字ハ羅典語ノ Con (with 共ニ) ト jungere (to join 結合スル)ノ二字ヨリ成ル故ニ文字通ニ解釋スレバ a word which 'joins together' (結合スル語) ナリ

1. 第一例ヲ見レバ conjunctions ハ一見文字ト文字ヲ結合スルガ如ク見ユレドモ實ハ sentencesヲ接續スルモノナリ. Tarō and Jirō were there. ナル文ハ之ヲ解剖スレバ Tarō was there. Jirō was there ノ二文章トナルナリ

1. 然レドモ接合セル二字ガ唯一個ノ思想ヲ表示スルモノナル時ハ conjunction ハ words (語)ヲ接合セルモノナリ

例.

2. Bread and butter is wholesome food. 'バター'付ノ麵包ハ味美キ食物ナリ
3. The robber killed him with his bow and arrow. 盜賊ハ弓矢ヲ以テ彼ヲ殺セリ
4. This desk cost one yen and fifty sen. 此机ハ一圓五十錢ナリ

此ノ如ク結合セル語ハ唯一個ノ思想ヲ表スノミ

1. Conjunctionsヲ分チテ Copulative 及 ビ Disjunctive トス
又 Disjunctiveヲ分チテ Contrasting (反對) 及 ビ Distributive
(配分)ノ二種トス

例.

A. Copulative (連詞):—

Jirō likes Tarō and Tarō likes Jirō.

次郎ハ太郎ヲ愛シ太郎ハ次郎ヲ愛ス

Jirō likes Tarō, also Tarō likes Jirō.

次郎ハ太郎ヲ愛シ又太郎ハ次郎ヲ愛ス

Jirō likes Tarō; likewise Tarō likes Jirō.

次郎ハ太郎ヲ愛スト等シク太郎ハ次郎ヲ愛ス

Jirō likes Tarō: moreover Tarō likes Jirō.

次郎ハ太郎ヲ愛シ其上太郎ハ次郎ヲ愛ス

B. Contrasting (反對):—

Jirō likes Tarō, but Tarō dislikes Jirō.

次郎ハ太郎ヲ愛ス然シ太郎ハ次郎ヲ好マズ

Jirō likes Tarō, although Tarō dislikes Jirō.

太郎ハ次郎ヲ好マザレド次郎ハ太郎ヲ愛ス

Jirō likes Tarō, yet Tarō dislikes Jirō.

次郎ハ太郎ヲ愛スレドモ太郎ハ次郎ヲ好マズ

Jirō likes Tarō, notwithstanding Tarō dislikes Jirō.

次郎ハ太郎ヲ愛ス然レドモ太郎ハ次郎ヲ好マズ

以上ノ四 Conjunctions ハ意義相反スル二個ノ文章
ヲ連続ス故ニ Contrasting Conjunctions (反對接續詞)ト稱
ス

C. *Either* Jirō saw Tarō, *or* Tarō saw Jirō.

次郎ハ太郎ヲ見タルカ或ハ太郎ハ次郎ヲ見タリ

Neither Jirō saw Tarō, *nor* did Tarō see Jirō.

次郎ハ太郎ヲ見ズ又太郎ハ次郎ヲ見ズ

1. Conjunctionsヲ少別スルヲ以下ノ如シ

I. Adversative (反對)but, however.

II. Causal (原因)because, for, since, that.

III. Comparative (比較) ...than.

IV. Concessive (退讓)although, though, albeit, yet.

V. Conditional (條件) if, except, unless.

VI. Equality (均一)so as, as well as.

VII. Exceptive (例外).....unless.

VIII. Exclusive (取除)neither, nor.

IX. Illative (判斷)therefore, wherefore, then.

1. 數個相集マリテ Conjunctionノ用ヲナスモノヲ
Compound Conjunction (複合接續詞)ト稱ス

例.

in order that.....ノ爲ニ

forasmuch故ニ

inasmuch然レバ

as well as等シク

provided that.....何々トシテ

seeing that 假定シテ

注意. Conjunctions ハ常ニ其結合スル文ト文トノ
間ニアルトニ限ラズ.次ノ如クスルモ妨ナシ.

"I shall stay *if* you go" = "*If* you go I shall stay"

"He left *when* you came" = "*When* you came he left." ㊦

"I saw him *after* the meeting was ended" = "*After* the
meeting was ended I saw him."

練習

次下ノ文章中ノ線ノ所ニ Conjunctions ヲ入ルベシ

1. Summer is warm — winter is cold.
2. — the tiger is savage, — it may be tamed.
3. You have never deceived me, — I trust you.
4. Taro — Jiro walk, — Saburo drives.
5. Dogs are blind, — they are nine days old.
6. Nothing could live — the sun did not shine.
7. — you say you will go, I shall not.
8. Come to see me — you are in the neighbourhood.
9. I treat that dog kindly, — it is quite ungrateful.
10. — he — you must go.

Interjections 間投詞

1. Interjections ハ他ノ語ノ中ニ投入シ (thrown in) テ
人ノ注意ヲ惹キ或ハ非常ノ感動ヲ表スモノナリ

注意. Interjection ナル語ハ羅典語ノ inter (among 間)

ト jacere (to throw 投ズル)ノ二字ヨリ成ル

1. 以下ハ最普通ナル間投詞ナリ

- A. 喜悅: Hey! hey day! oh! hurrah!
- B. 悲哀: Oh! alas! ah!
- C. 願望: Oh!
- D. 苦痛: Oh! ah! ouch! ugh!
- E. 嫌惡: Foh! fie! fy! begone! avaunt! ugh!
- F. 輕蔑: Fudge! bosh! poh! pish! pshaw! tush!
- G. 大悅: Ah! huzza! hurrah!
- H. 笑聲: Ha! ha! ho! ho!
- I. 祝賀: Welcome! hail! all hail!
- J. 注意: Lo! behold! look! see! hark!
- K. 默セヨ: Pist! hush! hist! mum!
- L. 驚愕: Oh! ah! hah! what! indeed!
- M. 賞讚: Bravo! well done!
- N. 苦惱: Heigh-ho (ハイヨー)

1. 如何ナル語ニテモ叫聲ニ發シタルモノハ In-
terjection ト見ルベシ

例.

1. Wretch! I know thy villainy!
2. Mercy! Great king, spare me!
3. Strange! I thought he would come!

練習ノ答

Adverb ノ部.

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1. Slowly, sadly — adverbs of manner.
away — adverb of place.
 2. Always — adverb of time.
 3. Rudely — ad. of manner.
as well as — compound adverb.
 4. Since, then — adv. of time.
 5. Least — ad. of degree.
Soonest — ad. of time.
 6. Earlier — ad. of time.
Better — ad. of degree.
 7. Again, soon — ads. of time.
Back — ad. of place.
 8. Visibly — ad. of manner.
 9. Finally — ad. of order.
 10. Very — ad. of degree.
here — ad. of place.
again — ad. of time.
-

Preposition 部.

1. from. to. by. on.
 2. during. in. on. for.
 3. On. in. to. with. of.
 4. Of. in. of. to. at. next.
 5. When. to. for. after.
-

Conjunction 部.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. but. | 6. if. |
| 2. Though. yet. | 7. although. |
| 3. Therefore. | 8. for. |
| 4. and. but. | 9. but. |
| 5. and. | 10. Both. and. |
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第二學級英語科文典終

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跋

Herewith we close our long war with the intricacies of Grammar—confessedly the most difficult portion of the English language. There is, perhaps, no study more disinteresting to the beginner than is this; yet there is none of more vital importance.

吾人ハ茲ニ文法—是實ニ英語中ノ最モ困難ナルモノ—ノ紛乱トノ戰爭ニ終ヲ告グ恐ク文法程初學者ニ取リ無味ナルモノアラザルベシ然レモ亦是ヨリ肝要ナルモノハアラス

Besides, English grammar, difficult though it is, is far easier than that of other languages. Think only of Latin, which has five Declensions of nouns, each noun having six cases whose inflections are all different in the Singular and Plural; or of Greek, where there are three instead of two voices, and twelve different conjugations; or finally of Arabic, in which language each verb has fourteen voices!

英語ノ文法ハ複雑ナルニ相違ナキモ他邦ノ國語ニ比ブレバ實ニ易々タルモノナリ。試ニ羅典語ヲ見ヨ單數複數ノ名詞ハ各異リタル六個ノ格ヲ有シ尙五個ノ變化ヲ有スルナリ。次ニ希臘語ハ如何。英語ニテ二個ノ語調ヲ有スル動詞ニハ三個ノ語詞アリ尙四個ノ語尾變化ヲ有スルナリ。終リニ亞刺比亞語ノ各動詞ハ十四個ノ語詞ヲ有ス。

Your teacher has studied and learned all these and many, many more; yet he is still alive and well! "What man has done, man

can do;" and so I hope that you will very thoroughly acquaint yourselves with the grammatical rules I have tried to explain to you.

諸子ノ師ナル余ハ此等ノ國語ハ無論其他諸邦ノ國語ヲ研究講習セリ而モ尙健全シテ身体ヲ害フナシ'人の爲したる事は人にて爲し得べし故ニ余ハ諸子ノ從來講義セル所ヲ熟讀學習セラントヲ希望ニ堪ヘズ。

And so, praying for success in your studies, I wish you, one and all, a most Merry Christmas and the Happiest of New Years.

終ニ望ミ諸子ノ學業ノ成功ヲ祈リ'めーりー。くりすます'及ビ芽出度新年ヲ迎ヘラレントヲ望ム。

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