



洋学文庫
文庫 8
E 178

池田寛輔
元禄五年
著書印

寄贈
洋学文庫
蔵書印

英訳文典

池田英男蔵
元亨二年
著書印

寄贈
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池田英男

私里吉英 文典
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

第一卷
Part. I. - Introduction.

第一講
Lesson I.

問
Q. What is language?
何なる言語也?
言語何なる也?

答
A. Language consists of articulate or spoken
言語は發音の言語なり
言語は發音の言語なり

sounds which express thought.
言語は發音の言語なり
言語は發音の言語なり

言語は發音の言語なり
言語は發音の言語なり

問
Q. From whence is the word derived?
此の語何處に來りて發せられたるか?

答
A. The term language is from the Latin, lingua
此の語はラテン語の言語に來りて發せられたるなり

<43-10381>

英文文庫



贈
長崎英男
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私里吉英 字典
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

第一卷
Part. I. - Introduction.

第一課
Lesson I.

問
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何なる言語也
言語何なる

答
A. Language consists of articulate or spoken
言語は發音の言語なり
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sounds which express thought.
思想を表現する音なり
思想を表現する音なり

言語は發音の言語なり
言語は發音の言語なり

問
Q. From whence is the word derived?
此の語何處に來りしや
此の語何處に來りしや

答
A. The term language is from the Latin, lingua
此の語はラテン語の言語に來りしなり
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<43-10381>

Therefore requisite to learn grammar.

辭のむ我々屢々多くの不適当の語及に語の誤り多しゆの
法を知る要の種々の場をば形勢のむ言語の邊
うに教まは故に文法を學ぶにの要をば有る

Q. What are the divisions of grammar?

A. Grammar is usually divided into four parts.
Orthography, Etymology, Syntax and Prosody.

Q. Of what do these branches chiefly treat?

A. Orthography treats principally of letters, Etymology
of words, Syntax of Sentences, Prosody of pronunciation.

Part II Orthography.

Lesson 1.

Q. What is grammar? 文法は何ぞ有る

A. The term Orthography is derived from the greek ortho,
Correct, and grapho, I write, and the art of letters, and
their use in the spelling of words.

我が書くは凡そ有る而して文字を語の綴りにて彼の用
は之を論ず

Q. How many letters are there?

A. There are twenty-six letters in English. They

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二

二

子音 文字の種をもつて母音を子音也
sonants. 一 二 三 日 廿 廿六 廿七

Q. Which of the letters are called Vowels?
一 二 三 六 廿 日

A. The letters a, e, i, o, u, are called Vowels
文字、惠伊埃阿由音る名有る母音

from the Latin vocalis, sounding, because they can
be sounded by themselves.
田のウマカス句に音る如く三依り波り
付がうん 惠伊埃阿由音る文字が聲

田国ウマカス母音を名有るは有る何と云
一 二 三 六 廿 日 廿六 廿七 廿九 三十

Q. Which are Consonants?
一 二 三 六 廿 日

A. All the other letters are consonants, and are
一 二 三 六 廿 日

so called from the Latin con, together, sonata, to sound
一 二 三 六 廿 日

如何に三依り波り得る唯有響るは一郊に以て一母音也
because they can only be sounded together with a vowel.
日 三 廿 二 廿六 二 廿九 廿六 廿七

Q. Have you any thing to observe with respect
一 二 三 六 廿 日

to the and y. 一 二 三 日 廿六 廿七
九 廿 (二の城目見せらる)

A. When in the same syllable it follows
一 二 三 六 廿 日

a vowel and y, when it does not begin a syllable,
are vowels, as in the words sea and fly.
一 二 三 六 廿 日

一 二 三 六 廿 日

Lesson 3.
Q. What is a diphthong?
一 二 三

A. *A diphthong is two vowels placed together, and sounded almost as one, from the greek ai, double, phthon.*

got, found
二の母音に有郷音。ノエス重なる。トハ
二の母音に有郷音。ノエス重なる。トハ

Q. Which are they?
彼がどれぞ有る

A. The only real diphthongs in English are eu, ou, ai in the words *feud, loud, and loud.*

Q. What is a syllable?
以下 what の添假名を

A. A syllable consists of one or more letters taken together, which can be distinctly sounded at once.

如 *al, an, red, flow, etc.* The word syllable is derived from *sun, with, takein, to take.*

一連綴が如き多量の文字より、因は明白に、
有得る。二以上の文字の、或る一平一又赤に餘計あり

Q. Can there be a syllable without a vowel?

A. There cannot be a syllable without a vowel;

thus the letters *c, p, or, s,* require two distinct motions of the mouth to sound them, but when I place a vowel with them, as *cup, sin,* I can pronounce them at once.

Q. Of what are words composed?

A. Words are composed of one or more syllables.

如何なる文章を作ら
Q. How are sentences formed?

単語を一つ一つに
A. Words placed together so as to give a complete

意味をあらわす文章を
meaning are called sentences.

音の文字 母音
Sounds of letters Vowels.

第四教
Lesson.

何を指す其他
Q. What have you further to say respecting vowels?

母音の四つの重音
A. The vowel a has four principal sounds.

何れを指す
Q. What are they?

長き音のaを指す
A. In fate, it has the long sound of a; in fat it is sounded as
in fall, as au, and in fat, it has the short sound of a

何れを指す
Q. What are the other sounds?

箱の音が
A. Sometimes it is sounded as o, as in watch or
as u, in curtain.

何れを指す
Q. What are the sounds of e?

母音のeの三つの音
A. The vowel e has three sounds, long as in pie,
short, as in wet; sometimes as i, as in prey.

母音のiの三つの音
Q. How many sounds has i?

母音のiの四つの音
A. There are four sounds to the vowel i, long
as in wine; short, as in win, like e long as

母音のiの三つの音
in pique; and like u short as in bird.

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Q. What are the sounds of o?

A. There are three chief sounds to o, long and short, as in hope, hop, and like oo, as in lose.

Q. What sound has the letter u?

A. The vowel u has four sounds, like oo as in tube.

u as in tube, short and close, as in push and short.

ten still, as in nut.

Components with varied sounds.

Lesson 5. This Lesson on the letter c.

Q. Name some of the other letters with more than one sound.

A. The consonant c is pronounced hard, or with the sound of k, before a, e, and u, and before all the consonants except f: thus call, cot, cut, clash, etc.

Q. When is it pronounced differently?

A. c is soft, or like s, before e, i, o, y, thus, cell, cinder, Caesar, Cypher.

Q. What other sounds?

A. c has also the sound of t, thus, child, pro, pronounced thild; but in words from the Greek, ch is sounded as k, thus, chemist, echo.

Q. Is not g also changeable?

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A. The letter g has generally the sound of je,
as in to and l, as in george and giant, but not
always: in get, give, and others, it is hard.

Q. When is g always hard?

A. g is always hard before the vowel a, o, u,
and the consonants l and n, as game, got, gun,
glad, grow; before n, g is not sounded, as in gnaw.

Q. Give the sound of g?

A. The letter q is generally sounded as k, as in
quarter, sometimes qu as k, thus, conquer.

Q. Has the letter s two sounds?

A. Yes: the letter s is sharp as in ling, but
often flat like s at the end of a word, as ling,
and before e or y final, as role, rosy.

Redundant and deficient letters.

Lesson 6.

Q. Mention some further particulars with re-
gard to consonants.

A. There are some consonants which are useless,
that is, which are could really do without, these are
j, q, and x.

Q. How should we spell without c?

Q. When is g always hard?

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英
譯
文
書

我々が好む用ひを代へる強も或を代へる軟も
 A. He might use *k* for *c* hard, and for *q* soft,
 thus, *curd* & *appel*, just the same sound as *curd*
 and *linder* of *cinder*.

Q. What letter might we use instead of *ch*?

A. *g* soft, or *zh* might be substituted for
 thus *jelly* would be *gelly* or *zhelly*

Q. Could we do without *q*?

A. In all cases we might use *k* for *q*, as
queen might be spelt *kween*.

Q. *h* might be omitted?

A. The letters *k* would supply the place of *h*, as

アハキアハキ
 Q. Are there not some sounds in the language
 for which we have no letter?

A. Letters are wanted to express the simple
 of *ch*, *sh*, *zu*, *th*, *zh*, *ng*, in such words as *church*
shine, *azure*, *throng*, *there*, and *ring*

Q. Are there letters in other languages to express these sounds?

A. Some languages have letters to represent
 these sounds, as the Greek letter *theta* has the same
 sound as the two letters *th* in English. Similar characters

英
譯
文
書

ter occur also in the old Anglo-Saxon alphabet.

On Spelling.

Lesson

Q. Did you not say that one branch of orthography is correct spelling?

A. Orthography is at its principally of correct spelling.

Q. How is it that many persons spell incorrectly?

A. Many persons write by ear, instead of by eye.

The eye sees the word, but does not observe accurately the letters of which it is composed, hence the spelling is from the sound of the word.

ling is from the sound of the word.

Q. Are there not difficulties in spelling?

A. There are difficulties in spelling many English words correctly, on account of the different sounds represented by the same letters, as slaughter, laugh, hier, rough, plough, through, tough, &c. and also because different letters are made to give the same sound, as peace, piece, fleece, peel, pool, her, fir, cur, &c.

Q. How is the art of correct spelling to be acquired?

A. The art of spelling correctly must be acquired by careful observation during reading, and by frequent practice in writing.

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何に有る名辭 Lesson 九
名辭 教 九

Q. What is a noun?

A. A noun, from the latin word nomen, name, is the name of persons, places, things, qualities, or principles.

Q. Describe this further.

A. The name of everything we can see on thing of existing is a noun, and those nouns which refer to quality or principle are called Adst, fact nouns, as brightness, beauty.

英吉利あじふ二十六文字

我四十八文字をわけてしるはるゝ如し
○左の一よりよみまゝの次方より右へ
いふまゝよみ二十六文字のすゝあはるゝし

躰領字 半十字 文章のたの
の語のふまに 金銀人名地名の
るの語のふまに 二の符号よみ初をふし

A B C D E F G

H I J K L M N

O P Q R S T U

V W X Y Z.

あはるゝたの字のたのすゝあはるゝ
あはるゝたの字のたのすゝあはるゝ

羅小文字 板行三十字綴合之語之字之

a b c d e f g h i

j k l m n o p q r

s t u v w x y z.



官許
慶應
三年丁卯冬上櫻



池田氏藏板



