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第 三 章

(續) さ)

BY.

By は後項となる物の 接近 (*Proximity*) の位地を示す, 故に on 及 at に類似す. 但し on は接近よりも寧ろ 密着 の意を含み, by は概して密着よりも 接近 の意を含む. 又 at は一物が他物に向ふ 方面 を指し, by は方面を論ぜず唯だ其 近傍 を指す. 故に *There is a lamp on the table* は燈が机上に密着すれども, by を on に代ふれば燈は机に接せずして其近傍に在るなり. 又 *The dog barked at a person* に於て犬は人に向て吠ゆれども, by を at に代ふれば唯だ人の近側に於て吠ゆるのみにして, 其人に向て吠ゆるに非ず.

Anglosaxon, Old Saxon には之を *bi, be*, Gothic には *bi*, Old Highdutch には *bi, pi*, Modern Highdutch には *bei* と云ひ, 屢 on 及 at と意義を同うせり. Gothic には直接目的格及び賓格を後項とし, Anglosaxon には賓格又は時として直接目的格を後項とせり.

第 壹 節

位 地 之 意 義

A. 近隣 (*Neighbourhood*). 是れ by の根本義にして, 人又は物が後項の近傍に静止又は運動することを示す, 故に之を *near, close, beside, about, alongside of* 等と解するを得べし. *From* は幾分か之と反對の意義を含むこと有り.

EXAMPLES.

The house stands *by a river*.
 They walked *by the river*.
 Richard was standing *by the window*.—Aldrich.
 I dwell *by the Capitol*.—Shak.
 Come and sit *by me*.—Byron.
 “*By that lamp*” I thought “she sits.”—Tennyson.
 Gretchen and her lover sat *by the window*.—Lewes.
By his side a pouch he wore.—Buller.
 Maltravers was already *by her side*.—Bulwer.

By fountain or by shady rivulet
 He sought them both.—Milton.

To die *by thee*, were but to die in jest;
From thee to die, were torture more than death.—Shak.

I. 区域内 位地の *by* は元來近傍の意なれども、常に必ず後項の區域以外を指さず、時としては又其以内をも指す、或る場所の東側、西側等を指し、若くは人が通過する道路の区域内を指すが如きはなり。

EXAMPLES.

By east and west let France and England mount
 Their battering cannon.—Shak.

In travelling *by land* there is a continuity of scene.—Irving.
 He would not suffer me to go *by water*, if she went *by land*.
 —Smollet.

We set out from Glasgow *by the way* of Lanerk.—Ib.
 See that ye fall not out *by the way*.—Genesis.
 To-morrow we shall begin our progress to the southward,
 taking our way *by Lanerk and Nithsdale*.—Smollet.

And lo, descending *by a path*
 Trodden for ages, many a nymph appeared.—Rogers.

Slowly,
 Quite at his ease, and *by the longest road*
 He traverses Bohemia.—Coleridge.

II. By the bye (or by), By the way. 是れ incidentally 即ち“序で乍ら,” “時に,” “他事乍ら,” “中言乍ら”の義にして、談話中に餘事を挿むに用ひらる; 後項 *bye (by)* は名詞にして、副説 (= *side issue*) の意なり。

EXAMPLES.

By the bye, let me say this.

By the by, I hope 'tis not true that your brother is absolutely ruined.—Sheridan.

By the by, my dear friend, I do not findGoldsmith.

There he saw and fell in love with that young lady: *by the by*, of a prodigious family.—Ib.

So while my loved revenge is full and high,
 I'll give you back your kingdom *by the bye*.—Dryden.

By the way, there is a curious story about the family.
 Their actions are worthy not thus to be spoken of *by the way*.
 —Milton.

The patriarch re-baptized him
 He made the church a present *by the way*.—Byron.

系 Upon the *by* 及 on the *by* なる熟語も同義に用ひられしが已に廢語と爲れり、in the *by* も亦然り:—

The Synod of Dort condemneth *upon the bye* even the discipline of the Church of England.—Fuller.

III. 運搬器 *By* は經路を顯はす語 *way, road* 等と結合するのみならず、舟車の如き運搬器 (*Vehicle*) をも後項とす、*by boat, by ship, by train, by coach* の如し; 蓋し是れ器械の意ありと雖も、本は經路の義より變移せるなり:—

To go to Florida *by boat*. They went *by ship* to Corsica.

Send the goods *by coach*.—T. S. Williams.

We left Philadelphia *by steamboat*.—Dickens.

That letter went into Barchester *by the Courcy night mail-cart*.
 —Trollope.

B. 標的への運動 一物を標的として其到達範囲内に運動するを示すに *by* を用ふるは頗る稀にして(通常 *to* を用ふ), 唯だ *come* なる動詞を比喩的に用ふる場合にのみ之を見る, 即ち *to come by something* は *something* に達する意よりして *something* を得る, 手に入るの義となれり.

EXAMPLES.

He *came by* his wealth honestly.

Examine how you *came by* all your state.—Dryden.

As you *came* honestly *by* it, it would be affront to fortune to part with it all again.—Fielding.

How *came* we, I pray, *by* our ancient name of Englishmen?

—Shoatesbury.

Where, when, and how,

Can'st thou *by* these ill-tidings?—Shak.

C. 通過 *By* は又一物が其後項なる物に接近し來り再び他方に過ぎ去る場合に用ひらる, 然れども“過ぎ去る”の義は實に文意中に存し, 此前置詞の固有性に非ず:—

They *passed by* me,

As misers *do* [=pass] *by* beggars.—Shak.

When Ulysses on the larboard, shunn'd

Charybdis, and *by* th' other whirlpool steer'd.—Milton.

第 貳 節

連續及孤立之意義

A. 連續 (Concatenation). 水の一滴づゝ落ち, 足の一步づゝ歩み, 兵卒の一入づゝ過ぐる如く, 同一の事物(又は動作)が空間内に於て一個宛連續し又は時間内に於て一個宛前後連續し恰も鎖の環の一個宛接續するが如くなる時は之を顯はすに *by* を用ひ, *drop by drop*, *one by one*, 又は *by inches*, *by turns* の如くすること多し, 是れ猶ほ *on* を以て堆積の意を顯はし *heaps on heaps*, *word on word* とするに似たり. 但し *on* (又は *upon*) を用ふれば累積増加の意と爲り, *by* を用ふれば多数の同種物が個別に分離孤立する意と爲る, 故に *on* は綜合 (Summary) の義を含み, *by* は分配孤立 (Distributive Isolation) の義を含む.

I. Drop by drop. 連續を示す *by* は二個相同じき單數名詞の間に挿入せらるゝこと多し.

EXAMPLES.

The rat eats a loaf of bread *bit by bit*.

The doctor examined them *one by one*.—Brinkley.

He marked all the goods *article by article*.—T. S. Williams.

Bring it out *piece by piece*.

We see the world *piece by piece*, as the sun, the moon, the animal, the tree.—Emerson.

The chain is unbroken: we can trace it back *link by link*.

—Irving.

I've sounded the Numidians *man by man*.—Addison.

We advance in improvement *step by step* (or *by steps*).—Ogilvie.

Behind, marching *two by two*, follow a hundred men-at-arms.

—Bulwer.

The scatter'd lights that skirt the bay,
All, *one by one*, have died away.—*Byron*.

And *step by step*, she came,
Nearer and nearer, to the dreadful snare.—*Rogers*.

Soon should I make a midnight-spectacle,
Soon, *limb by limb*, be mangled on a wheel.—*Ib.*

I'll empty all these veins,
And shed my dear blood *drop by drop*, i' the dust.
—*Shak.*

時を顯はす語も亦た同様に用ひられて“日々,”“年々”等の熟語を構成することを得—

He is getting better *day by day*.—*Brinkley*.

Day by day he questions
The motions of the planets.—*Coleridge*.

Year by year alone
Sit brooding.—*Tennyson*.

II. *By inches*. 配分の義は又複數名詞を *by* の後項として顯はされ, *by inches* は *inch by inch* の義, *by steps* は *step by step* の義となる.

EXAMPLES.

To die *by inches* (= *inch by inch*, *gradually*).
To gain ground *by inches*.
Frequent drinking forms *by degrees* a confirmed habit of intemperance.—*Ogilvie*.

He moves *by fits and starts*.—*Ib.*

They move *by fits and snatches*.—*Wilkins*.

By fits my swelling grief appears.—*Addison*.

The rogue and fool *by fits* is fair and wise.—*Pope*.

Singing her song *by snatches*.—*Rogers*.

Nature does nothing *by starts and leaps*, or in a hurry.
—*L'Esrange*.

By turns we catch the vital breath and die.—*Pope*.

'Tis but *by parts* we follow good or ill.—*Ib.*

量の意を有する語も亦た *by* の後項となること多し.

EXAMPLES.

To do things *by halves*.—*Bain*.

They swarmed *by hundreds*.

If any man speak in an unknown tongue, let it be *by two*, or at most *by three*.—*I Corinthians*.

By ones, by twos, by threes.—*Shak.*

He owes me forty shillings, my wife lent him out of her purse, *by sixpence* at a time.—*Ben Jonson*.

To grant patents of monopoly *by scores*.—*Macaulay*.

As they buy hobnails *by the hundreds*.—*Shak.*

Ecclesiastical adventurers were intruded *by hundreds* into lucrative benefices.—*Macaulay*.

Heav'n gates

Pour'd out *by millions* her victorious bands.—*Milton*.

III. *By little and little*. 後項に一個の複數名詞を置く代りに二個の同一語を *and* にて連結すること有り—

He saved money *by little and little*.

I play the torturer *by small and small*.—*Shak.*

Black slaves, men, women, and children, pass across the stage *by two and two*.—*Southern*.

IV. *By the hour*. 量又は時を顯はす單數名詞に定冠詞を加へて *by* の後項とし以て配分の義を顯はすこと多し, 其定冠詞は概括の意(冠詞の卷を見よ)を有し, *by the hundred* は猶ほ *by hundreds* の如く, *by the hour* は猶ほ *by hours together* の如し.

EXAMPLES.

They sell type *by the pound*.—*Brinkley*.

They work *by the month*.

A thousand pounds *by the year*.—*Shak.*

The men drank beer *by the gallon*, and ate cheese *by the hundred weight*.—*Butwer*.

What is the use of your spun shirts? They hang there *by the million* unsaleable.—*Carlyle*.

A mortal mineral; which being took,
Should *by the minute* feed on life.—*Shak*.

B. 孤立 (Isolation). 反射代名詞 (語尾に self を有する者) を by の後項とすれば他物を伴はず孤立する意を顯はす, 故に He went *by himself* は一人にて行く意, She lives *by herself* は獨居する意なり.

EXAMPLES.

She has been sitting *by herself* in the garden.—*T. S. Williams*.

Put this *by itself*.—*Brinkley*. (此を別にしておいてくれ)

Do you live *by yourself*?—*Ib.* (あなた御一人で御住居なさいますか)

He sits and studies *by himself*.

In a corner *by themselves*, were the poor little fellows whose names were "Too Late."—*Charlotte Daly*.

Britain is a world *by itself*.—*Shak*.

The prisoner was placed in a room *by himself*.—*Cooper*.

If he came in *by himself*, he shall go out *by himself*.—*Exodus*.

Ahab went one way *by himself*, and Obadiah went another way *by himself*.—*I Kings*.

Abraham set seven ewe-lambs of the flock *by themselves*.—*Genesis*.

The king's son have I landed *by himself*.—*Shak*.

Grant me leave, that *by myself* I may

Hear this report.—*Coleridge*.

第 參 節

時 之 意 義

A. 伴生時 (Accompanying Time). By を時に適用すれば文中の動作又は状態が後項なる時と相伴ふ (即ち相符合する) 意を顯はす, 而して二者の符合は若干時間連続すること有り, 或は唯一點時なること有り.

I. 連續時 Day, night の如き連續の時間を後項とする by は恰も邦語 “晝間,” “夜間” に於ける “間” の意にして其時の連續する全範圍を指し, during the course of 又は within the period of の義を有す.

EXAMPLES.

The moon shines *by night*.

The angel came *by night*.—*R. H. Stoddard*.

Then rose the King and moved his host *by night*.—*Tennyson*.

A star enlightning her *by day*, as she *by night* this Earth.—*Shak*.

II. 一點時 一點時 (又は一點時と假定し得べき時) を指す語を後項とする by は邦語の “正午には,” “三時より遅からず,” “夜半までに” に於けるが如く正しく其時點を指し, 或は其時點より遅からざる時を指す, 故に You must be here *by noon* は正しく十二時に來るも將又十二時以前に來るも妨なく, 唯だ十二時より後れざらんことを要す. 此 by は場合に應じて at, not later than, as early as, against 等と解するを得.

EXAMPLES.

I must have my boots soled *by* [=not later than] *Tuesday morning*.

—*T. S. Williams*.

By [=at] *the time the boat arrived* he was nearly dead.—*Brinkley*.

I can arrive **by** [as early as] to-morrow night.—*Fielding*.
Get the dinner ready **by** [=against] the time I come back.
—*T. S. Williams*.

He will be here **by** two o'clock.
By this time the sun had risen.
By this time (next) year we may be all under the sod.—*Brinkley*.
(來年の今頃までに私共は黄泉の客となつて居るかも知れぬ)
We departed next morning **by** day-break.—*Smollet*.
To be return'd **by** noon.—*Milton*.
The cholera will have killed **by** the end of the year about one person
in every thousand.—*Sydney Smith*.
by To meet me in arms **by** the ninth of the next month.—*Shak*.
One body has already marched, and **by** this time, no doubt, has
come to blows with the enemy.—*Sheridan*.

B. 同時なる物及事情 物又は事情を顯はす名詞を
後項とする **by** を時に適用すれば、文中の事柄と後項な
る物又は事情とが同時に存在する意を示す：—

by How young you look **by** this light.—*Bulwer*.
Thou hast **by** moonlight at her window sung.—*Shak*.
the A fleet **by** equatorial winds
Close sailing from Bengala.—*Milton*.
You demi-puppets, that
By moonshine do the green sour ringlets make.—*Shak*.

上例に在ては後項に時の觀念現はれざれども、**by this**, **by that** なる形には其意を含む、何となれば是れ **by this time**, **by that time** の義なればなり：—

It ought to be nearly finished **by this**.—*Brinkley*.
By this the mail has arrived.—*Ogilvie*.
I believe the post-chaise is ready **by this**.—*Goldsmith*.
By this the Dame
Had bid the Minstrels tune their lay.—*Scott*.

But **by that** they were got within sight of them, the women were
in a very great scuffle.—*Bunyan*.

第四節

器械, 原因, 手段, 創造者

By の後項は文中の動作を遂げしむる器械及手段, 動作を
起す原因及創立者なること多し, 此四者は常に密接の關係あ
るのみならず時として全く相一致す。

A. 器械 (Instrument) :—

“To catch a man **by** his sleeve.”
“To judge a person to be male **by** the voice.”

袖を握んで人を引止むれば袖は“引止む”なる動作を遂げ
しむる器械なり, 聲を聞いて男子なるを判知すれば聲は“判知”
なる作用を果さしむる器械なり, 此の器械を後項とする **by** は
其根本義(即ち接近之義)より變化せり。次に其前項と爲る
諸種の動詞を擧げん。

I. 手足の動作を顯はす動詞 :—Hold, take, catch,
clasp, seize, lift, tear, cut 等を前項とする **by** は, 人物の何れ
の部分又は何物に由て之を捕攫し又は裂開するやを示す。

EXAMPLES.

To hold a sword **by** the hilt.
Thou mayst hold a serpent **by** the tongue.—*Shak*.
He took the damsel **by** the hand.—*St. Matthew*.
She caught him **by** his garment.—*Genesis*.
The young fellow clasped her tight **by** the wrist.—*Dickens*.

I have *seized* every enjoyment *by* the hair.—*Leaves*.

Seize him *by* the neck.—*Nesfield*.

Taking the unknown mourner *by* the clock.—*Scott*.

As when Alcides *tore* *up by* the roots Thessalian pines.—*Milton*.

They pluck'd the seated hills and *by* the shaggy tops

Up-lifting bore them in their hands.—*Id.*

Since the dear hour that brought me to thy foot,

And *cut up* all my follies *by* the root.—*Cowper*.

II. 稱呼の動詞:—Call, mention 等を前項とする by の後項は呼ばるべき名 (即ち呼ぶに用ひらるゝ器械) なり:—

Things *by* their names I *call* [=I *call* things *by* their names].

—*Milton*.

His own countrymen *called* him *by* a Saxon nickname.

—*Macaulay*.

He was very much shocked to hear any thing *called by* its proper name.—*Bulwer*.

To *mention by* name.—*Webster's Dictionary*.

III. 認識, 知識, 會知, 判斷, 忖度の動詞:—

Perceive, think, descry, know, understand, judge, guess, measure, compare, proportion, seem, take 等を前項とする by は, 此等の心性作用を遂げしむる記號又は物を後項とす。是れ亦 by の根本義より來れり, 何となれば聲を聞て男子なるを知り, 容貌を見て人と爲りを判ずることを得る所以の者は, 必竟“聲”と“男子”の二者又は“容貌”と“人と爲り”の二者を心中に 近接並列して比較するが故なり。

EXAMPLES.

I *think*, yonder is the varlet, *by* his gown.—*Ben Jonson*.

I *know* thee *by* name.—*Exodus*.

You're a younger brother I *know by* your kissing.—*Southern*.

In history he *is known by* the honorable surname of *Beauclerc*.

—*Macaulay*.

Thou didst *understand* me *by* my signs.—*Shak*.

I did not know the originals, I should not be able to *judge, by* the copies, which was Virgil and which Ovid.—*Dryden*.

By the colours I *guess* what the drum was which we heard before.

—*Fielding*.

Measuring things in Heav'n *by* things on Earth.—*Milton*.

To secure a contented spirit, *measure* your desires *by* your fortunes, not your fortunes *by* your desires.—*Taylor*.

Giants *measure by* feet, and don't bother themselves about the inches.—*Marryat*.

If we *compare* that part of life which is to come *by* that which we have passed, the prospect is hideous.—*Goldsmith*.

The bets *were* rather *proportioned by* the rider than *by* the horse himself.—*Fielding*.

By their guise

Just men they *seem'd*.—*Milton*.

IV. 誓證 (Oaths and Adjurations). Swear, conjure, affirm 等を by の前項とすれば, 後項なる物の近側に於て (或は其近側に居ると假定して) 之を證左と爲し以て證言を立つる意を顯はす (ON 第四節 B 参照), 此場合に後項は誓證の器械なり。故に此 by は before, in the presence of, with the witness of 等と釋するを得。

EXAMPLES.

To *swear by* heaven (or *by* earth).

To *affirm by* all that is sacred.

I *appeal* to you *by* all that is sacred.

Ye shall not *swear by* my name falsely.—*Bible*.

Swear by this bottle, how thou cam'st hither.—*Shak*.

I *swear it by* our Prophet's shine.—*Byron*.

All the boys *swear by* him, and all the girls pray for him.

—*Bulwer*.

Swear not at all; neither *by* heaven; for it is God's throne; Nor *by* the earth; for it is his footstool: neither *by* Jerusalem; for it is the city of the great King. Neither shalt thou *swear by thy head*, because thou canst not make one hair white or black.—*Matthew*.

I *conjure* you *by* the Holy Cross.—*Scott*.
Now *by* my sceptre's awe I *make a vow*.—*Shak*.

誓證の *by* は屢々省略文體の形を現はす:—

By this light!—*By* the mass!—*By* the rood!—*Shak*.
O *by* the elevens!—*Goldsmith*.
By the Gods!—*Sheridan*.
By my faith.—*Scott*.
By my faith, that is a very plump hand for a man of eighty-four!
—*Parlon*.

次例も亦た之に屬す:—

Thine *by yea and no* (which is as much as to say, as thou usest him) Jack Falstaff.—*Shak*.
By yea and nay, Sir, I dare say, my cousin William is become a good scholar.—*Ib*.

V. *Live* なる動詞を前項とする *by* は食物を後項とすると稀にして、寧ろ食物を得る手段即ち職業、常習等を後項とす (ON の第參節と比較せよ).

EXAMPLES.

Man shall not *live by* bread alone.—*St. Matthew*.
All men in health may *live by* industry with economy, yet some men *live by* robbery.—*Ogilvie*.
My son is not to *live by* his learning.—*Goldsmith*.
I *live by* vanity.—*Ib*.
The clergy *live by* our sins, the medical faculty *by* our diseases, and the law gentry *by* our misfortunes.—*Scott*.

VI. 懐胎の意 又は子を有する意ある動詞を前項とする *by* は、懐胎せしめたる父又は子を生みたる母を後項とす:—

He had two sons *by* her.—*Leaves*.
By the man, whose these are, I am with child.—*Genesis*.

B. 原因 (Cause):—

“To do a thing *by* his consent.”
“To live *by* rule.”

文中の行爲, 動作, 又は状態の由て起る所の原因は *by* の後項と爲る. 原因と同時に標準 (Standard) の意ある時は殊に然り. 例へば上文の *his consent* は事を爲さしむる原因にして, *by rule* は生活を爲すに當り服従すべき標準なり. 後項は概むね抽象名詞にして, *by* は場合に應じて *after*, *according with* 等と意義を接觸す.

EXAMPLES.

To inherit *by* right of primogeniture.
The heir received the estate *by* inheritance.
By what authority doest thou these things?—*Acts 9*.
In the house of Lords they vote *by* proxy.—*T. S. Williams*.
To do a thing *by* (or *at*) a man's desire.—*Brinkley*.
It was one [o'clock] *by* the village clock
When he galloped into Lexington.—*Longfellow*.

It was *by* his counsel that the Great Seal had been entrusted to Somers.—*Macaulay*.
These enormities were condemned *by* the verdict of common humanity.—*Southern*.
I went into the king's Bath, *by* the advice of our friend.—*Smollet*.
The other part reserved I *by* consent.—*Shak*.
By the rule of grammar and the course of conjugation, doesn't *amari* come after *amo* and *amas*?—*Thackeray*.
Take care [that] my doors be guarded well that none pass out or enter, but *by* my appoint.—*Rowe*.
Well, *by* my will, we shall admit no parley.—*Shak*.

By my guess, how nigh is Clarence now?—*Ib.*
Tell them that *by command* I am to haste.—*Milton.*

次の諸例に於ける *by* も亦た同範圍に屬す:—

He is a tailor *by trade*.
Though he holds such a menial office, he is a gentleman *by birth*.
—*Brinkley.*

The general Constantius was *by birth* a Roman.—*Gibbon.*

A stone *by nature* falls, or inclines to fall.

We swim *by nature*.—*Southern.*

He was *by temperament* a sensualist.—*Bulwer.*

A coward brood, which mangle as they prey,
By hellish instinct, all that cross their way.—*Byron.*

此他同範圍に屬する省文軀あり:—

By your permission, fathers; bid him enter.—*Addison.*

But, *by your leave*, it never yet did hurt,
To lay down likelihoods, and forms of hope.—*Shak.*

度量, 重量, 容量 等を顯はす名詞も *by* の後項となりて標準の義を示す:—

Do they charge carriage *by bulk* or *by weight*?—*Brinkley.*
They shall deliver you your bread again *by weight*.—*Leviticus.*
There shall be a space between you and it, about two thousand cubits *by measure*.—*Joshua.*

C. 手段 (Means):—

“The rope hangs *by a thread*.”

“He died *by poison*.”

本例に於て *a thread* は繩を懸垂する手段なり(然れども器械の義をも含有す). 又 *poison* は死する手段にして同時に又死の原因なり. 斯の如く手段と原因と器械との意義徃々相錯綜して明確なる區別を立て難しと雖も, 之を *by* の後項と爲す

に至ては一にして, *by* は *through*, *with*, *of* と意義徃々相接觸す. 其後項は無性物の名詞にして抽象名詞なること多く, 前項には發動語法の他動詞及び自動詞なること有り, 或は受動語法の他動詞なること有り. 具体名詞も亦後項に現はると雖も, 前項が發動語法よりも受動語法なる場合に多しとす.

EXAMPLES (發動語法).

He *crossed* the river *by the bridge*.

Seize him *by force*.—*Bain.*

By intelligence man *raises* his condition.—*Ib.*

We hope to *gain by you*.—*Ib.*

To *die by the sword, famine, pestilence, violence*.

He *died* in old age *by a peaceful death*.—*Scott.*

To *perish by the sword, hunger, famine, drowning*.

To *enrich land by manures or irrigation*.

The Mississippi and the Nile *discharge* their waters *by several mouths*.

Our first parents *lost* the favour of God *by their apostasy*.

We learn the instability of human affairs *by observation* or *by experience*.

She has *profited by your counsel*.—*Dryden.*

Perhaps even she may *profit by th' example*.—*Rowce.*

Do good *by stealth*, and blush to find it fame.—*Pope.*

The monarch blinded with desire of wealth,

With steel *invades* the brother's life *by stealth*.—*Dryden.*

Most poets *describe* objects *by metaphors or comparisons*.—*Leaves.*

He had been at the Treasury, and for a month or two at the Admiralty, *astonishing* official mankind *by his diligence*.—*Trollope.*

By their own conduct they must *stand or fall*.—*Cowper.*

By battles fought, and from temptation won, what *gains* she?

—*Young.*

Alas! *by no Reform Bill, Ballot-box, Five-point Charter, by no boxes or bills or charters*, can you *perform* this alchemy?—*Carlyle.*

Who *sought*

Forbidden knowledge *by forbidden means*.—*Milton.*

E'en the oak
Thrives **by** the rude concussion of the storm.—*Cooper*.

Fortinbras; who, **by** a scal'd compact,
Did forfeit, with his life, all those his lands
. to the conqueror. —*Shak.*

Some, as thou saw'st, **by** violent stroke shall die,
By fire, flood, famine, **by** intemp'rance more
In meats and drinks. —*Milton.*

EXAMPLES (受動語法).

The city was destroyed **by** fire.
Balls are propelled **by** the force of gunpowder.
Many minute animals are to be discovered **by** the help of microscope.
Knowledge is determined **by** the sight.
It can not be seen **by** the naked eye.
Millions of stars, invisible to the naked eye, may be seen **by** the telescope.
If it cannot be done **by** persuasion, it must only be done **by** force.
—*Brinkley.*

Let this dissention first be tried **by** fight.—*Shak.*
Many thousands were carried off **by** the plague.
The moon had been obscured **by** clouds.—*White Melville.*
You know that my fortune is not exceeded **by** any estate in the province.—*Bulwer.*

His youth was bitter, as that of a great genius bound down **by** ignoble ties.—*Thackeray.*

Never, on this Earth, was the relation of man to man long carried on **by** cash-payment alone.—*Carlyle.*

This fruit of thine **by** love is blest.—*Tennyson.*

The lumber stood
Ponderous and fix'd **by** its own massy weight.—*Cooper.*

She is o'erwrought
By fear and joy.—*Talfourd.*

The different feelings **by**
Which he was agitated.—*Scott.*

Of both our armies; whose equality
By our best eyes cannot be censured.—*Shak.*

There stuck no plume in any English crest,
That is remov'd **by** any staff of France.—*Ib.*

受動語法が **by** の前項なる時は、其後項は概むね發動語法の文主となるを得、The moon was obscured by clouds を Clouds obscured the moon と變じ得べきが如き是なり。故に伴生又は繼續の意ある動詞の受動語法は **by** の前項と爲り得べし:—

Wherever he went, he was followed **by** the blessings of the people.
—*Rogers.*

The tumult was succeeded **by** the stillness of death.—*Cooper.*
Slavery and evils **by** which slavery is everywhere accompanied.
—*Macaulay.*

D. 創造者 (Author). 創造者 (即ち動作を起す人又は人と假定せらるゝ物) も亦た **by** の後項と爲るを得。

I. 自動詞及他動詞の發動語法 + **by**:—

"I came to know James **by** George."

此例に於て know なる動作の直接の創造者 (即ち James を知る人) は I なれども、此動作は本と George の媒妁に由て起れり、故に George は間接の創造者即ち媒妁人 (Intermediary) と看做すを得。蓋し創造者を顯はす **by** の前項は受動語法をも發動語法をも用ひ、發動語法及自動詞の場合には主として媒妁人を示す。

EXAMPLES.

I understood **by** the servant that he came in just before me.
—*Smollet.*

The Ladye of Branksome greets thee **by** me.—*Scott.*

The king, **by** me, requests your presence straight.—*Shak.*

By thee the Mistress of a Village-School became a queen.—Crabbe.

Richard

By this brave duke came early to his grave.—Ib.

II. 受動語法 + by:—

“Abraham Lincoln was killed by an assassin.”

“The students are taught by a foreigner.”

此例に於て *kill* の創造者は *assassin* にして、*teach* の行爲者は *foreigner* なり；此の如く眞成に動作を發する人を後項とする *by* は其用頗る廣くして概むね受動語法を前項とし、後項は發動語法の文主たるべき者なり、故に上例を變じて下の如くするを得べし：—

An assassin killed Abraham Lincoln.

A foreigner teaches the students.

前項動詞は一定の制限なけれども、“治む,” “撰む,” “愛す,” “興ふ” の如き 産出性動作 (*Productive Activity*), 又は “受く,” “支ふ,” “忍ぶ” の如き 受容性動作 (*Receptive Activity*) を最も多しとす、然れども此等の意なき動作 “伴ふ,” “續く” 等も、亦た用ひられざるに非ず。此 *by* は OF の第五節 A に示したる者と關係あり、宜しく參照すべし。

EXAMPLES.

This was written *by* Smollet.

The pope was formerly extolled and deified *by* his votaries.

His misery had been bequeathed to him *by* his father.—Scott.

Here she was dwelling, respected *by* all.—Rogers.

England which was inhabited *by* the English.—Scott.

The militia should be commanded *by* the Sheriffs, and the Sheriffs should be chosen *by* the freeholders.—Macaulay.

It is a poison tempered *by* himself.—Shak.

She saw a sight not seen *by* all.—Scott.

In Anglo-Saxon, which was universally spoken *by* the inferior classes.—Ib.

That they had done this in violation of the fundamental laws of England was acknowledged *by* all jurists.—Macaulay.

Thro' madness, hated *by* the wise.—Tennyson.

I am surrounded *by* friends of no common class.—Butcher.

Wrath-kindled gentleman, be rul'd *by* me.—Shak.

By me alone be duty taught.—Byron.

Such is the title that conceded, not by clamour alone, but in the full Parliament of the people, and accompanied *by* such Parliament, ruling with such Parliament—Such is the title I will gratefully accept.

—Butcher.

Is not the mighty mind, that son of Heaven!

By tyrant Life dethron'd, imprison'd, pain'd?

By Death enlarg'd, ennobled, deify'd?—Young.

系 鳥獸蟲魚の名及び擬人せらるゝ物の名も亦た人名の如く取扱はれ *by* の後項となるを得：—

Their blood was lapped up *by* the dogs.—Macaulay.

Kings were proclaimed *by* a horse that neigh'd.—Buller.

Prophets sent *by* heaven.

The solid oak

By worms voracious eaten through and through.—Cowper.

E. 形容詞, 分詞 + by. 以上説き來りたる諸動詞より變化せる形容詞, 及び語首に *un-* を有せる分詞も亦た C と D とに示せる結構に入るを得べし。

EXAMPLES.

Troops *unconfirmed by* experience.

The scriptures reveal many things not *discoverable by* the light of reason.

To be *undisturbed by* danger, *by* perplexities, *by* injuries received, is a most desirable object.

How broad his shoulders spread, *by* age unbroke.—Pope.

Unconsumed by moth or rust.—Longfellow.
Mad movements both, *restrainable by no known rule.*
—Carlyle.
Escaped from shot, *unharm'd by steel.*—Byron.
etc., etc.

F. By way, By means, By dint, By virtue, By reason, Because (= *by cause*). 此等の熟語は皆原因の義を有すれども、各個の間に多少意義の差異なきに非ず。之を用ふるには其次に *of* を加へて後に名詞を附加す；但し *by means* は又類格を加へて *by your means* の如くするを得。

I. By way of は企圖、目的 (*Aim, Purpose, Intention*) を顯はし、*with the purpose (or object) of, as a substitute for, to serve as* の義を有す；時ありては之に代ゆるに *as* 又は *for* を以てし得べきこと有り。

EXAMPLES.

I mention this point *by way of cautioning you.*—Nesfield.
He remarked *by way of introduction.*—Stand. Dict.
She waved her handkerchief to him *by way of signal.*
—Scott.
A purpose which he rather communicated *by way of information* to Miss Vernon than as apology to me.—*Id.*
They carry loaded pistols in their pocket ; also some improvised luncheon *by way of meal.*—Carlyle.
I ask pardon for this short appearance, *by way of chorus,* on the stage.—Fielding.

II. By means of は人又は物が或動作をなさんが爲めに利用する手段と機會 (*Means and occasion*) を顯はし、*through the agency or assistance of* 又は *by the method of* の義を有す。

EXAMPLES.

Sound is transmitted *by means of vibrations of the air.*
He recovered his health *by means of sea-air and sea-bathing.*
—Nesfield.
Some of whom cultivated the land themselves and others *by means of husbandmen.*—Scott.
He thanked Heaven he had succeeded so far as to find me out *by means of an accident.*—Fielding.
Our brother is imprison'd *by your means.*—Shak.
My thoughts do hourly prophesy
Mischance unto my state *by suffolk's means.*—*Id.*

此他 Shakespeare の *II. Henry VI. 3, 1* に於ける *by means whercof* の如きも亦た之に屬す。

By all means, By any means, By no means 等も亦た之に類似すれども、寧ろ *C* の部に入る可きに似たり。

III. By dint of は本と *by force of* の義にして昔時は斯く用ひられ、近世も稀に此義に用ひらる：—

With dynt of sword he him slough.—Torrent.
(註) 是れ古文にて He slew him *with dint of sword* 義なり。
He slew his brother *by dint of glaive.*—Scott.
To win *by dint of arms or of war.*

Dint を 効果 (= *efficacy, effort*) 等の比喩的意義に用ふるは近世に至るまで歓迎せられざりしに似たり：—

By dint of great exertions he succeeded.—Webster's Dictionary.
By dint of hard study he made up for his want of ability.
—Brinkley.

This degree of mechanical facility, which may be attained *by dint of memory and practice.*—Scott.

By dint of solicitation, however, and borough interest, he contrived to gain a place in the customs.—*Id.*

For vict'ry gotten without blows,
By dint of sharp hard words.—Buller.

IV. *By virtue of* は天賦又は人與の勢力, 権能, 又は權利を有するの結果として文中の動作又は状態を生ずることを顯はし, *by authority of, by reason of, through the force of, by the quality of* 等の義を有す.

EXAMPLES.

By virtue of his authority as Colonel he had the man arrested.
—*Brinkley*.

He used to travel through Greece *by virtue of this fable*, which procured him reception in all the towns.—*Addison*.

In 1706, he [=George I.] was created duke of Cambridge, and in 1714, *by virtue of the act of settlement*, passed in the reign of William III, he succeeded to the British throne.—*Cooper*.

系 *In virtue of* も亦た同義に用ひらる :—

This they shall attain, partly *in virtue of the promise of God*, and partly *in virtue of piety*.—*Atterbury*.

Nor is it *in virtue of genius* alone that he deserves the name.
—*Lewes*.

The king. . . . might *in virtue of authority derived from God*, make a priest.—*Macaulay*.

Hath the prince Jonn a full commission,

In very ample virtue of his father

To hear and absolutely to determine—*Shak*.

V. *By reason of* は文中の動作又は状態を起す客觀的原因及び主觀的原因を顯はし, 人名又は物名を後項とす.

EXAMPLES.

He is detained *by reason of sickness*.

Spain is this sown of people, partly *by reason of its sterility of soil*.—*Bacon*.

So that the land of Egypt and all the land of Canaan fainted *by reason of the famine*.—*Genesis*.

You were afraid *by reason of the fire*.—*Deuteronomy*.

I have roared *by reason of the disquietness* of my heart.

—*Psalms*.

I have heard their cry *by reason of their taskmasters*.

—*Exodus*.

VI. *Because* は *be (=by)* と *cause* との複合せる者にして, 古へより斯く一塊に凝結して現はれたり, 方今多く接續詞として用ふれども, *because of* なる熟語は尙ほ前置詞的に用ひられて或る動作又は状態を起す原因を顯はし, 人をも物をも後項とす.

EXAMPLES.

Noah went in into the ark, *because of the waters* of the flood.—*Genesis*.

Because of the temple at Jerusalem shall kings bring presents unto thee.—*Psalms*.

My wounds stink and are corrupt *because of my foolishness*.—*Ib*.

How they cringe and bow to that Creole, *because of her hundred thousand pounds*.—*Thackeray*.

They dare not fight with me because of the queen my mother.

—*Shak*.

Lead me in a plain path, *because of mine enemies*.—*Psalms*.

第 五 節

限 度 之 意 義

By の後項に量を顯はす名詞又は形容詞の來ることあり :—

“He is taller than you *by* [=だけ] *two inches*.”

後項なる量 (*two inches*) は文中の所説 (*he is taller*) を適用すべき限度 (*Altitude or Extent*) を顯はし, 定確級, 比較級, 又は最大級の形容詞は殊に多く *by* の前項と爲る. 此文牀中

には屢々二物を比較する意を含蓄し、其二物の量の差異を以て後項とす。然れども唯だ一物に關しても此文體を用ふること有るが故に、比較は決して此文體の要素に非ず。

EXAMPLES.

It exceeded my estimate **by** a great deal.—*Brinkley*.
(**By**) how many degrees, about, is to-day warmer than yesterday?
—*Ib.*

He is cleverer than you **by** a good deal.—*Nesfield*.
He was taller **by** almost the breadth of my nail.—*Swift*.
They told him that the Scotchman was taller **by** a few feet or so.
—*Marryat*.

At that time [the earth] was richer, **by** many a million of acres.
—*De Quincy*.

The dragon is nearer **by** some leagues.—*Planché*.
The host was **by** several years the senior of the traveller.—*Cooper*.
That's too civil **by** half.—*Sheridan*.
The vicar's second sister was by common acknowledgment **by** far
[=*in a great degree*] the most beautiful.—*Trollope*.
Lord Cockburn pronounced Macaulay's speech to have been
"**by** far the best."—*Trevelian*.

I banish thee.
Not to come near our person **by** ten mile.—*Shak*.

Dorset is banish'd, and her brother Rivers,
Ere this lies shorter **by** the head at Pomfret.—*Rowe*.

Better have none
Than plural faith which is too much **by** one.—*Shak*.

By how much unexpected, **by** so much.
We must awake endeavour for defence.—*Ib.*

第六節

關說之意義

By は近世に稀に關說 (*Reference*) の義を示す、換言すれば文中の講說に述ぶる言行は後項に關するの意にして、**WITH** 第貳節 **B** に述ぶる者、**ABOUT** 第四節説及の義、**OF** 第六節 **A, II** 等に類似す。

A. 言説, 智識, 思想 Say, speak, think, mean, know

等の動詞は往時屢々 **by** の前項として用ひられ、後項なる人物に關して或事を言ひ、知り、又は思ふことを顯はせり、
"How do you think **by** him?"、"So she says **by** him" の如き
文體是にして、**by** him は "彼を、" "彼に關して" の意なり；
故に **by** は with reference to, in relation to, about, concerning,
with 等と解するを得。近世英語には **by** の此使用稀にして、
概ね of, about, with, concerning 等を用ふ。

EXAMPLES.

Thus prophecy says **by** me.—*Towneley, Mysterious*. (古文)
Thou hast spoken evil words **by** the queen.—*Foxe*.
How say you **by** the French Lord?—*Shak*.
Is not that eagle meant **by** Caesar.—*Ben Jonson*.
For I know nothing **by** myself; yet am I not hereby justified.
—*I Corinthians*.

B. 行爲, 舉動, 待遇 Do, act, deal 等少數の動詞は

方今時々 **by** の前項として用ひられ、後項なる人物に對して善意又は惡意の舉動又は待遇を爲すの意を顯はす；方今は屢々 **with** を代へ用ふ。

EXAMPLES.

Have I acted in such a manner **by** your ladyship?—*Fielding*.
What security could you have that I should not act the same part
by yourself?—*Ib.*

We should not *deal* honestly *by* the reader.—*Ib.*

In his behaviour to me, he hath *dealt* hardly *by* a relation.—*Ib.*

Such one *deals* not fairly *by* his own mind.—*Locke.*

To *do by* scripture and the gospel according to conscience is not to do evil.—*Milton, Civil Power.*

WITH.

此前置詞の根本義は Latin の *contra* 即ち英語の *against*, *in opposition*, *overagainst*, *beside* に當るに似たり、元と位地に關して用ひられしが其用法夙に消失し、今は全く其痕跡を絶ち唯だ比喩的にのみ用ひらる。時として之を省略し *wi'* なる形とす。方今 *by* 及他の前置詞と意義を接觸すること尠なからず。

Anglosaxon には之を *wid*, *with*, Old-Norse 及 Old-Saxon に *with*, Swedish には *vid*, Danish には *ved*, Old-Highdutch には *widar* と云ひ、古代は *mid* と交換して用ひられたり。

第 壹 節

伴 隨 之 意 義

With は伴隨 (*Accompaniment*) の義に用ひらるること甚だ廣し、今之を次の如く分説す。

A. 共存 (*Being together*), **陪從** (*attendance*), **合同** (*Communion*):—

“I am *with* him.” “He went *with* me.”

“He shares the profits *with* the other partners.”

是れ *with* が主として用ひらるゝ意義にして、人又は物が後項なる人物と同一の動作に従事し又は同一の状態に在ることを顯はす、然れども必ずしも同處に於てするの意なし。而して斯く相共同する二者は兩ながら人なるも兩ながら物なるも或は其一は人にして他は物なるも妨なし。前項動詞は静止の意あること有り、運動の意あること有り、或は *eat*, *read*, *work* の如く物に加へらるる動作なることも有り。

EXAMPLES.

Why is he not *with* the queen?—*Shak.*

I'll straight be *with* you.—*Ib.* Lie *with* me.—*Genesis.*

The word was *with* God.—*John.*

He is at present *with* his regiment.—*Sheridan.*

At once *with* him they rose.—*Milton.*

I will share *with* you the pleasures and the pains.

For many weeks I had *with* this poor friendless girl.—*De Quincey.*

His devil goes *with* him

As well as *with* his tenant.—*Tennyson.*

This unrest and this bodily weakness he carried *with* him.

—*Leaves.*

I will not eat *with* you, drink *with* you, nor pray *with* you.

—*Shak.*

With two feminine aide-de-camps she commanded a portion of the revolted troops.—*Kavan.*

His garment was of the simplest form imaginable, being a close jacket *with* sleeves.—*Scott.*

Our benevolence extends itself *with* our knowledge.—*Rogers.*

At their duty in their desks they stand,

With naked surplice, lacking hood and band.—*Crabbe.*

I. Together with, Along with. *With* には屢 *together* 及 *along* を加へて語勢を強む、此場合にも亦た前と同様に二物必しも同處に在るを要せず、且つ行爲、動作、状態が均

しく二物に關係す。 Together 及 along は with の直前に置かれ、或は後項の直後又は講説の後に置かる。

EXAMPLES.

Consider this truth *along with that*.

Take the bad *together with the good*. —Dryden.

With him along is come the mother queen. —Shak.

While the Scottish people retained their Celtic music, and many of their Celtic customs, *together with their Celtic dynasty*. —Scot.

They retained the Celtic dialect *along with the dress, arms, manners, and government* of their fathers. —Ib.

The looks of Wamba indicated a sort of vacant curiosity, and fidgety impatience of any posture of repose, *together with the utmost self-satisfaction* —Ib.

Remember, Sir, my liege,

The kings your ancestors; *together with*

The natural bravery of your isle. —Shak.

Grow old *along with me*! —R. Browning.

My overshadowing Spirit and might *with thee* I send *along*.

—Milton.

II. 懐胎 (Pregnancy). 婦人の懷孕するを顯はすに with の後項に子を置き *be with child, grow with child* 等とするは古文辭の殘遺せる者なり:—

A virgin shall *be with child*. —Matthew.

She *was found with child*. —Ib.

The Queen *was with child*. —Macaulay.

She *grew with child*. —Southern.

III. 補助 (Assistance). 人又は物が後項なる人を補助することを示すに with を用ふるも亦た共存陪從の義より來れり、然れども此義は唯だ文脈上より知り得らるのみ。

EXAMPLES.

As I *was with Moses*, so will I *be with thee*. —Joshua.

Fear not, for I *am with thee*. —Genesis.

God *be with my old master*! —Shak.

The Gods *be with thee*. —Sheridan.

Heaven *be with thee*. —Talfourd.

For なる前置詞が against と相對立するが如く、補助を示す with も亦た against と對立すること有り:—

He that *is not with me, is against me*. —Luke.

Men's hearts ought not to be set *against one another*; but set *with one another*, and all against with the Evil Thing only.

—Carlyle.

IV. 包括 (Inclusion). With の後項に複數名詞を置くときは、或人又は物が後項なる群衆中に包含せらるることを顯はし、with は among の義を受く。

EXAMPLES.

He was numbered *with the transgressors*.

The whale is sometimes mistakingly included *with the fishes*.

In ordinary systems the horse is classed *with the Pachyderms*.

—Chambers' Information.

I must not be beforehand *with my comrades*. —Coleridge.

And reckon'st thou thyself *with spirits* of Heav'n, Hell-doom'd?

—Milton.

V. 所有 (Possession and Endowment). With は人又は物が其後項なる物又は性質を所有する意を顯はし、概して having の價を有す、例へば、

A man *with good sense*. A boy *with a bad temper*. A vase *with handles*, etc.

然れども此 with は材料(第五節)を顯はす者と思惟するを得、何となれば上例は A man *endowed with good sense* 等の省略と解し得べければなり。

With a view to, With regard to, With respect of 等に於ける with は所有の義より來れる者とす。

所有を顯はす with は屢々 “にも拘はらず” の義を顯はし、
in spite of, notwithstanding の力を有することあり：—

With all his knowledge, I don't think he knows that.—*Brinkley*.

(あの人はなんぼ物知りても左様云ふ事は知るまい)

With all his wealth he is in debt.—*Nesfield*.

With all his learning, he had but little prudence.—*Bain*.

With all his sensibility, he gave millions to the sword.—*Channing*.

Messala, *with all his boldness*, felt it unsafe to trifle further.

—*Wallace*.

是れ恰も FOR 第五節 E に示す者と同意義にして、其後項
は常に概括性を有す、all なる語を加へたるを見て之を知る
べし。

B. 連結, 合従, 混合, 熟知, 交際, 逢遭, 一致,

同盟, 集會 With は又或人物が後項なる人物と
此等の諸関係を有すことを顯はす。故に其前項は—Combine,
join, link, wed, unite, connect, mingle, mix, intermix, inter-
weave, meddle, interfere, acquaint, associate, meet, encounter,
fall in, hold, comply, agree, sympathize, match, square,
compare, 其他類似の他動詞及自動詞にして、此等の動詞に似
たる意ある名詞及形容詞—Combination, union, interference,
acquaintance, agreement, alliance, etc.; familiar acquainted,
etc. も亦た前項と爲る。

EXAMPLES.

The strait of Gibraltar *connects* the Mediterranean *with* the
Atlantic.

I underwent a torrent of inquiries as to every thing *connected*
with my late proceedings.—*Melville*.

The interests of agriculture are *connected with* those of
commerce.

Join not *with* grief, fair woman.—*Shak*.

Thy lot shall be *link'd with* mine.—*Byron*.

'Tis pity learned virgins ever *wed with* persons of no sort of
education.—*Ib*.

So there was hail, and fire *mingled with* the hail.—*Exodus*.

To *interweave* truth *with* falsehood.

Words *interwove with* sighs found out their way.—*Milton*.

With these qualities he *combined*, indeed, the softer passions of
his countrymen.—*Bulwer*.

What hast thou to do to *meddle with* the affairs of my family?

—*Arbuthnot*.

Acquaint her *with* the danger of my state.—*Shak*.

At Quebec Nelson became *acquainted with* Alexander
Davison.—*Southy*.

Aren't you all *acquainted with* it?—*Thackeray*.

Trying to *keep up an acquaintance with* the pious
families.—*Leves*.

He had *fallen in love with* a Spanish girl.—*Melville*.

Never more shall I *associate with* the true noble-spirited Indian.

—*Ib*.

Seaboys

Grow *familiar with* the watery way.—*Crabbe*.

We *met with* many things worthy of observation.—*Bacon*.

I believe we have *met with* eight-and-forty thousand misfortunes.

—*Smollet*.

The God of the Hebrews hath *met with* us.—*Exodus*.

You will find it difficult to persuade learned men to *fall in*
[=comply] *with* your projects.—*Addison*.

Here also, as in other matters, he fell in with the views of his
patroness.—*Trollope*.

The Christian army *encountered with* the Saracens.

He *encountered with* that crew.—*Butler*.

Devil *with* devil damn'd

Fair concord *holds*.—*Milton*.

Not to do only but to *will the same with* me.—*Ib*.

These then are but my father's principles? My brother *thinks*
not *with* him.—*Byron*.

ere are many who still *hold with* the court.—*Coleridge*.

Then, indeed, we must *comply with* the customs of the world.
—Gay.

I *agree with* you as a whole.—Cooper.

I know your gentle nature will *sympathize with* me.
—Sheridan.

Let tigers *match* [=unite in marry] *with* hinds, and wolves
with sheep.—Dryden.

What sweetness, mildness can *be matched with* thine.—Beattie.

O Powers *Matchless*, but *with* th' Almighty.—Milton.

His opinions do not *square* [=agree, accord] *with* the doctrines
of philosophers.

It is so, and *squares* completely *with* my other notices.
—Coleridge.

There is no book that can *compare with* it for the variety and
importance of the information it gives.—Hopkins.

(註) Compare *with* は一物を他物と比較する意, compare *to* は一物を他物に喩ふる意なり:—Solon *compared* the people *to* the sea, and orators and counsellors *to* the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet, if the winds did not trouble it.—Bacon.

Equal, even も亦た前項と爲る:—

And shall lay thee *even* [=level] *with* the ground.—Luke.

France, shall we lay this Angiers *even with* the ground.
—Shak.

They made the married, orphans, widows, yea and the aged also,
equal in spoils *with* themselves.—Maccabees.

(註) 方今 equal は *with* と結合すること稀にして, 主として to に結合す。

C. 交互の動作 (Mutual Activity):—

“The country shop-keepers *trade with* London
merchants.”

“He *waged war with* all his enemies.”

甲者と乙者とが雙方より交互に 友誼的交接 又は 對抗的交接 (Friendly or Hostile Intercourse) を爲すにも亦た *with* を用ふ, 其前項は—Speak, talk, converse, discuss, dispute, negotiate,

argue, correspond, communicate, treat, trade, traffic, fall out, war, wage war, wrestle, fight, skirmish, strive, combat, contend, contest, quarrel, cope, vie, compete, clash, 其他類似の他動詞及自動詞, 並びに此等の意ある形容詞及び名詞とす。

EXAMPLES.

Would you *speak with* me?—Shak.

Cain *talked with* Abel his brother.—Genesis.

We have often *conversed with each other* on the merit of Milton's poetry.

Dr. Roberts was invited himself to go over to Framley Court to *discuss* the matter *with* Lady Lufton.—Trollope.

We delight to *correspond* [=communicate] *with* those we love and respect.

The length of a room should *correspond with* the breadth.

Common benefits are to be *communicated with* all, but peculiar benefits with choice.—Bacon.

To *negotiate with* a man for the purchase of goods.

The English and Americans *traffic with* all the world.

Envoys were appointed to *treat with* France, but without success.

A soul exasperated in ill's *fall out*

With ev'ry thing, its friend, itself.—Addison.

That angel should *with* angel war.—Milton.

I *wage* no war *with* you.—Bulwer.

There *wrestled* a man *with* him.—Genesis.

Dog *fights with* dog.—Sheridan.

(註) 二人又は二黨が自から相戦ふには *with* を用ひ, 他の場合に於ては *against* を用ふ:—Soul took the kingdom our Israel, and *fought against* all the enemies on every side.—1 Samuel.

He began to *skirmish with* the English.—Scott.

Duties *strive with* duties.—Coleridge.

(註) Strive は又 *against* と結合す:—To *strive against* temptation. 是れ抵抗する意にして競ふ意に非ず。

Combat with adverse planets in the heavens!—Shak.

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of *contesting with it*, when there are hopes of victory.—*Burnet*.

We will not *quarrel with ambition*, when it is wise enough to devote itself to be happiness of mankind.—*Channing*.

Till Luther rose, no power could *cope with the pope*.

—*D. A. Clark*.

In a trading nation, the younger sons may be placed in a way of life to *vie with the best* of their family.—*Addison*.

American manufacturers *compete with the English* in making cotton clothes.

Should the powers to be granted to the new government *clash with the powers* of the states, the states were to yield.—*Bancroft*.

Paul *disputed with the Jews* in the synagogue.

You may *argue with your friend* a week, without convincing him.

D. 伴生する事情, 感情, 行爲, 現象:—

“He gazed upon the scene *with deep dejection*.”

“*With a ceaseless motion* comes and goes the tide.”

文中の動作又は状態に伴ふ事情, 感情, 行爲, 運動, 現象等も亦た *with* の後項と爲る。斯くして作りたる熟語は往々一語の副詞を代表し, 後項は多く抽象名詞とす:—

With eagerness=*eagerly*.

With difficulty=*hardly*.

With courage=*courageously*.

With spirit=*spiritedly*.

With velocity=*swiftly*.

With joy=*joyously*.

With pleasure=*pleasurably*.

With malice=*maliciously*.

此種の熟語は往々原因の意を含む, He is frantic *with fear* は恐怖せるが爲めに狂亂するの意なるが如き是なり。

EXAMPLES.

To rush down *with violence and rapidly*. To drive forward *with impetuosity*. To strive *with one's might*.

He will perform this service *with ease*.

In cities vice is hidden *with most ease*.—*Cowper*.

His aspect was bent on the ground *with an appearance* of deep dejection.—*Scott*.

He was wild *with delight* about Texas.—*Hale*.

With ceaseless motion comes and goes the tide

Then back to sea, with strong majestic sweep

It rolls.

—*Crabbe*.

So he *with difficulty and labor hard*

Mov'd on.

—*Milton*.

This poor life

They cannot *with more eagerness* pursue,

Than I *with gladness* would lay down and loose

To buy Rome's peace.

—*Ben Jonson*.

具名詞も亦た後項と爲らざるに非ず:—

Each upon his rival glared,

With foot advanced, and blade half bared.—*Scott*.

第 二 節

關 說 之 意 義

With の後項に人を置くときは前節の如く合同の行爲を示すのみならず, 又文中の講説が其人に關係することを顯はす, 約言すればは *with* は 關說 (*Reference*) 即ち説及の意を含む。

A. 能動性の人 (*Subjective Person*):—

“This is the habit *with him*” (= *He has* this habit).

“It stands so *with me*” (= *I am* in such a condition).

此等の例に於て講説は後項 *him* 及 *me* に關する意あるのみならず、“彼”及“吾”は發動語法の文主と爲り得べき性質即ち能動の性質を有す。

EXAMPLES.

The case is quite different *with him*.—*Blinkley*.

(あの人には丸て譯が違ふ)

Is it the custom *with the foreigners* to do so?—*Ib.*

With you, religion means gloom and sadness.

Thus stands it *with me*.—*Shak.*

Or is it thus *with all men*?—Thus *with all*.—*Young*

How is it *with my heart*?—*Sheridan.*

Habit *with him* was all the test of truth.—*Crabbe.*

How is't *with aged gaunt*.—*Shak.*

It is always a maxim *with me*, that one man's money is as good as another's.—*Fielding.*

It seemed a supreme moment *with him*.—*Howells.*

How can a writer's verses be numerous if *with him*, as *with you*, “poetry is not a pursuit, but a pleasure?”—*Lang.*

It had become a point of conscience and of honour *with many men*—*Macaulay.*

With her a smooth face stands for good sense.—*Goldsmith.*

With us, the education of a gentleman disciplines the impulses, and leaves the good manner to grow naturally out of habits of self-command.—*Howells.*

Thou I could obtain Miss Richland's consent, do you think I could succeed *with her guardian or Mrs. Croaker, his wife*?—*Goldsmith.*

"T is not unknown to thee,

In what ill credit *with the Court* we stand.—*Coleridge.*

B. 所動性の人 (*Objective Person*):—

“I was angry *with him*.”

“She cannot bear *with him*.”

此等の例に於ても講説は後項 (*him*) に關すれども、“怒る”及び“忍ぶ”なる動作は後項より發せずして却て後項に向ひ、

“彼を怒る,” “彼を忍ぶ” の義を有す, 故に後項となる人は所動の性質を有し, *with* は 方向 の意を含蓄す. 後項に向ふ動作は寵愛, 親睦, 恩惠の如く 善意 を含むこと有り, 或は憎惡, 憤怒, 疎遠の如く 敵意 を含むこと有り. 前項は諸種の動詞及び形容詞にして, 各種の徳義的行爲又は情緒は殊に此文身に適當す.

EXAMPLES.

Bear *with me*.—*Shak.* Bear *with my weakness*.—*Ib.*

Should dying men flatter *with those that live*?—*Ib.*

Thou hast borne so long *with him*.—*Rogers.*

The people did chide *with Moses*.—*Exodus.*

He expostulated in warm terms *with the Admiralty* of Amsterdam.
—*Macaulay.*

There may be yet some wretched spirit

With whom the fear of punishment shall work.—*Ben Jons.*

Lady Booby was going to call her back again, but could not prevail *with herself*.—*Fielding.*

(註) Prevail *with* は威壓し又は説服する義にして, prevail *on, upon* は勸むる義なり:—They prevailed *on the emperor* to ratify the treaty. 然れども勸むる義に *with* を用ふるも妨なし:—They could not prevail *with the king* to pardon the offender.

We are glad, the Dauphin is so pleasant *with us*.—*Shak.*

With his friends he is irreproachable.

With the merciful thou wilt shew thyself merciful, *with an upright man* thou wilt shew thyself upright.—*Psalms.*

The gods

Grow angry *with your patience*.—*Ben Jonson.*

My father is incensed *with thee*.—*Sheridan.*

She was urgent in her eloquence, both *with her son* and *with the vicar*.—*Trollope.*

So and So is not in good favour *with the government* now.

—*Brinkley.* (當時誰某君は政府で名がすたつて居る)

He has a great deal of influence *with the government*.—*Ib.*

I. Do with, deal with も此範圍に屬し、兼て又 will with, would with なる結構も之に屬す。Do with は“用ふ、”“使ふ、”“處置する”義、deal with は“取扱ふ、”“處置する、”“譴責する”義なり。

EXAMPLES.

I can do nothing with this obstinate fellow.

Commerce is dull; we know not what to do with our ships.

Do with 'em [=them] what thou wilt.—Shak.

(汝の欲する如く彼等を處置せよ)

Do what you will with me [=Do with me what you will]

—Southern. (汝の欲する如く余を處置せよ)

What have I to do with schools?—Th. Moore.

I've done with him; he's anybody's son for me.—Sheridan.

His mother said unto him, Son, why hast thou thus dealt with us?—Luke.

I believe she deals with some body that's not right.—Goldsmith.

Now will we deal worse with thee.—Bible.

Return—and I will deal well with thee.—Ib.

Now say what would Augustus Caesar with us?—Shak.

Now say, Chatillon, what would France with us?—Ib.

以上諸例に於ては後項が他人より親睦なる待遇を受くるにも敵對の待遇を受くるにも用ひられ、厚遇と虐待との兩意を含む。

II. Make short work, Make away. 是れ亦た人を後項とする with の前項と爲り、其人を“除き”又は“殺す”意を有す：—

It dares strike at length a bolder blow and make short work with me.—Coleridge.

There were the very words of poor Dick Doleful to me not a week before he made away with himself.—Goldsmith.

III. 前項動詞の省畧 上述の場合又は類似の意ある文に於て往々前項の動詞を省き、away, off, through, down, 其他類似の語を前項とすること有り。

EXAMPLES.

Hubert, away with him! [=take him away] imprison him. —Shak.

Away with that sad fancy!—Rowe.

Come, off with [=take off] your boots!—Shak.

To pieces with me!—Ib.

Dash! and through with it.—Coleridge.

Down with Charles of Burgundy!—Scott.

Off with you=be gone. Down with him=throw him.

Down with a building=put it down, demolish it.

IV. 始む、終る、進む 等の意ある動詞 begin, originate, end, go on 等を with の前項とすれば、後項は器械の意義(第五節)に接近す。

EXAMPLES.

With piety begins all good on earth.—Young.

A half-suppressed oath was ended with an indignant sigh. —Bulwer.

The discourse ended with impressive words.

He began business with a small capital.

I'll go on with my love.—Douglas.

The scheme originated with the government and council.

第 三 節

分 離 之 意 義

此前置詞は分離 (Separation) を示す少しの場合あり, *part*, *depart*, *dispense* なる動詞を前項とする者はなり。例へば *I parted with him* は彼に離別し又は彼を失ふなり; *I dispensed with my cloak* は上着を棄つるなり。故に此場合には共在, 合同, 又は方向等の意を含まず。

EXAMPLES.

What said our cousin, when you *parted with him*?—*Shak.*

I love him, sir,—how then could I have thoughts of *parting with him*.—*Gay.*

Celia, for thy sake I *part*

With all that grew so near my heart.—*Waller.*

John, to stop Arthur's title in the whole,

Hath willingly *departed with a part*.—*Shak.*

(註) Depart は一般に *from* と結合して出發する義に用ふ。

I can *dispense with* your services.

The court will *dispense with* your attendance.

A justice of the peace was defined in parliament to be an animal, who, for half a dozen chickens, would *dispense with* a dozen laws.—*Lingard.*

第 四 節

時 之 意 義

With を時に適用すれば, 文中の動作が後項なる事物と時を同らする義 (Contemporaneity) を顯はす, 故に第壹節の意義より變遷し來れるや明らかなり。例へば

“His knowledge increased *with* age.”

は年齢の進むと同時に智識の増加する意なり。

又 *with* を直ちの後 (*Immediately After*) と解すべきこと有り, 詳言すれば, 文中の動作が後項なる事物の直後に起る意にして, 例すれば

“*With* this, he pointed to his face.”—*Dryden.*

は云々語りたるや否や其顔を指すの意なり。

EXAMPLES.

His influence increased *with* his wealth.

Frogs begin to croak *with* the rainfall.

I arose *with* the dawn.—*Byron.*

He expired *with* these words.—*Scott.*

With that all laugh'd.—*Shak.*

Justice will last *with* the world and longer.—*Carlyle.*

With each new mind a new secret of nature transpires.—*Emerson.*

I hold it fitting *with* the soonest

To appoint the order of the coronation.—*Rowe.*

第 五 節

材 料 及 器 械 之 意 義

With は材料及器械を示すに頗ぶる廣く用ひられ, Anglo-Saxon の *mid* に代はれり。

A. 材料 (Material):—

“To crowd the memory *with* ideas.”

“To furnish a family *with* provisions.”

“To endow a college *with* fund.”

人又は物に供給, 充滿, 又は賦與せらるゝ材料は with の後項となり, 其前項は 充たす, 飼ふ, 積む, 覆ふ, 着せる, 鑑ふ, 圍む, 飾る, 賦與す, 依托す, 及び其他類似の義ある多數の他動詞にして, 發動受動共に用ひらる. 此等の意義は常に有形物に關してのみならず又比喩的にも用ひらる.

EXAMPLES.

To *fill* a church *with* people. To *fill* the heart *with* hope.
A large natural basin *filled* to the brim *with* water.—*Scott*.
I'll *fill* these dogged spies *with* false reports.—*Shak*.
To *feed* one *with* hope.
To *feed* the eye *with* the beauties of a landscape.
She *feeds* her parrot *with* small pearls.—*Sheridan*.
I *live* *with* bread like you.—*Shak*.

(註) *Live* は自動詞なれども *feed* に縁あれば委に併せ掲ぐるなり; 但し此用法は稀にして, 通常は *live on bread* とす.

This garden *planted* *with* the trees of God.—*Ib*.
One of the many cases of consumption, and all its attendant broken-heartedness, *with* which a tolerably extensive practice *has*, alas! *crowded* my memory.—*Warren*.
This England of the year 1200 was no chimerical vacuity or dreamland, *peopled* *with* mere vaporous fancies.—*Carlyle*.
And they *laded* their asses *with* the corn, and departed thence.—*Genesis*.

To *load* the stomach *with* meat.
To *load* a man *with* honours or *with* reproaches.
Thy dreadful vow, *loaden* *with* death.—*Addison*.
His walls *were hung* *with* architectural drawings and vicus of Rome.—*Leaves*.
The roads *were strewn* *with* boughs and flowers.—*Macaulay*.
John *was clothed* *with* camel's hair.—*Mark*.
Arming myself *with* patience.—*Shak*.

You'd better walk about *begirt* *with* briars
Instead of coat and small clothes.—*Byron*.

The blackening wave *is edged* *with* white.—*Scott*.
A sword *edged* *with* flint.—*Dryden*.

His strong helm, of mighty cost,
Was all *with* burnish'd gold emboss'd.—*Scott*.
It had its dress *trimmed* *with* summer flowers.
—*Dickens*.

Dissimulation, skill'd to *grace*
A devil's purpose *with* an angel's face.—*Cowper*.
I did *present* him *with* those Paris balls.—*Shak*.
Why seek'st thou to *possess* me *with* these fears?—*Ib*.
They are *possessed* *with* honest minds.—*Addison*.
It is of unspeakable advantage to *possess* our minds *with* an habitual good intention.—*Ib*.

(註) 以上三例中の *possess* は *furnish* 又は *fill* の義なり.

To a little child, not only *are* all living creatures *endowed* *with* human intelligence, but everything is alive.—*Max Müller*.
Modesty seldom resides in a breast that *is* not *enriched* *with* noble virtues.—*Goldsmith*.
The city *is* well *supplied* *with* water.
Trust your Maker *with* yourself and all your concerns.
One ought not to *trust* a man *with* one's secrets who tells one those of other people.—*Brinkley*.
We *intrust* an agent or a factor *with* commercial business.

(註) *Intrust* 及 *trust* は又次の文體と爲すも同義なり:—We *intrust* commercial business to an agent or to a factor.

Is that screen *covered* *with* silk or paper?—*Brinkley*.
A bride *adorneth* herself *with* jewels.—*Bible*.
A plain *environed* *with* mountains.
The imagination of the savage *surrounds* life *with* an atmosphere of awe and mystery.—*E. J. Glave*.

形容詞 上述の動詞と類似の意ある形容詞にして with の前項となる者あり:

Rich, abundant, big, replete, satiate, 等是にして其數僅少なり.

EXAMPLES.

To make your chronicle as *rich with praise*,
As is the ooze and bottom of the sea

With sunken wreck and sunless treasures.—Shak.

Rich with spoils, Great Henry comes.—Addison.

(註) 此場合に *with* の代りに *in* を用ふるゝ同じ。

Reptile *with spawn abundant.*—Mill.

(註) *Abundant* は又 *in* にも結合す.—The Lord God is *abundant in* goodness and truth.—Bible.

The important day, *big with the fate* of Rome.—Addison.

A period of deep unrest *big with events.*—Lewes.

She is *big with child.*

(註) 是れ懷妊の姿にして *big of child* とするを可とするは OF に於て已に述べたる所なり。

His words *replete with guile.*—Milton.

Knowledge dwells

In heads *replete with thoughts* of other men.—Cowper.

Satiate with pleasure.

(註) *Satiate* なる形容詞は *of* にも結合すれども *with* を普通とす。

B. 器械 (Instrument):—

(1) "I killed a man *with a sword.*"

(2) "My heart bounded *with joy.*"

文中に述ぶる動作を補助する器械 (*Co-operative Instrument*) は一般に *with* の後項と爲り、具体名詞又は抽象名詞として現はる、其前項は發動又は受動の他動詞なる有り、又自動詞なる有り。後項は器械を示すと同時に動機 (*Motive*) を示すこと有り、(2) 例の如き是にして、喜悅は即ち心胸を躍如たらしむる動機なり。

前述 A の場合に、後項は給與又は賦與せらるゝ材料にして、外部より來り加はる物なり、故に動作後の結果は動作前よりも物質の増加を來す。然れども今述ぶる所は之に反し、後項

は唯だ動作を遂げしむる器械 (媒介) に過ぎざるが故に、動作後に物質の増加を來すこと無く、唯だ原形を變化するのみ。上例 (1) の如き、刀劍は殺人に用ふる器械にして、動作後には人の状態にこそ變化を來たせども分量容量に於て増加する所なし、況んや被害者は却て生命を損失するに於てをや。

I. 他動詞 + with:—

"To see something *with one's eyes.*"

"To oppress a nation *with taxes.*"

發動語法及び受動語法の他動詞は爰に示すべき主要の者なり。

EXAMPLES.

The rib he *form'd* and *fashion'd with his hands.*—Milton.
(=He formed and fashioned the rib with his hands.)

With pins of adamant

And chains they *made all fast.*—Ib.

Warm me with that torch of thine.—Th. Moore.

He *cleft* his beaver *with a downright blow.*—Shak.

That parliament must *kill* him *with fatigue.*—Douglas.

To *aid* you *with my vote.*—Sheridan.

I *duped* him *with base counterfeits.*—Coleridge.

I *upbraided* him *with cowardice and ingratitude.*

—Smollet.

Essex *taxed* [=accused] his perfidious friend *with unkindness and insincerity.*—Macaulay.

(註) 此意義に於て *tax* なる動詞は *with* にも *of* にも結合す。

The weapons *with which* great battles have been *won.*—Lewes.

A few old pictures, *dimmed with smoke* hung on the walls.—Scott.

His kinswoman thought that he had been *taken with sudden illness.*—Macaulay.

Broken with tears were oft their tones.—Mrs. Hemans.
(=Their tones were broken off with tears.)

Overcome with heat I threw me [=myself] down.—*Rogers*.
To be *overwhelmed with waves*, or *with cares, afflictions*,
or *business*.

He *is* half *furnished with* this long day's journey.—*Longfellow*.
The teacher [*was*] *stunned with* the hum, and
suffocated with the closeness of his school-room.—*Scott*.

The respondent *is pinched with* a strong objection.—*Watts*.
Wickedness, *pressed with* conscience, forecasteth grievous
things.—*Wisdom*.

How many aching hearts have *been agitated with* these
unanswerable questions.—*Warren*.

Ev'n age itself *is cheer'd with* music.—*Rowe*.

I *was* so *touched with* the generous passion of this poor
creature, that I could not refrain from weeping also.—*Smollet*.

Minds desirous of revenge *were* not *moved with* gold.
—*Knolles*.

I *am delighted with* the scheme.—*Sheridan*.

With+人名 人も亦た發動及受動の他動詞を前項とする
with の後項と爲り、動作を起す手段及動機と思惟する
を得、然れども時として亦動作の創造者たる意を有すること
あり。

EXAMPLES.

He *animated* the universe *with* God, he *animated* fact
with divine life.—*Leaves*.

As ladies of quality are so *taken with* my daughters, what will
not men of quality be?—*Goldsmith*.

Waverley became daily more *delighted with* his hospitable
landlord.—*Scott*.

Art thou *offended with* me?—*Coleridge*.

The pontiff was not convinced by the arguments but was
enchanted with the pleader.—*Buhoer*.

He comes from court, where people are not quite
So well *contended with* the Duke, as here.—*Coleridge*.

He,
Veæ'd with a morbid devil in his blood hid his face
From all men.—*Tennyson*.

餘論 器械を示す場合に with 及び by の使用法互に相類
似す、前項の動詞が受動形なる時は殊に然り、此區別を規則に
由て分明ならしむるは稍難事とす。Johnson 氏の説に據れ
ば、“With は動作を起す器械を顯はし、by は原因を顯はす、He
killed an enemy *with* a sword, but he died *by* an arrow の如
し”と。然れども此規則は一般に適用し難く、寧ろ Mätzner
説の正確なるに如かず。氏は with と by との近世英語に
於ける區別を立てて曰く、“By の後項は動作を起す獨立不羈の
作爲者にして直接の行爲力を有し、with の後項は他物が爲す
動作に關與して間接(即媒介によりて)の行爲力を有す”と、
It was torn *by* hand and then cut *with* a knife の如し。

然れども古例を按ずれば、人名に by (又は of) を加ふるを
正當とする場合に with を用ひたること少なからず:—

Though he *were wounded with* his enemy.—*P. Ploughm*.

The poure man *was temptyd with* a fend [=The
poor man *was tempted with* a fend].—*Wright*.

Stolne is he *withe* Jues [=He *is stolen with* Jesus].

—*Towneley*.

He *was takyn with* an elfe [=He *was taken with* an
elf].—*Ib*.

II. 自動詞又は形容詞+with:—

“She is *mad with* sorrow.”

“His father *died with* horror.”

後項は具體名詞、抽象名詞共に用ひられ、前項は自動詞より
も形容詞を用ふることも多し。後項は前項なる動作、状態、又
は性質を喚起する器械にして、甚屢々原因の意に密邇す;上

例に於て *sorrow* は狂氣ならしむる器械にして兼て其原因と爲り、*horror* は死せしむる器械なると同時に又死因なり。

EXAMPLES (自動詞).

I *tremble* still *with* fear.—*Shak.*
 My daring breast would *bound with* exultation.—*Walpole.*
 I *die* away *with* horror at the thought.—*Addison.*
 His heart *distends with* pride.—*Milton.*
 Their eyes *stand out with* fatness.—*Psalms.*
 His car but *rang with* Hero's song.—*Byron.*
 Every alehouse *resounded with* the brawls of contending politicians.—*Scott.*
 The whole quarter *reeked with* crime, *with* filth, and misery.—*Dickens.*
 My breast *with* hoarded vengeance *burns*.—*Addison.*
With fresh flow'rets hill and valley *smil'd*.—*Milton.*
 Now *glow'd* the firmament *with* living sapphires.—*Ib.*
 The words *are* almost *out of* the stone *with* antiquity.—*Fielding.*

Great wits and valours, like great states,
 Do sometimes *sink with* their own weights.—*Butler.*
 Spreading herbs, and flowerets bright
Glisten'd with the dew of night.—*Scott.*

EXAMPLES (形容詞).

His face was *wet with* tears.—*Dickens.*
 Her letters are *vigorous with* veracity.—*Leaves.*
 If he be *sick with* joy.—*Shak.*
 Certain venerable trees, *grey with* moss.—*Irving.*
 Meadows *red with* blossoms.—*Bryan.*
 Too *blind with* love and beauty.—*Rowe.*
 A husband *mad with* sorrow.—*Douglas.*
 The stag-hounds *wearry with* the chase.—*Scott.*
 The anxious crowd, *with* horror *pale*.—*Ib.*
Dumb with shame.—*Douglas.*

此場合にも亦人名が後項として顯はさるゝことあり：—

His hands were *bloody with* the enemies of his kin.
 —*Shak*

Severn's flood

Blood-stained with these valiant combatants.—*Ib.*

And when *elate*

With foes subdued, or friends betray'd,

Proud Giaffir in high triumph sate.—*Byron.*

系 次例に於ける後項は前項なる動作に伴ひ又は之を喚起する器械に非ず、寧ろ其動作を爲す本體なり：—

The mountain did *burn with* fire.—*Deuteronomy.*

A land *flowing with* milk and honey.—*Exodus.*

The teats

Of ewe or goat *dropping with* milk.—*Milton.*

何んとなれば火其者が燃へ、乳及蜜其者が流れ、乳其者が滴たるの義なればなり；但し前に示せる例中にも之に酷似する者鮮なからず。

C. 同價 (Equivalent). With は 釋る、買ふ、拂ふ、贖ふ等の意ある動詞を前項として同價又は等量のを後項とす、故に其後項は代價又は價值を顯はす、蓋し代價又は價值は釋り、買ひ、拂ひ、又は贖ふを得せしむる補助器械なればなり。

EXAMPLES.

To *buy* pleasure *with* praise ; to *buy* favour *with* flattery ; to *buy* wisdom *with* experience.

Perhaps Your triumph may *be bought with* dear repentance.

Men often *pay for* their mistakes *with* loss of property or reputation, sometimes *with* life.

It must *be paid*,

If need be, *with* his life.—*Sheridan.*

Or each *atone* his guilty love *with* life.—*Pope*.

To *purchase* out abuses *with* tears and prayer.

A world who would not *purchase with* a bruise, or much more grievous pain?—*Milton*.

His brethren *ransom'd with* his own dear life.—*Ib.*

I never knew anybody who has not had to *ransom* himself out of the hands of Fate *with* the payment of some dearest treasure or other.—*Thackeray*.

Could I *with* my own death *redeem* him from the dust.—*Byron*.

Weigh oath *with* oath, and you will nothing weigh.—*Shak.*

Here in nice balance truth *with* gold she *weigh*.—*Pope*.

WITHAL.

此語本と with なる前置詞の總ての意義を有し、常に後項の次に置かれて強調に with を示す効力を有せしが、方今は副詞としての外其用極めて稀なり、然れども with の義に之を用ひたる近世英語の例無きに非ず。

EXAMPLES.

The most perfect rule of life *that* ever the world was acquainted *withal*.

This diamond he greets your wife *withal* [=He greets your wife *with* *this diamond*].—*Shak.*

What you have possest me *withal*, I'll discharge it amply.

—*Ben Jonson*.

These banish'd men *that* I have kept *withal*.—*Shak.*

Whatsoever uncleanness it be *that* a man shall be defiled *withal*.

—*Leviticus*.

Upon the harp he scop'd his head,
And busied himself *the strings withal*.—*Scot*.

This love even, all my worth, to the uttermost,

I should not love *withal*, unless that thou

Hadst set me an example.—*E. Browning*.

BESIDE, BESIDES.

Beside は本と *be* (=by) と *side* との複合せる者なり。Skeat 曰く、"*Besides* は *beside* より來り、古へ語尾に *es* を加へて副詞を作るの習慣より生ぜり、故に *besides* を前置詞として用ふるは正しからざれども、遠く第十二世紀の頃より因襲せる用法なり"と。方今 *besides* は第四節の場合にのみ *beside* と同義なる前置詞と爲る。

Anglo-Saxon には之を *be sidan* と云ひ、未だ前置詞として用ひられざりしが、Half-Saxon の *bisiden*, *biside*, *bisides* は夙に副詞にも前置詞にも用ひられたり。

第壹節

位地之意義

Beside なる形は by (or at) the side of の義にして、之より又近接 (*Immediately Proximity*) の義をも生じ、静止の動詞も運動の動詞も共に前項と爲るを得。

EXAMPLES.

Seven willows grew *beside* the stream.—*T. S. Williams*.

The pilgrim sat upon a stone, his faithful dog *beside* him.—*Ib.*

Lovely Thais sits *beside* thee.—*Dryden*.

They stood *beside* the helmsman.—*Dickens*.

I sat *beside* the glowing grate.—*Bryant*.
 He cast himself into a chair *beside* the fire.—*Bulwer*.
Beside him hung his bow.—*Milton*.
 O that I were *beside* her now.—*Tennyson*.
 He leadeth me *beside* the still waters.—*Psalms*.
Beside this let us place one of his moral reflections.—*Leaves*.

第 貳 節

比較之意義

一物を他物の側に並置する義より一轉し、一物を他物と比較する意義を生じ、*beside* は爰に“比ぶれば”即ち *in comparison with* の義を受く：—

This is poor work *beside* yours.
 Undertakers on duty would be sprightly *beside* them.—*Dickens*.

第 參 節

逸出錯亂之意義

一物の側に在り(第壹節の如く)とは其物の内部に在らざるの謂、換言すれば其外部に在るの謂なり。近世此外部の意義は屢々比喩的に用ひられて逸出 (*Deviation*) 及び錯亂 (*Aberration*) の義を生ず、*beside* the question は問題の範圍を逸出する意即ち問題外なるを指し、*beside* oneself は心の正徑を錯亂する意即ち狂氣せるを指すが如き是なり。

EXAMPLES.

That remark is *beside* the question.—*Nesfield*.
 This discussion is *beside* the matter in hand.
 It is *beside* my present business to enlarge upon this speculation.
 —*Locke*.
 He found th'event *beside* his guess.—*Butler*.
 To put him quite *beside* his patience.—*Shak*.
 As if he'ad been *beside* his sense.—*Butler*.
 Jeffreys was *beside* himself with fury.—*Macaulay*.
 Paul, thou art *beside* thyself.—*Acts*.
 The boy was half *beside* himself.—*Th. Campbell*.
 My father was as one *beside* himself, being in ecstasy or rapture of mind.—*W. Besant*.

第 四 節

添加及除却之意義

此前置詞は“一物の側”なる義より分量を増加する義を生ず、更に之を細査すれば一方には添加 (*Addition*) の義即ちのみならず、加ふるに、其外更にの義を顯はし、他方には除却 (*Exclusion*) の義即ち除くの外、除却しての義を顯はす：—

添加：—*Besides* wealth, he had opportunity.
 除却：—There is not another *besides* the man.

前者は後項に他物を加へて算する意を有し、後者は後項を減じて算する意を有し、其意義正反對なれども、實に密接の關係を有す。此意義に於ては *beside* をも用ふれども、*besides* は普通多く用ひられ且つ寧ろ適當なり。

EXAMPLES (BESIDE).

Beside some silver, I have \$ 1,000 in gold.

Beside this, I had twenty other little employments in the family.
—*Goldsmith.*

And *beside all this*, between us and you there is a great gulf fixed.
—*Luke.*

About six hundred thousand on foot, that were men, *beside children.*—*Exodus.*

EXAMPLES (BESIDES).

The Marquis had not much *besides his palace.*—*N. P. Willis.*

And there was a famine in the land, *besides the first famine.*
—*Genesis.*

One mouth *besides my own* is as much as I can feed.—*Bulwer.*

Who dines with Mr. Vane to-day *besides ourselves?*—*Taylor.*

He had, *besides this gentleman,*
Two other sons. —*Shak.*

Nor can imagination form a shape,
Besides yourself, to like of.—*H.*

BETWEEN, BETWIXT.

此二語は異形同義にして、時に 'tween, 'twixt なる形を現はし、又 atween なる形もあり。本 *be (= by)* と *twain (= two)* との複合せる者にして、二物の離開せる間隙を示す。然れども又數多物の間を指すこと有り、故に殊に昔時は往々 *among* 又は *amongst* と意義を接觸せり。

Between は Anglo-Saxon の *be twēonum* 及 *betwinnan* に始まり、betwixt は *betwih, betwols, betwox, betwux, betwuxt* に起

る。Old English の *betwene* 及 *atwene, atween* は *between* 及 *atween* に相當し、*betwixt, betwixen, atwix, atwixen, atwixt* は *betwixt, atwixt* に相當す。

第 壹 節

位 地 之 意 義

此前置詞の根本義は **二物又は二群の間隙** にして、其間隙を塞ぐ **全廣袤** 又は間隙中の **一點** を顯はす。

EXAMPLES.

The river Tweed runs *between Scotland and England.*

The Elbe is navigable *between Dresden and Hamburgh.*
—*T. S. Williams.*

New York is *between Boston and Philadelphia.*

Stirling is *between Glasgow and the town of Perth.*

Mark found himself seated *between Miss Proudie and the lady.*
—*Trollope.*

The interposition of the moon *between the earth and the sun* occasions a solar eclipse.

Between two stools he fell to the ground.—*Brinkley.*

(片方付かずにしたから兩方出来なくなった)

The farmer with his boy
Betwixt his knees, his wife upon the tilt,
Sets out. —*Tennyson.*

As a cloud

Which spreads itself

'Twixt earth and heaven, like envy *between man and man.* —*Byron.*

The land Salique lies in Germany,

Between the floods of Sala and of Elbe

Which Salique, as I said, *'twixt Elbe and Sala,*

Is at this day in Germany' called Meisen.—*Shak.*

Thou comest *atween* me and the skies.—Tennyson.

D'ye [=Do ye] think it was fair to leave me, first, to be shot or drowned *atween* red-mud Highlanders and redcoats; and next, to be hung up *between* heaven and earth.—Scott.

系 此前置詞は二物の間を指すを當然の義とすれども、又三個以上の物の間を指すに用ふる例尠なからず：—

Hayraddin then turned round to the countess Hameline, who had sunk down on the ground, *between* shame, fear, and disappointment.
—Scott.

I wish my mother had borne me finned like a fish, that I might plunge down in the ocean near thee and kiss thy glittering hand *between* the weeds.

Betwixt the slender boughs

Came glimpses of her ivory neck.—Bryant.

The spirits trailed along the pines

low laughter like a breeze,

While, high *atween* their swinging tops,

the stars appeared to freeze.—E. Browning.

第 貳 節

時 之 意 義

相先後する二つの時の點、又は時間相先後する二つの行爲の間も此前置詞にて顯はさる、例へば *Between* 8 and 9 o'clock は二つの時の點の間、*Between* his departure and your arrival は二つの行爲の間なり。

EXAMPLES.

Nothing can be done *between* this and the day after to-morrow.
—Brinkley.

Never in our history had there been an interval of eleven years *between* Parliament and Parliament.—Macaulay.

To weep *'twixt* clock and clock.—Shak.

方言には時にも亦 *atween* を用ふ：—

Maybe no ance *atween* Candlemas and Yule.—Scott.

第 參 節

比 喩 的 意 義

A. 兩區域の間：—

“Man has an intermediate nature and rank *between* angels and brutes.”

“The price of wheat ranges *between* 50s. and 60s.”

貧富、貴賤、賢愚、善惡、大小の如き兩端の區域を此前置詞の後項とすれば、其中間に位し又は兩者の間に動搖する状態、境遇、又は事物を顯はす。

EXAMPLES.

Between these alternatives there is no middle ground.—Cranch.

Bourgeois is a small kind of printing types, in size *between* Long-primer and Brevier.

Simplicity is the mean *between* ostentation and rusticity.—Pope.

Nothing *between* a babe and a rhinoceros would have astonished him very much.—Dickens.

Something *between* a cocked hat and a star-fish.—Ib.

Middle spirits

Betwixt th' angelical and human kind.—Milton.

B. 撰擇, 躊躇, 辨別, 判別, 分配, 仲裁 等 此等の諸意を *between* の前項とすれば, 後項なる事物を取捨撰擇し, 識別判定し, 仲裁し, 配分し, 又は其間に狐疑躊躇する意と爲る.

EXAMPLES.

Choose betwixt love and knowledge.—Byron.

The Norman nobles were compelled to *make their election between the island and the continent.*—Macaulay.

While he was *wavering betwixt projects* equally hopeless, the king's forces came in sight.—*Ib.*

A man *vibrates between two opinions.*—Webster.

Public opinion *oscillates between severity and lenity.*

How long *halt ye between two opinions?*—*1 Kings.*

Men often *fluctuate between different parties and opinions.*

They were ready enough to *distinguish between you and your ministers.*—*Junius.*

In proportion to any person's deficiency of knowledge and mental cultivation is, generally, his inability to *discriminate between his inferences and the perceptions on which they were grounded.*

—*J. S. Mill.*

It is the province of a judge to *distinguish between cases* apparently similar, but differing in principle.

The Lord *judge between thee and me.*—*Genesis.*

When *judging between two recited copies,* he was apt to consider the worst as most genuine.—*Scott.*

That they may *judge between us both.*—*Genesis.*

He *decided between the competitors.*

The property was *apportioned between two claimants.*

I'll leave honest Rowley to *mediate between you.*—*Sheridan.*

The prince that *mediates between nations* and prevents a war, is the benefactor of both parties.

Mediating

Betwixt the stars and the unaccomplished fate.

—*E. Browning.*

Three demons that *divide* its realms *between them.*—*Young.*

While he was *divided betwixt these reflections.*—*Scott.*

The existence of selfish propensities and disinterested emotions, demands a power to *arbitrate between them* and to regulate both.—*Combe.*

C. 交互の關係 (Reciprocal Relation) 交互の行爲,

即ち 交際, 交通, 類似, 不同, 對比, 一致, 友誼, 平和, 争闘, 仇怨, 冷淡 等の意を前項とする *between* は, 後項なる諸人若くは諸物 (通例二人又は二物の場合) の相互間に行はるゝ關係を顯はし, 屢々好んで前項名詞を吸引せんと欲する傾向あり, 其名詞の主要なる者は:—*Intercourse, communication, alliance, union, association, acquaintance, affinity, relation, coincidence, friendship, understanding, similarity, likeness, analogy, difference, contrast, struggle, quarrel, war, contest, rivalry, enmity, etc., etc.*

EXAMPLES.

How stand matters *between you and Lydia?*—*Sheridan.*

What is the whole affair off *between you and Charles.*—*Ib.*

You know what chanced *between*

The Cardinal and myself.—*Bulwer.*

So strong an association is established in most minds *between the greatness of a sovereign and the greatness of the nation,* which he rules.—*Macaulay.*

Between us two let there be peace.—*Milton.*

A certain coolness had sprung up *between some of the numbers* of the circle.—*Leaves.*

I fancy that she has created this estrangement *between you and me.*—*Trollope.*

Between the two boys, there had sprung up a close alliance.—*Ib.*

There is more difference *between thy flesh and hers,* than *between jet and ivory.*—*Shak.*

Happy is the family where perfect union subsists *between all its members*.

Communication between the United States and Great Britain was much more irregular and required longer time in 1862 than in 1891.—*Chittendon*.

He is disposed to refine the ordinary speech which forms the vehicle of social *communication betwixt him and his brethren*.—*Scott*.

Mr. Jamieson's extensive acquaintance enabled him to detect a great *similarity betwixt these and the Danish ballads*.—*Id.*

There was nae *acquaintance atween them*.—*Id.*

Nothing could change the happy *relations between the two friends*.

A close *coincidence between the increase* in the miles of railway constructed and *the bushels* of grain produced will be observed.—*E. Atkinson*.

False friendship may subsist *between bad men*, as *between thieves and pirates*.

Great harmony exists *between them*.—*T. S. Williams*.

There is a good understanding *between the minister and his people*.

There is a good intelligence *between persons*, when they have the same views, or are free from discord.

There is a close analogy *between the way* in which every individual student penetrates into Nature and *the progress* of science as a whole.—*Agassiz*.

You shall see great *difference betwixt our Bohemia and your Sicilia*.—*Shak.*

I never saw so strong a *contrast betwixt the expression of two faces*.—*R. Roy*.

Discords exist *between the families*.

The *struggle between the two fierce Teutonic breeds* lasted during six generations.—*Macaulay*.

Let there be no strife, I pray thee, *between me and thee*, and *between my herdmen and thy herdmen*.—*Genesis 13, 9.*

Congress had the sole right of adjudicating all *disputes between the states*.—*Fiske*.

A series of wars, fiercer and more bloody than any which had ever taken place *betwixt the countries*.—*Scott*.

D. 獨占合同 (*Exclusive Communion or Partnership*):—

"They have but one house *between them*."

此文句は彼等二人(又は數人)が唯一戸の家を共有する意にして、*between* は獨占合同の義を有す、詳言すれば後項の人々が合同して或る動作を爲し、合同以外の人をして干與せしめざる義なり。後項の複數名詞は其合同に與かる總人數を顯はし、常に二人のみならず更に多數の場合にも用ひらるゝこと無きに非ず。

EXAMPLES.

Two friends have but one soul *between them*.

Castor and Pollux, with only one soul *between them*.—*Locke*.

Twenty proprietors own a tract of land *between them*.

I can't say which of them made the mistake, but that it was made *between them*, there is no doubt.—*Brinkley*.

So at last we were persuaded to buy the two gross *between us*.—*Goldsmith*.

With the small remainder of fifteen hundred pounds a-piece, which amounted to bare two hundred *between us both*.—*Southern*.

Well, faith, my dear Charles, *between ourselves*, I think we have made an excellent day's work of it.—*Id.*

(註) 此文句の *between ourselves* は“内密ながら、”“機密の事であるが、”“人には聞かせないが”等の意なり、此他 *between you and me* 又は *between themselves* 等も場合に應じて同様の意義と爲り、何れも形容詞的にも副詞的にも用ひらる。

AMID, AMIDST.

此等の前置詞は *between, betwixt* 及び *among, amongst* と辨せざる意義を有す。但し *between, betwixt* は二個の中間位地にして二側面の境界あれども、*amid, amidst* は總側面の境界をも有す。又 *among, amongst* は三個又は三個以上の中に混合するのみにして中央位地なる觀念を缺けども、*amid, amidst* は數多の物に包圍せられ其中央點に孤立す。又 *among, amongst* は内部の物と周圍の物との間に空隙あれども、*amid, amidst* は往々密接逼迫して空隙なし。且 *among, amongst* の後項は常に複數なれども、*amid, amidst* の後項は必しも複數ならず屢々連續量(酒, 水, 空氣の如し)の單數なること有り。然れども *amid, amidst* は *between, betwixt* 及び *among, amongst* と類似するのみならず、時々相交換して用ひらる、比喩的の義に在ては殊に然り。

此等の語は又省略して 'mid, 'midst とす; Anglosaxon の *onmiddan, ðmiddan, amiddan* より來れり、但し *amidst* は本と *amid* の最大級なり。蓋し *a* は *in* 又は *on* の義なるを以て、*amid = in + mid = in midst* なり; *in midst* に就ては第壹節の終りに附説せん。

第 壹 節

位 地 之 意 義

位地に用ひらるゝ *amid, amidst* は既述の如く包圍物の中央點を指せども、必しも數理的の中心點なるを要せず、要は圍繞する數物又は一連續量の内の位地又は運動を顯はす; 其後項は

包圍する物にして、複數の普通名詞又は單數の物質名詞なることを得。 *Amid* は主として詩句に用ゐらる。

EXAMPLES.

The soldiers sang and rioted on the moor *amidst the corpses*.
—Macaulay.

Amidst the wealthy city murmurs rise.—Rowe.

All *amid them* stood the tree of life.—Milton.

Amid the strings his fingers stray'd.—Scott.

My birth-place *mid the vines* of sunny Provence.—Bulwer.

Living *amidst commerce-fetching burghers*.—Byron.

Doth sorrow dwell *midst the leaves* with thee?—Mrs. Hemans.

(註) 次の among の詩句を之に比較せよ:—

(Whence is the thrilling magic
Of its tones *amongst the leaves*?—Ib.)

Pleasant it is

To lie *amid some sylvan scene*.—Longfellow.

The elf, *amid the running stream*,

His finger changed. —Scott.

Those few sunny spots, like the present,

That *'mid the dull wilderness* smile.—Th. Moore.

She stood and listened to my lay

Amid the lingering light. —Coleridge.

But of the fruit of this fair tree *amidst*

The garden ye shall not eat. —Milton.

From his watch-fire *midst the mountains*,

Lo, to thee the shepherd cries. —Mrs. Hemans.

系 壹 *In midst, in the midst, into the midst* は何れも *of* と名詞とを加へ用ふ、*midst* は本 *mid* の最大級なるが故に通常定冠詞を加ふ。 *Into the midst* は *into* の本義に従ひ外部より内部への運動を顯はし、*in the midst* は内部に於ける位地又は運動を顯はす。

In the midst of は單に位地のみに用ふること有り, I found myself *in the midst of* a crowd の如し. 又 *among* よりも更に濃厚なる親密昵近の意を示すこと有り, I found myself *in the midst of* friends は自己を中心とし四邊皆友情の厚き人なる意を含むが如き是にして, *among friends* とすれば親昵の意薄弱なるべく, *amidst friends* 又は *amid them* と言はゞ背理なり, 何となれば *amid, amidst* は包圍壓迫の意なるを以て, *amidst the enemy* は可なれども *amidst friends* は不可なり.

EXAMPLES.

In the midst of the ocean. In the midst of the battle.
In the midst of afflictions. In the midst of civil dissensions.
 Heaven *in the midst of hell.*—Brinkley. (地獄て佛)
 Though the mountains be carried *into the midst of the sea.*
 —Psalms.

There is nothing said or done *in the midst of the play*, which might not have been placed in the beginning.—Dryden.

A sum of money, part of which, *in the midst of his own distresses* I know he intends for the service of poor Stanley.—Sheridan.

We have thought of thy loving-kindness,
 O God, *in the midst of thy temple.*—Psalms.

That Tamburlaine,
 That like a fox *in midst of harvest time*,
 Doth prey upon my flocks of passengers.—Marlowe.

系貳 附屬之義 (*Appurtenance*). 此前置詞は時として或人又は物が後項なる群聚又は部類に屬する義を有し, *among* の如く用ゐらる:—

Remember the great festival to-morrow
 In which you rank *amidst our chiefest nobles.*—Byron.

第貳節

比喻之意義

近世 *amid, amidst* は事情, 境遇, 行爲, 情緒等に關して比喻的に用ゐられ, 人又は物が或る情態, 境遇等の中に存在し又は其中に捲込まるゝ意を顯はす. 此場合の後項は概して安全幸福等に反對する意 (*Adversative meaning*) の語, 即はち, 悲哀, 憂愁, 勞心, 不幸, 艱難, 争鬪, 暗黒, 危險, 誤謬の類なり.

EXAMPLES.

He was brave *amidst all dangers.*—Nesfield.

Amid the various chances of the long and bloody wars of the Roses, they had, with undeviating faith, followed the house of Lancaster.—Scott.

His life *amid all its weakness and all its errors*, presents a picture of a certain grandeur of soul.—Lewes.

See Sidney bleeds *amid the martial strife.*—Pope.

Amid this hurly, I intend that all is done in reverend care of her.
 —Shak.

Who meets
 The glaring of those large blue eyes
Amid the darkness of the streets.—Th. Moore.

The soul, reposing on assur'd relief,
 Feels herself happy *amidst all her grief.*—Cowper.

The clear pure lymph,
 That from the wounded trees, in twinkling drops,
 Falls, *mid the golden brightness* of the moon.—Bryant.

有形物の名も亦た文意上人の境遇又は動作の意を含蓄すること有り:—

If at time
 A rash word might escape me 'gainst the Court
Amidst my wine—You know no harm was meant.
 —Coleridge.

May our life's happy measure
Of moments like this be made up;
'Twas born on the bosom of pleasure,
It dies 'mid the tears of the cup.—Th. Moore.

AMONG, AMONGST.

此二語は又略して 'mong, 'mongst とす。Anglosaxon に *omung, among, gemang, ongemang* と云ひ、賓格を後項とせり。蓋し其本 *mengan, menggan* (=to mingle) より來れるが故に、其根本義は mingled with, mixed with なり。

第 壹 節

混 合 之 意 義

A. 位地 Among, amongst の本源の義は人又は物と後項との混合 (Mingling) を顯はし、更に此義を擴充して一塊又は一群の内部に於ける位地又は運動を示す。後項は人又は物の複數名詞及び集合名詞とす。

EXAMPLES.

He was *among* the crowd.
They were walking *amongst* the trees.
The traveller fell *among* the thieves.
And some fell *among* thorns.—Matthew.
Tares are found *among* the wheat.—T. S. Williams.
In a glen or narrow valley, which ran up *among* these hills.
—Scott.

They [=the bees] *among* fresh dews and flowers
Fly to and fro. —Milton.

You pine *among* your halls and towers.—Tennyson.
Inquire at London, *mongst* the taverns here.—Shak.

位地に關して among, amongst は嚴密に混合の意を有せざるも妨なし、此最後の二例の如き是にして、多くの halls, towers, 又は taverns の間に在るに非ず、甲を出て、乙に入り乙を出て、丙に入り次第に各家を歴訪する意なり。

B. 交親 人を顯はす名詞を後項とする *among, amongst* は屢々其人々と交親を結て昵近する意を示す。

EXAMPLES.

They are very pleasant people I have got *amongst*.—Melville.
I sat *among* the holy brotherhood.—Rogers.
He had never been much *amongst* his house, nor even received more than common courtesies at their hands.—Bulwer.
He acquired, from his converse *among* the dead, the popular appellation of Old Mortality.—Scott.
I dug his chamber *among* the dead.—Ib.
If there arise *among* you a prophet.—Deuteronomy 13, 1.

'*Mong* these the fierce Magnano was,
And Talgol, foe to Hudibras.—Buller.

The word was made flesh, and dwelt *among* us.—John 1, 14.
These fugitive leaves circulating *amongst* persons of loose and careless habits were subject to destruction.—Scott.

C. 附屬 (Appurtenance). 此等の前置詞は又或人物が後項なる群集若くは種類に屬する意を顯はす、此場合には後項なる諸物に混在し又は之に觸接するを要せず。

EXAMPLES.

Amongst such a number of friends some one might help him, one would think.—Brinkley.
There is not one *among* a thousand possessing similar qualities.

There may be *some among* my readers who will dispute Goethe's claim to greatness.—*Lewis*.

Among those backsliders, I regret to say, that men now reckon Lord Lytton.—*Trollope*.

I am *the worst-clothed and least named amongst* them.—*Byron*.

His acquaintance lying chiefly among shipchangers and so forth.

—*Dickens*.

Blessed art thou *among* women.—*Luke*.

We hear Des Cartes (great man as he was) laying it down *amongst* the golden rules for guiding his studies, that he would guard himself against all "prejudices."—*De Quincy*.

第貳節

普及之意義

Among, amongst は複数の人を後項として或る行爲、動作、情操、慣習、風俗、思想、評説等が其多数の個人間に普及傳播 (Dissemination) することを顯はす。例へば

"There is a strange report about So and So *among* his friends,"

は奇怪なる風評が友人間に流布蔓延する意なり。

EXAMPLES.

Cornelius was of good report *among* the Jews.—*Acts*.

What news *among* the merchants?—*Shak*.

Human sacrifices were practised *among* them.—*Hume*.

Among rude nations, war is often waged and carried on for plunder.

The Indians had also the superstitious belief, frequent *among* barbarous nations, and prevalent *among* the ancient.—*Irving*.

This use of the word is now common *among* lawyers.

Among the Hebrews, parents had power to sell their children.

There is nothing but cursing and swearing *among* them.

—*Fielding*.

Still this original miscellany holds a considerable value *amongst* collectors.—*Scott*.

第參節

配當之意義

此前置詞は又後項なる諸人又は諸物(三個以上の)に或る物を配當 (Distribution) する意を有し、前項には part, divide, distribute, portion, 其他類似の動詞又は名詞を有す。

EXAMPLES.

They *part* my garments *among* them.—*Psalms*.

The country *was* *portioned* *among* the captains of the invaders.—*Macaulay*.

Divide that gold *amongst* you.—*Marlowe*.

The bequest *was* *divided* *among* the poor of the town.

—*Stand. Dict.*

William thought it desirable to *divide* the power and patronage of the Treasury *among* several Commissioners.

—*Macaulay*.

Calus Gracchus is said to have been the first who appointed a regular *distribution* of corn *among* the poorer citizens.

—*Charles Merivale*.

第四節
交互之意義

Among, amongst は恰も between, betwixt (其第參節 C 參照) の如く人と人又は物と物との間に存する相互の關係を顯はす、然れども between は二個の人物に適用せらるゝを普通とし、among, amongst は三個又は三個以上に適用せらる、但し往時は此場合にも between を用ふるを可とせり。

EXAMPLES.

There was a division *among* the people.—*John*.

They agreed *among* themselves before sending in the estimates.

—*Brinkley*.

It had been agreed *among* the refugees, that Monmouth should sail from Holland six days after the departure of the Scots.—*Macaulay*.

A good agreement subsists *among* the members of the council.

No marrying *'mong* his subjects?—*Shak*.

They decided all controversies *among* states as well as *among* private persons.—*Hume*.

It might, indeed, well be doubted, whether the firmest union *among* all the orders of the state could avert the common danger.

—*Macaulay*.

Secrets may be carried so far as to stop the communication necessary *among* all who have the management of affairs.—*Swift*.

The discord, which befel, and war in Heav'n

Among th' angelic power. —*Milton*.

Among unequals what society

Can sort, what harmony or true delight?—*Id*.

第五節
獨占合同之意義

此前置詞は又 between (其第參節 D 參照) の如く獨占合同の義に用ゐらる、然れども between は二個の場合に用ゐらるゝを普通とし、among, amongst は三個又は三個以上の場合にのみ用ゐらる:—

Lord Dumbello was a man who had a will of his own—as the Grantleys boasted *amongst* themselves.—*Trollope*.

I charge you both go with me, for the man is dead, that you and Pistol beat *among* you.—*Shak*.

FOR.

For は本と位地の義を有し、後項なる人物の前面の位地又は前面への運動を指すに用ゐられて恰も *in front of* 又は *before* の意を有し、此義より更に *opposite to* 及 *forward* の義を生じて位地と時とに適用せられたり。然るに此等の義は夙に消失して *before* 之に代り、假令位地と時とを示すことあるも昔時とは全く異なる意義に用ゐらるゝことゝ爲れり。

For は Anglo-Saxon の *for, fore* より來り、Gothic には *faur, faura* と云へり、*faur* は直接目的格と結合して運動を示し、*faura* は賓格と結合して靜止を示せり。

第 壹 節

代 表 之 意 義

(1) "He is empowered to act *for* his master."(2) "I gave him a dollar *for* the book."

(1) に於て *He* は *his master* の代表者若くは代理者なる意を有し、(2) に於て *a dollar* は *the book* と交換し得べき同價物なる意を有す。故に *for* は代表 (*Representation*) の意にして、或人物が其後項なる人物の代表者 (*Representative*)、代用物 (*Substitute*)、又は同價物 (*Equivalent*) なることを示す。

甲人が乙人の代表者又は代理者として行ふ動作は極めて多きが故に、*for* の前項と爲る動作の種類を定め難し。然れども後項が物の名にして同價物を示す場合には前項動詞の種類畧ぼ一定す、與ふ、捧ぐ、拂ふ、取る、換ゆ、賣る、贖ふ、報ふ、及び類似の意ある語是なり。文中に代表者、代用物、同價物を示す名詞ある時は *for* は屢々好んで之と粘着せんと欲す。

EXAMPLES.

Will you take a letter and *deliver* it *for* me at the post office.Now as I can't show him any humanity myself, I must beg you'll do it *for* me.—*Goldsmith*.O *kiss* him twice and thrice *for* me,That [=I] have no lips to *kiss*.—*Tennyson*.He *quitted* the profession of law *for* that of a clergyman.There are *gains for* our losses.—*Stoddard*.Here's *money for* my meal.—*Shak*.He *changed* his god *for* our's.—*Southern*.To *exchange* a life of ease *for* a life of toil.I cannot *give* instruction *for* nothing.—*Brinkley*.There's nothing that cannot be had *for* money.—*Ib*.I would not *engage* in such a thing *for* any office or any salary.—*Ib*.
To *offer* ten pounds *for* a ring.Thou shalt *offer* every day a bullock as a sin-offering *for* atonement.—*Exodus*.This was my reward *for* all I had sacrificed on his behalf.—*Melville*.Dearly I *paid for* my entrance.—*Ib*.The good shepherd *giveth* his life *for* the sheep.—*John*.And if any mischief follow, then thou shalt *give* life *for* life, eye *for* eye, tooth *for* tooth, hand *for* hand, foot *for* foot.—*Exodus*.*Buy* us and our land *for* bread.—*Genesis*.Let us sell Joseph to the Ishmaelites—and they *sold* him *for* twenty pieces of silver.—*Genesis*.Here *have* we war *for* war, and blood *for* blood,Controlment *for* controlment. —*Shak*.*For* this to night thou shalt *have* cramps.—*Ib*.*For* every *why* he had a wherefore.—*Buller*.What advantages could *compensate for* such an absolute sacrifice?
—*Scott*.Thus did the Spaniards *make* bloody atonement *for* the butchery of Fort Caroline.—*Parkman*.In return *for* such conduct that good woman administered in all things to his little personal comforts.—*Trollope*.A slight gratuity *atones for* all.—*Cowper*.The murderer fell, and blood *atoned for* blood.—*Pope*.I say the lady can *account for* this much better than I can.—*Sheridan*.The man must *answer* to his employer *for* the money entrusted to his care.A guardian is *responsible for* the faithful discharge of his duty to his ward.The parent is *not liable for* debts contracted by a son who is a minor, except for necessaries.In which she would not *for* the universe have been found deficient.
—*Scott*.系 置 形容詞の形の儘にて名詞の意義に用ゐらるゝ者は *for* の後項と爲ることを得：—

'Tis only change of pain
(A bitter change!) severer *for* severe.—*Young*.

Since our present lot appears
For happy though but ill, *for* ill not worst.—*Milton*.

系貳 Now for all 及 Once for all (=これ限り; 今度限り, 最終に) は本と省畧文脈にして, *all times* に代ゆるに *this time* 又は *one time* を以てする意なるが故に交換の義を含有す:—

He died *once for all*.

And learn *now for all*.—*Shak*.

Now, *once for all*, fare well!—*Sheridan*.

第貳節

同資格之意義

(1) "I took him *for* a gentleman."

(2) "He passes *for* a scholar among his countrymen."

(1) は彼を君子なりと思考する意にして彼は君子と同資格に思惟せられ, (2) は國人が彼を學者なりと許す意にして彼は學者と同資格に思惟せらる。故に *for* は *as* と均しき義を有し, 同資格 (*the Same Character*) 又は 同格 (*Apposition*) を顯はす。然れども二者常に文法上同格なるに非ず, 意義に於て同格なるのみ, 何となれば *for* の後項は常に目的格なれども, 之れと同資格なる人物は主格となつて文主に立ち, 或は講説主格となつて動詞の補足に立ち, 或は目的格となつて動詞の目的に立つこと有ればなり。其後項としては名詞も形容詞(又分詞)も用ゐられ, 前項には發動及受動の他動詞及び自動詞共に用ゐられ得べし。

EXAMPLES.

Let him go *for* a low brute!—*Brinkley*.

(蟲けら同様な奴だから打やつて置け)

But let her go *for* an ungrateful woman.—*Philips*.

You'd doubt his sex, and take him *for* a girl.—*Tate*.

A man may mistake the love of virtue *for* the practice of it.
—*Johnson*.

We take that *for* granted which is supposed to be true.

This age takes nothing *for* granted.—*Joseph Cook*.

To damn our whole art *for* eccentric.—*Buller*.

Let them be *for* signs.—*Milton*.

It shall be *for* food for thee.—*Genesis*.

I hope all's *for* the best.—*Shak*.

He quivered with his feet and lay *for* dead.—*Dryden*.

The young lady that passes in the house *for* his sister.—*Goldsmith*.

This will not pass *for* a fault in him, till it is proved to be one
in us.—*Atterbury*.

Claude was to go to Paris and set up *for* a painter.—*Bulwer*.

Wolves shall succeed *for* teachers.—*Milton*.

"Nay, if your worship can accomplish that," answered Master Brackett, "I shall own you *for* a man of skill indeed!"—*Hawthorne*.

Wavering whether he should put his son to death *for* an unnatural monster.—*Lamb*.

I refuse you *for* my judge.—*Shak*.

Doth any one accuse York *for* a traitor?—*Ib*.

The kings of Afric sought him *for* their friend.—*Addison*.

The thing she took *for* hope.—*Sheridan*.

But this *for* faithful truth I say.—*Scott*.

Those wov'd their limber fans *for* wings.—*Milton*.

I know thee *for* the foeman sworn of my high chief.—*Scott*.

Ye thought evil against me, but God meant it *for* good.—*Genesis*.

Heaven never meant him *for* that passive thing.—*Coleridge*.

We design this ground *for* a garden, and that *for* a park.

A natural cave is adapted to furnish shelter, but was not designed
for that.—*Hopkins*.

Thy land which the Lord thy God giveth thee *for* an inheritance.—*Deuteronomy*.

The king your father was reputed *for*
A prince most prudent. —Shak.

The dukes threefold renown'd
For hardy and undoubted champions. —Ib.

There ye shall be sold unto your enemies *for* bondmen.—Deuter.
Framley Court had been appointed to her *for* her residence.
—Trollope.

We start to-morrow *for* certain.
I hear *for* certain, and do speak the truth.—Shak.

Though burnt by wicked Bedford *for* a witch,
Behold her statue placed in glory's niche.—Byron.

Why is't not damn'd and interdicted,
For diabolical and wicked?—Butler.

第 参 節

賛 助 之 意 義

"He fought *for* his principles and against his interest."

"I voted *for* him." "His voice was *for* war."

此前置詞は後項なる人物の利益 (Advantage) 又は幸福 (Good) を圖る意、約言すれば賛助 (Countenance) の意を有し、in favour of, in behalf of, for the benefit of 等と解することを得、故に against と正反對の義を含み、屢々之れと並べ用ひらる。

EXAMPLES.

The people were then against us; they are now *for* us.
—W. L. Garrison.

He and they were *for* immediate attack.—Parkman.
But pray *for* him, *for* me, and all my house.—Byron.

Men are bound to vote *for* the best men to fill offices, according to their best knowledge and belief.

Haven't I voted *for* the decemvirs?—Sheridan.

Speak not *for* him: he's a traitor.—Shak.

He was always *for* ill, and never *for* good.—Scott.

We are *for* a just partition of the world; for every man has a right to enjoy life.—Gay.

The Lord shall fight *for* you.—Exodus.

They were little disposed to contend *for* a principle merely as a principle.—Macaulay.

喜悅の意ある省畧の感動文句に於て往々此意義の for を用ふ、其後項は賛助、歡迎、愛情等の目的となる人又は物なり:—

Hey *for* our town!—Butler.

Cheer *for* him, if you are Romans.—Sheridan.

"Hurrah *for* the knight of St. John!" cried the mercenaries, "And hurrah *for* fair France and bold Germany!"—Bulwer.

但し此等の例は苦痛の叫聲を發するに用ゐらるゝ for と同類なりと思惟し得べく、從て又原因の意ありとも見做すを得、第五節を参照せよ。

第 四 節

目的, 志望, 豫定, 適合

A. 目的 (Purpose), 志望 (Aim):—

"Some toil *for* money, others *for* fame."

"We depend on divine aid *for* success."

是れ金錢、名譽、又は成功を得んが爲めに勞苦し又は神助に依頼する意なるを以て for は目的又は志望の義を有し、其後項なる事物は即ち志望の標的なり。

EXAMPLES.

He had large powers *for* the regulation of trade.—Macaulay.
I shall not fail to report it *for* the reader's entertainment.—Irving.
Frequent musters and assemblies of the people, both *for* military exercise and *for* sports and pastimes, were appointed by authority.
—Scott.

His sail-broad vans he spreads *for* flight.—Milton.
A canvas pouch hung around the neck of the animal—*for* the purpose, probably, of containing the rider's tools.—Scott.

有形物の名を後項とすれば其物を得んと欲する目的を示し、to toil *for* fame は名譽を得るが爲めに勞苦するなり、故に此場合には常に語の省畧ある者とす：—

Want ye corn *for* bread [=for baking bread]?—Shak.
He melted lead *for* bullet.—Butler.
He sat *for* his picture.—Goldsmith.

For は近世後項なる人又は物に到達し、之を獲得し、又は之を所有せんが爲めに動作を之に仕向くることを示すに廣く用ゐらる：—

I. 出發前進の目的地 一定處を標的とし之れに達せんが爲めに出發前進することを示す場合に for は其標的(即ち目的地)を後項とし、前項には start, depart, set out, leave, sail, set sail, ship, be bound, part, set forwards 等の動詞又は此等の意ある名詞を有す。

EXAMPLES.

He gave them the slip and *started for* the Indies.—Douglas.
Our party had *taken their departure for* town.—Melville.
The steamer *sets out for* Hong-Kong next monday.
He was ready to *set sail for* Spain.—Robertson.
We *sailed from* Peru *for* China and Japan.—Bacon.
We *sailed directly for* Genoa, and had a fair wind.—Addison.
I hope the king is not yet *shipp'd for* Ireland.—Shak.
We *are bound for* Naples.—Dickens.

They *parted* *for* their several homes.—*Ib.*
The whole procession *set forwards for* Booby Hall.—Fielding.
We will *make for* Ireland presently.—Shak.

Sighs
Which the Spirit of prayer
Inspir'd and *wing'd for* Heav'n.—Milton.

II. 勉力及願望の目的物 For は又廣義に於ける勉力及願望の目的物を後項とし、前項動詞甚多けれども其主要なる者は：—Look, search, seek, inquire, ask, beg, call, clamour, cry, dig, rifle, hunt, fish, grapple, stretch, hunger, thirst, gasp, long, crave, hanker, languish, yearn, sicken, pine, come, go, send, ring, write, listen, hope, wish, wait, stay, watch, apply, pray, solicit, sue, etc., etc.

After なる前置詞は多少 for と反對の義を有す、然るに此等の動詞中二者の何れに結合するも同義となる者あるは奇と謂ふべし。

EXAMPLES.

To *look for* news by the arrival of a ship. To *look for* lost money or lost cattle.
If you *look for* a good watch now you undo me.—Shak.

(註) Look for は seek, search, 又は expect の義となる、look after も同じ。然れども look after は take care of の義を有し、look for は之を有せず。

I *look'd*, as a dying soldier
Looks at a draught of water, *for* this man.—Byron.

To *search* a house *for* a man.
Strict *search* was made *for* them.—Macaulay.

(註) Search は for と after とに結合して同義となる：—A search after happiness and knowledge.

They will *seek for* peril as a pleasure.—Byron.

(註) Seek for は seek after と同じく用ゐらる。

He was *inquiring for* the house to which he was directed.
He *inquired for* the principal hotel.—*Bulwer*.

(註) *Inquire after* は時として同義に用ゐらる:—Nothing is more idle than to *inquire after* happiness, which nature has kindly placed within our reach.—*Johnson*. 又人の安否を問ふにも *to inquire after one's health* と云ふ. *To inquire of a man* は人に事を問ふ意, *to inquire into the matter* は事件を穿鑿するなり.

Asking every one *for* Sir John Falstaff.—*Shak*.

You sneakingly submit
And *beg for* pardon.—*Buller*.

He *called for* help.

(註) *Call for* は又請求、要請の意となる:—A crime *calls for* punishment.

Those who most loudly *clamour for* liberty do not most liberally grant it.—*Anon*.

To *cry for* help against an enemy.

All the Egyptians *digged for* water to drink.—*Exodus*.

Men with impious hands
Rifled the bowels of their mother Earth
For treasures better hid. —*Milton*.

To *hunt for* needless secrets.—*Rowe*.

Such strugglers among my pupils as *fish for* trouts or minnows in the little brook.—*Scott*.

Nor less new schools of Poetry arise,
Where dull pretenders *grapple for* the prize.—*Byron*.

He *stretched forth* his hand *for* a king's crown.—*Coleridge*.

He *hungered for* knowledge.—*Lewes*.

The people *thirsted* there *for* water.—*Exodus*.

I *gasp'd for* air.—*Coleridge*.

If thou *long for* knowledge, I can satiate that thirst.—*Byron*.

I *crave for* mercy.

(註) *To crave after* も同義なり.

Our sailors have been living on fresh meat till they *hanker for* the salt more than they ever did *for* the fresh.—*W. Colton*.

(註) *Hanker* は同様に *after* と結合す:—*To hanker after* the diversions of the town.

I *languish for* my liberty.—*Southern*.

The joys of paternity, *for* which his heart *yearned*.—*Lewes*.

My heart *sickens for* the tardy moon.—*Talfourd*.

He *pined for* his home.—*Macaulay*.

Thou *com'st* not, Caius, now *for* tribute.—*Shak*.

Thou dost *come* to me, to me *for* bread?—*Rowe*.

(註) *Come for, go for* は“呼びに来る,”“取りに来る,”“呼びに行く,”“取りに行く”の義なり.

Better *send for* him hither.—*Bulwer*.

I will *ring for* her.—*Ib*.

I will *write for* the boy.—*Sheridan*.

My ears

Listening athirst *for* any human sound.—*Talfourd*.

Come, come, Lydia, *hope for* the best.—*Sheridan*.

Who could *wish for* liberty?—*Th. Moore*.

I went to the place of meeting, and there *waited* an hour *for* the chairman.

The pallows will *wait for* you.—*Douglas*.

A dozen captains *stay* at door *for* you.—*Shak*.

I am obliged to stand at the hall window to *watch for* him.
—*Bourcicaull*.

To *apply* to government *for* an office. To *apply* to a friend *for* information.

He *solicited* his father *for* a favour.

Cæsar came to Rome, to *sue for* the double honour of a triumph and the consulship.—*Middleton*.

上述の諸動詞と類似の意ある形容詞及名詞も亦屢前項と爲るを得るは容易に解し得らるゝ所なり:—

EXAMPLES.

So *dry* he was *for* sway.—*Shak*.

I am not *covetous for* gold.—*Ib*.

Impatient for the battle.—*Addison*.

Eager for favour, honor, distinction, notoriety, etc.

(註) *Eager* は稀に *after* と結合す.

The workmen were *clamorous for* better pay.
 He is *hungry for* applause.
 We were *solicitous for* the safety of our ship.
Zealous for improvement.
 Our *thirst for* applause —*Ruskin*.

(註) 此 *for* は又 *after* に變へ得べし。

Thirsty for (or *after*) riches, glory, etc.
 We had a *mind for* a frolic.—*Goldsmith*.
 He'd have a good *appetite for* it.—*Dickens*.
 The *lust for* knowledge.—*Leaves*.
 The notorious *craving for* excitement.—*Ib.*
 The same eager *desire for* knowledge.—*Ib.*
 etc., etc., etc.

III. 省略文體 人に向て或る事物を要求するに當り、文中の數語殊に動詞及文主の省略を爲すことあり：—

Now, *for* our mountain sport!—*Shak*.
 And now, my Lord Savelli, *for* my question, which I pray you listen to.—*Bulwer*.
 If he denies me, why then *for* a foreign home?—*Douglas*.

IV. 感動文體 人に向て要求するに非ず、單に自己一身に希望を述ぶる感動文句に於ても文中の語を省略することあり：—

O *for* a horse with wings!—*Shak*.
 O *for* a lodge in some vast wilderness!—*Cowper*.
 Think you my song too turbulent? too warm? Oh *for* warmer still.—*Young*.

B. 豫定 (Destination), 適合 (Adaptation) :—

"The house was adapted *for* occupation."
 "Alkalies are good *for* the heart-burn."

For は又或人物が後項なる物の爲めに豫定せられ若くは之れに適合するの義を顯はすに廣く用ゐらる。此前置詞熟語は

屢々 *be* 等の講説補足となり、或は名詞、形容詞、過去分詞等を前項とす。蓋し此 *for* は屢往昔の資格の語尾變化に相當するが故に、*to* を之に代用し得べき場合無きに非ず。

EXAMPLES.

"What are you buying those souvenirs *for*?" "Well, this is *for* my wife, and this *for* my brother."—*Brinkley*.

It is *for* the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is *for* men's health to be temperate.—*Tillotson*.

The thing *for* thee to do is, if possible, to cease to be a hollow sounding-shell of hearsays.—*Carlyle*.

"Have you got nothing *for* me?" "I have got a letter *for* you in my pocket."—*Sheridan*.

All is over *for* me.—*Byron*.

Revenge is a feast *for* the gods.—*Scott*.

Both law and physic are *for* petty wits.—*Marlowe*.

These suns then are eclipsed *for* us.—*Coleridge*.

One labour still remained *for* Aurelian.—*Gibbon*.

For himself, Julian reserved a more difficult part.—*Ib.*

He was also cut out *for* a man of business.—*A. Bain*.

Shall think the world was made *for* one

And men are born *for* kings, as beasts *for* men

Not *for* protection, but to be devoured. —*Dryden*.

I. For one's self. 反射代名詞を *for* の後項とすれば、或人又は物が他人他物の力を借らず全く獨立不羈の力にて動作を爲すの意を顯はす：—

This letter speaks *for* itself.—*Brinkley*. (此手紙で自づと知れる)

At his age he might be doing very well *for* himself, and not living like that on his parents, one would think.—*Ib.*

An ant is a wise creature *for* itself.—*Bacon*.

There's papers

Read *for* yourselves.—*Douglas*.

II. 適否, 難易, 可能, 必要の形容詞—Appropriate, comely, proper, improper, heavy, hard, easy, possible, impossible, lawful, necessary, unnecessary, 其他類似の者は for の前項と爲ることを得.

EXAMPLES.

That is the duty *appropriate for him*.
 Praise is *comely for the upright*.—*Psalms*.
 Gravity of manners is very *proper for persons of advanced age*.
 He is an *improper man for the office*.
 A *heavy* reckoning *for you*, sir.—*Shak*.
For man to tell how human life began
 Is *hard*. —*Milton*.
 O that is never *possible for thee*.—*Coleridge*.
 It is *impossible for us* to believe it to be impossible.—*Carlyle*.
 Is it *lawful for a man* to put away his wife for every cause?
 —*Matthew*.
 This decision was *necessary for the commander*.
 Nay, more, it is not *necessary for him* to give up more than a moderate share of his time to such studies.—*Huxley*.

III. 整頓, 適當, 充足の形容詞 For は物又は目的を後項とする時—Ready, ripe, sufficient, necessary, requisite, good, useful, appropriate, inappropriate, adapted, apt, competent, fit, suitable, suited, qualified, disqualified, meet, proper, improper, 其他類似の形容詞を前項とすることを得.

EXAMPLES.

Are you *ready for death*?—*Shak*.
 His habit *fit for speed* *succinct*.—*Milton*.
 Most of the men were *ripe for mutiny*.—*F. Parkman*.
 An income *sufficient for a gentleman's wants*.—*Trollope*.
 Everything *necessary for the comfort of country life*.—*Ib*.
 All the details *requisite for the house of a moderate gentleman*.
 —*Ib*.

The women in my time were *good for something*.—*Goldsmith*.
 All quality, that is *good for anything*, is originally founded on merit.—*Collier*.
 Books *useful for improvement*.
 All the men of might, strong and *apt for war*.—*Bible*.
 No man having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is *fit for the kingdom of God*.—*Ib*.
 He is not *qualified for teaching mathematics*.
 Ye shall pass over armed before your brethren, the children of Israel, all that are *meet for the war*.—*Bible*.
 A thin dress is not *proper for clothing* in a cold climate.
 This is an *improper medicine for a particular disease*.

IV. Too + 形容詞 + for:—

“You are *too young for the position*.”

人名又は物名を for の後項とし *too* を有する形容詞を前項とすれば, 形容詞にて顯はさるる性質過大にして後項なる人物に不適合なるの意となる.

EXAMPLES.

This thing is *too heavy for thee*.—*Exodus*.
 The disputant was *too hard for his antagonist*.—*Anon*.
 A punishment *too good for them*.—*Shak*.
 Your swords are now *too massy for your strengths*.—*Ib*.
 Thou art *too gentle or too foolish, for a soldier's love*.
 —*Bulwer*.
Too proud for art, and trusting in mere force.—*Cowper*.
 The truth is precious and divine,
Too rich a pearl for carnal swine.—*Buller*.

然れども此種の結構に於て *too* を去るときは不適當の意變じて比較の意となる:—

He is *tall for one of his years*. (年の割には背が高い)
 By my faith, that is a very *plump hand for a man of eighty four*!—*Parton*.
 Well born and *wealthy for that simple land*.—*Th. Campbell*.

This sword a dagger had, his page,
That was but *little for his age*.—*Buller*.

V. For the nonce, For the nones. 是れ *for the present call or occasion* の義にして *for then once* より轉訛し、俗話に於ける外は廢語と爲れり。適當に言へば理由の部に附説すべき者なれども、又計畫の意をも含有す。近世の英語にも時として之を見ること無きに非ず：—

This is a riddling merchant *for the nonce*.—*Shak*.
I have cases of buckram *for the nonce*.—*Ib*.
We do name three however, *for the nonce*.—*Carlyle*.

第 五 節

理由及原因之意義

For を以て理由 (*Reason*) 及び原因 (*Cause*) を示すに諸の場合あり：—

A. 主觀的動機 (*Subjective Motive*):—

“He cried out *for anguish*.”
“My heart will cleave *for sorrow*.”

歡喜, 悲哀, 恐怖, 希望等, 凡そ心内より起る情緒を示す抽象名詞を後項とする *for* は此等の情緒が原因となりて文中の動作を生ずることを顯はす

EXAMPLES.

You were at your studies this morning when I called, so I went away *for fear* of disturbing you.—*Brinkley*.
None durst come near *for fear* of sudden death.—*Shak*.
She embraced him, and *for joy* tenderly wept.—*Milton*.

Your eye is moist—yet that may be *for* pity. Your hand doth tremble—that may be *for* fear. Your cheek is cover'd o'er with blushes! What, O *what* can that be *for*?—*Sheridan*.

Here Satouriona forgot his dignity, and leaped *for* joy.—*Parkman*.

Edward and Richard,
With fiery eyes sparkling *for* very wrath,
Are at our backs. —*Shak*.

B. 客觀的原因 (*Objective Cause*):—

“I am sorry *for your sufferings*.”
“I cannot go *for want of time*.”

For は又心外の事物が動作の原因となることを示すにも用ゐられ、後項は人又は物の名にして動作を起らしむる原因なり。

I. 後項が人なる場合 此場合には往々恐怖, 悲哀等の感動を顯はす語を前項とす。

EXAMPLES.

I have loved you *for yourself*.—*Sheridan*.
Do you thank the gods *for me*.—*Ib*.
Thou art but a dead man, *for the woman* which thou hast taken.
—*Genesis*.

What pleasing seem'd, *for her* now pleases more.—*Milton*.
To love Vice *for itself*.—*Ib*.

I care not *for you*.
Jacob mourned *for his son*.—*Genesis*.
I'm only afraid *for our wives and daughters*.—*Goldsmith*.
I desire no man to sorrow *for me*.—*Hayward*.

Why should I *for others* groan,
When none will sigh *for me*?—*Byron*.

II. 後項が無生物なる場合 無生の具躰名詞及び抽象名詞は屢 *for* の後項となつて原因を顯はす。

EXAMPLES.

For several virtues

Have I liked several women.—*Shak.*

For this cause, I cannot believe the report.

I do not blame my father *for his love*.—*Southern.*

Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife *for every cause*?

—*Matthew.*

I will multiply thy seed exceedingly, that it shall not be numbered *for multitude*.—*Genesis.*

Thine eyes are dim *for want* of rest.—*Talfourd.*

He was of great descent and high

For splendour and antiquity. —*Buller.*

The religious sect called Hill-men, or Cameronians, was at that time much noticed *for austerity and devotion*.—*Scott.*

An Arab woman, but a few sunsets since, ate her child, *for famine*.—*Ruskin.*

It was *for its gardens* only that Framley Court was celebrated.

—*Trollope.*

O Britain, infamous *for suicide*.—*Young.*

All the people rejoiced *for all the glorious things* that were done by him.—*Luke.*

Little care we *for the winded horn*.—*Scott.*

I'm sorry *for't*.—*Southern.*

- C. For + sake 原因を顯はすに for のみを用ひず sake を其次に附加すること多し、其前には your, his の如き持格代名詞を加ふるか、然らずんば wife's, children's の如き類格名詞を加ふるか、或は for the sake of として其次に目的格名詞を加ふ。斯くして作りたる熟語は主觀的原因をも客觀的原因をも顯はすことを得。

EXAMPLES.

For your sake I would go to the ends of the earth.—*Brinkley.*

(おまへ故ならわしや何所までも、唐天竺のはてまでも)

Men labour *for the sake of subsistence or wealth*.

The hero fights *for the sake of glory*.

They will slay me *for my wife's sake*.—*Genesis.*

Save me *for thy mercies' sake*.—*Psalms.*

"I'll drink his health *for your sake* and the Day's," said Mrs. Cratchit, "not *for his*."—*Dickens.*

I will not again curse the ground any more *for man's sake*.

—*Genesis.*

For her—for my children's sake, I'll once more try to move the steward.—*Douglas.*

I will not destroy it *for ten's sake*.—*Genesis.*

Glorious in war, but *for the sake of peace*.—*Cooper.*

For that England's sake,

With burden of our armour here we sweat.—*Shak.*

Will he drew out,

For anger's sake, finite to infinite

In punish'd man. —*Milton.*

複数名詞に關しては *sakes* なる複數形を用ふることあり：—

The Lord was angry with me *for your sakes*.—*Deuteronomy.*

Sake の前に加へらるゝ名詞の語尾に s, z, sh, ch, j 等の音あれば類格の符號 (s) を除去す：—

A kiss of Clemency Newcome *for long acquaintance sake*.—*Dickens.*

然れども語尾に上述の音なき名詞にも (s) を略し單に (') のみを加ふること有り：—

The Bible like an infant, troublesome awake,

Is left to sleep *for peace and quiet' sake*. —*Cooper.*

語尾に上述の音なき名詞に (s) を加へずして sake の前に置くこと有り：—

For recreation sake.—*Shak.*

For sport sake.—*Ib.*

For their own credit sake.—*Ib.*

For safety sake.—*Ib.*

For Procreation sake.—*Southern.*

類格の符號 s を棄つるに至れるは名詞と sake とが逐次に密着するの結果と思惟するも可なり、然れども是れ古代より己に存したる慣習にして、近世に始まれる者に非ず。

此熟語は because と意義相近きのみならず、往々之れと錯用せられて全く同一の義を受く：—

That it may be well with me *for thy sake*, and my soul shall live *because of thee*.—*Genesis*.

D. 省略体の感動文句 For は時々省略したる感動文句に用られ、請願 (*Request*) を顯はす、詳言すれば後項にて示さるゝ事物を懇求哀願する嘆聲なり：—

Alack, *for pity!*—Alack, *for mercy!*—*Shak.*
God *for his mercy!* what treachery is here!—*Ib.*

又 苦痛の叫聲を顯はすにも for を用ふ、其後項は苦痛を起さしむる原因なり：—

Alas *for his sore anguish!*—*Coleridge.*
Alas, both *for the deed* and *for the cause!*—*Milton.*
Illo, alas *for us!*—*Coleridge.*
Alas *for Tiny Tim*, he bore a little crutch, and had his limbs supported by an iron frame.—*Dickens.*

For woe! For shame! 等の嘆聲も亦た同様に原因の意を含む；*for woe!* は“悲ひ哉”の意にして災害を歎ずる詞、*for shame!* は“慚愧、慚愧”の意にして、他人の耻づべき言行を答むる詞なり：—

Alack, alack, *for woe*,
That any harm should stain so fair a show.—*Shak.*

For shame, you a sailor, and carry sorrow aboard?—*Cobb.*

E. 讓歩 (*Concession*):—

“*For all his wealth*, he was not content.”

“I will do it, *for all* you may say.”

此例に於ける for は *比拘はらず* の意にして *in spite of* 又は *notwithstanding* と解するを得。後項の名詞は常に *all* 又は *any* なる概括性の語を伴ふ。

EXAMPLES.

The fact may be so, *for any thing* that has yet appeared.
The task is great, but *for all that*, I shall not be deterred from undertaking it.

For all his braggadocio there's no reason to be afraid of him.
—*Brinkley.*

The owl, *for all his feathers*, was a-cold.—*Keats.*
But the Colonel, *for all his title*, had a forest of poor relations.
—*Holmes.*

I know all human flesh must die; but yet a man may live many years *for all that*.—*Fielding.*

The writer will do what he pleases *for all me*.—*Spectator.*

And yet, *for all his wings*, the fool was drown'd.—*Shak.*

Draw, men, *for all this privileged place*.—*Ib.*

The court, unchallenged, thus he cross'd,
For all the rassalage.—*Scott.*

Who scorn t'abate, *for all ills*,
The least punctilios of our wills. —*Butler.*

此等の例に於て for を有する熟語と文中の所説とは相反對の性質を有し、for は“雖も”の義となる、是れ其讓歩の意ある所以なり。是れ亦た原因の意より來れるは容易に解し得らるべし。

F. 除却 (*Exception*):—

“But *for my timely rescue*, he would have died.”

“If it were not *for your folly*, we should not be in this predicament.”

原因を顯はす for は *but for*, *save for*, *if it were not for*, *were it not for* 等の形となりて *無かりせば* の義を顯はす、故に

But for my rescue は“余の救助無かりせば,” “余の救助を除却するの外”の意なり.

EXAMPLES.

He would have put me into the hands of the Prince of Orange, *but for* God's special providence.—Macaulay.

But for that event, the future liberator of Rome might have been but a dreamer, a scholar, a poet.—Bulwer.

Our arch of empire steadfast *but for* you.—Cowper.

And, *but for* our approach, those sleeping stones

By this time from their fixed beds of lime

Had been dishabited. —Shak.

Then was this island

(*Save for* the son, that she did litter here.)

. not honour'd with

A human shape. —Shak.

If it were not for us and the other gentlemen of the sword, Drury-lane would be uninhabited.—Guy.

You tell me that you are the delegates of the unrepresented working classes of Mowbray. Why, what would Mowbray have been *if it had not been for* your aristocracy and their wars?—B. Disraeli.

第 六 節

孤 立 之 意 義

同一の單數名詞二個の間に for を挿入すれば、其名詞にて示さるる事物が個々分立することを顯はす、pace for pace, word for word の如き是にして“彼一步我一步,” “彼一語此一語”の意なり。故に BY の第二節 A に示したる step by step に髣髴すれども、step by step は一人の歩行に就て用ひられ、pace for pace は甲者の一步に對する乙者の一步なり。

EXAMPLES.

To translate a poem *line for line*.

This poem cannot be translated *word for word*.

Close following *pace for pace*.—Milton.

Which they at second-hand rehearse *verse for verse*.—Butler.

Weep, wretched man, I'll aid thee *tear for tear*.—Shak.

I'll number *groan for groan*, and *tear for tear*.—Rowe.

第 七 節

限 度 之 意 義

A. 客觀的延長 (Objective Extension):—

(1) “He travelled on sand *for ten miles* together.”

(2) “He held the office *for five years*.”

For は時間、距離、又は諸種の分量の延長する限度を顯はす、故に (1) は旅行が十哩間延長する意、(2) は在職が五年間延長する意なり。

EXAMPLES.

He could overlook all the country *for many a mile* of rich woodland.—Irving.

The high road went winding about through the Framley paddocks *for a mile and a half*.—Trollope.

For many miles about

There's scarce a bush. —Shak.

Broad on the left before him lay,

For many a mile, the Roman way.—Scott.

The ship sailed *for seven miles*.

He's safe *for these three hours*.—Shak.

Let me *for this my life time* reign as king.—*Ib.*

For a long time the disreputable clement outshone the virtuous.
—*H. H. Bankroft.*

He stopped there *for some time*.—*Bulwer.*

He had had such an enormous practice *for forty-five years*, that *for the last ten* he had never put his nose out of chambers for pure want of time.—*Warren.*

I feel a dawn of joy break in upon me,
And *for a while* forget th' approach of Cæzar.—*Addison.*

The headquarters of the allies, which were *for the present* established under a venerable oak-tree.—*Scott.*

For this time, leave me.—*Shak.*

For this once be not loud, but pathetic.—*Longfellow.*

"Every Roman loves Rienzi" — "Ay, *for the hour*; the cry willsoon change."—*Bulwer.*

To-day, *for the first time*, dost thou refer me to myself.

—*Coleridge.*

When *for the twentieth time* I had looked through the window I sat down.—*Rogers.*

此他 *for ever*, *for aye*, *for the most part* 等の熟語も亦之に属するは容易に解し得べし:—

This is my name *for ever*.—*Exodus.*

Adieu, adieu, *for aye*.—*John Still.*

Such licentious parts [=qualities, faculties] tend *for the most part* to the hurt of the English.—*Spenser.*

B. 説及 (Reference):—

"As for me (or for me, for myself), I have no anxiety, but for you I have apprehensions."

此例に於ける *for* は with regard to, respecting, with respect to, on the part of の意即ち説及の意を含み, *as for me* 又は *for me* は "余に關しては," "余は如何と言へば" の義となる. 此 *for* は屢々 制限 (Limitation) の意即ち文中の所説は唯だ後項

のみに關し其他の人物に全く關係なき意を示す, *for me* は "他人はイザ知らず余一人のみに取ては" の義となるが如し. 此場合に屢 *as* を *for* の前に加へ, 恰も *as to* と同義を顯はす, 然れども *as* は *for* の意義に影響するに非ず, 唯だ語意を稍や明瞭ならしむるのみ.

EXAMPLES.

For him, poor fellow, he repented of his folly.—*E. E. Hale.*

For Gloster's death ——— I slew him not.—*Shak.*

For my part, the sea cannot drown me.—*Ib.*

We, *for our share*, will put away all Flunkeyism.—*Carlyle.*

Thus much *for the beginnings and progress of the deluge*.—*Burnet.*

Chemists have not been able, *for aught* is vulgarly known, by fire alone to separate true sulphur from antimony.—*Boyle.*

But *for her*

Where is she gone?—*Shak.*

As for me, I will call upon God.—*Psalms.*

As for the dirty slut, we shall have nothing to do with her.

—*Fielding.*

He pleases the mob, but *as for the nobles*, they laugh at him; and, *as for the soldiers*, he has no money.—*Bulwer.*

As for the peers, that back the clergy thus,

If I be king, not one of them shall live. —*Marlotte.*

第四章

兩を相對の前置詞

BEFORE.

此前置詞は behind 及 after と反對の意を有す。古き著作又は方今の方言には afore 又は 'fore なる形あり。

Old English に之を *beforen, biforen, toforen, tofore* と云ひ、Old Saxon には *biforan*, Middle Highdutch には *bevornic, bevorn, zevorn*, Anglo-Saxon には *beforan, biforan, onforan (âforan), âtforan, tôforan*, 又は單に *for, fore* とも云へり。

第一節

位地之意義

Before (afore, 'fore) の根本義は 前面の位地に於ける 靜止及び運動にして, in front of, on the side with the face の意なり。

EXAMPLES.

- A bed of rose trees was *before* the house.—*T. S. Williams.*
 A troop of horse rode *before* the carriage.—*Ib.*
 I was asleep upon a chair, my cabinet *before* me.—*Byron.*
 Gloster, thou'lt answer this *before* the pope.—*Shak.*
 Stretching himself in an easy chair in the drawing-room, *before* the fire.—*Trollope.*
 The earth swims *before* me.—*Buher.*
 A lovely isle *before* me lay.—*Bryant.*

My cry came *before* him.—*Psalms.*

I send my messengers *before* thy face, which shall prepare thy way *before* thee.—*Mark.*

I must see thy father first,

And lay my soul *before* him.—*Sheridan.*

系位地に關しては afore 及 'fore も近世英語に於て稀に用ひらる、但し 'fore は afore より起りたる形なり。

EXAMPLES.

I have driven them *afore* me.—*Ben Jonson.*

But now I mean to appear no more *afore* him.—*Ib.*

I must carry you *afore* a justice.—*Ib.*

If I do not drive all thy subjects *afore* thee, like a flock of wild geese, I'll never wear hair on my face more.—*Shak.*

Contract us 'fore these witnesses.—*Ib.*

Places the ransom'd child 'fore the face of its father.

—*Longfellow.*

第二節

時之意義

一定時點又は一定事變を後項とする before は其時點又は其事變より以前の動作又は状態を示し, anterior to, previous to の義を有す。

EXAMPLES.

Such things have often happened *before* now.—*Brinkley.*

He arrived two days *before* his time.—*Ib.*

Your grace may starve, perhaps, *before* that time.—*Shak.*

After all I am but two hours *before* my time.—*Taylor.*

Lilacs come *before* the roses.

Before sun-rise I had reflected a little.—*Rogers.*

Before the Conquest, English princes received their education in Normandy.—*Macaulay*.

A few weeks *before the death of Elizabeth*, the conquest..... was completed.—*Ib.*

Spur, post; and get *before him* to the king.—*Shak.*

系 *Afore* も亦た時に適用せらる:—

Thou'lt use them *afore me*.—*Ben Jonson*.

A plague on you heartily, for making me thus afraid *afore my time*.—*Ib.*

第 参 節

比 喻 的 意 義

A. 風靡 (*Influence*):—

“The travelers bowed *before the storm*.”

逃遁, 奔竄, 屈服, 衰弱, 萎縮, 避易, 退却, 消滅等の意ある語を前項とする *before* は, 人又は物が其後項の威力に風靡する意と爲る, 故に上例は旅人が暴風の威力に壓せられて身を屈するなり。此場合の *before* は時として *from* と交換し得べきことあり。

EXAMPLES.

Clouds and vapours *fly before the wind*.

All my followers.....*fly*, like ships *before the wind*.—*Goldsm.*

Before the bluster of whose buff,

All hats as in a storm *flew off*.—*Buller*.

Borne by my steed, or *wafted* by my sail,

Across the desert, or *before the gale*.—*Byron*.

The clouds that *crowd away before the driving wind*.

—*Cowper*.

Why tamely thus *before their fangs retreat*?—*Ib.*

Since startled metre *fled before thy face*.—*Ib.*

The sullen gravity which had been characteristic of the Stadtholder's court seemed to have *vanished before the influence* of the fascinating Englishman.—*Macaulay*.

B. 判決 (*Judgment*) 人を後項とする *before* は文中の所説が其人の判決又は断案に出づる義を顯はし, 殊に神名を後項とす, 例へば

“The earth also was corrupt *before God*.”—*Genesis*.

“Blessed are the pure *before God*.”—*Longfellow*.

に於ける The earth also was corrupt 又は Blessed are the pure なる断案は神の判決に係るの意にして, *before God* は“神前には,” “神の法廷に於ける判決にては”と釋するを得。

神, 天等を證人として誓約する場合にも *before God*, *before Heaven* 等を用ふ, 神廷又は天廷に於て誓ふの義, 即ち“誓つて”の意なり:—

Now, *afore Heaven*, 'tis shame, such wrongs are borne.

—*Shak.*

Here, *afore Heaven*, I ratify this my rich gift.—*Ib.*

Now, *before Jove*, admirable!—*Ben Jonson*.

'*Fore God*, I am so melancholy for his dog's disaster.—*Ib.*

'*Fore God*, a likely fellow!—*Shak.*'

Now, *afore God* (God forbid, I say true)...—*Ib.*

C. 撰取 (*Preference*), 上席 (*Precedence*), 卓越 (*Superiority*):—

“We prefer death *before dishonour*.”

“He was placed *before the knights*.”

Before は又二個人又は物を比較して甲者が乙者(即ち後項)よりも撰び取るべきこと, 上席を占むること, 又は卓越なることを顯はす。

EXAMPLES.

He will prefer all countries *before* his native.—*Ben Jonson*.

(註) Prefer は通常 *to* と結合し、時として *above* と結合し、*before* と結合するは稀なり。

Thou prefer'st thy life *before* thine honor.—*Shak*.

Thou, O spirit, that dost prefer
Before all temples the upright heart.—*Milton*.

They will die *before* yielding.

He set Ephraim *before* Manasseh.—*Genesis*.

Poverty is desirable *before* torments.—*Taylor*.

You must not so far prefer her *'fore* ours of Italy.—*Shak*.

As Vane was *before* his age in religion, so also he was
before his age in politics.—*P. Hood*.

ERE.

此前置詞は唯だ時にのみ用ひられ *before* と同義を有す。

Anglosaxon には之を *ar* と云ひ、Halfsaxon には *ær*, *er*,
ar, Old Saxon 及 Old Highdutch には *ir*, Old English には
er, *ar*, *or*, Gothic には *air*, Old-norse には *är* なり。

EXAMPLES.

You'll see him yet *ere* evening.—*Coleridge*.

To got *ere* set of sun.—*Rogers*.

Why should Rome fall a moment *ere* her time?—*Addison*.

Ere this you have learned my cause of grief.—*Bulwer*.

He sung,

That *ere* the next ascension-day at noon,

Your highness should deliver up your crown.—*Shaks*.

Silence is the charm that guards such treasures,

And, if a word be spoken *ere* the time,

They sink again. —*Longfellow*.

There is an order of mortals on the earth, who do become
Old in their youth, and die *ere* middle age. —*Byron*.

Thou shalt know *ere* long,
Know how sublime a thing it is
To suffer and be strong. —*Longfellow*.

Like men condemn'd to thunderbolts,
Who, *ere* the blow, become mere dolts.—*Buller*.

For jealous are the Powers of Destiny,
Joy premature and shouts *ere* victory,
Encroach upon their rights and privileges.—*Coleridge*.

Our fruitful Nile
Flow'd *ere* the wonted season.—*Dryden*.

BEHIND.

此前置詞は背面位地を本義とし、*before* と反對す。方言
には *ahint*, *ahent* なる形を見る。

Anglo-Saxon には之を *behindan*, Old Saxon には *bi hindan*,
Half Saxon 及 Old English には *bihindan* と云へり。

第壹節

位地之意義

A. 背面位地 (*Rear*):—

“The dog ran *behind* its master.”

上述の如く *behind* は一物の背面位地を指し、静止又は運動
の意ある語に結合す、但し其位地は後項なる人物に近きこと有
り、或は稍離ることあり。

EXAMPLES.

Behind a bed. *Behind a hill.* *Behind a tree.*
Behind a house. *Behind a wood.* *Behind a curtain.*
 etc., etc.

A party of men concealed themselves *behind* the wall.

Pistol, stand *behind* me. —*Shak.*

The angel of God which went before the camp of Israel, removed and went *behind* them. —*Exodus.*

I see the young Squire riding to Eton with his servants *behind* him. —*Thackeray.*

His father's sword he has girded on,
 And his wild harp slung *behind* him. —*Th. Moore.*

The little moon
 Drops down *behind* the sky. —*Longfellow.*

B. 比喻の義:—

"There is a smile *behind* his frown."

背面の義は屢々比喩的に用ひられ、後項なる人物の背後又は裏面に或物を隠匿し、或は秘密の補助を有し、或は潜かに之を蔑視し、或は其機密を伺ひ知る等の意を顯はす。

EXAMPLES.

To speak ill of a man *behind* [=陰にて] his back. —*Brinkley.*

The managers of a political caucus are *behind* the scenes.

He slundered me *behind* my back.

He has capital *behind* him.

He hides *behind* a magisterial air

His own offences. —*Cooper.*

Thou hatest instruction, and castest my words *behind* thee.

—*Psalms.*

They cast thy laws *behind* their backs. —*Israel.*

The sun's gone down *ahint* the Corstorphine hills. —*Scott.* (= The sun is gone down *behind* the Corstorphine hills.)

第 二 節

時 之 意 義

A. 遅延 (*Delay*). 時限を顯はす語を後項とする *behind* は其時限に後くれて文中の動作の起ることを示す。

EXAMPLES.

The train is *behind* its time. —*Nesfield.*

You are always *behind* time with your work. —*Brinkley.*

I am *behind* my time. —*Dickens.*

He was full eighteen minutes and a half *behind* his time. —*Ib.*

B. 残留 (*Leaving*). *To leave* なる動詞を前項とする *behind* は時の意を受け、其後項なる人物の出發後又は死後に某物を残留することを示す。

EXAMPLES.

He left his servant behind him.

Your words *leave* stings *behind* 'em [=them]. —*Addison.*

I leave a good estate myself, and a kind husband that *left* it *behind* him. —*Southern.*

I still intend to leave this country very soon, and I desire to do so with the reputation of an honest man, *leaving* no debt *behind* me. —*Scott.*

But he, whose loss our tears deplore,

Has *left behind* him more than fame. —*Bryant.*

第 三 節

劣 等 之 意 義

Behind は背面の義より一變して劣等 (*Inferiority*) の義を顯はす、詳言すれば藝術、才能、進歩、階級等に關し人又は物が其後項なる人物に劣ることを示す。

EXAMPLES.

He is not *behind* the other cadets in ability, but he is very idle.
—*Brinkley*.

They both began to study at the same time, but the one is far *behind* the other.—*Ib.*

His diligence was so great, he left every competitor *behind* him.
—*T. S. Williams*.

I suppose I was not a whit *behind* the very chiefest apostles.
—*2 Corinthians*.

Scotland and Ireland.....were very far *behind* England in wealth and civilization.—*Macaulay*.

AFTER.

此前置詞は before と反對の義を有し、本 aft (=後面) なる語の比較級なり。

Anglo-Saxon には之を *after*, Old Saxon には *aftar*, *eft*, Old Frieslandish には *after*, *efta*, Old- 及 High-Dutch には *aftar*, *after*, Netherlandish には *achter*, Old-Norse には *eftir*, Gothic には *aftra* と云へり。

第 壹 節

位 地 之 意 義

- (1) "They were placed in a line one after another."
- (2) "We followed after the procession."
- (3) "The hounds ran after the hare."

After は before の反對なるが故に位地に關して behind に類似すれども其間に多少の區別あり。Behind は一物の背後に靜止し又は其背後に歩行するの意なれども、after は背後の靜止を顯はすこと稀にして寧ろ運動を顯はし、且つ其運動は前進的 (*Progressive*) 又は勉力的 (*Striving*) にして概むね目的物 (即ち後項) に壓着肉迫する傾向を有す、上例 (3) の如き是にして、獵犬が唯だ兎の背後に走るのみの意に非ず、之を捕獲せんが爲めに抗進追求するの意なり。故に斯る場合に after は behind + in pursuit of 又は behind + in search of の義を有す。

EXAMPLES.

After a verb of wishing, the subjunctive is regularly used in the dependent clause.—*Baskerville's Gram.*

I will enter *after* you.—*Nesfield*.

If you go on, I will come *after* you.—*Brinkley*.

Shut doors *after* you.—*Shak.*

He came (or went) *after* his book = He came or went to obtain it.

The people will throng *after* him with shouts.—*Sheridan*.

The very children in the parish will hoot *after* us.—*Goldsmith*.

Step *after* him.....and ask if he knows his name.—*Sterne*.

"Shall we *after* them?" "After them? nay, before them, if we can."—*Shak.*

The famine.....shall follow close *after* you.—*Jeremiah*.

After him, came spurring hard,

A gentleman. —*Shak.*

Go, come, look は after と結合して比喩的に用ひられ, *go after*, *come after* は to adhere, to follow の義, *look after* は attend, take care of の義, 又時として to seek, to search, to expect の義をも有す:—

You shall not *go after* other Gods.—*Deuteronomy*.

After whom is the king of Israel *come out*?—*1 Samuel*.

Some of you stay here to *look after* the black slaves.

—*Southern*.

My subject does not oblige me to *look after* the water.

—*Woodward*.

For *looking after* those things which are coming on the earth.

—*Luke*.

第 貳 節

勉力及欲望之意義

After は一物に壓迫する意あるが故に屢 勉力 又は 欲望の目的と爲る事物を後項とし, 前項には—Seek, search, ask, inquire, call, listen, hunt, endeavour, hanker, hunger, thirst, pant, long, crave, aspire, pine, 其他類似の義ある動詞, 名詞等を有す。此中には for を after に代用するも同一の結果を生ずる語少なからず, FOR 第四節を見よ。

EXAMPLES.

No man can fully *seek after* truth who does not hold truth in the deepest reverence.—*Bushnell*.

One thing have I desired of the Lord, *that* will I *seek after*.

—*Psalms*.

I had got not a little sick and weary of my *search after* Protestantism.—*Th. Moore*.

I *ask'd* the doctors *after* his disease.—*Byron*.

I told him you had sent me to *inquire after* his health.

—*Sheridan*.

My servant, Travers, whom I sent,

On Tuesday last to *listen after* news.—*Shak*.

He *after* honor *hunts*, I *after* love.—*Ib*.

Because I *endeavour'd after* peace, therefore I fall.

—*Coleridge*.

I had still a fond *hankering after* those primitive ages.

—*Th. Moore*.

Blessed are they that *hunger* and *thirst after* righteousness.

—*Bible*.

A very delicious state to a mind happy enough to *thirst after* knowledge and true honest fame, even as the hart *panteth after* the water brooks.—*Chatham*.

I have *longed after* thy precepts.—*Bible*.

To *aspire after* immortality.

She *pined away after* her husband's death.

(註) Pine なる動詞は屢 away を伴ふ。

第 參 節

時 之 意 義

After を時に適用すれば一定の時點より後の時を示す, 此場合に後項は *after* one o'clock の如く一時點なるあり, *after* two days の如く連續時なるあり, *after* the Franco-Prussian War の如く事件なるあり, *after* you の如く人物なるあり, 或は *after* deliberation の如く人物の動作なるあり; 第一の場合を除くの外は時間, 事件, 動作等の終末點より以後を指す。

EXAMPLES.

He arrived *after* dark.—Nesfield.
The payment is due *after* the 20th of the month.

After night

Day came, and *after* turmoil peace [came].—Edwin Arnold.

This morning, *after* the hour of prime, I left my cell.—Longfellow.

After two days I will discharge thee.—Shak.

After the explanation one cannot help understanding.

After every effort, one may fail.

(註) 本例の *after* は“後に”の意と共に *notwithstanding* の義を含む、次例も亦然り：—

After all the advice I gave, he adopted a contrary course.

I am, *after* mature deliberation, inclined to suspect, that the public voice hath, in all ages, done much injustice to Fortune.—Fielding.

After some little hesitation she replied —Cooper.

At length, *after* much wrangling, and amidst great confusion, a vote was taken.—Macaulay.

After this I was taken to a new toy of his and the squire's.

—Irving.

The children drank the toast *after* her.—Dickens.

同一なる二個の單數名詞を *after* にて連結すれば前後陸續として同一物の起ることを顯はす：—

Star *after* star decays.—Th. Moore.

Harvest *after* harvest's failed ;—flock, *after* flock has died.

—Douglas.

Every gentle lady there,

Each *after* each, in due degree,

Gave praises to his melody. —Scott.

The long brook falling thro' the clov'n ravine

In calaract *after* calaract to the sea.—Tennyson.

第 四 節

準 據 之 意 義

After は又其根本義より準據 (*Conformity*) の意義を生ず、詳言すれば人又は物が其後項なる人物を標準又は模範として之に模倣し、又は之を遵奉し、又は之に類似する意を示す、故に其場合に應じて之を *in imitation of*, *in the manner of*, *in obedience to*, *according to*, *by the name of*, *in accordance with* 等と解することを得。

EXAMPLES.

To paint *after* Titian, the great of the Venetian painters.

To make a thing *after* the original model.

To consider a thing *after* its intrinsic value.

The boy takes entirely *after* his mother.—Goldsmith.

(註) *Take after* は容貌の似る義なり。

Our eldest son was named George, *after* his uncle.—Ib.

It is easy in the world to live *after* the world's opinion.—Emerson.

The better classes in Japan eat meat, and live *after* the European fashion, for the most part, now-a-days.—Brinkley.

His beard was short and pointed *after* the fashion of Venice.

—Rogers.

And God said, Let us make man in our image, *after* our likeness.

We shall, *after* our usual manner, premise some things.

—Fielding.

We shall not judge *after* the sight of his eyes, neither reprove *after* the hearing of his ears.—Isaiah.

Let the earth bring forth the living creature *after* his kind.

—Genesis.

Harvey Birch will have his own way, and die vagabond *after* all.

—Cooper.

To them who walk not *after* the flesh, but *after* the Spirit.—*Rome*.

You have done

Not *after* our command.—*Shak*.

OVER.

此前置詞は位地を本義とし、above + covering の意を有す。時として v を省きて o'er なる形とす。

Anglo-Saxon に之を *ofer* と云ひ、Old Frieslandish には *over*, *ovir*, *ur*, Gothic には *ufar*, Old-Norse には *yfir*, Old Saxon には *obar*, Old Highdutch には *ubar* にして、Old-Norse と Anglo-Saxon には賓格及直接目的格と結合せり。

第 壹 節

位 地 之 意 義

A. 一物上の通過 (*Passage Above an Object*):—

(1) "A dog leaped *over* a stream."

(2) "A boat sailed *over* a lake."

Over は主として後項なる物の表面又は其上部を通過運行することを顯はし、運動が其物の一端に起つて他端外に終る、其運動体は後項なる物の表面に接觸せずして通過すること有り (1 の如し)、又其表面と接觸しつゝ通過すること有り (2 の如し)。

EXAMPLES.

To cross *over* a river. To throw goods *overboard* = to throw goods *over* the side of a ship.

The train ran *over* a man.

They climbed *over* the wall.—*Scott*.

Jesus went *over* the sea of Galilee.—*John*.

And by my God have I leaped *over* a wall.—*Psalms*.

Finding that he could not obtain a good peep between the palings, he got *over* them.—*Dickens*.

The chairman put up their pipes, and help the gentleman *over* the railings.—*Thackeray*.

In every department of science this faculty [=imagination] bridges *over* chasms between discovered truths.—*McCosh*.

And *o'er* black brows drops down

A sudden-cursed frown. —*Tennyson*.

B. 延長 (*Extension*) 擴布 (*Diffusion*):—

"She put a shawl *over* her shoulders."

"He wandered *over* the earth."

Over は又或物若くは動作が後項なる物の全表面に延長し又は擴布蔓延することを顯はす。此場合にも物又は動作は後項なる物に接觸すること有り、或は然らざること有り、又其物以外に出づること有り、或は然らざること有り。

EXAMPLES.

The mud was splashed *over* the garment.

The waves dashed *over* the side of the ship.

Agitate water and it will dash *over* the sides of a vessel.

He glanced *over* the manuscript.

Our way lies *over* the Campagna.—*Dickens*.

There was darkness *over* all the land.—*Matthew*.

Here I must draw a curtain *over* a scene, which I cannot describe.

—*Fielding*.

By desiring her to stay without the door till he had thrown some clothes *over* his back.—*Ib.*

If he had cut the end of his nose off, he would have put a piece of sticking-plaister *over* it, and been quite satisfied.—*Dickens.*

For yet a many of your horsemen peer,
And gallop *o'er* the field. —*Shak.*

Heavily the low sky raining
Over tower'd Camelot. —*Tennyson.*

A little while such joy was cast
Over the deep's repose. —*Mrs. Hemans.*

Upon my lap the lyre in murmurs fell,
While, faintly wandering *o'er* its silver shell,
My fingers soon their own sweet requiem play'd.—*Th. Moore.*

系 All Over. ^{アライユル} 所有側面に蔓延して漏らす處無き意を明示せん爲めに all を over の前に加へて其語意を強むること有り：—

All over the country the peasants chanted a ballad of which the burden is still remembered.—*Macaulay.*

The grace and dignity of the French King and the genius and learning of the French writers, were then renowned *all over* the world.—*Ib.*

Of those pastoral dramas, which had by the French been made popular *all over* Europe.—*Lives.*

I will be *all over* Lyons before sunset.—*Bulwer.*

C. 垂直線の上 (Perpendicularly Above):—

“The sky is *over* our heads.”

“The cliff hangs *over* the sea.”

Over は又垂直線に一物の上方に在る一點若くは空間を指す、此場合には above と意義を接觸し、below に反對す。

EXAMPLES.

The smoke rose *over* the city.

A naked sword hung *over* her head.—*Bain's Gram.*

To haul in a rope hand *over* hand.—*Brinkley.*

The sun shines *over* the earth.

The heavens are *o'er* your head.—*Shak.*

I observed them for a good while cooking something *over* the fire.
—*Goldsm.*

I should have left him to have recorded his own merit on some fair freestone *over* the door of that hospital.—*Fielding.*

He stood *over* her and rebuked the fever.—*Luke.*

Deprivation of office is hanging *over* his head.—*Brinkley.*

(あの人の免職になるのが目の前にぶら下つてゐる)

Reproach and dissolution hangeth *over* him.—*Shaks.*

此最後の二例は比喩的に over を用ひたるなり。

D. 溺没 (Submersion):—

“The water is *over* head.”

Over は又後項なる物の最上部より一層上に越ゆる意を示す、洪水の人家を没するが如き是なり：—

The water is *over* the shoes (or boots).

Mine iniquities are gone *over* my head.—*Psalms.*

第 二 節

時 之 意 義

時間の意を後項に有する over は其時間の全長を顯はす、詳言すれば最初より最終に亘る期間にして、during the entire continuance of, throughout the whole time of, from beginning to end の義なり、但し又最終點より後にも連続する意をも含有す。

EXAMPLES.

To keep any thing *over night*; to keep corn *over winter*.
—Webster.

To keep *over the season*.—*Id.*
The ice kept *over summer*.—*Stand Dict.*

As wretches have *o'er night*,
That wait for execution in the morn.—*Shak.*

Over night は元來徹夜 (= *through the night*) の意なれども、又就寢前即ち前夜の意に用ひられ、*after the commencement of the night* (Bain) 又は *before retiring to rest for the night* (Webster) の義なり：—

When preparing for a journey, we provide things necessary *over night*.

第 参 節

宴 席 之 意 義

“He told a story *over a glass*.”

是れ飲酒の席に於て語る意にして、後項は概ね飲食物又は飲食の器具なり。此 *over* は又従事の義と見做し、*over a glass* は“飲酒に従事し乍ら”“酒の上で”と解することを得。此比喩の義は後項なる物の上に立ち、坐し、又は働らく意を含むが故に位地の本義と密接の関係あるや明かなり。

EXAMPLES.

The contract was settled *over a bottle*.—*Stand. Dict.*
Tavern-hunters sometimes quarrel *over their cups*.
Adams carried his fellow-travellers home to his house where we shall leave them, enjoying perfect happiness *over a homely meal*.
—*Fielding.*

In Mrs. Landlady's bar, *over a glass* of strong waters, sits a gentleman of military appearance.—*Thackeray.*

Many tales of terror, which were long told *over the cider* by the Christmas fires.—*Macaulay.*

O'er plummage and venison
The priest had spoke his benison.—*Scott.*

第 四 節

關 心 之 意 義

“He thought *over the matter*.”

“They laugh *over the incident*.”

“She grieved *over the past*.”

此等の例に於て the matter, the incident, the past は thought, laugh, grieve なる動作の目的物にして、*over* は此目的物が心に關し思を煩はすが爲めに此等の動作を生ぜしむる意を示す、故に其前項は熟思 (*Meditation*)、感情 (*Feeling*)、情緒 (*Emotion*) を顯はす語即ち *Ponder, think, brood, muse, rejoice, smile, laugh, exult, grieve, mourn, sigh, weep, shed (tears), be jealous* 等の類にして、*over* は關心 (*Concern or Consideration*) の意を含む。

EXAMPLES.

He *ponder'd over* some high request.—*Scott.*
The miser *broods over* his gold.
To sit *brooding over* the vast abyss.
The Lord *rejoiced over you* to do you good.—*Deuteronomy.*
Yorick *smiles* contentedly *over* all thou dost.—*Sterne.*
Many a hearty *laugh* did we *enjoy over* the incident.—*Melville.*

All men most *exult*
Over the tortures they can never feel.—*Shelley.*

Should he be laid prostrate by the storm, who would *mourn over his fall*?—*Irving*.

I *sigh* not *over* vanished years.—*Bryant*.

He beheld the city and *wept over it*.—*Luke*.

I am jealous *over* you.—*Sheridan*.

It is a tale old in tears!

And those you *shed o'er* it in childhood may

Still fall. —*It*.

第五節

優勢之意義

Over は屢々人又は物が後項なる人物に向て管理 (*Care*), 監督 (*Superintendence*), 権力 (*Power*), 優勢 (*Superiority*) を逞くすることを顯はす。

A. 動詞 + over. 此義の over は次の如き動詞を前項とす:—*Watch, keep watch, be, rule, reign, prevail, domineer, tyrannize, lord, gain, triumph, preside, etc., etc.*

EXAMPLES.

Dost thou not *watch over* my sin?—*Job*.

Shepherds *keeping watch over* their flock.—*Luke*.

Thou shalt *be over* my house.—*Genesis*.

He *over thee* shall *rule*.—*Milton*. (=He shall rule over thee).

George the Third *reigned over* Great Britain more than fifty years.

David *prevailed over* the Philistine with a sling and with a stone.—*I Samuel*.

To *domineer over* subjects or servants is evidence of a low mind.

Republican legislatures sometimes *tyrannize over* their fellow citizens.

They *lorded over* them whom they now serve.—*Milton*.

The victories of Cortes were *gained over* savages.—*Macaulay*.

He *triumphs o'er* the armadas of mankind.—*Byron*.

The office of *presiding over* their domestic comforts.—*Cooper*.

God *exercises a superintending care over* all his creatures.

He *is placed over* me.—*Nesfield*.

The bill *was passed over* the veto.

B. 名詞及形容詞 上述の動詞の意ある形容詞及び抽象名詞は屢 over の前項となる其名詞は大略次の如し:—*Right, patent, power, suzerainty, sovereignty, prerogative, dominion, domination, supremacy, authority, ascendancy, jurisdiction, command, tyranny, predominance, pre-eminence, prevalence, triumph, conquest, advantage, influence, etc., etc.*

EXAMPLES.

It is natural to suppose that merit, which has made an impression on one's own heart, may be *powerful over* that of another.

—*Goldsmith*.

Our means, our birth

Are far more *patent o'er* our yielding clay

Than aught we know beyond our little day.—*Byron*.

The Aryan village and tribe, with the chieftain and his dependants and retainers, and his rights of *suzerainty over* conquered villages, formed the direct though simplified prototype of the feudal state.

—*C. Morris*.

The *dominion* of a king *over* his people.

Ireland, cursed by the *domination* of race *over* race, and of religion *over* religion.—*Macaulay*.

Regal *supremacy over the church* is not recognized by the established church of Scotland, as it acknowledges no head upon earth.

Papal supremacy is the supreme *power over the universal church* appertaining to the Pope as Christ's vicar on earth.

The *authority* of a prince *over subjects*, and of parents *over children*.

Custom has an *ascendency over the understanding*.—Watts.

He assumed an absolute *command over his readers*.

—Dryden.

Which, indeed is a mere *tyranny over her guests*.

—Ben Jonson.

The *predominance* of self-interest *over all other considerations*.

The *prevalence* of the truth *over falsehood*.

A *prevalence* of the sensibility *over the will*.

Last night you completed your *conquest over me*.

—Butcher.

Planted groves, and stately avenues, and cultivated parks, have an *advantage over the more luxuriant beauties* of unassisted nature.

—Irving.

C. 人名 人又は物を監督し、威壓し、又は之に超越する性質を有する人名も亦た前項として用ひらる：—
Sentinel, king, lord, ruler, master, etc.

EXAMPLES.

The deceased was the immediate *sentinel over the person* of young Wharton.—Cooper.

Young Plantagenet,

Son of the elder brother of this man,

And *king o'er him*, and *all that he enjoys*.—Shak.

Who is *lord over us*?—Psalms.

I will make thee *ruler over many things*.—Matthew.

He is *master over himself*.—Leves.

系 Come over は 襲撃の意となる時は幾分か上述の部に關係す：—

Fear *came over me*.—Bain.

What's *come over the boy*?—Goldsmith.

A great change *came over young Claude*.—Butcher.

第 六 節

超 過 之 意 義

數量を後項とする over は、其數量を超過するの義を有し、more than 又は in excess of と解釋するを得。又屢 above と相伴ひ over and above となる：—

She was now *over forty*.—Trollope.

Over and above these, there was hardly a house in the parish of Framley, outside the bounds of Framley Court.—*Id.*

Over a hundred men died.—Brinkley.

Is there anything coming to you *over and above this bill*?—*Id.*

(此勘定の外おまへの方へ行く金が有るか)

超過の義に在ては above, beyond, more than は over と同義に用ひられ、場合に由れば却て over よりも普通となれり。

ABOVE.

Above は below の反對にして、時に之を 'bove とす。英倫の北部及び蘇格蘭の方言に aboon 及 aboone あり。

Anglo-Saxon に之を *bufan* と云ひ、又時間に用ひて *ouufan* と云ひ、Old Frieslandish には *bova*、Hollandish には *boven*、Lowdutch には *bâben*, *bôwen*, *bâben*、Half-Saxon には *abufen*, *bufen*, *buuen* と云ふ。

第 壹 節

位 地 之 意 義

A. 高處 (*A Higher Position*):—

“A sword was hanging above his head.”

“He is in the room above this one.”

Below が *in a lower position* の義あるに反し、above は *in a higher position* の義を有し、低くして下に在る物に對し高くして上なる位地を顯はし、常に下方の物より縦に上方の意を有す。其意義 over に類似すれども、over の如く掩蔽の意なく、且 over は下方の物を離れて垂直線に上方の位地を示せども、above は下方の物の表面と密着するの意を全く排せず。

EXAMPLES.

The fowls that fly *above the earth*.—*Genesis*.

By the sky that hangs *above our heads*.—*Shak*.

Above the Olympian hill I soar.—*Milton*.

Again the Ghost sped on, *above the black and heaving sea* — on, on.—*Dickens*.

Scrooge never painted out Old Marley's name. There it stood, years afterwards, *above the warehouse door*: Scrooge and Marley.

—*Id.*

On life's gay stage, one inch *above the grave*.—*Young*.

The sea-birds shriek *above the prey*

O'er which their hungry beaks delay.—*Byron*.

The mournful light that broods *above the fallen sun*.—*Tennyson*.

B. 超昇 (*Going Beyond a Level*):—

“The sun was just *above the horizon*.”

Above は或る物が水準又は場所を拙て上方に昇る意を示し、後項は即ち水準點なり:—

Till inundation rise *above the highest hills*.—*Milton*.

Large boots coming *above the knees*.—*Cooper*.

Cliffs that boldly rise *above the plain*.—*Kirke White*.

A short distance *above the Locusts* was a small hamlet.—*Cooper*.

His bold head

'*Bove the contentious waves* he kept.—*Shak*.

次例の above は動作の及達範圍を越ゆる義を有す:—

High o'er the restless deep, *above the reach*

Of gunner's hope, vast flights of wild-ducks stretch.—*Crabbe*.

第 貳 節

超 過 之 意 義

A. 量の超過 (*the Excess in Number, Quantity, etc.*):—

“The weight is *above a ton*.”

Above は或物の數量、分量等が後項に示さるゝ量に越ゆることを顯はし、more than 又は in excess of の義を有す。

EXAMPLES.

His expenses are *above his means*.—*Nesfield*.

He was seen by *above five hundred brethren* at once.

—*1 Corinthians*.

He had not been in it *above a twelvemonth*.—Trollope.

The monuments, of which there are not *above seven or eight*.

—Scott.

I was sensible the beautiful grissette had not ask'd *above a single liver above the price*.—Sterne.

I swore little ; diced not *above seven times* a week.

—Shak.

In person the pedler was a man *above the middle height*.

—Cooper.

B. 拔群 (Surpassing All Others). Above の後項は往々 all the men, all his friends, the rest の如く **全數の意** を有すること有り、此場合には或人又は物が後項全部の人物に卓越して某性質を有し又は動作を爲すの意にして、恰も **最大級の價** を有す：—

Moses was very meek, *above all the men* which were upon the face of the earth.—Numbers.

One eminent *above the rest* for strength

Was chosen leader.

—Cooper.

Were they wicked *above all*

And we the righteous? —Ib.

Above all, Above all things を “就中,” “第一に” 等の義に用ふるも亦此義より出てたるなり：—

Above all, no time must be lost.—Brinkley.

(第一延引をしてはならない)

Above all, to attain the highest point of his profession, the poet must have that original power of embodying and detailing circumstances—Scott

Above all things avoid contracting any peculiar gesticulation of the body.—Chatham.

He lived with the best set and, *above all things*, was one of the most popular men in the university.—Trollope.

Your honour's pleasure is to be obeyed *above 'a things*.

—Scott.

(註) 是れ蘇格蘭の方言なり

C. 優等 (Superiority) :—

“The king is *above the subject*.”

“The moral law is *above the civil*.”

Above は又人若くは物が後項なる人物よりも藝術, 才能, 力量, 價値, 地位, 權威, 階級等に於て優等なることを顯はし, superior to の義を有す。

EXAMPLES.:

I saw a light *above the brightness* of the sun.—Acts.

Some music is *above me* ; most music is beneath me.

—Coleridge.

Thou hast said in thine heart, I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne *above the stars of God*.—Isaiah.

You ought to sit *above him*, but as he is a new comer we have given him the higher place. Pray excuse it.—Brinkley.

It is the custom of the world to value birth *above accomplishments*.

—Ib.

The man I prize *above Siccus Dentalus*.—Sheridan.

Thy worth is far *above my gifts*.—Marlowe.

Woe *above woe!* Grief more than common grief!—Shak.

D. 不可及達 (Unattainableness) :—

“These things are *above comprehension*.”

Above は又文主若くは前項なる事物が後項の力量を以て及達す可からざることを顯はす：—

He was quite *above his capabilities*, so it was bound not to be carried out, if he was entrusted with it.—Brinkley.

(全くあの人の手に餘る事だから、あれに托しては所詮行はれぬ筈だつた。)

Virtue is *above* all price.

Things *above* earthly thought.—Milton.

I can point no likeness but one, and that is *above* all art.

—Bulwer.

Your manners are *above* your station.—Bourcicault.

E. 高潔 (Dignity) 超脱 (Elevation):—

“This man is *above* mean action.

“That man is *above* his business.”

Above は又人が後項なる事物を賤んで之を行ふことを潔しとせず或は其事物の爲めに染汚せられず超然として凡俗の表に卓立することを示す、故に之を too proud for, having too much dignity for, too much elevated for 等と解することを得べし。

EXAMPLES.

When a man's [=man is] on business, he should be *above* such trifles.—Douglas.

A Saint should be a slave to Conscience,
That ought to be *above* such fancies. —Butler.

Painful preëminence! Yourself to view
Above life's weakness, and its comforts too.—Pope.

ALOFT.

此語は元來副詞なれども、近世時として above と同義に位地を示す前置詞として用ふる事有り:—

I was amazed

Under the tide: but now I breathe again

Aloft the flood. —Shak.

UNDER.

此前置詞は over と反對の義を有し、時として又 above 及 upon に反對す。

Anglo-Saxon に之を *under* と云ひ、Old Saxon には *undar*, Old Frieslandish には *under, onder*, Gothic には *undar*, Old-Norse には *undir*, Old Highdutch には *untar*, Modern Highdutch には *unter* と云ふ。

第壹節

位地之意義

“He stood *under* a tree.”

“We can see things *under* water.”

位地に關して under は延長又は凸起する物の下を指し、下なる物は静止若くは運動し、上なる物と接觸し或は相離る。

EXAMPLES.

The knife lies *under* the table. The meadows are all *under* water. We have a cellar *under* the whole house. The chickens are *under* the hen's wing.

Our ship ran ashore *under* the enemy's fort, and was under fire for three hours.—Brinkley.

They trampled the whole garden *under* foot.—*Id.*

They are going to make a railway *under* the sea from England to France, I believe.—*Id.*

The pearl-diver was *under* water three minutes.—*Id.*

I am not worthy, that thou shouldest come *under* my roof.
—*Matthew.*

To creep *under* his gaberdine.—*Shak.*

Hide me *under* the shadow of thy wings.—*Psalms.*

Darkness was *under* his feet.—*Ib.*

Then was my horse kill'd *under* me.—*Coleridge.*

Nobody *under* the table, nobody *under* the sofa; a small fire in the grate.—*Dickens.*

There was a space *under* the castle rock at Sterling, which was used for such purposes.—*Scott.*

There's nothing, situate *under* heaven's eye
But hath his bound in earth, in sea, in sky. —*Shak.*

第 貳 節

時 之 意 義

時を顯はす *under* は *during* の義を有し、後項は常に管理、統御等の意ある名詞、又は管理者、統御者等の名とす：—

(1) “*Under his mayoralty* the city thrived.”

(2) “*Under Tokugawa* the country was in a state of Peace.”

(1) に在て *under* は *during* 又は *during the period of* の義に解すべく、(2) に在ては *in the reign of*, *pending the administration of* の義に解すべし。

EXAMPLES.

The French Revolution broke out *under* the reign of Louis XVI.
The American Revolution commenced *under* the administration of Lord North.

Under this reign, the Church of England assumed its present form.—*Chambers.*

Under the earlier Norman kings, and even, it is believed, under the Saxons, an assembly called the Greek Council had shared with the sovereign the power of framing laws.—*Ib.*

第 三 節

感 應 力 之 意 義

“A country fades away *under* extreme oppression.”

Under を比喩的に用ふれば或人又は物が後項なる物の威力、權勢等の感應を受くる結果として某動作を爲すことを顯はす、故に原因の意を含蓄すると同時に位地の意義に直接の關係を有す、何となれば其威力は上より來て下方の物を壓迫する底意を含めばなり。

EXAMPLES.

He has gradually grown weak *under* his disease.—*Brinkley.*

Under his forming hand a creature grew Manlike.—*Milton.*

Virtue is especially marketable *under* the hammer.—*Douglas.*

Half a done fresh ones started up, and staggered along *under* the weight of parcels.—*Dickens.*

次の諸例も亦同様に説明するを得べし：—

Here is a deed *under* his hand and seal.

He has given a bond *under* his own signature.

He has left us evidence *under* his own hand.—*Lacke.*

We'll pass a patent *under* our great seal.—*Planché.*

Under the terms of the contract, quarterly payment were exacted.

Under this edict, in the Netherlands alone, more than fifty thousand human beings were deliberately murdered.

—*Froude.*

Did the ship come *under* sail, or steam?—*Brinkley.*

抽象名詞も亦た後項となつて感應力を顯はすこと少なからず:—

Under the fear of death he made restitution.

He often laboured *under great bodily infirmities*.—*Hume*.

The ancient civilization slowly fading away *under the influence* of misgovernment.—*Macaulay*.

England grew and flourished *under a polity* which contained the germ of our present institutions.—*Ib.*

Ay me, they little know

Under what torments inwardly I groan.—*Milton*.

感應力を有する人も亦た後項と爲ることを得:—

Thine arrows are sharp in the heart of the king's enemies; whereby the people fall *under thee*.—*Psalms*.

第四節

從屬, 服從, 倚賴, 保護

Under は人又は物が後項なる人物に從屬し, 或は服從し, 或は倚賴し, 或は其保護の下に在ることを顯はす, 但し此等の關係が従前より存せしや將た又新たに此關係を始むるやは文脈又は動詞に由て決定す。是れ古代より普通となり來れる使用法なり。

EXAMPLES.

The enemies land *under cover* of their batteries.

Children are brought up *under the paternal roof*.

The house is *under repairs*.

The bill is now *under discussion*.

We live *under the gospel dispensation*.

The subject will come *under consideration* next week.

He had reduced the East-Angles *under subjection*.—*Hume*.

The kingdoms of the Heptarchy seemed to be firmly cemented into one state *under Egbert*.—*Ib.*

He had studied long and diligently *under that learned lawyer*.

—*Rogers*.

Thou hast subdued *under me* those that rose up against me.

—*Psalms*.

All who *under me* their banners wave.—*Milton*.

後項名詞の種類 上述の意より推すときは, 壓迫, 威力, 權勢, 迫害, 保護, 管轄, 許可, 恩惠等の動作又は状態を示す各種の名詞が皆後項として用ひらるべき理由を知り得べし。

EXAMPLES.

He travelled *under a heavy load*.

I really thought you had said so; then I was *under a false impression*.—*Brinkley*.

We are *under the necessity* of obeying the laws.

You are *under some delusion*.—*Scott*.

He behaved like a Christian *under reproaches and injuries*.

We all lie *under the curse* of the law, until redeemed by Christ.

Have patience *under pain and misfortunes*.

He had fortitude *under the evils* of life.

He died, *under barbarous tortures*, refusing to the last breath.

—*Carlyle*.

No man shall trespass but *under the pains and penalties* of the law.

They are all *under sin*.—*Romans*.

Those who live *under arbitrary power* do nevertheless approve of liberty, and wish for it.—*B. Franklin*.

They are all *under the authority* of the Marine Department.

—*Brinkley*.

We will put them all *under your orders*.—*Ib.*

It is very fortunate for the people, who live *under such a government*.—*Scott*.

The northern invaders made a powerful descent *under the command* of Sweyn.—*Hume*.

He is *under sentence* of death.—*Brinkley*.

He is *under obligations* to me.—*Coleridge*.

Here *under leave* of Brutus, and the rest

Come I to speak in Cæsar's funeral. —*Shak.*

Under the protection of the Minister he has made a brilliant career.

He was *under So and So's tuition* for three years.

The horses, which are particularly *under his care*.—*Cooper*.

The governor and several of the first gentlemen were carried *under a guard* to Pondicherry.—*Macaulay*.

Lest by small indulgencies he fall *under the yoke* of irresistible habit.—*Chatham*.

Attend to the *condition under which* you enter upon your office.

Under all circumstances, he deemed it advisable to remain aloof.—*Bulwer*.

He is *under medical treatment* at present.—*Brinkley*.

The forty seven Ronins were *under an oath* to abstain from wine until they had accomplished their vendetta.—*Ib.*

Nuns are *under vows* of chastity.

I am *under no positive engagement* with Mr. Acres.—*Sheridan*.

Under favour of the prince, our author was promoted.

Under favour, the surest way of not disgracing them, is to keep as long as you can out of their company.—*Sheridan*.

Under favour, be it spoken.—*Scott*.

I think, look you, *under your correction*, there is not many of your nation.—*Shak.*

第五節

隱匿及包含之意義

(1) "He traded *under a false name*."

(2) "It will be discussed *under the next chapter*."

Under は凸起物に掩はるゝ意義より (1) 隱匿 (*Concealment*) 及 (2) 包含 (*Inclusion*) の二義を生ず、詳言すれば人又は物が後項なる物の下に隠くされ又は其中に含まるゝことを示す。

EXAMPLES.

He travelled *under the guise* of a monk.—*Nesfield*.

Morpheus is represented *under the figure* of a boy asleep.

He tried to deceive me *under the figure* of friendship.

What your highness suffered *under that shape*, I beseech you, take it for your own fault.—*Shak.*

He does this *under the name* of love.

You correspond with her *under a feigned name*.

—*Oxenford*.

Being there known *under the general name* of Normans they became the terror of all the maritime and even of the inland countries.—*Hume*.

Another, in his arms and shield,

Against fierce Musgrave axe did wield,

Under the name of Deloraine. —*Scott*.

He was the first

That practised falsehood *under saintly show*.—*Milton*.

This argument is not to be evaded *under some plausible distinction*.

This letter came for you *under cover* from the department.

—*Brinkley*.

Under colour of enquiring for one's health, he came prying into our family affairs.—*Ib.*

He seduced her *under* promise of marriage.—*Ib.*

The imposition of a heavy tax, *under* the pretext of suppressing gambling, was simply because the government wanted money, I think.—*Ib.*

A rack was occasionally used *under* the plea of political necessity.—*Macaulay.*

“Wherefore did they threaten you with a similar fate?” “*Under* the pretence of similar offence,” said the Captain.—*Cooper.*

The duke may be mentioned *under* the double capacity of a poet and a divine.—*Felton.*

Extinct species, we say; for the live specimens, which still go about *under* that character are too evidently to be classed as spurious in Natural History.—*Carlyle.*

Under this head may be mentioned the contests between the popes and the secular princes.—*Lesley.*

第 六 節

劣 等 之 意 義

Over に優等の義あるが如く under には劣等 (*Inferiority*) の義あり、詳言すれば人又は物が後項なる人物よりも數量、容量、性質等に於て劣ることを顯はす。

EXAMPLES.

The effect of medicine is sometimes *under*, and sometimes above and over *its natural strength.*

A lieutenant ranks *under* a captain.

It was too great an hour for a man *under* a duke.—*Addison.*

He would not sell the horse *under* forty pounds.

Several young men could never leave the pulpit *under* half a dozen conceits.—*Swift.*

He left three sons *under* age.

She could be married but by the consent of her guardian, as she was *under* age.

This estimate is much *under* yours.—*Brinkley.*

It will not be finished *under* ten days.—*Nesfield.*

I scorn to write a line *under* a hundred crowns.—*Marlowe.*

A Helen indeed! not to be won *under* ten years' siege.

—*Farquhar.*

A little *under* seventeen I left my school.—*Fielding.*

I am rather *under* size.—*Sheridan.*

Minor, a person of either sex *under* age.—*Webster.*

It was too great an honor for a man *under* a duke.—*Addis.*

BENEATH, UNDERNEATH.

此二個の前置詞は異形同義にして、屢々 *under* と意義同じきこと有り。Beneath は時として 'neath なる省略形を顯はし、又方言に於て *aneath* なる形を見る。

Beneath は Anglo-Saxon に *beneodan*, *benidan*, Hollandish に *beneden* と云ふ。*Underneath* は Anglo-Saxon に *underneodan*, *undernidan* と云ふ。二個ともに其本 *neath* より出で、*neath* は Anglo-Saxon に *neodan*, *nidan*, Old-Norse に *nedan*, Old-Highdutch に *nidana*, Middle Highdutch に *nidene*, *niden* なり。

第 壹 節

位 地 之 意 義

A. Beneath:—

“He placed a cushion *beneath* him.”

“Relics were found *beneath* the stone slab.”

“A reef lay *beneath* the surface of the water.”

此前置詞は人又は物が後項なる物よりも低く下なる位地 (Lower Position) に在ることを顯はす、但し下なる物は上なる物の垂直線下に在ることあり、然らざることあり、或は之に觸接することあり、然らざることあり、或は之に掩蔽せらるゝことあり、然らざることあり。

EXAMPLES.

Let us rest *beneath* the shade.—Nesfield.

The reef of coral extended *beneath* the surface.

I stood *beneath* his roof.—Douglas.

There lies a shell *beneath* the waves.—Th. Moore.

His legs trembled *beneath* him.—Dickens.

The conspirators concealed their daggers *beneath* their garments.
—Gibbon.

The voice of our fathers' blood begins to cry to us from *beneath* the soil which it moistened.—Everell.

When they took him out from *beneath* (or *under*) the fallen house, they found, to their surprise, that he was uninjured.
—Brinkley.

He cast the tables out of his hands, and brake them *beneath* the mount.—Exodus.

Jenny, pit the cod *aneath* my head.—Scott.

The crumbs of favour

That fall *beneath* this tables.—Coleridge.

Down she came and found a boat
Beneath a willow left afloat. —Tennyson.

Beneath him he views
Nature's whole wealth. —Milton.

There is nothing left remarkable
Beneath the visiting moon. —Shak.

From old Eternity's mysterious orb,
Was time cut off, and cast *beneath* the skies.—Young.

Dash'd through the thicket to the beetling rock
'*Neath* which the deep sea eddies. —Talfourd.

That virtues, which required not culture's aid
Shed their first fragrance '*neath* my roof, and there
Found Shelter. —Ib.

B. Underneath. 此語は beneath と同意義を有すれども語意更に明確なり。

EXAMPLES.

The strawberry grows *underneath* the nettle.—Shak.

I waited *underneath* the drawing hills.—Tennyson.

One could see his little heart *underneath* his dress.—Leves.

Underneath this stone doth lie
As much beauty as could die. —Ben Jonson.

Now tell me, worldlings, *underneath* the sun,
If greater falsehood ever has been done. —Marlowe.

Rising on tiptoe *underneath* the boughs
To pluck a grape. —Rogers.

Since *underneath*
The moon-light ruins of Mount Palatine,
I did confess to you my secret mind. —Shelley.

So doth the swan her downy cygnets save,
Keeping them prisoners *underneath* her wings.—Shak.

Hasten to the bridal bed—

Underneath the grave 'tis spread.—*Shelley.*

第 貳 節

感 應 力 之 意 義

此前置詞は後項なる物が恰も上方より下方を壓するが如き感應力を逞くする意を有し、後項は文中の動作を生ぜしむる原因なり、故に時あつて UNDER (其第三節参照) と一致す。此比喩の義に在ては underneath は甚だ稀に用ひらる。

EXAMPLES.

The man sank *beneath* his load.

His ass fell *beneath* his enormous load.

The country languishes *beneath* her weight of taxes.

The sod sank deep *beneath* the foot.—*Bulwer.*

I think our country sinks *beneath* the yoke.—*Shak.*

But who may smile, that sinks *beneath* his fate?—*Byron.*

The fair countenance, that blushed *beneath* his gaze.—*Bulwer.*

My heart was fluttering feebly *beneath* the pressure of Anticipated disappointment.—*Warren.*

The loaded press *beneath* her labour groans.—*English Bards.*

How shall we hold footing

Beneath this tempest? —*Coleridge.*

Think how many in this hour of tempest shiver

Beneath the biting wind and heavy rain. —*Byron.*

Of all he might have been the sire,

Who fell that day *beneath* his ire.—*Ib.*

The pangs

Of the sad ignorant victims *underneath* thy pious knife.
—*Ib.*

第 參 節

服 従 及 依 賴 之 意 義

人又は物が後項の統轄若くは威勢に服従し又は之に依頼するを示すにも此前置詞を用ふること有り、然れども其用域甚だ狭し:—

The mind attains *beneath* her (=Freedom's) happy reign,
The growth that nature meant she should attain. —*Cooper.*

A wretch *beneath* the ban
Of Pope and Church. —*Scott.*

Only, we want a little personal strength,
And pause us, till these rebels, now afoot,
Come *underneath* the yoke of government.—*Shak.*

第 四 節

劣 等 之 意 義

A. 劣等 (*Inferiority*). Beneath は人又は物が後項なる人物よりも重要, 威嚴, 格式, 階級等に關して劣れる義を顯はし, lower than 又は less than の意を有し, above に反對す。

EXAMPLES.

Brutes are *beneath* man; man is *beneath* angels, in the scale of beings.

He is courteous to all, whether *above* or *beneath* him.

So and So's rank is much *beneath* So and So's.—*Brinkley.*

Not *beneath* him in fortunes, beyond him in the advantage of the time, *above* him in birth.—*Shak.*

Hast thou not these inferior far *beneath* me set?—*Milton*.
 My humble lot had cast me far *beneath* him.—*Rowe*.
 I am too much *beneath* your Royal highness.—*Planché*.

B. 貶等 (Degradation). 上の意義よりして更に貶等の意を生ず、詳言すれば文中に述ぶる行爲又は状態は後項の威嚴を損し又は品格を貶すの意にして、unbecoming, unworthy of, 即ち“不適當”又は“不似合”の義となり、又時として“取るに足らぬ”の義となる、是亦 above と反對の意義とす。

EXAMPLES.

It was *beneath* him to notice so contemptible an insinuation.
 He will do nothing *beneath* his station or character.
 Give up that sort of thing; it is quite *beneath* you.

—*Brinkley*.

Don't mind what they say; the fellows are quite *beneath* notice.
 —*ib.*

Pho! you are *beneath* my notice.—*Sheridan*.

The greatest emperors did not think it *beneath* them to instruct the ignorant.—*Gibbon*.

There was no class of human beings so low as to be *beneath* his sympathy.—*Channing*.

BELOW.

此前置詞は *be* (=by) と *low* との結合せる者にして *lowyer* place を指し、*beneath* に類似す。

往時之を *alow*, *alowe*, *alough* と云ひ、Old-Norse の形容詞 *lâgr*, Swedish の *låg*, Hollandish の *laag*, Danish の *lav*, Half-Saxon の *lah* (=low) より起れり。

第壹節

位地之意義

A. 低處 (Lower Place). 位地に關して below は頗ぶる *beneath* に近似す、故に又屢 *above* に反對す。但し *beneath* は後項の下の位地にして、below は後項より低き位地なり故に、吾人の下 (= *beneath*) に在る物を踏むを得れども、吾人より低き所 (= *below*) の物を踏む能はず、太陽は地平線以下に (= *below*) 没すれども、吾人の脚下に (= *beneath*) 在ることなし、然れども此二語は往々同様に用ひらる。

EXAMPLES.

There is a rock four feet *below* the surface at low water.

—*Brinkley*.

The force, the size, and weight of our vessel bore her down *below* the waves.—*Irving*.

A storm *below* the highlands of the Hudson, if it be introduced with an easterly wind, seldom lasts less than two days.—*Cooper*.

The clerk, with the long ends of his white comforter dangling *below* his waist went down a slide on Cornhill.—*Dickens*.

The greaves *below* his knee that wound.—*Byron*.

Below the stairs and in public.—*Ben Jonson*.

He knew the seat of Paradise

And, as he was dispos'd, could prove it

Below the moon, or else *above* it. —*Butler*.

They are as gentle

As zephirs, blowing *below* the violet,

Not wagging his sweet head. —*Shak*.

A great personage

Is drown'd *below* the ford, with five post-horses.—*Byron*.

Last night I wasted hateful hours

Below the city's eastern towers.—*Tennyson*.

B. 線路の下方 (*Farther Down in Course or Direction*).

Below は上下の關係のみならず平面上の線路に於ける
下手シモテを顯はすに用ゐらる:—

There is a large waterfall about a hundred and twenty yards *below* the bridge.—*Brinkley*.

(橋より登町ばかり川下に大きな瀧が有る)

You will find the station a mile *below* this.

(此處から一哩下も手に停車場が有る)

第 貳 節

劣等之意義

Below は又或人若くは物が後項の人物よりも數量、重量、威嚴、階級等に於て劣ることを顯はし、less than, lower than, unbecoming, unbecoming, unworthy of 等の義となる、此義に於ては under 又は beneath に類似す。

EXAMPLES.

The number was *below* ten.—*Nesfield*.

This estimate is much *below* yours.—*Brinkley*.

I quite thought it was *below* standard weight.—*Ib.*

His attainments are *below* yours.—*Nesfield*.

Neither the ice so melted nor the water which results from its liquefaction can fall *below* 32° Fahrenheit.—*Tyndall*.

He is much *below* the average in character and abilities.

The reproach of having descended *below* the dignity of history.

—*Macaulay*.

Absolute impunity was granted to every body *below* the rank of serjeant.—*Ib.*

Men and women seem . . . to think of people *below* them as if they, really were fellow-passengers to the grave.—*Dickens*.

A proud and sensitive nature finds it far easier, often, to speak confidently to one in a station *below* him than to an equal or a superior.—*H. W. Beecher*.

Such an occupation was much *below* him.

'Tis much *below* me on his throne to sit.—*Dryden*.

He married *below* his rank.

No woman dresses *below* herself from caprice.—*Lamb*.

WITHIN.

Within は範圍内の義にして、without 及 outside に反對す。其本 Anglo-Saxon の *withinnan* より來れり。

第 壹 節

位地之意義

A. 境界の内部:—

“His house is *within* the walls.”

“He has been confined *within* doors for a fortnight.”

Within は境界せられたる物の内部に於ける静止又は運動を顯はす、其後項なる物は周圍間隙なく閉鎖せらるゝことあり、數面を閉鎖して多少間隙を開くことあり、或は一面のみ區劃して他の方面を總て開放することあり。之を in に比すれば意義類似する所あれども、境界にて區劃する意を更に鋭く顯はす。

EXAMPLES.

Within this lone abode were seated two persons.—*Bulwer*.

Within thy father's house are foes.—*Byron*.

Seeing what were Mark's hopes with reference to that diocese, it was by no means difficult to get him a curacy *within it*.—*Trollope*.

King Richyard lies

Within the limits of yon lime and stone.—*Shak*.

O God!

Who made us, and who breathed the breath of life

Within our nostrils. —*Byron*.

Within the goblet rich and deep

I cradle all my woes to sleep. —*Th. Moore*.

人の身軀も亦た智、情、意等を圍繞する物として所扱はれ、
within の後項となることを得：—

Let us settle this *within ourselves*.

Truth is *within ourselves*.—*Browning*.

Oh, how my heart swells *within me*.—*Bulwer*.

The germ of an eternal misery is *within him*.—*Byron*.

I will place *within them* as a guide my umpire Conscience.
—*Milton*.

A man contented and happy *within himself*.—*Tillotson*.

集合軀 以内の區域を顯はす爲めに集合名詞も後項と爲り得
べし：—

Upon the same principles, that domestic traffic is carried on
within the society, an external commerce is established with
other tribes or nations.—*Robertson*.

B. 距離以内：—

"There was no other house *within ten miles*."

距離又は延長を顯はす名詞を後項とする within は其距離又
は延長の範圍内に在る地點を示す。

EXAMPLES.

He lives *within ten minutes' walk*.

He observed, that there was scarcely a farmer's daughter
within ten miles round but what had found him successful and
faithless.—*Goldsmith*.

Within my sword's length set him.—*Shak*.

That no woman shall come *within a mile* of my court.—*Id.*

The coachman took an opportunity to call up a surgeon,
who lived *within a few doors*.—*Fielding*.

If I can get him once *within my pistol's length*, I'll make him
sure.—*Shak*.

抽象名詞 *hearing, sight, call*, etc. も亦た within の後項と爲
り、其動作の及達することを得る距離を顯はす：—

She is not *within hearing*.—*Shak*.

The object is *within my sight*.

The book is not *within my reach*.

The bottom of the sea is not *within the reach* of a line or
cable.

Whereby he soon

Saw *within ken* a glorious angel stand.—*Milton*.

In England, the garden of Beauty is kept

By a dragon of prudery, placed *within call*.—*Th. Moore*.

C. 比喻の義 境界及び距離の義に於ける within は屢々
比喩的に用ひらる：—

Live *within your means*.

Keep your expenses *within your income*.

That is quite *within the bounds* of possibility.

These matters are not *within the province* of this department.

Such things are *within the knowledge* of the present generation.

He used all the means *within his reach*.

Both he and she are still *within my pow'r*.—*Dryden*.

Within himself

The danger lies, yet lies *within his power*.—*Milton*.

第 貳 節

時 之 意 義

- (1) "You shall be back *within an hour*."
 (2) "He has been here twice *within the last fortnight*."

時を顯はす語を後項とする *within* は其時間の續く範圍内に動作の起ることを示し、其時間の極限に至るまでは何れの點をも指すを得べし、要は其時限を超過せざるに在るのみ。後項なる時間は (1) の如く或る基本點より以後に延長すること有り、或は (2) の如く基本點より以前に溯つて延長すること有り、何れも文脈に由て之を決す。

EXAMPLES.

Within the next ten days we must receive some very important news.

Within five days from this time, it will be fair weather.

Within three days ye shall pass over this Jordan.—*Joshua*.

He orders me to render this castle and vacate the Papal Territory *within ten days*.—*Bulwer*.

Within forty-eight hours after the arrival of the intelligence it was determined that an expedition should be sent to the Hoogley.

—*Macaulay*.

We are arrived *within this hour*.—*Sheridan*.

One night, *within four-and-twenty hours* of the time, when he had settled to take shipping for London, my uncle supped at the house of a very old friend of his.—*Dickens*.

抽象名詞も亦た時間を示すこと無きに非らず、故に亦た *within* の後項とするを得：—

The burning of this temple is not *within the memory* of anyone.
—*Brinkley*.

A time, which is *within the memory* of men still living.
—*Macaulay*.

WITHOUT.

此前置詞は古來 *within* と反對の義に用ひられ、又 *with* と反對すること有り。

Anglo-Saxon に之を *withutan* と云ひ、*with* (=with) と *utan* (=out) との結合なり、古は *utan*, *iton*, 又は *bitan*, *beutan*, *forutan* を用ひしも漸々 *with* と粘着して *withutan* となり、再變して *withouten* となり、又變じて方今の形となれり。

第 壹 節

位 地 之 意 義

Without は位地に關して元來排除 (*Exclusion*) の義を有し、人又は物が後項なる物の限界より排除せられて外部に置かるゝことを示す、故に *out of* と意義相接觸し、*within* と相表裏す。外部の物體は靜止するも運動するも妨なし。

EXAMPLES.

He stood *without the gale*.

He was born *without* (or *within*) *the pale* of civilization.

Moses took the tabernacle, and pitched it *without the camp*.

—*Exodus*.

Much has been said, *within* and *without doors*, of Church and State.—*Byron*.

Bring forth him that hath cursed *without the camp*.—*Shak*.

What seal is that, that hangs *without thy bosom*?—*Ib*.

The dream's still here : even when I wake it is
Without me as within me. —*Ib*.

位地に関する without の前項には近時特に運動の意ある語を限り用ふ。

第 貳 節

比 喻 之 意 義

位地に於ける排除の義は比喩的に移し用ひられ、文中の動作、状態に於て後項なる人又は事物が不在なるか、缺乏せるか、協力せざるか、若くは關係せざることを顯はす。此義に於て without は with に反對す。

EXAMPLES.

Men like to live *without labour*.

How many live all their life *without virtue*, and *without the peace of conscience*.

That event cannot happen *without great damage* to our interests.

I may not go *without you* to the king's.—*Shak*.

A young London physician, who, *without friends or fortune*, yet with high aspirations after professional eminence, is striving to weave around him what is technically called a connection.—*Warren*.

We must not let our guests *without refreshment*.—*Scott*.

The leaving a neighbourhood was not *without a tear*.
—*Goldsmith*.

The noble language of Milton and Burke would have remained a rustic dialect, *without a literature, a fixed grammar, or a fixed orthography*.—*Macaulay*.

He came upon his feet again *without a stagger*.

—*Dickens*.

Things *without remedy*,

Should be *without regard*.—*Shak*.

The only uncasiness I felt was for my family, who were to be humbled *without an education* to render them callous to contempt.

—*Goldsmith*.

Without dispute, she is a fine woman.—*Gay*.

Without the separation of the two monarchies, the most advantageous terms from the French must end in our destruction.

—*Addison*.

古文 :—*Withouten* that would come a heavier bale.—*Thomson*.

系 全數中より除外する義、即ち“何々のみならず、”“何々の外に、”“何々の上に、”“何々を除くの外”等の場合に本と without を用ひしが、今は此用法廢滅し、之に代ゆるに beside, but, except 等を以てす。

INSIDE, OUTSIDE.

是れ近世 in 及び out を side と結合せしめて作りたる語にして、時ありて前置詞と同様に使用せらる、然れども單に位置に關して within 及び without と同様に用ひらるゝに止まり、且つ其用廣からず。蓋し兩者とも初め副詞に用ひられ、次で前置詞に移し用ひられたるなり。

EXAMPLES.

He stepped *inside the gate*.—*Stand. Dict*.

Jack-in-the-green, a man *inside a small house* made of flowers and evergreens.—*Halliv*.

Suddenly a man, in foreign garments stood *outside the window*.—*Dickens*.

The corpulent hair-dresser was still sitting in his slippers *outside* his shop-door there.—*Ib.*

There was hardly a house in the parish of Framley, *outside* the bounds of Framley Court.—*Trollope.*

系 副詞としては屢 of の前項となる:—

The yacht was *outside of* the smuggler, about two miles to the westward.—*Marryat.*

Outside of his secretary, no one knew his views.

(註) 此例の *outside* は *besides* の義に用ひられたり。

BUT.

Anglo-Saxon に之を *būtan* と云ひ, Middle Highdutch には *būsen* 及 *binnen*, Hollandish には *buiten* 及 *binnen*, Lowdutch には *būten* 及 *binnen* にして, 何れも前置詞及副詞として *without* と同義に用ひられたり。近世前置詞としては其用域狹隘なり。

第 壹 節

位 地 之 意 義

位地に關して *but* は本 *without* の義を有せしが, 方今蘇格蘭に於けるの外は位地に用ひらるゝこと無し:—

Now thou's turned out, for a' thy trouble,
But house or hold. —*Burns.*

第 貳 節

排 除 之 意 義

But は古又 *without* (其第貳節に示したる) の義に用ひられしが, 是亦た蘇格蘭の外方今消滅せり:—

A child *but* (=without) a gown. A man *but* (=without) scar.

She is the sunshine o' my ee,
To live *but* her I canna. —*Burns.*

第 參 節

除 外 之 意 義

前置詞として *but* は方今唯だ *except* の義に用ひらるゝのみ:—

"I know all his brothers *but* one."

此場合に前項は *all* を有する全稱名詞なるか, 最大級の意ある名詞なり, 殊に *last*, *next* 等は屢々 *but* と結合す, The *next* house *but* one (一軒おいて隣り), The *last* word *but* one (最後より二番目の語) の如し。

EXAMPLES.

All our ambitious death defeats, *but* one.—*Young.*
Do you know the Poulterer's, in the *next* street *but* one, at the corner?—*Dickens.*
I will desire you to write smocks in the plural number, in the *last* line *but* one.—*Chatham.*
A dozen crowns *all but* one did I disburse for her.—*Sheridan.*

Juba might make the *proudest* of our sex
Any of woman-kind, *but* *Marcia*, happy.—*Addison*.

All, but *mariners*,
Plunged in the foaming brine.—*Shak*.

Vernal delight and joy, able to drive
All sadness but *despair*. —*Milton*.

As Achilles, dipt in pond,
Was anabaptiz'd free from wound,
Made proof against dead-doing steel
All over, but *the Pagan heel*. —*Butler*.

近代及び古代に於て without 又は but の義を代表する者あり、sans, unless, save, saving, except, excepting 是なり。

SANS.

此前置詞は排除の without と同義を有し、“無き,” “有せざる” の意あり。Old French の *sens, sans*, 及び Latin の *sine* より來り, 昔は屢々用ひられて殆んど英語化せしが, 今は已に廢語となれり:—

A confidence *sans* *bound*.—*Shak*.

Come, come, *sans* *compliment*,
What news abroad? —*Ib*.

Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness, and mere oblivion;
Sans *teeth, sans* *eyes, sans* *taste, sans* *every thing*.—*Shak*.

Dust into Dust, and under Dust, to lie,
Sans *Wine, sans* *song, sans* *Singer*,
and *sans* *End!* —*Omar Khayyám*.

UNLESS.

此語由來接續詞にして羈屬文句 (*Dependent Sentence*) の前に加へらるれども, 時ありては without 若くは but (=except) に代へ用ひらる:—

For ever may my knees grow to the earth
Unless (=without) *a pardon*, ere I rise or speak.—*Shak*.

So that all hope is vain,
Unless (=without) *his noble mother and his wife*.—*Ib*.

Some were for setting up a king,
But all the rest for no such thing,
Unless (=but) *king Jesus*. —*Butler*.

SAVE.

Save は本と動詞にして“救ふ”の義を有す, 詳言すれば暴力に對抗して人又は物を保護する義なり, 然るに近世此語を but, except と同義の前置詞として用ふる事有り, 蓋し是れ後項なる人又は物を保存覆藏して文中の所説に關係なからしむる意より來れるなり。

EXAMPLES.

All were gone, *save* *him*, who now kept guard.—*Rogers*.
Madame Neckar, the best, the most virtuous, *save* *Madame de Lambert*, was esteemed, admired, and found dull.—*Kavanagh*.
Israel burned none of them, *save* *Hazor* only.—*Joshua*.
Here all were noble, *save* *Nobility*.—*Byron*.
Who is God *save* *the Lord?* or who is a rock *save* *our God?*
—*Psalms*.
Of the Jews five times received I forty stripes *save* *one*.
—*2 Corinthians*.

Summers three times eight *save* one
She had told. —Milton.

What have kings, that privates have not too,
Save ceremony, *save* general ceremony? —Shak.

後項の格 Save と後項との関係は恰も but の場合の如く疎慢にして、必しも常に目的格なるに非ず、時として主格なることもあり:—

None, *save* thou and thine, I've sworn,
Shall be left upon the morn. —Byron.

SAVING.

是れ本 *save* の現在分詞にして又 *but*, *except* の義に用ひられ、其後項は分詞の目的たる人又は物なり、而して *save* なる動作の文主は此場合に文中に現はれず、故に此義に於ける *saving* は絶對分詞(分詞の部参照)の類と見做すことを得べし:—

Saving a dollar he had no money.—Stand. Dict.
Mr. Dombey ordered the rooms to be unguarnished, *saving* such as he retained for himself.—Dickens.

Old Martin Chuzzlewit remained shut up in his own chamber, and saw no person but his young companion, *saving* the hostess of the Blue Dragon, who was, at certain times, admitted to his presence. —Ib.

"I will be thy proudest conquest!"—" *Saving* one."
—Longfellow.

EXCEPT, EXCEPTING.

是亦た一は動詞一は分詞にして *without* 又は *unless* の意義を代表し、後項との関係疎慢なること猶ほ *save* の如し。

EXAMPLES.

I have nothing with me *except* (or *but*) a few yen note.—Brinkley.
Except (or *Excepting*) what he makes by teaching he has no means of sustenance.—Ib.

All were involved in this affair, *except* one.—Webster.

Excepting the clothes which I wear, and the horse I ride on, I have no property.—Scott.

All that we upon this side the sea,
Except this city now by us besieged,
Find liable to our crown. —Shak.

What he knew he had spelt out for himself with no teacher *except* the aspect of human suffering, and degradation, and sin.—Trevelyan.

Except the clothes on their backs, and a little brandy and flour, the Europeans had lost everything they had in the world.—Ib.

My mother and my brothers add sisters (*excepting* Fanny in the royal academy of music) were still encamped in the two parlours. —Dickens.

O to what end, *except* a jealous one,
And one to make me jealous if I love,
Was this fair charm invented by yourself?—Tennyson.

系 過去分詞 *excepted* も同意義に用ひられ、主格名詞の後に置かる:—

And, *thunderbolt excepted*, quite a God.—Cooper.
I certainly had no assistance whatever (*the making* of my clothes, I think, *excepted*).—Dickens.

ON THIS SIDE, THIS SIDE; ON THE OTHER SIDE, THE OTHER SIDE.

此等の熟語は其次に of を附せずして直ちに名詞を加へ用ふること有り、其場合には前置詞の資格を受く。

On this side 及 this side は兩側を有する物(川の如し)に就き談話者の立つ側を指し、on the other side 及 the other side は其反對の側を指す。故に前者は後者及び beyond に反對の義を有す。On (又は upon) を放棄したる形 this side 及 the other side は恰も獨逸語の *diesseit* 及 *jenseit* に相當す。

EXAMPLES.

Are they not *on the other side Jordan*?—*Deuteronomy*.
A politesse not often seen *on this side Paris*.—*Fielding*.
And that thou canst not do, *this side the skies*.—*Young*.

BEYOND.

是れ元來 on the other side の義を有し、on this side に反對す。北部諸方の方言には *ayont* なる形あり。

其源は Anglo-Saxon の *begeondan* に起り、*geond* なる單純形も亦前置詞として用ひられ、Gothic の *juind* に對稱し、現今の *yon* に當れり。

第壹節

位地之意義

位地に関して beyond は on the other side と同價を有し、場所又は物に就て談話者の立脚地に反對せる側を指す。

EXAMPLES.

Two of them penetrated a hundred miles *beyond the blue mountains*.

There are a great many deer and wild-pigs in the woods *beyond Fujisan*, I believe.—*Brinkley*.

The good land that is *beyond Jordan*.—*Deuter*.

Montreal had seized and fortified a strong castle on that delicious coast *beyond Terracina* [=a town's name].—*Bulwer*.

Beyond the Church, but close to it, were the boy's school and girl's school.—*Trollope*.

The life-tree Igdrasil with its boughs reaches always *beyond the stars*.—*Carlyle*.

Beyond our clouded skies,

As bards have dream'd, the spirits' kingdom lies.—*Th. Moore*.

Thou shalt behold

The worlds *beyond thy little world*.—*Byron*.

Beyond は古唯だ此意義にのみ用ひられしが、近世之を他の義に移し用ふるに至れり、以下述ぶる者は是なり。

第 貳 節

時 之 意 義

Beyond を時に應用すれば後項にて示さるゝ時間を越へて動作を持続することを顯はす:—

I have stayed very much *beyond my time*.—*Brinkley*.

(大きに刻限はづれにまで居りました)

You keep your father up *beyond his usual hour*.—*Cooper*.

It is owing to that very man, that the literature of this period has experienced a duration *beyond the ordinary term* of English literature.

—*Irving*.

第 參 節

比 喻 之 意 義

- (1) "Take nothing *beyond your due*."
- (2) "He has a skill *beyond Raphael's*,"
- (3) "His disease is *beyond recovery*."

比喩的に beyond を用ふれば後項なる人又は物の區域外に出づる義 (*Surpassing the Compass*) となる。詳言すれば (1) の如く、一定の限量より多きことを顯はして *more than, over and above, exceeding* の義となり、或は (2) の如く、某性質に於て他の人物より優るゝことを顯はして *superior to, better than, surpassing* の義となり、或は (3) の如く、能力の到達範圍を踰ゆることを顯はして *out of reach of, exceeding the powers or comprehension of* の義となる。此諸義に於て beyond は above と一致す。

EXAMPLES.

His abilities as a lecturer were far *beyond those* exhibited by any of his predecessors.—*T. S. Williams*.

He goes far *beyond any* of his party in the republican nature of his principles.—*Ib.*

It was *beyond expression* beautiful.—*Brinkley*.

I was *beyond measure* delighted to hear of your recovery.—*Ib.*

He has escaped quite *beyond the reach* of pursuit.—*Ib.*

Peachum and your father will immediately put me *beyond all means* of escape.—*Gay*.

His monstrous appetite is *beyond belief*.—*Planché*.

The constant struggle is *beyond my strength*.—*Ib.*

If a man be only really diligent, nothing is *beyond his capabilities*.—*Brinkley*.

Why was he rejoiced *beyond all bounds* to see them?—*Dickens*.

Many things fall short of one's expectation, but very few go *beyond them* (=exceed them).—*Ib.*

Wanting nothing *beyond what* his college had to give, he revelled in the possession of leisure and liberty.—*Trevelyan*.

These outlandish heathen allemandes and cotillions are quite *beyond me*.—*Sheridan*.

"Your language is above your station." "Is it?" "Or at least, *beyond your garb*." "'Tis well that it is not beneath it."—*Byron*.

Her beauty was far *beyond*
Her sparkling gems. —*Th. Moore*.

A boy not seven years old,
But grave, considerate *beyond his years*.—*Rogers*.

Good she was and true,
But loved me with a love *beyond all love*
In women, whomsoever I have known. —*Tennyson*.

Like one, that draws the model of a house
Beyond his power to build it. —*Shak*.

Miserable things,
Which knowing nought *beyond their shallow senses*,
Worship the word, which strikes their ear. —*Byron*.

That modest stone
Which still records *beyond* the pencil's power,
The silent sorrows of a parting hour. —Rogers.

I even went a step *beyond* Whiston in displaying my principles.
—Goldsmith.

此最後の例に於て beyond の比喩の義は極めて位地の義に接近す。

PAST.

此前置詞は ago の如く元來過去分詞なるのみならず本は ago と同義を有せり、Douglas の句 “I've had hopes *some time past*” の如き是なり。然るに近代に至り beyond の意義に接近す。

第 壹 節

位 地 之 意 義

Past は位地を示す場合に恰も beyond の位地の義と同一にして、静止の動詞にも運動の動詞にも結合す。

EXAMPLES.

They whirled *past* the dark trees as feathers would be swept before a hurricane.—Dickens.

He mounted his horse, which was tied to the gate, and trotted *past* me.—Bulwer.

“My cousins!” thought I as they swept *past* me.—Scott.

Thou drivest me *past* the bounds
Of maiden's patience. —Shak.

To them who sail
Beyond the Cape of
Hope, and now are *past* Mozambic.—Milton.

第 貳 節

時 之 意 義

時に適用するも past は beyond の義となる：—

'Tis *past* the hour.—Shak.

The chimes were ringing the three quarters *past* eleven at that moment.—Dickens.

Sara was delivered of a child when she was *past* age.
—Hebrews.

The widower was *past* fifty.—Bulwer.

第 參 節

比 喩 之 意 義

是れ亦た beyond の比喩之義と同一に用ひらる、故に或は without と意義を接觸し、或は above と接觸す。

EXAMPLES.

It is quite *past* my shallow comprehension.—Brinkley.

(逆も愚波の及ぶ所ではない)

She is *past* child-bearing.—Ib.

I am *past* more children [=I shall have no more children].—Shak.

Things *past* redress, are now with me *past* care.—Ib.

It strikes me *past* the hope of comfort.—Ib.

Use of sin makes thee *past* shame.—*Marlowe*.
 Why show me this ; if I am *past* all hope?—*Dickens*.

When a man is *past* his sense,
 There's no way to reduce him thence.—*Butler*.

Which is the saintlier worthy of the two?
Past all dispute, you anchorite, say you.—*Cowper*.

Love, when once *past* government, is consequently *past* shame.
 —*L'Estrange*.

The northern Irish Scots have bows not *past* three quarters of a
 yard long.—*Spenser*.

第五章

拾遺

以上述べたる者の外尙ほ少数の前置詞, 及び前置詞として用
 ひらるべき分詞等あり, 其内には位地の意義半ば消失する者あ
 り, 或は全く消失して其跡を留めざる者あり.

PER.

Old French には之を *per* 又は *par* と云ひ, Latin には
per, Old English にも亦た *per* 及 *par* と云ひ, *by* の義を有
 せり; 然るに Old French の *por*, *pour*, 及び Latin の *pro* は
 其音 *per*, *par* に似たるを以て終に *per* に其義を興ふるに至
 り, 其結果 *per* は新たに *for* の義を得たり, 是れ *por*, *pour*, *pro*
 は何れも *for* の義を有するが故なり.

第一節

配分之意義

Per は往々後項と密接して一語を成せども, 若し後項と相離
 れて獨立すれば近世概むね 配分之義 (*Distributive Meaning*)
 即ち *for each* の義となり, 多く商業界に用ひらるれども, 其他
 の場合にも使用せらるゝこと無きに非らず, 邦語の “一尺に付
 き拾錢,” “一石に付き十圓” に於ける 付 付き なる語之に當
 る; “*per yard*,” “*per gallon*,” “*per pound*” の如し:—

He recommended that we should begin with a regular quart of claret *per day*.—*Scott*.

A man with a freehold of twenty pounds *per year*.—*Douglas*.

His pay is just ten sterling pounds *per sheet*.—*Byron*.

To yield thy muse just half a crown *per line*.—*Ib.*

第 貳 節

原因之意義

Per は by の義となるとき原因又は理由を顯はし、古代英語の書法に倣らひ後項と密接融合するを通常とす、現今は抽象名詞と融合し、perchance, perhaps, percase, peradventure, perforce 等の副詞を陶成す。Perchance は *per chance* 即ち *by chance* の義、Perhaps は *by force* の義なり。但し商業界に用ふる *per bearer* の如きは二語相分離すれども、*per* は尙ほ *by* の義にして、即ち *by the bearer* の意なり。Percase は方今已に廢語となれり。

EXAMPLES.

I'd joy to see thee break a lance,
Albeit against my own *perchance*.—*Byron*.

(註) *By chance* も亦た *perchance* と同様に用ひ得べし。

Joseph will *peradventure* hate us.—*Genesis*.

These
Shall form a garland for Narcissa's tomb;
And *peradventure* of no fading flow'rs.—*Young*.

I must *perforce*
Leave him in wardship to his innocence.—*Coleridge*.

系 昔時 *force perforce* なる重複形の熟語を用ひたることあり—

'The king, that loved him, as the state stood then,
Was *force perforce* compell'd to banish him.—*Shak*.

MAUGRE.

是れ *despite, spite, notwithstanding* の義ある前置詞にして、元 Old French より借り來り、往時は屢々用ひられしが近時已に陳語に屬し、唯だ滑稽文 (*Focose Speech*) に之を見るのみ。Old French には之を *malgre, maugre* と云ひ、Latin の *malum gratum* に淵源す。

EXAMPLES.

This, *maugre all the world*, will I keep safe.—*Shak*.

But, *maugre all these untoward incidents*, the rooks have, upon the whole, a happy holiday life of it.—*Irving*.

I do think nothing but this thick cap saved me for your comfort a little longer, *maugre the cat's lives*.—*Cooper*.

Maugre all which 'twas to stand fast.—*Butler*.

I in triumph high
Shall lead Hell captive *maugre Hell*.—*Milton*.

IN DESPITE (DESPIGHT), IN SPITE (SPIGHT); DESPITE, SPITE.

此等は何れも“蔑視”の義より“にも拘はらず”の義に變化せり。

本 Latin の *despectus* より出て、Old French に入て *en despit* となり、英に入て *in despite, in spite* となり、次で *in* を放棄して *despite, spite* となれり。 *Despight* 及 *spight* なる形は今用ひられず。

A. In despite, In spite. 斯く *in* を有する者は of と後項とを加へて *in spite of opposition, in despite of opposition* の如く、又は類格を加へて *in reason's spite, in his despite* の如くするを通常とす。

EXAMPLES.

He will rise to fame *in despite of his enemies.*

Deposed he shall be *in despite of all.*—*Shak.*

In despight of the devils and hell, have through the very midst of you.—*Ib.*

In spite of all applications, the patient grew worse every day.

—*Arbuthnot.*

The horse were confided to Grey, *in spite of the remonstrances of some,* who remembered the mishap of Bridport.—*Macaulay.*

Whom God make use of to speak a word in season, and saved me *in spite of the world, the devil, and myself.*—*Southey.*

Climbing my walls, *in spite of me* the owner.—*Shak.*

Yet this imperseverant thing loves him *in my despite.*—*Ib.*

Two Talbots

In thy spite shall 'scape mortality.—*Ib.*

What she approved

She would do, *in despite of its blame or its praise.*

—*Alice Cary.*

And spite of pride, *in erring*

Reason's spite,

One truth is clear,

Whatever is, is right.—*Pope.*

B. Despite of, Spite of. *In* を放棄し of と後項とを附加することもあり。

EXAMPLES.

Spite of all philosophers.—*Butler.*

Spite of his deadly unrelenting nature,

He shall be mov'd to pity. —*Rowe.*

But my fair name

(*Despite of death,* that lives upon my grave)

To dark dishonour's use thou shalt not have. —*Shak.*

Is not Angiers lost?

And bloody England into England gone,

O'erbearing interruption, *spite of France?*—*Ib.*

The hand, which in that post

Placed you, is strong enough to keep you there

Spite of the Emperor and his Ministers. —*Coleridge.*

C. Despite. *In* なき *despite* の次に直ちに名詞を置くは近世の作家に甚はだ賞用せらる。

EXAMPLES.

He had earnestly sought the friendship of Rienzi, and, *despite his years,* had become aware of the power and energy of his character.

—*Bulwer.*

Her complexion was remarkably pure and delicate, even *despite the sunburnt tinge* which her habits of toil had brought it.—*Ib.*

Not mindless of these mighty times
Was Alp, *despite* his flight and crimes.—Byron.

Or thou, or I, Somerset, will be protector,
Despight duke Humphrey. —Shak.

餘論 以上掲げたる諸形は in defiance of と相交換するを得べし。

NOTWITHSTANDING.

此語は French の *nonobstant*, Italian の *non ostante*, Spain の *no obstante* に模擬して作られ、*nonobstant* は “not opposing,” “not resisting,” “not withstanding” の義 (即ち抗抵又は障害せずしての義) なるを以て、

“He failed *notwithstanding* his intentions”

は *his intentions* が彼の失敗の障害と爲らざる義なり。故に *his intentions* は withstand の文主にして、*notwithstanding* his intentions は恰も his intentions *notwithstanding* の意を有し、*notwithstanding* は一の絶對分詞 (分詞の部参照) なりとす、時として *notwithstanding* が其關係する名詞の後に置かるゝことある場合には最も明瞭に之を證明することを得。此義よりして此語は “にも拘はらず” 即ち in spite of に似たる義を生ぜり。

然れども in spite of は此語より強くして、他より來る發動性抵抗 (*active opposition*) の意、即ち人又は人に擬せられたる物が故意に抵抗する意にして、後項に人を置くこと多し、Shakespeare の句 “I’ll be, in man’s despite, a monarch, I’ll keep mine own, despite of all the world,” 及び Southey の句 “God …… saved me in spite of the world, the

devil, and myself” の如し。又事物に之を用ふるも尙且 *notwithstanding* よりも大なる抵抗力を顯はす, “I went in spite of the storm,” 及び Arbuthnot の句 “In spite of all applications, the patient grew worse every day” の如し。故に

“He was thrust rudely out of doors (——) his entreaties”

に於ては in spite of を加ふるを可とし、

“(——) all you have said, I must still differ with you”

に在ては *notwithstanding* を加ふるの穩當なるに如かず。

EXAMPLES.

It is a rainy day, but *notwithstanding* that, the troops must be reviewed.

Christ enjoined on his followers not to publish the cures he wrought; but *notwithstanding* his injunctions, they proclaimed them.

Notwithstanding this, however, they were all good friends in general.—Dickens.

Many mental ruminations, *notwithstanding* my assumed confidence, were not always of an unchequered nature.—Scott.

He hath not money for these Irish wars,
His burdensome taxations notwithstanding,
But by the robbing of the banish’d duke. —Shak.

INSTEAD, 'STEAD.

後者は前者の省略なり。共に代表 (*Representative*) の義即ち“の代りに”の義にして *in place* 及 *in lieu* と同價を有す。Stead は本 *place, room* の義ある名詞なるを以て, *in* と結合し乍ら尙ほ名詞の資格を存し, 後項を加ふる前に *of* を添へて *instead of him* とするか, 若くは類格を加へて *in his stead* とす。

Anglo-Saxon に之を *on (in) stede* と云ひ, Old English に *in (or o) stede, in stude*, Middle Highdutch に *an stat* と云ひ, Latin の *loco* に相當す。

EXAMPLES.

Instead of gold we'll send thee bullets.—*Marlowe*.

Is not her younger sister fairer than she? take her, I pray thee, *instead of her*.—*Judges*.

Instead of punishment he found reward.—*Coleridge*.

Renounce your soil, give sheep *in lion's stead*.—*Shak*.

Be governor of Ireland *in my stead*.—*Marlowe*.

That son that is priest *in his stead*.—*Exodus*.

Her mouth, compar'd 'tan oysters, with
A row of pearl in't, *'stead of teeth*. —*Buller*.

When, *'stead of one unchanging breeze*,
There blow a thousand gentle airs. —*Th. Moore*.

IN PLACE.

近代之を前置詞として *instead* の代りに用ふ:—

A wench in a page's attire, following him *in place of a squire*.
—*Ben Jonson*.

In houses where, *in place of that sacred, inmost flame of love*,
there is discord at the centre.—*Thackeray*.

此他 *in my place, in his place* 等の結構をも許すべく, 恰も佛蘭西語の *à ma place* に相當す。

IN LIEU.

此前置詞は常に此結構のみを有し, *of* と後項とを加ふるを得れども, 類格を加ふるを許さず, 概して言へば *instead* 及び *in place* と同義を有す。然れども以前は同價の物を賠償する意に用ひられたり。佛蘭西の *en lieu* より來れり。

EXAMPLES.

Let me have gold *in lieu of silver*.

In lieu of fashionable honour, let justice be substituted.

When the confiding youth confessed his secret ambition of studying belles lettres, *in lieu of jurisprudence* commanded by his father, he met with every discouragement.—*Leaves*.

He therefore sends you
This tun of treasure ; and, *in lieu of this*,
Desires you, let the dukedoms, that you claim,
Here no more of you. —*Shak*.

The cord, which to the mane
Had bound my neck *in lieu of rein*.—*Byron*.

She shall stoop to be
A province for an empire, petty town
In lieu of capital. —*Ib.*

The love of him
Awakes my conscience to confess all this.
In lieu whereof, I pray you bear me hence.—*Shak.*

此最後例の如き結構は方今已に廢棄せられたり。

IN BEHALF, ON BEHALF.

Behalf は“利益”の義を有し, in 又は on と結合して前置詞を作る (on と結合するを至當とす), 代表の義即ち in the place, in the name の義を有すると同時に利益の義即ち behoof, interest の義をも有す, 故に譯して“の代りに”又は“の爲めに”とす, 獨逸語の halb, halben, halber, wegen, um . . . willen に相當し, 英語の for に類近す。

Behalf は in 又は on と結合するも依然名詞の性質を失はざるが故に, in behalf, on behalf の次に, of と後項とを添加するか, 或は類格の名詞又は代名詞を其前に加ふ。冠詞を其前に加へ in the behalf とするは稀なる所とす。

EXAMPLES (IN BEHALF).

I have much to say *in the behalf of that Falstaff.*—*Shak.*

He question'd me ; among the rest demanded
My prisoners, *in your majesty's behalf.* —*Ib.*

In our king's behalf, I am commanded
Humbly to kiss your hand. —*Ib.*

At our importance, hither is he come,
To spread his colours, boy, *in thy behalf.*—*Ib.*

Were but my heart as naked to thy view, Marcus would see it bleed
in his behalf.—*Addison.*

I am to move your highness *in behalf*
Of Shore's unhappy wife. —*Rowe.*

I would speak *in behalf of one*, who has none else to help her.
—*Rogers.*

Sir, I thank you for myself, and *in behalf of him* who is unable
to render you his thanks.—*Cooper.*

EXAMPLES (ON BEHALF).

Her dread *on behalf of her brother* was certainly greatly
diminished.—*Cooper.*

Captain Wharton proceeded to execute those duties, *on*
behalf of his father, which were thought necessary in a host.
—*Cooper.*

On Man's behalf
Patron or intercessor none appear'd.—*Milton.*

God omnipotent
Is must'ring in his clouds, *on our behalf*,
Armies of pestilence. —*Shak.*

DURING.

此語は時間又は動作を顯はす名詞を後項とし, 其時間又は動作の連続する間を指し, 獨逸語の während 佛蘭西語の durant に相當す; 其本は durant に模倣して dure より作られたり, 故に “during ten days,” “during my journey” は “ten days during,” “my journey during” の義なり。

EXAMPLES.

During the whole of this time, Scrooge had acted like a man out of his wits.—*Dickens*.

The doctor had watched *during the night* by the side of the bed of Captain Singleton.—*Cooper*.

His posterity had, *during two centuries*, flourished in great honour.—*Macaulay*.

She expressed a hope, that the boys might remain together *during the course of their education*.—*Trollope*.

Other nations, *during the formation of their ancient poetry*, wanted the genius of Homer.—*Scott*.

I was too much depressed to take notice of any thing *during my journey*.—*Maryat*.

England all Olivers and Rowlands bred,

During the time Edward the third did reign.—*Shak*.

Were they not *during all their lives*,

Most of 'em pirates, whores, and thieves?—*Buller*.

TOUCHING, CONCERNING,
RESPECTING, CONSIDER-
ING, REGARDING;
WITH RESPECT,
WITH REGARD,
IN REGARD, etc.

此等は何れも説及 (*Reference*) の義を有して as to, for, about 等と同義に前置詞として用ひられ, “に關して,” “に就ては,” “に至ては,” “は如何と言へば” の意に當る。

EXAMPLES.

Touching our person, seek we no revenge.—*Shak*.

I speak of the things, which I have made *touching the king*.

—*Psalms*.

This was the man, this capuchin, with whom I was to treat *concerning the army horses*.—*Coleridge*.

The Lord hath spoken good *concerning Israel*.—*Bible*.

Thus I felt *respecting Vivian*.—*Bulwer*.

Respecting a further appropriation of money, it is to be observed, that the resources of the country are inadequate.

Your friend, sir, is too communicative, *considering the nature of his trust*.—*Scott*.

It is not possible for us to act otherwise, *considering the weakness of our nature*.

We were all anxious *regarding our plans*.

They believed but one Supreme Deity, which *with respect to the benefits* men received from him, had several titles.—*Tillotson*.

I learned nothing *with respect to your affair*.

(註) With respect の次には通例 *to* を用ひ, 甚だ稀に *of* を用ふ。

To persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue, *in regard to themselves*; in justice and goodness, *in regard to their neighbours*; and piety toward God.—*Watts*.

(註) *In regard* は又 *with regard* とするも同義となり, 何れも次に *to* 又は *of* を有す, 但し *of* を用ふるは稀なり。

The Christian religion commands sobriety, temperance, and moderation, *in reference to our appetites and passions*.—*Tillotson*.

(註) *In reference to* は *with reference to* とするも妨なし。

ACCORDING.

此語の次には to と後項とを添加す, (accordingly なる副詞にも to を加ふるは誤れり). 邦語の“に従て,”“に従へば,”“に據れば,”“に照して,”“に準據して”等は之に當る, 第十六世紀より以來屢用ひられたる者なり.

EXAMPLES.

Our zeal should be *according to* knowledge.—*Sprat*.

He is rich or poor *according to* what he is, not *according to* what he has.—*H. W. Beecher*.

Give them *according to* their deeds.—*Psalms*.

The university was classed *according to* four nations.—*Lewes*.

According to his virtue let him us use.—*Shak*.

OWING.

Anglo-Saxon に之を *âgend* と云ふ, 動詞 *owe* の現在分詞にして, 常に to と後項とを添加す.

A. 義務 (Indebtedness). Owing は後項なる人又は事物に義務を負ひ又は恩恵を蒙むる意を顯はし, 徃々名詞を前項として其形容詞となる:—

The money *owing to* a labourer for services.

There is more *owing her*, than is paid.—*Shak*.

He knows what is *owing to* a father.—*Smart*.

B. 原因 (Cause). Owing の後項は又文中の事件の原因を顯はすこと有り, 譯して“基因して,”“原由して”と爲すを得, 故に owing to は OF (第五節 B, I) に述べたる long of と同義なり:—

His misery is *owing to* his carelessness.—*Shak*.

Misfortunes are often *owing to* vices or miscalculations.

His recovery from sickness is *owing less to* his physician than to the strength of his constitution.

I was to be the honour of my father's house—I have been its disgrace—and all *owing to* you.—*Scott*.

第 參 編

名詞を前項とする 前置詞

第貳編に於ては主として副詞作用を有する前置詞熟語を説述せしが、本編には専ら形容詞作用を有する場合を説述せん。

名詞に形容詞を加ふれば名詞の意義を明細に確定す、之と同様に形容詞の作用を有する前置詞熟語を名詞の後に加ふれば其名詞の意義を限定して種類、性質等を分明ならしむ：—

“A novel by Sir Walter Scott.”

“One hundred miles from Tokyo.”

動詞より變化したる名詞も亦た前置詞熟語と結合するを得べく、且つ其動詞たりし時に結合したると同一の前置詞を用ふること多し：—

“Objection to the proposal.” (To object to the proposal.)

“Confidence in his honesty.” (To confide in his honesty.)

形容詞より來れる名詞に於ても亦屢然り：—

“Dependence on a man.” (Dependent on a man.)

“Repugnance to one's wishes.” (Repugnant to one's wishes.)

斯く名詞の後に附加せらるゝ前置詞熟語は場合により省略語法に由て簡約にしたる者と思惟するを得べし。

名詞に附加せらるゝ前置詞熟語は其名詞に對して形容關係 (Adjectival or Adnominal Relation) を有すと稱す。

形容關係に用ひらるゝ前置詞中最も屢々現はるゝ者は of にして to 之に次ぐ、然れども自餘の前置詞も亦此關係に入ること尠きにあらず。前置詞熟語を形容關係に用ふるは概して軌近に屬し、言辭を簡約ならしめんとする趣勢の進みたる結果に外ならず。本章には次の順序を逐て此關係の前置詞を説かん：—

Of; off, out of; from; to (unto); toward, towards; into; up, down; through; across; round, around; against; in; on, upon; at; by; with; between, betwixt; for; before; after; over; above; under; within, without; beyond; over against.

前置詞熟語は時として名詞に關するや將た動詞に關するや疑似の場合なきに非ず。例へば

(1) “To be a sharer in her grief.—Rowe.”

(2) “Who is lord over us?”—Psalms.

(1) に在ては To be と a sharer と結合して To share なる動詞の意となり in her grief は此動詞に附加せらるゝが如き感起さしめ、(2) に在ては is と lord と融合して to lord, to rule, to govern なる動詞を代表し over us は此動詞を前項とするが如き想あらしむ、故に上文は次に示す文を迂回して顯はしたる者と思惟するを得べし：—

(1) “To share in her grief.”

(2) “Who lords over us?”

然れども sharer, lord は其前に動詞なき場合にも現に in her grief, over us の如き熟語の前項と爲るを得るは争ふ可からざる事實にして、古往今來文學に於ても常話に於ても其類例枚舉に遑あらず、是即ち特に茲に説述する所以なり。

OF.

Of より成る熟語は最古より形容關係に用ひられ、其 of は German の *von* よりも寧ろ Romance の *de* 及 Hollandish の *van* に類似する作用を有す、類格の代りに用ひらるゝ場合には殊に其然るを見る。

A. 場所 (Place). 位地の of を形容關係に用ふるは A citizen of London に於けるが如く **由來 (Descent)** 及び **起源 (Origin)** を顯はす場合に於て最も著し。

I. 人物之産出原地 人又は物が何地より産出したるやを示さん爲めに、其地名を of の後項とし、人物の名を前項とす。

EXAMPLES.

A citizen of Tokyo. The people of Japan.
A noble gentleman of London. The booty of Killiecrankie.
The edict of Milan secured the revenue as well as the peace of the church.—Gibbon.
The pictured arras of Lombardy decorated the walls.—Bulwer.
The gold and silver of Spanish America were the exclusive property of the crown of Spain.—Tyler's History.

II. 事件之發現地 某事件が發現したる位地を示すに用ふる of も亦た之に屬す：—

The battle of Pharsalia. The victory of Killiecrankie. The defeat of Emesa. The prize essays of Oxford and Cambridge. The treaty of Shimono-seki. The council of Nice.

次例は of を省きて名詞を直ちに形容詞に用ひ、又は類格としたる者にして、其意前に同じ：—

Cressy battle. St. Alban's battle. Margaret's battle at St. Alban's.

III. 人之尊號 + of + 地名 是亦た前と同一の範圍に屬す。時として類格の地名を尊號の前に加ふること有れども、是れ唯だ前置詞熟語を簡畧にしたるなり、Japan's Emperor の如し。

EXAMPLES.

The Emperor of Japan. The king of England. The prince of Baden. The elector of Saxony. The duke of Milan. The earl of Marlborough. The old pope of Rome. My noble lord of Lancaster. The Archbishop's grace of York (≡ 7 大僧正親下). Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk. Philip, eleventh Earl of Arundel. A house belonging to the Marquis of Athol.

IV. 人名 + of + 地名 Of を人名の直後に加ふるも亦た其人の原産地を示すを得、然れども常に必しも原産地を現はすに非ず、時としては其人の一定の住所若くは其人が特種の縁故を有する地を指す：—

Charles XII. of Sweden. Peter the Great of Russia.
Athelstane of Coningsburgh. Fone of Anjou.
Duke Eric of Brunswick. Henry of Lancaster.

The imprudent accusation which he had brought against Catharine of Braganza.—Macaulay.

B. 能動性類格 名詞の次に來る前置詞熟語は人又は物の能動性類格と同價値を有することあり、詳言すれば後項なる人物が前項の動作を爲すの意を含有す、the product of brain は 腦 が産出したる結果の義なるが如き是なり。

EXAMPLES.

The product of brain. The works of Aristotle. The theatrical performances of the deceased actor. The feeling of the nation. The administration of Lincoln. The accession of Edward II. The resignation of the principal. The pleasures of life. The claims of the plaintiff. The sun of heaven.

Do you know the *antecedents of her husband* ?
 His imprisonment was the cause of the *death of his poor father*.
 Do not translate the book without *consent of the author*.
 We started at the early *peep of dawn*.
 The *departure of the Lady Jane* from the garden puts an end to this transient riot of the heart.—*Irving*.
 Oh! there is an enduring tenderness in the *love of a mother* to her son that transcends all other affections of the heart.—*Ib.*
 When the *Capitol of the Cæsars* witnessed the triumph *of* Petrarch, the scholastic fame of the young Rienzi had attracted the *friendship of* the poet.—*Bulwer*.
 The Russian emperor relied on the secret *promises of France* to aid him.
 The haughty *conduct of the Russian diplomats* greatly contributed to strengthen the *resolution of the Japanese government*.
 Peter prevented the *advance of the Swedes*.

C. 所動性類格 Of より成る熟語は又具躰名詞及び抽象名詞の所動性類格を代表し、後項と爲る物が前項名詞にて示す動作を受くることを顯はす。蓋し前項名詞は概ね動詞より變化したるもの (*dissolution* の *dissolve* に於ける, *partaker* の *partake* に於けるが如し) にして、且つ其動詞は直ちに目的と結合する者あり (to *dissolve a meeting* の如し), 又 of と目的とに結合する者あり (to *partake of the gain* の如し), 何れの場合にも之を名詞に改むる時は of を加ふ (the *dissolution of a meeting*, the *partaker of the gain* の如し).

EXAMPLES.

The *production of wealth*. The *manufacture of lace*. The *removal of grievance*. *Giving of bread*. *Shedding of blood*.
 The *massacre of the citizens*. The *delivery of goods*. The *transfer of a deed*.
 The *continuation of a story*. The *explanation of a passage*.
 My *fear of God*. The *love of amusements*.
 The *worship of the sun*. A *lover of wine, of science, or of religion*.
 The *owner of a house*. The *remission of sins*. The

dissolution of a meeting. The *cultivation of the soil*. The *seizure of a town* by an enemy. The *persecution of infidels*. The *discovery of America*.
 All the money that came into my hands was laid out in the *purchasing of books*.—*B. Franklin*.
 He was beyond doubt the ablest *defender of criminals* in Virginia.
 —*W. P. Henry*.
 The war was commenced by the *capture of the enemy's battleship*.
 A man who is no *judge of law*, may be a good *judge of poetry or eloquence*, or *of the merits of a painting*.—*Dryden*.
 They still possessed the *sense and desire of liberty*.—*Bulwer*.
 He [=Columbus] was disappointed in his *hopes of immediate patronage*.—*Irving*.
 Jesus came into Galilee, preaching the *gospel of the kingdom of God*.
 —*Bible*.
Fondness of fame is *avarice of air*.—*Young*.
 What surprises me yet more is, that some could believe that Socrates was a *debaucher of young men*!

“The mother's love” 又は “Love of the mother” 等に於ける類格名詞 (=mother's) 及び前置詞熟語 (=of the mother) は概ね能動性及び所動性の兩義を有し、其何れなるやは往々文脈より決定せざる可からず。然れども所動性を示す爲には方今類格よりも前置詞熟語を用ふる事遙に多し。

Of より成る熟語は以上示したる外尙ほ種々の意を有す、次に逐一之を説示せん；然れども何れも皆 B に示したる能動性關係の範圍に屬し、或は少くとも其關係より開發せる者なり。

D. 材料 (Material) 及 成分 (Ingredient). “A house of stone” に於て石は家を作る材料なり。 “A rock of diamond” に於て金剛石は岩を構成する成分なり。斯く一物躰を構造する材料及成分は屢 of の後項となる。

EXAMPLES

A rock *of* diamond. A house *of* stone. Thick clouds *of* dust.
 A turban *of* yellow silk. A pile *of* wood. A wreath *of* flowers.
 A ring *of* gold. A bunch *of* grapes. A flood *of* lava. Rivers
of oil. A mountain *of* ice. Seas *of* blood. A forest *of* pines.
 A stream *of* beneficence. A volley *of* words. By this bond *of*
 flesh.—Ben Jonson.

Tall graves *of* masts arose in beautiful pride.—Trumbull.

I had hoped to meet with the stately elbow-chair *of* carved oak.

—W. Irving.

E. 品質, 屬性, 度量, 價值, 代價 Of より成る熟詞は前項なる人物の品質 (Quality), 屬性 (Attribute), 度量 (Measure), 價值 (Value), 代價 (Price) 等を示す, 是れ D と親密の關係ある者なり.

EXAMPLES.

A man *of* merit or *of* character. Flowers *of* all hue.—Milton.
 An excellent man *of* the old stamp.—Scott. A man *of* goodly person,
 and *of* somewhat round belly.—Ib. Arguments *of* mighty force.
 —Shak. A wrestler *of* wonderful muscular strength. Hours *of*
 leisure. A song *of* great length. A maiden *of* forty.—Cowper.
 A steamer *of* 10,000 tons. A present *of* five thousand pounds.

The man *of* wisdom is the man *of* years.—Young.

He was a man *of* parts and learning, *of* quick sensibility and stainless
 virtue.—Macaulay.

She was a woman *of* great beauty, a circumstance which reappeared
 among her children.—A. Bain.

F. 同格 (Apposition). 廣義の名詞を of の前項とし同種類の狭義の名詞を後項として “the land of Canaan” の如くする時は, 前者 land の區域減縮して後者 Canaan と同大となり, the land=Canaan となるべし. 蓋し land は廣義の語, Canaan は狭義の語にして, Canaan は land の唯一小部分に過ぎず, 然るに “the land of Canaan” とすれば,

“land” は “of Canaan” なる熟語に制限せられて僅に Canaan の地のみを指し, 其他の地を含まず, 故に land と Canaan とは全く同所を指し, the land は即ち Canaan にして Canaan は即ち the land なり.

I. Land, empire, province, diocese, town, city, village, island の如き地理上の名詞に of と固有名詞とを加ふれば屢々同格關係を生ず.

EXAMPLES.

This land *of* England.—Carlyle. The Empire *of* Japan. The
 kingdom *of* Denmark proper. The provinces *of* New Hampshire and
 Main. The duchy *of* Anjou. The archduchy *of* Austria.
 The then independent principality *of* Wales. The earldom *of*
 Hereford. The city *of* London. The pleasant town *of* Doncaster.
 The diocese *of* Canterbury. The village *of* Connor. The island
of Atalantis. The isle *of* Man. That island *of* England.—Shak.

更に小區域を指す語—mountain, valley, river, desert 等の名稱も亦然り:—

The mountain *of* Nebo. The comparatively fertile valley *of*
 Teviotdale.—Scott. The savage vale *of* Glencoe. The river *of*
 Cydnus.—Shak. The wild stream *of* Cona. The desert *of*
 Shamo, or Gobi. The wilderness *of* Kadesh.—Psalms.

但し “The desert of Arabia,” “The desert of Africa” 等の場合は同格關係を示さず, 何となれば Arabia 又は Africa の全部が沙漠に非ず, 沙漠は唯其一部分のみなればなり.

系壹 Of を用ひずして固有名詞のみを普通名詞と同格に置くことあり, 但し比較的稀なる文體なり:—

That fatal country Sicilia.—Shak. The city Tours.—Ib.
 Your city Rome.—Ib. This city Jericho.—Ib. The city
 Rehoboth.—Chambers.