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NESFIELD'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR SERIES
BOOK IV.
TRANSLATED INTO JAPANESE AND GIVING ANSWERS TO THE EXAMPLES IN THE TEXT.

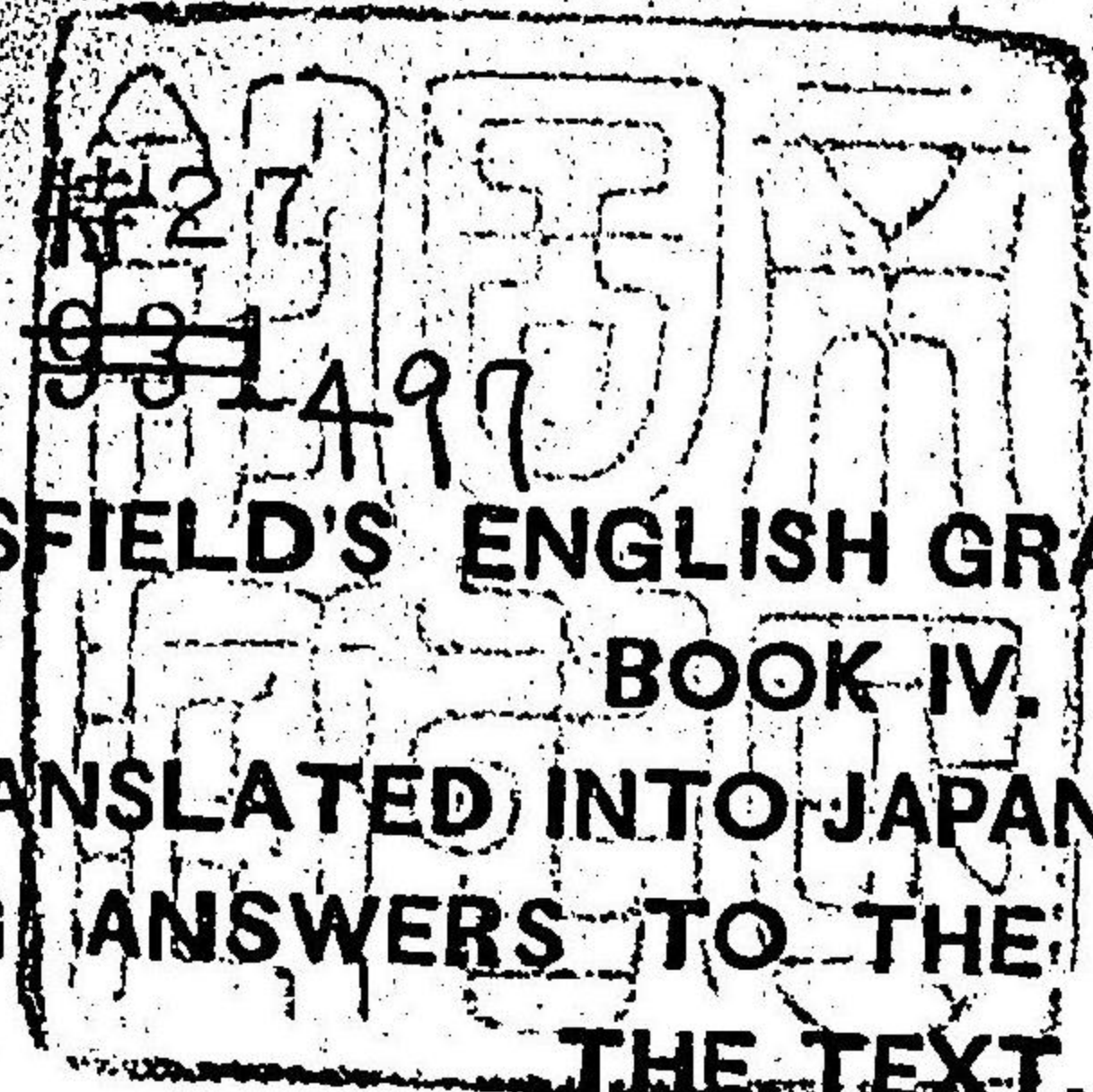
喜内芳樹譯述

いねすふ
しるご
英文典第四卷講義

附練習解答

東京書肆

金刺氏發兌

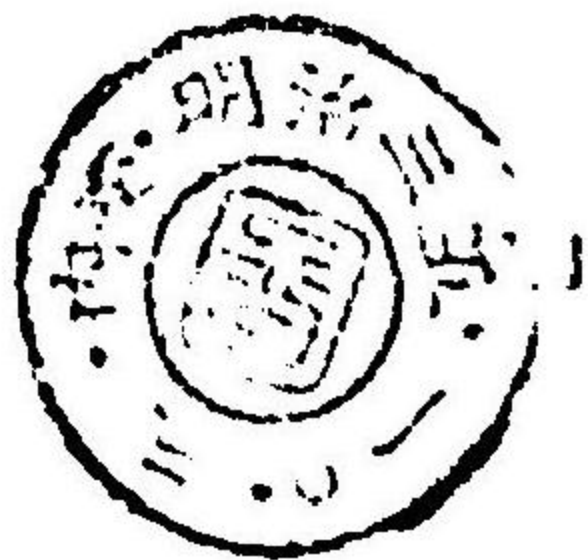


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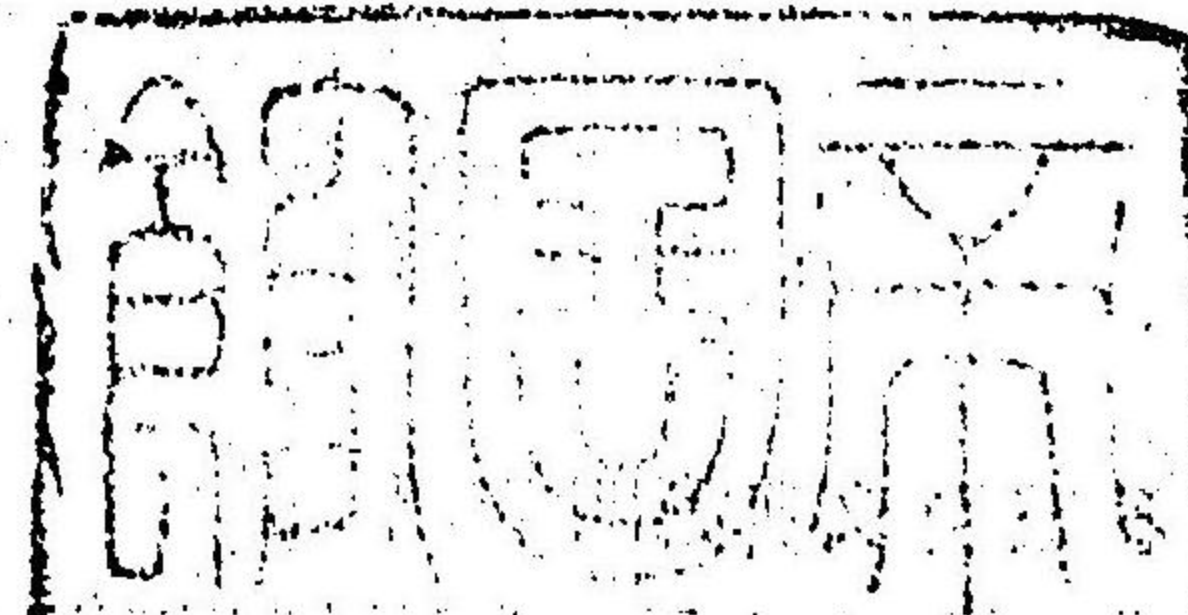
金刺氏發兌

例言三則

- 一 本書は、ね氏の原書を學ぶ者の爲に、解説するものなり
と雖も、凡ての仕組に於て、別に原書によらずとも、直に
本書に依て、英文法の高等なる智識を得るに便にせり
- 一 各パラグラフに附したる太字の番號に併びて、括弧中
の數字は、原書のパラグラフの番號と知るべし
- 一 前置詞は、本書にて完結せるにあらず、中卷に於て、其の
最も必要なる前置詞と之に續く他の語に關して、詳密
に説くべし

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ねすふいーるご英文典第四卷講義

上 卷

名詞・代名詞・形容詞・動詞・副詞

前置詞の慣用法

Nouns and Pronouns.

(名詞及代名詞)

1.(337) Abstract nouns in a Concrete sense (具體的意義の抽象名詞).

抽象名詞ヲ用ヰテ具體的意義ヲ表ハサシムルコト屢々アリトス。例ヘバ

He has no respect for age (=old or aged persons).

(彼は高齢者に敬意を有せず)

註 即チ age ハ元來抽象名詞ナレモ茲ニハ old or aged persons

(高齢の人)ナル具體的意義ヲ示セリ

固有名詞普通名詞集合名詞物質名詞ハ何ゾレモ具體的意義即チ五官ニ依テ感知シ得ベキモノヲ示スト 雖モ抽象名詞ハ五官ニ依テ感知スベキ物體ヨリ離レテ其性質行為若クハ狀態ヲ示スモノナリ然レドモ時トシテハ斯クノ如ク抽象名詞ヲ用ヰテ 具體的意義ヲ示スコトアルナリ

括弧中ノ 337 ナル數字ハ原書ト参照ノ爲メ原書ノ § ノ番號ヲ示ス以下凡テ同シ

練習

次の文章中に現はるゝ所の抽象名詞若は抽象的意義の句を具體名詞若は具體的意義の句に代へ若し文章の形を變すべき必要ある時は之を變すべし (原書 159 頁練習)

1. *Truth* is braver than *falsehood*.

眞實は虚偽よりも其勢猛なり

A truthful man is braver than one who tells falsehood.

眞實なる人は偽を告ぐる人よりも勇敢なり

2. *Modest worth* often goes unnoticed and unrewarded.

謙遜なる價値は屢々人に知られず世に酬ひられずして終る

A modest and deserving man often goes unnoticed and unrewarded.

眞價あるも謙遜なる者は屢々人に知られず世に酬ひられずして終る

3. "Take the reward", said he, "that merit would undoubtedly have earned for you, had the basest *malice* and *envy* not defrauded you of it."

彼曰く「汝其賞を取るべし若し最卑劣なる悪意と嫉妬にして之を汝より騙取せざりしならば如斯功績の爲に無論汝は獲取し居たるべし

"Take the reward," said he, "that merit would undoubtedly have earned for you, had a basely malicious and envious man not defrauded you of it".

彼曰く「汝其の賞を領すべし 若し陰險にして妬心深き者が……

4. *Industry* pays debts, while *despair* increases them.

勤勉は負債を償却すも自棄は益々之を増す

An industrious man pays his debts, while one who is desperately in debt increases them.

6. *Idleness* squanders what *industry* in a previous generation has won.

怠惰は勤勉が前代に獲取したる所のものを浪費蕩盡す

An idle man squanders what was won by the industrious who preceded him.

怠け者は勤勉なる先人の獲取したる所のものを浪費蕩盡す

7. As a medical man he was less honoured by the *profession* than by the public.

彼は刀圭家としては一般社會より尊重せらるゝ如く斯道に依て尊重せられざりき

As a medical man he was less honoured by his professional brethren than by the public.

彼は刀圭家としては一般社會より尊重さる如く斯道の人々に依て尊重せられざりき

8. *Authority* seldom listens patiently to those who question it.

(権能は之を疑ふ所の者に對して忍んで耳を傾くこと稀なり)

A man in authority seldom listens patiently to those who question his right to use it.

権能を有する者は之が行使の權利の有無を疑ふ者に對して忍んで傾聴すること稀なり

9. Avoid bad *company*.

惡しき仲間を避けよ

Avoid bad companions.

惡友を避けよ

10. *Youth* should make provision for the wants of *age*.
 少壯は老年の需用に向て貯をなさざる可からず
 A man, when he is young, should make provision for what he will need, when he is old.
 人は青年の時において老後に要する所のもの貯をなさざる可からず
11. *Compassion* is victorious in attack and brave in defence.
 憐憫は之を以て他を攻むれば勝を贏せざるはなく之を以て自からを守れば勇敢當る可からず
 A compassionate man is victorious in attack and brave in defence.
12. In that mansion used to be free-hearted *Hospitality* (*Longfellow*).
 The former possessor of that mansion was free-hearted and hospitable.
 那の大屋の前の持主は雅量に富みて款待を盛くす人なりき
13. *Sedition's* voice was silenced by his look.
 一揆の聲は彼れの姿の見ゆるま共に静まりたりき
 The voice of conspirators was silenced by his look.
 彼の姿現はるま共に叛人等の聲は静まりたりき
14. *Perseverance* is sometimes more effective than *genius*.
 耐忍は時として天賦の才よりも有効なることあり
 Persevering men of no genius sometimes accomplish more than men of genius who do not persevere.
 天才なくも耐忍に富む人は天才ありて耐忍なき人よりも事を遂ぐる可なることあり

15. Men were sent out for the conversion of *heathendom*.
 異教改宗の爲に人々派遣せられたりき
 Men were sent for the conversion of the heathen.
 異教徒を改宗せしめん爲に人々派遣せられたりき
- Youth* and *experience* seldom exist together.
 少壯と経験は兩立すること稀なり
 A man can seldom be young and experienced at the same time.
 人は少壯にして同時に経験にたけ得ること稀なり
 O place me in some heaven-protected isle,
 Where *peace* and *equity* and *freedom* smile;
 Where power secures what *industry* has won,
 Where to succeed is not to be undone.
 予を何處か天の護れる島におりせよ
 其處に平和と公平と自由の笑む所に
 其處に権力は勤勉の得たる所のものを守る所に
 其處に成功は顛覆せられざる所に
 O place me in some heaven-protected isle, where men can be at once peaceful, just, and free; where the government is strong enough to secure to the industrious what they have won by their labours, and where men can be prosperous without fear of being made objects of plunder.
 予を何處か天の護れる島に在らしめよ 其處には人は平和に公正に自由なるを得、政府の力強固にしては人が勤分に依て得たる所のものを安全に保有せしむに足り。 人々は掠奪せらるの患なくして榮へ

- 得る所に
18. All the *rank and fasion* were present on that occasion.
其時に凡ての位階と流行席に連りたりき
All the leaders of society were present on that occasion.
社会の重立たる人々は悉く其の時席に連りたりき
19. Let *observation* with extensive view
Survey mankind from China to Peru,
Remark each anxious *toil*, each eager *strife*,
And watch the busy scenes of crowded life.—Johnson.
観察をして支那の涯よりペルの端に到るまで 廣く人類を観察せしめよ
人々が如何に孜々矻々として働けるか 又た如何に力を盡くして浮世の
瀕に關へるかを視せしめよ
而して繁華なる都會に於ける熱鬧の状を觀よ
Let men of observing mind take a wide survey of man-
kind from one end of the earth to the other. Let
them remark how anxiously men toil and struggle, each
in his own sphere, and let them take note of the busy
scenes that occur every day in crowded cities.
観察力に富る人をして世界の涯より涯まで廣く人類を精察せしめよ
彼等をして世人が各々身分に應じて如何に熱心に働き 争へるかを視せ
しめよ 而して肩摩袂擊の都市に於ける日々の熱鬧の状に注目せしめよ

2. (338) Meanings denoted by the Possessive (持格の表はせる意義)

持格ノ名詞又ハ代名詞ノ表ハス所ノ意義 = 屬性的意義 (Attributive) ト賓言的意義 (Objective) ノニアリ

(a) 屬性的意義

His income was great.

(彼れの収入は大なりき)

此ノ文 = his income は彼が得る収入の意にして Possession (所有)ノ意義ヲ示ス

His descendants were famous.

(彼が子孫は著名の人なりき)

此ノ文 = His descendants は彼れの血統より出でたる人々ノ意ニシテ Origin (根元)ノ意義ヲ示ス

His work was excellent.

(彼の仕事は見事なりき)

此ノ文 = His work ハ彼が爲したる仕事ノ意ニシテ Agency (働作)ヲ示ス

His friendships is sincere.

(彼れの友情は誠實なり——彼が友情は心底より出す)

此ノ文 = His friendships ハ彼が心に起りたる友情ノ意ニシテ特格ハ Subject (主體)ノ意ヲ示ス

(b) 賓言的意義

His friendship must be given up.

彼に對する友情は棄てざる可からず

此ノ His friendship ハ前例ニ於テハ彼自カラガ友情ヲ盡クス主ニシテ His Friendship ノ働キ主ナリ本例ノ His friendship ハ彼に向て友情を抱くノ意ニシテ His friendship ヲ受ケルモノニシテ即チ Object (客體即チ目的物)ノ意ヲ示ス

註 要スルニ屬性的持格ノ示ス事物ハ其ノ次ナル名詞ノ示ス所ノ

事物ニ對シテ主體トナル 即チ後者ハ前者ニ附屬スルモノナリ前ニ云ヘル His friendship = 就テ His ガ屬性的持格ノ時ハ友誼ヲ盡クス人ハ His ナル持格ノ示ス所ノ人ナリ賓格的持格ノ示ス事物ハ其ノ次ナル名詞ノ示ス 事物ノ客體 即チ目的物トナル His ノ示ス所ノ人ハ次ナル friendship ヲ受クル所ノモノナリ賓格的持格ノ尙ホ二三ノ例ヲ擧ケルニ A girl's school (女學校即チ女兒ヲ教育スル學校), a children's hospital (小兒科病院即チ小兒ヲ治療スル病院), A debtor's prison (負債ヲなす能ハざる者ヲ入ルノ牢獄).

練習

次の諸文を書き改めて文中の名詞又は代名詞の意義を一層明白ならしむべし (原書 160 頁練習)

1. Shakspeare's plays will always be admired.
 沙翁の戯曲は常に讃賞せられん
 The plays written by Shakspeare will always be admired.
2. Vasco da Gama's voyage round the Cape proved the ruin of Venice.
 ヴアスコダガマの喜望峯廻航はヴェニスノ衰亡を成りき
 The voyage made by Vasco da Gama round the Cape proved the ruin of Venice.
3. Baber's dynasty continued to reign for a long time in Hindustan.
 ババーの王朝はヒンドスタンに於て久しき治世を續けたりき
 The dynasty by Baber continued to reign for a long

- time in Hindustan.
4. The king's murderers were caught and punished.
 王の殺害者共は捕へられて刑罰に處せられたりき
 The men who murdered the king
 (即チ The king's murderers ヲ the men who murdered the king ト變ズル外カ他ハ原文ニ異ナラズ以下凡テ同シ)
 5. He checked the spread of Pompey's revolt.
 彼はポンペーが發頭タル叛亂ノ擴がらんことを防止したりき
 He checked the spread of the revolt led by Pompey.
 6. Solomon's temple was situated in Jerusalem.
 ソロモン王ノ築きたる殿堂はセルサレムにありき
 The temple built by Solomon.....
 7. My friend's praises are heard on all sides.
 予ノ友人ヲ褒むル聲は四方に聞こゆ
 The praises bestowed on my friend.....
 8. No one will listen to that man's excuses.
 何人も那人ノ言辭に耳を聽けざるべし
 No one will listen to the excuses made by that man.
 9. A sinner's recompense is sorrow.
 神ノ道ヲ犯したる者ノ受クベキ報は悲哀なり
 Sorrow is the recompense that awaits the sinner.
 神ノ道ヲ犯したる者に伴ふ所ノ報は悲哀なり
 10. Plato's philosophy has had less influence in the world than Aristotle's.
 プラトノ哲學ノ社會に於ける勢力はアリストトルのものに及ば

ざりき

The philosophy of what Plato was the author has had less influence in the world than that propounded by Aristotle.

プラトーの創設したる哲學は社會に於ける勢力アリストートルの創設したるものに及ばざりき

11. *Nana Sahib's* treachery was soon brought to light. *

ナハサヒツブの謀反は間もなく露見したりき

The treachery of which *Nana Sahib* was guilty.....

ナハサヒツブが企てたる.....

12. A miser's promises cannot be trusted.

吝嗇者のなしたる約束は當てにならず

Promises made by a miser.....

13. *Nelson's* victories at sea destroyed the French navy.

ネルソンが海上に得たる勝利は佛蘭西海軍を壊滅したりき

The victories won by *Nelson* at sea.....

14. *Jack Cade's* rebellion led to no result.

ジャック・ケードの叛逆は何等の効果もあらざりき

The rebellion headed by *Jack Cade*.....

15. I beg of you to pardon my son's faults.

予は汝に予の息子の過失を許さん事を乞ふ

I beg of you to pardon the faults committed by my son.

16. England's power is very extensive.

The power possessed by England.....

* to bring to light 発見す

英國の有する権力は廣大なり

17. The court's decree is that he shall be hanged.

裁判所の命令は彼を絞罪に處すべしと言ふにあり

The decree pronounced by the court.....

18. The king's messenger will soon arrive.

The messenger from king.....

王よりの使者は間もなく着せん

19. *Homer's* poems will always be admired.

The poems bearing the name of *Homer*.....

ホーマーの名のつきたる詩は常に賞讃されん

20. The young scamp soon squandered away his uncle's legacy.

件の無頼青年は暫時にして其の叔父の遺産を蕩盡したりき

The young scamp soon squandered away the legacy bequeathed to him by his uncle.

21. He has no regret for his father's sorrows.

彼は己の父の愁を少しも思はず

He has no regret for the sorrows that his father has suffered on his account.

(彼は己が爲に起さしめたる父の愁を念慮にかけず)

22. A good son will seek to repay his father's benefits.

善長なる子は父の恩澤に酬ひんとすべし

A good son will seek to repay the benefits that he has received from his father.

善長なる息子は父より受けたる恩惠に對して酬ひんとすべし

23. Lord Elgin was *Lord Canning's* successor.
 エル・シントン卿はカンニング卿の後継者なりき
 Lord Elgin succeeded Lord Canning.
24. The guns were fired at the *general's* word.
 大砲は大將の號令に依て發せられたりき
 The guns were fired at the word given by the general.
 那の大將の下したる號令にて……………
25. The *speaker's* remarks were not just.
 件の演説者の説は公正ならざりき
 The remarks that fell from the speaker were not just.
 件の演説者の口より出でし説は……………
26. The *enemy's* ravages will soon be replaced.
 敵軍の掠奪はやがて元の如くに復されん
 The ravages inflicted by the enemy will soon be replaced.
 敵軍に依て加へられたる掠奪は……………
27. My *son's* letters do him much credit.
 我が子の書狀は大に彼が面目を施す
 The letter that I have received from my son (予が俸より
 入手したる書狀) do him much credit.
28. A *philosopher's* knowledge is not always of a useful
 nature.
 (哲學者の學識は常に必ずしも有用なるものにあらず)
 The knowledge possessed by a philosopher is not always
 of useful nature.
29. A *mother's* blessing be on thee!

- 母たる者の祈福汝の身にあれかし
 Such blessing as a mother can give (母たる者が與へ得る所
 の祈福) be on thee.
30. Boadicia, the British warrior queen, sought counsel of
 her *country's* gods.
 ブリテンの武勇女王ボヂシアは其國の諸神の神意を求めけり
 Boadicia, the British warrior queen, sought counsel of
 the gods worshiped by her country men.
 (ブリテン國人に依て崇尊さるゝ諸神に)
31. He was the *people's* favourite.
 (彼は人民の寵兒なりき)
 He was the man most beloved by the people.
 (彼は人民の最も愛したる人なりき)
32. *Caesar's* descendants were more famous than *his* *
 ancestors.
 シーザーの子孫は其の祖先よりも著名なりき
 The men descended from Caesar were famous than the
 ancestors who preceded him.
 (シーザーの血統を受けたる後裔はシーザーより以前の祖先よりも)
33. *Caesar's* information was not so accurate as *mine*.
 シーザーの報告は予の報告の如く精確ならざりき
 The information given by Caesar was not so accurate
 as that given by myself.

* to do credit to …… を推認す …… の譽さなる
 * his は Caesar の代名詞

3. (339) **Possessive of Interest.** (利害の持格)

人代名詞ノ持格ハ時トシテ之ヲ利害ノ意義ニテ親シミテ
用ウルコトアリ 例ヘバ

註 Interest トハ善きにつけ悪しきにつけ之に關係あるノ意ナリ 第一例
ニテハ予が注視し居たるノ意ヲ示シ第二例ニテハ予が特別の研究をな
したる等ノ如シ

When he entered the room, on seeing a servant coming
towards him to order him out, up goes *my* grave
impudence (= the grave-faced impudent fellow whom
I was watching) to the maid, etc.

(彼は室内に入るや一僕室外に出すべき命を己れに傳へんき近き來れ
るを見て我が嚴然たる不遜漢は件の婢に進みゆきぬ……)

此文ニ於テ *My* ハ予が注視なし居たりしノ意ニシテ予が
眺め居たる那の嚴格なる面色の不遜漢ノ意ナリ

My Athenians (= the Athenians of whom I have made
a peccial study) were certainly not bigoted.

我が亞善人は確かに承迷にあらざりき

此文ノ *My* Athenians ハ今ま予が特に研究したる亞善人
ノ意ナリ歴史ヲ説ケル時ニ謂ヒタル言ニシテ今マ此處ニ到
ルマテ説キ來リタル亞善人ノ意ナリ

Our hero (= the man in whom my readers and myself
have taken so much interest) now recided on returning
home.

(我が主人公は今や歸宅するに決心したりき)

此文ノ our hero ハ我が讀者并ニ予自身ガ深ク心ニ掛ク

ル所ノ人ノ意ニシテ著者ガ小説ナドノ主人公ヲ指スナリ
“You must understand”, says the knight, “there is nothing
that pleases a man in love so much as *your* nightingale”
(= the nightingale that you and I are so fond of
listening to).

其の勳爵武士の曰ク「御身は戀に爲る人を喜ばすこそ御身の爲に若くもの
なきこゝを悟らざる可からず」

Your nightingale ハ御身も予も然かく其の歌に耳傾くを
喜ぶ所ノ那ノ鶯ノ意ナリ

備考 利害ノ意ヲ示ス持格ハ第三人稱ノ he, she 若クハ
it ニ用ウルコトナク第一人稱ト第二人稱ノ代名詞ニ限ル

4. (340) **Dative or Objective of Interest** (利害の間
接賓格若クハ利害の賓格)

説話者又ハ傍觀者ガ動詞ノ表ハセル働ニ利害ノ關係ヲ抱
ケルヲ示サンガ爲ニ人代名詞ヲ他動詞ノ後トニ賓格トシ
テ用ウルコトヲ得 例ヘバ

(a) Convey me Salisbury into his tent.

(我が意に従ひてサリスベリを彼がテントに担ひゆけ)

Solomon built *him* a home.

(ソロモンは自己の爲に一の家を造たりき)

The jew ate *me* a whole ham of bacon.

(件の猶太人は我面前にて鹽漬豚の一腿を丸で喰ひたりき)

“Archer’s,” he called to the warders in the outward
battlement, “send me an arrow through you

monk's frock."

彼は外挾間の守兵に向て叫んで曰く「弓手よ、那の處なる僧侶の衣を射貫くべし」

以上ノ文ハ次ノ如ク書キ改ムルコトヲ得

(a) I request or order you to convey Salisbury into his tent.

(予はサリスベリを彼がテントに運ばん事を汝に求む若くば命ず)

(b) Solomon built a home for himself.

(ソロモンは自己の爲に一の家を建てたりき)

(c) To my astonishment the Jew at a whole ham of bacon.

件の猶太人は鹽漬豚の一腿を丸で食ひて予を驚かしめにき

(d) Archers, I order you to send an arrow through you monk's frock.

(弓手等よ予は那の處なる僧侶の衣を射貫ぬかんことを汝等に命ず)

備考 1. 人代名詞ノ此ノ如キ用法ハ一般ニ之ヲ Dative of Interest ト稱ス是レ古代英語ニ於テハ此ノ如キ代名詞ハ間接資格(現今ハ廢タレタレド)トナシタルニ依ル 近代英語ニハ此ノ如キ格アラズシテ管々三種ノ格(主格持格賓格)ヲ認ムルノミナレバ此ノ如キ代名詞ハ之ヲ Dative of Interest (利害の間接資格)ト稱スルヨリモ Objective of Interest (利害の資格)ト稱スルヲヨシトス否ナ寧ロー層適切ナリトス

備考 2. 155 = 自働詞ノ Reflexive object (例ヘバ fare

thee well 左様なら)ノ thee ノ如キ)ト稱スル所ノモノハ實ハ謂ユル利害の間接資格ノ一例ニ過ギズ之ヲ Reflexive ト稱シタル所以ハ働作者自身ガ其ノ働作ノ影響ヲ被ムル所ノモノナレバナリ Fare thee well ハ Fare well for thyself ノ意ニシテ thee ナル代名詞ハ fare ナル動詞ノ間接賓言ノ一種ナリ蓋シ間接賓言ニ依テ續カル所ノ動詞ハ他動詞ニ限レリ

註 元來拉甸語ニハ六種ノ格アリテ次ノ如ク呼ベリ

1 The Nominative case

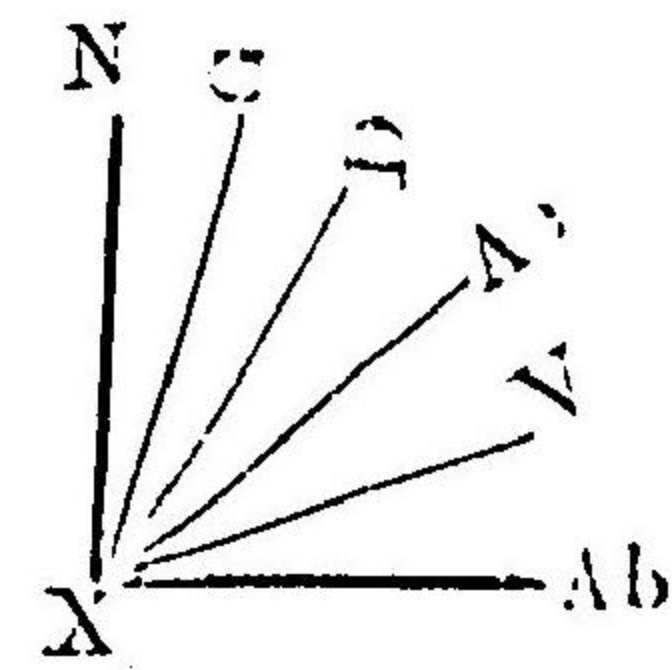
2 The Genetive "

3 The Dative "

4 The Accusative "

5 The Vocative "

6 The Ablative "



昔ノ文法學者ハ上圖ノ如キ圖ニ依テ之ヲ説明セリ即チ縱線ハ Nominative case ナ示スモノニシテ此ノ線ガ X ナ主點トシテ屈曲スルニ從ヒ漸次ニ G, D, 等ヲ以テ表ハシタル斜線ノ位置ヲ占メ格ノ變化ヲ起ス即チ G X ノ位置ニアレバ genetive case ニシテ D X ノ位置ニアレバ Dative ナリ畢竟英語ノ Decline, declensim (曲リ) inflect, inflection (變化) ナドノ語ハ全ク此ノ圖ニテ直線ヨリ次第ニ下方ニ曲ガルニ起因シタル語ナリ 英語ノ最モ古キ時代即チアングロサクソンノ時代ニハ現今ノ英語ヨリモ格ノ形ハ多様ニシテ名詞ニモ五種ノ格アリ拉甸語ノ Nominative, Genetive, Dative, Accusative 及ビ Ablative ニ相當セリ然ルニ現今ニ於テハ英語ノ名詞ニハ僅カニ其中ノ三種ノ格ヲ有スルノミ去レバ上ニ説ケル Objective of Interest ハ古昔ノ英語ノ Dative ノ格ニ相當スルモノナレバ Dative ノ格ノ際リタル今日之ヲ Objective ト稱ヒシナリ

5, (341) **Substitution of Pronouns for Nouns.** (名詞に代用する代名詞) 代名詞ノ主ナル用法ノ一ハ名詞ノ反覆ヲ省クニアリトス

練習

(a) 次に掲ぐる文中「イタリツク」にて表はしるしたる名詞に代名詞を代用せよ (原書162頁練習)

(a) I told Ram that the snake seen by Ram in the garden would do Ram no harm, if Ram left the snake alone, to go the snake's own way.

I told Ram that the snake seen by him would do him no harm, if he left it alone to go its own way

予はラムに彼が花園にて見たる蛇は若し彼にして其の蛇の行くまゝに任かさば少しも彼を害せざる事を告げたりき

(b) The girl went into the green field, and there the girl saw the sheep and lambs, as the sheeps and lambs played about in the field.

The girl went into the green field, and there she saw the sheep and lambs, as they played about in it.

少女は緑の野に行きぬ其處に羊と小羊が遊び廻り居たるを見たりき

(c) A man brought round some wild beasts for a show. Among the beasts there was an elephant. The man threw cakes at the elephant, and the elephant caught the cakes in the elephant's trunk.

A man brought round some wild beasts for a show. Among *them* there was an elephant. He threw cakes at the elephant, *which* caught *them* in its trunk.

或る人数匹の野獣を觀せ物に持ち廻はりけり。其野獣の中に一匹の象ありき。那の男此の象に向て菓子を投げ與ふれば象は其の鼻にて之をつかみ取りたりき

(d) A dog was carrying an umbrella for *the dog's* master. Some boys tried to take away *the umbrella* from *the dog*. But *the dog* was too quick for the boys. *The dog* ran past *the boys* at full speed, and carried the umbrella safely out of *the boy's* reach.

A dog was carrying an umbrella for *his* master. Some boys tried to take *it* from *him*. But *he* was too quick for *them*. *He* ran past *them* at full speed, and carried the umbrella safely out *their* reach.

或犬其の主人に傘を持ち行きけり。五六の男童彼より是を奪はんさせり。されど犬の足の速さは彼等男童の及ばざる所なりき。彼は有ゆる速力にて彼等を抜け走り彼等の到る能はざる所に無事其傘を持行きたりき

(e) When the camel is being loaded, *the camel* kneels down, so that the load may be put on *the camel's* back. *The camel* loves men, if men treat *the camel* well.

When the camel is being loaded, *it* kneels down, so

that the load may be put on *its* back. *It* loves men, if *they* treat *it* well.

駱駝の荷を積まるゝや跪て其背に荷を積むを得せしむ。人若し之を好遇せば駱駝は人を愛するなり

- (f) The bees are flying towards the flowers. The *bees* suck *the* flowers, and fill *the* bees' bags with honey. The bees are flying towards the flowers. *They* suck *them*, and fill *their* bags with honey.

蜜蜂は花の方へさ飛びつゝあり。彼等は花を吸ひ蜜を以て其の袋に充たす

- (g) Wolves hunt in large packs, and when *wolves* are pressed by hunger, *wolves* become very fierce, and will attack men and eat *men* up greedily.

Wolves hunt in large pack, and when *they* are pressed by hunger, *they* become very fierce, and will attack men and eat *them* up greedily.

狼は大なる群を造りて食を求め廻るなり而して飢に迫まれば甚だ猛烈となり人を襲ひ之を飽まで喰ひ盡くすなり

- (h) A horse cannot defend *a* horse against wolves; but *a* horse can run from *wolves*, and *wolves* are not always able to catch *a* horse.

A horse cannot defend *itself* against wolves; but *it* can run from *them*, and *they* are not always able to catch *it*.

馬は狼の來襲に逐ひて闘ひて其身を防ぐ能はずと雖も疾走して

之を逃る事を得るなり故に狼は何時も必ず馬を捕ふと限らず
空白の所に適當の代名詞を挿入しイタリックにて表はしたる名詞を代名詞に代へよ

- (1) Health is of more value than money; — cannot give such true happiness as —.

Health is of more value than money; *this* cannot give such true happiness as *that*.

健康は金銭よりも價貴し後者は前の者の如く眞個の幸福を與ふる能はず

- (2) I prefer a white horse to a black —.

I prefer a white horse to a black *one*.

予は黒きものよりも白馬を擇ぶ

- (3) You have kept your promise; — was all that I asked for or expected.

You have kept your promise; *this* was all that I asked for or expected.

汝は汝の約束を守りたり。是れ予が汝に要求し若くは期待したる所のものなりき

- (4) The man — came here to-day will remain with us as coachman, if *the* man suits us.

The man *who* came here to-day will remain with us as coachman, if *he* suits us.

今日此の處に來りし男は我等の意に適はし我等の許に駈者として止まらん

- (5) A stranger could not be received twice as — in the

same house.

A stranger could not be received twice as such in the same house.

見ず知らずの人も同一の家に二度目は他人として迎へらるを得ず

- (6) Prosperous men are much exposed to flattery; for — alone can be made to pay for it.

Prosperous men are much exposed to flattery; for *they* alone can be made to pay for it.

世に時めく人は阿諛を受くること著し。是れ斯の如き人のみ能く阿諛に酬ゆることを得るが故なり

- (7) The ox — draws the plough well deserves such fodder — can be given to *the ox*.

The ox *that* draws the plough well deserves such fodder *as* can be given to *it*.

申分なく鋤を曳く牡牛こそ之に給せらる飼草を受くるに似たるなり

- (8) The faithfulness of a dog is greater than — of a cat; — is most attached to places, — to persons.

The faithfulness of a dog is greater than that of a cat; *this* is most attached to places, *that* to persons.

犬の忠實なることは猫よりも優れり。後者は其の所に最も愛着し前者は其の人に最も愛着す

- (9) Prosperous men are not always more happy than poor —.

Prosperous men are not always more happy than, poor ones.

富貴の士必ずしも貧賤の士より幸福大なるにあらず

- (10) Return to your work, and — immediately.

Return to your work, and *that* immediately.

再び汝の仕入事に返り就くべし而も直に返り就くべし

- (11) The step — you have taken is — of much risk.

The step *that* you have taken is *one* of much risk.

汝が振みたる處置は甚だ危険なるものなり

- (12) A pale light, like — of the rising moon, begins to fringe the horizon; such a light — that is very welcome to travellers.

A pale light, like *that* of the rising moon, begins to fringe the horizon; such a light as *that* is very welcome to travellers.

月の出かけの如き青白き光は地平線を染め始む。斯の如き光は旅客に殊の外か心嬉しきものなり

- (13) Your plan does not seem to be a wise plan; I wish you would give *the plan* up.

Your plan does not seem to be a wise *one*; I wish you would give *it* up.

汝の方案は予に名案なりと思はれず。予は汝が之を放棄せんことを望む

- (14) A child — parents are dead is an orphan.

A child *whose* parents are dead is an orphan.

兩親を失ひたる小兒を孤兒と稱す

- (15) The ground —— we are digging will bear a fine crop, if *the ground* is watered.

The ground *that* we are digging will bear a fine crop, if *it* is watered.

我等が掘り耕しつゝある此の土地は灌水さへ充分ならば見事なる収獲を生ずべし

- (16) I have lost the box of clothes —— I brought; so now I must buy some new *clothes*.

I have lost the box of clothes *that* I brought; so now I must buy some new *ones*.

予は予が持來りし衣服を入れたる箱を失ひたり。此の故に今更に數枚の新しきものを購はざる可からず

- (17) We love those persons —— are kind to us, if the love of *those persons* is sincere.

We love those persons *who* are kind to us, if *their* love is sincere.

我等は其の愛にして偽にあらずば我等に親切なる人を愛す

- (18) We left the house —— we had lived in so long, because the air surrounding *the house* had become less healthy than —— of the neighbouring hill.

We left the house *in which* we had lived so long, because the air surrounding *it* had become less healthy than *that* of the neighbouring hill.

我等は甚久しく住み慣れたる此の家を立のきけり何さなれば其

の周圍の空氣は邊りの小山の空氣の如く健康を益せざるに到りたればなり

- (19) My pen is not such a good —— as yours; but yours will not be so good as —— will be, when I have had —— mended.

My pen is not such a good *one* as yours; but yours will not be so good as *mine* will be, when I have had *it* mended.

我が「ペン」は汝の「ペン」の如く善きものにあらずと雖も。之を修繕せる時は汝のものはさては我ものに及ばざるべし

- (20) One should be careful of —— health in the plains of India; for the air of the plains is not so cool as —— of the hills.

One should be careful of *one's* health in the plain of India; for the air of the plains is not so healthy as *that* of the hills.

人は印度の平野に己のが健康に注意せざる可からず。何さなれば平野の氣候は山上の如く健康ならざればなり

- (21) Here are four books before you; take —— of them you prefer. I have chosen the *book* —— I like best; but tell me —— is the name of the author.

Here are four books before you; take *which* of them you prefer. I have chosen the *one* that I like best; but tell me *what* is the name of the author.

此處に四冊の書をあり。何れにても汝の擇べるものを取るべし

予は予が最も好む所のものを取れりされど其の書の著者の名を
予に告げよ

Adjectives.

形容詞

Uses of the Various Kinds of Adjectives.

形容詞の種々なる種類の用法

Quantitative.

量形容詞

6. (312) **Some, any.** 此ノ二形容詞ノ用法ニ著シキ差異アリ。即チ

(a) **Some** ハ肯定文ニ用ウ。例ヘバ

“He has procured *some* bread.”

(彼は若干量の麵包を得たり)

ト言フモ “He has procured *any* bread.” ト云フヲ得ズ

(b) **Any** ハ否定文ニ用ウ。例ヘバ

“He has not procured *any* bread.”

(彼は少しの麵包をも得ざりき)

ト云フモ “He has not *some* bread.” ト云フヲ得ス

上ニ言フ如ク **any** ハ否定文ニ用フト雖モ去ラバトテ或學生ノ屢々言フ如ク **no any** ト言フヲ得ス此ノ故ニ “He has not procured *no any* bread.” ト言フ可カズ必ズ “He has not procured *any* bread.” 若クバ “He has procured *no* bread.” ト言ハザル可カラズ

(c) 疑問文ニハ **any** ト **some** 何ツレニテモ之ヲ用ウル

コトヲ得ベシ。例ヘバ

Has he procured *any* bread?

(彼は少しにても麵包を得たりや)

Has he procured *some* bread?

(彼は若干量の麵包を得たりや)

去レハ斯ノ如キ文ニハ **some** ヨリモ **any** ヲ用フルヲ普通トシ且ツ之ヲヨシトス

7. (343) **Little, a little, the little.** 此ノ三ノ言辭ハ各自ニ特種ノ意義ヲ有ス即チ

(a) **Little** ハ否定的形容詞ニシテ **not much** (量多からず)ノ意ナリ

He had *little* money.

(彼が有する金は多からざりき)

little money ハ **not much** money ノ意ナリ

(b) **A little** ハ肯定的形容詞ニシテ **some at least** (少くとも幾らかはあり)即チ其の量は如何に僅かなりとも必ず幾らかはあるノ意ナリ。

He had *a little* money.

(彼は其の額は僅かなれどもいくらかの金を有したりき)

(c) **The little** ハ二種ノ記述ヲ含蓄スルモノニシテ其ノ一ハ否定的他ハ肯定的ナリ。例ヘバ

He spent *the little* money he had.

(彼は己が有したる僅少の金を残らず消費したりき)

即チ此ノ文ハ否定的ニ「彼が有したる金は多からざりき」

ト肯定的=「彼は己のが有したる有ゆる金を消費したりき」ノ二ノ意義合シタルモノニシテ「彼は己のが有したる多からざる金を悉皆遺ひ捨てたりき」ノ意=歸ス

Numeral Adjectives.

數形容詞

8. (344) *Few, a few, the few.* 此ノ三ノ言辭モ各自ニ特種ノ意義ヲ有ス即チ

(a) *Few* ハ否定的形容詞ニシテ *not many* (其數多からず)ノ意ナリ

He read *few* books.

(彼が讀みたる書は多からざりき)

(b) *A few* ハ肯定的形容詞ニシテ *some at least* (少くとも若干數)即チ其の數は如何に僅少にもせよ必ず若干數ノ意ナリ

He read *a few* books.

(彼は其の數多からずと雖も若干冊の書を讀みたりき)

(c) *The few.* 二種ノ記述ヲ含有ス即チ一ハ否定的他ハ肯定的ナリ。例ヘバ

He read *the few* books he had.

(彼は己のが有せし少數の書を残らず讀みたりき)

此ノ文ハ否定的=「彼が讀みたる書は多からざりき」ト肯定的=「彼は己のが有したる悉皆の書を讀みたりき」ノ二種ノ意義ヲ合シタルモノニシテ其意ハ「彼は己のが有したる

多からざる書を悉く讀みたりきノ意=歸ス

註 前節ノ *little, a little, the little* ノ説明ハ直チニ取ツテ以テ本節ノ *few, a few, little* ノ説明ニ應用スルコトヲ得ベシ

9. (345) *Many a, a many.* 此ノ兩句前者ニハ其ノ次ニ單數名詞ヲ用ヒ後者ニハ其ノ次ニ複數名詞ヲ用フ。即チ

(a) *Many a* ノ *a* ハ *one* (一個又一人)ノ意ニシテ *many a man* ト言ヘバ「一人の數倍」即チ「多數の人」ノ意ナリ此ノ故ニ *many* ハ此ノ句ニ於テ倍數形容詞 (Multiplicative Numeral) ノ働ヲ有ス例ヘバ

Many a youth and *many a* maid

Dancing beneath greenwood shade.—*Milton.*

(數多き青年と數多き處女は綠樹の蔭のみに踊りつゝ)

(b) *A many* ノ *many* ハ集合名詞ノ働ヲ有シ其ノ次ニ *of* ナル前置詞ヲ畧セリ。例ヘバ

They* have not shed *a many* tears,

Dear eyes, since first I knew them well.—*Tennyson.*

(彼等可愛しき眼は予が彼等を知りにし以來嘗て多くの涙を溢さざりき)

This many summers on a sea of glory.—*Shakspeare.*

(榮譽の海上にての此の多の夏)

散文ニテハ *a many* ノ間ニ *great* ナル語ヲ挿入スルヲ最も普通トス *A great many men* ト云ヘバ *of* 省略シアリテ *many* ハ集合名詞ノ働ヲ有シ *a large number of men* (多數の人)ノ意ナリ *A few books* ノ如キ句ニ於テモ之ト

等シク of ヲ其ノ次ニ省畧シテ a few ヲ集合名詞ト見做スコトヲ得ベシ

備考 古代英語ニテハ “Menig” ナル語ハ集合名詞ニシテ a multitude (群集) 若クハ a large number (多数) ヲ意味シ “manig” ハ不定數形容詞 (Indefinite Numeral Adjective) ニシテ “many” (多数の) ヲ意味セシナリ。然ルニ近代英語ニテ many ハ a many ナル句ニ於テ menig = 等シク many a ナル句カ又ハ單ニ many ノミニテ用ウル時ハ manig = 等シキ故ニ many ノ一ヲ以テ上記ノ二者ニ相ヒ通スルコトナレリ。せきすびあノ文ニモ many ヲ集合名詞トシテ “a many of our bodies (我々の体の多数) ナル句アリ

10. (346) 定數詞 (Definite Numeral Quantities) ハ時トシテ集合名詞タルコトアリ。而シテ many ノ場合ニハ其ノ次ニ of ヲ省畧セリ

A dozen (of ナ略ス) sheep; a million (of ナ略ス) apples.

(一ダズの羊)

(一百万の林檎)

A hundred (of ,,) years; a thousand (of ,,) years.

(一百年)

(一千年)

A hundred thousand (of ,,) rupees

(十萬ルーピー)

去レド a hundred thousand ノ代リニ a lac ヲ用フル時ハ a lac rupees ニアラズシテ A lac of rupees トセザル可カラズ

* They ハ次行ノ dear eyes ナ指ス

Demonstrative Adjectives.

指示形容詞

11. (347) Definite Demonstratives. — 指示形容詞ノ用法ハ次ニ示スガ如シ。即チ

(a) This, these. 手近ノ事物ハ此ニ形容詞ヲ以テ指示ス。例ヘバ

This tree (此の樹木); these trees (此等の樹木).

註 this ハ單數ノ名詞ニ添ヘ用ヒ these ハ複數ノ名詞ニ添ヘ用フ即チ these ハ this ノ複數ナリ

此ニ語ハ時トシテハ意義ヲ強メンガ爲ニ所有ノ意義ニテ用フルコトアリ。例ヘバ

These eyes (= my own eyes) saw the deed.

(此等の眼が即チ予自身の兩眼が其の所爲を見たりき)

(b) That, those, you, yonder. — 此等ノ形容詞ハ一層遠隔ナル事物ヲ指示ス。例ヘバ

That tree (那の樹木); those tree (那れ等の樹木); you 若クハ yonder tree (or trees) (那の向ふの樹木)

備考 you 若クハ yonder ハ時ニ於テノ外カ見請ケラレルコト殆ント稀ニシテ。單數名詞ニモ複數名詞ニモ何ツレニモ添ヘ用フルコトヲ得

註 That ハ單數ニ限リ those ハ複數ニ限ル

(c) Such. 此形容詞ハ「此の種類ノ如き」又ハ「彼の種類ノ如き」ノ意ニテ恰モ記ルシ終リタル事物ヲ指スカ

又ハ將ニ記ルサントスル事物ヲ指ス。例ヘバ

(1) His praise of me was not sincere: I do not like *such* a man (或ハ *such* men).

彼が予を讃むる言葉は誠意より出づるに非ず。予は此の如き人(或ハ此の如き人々)を好まず

(2) *Such* food as we get here does not suit me.

(我々が此處に得る所の此の如き食物は予に適せず)

第一例ニ於ケル *such* ハ御世辭ヲ云フ如キ此ノ如キ人ノ意ニテ丁度記ルシ終リタルモノヲ指シ第二例ニ於ケル *such* ハ此處ニ得ル如キト次ニ記サントスルモノヲ指ス

Such ハ又タ之ヲ不定指示形容詞 (Indefinite Demonstrative) トシテ用ヒラル。此ノ如キ場合ニハ前ニ記サレタルモノヲ指サズシテ其ノ指ス所ノモノハ不定ナリ

He called at my house on *such* a day and gave *such* and *such* an answer to his questions.

(彼は何時なりしか或日予を訪へり而して予は彼れの問に對して何になりしか某々の答を與へたりき)

Such a day ハ some day or there (何時何日ト判然ならずも何時か一度) に等しく *such* and *such* an answer ハ some answer or ther. (何を云ふ答辯と判然覺へざるも何にか答辯を) = 等シ

備考 *such* ノ副詞ノ形ナル *so* ハ上ト同様ニ不定ノ意義ニ用ヒラル。例ヘバ

A week or *so* (即ち a week or more).

(一週間若くは其位即チ一週間内外)

(d) **The same, self-same, very same.** 此等ノ形容詞ハ凡テ前ニ記ルサレタル事物ヲ指ス。何ツレモ同一ノ意味ニシテ其中 *self-same* ト *very same* ハ *same* ヨリモ意義強シトス

You told him to come here to-morrow; and I gave him *the same* (或ハ *theself-same* 或ハ *the very same*) answer.

(汝が彼に明日此處に来るべき旨を告げたり而して予もまた彼に同様の答をなしたりき)

(e) **The other.** —— 前ニ記ルサレタル二事物ノ中 *the other* ト云ヘバ第二ノモノヲ表ハシ *the one* ト云ヘバ第一ノモノヲ表ハス。例ヘバ

Two women shall be grinding at the mill; *the one* shall be taken, and *the other* left.

(二人の女磨ひき居らん一人は捕へられ他の一人は殘さるべし)

The other day. —— 此ノ特殊ナル句ハ不定ノ意義ヲ有シ近キ頃ノコト從フテ現在ナラザル或日ノ意ナリ

He came to see me *the other day*.

(彼は先項予に會はん爲に來りたりき)

此ノ *the other day* ハ何日と精確に予は思ひ出す能はざるも何つか此の頃の或(即チ先頃)ノ意ナリ

12. (348) 定指示形容詞ヲ用ヒテ或ル關係代名詞ノ前ニアリテ之ガ先行言タル名詞ヲ指示セシムルコト甚ク多シトス

例へば

This man whom you now see came here to-day.

(汝が今見る此の人は昨日此處に來りたりき)

此ノ文ニ於テ man ハ whom ナル關係代名詞ノ前ニアリテ之ガ先行言トナレル名詞ニシテ this ナル定指示形容詞依ニテ指示セラル

That book which you are reading is mine.

(汝が讀みつゝある其の書は手のものなり)

That ハ定指示形容詞ニシテ which ナル代名詞ノ先行言タル名詞 book ヲ指示ス

He is not such a clever student as you are.

(彼は汝の如き伶俐なる學生にあらず)

As ナル語ハ such 或ハ as 或ハ the same ノ後トニアル時ハ關係代名詞ニ代用セラルモノニシテ此文ニハ such ナル語アレバ關係代名詞トナリ之ニ對スル先行言ハ student ニシテ such ハ student ヲ指示スナリ

You are reading the same book that I read many years ago.

(汝は予が數年前讀みたる同一の書を読みたり)

13. (349) **The Indefinite Demonstratives.** (不定指示形容詞)ノ用法次ノ如シ

(a) **A, an, a certain.** — 此等ノ形容詞ハ單數名詞ニ添へ用ヒテ其ノ名詞ノ示ス所ノ人間又ハ事物ハ特ニ何ツレノ人間又ハ何ツレノ事物ヲ指シテ意味スルニアラ

ザルヲ示ス。 *A man*(或人), *a certain man*(或人), *an apple*(或林檎)ノ如シ

*Certain*モ之ト同ジク特ニ或ルモノヲ定メズシテ複數名詞ニ添へ用ヒラル 例へば *certain men*(或人)々ノ如シ

(b) **One.** — 此語ハ通例數形容詞ナリト雖モ、又タ次ノ如キ意味ニテ不定指示形容詞トシテ用キラレ得ルナリ。即チ

He came one day to see.

(彼は一日予に面會に來りたりき)

此ノ *one day* ハ何ツノ日ナリシカハ想ヒ出ス能ハサルモ或日ノコトノ意ナリ

One Mr. James came to see me

(ゼームス氏に會へる或人予に面會に來りたりき)

One ハ其人は予の馴染なき人なれどゼームスと名乗れる或人ノ意ナリ

(c) **Any.** — 此ノ語ハ a 若クハ an ヨリモ意義強ク、單數名詞ニモ複數名詞ニモ添へ用フルヲ得ベシ。例へば

Any man could do that.

(何人も其を爲し得たり)

any man ハ *any and every* (如何なる人も悉く即チ何人も)ノ意ナリ

You may take any books that you like best.

(汝は最も気に入る何づれの書物を取りても可なり)

any books ハ特に何の書物に限らず何つれの書物にて
もノ意ナリ

(d) **Some.** — 此ノ語ハ二種ノ意味ニ用キラル即チ特
ニ何ツレノ人間又ハ何ツレノ事物ト限ラザルコトヲ示
ス意味ト定數ヲ不定數ニ爲ス意味ノ二ナリ

(1) Some men called here to-day.

(或人今日此處を訪ひたりき)

Some men ハ其の誰れたるやを予は知らずと雖も或人
がトノ意ナリ即チ其ノ訪ヒ來リタル人ハ何人ト特ニ指ス
ニ非ズシテ唯々漠然或人ノ意ナリ

(2) He owes me some twenty rupees.

(彼は予に約二十ルーピーの負債あり)

some 20 rupees ハ畧ボ二十「ルーピー」ニシテ二十「ル
ーピー」内外ノ意ナリ

(e) **Another, any other, other.** — 此三ノ中 another
(單數名詞ニ添ヘ用ヒ)ト other (複數名詞ニ添ヘ用ヒ)
ハ肯定文ニ用ヒ. any other (單數名詞ニモ複數名詞ニ
モ添ヘ用フ)ハ否定文ニ用フ. 例ヘバ

We have another man (或ハ other men) to-day. (肯定文)

(我等は今日他の人(或ハ他の人々)を見たり)

We have not seen any other man or men to-day. (否定文)

(我等は今日他の人を一人も或ハ他の如何なる人々をも見ざり
し)

時トシテハ other ヲ than ノ前ニ用フルコトアリ此ノ時
ハ other ヲ than ノ直グ前若クバ可及的の近ク前ニ置カ

ザル可カラズ. 例ヘバ

He has no books other than Sanskrit.

(彼は梵語の外には何人の書物をも有せず)

此ノ文ハ other ヲ books ノ前ニ置キ than ヲ離レシメ
テ he has no other books than Sanskrit. ト記ルスヨリモ優
レリトス. 此上ノ文ノ other than ハ different from (…より
異りたる)或ハ Except (除きて)ノ意ナリ. 此ノ場合ニ
than ハ前置詞ナリ

註 Than ガ前置詞ナルヨシヲ特ニ記ルセルハ than ハ用ヒ方ニ從ヒテ
前置詞トモナリ又々接續詞トモナルモノナレバ特ニ前置詞ナリト注意シ
タリ即チ上文ニ於テ than ハ Sanskrit ナ資格トシテ前置詞ナリ
I esteem you more than they esteem you (予が汝を敬重すること彼
等がなすよりも大なり)ノ文ニテ than ハ I esteem you more ト they
esteem you ノ二文ヲ接續スルモノニシテ接續詞ナリ

13. (350) **Some, any.** — 此ノ二語ガ或ハ指示形容詞トナ
リ或ハ量形容詞トナリ或ハ數形容詞トナルハ全ク其ノ用ヒ
ラルノ意義ノ如何ニヨルナリ

- (1) Some man called here to-day. 不定指示形容詞
(或人々今日此處に訪ひ來りたりき)
- (2) Give me some bread. 不定量形容詞
(予に若干量の麵包を與へよ)
- (3) Give me some loaves of bread. 不定數形容詞
(予に若干数の塊麵包を與へよ)

- (1) Take *any* book that you like best. 不定指示形容詞
(何れにても汝が最も好む書物を取れ)
- Any* (2) He has not had *any* bread 不定量形容詞
(彼は幾くらかの麵包をも有せず)
- (3) Did you bring *any* loaves? 不定數形容詞
(汝は幾個かの塊り麵包を持來りしや)

此ノ二形容詞ハ其ノ指示スル所共ニ不定ナリト雖モ次ノ例ニ依テ知ラル、如ク some ハ之ヲ any ニ比シテ其ノ不定ノ程度小ナリ。即チ

Did *any* man call here to-day?

(何人が今日此處に訪ひ來りしや)

Yes; *some* man did call.

(然り或人訪來れり)

Take *any* book that you like;

(何れにても汝が好む書物を取るべし)

but you must take *some*.

(されど汝等は必ず幾冊かを取りざる可からず)

Can you come at *some* hour to-day?

(汝は今日の何時か來り得るや)

Yes, at *any* hour you like.

(然り何時にても御好む時間に)

註 第一例ニ就キテ言ハシカ等シク「或る人」ノ意ナリト雖モ any man ハ甲カ乙カ丙カ丁カ或ハ其他ノ人々ヲ指スナ一切不定ナリト雖モ some man ハ其ノイ定中ノ此處ニ訪ヒ來リタル人々ニ指スモノナレバ any man 曰リモ其ノ指ス所ハ皆々定マレルカ知シ

Distributive Adjective and Phrases.

分配形容詞及ビ分配句

14.(351) **Each other, one another.** 此ノ兩句ハ各々一ノ分配形容詞ト一ノ不定指示形容詞ノ相合シタルモノナルヲ見ル即チ一ハ each ト other 一ハ each ニ同意ナル one ト another 而シテ其ノ用法ハ次ノ如シ

(a) **Each other.**—二人ノ人或ハ二個ノ事物ニツキテ之ヲ用フ。例ヘバ

The two men struck *each other* (即チ each man struck the other man.)

二人は撃ち合ひけり(即チ各々他の者を撃ちけり)

(b) **One another.**—二人以上ノ人又ハ二個以上ノ事物ニツキテ之ヲ用フ。例ヘバ

They all loved *one another* (即チ each man loved every other man)

彼等は互に相ひ愛しけり(即チ各自は他の何れもの人を愛しけり)

註 此ノ場合ハ二人以上ノ人ナリ

15.(352) 次ノ如キ方法ニヨリテモ亦タ分配形容詞ノ意味ヲ表ハスコトヲ得ベシ

(a) **By** ナル前置詞ニ依テ。例ヘバ

They went out two by two 或ハ by twos.

(彼等は二人宛出でゆきけり)

(b) Two and two, (二人宛), three and three (三人宛)ノ

如キ句 = 於ケル and = 依テ. 例ヘバ

They went out *two and two*.

(彼等は二人宛出て行きけり)

(c) At a time (一度に) ナル句 = 依テ. 例ヘバ

They went out *two at a time*.

(彼等は一度に二人宛出て行きけり)

(d) "A piece" ナル句 = 依テ. 例ヘバ

The twenty men had a gun *a piece* (= had each a gun)

(二十人の人は各々一挺の銃を有しけり)

各自に一挺づゝ有したりノ意ナリ

(e) "Respective" (夫れ夫れの) ナル形容詞 = 依テ. 例

ヘバ

They went to their *respective* home.

(彼等は夫れ夫れ己が家に歸りけり)

即チ彼等は各々各自身の家に行けりノ意ナリ

次に掲ぐる諸文中に於て誤りを見出さば悉く之を訂正すべし

1. I have not had some breakfast this morning.

予は今朝何等の朝食をもなさず

some ヲ any = 改メザル可カラズ

2. Little money is better than none.

少許の金も皆無より優れり

little ヲ a little = 改メザル可カラズ

3. The three partners in that firm disliked each other.

那の会社の三人の組合人は互に嫌焉たらず

each other ヲ one another = 改メザル可カラズ

4. Bring me any water to drink.

予は飲用水を持來れ

any ヲ some = 改メザル可カラズ

5. I have no any books to read. Can you bring me few?

予は讀むべき書物を有せず 汝は數冊を手に持來り與るや

前文ノ no any ヲ 單ニ no トスベシ 後文ノ few ヲ a few

= 變ゼザル可カラズ

6. He was sorry to find that he had a little leisure left.

彼は最早少しの暇もなかりしを見て悲みたりき

a little ノ a ヲ 省キ little トセザル可カラズ

7. Few remarks from you on that subject will not be out of place.

那の問題に関する貴下の二三點の所見を洩し下さるも當を失するにあらざるべし

few ヲ a few = 改メザル可カラズ

8. I wish you would stay here a few days longer.

予は御身が尙ほ數日間此の處に滞留せん事を願ふ

改ムべき箇所ナシ

9. Did any man call here to-day?

今日此の處に何人が訪ひ來りしや

Yes, any man called at four o'clock.

然り四時に成人訪ひ來りたり

後文ノ any man called ノ any ヲ some = 改メザル可

カラス

10. The mother and son were deeply attached to one another.

件の母子は深く相愛着したりき

one another フ each other = 改メザル可カラズ

11. Of the two prisoners that were detained in jail every one has escaped.

獄屋の中に繋かれたる二囚各々逃去したりき

every one フ each = 改メザル可カラズ

12. He has finished reading a few books that he had.

彼は其の所蔵の多からざる書冊を悉く讀み終りたり

a few フ the few = 改メザル可カラズ

13. Budapest is a Hungarian city.

ブタペストは匈牙利の一都府なり

a フ an = 改メザル可カラズ(hがsilentナル故=sec§99)

14. A clock is an useful piece of furniture.

置時計は有用なる家具なり

an フ a = 改メザル可カラズ(uがyooト響ク故=)

15. It is a common, but unjust, belief that an one eyed man must be cunning.

片眼の人は其の性必ず狡猾なりとは普通信ぜらる所なれど正しからず

an フ a = 改メザル可カラズ(oがwuト響ク故=)

16. The old man, addressing his four sons for the last time, said he hoped they would always stand by each other and abstain from quarreling.

Each other フ one another = 改メザル可カラズ

那の老人は其の同人の息子の遺言として述べたる所は彼等は互に相輔け合ひ兄弟贖を聞くを慎むべき述べたりき

§ 2.—On the Idiomatic Use of Articles.

冠論の慣用法に就きて

16. (353) 通則トシテハ單數ノ普通名詞ハ其ノ前ニ一ノ冠詞ヲ有セザル可カラズ 例ヘバ I saw dog ト言フヲ得ズ。 I saw a dog 或ハ the dog (予ハ犬を見たり或ハ其の犬を見たり)

(a) 若シ其ノ普通名詞ヲシテ特ニ或ルモノヲ限リテ指サシメントスル時ハ定冠詞ヲ用フ。例ヘバ

Let us go and bathe in the river.

(我等をして行いて彼の河に浴せしめよ)

斯ク the river トスル時ハ其ノ河ハ我々ノ家ノ近クノ河又ハ我々が常ニ浴シツケ居ル河ヲ指スモノトス

This settles the matter.

(是にて此の件は決定す)

斯ク the matter トスル時ハ我等が從事ナシ居ル事件ヲ指スナリ

They struck him in the face.

(彼等は彼れの顔を打ちけり)

the face ハ彼れ自身の顔ナリ

斯ク the ヲ用フル時ハ其ノ名詞ノ示ス所ノ人間又ハ事物

ヲ或ル特定ノ人間又ハ事物ニ制限スルナリ

(b) 若シ其ノ普通名詞ヲ一般ニ通ゼシメントスル時ハ不定冠詞ヲ用フ。例ヘバ

A tiger is a fierce animal.

(虎は猛烈なる獣なり)

A cat is not so faithful as a dog.

(猫は犬程忠實ならず)

斯ク不定冠詞ヲ用フル時ハ「那の虎」「此の虎」又ハ「那の猫」「此の猫」ト特ニ或ル虎ヲ指シ或ル猫ヲ指スモノニアラズシテ「何の虎にても」即チ「虎一般」ノ意ナリ猫モ亦タ然リ

備考 A ハ one ヲ短縮シタルモノナレバ時トシテハ a ヲ one ノ意義ニテ用フルコトアリ。例ヘバ

A stitch in time saves nine.

(機に適ふたる一針は能く九針を節す)

Two of a trade should live apart.

(二人の同業者は離れて住せざる可からず)

註 上の場合ニテハ a ハ one ノ意義ニテ用ヒタルモノニシテ a stitch ハ one stitch ニ等シク a trade ハ one trade 即チ the same trade ニ同シ

17.(354) 普通名詞ヲ複數ニテ用フル時ハ或ル特定ノ複數事物又ハ人間ヲ指サシメントスル時ニアラザレバ其ノ前ニ定冠詞ヲ附ス可カラズ。例ヘバ

Storks gobble up frogs.

(鴻は蛙を食す)

即チ鴻は皆な蛙を食すとの意ナリ

去レド若シ手クニアル水溜ニ居ルトスル如キ若干數ノ鴻ト若干數ノ蛙ノコトヲ話シ居ルトセバ次ノ如クセザル可カラズ

Look! the storks are gobbling up the frogs.

(見よかの鴻等は其等の蛙を食食なし居れり)

即チ此ノ文ニテハ其ノ鴻モ蛙モ皆ナ見ヘ居リテ那れ其れト指セシナリ

18.(355) 固有名詞物質名詞若クハ抽象名詞ハ何ツレモ普通名詞トシテ用ヒラル時ノ外ガ其ノ前ニ冠詞ヲ附セズ例ヘバ

He is the Nestor of the service.

(彼は此の職のチストルなり)

Nestor ハ

the eldest man (最も古る顔)

Sugar-cane is one of the grasses.

(甘蔗は草の一種なり)

元來 grass ハ物質名詞ナレドモ茲ニハ之ヲ複數トシテ普通名詞ニ用ヒ草類(kinds of grass)ヲ意味セリ grass ヲ物質名詞トシテ用フル時ハ總テ草類ヲ一括シテ草ト云ヒ斯ク普通名詞トシテ複數ニ用フル時ハ甘蔗類トカ竹類トカ芝ノ類トカ牧草ノ類トカ草ノ有ユル種類ヲ指スナリ

He is a justice of peace.

(彼は治安判事なり)

元來 Justice ハ抽象名詞ナレド茲ニハ裁判官ノ意ニテ普通名詞ニ用ヒタリ

19.(356) The ハ時トシテ或ル事物ノ階級若クハ種類ヲ示スニ用ヒラルコトアリ。斯ク名詞ニ定冠詞ヲ附シ同階級中ノ一個物ヲ取リ以テ其階級全躰ヲ代表セシムナリ。次ノ三文章ハ何ツレモ同一ノ意義ナリ

The lion is a noble beast.

(獅子は貴き獣なり)

A lion is a noble beast.

(”)

Lions are noble beasts.

(”)

以上ノ三文ハ言ヒ現ハシ方コソ異ナレ何ツレモ同一ノ意義ニ歸ス第一ノ the lion ハ即チ上ニ云ヘル所ノ同階級中ノ一個ヲ以テ階級全躰ヲ代表セシメタルモノ也此ノ場合ノ the ヲ名詞ヲ制限スル場合ノ the ト混同ス可カラズ茲ニハ獅子なる獸ノ種類ハノ意ナリ

20.(357) The ヲ普通名詞ノ前ニ置ク時ニ此ノ the ニ依テ其ノ普通名詞ヲ抽象名詞ノ意義トナスコトアリ

He felt the patriot (the patriotic spirit or feeling) rise within his breast.

(彼は己の胸中に愛國的精神の湧起するを覺へき)

元來 Patriot ハ普通名詞トシテハ愛國者ノ意ナレド茲ニハ愛國的精神若クハ愛國的感情ノ意ナリ

He acted the lord (the lordly or overbearing character) wherever he went.

(彼は到る所に貴族的の動作をなしたりき)

the lord ハ貴族ノ性質若クハ強傲尊大ナル性質ノ意ナリ

He allowed the father (his fatherly feelings) to be overruled by the judge (his sense of duty as a judge), and declared his own son to be guilty.

(彼は己のが父たるの情を己のれ裁判官としての義務心の制するに委かして己のが子を有罪と宣告したりき)

此ノ the father ハ己のが父として有する子を愛する情ノ意ニシテ the judge ハ己のが職務の裁判官なりとの義務の觀念ノ意ナリ

21.(358) 通則トシテハ固有名詞ハ其ノ前ニ the ヲ附ス可カラズ。去レド次ニ掲グル所ノ場合ハ例外ナリトス。即チ

(a) 河の名 例ヘバ the Ganges (ガンジス河), the Indus (インダス河), the Nerbudda (ナルブツダ河), the Rhine (ライン河), the Danube (ダニューブ河)。

(b) 群島の名 例ヘバ the Andaman islands (アンダマン群島), the East Indies (東印度諸島), the Hebrides (ヘブリダス群島) (然レドモ各個獨立の島ニハ the ヲ

附セズ 例へバ Ceylon (錫倫島), Ireland (愛蘭土島), Sicily (シハリー島).

(c) 連山の名 例へバ *the Himalayas* (ヒマラヤ連山), *the Vindhya* (ヴインヂアス連山), *the Alps* (アルプ連山). 然レドモ 各個獨立ノ山ニハ *the* ヲ附セズ 例へバ Mount Abu (アブ山), Mount Everest (エヴェレスト山), Parasnath (パラスナス山).

(d) 海峽・湖・海・及び大洋の名 例へバ *the Palk Straits* (パーク海峽), *the Straits of Babelmandeb* (バベルマンデツプ海峽), *the Gulf of Cambay* (カムベール灣), *the Persian Gulf* (波爾斯亞灣), *the Bay of Bengal* (ベンガル灣), *the Arabian Sea* (亞刺比亞海), *the Mediterranean Sea* (地中海), *the Indian Ocean* (印度洋), *the Atlantic Ocean* (大西洋).

(e) 州名ニハ *the* ヲ附スルニ甚ク稀ナリ 例へバ Bengal (ベンガル州), Behar (ベハル州), Orissa (オリッサ州), Assam (アッサム州), Oudh (ウード州) 等 印度ニテ州名ニ *the* 附ラスルハ *the Punjab* (パンジャブ州) ノ唯ダ一ノ例外アルノミ

(f) 書物固有名ニハ通例 *the* ヲ附ス 例へバ *the Bible* (聖書), *the Ramayan* (喇嘛經) 然レドモ若シ著者ノ名ヲ以テ書物ノ名トセルモノニハ *the* ヲ附セズ 例へバ I have read *Shakspeare*. (余ハシェクスピアを讀みたり)

備考 次ニ掲グルモノニハ *the* ヲ附セズ

都市の名 例へバ London (倫敦), Calcutta (カルカッタ市).

岬の名 例へバ Cape Comorin (コモリン岬), Cape Horn (ホーン岬).

邦國の名 例へバ England (英吉利斯), India (印度).

大陸の名 例へバ Asia (亞細亞), Europe (歐羅巴).

孤島の名 例へバ Ceylon (錫倫島), Sicily (シハリー島).

孤立の山名 例へバ Mount Abu (アブ山), Parasnath (パラスナス山), Everest (エヴェレスト山).

湖の名 例へバ Lake Sambhar (サムバー湖), Lake Chilka (チルカ湖), Lake Huron (フーロン湖).

22. (359) Omission of Articles (冠詞の省略).

通則トシテ單數普通名詞ノ前ニハ何等カノ冠詞ナル可カラズ去レド次ノ如キ例外アルコトヲ注意セザル可カラズ即チ

(a) 固有名詞ノ前ニアル尊號若クハ職業

Queen Victoria (ヴィクトリア女皇); *King George I.* (ジョージ第一世王); *Lord Ashley* (アシュレー卿); *Saint Paul* (聖ポール); *Judge Anson* (アンソン判事); *General Roberts* (ロバーツ將軍); *Father Ignatius* (イグナチアス和尚); *Victoria, Queen of England* (英國女皇ヴィクトリア); *George I., King of England* (英國々王ジョージ第一世).

(b) 他動詞ト之ニ續ク所ノ其ノ賓言ニテ成レル熟語ニ於テハ件ノ賓言トシテ動詞ノ後ニ來ル所ノ普通名詞ハ冠詞ト數ノ差別ヲ一切度外視シテ之ヲ用フ。 例ヘバ

The trees struck *root* (*the roots* トセズ) into the ground.
(樹は地に根つきけり)

The boys leave *school* (*the school* トセズ) at four o'clock.
(男兒等は四時に學校を辞す)

Students must give *ear* (*the ears* トセバ) to what the teacher tells them.

(學生は其の師の已れ等に告ぐる所に耳を傾けざる可からず)

He sent *word* * that he would come soon.

(彼は近々來るよしを傳言したりき)

You cannot set *foot* in this house.

(汝は此の家に踏入るを得ず)

He shook *hands* with his old friends.

(彼は其の舊友等と握手したりき)

We will keep *house* in this village.

(我々は此の村に家を構ふべし)

The king resolved to give *battle* to his enemies.

(王は敵を攻撃せんを決心したりき)

The sailors cast *anchor* for the night, and set *sail* again next day.

(船頭等は泊りの爲に投錨し翌日再び出帆なしけり)

The pile of logs has taken *fire*, or caught *fire*.

* to send word 熟語にして「傳ふ、使者を以て傳言を告ぐ」ノ意

(材木の堆積火を發したりき)

He took *breath*, when he rose up out of the water.

(彼は水面に上り出するや息をつきけり)

To keep *house*. To follow *suit*. To do *penance*.

(一家を構ふ) (眞似る) (懺悔す)

註 他動詞其ノ次ニ賓言ヲ有シテ一ノ句ヲナシ此ノ句ハ既ニ普通熟語トシテ用ヒラレ少シモ疑點ヲ挾ムモノナキマテニ至レルモノニテハ其ノ賓言タル普通名詞ハ冠詞ヲ附スベキ筈ノモノモ冠詞ヲ附セズ又タ複數トナスベキモノモ單數ノモノニテ用フルナリ第一例ノ *root* ハ意味ノ上ヨリ普通ノ文法上ノ規定ニ從ヘバ *the roots* トセザル可カラズト雖モ單ニ *root* トノ用ヒ却テ慣用ニ適セリ 第二例ノ *school* ハ其等ノ學生ノ通フ學校ニテ或ル特定ノ學校ナレバ *the school* トセザル可カラザルヲ唯ダ *school* トナシ第三例ノ *ears* モ諸學生ノ耳ナレバ *the ears* トスベキヲ單ニ *ear* トセリ

(c) 一ノ前置詞ト之ニ續ク所ノ賓言ニテ成ル所ノ句ニ於テハ此ノ如キ句ガ凡テノ人ニモ凡テノ場合ニモ等シク用ヒラルベキモノナル時ハ此ノ賓言タル普通名詞ノ前ニ冠詞ヲ省ク。 例ヘバ

Some came *by land*, and some *by water*.

(陸上より來れる人もあり水上より來れる人もありたき)

It would be better to go *on foot* than *on horseback*:

(乗馬にてよりも徒歩にて行く方よかるべし)

He is out *at sea*, *on board ship*.

(彼は船上にありて海上に泛へり)

A rat is quite *at home*, when it is *under ground*.

(鼠は地下にある時は全く人が住室内にある如き心地す)

Men who are *in jail* are sometimes made to work *out*

of doors.

(牢屋に在る人々も時さして戸外に勞役せしめらる)

He is a scholar *by name*, but not *in fact*.

(彼は名は學者なれども其實は然からず)

He fell sick *at school*, and is now *in bed*.

(彼は學校にて病にかゝり今ま病床中にあり)

Those who work hard *by day* must not work *by night* also.

(晝間過激に働く者は夜間は働く可からず)

He is *over head and ears in debt*, or *in trouble*, etc.

(彼は全く負債だらけなり或は難儀だらけなり)

He begins work *at daybreak* and leaves off *at sunset*.

(彼は日出に仕事を始め日没に之を歇む)

Such food is not fit *for man or beast*.

(斯の如き食物は人間にも果た獸類にも適せず)

Speak the truth *in court*, whether you have been *at fault* or not.

(汝がよし過を犯したりさも或は犯さざりしをも 法庭にては唯だ眞實を述べべし)

We shall never get this *for love*, but you might *for money*.

(我等が情愛を以てするも 之を得ることなからん 去れど汝は金錢を以てせば得ることを得ん)

The ship is riding *at anchor*,* and the sailors are now

* to ride at anchor=to be anchored 碇泊す

at ease.

(船は碇泊なし居りて水夫等は今や安氣なり)

This will be paid *at sight* or *on demand*.

(是は一覽の上直ちに又は請求次第に支拂はれん)

I met your old friend *at dinner* to-day.

(予は今日晝餐の節汝の舊友にあひたりき)

He lends out money *at interest*; for he has much cash *in hand*.

(彼は多額の現金を手許に有する故に利子を取りて金を貸出す)

There is nothing *on earth* so pure as sea-air.

(海上の空氣の如く純潔なるものは地上にあるなし)

備考 原級形容詞ノ前ノ the ノ用法ハ §366 ヲ参照シ比較級形容詞ノ前ノ用法ハ §370 ヲ参照シ最上級ノ形容詞ノ前ノ用法ハ §371 備考1 ヲ参照スベシ

練 習

次の例題につきて冠詞の必要ある所には之を挿入し不用なる者は除きて文章を書き改むべし (原書171頁)

- (1) I saw dog coming toward me.
dog ノ前 = a ヲ添ユベシ即チ
I saw a dog coming toward me.
(予は一犬予の方に来るを見たりき)
- (2) The men are rational beings.

誤リナシ

(人は理性的動物なり)

- (3) You should use a well seasoned timber in building a house.

well-seasoned timber ノ前ノ aヲ削ル

You should use well-seasoned timber in building a house.

(汝は家屋を建築するに當て充分乾れたる材木を用ひよ)

- (4) I am fond of strolling in wood in cool of the evening.
I am fond of strolling in a wood in the cool of the evening.

(予は夕方の涼しさに林中を遊歩するを好む)

- (5) The envy is an evil passion.

Envy is an evil passion.

(嫉みは悪情なり)

- (6) He gave very wise judgement.

He gave a very wise judgement.

(彼は甚だ賢ある判断を下したりき)

- (7) He is Daniel in wisdom.

He is a Daniel in wisdom.

(彼は智慧にかけては一個のダエエル(即ち智者ノ意)なり)

- (8) He ordered servant to leave room.

He ordered the servant to leave the room.

(彼は其の召使に坐を退るべき旨を命じけり)

- (9) We cannot easily live without the houses.

We cannot easily live without houses.

(吾人は家屋なくして安易に生活する能はず)

- (10) The honey is made by bees, and they extract it from the flowers.

Honey is made by bees, and they extract it from flowers.

(蜂蜜は蜜蜂の造る所にして彼等(蜂蜜)は之を花より吸ひ取る)

- (11) Fire broke out in our village.

A fire broke out in our village.

(我が村に火事起りたりき)

- (12) He always practised the justice.

He always practised justice.

(彼は常に公正を行なひたりき)

- (13) He was justice of the peace in Calcutta.

He was a justice of the peace in Calcutta.

(彼はカルカッタ州の治安判事なり)

- (14) He understands grammar taught in this book.

He understands the grammar taught in this book.

(彼は此の書に脱きたる文法を解す)

- (15) Your son, I fear, is not genius.

Your son, I fear, is not a genius.

(予は恐る汝の子は天才にあらざるを)

- (16) Ganges has overflowed its banks.

The Ganges has overflowed its banks.

(ゲンツス河は其の兩岸に氾濫したりき)

- (17) The mount Everest is highest in the world.

Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.

- (エゾアレスト山は世界第一の高山なり)
- (18) He wrote very good letter.
He wrote *a* very good letter.
(彼は甚だ見事なる書状を認めけり)
- (19) Language consists of the words.
Language consists of words.
(國語は語より成立す)
- (20) Some men never eat a flesh.
Some men never eat flesh.
(或る人々は肉食することなし)
- (21) India is large peninsula.
India is *a* large peninsula.
(印度は大なる半島なり)
- (22) Andamans are a group of islands.
The Andamans are a group of islands.
(アングマン諸島は一の群島なり)
- (23) Height of a man seldom exceeds six feet.
The height of a man seldom exceeds six feet.
(人の身長は六尺を越ゆること稀なり)
- (24) Oil is produced from the olives.
Oil is produced from olives.
(橄欖より油造り出さる)
- (25) Dead man tells no tales.
A dead man tells no tales.
(死人は物語をなさず即ち死人に口なし)
- (26) Your daughter is quite beauty.

- Your daughter is quite *a* beauty.
(汝の娘は全く美人なり)
- (27) The speech is one of our greatest faculties.
Speech is one of our greatest faculties.
(辨舌は吾人最大能力の一に屬す)
- (28) Bay of Bengal separates India from the Burma.
The Bay of Bengal separates India from Burma.
(ベンガル灣は印度とビルマを隔つ)
- (29) The Ceylon is beautiful island; and it is largest of
all the islands near India.
Ceylon is *a* beautiful island; and it is *the* largest of
all the islands near India.
(錫倫は美しき島にして印度附近の諸島中最大のものなり)
- (30) He was found asleep in thick of forest.
He was found asleep in *the* thick of *the* forest.
(彼は森の茂りの中に眠れるを見出されたりき)
- (31) He acted lord in that play.
He acted *the* lord in that play.
(彼は其の劇にて大名の役を演じたりき)
- (32) He received a serious blow in small of his back.
He received a serious blow in the small of *his* back.
(彼は彼れの背の細き所に酷き打撃を受けたりき)
- (33) The Mount Abu is in Rajputana.
Mount Abu is in Rajputana.
(アブ山はラヂェプタナ州にあり)

- (34) He was very fond of roaming in wilds of Scotland.
He was very fond of roaming in *the* wilds of Scotland.

(彼は蘇格蘭土の荒野に逍遙するを大に好みけり)

- (35) He restored sight to blind.
He restored sight to *the* blind.

(彼は盲者を視へしめたりき)

- (36) Live ass is better than dead lion.
A live ass is better than *a* dead lion.

(生ける驢馬は死せる獅子に優る)

- (37) You will never be Newton in astronomy.
You will never be *a* Newton in astronomy.

(汝は第一流天文学者たるこみなからん)

§ 3.—Adjectives Used As Nouns.

名詞として用ひたる形容詞

- 23.(350) 簡單ヲ目的トシテ形容詞ヲ名詞ニ代用スルコトヲ得。此ノ如キ場合ノ名詞ハ省略セラル、コトモアリ又タ全ク删除セラル、コトモアリ

註 is understood トハ文面ニ現ハレザレドモ文ノ構造上名詞ニ代用セラレタル形容詞ノ次ニ之ヲ略セラレアルモノトスルナリ altogether cancelled トハ全ク之ヲ除キ去リテ文面ニ現ハレザルノミナラズ文ノ構造上全ク其ノ語ナキモノトスルナリ

- 24.(361) 名詞ニ代用セラレタル形容詞ヲ複數カ、又ハ持格

ニ用フルコトヲ得ル場合ニハ最早名詞ハ删除セラレタルモノニシテ形容詞ハ完全ニ名詞ニ變化シタルモノナリ。何ニガ故ニ此ノ如キ形容詞ハ完全ニ名詞ニ變化セシヤト云フニ形容詞ナルモノハ持格ノ語尾ヲ有スルヲ得ズ又タ this ト that ヲ除キテハ形容詞ニ別ニ複數ノ形ヲ有スルモノナキニ今マ其形容詞ガ持格ノ語尾ヲ有シ又ハ複數ノ形ヲ有スニ至ル時ハ最早ヤ形容詞ニアラズシテ全ク名詞ニ變化シタルモノナレバナリ。例ヘバ

Nobles = noble men or noblemen. (貴族)

A noble's house = a nobleman's house. (一貴族の家)

I have told you many secrets = secret things. (予は汝に

數多の密事を告げたり) Nobles ト secrets ハ複數ノ形ヲトリテ名詞

トナリ noble's ハ持格形ヲトリテ名詞トナレリ

- 25.(362) 國語ノ名ヲ示ス爲ニ固有形容詞ヲ用フル時ニハ其ノ前ニ詞冠ヲ附セズ又タ次ニ名詞ヲ表ハスコトナシ。例ヘバ

He speaks *English*, but not *Hindi*.

(彼は英語を話すも印度を話さず)

The grammar of *English* is simpler than that of *Persian*.

(英語の文法はペルシア語の其よりも簡なり)

註 that = the grammar 即チペルシア語の文法

- 26.(363) 形容詞ノ或ルモノハ單數名詞トシテ用ヒラレ

或ルモノハ複數名詞トシテノミ用ヒラレ或ルモノハ單複兩數共ニ用ヒラル。即チ

(a) 單數名詞トシテノミ用ヒラルモノ

Our all (我等の凡ての物)。 The whole (全体)。 Our best (我等の有ゆる力)。 Our worst (我等の最大不幸)。 Much 多くの事(例ヘバ Much has been done(多の事なされたり)。 More 一層多くの事(例ヘバ More has been done)。 Little (例ヘバ Little has been done(爲されたる多かざりき))。 Less 一層少なき事(例ヘバ Less has been done)。

(b) 複數名詞トシテノミ用ヒラルモノ

Opposites(正反對の二物)。 Morals(道德)。 Contraries(反對の事) Particulars(細密の事)。 Movables(動産物)。 Eatables(食し得べき物)。 Drinkables(飲み得べき物)。 Valuables(大切なる物)。 Greens(野菜物)。 Sweets and bitters(人生の樂境と難境)。

Our betters(=men better than ourselves) (我等より上の者即チ我等より上位の者)。 Our equals(我等と同等者)。 The ancients(古代人)。 The moderns(近世人)。 The Commons(下院議員)。 The actuals(實事)。

(c) 單數名詞トシテモ複數名詞トシテモ用ヒラルモノ

A secret 密事 ; secrets. A liquid 液体 ; liquids. A solid 固体 ; solids. A total 概計 ; totals. A capital 資本 capitals. An elder 長者 ; elders. A senior 年長者, 先輩 ; seniors. A junior 少者, 後進者 ; juniors. A native

土人 ; natives. A mortal 死ある者 ; mortals. An inferior 劣者 ; inferiors. A superior 優者 ; superiors. A criminal 罪人 ; criminals.

27.(364) 分詞(實際ハ動詞狀形容詞)ハ普通ノ形容詞ト同一ノ方法ニテ複數名詞トシテ用ヒラルコトアリ。例ヘバ

He came here with all his *belongings*.
(彼は此處に彼れの有ゆる所有物を持ちて來りたりき)

I am much pleased with my *surroundings*.
(予は予の周圍の事物に對して甚だ喜ばし)

Let *bygones* be *bygones* (=let past offences be forgotten).

(過ぎ去りたる事は過ぎたる事とせしめよ 即ち過去の咎を追求非難するなからしめよ)

28.(365) 形容詞ガ略サレタル或名詞ヲ次ニ有シテ對ヲナシテ造レル所ノ俗用句若クハ慣用句アリ。例ヘバ

From bad to worse (愈々悪しく)。 "He is going from bad to worse" = (from a bad state to a worse one).

(彼は愈々悪しくなりゆく即ち悪しき状態より一層悪しき状態に陥りゆく)

The long and short (梗概要旨) "The long and short of the matter is," etc.(此の事件の要旨は……なり)

In black and white (筆録して、印刷して) "Let me see

it in black and white” (之を筆録して予に示せ即ち白紙の上に黒インキにて認て示せ)。

Through thick and thin (萬障を排して、如何なる妨碍あるに拘はらず)。“He makes his way through thick and thin” (彼は萬難を排して進む即ち密なる即ち困難なる妨碍を疎なる即ち平易なる妨碍を排しての意)。

From first to last. (始終常に) (即ち始より終までノ意)

At sixes and sevens (混亂の状態にて). = in a state of disorder. “The men of the house were all at sixes and sevens” (此家の人々は皆々混亂の状態にあり即ち不和の状態にあり) “Everything in the city is at sixes and sevens” (此の市の事物は悉く混亂の状態にあり即ち混雜の状にありき)

High and low. (有ゆる所に). “He searched for his property high and low” (彼は彼れの財産を有ゆる所に探り即ち高き處も低き處も、到る處に、那處も、此處にもノ意ナリ)

Right or wrong (正不正に拘はらず). “I intend to do this, right or wrong” (予は正不正に拘はらず是を爲さんとする即ち其の行爲の正しきにもせよ不正にもせよノ意)。

For better, for worse (幸不幸に關せず). “She married you for better, for worse” (for any good or evil that may fall to your lot hereafter). (彼女は幸不幸に關せず汝と婚せり即ち向後汝が幸運たらんも不運たらんも知れざるにノ意)。

Fast and loose (定見なく、操節なく). “He plays fast and

loose.” (彼が所爲は定見なし即ち己の心の向くまゝに或は手堅く或は緩に即ち無暗に、無考に)

Black and blue. (黒アザさなるまで) “He beat them black and blue” (so as to bring out black and blue marks on the skin). (彼は黒アザさなるまで彼等を打擲したりき即ち皮膚が黒やら青の斑痕の生ずるまで)

Right and left. (四方に、四面に) “He struck out right and left” (彼は四方に漂泊しけり即ち那方此方に) (to this side and that side). (strike out = wander さまやふ)

Slow and steady. (徐々にして不拔に) “Slow and steady (patient and steady progress) wins the race.” (徐々にして着々たらば競争に勝つ即ち忍耐不撓の進行はノ意ナリ)

For good, for good and all (= finally, permanently ; for all future consequences, good or evil). (免に、永久に即ち善きも惡しきも凡て將來の效果に拘はらず)

29. (366) **Adjectives preceded by “the”** (定冠詞を前に有する形容詞) 形容詞ノ前ニ冠詞ヲ附セバ次ニ掲グル三種ノ意義ニテ名詞トシテ用フルヲ得。即チ
(1) 管々人間ノミヲ表ハシ其意義常ニ複數ノ普通名詞トシテ。例ヘバ

None but *the brave* (= those men who are brave) deserves the fair.

(勇者即ち勇敢ある人々の外ハ住人の配偶を得るに適する者なし)

To the pure (=those persons who are pure) all things are pure.

(純潔なる者には(即チ純潔なる人々には)總ての物皆純潔なり)

The blind receive their sight; the lame walk; the dumb speak; the dead are raised up; to the poor the gospel is preached. —新約全書

(盲人は視,跛は歩み,啞は話し,死者は活かされ,貧者には福音説かる)

(2) 抽象名詞(單數)トシテ. 例ヘバ

The good (善良なる性質即チ一般の善)

The beautiful 美(美麗なる性質即チ一般の美) = that quality which is beautiful, = beauty in general.

All the motions of his nature were towards the true, the natural, the sweet, the gentle. —De Quincey.

(彼れの天性の動く所は凡て眞實, 自然, 美妙, 柔和に向てなりき)

(3) 事物ノ特殊ナル或ル部分ノ名稱トシテ

The white (=the white part) of the eye.

眼の白球(即チ白き部分)

The vitals (=the most vital parts) of the body.

身體の念所(即チ最も危険なる部分)

The thick (=the thickest parts) of the forest.

森の茂(即チ最も繁茂したる部分)

The wilds (=the wild parts) of a country.

國の荒野(即チ荒れたる部分)

The interior (=the inside part) of a house.

家屋の内部(即チ内側の部分)

The exteriors (=the outside parts) of a house.

家屋の外部(即チ外側の部分)

The middle (=the middle part) of a river.

河の中流(即チ真中の部分)

The small (=the smallest part) of the back.

背中の中細(即チ最も細き部分)

30.(367) 詩歌ノ中ニハ形容詞ハ其ノ前ニ何等ノ冠詞ヲモ有セズシテ名詞ニ代用セラルコトアリ. 例ヘバ

Fair is foul, and foul is fair. —Shakespeare.

(美しき者は汚れたり汚れたる者は美しき)

O'er rough and smooth she trips along. —Wordsworth.

(凹凸ある所をも平坦なる道を越へて彼女は歩み進みぬ)

From grave to gay, from lively to severe. —Pope.

沈着より快活に轉じ活潑より嚴酷に轉す

31.(368) 前置詞ト形容詞ヨリ成立ツ所ノ副詞數多アリテ此ノ如キモノニハ其ノ形容詞ノ次ニ或ル名詞ヲ畧シタリ.

Extent(範圍ヲ表ハス句). —On the whole (要するに, 全体, 一般に),

in the main (主として), in general (一般に), in particular

(殊に), at the full or in full (充分せば), at all (全く苟も,

如何にしても), not at all (全くならず, 絶へてなし), at most

(極々頂上の處に), at large (自由に, 十分に, 普く), in short (簡

短に云へば、略言せば), a little (僅少).

Time(時ヲ表ハス句).—At last (終に), at the latest (遅くとも), at first (最初には), to the last (終りまで), at present (現在は), for the present (現在は), in the past (過去に), in future (將來に), for the future (將來に), once for all (唯つた一度), before long (久からず), for long (久しく).

Manner (仕方ヲ表ス句).—In the right 正しく (即チ事の眞實なる若くば正しき側に), in the wrong 間違て, (即チ事の誤りたる側に), in the dark (確かむる能はず, 知らず), in common (同じく, 共有にて), on the loose (不規律に).

State (状態ノ意ヲ表ハス句).—At best (極くよくて), for the best (極くよくて), at worst (極く悪くて), on the alert (看守りて, 目を配りて).

§ 4.—Uses of Degrees of Comparison.

形容詞の比較度の用法

32.(369) **Positive degree** (元級) ——二人若クバ二事物ガ或ル性質ニ關シテ等シトスル時ニハ as...as ト共ニ元級ヲ用フ. 例ヘバ

This boy is *as* clever *as* that.

(此の男兒は那の男兒と同じく惻愴なり)

This boy is *not less* clever *than* that.

(此の男兒の惻愴さは那の男兒に譲らず)

That boy is *not more* clever *than* this.

(那の男兒の惻愴さは此の男兒に越へず)

第一例ハ此二兒が同様に惻愴なるなり第二例ト第三例ハ劣らず優らず即チ殆んど同様トノ意義ナレバ意味ノ上ヨリ云ヘバ當然元級ニ屬スベキモノナリ唯ダ less clever, more clever ハ其形比較級ナレバ not ナル否定辭ヲ以テ元級ノ意味クラシメタリ

33.(370) **Comparative Degree** (比較級).——二人ノ人間若クバ二個ノ事物ガ或ル性質ニ關シテ等シカラズトスル時ハ比較級ヲ用フ. 例ヘバ

(a) This boy is *more* clever 若クバ *cleverer than* that.

(此の男兒は那の男兒よりも惻愴なり)

(b) This boy is *the* cleverer *of the* two.

(此の男兒は二兒中の惻愴なる者なり)

備考 1. (a)ノ形ト (b)ノ形ハ同一ノ意義ニアラズ. 即チ (a)ノ形ハ單ニ一人ガ他ノ者ニ比シテ其ノ記スル所ノ性質ノ程度優ルノ意ナレモ (b)ノ形ハ二者ノ中ヨリ撰擇スルモノニシテ殆んど同様ニ二人共其ノ性質ヲ備フモ寧ろ一人ノモノガ一層優レリトナスノ意ナリ

備考 2. 比較級ヲ (b)ノ形即チ撰擇的意義ニテ用フル時ハ大抵察セラル、如ク其ノ前ニ定冠詞ヲ附スルコトヲ注意スベシ. 此レ定冠詞固有ノ働ハ事物ヲ特定ス即チ撰擇スル

ニ在レバナリ詳シキハ § 353 ヲ参照スベシ

34.(371) **Superlative Degree** (最上級). — 一人ノ人間若クバ一個ノ事物ガ同種類ノ凡テノ人間若クハ事物ニ對シテ勝レリトスル時ハ *the...of* ト共ニ最上級ヲ用フ. 例ヘバ

This boy is *the* cleverest of all.

(此の男兒は凡ての中の最も伶俐なる者なり)

備考 1. 下ノ備考 2 ニ示セル場合ニ於ケル外カ最上級ハ其前ニ定冠詞ヲ有スルヲ常トスルヲ注意スベシ

備考 2. 最上級ハ次ノ二ノ場合ニハ其ノ前ニ定冠詞ヲ有セズ

(a) 持格ノ代名詞ヲ其前ニ有スル時

He is *my* greatest friend, or at least one of *my* greatest friends.

(彼は予の最親友なり或ハ少とも予の最親友中の一人なり)

(b) 呼ビ掛ケノ主格ノ或名詞ヲ形容センガ爲ニ用ヒラル時

O *dearest* one, when shall we see you again?

(オー最愛の者よ何れの時再び予は汝を見んか)

註 *greatest* ハ *my* ナル持格代名詞ヲ其前ニ有スル故ニ其前ニ定冠詞ナシ又タ *one* ハ呼ビ掛ケニ用ヒラレタル指示代名詞ニシテ代名詞ハ名詞ノ代用語ナル故ニ名詞ト同一視シテ不可ナシ而シテ呼ビ掛ケノ名詞ヲ形容スル故ニ *dearest* ノ前ニ冠詞ナシ

備考 3. 元級ノ前ニ *very* ヲ有スルモノヲ最上級ト同一視ス可カラズ. 例ヘバ

誤文

He wrote *a best* book.

He is *a worst* scholar.

正文

He wrote *a very good* book.

(彼は甚だ善き書物を著はしたりき)

He is *a very bad* scholar.

(彼は甚だ悪しき學生なり)

此ノ規則ニ對スル例外ハ上ノ備考 2 ノ (b) ノ項ニ擧ゲタルモノ唯ダーアルノミ. 即チ其ノ例文ニ於ケル O *dearest* one ハ O *very dear* one ニ同ジ

備考 4. 備考第二ノ規則ニ拘ハラズ *very* ガ副詞ニアラズシテ “*real*” (眞實の) 若クハ “*actual*” (眞實の) ヲ意味スル形容詞ナル時ハ最上級ノ語ニ限リ此ノ *very* ニ依テ先立タルコトヲ得. 例ヘバ

He is *the very best* (=the actual best) student in this class.

(彼は此の級中實に最良の學生なり)

35.(372) **Comparatives which have lost their force** (比較の働を失ひたる比較級). 比較級ノ形ヲ備フト雖モ其ノ働ナキモノ即チ次ノ如シ

(a) 拉句語ノ比較級 *interior* (内部の), *exterior* (外部の), *ulterior* (外の), *major* (多なる), *minor* (小なる).

此等ノ語ハ恰モ純粹ノ元級ノ形容詞ノ如ク用ヒラレトニ積カルコトナシ. 例ヘバ

A fact of *minor* (secondary) importance.

緊要の度小なる(即チ第二位の)事實

He had an *ulterior* (further) purpose in doing this.

彼は此を爲すに外かの(即チ其以外かの)目的を有したりき

The *interior* (inside) parts of a building.

建物の内の(即チ内側の)部

註解 拉句語ノ比較級ニハ其ノ次ニ *than* チ用ヒズシテ *to* チ用フル
チ定メトス(例ヘバ *superior to*, *inferior to* ノ如シ)然ルニ
上記ノ比較級ハ其ノ比較ノ働チ失ヒタルモノナレバ比較級ニ用フ
ベキ *to* チモ其次ニトラザルナリ

(b) 英語ノ比較級ニテハ *former* (前の), *latter* (後ちの)
elder (年上の), *hinder* (後の), *inner* (内の), *outer* (外の)
upper (上の), *nether* (下の). 此等ノ語ハ現時決シテ
than ニ續カルコトナシ. 例ヘバ

The *former* and the *latter* rain. (先きの雨と後ちの雨)

舊約全書

The *inner* meaning: the *outer* surface.

(内面の意義)

(外面)

The *upper* and the *nether* mill-stones.

(上の磨石と下の磨石)

Elder 及ビ *elders* ハ元級ノ形容詞トシテ用フルコトヲ得
ルノミナラズ高官ノ人若クハ高齡ノ人(或ハ人々)ヲ示ス爲
ニ名詞トシテ用フルコトヲ得ベシ. 例ヘバ the village elders
(村の長老)

註 一人ノ時ハ *elder* チ用ヒ復數ニハ *elders* チ用フ

36.(373) **Distinctions of Meaning** (意義の殊別). 學生ハ

(a) *eldest* ト *oldest*, (b) *farther* ト *further*, (c) *later* ト
latter, (d) *nearest* ト *near* ノ差別ヲ辨ヘザル可カラズ

My *eldest* son died at the age of twelve.

(予の長子は十二歳にて死したりき)

(a) { He is the *oldest* of my surviving sons.

(彼は予の生き残れる息子中最も年長者なり)

上文ニテ *eldest* ハ「初めに生れたる」ノ意ニシテ人間ニ
ノミ適用セラル語ナリ. *oldest* ハ人間并ニ事物ニモ適用セ
ラレ年齢ノ最も長ケタルノ意味ヲ示ス. 例ヘバ “That is
the *oldest* tree in the grove” (其が此の林中の最も古き樹
なり).

Benares is *farther* from Calcutta than Patna is.

(カルカッタよりベチーアスに到るはカルカッタよりパト
ナに到るよりも遠し)

(b) { The *farther* end of the room.

(室の其より向ふの端)

A *farther* reason exists.

(其より外の理由存在セリ)

Further (far ナル形容詞ノ比較級) ハ二點ノ間ノ一層大
ナル距離ヲ示ス例ヘバ カルカッタ ト ベチーアス ト二點
間ノ距離ハ カルカッタ ト パटना ノ二點間ノ距離ヨリ大
ナル如キヲ云フ. *further* (forth ノ比較級) ハ何ニモノカ増
加ノ意即チ猶ホ一層進ミタル何ニモノカノ意ナリ

註 Benares is farther from Calcutta than Patna is =

Benares is farther from Calcutta than Patna is far from Calcutta.

- (c) { This is the *latest* news.
(是れ最近の新報なり)
This is the *last* boy in the class.
(是れ級中最下席順の男兒なり)

“*Later*” ト “*latest*” ナル語ハ「時」ヲ示シ. “*latter*” ト “*last*” ハ「位置」ヲ示ス

註 故ニ the *latest* news ハ最も近頃に来りたる報ノ意ニシテ the *last* boy ハ級中最下の位置の兒ノ意ナリ

- (d) { This street is the *nearest* to my house.
(此の街路は予の家に最も近き街路なり)
This house is *next* to mine.
(此の家は予の家に隣れり)

“*Nearest*” ナル語ハ空間若クハ距離ヲ示ス (即チ上文ハ予の家より此街へは他の何づれもの街へよりも距離少なシトノ意ナリ). 去レド “*next*” ハ順序若クハ位置ヲ示ス (即チ上文ハ此の家と予の家の間には他の家なしトノ意ナリ)

Verbs.

動詞

§ 1.—Uses of Tenses.

時の用法

37.(374) **The Present Indefinite** (現在時不定形).
此ノ時ハ次ニ掲グル所ノモノヲ示スニ用フルヲ得. 即チ

(a) 常住不變ノ事柄. 例ヘバ

The sun *shines* by day and the moon by night.
(太陽は晝間に輝き月は夜間に輝く)

Things equal to the same thing *are* equal to one another.

(同一の物に等しき諸物は互に相等し)

(b) 人間ノ生活又ハ性質ニ永久若クハ習慣ナル事柄.
例ヘバ

He *keeps* his promises. He *has* good health.

(彼は彼れの約束を履む) (彼は何時も變らぬ健康なり)

(c) 其ノ現在ノ時ナルコトガ文ノ前後ノ意味合ヒ上ニ
合マル、時ノ現在ノ事柄. 例ヘバ

I *understand* what you *say*.

(予は汝が云ふ所を諒解す)

The door *is* open: no one *had* shut it.

(戸は開き居れり, 誰も之を閉めざりき)

(d) 其ノ未來ノ時ノコトナルコトガ文ノ前後ノ意味合
ヒ上ニ含マル、時ノ未來ノコト柄。例へバ

He comes (=will come) in a few days' time.

(彼は数日の中に来るべし)

When do you (=will you) start for Madras?

(何時汝はマドラスに出発すべきや)

註 數日ノ中ト云ヘバ來ルコトカ未來ナルハ明カナル故ニ之ニ現在ヲ用
フルモ其ノ意味ハ will come ノ意ナリ又々出發ノ何時ナルヤナ問
フモノナレバ 出發スベキコトハ未來タルハ明カナリ依テ do you
トセリ

(e) 其ノ過去ノ時ノコト柄ナルコトガ文ノ前後ノ意味上
ニ含マル、時ノ過去ノコト。(是ヲ又々 Historic or

Graphic present 歴史的若クハ叙景的現在ト稱ス)例へバ

Baber now leads (=then led) his men through the
Kyber pass, and enters (=entered) the plains of
India.

(バーバー今や部下の兵士を率ひてキーパー越を通り 印度平野
に入る)

註 此ノ史的現在ハ常ニ現在詞ヲ用ヒテ過去ノ事柄ヲ叙シ其ノ光景ヲ紙
面ニ顯如クヲシメ讀者ノ心ヲ引立ツルモノナリ now leads ハ
then led ノ意ニシテ enters ハ entered ノ意ナリ

38.(375) **The Past Indefinite.** (過去時不定形) 過去時
不定形ノ特殊ナル用法ハ昔テ一度ハ真ナリシモ今ハ過去ニ
屬シタルコトヲ記述スルニアリ 此ノ時ハ全ク少シモ現在
ノ時ニ關係ヲ有スルコトナシ

Baber *founded* the Mogul Empire in India.

(バーバーは印度にモガル帝國を建設したりき)

Vasco da Gama *was* the first man from Europe who
rounded the Cape of Good Hope.

(ヴァスコ、ダ、ガマは喜望峰を廻り航したる第一番の歐羅巴人な
りき)

註 何ツレモ全ク過去ノ事柄ニシテ少シモ現在ニ關係セス

39.(376) **The Present Perfect** (現在時完了形)。——現
在時完了形ノ特殊ノ趣意ハ常ニ一ノ完了シタル事件ヲ現在
ニ何等カノ意義ニテ連結スルニアリトス

I *have lived* twenty years in Lucknow (that is, I *am*
living there still, and I began to live there twenty
years ago).

予はラクノーに廿年住み居れり (即ち予は今も尙ほ其處に住み
つゝ廿年以前に其處に住み始めたりの意)

The lamp *has gone out* (that is, it has just gone out,
and we are *now* left in darkness).

件の「ランプ」は消へたり (即ちたゞ今しがた消へて我等は後さ
に今ま暗闇の裡にありの意)

(a) 完了形現在時ハ或ル過去ノ事件ヨリ起生シタル事
物ノ状態ニシテ依然現存スル時ハ其ノ過去ノ事件ニ關
シテ之ヲ用フルコトヲ得。例へバ

The British Empire *has succeeded* to the Mogul.

(ブリテン帝國はモガル帝國を繼げり)

依テ以テ「ブリテン」帝國ガ「モガル」帝國ニ取ツテ代リク

ル連続セル幾多ノ事件ハ一百年以上古ノコナレバ此ノ事件ハ今ヨリハ久シキ前ノコトナリ。去レド之ヲ記スルニ *has succeeded* ナル現在時完了形ヲ用フルコト全ク當ヲ得タリ。何トナレバ此等ノ事件ヨリ起生セル事物ノ状態ハ依然現存セリ。即チ繼承シタル「ブリテン」帝國ハ依然存立シ其ノ現在ニ關係アルコト過去ニ關係アルニ讓ラザレバナリ

然レモ次ノ如キ文ハ誤マレリ

Baber has founded the Mogul Empire.

(ベーパーはモガル帝國を建設セリ)

ベーパーガ「モガル」帝國建設ノ爲ニ起生シタル事物ノ状態ハ全ク過ぎ去リテ其ノ状ヲ留メザレバ之ニ現在時完了形ヲ用フルハ誤マレリ

(b) 現在時完了形ハ現在ヲ示スモノナレバ過去ヲ意味スル副詞若クハ句ニ依テ一切形容セラルヲ得ズ 若シ之ヲ形容スルコトヲ許サバ言辭撞着トナルベシ

誤 文 *The rain has ceased yesterday.*

正 文 *The rain ceased yesterday.*

(雨は昨日歇みけり)

誤 文 *I have finished my letter last evening.*

正 文 *I finished my letter last evening.*

(予は昨夕予の書状を認め終りき)

誤 文 *The parrot has died of cold last night.*

正 文 *The parrot died of cold last night.*

(鹦鹉は昨晚寒さの爲に死しけり)

註 *Has ceased* ト云ヘバ「今恰も死したり」ノ意ナルニ *yesterday* ナル副詞ヲ以テ之ヲ形容スル時ハ一ハ現在ヲ示シ一ハ過去ヲ示ス故ニ *has ceased* ト *yesterday* ハ撞着セザルヲ得ズ

然レモ次ノ二文ノ如キハ各文中ノ副詞若クハ句ハ過去ヲ現在ニ連結セシムベキ種類ノモノナレバ誤文ニアラス、随ツテ毫モ撞着ヲ起スコトナシ

The British empire has been flourishing for the past 150 years.

ブリテン帝國は過去一百五十年間榮へたり (即チ帝國は今を距る一百五十年前に榮へ始め依然隆盛を續けつゝありノ意)

Fever has raged in the town since Monday last.

此の町に熱病前の月曜日以來猖獗を極めたり (即チ熱病は前の月曜日より猖獗を始め依然其勢を退ふせり)

40.(377) **The Past Perfect.** (過去時完了形。一ニ大過去トモ稱ス)一此ノ時ハ或ル働ガ他ノ働ノ始マルニ先立テテ完了シタルコトヲ言ハント欲スル時ニ之ヲ用フ

此ノ如キ前ノ働ヲ表ハス所ノ動詞ハ過去時完了形即チ大過去トナシ。後チノ働ヲ表ハス所ノ動詞ヲ過去時不定形ニナス。例ヘバ

(a)

前ノ働

後ノ働

過去時完了形

過去時不定形

He had been ill two days,

彼が二日間病み居り

when the doctor was sent for.

然時に件の醫師呼迎へられたりき
He had seen many foreign cities.

彼は數多の外國都市を見たり

before he returned home.

彼が歸國せしまでに

(b)

前ノ働

過去時完了形

後ノ働

過去時不定形

The boat was sunk by a hurricane,

件の小船は颶風の爲に沈められけり

which had suddenly sprung up.

其は俄かに起りたるものなりき

The sheep fled in great haste;

其羊等は大急に逃げたりき

for a wolf had entered the fold.

一疋の狼が其の圍の中に入りたりし故に

過去時完了形ハ一ノ過去ノ事件ガ他ノ過去ノ事ヨリモ前
ナルコトヲ示ス爲メノ外カ全ク用フ可カラズ

然ルニ印度學生及ヒ書記等ハ毫モ他ノ事件ニ先立ツノ意
味ナク從フテ過去時不定形ヲ用フベキ箇處ニ兎角過去完了
形ヲ用フルノ傾キアリ。此處ニ印度人ノ手ニ成レル公文書
ノ一例ヲ擧ケン

"I beg to inform you that the trustees to the
endowment, at the meeting convened on 19th July
1891, had unanimously resolved to reserve the option of
appointing or dismissing the men employed."

「千八百九十一年七月十九日に開られたる 集會にて…… 給與金委
托委員は僱員任免の權限を存する事を全會一致を以て議決したる事
を報告す」

此處ニ謂ヘル事件 (即チ議決したる事) ハ全ク過去ノコ
トニ屬スルヲ以テ過去時不定形ヲ以テ表ハサトル可カラ
ズ。一ノ事件ガ他ノ事件ニ先立ツノ意味毫モアラザレバ此
處ニ過去時完了形ヲ用フルハ誤リナリ

41.(378) The Future Perfect. (未來時完了形).——未來
時不定形ハ二種ノ相異リタル意義ニテ用ヒラル。即チ

(a) 或ル事件ガ未來ニ於テ完了ナスコトヲ示スニ用フ。

例ヘバ

(a) He will have reached home before the rain sets in.

彼は雨が降り始むる前に家に達したらん (即チ家ニ達スル事ハ
雨ノ降り始ムルニ前ニ完成セラレシノ意)

(b) 或ル事件ガ過去ニ於テ完了セルコトヲ示スニ用フ。

例ヘバ

(b) You will have heard (must have heard in some past
time) this news already; so I need not repeat it.

汝は此の新報を既に聞きたらん (即チ何時か過去に聞き居らさ
る可からずの意)。依て予は之を繰り返すの要なし

ね氏ハ脚註ニ更ニ附言シテ曰ク斯ク未來時完了形ヲ以テ
過去ノ或ル事件ヲ示スニ用フルハ諸文法書ニ看過セラレ
タリ。未來ニ過去ノ關係ヲ有セシムルハ撞着矛盾ノ如ク見
ユト雖モ此場合ノ未來ハ過去ノ時其物ヨリモ寧ろ過キ去リ

タリト信ゼラル或ル事物ニ關シテ推理スルノ意ヲ含ムナリ。

You will have heard ハ I infer or believe that you have heard (予は汝が聞きたりニ推定す或は信ず)ノ意ナリ

42.(379) 疑問文ニ於ケル shall と will. — 確言文*ニ於テハ第一人稱ノ shall ト 第二人稱及ヒ第三人稱ノ will ニ依テ單ニ未來ノ意ヲ示シ。 第二人稱及第三人稱ノ shall ニ依テ命令ノ意ヲ示シ。 第一人稱ノ will ニ依テ企圖ノ意ヲ示ス

然レドモ疑問文ニ於テハ一ノ事實ヲ確言シタルモノガ疑問ト變ジタル爲ニ shall ト will ノ用法ニモ幾分カ變化アラシム Shall ト will ヲ疑問ニ用テ表ハシ得ベキ所ノ意義ハ悉ク之ヲ次ノ諸例ニ示セリ。 即チ

Shall I. (a) Shall I be sixteen years old to-morrow?

(予は明日にて十六歳となるべきか)

此ノ文ノ shall ハ單ニ未來ノ或ル事ヲ問フニ過ギズ

(b) Shall I post that letter for you?

(予は貴方ノ爲に其の手紙を郵便に出しましやうか)

此ノ文ノ shall ハ命令ヲ問フモノニシテ汝は予が汝の爲に其の手紙を郵便に出すことを命ずるや或は望むやノ意ナリ

*確言文 (Assertive sentence) とは或事ヲ單に否定し又ハ肯定する文ナリ

Will I.

Will I ヲ問ヒニ用フルコト決シテナシ。 何トナレバ第一人稱ノ will ハ企圖ヲ意味スルモノナレバ自己ノ企圖ヲ他人ニ問フ如キハ愚ノ甚シキモノナレバナリ

Shall you.

Shall you return home to-day?

(汝は今日家に歸るべきや)

此ノ文ハ單ニ未來ノ事柄ヲ問フモノナリ。 此ノ shall ハ命令ノ意ヲ含マズ。 何トナレバ他人ニ向テ汝ハ爾カ々々ニ爲スベシト自己ニ命令スベキヤヲ問フハ愚ノ業ナレバナリ

Will you.

Will you do me this favour?

(汝は私に斯うして呉れまいか)

此ノ文ノ will ハ喜んでなす事或ハ企圖ノ意ヲ示ス。 上文ハ汝ハ私ニ斯うしてやらうと思ふ氣があるか或は企圖すやノ意ナリ。 此ノ故ニ will you ハ人ニ好意ヲ乞フ時ニ用フル形ナリトス

Shall he.

Shall he call for the doctor?

(彼は那の醫者を呼び迎ふべきや)

此ノ文ノ shall ハ命令ノ意ヲ含ム。 即チ上文ハ彼に那の醫者を呼び迎へにやらましやうかノ意ナリ

Will he.

Will he be fourteen years old to-morrow?

(彼は明日にて十四歳となるや)

此ノ文ノ will ハ單ニ未來ノ或ルコトヲ
問フモノナリトス

備考 1. “Will I” ハ “will you” ナル問ニ對シ一時ノ
答トシテ用フルコトヲ得。例ヘバ

Will you lend me your umbrella for a few minutes?

(私に貴方の傘を一吋貸して呉れまいか)

答—Will I? Of cours I will.

貸しましょうか勿論貸します

備考 2. 次ニ掲グル二文ニ於テ shall ト will ハ何ツレ
ヲ用フル方正シキヤトノ疑問起ラン

(a) James and I shall be very happy to see you.

(セームスと予は汝に會はゞ大に喜ばされん)

(b) James and I will be very happy to see you.

(セームスと予は汝に會はゞ大に喜ばされん)

§ 178 = 擧ゲタル規則ニ從ヘバ “I” ナル語ヨリ見レ
バ shall ヲ要シ “James” ナル語ヨリ觀レバ will ヲ要ス。
然ラバ shall モ will モ何ツレモ用フルコトヲ得ト雖モ

(b)ノ形ヲ一層普通ノ形ナリトス

次ノ如ク兩文ヲ書キ改ムル時ハ一切ノ疑惑ヲ排除スルヲ
得ベシ

James will be very happy to see you, and so shall I.

(セームスは汝に會はゞ大に喜ばされん予も亦然り)

I shall be very happy to see you, and so will James.

練 習

(a) 次の諸文の各に於て括弧に挟まれたる動詞の適當なる時を入れよ (原書 180 頁及 181 頁練習)

1. I (be) ill for the last two days.

have been を入る即ち I have been ill for the last two days.

予は此の二日間病み居れり

2. I not yet (finish) the work that you gave me.

I have not yet finished.

予は汝が課したる仕事を未だ仕遂げず

3. Clive (found) the British Empire in India.

founded を入る

クライヴは印度に於けるブリテン帝國を建設したりき

4. The rain (cease) yesterday.

ceased を入る

雨は昨日歇みけり

5. He (be) ill for two days, when the doctor was sent for.

had been を入る

彼は二日間病みて然るちに醫師呼迎へられりたき

6. Since the beginning of this week there (be) no break in the rains.

has been

本週の部より毫も降雨なし

7. I not (see) him for several days.

I had not seen him.

(予は數日彼を見ざりし)

8. Aurangzebe (do) much to make himself unpopular.
Aurangzebe did.....
(アウラングゼビは己のが不人望なる事を慥しくなしたりき)
9. The parrot (die) a few days ago.
The parrot died.....
(件の鸚鵡は数日前に死セリ)
10. He scarcely (taste) that water, when he began to feel sick.
He had scarcely tasted that water.....
(かれは其の水を口に入るゝか否や心持悪しくおぼへ始めたりき)
11. The lamp suddenly went out, as if some one (turn) down the wick.
.....had turned down.....
其の洋燈は誰か其の心を扭じ下げしかの様に消へたりき
12. We found the hare lying dead in the very sport where it (be) shot.
.....it had been shot.....
(我等は兎が撃たれた其の場に横はり死せるを見出したりき)
13. I (live) here for the last ten years.
.....have lived.....
(予は十年の間此處に住み居れり)
14. The rain (begin) to fall as soon as the wind went down,
.....began.....
(風のおさまると同時に雨降り始めけり)

15. He told me that he just (return) home for the holidays.
..... he had just returned home.....
(彼は長休暇に今漸く歸り來りたる所なる由を予に語りけり)
16. Though he was defeated at last, he (win) many victories in former days.
.....had won.....
(縱ひ彼は終に敗北したりしも以前に幾多の勝を利得たりき)
17. He not (come) by the time when he was expected. I (come) here yesterday, and go away to-morrow.
前文 did not come 後文 came here yesterday and shall
彼は豫期されし時間までに来らざりき 予は昨日此の處に來れり而して明日は去るならん
18. My son (be) ill the whole of this week.
has been
我子息は今週中病み居れり
19. The doctor visited the patient, who long (be) ill.
.....who had long been ill.
醫師此の患者を見舞ひたり而して此の患者は久しく病み居たりしなり
20. She no sooner (hear) the news, than she fainted.
She had no sooner heard the news,.....
(彼女は此の報知を聞くか否や失神したりき)
21. He would not leave the room, till he (be) promised some assistance.
.....had been.....

(彼は何をにか助力を約せらるまでは此の部屋を立去らざるべし)

22. I (send) notice in December last.

.....sent.....

(予は過ぎし十二月に通知したりき)

23. The famine of 1877 (be) very severe.

.....was.....

(千八百七十七年の飢饉は激甚なりき)

24. He did not subscribe to that fund, because he not (be) asked to do so.

.....he had not been asked to do so.....

彼は那の資金に寄附なきなりき、是れ彼は爾か頼まれざりしによれり

25. He still thought he would recover, though the doctors (give up) his case as hopeless.

.....had given up.....

(彼は其の醫者か退を投げて居つたに拘はらず尙ほ回復すべしと自から思ひたりき)

26. He (become) so proud that no one dares to speak to him.

.....has become.....

(彼は大に傲慢きなりたれば一人として敢て彼に話しかくるものなきに到れり)

27. The grass (begin) to sprout, as the rain have now set in.

.....begins.....

(今や雨期始まりたれば草は芽出し始めぬ)

28. I (be) here for the last two weeks.

.....have been.....

(予は此の處に二週間居れり)

29. He not (go) far when he began to feel faint.

He had not gone.....

(彼は未だ多く進まざる中に眩暈を覺へ始めけり)

(b) 次の文を書き改め shall と will の力を充分明瞭ならしむべし

1. You shall not go home until you have finished your lesson.

You are ordered not to go home until you finished your lesson.

(汝は自己の課業を終れるまでは歸らざる様命ぜられ居る)

2. Shall I send the horse at four o'clock?

Do you wish me to send the horse at four o'clock?

(汝は四時に此の馬を送るやう予に願ふや)

3. I will give you your pay in due course.

I intend to give you your pay in due course.

(予は汝の給金を期限通りに與へんと企圖す)

4. Will you assist me in this matter?

Do you intend to assist me in this matter?

(汝は此の事件につきて予に助力せんと企圖すや)

5. Shall he carry your box for you?

Do you desire him to carry your box for you?

(汝は彼に汝の爲に汝の箱を運ばしめんと望むや)

6. An idle man shall not enter my service.
I will not allow an idle man to enter my service.
(予は怠惰な人を予の許に僱入れらるを得せしめず)
7. I will not grant you a certificate.
I do not intend to grant you a certificate.
(予は証明書を汝に與へんを企圖せず)
8. Will you punish me, if I leave the room without your consent?
Do you intend to punish me, if I leave the room without your consent?
(予若し汝の許を得ずして此の室を去らば汝は予を罰せんを企圖すや)
9. By what time of the day shall I have your dinner ready?
By what time of the day do you wish me to have your dinner ready?
(汝は晝間の何時までに晝飯を出來上り居れるを予に望むや)
10. He shall not ride that horse, till he has acquired a better seat.
He is prohibited riding that horse till he has acquired a better seat.
(彼は今少し鞍に尻つきの上手になるまで那の馬に乗るを禁ぜられ居る)

§ 2.—Further Uses of the Infinitive.

不定法の他の用法

43.(386) 不定法ノ主ナル二種ノ形ハ次ノ如シ

- (a) 不定形 to love (愛す)
- (b) 完了形 to have loved (愛した)

如何ナル場合ニ一ヲ用ヒ如何ナル場合ニ他ヲ用フベキヤ

即チ次ニ示ス如シ

註 不定法ニハ四種ノ形アリ

- 不定形 to love (所動調 to be loved)
- 連續形 to be loving („ 缺)
- 完了形 to have loved („ to have been loved)
- 完了連續形 to have been loving („ 缺)

此ノ中最モ必要ナルヲ不定形ト完了形ノ二トス

44.(381) The Indefinite form. (不定形) 不定形ハ先立ツ所ノ定動詞ノ時ガ如何ナルモノニ拘ハラズ總テノ時ニ積キテ之ヲ用フルヲ得. 實ニ先立ツ所ノ動詞ノ時ハ積ク所ノ不定法ノ時ニ對シテ何等ノ關係モ有セズ. 例ヘバ

定動詞(有ユル時ニテ)

不定法(不定形)

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------------------|
| 現在 | { | I expect (予は豫期す) |
| | | I am expecting |
| | | I have expected |
| | | I have been expecting |

	I expected	} to meet you. (汝に會ふ可く)
過去	I was expecting	
	I had expected	
	I had been expecting	
未來	I shall expect	
	I shall be expecting	
	I shall have expected	
	I shall have been expecting	

45.(382) The Perfect form. (完了形) 用法次ノ如シ.
即チ

(a) 完了形不定法ハ wish (願望), intention (企圖), hope (希望)等ヲ表ハセル動詞ノ過去時ノ後トニアリテハ其ノ願望, 企圖 若クハ希望ノ達セラレザリシコトヲ示ス
例ヘバ

He wished to have come;	} but something prevented him from coming. (去れど或事が彼が来る事を妨止したりき)
He intended to have come;	
He hoped to have come;	
He expected to have come;	

備考 此ノ完了形不定法ニ代ユルニ不定形不定法ヲ以テスル時ハ願望企圖等ガ達セラタルヤ否ヤノ意ヲ含蓄スルコ

トナシ. 例ヘバ

He wished to come;	} 去レド彼ガ來リシヤ否ヤノ意ヲ其ノ中ニ含蓄マザルコト明カナリ
He intended to come;	
He hoped to come;	
He expected to come;	

(b) 完了形不定法ガ見ゆる事. 現はる事. 其他同様ノ意義ノ動詞ノ後トニ在リテハ此ノ不定法ノ示セル事件ハ其ノ定動詞ノ示セル事件ヨリモ何時カ以前ニ起レルコトヲ示ス. 例ヘバ

現在 He seems	} to have worked hard (that is, at some previous time). 骨折りて働きたりき(即チ其より前に)
過去 He seemed	
未來 He will seem	

備考 1. 此ノ完了形不定法ニ代ユルニ不定形不定法ヲ以テスル時ハ不定法動詞ノ示セル時ト定動詞ノ示セル時ハ同一トナル. 例ヘバ

現在 He seems	} to work hard. (骨折りて働く)
過去 He seemed	
未來 He will seem	

註 完了形不定法ヲ用ヒタル He seems to have worked hard
 ト不定形不定法ヲ用ヒタル He seems to work hard トノ意義
 ナ比較スルニ前者ニ於テハ骨折リテ働くコトハ其ノ見ゆるト叙セル
 時ヨリモ前ノコトニシテ(何レ程前ト云フコトハ判然セズ)彼ハ骨折
 リテ働きたリと見ゆる意ナリ後者ニ於テハ見ゆる時モ働く時モ同一
 ノ時ニシテ即チ彼ガ今マ働イテ居ルガ中々骨折リテ働キテ居ル様ニ
 見ユルノ意ナリ

備考 2. 完了形不定法ハ言フトノ意義ノ動詞ノ所動調
 (Passive voice) ノ後トニ屢々過去ノ意義ニテ用ヒラル。例
 ハ

He is said to have done this(彼は此を爲せりと傳へらる) =
 It is said that he did this.

(c) 完了形不定法ハ助動詞ノ次ニ在リテハ次ニ示セル
 意義ニ用ヒラル。即チ

註 助動詞ノ次ニアル時ニ其ノ to ナ略スナリ故ニ I may have seen
 it = I may to have seen it

- I (或ハ you, 或ハ he) may } = 予は之を見たりとも或は見ざる
 have seen it. } とも確かさ言はぬが多分
 見たらん
- I (或ハ you, 或ハ he) might } = 予は之を見ても差支なかつた
 have seen it. } のに予は之を見ざりき
- I (或ハ you, 或ハ he) can } = (斯ク用フルコトナシ)
- I (或ハ you, 或ハ he) could } = 之を見やうと思へは見るこ
 have seen it. } 事は出来たのに予は之を見
 なんだ(此ハ I might have
 seen it. ト殆ソド同一ナリ)
- I shall have seen it. (此ノ形ハ通常ノ未來時完了形

- I should have seen it, if, etc. } ナリ而シテ通常ノ未來時完了形
 ハ完了シタ或ル行為ニ關スル未
 來ノ時ヲ意味シ又タ完了シタル
 或ル行為ニ關スル推理ヲ意味ス
 ルヲ得
- You (or he) shall have seen } If ニテ示セル條件ガ充タサレ
 it. } ザリシ故ニ予は之を見なんだノ
 意
- You (or he) should have seen } (此ノ形ハ決シテ用フルコトナ
 it, if, etc. } シ)
- I will have seen it. (此ノ形ハ決シテ用ユルコトナシ)
- I would have seen it, if, etc. } If ニテ示ス條件ガ充實セラレシナ
 ラメ之ヲ見ヤウトハ予ノ企圖デア
 リシモ予ハ之ヲ見ザリシノ意(即
 チ條件ガ充タザリシ故ニ之ヲ見
 ンダ)此ノ形ハ "I should have
 seen it, if..." ト同一ノ意ニシ
 テ唯ダ "I should have seen it if
 ..." ハ單ニ未來ノ行為ニ關係
 スルノミニシテ未來ノ行為ニ關シ
 テ毫モ企圖ノ意ヲ示スコトナキノ
 差アルノミ
- You (or he) will have seen it. } 此ノ形ハ普通ノ未來時完了形ニシ
 テ第二人稱ト第三人稱ニ於テ
 shall ナ will ニ代ルヲ必要トスル
 外カ I shall have seen it ト一
 致セリ
- You (or he) would have } If ニテ示セル條件ノ充實セラレザ
 seen it, if, tec. } リシ故ニ汝(或ハ彼)は之を見ざり
 き (此ノ形ハ第二人稱ト第三人
 稱ニ於テ should ナ would ニ代
 ユベキ必要アル外カ "I should
 have seen it, if..." ト同一ナリ)

備考 should ナル助動詞ハ時トシテ義務ノ意ヲ含ムコト
 アリ。隨フテ should ノ次ニ不定法ノ不定形ヲ用フルト完

了形ヲ用フルトニ依テ大ナル差異ヲ生ス。例ヘバ

I should do this = 予は之を爲すべき義務ありノ意
(不定形)

I should have done this = 予は之を爲したるべき義務ありし
も爲さざりきノ意 (完了形)

45.(383) 不定法ハ 不定形 又ハ 完了形ノ 何シレニテモ to have 及ヒ to be ナル動詞ノ 現時ト 過去時ノ 後トニ 次ノ 如ク用ヒラル

不定形 { I have to go (予は行かざる可からず) = it is necessary for me to go. (行く事予に必要なり)
I had to go 予は行かざるを得ざりき = it was necessary for me to go. (行く事予に必要なりき)

完了形 I had to have gone. 此ノ形ハ決シテ用ヒズ

不定形 { I am to go = it is settled that I shall go. (予の行く答なり)

I was to go = it was settled that I should go. (予の行くべき答なりき)

完了形 I was to have gone = I did not go, although it was settled that I should do so. (予の行くべき答なりしも行かざりき)

46.(384) 不定形ハ 条件ヲ示ス 爲ニ to be ナル動詞ノ 假定法ノ 後トニ 用ヒラル。 例ヘバ

条件

結果

(a) If he were to see me
(彼若し予に會はんか)

(b) If he should see me
(彼若し予は會はん)

(c) If he saw me
(..)

he would know me at once.
(彼は直に予を知るべし)

上例(a)モ(b)モ(c)モ皆ナ同一ノ意義ニシテ唯ダ(a)ニ於テハ他ニ比シテ疑惑ノ程度大ナルノ差アルノミ

47.(385) Infinitives after Relative Adverbs (關係副詞に續ける不定法) — “How to write,” “when to come,” “where to begin” 等ノ句ニ於テ不定法ハ關係副詞ノ次ニ置カル

He did not know how to write. 彼は如何に書くべきやを知らざりき(即チ how to write ハ書く方法ノ意ナリ)

He was not told when to come. 彼は何時來るべきやを告げられざりき(即チ when to come ハ來るべき時ノ意ナリ)

I wish I knew where to begin. 予は何處より始むるかを知り居たらんを願ふ(即チ where to begin ハ始むる場所ノ意ナリ)

此ノ如キ場合ニ關係副詞ハ之ニ對スル名詞ノ仕方、時、場所等ノ意ヲ表ハスモノニ代リトナレリ即チ上例 howハ仕方ヲ示ス所ノ way ナル名詞ニ代用シ when ハ時ヲ表ハス所ノ the time ナル名詞ニ where ハ場所ノ意ヲ表ハス所ノ the place ニ代用セリ

48.(336) **Infinitives after Relative Pronouns.** (關係代名詞に續ける不定法) —— 此ノ用法ハ次ノ如キ文ニ於テ起ル。即チ

(a) He had no money *with which to buy* food.

(彼は食物を買ふべき程の金も有せざりき)

此ノ文ハ “He had no money to buy food *with it*” 即チ He had no money to buy food *with*” ニ同じ (§ 142).

(b) He is not such a fool *as to say* that.

(彼はそんな事を言ふ様な馬鹿者にあらず)

此ノ文ニハ省略セル所アリ即チ He is not such a fool as *he would be* a fool to say that ニ同ジク文中ノ to say ハ for saying 即チ if he said ノ意ナリ

(彼は其んな事を言ひしならば馬鹿者なれば其んな馬鹿者にあらず)

49.(387) **For to.** —— 古昔ノ英語ニテハ for ナル前置詞ヲ名詞不定法 (§ 195 ノ d ヲ参照セヨ) ノ前ニ屢々用ヒタリ。是ヨリシテ for ト名詞不定法ノ中間ニ名詞若クハ代名詞ヲ挿入スル慣用法起レリ

There was too much noise *for any one to hear*.

(誰れも外かの音が耳に入らぬ程大きな音がしたりき)

The railway is the quickest way *for men or goods to be conveyed* from place to place.

(鉄道は人間若くは貨物を二所の間に運搬する 最も速かなる方法なり)

§ 3. — Reflexive Use of Transitive Verbs.

他動詞の反照的用法

50.(339) 他動詞ハ其ノ働作者ガ自己ニ向ツテ或ルコトヲ爲ス時ニ反照的ニ用ヰラレタリト稱ス。此ノ如キ場合ニ於テ其ノ動詞ノ賓言ハ “*himself*”, “*herself*”, 等ノ如キ反照代名詞ヲ以テ表ハサル

He interested *himself* in my welfare.

彼は予の幸福に其身を喜ばしたりき

51.(339) **Omission of the Reflexive pronoun** (反照代名詞の省略)

(a) 或他動詞ノ或ルモノハ其ノ反照的ノ代名詞ヲ省略シテ自動詞トナル (§ 151, b ヲ参照セヨ)

(b) 又或ルモノハ反照代名詞以外ノ賓言ヲトラズ從ツテ之ヲ省略スルコトナシ

(c) 又或ルモノハ意味ニ變更ヲ及ボサズシテ反照代名詞ヲ遺存スルコトモ得又タ省略スルコトモ得ベシ

(a)

{ (他) The fire *burnt* his finger.

(火彼れの指を焼きたりき)

{ (自) He *burnt* with rage.

(彼は怒に燃え立ちたりき即チ烈火の如く怒りたりき)

- { (他) Do not stop me.
(予を止めな)
(自) Let us stop here a little.
(我々は此彼處に少しく止まりまじやう)
- { (他) They open the doors at nine.
(皆々九時に戸を開く)
(自) School opens at ten o'clock.
(學校は十時に開く)
- { (他) A man breaks stones with a hammer.
(人は鐵錘を以て石を割る)
(自) The day breaks at six.
(六時に夜が出る)
- { (他) The ox drew this cart.
(牡牛は其の車を曳きたりき)
(自) He drew near to me.
(彼は予に近寄りたりき)
- { (他) Move away this stone.
(此石を移し除けよ)
(自) Move on a little faster.
(今少し速かに前進せよ)
- { (他) He broke up the meeting.
(彼は集會を解散したりき)
(自) School broke up at three.
(學校は三時に放課す)
- { (他) The mouse steals food.
(鼠は食物を盗む)
(自) The mouse steals into its hole.

- (鼠は其孔に忍込む)
{ (他) They bathed the child.
(彼等は子供を沐浴さしたりき)
(自) Let us bathe here.
(我々をして此處に浴びしめよ)
- { (他) He rolls a ball down the hill.
(彼は小山に球を轉かし下す)
(自) The ball rolls down the hill.
(球は小山を轉り下る)
- { (他) He burst the door open.
(彼は戸を破り開きたりき)
(自) The monsoon has burst.
(モンスン風起りたり)
- { (他) Bad men hide their faults.
(悪き人は己の過失を隠す)
(自) Bats hide during the day.
(蝙蝠は晝間隠るゝなり)
- { (他) He turned me out of the room.
(彼は予を室外に追ひ出しけり)
(自) He turned to me and spoke.
(彼は予を顧みて語りけり)
- { (他) They drop the boat into the water.
(彼等短艇を水中に却しけり)
(自) Rain drops from the sky.
(雨は天より滴瀝す)
- { (他) They keep the boat on the left bank.
(彼等は短艇を左岸に泊せしむ)

- { (自) The boat *keeps* on the left bank.
(短艇は左岸に泊す)
- { (他) He *sets* the school in order.
(彼は學校を整頓したりき)
- { (自) The sun *sets* at six P. M.
(太陽は午後六時に没す)
- { (他) He must *refrain* his tongue.
(彼は其の舌を制せざる可からず即ち言を慎まざる可からず)
- { (自) He must *refrain* from tears.
(彼は涙を抑へざる可からず)
- { (他) He *feeds* the horse on grain.
(彼は穀物を其馬の常食とす)
- { (自) Many men *feed* on rice.
(多の人は米を常食とす)
- { (他) He *rested* his horse.
(彼は彼れの馬を休ましたりき)
- { (自) The horse *rested* in the stable.
(馬は廄の中に休ましたりき)
- { (他) He *lengthened* his journey.
(彼は其の旅程を長くしけり)
- { (自) The days begin to *lengthen*.
(日は長くなり始む)
- { (他) He *spread* his garment.
(彼は其の衣裳を掛けたり)
- { (自) The mist *spreads* over the earth.
(霧は地上に擴がる)
- { (他) The shepherd *gathered* the sheep.

- { (牧人は羊を集めけり)
- { (自) The sheep *gathered* round their shepherd.
(羊は其の牧人の周圍に集りけり)
- { (他) The wind *dispersed* the clouds.
(風は雲を散らしけり)
- { (自) The clouds *have dispersed* from the sky.
(雲は空を散り去りけり)
- { (他) He *closed* the business.
(彼は取引を結ひたりき)
- { (自) The day *closed* at six, P. M.
(日は午後六時に暮れけり)
- { (他) The sun *melts* the snow.
(太陽雪を溶かす)
- { (自) The snow *melts* in the sun.
(雪は太陽に溶く)
- { (他) He *dashed* down the cup.
(彼は盃を叩き落しけり)
- { (自) He *dashed* out of the room.
(彼は室より躍出したりき)
- (b)
- Avail*.—He *availed himself* of the offer.
(彼は件の提供を利用したりき)
- Betake*.—He *betook himself* back to his old quarters.
(彼は己の舊宿所に歸り行たりき)
- Plume*.—You *plume yourself* on your handsome dress.
(汝は己の美装を得たり)
- Absent*.—They *absented themselves* for that day.
(彼等は當日缺席したりき)

Bethink.—He bathought *himself* of an excellent plan.

(彼は妙案を案出したリキ)

Pride.—He prided *himself* on his success.

(彼は己のが成効を誇りけり)

備考 Plume ナル動詞ハ羽毛ニテ飾リ立ツノ意味ナル時
ハ之ニ均シキ意味ノ或語ヲ其ノ賓言ニ有スルヲ得。例ヘバ

Pluming her wings among the breezy bowers.—Irving

(涼しき樹蔭の中に彼の翼を飾り立てつゝ)

(c)

Hide.—He hid, or hid *himself*, behind a tree.

(彼は一樹の後ちに隠れけり)

Disperse.—The clouds have dispersed, or dispersed

themselves. (雲は散り去りたり)

Dress.—He dressed, or dressed *himself*, as fast as he

could. (彼は出来得る限り手早く着衣したりき)

Spread.—The fog spread *itself* over the field.

(霧は野一面に擴かる)

52.(390) Transitive verbs compounded with Adverbs

(副詞と合成したる他動詞)

反照代名詞ハ屢々副詞ト合成シタル他動詞ノ後トニ省略
セラル 此ノ如キ場合ニハ件ノ他動詞ハ §389 ノ(a)ノ例ニ
於ケル如ク自動詞トナル

He *made off* (ran away) with the money.

(彼は金を持って逃亡したりき)

The horse *broke out* (rushed violently out) of the stable.

(馬廄より飛立しけり)

He *pushed on* (hurried forward) as fast as he could.

(彼は力限りに猛進したりき)

He *held forth* (spoke in public) on the subject of re-
form.

(彼は改革なる題を掲げて公衆の前に論したりき)

He *got on* (progressed) very well.

(彼に好き具合に進みけり、事々好都合に進んだ)

He *got off* (escaped) unharmed.

(彼は害を被らずして逃げけり)

He had to *knock under* (submit) after all.

(彼は竟に服従せざるを得ざりき)

The plan *broke down* (collapsed, failed).

(策略は破れけり)

Cholera has *broken out* (suddenly appeared).

(虎刺拉俄に發出したりき)

He *gave in* (yielded, succumbed) after a short struggle.

(彼は少しく抗して降服しけり)

He *turned out* (became) a prosperous merchant.

(彼は畢竟榮へたる商人となりたりき)

He *set out* (started) at four P. M.

(彼は午後四時頃に出發したりき)

He *put up* (took up his quarters) with me.

(彼は予と同宿したりき)

He *withdrew* (withdrew himself, retired) from the
meeting.

(彼は集會より退席しけり)

53.(291) 或動詞ハ反照代名詞ヲ附加セラル、時ニ件ノ動詞
ノミニテハ有セザリシ或ル特殊ノ意義ヲ有スルニ至ル 斯
ノ如クシテ生スル意義ノ差異ハ次ノ例ニ依テ明ニスルヲ得
ベシ

{ He *addressed* (wrote a letter to) his friend on the
subject

(彼は件の事につきて其の友人に書を送りけり)

{ He *addressed himself* (made a formal reference) to the
proper authority.

(彼は當該官吏に申出てけり)

{ He *associated* (kept company) with pleasant companions.

(彼は愉快なる友と交際なしけり)

{ He *associated himself* (entered into partnership) with
that firm.

(彼は那の商會の組合に入りけり)

{ He *avenged* his father's wrongs (took vengeance for
his father's wrongs).

(彼は其の父の受けたる害の復讐をなしたりき)

{ He *avenged himself* on his enemies (took vengeance
for his own wrongs).

(彼は其敵に復讐したりき)(己が受たる害の復讐をなしたりき)

{ He *broke off* (discontinued) the habit, etc. (一般の意義)

(彼は那の習癖を断ちたりき)

{ He *broke himself of* the habit, etc. (強義)

(彼は自から那の習癖を断ちたりき)

{ An avaricious man *delights in* riches (general).

(慾深き人は富を喜ぶ)

{ An avaricious man *delights himself with* his riches
(emphatic).

(慾深き人は己の富を以て身を喜ばす)

{ A cow *feeds on* grass (general).

(牝牛は草を常食さす)

{ A cow *feeds itself on* grass (emphatic).

(牝牛は草を以て其身を養ふ)

{ *Guard* against (beware of) that vice.

(那の不徳を戒心せよ)

{ *Guard yourself* (take special precautions) against that
vice.

(那の不徳に陥らざる様特に注意せよ)

{ He *indulged too freely in* wine (drank it too freely).

(彼は餘り心おきなく酒を恣にしたりき 即ち餘り心にまかせに
飲酒したりき)

{ He *indulged himself* (gratified his appetite) too freely
with wine.

(彼は餘りに心おきなく身を酒に恣にしき 即ち餘り心まかせに
酒にて其の慾を充たしき)

{ Do not *intrude thus on* my company (general).

(斯く無遠慮なる勿れ)

{ Do not *intrude yourself thus on* my company (emphatic).

(")

- { He *joined* (became a member of) our company.
(彼は我会社に加はりたりき即ち我会社の一員となりたりき)
- { He *joined himself* to (associated himself with) our company.
(彼は我会社に其の身を加へたりき即ち自分も我会社の組合員となりき)
- { He *kept* (adhered) to his work (*general*).
(彼は其仕事に執着したりき)
- { He *kept himself* closely to his work (*emphatic*).
(彼は其仕事により身を離さしめざりき)
- { He *possessed* (owned) that fine estate.
(彼は那の美しき土地財産を有したりき)
- { He *possessed himself* (made himself owner) of that fine estate.
(彼は那の美しき土地を自己の有せたりき)
- { You should *provide* (be prepared) against the evil day.
(汝は不幸の日あるに豫め備へざる可からず)
- { You should *provide yourself* with everything needful against the evil day.
(汝は不幸の日を慮りて有ゆる必要の物を身に備へざる可からず)
- { He *set* to work (began work) without further delay.
(彼は其上少しも猶豫せず仕事に取掛れり)
- { He *set himself* (made a determined effort) to win a prize.
(彼は賞を獲るに身を委ねたりき)
- { He *settled* (made his home) in the south of England.

- { (彼は英國の南部にて家を構へたりき)
{ He *settled himself* (placed himself) in a posture of repose.
(彼は休止の姿勢に身を置きたりき)
- { He *stripped off* (took off) his coat (*general*).
(彼は其の上衣を脱き取りたりき)
- { He *stripped himself* of his coat (*emphatic*).
(彼は其上衣を鉢より脱したりき)
- { I *trust* in you (believe in your integrity).
(予は汝を信ず即ち汝の人となり信ず)
- { I *trust myself* to you (commit myself to your care).
(予は汝に身を任す即ち汝の注意に身を委す)
- { He *worked* hard at that business.
(彼は件の仕事に精出して働きたりき)
- { He *worked himself* up into a bad temper.
(彼は自から怒を挑發したりき)
- { He *rested* (took rest, or reclined) on the couch.
(彼は床机の上に休みたりき即ち床机によりかゝれり)
- { He *rested himself* (recruited his limbs by reclining) on the couch. (彼は床机の上に身を休ませたりき即ち其床机に倚りて足を休養させし)
- { He *prepared* (made preparations) for the journey.
(彼は旅行の準備をなしたりき)
- { He *prepared himself* (made himself qualified to appear) for the examination.
(彼は試験を受けるに支なき様に身を整へし)

- { He *set up* (started or made a commencement) in business.
(彼は開業したりき)
- { He *set himself up* in business (provided himself with all requisites).
(彼は其身を開業する得せしめけり即ち凡ての入用品を備へた)
- { He *engaged* in commerce (made commerce his calling).
(彼は商業に従事しけり)
- { He *engaged himself* to a merchant (took service with a merchant).
(彼は一商人の傭ひに就きたりき)
- { He *applied* (made an application) to his superior officer.
(彼は其の上官に頼みけり)
- { He *applied himself* (gave great attention) to his studies.
(彼は其の學課に身を委ねけり)

§ 4.—Ellipsis of Verbs or Clauses.

動詞又は節の省略

54.(392) 動詞若クハ動詞ヲ保有スル節ヲ省略スルモ其ノ省略ガ文面ヨリ直チニ諒解ナシ得ベキ場合ニハ之ヲ省略スルヲ固有用法ニ適フモノトス

然リト雖モ文法上ノ組立ヲ充分ニ解セントシ又ハ文ノ分解ヲナサントスル時ニハ上記ノ如キ省略ハ之ヲ補入スルヲ必要トス

(a) 助動詞ノ後トノ省略

Son, go and work in my vineyard. I will not (go) (ヲ略セリ)

(兒よ行て我が葡萄園に働け) (予は行かざるべし)

(b) 比較ノ或ル標準ヲ表ハス接續詞ノ後トノ省略

He is not so industrious as his brother (is industrious) (ヲ略セリ)

彼は其の兄弟の(勤勉なる)如く勤勉ならず

His delight can be more easily conceived than (it can be easily) (ヲ略セリ) described.

(彼れの喜びは記述するよりも 讀者の想像に任す方一層判り易し)

(c) § 282 = 擧ゲタル “though” 等ノ接續詞ノ後トニ

Though (he was) very tired, he did not give up.

(彼は大に疲れしと雖も中止せざりき)

(d) 問ニ對スル答ノ中ニ

Can you read? Not well (=I cannot read well), but I will try (to read).

(汝は讀書か出来るか) うまくは出来ず (即ち予はうまくは出来ず) 去れど予は(讀書すべく)試むべし

(e) “As if”, “as though”, “as when.” 等ノ條件的句ノ中間ニ於テ

He laughed as (he would laugh) if he was much amused.

(彼は恰も甚だ面白かりしが如く笑ひたりき)

He is not in such good health as (he was in good health) when you saw him last.

彼は此の前汝が彼に會し時に(彼が壯健なりし如く)壯健ならず

(f) 全ク條件的ノ一文節ヲ省略ス

He would never consent to that (*if you asked him*).

(縱ひ汝が彼に請ひしとも)彼は其に承諾を與ふまじ

練 習

次の文に省略の語又は句を補へ

- (1) You do not seem to have worked as hard as you might. (二句)
 You do not seem to have worked as hard as you might *have worked*.
 (汝は汝の出來得る丈骨折りて働きたりを見へず)
- (2) You knew this fact quite as well as I. (二句)
 You knew this fact quite as well as I *knew it*.
 (汝は此の事實を予と全く全様に知れり)
- (3) Oranges are now almost as cheap in London as in Spain or Italy. (三句)
 Oranges are now almost as cheap in London as *they are cheap* in Spain or as *they are cheap* in Italy.
 (密柑が今も倫敦にて廉價なるは西班牙或は伊太利と殆どかはらず)
- (4) I am getting on quite as fast as you. (二句)
 I am getting on quite as fast as you are getting on.
 (予は汝に少しも劣らず速かに進行しつあり)
- (5) He behaved with the same courtesy to the poor as to the rich, and with the same boldness to the rich as to the poor. (四句)

(彼は富者に對するに同一に禮讓を以て貧者に接し貧者に對するに同一に忌憚なく富者に處せり)

He behaved with the same courtesy to the poor as *he behaved* to the rich, and *he behaved* with the same boldness to the rich as *he behaved* to the poor.

- (6) The boat sank to the bottom as if filled with stone. (三句)
 (其の小船は恰も石を以て充たされたる如くに河底に沈没したりき)

The boat sank to the bottom as *it would sink* if it were filled with stone.

- (7) He is more industrious than ever. (二句)
 (彼は従前よりも勤勉なり)
 He is more industrious than *he was industrious* ever *before*.

- (8) Whatever you do, do it as one in earnest, and not as if you were trifling. (六句)
 (汝が何事を爲すにもせよ之を眞面目にて之を爲せ内心之をチヤカして爲す勿れ)

Whatever you do, do it as one in earnest *would do it* and do not *do it* as you *would do it* if you were trifling.

- (9) At what time did you get back? Ten minutes later than we ought. (三句)

(汝等は何時歸りたりや 我等が歸るべき時よりも拾分遅れて)
 At what time did you get back? *We got back* ten minutes later than we ought *to have got back*.

- (10) He shed tears as if to display his grief, but they were not a genuine expression of sorrow. (四句)
 (彼は己の悲しみを現はさんとするか如く落涙せしき雖も其の涙は眞の悲のしるしにあらざりき)
 He shed tears as *he would shed tears* if he wished to display his grief, but they were not a genuine expression of sorrow.
- (11) He never looked so sad as when he had made a blunder. (三句)
 (彼は過誤をなしたる時の如く悲しき顔附を爲すもあらざりき)
 He never looked so sad as *he looked sad* when he made a blunder.
- (12) You know no more than an untaught child how to spell. (二句)
 (汝が綴字法を知らざるこそ就學せざる兒童に異ならず)
 You no more know how to spell than an untaught child *know how to spell*.
- (13) Sooner than sign that contract, I am ready to give up the job altogether. (二句)
 (予は其の契約に署名するか否や此の仕事を全然放棄せんぞす)
 Sooner than I *will sign* that contract, I am ready to give up the job altogether.
- (14) Nothing will do him so much good as a change of air; he will get more benefit from it than he supposed. (四句)

- (氣候よき地に轉地する如く彼を益すものあらざらん 彼は之に依て彼の想像したるよりも遙大なる利益を得ん)
 Nothing will do him so much good as a change of air *will do him good*; he will get more benefit from it than *what* he supposes.
- (15) I would as soon be ruined altogether as endure such treatment as this from you. (三句)
 (予は汝の此の如き待遇を忍ばんよりも寧ろ全然破滅するにしかず)
 I would as soon be ruined altogether as *I would* endure such treatment from you.
- (16) When he became rich, he spurned his old friends as though he had never known them. (四句)
 (彼は金持となるや其舊友を恰も一面識なきものゝ如くに侮蔑して斥けりき)
 When he became rich, he spurned his old friends, as *he would spurn them* though he had never known them.
- (17) It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God. (二句)
 (富人が天國に入ることは駱駝が針の眼を通り抜くるよりも六ヶ敷き事なり)
 It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than *it is easy* for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God.

- (18) Why should I do this? To make amends for past injuries. (二句)
 (何の爲に予は此を爲すべきや) (過去の害悪を償ふ爲に)
 Why should I do this? You should do it to make amends for past injuries.
- (19) I'll meet the raging of the skies, but not an angry father. (二句)
 (予は天候の險惡に會ふも父なる者の怒には會ふを欲せず)
 I'll meet the raging of the skies, but I'll not meet an angry father.
- (20) God made the country, man the town. (二句)
 (上帝國を造り給ひて人都市を造りけり)
 God made the country, man made the town.
- (21) He warned me that peace and honesty is the best policy, as if I had never heard it before, or never acted on it. (五句)
 (彼は予が嘗て之を聞きたる事なきかの如く或は嘗て之を實行したる事なきかの如く平和と正直は最上の處世法なることを忠告したりき)
 He warned me that peace and honesty is the best policy, as he would warn me if I had never heard it before or if I had never acted on it.
- (22) What sought they thus afar? Bright jewels of the mine? The wealth of seas? The spoils of war? They sought a faith's pure shrine. (五句)

- (彼等は斯く遠くまで何物を探させしや。煌々たる鑛山の寶の海の寶か。戰の獲物か。否な彼等は信仰のの純潔なる祠を探しけり)
- What sought they thus afar? Did they seek bright jewels of the mine? Did they seek the wealth of seas? Did they seek the spoils of war? They sought a faith's pure shrine.
- (23) He shouted at the top of his voice, as if to bring some one to his assistance. (三句)
 (彼は誰かを助けに呼ぶものゝ如く有ゆる聲を眼上げて叫びけり)
 He shouted at the top of his voice, as he would shout if he wished to bring some one to his assistance.
- (24) The transport with which he was received by his parents may be more easily understood than described. (三句)
 (彼が兩親の如何に喜んで彼を迎へしやは之を記述するよりも讀者の想像に任すをよします)
 The transport with which he was received by his parents may be more easily understood than (it can be) described.
- (25) I will not keep you longer than necessary. (二句)
 (予は必要以上に汝を留めおかさるべし)
 I will not keep you longer than it is necessary to keep you.

- (26) He did me more harm than good. (二句)
 (彼は予に善を爲すよりも害を爲せしこと多かりき)
 He did me more harm than *he did* good.
- (27) Are they in as good health as when they were last here? No: not quite so good, but nearly. (五句)
 (彼等は此の前此處に居たる時と同様に身体丈夫なりや否な。全く其程丈夫にあらざるも殆まほ之に近し)
 Are they in as good health as *they were in good health* when they were last here? No: *they are* not quite in so good health, but *they are* nearly in as good health.
- (28) You wish for many books, but not to read them; I for few books, and to master them. (四句)
 (汝は多数の書物を欲しがるも之を讀むを欲せず。予は欲しがる書物多からざるも之に精通せんと欲す)
 You wish for many books, but *you do not wish* to read them; I *wish* for few books, and *I wish* to master them.

§ 5.—Sequence of Tenses.

時の聯關

55.(393) 或ル從位接續詞又ハ關係(或ハ疑問)代名詞若クハ副詞ヲ用ヒテ二文ヲ連結スル時ニ其ノ一ヲ主文ト稱シ他ヲ屬文ト稱ス 例ヘバ

主 文	屬 文
I will let you know	when shall I start.
(余は汝に知らしむべし)	余が何時出發するやを)

56.(394) 時ノ聯關ニ關シテ大則アリテ一切ノ特則ハ皆此ノ大則ヲ中心トシテ之ニ屬スルモノトス

(第一則) 主文に過去時ある時は屬文に於て過去時を以て之に續けざる可からず

主 文 (過去時)	屬 文 (過去時)
It was settled,	that I <i>should</i> do this.
(余が是を爲すべき事を定まり居たりき)	
He would come,	if you <i>wished</i> it.
(汝が欲せしならば彼は來りしならん)	
He was honest,	although he <i>was</i> poor.
(彼は貧なりき雖も正直なりき)	
He asked me,	whether I <i>had</i> seen his dog
(彼は余が彼れの犬を見たりしやを余に問ひけり)	
He was informed,	that I <i>had</i> been helping him.
(彼は余が彼を助け居たりし事を告知されたりき)	
We never understood,	how or why he <i>did</i> that.
(彼が如何なる方法にて又如何なる理由にて那の事を爲せしやを我等は解せざりき)	
He did not leave off,	till he <i>succeeded</i> .
(彼は成功なすまで罷めざりき)	
I was inquiring,	what you <i>had</i> heard.
(余は汝が聞き居たりし所のものを尋ねつゝありき)	
He succeeded,	because he <i>worked</i> hard.
(彼は骨折りに働きし故に成功したりき)	
He remained silent,	as soon as he <i>heard</i> that.

(彼は其を聞くか否や其儘何時までも沈黙なりき)
 I would do this, if I were allowed.
 (余は許されしならば是を爲したらん)
 He walked so far, that he tired himself.
 (彼は疲かるに到るまで遙かに散歩したりき)

(第二則) 主文に現在時又は未來時ある時は屬文に於ては如何なる時にても之に續かしむることを得

第二則ノ例
 (時在時若クバ未來時) (何ゾレノ時ニテモヨシ)

that he reads a book. (彼が書物を読む事を)	} 現在時ノ四形
that he is reading. (彼が讀書なし居る事を)	
that he has read. (彼が讀書せし事を)	
that he has been reading. (彼が讀書なし居たりし事を)	
that he will read. (彼が讀書せん事を)	
that he will be reading. (彼が讀書なし居らん事を)	} 未來時ノ四形
that he will have read. (彼が讀書なしたらん事を)	
that he will have been reading. (彼が讀書なし居たらん事を)	
that he read. (彼が讀書せし事を)	

I know* (余が知る)
 若クバ
 I shall know (余が知らん)

that he was reading. (彼が讀書なし居りし事を)	} 過去時ノ四形
that he had read. (彼が讀書したりし事を)	
that he had been reading. (彼が讀書なし居たりし事を)	

57.(395) Exception to Rule I. (第一則の例外). 第一則ニ對シテノ例外アリ 主文ニ過去時アリト雖モ或ル普遍的或ハ慣習的事實ヲ表示スル爲ニ屬文中ニ於テ現在時不定形ヲ以テ之ニ續クルコトヲ得 例ヘバ

主文 (過去時)	屬文 (現在時)
They learned at school, (彼等は學校にて學びけり)	that honesty is the best policy. (正直は最上の方策たる事を)
The students were taught, (學生が教へられき)	that the earth moves round the sun. (地球は太陽の周圍を運行するものなるを)
His illness showed him, (彼れの病は彼に示しき)	that all men are mortal. (凡ての人は死すべき者なる事を)

* 主文に於ける現在又は未來の動詞に對しては屬文に於て如何なる時の動詞を用ゆるも可なれば本例に於て主文を I know 或は I shall know とする時は括弧中の十二の屬文の何づれを之に連結するも瑕疵なき文章たることを得なり例ヘバ

I know that he reads a book.
 I shall know that he reads a book.
 I know that he will read.
 I shall know that he will read.
 其他推して知るべし

He was glad to hear, that his brother is industrious.¹
 (彼は其兄弟が勤勉なるよしを聞いて喜びけり)
 They were sorry to hear, that he has a bad temper.²
 (彼等は彼が悪しき性情を有することを聞いて悲しみけり)

58.(396) **Conjunction of Purpose** (目的の接續詞). 屬文が目的ノ接續詞ヲ以テ導カル、時ハ次ノ二則ヲ守ラサル可カラズ

- (a) 主文ノ動詞現在時ナルカ若クハ未來時ナル時ハ屬文ノ動詞ハ may (現在時) ヲ以テ表示サレサル可カラズ
- (b) 主文ノ動詞過去時ナル時ハ屬文ノ動詞ハ might ヲ以テ表示サレサル可カラズ(第一本則ニ從ヒテ)

	主 文	屬 文
		(現在時)
現 在 時	不定形 He comes, (彼來る)	that he may see me. (彼が余に會はん爲に)
	連續形 He is coming, (彼來りつゝある)	
	完了形 He has come, (彼來りたり)	
	完了連續形 He has been coming, (彼來りつゝありたり)	

1 Honesty is the best policy (1 universal fact なり)
 2 His brother is industrious (1 habitual fact なり)
 3 He has a bad temper 彼は腹立易い(即ち短氣)

未 來 時	不定形 He will come,	that he may see me.
	連續形 He will be coming,	
	完了形 He will have come,	
	完了連續形 He will have been coming,	
過 去 時	不定形 He came,	(過去時) that he may see me.
	連續形 He was coming,	
	完了形 He had come,	
	完了連續形 He had been coming,	

備考 lest ナル語(接續詞)ハ that not = 等シ 主文ニ於ケル動詞ノ時ノ如何ニ拘ハラズ lest ノ後トニ用ヒ得ベキ助動詞ハ should ノミナリトス

主 文	屬 文
現在……He goes,	lest he should see me. 若し that he may not see me. (余に會ふことなからん爲に)
未來……He will go,	lest he should see me. 若し that he may not see me.
過去……He went,	lest he should see me. * 若し that he might not see me.

59.(397) **Conjunctions of Comparison** (比較の接續詞). 屬文が比較ノ接續詞ノ一ヲ以テ導カル、時ハ「第一則」ハ無

* may は主文の動詞の時の變するに従ひ其の時を變するも (例へば上例現在時未來時には may ながらも過去時には might と變ぜり) should は lest に續きて變することなし

効 = 屬ス 即チ此ノ場合 = 於テハ主文 = 於ケル動詞ノ時ノ如何 = 拘ハラス 屬文 = 於テ如何ナル時ヲモ之 = 續クルヲ得ルナリ

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 主 文 | 屬 文 |
| He likes you better. | than he liked me. |
| (彼は嘗て余を好きしよりも今汝を一層好けるなり) | |
| He liked you better, | than he likes me. ¹ |
| (彼は今余を好けるよりも嘗て汝を一層好きし) | |
| He will like you better, | than he has liked me. |
| (彼が今まで余を好き居たりしよりも 今後は汝を其よりも好くならん) | |
| He has liked you better, | than he liked me. |
| (彼は嘗て余を好きしよりも一層汝を好き居れり) | |
| He liked you better, | than he is liking me. ² |
| (彼は今余を好きおるよりも嘗て汝を一層好きし) | |
| He will like you better, | than he was liking me. |
| (彼は嘗て余を好きおりしよりも 今後は汝を其よりも好くならん) | |

備考 1. 表較ヲ表示スル = than ヲ以テセズシテ as well as ヲ以テスル時モ亦タ上ノ特別 = 従フモノトス 即チ話者ノ表サント欲スル意義 = 従ヒテ主文ノ時ノ如何 = 拘ハラス 屬文 = 如何ナル時ヲモ用フルコトヲ得ルナリ

1. 第一則による時は主文の過去時に對して 屬文に現在を用ふることを許さず 雖も此の文に於て 屬文は than なる比較の接續詞を以て導かるゝ故に 本則に關せず likes(現在)を用ゆるを得たり
2. 此の例に於ても本則によれば主文の過去に對して 屬文に過去を用ひざる可からざるも than なる比較の接續詞ある故に 隨意に現在を以て之に續かしめたり

- He likes you as well as he liked me.
 (彼は嘗て余を好きしと同様に今汝を好く)
 He will like you as well as he has liked me.
 (彼は今まで余を好きしと同様に以後汝を好かん)

備考 2. than 若クハ as well as ノ後ト = 動詞表ハシアラサル時 = 屬文 = 於テ省畧サレタル此ノ動詞ノ時ハ主文 = 於テ表ハサレアル動詞ト同一ナリトス

- He liked you better than (he liked ヲ略セリ) me.
 He will like you as well as (he will like ヲ略セリ) me.

(a) 次の例題に於て 屬文の動詞の用法正しき否やを告げ且つ正しからざる時は之を訂正せよ (原書 191 頁練習)

- (1) I was informed that he had been reading a book.
 (余は彼が書を讀み居たりし事を告げられたりき)
 正シ
- (2) He did not say when he will come.
 (彼は來べき時を言はざりき)
 正シカラス will ヲ would = 變ゼザル可カラズ
- (3) No one knew whether he intended to come or not.
 (何人も彼が來る意思なりしや或は然らざりしやを知らざりき)
 正シ
- (4) He concealed from me what his plans are.
 (彼は其の計案の如何なるものたるやを余に隠しけり)
 正シカラス are ヲ were = 變ゼザル可カラズ
- (5) I fear that you were displeased with me yesterday.
 (余は汝が昨日余に對して氣持を悪くせざりしやを恐る)

正シ

- (6) I shall soon find out why you *were* so displeased.
(余は汝が爾かく氣持を悪くせし理由を速かに見出さん)
正シ
- (7) His face was so changed that I *do* not know him again.
(彼の顔は非常に變り居りし爲に余は彼を見覺へ居らざりき)
正シカラス do ヲ did = 變ゼザル可カラズ
- (8) The teacher gave me a prize that I *may* work hard next year.
(教師は余をして次學年に精一杯働かしめん爲に余に賞を與へけり)
正シカラス may ヲ might = 變ゼザル可カラズ
- (9) The teacher has given me a prize that I *may* work hard next year.
正シ
- (10) You will be pleased to hear that I *have* won a prize.
(余が賞を獲たる事を聞きて汝は喜ばんされん)
正シ
- (11) He asked me why I *wish* to go away so soon.
(彼は余が斯く直ちに立去らんを欲する理由を余に問ひけり)
正シカラス wish ヲ wished = 變ゼザル可カラズ
- (12) No one understood how he *can* do so much work.
(何人も彼が如何にして斯く夥しき仕事を爲し得るやを解せざりき)
正シカラス can ヲ could = 變ゼザル可カラズ
- (13) He had come that he *might* help me to finish the task.
(彼は余を助けて此の仕事を送けしめん爲に來りたり)
正シ

- (14) You did not tell me when you *intend* to return home.
(汝は汝が何時家に歸らん考なるやを余に告げざりき)
正シカラス intend ヲ intended = 變ゼザル可カラズ
- (15) I was sorry to find that I *have* displeased you.
(余は汝の機嫌を損じしめたるを見て余は氣の毒に思ひけり)
正シカラス have displeased ヲ had displeased = 變ゼザル可カラズ
- (16) I hope that you *will* pardon me soon.
(余は汝が速かに余を許さん事を希望す)
正シ
- (17) I did not know why you *give* me this order.
(余は汝が余に此の命令をあたへし理由を知らざりき)
正シカラス give ヲ gave = 變ゼザル可カラズ
- (18) We shall soon know what progress he *has* made.
(我等は彼が如何なる進歩なしたりしやを問もなく知らん)
正シ
- (19) We heard to-day what progress he *has* made.
(我等は彼が如何なる進歩を爲したりしやを今日聞きけり)
正シカラス has made ヲ had made = 變ゼザル可カラズ
- (20) You never told us that honesty *was* the best policy.
(正直が最上の方策たることを汝は決して我等に告げざりき)
正シカラス was ヲ is = 變ゼザル可カラズ
是レ正直ガ最上ノ方策タル事ハ universal fact

タルニヨルナリ § 395 フ参照スベシ

- (21) They told me my brother *was* fond of his books.
 (人余の兄弟が其所蔵の書を好めることを余に告げけり)
 Was ニテモ誤リニアラザルモ is トスル方一層ヨシ
 § 395 フ参照スベシ
- (22) He gave me good advice lest I *may* fall into evil ways.
 (余が悪習に陥る事なからん爲に彼は余に其忠告を與へけり)
 正シカラズ may fall フ should fall = 變ゼザル可
 カラス
- (23) He taught me that good deeds *were* never lost.
 (善行は決して看過され了する者にあらざることを彼は余に教へし)
 正シカラズ were フ are = 變ゼザル可カラス §395
 フ参照スベシ
- (24) He lends me his book, that I *might* be saved the
 expense of buying one.
 (彼は余をして代物を購求するの費用を省かしめん爲に余に彼の書
 を貸與す) (one=a book)
 正シカラズ might フ may = 變ゼザル可カラス
- (b) 次の文にて括弧中の動詞に適當なる時と
 調を入れよ (原書 192 頁練習)
- (1) I hoped that you (return) soon.
 return...would return
 即チ
 I hoped that you would return soon.
 予は汝が間もなく歸りたらん事を望みき。

- (2) If you (foresee) the consequences of idleness, you (be)
 more industrious than you were last term.
 foresee...foresaw be...would be
 即チ
 If you foresaw the consequences of idleness, you would be
 more industrious than you were last term.
 汝若し怠惰の結果を先見せしならば汝は前学期にはそれよりも勤勉
 なりしならん
- (3) He tried how many miles he (can) walk in an hour.
 can...could
 彼は一時間に幾哩を歩み得るやを試めしたりき
- (4) He (go) away for a change, as soon as the holidays begin.
 go...will go
 彼は休暇が始まらば直ちに轉地の爲に去らん
- (5) He not (go) away till the work of the term was over.
 go...did go (即チ did not go away till...)
 彼は其学期の仕事の終るまでは立去らざりき
- (6) The oxen (low) so loud, that the thieves (can) not
 prevent us from finding out the place where they had
 hidden them.
 low...lowed can...could
 牡牛は大聲にて鳴きしかば牛泥棒は之を悪くしたる場所を我等に發
 見せらるを妨ぐ能はざりき
 (they had hidden them / they = thieves / 代名詞ニシテ
 them = oxen / 代名詞ナリ)
- (7) He is so disappointed with the result that he (decide)

to give up all further trial.

decide . . . has decided

彼は其の結果に非常に落膽したりしかば最早一切其上試むべきことを断念なすに意を決しけり

- (8) I went to his house that I (see) him and tell him all that (happen).

see might see happen . . . had happened

予は彼に面會し事の一部仔什を告げんが爲に彼れの家に行きけり

- (9) It was very unlikely that he (reach) before six o'clock P. M.

reach . . . would reach

彼が夕の六時前に到達すべきことは九分九厘まで六つかし

- (10) There was a rumor that he (perished) in the fire, which (break) out in the village yesterday.

perished . . . had perished break . . . broke

昨日件の村に起りたる火事に彼が死したりとの風説ありき

- (11) I am sorry that you keep waiting so long last night, keep . . . were kept

予は汝が昨夜左程長く予を待ち續居たりしを氣の毒に思ふ

- (12) I signed my name on the understanding that you (keep) your engagement with me; but I am sorry to see that you not (do) so.

keep . . . would keep; do . . . have done (即ち have not done so)

予は汝が予に對する約束を履むべしと合點して我が名を署名したり

き。去れど予は汝が之を履まざりしを見て遺憾さす

- (13) Your son has turned out more industrious than I (expect) he (will).

expect . . . expected; will . . . would

汝の子息は予が豫期したるよりも勤勉と判明したり

- (14) To-morrow you (do) what I (do) to-day, and to-day you (do) what I (do) yesterday.

To-morrow you *will do* what I *have done* to-day, and to-day you *will do* what I *did* yesterday.

予が今日なしたる所を汝明日之を爲し予が昨日爲したる所を汝今日なさん

- (15) We never (see) such fine batting before, and perhaps we never (see) the like again.

We *have never seen* such fine batting before, and perhaps we *shall never see* the like again.

我等は從來嘗て斯の如く見事なる打ち方(打毬戲の)を見たることななく恐くば今後に於ても再び斯の如きものを見ることなからん

- (16) Though he (gain) one prize already, he is willing to begin working for another.

gain . . . has gained

彼は既に一個の賞を得たりと雖も尙ほ更に一を得るに手を下さんとの意あり

- (17) The tradesman's voice trembled so much that my suspicions (arouse).

arouse . . . were aroused

- 件の商人の聲いたく震へたりしかば手に種々の疑念を起さしめたりき
- (18) I gave him no answer lest I (make) him more angry than ever.
make...should make
予は其時までよりも尙ほ一層彼を怒らむるこそなかしめん爲に一切返答を與へざりき
- (19) The more money he made, the more he (want).
want...wanted
彼は金の殖ゆるに従ひ益々多く之を望みたり
- (20) Though he is a poor man, he never (resort) to anything dishonest.
Though he is a poor man, he *has* never resorted to anything dishonest.
彼は貧なりと雖も決して不正の事を營みたるこそなし
- (21) He came upon me as suddenly as if he (drop) from the sky.
drop...dropped
彼は恰も天上より墜ち來りたるかの如く突然予を襲へり
- (22) I hope you (make) up your mind that such a thing never (happen) again.
I hope you will make up your mind that such a thing shall never happen again.
汝は斯の如き事を再び起さしめざる様決心せん事を予は希望す
- (23) It made no difference to him how we (carry) on our

- business; for he (be) not one of our partners, and we (will) not take him into partnership, if he (ask) us.
carry...carried; be...was; will...would; ask...asked
我等が營業振りの奈何は敢て彼の關する所にあらず。彼は我等の營業組合人の一人にもあらず且又たよし彼の組合に加入せんを我等に求むるも我等は彼を加へざる故なればなり
- (24) He told me that he lately (pay) a visit to his native village.
pay...paid
彼が手に語りたるに彼は近頃己の生まれたる村を訪ひたりと
- (25) They placed a guard at the door, lest the prisoner (find) means of escape; for he (has) friends outside, who (bring) him secret help, if they not (watch).
find...should find; has...had; bring...would
bring; watch...were watched(即ちif they were not watched)
彼等は件の囚人に逃走の術へなかしめん爲に戸口に一人の番人を附したりき。こは其の囚人には外部に幾多の味方ありて若し彼等に備ふ所なくんば私かに彼を助くべきを以てなり
- (26) I shall not be satisfied till I (gain) what I (want).
gain...have gained; want...want.
予は自から要求する所のものを得るまでは満足することなからん
bring him / him / prisoner / 代名詞ニシテ they were / they / friends / 代名詞ナリ
- (72) A lawsuit, even if you (gain) it, (cost) you more than the property is worth.
gain...gained; cost...would cost

訴訟は汝若し之に勝を得るとも 其の訴訟の目的たる財産物の價以上の入費を要するべし

(28) It (make) no difference to me, whether you complain against me or not.

make...makes

汝が予の事を悪ざまに人に訴ふとも或は然らずとも予の關する所にあらず

Adverbs.

副 詞

§1.—Special Uses of Simple Adverbs.

單純副詞の特別用法

60. (398) Much, very.

其ノ用法次ノ如シ

(a) Much ハ比較級ノ形容詞若クハ副詞ヲ形容シ. very ハ原級ノ形容詞若クハ副詞ヲ形容ス. 例ヘバ

The air is *much* hotter to day than yesterday.

(今日の陽氣は昨日よりも甚しく熱し)

We travelled quickly, but not *very* cheaply.

(我等の旅行は早かりしき雖も 太して費用輕かりしにはあらずりき)

註 上例ニテ *much* ハ hotter ナル比較級ノ形容詞ヲ形容シ *very* ハ cheaply ナル原級ノ副詞ヲ形容セリ

(b) Much ハ過去分詞 (Past participle) ヲ形容シ. very ハ現在分詞 (Present participle) ヲ形容ス. 例ヘバ

I was *much* surprised at hearing the news.

(予は此の報知若は風説を聞きて大に驚きたりき)

This news is *very* perplexing.

(此の報知は大に狼狽せしむなり)

註 *much* ハ surprised ナル過去分詞ヲ形容シ *very* ハ perplexing ナル現在分詞ヲ形容セリ

(c) Very ハ「眞實の、實際の」ノ意義ニテ即チ意義ヲ強ク

スル爲ニ屢々之ヲ用フ。例ヘバ

This is the *very* man that I wanted to see.

(是れ實に予が會はんを欲せし所の其の人なりき)

He came at that *very* instant.

(彼は恰も其の殺那に來りたりき)

註 上ノ例ニ於テ *very* ハ予が會はんを望み居たる人に間違なき件の人ノ意ニテ *man* ノ意義ヲ強メ *very instant* ニテハ其の必要なる殺那に遅くることなく來れりトノ意ニテ *instant* ノ意義ヲ強ム

(d) *Very* ハ *actual* (實際なる) 若クハ *real* (實眞なる) ノ意義ニテ最上級ノ形容詞ノ意義ヲ強ムル爲ニ用ヒラル。例ヘバ

He is the *very* best student in the class.

(彼は級中眞に最良の學生たり)

註 上例 *very* ハ *best* ナル最上級ノ形容詞ヲ形容セリ

(e) *Very* ハ往々 *much* ナル副詞ヲ形容スル爲ニ副詞トシテ用ヒラル。例ヘバ

His work is *very* much better than yours.

(彼れの仕事は汝の仕事よりも非常に優くれたり)

(f) *Much* ハ形容詞ノ最上級ノ意義ヲ一層強クスル爲ニ用ヒラル。例ヘバ

He is *much* the best student in the class.

(彼は級中實に最良の學生なり)

此ノ *much* ハ確然著しくノ意ナリ

次の諸文の空白の箇所に *much* 若は *very* を挿入すべし

1. I am——astonished at what you tell me.

2. He explained his meaning——clearly.
3. Of these houses yours is——the largest.
4. Of all these houses yours is the——largest.
5. He is a——industrious student.
6. He has worked harder than you have——done.
7. You are——more industrious than you were last year.
8. I am——happy at hearing his good news.
9. He was taken——ill on the——day of his arrival.
10. They found gold in Southern India, and the workmen were pleasd.
11. The thing that you ask for is what all men would——be glad to have.
12. It is——strange that you should be so——surprised.
13. The accounts from home are——distressing.

解 答

- (1) ... *much* astonished ...
予は汝が告ぐる所を聞きて大に驚く
- (2) ... *very* clearly ...
彼は其所志を甚だ明瞭に説明したりき
- (3) ... *much* the largest ...
此等の家々の中にて汝の家著しく最大なり
- (4) ... the *very* largest.
此等の家々の中にて汝の家實に最大なり
- (5) ... *very* industrious student.
彼は甚だ勤勉なる學生なり

- (6) *much* harder*
彼は汝よりも著しく骨折りて働きたり
- (7) *much* more
汝は今年は昨年よりも甚しく勤勉なり
- (8) *very* happy
予は此の好報を聞きて甚だ満足なり
- (9) *very* ill the *very* day
彼は到着したる其の當日重き病にかゝりけり
- (10) *much* pleased.
彼等は南部印度に金銀を発見したれば労働者はいたく喜びたりき
- (11) The *very* thing . . . *very* glad
汝が求む所の其物は萬人が何れも之を得ば大に喜ぶべき所のもの也
- (12) *very* strange *much* surprised.
汝が聞かく甚しく驚くは甚だ奇なり
- (13) *very* distressing.
故郷より來りたる此の詳報は大に痛心すべきものなり

61. (399) **Too.**

Too フル副詞ハ稍々過度ナルコトヲ示ス、即チ more than enough (足れるよりも以上) ノ意ニシテ豫定ノ範圍又ハ豫定ノ目的ヲ越へタルコトヲ云フ、次ニ掲グル所ノ文ハ何ツレモ *very* ヲ用ユベキ所ニ *too* ヲ誤用シタルモノニシテ全ク無意義ニ歸セシム、即チ

My son's health has been *too* good. (我子の健康は好過きたり)
Sugar is *too* sweet. (砂糖は甘ますぎる) I am *too* happy to

* You have done=you have worked

see you again. (予は汝に再會なすは満足すきる) He writes *too* neatly, and spells *too* accurately. (彼は餘り區劃正しく字を書き餘り正しく字を綴る) The milk of a cow is *too* nutritious. (牛乳は滋養分に富み過ぐ) The water of this river is *too* pure. (此河の水は清潔すきる) The roof of this house is *too* strong. (此の家屋根は強固すきる)

註 上文ノ *too* ハ何ツレモ *very* ニ換ヘザレバ其ノ意義成立ヒズ *too* ハ上ニ云ヘル如ク過度ノ意ヲ有シ從ツテ過度ノ爲ニ困難ナリ又ハ害アリノ意ヲ含ムモノナレバ第一ノ例ナリテ言ハシカ我子は健康過きて困まるノ意ナリ人ハ健康ノヨケレバヨキ程喜ブモノナルニ之ヲ不満トスル此ノ如キ文ヲ邦語ニテ云ヘバ左程可笑カラズト雖モ英語ニテハ到底意義全カラズ依テ甚ダ善シ (*very good*) トセザル可カラズ第二例ニツイテモ砂糖なるものは甚だ甘きものなりトノ意ヲ示サントシテ *very* トスベキチ *too* トナシ其ノ意義ハ砂糖は甘すぎていけないノ意ナリ全ク無意義トナレリ

備考 *Too* ノカハ *over* ナル添首言 (Suffix) ヲ用ヒテ表ハスコトヲ得ベシ、例ヘバ

He died of *over*-exposure (*too* much exposure) to the sun.

(彼は餘り日に曝らされたる爲に死したりき)

He *over*-ate himself=He ate *too* much.

(彼は過食したりき=彼は餘り多く食したりき)

62. (400) **Enough.**

Enough ハ其意義 *too* ト全ク反對ナリ、*Enough* ハ適當

なる範圍若クハ量に達したるノ意ナリト雖モ、too ハ more than enough 即チ適度を超過したるノ意ナリ

Enough ヲ副詞トシテ用フル場合ニハ之ヲ其ノ形容スル所ノ語ノ後トニ置ク。例ヘバ

The air to-day is *cold enough* for me (=is as cold as I wish it to be).

(陽氣は予に充分の寒冷なり即チ予の望み丈の寒むさ)

Your pay is *high enough* for your work (=is as high as it should be for your work)

(汝の給料は汝の仕事に充分高額なり即チ汝の仕事に相當して高額なり)

The horses tired: we have ridden *far enough* to-day (=as far as is proper for our horses).

(馬は何つれも疲かれけり我等は今日充分に遠か乗りたれば(即チ我々の馬に相當する丈は遠く)

He is now *strong enough* to leave his bed (=as strong as he should be for leaving his bed).

(彼は今や彼れの病床を離るゝに足るの強さとなれり(即チ彼れを離るゝに必要なる強さに相當する強さとなれり)

備考 1. Enough 量副詞タル外カ又タ量形容詞若クハ數形容詞タルコトヲ得(\$ 96 参照)*

備考 2. 副詞ノ enough ハ sufficiently(充分に)ヲ意味スルヲ常トスト雖モ時トシテ意義強キ very ノ別種形タルコトアリ。例ヘバ

量形容詞 He had *enough* bread.

數形容詞 He had loaves *enough*.

It is distressing *enough* (=very distressing) to get such evil tidings.

(斯の如き凶報を受くるは是れ甚だ痛心の事たり)

63. (401) Little, a little.

副詞トシテノ little ト a little ノ差異ハ是等ガ形容詞トシテノ差異ト同一ナリ。即チ

(a) **Little** ハ之ヲ否定的意義ニ用ヒ not much (多からず)ノ意ナリ。依テ其實ハ意義弱キ not ノ別種形ニシテ殆ソド純然タル否定詞ト云フベシ。例ヘバ

I *little* expected that he would succeed so well:

(I did *not* expect that he would succeed so well).

(彼が斯く充分に成效すべしきは予が殆んど豫期せざる所なりき即チ彼が斯く充分に成效すべしきは予が豫期せざる所なりき)

(b) **A little** ハ如何ナル場合ニモ必ズ之ヲ肯定的意義ニ用ヒ to some extent at least (少くとも何れ程かは), slightly (少許り), somewhat (稍々)ノ意ナリ。例ヘバ

He was *a little* (=slightly, somewhat) tired.

彼は少しは(即チ少し許り,稍々)疲かれけり

Are you tired? Yes; I am *a little* tired.

(汝は疲れたりや 然り予は少しく疲れたり)

備考 此ノ a little ハ元來 little ノ次ニ略シタル或ル名詞ヲ有シタル句ナリシモ件ノ名詞ヲ書キ表ハサルヲ習ハシトセシヨリ終ニ a little ヲ副詞トシテ用フルニ至リタリ。此ノ故ニ a little ハ純粹ノ副詞ト云ハシヨリモ寧ロ副詞

句ト云フベシ: a great deal (澤山に)ナル副詞句=在リテハ依然其ノ名詞 deal ヲ存スト雖モ、之ニ類似ノ副詞句ナル a little =在テハ其ノ名詞ヲ脱却セリ

註 a little ハ初メハ a little deal ナ節略シタルモノニシテ little ノ次ニ deal ナ略シアルモノトシテ句トシテ用ヒシモ終ニハ全然 deal ノナキモノトシテ單ニ a little ナ純粹ノ副詞トシテ用ニ至レリトノ意ナリ

64. (402) Since.

此ノ語ハ時の副詞トモナリ時の接續詞トモナリ又タ時の前置詞トモナルナリ

此ノ語ヲ正當ニ使用スルコトハ印度學生ガ英語中最モ困難トスル所ナリト雖モ、次ノ規則ニ注意スル時ハ毫モ困難ヲ覺ユルコトナシ

(a) 副詞ノ since ハ from now (今より溯りて)即チ現在より以前に溯りてノ意ナリ而シテ其ノ用法ハ次ノ三個ノ條件ニ依テ拘束セラル

- (1) 其ノ形容スル所ノ一語或ハ數語ノ後トニ位置スルコト
- (2) 過去不定時ノ動詞ニ依テ先立ルコト
- (3) 時ノ期間ヲ示セル名詞若クハ句ノ後トニ用ヒラレ時ノ一點ヲ示ス所ノ名詞ノ後トニ用ヒラルコトナシ例ヘバ

The school broke up a fortnight since. (=foom nnn)

(學校は今より二週前に休校となりけり)

誤	文	正	文
My house	has fallen two weeks since or ago.	My house	fell two weeks since or ago.

(予の家は二週間以前に倒れけり)

The trees	have cast their leaves a month since or ago.	The trees	cast their leaves a month since or ago.
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(樹々は一月以前に落葉なしけり)

He has been	staying at home yesterday since.	He has been	staying at home since yesterday.
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(彼は昨日以來彼の家に立籠り居れり)

They have been	absent from school last Monday since.	They have been	absent from school since Monday last.
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(彼等は前の月曜日以來學校を缺席なせり)

(b) 接續詞ノ since ハ from which time (其の時より)ノ意ニシテ其ノ用法ハ次ノ三個ノ條件ニ依テ拘束セラル。即チ

- (1) 過去時不定形 (Past Indefinite tense) ノ動詞ニ續カルコト
- (2) 現在時不定形 (Present Indefinite tense) 或ハ現在時完了形 (present perfect tense) ノ動詞ニ依テ續カルコト
- (3) Period of time (時の期間)ヲ示ス所ノ名詞若クハ句ニ依テ先立タル point of time (時の一點)ヲ示ス所ノ名詞ニ依テ先立タルコトナシ 例ヘバ

It is now a week since the school broke up.

(學校が大休みとなりてより今一週間なり)

誤文	正文
Two years <i>passed</i> since my father died.	Two years <i>have passed</i> since my father died.
	(我が父の死せしより二年を経過したり)
It <i>was</i> a week since the holidays commenced.	It <i>is</i> a week since the holidays commenced.
	(長休暇始まりてより一週間さなれり)
A month has <i>passed</i> since I am coming here.	A month has <i>passed</i> since I came here.
	(予が此處に來りてより一月経ちたり)
Two hours have <i>elapsed</i> since he <i>had fallen</i> asleep.	Two hours have <i>elapsed</i> since he <i>fell</i> asleep.
	(彼が寐入りしより二時間たてり)

(c) 前置詞ノ since ハ from (より) ノ意ニシテ其ノ用法ハ次ノ二條件ニ依テ拘束セラル即チ

(1) point of time フ示ス所ノ名詞若クハ句ノ前ニ置カレ
period of time フ示ス所ノ名詞若クハ句ノ前ニ置カルコトナシ

(2) 完了形時ノ動詞ニ依テ先立タルコト 例ヘバ

The school *has been closed* since last Monday.

(學校は前の月曜日より閉ぢられたり)

誤文	正文
My father <i>died</i> since last Thursday.	My father <i>has been dead</i> since last Thursday.
	(我が父は前の木曜日より死し居れり)

The school <i>was closed</i> since yesterday.	The school <i>has been closed</i> since yesterday.
	(學校は昨日より閉ぢられたり)
My father has been ill <i>since</i> three weeks.	My father has been ill <i>for</i> the last three weeks.
	(我が父は今日まで三週間病み居れり)
The results have been known <i>since</i> two days.	The results have been known <i>for</i> the last two days.
	(結果は今日まで二日間知られたり)

65. (403) Ago.

此ノ語ハ唯ダ時の副詞トシテノミ用ヒラレ接續詞又ハ前置詞トシテ用ヒラルコトナシ。此ノ語ノ副詞トシテノ用法ハ前ノ (a) ノ條下ニ説キタル所ノ since ノ用法ト全ク一致セリ而シテ其ノ意義ハ (since ノ意義ト等シク) 現在時より前に溯りてノ意ナリ。ago ト since ハ全ク同意異語ナリ。例ヘバ

My father *died* two years ago (=from now).

(我が父は二年以前に(即チ今より二年前に)死したりき)

The school *broks up* a fortnight ago (=from now).

Since ト ago ノ代レルノミ他ニ異ナル所ナシ

66. (404) Before.

此ノ語ハ時の副詞トシテモ又ダ時の接續詞トシテモ又ダ時の前置詞トシテモ用ヒラル。其ノ用ヒ方ハ次ノ如シ

(a) 時ノ副詞トシテノ *before* ハ formerly 即チ on a former occasion (前かた)ノ意ナリ。例ヘバ

I did this once *before*, and I will do it again.

(予は前かた嘗て此事を爲したりき而して今後再び之を爲すべし)

The post has come an hour earlier than *before*.

(郵便は前よりも一時早く來りたり)

I never *before* saw such a dreadful sight.

(予は未だ嘗て此の如く恐しき光景を見たることなし)

(b) 時ノ接續詞トシテノ *before* ハ主節*ニ於ケル動詞ガ未來時ナル時ハ現在時ノ何ツレカノ動詞ニ依テ續カル。例ヘバ

The crops will die, *before* the rains fall or have fallen.

(收穫は降雨あるまでに枯死せん)

(c) 時ノ前置詞トシテノ *before* ハ point of time ヲ示ス所ノ或ル名詞若クバ句ニ添ヘ用ヒラル、ヲ常トス決シテ period of time ヲ示ス所ノ名詞若クバ句ニ添ヘ用ヒラル、コトナシ。例ヘバ

The rain began to fall *before* the first of last month.

(雨は先月の朔日以前に降り始めし)

You will win a prize *before* your next birthday.

(汝は次の汝の誕生日までに賞を得ん)

67. (405) Already

此ノ副詞ハ或ル事ガ其ノ文ニ記サル時若クバ考ヘラル

*Principal clause トハ之ノ文ガ二個若クば以上の節より成立り居りて其ノ主動詞を含む節を謂ふ。

時ヨリ以前ニ起レルモノタルヲ示ス。之ヨリ他ノ意味ニテ *already* ヲ用フル時ハ是レ正シキ用ヒ方ニアラズ。例ヘバ

Light the fire. It is lighted *already*.

(火を燃しつけよ。火は既に燃しつけられあり)

Joseph's brethren went down into Egypt; Joseph himself was there *already*.

(シヨセフの兄弟等埃及に下り行きけり。其處にシヨセフは既にありたりき)

Does he seem to be recovering? He has almost recovered *already*.

(彼は追々快方に進むやうに見ゆるや彼は既に略ほ全快したり)

He was now nearly grown up; for he had *already* passed his twentieth birthday.

(彼は今や略ほ成人したり。何さなれば彼は其の第二十回の誕辰を経たれば)

Before this letter reaches you, you will have *already* reached home.

(此の書状の汝の許に達する前に汝は既に家に達し居らん)

68. (406) Yes, no

他人ノ問ニ答フルニ當リテ yes 若クバ no ヲ誤用スコト印度學生ノ往々免ル能ハザル所ナリ。

問ヒノ文ガ肯定文ナル時ハ之ニ對スル答ニ於テ曖昧ナルコト少ナシ。例ヘバ

問——Is the sky cloudy to-day?

(今日は空曇れりや)

答——Yes, it is; 若くは No, it is not.

(然り空は曇れり) (否な空は曇り居らず)

然ルニ問ノ文ガ否定文ナル時ニ之ニ對スル答ハ往々曖昧ナリ。例ヘバ

Did you not find him at home?

(汝は彼が在宅あるを見出さざりしや)

之ニ對シテ屢々次ノ如キ答ヲ與ヘラル

Yes, I did not find him at home.

(然り予は彼が在宅なせるを見出さざりき)

此ノ答ハ誤レリ正シキ答ハ次ノ如シ

即チ

Yes, I did find him at home. (然り予は彼が在宅なせるを見出したき)

若くは

No, I did not find him at home.

(否な予は彼が在宅なせるを見出さざりき)

此ノ如キ故ニ yes ト no ニ關シ二個ノ規則ヲ記憶セザル可カラズ。即チ

(1) Yes ノ答ヲ與フベキ時ハ之ニ續ク所ノ動詞ハ肯定的ナラザル可カラズ

(2) No ノ答ヲ與フベキ時ハ之ニ續ク所ノ動詞ハ肯定的ナラザル可カラズ

備考 發問者ガ yes ナル答ヲ得ント心ニ期セルヲ受問者ニ知ラシメントスル時ニハ 常ニ其問ヒノ文ニ 動詞ト共ニ

not ヲ用フナリ。例ヘバ

Is not India a hot country?

(印度は熱き國ならずや)

斯ク not ヲ以テ表ハス問ニハ發問者ガ印度は熱き國なりトノ意見ヲ有スルコトヲ含ミ受問者ヲシテ之ニ同意シ Yes, India certainly is a hot country (然り印度は貴國の如く熱き國なりき)云ハシメテ望ム意ヲ含ムモノナリトス

註解 Yes ト no ノ誤用多キハ音ニ印度學生ノミナラス本邦學生モ亦タ屢々誤ル所ナリ而シテ其ノ誤リノ因テ起ル所ハ問ヒノ文ノ文意ニ餘リ拘泥スルニアリトス此ノ故ニ肯定文ノ問ニ對シテハ之ヲ誤用スルコト少クシテ否定文ノ問ニ對シテ最モ多シトス。上例 Is the sky cloudy to-day? ナル問ニ對シテハ只々其事實通りニ答ヘ曇リ居レバ yes 曇リ居ラザレバ no ニシテ別ニ誤リヲ生セズト雖モ Did you not find him at home? (御前が彼の家にいつた時に彼は居らなかつたかノ意ナリ)ニ對シテ No, I did not find him at home ト答フベキヲ往々 Yes, I did not ト答フルハ問ヒノ文が「見出さなかつたか」ト否定的ニ問ヘル故ニ之ニ答フベキ事實ハ又々「見出さざりし」ト否定的ナレバ問フ所ト答フ所ト共ニ否定的ニシテ意味ガ一致ナシ居ルヨリ「然り見出さざりし」ト答フルニ到ルモノニシテ只々問ヒノ文面ニ拘泥スルニヨル。依テ問ヒ文ノ肯定的ト否定的ノ如何ニ拘ハラズ答フル所ノ事實ニ依テ yes ト no ト決定スルコトヲ忘ル可ラズ即チ否定的ノ答ヲナス時ニハ no ヲ用ヒ肯定的ノ答ヲナス時ニハ yes ヲ用フト心得レバヨシ即チ I Did you not find him at home? ト問ハルニモ Did you find him at home? ト問ハルニモ答ヘノ yes ト no ニハ少シモ關係スル所ナシ見出さざりし時ハ no ト答ヘ見出セシ時ハ yes ト答フベシ

69. (407) *Again.*

此ノ副詞ノ用法ト意義ハ次ニ掲グル所ノ諸例ニ依リ之ヲ明カニスルヲ得。即チ

- (1) I hope you will never come here *again* (= a second time).

(予は汝が決して二度此の處に來らざらん事を希望す)

- (2) When he was reviled, he reviled not *again* (= in return).

(彼は罵らるや之に對し罵り返へざりき)

- (3) Prick me Bullcalf till he roar *again* (= repeatedly).

(予の爲に牡犢を突きて唸りかへさしめよ)

- (4) As you have broken my pencil, perhaps you will mend it *again* (mend it so as to restore it to what it was before it was broken).

(汝は我が鉛筆を折りたる故に恐くは汝は之を繕ひ返へさん
即チ折れるまでの状態と同一の状態に繕ひ返へさん)

- (5) *Again* (= moreover), even if we were allowed to go, it is now too late to start.

(加之よし我等は行くを許さるとも今や出發には既に遅し)

- (6) My eldest son is fond of languages; the second *again* (= on the other hand) prefers science.

(予の長男は語學を好くも。次男は反之して科學の方を好く)

- (7) Start for a fresh term at college, and send me news *again* (= back) of your safe arrival.

(去て學校の新學期に赴け而して無事到着の報を予に送りかへせ)

- (8) This book is as hard *again* (= repeated) as that: (= this book is twice as hard as that).

(此の書は那の書の倍も六つかし)

70. (408) *There.*

此ノ副詞ハ普通 in that place (其處に)ノ義ナリ 去レド屢々文ノ劈頭第一ニ現ルコトアリ此ノ如キ時ニハ單ニ他ノ語ヲ導クノカアルニ止マリテ場所(即チ其處に)ノ意義ヲ備ヘズ 文ノ動詞自動詞ニシテ常ノ如ク主言ノ後トニ在ラズシテ主言ノ前ニアル時ニハ there ハ導的ノ意義ニテ用ヒラレザル可カラズ。例ヘバ

There were four persons present.

(列席したる者四人ありき)

There came a messenger from the king's court.

(王の朝廷より一人の使者來りけり)

註 上例ノ如キ there ハ之ヲ introductory adverb ト稱シ普通ノ意味ノ「其處に」ナル意味ナク唯ダ自動詞ヲ導ク爲ニ用ヒラルニ過ギズ意義ヨリ云ヘテ無意味ナリ

71. (409) *Why.*

此ノ語普通ハ疑問副詞ナリト雖モ。堪へ兼ねたる情。驚の情。逡巡の情等ノ輕キモノヲ示セル Expletive (冗語) トシテ日常談話ニ用ヒラルコトアリ

Why, what a foolish question! (堪へ兼ねたること)

(エー何んたる愚なる問よ)

What are you doing here? *Why*, I can hardly say.

(遠巡)

(汝は此處に何になしおるや) (左様ですな私は殆んど言はれま
せん)

72. (410) **Indeed.**

此ノ副詞ハ三ノ主要ナル意義即チ用法アリ。即チ

(1) **Certainly** (確然, 勿論) ノ意ニテ用ウ。例ヘバ
That was *indeed* (certainly) a serious blunder.

(其は確かに最も重大なる錯誤なりき)

(2) 間投詞的意義ニテ用フ。例ヘバ

Indeed! I cannot agree with you on that.

(實に予は其の儀につきては汝に同意する能はず)

(3) **Admission** 或ハ **concession** 讓歩ノ意義ニテ用ウ。

例ヘバ

He is clever *indeed* in books, but a fool in practice,

(彼は實に書物上精敏なりき雖實地の行にては愚者なり)

73. (411) **Quite.**

此ノ副詞ハ **perfectly** (完全に), **completely** (全く) ノ意ナ
リト雖モ。印度ニテハ屢々 **very** ト同一ニ見做シ其ノ用法
ヲ誤ル 此ノ故ニ

This bridge is *quite* dangerous.

(此の橋は全く危険なり)

Bad water is *quite* unwholesome.

(悪水は全く健康に害あり)

ノ如キハ其用法ヲ誤レルモノナリ即チ **quite** ヲ **very** ニ改
メザル可カラズ

備考 去レド **quite** モ時トシテ **very** ノ意義ニテ過去分詞
ニ添ヘ用ヒラルコトアリ。例ヘバ *quite* delighted (全く喜
ばされて), *quite* tired (全く疲かれて)

74. (412) **Once.**

此ノ副詞ハ其ノ意義一定セズ (a) "on one single occasion"
(一度) ノ意ナルコトアリ又タ (b) "formerly" (嘗て), "at
some time in the past" (前かた嘗て) ノ意ナルコトアリ

(a) If he *once* begins, he is sure to go on well.

(彼もし一度び始めんか都合よく進行するに必せり)

(b) There was *once* a grievous famine in the land.

(嘗て其の國に恐酷なる飢饉ありき)

§ 2.—Adverbial Phrases in Common Use.

第二節 普通ニ用ヒラル副詞句

75. (413) 次ニ掲グル副詞句ノ用法ヲ辨ヘザル可カラズ。
即チ

(1) **Above all** (就中, 何によりも) 他ノ何事ヨリモ眞先
ニノ意ナリ

Above all beware of idleness.

(何によりも怠惰を戒めよ)

註 此ノ文ニ **above all** ハ **before any thing else** (さし當り何事よりも)

先ずノ意ナリ beware of ハ「注意す」ノ意ナレモ take care ト異ナリ
常ニ意ヲ用ヒテ或事ヲ避クルコトニシテ take care of(注意す)ハ
或事ニ意ヲ注グコトナリ必ズシモ避クルニ意アラズ

(2) **Above board** (公明に, 正直に) 少シモ 秘密又ハ包ミ
隠シタル目的ナクシテノ意ナリ

Every thing that he did was open and *above board*.

(彼が爲せし事は何づれも包む所なく公明なりき)

(3) **After all** (やはり, ろれでも, 詰りは如何程反對ノ
事實若クハ反對ニ見ユル狀況ノアルニ拘ハラズノ義ナ
リ。例ヘバ

He died *after all*.

彼は矢張り死しけり (即チ時々快復しさうに見ゆることありしに拘
はず矢張り死せし)

(4) **Again and again over and over again, time
and again.** (度々, 屢々) 此ノ三ノ句ハ或事ノ屢々繰リ
返ヘサルコトヲ示シ單ニ again ノミヲ以テ表ハス時ヨ
リモ著シク度数ノ多キヲ意味ス。例ヘバ

I shall have to mention this *again and again*.

予は此事を屢々述べざる可からざるに至らん (即チ音だ一度に
止まらず甚だ屢々ノ意ナリ)

(5) **As it were** (左ながら, 宛かも, いはい) —— 此ノ句
ハ一個ノ定動詞(Finite verb) ヲ備フ故ニ副詞ヨリモ寧
ロ副詞節(Adverbial clause) ナリ。而シテ此ノ句ハ成ル
語ヲ普通ノ意味ヨリ異ナリタル意味又ハ普通ノ關係ヨ
リ異ナリタル關係ニテ用フルコトヲ斷ル如キ意味ニテ

用ヒラル。例ヘバ

A good teacher is *as it were* the intellectual father of
his pupils.

(善き教師はいはい其の生徒の智識上の父なり)

此ノ *as it were* ハ if I may be allowed to say so (若し
予は斯く言ふを得べくば) ノナ意リ

(6) **As yet, yet** (尙未だ, 尙ほ) —— 今ニ至ルマデノ意ナ
リ。yet ニ as ヲ添ユルコトハ必要ニアラズ之ヲ添ヘ
ザルヲヨシトス

I have never failed *yet* 或ハ *as yet* (予は未だ嘗て失敗リ
たることなし即チ將來は知らず今までの所にてはノ意)

(7) **At all** (毫も, 全く, 荷も, 何程にても) —— 此ノ句ハ
管ダ否定ノ意義ヲ強ムル爲ニ用ヒラル。例ヘバ

Did you see any cow in that field? *None at all*.

(汝は那の野原にて牝牛を見たりや 皆無見ざりき)

He never laughed *at all*.

(彼は荷も笑ひたることなし)

註 音ダ None ト計リニテ見サレリシト云フニ其ノ力薄ケレバ皆無
ト云ヒテ at all ヲ添ヘ其ノ意義ヲ強メシナリ。never laughed 同
シク荷にもト計ヒテ其ノ意ヲ強メシナリ

(8) **At Once**. —— 此ノ句ハ immediately (直ちに) ノ意ナル
コトアリ又タ simultaneously (同時に) ノ意ナルコトア
リ。例ヘバ

He came *at once* (immediately).

(彼は直ちに來りけり)

They all came *at once* (simultaneously).

(彼等は皆な一度に即ち同時に來りたりき)

備考 此ノ場合ニテハ *once* ハ *one time* ナル名詞ノ代用
ニシテ *at* ナル前置詞ノ賓言ナリ

(時若クハ場所ヲ示ス所ノ或ル副詞ハ時若クハ場所ノ關
係ヲ示ス所ノ前置詞ノ賓言タルコトヲ得ルナリ)

(9) *At present* (現在にては,今の所では), *presently* (直
ちに). —— 此二者ハ其意義ニ著シキ徑庭アルニ拘ハ
ラズ印度ニテハ之ヲ同一視スルノ傾アリ. 後者即チ
Presently ハ *shortly* (間もなく) ト同義ナリ. 例ヘバ
Nothing more can be done *at present* or for the
present.

(今の所では此より以上爲さるを得ず)

即チ *at present* 或ハ *for the present* ハ *at the present
time* (現在にては)ノ意ナリ

I will return *presently* or *shortly*.

(予は直ちに歸來るべし)

即チ *presently* 或ハ *shortly* ハ *after a short time* (暫
らく經てば)ノ意ナリ

(10) *Before long* (久しからずして); 即チ長カラザル
時ノ中ニノ意ナリ

He will return to us *before long*.

(彼は久しからずして我等の許に歸來らん)

即チ *before long* ハ *before a long time has passed* (長き
時の過ぎるまでに)ノ意ナリ

(11) *By and by* (やがて,遠からずして,間もなく). ——
此ノ句ハ “after an interval” (或る期間の後ち)ノ意ニ
シテ. 其期間ノ長短大小ハ定限セラルコトナシ即チ
ニ文意ニ屬ス. 例ヘバ

You will feel better *by and by* (after a time).

やがて(即チ暫時經てば)汝は快氣さならん

By and by (some time afterwards) the teacher came
into the room.

程なく(暫時の後ち)教師は教室に來りたりき

此ノ故ニ印度ニテ珍シカラサル如ク “*Little by little*
(少し宛), “*gradually*” (次第に) 或ハ “*one by one*” (一
つ宛,追々)ノ意義ニ之ヲ用フルハ誤リト云フベシ. 即チ

誤 文 正 文

The visitors went away *by and by*. The visitors went away *one
by one*.

(來客の人々は追々立去りたりき)

He recovered his health *by and by*. He *gradually* recovered his
health.

(彼は次第に健康に復したりき)

The water all flowed out *by and by*. The water all flowed out *little
by little*.

(其水は少し宛悉く流れ出でたりき)

(12) *By the by* (序ながら云ふ, 附言す). —— 此ノ句ハ
“*incidentally*” (序に) 或ハ “*in passing*” (序に)ノ意
ナリ. 例ヘバ

By the by, I heard yesterday that there was a violent storm of wind at Calcutta two days ago.

(序ながらに云はんが予は二日前にカルカッタにて大暴風ありしを昨日聞けり)

此ノ *By the by* ハ let me mark in passing (序でながら申しましやう)ノ意ナリ

(13) **Far and away, out and out**(充分に, 全然, 極めて) — 此ノ二句ハ全く, 絶對的にノ意ナリ最上級ノ形容詞ノ意義ヲ強ム。例ヘバ

This boy is *far and away, out and out* the cleverest boy in the class.

(此の男生は全く級中最伶俐の學生なり)

註 此ノ *far and away* ナ *far and wide* ト混ス可カラズ *far and wide* ハ everywhere(到る處に) to a great distance (遠く, 廣く)ノ意ナリ

(14) **Far and near** (遠近に); 四方八方ノ意ナリ。 **Far and wide** (到る處に, 廣く)ナル副詞句モ *far and near* ト同義ニテ用ヒラルコトアリ

He sought for his missing friends *far and near*.

(彼は其の見失ひた友人等を四方八方に探がしけり)

(15) **First and foremost** (先ず第一に, 主として)。 — 此ノ句ハ *first* (第一に)ナル語ノ意味ヲ一層強クスル時ニ用ユル所ノモノナリ。 *first* モ *foremost* モ同一意義ナレバ此ノ同一意義ノモノヲ重テ用ヒテ強意義ヲ生ゼシムルモノトス。例ヘバ

First and foremost let me caution you against idleness.

(先ず第一に予をして汝に怠惰に陥らざらんやう注意せしめよ)

上文ノ *first and foremost* ハ他の何事はさておき先ず第一着にノ意ナリ

(16) **For long** (久しく, 久しき間)。 — 此ノ句ハ長キ時ノ間ノ意ナリ。一般ハ未來ニ關シテ用フルモノナレドモ。時トシテハ過去ニ關シテモ用フルコトアリ。例ヘバ

He was imprisoned *for long*.

(彼は久しく牢に入れられたりき)

Men are not remembered *for long*.

(人は久しく記憶せらるものにあらず)

(18) **In the long run** (結局, 竟に, 畢竟), **sooner or later** (早晚, 何時かは)。

A knave will be caught *in the long run*, 若くは *sooner or later*.

(悪漢なる者は竟には(或は早晚)捕へられん)

(19) **Now and then** (時々, 折々), **every now and then** (時々, 毎々, 度々, 屢々); 時々, 何時ト極リナク屢々ノ意ナリ。例ヘバ

I hear from him *now and then*, 若くは *every now and then*.

(予は時々彼より消息を受く)

備考 此ノ二句ハ其ノ意義同一ニシテ時々ノ義ナリ。第二ノ句ニ於テ *every* ハ分配形容詞ニシテ合成副詞ノ *now*

and then ハ此ノ分配形容詞ニ對スル名詞トシテ用ヒラレアルナリ

註 Now and then ハ now ト then が合シテ作りタル副詞ナル故ニ合成副詞ナリ 形容詞ニ對スル名詞トハ其ノ形容詞ニ依テ形容セラル、名詞ノコトナリ

(20) Of course (勿論、言ふまでもなく)。—此ノ句ハ自然ノ筋道トシテ即チ自然ノ結果ニテノ意ニシテ必然爾カアルベク殆ンド之ヲ述ブル丈ケノ價直アラザル或事ヲ殊ニ述ブル時ニ一種ノ斷リトシテ用ヒラル例ヘバ

My son was plucked, and of course he was very much vexed.

(我が息子は選に洩れたり而して無論甚しく煩悶したりき)

此ノ of course ハ as a matter of course (必然の事として)ノ意

然ルニ印度ニ於テ文ノ確言スル事柄ノ必然爾カアルベキト否ナトヲ問ハズ廣義ノ「確かに」ノ意義ニテ猥リニ此ノ句ヲ用フルノ習慣起レリ。次ニ其ノ實例ヲ掲ゲテ誤ヲ正ス

誤文 I shall of course come here to-morrow. 正文 I shall certainly come here to-morrow.

(予は明日確かに此處に來らん)

Of course she sings very well. She certainly signs very well.

(彼女は確かに中々うまく歌ふ)

Did he win a prize last year? Did he win a prize last term?

Of course he did.

Certainly he did.

(彼は前學期に賞を得しや確かに彼は得たりき)

(21) Off and on* (不規則に、定めなく)。例ヘバ

He has been learning English off and on (not steadily) for some time past.

(彼は今日まで或る時の間或は履め或は懈りつゝ英語を學びたりき)

此ノ off and on ハ not steadily 定まりなく即チ或時は勵み或時は懈りつゝノ意ナリ

此ノ句ト正反對ノモノハ即チ on and on ニシテ regularly (規則正しく), steadily (手堅く), without interruption (中絶なく)ノ意ナリ

He worked on and on for seven years running.

(彼は引續き七年の間夜々迄々として働きたりき)

(22) 動詞ト合シタル on 例ヘバ

He lived on (continued living) several years more.

(彼は尙ほ數年間依然生活し居たりき)

He walked on (continued walking) for another hour.

(彼は尙ほ一時間依然歩み進みたりき)

On ナル副詞ガ動詞ニ合スル時ニハ、動詞ノ表セル働ノ持續セルコトヲ示ス。即チ上例 lived on ハ其より尙ほ七年

*Off and on は船などに就きて言ふ時は

種々に逆路を轉じて或は陸に向ひ或は陸を離れての意アリ

の間生活を續けたりの意ニシテ walked on ハ尙ホ一時間歩みを續けしの意ナリ

- (23) **On high** (高く, 卓然として); 高キ位置ニノ意ナリ
 — 時トシテ此ノ句ハ前置詞ノ賓言トシテ用ヒラル即チ from ナル前置詞ニ依テ先立タルコトアリ。例ヘバ
 The dayspring from *on high* (heaven) hath visited us.
 — *New Testament.*

(黎明は天上より吾人を見舞ヘリ)

- (24) **On the alert** (目を配りて, 注意して); 氣ヲ配レル状態若クハ活動セル状態ニテノ意ナリ。例ヘバ
 He was always *on the alert*, whenever the teacher came into the room.

(彼は其の教師の教場に入來れば常に由断をせざりき)

- (25) **On the contrary** (却て, 之に反して, 其反對にて), **to the contrary** (其の反對の, 其反對に向へる)。—— 次ニ掲グル所ノ例ニヨリ知ラル。如ク此ノ兩句ハ其ノ意義均シ。

I do not admire that man: *on the contrary* (far from admiring him) I have a great contempt for him.

予は那の人を賞めず否な却て(即チ賞める所か)予は彼に對して輕侮の念を抱けり

I have nothing to say *to the contrary* (I have nothing to say against what you or some one else has said.)

予は反對に言ふべき事有せず(即チ汝若くは他の誰か言ひたる所のものに反對の言ふべきこと皆無なり)

- (26) **On the defensive** (防禦の位置に立ちて); 攻撃ノ態度ニ對シテ防禦ノ態度ニテノ意。例ヘバ

He acted *on the defensive*, and did not attempt to attack.

(彼は防戦の態度を以て行動し攻戦を試みざりき)

- (27) **Once again, once more, over again** (今一度)。—— 此等ノ句ハ何レモ同一ノ意義ニシテ或事ガ一回限リ繰リ返ヘサレ二度若クハ以上繰リ返ヘサレザルヲ示ス。例ヘバ

I shall have to mention this *once again*.

(予は此の事を今一度述べざる可からざるに至らん)

上例ノ *once again* ハ on one other occasion (現在の外かに一度)ノ意ナリ

- (28) **Once and again** (幾度も繰り返へして), **now and again** (時々)。—— 前者ハ repeatedly ノ意後者ハ occasionally ノ意ナリ

Once and again the parrot said, "come in."

(其の鸚鵡は幾度も「御遊入りなさい」と言ひけり)

Now and again the parrot bit the wire of its cage.

(其の鸚鵡は時々其の籠の線を咬みたりき)

- (29) **Once for all** (唯一度, 一度限り)。—— 此ノ句ハ事ガ唯ダ一度ナサレ決シテ再ビナサルコトナキヲ意味ス例ヘバ

I tell you *once for all* that this noise must cease.

(予は此の音を吹むるを要することを一度限汝に告ぐ)

They settled the matter *once for all*, and the question was not reopened.

(彼等は唯一度にて其の事柄を決定し而して其事柄に對して論議の再び起ることはなかりき)

(30) **Over and above** (加之, 其外か). — 此ノ句ハ前置詞トシテモ又タ副詞トシテモ用ヒラル。例ヘバ

前置詞—*Over and above* (in addition to) what I have lost, I have been unjustly blamed.

(予は失ひ物したる上に不當にも譴責せられけり)

副詞—He was injured, and insulted, *over and above*.

(彼は傷つけられて其上に辱められけり)

(31) **Previous** (以前の), **Previously** (以前に). — *Previous* ハ元來形容詞ナルニ如何ナル次第ナリケン副詞的ニ用ヒルニ至リタリ例ヘバ

The ground must be well dug *previous* or *previously* to the sowing of the seed.

(土地は播種の前に能く掘り返へされざる可からず)

(32) **Through and through** (全然). — Again ヲ重テ “*again and again*” トナシ度々ノ繰リ返ヘシヲ示スト同様ニ *through* ヲ重テ “*through and through*” トナシ十二分ノ完成ヲ示ス。例ヘバ

He was drenched *through and through* (to the very skin).

(彼は全然濡れたりき(即チ皮膚にまで通る位濡れたりノ意))

He was pierced *through and through* (so that the

spear came out at the opposite side of his body).

(彼は全く突きぬかれたりき(即チ其の槍が彼れの軀の裏面に出でし程の意ナリ))

He read that book *through and through* (every word of it from beginning to end).

(彼は那の書物を全く讀みたり(即チ始より終り迄一言も餘さず))

(33) **To and fro** (彼方此方に); 即チ前後ニノ意ナリ。

例ヘバ

He walked *to and fro* to make up his mind what to do.

(彼は何をしやうと決心せんが爲に彼方此方と歩み廻はりけり)

(34) **To-morrow** (明日), **on the morrow** (翌日). —

此兩句ノ第一ハ「今日の次の日に」即チ明日ノ意ニシテ第二ハ「其の日の次の日」即チ翌日ノ意ナリ。例ヘバ

We will start *to-morrow* (the day after *this* day).

(彼等は明日(即チ今日の次の日)出發すべし)

They started *on the morrow* (the day following *that* day, namely, the day last mentioned in the narrative).

(彼等は翌日(那の日即チ其の話にて最後に擧げられたる日の次の日)出立なしけり)

(35) **What not** (一々數へ擧げられぬ). —

此句ヲ用フルハ常ニ名詞若クハ動詞カ數多ク併ベラレタル後トニアリテ尙ホ幾多ノ書キ加ヘ得ベキモノアルモ之ヲ列擧スルノ要ナシトノ意ナリ

Steam propels, lowers, elevates, pumps, drains, pulls, and what not (what does it not do?).

蒸氣力は船車を駛らし物を上げ卸し乾燥さし曳き其他何をかなし得ざる所あらんや

Persians, Copts, Tartars, Medes, Syrians, and what not (=and several more whom I need not name), were brought under the dominion of Alexander the Great.

亞歷山大王の治を受くに至りたる者はヘルシア人ノコプト人ノ
 穠羅人ノメテス人ノアツシリア人其他枚擧に暇あらず

§ 3.—Adverbs qualifying Prepositions.

前置詞を形容せる副詞

副詞ヲ以テ前置詞(若クハ前置詞ニテ導カレタル句)ヲ形容シ得ベキコト既ニ § 222 ニ説ケリ。此ノ如キ前置詞ヲ形容セル副詞ハ次ニ掲グルガ如シ

A little.

We have gone *a little beyond* a mile.

(彼等は一哩の聊カ以上を行きたり)

a little ナル副詞ハ *beyond* ナル前置詞ヲ形容ス

The crow flew *a little above* his head.

(其の鳥は彼れの頭の少し上方を飛びけり)

He is *a little under* fourteen years of age.

(彼は拾四歳より少し下なり)

Almost.

A sword was hanging *almost over* his head.

(一振の劔が彼れの頭の殆んど上にぶら下り居たりき)

It fell *almost on* his head.

(其は殆んど彼れの頭上に落ちたりき)

Along.

He went to London *along with* his friend.

(彼は其の友人も倫敦に同行したりき)

It was *all along of* your idleness that you were plucked.

(汝が落選したりしは全く汝の怠惰なりしに依る)

上例ノ *all along of* ハ entirely owing to (全く……に起因す)ノ意ニシテ *all* ナル副詞 *along of* ナル前置詞句ヲ形容ス。蓋シ此ノ *along of* ナル句ハ日常談話ノ用語ナリトス

註 第一例 *along with* ハ文法上ノ關係ヨリ説キテ *along* ナル副詞 *with* ナル前置詞ヲ形容スルモノナリト雖モ元來 *go along with* ニテノ熟語ヲ作シ to accompany (同伴す)ノ意ナリ 又第二例の *along of* ナル句ハ owing to, on account of (……の故に)ノ意ナリ

All.

His horse sprang forward *all of* a sudden.

(彼れの馬は突然駆け出したたりき)

I have looked *all through* that book.

(予は其の書物を全く精讀したり)

Your efforts were *all to* no purpose.

(汝の骨折は全く水泡に歸したりき)

Such conduct is *all of* a piece with his character.

(此の如き行爲は彼れの性格に全く一致せり)

註 第一例 *all* ハ前置詞ニテ導カレタル *of a sudden* ナル句ヲ形容ス 第三例ノ *all* モ亦タ同シク *to no purpose* ヲ形容ス。第四例 *all of a piece* ハ *thoroughly consistent* ノ意ニテ *of a piece* ハ *consistent* 或ハ *like* (一致セリ合セリ)ノ意

Altogether.

He married *altogether below* his station.
(彼は己の位置より全く下たの者と結婚せり)

Apart.

Apart from his imprudence he has been very un-
fortunate.

(彼が周慮を缺ける事は別に於て彼は甚だ不運たりし)

註 *Apart from* へ外かにして、別にノ意ニテ *apart from* his imprudence
へ彼れの性の慎重ならざることは先づ別としておひてノ意ナリ

Away.

He is never happy, *away from* home.

(彼は己の家を離れて決して幸福なることなし)

Close.

He is *close upon* fourteen years (very nearly fourteen
years) of age.

(彼は十四歳に垂々さす)

He came and sat *close beside* me.

(彼は來りて予の側に近接して坐しけり)

Decidedly.

Your son's industry is *decidedly above* the average.

(汝の息子の勤勉なるは平均よりも確かに越へたり)

註 the average 普通學生の平均勤勉の程度

Distinctly.

His abilities are *distinctly above* the average.

(彼れの才能は明白に平準以上なり)

Down.

They lived *down in* a valley.

(彼等は低く平野に住したりき)

They made him pay *down* his debt to the last farth-
ing.

(彼等は彼に其の負債を悉く現金にて拂はしめけり)

Entirely.

It was *entirely through* your neglect that we were late.

(我等が時に遅くれしは全く汝の怠慢に依る)

He took his hat *entirely off* his head.

(彼は己の帽子を全く脱したりき)

Exactly.

The house stands *exactly on* the top of the hill.

(此の家は小山の全く頂上に立つ)

Every word was copied out *exactly to* the letter.

(各の言葉は其の通り文字に書き取られたりき)

Your quarters are *exactly under* mine.

(汝の宿舎は正さしく予のものゝ下にあり)

Far.

Your work is *far below* the proper mark.

(汝の仕事は合格點數より遙か下れり)

My house stands *far beyond* the river.

(予の家は其の河の遙か向ふにあり)

Far from despising that man, I greatly respect him.

(予は那の人を輕蔑する所ではなく大に之を尊敬す)

Greatly.

Greatly to his credit, he came out first.

(彼は第一に世に出て來りて大に其の面目を施せり)

Hard.

The cottage stood *hard by* the river.

(此の茅家は其の河のすぐ側はに立ちけり)

Half.

By this time we had sailed *half* across the Atlantic.

(此時までに我等は大西洋を半ばを航したり)

Immediately.

He went to bed *immediately* after his arrival.

(彼は到着するま直ちに臥床に入りけり)

Immediately on his beginning to speak, every one was silent.

(彼が發言し始むるか否や凡ての人は黙したりき)

Long.

He arrived *long* after twelve o'clock.

(彼は十二時を久しく過ぎて到着しけり)

Much.

His work is *much* below the mark.

(彼れの仕事は著しく標準以下なり)

Much to his surprise he was plucked.

(彼は落選して甚しく驚たりき)

Out.

That was all done *out* of envy.

(那の事は全く嫉み心より爲されたりき)

I am *out* of patience with that man.

(予は那の人には勸忍が切れたり)

Partly.

He wept *partly* through sorrow, and *partly* through anger.

(彼は半は悲の爲に半は怒りの爲に慟哭しけり)

The fog is *partly* above and *partly* below us.

(霧は半ば我等の上方により半ばは下方にあり)

Precisely.

It was *precisely* on that point that we differed.

(我等が説を異にせしは正さしく其點にありき)

He arrived *precisely* at four o'clock.

(彼は精確に四時に到着したりき)

Quite.

We walked *quite* through that forest (through its entire breadth).

(我等は那の森を全く歩み通りけり)(即チ森の全面を抜けし)

He held his head *quite* below the water.

(彼は其の頭を全く水面より下に保ちけり)

I am *quite* of the same opinion as yourself.

(予は全然汝と同説なり)

Right.

He was leaning *right* against the wall.

(彼は壁に全く凭れかゝり居りたりき)

The sun was *right* above our heads.

(太陽は我等が頭の眞上にありき)

Shortly.

He reached home *shortly* before four o'clock.

(彼は同時の少時前に家に達したりき)

Soon.

I managed to get back *soon* after six.

(予は六時を過ぎるさ間もなく歸る機にした)

Up.

Your work is not *up to date*.

(汝の仕事は未だ日限に到らず)

Well.

I am sure I am *well within* the mark.

(予は充分標準内にありさ自から確信す)

Prepositions.

前置詞

Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases.

前置詞と前置詞句

§ 1.—Relations denoted by Prepositions.

前置詞の示せる關係

76. (415) 前置詞ハ其ノ賓言ノ示セル人間又ハ又事物ガ他ノ或物ニ對スル關係ヲ示スモノナリ。而シテ前置詞ノ數多ケレバ其ノ關係モ素ヨリ種々多様ナリト雖モ之ヲ次ノ如ク概括スルコトヲ得ベシ。即チ

(1) **About** (就きて、近く、周り) (on ト by ト out ヨリ合成セリ) 一種ノ近接ノ意ヲ示ス。例ヘバ

1. He had a comforter *about* his neck. (場所ノ近接ヲ示ス)

(彼は其の首の周りに頸巻を着けけり)

2. It is *about* seven o'clock. (時の接近即チ六時に近きを示す)

(時刻は六時頃なり)

3. He is *about* to be married. (状態ノ接近ヲ示ス)

(彼は將きに結婚をせんす)

4. He went *about* his work in earnest. (從事ノ意ヲ示ス)

(彼は熱心に己のが仕事を試みたりき)

5. I am fond of hearing *about* ships. (關係スルコトヲ示ス)

(予は船に関する話を聞くを好む)

(2) **Above** (越へて、上に、優りて) (on ト by ト up ヨリ合成ス)：一層高キ位置ニアルヲ示ス

- 1. A sword was hanging *above* his head.
(…よりも高く,上方にノ意)
(一振の劍が彼れの頭の上方にぶら下り居たりき)
- 2. His expenses are *above* his means. (…よりも多しノ意)
(彼れの出費は其の資力に越ゆ)
- 3. He is *above* such meanness. (…に優れるノ意)
(彼は斯の如き卑劣の上にあリ即チ此の如き卑劣を爲すべき人にあらず)
- (3) **Across** (越へて,横切りて) (on ト cross ノ合成):一方ヨリ他方ニワタルヲ示ス
 - 1. My house is *across* the river.
(予の家は此の河を越へて在リ即チ此の河を渡りて向ふにあリ)
 - 2. He laid the bundle *across* his shoulder. (兩方の側に)
(彼は其の束を己のが双肩に担ひたりき)
 - 3. The light fell *across* the street.
(燈光は街を横切りて落ちたりき即チ街路の此ちら側より向ふ側まで及びたりき)
- (4) **After** (ういて,従ふて,後ちに,跡に) (of ト ter ノ合成即チ of ノ比較級ナリ):連接ヲ示ス
 - 1. I will enter *after* you. (場所の連接)
(予は汝に續きて入らん)
 - 2. He arrived *after* dark. (時の連接)
(彼は暗くなれる後ち到着したりき)
 - 3. *After* all I have heard I am convinced. (結果としての連接)
(予は悉くき取りたるにより今ま會得なす)
 - 4. He is always seeking *after* wealth. (搜索又は追求)

- (彼は常に富を追求しつゝあり)
- 5. He takes *after* his father. (似タルヲ示ス)
(彼は其の父に似る)
- 6. *After* all the advice I gave, he adopted a contrary course. (拘はらず即チ對照ヲ示ス)
(予が與へたる凡ての忠告にも拘はらず彼は反對の方針を探りたりき)
- (5) **Against** (反對して,對して,向て) (on ト going ノ合成);或ル種ノ反對ヲ示ス
 - 1. He is leaning *against* a wall. (場所ノ反對)
(彼は壁に凭たれかゝり居れり)
 - 2. He is acting *against* his own interests. (目的ノ反對)
(彼は自己の利益に反對して行動しつゝあり)
 - 3. Store up your grain *against* famine. (…ニ備へテ)
(穀糧に對して汝の穀物を蓄へ込め)
 - 4. Four students have passed this year *against* three last year. (比較ヲ示ス)
(前學年の三人に反して本學年は四人及第したり)
- (6) **Along** (on ト long). 長やかに沿ふて

The line went <i>along</i> the highway.	} across ノ反對 = ヲ物ニ併行シテノ 意
He walked <i>along</i> the river's bank	
(彼は河岸に沿ふて歩みたりき)	
- (7) **Amid amidst** (on ト middle) (中間に,中央に)
He was brave *amidst* all dangers. (…の裡に)
(彼は千百危難の中にあリて勇敢なりき)

- (8) **Among, amongst** (on ト gemang)
 Distribute the books *among* the students.
 (此の學生等の中に其の書物を分配せよ)
 He is fond of rambling *among* the trees.
 (彼は樹間に遊歩するを好む)
- (9) **Around or round** (on ト round) (周圍に)
 To draw a circle round a given centre. (amidst ノ反 對ナリ)
 (與へられたる中心點の周圍に圓を劃く)
 They stood *around* him, while he spoke.
 (彼等は彼が話せる間彼れの周圍に佇立したり)
- (10) **At** 實際若クバ豫定サレタル觸接ト精密ニ合セル
 コトヲ示ス
1. He is not *at* home just now. (場所ノ近接)
 (彼は恰も今在宅せず)
 2. He was there *at* four o'clock. (時ノ")
 (彼は四時に其處に在りたりき)
 3. He is now quite *at* his ease. (状態")
 (彼は今や全く氣樂なり)
 4. Stand up *at* the word of command. (結果")
 (命令の語についで起立せよ)
 5. *At* what price is this sold? (價直")
 (此は如何程にて賣らるや)
 6. He frowned *at* me for laughing *at* him. (目的")
 (予が彼を笑ひたるを怒て彼は予に向て膨れ面したりき)
 7. He was busily *at* work all day. (從業")
 (彼は終日忙しく業に従事なし居たりき)

- (11) **Athwart** (on ト thwart) 横切りて：一方ヨリ他
 方ニノ意
 The shadow ran *athwart* the grass.
 (其の影は草原を横切り走りき)
- (12) **Before** (前に, 以前に) (by ト fore); behind ノ反對
1. He stands *before* the door. (位置ノ前ナルコト)
 (彼は戸の前に立つ)
 2. The train starts *before* ten o'clock. (時ノ先キナルコト)
 (列車は十時前に出發す)
 3. Death *before* dishonour. (擲擧上先キナルコト)
 (名譽を汚さんよりも死するにしかず)
- (13) **Behind** (後ろに, 下りて) (by ト hind): before ノ反對
1. The dog ran *behind* its master. (…のうしろに)
 (犬は己のが主人のあまに走りたりき)
 2. The train is *behind* its time. (時ノ後クルコト)
 (列車は其時間よりおくれ居れり)
 3. There is a smile *behind* his frown. (隠伏ノ意)
 (彼れの膨れ面の下に微笑あり)(即チ腹で笑ふて顔で怒る)
- (14) **Below** (下に) (by ト low): 一層低キ箇所若クバ
 程度ニノ意
1. He stood *below* me in class.
 (彼は予よりも席順低かりき)
 2. The number was *below* ten.
 (其の數は十より低かりき即チ十よりも少なかりき)
 3. His attainments are *below* yours.
 (彼れの技能は汝のよりも低し即チ劣れり)

- (15) **Beneath** (下た,劣る) (by と neath): 一層低キ位置ヲ示ス
1. Let us rest *beneath* the shade.
(我等をして那の蔭の下に休息せしめよ)
 2. His conduct is *beneath* contempt.
(彼れの行爲は輕侮するに足らず即チ彼是口の端にかくるの假だもなし)
- (16) **Beside** (側らに,外どに) (by と side): 側ラニノ意
1. He is standing *beside* his mother.
(彼は其の母の側に立ち居れり)
 2. That remark is *beside* the question. (無關係ヲ示ス)
(其の論は問題外なり)
- (17) **Besides** (其上に,加之,加へて).
- Besides advising, he gave them money.
(忠告せる上に彼は彼等に金を與へたりき)
- (18) **Between** (by と twain): 二物ノ中間ニノ意
- How long halt ye *between* two opinions?
(汝は何時まで二説の間に何づれも附かずに居るか)
- (19) **Beyond** (越へて,向ふに) (by yonder), **past** (通り越して): 一層遙カナル側ニノ意
1. My house is *beyond* 或ハ *past* those hills. (場所ヲ示ス)
(予の家は其等の小山の向ふなり)
 2. It is now half-*past* two o'clock. (時間ヲ示ス)
(今や二時半なり)
 3. This is *past* 或ハ *beyond* endurance. (状態ヲ示ス)
(是れ忍耐を越へたり即チ最早忍耐の及ばざる所なり)

- (20) **But** (外か) (by と out): 除きてノ意
- All *but* one were drowned
(一人の外悉く溺死したりき)
- He was all *but* ruined
(彼は殆んど落破したりき)
- (取除キヲ示ス)
- (21) **By**: 或種ノ近接ヲ示ス
1. Come and sit *by* me. (場所ノ近接)
(來つて予の傍に坐せよ)
 2. Always get up *by* sunrise. (時ノ近接)
(常に日出までに起きよ)
 3. He was fairly treated *by* me. (動力トナルヲ示ス)
(彼は予に公平なる待遇を受けたりき)
 4. Seize him *by* the neck. (方法,手段,器具)
(彼れの頸を掴め)
 5. He is cleverer than you *by* a good deal. (量,計量)
(彼は汝よりも餘程惻發なり)
 6. He swore *by* heaven. (誓)
(彼は天を指して誓ひたりき)
- (22) **Down**: 或種ノ下降ノ意
- The monkey ran *down* the tree. (下降)
(那の猿は其の樹を走り下りたりき)
- (23) **For** (向て,代り): 真向に,代りにノ意
1. He will soon start *for* home. (空間ノ方向ヲ示ス)
(彼は間もなく家に向て出立せん)
 2. He was imprisoned *for* life. (時ノ方向ヲ示ス)
(彼は終身獄に繋かれたりき)

3. *For* what offence was he imprisoned? (原因或ハ理由ヲ示ス)
(何んの罪にて彼は牢に繋かれしや)
4. *For* all his learning, he has no sense. (拘はらずの意)
(彼は學問あるに拘はらず智なし)
5. He sold his horse *for* a small sum. (交易ノ意ヲ示ス)
(彼は其の馬を少額の金に代へて賣りたりき)
6. He fought hard *for* his friends. (…の爲にノ意)
(彼は其の朋友の爲に力戦したりき)
7. Do not translate word *for* word. (合はしての意)
(逐語に譯す勿れ即チ直譯する勿れ)
8. This stuff is not fit *for* food. (目的ヲ示ス)
(此の品物は食用に適せず)
- (24) **From** : 何ニ物カヲ離レ出テ、ノ運動若クハ静止
1. He had gone *from* home. (空間)
(彼は家より去りたり)
2. You must begin *from* day break. (時)
(汝は夜明より始めざる可からず)
3. He is sprung *from* noble ancestors. (根原)
(彼は高貴の先祖より出でたり)
4. *From* all we hear he is mad. (推理)
(我等が聞く所よりすれば彼は狂氣なり)
5. This was all done *from* spite. (動機)
(是は全然侮蔑の意より爲されたりき)
6. A fool may easily be known *from* a wise man. (辨別)
(愚者は容易く賢者より識別なし得べし)
- (25) **In** : 物ノ内部ニ静止ノ意

1. He is not *in* the house. (空間)
(彼は其の家に在らず)
2. Expect me *in* a few days. (時)
(數日にして予に會い得んを期せよ)
3. He is *in* a bad temper. (状態, 舉止)
(彼は怒り居る)
4. We found a true friend *in* him. (論點)
(我等は彼に於て眞の友人を見たりき)
- (26) **Into** : 何ニモノカノ内部ニ向テノ運動
1. One stream flows *into* another. (空間)
(甲の流は乙の流に注き入る)
2. He slept late *into* the day. (時)
(彼は白晝まで寢過したりき)
3. Water is changed *into* steam by heat. (状態)
(水は熱の爲に蒸氣に變せらる)
- (27) **Of** (off トスルコトアリ) : …より出するノ意ナリ從テ屬ストノ意トナル
1. What did he die *of*? (原因)
(何の病にて彼は死したりしや)
2. *Of* what family is he sprung? (根元)
(何に家より彼は出でしや)
3. He was despised and rejected *of* men. (動作)
(彼は人々より侮蔑し擯斥せられたりき)
4. He was deprived *of* his appointment. (分類)
(彼は其の財を剝かれたりき)
5. He is a man *of* strong will. (性質)

- (彼は鉄石心の人なり)
6. He sent me a box of books. (保有物)
(彼は手に書物の入りたる箱を贈りたりき)
7. This box is made of leather. (材料)
(此の箱は柔皮にて造りあり)
8. He lives in the house of his father. (所有)
(彼は其の父の家に住す)
9. He received the sum of 100 rupees. (同格)
(彼は一百ルーピーの額を受取りたりき)
10. What you are thinking of? (關して)
(汝は何事を考へ居るや)
11. The horse is lame of one leg. (論點)
(此の馬は片足跛なり)
12. Do not tear the page of that book. (分裂)
(此の書物の頁を裂きさる勿れ)
13. The love of parents. (主體)
(親の子に對する愛)
14. The love of parents. (客體)
(子の親に對する愛)
15. He used to come here of an evening. (時)
(彼は夕方に此處に来るを常こしたりき)
- (28) **Off** : 距離點 = 距レアルコト
Ceylon is an island off the south of India.
(錫倫は印度の南部に程近き島なり)
He fell off his horse. He was taken off his guard.
(彼は其の馬より落ちたりき) (彼は保護者を廢されたりき)

(29) **On** 若バ **Upon** : 物ノ上面 = 於ケル靜止

1. I place my hand on the table. (空間の一點)
(手は其の手を卓の上に置く)
2. I came here on Saturday last. (時ノ一點)
(手は前の土曜日に此處に來りけり)
3. He lives on his father. (頼ミトス)
(彼は其の父に依て暮を立つ)
4. He was appointed on these terms. (條件若クハ基礎)
(彼は此等の條件にて任命されたりき)
5. They made an attack on my house. (方向)
(彼等は予の家を攻撃をなしたりき)
6. He spoke for an hour on that subject. (關して)
(彼は其の事柄につきて一時間語りたりき)

(30) **Out of** : 物ノ内部 = リノ運動

1. The mouse jumped out of its hole. (場所)
(此の鼠は己の穴の中より飛び出したりき)
2. I paid it out of my own pocket. (根原)
(手は之を予の衣兜より拂ひけり即チ我が金の中より拂ひけり)
3. He said that out of ill temper. (動機)
(彼は怒り那の事を言ひたりき)
4. He is out of his mind. (排除)
(彼は狂氣なし居る)

(31) **Over** (ofノ比較級) : 何物カノ上 = 或ハ越ヘテノ意

1. The sun shines over the earth. (空間上に)
(太陽は地の上に輝く)
2. He was absent over two weeks. (時を越ゆ)

- (彼は二週間以上不在なりき)
3. His house is *over* the way. (向ふ側に)
(彼れの家は此の道の向ふにあり)
4. He is placed *over* me. (権力)
(彼は予の上位にあり)
5. He has been promoted *over* my head. (先番)
(彼は予を飛越して昇進されたりき)
- (32) **Since** ; 過去時ノ或ル一點ヨリ (時ノ期間ヨリノ意ニアラズ)ノ意
It has not rained *since* Thursday last.
(前の木曜日以來雨降らず)
- (33) **Than** 比較若クハ差異
1. I will not take less *than* ten rupess. (比較)
(予は十「ルピー」より少くは取らざるべし)
2. No person other *than* a graduate will be fit. (差異)
(卒業生より外かの人には適せざらん)
- (34) **Through** : 物ノ内部ヲ横切リテノ意
1. Bore a hole *through* that plank. (場所)
(其板を貫きて一個の穴をあけよ)
2. He worked hard *through* 或ハ *throughout* the summer. (時)
(彼は其の夏中骨折りて働きたりき)
3. He has passed *through* many troubles. (状態)
(彼は幾多の困難を経來りたりき)
4. *Through* your help I may succeed. (原因)
(汝の助力に依て予は成功し得ん)

5. All this was done *through* envy. (動機)
(全然此の事は嫉みよりなされたりき)
- (35) **To** : 物ニ向ツテノ運動
1. He has returned *to* his father's house. (場所)
(彼は父の家に歸りたり)
2. You must go back *to*-night. (時)
(汝は今夜歸りゆかざる可からず)
3. *To* all appearances he is tired. (適應)
(打見たる所彼は疲れ居れり)
4. The chances are three *to* one. (比例)
(機會は一に對する三なり)
5. They fought *to* the last man. (定限)
(彼等はドソ底まで戦ひたりき)
6. *To* their utter disgust they faild. (結果)
(彼等は失敗して全く苦悶したりき)
7. { They will come *to* dinner. (目的)
(彼等は食事に來らん)
He came *to* see us. (彼は我等に會ひに來りけり)
- (36) **Towards** :
1. He is coming *towards* the house. (近接)
(彼は家に向て來りつゝある)
2. It is now *towards* evening. (時ノ近接)
(今や夕方に向きつゝある)
3. He was very kind *towards* his neighbour. (動作)
(彼は其の隣人に對して甚だ深切なりき)

4. He gave nothing towards that object. (…の助に)
(彼は其の目的に向て一物をも與へざりき)
- (37) **Under** : 低キ場所ニ於ケル運動若クハ静止
1. The house is *under* repairs. (從服)
(此の家は修繕中なりき)
 2. It will *not* be finished *under* ten days. (より少なく)
(是れ十日以下にて仕上げられざるべし)
 3. He travelled *under* the guise of a monk. (隱匿)
(彼は僧侶に粧ひて旅したりき)
- (38) **Up** : 一層高キ場所ニ向ツテ静止若クハ運動
1. The monkey ran *up* the tree. (運動)
(那の猿は其の樹の走り上りたりき)
 2. The monkey is seated *up* the tree. (静止)
(那の猿は其の樹の上に坐し居れり)
- (39) **With** :
1. He arrived *with* all his luggage. (場所ニ於ケル結合)
(彼は悉く彼れの荷物を携へて到着したりき)
 2. Frogs begin to croak *with* the rainfall. (時ニ於ケル結合)
(蛙は降雨と共に啼き始むものなり)
 3. His views do not accord *with* mine. (一致)
(彼れの意見は予の意見と一致せず)
 4. One knight fought *with* another. (反對)
(一武士他のものと戦ひけり)
 5. I parted *with* my friend yesterday. (分離)
(予は昨日予の友に別かれけり)
 6. He is not popular *with* his pupils. (論及點)

- (彼は其の生徒に對して人望ふし)
7. *With* all his wealth he is in debt. (拘はらず)
(彼れの如く富を有せるに拘はらず彼は負債あり)
 8. He killed the kite *with* a stone. (器具)
(彼は一個の石にて鷹を殺したりき)
 9. He looked upon them *with* anger. (擧動)
(彼は怒を帯びて彼等々にらみたりき)
 10. He has long been sick *with* fever. (原因)
(彼は久しく熱にて病み居れり)
- (40) **Within** (内に, 内部に): 物ノ境界内ニノ意ナリ
1. He always slept *within* doors.
(彼は常に戸内に眠りけり)
 2. You must be back *within* an hour.
(汝は一時間内に歸り居らざる可からず)
 3. This is not *within* my power.
(是れ予の力の及ぶ所にあらず)
- (41) **Without** : 物ノ外部ニ於テノ意
1. He came *without* any money.
(彼は一文も金を持たずに来りたりき)
 2. He stood *without* the gate.
(彼は門の外に立ちたりき)

77(416) 次ニ掲グル所ノ諸例ハ重ナル前置詞句ノ用法ヲ示ス。此ノ如キ句ハ何ツレモ單純前置詞ニテ終ル(\$30ノb參照*)

* § 30ノbノ次ノ如シ 前置詞句トハ前置詞ノ働チナス所ノ句ナリ而シテ此ノ如キ句ハ單純前置詞ニテ終ルナリ

- As to** (關して).—I will inquire again *as to* what your reasons are.
(予は汝が主張する理由の何んたるやを再び尋ねべし)
- At home in** (熟達す, 通曉す).—He is quite *at home in* Euclid.
(彼はユークリッドに全く通曉す)
- At the top of** (精一杯の……にて).—He shouted *at the top of* his voice.
(彼は精一杯の聲を出して叫びたりき)
- At enmity with** (敵視したり).—The Jews were *at enmity with* the Samaritans.
(猶太人はサマリタ人を敵視したりき)
- At variance with** (反して).—Your words are *at variance with* the facts.
(汝の詞は事實と反せり)
- Because of** (の故を以て, に因り).—He could not leave the house *because of* a snowstorm.
(彼は突の爲に其の家を去る能はざりき)
- By dint of** (に依りて, の効にて).—He gained the first prize *by dint of* steady application.
(彼は孜孜々々出精の効にて第一等賞を得たりき)
- By force of** (の爲に, 力にて).—Most things can be made easy *by force of* habit.
(大抵の物は習慣の力に依て容易と爲すを得
これ何事にも終始やり慣らせば竟には容易くなるものなりノ意)

- By means of** (に依り, の力を假りて).—He recovered his health *by means of* sea air and sea-bathing.
(彼は海の空氣と海水浴の力を假りて其の健康を回復したりき)
- By the side of** (接して, 傍らに).—The dog was sleeping *by the side of* its master.
(犬は己の主人の傍に眠りつゝありき)
- By virtue of** (よりして, に依て以て).—They won the day, but only *by virtue of* hard fighting.
(彼等は勝利を得たりき去れど力闘に依て以て漸く之を得たりしなり)
- By way of** (として, の用に, の代りに, の目的にて).—I mention this point *by way of* cautioning you.
(予は汝に忠告するの目的にて此の點を擧ぐ)
- For fear of** (の懸念にて, の恐にて, を慮りて).—He took an umbrella *for fear of* being caught in rain.
(彼は雨に遭ふの懸念にて傘を持行きたりき)
- For the purpose of** (の目的にて).—He bought the land *for the purpose of* building on it.
(彼は其處に建築を爲すの目的にて此の地を買ひたりき)
- For the sake of** (の爲に, の事を思ふて).—*For the sake of* settling they agreed to a compromise.
(事件を決定せしめんが爲に彼等は調和説に同意したりき)
- For want of** (の缺乏の爲め, のなき爲め).—The crops failed *for want of* seasonable rain.
(収穫は必要の時に降雨なかりし爲にはづれたりき)
- In accordance with** (一致して, 適ふて).—Your actions are

not *in accord* with common sense.

(汝の行爲は常識に反せり)

In 若クハ **on behalf of** (…の爲に, …の便を謀りて).—

This request is made to you *on behalf of* my son.

(此の要求は子の息子の便を謀りて汝に向てなされたりき)

In case of (…の場合に).—I have kept a reserve fund

in case of accidents.

(予は不意の出来事の場合に金備金を備へたりき)

In common with (同じく, 共有にて).—You deserve to be

blamed *in common with* the rest.

(汝は殘餘の者さ均しく責めらるを至當とす)

In connection with (と共に, に兼ねて, に就きて).—Tell

me all you know *in connection with* that matter.

(那の事件に就けて汝が知る一切の事を予に話せ)

In consequence of (の故に, に由りて).—*In consequence of*

that shipwreck many families are in mourning.

(那の難船の爲に幾多の家族は悲嘆に沈みつゝあり)

In consideration of (の譯合にて).—*In consideration*

of his hard work, he may be allowed.

(彼が骨折りに働きたる譯柄にて彼は許されて可なり)

In course of (の經つ内に, の内に).—He happened, *in course*

of conversation, to say that...

彼は談を交ふる内に偶然…の事と言ひたりき

In defence of (を防禦して).—He said all he could *in*

defence of his client.

(彼は依頼者の辨護となる所は餘さすのべたりき)

In defiance of (反して, 破りて, 犯して).—He got up a riot

in defiance of the law.

(彼は法律に背きて一揆を起しけり)

In favour of (の爲に, に左袒して, を可として, に利ある).—

He has resigned his post *in favour of* his son.

(彼は己の息子の爲に其の現職を辞したり)

In front of (正面に, 眞前に).—The house stood *in front of*

the bridge.

(其の家は橋の正面に立ちたりき)

In honour of (紀念として).—The day was kept as a public

holiday *in honour of* the victory.

(其の日は此の勝利の紀念として大祭日とせられたりき)

In keeping with (とよく比例して, よく釣合ふて).—His

love of sport is *in keeping with* his age.

(彼が遊戯好きは其の年齢とよく相應せり)

In lieu of (の代りに, に代ふるに).—You must take my

subscription *in lieu of* his.

(汝は予の寄附金を彼れのものゝ爲す代りに取りざる可からず)

In apposition to (に反對して, に反して).—What you have

done was *in apposition to* my wishes.

(汝が所爲は予の願意に反對なりき)

In point of (特に …の點に於て, の一事は).—He is senior

to me *in point of* age, but not of service.

(彼は年齢の點にては予よりも若かりきも仕事の點にては然らず)

In prospect of (心に期して, 豫想して).—Men plough and

- sow *in prospect* of the coming harvest.
(人は後ちに収獲の來るを豫想して地を耘し種を蒔くなり)
- In pursuance of** (に従ふて、を履行して).—He was ready to do anything *in pursuance of* that object.
(彼は那の目的を遂行するに何事にも爲すを辞せざりき)
- In quest of** (を得んとて、求めして).—They went out to Sustralia *in quest of* 若クハ *in search of* gold.
(彼等は金鑽を捜し出さんとして蘇洲に赴きけり)
- In respect of** (に關して、と較べて).—*In respect of* age he is my senior.
(年齢にては彼は予よりも少壯者なり)
- In spite of** (に拘はらず、に反して).—*In spite of* all the advice that I gave him, he took to the practice of smoking.
(予が彼になしたる一切の忠告を顧みず彼は喫煙癖に耽りけり)
(Take to 耽る)
- Instead of** (…の代りに).—You had much better work *instead of* idling away your time.
(汝は空しく汝の時を費やさんよりも仕事する方頗るよしとす)
- In view of** (…を思へば、の故に、譯合で).—We must make up our minds at once *in view of* the urgency of the case. (我等は事の切迫せるを思て決心せざる可からず)
- In sight of** (…の見ゆる處に、…の見ゆ程近く).—We had now come *in sight of* land.
(我等は今や陸の見ゆる所に到りけり)
- In the event of** (…の事起らば、…の場合に); or **In case of** (…の場合には).—I shall have another

- chance *in the event of* or *in case of* failure.
(予は失敗の曉には他に機會を有せん)
- In the face of** (に向き合つて、に反對して、を冒して)—He was always brave *in the face of* danger.
(彼は常に危難に向ひて勇敢なりき)
- In the guise of** (に化けて、の風にて)—He travelled to Bokhara *in the guise of* a darwesh.
(彼はダアーウエツシュに身を扮してボクハラに旅行したりき)
- In the hope of** (の望にて)—He tried again *in the hope of* succeeding next time.
(彼は次には成効せん望にて再び試みたりき)
- In the rear of** (の後とに)—The baggage followed *in the rear of* the troops on march.
(行李は進軍々隊の背後に續きたりき)
- In the teeth of** (に眞向ふて、を冒して)—The ship could scarcely hold her course *in the teeth of* the wind (while the wind was blowing straight against her).
(船は風に眞向ふて(即チ風が船に眞正面より吹きつけつゝありし間は)殆んど其の針路を保つ能はざりき)
- In order to** (…の爲に)—Nothing should be left untried *in order to* accomplish this.
(此事を成就せん爲に一とて試みられざる所なかりき)
- In proportion to** (に比例して、の割合に)—He is cleverer than you are *in proportion to* his years.
(彼は其の年齢の割合には汝よりも相段なり)
- In regard to** (に關して)—What have you to say *in regard*

to that subject?

(其の事柄に關して汝は如何なる言ふべき事かある)

In unison with. (一致して、調和して) — His opinions are not *in unison with* those of the majority of men.
(彼れの意見は多数の人間のに一致なし居らず)

On account of. (の譯にて、の爲に) — The famine took place *on account of* the failure of the rains.
(此の饑饉は降雨の缺乏の爲に起りたりき)

On the brink of. (將に … に陥らんとして、… に垂々として、… に瀕して) — The country is *on the brink of* a serious disaster.
(邦家國は將に一大厄難に陥らんさす)

On the eve of. (の間際に、將さに … の起らんとするに臨んで) — He died *on the eve of* victory.
(彼は勝利の間際に没したりき)

On the ground of. (… の理由にて) — He declined the invitation *on the ground of* a previous engagement (alleging a previous engagement as the ground or reason of his refusal).
(彼は先約ありきの理由にて其の招待を断りたりき)
(即チ先約を己の拒絶の理由に提出してノ意)

On the part of. (… の方に於て) — Incompetence *on the part of* a judge cannot but lead to miscarriage of justice.
(裁判官に於て無能力ならば其の公正を誤るに至らざるを得ず)

On the point of. (將に … せんとして) — He was *on the point of* letting out the secret when he checked himself.

(彼は將に秘密をふちまけんとして漸く其時自から之を制止したりき)

On the score of. (の爲に、の譯にて) — He begs to be excused *on the score of* inexperience.
(彼は無経験きの譯にて許されんことを乞ふ)

此ノ句ハ on the ground of ト同一ノ意義ナリ

On pretence of. (に實にて) — His evil deeds were done *on pretence of* religion.
(彼の悪行は宗教上の口實にて働かれたりき)

With a view to. (に見る所ありて、を目的として、の考にて) — I said all I could *with a view to* proving his innocence.
(彼れの潔白を証明せん目的にて予は論じ得る事は急ぐ述べたりき)

With an eye to. (同上) — He is working hard now *with an eye to* the future.
(彼は今や將來を志として骨折りに働きてあり)

With reference to. (關して) — I have nothing to say *with reference to*, *with regard to* 若クハ *with respect to* 若クハ this question.
(予は此の問題に關して何等の言ふべきこともなし)