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NEW CENTURY
ENGLISH
GRAMMAR



BY
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**NEW
CENTURY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR**
BOOK TWO

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**NEW CENTURY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

BOOK TWO

CHAPTER I

NOUNS AND ARTICLES—I

NOUNS		ARTICLES	
Classes	Common	Indefinite <i>a, an</i>	
	Collective		
	Proper	Definite <i>the</i>	
	Material		
Abstract			
Number		Case	
Modifications of Nouns	Singular	Nominative Possessive Objective	
	Plural		

1. Abstract Noun には Adjective, 他の Noun 又は Verb より來れるもの多し。

(1) Adjective より來れるもの。

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Abstract Noun</i>		<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Abstract Noun</i>
long	length		young	youth
strong	strength		true	truth
high	height		dark	darkness

false	falsehood	vacant	vacancy
hard	hardship	brilliant	{brilliancy brilliance
wise	wisdom	brave	bravery
just	justice	honest	honesty
diligent	diligence	poor	poverty
prudent	prudence		

(2) Common Noun より來れるもの。

Common Noun	Abstract Noun	Common Noun	Abstract Noun
man	manhood	poet	poetry
mother	motherhood	friend	friendship
hero	heroism	coward	cowardice
agent	agency	thief	theft
slave	slavery	pilgrim	pilgrimage

(3) Verb より來れるもの。

Verb	Abstract Noun	Verb	Abstract Noun
abound	abundance	pursue	pursuit
obey	obedience	perceive	perception
act	action	please	pleasure
protect	protection	depart	departure
feel	feeling	laugh	laughter
write	writing	know	knowledge
move	{motion movement	see	sight
judge	judgment	think	thought
serve	service	live	life
advise	advice	die	death
believe	belief	choose	choice
		marry	marriage

2. Material Noun 又は Abstract Noun に Indefinite Article を附し又は Plural に用ひて種類、實例等を表すことあり。Common Noun に轉用せられたるものなり。

(1) Material Noun

This is *a good wine*.

He has brought back *ivories* and *bronzes* from Italy.

Teas and *tobaccos* are sold at that shop.

(2) Abstract Noun

He made *a speech* at the meeting.

(*cf.* Speech is silver, silence is gold.)

Many *thanks* to you.

I like to see the *sights* of the town.

He is *a great authority* on electricity.

He will never yield to *discouragements*.

3. Abstract Noun は擬人的に用ひらるゝことあり、又尊稱として用ひらるゝことあり、この場合には Capital letter を以て書始む。

(1) 擬人的に用ひらるゝ場合。

He is the *favoured child* of *Fortune*.

Let not *Ambition* mock their useful toil.

I fear not *Death*. Let him come!

(2) 尊稱として用ひらるゝ場合。

His Imperial *Majesty* the Emperor.

Her Imperial *Majesty* the Empress.
 Their Imperial *Majesties* the Emperor and the
 Empress.
 His *Highness* the Crown Prince.
 His *Excellency* Marquis Okuma.
 Your *Excellency* is going to resign, I hear.

4. *The + Common Noun* が Abstract Noun の意味に用ひらるることあり。

The pen is mightier than *the sword*.
 Necessity is *the mother* of invention.
 He felt *the patriot* rise within his breast.

EXERCISE I

- (a) 次の Verb と Adjective とより出でたる Noun を云へ。

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------|------------|
| 1. add | 2. propose | 3. read | 4. state |
| 5. unite | 6. diligent | 7. able | 8. capable |
| 9. honest | 10. happy | | |

- (b) 和譯して Italic type の Noun の用法を云へ。

- There were a number of *glasses* on the table.
- Do they sell *wines* at that shop?
- The *authorities* concerned are investigating the matter.

- These circumstances only served to develop the *poet* in him, which might otherwise have remained dormant.
- He allowed the *father* to be overruled by the *judge*, and declared his own son to be guilty.

CHAPTER II

NOUNS AND ARTICLES—II

5. Indefinite Article “*a*,” “*an*” は Singular Common Noun に附して Noun の指す所特殊ならざるを表すものなれども、尙次の如き用法あり。

- (1) A certain の意。
 There was once *a* man who kept a goose that laid a golden egg every day.
- (2) One の意。
 “One thing at *a* time” is a good rule.
 He will come back in *a* day or two.
 Not *a* living thing was to be seen.
- (3) The same の意。
 “Two of *a* trade never agree.”
 “Birds of *a* feather flock together.”
- (4) 次の如き Phrase 中に用ひらる。

Let me have *a* look at your book.
We can get *a* good view of the city.

I was amazed to *a* degree.

Cast *an* eye; have *a* talk; have *a* wash; have
a mind to; to be at *a* loss; to be in *a* hurry;
to take *a* fancy; at *a* distance; in *a* manner;
on *an* average; as *a* rule; *a* great many
houses; *a* good many boys; twice *a* month;
three times *a* day.

6. **Definite Article "the"** は Singular Noun に
も Plural Noun にも附して Noun の指す所
特殊なるを表すものなれども尙次の如き用法
あり。

(1) "the" が "the only" の如き意味に用ひられ強
き限定の意を含む場合。

He is *the* poet of the age.

You are *the* man to do it.

One great, I might almost say *the* great, element
of success in life is the capacity for honest,
solid work.

(2) 単位を表す場合。

He is hired by *the* day.

Sugar is sold by *the* pound.

(3) Possessive Case の代りに "the" を用ふる場合。

I struck him on *the* head.

Death stared him in *the* face.

(4) Proper Noun の前に Adjective を伴ふ時。

The wise Solomon.

England trusted hopefully in *the* young and
heroic Wolfe.

Little, old, young, poor, dear 等の語を Proper
Noun の前に伴ふ時は "the" を附せず。

Little Charles; poor Dick; dear Mary.

(5) 次の如き Phrase 中に用ひらる。

In *the* morning; in *the* evening; in *the* sun; in
the light; in *the* dark; in *the* rain; in *the*
wind; in *the* distance.

7. **Article を省略するに次の如き場合あり。**

(1) 場所の名が其本来の目的を表す場合。

School begins at eight.

Prison for lads should be the last, not the first,
resort.

(2) Rank, title 等を表す Noun が Complement とし
て用ひらる時。

They elected him *president*.

(cf. He has been appointed *an* engineer.)

He is *heir* to the estate.

John was *apprentice* to a carpenter.

She is *sister* to my uncle.

(3) Nouns in Apposition.

King Henry; General Nogi;

Henry, King of England;

Elizabeth, daughter of Henry.

(4) Noun が Concessive Clause の初めに置かるゝ時。
Strong man though he was, his eyes grew dim with tears.

(5) 二の Noun が接続して同一の物を指す時後の Noun には Article を省略す、同一物ならざるも纏まりて一と考へらるゝ時も同様とす。
The editor and publisher of this paper is a famous journalist.

He is fishing with a rod and line.

She placed a cup and saucer on the table.

He told me the sum and substance of the matter.

(6) 二の Noun を列挙又は対照する場合。

The house was on fire: door and window, roof and chimney were in a blaze.

He is neither knave nor fool.

He worked day and night.

They stood face to face with death.

Side by side; day after day; from morning till night.

(7) 次の如き Phrase 中に

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

Some came on foot, and some on horseback.

By train; by land; by water; on shore; at

table; out of doors, etc.

(b) *The trees struck root into the ground.*

He shook hands with his old friends.

To set foot; to give ear; to keep house; to cast anchor; to weigh anchor; to leave word; to send word, etc.

(c) 最上級の Adjective 等を伴ふ phrase 中に。

It may be worth fifty yen at most.

At first he did not know it.

At best; at least; at last; at worst, etc.

Last night; next week, etc.

8. Article の位置。

Noun が Article 及び Adjective を伴ふ場合には Article は Adjective の前に来るを本則とすれども次の如き場合あり。

(a) All, half, double, both 等は Definite Article に先立つ。

All the books; all the sugar; half the usual price; half the distance; double the sum; both the parties.

(cf. *It is all the same to me. He robbed me of all my money.*)

(b) Half, many, what, such 等及び so, as, too, how 等の Adverb を伴ふ Adjective は Indefinite Article に先立つ。

I have been waiting *half an* hour.
 Many *a* father has learned to his sorrow what
 it is to have a boy idle.
 What *a* pity!
 I have never seen such *a* pretty flower.
 He is as great *a* poet as any that ever lived.
 So good *a* workman should be better paid.
 This is *too long a* story to be told.

EXERCISE II

(a) 誤あらば正せ。

1. Father will be back in one or two weeks.
2. I have hired the motor-car by a day.
3. He struck me on my back.
4. He was sent to the prison for the crime of robbery.
5. A poor man as he is, he is very generous.
6. We have elected him the president of our association.
7. Their father was a scholar and a statesman.
8. The steamer entered port the last night and cast the anchor near wharf.
9. They are said to work hard from the morning till the night.

10. The all boys replied that they had never seen such pretty a picture.

(b) 英譯せよ。

1. 一二ヶ月のうちにあの人は洋行するそうです。
2. 一週に三度僕等は野球を練習します。
3. あの小山の頂上からは村の様子がよく見えます。
4. 乞食は怒つて彼の袖を捕へそれから頭をひどく殴り付けた。
5. あの人は金持であるけれど、ちつとも貧者を憐まない。
6. 昨夜僕は太田大將と向ひあつて立つて居る夢を見た。
7. こんな好天気の日には外で遊びなさい。
8. 君のその帽子は少くとも三圓はしたらう。
9. それはあんまり六ヶしい問題だつたので可哀相に Dick には答へが出来なかつた。
10. Napoleon ほど偉い軍人は未だ曾て無いと云つても過言ではない (it is not going too far to say that; it is not too much to say that; it is no exaggeration to say that)。

CHAPTER III

NOUNS: MODIFICATIONS-I

9. Noun には常に Plural Form を用ふるものあり。

- a. Ashes; arms: thanks; riches, etc.
- b. Scissors; trousers; bellows; spectacles, etc.
(此等のもの個数を云ふ時は "pair" なる語と共に用ふ。)
- c. News; means; (*singular* に用ふ。)
Physics; mathematics; ethics; gymnastics, etc.
(*singular* に用ふ。)
(*cf.* arithmetic; music; logic.)
Many thanks for your kindness.
He wears a pair of spectacles.
What is the news from Osaka?
By this *means*; by these *means*.
Mathematics is the science of quantity.

10. Noun には Plural Form 二を有するものあり。

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
brother	{brothers (兄弟) {brethren (同胞)
cloth	{cloths (布) {clothes (衣服)
penny	{pennies (銅貨個數) {pence (價格)

11. Noun には Singular と Plural と其意味を異にするものあり。又 Plural となりて他の意味を生ずるものあり。

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
advice (忠告)	advices (報知)
colour (色)	colours (旗)

custom (習慣)	customs (習慣、關稅)
good (利、善)	goods (貨物)
letter (文字、手紙)	letters (文字、手紙、文學)
number (數)	numbers (數、詩)
pain (苦痛)	pains (骨折り)
quarter (四分の一)	quarters (場所)
return (歸り)	returns (統計表)
spectacle (光景)	spectacles (光景、眼鏡)
etc.	

12. 外來語にて其本來の Plural Form を用ふるものあり。

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
memorandum	memoranda (<i>or</i> -dums)
radius	radii
series	series
formula	formulae (<i>or</i> -as)
analysis	analyses
crisis	crises
oasis	oases
phenomenon	phenomena
corps	corps

Note: 一日本語を其儘英文中に入る、時は通常 singular, plural 同形を用ふ。

13. Noun が Compound Adjective を成す場合には通常 Plural Form を用ひず。

a *three-foot* rule; an *eight-day* clock; a *five-mile* race; a *three-year-old* boy.
 (cf. an *old-clothes* shop; the *customs* duty; a *savings* bank.)

EXERCISE III

英譯せよ。

1. 僕は一昨夜あの店から鉄を二挺求めた。
2. 今日の新聞には何か面白い報知があるかね。
3. 彼は四百ヤード競争で一等賞をとつたそうだ。
4. 君拾圓持合せがないか。いや五圓札一枚しかもたない。
5. あの貯蓄銀行は其の火事で灰燼に歸してしまつた。
6. 斯うして彼は遂には小川の岸に下りて行つて水を飲むことが出来た。

CHAPTER IV

NOUNS: MODIFICATIONS-II

14. Noun の性を表す變化を Gender と云ひ男性を **Masculine Gender**, 女性を **Feminine Gender**, 無性の事物を **Neuter Gender** といふ。Masculine の Noun に對して別に Feminine の Noun あるものと、“-ess” 等の Suffix

を附して Feminine を作るものと、又別に性を表す語を附するものとあり。

(1)

Masculine.	Feminine.
father	mother
uncle	aunt
son	daughter
nephew	niece
husband	wife
brother	sister
king	queen
man	woman
gentleman	lady

(2)

Masculine.	Feminine.
count	countess
prince	princess
emperor	empress
actor	actress
lad	lass
duke	duchess
master	mistress
Mr.	Mrs.
marquis	marchioness

(3)

Masculine.

he-goat
 man-servant
 washer-man

Feminine.

she-goat
 {maid-servant
 {woman-servant
 washer-woman

15. 擬人法に用ひらるゝ Noun は強大なるものは **Masculine**, 弱小なるものは **Feminine** とす。其他、國、船等は Feminine とす。Pronoun を用ふる場合に注意すべきものとす。

The sun shone with all *his* power.

The moon was shedding *her* mild light upon the verandah.

America is striving to strengthen *her* navy a little more.

The steamer sank with all *her* crew and passengers on board.

16. Noun の Person は通常 Third Person をれども First Person 又は Second Person の Pronoun と Apposition をなす Noun は 1st Person 又は 2nd Person なり。

1st Person.

I, the *man* you were looking for, am here.

2nd Person.

"I am not like you, silly *boys*," said the old crow.

Noun は Person によりて形を變することなし。又 Nominative Case と Objective Case たるにより形を變ずることなし。

17. Possessive Case は次の如き關係を表す。

(1) 所有者。

My father's house.

(2) 著者、作者等。

Carlyle's works; *my brother's* speech.

(3) 動作の目的物。

My father's rescuer.

18. Possessive Case を "a," "an," "this," "that" 等と共に用ふる場合あり

A friend of my brother's.

This book of my father's.

That wife of Wilson's.

This land of our forefathers'.

EXERCISE IV

英譯せよ。

1. うちのあの女中には甥が一人姪が二人ある。
2. 日本は既に其の軍備 (armament) を制限することに決して居る。
3. 帝國軍艦大和は其の修理を終へたからやがて拔錨する (weigh anchor) 筈。
4. 僕等の母を救助した人達は其の紳士の下男達であることがすぐ分つた (proved; turned out)。
5. 紳士淑女諸君、我等は我等の先祖の此の美はしき國土の爲には何物でも犠牲に供すべきであります。

CHAPTER V

NOUNS:

USES AND EQUIVALENTS

19. Noun の Sentence の中に用ひらるゝ場合次の如し。

(1) *Subject.*

My father will come home to-morrow.

(2) *Object.*

I know the boy.

(3) *Indirect Object.*

I gave the boy some pictures.

(4) *Object of a Preposition.*

I gave some pictures to the boy.

(5) *Complement.*

a. *Subjective Complement.*

He is a good man. He was elected president.

b. *Objective Complement.*

I thought him a good man.

They elected him president.

(6) *Modifier.*

a. *Adjective Use.*

It is a gold ring.

b. *Appositive Noun.*

I know Jack, the carpenter.

c. *Possesive.*

The carpenter's name is Jack.

d. *Adverbial Objective.*

He ran a great distance.

He is twelve years old.

Noun が Adverb の Equivalent となる場合に之を Adverbial Objective と云ふ。Case は Objective Case とす。

(7) *Nominative of Address.* (呼掛)。

Come on, boys.

(8) *Nominative Absolute.*

The weather being fine, we went on an excursion.

20. **Noun Equivalents.**

Noun と同様に Subject, Object, Complement 等に用ひらるゝもの次の如し。

(1) *Pronoun.*

Either you or I must go.

(2) *Adjective 及び Participle.*

a. The rich should help the poor.

The killed and the wounded were lying on the field.

Rich and poor, old and young were there.

b. We love the true, the good, and the beautiful.

c. I did my best.

He went from bad to worse.

d. in full; at all; in general; in short; before long; in the right, etc.

(preposition と結びて Adverbial Phrase をなす)。

(3) *Gerund 及び Infinitive* 又は其等より成る phrase.

a. Running is a good exercise.

His coming over has been postponed so many times.

b. To see is to believe.

I did not know what to do.

I desire to go there.

- (4) *Adverb.*
How far is it from *here* to *there*?
I have known him since *then*.
- (5) *Clause.*
That he will succeed is certain.
Who knows *how* it happened?
Tell me *what* you mean.
- (6) 引用されたる Word 又は Words.
"Impossible" is a word found only in the dictionary of fools.
"I think not" was all he said.

EXERCISE V

(a) Noun の用法を云へ。

1. My mother gave a Christmas present to her niece.
2. His uncle has been elected president of the society, as he is a very wise man.
3. He told me all about the matter, as he thought me an honest man.
4. To get to the town, we had to walk more than three miles.
5. The sea being calm, they had a pleasant voyage.

(b) 次の文を解剖せよ。

1. The strong should help the weak.

2. I do not know at all how to swim.
3. Swimming is a very good exercise.

CHAPTER VI

PRONOUNS: PERSONAL

Classes	Personal Pronoun.		
	Interrogative Pronoun.		
	Relative Pronoun.		
	Adjective Pronoun.		
Modifications	Number.	Person.	Case.
	Singular.	1st 2nd 3rd	Nominative. Possessive. Objective.
	Plural.		

21. Personal Pronoun の Second Person に古體あり。詩及び宗教上の用語として用ひらる。

	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Poss.</i>	<i>Obj.</i>
<i>Sing.</i>	thou	thy (thine)	thee
<i>Pl.</i>	ye (you)	your (yours)	you

"When *thou* doest alms, let not *thy* left hand know what *thy* right hand doeth." *Matt. VI. 4.*

Blessed are *ye* when men shall hate *you*.

"Give every man *thine* ear, but few *thy* voice."
Shakespeare.

22. "He" を Relative Pronoun の Antecedent とし

て不定の意味に用ふることもあり、文語に用ふ。

“He who carries nothing loses nothing.”

He who would have friends must himself be friendly.

He makes no friend who never makes a foe.

(cf. There is one who knows it well.)

之に相當する Plural には Adjective Pronoun “those” を用ふるを常とす。

I speak to those that will listen to advice.

(cf. He had done that which could never be forgiven.)

23. “It” を以て漠然と人を指し又は話題に上りたる人を指すことあり。

Who is it?—It is I.

Is it you?—No, it is he.

I thought it to be her.

There is a gentleman coming up the road, but

I don't know who it is.

Who was it that said so?

24. Emphasis の爲めに Sentence の一部を “It is —,” “It was —” 等と共に文首に置くことあり。

It is your brother that I want.

It was only yesterday that I met him.

It is for him that I have taken all this trouble.

It is the Japanese who gained the victory.

It is you who are right.

It was he that broke the window.

此の構文にありては “that (who)” の次の Verb の Person, Number は Antecedent “it” に一致せずしてその直前の Noun 又は Pronoun に一致す。

It is I that am called.

25. “It” が漠然と周囲の事情等を指し。熟語に用ひらるゝことあり。

Depend upon it, he is mistaken.

There is no help for it.

How is it with you to-day?

It is all over with him!

He was, as it were, thunderstruck at the news.

I fear it will go hard with you.

Did you have a good time of it in the vacation?

Fight it out!

He has got the worst of it.

26. “Own” といふ Adjective を Possessive Case “my,” “your” 等に附して Emphasis を加ふることあり。

I saw it with my own eyes.

He loves truth for its own sake.

He has a house of his own.

That house is his *own*.

He did it of his *own* accord.

27. 常に Reflexive Form の Pronoun を伴ふ Verb あり。

to avail oneself (of); to absent oneself (from);
to bethink oneself (of); to betake oneself (to);
to pride oneself (on); to oversleep oneself;
to overeat oneself, etc.

I *availed myself* of a holiday and went to Kamakura.

He *absented himself* from school yesterday.

He *prides himself* on his knowledge of English.

He *overate himself* and was taken ill.

EXERCISE VI

(a) "It" を用ひ云ひかへて Italic type の語句の意を強めよ。

1. He started for his post *the day before yesterday*.

2. *The Germans* were defeated in the battle.

3. *He is* in the wrong.

4. I teach them *this book*.

5. I accomplished the work *with great difficulty*.

(b) 英譯せよ。

1. 御子息さんは今朝は如何ですか。

2. 彼にとって其の知らせは恰も青天の霹靂 (a bolt from the blue) であつた。

3. 僕等は昨日は一日中愉快に暮した。

4. 間違つてるのは君ぢやなくて僕です。

5. 昨朝は寝すごしてしまつて學校に遅刻した。

CHAPTER VII

PRONOUNS: INTERROGATIVE AND RELATIVE

28. Interrogative Pronoun は Infinitive と共に用ひらるゝことあり。

I don't know	{	<i>what to do.</i>
		<i>which to choose.</i>
		<i>whom to ask.</i>
cf. I don't know	{	<i>where to go.</i>
		<i>how to swim.</i>

29. Relative Pronoun に二の用法あり。Restrictive Use 及び Continuative Use とす。

(1) Restrictive Use:—

That was the idea *which* occurred to me.

He seems to have studied everything *that* man can know.

All *that* glitters is not gold.

(2) Continuative Use:—

I admire this king, *who* (=since he) treated his subjects so kindly.

(cf. I admire a king *who* treats his subjects kindly.

I gave the book to the boy, *who* (=and he) put it in his pocket.

(cf. I gave the book to the boy *who* had lost it.)

My room had only one small window, *which* admitted very little light.

Continuative Use にありては Re'lative Pronoun は *Conjunction + Personal Pronoun* に相當す。

30. Relative Pronoun は通常 Restrictive Use に用ひらるゝものなれども殊に “*that*” は Restrictive のみに用ひらる。“*that*” を用ふる場合次の如し。

(1) Antecedent が “*who?*” なる時。
Who that knows him would trust him?

(2) Antecedent が “*all,*” “*any,*” “*no,*” “*the only,*” “*the very*” 又は adjective の superlative degree を伴ふ時。

He has done *all that* he could.

I will give you *anything that* I have.

He is *the only member* of the family *that* is to be trusted.

William Shakespeare is *the greatest poet that* England, and perhaps the world ever saw.

(3) Antecedent が人と人以外の物なる時。

The people and the beasts that were in the house were all rescued.

“*that*” が Preposition の Object となる時は其の Preposition を “*that*” の前に置かずして Verb の次におく。

He is the boy *that* I spoke of to you.

(cf. He is the boy of *whom* I spoke to you.

=He is the boy *whom* I spoke of to you.)

31. Continuative Use に用ふる Relative Pronoun は “*who* (whose, whom),” “*which*” にして夫々 “*and he* (his, him),” “*and they* (their, them),” “*and it* (they)” 等の意となる。Continuative Use の “*which*” は antecedent としてその前の Clause 全部を受くることあり。

I said nothing, which made him still more angry.

The rain washed away the track, which prevented the trains from running.

32. “*Who,*” “*which,*” “*what*” は “*-ever*” と結付きて Compound Relative Pronoun を形成す。次の如き用法あり。

(1) Antecedent を兼ねたるものにして不定の意味を表す。

Whoever (=any one that) said so was wrong.

Choose *whichever* (either one that) you like.

Whatever (=any thing that) is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

(2) Concessive sense に用ひらる。

Whatever (=no matter what) you may say, I cannot agree with you.

He must be punished, *whoever* he is (=no matter who he is, or whatever his rank may be.)

Whichever you choose, (=no matter which you may choose) you will be satisfied.

“Whatever” は Emphasis の爲めに用ひらるることあり。

There is no doubt *whatever*.

33. “What,” “whatever,” “which,” “whichever” は次に Noun を伴ひ Adjective use をなすことあり。

Give him *what* money you have.

He saves *what* little he earns.

This story is interesting and amusing, in *whatever* language it is told.

He climbed the mountain with twenty companions, of *which* number two are missing.

Whichever way you may take, you cannot arrive there before dark.

He showed me a sword and a dagger, *which* latter I asked him to let me have.

34. 次の如き Relative Pronoun の用例に注意すべし。

(1) The boy learns his lesson best *who* uses his eyes best on his book.

(2) This is a matter on *which* it is not safe to make any definite predication at the present moment.

(3) The war has devoured 18,500,000 men and officers, of *whom* death claims nearly one quarter.

(4) He went on to a large magnificent tent, from the top of *which* waved a broad banner.

(5) There stood a little cottage on the bank, the roof of *which* was falling.

35. Relative Pronoun としての “As” 及び “But.”

(1) *as*:—

They like the same flowers *as* we do.

(*cf.* This the same dog that I saw the other day.)

His conduct is not such *as* I can approve.

There is no such thing *as* you mention.

As many boys *as* came were admitted into the

school.

He is as brave a soldier *as* Japan ever saw.
(2) but:—

There is no rule *but* has exceptions.

There has not been a statesman of eminence
but was a man of industry.

There was not a soul within the castle *but* was
prepared for the worst.

Connective.	Subject.	Predicate.		
		Verb.	Object.	Complement.
	a soul * [clause] └not	was └there └within the castle		
* but	(but)	was prepared └for the worst		
	the boy ** └[clause]	learns └best	lessons └his	
** who	(who)	uses └best └on his book	eyes └his	
	I	admire	king └this *** └[clause]	
*** who	(who)	treated └so kindly	subjects └his	
	He	must be punished └ └[clause]		
† whoever	he	is		(whoever)

EXERCISE VII

(a) 全文を和譯し且つ Relative Pronoun を指摘して其用法を云へ。

1. Those magazines which are neither interesting nor useful have no reason for existence.
2. The premier always lent a ready ear to the voice of the people, which showed that he had the good of the country at heart.
3. Whoever the author may be, he has certainly a keen sense of beauty.
4. I declare I had no intention whatever to disturb you.
5. Whatever employment you follow with perseverance and assiduity, will be found fit for you.

(b) 英譯せよ。

1. 私は彼を備はう、正直者と信ずるから。
2. 彼女は其本を開けはしなかつたと云つたけれどそれは嘘言だつた。
3. 何でもあなたが私に命ぜらるゝ事は致すつもりです。
4. 全力を盡さぬ生徒は其の組に一人もなかつた。

5. 私が始めて英語を習った先生は米国人でした。
6. あの頂上から煙の登る山が淺間山です。
7. 君が何と云ても之は昨夜僕が失つたのと同じ時計だ。

(c) *Italic type* の部分を適當なる **Relative Pronoun** を用ひて言ひかへよ。

1. He is said to save *all that* he earns.
2. There was not a man present *that was not moved* to tears.
3. *Any one who* has made a journey through the country, must remember this famous place.
4. *No matter whose* it may be, I will try to get it.
5. I visited Oishi last week, *and he* was very glad to see me after so long a time.

CHAPTER VIII

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS

36. "This," "that"

This is all I have to say.

This much is certain,

He will come back *this* day week.

His father died *this* day $\frac{1}{2}$ year.

Winter and summer come to all; *this* (=the latter) with its flowers, and *that* (=the former) with its snow.

His temper was *that* of a slave.

I saw him only once, and *that* five years ago.

He has been sick *these* three months.

He has many faults, but for all *that* I like him.

I will explain *this* to you one of *these* days.

He tried *this* means and *that*, but could not succeed.

37. "No," "every," "any," "some" は one, -body, -thing と結合して Compound Adjective Pronoun を形成することあり。

(1) *No one* will help you.

Nobody knows what has become of him.

That man is good for *nothing*.

Nothing is impossible to a willing mind.

That is *nothing* to what I once saw.

(2) *Every one* is free to go there.

What is *everybody's* business is *nobody's* business.

He knows *everything*.

(3) *Any one* may go there.

If he is *anything* of a gentleman he will keep

his promise.

It is *anything* but pleasant.

(4) *Some one* has taken it away.

He took me for *somebody* else.

There is *something* in that.

38. Adjective Pronoun には Adverb として用ひ
らるゝものあり。

(1) "Either," "neither," "all."

I don't know that *either*.

If you do not go, I shall not *either*.

If you do not go, *neither* shall I.

Is the house *all* right?

All at once I felt a severe shock.

If you go with me, it will be *all* the better.

(2) "Any," "no," "none," "nothing."

He could not walk *any* farther.

I cannot wait *any* longer.

He is *no* more.

The weather is *no* better to-day than it was
yesterday.

It cost him *no* less than twenty *yen*.

His salary is *none* too high.

Nothing daunted, he rushed at the enemy.

其他 some は数の前に用ひて "about" の意味となる。

Some thirty boys were present at the meeting.

EXERCISE VIII

(a) 和譯せよ。

1. She accomplished so hard a task, and that in less than a week, to my great surprise.
2. Golden opportunities are nothing to laziness, but industry makes the commonest chances golden.
3. The late professor used to say that we should know something of everything and everything of something.
4. I like both the Gwaishi and the Hakkenden; this is a historical novel on a moral plan, and that a narrative history of a poetical nature.
5. He is something of a poet, but nothing of a scholar.
6. Virtue and vice have different results; this leads to misery, that leads to happiness.

(b) 英譯せよ。

1. 去年の今夜は私は太平洋上で月を眺めて居た。
2. 僕が其の本を読んだのは一度きりでそれも四五年前のことだ。
3. 近日また御目にかゝりませうと彼は答へた。
4. 彼は決して勉強家ぢやなかつたので何度も失敗した。
5. 君の其の長靴は十圓もしたつて本當か。

CHAPTER IX
ADJECTIVES - I

Classes	{	Qualifying adjective	Use	{	Attributive
		Pronominal adjective			
		Quantitative adjective			
		Numerals {			
Cardinal					
Comparison	{	Positive Degree	Use	{	Predicative
		Comparative Degree			
		Superlative Degree			

39. Adjective には Proper Noun より來れるものあり **Proper Adjective** といふ。

Noun.	Adjective.	Noun.	Adjective.
Europe	European	Siam	Siamese
America	American	England	English
Africa	African	Britain	British
Russia	Russian	France	French
Germany	German	Greece	Greek
Christ	Christian	Spain	Spanish
Paris	Parisian	Asia	Asiatic
Japan	Japanese	Budha	Budhistic
China	Chinese	Switzerland	Swiss
Portugal	Portuguese		

Proper Adjective は Capital letter にて書始む。

國名より來る Proper Adjective の形を其儘 Noun に用ひ國語又はの人を表すもの多し。

40. Adjective には Participle 等より來れるものあり。

- (1) an *interesting* story.
a *missing* boat.
a *promising* youth.
the *following* examples.
- (2) (Gerund より)
a *dining* room.
a *sleeping* car.
- (3) a *lighted* candle.
a *well-known* fact.
a *given* point.
a *retired* officer.
a *learned* man.
a *rotten* egg.

41. 同數又は同量、同程度を表すもの。

- (1) "As many," "as much."
There are *as many* opinions as there are minds.
The wall was about fifteen feet high and *as many* feet thick.
I was not in the least surprised, for I had fully expected *as much*.
- (2) "So many," "so much."
They worked like *so many* ants. (同數).
So many soldiers were killed in such and such

a battle. (若干)。

He was employed at *so much* a week. (若干)

42. 倍数を表す Quantitative Adjective に次の如きものあり、**Multiplicative** といふ。
 “half,” “double,” “twice,” “three times,”
 “four times.” etc.

There are *twice* as many boys in our school as in yours.

This is *three times* as heavy as that.

Children under twelve have only to pay *half* the usual fare.

43. 分數、小數の読み方。

$\frac{1}{2}$ one (or a) half.

$\frac{1}{3}$ one (or a) third.

$\frac{1}{4}$ one (or a) fourth or a quarter.

$\frac{2}{3}$ two-thirds.

$\frac{3}{4}$ three-fourths or three quarters.

$3\frac{2}{5}$ three and two-fifths.

0.75 nought decimal (or point) seven five.

EXERCISE IX

- (a) 和譯せよ。

1. What takes you only two hours, takes me as many days.

2. Those boys are said to have behaved themselves like so many heroes.

3. This question is not half so difficult as that, to be sure.

- (b) 英譯せよ。

1. 僕は昨夜ある西洋雜貨店 (foreign goods store) からハンカチ一打と靴足袋一打とを買つた。
2. 彼はいつもの値段の二倍も支拂はせられた。
3. 僕は昨日はいつもの仕事の半分する丈でよかつた。
4. あのスペイン人は甚だ有望な青年で通常人の二倍も働く。

- c) 次の數字を讀め。

(1) $\frac{3}{4}$ (2) $5\frac{1}{2}$ (3) 0.86

(4) 1,045 $\frac{2}{3}$ (5) 176 $\frac{1}{2}$

CHAPTER X

ADJECTIVES—II

44. Adjective には Attributive 又は Predicative にのみ用ひらるゝものあり。

- (1) Attributive にのみ用ひらるゝもの。

An *elder* brother ;

the *outer* world ;

in *former* times ;

an *utter* falsehood;
 the *upper* house of parliament;
 a *mere* child;
 the *only* son;
 the *very* book;
spare time, etc.

(2) Predicative にのみ用ひらるゝもの。

He is *ashamed* to be seen by others.
 I am *glad* to hear it.
 He was quite *content* to do so.
 He was *alive*.
 The child fell *asleep*.

45. -or にて終る Adjective, "Superior," "inferior,"
 "senior," "junior," etc. はもと一種の Com-
 parative なれども Positive として用ふること
 多し。後に "than" を伴はずして "to" を
 用ふ。

This article is of *superior* quality.
 This steamer is *inferior* to the other one in ac-
 commodation.
 He is my *senior* by three years.
 He is *junior* to me.

46. Comparative Degree の用例。(See Vol. I. Appendix)

He is the *taller* of the two.

The *more* he gets, the *more* he wants.
 They expected nothing *less* than a war.
 It was only a year ago, *less* one month.
 He received *less* money than he expected.
 He is *more* than satisfied.
 A *better* and *more* kind-hearted fellow does not
 exist.
 Nothing is *easier*.
 It grew *darker and darker*.
 He is *more* clever than wise. (more=rather)

47. Superlative Degree の用例。(See Vol. I. Appendix)

Iron is the *most useful* of all metals.
 His health is none of the *best*.
Most of the pupils are diligent.
 He is the *last* man to tell a lie.
 The *wisest* thing we can do is to make the *best*
 of our situation.
 He did his *best* to assist me.
 Will you return it at your *earliest* convenience?
 I have spent the *last* penny.
 The *remotest* village has a primary school.
 This is by far the *best* of the kind.
 It is a *most* interesting story. (most=very)
 It is *most* kind of you to help me. (,,)

48. Adjective Equivalents.

Adjective と同様に Noun の Modifier となり

又は Verb の Complement となるもの。

(1) *Article.*

It will be finished in *a* day or two.

Take on thing at *a* time.

He is *the* man I want.

(2) *Noun* 又は *Gerund.*

cannon balls.

a *gold* ring.

an *iron* bridge.

Hibiya Park.

Oxford University.

a *front* door.

a *tea* party.

a *lady* writer.

a *walking* stick.

a *waiting* room.

(3) *Possessive Case* (Noun 又は Pronoun の)

John's book.

father's room.

to-day's newspaper.

a *summer's* day.

my watch, *your* pencil, etc.

(4) *Appositive Noun.*

we *Japanese*.

King Alfred.

Wellington, the *hero* of *Waterloo*, died in 1852

He praised Tom, the *headboy* of the class.

(5) *Participle.*

a *running* stream.

the *following* day.

a *flying* machine.

The city lies *sleeping*.

a *written* examination.

a *well-known* fact.

I felt *satisfied* with the result.

I am *determined* to go there.

(6) *Infinitive* 又は *infinitive phrase.*

The questions *to be answered* were many.

something *to eat*; time *to spare*.

All attempts *to reach the North Pole* have failed.

(7) *Adverb.*

an *up-train*; a *down-train*;

The houses *there* are all built by Jack.

The *above* remark does not apply to all.

Time is *up*.

The examination is *over*.

(8) *Adjective Phrase.*

A bird *in the hand* is worth two *in the bush*.

He is a man *of learning*.

Be *of good cheer*.

(9) *Adjective Clause.*

Do you know the gentleman *with whom John is talking*?

I don't know the place *where he was born*.

You may take any book *you like*.

解 剖

Connective	Subject	Predicate		
		Verb	Object	Complement
	thing —the wisest —[clause]†	is		to make the best of our situation
† [that]	we	can do	[that]	
	It : to help me	is		kind —most —of you
	steamer —this	is		inferior —to the other one —in accomodation
	He	received	money —less —[clause]	
* than	he	expected		

EXERCISE X

(a) 適當なる Adjective を用ひて英譯せよ。

1. 此の方法があれより優つて居ると僕は思ふ。
2. 金持になればなるほど益々彼は金をほしがつた。

3. 前の土曜日から日増しに (day by day) 寒くなつて來たぢやないか。

4. 村の人は大概正直で朝から晩までせつせと働きます。

5. どんなに良い教師でも怠惰な生徒から良市民を作り出すことは出來ない。

6. 之こそ僕が今迄探して居た雑誌です。

7. フランクが一所に散歩して居るあの少年を君は能く知つて居るだらう。

8. 翌朝トムソンは心の親切な其の女流作家を訪問した。

(b) 全文を和譯し Adjective の用法をいへ。

1. Why are you so ashamed to ask questions of your inferiors?
2. "His disease," replied the old nurse, lowering her voice, "is nothing less than consumption."
3. It was the last place I had expected to meet him.
4. He was more than pleased, though he was given much less money than he ought to have received.
5. Idle as he is, he is the last boy to break the laws of the school, I can tell you.

CHAPTER XI

VERBS: CLASSES

Classes of Verbs	Transitive	Complete
		Incomplete
	Intransitive	Complete
		Incomplete

49. 本来の Transitive Verb が Intransitive Verb に用ひらるゝことあり。

(a) General Sense に用ひらるゝ場合。

We must eat to live.

Blind men saw.

We cannot see in the dark.

He reads well.

He was reading.

This knife cuts well.

The heart beat fast.

(b) Passive Sense に用ひらるゝ場合。

This book sells well.

The ship is building.

The letter reads as follows.

This wood feels rough.

The drum is beating.

This cloth wears well.

(c) Reflexive Sense に用ひらるゝ場合。

He kept apart.

The cattle feed on grass.

Wash in cold water.

50. 本来の Intransitive Verb が Transitive Verb に用ひらるゝことあり。

(a) Causative Sense に用ひらるゝ場合。

The leader soon stopped his men.

The servant is ringing the bell.

We grow rice and wheat in the field.

return the book; fly a kite; boil water.

walk a horse; stand a boy in a corner.

尙 Vowel の變化により Intransitive Verb と Transitive Verb とを分つものあり。

Intransitive	Transitive.	Intransitive.	Transitive.
sit	{set seat	fall	fell
rise	raise	drip	drop
lie	lay	bite	bait

He rose from his chair.

They raised their hands.

lie on the floor; lay the table;

fall down; fell trees.

(b) Cognate Object と共に用ひらるゝ場合。

I dreamed a bad dream.

He died a glorious *death*.
 She smiled a sad *smile*.
 live a happy *life*; sleep a sound *sleep*;
 He writes a good *hand*.
 They fought a *battle*.
 run a *race*; strike a *blow*.

51. Transitive Verb は Reflexive Object を取る
 ことあり。

Did you enjoy *yourself*?
 He availed *himself* of the opportunity.
 He killed himself by taking poison.

52. Transitive Verb は Double Object を取るこ
 とあり、この場合には之を *Dative Verb* とい
 ふ。

Forgive *me* my *fault*.
 Her aunt made *her* a new *dress*.
 This mistake will lose *you* many *marks*.
 I denied *him* *nothing*.
 He asked *me* *who* was to occupy *this* *situation*.
 I owe *you* *nothing*.
 It saved *me* much *trouble*.
 This cost *me* ten *yen*.
 (cf. I would give anything to save him.
 The war cost more than a hundred
 thousand lives.)

53. 同一の Verb にて Complete にも Incomplete
 にも用ひらるるものあり。

Complete	Incomplete
I <i>had</i> two pair of shoes.	I <i>had</i> my shoes mended.
She <i>made</i> the box.	He <i>has made</i> me what I am.
Is the tree <i>growing</i> ?	The hat <i>is growing</i> old.
He <i>has arrived</i> .	They <i>arrived</i> safe and sound.
The house <i>was painted</i> by him.	The house <i>was painted</i> white.

Note: - Incomplete Transitive Verb を *Facitive Verb* と呼ぶことあり。

54. Verb が Incomplete Verb として Complement
 を伴ふ時は Complete Verb としての意義と
 は別の意義を生ずること多けれども又然らざ
 る場合あり。

All things that *are*, *are* right.
 {The dog *went* mad.
 {He *went* an enemy, and returned a friend.
 {The tree *grew* tall.
 {The hat *is growing* old.
 {He *went*, but I *remained*.
 {I *remain* yours truly.

Verb の中には Transitive 又は Intransitive Verb とし
 て完全なる意義を有する上に Complement を取るも
 のあり。

He *came* contented.
 He *went* disappointed.
 They *beat* him black and blue.

55. Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Infinitive の外に
 Complement となるものに次の如きものあり。

a. *Participle*

The noise became *alarming*.
 I had my shoes *mended*.

b. *Possessive*

The book is *Fohn's*, not *mine*.

c. *Adverb*.

He is *away*.
 How did you leave your parents?

d. *Gerund*.

It would be, as it were, *writing* on the sand.

e. *Adjective Phrase*.

The slaves were set *at liberty*.
 The general kept his troops *in reserve*.

f. *Clause*.

The report is *that he has failed*.
 We have made ourselves *what we are*.
 Learn it *as it is*.

56. Complement と Modifier との比較。

<i>Complement</i>	<i>Modifier</i>
He is <i>here</i> .	There is a book <i>here</i> .
He is <i>in Tokyo</i> .	There is a book <i>on the desk</i> .
He arrived <i>safe</i> .	He arrived <i>safely</i> .
He did not die <i>happy</i> .	He did not die <i>happily</i> .
The snow fell <i>thick</i> on the ground.	The snow falls <i>thickly</i> .
He came in <i>silent</i> .	He came in <i>noiselessly</i> .

57. 次の如き構文にて Object と Complement の語序の轉倒に注意すべし。

The rats laid *waste* the corn field.
 He did not see *fit* to come.
 Arranged in sections, it (the series) will make *clear* the relations of one kind of book to another.
 The lower animals have some means of making *known* their wants to each other.

EXERCISE XI

(a) 英譯せよ。

1. 其時はもう暗くなりかゝつて居た。
2. 村人達は其狼を生捕つて無事に歸つた。
3. 山田大佐は其の戦闘で勇ましい最後を遂げた。
4. 彼等は其の會に出なかつた。

5. 僕は休暇を利用して英語を勉強した。
6. 昨日僕は時計を修繕して貰ひに町へ行つた。
7. 僕等は彼が歌つたのを聞いたことはまだ一度もない。
8. あの鉛筆は僕のでないスミス君のです。
9. 君が留守だつたものだから彼は失望して歸つて行つた。
10. 僕は家を空色に塗らせやうと思つて居る。

(b) Object と Complement を指摘せよ。

1. They grow coffee in their field.
2. I hear that he writes a very good hand.
3. Thus they made themselves sick.
4. Does he owe you anything?
5. I have never heard him speak or act rudely.

CHAPTER XII

VERBS : PASSIVE VOICE

58. Active Voice を Passive Voice に言換ふるには次の變化を伴ふ。

(a) Object は Subject となる。

{ Every one who came knew the principal guest.
 { the principal guest was known by every one who came.

{ Where did they find the treasure?
 { Where was the treasure found?
 { A friend of mine introduced me to Mr. A.
 { I was introduced to Mr. A.
 { I wish you to introduce me to Mr. B.
 { I wish to be introduced to Mr. B.

(b) Double Object は孰れか一方の Object が Subject となる、他の Object は Retained Object となる。

They offered me a large compensation.
 { I was offered a large compensation.
 { A large compensation was offered me.

但し次の如き Verb を用ひたる場合には Indirect Object を Subject に轉換するを得ず。

He wrote me a letter.
 He bought me a picture.

(c) Objective Complement は Subjective Complement となる。

{ They made him king.
 { He was made king.
 { I don't like them to call me a fool.
 { I don't like to be called a fool.
 { They never saw him smile again.
 { He was never seen to smile again.

Note:—Passive Verb の Complement は Subjective Complement とす。Infinitive がこの Complement となる時は “to” を省略せず。

(d) 元の Subject 即ち Agent は明示の必要ある時に限り表はさる。

- { Who has invited you?
- { By whom are you invited?
- { Columbus discovered America in 1492.
- { America was discovered (by Columbus) in 1492.
- { They speak of him as Lord so and so.
- { He is spoken of as Lord so and so.
- { We saw no cloud in the sky.
- { No cloud was seen in the sky.
- { You shall obey me.
- { I will be obeyed.
- { They say that he has visited every famous place in Europe.
- { It is said that he has visited every famous place in Europe.

Agent を言表す必要なき時には Passive を用ふること多し。

The child was about *to be drowned*.

Many people *were frozen to death*.

I must have my watch *mended*.

59. Prepositional Verb の Passive に用ひられたる例。

I don't wish *to be spoken to* in that tone.

The patent is *being applied for*.

This principle *was not acted on* on that occasion.

The house *could not be lived in*.

He *was looked up to* by every one who knew him.

There are many disadvantages *to be put up with*.

He *was spoken well of*.

My words *were paid no attention to*.

(No attention was paid to my words.)

The vessel *will be lost sight of* in a minute.

The boy *was taken care of* by his uncle.

(Care was taken of him by his uncle.)

60. Predicate の Five Forms と Passive の構文との比較。

	<i>Passive</i>
(1) Subject + Verb Time flies.	(a) (2) より轉換 Subject + Verb The principal guest was known by every one.
(2) Subject + Verb + Object Every one knew the principal guest.	(b) (3) より轉換 Subject + Verb + Object (Retained) I was offered a large compensation. A large compensation was offered me.
(3) Sub. + Verb + Ind. Obj. + Dir. Obj. They offered me a large compensation.	(c) (5) より轉換 Subject + Verb + Complement He was made king.
(4) Subject + Verb + Complement He became king.	
(5) Sub. + Verb + Obj. + Compl. They made him king.	

解 剖

Subject	Predicate		
	Verb	Object	Complement
the treasure	was found ↳where		
a compensation ↳large	was offered	me	
I	don't like	to be called a fool	
He	was seen ↳never		to smile ↳again
America	was discovered ↳by columbus ↳in 1492		
I	don't wish	to be spoken to ↳in that tone	
Principle ↳this	was relied on ↳not ↳on that occasion		

EXERCISE XII

a) Voice を變へて書換へよ。

1. They often speak ill of your brother.

2. All the villagers looked up to this old man.
3. All of a sudden the poor man was sprung upon and killed by a tiger.
4. You might have been sent for, if I had not been prevented by an unexpected visitor.
5. You must all pay great attention to this lesson.

(b) Voice を變へて二様に書換へよ。

1. He teaches us algebra three times a week.
2. The picture was given me by my uncle.
3. They offered him a bribe.
4. The old man told us an interesting story.
5. He may have told her the news.

CHAPTER XIII

VERBS : VERBALS-I

Verbals	{	Infinitive
		Gerund
	{	Participles

61. Verbals には Auxiliary Verb と結付きて Predicate Verb の連続したる形を作る外に獨立遊離して用ひらるゝ場合あり。Verbals は「動詞性の語」といふ其名の示す如く一方に於て Verb の性質を持ちながら一方に於て他の

Part of Speech の用をなす。

Being rich, Shakespeare bought an estate at Stratford, and to this estate he added land from time to time, until in 1612 he returned to Stratford *to live*.

Most boys and girls who live on the sea-coast have some opportunity of *seeing* herrings brought in fresh from the sea.

62. Infinitive の用法

(1) *Noun Use*:—

To know him is *to love* him.

It will be advisable *to consult* him first.

When and how *to do* it is the question.

(Infinitive は疑問詞を先立つることあり。)

Is it worth while *to be* rich if one never does anything but *heap* up money?

He began *to study* in earnest.

He found it impossible *to be doing* nothing at all.

I'll tell you how *to use* this instrument.

(2) *Adjective Use*:—

There is much *to see* in that city.

I have nothing *to do* this afternoon.

He is not the kind of man *to betray* his friends.

There was not a minute *to lose*.

He was the first European *to come* to this country.

This is nothing *to be* thankful for.

He had many difficulties *to go through*.

It was a day *to be looked forward to*.

3) *Adverbial Use*:—

(目的、原因、結果、理由等種々の意義あり。)

a. Live not *to eat*, but eat *to live*.

I went to the sea-side *to spend* the holidays.

To be forgiven, you must forgive.

I am too poor *to afford* it.

The lad was strong enough *to take* arms for the country.

b. The mother wept for joy *to hear* of her son's success.

I am sorry *to trouble* you.

I shall be very glad *to be offered* that position.

c. He tried again only *to fail* as before.

He managed to get rid of the difficulty only *to find* himself in a new trouble.

d. He must be a very cruel man *to think* of such a thing.

He must have some noble character *to be* so much *respected* by his fellowmen.

(4) *Complement Use*:—

- a. The steamer was *to enter* Yokohama two days earlier.
 You are requested *to attend* the meeting.
 You seem *to have forgotten* me.
 He is *said to be* rich.
 Not a cloud was *to be* seen.
- b. They made him *act* against his will.
 I don't like you *to be treated* like this.
 I think him *to be* an honest man.
 I heard h'm *say* so.
 "England expects every man *to do* his duty."

63. Gerund の用法。

- (1) Gerund は常に Noun の如く用ひらる。preposition の後には通常 Noun infinitive を用ひずして Gerund を用ふ。

Rising early makes us healthy.
 It is no use *talking* about it any more.
 I was blamed for *being* late.
 I see no good in *trying* it again.
 He made a serious mistake in *trusting* that knave.
 The workmen were so far from *being persuaded* by such an argument.
 The chair is broken beyond *repairing*.

- (2) Gerund には熟語的用法あり。
 (a) *There is no* + Gerund = It is impossible + Infinitive

- There is no going* out in such bad weather.
 (It is impossible to go out in such bad weather.)
- (b) *Can not help* + Gerund = can not but + Infinitive
 (without "to")
 I *could not help laughing* at the idea.
 = I could not but laugh at the idea.
- (c) *Of one's* + Gerund.
 This is a picture *of his (own) painting*.

64. Participle の用法。

Participle は Adjective の如く用ひらる。

a *dying* man.
 a *surprising* news.
 a *missing* child (*passive sense*).
 a *celebrated* poet.
 a *distinguished* statesman,
 a *wounded* soldier.
 an *English-spoken* shop in Paris (*active sense*).
 a *deeply-read* scholar (*active sense*).
faded flowers (*Intransitive*).
fallen trees (*Intransitive*).

Transitive Verb において概して Present Participle は Active Sense, Past participle は Passive Sense なれども例外なきにあらず。Intransitive Verb の Past Participle は少数の Verb に限りて用ひらる。

65. Noun の後に連接する Participle は Relative

Clause の Contraction に相當する場合多し。

An old woman *sewing* in the warmest corner was his grandmother.

(=who was sewing)

I see a tower *standing* on the hill.

(=which stands.....)

This is the house *built* by Jack.

(=which was built)

A penny *saved* is a penny *gained*.

(=which is saved; which is gained.)

What are the products *exported* from this country?

(=which are exported)

It was the first war-ship ever *built* in Japan.

(=that was ever built)

66. Complement として用ひらるる Participle を Predicate Verb と區別するを要する場合あり。

The subject is *perplexing* enough.

(cf. We are *discussing* this subject.)

The articles are *sold*.

(cf. They are *sold* at one *yen* a dozen.)

The guest is *departed*. (v. i.)

He was *wounded* in the battle.

He is *come*.

(cf. He *has come*.)

I want to have this paragraph *translated*.

(cf. I *have translated* this paragraph.)

67. Participle は又 Participial Construction に用ひらる。

Finding that the house was deserted he went in. (=when he found that.....)

I sent the letter by post *not having* time (to go to that part of the town. (=because I had not time)

While *sleeping*, she had a strange dream. (=while she slept)

Arrived at the spot, the party lost no time in getting to work.

(=when the party arrived.....)

Once *seen*, it can never be forgotten.

(=when it is once seen,.....)

I shall go if *required*.

(=if I am required.)

The Amazon is the second largest river in the world, its length *being* 4,000 miles.

(=and its length is.....)

Participle に屬する部分は Sentence の他の部分に對して附帶狀況、原因等を表し、時としては Conjunction をも含むことあり。此形は Adverbial clause の Contraction に相當す。

解剖

Subject	Predicote		
	Verb	Object	Complement
To know him	is		to love him
He	found	it: to be doing nothing at all	impossible
the mother	wept -for joy -to hear of her son's success		
you	seem		to have forgotten me
He	must be to think of such a thing		a man Lvery cruel
It: talking -about it any more	is		nse Lno
The subject	is		perplexing Lenough
We	are discussing	subject Lthis	
the products Lexported Lfrom this country	are		what

EXERCISE XIII

(a) 次の Sentence の中に用ひらるる Predicate Verb 及び Verbal を指摘し Verbal はその種類と用法とを云へ。

Jack at once set out, and after climbing for some hours, reached the top of the beanstalk, tired and almost exhausted. Looking round, he was surprised to find himself in a strange country; it seemed to be quite a barren desert; not a tree, shrub, house or living creature was to be seen.

(b) 適當なる Verbal を用ひて英譯せよ。

1. その事を思ふと私は泣かすには居られない。
2. 健康を回復する爲には君は此の夏は海濱に行つた方がよい。
3. 僕は一生懸命やつてみたいけれど頭倒失敗した。
4. 僕の弟が優等で (with honours) 卒業したことを聞いて叔父は大變喜んだ。
5. 眠ることは健康に極必要だ。
6. 後は彼の子息が左様したのでひどく叱られた。
7. そんなことをしたとは彼は餘程の馬鹿者に違ひない。
8. 僕はあんまり貧乏なので子供等を學校にやることも出来ぬ。

9. あなたはどこか此の邊に貸家を御存じありませんか。
10. 終列車に間に合ふために彼は半時間許り前に大急いで出て行つた。

CHAPTER XIV

VERBS: VERBALS—II

68. Verbal の Sense Subject.

Verbal には素より Grammatical Subject あることなし。唯 Verb としての意味に對して思想上 Subject として考へ得べきものあり、之を **Sense Subject** といふ。

- (a) Sense Subject は不定又は一般的なること多し。

It is wrong *to tell* a lie.

To see is *to believe*.

Rising early is good for health.

The lecture was worth *listening to*.

Strange *to say*, the servant turned out to be the murderer.

He is, so *to speak*, a grown-up baby.

Strictly *speaking*, this is also a mistake.

- (b) Sense Subject は Sentence の Subject と一致すること多し。

I hope *to go* to-morrow.

You will oblige me by *sending* a prompt reply.

He kept *standing* all the time.

The car came *running* faster than usual.

They went home quite *satisfied* with the day's work.

Seeing me step out of the carriage, he ran forward to meet me.

He is *to start* to-morrow.

It seems *to be clearing*.

69. Infinitive 及び Participle の Sense Subject が他の Verb の Object なることあり。

- a. I heard him *speak*. (cf. He was heard *to speak*.)

I saw you *come*. (cf. You were seen *to come*.)

I made them *go* away. (cf. They were made *to go* away.)

I told him *to come*. (.....that he should come.)

I ordered the shoes *to be mended* by next Monday. (.....that the shoes should be mended)

We asked him *to tell* us a story. (.....that he would tell us a story.)

- b. I kept him *waiting* too long. (cf. He was kept *waiting* too long.)

I must see it *done* honestly.

He declared himself quite *satisfied* with the terms. (that he was quite satisfied.....)
 I must have **this paragraph translated** in five minutes.

70. Infinitive の Sense Subject が特に *For + Object + Infinitive* の形によりて表はさるゝことあり。

It is time for us *to be up and doing*.

(cf. It is time to go to bed.)

The room was large enough for ten boys *to play in*.

(cf. It was large enough to hold the whole assembly.)

The problems were very difficult for us *to solve*.

They made it for you *to eat*.

71. Gerund の Sense Subject は Noun 又は Pronoun の Possessive Case 又は Preposition の Object なることあり。

a. Now don't mind my *mentioning* it.

(cf. I don't mind listening to it.)

I remember your *asking* me all sorts of questions.

He was not pleased with his son's *going* to

such a place.

You may rely upon my *looking* after your interests.

b. Rely on me *doing* all in my power.

There was a rumour of Jane *Marrying* the son of a neighbouring farmer.

Weeks passed without Mrs. Smith *hearing* a word from her son.

Ali, besides having a great love for the animal, was proud of his father *being* a camel-owner.

72. Participial Construction の Participle の Sense Subject.

1. Sense Subject は Sentence の Subject と一致す。

Having been abroad, he knows foreign customs well.

Done in haste, the work was not perfect.

2. Participial Construction の Participle が別に Sense Subject を有することあり、之を含む句を **Absolute Participial Phrase** といふ。

The inn *being* small the visitors were few.

The sun *having set*, we returned home.

God *helping*, nothing need be feared.

There *being* no survivors the exact causes

which led to the accident will never be known.

3. Participial Construction の Participle が Sentence の Subject の動作状態を表はすに非ず、又獨立せる Sense Subject をも有せずして不定なることあり。之を Impersonal Absolute Participle と云ふ。

Judging from reports, the whole building must have been burnt down. (= if we judge)

Talking of novels, have you ever read the "Christmas Carol"? Now that we are talking.....)

You are very tall *considering* your age. (=if we consider)

Strictly *speaking*, you have no right to come here at all. (if we speak strictly,.....)

73. Verbal は Predicate Verb と同じく Object, Complement, Modifier を取ることあり、是等のものは更に他の Verbal なることあり。

Our duty is to make ourselves useful.

To know how to wait is the great secret of success.

He left his gun lying about loaded and one of his children, playing with it, pulled the trigger and the gun went off.

74. Compound Forms of Verbals.

1. Infinitive

	Simple		Perfect	
	Indefinite	Progressive	Indefinite	Progressive
Active	to do	to be doing	to have done	to have been doing.
Passive	to be done		to have been done	

2. Gerund 及び Present Participle

	Simple	Perfect
	Active	doing
Passive	being done	having been done

Note:—Verb の變化を表す爲めに便宜上 "do" を用ひたれども之は凡ての Verb に適用すべきものとす。Intransitive Verb には Voice なきを以て Active に相當する變化あるのみとす。以下の表も之に準ず。

75. Verbal の指す「時」は一般的又は不定なる事あれども、また Context により自ら其指す時の明かなることあり。

概して Simple Form は Sentence の Predicate Verb の時より見て之と同時なるか又は未來なるかを表し、Perfect Form は通常 Past 又は Past Perfect に相當す。

To know the worst is the one way whereby to better it. (不定)

He seems to be contented. (現在)

- I wish *to go out*. (未來)
- I heard somebody *go out*. (過去)
- I told him *to go away*. (過去)
- He is supposed *to have returned home*. (過去)
- He was supposed *to have returned home*.
(その時より更に過去)

76. Verbals の Compound Form の用例。

1. Compound Infinitive

(a) *Progressive*.

She always used *to be talking* about marriage.

I suspect Mr. A of laughing at us even when he professes *to be admiring*.

Nothing looks worse in a boy than *to be always intruding* where he is not wanted.

They seem *to be backing* him up.

I supposed him *to be studying* French.

(b) *Passive*.

To be spoken to like that is not so very pleasant.

It is not too difficult *to be comprehended* by children of that good age.

He is a man *to be trusted*.

The time for this problem *to be solved* has not yet come.

There was nothing *to be done* but to possess our souls in patience.

Is this edition *to be had* in Tokyo?

(c) *Perfect*.

He seems *to have worked* hard.

We shall hope *to have passed* that city by 7. p.m.

He is said *to have been* an honest man.

(cf. It is said that he was an honest man.)

He pretended *to have walked* as fast as he could.

(Perfect Infinitive が Non-fulfillment を表すことあり。)

You ought *to have spoken* more clearly.

He wished *to have come*, but something prevented him from coming.

I hoped *to have succeeded* in finishing this work before the holidays, but circumstances which I could not have foreseen prevented me.

2. Compound Gerund

I reproached him for *having deceived* me. (or *deceiving* me.)

I am fond of *being read to*.

I regret *having troubled* you so much.

His follies were not owing to bad nature, but to his mother never *having chid* him.

He died a wretched miser without ever *having enjoyed* a penny of his vast wealth.

3. Compound Participle

Not *having received* an answer I wrote again.

The sun *having set*, they returned home.

This (**being*) *done*, we went home,

Permission (*being) refused, he prophesied trouble would most certainly take place.

Note: *—Passive Form は “being” を省略して Past Participle 其儘を用ふること少からず。

解剖

Subject	Predicate			Independent Element
	Verb	Object	Complement	
I ↳ not having time to go to that part of the town	sent ↳ by post	letter ↳ the		
the party ↳ Arrived at the spot	lost ↳ in getting to work	time ↳ no		
the servant	turned ↳ out		to be the murderer	Strange to say
the building ↳ whole	must have been burnt ↳ down			Judging from reports
they	returned ↳ home			The sun having set
It	is		time ↳ for us to be up and doing	
I	regret	having troubled you so much		

EXERCISE XIV

(a) 適當なる Participle を用ひて書きかへよ。

1. The ceremony was over, and the students went out of the hall.
2. As I had received no answer, I wrote to him again.
3. When they had finished their dinner, they set off again.
4. As it was cold, they tried to make a fire.
5. If you turn to the left, you will find the office you want.

(b) 適當なる Verbal を用ひて英譯せよ。

1. 私は此の小説を英語に翻譯して貰ひたい。
2. 私は今郵便局まで行く時間がないから其の手紙は 次便 (by the next mail) 送らう。
3. 嘘言を云つてもよいと君は思ふか。
4. 此の問題の解決さるべき時はまだ来て居ない。
5. あんな風に話しかけられることはあまり嬉しくないね。
6. 汽船の話が出て居るが君は新造の大洋丸を見たことがあるか。
7. 森山から僕に便りのない週としては此頃一週もない。
8. その電車は一杯だつたので僕等はずつと立ち續け

ねばならなかつた。

- 9. 彼等は右へ曲つたり左へ曲つたりして砂漠をさまよつた。
- 10. 請願を拒絶されたので彼等はどうしてよいか分らなかつた。

CHAPTER XV

VERBS: PRESENT TENSE

Indicative Present

	Indefinite	Progressive
Active	Do (Does) Do (Does) do	Am (Are) (Is) doing
Passive	Am (Are) (Is) done	Am (Are) (Is) being done

77. Indicative Present (普通の Present Tense) の意義用法次の如し。

- 1. 動作又は状態が現に行はれ又は繼續しつゝあることを表す。(Progressive Form を用ふること多し。)

Where are you going?

He is reading a magazine.

They are reported to be marching for Paris.

Well, you see, here we are at the station.

Do you hear the bell?

Do not make so much noise.

I do wish to go there.

The house you see there is my uncle's.

(cf. I am looking at the picture.)

The text runs as the following.

My parents live (or are living) in the country.

(Verb の中には本来繼續せる状態を表す性質のものあり此類の Verb には Progressive Form を

用ふることなし。)

I like to walk in the morning air.

The island belongs to the Empire.

Do you know what obstacle lies in your way?

They have many faults.

I understand what you say.

I hope you don't misunderstand me.

I hear the bell.

(cf. I am listening to the bell.)

- 2. 動作が習慣的に繰返さるることを表し又従つて時間拘らざる常住の事實を表すことあり。

He learns English every day.

He goes to church in the morning and spends the rest of day in reading.

The sun rises early in summer.

The earth moves round the sun.

A rolling stone gathers no moss.

The sea refuses no river.

The kite never flies in a straight course like

other birds.

Do you sleep upstairs?—Yes, always.

Do you smoke?—Thank you. I am a non-smoker.

A modest dog seldom *grows fat*.

3. 過去の叙述又は描寫を活躍せしむるに用ふ、此用法を **Historical Present** といふ。

“Forward!” *says* the commander, and the cavalry *rides* onward into the jaws of death.

Lincoln at Gettysburg!

There he *stands*, this gaunt, awkward man; his eyes, sad and tender, *look* not upon the thousands about him, but into the past and the future; his voice *is* too low to be heard by more than the nearest of his audience, but the words he *is speaking* shall ring forever in the heart of the nation.

4. Locomotion (來往) の Verb を未來を表す語句と共に用ひ近き未來を表すことあり。

School *commences* next Monday.

The boat *sails* to-morrow morning.

The party *is leaving* by the 9. 30 train.

We *are going* to the theatre this evening.

They *are coming* to my house to-morrow.

(*cf.* I am going to write a letter.)

Note *be+going+infinitive* の形を *Immediate future* といふことあり。

It is going to rain; take an umbrella with you.

5. Adverbial Clause の中に用ひて未來に関する叙述をなす。

I shall come when I *am* ready. (not I shall be ready.)

If he *calls*, say I am too busy to see him.

The earlier he *comes*, the better.

I shall be busy preparing for the examination while you *are enjoying* your holidays.

Don't forget the book when you *come* next.

上例の如き Adverbial Clause に於ては Future tense を用ひず。

(*cf.* Let me know exactly when you will come next.)

Subjunctive Present

	<i>Indefinite</i>	<i>Progressive</i>
<i>Active</i>	Do Do do	Be doing
<i>Passive</i>	Be done	

78. Subjunctive Present は Literary English にもみ用ひらるゝ特別なる Present Tense にして孰れの Person, Number にも Verb の Root

(Auxiliary あらばその Root) を用ふるを特色とす。

事實上 “Be” の場合を除きては普通の Present と識別せらるゝは Third Person Singular の場合のみなり。

• 其用法次の如し。

1. Dependent Clause にありて、必ずしも事實と思はざる何事かを單に「考へ」として叙述す。

Though every one *desert* you, I will not. (=may desert)

It is demanded that the Government *take* an immediate step for that. (=should take)

I wonder whether it *be* really true. (=is)

If he *know* it, he will not go there. (=knows)

He works very hard lest he *fail*. (=should fail)

It matters not though a youth *be* slow, if he *be* but diligent. (=is)

2. 願望を表す。

Long *live* the King! (=May the king live long!)

God *save* our gracious King! (=May God save)

So *be* it!

Imperative Mood

	<i>Indefinite</i>	<i>Progressive</i>
<i>Active</i>	Do Do do	Be doing Do be doing
<i>Passive</i>	Be done Do be done	

79. Mood

Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative の別を Mood といふ。

例へば “Sees” は Verb “See” の Third Person, Singular の Indicative Mood, Present Tense なり、略して Indicative Present といふ。同じく 3rd Person, Singular Number, Present Tense にして Subjunctive Mood なるは “See” なるが如し。

80. Imperative Mood は命令若しくは禁止を表す。Subject は常に Second Person にして特別の場合の外言表はさざるを常とす。

Be silent.

Be doing something.

Don't be troubled by such a trifle.

Make hay while the sun shines.

Strike the iron while it is hot.

Don't be hasty.

Permit me to copy your note.

Let us be up and doing.

Let me alone.

Do be silent.

Do come.

You look after the luggage while I get the tickets.

81. Imperative Mood は条件を表すことあり。

Talk of the devil and he will appear. (=If you talk of the devil, he will appear.)

Be careful, or you will fail. (=If you are not careful, you will fail.)

之と類似の形を以て譲歩を表すことあり。

Go where you will, he is sure to follow you. (=wherever you may go.)

"Be the matter what it may, always speak the truth."

"Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

Try as he could, he did not succeed.

EXERCISE XV

(a) 誤あらば正せ。

1. I am learning English every morning.
2. The vacation will begin to-morrow.
3. He will start if it will be fine the day after

to-morrow.

4. They will all take arms when war will break out.
5. I shall have finished this work before they will come back.

(b) 英譯せよ。

1. 彼處に見える軍艦が戦闘艦金剛です。
2. 太陽が東から出て西に没することは何人でも知つて居る。
3. 君が多く持つて来れば来るほど益々よい。
4. 彼が行かうが行くまいが僕は居残る積りだ。
5. 必要ならば私はすぐ其處へ参ります。
6. どんなにやつてみても僕は其の問題を解くことは出来なかつた。

CHAPTER XVI

VERBS: PAST TENSE

Indicative Past

	<i>Indefinite</i>	<i>Progressive</i>
<i>Active</i>	Did Did do	Was (Were) doing
<i>Passive</i>	Was (Were) done	Was (Were) being done

82. Indicative Past Tense は過去の事實を述ぶ。

He *departed* ten minutes ago.
 He *was thinking* of leaving the country.
 When *was* this ship *built*?
 The question *was being discussed*.
 That is what I *was* just *thinking* of doing.
 He *rose* earlier than the rest of his family.
 (that day)

又過去の常習を表すことあり。

He *rose* earlier than the rest of his family.
 (in those days)

Scotch Kings *were crowned* at Scone.
 Commodities *were* often *bartered*, instead of
 being bought and sold.

83. Sequence of Tenses による Past Tense あり。
 (See Book I, ¶ 110)

I was thinking of a plan that I *hoped* was quite practicable.

(cf. I am thinking of a plan that I *hope* is quite practicable.)

I invited him to come whenever he *found* it convenient.

Dependent Clause にあらずとも Context により Sequence of Tenses を生ずる場合あり。

The boy replied that he was a son of a farmer living in the neighbourhood.

His father *was* old and he *had* to help him in

the farm work.
 She knew what the signal *meant*.
 It *meant* danger.

Subjunctive Past

	<i>Indefinite</i>	<i>Progressive</i>
<i>Active</i>	Did Did do	Were doing
<i>Passive</i>	Were done	Were being done

84. Past Tense が現在又は未來に關して事實の反對と思ふ事の假想を表す時之を Past Tense の Subjunctive Mood と呼ぶ、主に Dependent Clause に用ふ。

I wish I *had* something better to read.
 If I *had* time, I should go and see him too.
 He talks as if he *knew* all about it.
Were he to come, he would be accepted with pleasure.

You *had* better give it up.

It is time we *were* going.

“Be” 動詞にありては孰れの Person, Number にも “Were” を用ふ。此點を除きては Subjunctive Past は Indicative Past と異なる所なし。

Context によりて識別するものとす。

“Were to” は未來に關し有り得べからざること

を假想するに用ふ。

If I *were to* rid your town of rats, what would you give me?

If I *were to* take this poison, I should instantly die.

EXERCISE XVI

(a) 和譯すべし。

1. How happy I should be, if I could accompany them!
2. If we were rich, we shou'd not live so humbly.
3. If the sky were to fall, we should catch plenty of larks.
4. I wish I could fly like a bird.
5. If he were free, he would be glad to go with you.

(b) 誤あらば正せ。

1. I have met him in the park half an hour ago.
2. He told me to call on them whenever it is convenient for me.
3. Why do you speak to me as if I am a stranger?
4. Oh, I wish I have so much money!
5. If you are I, you would act in the same way.
6. He did all he can to save the chi'd.

CHAPTER XVII

VERBS: FUTURE TENSE

	<i>Indefinite</i>	<i>Progressive</i>
<i>Active</i>	Shall (Will) do, (be)	Shall (Will) be doing
<i>Passive</i>	Shall (Will) be done	

85. Future Tense には “Shall” “Will” の用ひ方 に関して三種の場合あり。

1. 單純なる未來を表す時。

<i>1st pers.</i>	Shall	Shall.....?
<i>2nd pers.</i>	Will	Shall.....?
<i>3rd pers.</i>	Will	Will.....?

We *shall* hear about it to-morrow.

What *shall* I do?

Shall you be at home next Sunday?

No, I *shall* be travelling.

I *shall* never forget the cryptomerias of Nikko.

Don't overeat yourself, or *you will* make yourself sick.

He *will* be punished sooner or later.

*You *will* come earlier next time.

*Your brother *will* return my book to me as

soon as he has done with it.

*命令希望を表はすに近し。

2. Subject の意志を表す時。

1st pers.	Will	—
2nd pers.	Will	Will.....?
3rd pers.	Will	Will.....?

I *will* go even though you don't want me to.

You *will* have him come, won't you?

Come when you *will*.

Will you be kind enough to supply me with these goods?

I shall be much obliged, if you *will* do it for me.

There is nothing impossible to him who *will* try.

3. 他の異なる人稱を Subject として話者 (1st Person) の意志をは表し、又は對手 (2nd Person) の意志を問ふ時。

1st pers.	—	Shall.....?
2nd pers.	Shall	—
3rd pers.	Shall	Shall.....?

Won't he do it? He *shall*.

Thou *shalt* not steal.

You *shall* have a holiday if the work is done before time.

You *shall* not catch me again.

Shall I open the window?

Shall the boy carry the box for you?

You *shall* hear from me before long.

86. “Shall” 及び “Will” の特別用法。

(a) “Shall” は Dependent Clause に用ひられ人稱に拘らず未來を表すことあり。多く Literary English に用ひらる。

The builder has designed a vessel that *shall* provide accommodation for 3,000 persons.

I will take care that he *shall* have his share.

There is much to be done before every child in the country *shall* speak its own language as well as could be wished.

(b) “Shall” は豫言的に未來を言ふことあり。

Heaven and earth *shall* pass away, but my words *shall* not pass away.

No prince so great, so wise, hath ever risen or *shall* ever rise.

(c) “Shall” は次の如き Question に用ひらるゝことあり。

If accusation without proof be credited, who *shall* be innocent?

Who *shall* describe their surprise when they at last turned round and beheld standing before them a beautiful lady exquisitely dressed?

(d) “Will” は自然的傾向、習性等を表すことあり。
The results of a long coast-line *will* be most beneficial to a country.

Accidents *will* happen.

Oil *will* not mix with water.

A drowning man *will* catch at a straw.

He *will* have his own way.

He *will* get in my light.

The grandmother *will* sit by the fire for hours.

He *will* succeed once in ten times.

He *will* always come when he is least expected.

Connective	Subject	Predicate		
		Verb	Object	Complement
	the results ↳ of a long coast-line	will be		most beneficial ↳ to a country
	(you)	don't overeat	yourself	
or	you	will make	yourself	sick
	the builder	has designed	a vessel ↳ [clause*]	
*(that)	that	shall provide ↳ for 3,000 persons	accomodation	
	your brother	will return ↳ to me	book ↳ my	
as soon as	he	has done ↳ with it		

EXERCISE XVII

(a) 空所に “shall” 又は “will” を補へ。

1. I am sure he—pass the examination.
2. —you be at leisure next Monday?
3. About this time to-morrow they—be travelling round the lake.
4. She—be very thankful if you—assist her.
5. You—have this pen, as I have many.

(b) 英譯せよ。

1. 何卒此の一節を私に説明して下さいますか。
2. 彼女は何もしないで何時間も座つて居ることが度々ある。
3. あなたが私共の爲にして下さつた事は決して忘却致しません。
4. 僕の犬は僕が何處へ行つてもよくついて来る。
5. お前はあそこへ行く積りか。そんな事をしてはならぬ。

CHAPTER XVIII

VERBS : PERFECT TENSES

Present Perfect Tense

	Indefinite	Progressive
Active	Have (Has) done	Have (Has) been doing
Passive	Have (Has) been done	

87. Present Perfect Tense は過去に起りたる動作
又は其の結果が何等かの関係を以て現在まで
繼續せることを表す。

(a) 動作の完了を表す。

I have done my duty.

Where have you been all the time?

I have been to see my friend off.

(b) 動作の結果(経験又は現状)を表す。

I have often heard him sing.

I have often been in (to) Kyoto.

*I suppose you've seen a great deal of the
world.*

Somebody has taken my pencil.

He has gone to America.

(c) 動作の繼續を表す。

The island has belonged to France since 18—

I have known him from his childhood.

*This plan has been under contemplation some
five years.*

He has lived here for ten years.

He has been living here for ten years.

I have been studying English these four years.

Note; 一動作の繼續を表す場合には Progressive Form を用ひ得る Verb
は概ね之を用ふ。

88. Present Perfect は Present Tense の一種なれ

ば一定の過去を表す語句と共に用ふるを得
ず。(yesterday, last year, a few days ago,
when?, etc.)

然れども “Often,” “once,” “before,” “already”
等の如く現在に至る範圍を含むものは之と共
に用ふることを得。

I have once been in London.

I have heard that before.

He has already finished his supper.

The bell has not rung yet.

I have never read that book.

*I have crossed the sea many times, but I have
never met such a storm.*

89. Past と Present Perfect との區別は現在と切
り離して考ふるか否かにあり。

{ *I have been sight-seeing through Japan.*

{ *I visited Karuizawa, Nikko, and Kyoto.*

{ *I have seen Mr. A to-day.*

{ *I went to his house to-day.*

{ *I saw him a few minutes ago.*

{ *I have lost my watch.*

{ *I lost it on my way to school.*

{ *He has just gone out.*

{ *He went out just now.*

90. Present Perfect は Adverbial Clause の中にあ

りて未來の完了を表すことあり。(See ¶77,(5))

I shall start as soon as I *have received* his telegram. (*not shall have received*)

Do not give judgment till you *have heard* the story of both sides.

Present Perfect は Subjunctive Mood に用ひらるゝことなきに非れども通常 Indicative に用ひらる。

If he *have done* it, he did not mean so.

Past Perfect Tense

	<i>Indefinite</i>	<i>Progressive</i>
<i>Active</i>	Had done	Had been doing
<i>Passive</i>	Had been done	

91. Past Perfect は過去の或る一定時より見て Past 又は Present Perfect に相當することを表す。

He *had started* before I arrived.

I was glad he *had come* at last.

(*cf.* I am glad you have come at last.)

I *had been waiting* for him a long time.

(*cf.* I have been waiting for you a long time).

I *had never travelled* alone before (that time).

I *had written* my letter when he came.

He recommended the book to me, but I *had read* it three years before.

How long *had* he *lived* in that place when he came to live here?

I *had been* away from school more than three weeks.

I woke later than usual. The sun *had risen* high.

Though Columbus did not know it, he *had discovered* a new world,—America.

No sooner *had* they *acquired* science and power than they began to turn their minds to culture.

92. 過去より見て更に過去に屬する動作と雖も前後の別自ら明なる時には必ずしも Past Perfect を用ひず。

He went after I *gave* him my order.

I *gave* him my order before he started.

When I visited the place I found everything had changed since I *left* there in my boyhood.

Thirty years later his father still lived there on the same spot where he *settled* first.

93. Past Perfect は Sequence of Tenses の爲めに用ひらるゝこと多し。

I told him to wait until I *had finished* my letter.

(cf. Tell him to wait till I *have finished* my letter.)

The report said that there *had been* a conflagration in the city the night before.

(cf. The report says that there *was* a conflagration last night.)

94. Subjunctive Past は Sequence of Tenses の爲めに Past Perfect に變ずることなし。

{ I wish I were a bird.

{ I wished I *were* a bird.

{ The foreigner feels as if he were in his own country.

{ The foreigner felt as if he *were* in his own country.

Subjunctive Past Perfect

95. Past Perfect が過去に關し事實と反對と思ふ事の假想を表す時之を Past Perfect の Subjunctive Mood と稱す。

(cf. ¶ 84, Subjunctive Past.)

Subjunctive Past Perfect は主に Dependent Clause に用ふ。

If I *had known* he was coming, I should have stayed.

I wish his proposal *had been adopted*.

Had it not been for his extraordinary courage,

his party would have been utterly defeated. She looked as pale as if she *had come* out of a grave.

Note:—條件を表す Dependent Clause の中の Subjunctive Past Perfect に対し Principal Clause の中に用ひらるゝ “Should have—” “would have—” 等につきては後に説明す。(See ¶ 109)

Future Perfect Tense

	<i>Indefinite</i>	<i>Progressive</i>
<i>Active</i>	Shall (will) have done	Shall (will) have been doing
<i>Passive</i>	Shall (will) have been done	

96. Future Perfect は未來の或る時より見て Present Perfect に相當すべき事を表す。

I *shall have finished* my letter by the time you are ready.

I *shall have done* my duty when I leave this place.

If he stays in Tokyo till next September, he *will have lived* there just ten years. (*or* he will have been living.....)

The heroes who fell fighting for the country *shall not have died* in vain.

“Before this time to-morrow I *shall have gained* a peerage or Westminster Abbey,” said Nelson the day before the battle of the

Nile.

You *will have been studying* English full four years by next April.

97. Future Perfect は過去に關し推測を表すことあり。

You *will have read* about it.

How did you feel during his absence? You *will have missed* him very much.

EXERCISE XVIII

(a) 誤あらば正せ。

1. What were you doing all this time?
2. I shall write to you as soon as I shall have got there.
3. How long did you live here when you went to live in that town?
4. He says he is studying German these two years.
5. The gentleman spoke English as if he had been an Englishman.
6. I shall be studying French full three years by the end of next September.
7. They will live in this village fifteen years, if they live here till next November.
8. The paper said that a fire took place near the

English Embassy the previous night.

(b) 英譯せよ。

1. あの英國婦人の歌つて居るのを君は聞いたことが何度もあるだらう。
2. 昨夜僕はいつもより餘程遅く床についたが月はもう西に没して居た。
3. 彼は其時つくづく貧乏だつたらしくがと思つた。
4. 彼の救助が若し無かつたなら可哀相に其の子供は殺されて了ふところだつた。
5. 明後日の今頃までには必らず此の繪を仕上げて置きませう。

(c) 括弧中の Verb を適當なる Tense に直せ。

1. I (know) Mrs. Wilson ever since she was a little girl; we (go) to school together.
2. When he came to see me, I (start) already.
3. He was very hungry; he (eat) nothing all day.
4. They (live) here for the past eleven years.
5. She told me what (occur) during my absence.

CHAPTER XIX

VERBS: AUXILIARIES—I

“Can,” “May,” “Must.”

98. “Can,” “May,” “Must” は動詞の變化を形成

する仕方 “Shall,” “Will” に同じく Person, Number によりて形を異にすることなし。
“Ought to,” “Need not” も亦此種類の Auxiliary と見做すべきものなり。

Shall (Should)	}do	
Will (Would)		
Can (Could)	}be	{ doing (Progressive) done (Passive)
May (Might)		
Must (*Must)	}have	{ done (Perfect) been { doing (Progressive Perfect) done (Passive Perfect)
Ought to		
Need not		

*Must の Past Form は Context によりて Present と識別せらるゝ時
にのみ用ひらる。

99. “Can” は Ability 又は Possibility を表す。

1. Ability

You *can* take a horse to water, but you *cannot* make him drink.

What's done *cannot* be undone.

An empty bag *cannot* stand upright.

Never leave that till to-morrow which you *can* do to-day.

I will do what I *can*.

All these volumes *can* be had in uniform style and binding for thirty *yen*.

This is the best one that *can* possibly be

found in Tokyo.

2. Possibility (否定又は疑問の Sentence に於て)

You *can't* eat your cake and have it too.

You *cannot* be lost on a straight road.

It *cannot* be true what he says.

What *can* he mean?

What *can* you be about, Martin?

Can this be true?

100. “May” は Permission, Possibility, Probability (Uncertainty), Wish, Purpose, Concession 等を表す。

1. Permission.

You *may* go out when you have finished your work.

You *may* not smoke, Sir. (Mild prohibition)

You *may* lead off. (Mild command)

May I ask your name?

He *may* well be proud of his success.

I am sure he *may* go out if he wants to.

2. Possibility (肯定の Sentence に於て)

A man *may* talk like a wise man, and yet act like a fool.

You *may* walk miles without seeing a single tree.

A cloud *may* hide the sun.

Fools *may* ask more questions than wise men

can answer.

A little neglect *may* breed great mischief.

3. *Probability (Uncertainty)*

He *may* get there in time if he walks fast.

This *may* or *may* not be true.

Who *may* you be?

What *may* he be doing down there?

4. *Wish*

I hope he *may* succeed.

May you live to repent it!

May he be successful.

May you be happy.

5. *Purpose (Dependent clause に於て)*

I say this that you *may* understand what I mean to do.

He works hard so that he *may* pass the examination.

We must take such a course as *may* avert the danger.

6. *Concession (Dependent clause に於て)*

Though he *may* take ever so much care he will not be able to do it well.

Wherever you *may* go, you cannot succeed without perseverance.

Whatever you *may* say, I shall not change my opinion.

101. “Must” は Necessity 又は Certainty を表す。

1. *Necessity*

I *must* be going now.

You *must* not expect me to help you.

I *must* ask you to retract that.

All men *must* die.

You *must* sow before you can reap.

What can't be cured *must* be endured.

Beggars *must* not be choosers.

Pride *must* have a fall.

2. *Certainty*

He *must* be an old man now.

If he says so it *must* be true.

You *must* be aware of this.

102. “Ought to” は Duty (Propriety), Rightness 等を表す。

You *ought to* do it now.

We *ought to* call on them, let us go this afternoon.

We *ought to* love our neighbours.

You *ought to* know better.

Your father *ought to* know it before you tell it to your friends.

It *ought not to* be allowed.

103. “Need not” は Non-necessity を表す。

I *need not* tell you more.
 You *need not* take off your shoes.
 You *need not* bring your book to-morrow.

104. “Can,” “May,” “Must” の或る意味に相當する未來は他の Verb の未來を以て表はさる。又 “Can,” “May,” “Must” は意義により否定の形を異にすることあり。次の表に示すが如し。

	Positive	Negative
	(Ability) Can	(Inability) Cannot
Future	Shall (will) be able to	Shall (will) be unable to
	(Permission) May	(Prohibition) Must not
Future	Shall (will) be allowed to	Shall (will) not be allowed to Shall (will) be forbidden to
	(Probability) May	(Improbability) May not
	(Necessity) Must	(Non-necessity) Need not
Future	Shall (will) have to	Shall (will) not have to
	(Certainty) Must	(Impossibility) Cannot

- a. You *will be able to* succeed next time, if you try harder.
 I *shall not be able to* come so early.
 You *will be allowed to* go there if your father returns.
 They *will not be allowed to* come into the room with their shoes on.
 You *will have to* wait for a long time, if he doesn't come by this train.
 You *will not have to* serve in the army, as you are too weak.
- b. { He *can* read this book.
 { He *cannot* read that book.
 { You *may* go there.
 { You *must not* go there.
 { It *may* be true.
 { It *may not* be true.
 { You *must* stay here.
 { He *need not* stay here.
 { It *must* be true.
 { It *cannot* be true.

105. “Can have + Past Participle,” “May have + Past Participle,” “Must have + Past Participle” の形は過去に關して Possibility, Uncertainty, Certainty 等を表す。

He *cannot have lost* his way, for he knows the

place very well.
 Who *can have said* such a thing?
 I wonder what I *may have said* to offend him.
 He *may not have done* it although appearances
 are against him.
 You *must have known* quite well what I meant.

EXERCISE XIX

(a) 英譯せよ。

1. その様子から判断すると彼は田舎漢に違ひない。
2. 彼は記憶が悪い筈はない、あんなに長い詩さへ立派に暗誦したんだもの。
3. 彼の母親が彼のことを自慢して居るのも無理はない、あんなに善良勤勉な少年だから。
4. 何處かで僕はあの人に會つたかも知れないけれど誰だか想ひ出せない。
5. 彼女は當然此の近邊をよく知つて居る筈だ何年も此處に住んで居るのだから。
6. 彼等は其の時左へ曲らねばならぬことが分つた。
7. ねえ Dick や、子供は親に従はねばならぬでせう。
8. 皆さん明日は本を持って來るには及びません、ペンとインキ丈持て來れば宜しい。

CHAPTER XX

AUXILIARIES—II

Sequence of Tenses に依る “Should,”
 “Would,” “Could,” “Might,” “Must
 (past).”

		<i>Indefinite</i>	<i>Progressive</i>
Primary	<i>Active</i>	Should (would) do	Should (would) be doing
	<i>Passive</i>	Should (would) be done	
Perfect	<i>Active</i>	Should (would) have done	Should (would) have been doing
	<i>Passive</i>	Should (would) have been done	

106. “Should,” “Would” は Future Tense の Past Form, “Should have—,” “Would have—” は Future Perfect Tense の Past Form にして夫々過去の立場より見たる “shall,” “will” “shall have—,” “will have—” に相當す。

I said that I *should* soon come back.
 (cf. I say that I shall soon come back.)
 I was sure that he *would* succeed.

(cf. I am sure that he will succeed.)

He *would* fight to the last.

He *would* not go any further.

He promised he *would* do all he could.

He said that he *should have returned* by June 10th.

(cf. He said, "I shall have returned by June 10th.")

He thought that he *should have done* the work before he was thirty.

They were determined that the heroes who fought and fell for the country *should not have died* in vain.

He asked me if he *should open* the window. ("Shall I.....?")

Father said that you *should finish* it before he came back. ("You shall.....")

Note:—"Should," "Would" と Person との関係は "Shall," "Will" に準ず。Principal Clause と Subject を同らせる Noun Clause (Dependent Clause) 中にありてはその "Should" は第一人稱の "Shall," "Would" は第一人稱の "Will" の用法に従ふ。

107. "Could," "Might," "Must (past)" は過去より見て "Can," "May," "Must" に相當する事を表し、Sequence of Tenses によりて用ひらるゝこと多し。其の Perfect Form も同様とす。

(a) I tried to do the work but I *could not*; it was too difficult.

When I had finished my home-work I *could* at last take up my book again.

He knew it *could not* be true what he said. (Impossibility)

I did all I *could* to help him.

He was very angry and asked me what I *could* be doing.

(b) He said that I *might* go out if I had finished my work. (Permission)

(cf. I was permitted to go out, if I had finished my work.)

It was possible, I thought, the trick he was going to play, *might* succeed. (Possibility)

Of course he hoped his boy *might* succeed. (Wish)

He was afraid that something *might have occurred* to vex you. (Possibility)

It was not easy to find any expedient which *might avert* the danger.

The export of wool was forbidden lest it *might* interfere with the profits of English wool-growers. (Purpose)

I was afraid he *might* lose his way. (Possibility)

I was afraid he *might have lost* his way.

(Possibility)

(c) He made up his mind that he *must* die for want of food.

I saw that I *must* not go that way if I did not want to be drowned.

She told them that they *must* get everything ready themselves.

It was too late now to retreat, he *must* make good his word or incur lasting disgrace.

He thought it *must* be true.

In a few words she related the fearful scene of the garden and concluded that the spectre *must* have carried off his bride.

They saw that they *must* awaken the public conscience.

Note:—Necessity を表す Must の Past は Indirect Narration 又は之に準すべき場合にのみ用ひらる。其他の場合には “had to” 等を以て表す。

I *had to* finish it in a day.

EXERCISE XX

(a) 英譯せよ。

1. 彼は今週中は忙しいが來週には暇になるだらうと云つた。

2. 私は其の紳士に失禮ですがお名前は何ですかと尋ねた。

3. 彼れは吉田君はもう京都へ着いたかも知れぬと私に云ひました。

4. 彼は自分の聞いた事をすぐに話しますと云ひました。

5. 彼れはどうすれば自活が出来るか知らなかつた。

6. 先生は生徒に宅へお出でなさいと言ひました。

7. 王様はその囚人を死刑にせよと命じた。

8. 彼れは出来る丈け早くその土地を去らねばならぬと考へた。

(b) 誤あらば正せ。

1. He may think otherwise if he were I.

2. She told me that she will come back by May 5th.

3. They were afraid that their little boy may have been lost.

4. He must not be a fool, as he talks so well.

5. He was quite sure that his son will be able to do it.

CHAPTER XXI

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES: CONDITIONAL MOOD

108. If-Clause 又は其他の Clause にて條件を設け Principal Clause にてその歸結を述ぶるものを Conditional Sentence といふ。

(a) If A is B, C is D.

If you are tired, you may sit down.

If he had been warned, he had nothing to complain of.

If he really did it, he was certainly a fool.

If Napoleon was the greatest soldier, Shakespeare was the greatest poet.

If it is (be) fine to-morrow, I'll go and finish the work.

Even if you say a thousand times, I will not believe you.

*If he should come in my absence, please tell him to wait.

You will miss the train, unless you hurry.

"If I cannot help you in earning money, I will help you to save it," said the wife.

Supposing it happens, what shall you do?

Whether good or evil, you will have to put up with it.

*Shou'd it be wet, I shall stay at home.

He will give consent only on condition that you pay double the price.

(b) If I had money, I would buy it. (I have no money, and I do not buy it.)

Even if I had had money, I would not have bought it.

(I had no money and I did not buy it.)

If I were a bird, I could fly wherever I liked.

*Were he to come, I would not see him.

Unless you had helped me, I should have failed.

上例中 (a) に挙げたる Sentence に於ては條件の事實を必ずしも否定することなくして歸結を言ふものにして (b) に挙げたる Sentence に在りては事實の反對を假想し、之を條件として之れに對する歸結を述べたるものなり。

109. Conditional Mood.

"Should," "Would," "Should have—,"

"Would have—" は Subjunctive Past 又は Subjunctive Past Perfect を以て表されたる條件に對して假想されたる歸結を表すに用ふ。"Should," "Would" は現在に關し

"Should have—," "Would have—" は過去に關して假想を述べ、之を **Conditional Mood** の "Should," "Would" といふ。

"Should" "Would" の Person に關しての區別は "shall" "will" に準ず。

If he were here, I *should* be happy.

If he had been here, I *should have been* happy.

We *would have come*, if you had given us

*If-Clause の "Should" は「萬一」の意味を表す。"if" を省略する時は Word-Order の轉倒を生ず。

longer notice.

You *would be punished*, if you broke the window.

Had there been any truth in what he said, some one *would have listened* to him.

110. 假想を表す If-Clause と Conditional の “Should” 又は “Would” を用ふる Principal Clause とは同一の「時」に關すること多けれども又異なる時に關することあり。

If I *had followed* his advice,

{ I *should have succeeded*.

{ I *should be happier* now.

If he *had not wasted* his time in youth, he *would be happier* now.

Note:—事實と反對の假想を表す Clause の Verb は (Subjunctive 及び Conditional 共に) Tense Form より一つ宛手前の時を表すことに注意すべし。

111. Conditional Mood の “Could (have —),” “Might (have --),” “Must (have —)” “Could,” “Might,” “Must” は “Should,” “Would” の場合に於ける如く Conditional Mood に用ひらるゝことあり。

You *could* do it if you tried.

I *could have entered* the school if I had studied harder.

He *might* come if he would.

If I had not so carefully prepared myself for the examination, I *might have failed*.

You *must have caught* it, if you had run.

If you had looked, you *must have seen* the light of the approaching train.

112. Conditional Mood は條件の Clause を伴はざることあり。

But for your timely rescue (=If it had not been for your timely rescue) my children *would have been lost*.

Without water (=Were there no water), everything *would* dry up and wither.

I am just using that book, or I *should* be glad to lend it you.

You *could have easily performed* that task.

He *would* not do it for £100.

A child *could* understand it.

He *would have struck* the animal, but his sister stopped him just in time.

No one *would have known* him.

What *would* he not *have given* to be freed from that!

The least movement in his sleep, and he *must have rolled* over and *been dashed* to pieces on the rock below.

EXERCISE XXI

(a) 英譯せよ。

1. 青年時代に時を浪費すれば君は老年になつてから不幸を見ねばなりませんよ。
2. あの人にお逢ひになつたらどうぞ宜しく申上げて下さい。
3. 急いで行かぬと君は汽車に遅れるよ。
4. 君の助力が無かつたら彼は失敗したかも知れない。
5. 僕が金持だつたら喜んで貧者達を助けてやるのだが。
6. 彼が今少し注意深かつたなら其の危険信號に気がついたに相違なかつたのだが。
7. 彼の母親も亦行つて了ひたかつたのだが老祖母を置きざりにするわけにはゆかなかつた。
8. もしそんな事をしたなら彼は随分無作法な男だ。

(b) 和譯せよ。

1. He might easily have become a fashionable doctor, but he preferred just to make enough to live upon.
2. A few minutes more, and the struggle would have ended disastrously for some of us.
3. Instead of showing anger against this brave judge, as a mean man would have done, the king treated him with the greatest respect.

CHAPTER XXII

VERBS : AUXILIARIES—III

“Should,” “Would,” “Could,” “Might” の特別用法。

113. “Should,” “Would” には上に挙げたる他に Person に拘らざる種々の用法あり其主なるもの次の如し。

1. “Should”

(a) 義務、本分、正當等を表す。

Children *should* obey their parents.
 You *should* not speak so loud.
 He *should* have looked up and down the line before he ventured to cross it.
 Why *should* I be the first to go home?
 Why in the world *should* I do anything?

(b) Dependent Clause に於て「考へ」を表す。Subjunctive “Should” といふ。

I am sorry that you *should* be compelled to sell your horse.
 It is surprising that you *should* be (or have been) so foolish.
 My parents were determined that I *should* have a good education.

It is impossible that he *should* have deceived me like that.

Even if I *should* fail again, I will (would) not give up my plan.

Rather than he *should* suffer, I will go myself.

If he *should* come in my absence, tell him I shall be back soon.

If I (*or* you, *or* he) *should* be there, it would be talked about.

Note:—上例の如く If-Clause に “Should” を用ふる時は「萬一」の意にて深き疑を表せとも事實を否定するにあらず、之に對する歸結には Conditional Mood を用ふることもあり。

(c) 其他種々の Idiom に用ふ。

As she came to the wood, what *should* she meet but a great ugly wolf!

Should you like to see the palace?

I *should* like the reader to be very clear about this.

I *should* think so.

2. “Would”

(a) 自然的傾向又は習性を表す。

Wound *would* not heal.

Formerly he *would* go for a walk before breakfast.

He *would* sit for hours doing nothing.

I wrenched at the sword but it *would* not come.

Though it was a great creature by the side of the young boy, it *would* obey the voice of Ali, and come and go at his bidding.

(b) 希願を表し又は丁寧なる言ひ方に用ふ。

Would I were dead!

He who *would* succeed in life must apply himself to the work with such a concentration of his forces as to idle spectators looks like madness.

Would you kindly do this for me?

Would you pass the salt?

Perhaps you *would* be kind enough to show it me.

(c) Subjunctive Past に用ひられ假想を表すことあり。

I could do so if I *would*.

If you *would* be so good as to grant me this request, I should esteem it as a great favour.

If you *would* enjoy the fruit, pluck not the flower.

3. “Could” “Might” の用例。

(a) *Could* you do me this favour?

Could it have been you?

I would do so if I *could*.

(b) *Might* I ask you?

Might it be true?

It is awfully stuffy here; just turn the fan on, please, and you *might* open the window.

(Mild command)

You *might* just brush my hat, please. (to a servant)

A pin *might have been heard* to drop.

You *might have done* better.

You *might* as well try to persuade me to give up my fortune as my argument.

解剖

(a)

Connective	Subject	Predicate		
		Verb	Object	Complement
	one ↳some	would have listened ↳to him ↳(clause)*		
* [if]	truth ↳any	had been ↳there ↳in what he said		
	It: *[Clause]	is		surprising
**that	you	should be		foolish ↳so

解剖

(b)

Connective	Subject	Predicate		
		Verb	Object	Complement
	I ↳myself	will go ↳rather † ↳(clause)		
†than	he	should suffer		
as	she	came ↳to the wood		
	she	should meet	what ↳but a great ugly wolf	

EXERCISE XXII

(a) 英譯せよ。

1. 今頃 (at this time of the year) 花が咲いてゐるとは實に不思議ぢやないか。
2. 彼がそんなに愚な考をもつて居るとは本當に驚くよ。
3. 途中で雪が降り出すかも知れないから外套を持って行き給へ。

4. 本當に僕も一度飛行機に乗つてみたいものだ。
5. いや出来るならば御手傳したいのですが。Smith 君に御頼みなさればよかつたでせうに。

(b) 誤あらは正せ。

1. Don't you think it natural that he will think so?
2. It is unnatural, isn't it, that visitors will come at this time of the night.
3. You must study mathematics much harder lest you shall fail.
4. Should you please do me the favour?
5. I shall like very much to go there with you.

(c) 和譯せよ。また should, would, might の用法を云へ。

1. A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong.
2. To think that the impudent fellow should deny the crime he is guilty of!
3. You might as well let him eat your dinner as "do your sums" for you.
4. The children of the village would shout for joy whenever the old man approached.
5. You should have seen the sight, indeed. It was so grand.

CHAPTER XXIII
ADVERBS

ADVERBS				
Simple	{ slowly, fast, little, at once, etc.			
Interrogative	{ where, when, why, how.			
Relative	{ where, when, why, how.			
	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>	
Comparison	slowly	more slowly	most slowly	
	fast	faster	fastest	
	little	less	least	
1. 場所を表すもの	here,	there,	where.	
2. 時を表すもの	now,	before,	once,	when.
3. 仕方を表すもの	well,	carefully,	so,	how.
4. 程度を表すもの	very,	little,	as,	the.
5. 肯定否定を表すもの	yes,	no,	perhaps,	indeed.

114. "Very," "much," "far." ε

- (1) 比較を表す Adjective と共に用ふる場合。
Adjective の Positive degree には "very,"
Comparative には "much" 又は "far,"
Superlative には "by far" 等を用ふ。

This is *very* good.

He was *very* glad to hear the news.

This is *much* (or *far*) better than that.

He is *by far* the taller of the two.

This is *by far* the best of the kind.

Do your best, your *very* best.

(2) Participle と共に用ふる場合。

Present Participle には “very,” Past Participle には “much” を用ふ。

I heard a *very* amusing story.

He was *much* surprised.

His brother was *far* (or *much*) more surprised than he.

例外。

I am *very* tired.

He was *very* pleased.

115. Adverb としての “the” は Comparative Degree のに前に用ひらる。

(a) *The* more one gets, *the* more one wants.

The sooner, *the* better.

(b) He worked *the* harder because he had been praised.

(a) に於けるが如く Clause の始に對をなして用ふる時初めの “the” は Relative adverb にして後の “the” は Simple adverb なり。「其れ丈け」の意味を表す。

(b) の如く單獨に用ふる “the” は (a) の後のものに相當する Simple adverb なり。

116. “That” が Relative Adverb “when” の代りに用ひらるゝことあり。

He arrived on the very day (*that*) I left.

This will be the last time *that* we are together.

The moment (*that*) he saw me, he took to his heels.

117. Compound Relative Adverb.

“whenever,” “wherever,” “however.”

Please drop in *whenever* you come this way.

Whenever he fell asleep, he had horrible dreams.

Wherever he went, he was welcomed.

Wherever you may go, you will be sure to be welcomed.

However rich he may be, he cannot be called a gentleman.

However hard he might try, he could not succeed.

118. Relative Adverb の Continuative Use.

“When” (= and then); “where” (= and there).

I went to Osaka, *where* I stayed two weeks.

I was walking in the street yesterday, *when* I met Mr. Yamada.

119. Preposition + Noun (or adjective) にて一の Adverb と見做すべきもの多し。

- (a) Of course; at length; in fact, *etc.*
 - (b) In general; in short; in vain; of old; of late; after all; at first; at last; at least; at all; at once; in future; at present; by turns, *etc.*
 - (c) by all means; by no means; day by day; by the by; *etc.*
- 其他 close by; later on; by and by; now and then; to be sure 等の如きも一の adverb を成すものなり。
- He will be there *in time.*
 He is *by no means* diligent.
 He works *off and on.*
 He is a good man, *to be sure.*

120. Adverb Equivalents.

- (1) *Adverbial Objective*
 I have walked *many miles.*
 He lives *a long way from here.*
 He will not retreat *an inch.*
 He is *fifteen years* o'd.
 He arrived there *last night.*
- (2) *Indirect Object. (Noun or Pronoun)*
 I gave *John* some pictures.
 I wrote *him* a letter.
- (3) *Infinitive 又は infinitive phrase.*
 We eat *to live*, but we don't live *to eat.*
 He was afraid *to go there.*

- He came *to see me.*
- (4) *Adverbial Phrase.*
 He walked *through the woods.*
 He stayed there *for many days.*
On the whole, he spoke well.
 That fellow is good *for nothing.*
 He came *at last.*
 - (5) *Adverbial Clause.*
 I must write many letters, *before I go out.*
Where there is a will, there is a way.

EXERCISE XXIII

- (a) 誤あらば正せ。
 1. They were very much glad to assist him.
 2. We were very surprised to find him at such a place.
 3. She is not by no means graceful.
 4. He is by far taller than you or I.
 5. She is far the more diligent of the two.
- (b) 和譯せよ。
 1. The more we know of the people and their ways, the real difference shall we find between them and ourselves.
 2. Not a day passed by, that the world was not the better because this man, humble as he

was, had lived.

- 3. The earlier and more thoroughly this lesson is learned by a young man, the better it will be for his peace of mind and his success in life.

(c) 適當なる Adverb を用ひて英譯せよ。

- 1. 彼は先生から獎勵されたので益々英語を勉強した。
- 2. 僕は醫者から忠告されたすぐ其の日から勉強をやめた。
- 3. 彼は何處に行かうとも辛抱せずにはとても成功は覺束ない。
- 4. 昨夜海岸傳ひに散歩して居たら一人の老紳士に出あつた。
- 5. 最初は彼等が優勢だつたが結局勝利は得なかつた。

CHAPTER XXIV

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions	
In; on; across; behind; out of; on account of; because of, etc.	
1. 位置の關係を表すもの	On a hill; at the top.
2. 時の關係を表すもの	At 8 o'clock; by to-morrow.
3. 理由,方法其他の關係を表すもの	For joy; because of illness; with care; in English.

121. Preposition には Present Participle 又は Adjective より來れるものあり。

- (1) During; excepting; including; owing (to); considering; regarding; respecting; concerning; touching; notwithstanding; etc.

I had many pleasant experiences *during* the journey.

Considering his age, he did his work very well.

Owing to the sudden change of weather, many persons were taken ill.

Write to me *concerning* that matter.

Notwithstanding the bad weather, the meeting was a success.

- (2) Like, near; opposite; inside; etc.

It looks *like* rain.

I don't know anything *like* it.

He lives *near* the station.

He was *near* being killed.

(cf. I am far from being ready.)

His house is *opposite* the school.

Do not let the dog *inside* the house.

122. Preposition には之と共に用ふる語の意義によりて定まれる慣用を有するもの多し。その二三の例を記さん。

- (a) *At* five o'clock; *at* noon;
on the tenth; *on* Friday;
in September; *in* autumn; *in* 1921.
- (b) *about* five o'clock; *till* five o'clock;
by five o'clock; *after* five o'clock.
- (c) He arrived *in* America.
He will soon arrive *at* his destination.
- (d) His father was pleased *with* his son's success.
He was pleased *at* the good news.
- (e) He is dependent *on* his father.
He is independent *of* his father.
- (f) He insisted *on* returning home.
He persisted *in* going in spite of the rain.

123. Preposition の Object となるものは Noun 又は Noun Equivalent にして、Noun, Pronoun の外に次の如きものあり。

- (a) *Gerund.*
Illness prevented me from *accepting* his invitation.
I am thinking of *going* to the seashore this summer.
There is no use in *speaking* about it.
- (b) *Infinitive.*
He is about *to be married*.
The poor child did nothing but *cry* all day long.

- She could not but *weep* at the sad news.
- (c) *Adverb.*
How far is it from *here* to *there*?
He has just returned from *abroad*.
- (d) *Prepositional phrase.*
Many visitors come from *beyond the Pacific*.
He came out from *behind the door*.
But *for your help*, I shall not be able to finish it.
- (e) *Clause.*
From *what I have heard of him*, he is a good man.
They could not decide as to *who should go first*.

EXERCISE XXIV

適當なる Preposition を用ひて英譯せよ。

1. 有難う、長女を除けば宅では皆丈夫です。
2. 兩親の反對にも拘はらず彼は上京の途についた。
3. 雪模様ぢやないか。夕方までには屹度降りだすだらう。
4. もう少しのことで彼は怪我することろだつたが幸ひにして球は彼の右の耳をかすめ (graze) て飛んだ。
5. その中の二人は是非沖の小島まで漕いで行かうと言ひ張つた。

- (6) 兩親は子息が首尾能く試験に合格したといふ報知に接して非常に嬉しがった。
- (7) 誠に遺憾ながら先約 (previous engagement) があるので御寵招に應ずることが出来ません。
- (8) 健康増進の爲此の冬は何處か温泉へ行かうと思つて居ると彼は云つた。
- (9) 誰が此の危険な仕事を遂行すべきかに就て圖 (lot) が引かれた。
- (10) 僕は正二年十一月十一日の午前五時頃九州の小漁村に呱呱の聲をあげました。

CHAPTER XXV
CONJUNCTIONS

Co-ordinate	Subordinate
and, or, but, for.	1. 時の関係を表すもの — Before; after; as soon as, etc.
both ...and, either.....or, etc.	2. 原因理由等を表すもの — because; as; etc. 3. 目的仕方等を表すもの — that; lest; as if; in order that; etc.
	4. 比較を表すもの — as; than.
	5. 条件譲歩等を表すもの — if; unless; though; etc.
	6. Noun Clause を導くもの — that; whether; etc.

124. Conjunction には Participle より來れるものあり。

Provided (that); considering (that); supposing

(that); seeing (that), etc.

This is strange, *considering* he is your friend.

I give my consent, *provided* (that) he goes immediately.

Supposing (=if) he is not at home, what shall you do then?

Seeing that (=since) he is ill, he will not come.

125. “Before,” “after,” “since,” “till,” etc. は Preposition 又は Conjunction として用ひらる。

{ He arrived *before* dark. (Preposition)

{ He arrived *before* it was dark. (Conjunction)

{ She left the place *after* her husband's death. (Preposition)

{ She left the place *after* her husband died. (Conjunction)

{ He has been in Germany *since* the beginning of the war. (Preposition)

{ He has been in Germany *since* the war began. (Conjunction)

{ I waited *till* his arrival. (Preposition)

{ I waited *till* he arrived. (Conjunction)

{ He didn't come, *because* his father was ill. (Conjunction)

{ He didn't come *because of* his father's illness. (Preposition)

{ He does his work well, *considering* his age. (Preposition)

{ He does his work well, *considering* he is young. (Conjunction)

126. 比較を表す “*than*,” “*as*” の用例。(Ellipsis
あること多し。)

- (a) Something is better *than* nothing.
He is cleverer *than* his brother.
I know him better *than* you do.
He is cleverer *than* I. ’
He is more brave *than* wise.
He had more money *than* he could spend.
I never knew a more diligent boy *than* he.
Our head boy is Mori, *than* whom I never
knew a more diligent boy.
(*than* whom は objective case を用ふる特例)
I am much happier *than* if I were rich.
- (b) Run as fast *as* you can.
He is not so clever *as* his brother.
So far as his eyes were concerned, he was
already an old man.
I advise you *as* a friend not to spend so much
money.
As a writer he is inferior to his brother.
I am not so happy *as* if I were at home.

127. **Conjunction** の省略。

- (1) 条件を表す Clause に “*if*” の省略せらるる。
とあり、Subject-Verb の語序を轉倒す。
Should it rain to-morrow, I shall not go.

Were it not for his idleness, he would be a
good student.

It would have done him much good, *had* he
had spare time to go out into the country.

Could he have foreseen the fact, he must
have given up his intention.

(2) Noun clause を導く “*that*” が省略せらるゝこ
とあり。

a. I think it is all right.

I suppose he will not come.

I know this is the best.

b. I expect he will come.

We fear the news is only too true.

I wish he were here.

c. It is your brother I want to see.

It is only yesterday I told you.

It is for him I have taken all this trouble.

EXERCISE XXV

(a) 適當なる Conjunction を用ひて英譯せよ。

- 彼は明日出發すると假定すれば君は例の一件をど
うする積りだ。
- 彼が左様云ふからには其の事に関して多少知つて
居るに違ひない。

解 剖

Connective	Subject	Predicate		
		Verb	Object	Complement
	I	will give * └(clause)	consent └my	
*provided(that)	he	goes └immedi- ately		
	She	left ** └(clause)	the place	
**after	husband └her	died		
	He	is		brave └more † └(clause)
†than	(he)	(is)		wise
	he	was └already †† └(clause)		an man └old
††so far as	his eyes	were con- cerned		

3. 僕の郷里を去つて帝都に行つたのは父の死後であつた。
4. 神崎が僕等の級の級長だが彼より正直勤勉な少年は僕等はまだ知らない。
5. 僕の貧弱な英語の知識の關する限り “it” はそんな風には用ひられない。

(b) Conjunction を指摘説明し全文を和譯せよ。

1. I should have taken the poet, had I not known

- what he was, for a sagacious country-farmer
2. On the third day, the barometer fell so low as to induce the captain to believe that they should have a severe gale, and every preparation was made to meet it, should it come.
 3. No one can harm us, so long as we remain friends.
 4. This is not true, so far as I can find out.
 5. He likes you no less than me.
 6. I agree to these terms, provided that you will sign your name.
 7. She did not stir—she might have been asleep so far as any sound or motion was concerned.

CHAPTER XXVI

CONCORD

128. Predicate の Person 及び Number は Subject の Person 及び Number に一致すこれを Subject と Predicate との Concord と云ふ。

Person 及び Number に依りて著しき差異ある Verb は “be” にして、其他の verb にありては 3rd Person, Singular の Indicative Pre-

sent に “-s,” “-es” を附するを特異の點とす。

129. Subject が Relative Pronoun なる時は Predicate の Person 及び Number は Relative Pronoun の Antecedent と一致す。

I who am your friend must tell this to you.
He who is afraid of asking is ashamed of learning.
 Are you the *man who has* brought the letter to me?
 (cf. *It is you are* in the wrong.) (See ¶ 24)

130. Subject が Conjunction にて結ばるる時の Concord 下の如し。

- (1) Subject が “or” 又は “nor” にて結ばれたる Person の異なる Pronoun 又は Noun なる時は Verb は之に近き Pronoun 又は Noun 即ち後の Subject と一致す。

Neither you nor he knows the truth.
Either he or I shall go.

(= *Either he will go or I shall*)

You or I am to remain here.

Neither he nor his brothes were there.

- (2) Subject が “Not only” — “but” にて結ばれたる時は Verb は後の Subject と一致す。

Not only you, but also I am quite satisfied.

- (3) “As well as” にて結ばれたる時は前の Subject に一致す。

He as well as you is mistaken.

- (4) “And” にて結ばれたる時 Verb の Number は Plural なるを通常とすれども同一物を指す場合又は纏まりて一と考へらるゝものなる時は Singular とす。

You and I (=we) are great friends.
He and I (=we) attend the same school.
You and he (=you) live in the same house.
 When people would talk of a rich man in company, Whang would say, “I know him very well, *he and I have* been very long acquainted; *he and I are* intimate.”

Time and tide wait for no man.

Fire and water do not agree.

The *scholar and statesman is* dead.

Bread and butter was brought to me.

Bread and milk is a very wholesome food.

131. Plural Form の Noun が Singular の Verb をとることあり。

The news *is* too good to be true.

The United States *has* a powerful navy.

Ten minutes *is* a short time.

Three times six *is* eighteen.

132. Collective Noun は意味により Singular 又は Plural の Verb をとる。

- { The infantry *was* driven back.
- { The infantry *were* five thousand.
- { This class *is* very large.
- { This class *are* generally diligent.
- His hair *is* turned grey.
- His savings *have* been put into the bank.
- “People,” “folk(s),” “Police” 等は常に Plural と
して取扱はる。
- Many people *were* injured.
- People *say* that he will soon be orde ed to
study abroad.
- The police *are* trying to find a key to the
mystery.

133. 其他の場合。

- (a) Subject が “Many a” を伴ふ時は singular と
す。
There *is* many a true word spoken in jest.
- (b) “No” を伴ふ時又は “None” が subject なる
時 Verb は Plural を通常とすれども Singular
を用ふることあり數を表はさぬ事物を指す時は
固より Singular とす。
No lives *were* lost.
There *are* no pens left.
There *is* no royal road to learning.
There *are* none so blind as those who will not
see.

- All were saved; there *are* none missing (*or*
there *is* no one missing).
- Give me some sugar.
- There *is* none.
- (3) “Each,” “every one,” “any one” 等が Sub-
ject たる時 Verb は Singular とす、但し間々
Plural の Pronoun にて之を受くることあり。
Each boy *has* a pencil.
Every Japanese *is* proud of his own country.
Every English man and woman *has* good reason
to be proud of the work done by *their* fore-
fathers.
Let each esteem others better than *themselves*.

EXERCISE XXVI

- (a) 誤あらは正せ。
 1. It is I who is in the right.
 2. Either you or he are to go in my place.
 3. You as well as I am to blame for it.
 4. It is not only he, but also you who is mis-
taken.
 5. The soldier and the poet is dead.
 6. Were there any interesting news in yesterday's
paper?
 7. The family was much surprised at the news.
 8. That class is very diligent while this is rather
idle.

9. Every Chinese are excessively proud of their own country.
10. No sound and no voice were heard for some time.

(b) 英譯せよ。

1. 少年も少女も各自ペンとインキを持つて居る。
2. 机の上に書物は残つて居ないと少年は答へた。
3. 騎兵隊は水を飲ませに馬を川に引いて行かうとして居た。
4. 其の捷報に接して全市民 (the whole city) が大喜びに喜んだのも不思議はない (it is no wonder).
5. 森田と彼とは大の親友で同じ中學校に出て居る。
6. 此の鎖付きの時計 (watch and chain) は誰のか君は知らないか。
7. 彼のみならず僕も君と同意見である (二様に譯せよ)。
8. 君も僕も間違つて居ないのは無論のことだ。
9. 書物を彼のところへ持つて行つたのはお前か。
10. 七の八倍がいくらだか知らないとは彼は何といふ馬鹿だらう。

(c) 和譯せよ。

1. It is indeed only those who are courteous at home that are really courteous anywhere.
2. It is no wonder that he is so respected by all the villagers, since he has much experience as well as knowledge.

CHAPTER XXVII
THE SENTENCE—I.

Sentence の構成									
Principal Elements	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Subject</td> <td style="border: none;">Verb</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Predicate</td> <td style="border: none;">Object</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="border: none;">Complement</td> </tr> </table>	Subject	Verb	Predicate	Object	Complement			
Subject	Verb								
Predicate	Object								
Complement									
Subordinate Elements	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Modifier</td> <td style="border: none;"> <table style="border: none;"> <tr><td style="border: none;">Adjective</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: none;">Adverbial</td></tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Connective</td> <td style="border: none;"> <table style="border: none;"> <tr><td style="border: none;">Co-ordinate</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: none;">Subordinate</td></tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>	Modifier	<table style="border: none;"> <tr><td style="border: none;">Adjective</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: none;">Adverbial</td></tr> </table>	Adjective	Adverbial	Connective	<table style="border: none;"> <tr><td style="border: none;">Co-ordinate</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: none;">Subordinate</td></tr> </table>	Co-ordinate	Subordinate
Modifier	<table style="border: none;"> <tr><td style="border: none;">Adjective</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: none;">Adverbial</td></tr> </table>	Adjective	Adverbial						
Adjective									
Adverbial									
Connective	<table style="border: none;"> <tr><td style="border: none;">Co-ordinate</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: none;">Subordinate</td></tr> </table>	Co-ordinate	Subordinate						
Co-ordinate									
Subordinate									
Independent Elements	<table style="border: none;"> <tr><td style="border: none;">Word</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: none;">Phrase</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: none;">Clause</td></tr> </table>	Word	Phrase	Clause					
Word									
Phrase									
Clause									
Words									
Phrases	<table style="border: none;"> <tr><td style="border: none;">Noun Phrase</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: none;">Adjective Phrase</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: none;">Adverbial Phrase</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: none;">et.</td></tr> </table>	Noun Phrase	Adjective Phrase	Adverbial Phrase	et.				
Noun Phrase									
Adjective Phrase									
Adverbial Phrase									
et.									
Clauses	<table style="border: none;"> <tr><td style="border: none;">Principal Clause</td></tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Dependent Clauses</td> <td style="border: none;"> <table style="border: none;"> <tr><td style="border: none;">Noun Clause</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: none;">Adjective Clause</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: none;">Adverbial Clause</td></tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr><td style="border: none;">Co-ordinate Clause</td></tr> </table>	Principal Clause	Dependent Clauses	<table style="border: none;"> <tr><td style="border: none;">Noun Clause</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: none;">Adjective Clause</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: none;">Adverbial Clause</td></tr> </table>	Noun Clause	Adjective Clause	Adverbial Clause	Co-ordinate Clause	
Principal Clause									
Dependent Clauses	<table style="border: none;"> <tr><td style="border: none;">Noun Clause</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: none;">Adjective Clause</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: none;">Adverbial Clause</td></tr> </table>	Noun Clause	Adjective Clause	Adverbial Clause					
Noun Clause									
Adjective Clause									
Adverbial Clause									
Co-ordinate Clause									

134. Principal Elements.

- (a) Subject 又は Object となるものは Noun 又は Noun Equivalent なり。

Cows give us milk.

To persevere means to succeed.

- (b) Complement となるものは Adjective, Noun 又は其の Equivalent 及び Infinitive なり。

We are all ready.

They called him a traitor.

I had my photograph taken.

I heard him say so.

He is to come.

I ordered him to go.

135. Subordinate Elements.

- (a) Noun の Modifier となるものは Adjective 又は Adjective Equivalent にして Verb 又は Adjective の Modifier となるものは Adverb 又は Adverb Equivalent なり。

A rolling stone gathers no moss.

He is a man of some importance in the town.

He stayed there all day.

I wish to pay you for your trouble.

- (b) Co-ordinate Clause を結合する Connective は Co-ordinate Conjunction にして Dependent Clause を導く Connective は Relative Pronoun, Relative Adverb, Subordinate Conjunction なり。

- (1) Take care of the pence *and* the pounds will take care of themselves.

He is old, but he is still industrious.

- (2) a. *He is a man who can be trusted.*
 b. *This is the place where he was born.*
 c. *He could do this, if he tried.*

136. Independent Element は Sentence の構成に關係なきものにして (1) Word なるは Interjection 及び Nominative of Address にして (2) Phrase を成すものは Absolute Infinitive Phrase 及 Absolute Participial Phrase にして (3) Clause を成すものは Parenthetical Clause とす。

- (1) a. *Oh, how sad it is!*
 b. *Boys, be silent.*
 (2) a. *He is, so to speak, a devil in human form.*
 b. *The day being fine, we had a very pleasant time.*
 (3) *It would be, as it were, writing on the sand.*
What has become of him, I wonder.
I shall finish it, I hope, by the end of the week.

EXERCISE XXVII

- (a) Italic type の部分の Sentence 構成上に於ける役目を云へ。

1. *To be attentive is very necessary* for you.

2. I could by no means make myself *understood*.
3. When did you have the picture *painted*?
4. Birds *of a feather* flock together.
5. He solved the problem *with great difficulty*.
6. She goes *there* three times a week.
7. He is still so young, *but* he knows much of the world.
8. *To be frank with you*, I am not contented with my present position.

(b) 次の各文を解剖せよ。

1. At that time I was a major-general.
2. Yesterday being rainy, I had to stay indoors all day.
3. He makes it a rule to go out for a walk in the evening.
4. At last they got to the railway station.

CHAPTER XXVIII

THE SENTENCE—II

137. Dependent Clause を成すもの。

(1) Noun Clause には次の如き別あり。

a. Interrogative Pronoun に導かるるもの。

The wind and the sun were disputing *which* was the stronger.

He asked me *what* I was going to do.

b. Interrogative Adverb に導かるるもの。

They did not tell me *why* they had done such a thing

I do not know *when* he will return.

c. Antecedent を兼ねたる Relative Pronoun に導かるるもの。

Remember *what* I tell you.

Whoever comes will be welcome.

d. Antecedent を省略せる Relative adverb に導かるるもの

He did not explain *why* he refused the proposal.

See *how* they run.

e. Conjunction “that,” “whether,” 又は “if” に導かるるもの。

That he did so is certain.

I do not know *whether* he will come or not.

He asked *if* he might go there.

Noun Clause は他の Noun と Apposition をなして Adjective の用をなすことあり。

He told us the fact *that* his brother had succeeded in the attempt.

He made a promise *that* he would come and speak at the meeting.

f. Direct Narration に於ける Reported Speech も又一種の Noun Clause なり。

He said, “*This is my book.*”

“*I do not think so,*” he replied.

(2) Adjective Clause には次の如き別あり。

a. Relative Pronoun に導かるゝもの

The man *whom he is speaking to* is his uncle.

What do you think of the picture *that he drew*?

b. Relative Adverb に導かるるもの。

This is the house *where we once lived*.

Tell me the reason *why you did not go there*.

(3) Adverbial Clause には次の如き別あり。

a. Antecedent を省略せる Relative Adverb に導かるゝもの。

"*Where there is a will there is a way.*"

"*When the cat is away, the mice will play.*"

The higher we go up, the wider view we can command.

b. Subordinate Conjunction に導かるゝもの。

He was so tired *that he could not go farther*.

I will go *if you are ready*.

It is not so easy *as you think*.

Take the umbrella with you *lest it should rain*.

You would not believe *if I should tell you*.

EXERCISE XXVIII

(a) 次の各文中に於て Dependent Clause を指摘し其の種類を云へ。

1. Do you know where he has gone?
2. Why do you hesitate to tell me how you came by the apples?
3. Whether I shall go or not depends upon the weather.
4. How do you like the servant whom you employed yesterday?
5. Can you direct me to a shop where we can get a towel?
6. The questions were not so difficult as we had expected.

(b) Dependent Clause を用ひて英譯せよ。

1. それら二人の少年はどつちが背が高いかと論じあつて居た。
2. なぜ彼は歸郷したのか知りませんと僕は答へた。
3. 兵學校に彼は入學を許可されたかどうか君は知らないか。
4. 僕は新に出來た軍艦を見に行つて來たとところだ。
5. 彼は其三ヶ月非常に惰けたものだから到頭 (after all) 試験に及第出來なかつた。

CHAPTER XXIX

THE SENTENCE—III

構造より見たる Sentence の種類	
Simple (Clause を含まざるもの)	Diligence makes a man successful.
Complex (Dependent Clause を含むもの)	If a man is diligent, he will be successful.
Compound (Co-ordinate Clause より成るもの)	Let a man be diligent, and he will be successful.

138. Continuative Use の Relative Pronoun 及び Relative Adverb を含む Sentence は Form より云へば Complex sentence なれど Compound Sentence の如き意味を有するものなり。

This morning I met Mr. Yamada, *who* told me of your return.

The other day I went to Osaka, *where* I visited several friends of mine.

139. Simple Sentence と Complex Sentence との轉換。

a. *Noun Clause* を含むものに。

{ Always speak the truth.

{ Always speak *what is true*.

{ I am glad to hear of your success.

{ I am glad to hear *that you have succeeded*.

{ No one can tell the time of his return.

{ No one can tell *when he will return*.

b. *Adjective Clause* を含むものに。

{ He is not a man to tell a lie.

{ He is not a man *who tells a lie*.

{ Our present house suits us exactly.

{ The house *where we live now* suits us exactly.

{ He soon forgot his loss.

{ He soon forgot the loss *that he had sustained*.

c. *Adverbial Clause* を含むものに。

{ Being well armed, they were quite ready to fight.

{ *As they were well armed*, they were quite ready to fight.

{ He was kind enough to help me.

{ He was so kind *that he helped me*.

{ He worked hard for the purpose of passing the examination.

{ He worked hard *that he might pass the examination*

{ In spite of the bad weather, the meeting was a success.
 { *Though the weather was bad*, the meeting was a success.

{ The sun having set, they stopped working.
 { *As the sun had set*, they stopped working.

{ Within my knowledge nothing like this has ever happened.
 { *So far as I know*, nothing like this has ever happened.

{ Your savings should be in proportion to your earnings.
 { *The more you earn*, the more you should save.

140. Simple Sentence と Compound Sentence
 との轉換。

{ Owing to bad health, he could not work.
 { He was in bad health, *and* so he could not work.

{ Turning to the left you will find the house of your friend.
 { Turn to the left, *and* you will find the house of your friend.

{ Besides making a promise, he kept it.
 { He not only made a promise, *but* he kept it.

{ You must take some exercise to preserve your health.
 { You must take some exercise, *or* you will impair your health.

{ After making a great effort, he at last gained his end.
 { He made a great effort *and* he at last gained his end.

141. Complex Sentence と Compound Sentence
 との轉換。

{ He was always honest, though he was poor.
 { He was a poor man, but he was always honest.

{ As soon as he began to speak, every one was silent.
 { He began to speak and every one was at once silent.

{ If you do not run, you will be late.
 { Run, or you will be late.

{ He fell fast asleep, because he was very tired.
 { He was very tired, and therefore he fell fast asleep.

{ He is more a fool than a knave.
 { He is something of a knave, but still more a fool.

Kinds of Sentence	Kinds of Clause	Connective	Subject	Predicate			Independent element
				Verb	Object	Complement	
Complex	Principal		He	is		a man * ↳ (Clause)	
	Dependent (Adj. Clause)	* (who)	who	can be trusted			
Compound	Co-ordinate		(You)	Take care of	the pence		
	Co-ordinate	and	the pound	will take care of	themselves		
Simple			They	called	him	a traitor.	
Simple			it	is		said ↳ how	Oh
Simple			he	is		a devil ↳ in human form	so to speak
Simple			It	would be		writing ↳ on the sand	as it were
Complex	Principal		* (Clause)	is		certain	
	Dependent (Noun Clause)	** that	he	did	so		

解剖

EXERCISE XXIX

- a) 次の各文の構造より見たる種類を言へ。
- I have no doubt that he will succeed.
 - The moon rose and the party started.
 - I took off my hat as soon as I saw him.
 - Drawing his sword, he rushed at the devil.
 - We thought ourselves secure, when we were suddenly attacked in the rear.
- (b) 次の各文の種類を云ひ且つ構造を二様に轉換せよ。
- We were very much surprised to hear of his death.
 - Being so much defeated, the cavalry was about to retreat.
 - Good though he is at mathematics, he is rather poor at English.
 - The weather was very fine, and there were thousands of spectators.
 - In spite of his illness, he did not stay away from school.
 - She studied very hard lest she should fail in the entrance examination.
- (c) 次の各文を解剖せよ。
- The boy kindly assisted me in the work.
 - They played the whole day instead of working.

3. She having consented, everything went on very well.
 4. They are not men who tell a lie.
- (d) 次の名文を Simple, Complex, Compound の二様に英譯せよ。
1. 昨日僕は少し不快 (a little out of sort) だつたけれど會に出た。
 2. 月が没してしまつたので我等は其の村に留まることに決めた。
 3. 彼が來て居なかつたので萬事うまく行かなかつた。
 4. 僕は其處へ着くとすぐに舊師中山先生を訪づれた。
 5. もう暗くなつたからお前達は仕事をやめて宜しい。



APPENDIX

I

USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS

1. Capital letter を以て書き始むるは
 - (a) Sentence の始の語。
Man is lord of the creation.
 - (b) 詩の各行の始。
Who has seen the wind?
Neither I nor you;
But when the leaves lay trembling,
The wind is passing through.
 - (c) Direct Speech の始の語。
The kids exclaimed, "Show me first your foot, then we may know truly if you are our dear mother."
 - (d) Proper Noun 及び Proper Adjective.
They speak English in America.
 - (e) 月、週日、祭日等の名稱。
January; February; Wednesday; Easter; Christmas.
 - (f) Personification に用ひらるゝ Noun 及び Proper Noun に轉用せられたる Noun 又は Adjective.
He came from the North.
He is the favoured child of Fortune.
The Hudson River; Alexander the Great; Professor Jones.

(g) 神を表す Noun, Pronoun 等。

The Lord is God, and it is to Him that we owe all things.

(h) Pronoun “I” 及び Interjection “O”

O Mary! I wish that you would come.

(i) 書名題目等の中の主要語 (Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, Adverb)

His essay was entitled, “How to Speak and Write Correctly.”

(j) Letter の始に用ふる語及び結尾の句の各行の始。

(1) *Dear Brother John;*

My dear Mother.

(2) *I am,*

Yours affectionately

G. Yoshida.

II

PUNCTUATION

2. Sentence の各語句の関係を明かにする爲に用ふる記號を Punctuation Mark といふ。主なるもの次の如し。

- 1. Full Stop (*or* Period) .
- 2. Interrogation (*or* Question) Mark ?
- 3. Exclamation Mark !
- 4. Colon :
- 5. Semicolon ;

- 6. Comma ;
- 7. Dash —
- 8. Parenthesis ()
- 9. Apostrophe ’
- 10. Hyphen -
- 11. Quotation Marks “ ”

3. Full Stop (*or* Period) の用法。

(a) Declarative Sentence 及び Imperative Sentence の終に。

Heaven helps those who help themselves.

Help yourself.

(b) 畧語又は短縮形の終に。

At 3 p. m.; Jan. (January);

Wed. (Wednesday); B. C. (Before Christ);

Mr.; Dr.

(c) 羅馬數字の次に用ふることあり。

Edward VII.

Chapter I. 又は Chapter I, etc.

(d) 小數の前に。

3.45 tons

4. Interrogation Mark の用法。

Interrogative Sentence の終に。

Have you finished your work?

又半ば疑問を含む Sentence に。

You have finished your work?

(*cf.* *He asked me if I had finished my work.*)

5. Exclamation Mark の用法。

(a) Interjection の次に。

Alas! he is no more.

(b) Enclamative Sentence の終及び特に注意を促す場合に。

What lazy boys they are!

Well done!

Look here, boys!

"Never, never!" he cried.

6. Colon の用法。

例證を挙げ又は説明を加ふる時。又 Dash と共に用ふることあり。

When words of the same class or rank go together in pairs, each pair is separated by a comma:—

By night or by day, at home or abroad, asleep or awake, he is a constant source of anxiety to his father.

Education is like money: the more one has, the more one wishes.

7. Semicolon の用法。

(a) Sentence 中の稍大な段落を分つに用ふ。

It was spring; the sun was shining; and side by side we galloped over the prairie.

(b) Clause を對照する時。

He was furious; she was calm.

Truth ennobles man; learning adorns him.

Note:—Colon 及び Semicolon を含む Sentence は一種の Compound Sentence にして Clause と Clause との連結 Connective を用ふるものに比して密ならざるものなり。

8. Comma の用法。

(a) Nominative of Address に。

Come here, *to*, and sit down.

(b) 説明の語句を挿入する場合。

Milton, *the author of "Paradise Lost,"* was blind.

His beard, *once of the deepest black,* was streaked with white.

(c) "or" を用ひて説明をなす時その前に。

Much attention is now given to ethnology, *or* the science of races.

(d) Absolute Phrase 又は Parenthetical Clause を Sentence の他の部分と分つ爲に。

To tell you the truth, I do not like him.

The sun having set, we all went home.

He is a good man, *isn't he?*

(e) Continuative Use の Relative Pronoun 又は Relative Adverb の前に。

The bench, *which* was an old one, gave way under him.

(f) Subject 又は Complement 長き時。

He who wisely acts, must think.

The truth is, *that good deeds are never lost.*

(g) Direct Narration に於て Reported Speech を分つ爲に。

"Bring it here," she demanded.

He said, "*I will go home.*"

(h) 文法上同様の關係を有する Word, Phrase 又は Clause を重ね又は對照する場合。

Greece, Italy, and Spain are the peninsulas of Southern Europe.

Elegancy in speaking is obtained, *not by a study of principles, but by constant practice.*

Who he is, or why he came, or what he intends to do, is not known to us.

- (i) Adverb, Adverbial Phrase 又は Adverbial Clause を文首に置きたる時。

Do you know him?—Yes, I do.

Fortunately, he was not in the car.

Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.

- (j) Adverbial Clause が: “if,” “unless,” “when” 等にて始まる時その Clause を分つ爲に。

I shall be glad to go there, if I have time to spare.

- (k) Verb を省略したる時。

To err is human; to forgive, divine.

- (l) 千以上の數に單位を明かにする爲に。
2, 3 4 5, 6 7 8

Note:—Comma の使用に關しては意味に必要ならざる限り之を省略する傾向あり。

9. Dash の用法。

- (a) 文意の中絶又は急轉を表す爲に。

I might tell you—but I don't choose to.

When she saw him among those savages — well, naturally she was astonished.

- (b) 説明の爲めに。

對をなして Parenthesis の如く用ひらるゝこと多し。

The smile of a child—always ready where there is no distress—is like an opening of the sky.

The two brothers—they were twins—were exactly alike.

Colon 又は Semicolon と共に用ひらるゝことあり。

Never try to tell what you don't know;—life is too short.

- (c) 文意を強ひるため反覆する場合に。

When I last saw you, your prospects were bright—brighter than mine.

- (d) 前の語句を總括する時に。

To live simply; to walk humbly;—these are the the duties of true Christians.

- (e) 省畧を表す爲に。

Mr.—(Mr. so and so);

In 19—;

on the—th of June (blank th);

During the war, 1914–20, the prices greatly rose.

- (f) 問と答と同一行に記す時。

“Have you been there?”—“Yes, I have.”

10. Parenthesis の用法。

説明の爲に語句を挿入する時。

And sometimes (but then I was a child) I have wept in my bed at night.

We are all of us (who can deny it?) partial to our own feelings.

11. Apostrophe の用法。

- (a) Noun の Possessive Case を作る爲に。

the man's name.

- (b) 文字及び數字の Plural を作る爲に。

the three R's;

two s's

Dot your i's and cross your t's.

(c) 文字及び数字の省畧を表す爲に。

I'm; you're; it's; don't; can't; o'clock; o'er; tho'; '21.

12. Hyphen の用法。

(a) Syllable を分つ時に。

fa-ther; moth-er;

broth-er; sis-ter;

hap-py; hap-pi-er.

(b) 21 より 99 迄の數、及分數を記す時。

twenty-one; twenty-two;

one-third; two-fifths.

(c) 別々に發音すべき二の Vowel を分つ時。

Co-ordinate; co-operate.

(d) Compound Word を作る場合。

a long-tailed mokey;

a man-of-war.

13. Quotation Marks の用法。

(a) 語句を引用する時。

"I am quite satisfied with it," he said.

"Why not?" was her natural question.

"By and by" leads to the road "Never."

(b) 新聞雜誌、書籍、船艦等の名稱に。

I read it in the "Japan Times."

He returned on Sunday by the "Ten-yo Maru."

この場合に Quotation Marks を用ひずして Italics (斜字體) を用ふることあり。

(c) Single Quotation Marks (' ') は引用句中に他の引用語句ある時に用ふ。

He laughed and said, "'Silence is golden' is a useful proverb sometimes"

III

PREPOSITIONS

Preposition の用例。

14. "About."

の邊りに He lives somewhere about here.

の廻りに Look about you.

身に着けて I have no money about me.

に就いて What are you talking about?

従事して What are you about?

15. "Above."

より上に He raised his head above water.

より上流に Oxford stands on the Thames above London.

に勝りて A good name is above riches.

を超越して He is above such meanness.

以上 He must be above fifty.

16. "Across."

を横りて He swam across the lake.

越えて By this time he is across the channel.

17. "After."

の後に(時) He arrived after dark.

の後に(順序) The visitors came one after another.

追跡して They ran *after* him.
 求めて There are many *after* this situation.
 尋ねて He inquired kindly *after* my parents.
 做つて They are dressed *after* the Western style
 He was named *after* his grandfather.

18. "Against."

向つて The vessel steamed *against* the wind.
 反対して Fight *against* the enemy.
 もたれて A ladder stood *against* the house.
 対照して We can see Mt. Fuji clearly *against* the blue sky.
 の用意に Get everything ready *against* his return.

19. "Among."

の間に He was *among* his old friends.
 Divide these apples *among* the five children.
 の中で Do it *among* yourselves.

20. "At."

に(時間) I usually get up *at* six.
 に(場所) He is *at* home.
 They arrived *at* the station.
 に向つて A drowning man will catch *at* a straw.
 の割合で They sell these apples *at* ten *sen* each.
 (従事)して He is *at* work all day.
 (見て)(聞いて)... He was surprised *at* the news.

21. "Before."

の前に(場所) The dish was placed *before* him.
 の前に(時間) Please call *before* one o'clock.
 より寧ろ He would die *before* lying.

22. "Behind."

の後に(場所) He hid himself *behind* the door.

の後に(時間) The train arrived *behind* time.
 より遅れて Be careful not to be *behind* the times.
 He is *behind* his class in English.

23. "Below."

以下に The thermometer fell *below* zero this morning.
 の下流に The river is deep *below* the bridge.

24. "Beneath."

の下に(接觸して) The plank gave way *beneath* me
 に足らぬ The newspaper is *beneath* criticism.

25. "Between."

の間に(二者の)
 I will come *between* one and two o'clock.
 The two sons divided the property *between* them.
Between ourselves (or *between* you and me), I
 think he is a fool.

差別して We must distinguish *between* right and wrong.

26. "Beyond."

の彼方に He lives *beyond* the river.
 も及ばぬ His grief was *beyond* expression.
 に勝りて You have prospered *beyond* me.

27. "But."

除いて The books are all new *but* one.
 He was all *but* drowned.
But for your help, I should have been ruined.

28. "By."

側 に Sit *by* the fire.
 迄 に I will finish it *by* next Monday.
 に依つて(人) The house is built *by* the carpenter.
 に依つて(手段) He gets his living *by* teaching English.

He came *by* train.

に依つて Some goods are sold *by* the pound and some *by*
(計量基準) the yard.

It is one o'clock *by* my watch.

They went away one *by* one.

29. "For."

の爲め(理由) He was praised *for* his diligence.

の爲め(目的) He would do anything *for* the sake of gain.

に 向 け The ship is bound *for* Seattle.

あ て Are there any letters *for* me?

の間(時間) He stayed with us *for* a week.

の間(距離) He is known *for* miles around.

の代りに She keeps house *for* her father.

で(代價) I bought it *for* ten yen.

對 して Many thanks *for* your kind invitation.

と して The ship has been given up *for* lost.

としては He is very clever *for* a boy.

に 拘 ら ず For all his weath, he is close-fisted.

30. "From."

から(場所) How far is your school *from* here?

(時間) He works hard *from* morning till night.

(分離) He has retired *from* active life.

(差別) He cannot distinguish red *from* blue.

(理由) He did it *from* ignorance.

(準據) You cannot always judge *from* appearances.

31. "In"

に(場所) He arrived *in* America.

に(時間) He will return *in* September.

を経て(時間) I shall be back *in* a week.

中 に He put it *in* his pocket.

を 着 て She is dressed *in* black.

に(状態) He is *in* good health.

Happiness consists *in* contentment.

(形状) The boys stood *in* a row.

32. "Into"

中 に The student was admitted *into* the college.

He has got *into* difficulties.

に(變化) The house has been turned *into* a shop.

33. "Of."

か ら He was cured *of* his bad habit.

He came *of* a noble family.

で(原因) He died *of* cholera.

を I am fond *of* reading.

Have you heard his explanation *of* the matter?

は(性情) It is kind *of* you to say so.

といふ(同格) The city *of* Tokyo has a population *of* over
two millions.

の(ある) He is a man *of* courage.

の も の It is *of* no use.

で The table is made *of* hard wood.

に就いて What do you think *of* the picture?

な ど に He comes to see me *of* an evening.

(副詞句) *of* course; *of* late; *of* old.

34. "Off."

から(を離れて) The dish fell *off* the table.

The door is *off* its hinges.

の 沖 に The ship is now *off* the coast of Kishu.

35. "Out of"

か ら He came *out of* the room.

から(原因) He did it *out of* kindness.

(脱して) *Out of* sight, *out of* mind.

The book is *out of print*.

36. "On (upon)."

に(接觸) The dishes are *on* the table.

The picture hangs *on* the wall.

に(支持) He came *on* foot.

に(時) I hope to see you *on* Monday.

On leaving school, he went into business.

に依つて He acted *on* the faith of what he had been told,
Japanese live *on* rice.

He lives *on* a pension.

に向つて The door opens *on* the street.

に對して They made an attack *on* the enemy.

に關して He wrote a book *on* politics.

37. "Over."

上に(覆つて) We have a roof *over* us.

越えて There is a bridge *over* the river.

亙つて He has travelled all *over* the world.

對して(支配) His parents have no influence *over* him.

They won the victory *over* their opponents.

以上 He was away *over* a year.

38. "Through."

通して The train went *through* a tunnel.

We could not get *through* the crowd.

に依つて He lost his position *through* neglect of duty.

39. "To."

まで(場所) I am going *to* the post-office.

まで(時間) It is a quarter *to* ten.

に I gave it *to* the boy.

I tied my horse *to* a post.

に對して He is blind *to* his son's faults.

まで(程度) They were killed *to* a man.

に合わせて He sang *to* his violin.

(比較) This is nothing *to* what I saw *once*.

Ten *to* one he will succeed.

(結果) *To* my surprise I found them all gone.

40. "Towards (toward)."

方 に The house looks *towards* the sea.

近く(時) *Towards* morning the wind began to abate.

に對して You should be respectful *towards* your parents.

41. "Under."

以下 You cannot buy such an umbrella *under* ten yen.

の下で The country prospered *under* his rule.

He spoke *under* breath.

では He might succeed *under* other conditions.

42. "With."

と共に He lives *with* his uncle.

と He talked *with* me for an hour.

に對して He is pleased *with* his new house.

That is often the case *with* him.

What do you want *with* me?

で(道具) He cut the tree *with* an ax.

もつて He went out *with* a stick in his hand.

He works *with* eagerness.

に拘らず *With* all his learning, he is the simplest of men.

43. "Within."

以内に *Within* a year of his death all was changed.

We live *within* easy reach of Tokyo.

We must live *within* our income.

44. "Without."

無しに One cannot succeed *without* perseverance.

He went out *without* saying goodbye.

以外に He is waiting *without* the gates.

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