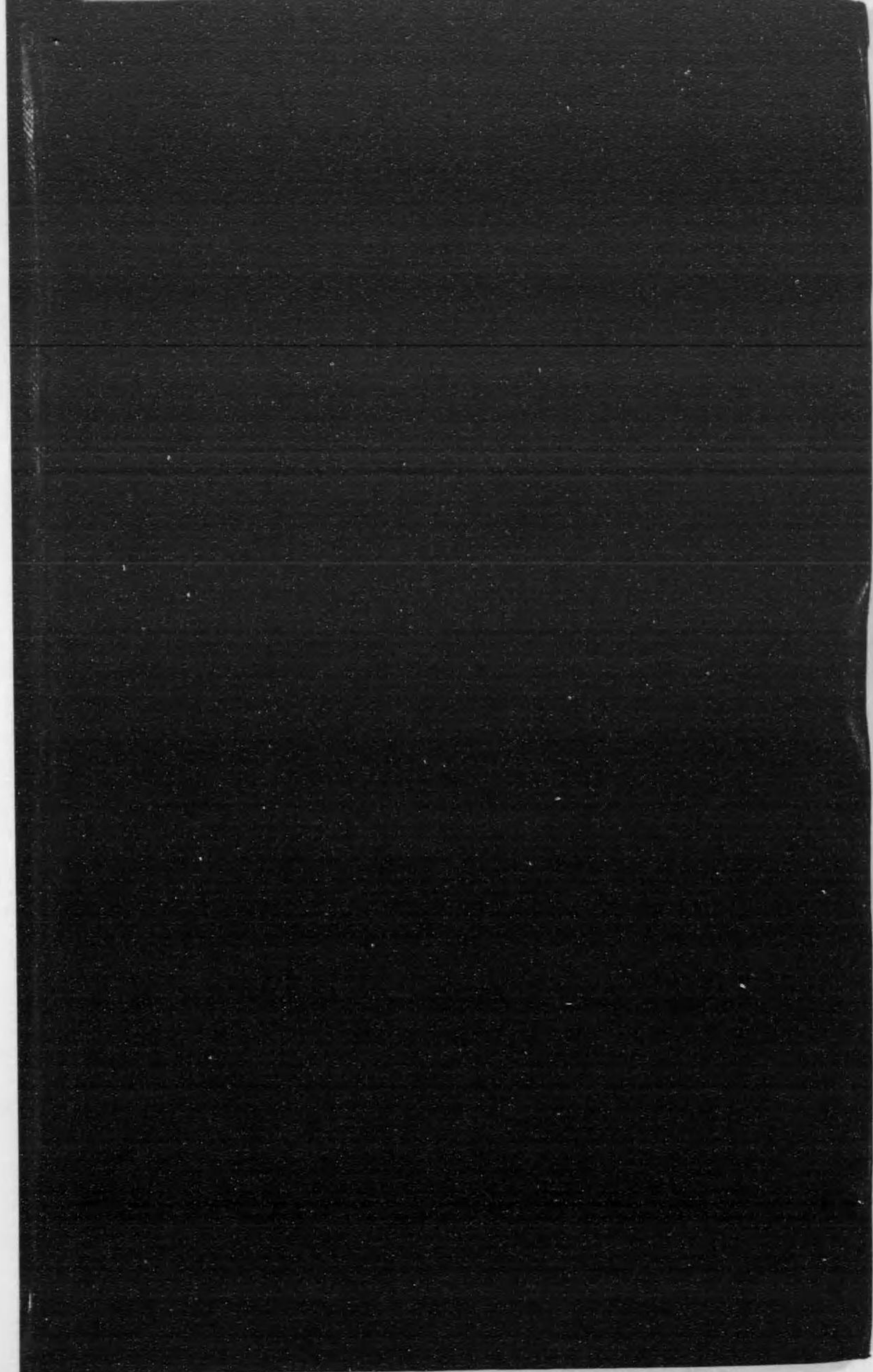
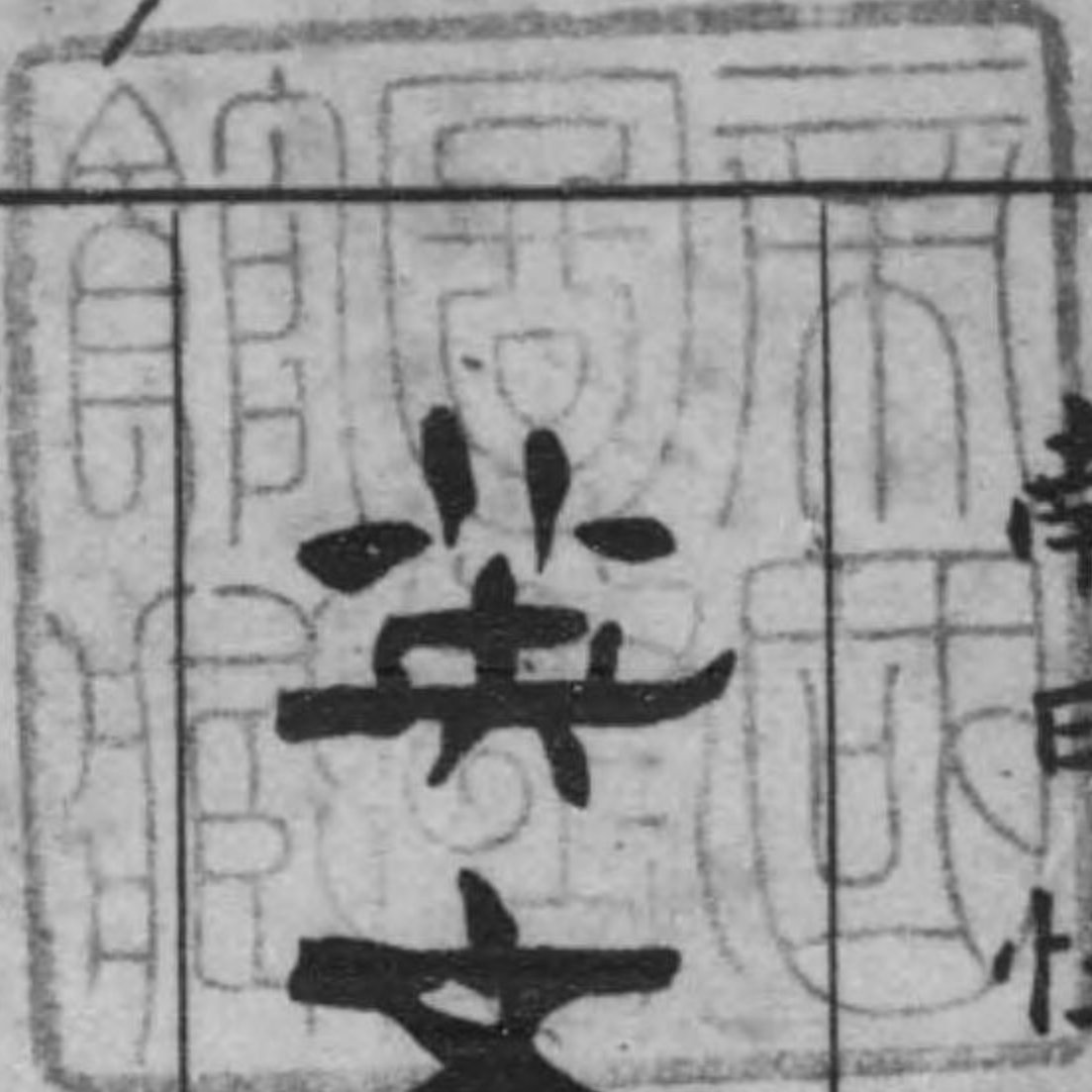


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323
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323-70



南日恒太郎著

英文和譯法 全

東京 有朋堂書店發行

大正
3. 10. 23
内交

Fugaku-nan-i
Handwritten Japanese text in vertical columns, including the characters 大正 (Taisho) and 九月 (September).

As from the cliffs the rope that timely flies
Is to the struggling arms that weaker grow
Where rushing waters, meeting, seethe and flow
And well-nigh force the heart's despairing cries ;
As kindly light from shed that darkling lies
Is to the wandering steps forlorn and slow
Through mountain path where not a worm doth glow,
While from the gorge the night-wind moans and sighs ;
Be thy mission sweet, O booklet dear !
Thousands doomed alike to helpless fears.
Thy rope though weak, though faint thy humble light,
Thy sight may yet the younger haply cheer,
As waves of phrase they buffet half in tears
Or vainly grope in sentence dark as night.

Handwritten Japanese characters, possibly a signature or initials.

T. Nannichi.

Kata-mura, Sept. 5, 1911

Vertical handwritten Japanese text, likely a date or signature.

緒 言

本書は中學上級生及び諸官立學校入學志望者の自習用に供するを主眼とす。本書の材料は無慮幾十種の教科用書及び幾千の入學試験問題中より選擇せし教科用書より拔萃せるものは該書の題名を附記し、試験問題より採用せるものは*符を附せり。但し試験問題より採れるものと雖も出所の明かなるものは書名を附記して*符を附せず。況んや之を用ひし學校の名に於てをや。是れ成るべく試験^{とい}を離れて實力涵養に志せしめんとする編者の婆心^{まごころ}に出づ。

本書は前著『英文解釋法』と其材料を同じうするもの多しと雖もかの書は單に品詞を基礎とするに反し本書はIntroductionに説けるが如く品詞以外更に四種の力

面より其材料を觀察して讀者の實力を涵養せんことを期せり。若し夫れ全體の仕組の便利なる、註釋の精到なるに至ては遙に前著を凌駕するを信ず。

4. 能く文の構造に通じて而かも語彙の貧弱なるがため思はぬ失敗を演ずる者多し。本書は茲に顧みて第五編の如きを設け且つ新たに各文に Glossary (字解) を附したり。幸に從來の缺點を補ふを得ん歟。
5. 讀者は先づ Glossary に依て獨力本文を解釋せんことを勉め、已むを得ずして初めて註釋を參照し、最後に念のため卷末の譯文を一覽すべし。毫も自ら努力する所なく初めより直ちに本文と註釋を並び讀むが如きは徒らに自ら弱くし自ら賊ふに終らんのみ。是れ註釋部を掩はんが爲めに特に全頁大の榮を添へたる

所以なり。

6. 註釋の部に於ては本文以外に別に之に關聯して他の語句を説き示せること少からず、特に讀者の注意を乞ふ。
7. Index (索引) に擧げたる語句は其主要なるものに止めたり、讀者閑ある毎に反復之に熟すれば蘊蓄自ら深く讀書の際流通自在の感あるに至らん。
8. 卷末の譯文は國民英學會講師清水起正君の巧妙なる文致に負ふ所少からず、茲に附記して同君の好意を謝す。

大正三年十月四日

南日恒太郎謹識

§ 3.—Adjectives and Adverbs (1—9).....	216—244
§ 4.—Verbs (1—13)	244—285
§ 5.—Conjunctions (1—8)	86—311
§ 6.—Prepositions (1—17).....	312—357
Part V.—Examination Papers	358—391
§ 1.—Morality.....	358
§ 2.—Occupation	360
§ 3.—Social Intercourse	364
§ 4.—Success and Failure	366
§ 5.—Culture	368
§ 6.—Natural Science	370
§ 7.—Geography.....	374
§ 8.—Commerce and Industry	376
§ 9.—History and Biography.....	378
§ 10.—Army and Navy	380
§ 11.—Description	382
§ 12.—Miscellaneous	386
Index of Phrases	392—407

INTRODUCTION.

1. 本書は凡そ次の五編に分つ。

1. Regular Construction. (普通構文)
2. Variety of Expression. (措辭變化)
3. Peculiar Construction. (特殊構文)
4. The Parts of Speech. (品詞用法)
5. Examination Papers. (試験問題)

2. Regular Construction とは正規の法則に従へる文の構造を謂ふ。所謂 Subject, Object, Complement, Modifier の用法皆然らざるはなし。方今學生徒らに熟語難句に腐心して大體の構造を等閑に附し根本の文意を誤解する者頗る多く、本末顛倒之より甚しきはなし。是れ本書が先づ讀者をして此點に着目せしめ根本の構造よりして文意を會得せしめんとする所以なり。

3. Variety of Expression とは同。

INTRODUCTION.

に當り種々の形式を以てするを謂ふ、試みに次の六文を見よ、

- a. Be he ever so rich, I can't respect him.
- b. Let him be ever so rich, I can't respect him.
- c. However rich he may be, I can't respect him.
- d. Whatever rich man he may be, I can't respect him.
- e. Rich as he may be, I can't respect him.
- f. Though he may be a very rich man, I can't respect him.

措辭を異にすと雖も其意義は要するに同一に歸す。第二編は即ち斯かる變化に練熟し、措辭の變化に牽かれて解釋に迷ふが如きことなからしむるを期せり。

Peculiar Construction とは或は文調のため、或は文勢のため多少正規の形式以外に出づる構文を謂ふ。試みに次の三文を見よ。

- a. At last I gave in. I had to. (318)
- Mystery you see none in that. (385)
- care and method, the largest fortune

INTRODUCTION.

will not, and with them almost the smallest will, supply all necessary expenses. (444)

(a) は略したる所あり、(b) は順序顛倒せる所あり、(c) は一箇の語を雙方共通にせる所あり。第三編は即ち斯かる特殊の構文に習熟して正規の構文に臨むと均しく其意義を會得せしめんことを期せり。

5. 第四編は The Parts of Speech 即ち各品詞の重要な用法を順次習熟せしめんことを期せり。前三編は大體の構文を主とし、本編は各品詞を主とし、其間重複なきにあらねど却て自ら習熟を助くるものあらん。

6. 第五編は最近三ヶ年の入學試験問題を收め、便宜題目によりて分類せり。前四編によりて讀者既に文章の用法を詳かにし品詞の用法に通ず、今亦此編により各種の方面に互りて自己の語彙を豊富ならしめば庶幾くは競争場裏に立てて勝を期するを得べし。

PART I.
ORDINARY CONSTRUCTION.

§ 1.—Subject.

[1]

1. Business took me on a long trip¹ to Bohemia.² I.N.R.

1. Journey. 2. The name of a country.

2. The cry brought Mrs. Douglas to the door.¹ R.H.

1. The entrance.

3. Another slight turn brought him nearly in our direction. N.R.

1. One more. 2. Act of turning.

4. Sunshine found us on deck, and watching the east.

5. Some instinct told me here.

6. History shows clearly that the hand held in the hollow¹ of the hand.

1. Palm. 2. Prime Minister, Mir

ORDINARY CONSTRUCTION

カミ 1131

1-10 Noun 又は Pronoun を Subject に用ひたる例を示

(1) He became a great man *by diligence*.

(2) *Diligence* made him a great man.

(2) の如く "diligence" を Subject として之に意動的動詞を
す Verb を附したるは畢竟 (1) の "by diligence" なる副詞句に
す所を更に痛切ならしめんが爲めなり。是れ邦文に乏しくして英文
珍しからざる所なれば以下の諸題を見て能く習熟するを要す。

1. Business took me there—I went there on business.

Business brought me here.

—I came here on business.

The cry brought her here.

—Hearing the cry, she came here.

Another turn brought him in our direction.

By taking another turn, he came in our direction.

Another turn—another turn.

—I must work another hour.

Sunshine found us on deck.

When the sun shone out, we were on deck.

—(見聞き又は實地に接して楽しむ意)

—music, conversation, etc.

1131

13. Everyone was frightened, for to stray away in such a place was little short of certain death.

- 1. Wander; stroll.
- 2. Sure.

14. Not to have a mania for buying is to possess a revenue.

- 1. Unreasonable desire.
- 2. Income.

15. If you have a mind to be such a fool as to work for nothing, you may no pay, no work is my rule.

- 1. Principle.

Slow and steady wins the race.

by little does the...

have reached this pass of despising moral education.

Look down upon.

because

Handwritten notes:
 Don't
 Don't
 Don't
 mind
 ()

13-19 Infinitive を Subject とする場合を示す。

13. (1) To stray away there was certain death. =If one strayed away there, one would surely die.

(2) Little short of=Little less than=almost equal to. Ex.—His behavior was little short of direct insult.

14. Not to have.....is to possess a revenue. =When one has not....., it is like possessing a revenue.

15-17 省略的の句を Subject に用ひたる例を示す。

15. (1) For nothing.—只で. (Ex.—He did so for nothing.)

(2) You may=You may do so.

No pay, no work (省略句).

(3) =If I get no pay, I will do no work.

16. Slow and steady=Slow and steady way of running.

17. Little by little=The way of doing a thing little by little.

18-20 Clause を Subject とする例を示す。殊に 20 は Interrogative Clause なるに注意すべし。

18. (1) That thing...

Handwritten notes:
 本
 の
 意
 義
 は
 何
 ぞ
 ぞ

20. *What influence the doctrine¹ preached² such philosophers can exercise upon society is subtle.* E. S. T.

- 1. Precept or teaching. 2. Taught earnestly.

[3]

21. *It takes ever so much to put Ralph in passion,¹ but if you rouse² him, he gets terrible.* T. H.

- 1. Angry. 2. Make angry. 3. Becomes.

22. *It is always something¹ to know when one beaten,² and to give in.*

- 1. A thing of some importance.

23. *It is no good¹ talking about the country, unless we who live in the country make it great.*

- 20. (1) Influence.—感化. (“exercise” の Object なり). (2) Doctrine.—教義, 説. (“can exercise” の Subject). (3) Preached.—説かるゝ. (4) exercise.—及ぼす.

[3]

21-26 次の如く先づ “It” を所謂 Anticipative Subject (豫想主語)として事を叙し, 然る後 Real Subject を挙ぐる例を示す。

It is dangerous to do so. (=To do so is dangerous.)

21, 22 Infinitive を Real Subject とす。

- 21. (1) It takes much to do so=It requires much labor, etc. (=It is difficult, etc. (Ex.—It takes much to beat him.) Ever so=Very. (Ever so many, ever so much.) (2) Ex.—I met ever so many men and had ever so much talk. (3) to put in a passion=To make angry.

- 22. (1) Something.—一際のこと, 大事なこと. (Ex.—He is somebody. (一際の人, えらい人). (2) Give in.—屈する, 折れる. (Ex.—He gave in at last) (3) With a good grace.—いさぎよく, 未練なく. (Note.—With a bad grace.—さげすみ, いさげなく)

23, 24 Gerund を Real Subject とす。

- 23. (1) No good=No use=useless. (2) It—the country. 24. (1) By the mass.—聖堂式にかけて. (嚴かなる誓ひの語) (2) Anger...brings death!—1-10 の語彙に類する句。

25 Clause を Real Subject とす。

- (1) That earned=That bread which is earned. (2) Earned.—稼ぎて得たる, 働きて得たる. Unearned success is a curse. 勞せずして得たる成功は身の禍。

ORDINARY CONSTRUCTION

26. And it came to pass that people who violently bent upon getting into this assembly.

determined to get

二十三日

§ 2.—Object.

[1]

27. About women he was in the habit of expressing himself in a manner which it was impossible for the meekest of women to forgive.

28. He was in consequence accused¹ by enemies of authorising² that very abuse³ which was his special mission⁴ to destroy.

- 1. Blamed. 2. Sanctioning. 3. Ill usage.
- 4. Duty (for which a person is sent)

29. I know those moments of temptation when virtue has failed to reward us, and regret having obeyed her!

- 1. State of being tempted.

30. But as I was about to take a long voyage and we were both young, it was thought prudent¹ by her mother to prevent our going far at present.

¹wise and safe.

ORDINARY CONSTRUCTION

26. (1) *Ex.*—How did it come to pass (=happen) ?

(2) Bent upon doing a thing =determined to do a thing

Ex.—He was bent upon (or on) punishing them.

(3) Get into=Enter. (4) Assembly.—集會.

§ 2.—[1]

[27—37] Transitive Verb (他動詞) あれば必ず其 Object (目的)

なかるべからず。今其の稍識別し易からざるものを舉ぐ。

27. (1) Express oneself.—意見を吐露す。

(2) Which.—次行なる "to forgive" の Object なり。

The meekest of women.—謙遜を備うて居る。

(3) *Ex.*—The greatest scholar does not know every thing

(4) It.—"to forgive" に対する Anticipative Subject なり。

28. (1) In consequence—Consequently.—従つて、その故に。

(2) Accuse one of—の罪で人を非難す。(Ex.—He accused me of doing so—I was accused by him of doing so)

(3) Authorise—許可す。(Ex.—He authorised me to do so—He gave me authority to do so)

(4) Abuse—悪用す。(Ex.—He abused his power—He used his power for evil purposes)

(5) Prevent—妨げ。(Ex.—He prevented me from going—He stopped me from going)

(6) Prudent—賢明。(Ex.—He was prudent in his decision—He was wise in his decision)

(7) Moment of temptation—誘惑の瞬間。

(8) Having obeyed her!—彼女に服従したる!

(9) Far at present.—現時に遠く。

(10) Wise and safe.—賢明と安全。

(11) Violently bent upon getting into this assembly.—強引にこの集會に入るに企てる。

(12) Expressing himself in a manner which it was impossible for the meekest of women to forgive.—己を許すに堪へない言動で自己を表現する。

(13) Accused by enemies of authorising that very abuse which was his special mission to destroy.—敵に非難され、その破壊の特殊任務たるその悪用を許可したる。

(14) I know those moments of temptation when virtue has failed to reward us, and regret having obeyed her!—徳が我々に報いてくれない時々の誘惑の瞬間を知り、彼女に服従したることを後悔する。

(15) But as I was about to take a long voyage and we were both young, it was thought prudent by her mother to prevent our going far at present.—長途の旅に出ようとして、我々二人とも若かったので、母は遠くまで行くのを賢明と安全に思ふから、現時に遠くまで行くのを妨げた。

(16) Wise and safe.—賢明と安全。

(17) Expressing himself in a manner which it was impossible for the meekest of women to forgive.—己を許すに堪へない言動で自己を表現する。

(18) Accused by enemies of authorising that very abuse which was his special mission to destroy.—敵に非難され、その破壊の特殊任務たるその悪用を許可したる。

(19) I know those moments of temptation when virtue has failed to reward us, and regret having obeyed her!—徳が我々に報いてくれない時々の誘惑の瞬間を知り、彼女に服従したることを後悔する。

(20) But as I was about to take a long voyage and we were both young, it was thought prudent by her mother to prevent our going far at present.—長途の旅に出ようとして、我々二人とも若かったので、母は遠くまで行くのを賢明と安全に思ふから、現時に遠くまで行くのを妨げた。

(21) Wise and safe.—賢明と安全。

(22) Expressing himself in a manner which it was impossible for the meekest of women to forgive.—己を許すに堪へない言動で自己を表現する。

(23) Accused by enemies of authorising that very abuse which was his special mission to destroy.—敵に非難され、その破壊の特殊任務たるその悪用を許可したる。

(24) I know those moments of temptation when virtue has failed to reward us, and regret having obeyed her!—徳が我々に報いてくれない時々の誘惑の瞬間を知り、彼女に服従したることを後悔する。

Handwritten Japanese notes and characters:

- ケ 4
- ボ
- ツ
- ハ
- ヨ
- 新
- ニ
- 年
- ア
- カ
- ガ
- ク
- ツ
- ツ
- イ
- ラ
- イ
- ヤ
- 馬
- 鹿
- ヤ
- ロ
- コ
- ニ
- ナ
- ガ
- タ
- マル
- モノ
- カ

31. They foolishly suppose that they can learn to be ladies and gentlemen from the study of books upon etiquette.¹

- 1. Rules of behavior in society.

32. One does not know which to admire more his wise policy,¹ or his tact² in carrying it out.

- 1. Course of action. 2. Skill.

33. From this you may imagine how the people carried their lives in their hands.

- 1. Guess; conceive.

34. His career¹ shows how much a man comparatively moderate² powers can accomplish by virtue of assiduous³ application⁴ and indefatigable⁵ industry.⁶

Handwritten notes in Japanese:

- 普通 (Ordinary)
- 3. 忍耐 (Perseverance)
- 6. 勤勉 (Diligence)
- raven は
- lose

31, 32 孰れも Infinitive (不定法) を Object とす。

31. (1) From the study of books—By studying books.

(2) Books upon etiquette. 禮儀のことに関する本.

Ex.—He wrote a good book upon (or on) chemistry.

32. (1) Which to admire more.—此句は “know” の Object.

(2) Carry out—Put into practice. 実行す.

Ex.—He determined to carry out his plan.

33—35 Clause にして Verb の Object とする例を示す。

33. (1) From this.—何事かを述べたる後の文句と知るべし.

(2) Carry one's life in one's hand.—大危険の境遇に.

34. (1) How much.—“can accomplish” の Object.

(2) How much.....can accomplish.—“shows” の Object.

(3) Moderate powers.—平凡なる力量.

(4) By virtue of—By dint of.—...の力で、...の藉で.

Ex.—He has succeeded by virtue of his diligence.

35. (1) By the way the raven held its wings.

—By the way that the raven held its wings.

—By the way in which the raven held its wings.

(2) The raven.—丁株 (アノマキ) の海賊船の旗.

(3) Whether they... the battle.—“can tell” の Object.

36, 37 Clause of Proposition

Handwritten notes in Japanese:

- How... 何...
- 女ハ神...
- 彼リ...

37. Everything depends upon how a man governs¹ himself from within.² S.H.

- 1. Rules; controls. 2. His own mind.

[2]

38. Addressing¹ young people a few plain² words will not give any one of them much pain. Dixon.

- 1. Speaking to. 2. Simple; easily understood.

39. Caesar's delay¹ to read a message² cost him his life when he reached the senate-house. P.T.T.F.

- 1. Postponement. 2. Written communication.

40. There can be but little question that the discovery of the American mines¹ gave commerce and manufactures and agriculture, on the whole, a stimulus.² J. June, T.G.D.

- 1. Places from which metals are dug. 2. Impetus.

Such truly female accomplishments pro-solicitati- of marriage from E.F.E.

Handwritten notes and scribbles at the bottom of page 16.

- 37. (1) Depend upon. ...に因る, ...に基づく.
 - (2) Govern oneself. ...自ら治む, ...自身を取締る.
 - (3) From within. ...内部より, 内心で.
- (Note. — He is only governed from without. 外部より.)

[2]

38-45 Verbの Double Object 即ち Direct Object と Indirect Object とを用ひたる例を示す.

- 38. Addressing. ...話し掛けること. (Gerund なり "p" Indirect Object として "words" を Direct Obj Ex.—He addressed them a few kind words.
- 39. (1) Cost. — (a) ...の費用 (又は損) を掛ける. (b) ...を失はしむ.
 - a. The journey cost me 150 yen.
 - b. The journey cost me my health.
- (2) Senate-house. ...議事堂.
- 40. (1) Mines. ...鉱山. (Ashio Copper Mines 足尾銅山).
- (2) On the whole. ...大體に於て. Ex.—The meeting was, on the whole, successful.
- (3) Stimulus. ...刺激. ("Gave" の Direct Object なり).
- 41. (1) Female accomplishments. ...女子たるものゝ才藝, 女藝. 此句を Subject に用ひたるは 1-10 の諸題に類するを見よ.
- (2) Her. ...Objective なり. Possessive に非ず.
- 42. (1) Precept. ...訓言; 戒律.
- (2) Set one an example. ...一人に例を示す. Ex.—Mother has set an example to her children.

43. Meditation¹ has taught all men in all ages that this world is after all but a show²—a phenomenon³ or appearance, no real thing. Carlyle.

1. Act of meditating; deep thinking.
2. Unreal appearance.
3. Seeming aspect.

44. Supreme¹ power was granted² him for life. P. U. H.

1. Highest.
2. Conferred on; given.

45. They were offered their lives by the conqueror.¹ Swinton.

1. One who conquered them.

[3]

46. Some people find it hard¹ to make up their minds. E. F. Y. P.

1. Difficult.

47. John now took it into his head to turn hermit.² S. E. R.

1. Become.
2. One who lives in solitude; reclus.

48. If you do as I have said, I take it self to certainly that things will tr
as

49. (1) A man of conscience=A conscientious man.

(2) To stand by.—...に與みず、の肩を持つ。

Ex.—I will always stand by you.

(3) Any longer.—之に否定語を伴へば“no longer”に同じ。

Ex.—He was no longer (=not any longer) proud.

50. (1) Owe.—...を蒙る。(Ex.—I owe my success to his help.)

(2) Get off.—免除される、肩を抜く。

Take for granted.—認められたるものとする; 認定す。

51. (1) Ex.—We took it for granted that he had consented.

(2) Left off=Stopped. (Ex.—He will leave off smoking.)

52. (1) See to.—...に注意す、...の様に取計らふ。

(2) Live up to=live according to.

Golden Rule.—“Do to others as you would be done by”を謂ふ。人より遇せられたく思ふやうに人を遇せよ。“by”は“toward”又は“to.”人から自分に對しての意。

53. You may depend upon it=You may be sure=I assure you.

§ 3—[1]

54—63 Noun 又は Pronoun が Subj. Compl. たる例を示す。

“He is an officer” “He became an officer” の “officer” は Verb を挟んで “He” の説明を爲せり。之を Subjective Complement と謂ふ。“is” “became” の如き Verb の際は容易なりと雖も他の Verb の際は必ずしも容易ならず。

1) Violence.—亂暴、暴力。

2) Enemy, friend.—共に “I” に對する Complement なり。“as” を前に補うて見よ。

x 43. Meditation¹ has taught all men in all ages that this world is after all but a show²—a phenomenon³ or appearance, no real thing. Carlyle.

1. Act of meditating; deep thinking.
2. Unreal appearance.
3. Seeming aspect.

44. Supreme¹ power was granted² him for life. F. U. H.

1. Highest.
2. Conferred on; given.

45. They were offered their lives by the conqueror.¹ Swinton.

1. One who conquered them.

[3]

46. Some people find it hard¹ to make up their minds. E. F. Y. P.

1. Difficult.

47. John now took it into his head to turn¹ hermit.² S. E. R.

1. Become.
2. One who lives in solitude; recluse.

48. If you do as I have said, I take it self to certainly that things will tr as

43. (1) **Meditation.**—之を Subject にしたるは 1—10 の諸題に同じ趣あるを看よ。
 (2) **That this...real thing.**—“taught” の Direct Object.
 (3) **Ex.**—He is selfish after all.—彼畢竟利己的である。
 (4) **Phenomenon.**—現象。

44, 45. **Passive Construction** のために Direct Object 又は Indirect Object の内孰れか Subject に變じたる例を示す。

44. (1) 本文を Active Construction に改むれば “They granted him supreme power for life” なり。

(2) **Ex.**—He was imprisoned for life.—終身禁錮された。

45. (1) “The conqueror offered them their lives” の受。

(2) **Offer.**—教さんと申込む。但し “Life” が Subject たる人の生命ならば “offer” は一命を捧ぐる意となる。

(a) He offered me my life. (助けてやらうと云った)

(b) He offered his life to his country. (捧げた)

【 3 】

46—53. 次の如く “it” を Anticipative Object (豫想目的) に用ひ、各種の語句を Real Object に用ひたる例を示す。

I think it dangerous to do so.

46. (1) **Ex.**—At last he made up his mind (=determined).

* **Take into one's head.**—急に思立つ。

47. (1) **Ex.**—I took it into my head to make a trip.

(2) **Turn=Become.** “turn” の後には通常 Article を省く。

Ex.—The poor student turned merchant at last.

48. (1) **Ex.**—He took the blame on himself.—責を引受けた。

(2) **Things.**—18 の (2) 参照。

(3) **Ex.**—It will turn out a failure.—結局失敗になるだらう。

49. Pitt very earnestly declared that he had found *it* impossible, as a man of conscience,¹ to stand any longer by Hastings. H.

1. Moral sense of right and wrong.

50. I owe it entirely to you *that I have got off with such a small loss.* E. S. T.

51. I suppose we may take *it* for granted¹ *that the lads saw the error of their ways,*² and left off quarrelling. M. R.

1. Allowed as true. 2. Conduct.

52. Every mother must see to *it that her children live up to the Golden Rule* in their ordinary conduct. G. M.

53. You may depend upon *it that he is a good man whose intimate friends are all good.* Lavater.

Vogues
§ 3.—Subjective Complement.

[1]

54. I saw neither pride nor violence¹ in your people. I went an enemy, but returned a friend.

1. Violent conduct.

49. (1) A man of conscience=A conscientious man.
 (2) To stand by.—...に與みず, の肩を持つ.
Ex.—I will always stand by you.
 (3) Any longer.—之に否定語を伴へば “no longer” に同じ.
Ex.—He was no longer (=not any longer) proud.
50. (1) Owe.—...を蒙る. (*Ex.*—I owe my success to his help.)
 (2) Get off.—免除される, 肩を抜く.
51. (1) Take for granted.—認められたるものとする; 認定す.
Ex.—We took it for granted that he had consented.
 (2) Left off=Stopped. (*Ex.*—He will leave off smoking.)
52. (1) See to.—...に注意す, ...の様に取計らふ.
 (2) Live up to—live according to.
- Golden Rule.—“Do to others as you would be done by” を謂ふ. 人より遇せられたく思ふやうに人を選ぜよ. “by” は “toward” 又は “to.” 人から自分に對しての意.
53. You may depend upon it=You may be sure=I assure you.

§ 3.—[1]

54—63 Noun 又は Pronoun が Subj. Compl. たる例を示す.
 “He is an officer” “He became an officer” の “officer” は Verb を執んで “He” の説明を爲せり. 之を Subjective Complement と謂ふ. “is” “became” の如き Verb の際は容易なりと雖も他の Verb の際は必ずしも容易ならず.

- (1) Violence.—亂暴, 暴力.
 (2) Enemy, friend.—共に “I” に對する Complement なり. “as” を前に稱うて見よ.

55. None *need stand useless member* of God's great family. M. L.

56. One by one he distanced¹ his competitors,² and at the end of the year he *came out senior wrangler*. Ch.

1. Left far behind. 2. Those who competed; rivals.

57. He is very unfortunate: everything he puts his hand to proves a *failure*. E. S. T.

58. This vaunted¹ discovery *will turn out no discovery at all*. U. R.

1. Boasted of.

59. It is needless¹ to ask how you are: you *look the picture² of health*. E. S. T.

1. Unnecessary. 2. Perfect type.

60. His thick cowhide¹ boots, in particular, were made *matters of mirth²*. U. R.

1. Cow's hide; cow's skin. 2. Merriment.

61. Such a country cannot be regarded as an *open enemy* and *cannot be counted¹ a trust-worthy² ally³*. E. S. T.

1. Considered. 2. Worthy of trust.

3. State allied with another state.

55. (1) Useless member.—“as” を前に補ひみよ。
 (2) Member of the family.—家族の一員。
 (3) God's great family—Mankind.
56. (1) To distance.—遙に超越す(凌駕す)。
 (2) Competitor.—競争者。
 (3) Senior wrangler.—數學成績最優等者(英國ケムブリヂ
 大學にての學位試験の際)。
57. (1) Everything.—“to” の Object たるべき “that” 又は
 “which” を此後に補ひ見よ。
 (2) Put one's hand to.—...に手を着ける, ...に手を出す。
Ex.—I have no time to put my hand to such a task.
 (3) Proves=Turns out to be.—結局...と分明す, ...となる。
58. (1) Vaunted.—誇られたる。
 (2) Turn out.—...と分かる, ...となる。48の(3)参照。
 (3) At all.—毫も, 少しも(“no” 又は “not” を強む)。
59. (1) Look=Appear.—...と見える。
 Picture.—模範, 生寫し。
 (2) *Ex.*—She was the picture of joy.
- 60, 61 Complement が Passive Verb の後に在る場合を示す。
60. (1) In particular=Particularly.—特に。
 (Note.—In general=generally.)
 (2) Matter of mirth.—笑談的, 笑ひ草。
61. (1) Regard.—見做す。(2) Counted=Considered.
 (3) Trustworthy.—信頼すべき。(此語は“worthy of trust”
 を約略したるなり。之に類するもの尙一二を示す。)
Ex. a. His conduct was praiseworthy (=worthy of praise).
 b. His conduct was blameworthy (=worthy of blame).
 (4) Ally.—同盟國。(人にも用ふ, 即ち同盟者)

62. They didn't see *what good*² double wages³ would be to them, if they had to pay twice as much for everything. L. R.

1. Understand. 2. Use; benefit. 3. Pay.

63. I believe it is impossible to express to the life *what* the ecstasies¹ and transports² of the soul are when it is so saved, as I may say, out of the very grave. L. R.

1. Immense delight. 2. Strong joy.

【 2 】

64. Although the wound proved *fatal*², consciousness had not yet deserted³ him. M. R.

1. Turned out to be. 2. Mortal. 3. Left; abandoned.

65. The best and strongest are usually found the readiest¹ to acknowledge² such help. S. H.

1. Superlative of "ready." 2. Admit.

66. It is astonishing what a few pence laid aside weekly will do toward securing¹ personal independence.² A. O. L.

1. Obtaining; getting. 2. State of being independent.

67. The book was to be returned morning, lest it should be found missing. S. H.

62, 63 Interrogative Pronoun 又は Interrogative Adjective を伴ふ語が Subjective Complement たる例を示す

62. (1) What good.—何の効. "would be" の Complement.
(2) Had to pay.—"have to pay" (=must pay) の變化.
(3) Twice as much=Twice as much as before.
63. (1) Ex.—He painted it to the life. 生けるが如く, 有り様と.
(2) It.—"soul" を指す, 實際は「人」なり.

【 2 】

64, 65 Adjective が Subj. Complement たる場合を示す.

64. (1) Fatal.—致命的, 一命に係る. (2) Consciousness.—生氣.
(3) Desert.—見棄る, 去る. (Ex.—His courage deserted him.)
65. (1) The best and strongest.—"persons" を補ひみよ.
(2) Ready.—意氣込んで. (3) Acknowledge.—認める.

66, 67 Present Participle が Complement たる場合を示す.

66. (1) Astonishing. Adjective に用ひたる Present Participle にて Progressive Tense に非ず. 注意せよ.
a. The sight was indeed surprising.
b. Her graceful dance was charming.
(2) What.—"will do" の Object.
(3) Laid aside.—"lay aside" (よける, 替へる) の過去分詞.
67. (1) Lest.—かも知れぬから, ...のこと無きやうに.
I studied hard lest I should fail.
=I studied hard for fear that I might fail.
=I studied hard that I might not fail.
=I studied hard so that I might not fail.
=I studied hard in order that I might not fail.
(2) Missing.—無くなりて, 失せて.

68. They must be kept so as not to be mixed with the other coins and so get lost. E. R. B.

69. Even the empress sometimes got soundly beaten; but perhaps not oftener than she deserved it. P. U. H.

70. The city afterwards arose from its ruins very much improved. S. S. F. E. H.

71. But at first English power came among them unaccompanied by English morality. H.

72. "Why, child, where have you been?" said my mother, as she saw me trying to slip to bed unobserved. Ayl.

1. To go stealthily. 2. Unseen.

73. If he does not reduce¹ his household expenses to a proper degree, his going bankrupt is a foregone conclusion. E. S. T.

1. Decrease or make less. 2. Becoming. 3. Ruined.

74. There in the depths¹ of the cave the panther was found shot dead.

1. Deep place; inmost part.

68-71 Past Participle が Subj. Complement たる例を示す。

68. (1) So as not to.—...せぬやうに.
Ex.—He remained home so as not to catch cold.
(2) Get lost=become lost=be lost.
He got cured=He became cured=He was cured.
69. (1) Got beaten.—前題の(2)参照。(2) Soundly.—したゝか。
(3) Not oftener=She was not beaten oftener.
(4) Deserve.—受くるに値す(賞罰共に云ふ).
Ex.—He richly deserved the punishment (or reward.)
(5) It.—毆打さるゝことを謂ふ。

70. (1) Ruins.—荒れ跡。(2) Improved.—改善されて。

71. (1) "Them".—英人に侵入されたる或る人種を謂ふ。

(2) Unaccompanied=Without being accompanied.

否定の Past Participle は斯く Complement に用ひらるゝこと極めて多し。

a. He went away unpunished.

b. The book lay unpublished.

72-74 Complement は Predicate Verb のみならず Infinitive

又は Gerund 或は Participle にも伴ふことあるを示す。

(Slip. —密かに入り(又は去る).)

72. He slipped out of the room.

Reduce.—縮小す。

ing.—或状態になること。(Ex.—The dog went mad.)

nkrupt.—破産したる、身代限りの。

regone conclusion.—既定の決論、豫め知れ切つたる事。

a.—It is a foregone conclusion that he should fail.)

pths.—奥の處。(2) Panther.—豹。

ot dead.—此句は "was found" の Complement にして、

其の中 "dead" は又 "shot" の Complement なり。

【 3 】

In fact, it is not going too far to say that if we wish to be happy we must try to be good.

T. U. L.

76. "Well, I didn't mean to offend¹ you; but isn't it putting rather a severe strain on his sense of duty?"

T. H.

1. Wound the feelings of. 2. Tension.

77. To teach writing before reading is to put the cart before the horse.

K. D.

78. Man's highest merit always is as much as possible to rule external circumstances, and as little as possible to himself be ruled by them.

Young.

79. Superior strength is found in the long run to lie with those who have the right on their side.

S. H.

80. Egoism¹ cannot be said to be produced by the teachings of Christianity, yet there is question that it is one characteristic² of Western civilization.

E. S. T.

1. Systematic selfishness. 2. Peculiarity.

【 3 】

75, 76 Gerund を Subj. Complement に用ひたる

75. (1) In fact = Indeed. 一實際. (2) Going. 一Ge

(3) Going too far. 一やりすぎる事, 云ひすぎ.

76. (1) Offend. 一...の氣に逆らふ. (Ex. - I offended)

(2) Strain. 一緊張, 無理. (3) Sense of duty. 一

77, 78 Noun-Infinitive を Subj. Compl. に用ひし

77. (1) Is to put. 一置くことである, 即ち置くことになる.

(2) Put the cart before the horse. 一荷車を馬の前に置く,

即ち, 物の順序を顛倒す, 本末を誤る.

78. (1) Merit. 一功績.

(2) External circumstances. 一外圍の事情.

(3) Man's highest merit is to rule... 一「人間至高の功績は

...を支配することである」と云へば英文の通りなれど拙

に聞え, 「...を支配するのは人間の至高功績である」と云

へば耳に宜しけれど原文と思想の順序を顛倒せり. 「人

間至高の功績は...を支配するに在り」との如く譯するを

最も宜しとす. His object is to be a writer. (文士

たるに在り)

(4) To himself be ruled. 一「himself」は Adverbial use.

(5) Them = "External circumstances."

79, 80 Adjectival Infinitive を Subjective Complement に

用ひたる例を示す.

79. (1) In the long run. 一歸する處, 結局は.

(2) To lie with = to be with. 一...に存す.

(3) The right. 一正義. (4) On their side. 一...の方に.

80. (1) Egoism. 一利己主義. (Note. - Egoism. 一利己主義の人.)

(2) No question = No doubt. (3) Characteristic. 一特質.

[4]

81. Especially this business *is of moment*.¹

1. Importance. I. N. R.

82. In the controversies¹ of governments, sophistry² *is of little use* unless it be backed³ by power.

1. Disputes. 2. Apparently correct but really false reasoning. 3. Supported. H.

83. Those who make their dress a principal part of themselves, will, in general, become of no more value than their dress. Harlit.

84. Persians, knowing of what consequence¹ it would be to bring Epaminondas over to their interest, spared² no means to effect³ it. Anec.

1. Importance. 2. Were frugal of. 3. Accomplish.

85. As one of his doctrines¹ was that all property was to be held *in common*, he soon gathered a large following.²

1. Teachings; precepts. 2. Body of followers.

86. The trouble *is that he is not at all* still he works hard and that is a redeeming¹

1. Compensating or saving.

81-84 Propositional Phrase が Subjective Complement に用ひられたる例を示す。

81.0 Of moment = Momentous = Important.

- a. This business is of great moment (=very important).
- b. This business is of little moment (=little important).
- c. This business is of no moment (=not important at all).

斯かる文に於ては "of + Abstract" の前に Subject と同一の Noun を補うて見るも便利なるべし。

d. This matter is of importance.

e. This book is of great value.

f. This book is a book of great value.

82. (1) Sophistry. — 詭辯. (2) Of little use = Not very useful.

83. (1) In general = Generally. — 60 の註 (1) 参照.

(2) Of no more value than = No more valuable than.

Note. — 562-564 参照.

84. (1) Of what consequence = of what importance = how important. — "would be" の Complement なり.

(2) Bring over. — 引入れる. (3) Spare. — 惜む.

85-87 Clause を Subj. Complement に用ひたる例を示す。

85. (1) Doctrine. — 教義.

(2) That all...in common. — "was" の Complement なり.

(3) Property. — 財産. (4) In common. — 共同に.

86. (1) The trouble. — 厄介な事, 困まった事.

(2) Redeeming point. — 短所を補ふ點, 取り得.

87. The public idea *was that there would be a change of Cabinet* after Prince Ito's return from abroad. E. S. T.

§ 4.—Objective Complement.

[1]

88. As Jack had plenty of money, and was much pleased at *finding himself his own master*, he was in no hurry to join his ship. *

89. There are very few people who do not find a voyage which lasts¹ several months *insupportably² dull*. H.

1. Continues. 2. Unbearably.

90. This man worked hard all day long, and all the year round *kept Sunday holy*. M. L.

91. Sebastian Cabot *kept alive the spirit of discovery* in England. T. A.

92. The great desire of his heart was to leave his country better, wiser, and happier than he found it. William Pitt

93. "How's your kinsman, and how's Wilder-spin?" he said, turning to me. "Did you leave them well?"

87. (1) The public idea.—一般の考へ。
(2) Change of Cabinet.—内閣の更迭。

§ 4.—[1]

88—96 Noun 又は Adjective を Objective Complement に用ひたる例を示す。

88. (1) *finding himself his own master.*
= Finding that he was his own master.
90. (1) *One's own master.*—自由な身、随意に行動できる。
(2) *Ex.—I have resigned and am now my own master.*
- (3) *In a hurry.*—急いで。
89. (1) *Lasts.*—繼續する。 (*Ex.—The war lasted two years.*)
(2) *Insupportably.*—堪へ切れぬ程に; たまらなく。
(3) *Dull.*—無聊で。 ("find" の Objective Complement.)
90. (1) *All the year round.*—一年が年中。
Ex.—He is idle all the year round.
(2) *Keep holy.*—「神聖にしておく」、守る。
91. (1) *Keep alive.*—「生かしておく」、滅びぬやうにしておく。
(2) *Kept alive the spirit of discovery.*
= Kept the spirit of discovery alive.
92. (1) *To leave.*—己が死後に遺す。
(2) *Found.*—位に即きし時に認めしを謂ふ。
93. (1) *How's*—How is. (2) *Kinsman.*—親類。
(3) *Did you leave them well?* ("Well" は Adjective なり)
= Were they well when you left them?

94. Cromwell taught his soldiers *to make the doing of their duties well, a matter of conscience.*

K. D.

95. Voices of disappointment with the action of the company have begun *to make themselves very audible*¹ of late.

E. S. T.

1. Capable of being heard.

96. He who seldom speaks, and with one calm well-timed¹ word *can strike*² *dumb*³ the talkative, is a genius or a hero.

Carlyle.

1. Opportune. 2. Make. 3. Silent.

97. If we should not do so, to-morrow's sun *may find us sleeping never to wake.*

U. R.

98. Take care not to *keep us waiting.*

S. E. R.

99. The rear¹ ranks of the English *kept the front ranks supplied* with a constant succession of loaded² muskets, and every shot told³ on the living mass below.

1. Hindmost. 2. Charged with powder and shot.
3. Produced marked effect.

94. Matter of conscience.—良心に顧みて爲すべき事; 忠實に盡すべきこと。 (“to make” の Complement)

95. (1) Disappointment *with*—...に對する失望。

“With” の用法は Verb の時の用法より來る, 即ち—

I am *disappointed with* him.

(2) *Themselves* = Voices of disappointment.

(3) *Make itself audible*—其自らを人に聞えるやうにする; 聞えて來る。

(4) *Of late* = Lately. 近時. (Note.—Of old.—昔し.)

96. (1) *Well-timed*—時機を得たる。

(2) *Strike dumb*—沈黙せしむ. (Dumb は Complement なれども強むるために Object たる “talkative” の前になげること 91 の “kept alive” に同じ.)

(3) *The talkative* = Talkative people.

【 2 】

97, 98 Present Participle を Objective Complement に用ひたる例を示す。

97. *Sleeping never to wake*—“Killed” 又は “dead” の體なり。既に眠に就て夜のまに殺されて仕舞ふなり。

98. *Keep one waiting*—一人を待たして置く, 待たせる。

99—109 Past participle を Objective Complement に用ひたる例を示せり。此際は Participle は自動詞に非ずして他動詞の Passive なるを記せよ。

99. (1) *Rear rank*—後列. (2) *Supply*—供給する。

(3) *Keep one supplied*—供給さるやうにして置く, 供給を受けさす。

(4) *Loaded musket*—裝填したる小銃。

(5) *Told*—效を奏した, 即ち命中するを謂ふ。

100. In China the central government is too weak to make its power⁰ adequately¹ felt in the distant parts of the unwieldy² empire. G. G.

1. Sufficiently. 2. Big and difficult to manage; clumsy.

101. At such times it required¹ great resolution² for any one to persist³ in making himself heard to the end. T. H.

1. Needed. 2. Determination. 3. Remain steadfast; persevere.

102. He made himself beloved both by the subject¹ many and by the dominant² few. H.

1. Placed in subjection; subordinate. 2. Ruling; powerful.

103. To a certain extent, we should all make ourselves acquainted with the state of affairs at home and abroad.

104. Franklin made known to the world the identity¹ of lightning with electricity. K. D.

1. Sameness.

105. I hate to see a thing done by halves; if it be right, do it boldly: if it be wrong, leave it undone. Carlyle.

100. (1) Central government.—中央政府.

(2) { It is too weak to make its power felt.
=It is so weak that it cannot make its power felt.

(3) Unwieldy empire.—扱ひにくき帝國(即ち China)
(Note.—支那の帝國時代に書きし文なり.)

101. (1) “It.”—“for any one to persistto the end”に對する Anticipative Subject なり.

(2) Persist in.—...することを固執す.

(3) Make oneself heard.—我言を人に聞かせるやうにする、
即ち、我言を人に聞かせる; 自分の言ふ所を聞いて貰ふ.

{ Ex.—I could not make myself understood.
自分の言ふ所を了解させることが出来なかつた.

102. (1) Made himself beloved.—我身を人に愛せらるゝやうにする。即ち、人に愛せらるゝやうに成ること。次の數句も同様に解すべし.

{ a. He made himself feared by his violent ways.
b. He made himself respected by his virtuous habits.

(2) Subject many.—從屬の地位に起る多數人民.

(3) Dominant few.—優越の地位に在る少數の種屬.

103. (1) Extent=Degree. (2) Acquainted with.—...に通じて.

(3) State of affairs.—形勢.

(4) At home and abroad. 内外に於ける.

104. (1) Made known.—“made”の Object たる句餘り長き故 Complement の “known” を先きに廻したるなり.

(2) Identity.—同一なること.

105. By halves=Imperfectly.

106. She seemed to think herself bound¹ to do something to work her passage.² S. S. F. R.

1. Obliged. 2. Right of a journey in a ship.

107. As for Plutarch's Lives I read it abundantly, and I still think that time spent to great advantage. F. A.

108. No body knows who may be listening; say nothing which you would not wish put in the daily paper. Spurgeon.

109. My mother was the one person who could do what I wanted done. Ayl.

[3]

110. I like the rascal¹ to be punished. N. G.

1. Mean and wicked fellow.

111. Mother doesn't like me to get¹ wet. M. R.

1. Become.

112. His language was somewhat vague,¹ but I understood him to say that he had settled the affair. E. S. T.

1. Indefinite; not clear.

106. (1) Think herself bound = Think that she was bound.
Ex. — He thinks himself respected.
= He thinks that he is respected.

(2) To be bound to do. — すべき義理がある。

(3) Work one's passage. — 船賃の代りに働く。

107. (1) As for. — ...に至っては, ...は如何と云ふに。

(2) Plutarch's Lives. — プルタルクの著し(英雄傳)。

(3) Think that time spent.
= Think (that) that time was spent. {前題の(1)参照}

(4) To advantage = Advantageously. — 有益に; 好都合に。
("to" は結果を示す)。

次の二題は Object が Relative Pronoun なるがために Verb と Complement と相接する例を示す。

108. Wish put. — "wish" の Object は "which" にして "put" は即ち Obj. Compl. なり。"to be" を補ひ見よ。今 Noun を "which" に代用して一例を示せば:—
Ex. — I do not wish my words (to be) put in the papers.

109. Wanted done. — "wanted" の Object は "what" にして "done" は即ち Objective Complement なり。今 "what" に "it" を代用すれば:—
Ex. — I wanted it (to be) done.

[3]

110-112 Infinitive を Complement に用ひたる例を示す。

110. Rascal. — 悪徒。

111. To get wet. — "wet" は "to get" の Subj. Compl. にして相合して "like" の Objective Compl. となる。

112. (1) Vague. — 曖昧なる。 (2) Settle. — 落着させる。

113. The town was terribly unhealthy, and for some weeks Stanley found time hang on his hands. S. O. S.

114. A customer became interested in the boy, and took him to hear Sir Humphry Davy lecture on chemistry. P. T. T. F.

115. You'll find them but of little use. L. R.

116. I hold it of the very highest importance that you should let Dr. Acland see you. Ruskin.

117. Jonas Hanway was another of the many patient and persevering¹ men who have made England what it is. S. H.

1. Constantly making efforts.

118. It is of the greatest importance that you should have a sound¹ principle and correct habits to make you what every sincere² scholar ought to be.

1. Judicious.

2. The same in reality as in appearance; genuine.

113, 114 Root-Infinitive を Objective Complement に用ひたる例を示す。

113. (1) Terribly.—「非常に」の意。邦語「恐しく」の轉用に同じ。

(2) Time hangs on one's hands.—無聊に苦む。

(Ex.—Time hangs heavily on my hands.)

114. (1) Customer.—得意先。

(2) Interested in.—...に興味を感じて。

(3) Lecture.—Noun に非ずして Root-infinitive なり。

115, 116 Phrase を Complement に用ひたる例を示す。

115. But of little use.—此前に “to be” を添へて解すべし。
{81 の註及び 82 の註 (2) 参照。}

116. See.—診察する。

117, 118 Clause を Complement に用ひたる例を示す。

117. (1) Another = Also one.—亦一人。
(He is another of the prisoners (彼亦捕虜の一人。))

(2) Persevering.—堅忍なる、不撓の。

(3) What it is.—此句は Complement なり “it” は England を指す。國名を指すは “she” “her” に限らず。

(Ex.—I have made him what he is.)

彼をして今日あるに至らしめたり。

118. (1) It.—“that” より文の終り迄を指す。

(2) Of the greatest importance.—81 の註参照。

(3) Sound.—健全なる。

(Ex.—Sound mind in a sound body.)

(4) Principle.—主義。 (5) Sincere.—誠實なる、真正なる。

§ 5.—Adjectival Modifier.

【 1 】

119. Faithful to his trust¹ he would not leave² the ship. Dixon.

1. Charge ; responsibility. 2. Go away from.

120. First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, Washington was second to none in the humble and endearing scenes of private² life. Henry Lee.

1. Affectionate ; caressing. 2. Not public.

121. But the violent anger had betrayed¹ him into a position so unworthy alike of his dignity² and of his good sense. T. H.

1. Led astray. 2. High estate.

122. Nothing is more common than energy¹ in money-making, quite independent of any higher object than its accumulation.² S. H.

1. Vigor. 2. Act of accumulating ; collection.

faithful

§ 5.—【 1 】

119—122 Adjective の作用を爲す語句の注意すべきものを示すに就て先づ純粹の Adjective より成る Phrase を擧ぐ。

119. (1) Faithful.—文法上 “he” に係れども實際は次の如し。

- { Faithful to his trust, he would, etc.
=As he was faithful to his trust, he would, etc.

(2) Trust.—信任, 即ち船長の任。

(3) Would not.—肯んぞざりき。(意志を示す)

120. (1) First.—三字とも “Washington” に係る。

(2) In the hearts etc.—國人に心服尊崇されたるを謂ふ。

{ Second to none=*Inferior* to none.
(3) Ex.—Our teacher is *second to none* in his knowledge of English.

(4) Private life.—私生涯。(Note.—Public life—公生涯)

121. (1) Betray.—陥れる。

{ Alike...and=both...and.

(2) Ex.—He was great *alike* in war and in peace.

{ Unworthy of—.....にふさはしからぬ。

(3) Ex.—It is *unworthy* of a student to do so.

(4) Good sense.—分別。(Ex.—Be a man of good sense.)

122. (1) Energy.—精力。

(2) Money-making.—金儲。(“Make money” と云ふより来る)。

(3) Independent of.—...とは無關係の; ...を帯びざる。

{ His action is *independent* of any selfish motive.
Ex.—彼の行動は毫も利己的動機を帯びず。

(4) Accumulation.—蓄積, 溜めること。

electrify
 123. His scheme¹, your majesty, seems to me fanciful² in the extreme³; but I am a plain matter-of-fact⁴ man, and do not see visions⁴ and dreams like some. U. R.

1. Plan. 2. Imaginary; unreal. 3. Prosaic, practical. 4. Things seen in the imagination.

124. The work of changing a mast and sails, rule-of-thumb¹ navy into a scientific, mechanical and world-wide organization², has not been effected without severe effort. T. N.

1. Based only on practice or experience.
 2. Organized body.

125. A servant, occupying¹ one of the cellars², noticed the entrance of the robbers. Dixon.

1. Living in. 2. Underground rooms.

126. The results achieved¹ lately with the aeroplane² have electrified³ the world. E. S. T.

1. Effected; accomplished. 2. Flying-machine.
 3. Astonished.

127. To reach Cathay, famed in the writing of Marco Polo, fired¹ the imagination of the daring² navigator. Swin'on.

1. Kindled. 2. Adventurous; bold.

123-124 *I will do with many.*
 Phrase-Adjective の例を示す.

123. (1) In the extreme=Extremely. 一極端に.

(2) Plain. 一朴直な, 剃き出しの.

“Plain” は通じて飾る所なきを示し, 殊に女子に用ふれば容貌の揚がらざるを謂ふ.

a. In plain English he is a fool. (あからさまに云へば)

b. He is content with plain living. (質素な衣食)

c. Uncle John was a plain man. (朴直な人柄)

d. It is a pity she is such a plain girl. (無器量な女子)

(3) Like some. 一誰かの様に. “His scheme” とある “His” と云ふ人に當てこすりて “some” と云へるなり.

124. (1) Mast and sails. 一之を “Navy” に係る一箇の Adjective の如くに用ひたるなり.

(2) Rule-of-thumb. 一経験に拘泥したる; 學理に基かざる. (拇指にて應見の寸法を取る意より來る)

(3) World-wide organization. 一全世界に互れる組織. (英國の海軍を謂ふ)

Ex.—He enjoys a world-wide fame.

125-128 Participle を Adjective に用ひたる例を示す.

125. (1) Occupying=Who occupied.

(Note.—Occupy.—占む, ...に住む)

(2) Cellars. 一地下室. (3) Entrance. 一侵入.

126. (1) Results. 一成績.

(2) Achieved=Which were achieved (or accomplished).

127. (1) To reach. —“fired” の Subject.

(2) Fire. 一刺激す, 燃え立たせる.

128. General Clinton was delighted; for he thought an army *divided against itself*, must prove¹ an easy conquest.² U. R.

1. Turn out to be. 2. Thing conquered.

【 2 】

129. He had spoken but little, and indeed had not the strength *to talk much*. H. T.

130. The English captives were in high spirits on account of the promise of the Nabob *to spare¹ their lives*. M. R.

1. Not take.

131. He was not the man *to sit down and cry over spilt milk*. S. O. S.

132. A restlessness¹ in men's mind *to be something* that they are not and *to have something* that they have not, is the root of all immorality.² A. O. L.

1. State of being restless or uneasy.
2. State of being immoral; vice.

133. What was there in that trifling¹ circumstance, *to justify² your flying into a rage,³ and bellowing⁴* as if your life had been threatened? U. R.

1. Unimportant. 2. Show the justice of.
3. passion or anger. 4. Roaring or shouting.

128. (1) He thought.—此後に“that”を補ひ見よ。
(2) Divided against itself.—内輪揉めして。
Ex.—The party was *divided against itself*.
(3) Prove=Turn out to be. 58 の註 (2) 参照。
(4) An easy conquest.—容易く征服さるる物。茲は“an army”を指して云ふ。「勝利」に非ず、次の例を見よ。

Such a poor country will *prove an easy conquest*.
あんな弱國は苦もなく征服されてしまふだらう。

【 2 】

129—133 Infinitive を Adjective に用ひたる例を示す。

129. (1) But=Only. (2) To talk much.—“strength”に係る。
130. (1) In high spirits.—元氣よく。(高尙なる精神に非ず)
a. 元氣よく.—In high (great, good) spirits.
b. 元氣なく.—In low (poor, bad) spirits.
(2) On account of=Because of. (3) Nabob.—印度の副王。
(4) To spare their lives.—“promise”を形容す。
131. Cry over spilt milk.—取返しの付かぬ事を歎く。
(牛乳を賣りに行く途中標々の空想を描きつゝ思はず牛乳を落して歎きたりと云ふイソップの御伽噺より出づ)
132. (1) Restlessness.—落着かぬこと、浮躁。“to be something”と“to have something”とに形容せらる)
133. (1) Trifling.—些々たる。
(2) To justify.—...の正當なるを示す、是認す、“what”を形容し、“flying”と“bellowing”とな Object とす)
(3) Fly into a rage=Fly into a passion.—赫と怒り出す。
(4) Bellow.—吼え立てる。(5) Threaten.—脅かす。

jailer

134. A man, who has laid by no money, and can neither borrow nor earn¹ a good monthly income, must not attempt to embark² in trade. *

1. Obtain by labor. 2. Engage.

135. One of the prisoners, who even in that extremity,¹ retained² some presence of mind, offered large bribes to the jailers.³ M. R.

1. Extreme adversity. 2. Kept. 3. Gaolers; men in charge of the prison.

bribe 賄賂

136. He seemed to be constantly looking out for something to occur,¹ which he could turn into derision.² U. R.

1. Happen. 2. Ridicule.

137. What a disgrace¹ to civilization the racial prejudice² is that prevails³ now! E. S. T.

1. Shame. 2. Relating to race. 3. Bias. 4. Is current.

138. He did not know the source¹ whence² the spy had procured³ his information. Dixon.

1. Fountain head. 2. From which. 3. Got.

137. bias = { 偏見 = 偏見 = prejudice (同) }
外語 = 出コトアリト (H)

134-138 Clause を Adjective 的に用ひたる例を示す.

134. (1) A man.—“Must not embark” の Subject なり.
(2) Who has laid by...income.—“A man” の説明句.
(3) Has laid by.—“by” は Adverb なり. Preposition に非ず.
(3) Lay by.—貯蓄する. (Ex.—He laid by a big sum.)
(4) Earn.—稼ぎ取る. 25 の註 (2) 参照.
(5) Embark in.—...に乗出す, ...に着手す.
135. (1) One of the prisoners.—“Offered” の Subject なり.
(2) Extremity.—絶體絶命の境遇.
(3) Retained=Kept. (“who” を受く)
(4) Presence of mind.—沈着, 泰然自若 (危難の際に).
(Note.—Absence of mind.—放心, 茫然心を遊ばせ居ること).
(5) Jailer.—牢番.
Look out for.—...を待受ける, ...あればと狙らふ.
136. (1) Ex.—We were looking out for an attack from the enemy.
(2) Turn into derision=Deride.—嘲笑する, 笑草にする.
(Note.—Turn into ridicule=ridicule.—嘲弄する)
A disgrace to.—...に取つての耻辱, ...の不名誉.
137. (1) Ex.—The eldest son was a disgrace to the family.
(一家の顔よこし)
(2) Racial prejudice.—人種的偏見.
(3) That prevails now.—“racial prejudice” に係る.
138. (1) Source.—出所.
(2) Whence.—次の如く二種の用法あり.
a. Tell me the source whence (=from which) these evils spring. *where*
b. Whence (=from where) do these evils spring?
(3) Spy.—間諜, 軍事探偵. (4) Information.—情報.

143. *The son of a small farmer at Midhurst in Sussex, Cobden was sent at an early age to London and employed there as a boy¹ in a warehouse.²* S. H.

1. Boy-servant. 2. A building for goods.

144. *The mechanical law,¹ that action and reaction are equal, holds² true also in morals.* CH.

1. Relating to mechanism. 2. Applies.

145. *David goes on the principle that first-rate¹ work will always make its way and command² the market.* N. R.

1. Of the highest class; best. 2. Control.

146. *His life was indeed an eminent¹ illustration² of the truth of the saying, that those who have most to do and are willing to work, will find the most time.* S. H.

1. Remarkable. 2. Example.

147. *He never enjoyed any quiet sleep, for the thought always haunted¹ him, that conspirators² might be hidden in the closet or under the bed.* P. U. H.

1. Visited; came to. 2. Plotters.

143. (1) The son.—前題と同じく“Being”を初めに補ひ見よ。
(2) Employed.—“was”へ續けて見よ。“was employed.”
(3) Warehouse.—倉庫。

144—148 Clause を Appositive Modifier としたる例を示す。

144. (1) Mechanical law.—機械學上の法則 (“holds” の Subject.)

- (2) That action..... equal.—“law” の Appositive なり。
(3) Holds true=Holds good.→能く通ず、當て嵌まる。

(Goes on.—...を遵奉す;...を守る (“on” は Preposition.)

145. (1) Ex.—He always goes on the Golden Rule. {52の註 (3) 参照。}

- (2) Principle.—主義。
(3) First-rate...market.—“principle” の Appositive。
(4) Make its way.—進む、(販路を開拓し、成功するを謂ふ)。
(5) Command the market.—市場を左右す。

146. (1) Was an eminent illustration of=Eminently illustrated.—立派なる例證なり。

- (2) That those.. most time.—“saying” の Appositive。
(3) Will find.—“those” の Predicate Verb.

次の二題は Appositional Clause が Verb に遮られて Principal Noun と離れたる例なり。最も注意を要す。

147. (1) Haunt.—常に...の心を悩ます。

(2) Conspirator.—陰謀者。

(3) That conspirators...the bed.—“thought” の Appositive Modifier なり。次の例を見て悟るべし。

(a) The rumor is current that he has failed.

(b) The rumor that he has failed is current.

(b) の如く云ふべきなれど文勢を善くせんがために (a) の如く Appositive Clause を Principal Noun の “Rumor” と引離すこと珍しからず。

Experience shows that the study of En. is sufficient only in translating the E. into J. As for the tran. J. into E. will itself be learned should we ^{intently} try it.

148. The conviction¹ is extending² that diligence is the mother of good luck.³ A. O. L.

1. Strong belief. 2. Spreading (3) Fortune.

§ 6.—Adverbial Modifier.

[1]

149. Experience shows that success is due less to ability than to zeal.¹ The winner² is he who gives himself to his work, *body and soul*. *

1. Great eagerness. 2. One who wins.

150. To despise them as a parcel¹ of lack-wits² and to seek to suppress³ them *root and branch* would be emphatically⁴ wrong. E. S. T.

1. Set; group. 2. Men without wits; stupid men.
3. Put down. 4. Decidedly.

151. He was *every inch* a man, and showed it by his far-seeing¹ and unconquerable² will. T. N.

1. Prescient; prudent. 2. That cannot be conquered.

152. The boy sprang to him, fell on his knees, clasped¹ him with a convulsive² grasp, and sank *face downwards* on the wet pebbles of the beach. T. H.

1. Embraced. 2. Accompanied by convulsions.

148. (1) Conviction.—確信.
(2) Is extending.—(之を他動詞として“that diligence”以下を其 Object と見るは學生の陥り易き誤なり).

§ 6.—[1]

凡て副詞的作用の Phrase 及び Clause の注目すべき例を示す。

149—151 に出づる Adverbial Modifier は部分的の Appositive Modifier と見做すも不可なし、今姑く解釋上の便宜に従ふ。

149. (1) Experience shows.—6 の註 (1) 参照。
(2) Ex.—His success is due to (=owing to) diligence.
(3) Body and soul.—心身共に。次の句も全様に解せよ。
Ex.—He was bound *hand and foot*. (手足共に)
150. (1) To despise them... would be wrong.
=It would be wrong... to despise them.
(2) Parcel.—集合、かたまり(輕蔑に用ふ).
Ex.—They are a *parcel* of blockheads.
(3) Root and branch.—根本枝葉共に。
151. Every inch.—何處から何處迄、飽くまで。
Ex.—He was *every inch* a scholar.
152. (1) Spring to.—...に飛付く。(Ex.—She *sprang* to her son.)
(a) I sprang on my enemy.—...に飛び掛る(攻撃す).
(b) I sprung to my mother.—...に飛付く(すぎる).
(2) Fall on one's knees=Kneel.—跪(ヒザマヅ)く。
Ex.—I *fell on my kness* before the shrine.
(3) Convulsive.—痙攣的な。(4) Grasp.—握むこと。
(5) Face downwards=With his face turned downwards.
Ex.—He was lying, *face downwards*, on the grass.

153. The ship was settling¹ down stern foremost with fearful rapidity, while the death-cry of her gallant² crew hung for a moment in the air. T. H.

1. Sinking. 2. Brave.

154. These that have turned the world upside down are come hither also. Bible.

155. Though one should turn you topsy-turvy,¹ and inside out, you are but a grammarian. Washington.

1. Upside down.

156. Month in and month out I lead the same dull life. E. S. T.

[2]

157. I have come all the way from Boston to consult you ; for you must know I have met with a dreadful loss. U. R.

158. He trudged¹ off with the book to the owner to apologize² for the mischief, and offer to do what he could to make up for it. M. R.

1. Walked with heavy steps. 2. Make an apology.

153. (1) { Stern foremost—With the stern sinking foremost.
Ex.—The ship went down, stern foremost.

154. (1) Upside down.—上を下に, 逆様に.

(2) Hither—To this place.

(Note.—Thither—to that place.)

155. (1) { Topsy-turvy.—逆様に, 引繰返しに.
Ex.—The boy turned everything topsy-turvy.

(2) { Inside out.—内を外に, 裏がへしに.

Ex.—The wind blew my umbrella inside out.

156. (1) Month in and month out.—月又月, 来る月も来る月も.

(“and”を除きて Comma を用ふるも宜し.)

☞ “Year in (and) year out,” “Month in (and) month out,” “week in (and) week out” 皆同様に解すべし.

(2) Lead (a life).—送る. (Ex.—He leads a happy life.)

[2]

157—159 Infinitive を Adverbial Modifier に用ひし例を示す.

157. (1) { All the way.—遙々.
Ex.—He came all the way from Nagasaki.

(2) Consult you.—君の意見を問ふ; 君の教を求む.

(a) Consult with (自動).—...に相談す(一緒に相談す)

(b) Consult (他動).—...の意見を問ふ(教を求む)

☞ Ex. a.—I consulted with father and then consulted the physician. 父に相談の上醫者に見て貰った.

Ex. b.—I consulted the dictionary. 辭書を引いた.

158. (1) Offer.—“to apologize” の “to” へ續く.

(2) Ex.—We cannot make up for lost time.—を償ふ.

159. He looks to his men for good work rather than fast work, *in order to keep up* the good name¹ of the articles turned² out of his workshop.

I. N. R.

1. Reputation. 2. Produced.

160. They were, besides,¹ bound² to assist each other, *as circumstances might demand*.³

L. R.

1. Moreover. 2. Obligated. 3. Require.

161. He could be most stern¹ *when occasion demanded it*, but was known generally as a kind-hearted, generous² man.

G. G.

1. Severe. 2. Large-minded.

162. *As ill luck*¹ would have it, she took it into her head to be very fond of me, and became intolerably² jealous.

T. O. T.

1. Fortune. 2. Unbearably.

163. *As good luck would have it*, there was no one in the street who noticed¹ him, and he entered the bank and walked through into the room behind.

Scott Vince.

1. Saw.

to keep up とは 保持

159. (1) Look to.—…に望みをかける。 (Ex.—I looked to him)
(2) Look for.—…を得んと望む。 (Ex.—I looked for help.)

以上二個を結合すれば即ち “I looked to him for help.” となりて本文の構造に同じ。 “He looks to his men for good work.”

- (3) In order.—…せんがために。

160—163 Clause を Adverbial Modifier に用ひたるもの、即ち Adverbial Clause の例を示す。

160. (1) Bound to.—…する義理ある。
Ex.—I was bound to help him.
(2) Demand.—“circumstances” を Subject とす。
(3) As circumstances might demand.—事情の要求するやうに、即ち、事宜によりて、必要に応じて。
(思想の表はし方が 1—10 の諸題に類するを看よ。)

161. (1) Could be.—やらうと思へば出来ないでもなかりしを謂ふ。
(2) When occasion demanded it.—前題の (3) 参照。

162. (1) As ill luck would have it.—生憎にも (“would have” は是非とも云々ならしめんと欲するなり。即ち “ill luck” を人に擬したるなり。 “it” は後に述ぶる事柄全體を暗に指す。)
(2) Took it.—“it” は “to be very fond” 云々に對する Anticipative Object なり。
(3) Take into one's head.—47 の註 (1) 参照。

163. As good luck would have it.—幸にも。 [前題の (1) 参照。]

Explain

PART II.

VARIETY OF EXPRESSION.

§ 1.—Condition.

[1]

164. *If we could read the secret history of our enemies, we should find in each man's life sorrow and suffering enough to disarm¹ all hostility.²*

Longfellow.

- 1. Deprive of power ; pacify. 2. Enmity.

165. *If whenever there was any talk of a run¹ on a bank, every one hastened to take out his deposits,² few banks would not be broken.*

E. S. T.

- 1. Sudden demand from many customers for immediate payment. 2. Money placed in the bank.

166. *All would go well if it were not for losses and want of work, and for the winter when you cannot get sunshine for nothing.*

A. P.

§ 1.—[1]

164—167 次の文に示すが如く現在の事實にあらざることを条件として Past Tense を用ふ。

{ *If he were an educated man, he would not say so.*
 { = *As he is not an educated man, he says so.*

即ち “If...man” なる假定の想像を Condition (条件) として “he so” なる断定を下したるものにして、現在の事實を其儘述べて裏面より述ぶる構造なり。

164. (1) *If we could read.* 一勿論實際に於ては不可能のこと故 “could” を用ひて純然たる假定の意を示す。

(2) *Disarm.* 一...の力を除く, ...を鎮靜す。

Ex.—His eloquence disarmed my suspicions.

(3) *Enough to disarm.* 一“enough” は斯く Infinitive に先んじて云々するに足るの意を示す。

(a) *He had money enough to buy it.* 買ふに足る。

Ex.—(b) He did well enough to win the prize. 得るに足る程。

(4) *Hostility* = State of being hostile. 一敵意。

165. (1) *Whenever.....on a bank.* 一“hastened” に對して用ひたる Adverbial Modifier なり。

(2) *A run on a bank.* 一銀行の取付。

Ex.—Yesterday there was a run on the bank.

166. (1) *If it were not for.* 一...なかりせば (善惡共に云ふ)。

(a) *I could not do so if it were not for his help.*

(b) *I could do so if it were not for his prevention.*

For nothing. 一且て、無報酬で。

(2) *Ex.—He won't do so for nothing.*

It if it were not = but

167. But if, retaining¹ sense and sight, we could shrink² into living atoms³ and plunge⁴ under the water, of what a world of wonders should we then form part! P. O. L.

1. Keeping. 2. Become smaller.
3. Smallest particles. 4. Dive.

168. She would have asked them into her warm home if they would only have come. N. R.

169. No one could have committed¹ such a burglary² unless he had been familiar with the ways³ of the house. E. S. T.

1. Done. 2. Deed of a burglar. 3. Condition.

170. Such was his love of excellence, that it has been said of him that if his station¹ in life had been only that of a shoeblick,² he would never have rested satisfied until he had become the best shoeblick in England. S. H.

1. Social status or position. 2. One who blacks shoes.

171. Wellington would have been defeated, if it had not been for the failure of one of Napoleon's marshals¹ to appear on the field.²

1. Officers above the rank of general. 2. Battlefield.

167. (1) Retain.—保有する。 retaining
(2) Shrink into.—収縮して...となる。
(3) Living atoms.—生きながら極微分子となるを謂ふ。
(4) Of what a world.—“of”は“part”に續く。“form part of”なり。次の例によりて悟るべし。

Ex.—Of what a good school they must all be students!

168—171 次の例に示すが如く過去に無かりしことを假に條件として Past Perfect Tense を用ふ。

If he had been innocent, he would not have said so.
=As he was not innocent, he said so.

168. (1) Ask one into.—一人を...に請じ入れる。
Ex.—I asked him into my house.
(2) Only.—さへ (“if”に伴ふ時)。
Ex.—I should be pleased if he would only come.

169. (1) Commit.—19の註(2)参照。
(2) Burglary.—押込, 夜盗罪。

170. (1) Love of excellence.—斯かる “of” は Object を示す。
a. Love of one's country.—自國を愛するの念。
b. Murder of prisoners.—捕虜を虐殺すること。
(2) That of a shoeblick.—The station of a shoeblick.
(3) Rest satisfied.—“satisfied” は Subj. Complement.
Ex.—He rests satisfied with his progress. 満足してゐる。

171. (1) If it had not been.—166の(1)の句法の過去なり。
(a) I could not have done so if it had not been for his help. (彼の助けなかりせば...能はざりしなり.)
(b) I could have done so if it had not been for his prevention. (彼の妨害なかりせば...得たりしなり.)
(2) Failure...to appear.—“Failed to appear”を Noun-phrase にしたるもの。

172. Now that I do know of your distress,¹ I should indeed be ungrateful,² did I not render³ you all the help in my power.^{power} K. R.

1. Suffering.
2. Not grateful or thankful.
3. Give or afford.

173. Men are many times brought to such an extremity,¹ that were it not for God they would not know what to do with themselves.

Tillotson.

1. Extreme adversity.

○ 174. The loss of the Scots would have been inconsiderable,¹ had they not numbered² among their slain³ Sir Andrew Moray. Anec.

1. Not considerable; not worth considering.
2. Counted.
3. Killed.

175. I should have taken¹ the poet, had I not known what he was, for a sagacious² country farmer.*

1. Considered; thought.
2. Quick-witted; wise.

176. Had that glance¹ lasted² a moment, that moment would have been his last.³ I. N. R.

1. Quick look.
2. Continued.
3. Death.

172-173 現在の事實に反對の假定を表はす Conditional Clause にして "if" を略したる例を示す。

- { Now that=Since.—云々である以上は, ...であるからは.
172. (1) { Ex.—Let us rest a little now that we have come so far.
- (2) Do know.—愈々知って居る; 確かに知って居る.
- (3) Did I not render=If I did not render.
- (4) { Render.—盡す, 致す.
- { Ex.—He rendered great services to the state.
173. (1) { Extremity.—絶體絶命の境涯.
- { Ex.—He was thus gradually driven to extremity.
- (2) Were it not for=If it were not for. 166 (1) 参照.
- (3) What to do with.—...を如何に處すべきか, ...を如何するか. (Ex.—What did you do with your bicycle?)

174-176 過去の事實に反對の假定を表はす Conditional Clause にして "if" を略せるもの示す。

174. (1) The loss.—損害, 即ち, 死傷を謂ふ.
- (2) Inconsiderable.—"in" は否定. ("incomplete" "insufficient" 皆同じ理なり).
- { Considerable.—著しき.
- { Inconsiderable.—著しからざる.
- { Considerate.—思ひやりのある.
- { Inconsiderate.—思ひやりの無き.
- (3) Had they not numbered=If they had not numbered.
- (4) Slain=Soldiers who were slain.
175. (1) Had I not known=If I had not known.
- (2) { Take for.—...と思ふ.
- { Ex.—He took me for you the other day. (先日彼は僕を君と思違ひした)
176. (1) Had that glance lasted=If that glance had lasted.
- (2) Last a moment=Continue for a moment.

177. He would not be living in poverty¹ now had he sought² the advice of men of experience.

E. S. T.

1. Poor condition. 2. Tried to get; asked for.

178. Had not Japan adopted the essentials¹ of Western civilization, she would not occupy² her present pre-eminent³ place among the nations.

E. S. T.

1. Essential or important elements. 2. Be in.
3. Eminent than others; superior.

179. The horse would have run on but a farmer who came along the road, driving a cow, laid hold of it.

G. B.

180. At one time during the day, when the battle seemed doubtful, and the best and bravest were falling¹ thick and fast, some of his officers would have lost heart but Wellington kept up their spirits.²

S. S. F. E. H.

1. Being killed. 2. Courage.

Japan is now counted as three quarters nations one of

177, 178 原因を過去に存し結果を現在に示せる事柄に就て其反對の假定を云へる例なり。

Had

Had he been thrifty in his youth, he would not be so poor now.

=As he was not thrifty in his youth, he is so poor now.

177. (1) Had he sought=If he had sought.

(2) Men of experience=Experienced men.

178. (1) Had not Japan adopted=If Japan had not adopted.

(2) Essentials.—要素.

179, 180 假定の結果を述べたる後直ちに“but”云々を以て其結果に至らざりし原因を擧げて Condition (條件) に換ふる例を示す。

I should have failed but he kindly helped me.

=I should have failed if he had not kindly helped me.

179. (1) But a farmer.—“laid hold of it”へ續く。

But a farmer laid hold of it.

=If a farmer had not laid hold of it.

(2) Lay hold of=Seize.—…を押へる, …を捕へる。

180. (1) The best and bravest.

=The best and bravest men and officers.

(2) Lose heart=Lose courage.

(a) Lose heart. (勇氣を失ふ) They all lost heart.

(b) Take heart. (勇氣を起す) They took heart again.

(3) Keep up.—維持する。

But Wellington kept up their spirits.

(4) =If Wellington had not kept up their spirits.

【 2 】

181. Give a boy a purpose and determination, no matter how poor his chance, and you will hear from him. *Success* P. T. T. F.

182. Let thy child's first lesson be obedience, and the second will be what thou wilt. Franklin.

183. Let a man learn as early as possible honestly to confess his ignorance,¹ and he will be a gainer² by it in the long run. S.C.

1. State of being ignorant. 2. One who gains.

184. The bullet lodged¹ in my left shoulder—a little lower, and I should have been in Paradise long ago. *

1. Entered and remained.

185. You are now at the age at which a decision¹ must be formed by you; a little later and you may have to groan¹ within the tomb which you have yourself dug, without the power of rolling away the stone.³ S.H.

1. Resolve. 2. Gravestone.
3. Make deep sounds of pain and grief.

【 2 】

181—183 次の“respect”の如く Imperative Verb (命令動詞)を以て Condition (条件)を述ぶる例を示す。

☞ { Respect yourself and people will respect you.
=If you respect yourself, people will respect you.

181. (1) { Give a boy...a determination, and you will hear, etc.
=If you give...a determination, you will hear, etc.

(2) { No matter how poor his chance. (省略的なり)
=No matter how poor his chance may be.

(3) No matter how.—如何程云々なりとも。222, 223 参照。

182. (1) The second=The second lesson.

(2) What thou wilt=What you will=what you wish.

183. (1) To confess.—“learn”の Object なり。

(2) By it.—“It”は“confess his ignorance”を指す。

(3) In the long run=After all.—79 の (1) 参照。

184—186 次の“one more battle”の如く Conditional Clause 中の眼目の語句のみを存して他を省略したる例を示す。

☞ { One more battle and our victory will be complete.
=If we win one more battle, our victory will be, etc.

184. (1) { A little lower and I should, etc.
=If it had lodged a little lower, I should, etc.

(2) In Paradise=Dead.

185. (1) { A little later and you may have, etc.
=If you do so a little later, you may have, etc.

(2) May have to groan.—“have to”は“must”の意。
“groan”うなる。

Ex.—He may have to fail.—失敗せざるを得ざらん。

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

187. *It would soon die of hunger but for the stores which it laid up in the previous autumn.* L. R.

188. *Sebastopol might have fallen immediately after the battle of the Alma but for the reluctance¹ of the French to follow up the victory.* G. G.

1. State of being reluctant; unwillingness.

189. *With command of the ocean highway¹ the enemy could starve² us into surrender³ within a few weeks.* T. N.

1. Public or chief passage. 2. Make starve.
3. Yielding to the enemy.

190. *Yet, by correct habits, he not only lived to a ripe old age, but did an amount of work that would have been impossible to a much stronger man, without his methods of life.* A.

186. (1) { *The least movement...and he must, etc.*
=If he had made the least movement...he must, etc.
(2) Roll over.—轉(コ)げ落つ。

187—191 次の文に於けるが如く Prepositional Phrase を以て Condition (条件) を表はす例を示す。

{ Without money he would be powerless.
=If he had no money, he would be powerless.

187. (1) But for = If it were not for. 166 の (1) 参照。

(2) Lay up.—蓄ふ。(Ex.—We laid up enough provision.)

188. (1) But for = If it had not been for.

前題と對照して明瞭なるが如く “but for” は場合によりて Past Tense にも Past Perfect にも代用し得べし。

{ But for his virtue, they would not respect him.
(a) =If it were not for his virtue, they would not, etc.

{ But for his virtue, they would not have respected him.
(b) =If it had not been for his virtue, they would not, etc.

(2) Follow up.—…に乗ず; …に付込んでびし々やっつける。

189. (1) { With command of the ocean highway.
=If the enemy had command of the ocean highway.

(2) Starve.—餓ましむ。(3) Surrender.—降服。

{ Starve one into surrender.
(4) =Make one surrender by starving one.

“into” は云々の境に入らしむる (=云々するに至らしむる) 意にて Preposition ながら Verb の意を帯ぶるに注意すべし。

Ex. { I blamed him into diligence.
=I made him diligent by blaming him.

190. (1) Much stronger man = Much stronger man than he.

{ Without his methods of life.
(2) =If that man had not had his methods of life.

191. Providence¹ had given him abilities which would be thrown away *in any other business*. N. R.

1. God's care for mankind; God himself; Heaven.

【 3 】

192. It would be the greatest of errors *to suppose that Bushido calls upon the faithful for a mere stupid sacrifice¹ of life*. *

1. Offer; giving up.

193. *To judge from their fighting and disputing like that*, they would seem not to suit¹ each other, but in reality they are great friends. E. S. T.

1. Go well with.

194. But he seemed to think there was no degradation¹ *in asking for money* to get² drunk with, though *to have asked for it to buy bread* would, I suppose, have wounded³ his pride. Apl.

1. Disgrace or shame. 2. Become. 3. Injured.

195. O, what would I not give *to go to the concert¹ at Cologne!* *

1. Musical entertainment.

Moon light Sonata

191. (1) **Throw away**.—無駄にする. "to be thrown away" 無駄になる. (Ex.—Kindness is never thrown away.)

- (2) { **In any other business.**
—If he engaged in any other business.

【 3 】

192—197 次の文に於けるが如く Infinitive (不定法) を以て Condition (条件) を表はす例を示す.

- { **He would be called a fool to do such a thing.**
—He would be called a fool if he did such a thing.

192. (1) **To suppose**—If one supposed.

- (2) { **Call upon**.—...に求む.
Ex.—They called upon him to help them.

(3) **The faithful**—Faithful people.

193. (1) **To judge**—If one judged—If we judged.

(2) **Like that**.—あんなに. (Note.—Like this—こんなに.)

(3) **In reality**—Really.

194. (1) **Degradation**.—品位を貶すこと, 耻辱.

- (2) { **For money to get drunk with.**
—For money with which to get drunk.

(He got drunk with the money.—其金で酔拂った.)

- (3) { **To have asked**... would have wounded his pride.
—If he had asked..., it would have wounded his pride.

(4) **To wound one's pride**.—自尊心を傷つく.

{ **What would I not give!**—"I would give anything

195. (1) { の意を強く云へるもの.
Ex.—What would I not give to see you happy!

(2) **Give**.—斯かる際は「差出す」「犠牲にする」意.

(3) **To go to the concert**—If I could go to the concert.

196. You would do well to apologize¹ to him for the blunder.²

1. Make an apology. 2. Foolish mistake.

197. From regard¹ for his memory,² his friends would have done well to lend no countenance³ to such puerile⁴ adulation.⁵ H.

1. Respect. 2. Repute after death. 3. Support.
4. Boyish. 5. Flattery.

【 4 】

198. Small faults indulged let in greater.

Proverb.

199. There are some weak-looking ones among them, but, taken one with another, they will be an even¹ lot,² I think. E. S. T.

1. Uniform in quality.
2. Set of articles of the same kind.

200. The minutest¹ animal, examined attentively, affords² a thousand wonders. Swinton.

1. Smallest. 2. Presents; gives.

201. An honest man would have no hesitation¹ in refusing² the offer. Dixon.

1. Act of hesitating. 2. Declining.

196. To apologize to him=If you apologized to him.

197. (1) Memory.—遺名; 死後の名譽.

- (2) { To lend no countenance.
=If they had lent no countenance.

(3) To lend countenance to.—...を嘉(ヨ)みす.

(4) Puerile adulation.—子供じみた追従.

【 4 】

198-200 次の“trained”の如く Past Participle を以て Condition (条件)を述べたる例を示す.

- { A dog, trained carefully, will prove a good servant.
=A dog, if it is trained carefully, will prove, etc.

198. (1) Indulged=If they are indulged.

- (1) Let in.—生ぜしむ. (3) Greater=Greater faults.

199. (1) Taken one with another=If they are taken one with another.

- (2) Even lot.—揃ひの口(商品の), 一様(ひと)の口.

200. (1) The minutest animal=Even the minutest animal.

- (2) Examined attentively=If they are examined, etc.

201-203 次の“honest”の如く Condition(条件)が Adjective に存する例を示す.

- { A timid man would not say so.
=If the man were timid, he would not say so.
=If it were a timid man, he would not say so.

{ An honest man would have, etc.

201. { =If it were an honest man, he would have, etc.

202. *A man of weaker nerve*¹ would have dropped² authorship.³ S. H.

1. Energy or vigor. 2. Left off.
3. The occupation of an author or writer.

203. *Another step* would have dashed him to pieces on the pavement¹ below. M. R.

1. Street paved or covered with stones.

204. *His death* will be a great loss to the community.¹ Dixon.

1. The public; society.

205. *The very possession of wealth* might have proved¹ an obstacle² greater even than the humble means³ to which they were born. S. H.

1. Turned out to be. 2. Hindrance.
3. Pecuniary resources; property.

206. *Leave off* sir, *or* I will cane¹ you again. Oxford Dictionary.

1. Strike with a cane.

207. In the grand march of a noble life, one paltriness¹ after another must disappear, *or* you have lost your chance. S. C.

1. Quality of being paltry or mean.

202. { *A man of weaker nerve* would have dropped, etc.
=If it had been a man of weaker nerve, he would, etc.

203. { *Another step* would have dashed him, etc.
=If he had taken another step, it would have, etc.

204, 205 次の“a soldier”の如く Noun 又は Noun-phrase を以て Condition (条件) を述べたる例を示す。

{ *A soldier* would have acted differently.
=If it had been a soldier, he would have acted, etc.

204. *His death* will, etc. =If he dies, it will be, etc.

205. (1) { *The possession of wealth* might have proved, etc.
=If they had possessed wealth, it might have, etc.

(2) *The very possession*. 一次の例を見て悟るべし。

{ *His very honesty* was the cause of his dismissal.
彼の正直なるは却て其免職の原因となれり。

(3) *Humble means*. 一賤しき資力; 貧しき身代。

(4) *To which they were born*. —“born to” は「云々の身に生まる」。 (They were born to humble means.)

206—209 次の“else”の如く Conjunction を以て Condition (条件) を述ぶる例を示す。

You must avoid them by all means. *Else* (=If you do not do so), you will have care and trouble.

206. (1) *Leave off*. 一止める. (2) *Sir*. 一こらッ (叱咤の語)

(3) *Or*. =If you do not leave off.

Imperative Verb の次に“and”あれば然らばの意となり (181, 182, 183 参照), “or”あれば然らざればの意となる。

a. *Leave off, sir, and* I will not cane you again.

b. *Leave off, sir, or* I will cane you again.

此“or”を“else”又は“otherwise”に換ふるも亦同じ。

207. (1) *Paltriness*. 一卑劣. (2) *Chance*. 一機會.

208. He has thus enabled¹ those who must otherwise have taken his merits on trust² to judge for themselves. Macaulay.

1. Made able. 2. Credit.

209. The thrill¹ of natural pride which such recognition² of my physical³ powers would otherwise have given me was quelled⁴ by a something in the tone in which she spoke. Ayl.

1. Thrilling sensation. 2. Act of recognizing.
3. Bodily. 4. Put down; suppressed.

§ 2.—Concession.

[1]

210. Hero as he was, a tremor¹ passed through him. Dixon.

1. Trembling.

211. Good a man as he is, he wants¹ stability² of character. E. S. T.

1. Lacks; is without. 2. Firmness.

212. Poor as the family were, Sam Johnson had as much pride as any nobleman's son in England. B. S.

208. (1) Enabled.—得しめたり。“to judge”へ續く。“enabled those people to judge for themselves.”

(2) Otherwise=Else.—“thus enabled”に對して云ふ。

(3) Take on trust.—別に詮索せずして信ずる。
Ex.—I took his word on trust.

(4) For oneself.—自分で。(Ex.—Read it for yourself.)

209. (1) Thrill.—ぞっとすること(嬉しさ、恐しさの感じ)。

(2) Recognition.—認知。(3) Physical powers.—體力。

(4) Was quelled.—鎮められた。
 (“Thrill”の Predicate Verb なり。)

(5) Otherwise.—“was quelled by a something”に對して其事が無かつたならばと云へるなり。

(6) A something.—名状すべからざる趣、一種の様子。

§ 2.—[1]

210—218 次の例の如く“as”の前に眼目の語を置きて“though...”に均しく Concession (讓歩)の意義を述ぶる例を示す。

Poor as he is, he is quite honest.

=Though he is poor, he is quite honest.

Note.—但し上の如き“as”にても“since”(…の故に)の意を示すことあり。全く前後の關係に依る。

(a) Rich as he is, he can't have everything. 雖も。

(b) Rich as he is, he can have anything. 故に。

210, 211 “as”の前に Noun を用ひたる場合を示す。

210. Hero as he was=Though he was a hero.

211. (1) Good a man as he is=Thought he is a good man.

(2) Stability.—確乎たる性質。

212—214 “As”の前に Adjective を用ひたる例を示す。

Poor as the family were=Though the family were, etc.

213. He should have felt that, *great as his public¹ services² had been*, he was not *faultless*.

1. Relating to the public or nation. 2. Labors done.

214. I think it enough that my parents, *such as they were*, never cost me a blush,¹ and their son, *such as he is*, never cost them a tear.

1. Act of blushing; sudden redness in the face.

215. I found it a little difficult to keep pace¹ with my guides, *burdened² as they were*.

1. Rate of walking. 2. Loaded or laden.

216. *Frustrated¹ as his own hopes had been*, Nelson had yet the high satisfaction² of knowing that his judgment had never been more conspicuously³ approved.⁴ (*than this time*)

1. Baffled, made vain. 2. State of being satisfied.
3. Remarkably. 4. Considered all right.

217. *Much as worthy friends add to the happiness and value of life*, we must in the main depend on ourselves.

faultless

213. (1) { Should have felt.—感すべきであった(が、実際は感じなかった).
Ex.—You should have done so by all means.

- (2) Public services.—公けの功勞, 國事上の勳功.

214. (1) It.—“that my parents”より結末に至る迄に對する Anticipative Object なり。(48—50 参照)

- (2) Such as they were.—Though they were such. “such” はあの通り又は此の通りの者の意にて即ちつまらぬものと云ふ意を寓す.

Ex.—I hope you will accept my present, *such as it is*.

- (3) Cost me a blush.—39 の註 (1) 参照. “blush” は赤面.

215, 216 “As” の前に Participle を用ひたる例を示す. 畢竟 Adjective を用ふると同じ理なり.

215. (1) Keep pace with.—...と一緒に歩いて行く, ...に遅れぬやう歩む.

- (2) { Burdened as they were.
=Though they were burdened.

216. (1) Frustrated.—挫折せられて, あだとなつて.

- (2) Had never been more conspicuously approved.
—“than at this time” (此時よりも) を嘲ひ見よ.

- (3) Conspicuously.—著しく, 目立って.

- (4) Approve.—嘉みす.

217, 218 “As” の前に Adverb を用ひたる例を示す.

217. (1) Add to=increase. Ex.—It will add to his fame.

- (2) In the main=on the whole=chiefly.

- (3) Depend on.—...にたよる; ...を恃む.

218. *Firmly as he held the doctrine¹ of human depravity,² he was unable to conceive³ how far from the path of right, even kind and noble natures may be hurried⁴ by the rage⁵ of conflict⁶ and the lust⁷ of dominion.⁸* H.

1. Creed; precept. 2. State of being depraved; wickedness or corruption. 3. Imagine. 4. Driven.
5. Fury; vehemence. 6. Contest or strife.
7. Strong desire. 8. Power; supremacy.

219. She had determined to fit out three vessels for the enterprise,¹ even if she had to pledge² her jewels to raise³ the necessary money.

- L. N. E. R.
1. Bold or difficult undertaking. 2. Put in pawn.
3. Procure.

220. *If nothing is perfect, nothing is so bad as to be without its compensation¹ or its remedy.²* A. P. I. R.

1. Recompense. 2. Cure or relief.

221. They were so insufficiently fed that, if none actually¹ died of starvation,² they were so reduced³ as to fall a ready prey to exposure⁴ and disease. G. G.

1. Really. 2. State of being starved; destitution.
3. Weakened. 4. State of being exposed to the sun or the weather.

218. (1) Firmly as he held=Though he held.
(2) Doctrine.—學說, 教義. (3) Depravity.—墮落.
(4) Was unable to conceive=Was not able to conceive =could not conceive.—“Conceive.”—想像す.
(5) How far...lust of dominion.—“Conceive”の Object.
(6) How far.—“May be hurried”に對する Adverbial Modifier なり. 畢竟“how far”を“very far”に改むれば次の如くなるべき文なり:—
He was unable to conceive that even kind and noble natures may be hurried very far from the path of right by the rage, etc.
(7) Kind and noble natures=men of kind and noble nature. {311の註(2)参照}
(8) Hurried.—“Hurry”(急がす; せき立てる)の過去分詞.
(9) Rage.—猛烈, 激烈. (10) Conflict.—衝突, 争闘.

219—221 次の如く“if”を以て讓歩的意義を述ぶる例を示す.

If he is rich, he is ignorant. (よしや金持にしても)
=Though he may be rich, he is ignorant.

219. (1) Fit out.—繕装する. (2) Enterprise.—企業, 事業.
(3) Has to pledge.—質に入れねばならぬ.
(4) Raise money.—金子を調達する.
220. (1) Compensation.—補ひ. (2) Remedy.—救済の方法.
221. (1) Insufficiently=Not sufficiently.
(2) Fed.—“feed”の過去分詞. (3) Starvation.—飢餓.
(4) Ex.—You will fall (=become) sick if you do so.
(5) Fall a ready prey=readily (=easily) fall a prey.
(6) Prey to exposure and disease.—“exposure”と“disease”とに取っての“prey”(えじき).
(7) Exposure.—風雨に曝さること.

【 2 】

222. *No matter how great a man may be, his intellectual¹ pride is always offensive.²* T. D. G.

1. Relating to intellect. 2. Causing offence; displeasing or disagreeable.

223. *Now that you have gone so far, it will be not easy for you to get off, no matter what excuse you may try.*

224. *Few in public affairs act from a mere view of the good of their countries, whatever they may pretend.¹* *

1. Profess.

225. *Again the miserable¹ English people were involved² in war, from which they could never derive³ advantage, whoever was victorious.*

1. Wretched; unhappy. 2. Entangled.
3. Receive; get.

226. *Whoever had been made to deal with the situation,¹ this failure could not have been avoided.²* E. S. T.

1. Critical or complicated circumstances, especially in political affairs. 2. Escaped; shunned.

【 2 】

222, 223 次の如く “no matter” に疑問題を添へて Concession (譲歩) の意を述ぶる例を示す。

- (a) *No matter who he is.* 彼は誰であるにせよ。
(b) *No matter what you will say.* 君が何と言はうとも。
(c) *No matter where it may be.* 其が何處にあらとも。

222. (1) Intellectual.—智力上の。

(2) Offensive.—氣障 (キザ) な; 人の癢に觸れる。

223. (1) *Now that* = Since.—...である以上は, ...であるからには。

(2) *Get off.*—50 の註 (2) 参照。

224—226 “Whoever,” “whatever” の如き Compound Relative Pronoun を以て Concession (譲歩) の意を述ぶるもの示す。

- Whatever you may say, they won't believe you.*
= *No matter what you may say, they won't, etc.*

224. (1) *Few* = Few men. (2) *Public affairs.*—公事, 國事。

(3) *From a mere view* = merely from a view.

(4) *Good* = 利益, 爲め。

(5) *Whatever they may pretend.*

= *No matter what they may pretend.*

225. (1) *Be involved.*—陥る, 卷添へになる。(involve.—おとし入れ, 卷添へにする。)

(2) *Whoever was victorious* = *No matter who was, etc.*

226. (1) *Had been made to deal.*—Deal せしめられたり。

- They made him deal with the situation.*
= *He was made to deal with the situation.*

(2) *Deal with.*—...を捌く, 處置す。

(3) *The situation.*—時局。

227. We should never despise any person, *however humble his condition may be.* *

228. No allurements,¹ *however tempting² they may be,* should lead³ us to break faith with a friend. Dixon.

1. Things that allure or tempt; temptations.
2. Attractive; alluring. 3. Induce.

229. *However much he may have suffered in his last cruise,¹ he is always ready to join a new expedition;² and the more adventurous³ its nature, the more attractive⁴ is it to his vagrant⁵ spirit.* *

1. Voyage. 2. Journey or voyage for some definite purpose. 3. Bold and risky. 4. Attracting; pleasing.
5. Fond of going from place to place.

【 3 】

230. I will study as of old, *come what will,* if you will only love me once more, my poor father! S. F. C.

231. *Do what he could,* the king could neither soothe¹ nor quell² the nation as he wished. C. H. O. E.

1. Calm or appease. 2. Suppress; put down.

227-229 “However” に Adjective 又は Adverb を添へて Concession (譲歩) を述ぶる例を示す。

{ Such a man is despised, *however rich he may be.*
= Such a man is despised, *no matter how rich he may be.*

227. (1) Despise.—輕蔑す。 (2) Condition.—境遇。

228. (1) Allurement.—誘惑。

(2) Tempting.—心を迷はす所の、惚々(ホレホレ)さする。

{ Lead us to break.—Break するに至らしむ。

(3) Ex.—His success led him to live an idle life.

229. (1) Cruise.—巡洋, 航海。 (Note.—Cruiser.—巡洋艦)

(2) Expedition.—遠征, 遠征隊。

(3) Adventurous.—“adventure” の Adjective。

(4) Vagrant.—放浪的の, 流浪的の。

【 3 】

230-241 凡て Imperative Verb (命令動詞) を以て Concession (譲歩) を述ぶる例を示す。

230-233 Imperative Verb に Interrogative Pronoun を加へて Concession を述ぶる例を示す。

{ Be the work what it may, always do your best.
= Whatever the work may be, always do your best.
= No matter what the work may be, always do, etc.

230. (1) Of old.—以前。 (Note.—Of late.—近頃)。

(2) Come what will=Whatever will come.

(3) If you will only.—“if” の後の “will” は意志を示す。

(4) Only.—168 の註 (2) 参照。

231. (1) Do what he could=Whatever he could do.

(2) Soothe.—宥める, 賑(ス)かす。 (3) Quell.—威壓す。

232. Whatever was to be done, *let the danger be what it might*, the captain's nephew was always foremost. L. R.

233. *Die in what manner I may*, I will die like¹ the son of a brave man. *

1. In the way worthy of.

234. *Look at it how I may*, it does not please me overmuch.¹ E. S. T.

1. Very much.

235. *Cross-question¹ him how they might*, he still stuck² to his original story. E. S. T.

1. Cross-examine. 2. Clung; adhered.

236. *Be that as it may*, it was but a year ago that you called me many bad names. M. R.

237. *Reason the matter as we may*, man is a selfish being after all. *

238. Nor should I speak of this process¹ of education *as past* for any one, *be he as old as he may*. Huxley.

1. Course; method; way.

239. *Be as zealous¹ as he may* and do what he will, he is always misunderstood.² E. S. T.

1. Earnest. 2. Understood wrongly.

232. (1) Let the danger be what it might.

☞ { = Be the danger what it might.
= Whatever the danger might be.
= No matter what the danger might be.

(2) Foremost.—真先の, 先頭の.

233. (1) { Die in what manner I may.

☞ { = No matter in what manner I may die.

(2) Like.—...らしく, ...たるに耻ぢぬやう.

234, 235 Imperative Verb に “how” を添へて Concession (譲歩) を述ぶる例を示す.

☞ { Teach him how you may, he will make no progress.
= No matter how hard you may teach him, he will, e'c.

235. (1) Cross-question.—繰返して問ふ, 種々手を換へて詰問す.

(2) Stuck to.—“stick to” (...を固執す) の Past.

236—239 Imperative Verb に “as” を添へて Concession (譲歩) を述ぶる例を示す.

☞ { Conceal it as you may, it will become known at last.
= Though you may conceal it as well as you can, etc.

236. (1) Be that as it may = No matter how that may be = however that may be.

(2) Called one names.—一人に悪名を附けて罵る, 悪口する.

237. The matter.—人間の “Selfish” なりや否やの問題.

238. (1) Nor should I, etc.—且又余は...せじ. “Nor” の爲め

☞ に Auxiliary Verb と Subject と顛倒するを常とす.

Ex.—Nor has he ever helped me.

(2) As past.—過ぎ去りたる物として, 用のなき物として.

(3) Be he as old as he may = However old he may be.

239. Be as zealous as he may = However zealous he, etc.

Do what he will = Whatever he will do.

However wicked a man may be
 210. Let a man be ever so wicked, he dare not openly¹ oppose virtue. E. S. T.

1. Publicly. *公然に 不義 worse*

241. There is somebody or other to follow a fashion, be it ever so foolish. E. S. T.

[4]

242. To do her best, she could not eat as much as at other times. N. R.

243. He urged,¹ further,² that his (=the woodchuck's) skin was of some value, and that, to make the most of him they could, it would not repay³ half the damage⁴ he had already done. U. R.

1. Advocated or argued earnestly. 2. Moreover; also.
 3. Pay back; recompense. 4. Injury or loss.

244. Exhausted¹ as I was, I could go no farther, to save my life.

1. Tired out.

245. To say nothing of dinner, they might give us a cup of tea at all events. E. S. T.

240, 241 Imperative Verb に “ever so” を添へて Concession (讓歩) を述ぶる例を示す。

Let my advice be ever so good, he will not follow it.
 = *However good my advice may be*, he will not, etc.

240. Dare.—敢て...す; ...するを憚らず。(多く否定に用ふ)
 Ex.—He dare not come.—來るを憚る。

241. (1) Fashion.—時様, 流行。(2) Follow.—...に従ふ, 追ふ。

[4]

242—246 次の如く Infinitive (不定法) を以て Concession (讓歩) を述ぶる例を示す。

To say the least, he is selfish.
 = *Even if we say the least*, he is selfish.
 精々に負けして言っても彼は利己的たるを免れぬ。

242. To do her best = Though she did her best or utmost.
 Ex.—To do my utmost, I could not overtake him.

243. (1) Urged.—切論した。(2) Woodchuck.—やまれずみ。
 (3) Of some value.—81 の註特に (d) 参照。

To make the most of him they could.
 (4) = *Even if they made the most of him that they could*.

Make the most of.—精々...を利用する。
 (5) Ex.—We must make the most of our time.

(6) Repay.—償ふ。(7) Damage.—此後に “that” を補へ。

244. (1) Exhausted as I was.—210—214 の Note. 参照。

(2) To save my life = *Even if it were to save my life*.

245. (1) Ex.—You might go. (行けさうなもの)

(2) At all events.—どの道。(Ex.—I will go *at all events*).

infinitive の 1 等 1 等 2 等 3 等
 1 等 2 等

246. In this alone, to say nothing of any others, you have been guilty of felony of the gravest¹ kind, and have, in fact, placed yourself in the full grasp² of the law. T. H.

- 1. Most grave or serious. 2. Fast hold; grip.

247. Possessed of the highest principle, he yet lacked¹ those tender graces² which win the love and confidence³ of children. S. Hales.

- 1. Wanted. 2. Graceful or attractive ways. 3. Full trust.

248. Puzzled¹ now more than ever, he still wished to find out the mystery.² K. R.

- 1. Perplexed. 1. Mysterious matter; secret.

249. Admitting¹ your principle² to be right, how could you put it into practice?

- 1. Granting. 2. Settled rule of action.

250. Speaking from even the winners' point of view, it cannot be a very agreeable result. E. S. T.

mystery
3月14日 3.30 p.m. (7K508+11)
VARIETY OF EXPRESSION 93

- 246. (1) Guilty of.—...を犯す。(Ex.—He is guilty of theft.)
(2) In fact.—Indeed.
(3) Place oneself in.—...の中に身を置く; ...の中に遣入る。
(4) Grasp of the law.—法律の握(ツカ)み; 法網。

247-250 次の如く Participle を以て Concession (讓歩) を述ぶる例を示す。

{ Surrounded on all sides, they yet tried to escape.
= Though they were surrounded..., they yet tried, etc.

Note.—但し Participle は理由を示すにも用ふ。次の (b) を看よ。

{ Blamed for his fault, he yet remained obstinate.
(a) = Though he was blamed for his fault, he yet, etc.
(缺點を非難されても相變らず頑固に構へてゐた)

{ Blamed for his fault, he began to mend his conduct.
(b) = As he was blamed for his fault, he began, etc.
(缺點を非難されたから行爲を改め始めた)

247. (1) { To be possessed of.—...を所有す。
(Ex.—He is possessed of great wealth.)

- (2) Graces.—愛相。 (3) Win.—博す, 得る。
(4) Confidence.—信用, 信賴 (秘密でも明かすほどの)。

248. (1) To be puzzled.—迷ふ。 Puzzle.—迷はす。
(2) { More than ever.—從來よりも更に。
Ex.—He is more diligent than ever.

249. (1) { Admitting your principle to be right.
= Though we may admit your principle to be right.

- (2) Principle.—主義。
(3) Put into practice.—實地に行ふ, 實行す。

250. (1) { Speaking from even, etc.
= Though we may speak from even, etc.

- (2) Point of view.—觀察點。

【5】

251. *It may cost more than that, but it will certainly not cost less.* E. S. R.

252. Why do you consult¹ such a quack?² He *may* kill you, but he certainly *will* not cure you. *Cure* (註2) E. S. T.

1. Be examined by. 2. Ignorant pretender to skill in medicine; mountebank.

253. Bushido as an independent *code*¹ of ethics *may vanish*,² but its power will not *perish*³ from the earth. *

1. System. 2. Disappear. 3. Die away.

254. At last, mounting¹ on the top of the cart, he whispered in the ear of Dominicus, though he *might have shouted aloud*, and no other *mortal*² would have heard him. T. T.

1. Climbing. 2. Human being; man.

255. London seems like a world *of itself*; you *might walk about for a year*, and go into some new street every day. P. U. H.

【5】

251-254 次の如く“May.....will”の構造に於て“May”を以て Concession (讓歩)を述ぶる例を示す。

They *may* fail, but they will certainly not succeed.
失敗することはあっても、成功することは断じてない。

251. (1) *Cost*.—かゝる(金子に云ふ). 39の註(1)参照.
(2) *Less*—Less than that.

252. (1) *Consult*.—...に診察させる. 157の註(2)参照.
(2) *Quack*.—藪医者, 庸醫, 山師.

253. (1) *Bushido*.—武士道. *Code of ethics*
(2) *Code of ethics*.—倫理の法典, 道德律.

254. He *might have shouted aloud*, and no other man would have heard him.—過去に無かりし事實を假定する場合故兩方とも Past Perfect Tense を用ひたるなり。畢竟上掲の 251-253 に於ける“may.....will”の結構に過ぎざるを見るべし。

255, 256 次の如く“May (or might)”を共通にする二個の Predicate Verb の内初めの者を以て Concession (讓歩)を述ぶる例を示す。

Such a student *may study hard* and yet fail.
=Such a student, *though he may study hard*, may yet fail.

255. (1) *Of itself*.—夫だけで.
Ex.—This book is a dictionary *of itself*.
(2) *And go*=and yet go=and yet you will go.

may-「讓歩」の意味

perish
perish

256. A man in these days *may be perfectly respectable*,¹ and yet altogether despicable.² Ch.

1. Of presentable appearance. 2. Contemptible; to be despised.

257. The doctor *would have arrived* too late. S. F. E.

258. It is well and right, indeed, to be courteous¹ and considerate² to every one with whom one is thrown into contact,³ but to choose them as real friends is another matter. P. O. L.

1. Polite. 2. Thoughtful for others. 3. Touch.

259. It is true that not a few men kill themselves by overwork¹; but the proportion of such is small to the number who die from violating² the laws of health. *

1. Working too much. 2. Breaking.

260. True, there has been but one Napoleon; but, on the other hand the Alps that oppose the progress of the average¹ American youth are not as high or dangerous as the summits crossed by the Corsican P. T. F.

1. Of the usual standard; ordinary. 2. Tops.

261. No doubt they are rare, but they happen just sufficiently often to make it necessary to be prepared for them. H. I.

256. (1) In these days = At the present day.

- (a) People no longer use it *in these days*. (今日は)
(b) It was in great fashion *in those days*. (其頃は)

(2) Respectable. 一見苦しからぬ、堂々たる。

(3) And yet. — “be” を此後に補ひ見よ。

{ He would have arrived too late.

257. { = He would have arrived and yet been too late.

{ = Even if he had arrived, it would have been too late.

258—262 次の如く “indeed” 又は其他の同意を表する語を以て一應 Concession (讓歩) を述べ而る後 “but” を以て他方面を述ぶる例を示す。

{ He is indeed uneducated, but he is very sensible.

{ = 成る程無教育ではあるが、併し能く物の分かった人です。

258. (1) It is well. — “It” は “to be courteous.....into contact” に對する Anticipative Subject.

(2) To be thrown into contact with, — ... と接するに至る; ... と付き合ふ様になる。

Ex. — I was thrown into contact with some artists there.

(3) Another matter = another question = a different thing.

259. (1) Not a few = many. (2) Overwork. 一過勞。

(3) The proportion of such is small to the number. — “to” は “proportion” へ續く。 “The proportion of such to the number...is small.”

(4) Violate. 一犯す、破る。

260. (1) On the other hand. 一又一方では。

(2) The Corsican. — Napoleon はコルシカの生れなりしが故に云ふ。

261. (1) Sufficiently often to make = often enough to make = so often as to make.

(2) It. — “to be prepared for them” に對する Anticipative Object. (46—49 参照)

262. To be sure he looks kind and obliging, but I can't help thinking there is something unpleasant in his smiles.

263. His forces,¹ by the lowest calculation, consisted² of one hundred and fifty thousand men, of which ten thousand were cavalry.³ F. G. E.

1. Troops. 2. Were composed.
3. Horse-soldiers.

264. I am resolved¹ to make the trial.² At the worst, I shall have only to lose a month's income.

1. Determined. 2. Experiment.

265. The most highly-polished¹ person may be thoroughly depraved² in heart. Ch.

1. Cultured, refined. 2. Made bad; corrupted.

266. Whether the young adventurer when once shipped¹ off, made a fortune or died of a liver complaint,² he equally ceased³ to be a burden to anybody. Macalmon, Live (Living) 78. C.

1. Sent by ship. 2. Disease. 3. Come to an end.

262. (1) Obliging.—懇懃なる。
(2) Can't help thinking.—考へざるを得ず。646 (1) 参照。

【6】

263—265 次の如く Superlative Degree の Adjective を含める Phrase によりて Concession (讓歩) を述ぶる例を示す。

At the best calculation I have only a week left.
いくら最良目(ヒイキメ)に勘定してももう一週間しか云々。
即ち斯かる場合には“Even”があるやうに見て解するを宜しとす。

263. Consisted of.—...より成れり。Twenty-one

- (a) Our Army consists of nineteen Divisions.
我陸軍は十九師團より成る。(有形的)
(b) Virtue consists in being unselfish.
徳は私慾無きに存す。(無形的)

264. (1) Make the trial.—試めしなやる; 實驗をする。
(2) At the worst.—いくらわるくても; 罷りまちがっても。
(3) Have only+infinitive.—...さへすれば宜し。

265. Polished.—a. 磨(ミガ)かれたる。b. 修養の出来たる。

266—269 次の如く “Whether...or” (或は “or” のみ) を以て Concession (讓歩) を述ぶる例を示す。

Whether it is easy or not, I won't put my hand to such a task.
容易くあらうがあるまいが僕は左様な事に着手したくない。

266. (1) When once shipped off=When he was one etc.
(2) Ship off.—船に積んで出す。(此青年が一家の人々に厄介視せられしを示す)
(3) Make a fortune.—財産を造る。
(4) Burden.—荷厄介, 厄介。

267. In the decline¹ of life, shame and grief are of short duration²: *whether it be that we bear easily what we have borne long; or that, finding ourselves in age less regarded,³ we less regard others.*

Johnson.

1. Gradual decay. 2. Continuance.
3. Given heed; taken notice of.

268. *Official or no official, he has no business¹ to speak so rudely.*

E. S. T.

1. Right.

269. I do not say a proverb is amiss¹ when aptly² and seasonably³ applied: but to be forever discharging them, *right or wrong, hit or miss, renders⁴ conversation insipid⁵ and vulgar.⁶*

Don quixote.

1. Wrong; out of place. 2. Fitly; suitably.
3. In good season. 4. Makes. 5. Tasteless; dull.
6. Low; coarse.

§ 3.—Rhetorical Question.

270. *Can I claim¹ to be worthy² of the good opinion³ of others when I have rather a bad opinion of myself?*

G. M.

1. Maintain. 2. Deserving. 3. Estimate.

267. (1) Decline.—老衰. (2) Of short duration.—81の註参照.

(3) Whether it be that=Whether it is because.

(4) Borne.—“bear”(堪ふ, 忍ぶ)の過去分詞.

(4) Less regarded=Less regarded than in youth.

此句は“finding”に對する Objective Complement なり.

268. (1) { Official or no official.
=Whether he is official or no official.

(2) { Business.—權利(但し必ず Infinitive を伴ふ).

(2) { Ex.—You have no business to do so.

269. (1) { When aptly and seasonably applied.
=When it is applied aptly and seasonably.

(2) Discharge.—發射する。(諺を引くことを謂ふ)

(3) Renders.—此 Verb の Subject は “to be discharging” なり.

§ 3

270—281 次の文に於けるが如く疑を人に質す目的に非ずして單に自家の所説を強めんがために疑問の形式を用ひたる例を示す.

{ How can a child resist a man?

{ =A child can never resist a man.

270. (1) Can I claim...?=I can never claim.

(2) Claim.—主張す.

{ Worthy of.—...を受くるに値す.

(3) { Ex.—His diligence is worthy of praise.

(4) Opinion.—茲は説に非ず, 善惡の評なり.

✓ 271. *Have they time to know what they are, and what they should be, whose whole thoughts are in the next lease,¹ or the last price of stocks²?*

A. P.

1. Right to the use of land or houses on paying of rent; written agreement giving this right.
2. Shares of a public debt.

✓ 272. *Have you received ^{生命の} the gift of life in this progressive age, wherein¹ all the experience of the past is garnered² for your inspiration,³ merely that you may increase by one the sum total⁴ of purely animal existence⁵?*

P. T. T. F.

1. In which.
2. Stored; deposited.
3. Divine or superior exciting influence.
4. Whole.
5. Life.

273. *Would Brown have been a happier man had he been forced into these holy orders¹ for which he never felt the least vocation²?*

Dixon.

1. Status of clergyman.
2. Divine call; sense of fitness.

274. *What story are our boys likely to be more interested in than such a moving¹ one as Gordon's?*

G. G.

1. Affecting; touching.

271. (1) { Have they time to know...?
=They cannot have time to know...

(2) What they are.—現状を謂ふ。

(3) What they should be.—到達すべき理想境を謂ふ。

(4) Should be.—Ought to become.

(5) Whose.—“Have they time”の“they”を受く。

(6) Lease.—土地(又は家屋)の賃貸。

272. (1) Gift of life.—生命てふ賜物。(2) Progressive.—進歩的。

{ For your inspiration=For the sake of inspiring you.

(3) Inspire.—感激せしむ, 鼓吹す, 靈感を授く。

{ Inspiration.—鼓舞, 靈感。

(4) Merely that=Only in order that.

{ By one.—一個だけ, “by”は差額を示す。

(5) Ex.—I increased their marks by ten. (十點宛増してやった)

273. (1) Had he been forced=If he had been forced.

(2) Holy orders.—僧職。

(3) The least vocation.—“Even”を補へ。

{ Ex.—He felt no vocation for literature.

(4) 彼は文學を自己の天職(自己に適當)とは思わざりき。

274. (1) What story.—“in”のObjectなり。

(2) { “Likely+infinitive.”—...しさう。

{ Ex.—He is likely to come.

(3) Moving one.—人心を感動せしむる話, 憐れな話。

(4) 全文を改むれば:—Our boys are not likely to be more interested in any other story than in Gordon's.—Our boys are likely to be most interested in the story of Gordon.

275. "Wanted, an active, intelligent¹ boy, of good habits." We often read such an advertisement², but *what boy can say he fully answers³ the description⁴?*

P. T. T. F. *

1. Having a high degree of understanding.
2. A public notice in a newspaper or periodical.
3. Fits; corresponds to.
4. Account; statement.

276. *Who would have thought that the child I took, as it were, out of the street, and brought up as my own, could have been guilty¹ of such ingratitude²?*

U. R.

1. Criminal.
2. Ungratefulness.

277. *Which of us would not exchange¹ his life of labour and trouble with that of the birds of the air, to whom the whole world is a life of joy?*

A. P.

1. Give in place of another.

278. If there is so much difference between one European tongue¹ and another, *how much more must there be between a European language and the Japanese?*

1. Language.

275. (1) **Wanted.**—何か入用のものを廣告する文面に於て劈頭第一に現はるゝ常用語なり。「次の如きもの入用なり」("is wanted")の意。

(2) **Intelligent.**—聰明なる。(3) **Advertisement.**—廣告。

(4) **What boy can say...**—No boy can say...

(5) **Answer.**—...に一致す, ...に合ふ。

Note.—但し此意義に於ては本文の如く他動詞とするも或は自動詞として"to"を用ふるも孰れにても可なり。

{ No boy will answer to such a description.
=No boy will answer such a description.

(6) **Description.**—説明書; 人相書。(即ち茲にては往文)

276. (1) { **Who would have thought...**
=Nobody would have thought.

(2) **The child I took**—The child whom I took.

(3) **As it were.**—云はゞ, 言ってみれば。

(4) **Out of the street.**—"took"へ續く。「街路から取った」とは路頭に迷ひ又は捨てゝあつたのを拾ひ上げた」と云ふ意。

(5) { **Brought up.**—"bring up" (育て上げる)の變化。
Ex.—He was tenderly brought up by his aunt.

(6) **Guilty of.**—...の罪を犯す。("guilty"はAdj.)

277. (1) { **Which of us would not exchange his life.**
=Every one of us would exchange his life.

(2) **That of the birds**—the life of the birds.

(3) **Whom.**—"the birds"を受く。

278. (1) **How much more**—How much more difference.

(2) { **How much more must there be...?**
=There must be far more difference...

279. If a slave like Fred Douglas can elevate¹ himself into an orator,² editor, statesman, *what ought the poorest white boy to do*, who is rich in opportunities compared with Douglas, who did not even own³ his body? P. T. T. F.

1. Raise. 2. Public speaker. 3. Possess.

280. *What a noble story of patient, laborious¹ investigation² does not that marvelous³ machine tell of!* S.H.

1. Research. 2. Hard-working. 3. Astonishing.

281. *What was not their surprise and joy on finding him safe and sound, whom they had given up for dead!*

§ 4.—Figurative Expression.

282. Saladin was a fox in the council,¹ a lion in the field.² Quackenbos.

1. Meeting for considering or advising plans.
2. Battlefield.

283. Time had left his footprints¹ on her brow. Ibid.

1. Marks or prints of a foot.

279. (1) *What ought the poorest white boy to do?*
=Even the poorest white boy ought to elevate himself into something much higher than Douglas.
(2) *Compared with Douglas.*
=When he is compared with Douglas.

280. (1) *What a noble story does not that machine tell of!*

本文は次の如く普通の Exclamative Sentence と Rhetorical Question とを合したる構造なり。

- a. *What a noble story that machine tells of!*
b. *Does not that machine tell of a noble story?*

(2) *Investigation.*—研究. (3) *Tell of*—Speak of.

281. (1) *What was not their surprise and joy!*
=Their surprise and joy was very great.

(2) *Give up.*—あきらめる; 放棄す.

Ex.—I gave it up for lost.
(無くなったものとあきらめた.)

(3) *For dead.*—死んだものとして.

§ 4

282—293 次に示すが如く “like” “as” 等の語を用ひずして暗に比喻の意を寓する例を示す。

He was a devil; she an angel.
=He was like a devil; she like an angel.
=He was as bad as a devil; she as good as an angel.

282. (1) *A fox*—As shrewd as a fox. (shrewd=sharp)

(2) *Council.*—會議. (3) *A lion*—As brave as a lion.

283. (1) *His.*—“its” と云はずして “his” と云へるは “Time” を人に擬したる所謂 Personification (擬人法) なればなり。

(2) *Footprints.*—Time's footprints=Wrinkles (皺).

284. Art is not *the bread* indeed, but it is *the wine of life*.
Jean Paul.

285. Man is the will, woman the sentiment.¹
In this *ship of humanity*,² Will is *the rudder*,³
and Sentiment *the sail*; when woman *affects*⁴ to
steer,⁵ the rudder is only a *masked*⁶ sail. Emerson.

1. Feeling. 2. Human race. 3. Means by which
the ship is guided. 4. Pretends. 5. Direct the
course of the ship. 6. Disguised.

286. *On the whole*, it is not good that human
nature *should have the road of life made too easy*.
S. H.

287. Every one should have some moral aim,¹
and take the *helm*² of his own life, and *steer*³
instead of drifting.⁴ S. H.

1. Purpose. 2. Means by which the ship is guided.
3. Direct one's course in some specified direction.
4. Being driven by currents.

288. Where men or nations have broken
down, it will almost *invariably*¹ be found that
neglect of little things was *the rock on which*
they split.² S. H.

1. Always. 2. Were broken into parts.

284. (1) *The bread*.—次行の“of life”へ續く、必要缺く可から
ざる物の例として擧ぐ。

(2) *Indeed, ... but*.—258—262 の説明参照。

(3) *The wine*.—興味、趣味を興ふる物の例として擧ぐ。

285. (1) *Will*.—意志. (2) *Sentiment*.—感情。

(3) *This ship of humanity*.—“The Empire of Japan”
と云ふ“of”に同じ。

(4) *Humanity*.—人間. (5) *Rudder*.—舵。

(6) *Affects*.—Infinitive の前に在れば云々せんと装ふ、又は
生じひに云々す。

(5) *Steer*.—舵を取る、船の方向を定む。

(6) *Masked sail*.—假面を被(カブ)せられたる sail.

{ A hero is often but a *masked coward*.

Ex. 豪傑も往々假面をかぶりたる怯者に過ぎず。

{ (豪傑も其實怯者に過ぎざること多し.)

286. (1) *On the whole*=in the main.—大體に於ては。

(2) *Human nature*.—品性修養の觀察點より云へるが故に
“men” “people” 等の語を用ひずして“human
nature” と云へるなり。

(3) *Have the road made easy*.—道を平坦にして貰ふ。

287. (1) *Should have*=Ought to have.

(2) *Take the helm of his own life*.—一身を暗に船に譬へ
たるを見るべし。

(3) *Helm*.—舵機, 舵. = rudder

(4) *Drifting*.—押し流さるゝこと; 漂流すること。

288. (1) *Where*.—...の場合には; ...の際には。

Ex.—Where there is a will, there is a way.

(2) *Break down*.—Fail utterly.—挫折する。

(3) *Neglect of little things*.—小事を等閑にすること。

170 の註 (1) 参照。

289. Among the world's greatest heroes and benefactors¹ are many others whose cradles were rocked² by want³ in lowly⁴ cottages. P. T. T. F.

1. Those who gave benefits. 2. Moved gently to and fro. 3. Poverty. 4. Humble.

290. We may count by hundreds great men who were cradled¹ in the lap of penury,² and received their first lessons in the school of affliction.³ U. R.

1. Rocked in cradles; nurtured. 2. Poverty. 3. Misery; distress.

291. Genius is always impatient of its harness¹; its wild blood makes it hard to train. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

1. Equipments.

292. But no cloud could overcast¹ the dawn of so much genius and so much ambition. H.

1. Cover with gloom.

293. The storms of adversity¹ rouse² the faculties³ and excite the invention, prudence, skill, and fortitude⁴ of the voyager. U. R.

1. Stir up. 2. Misfortune. 3. Mental powers. 4. Courage in adversity.

289. (1) Benefactor. 一恩人.
(2) Many others. 一既に幾人かを擧げたる後の文句と知るべし。
(3) Cradle. 一搖籃(ユリカゴ). (4) Rock. 一搖(ユス)り動かす。

290. (1) By hundreds. 一何百と。
("by tens" "by thousands" も義同じ)

Ex. 一They were killed by thousands. (何千となく)

(2) Were cradled. 一搖籃で搖すられた。

(3) Lap. 一膝。

(a) "Knee" は單に人體の膝の關節部を謂ふ。

(b) "Lap" は坐したる時の腰より膝頭迄の所を衣裳と共に引括めての稱にして特に子供を抱く所としての意に用ふる事多し。

291. (1) Impatient of. 一...を堪忍し切れぬ、堪へ難く思ふ。

(a) I am impatient for his answer. 切望す、待焦がれる。

(b) I am impatient of his stupidity. 堪忍できぬ。

(2) Its harness. 一天才を暗に馬に比したるなり。

(3) Its wild blood. 一之を Subject にしたる所は 1-10 の諸題に類するを看よ。

Its wild blood makes it hard to train.

=It is hard to train on account of its wild blood.

(4) It. 一"Genius" を指す。

(5) Hard to train = Hard to be trained. 次の例も同じ。

He is hard to please. (機嫌の取りにくき)

His speech was hard to understand. (了解しにくき)

292. (1) Overcast. 一曇らせる。

(2) Dawn. 一曙光。(幼時の様子の批評故に云ふ。)

293. (1) Adversity. 一逆境, 不運. (2) Rouse. 一振興す。

(3) Faculty. 一能力. (4) Invention. 一工夫, 創意。

(5) Prudence. 一用心. (6) Voyager. 一不運の人を指す。

PART III.
PECULIAR CONSTRUCTION.

§ 1.—Ellipsis.

[1]

✓294. Experience keeps a dear¹ school, but fools will learn in *no other*. Franklin.

1. Requiring a high tuition-fee.

✓295. “Ah! you don't know how many things passed hotly and wildly in my mind when I expected every moment that *the next* would see me dead.” T. H.

✓296. The king was no sooner dead, than *all the plans and schemes*¹ he had labored at so long, and *lied so much for*, *crumbled*² away like a hollow³ *heap* of sand. C.H.O.E.

1. Artful design. 2. Break or fall into pieces.
3. Having a hole inside.

✓297. There is *nothing he cannot do a little of* and yet *nothing he can do thoroughly*¹; he is *jack of all trades* and *master*² of none. E. S. T.

1. Completely. 2. Skil'ed workman.

§ 1.—[1]

294, 295 Noun を省略したる例を示す, 但し省略せる Noun は既に一たび出で、明かなるものたるを要す。

{ Addison's style is better than Macaulay's.
= Addison's style is better than Macaulay's style.

294. (1) Experience keeps a dear school.—“Experience”の擬人法。

- (2) A dear school.—授業料の高き學校。
(3) Fools will learn.—“will”は意志を含む。
(4) No other=No other school.

295. (1) Wildly.—取り止めもなく。

- (2) The next—The next moment.
(3) The next moment would see me dead.—97 参照。

296—299 Relative Pronoun を省略したる例を示す。

296. (1) Plan, scheme.—“Plan”は計畫。“scheme”は特に詭計, 奸策を云ふ。

{ He had labored at so long and lied so much for.
(2) =At which he had labored so long and for which he had lied so much.

(3) Crumble.—くづれる。 (4) Hollow.—中空の。

297. (1) { Nothing he cannot do a little of.
=Nothing of which he cannot do a little.

(2) Jack of all trades.—よろづ屋; 何でも屋。

(3) Master.—名人, 達人, 上手。

(4) None=No trade.

✓298. In the second place we must be very careful not to spend even a penny for *anything we can well do without*. L. R.

✓299. At night, when there is only a little light, she opens her eyes very wide, so ~~that~~ *all the light there is* may get into them. L. R.

300. I'll ~~lay~~ *my life the thing is blue*. L. R.

1. Put down as *wager*; bet.

✓301. It is generally the idle who *complain* they cannot find time to do that which they fancy² they wish. S. H.

1. Express dissatisfaction. 2. Imagine.

✓302. It was thought that the hall would be crowded at the lecture, but there was *room and*

~~to spare~~. K. D.

303. I did not move a muscle, but stood lost in a dream of wonder at her amazing² loveliness. Ayl.

1. Absorbed. 2. Astonishing.

298. (1) ~~In the second place~~—Secondly.—第二には。(事柄を
列挙するに云ふ)
Ex.—In the first place—First or firstly.—第一に。

(2) Anything we can do without.
=Anything that we can do without.—“that” は
“without” の Object.

299. (1) So that—In order that.
(2) All the light there is—All the light that there is.
Nominative Case の Relative Pronoun の省略せらるゝ
は斯の如く “there is” の伴ふ場合に限る。

300, 301 Conjunction の “that” を省略したる例を示す。

300. (1) Lay.—賭(カ)ける。
(2) 全文は “I'll lay my life that the thing is blue.” なり。

301. (1) It.—“who complain” 云々を指す。
(2) Complain they cannot—Complain that they cannot.
(3) They fancy they wish—They fancy that they wish.
Relative Pronoun の後に上記の如き文句ある時には
Conjunction “that” を略するを通常とす。
Ex.—That was the thing that I think (that) he wanted.

302. Room and to spare.—有り餘る空地。
斯る句は Noun に “enough” を添へ “and” の次に
Noun を繰返して見るべし。即ち：—

“Room and to spare”=Room enough and room to spare.

(a. We had time and to spare.
Ex. b. He has money and to spare.

303—307 “Even” を略したる場合を示す。263—265 に既に
示したる處に同じ。

303. (1) A muscle—Even a muscle.—筋一つも。
(2) Lost in a dream.—夢心地に陥りて、夢心地になりて。

29.58
 304. The boy who played truant¹ at school did not care a fig² for the reprimand³ which the teacher gave him.

K. D.

1. One who absents himself from his work.
2. Anything valueless. 3. Rebuke.

305. Dictionaries are like watches: *the worst is better than none, and the best cannot be expected to go quite true.*

Johnson.

306. *The meanest beggar was at liberty to sit down and eat his fill.*

P. U. H.

1. Full supply of food; as much as satisfies him.

[2]

307. Courage in excess¹ becomes foolhardiness,² affection weakness, thriftiness³ avarice.⁴

U. O. L.

1. Too great a degree. 2. Foolish courage.
3. Thrift; frugality. 4. Greed of gain.

308. *No idleness, no laziness, no procrastination*¹: never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.

Chesterfield.

1. Act of putting off from day to day; delay.

304. (1) Play.—...の行爲を演ず。 (2) Truant.—無断欠席者。
 (3) Play truant.—ずるける, 無断缺席する。

Note.—“Play”の次に“truant”を用ふる時は Article を略すれど他の Noun の時は然らず。

- a. Play the man, my boy. (男らしくせよ)
- b. Don't play the fool. (馬鹿なことをするな)

(4) A fig=Even a fig.—“fig”は無花果(イチジク)なれど 価値なき物と云ふ意に用ふ。

(5) Reprimand.—譴責。

305. The worst=Even the worst. “the best”も同様なり。

306. (1) The meanest beggar=Even the meanest beggar.

(2) At liberty=Free. (3) His fill.—自己の満足するだけ。

[2]

307—312 次の例に於ける如く Verb を略したる例を示す。

- I taught him, and he my brother.
- =I taught him, and he taught my brother.

307. (1) Excess.—過度。 (2) Foolhardiness.—猪勇, 蠻勇。

Affection weakness.

(3) =Affection in excess becomes weakness.

(4) Thriftiness.—儉約。 (5) Avarice.—貪慾。

No idleness, no laziness, no procrastination.

308. (1) =Let there be no idleness, no laziness, no procrastination.

(2) Idleness, laziness.—“idle”は用務をせざるを謂ひ。

“lazy”は用務遊戯執れにしても氣乗りせざるを謂ふ。

(3) Put off=Postpone. (4) What=That which.

309. *An ignorant sailor from Genoa in the right, and all our learned doctors and philosophers in the wrong? Nonsense!* U. R.

310. *Evil to him who evil thinks!* Proverb.

311. *All honor to those great hearts, who, from their high station, send down bounty to the widow, and to the fatherless child.* N. R.

1. A gift. 2. Without the father.

312. The pressure was such as left him no choice except to commit great wrongs, or to resign¹ his post,² and with that all his hopes of fortune and distinction. H.

1. Give up. 2. Position of trust.

313. He crowded more into those fifty years of his than most men would or could, in twenty times the number. G. G.

314. Wrongs¹ are often forgiven, but contempt² never is; our pride remembers it forever. Chesterfield.

1. Injuries received at others' hands. 2. Scorn.

315. Did you abandon the dispute, so would he, I think. E. S. T.

309. (1) 全文は "Is an ignorant sailor...in the right, and are all our...philosophers in the wrong?"

(2) In the right=Right. (3) In the wrong=Wrong.

(4) Nonsense!=What nonsense it is!

310. Evil to him=*May* evil *be* to him=Evil *be* to him.

All honor to those great hearts!

311. (1) *May* all honor *be* to those great hearts!

=All honor *be* to those great hearts!

(2) Those great hearts=Those people with great hearts.

"Heart," "mind," "nature" は人柄を示すに用ふ。

Ex.—Small minds seldom forgive. 心の狭き人(小人).

312. (1) Pressure.—壓迫。

(2) As left him no choice.—"As" は "such" を受けたる Relative Pronoun にして "left" の Subject.

(3) Choice.—選ぶべき手段。 (4) Commit.—19 の註(2)参照。

(5) Resign.—辭職する; 擲つ。

(6) With that all his hopes of fortune and distinction.

=With that *to resign* all his hopes of fortune, etc.

313—315 次の例の如く Auxiliary を存して Principal Verb を略したる例を示す。

You may go if you will (go).

行きたければ行っても宜しい。

313. (1) Crowd.—充たす, つめ込む。

(2) Those fifty years of his.—"Those friends of his" など、同じ構造なり。

(3) Would or could=Would crowd or could crowd.

314. (1) Wrongs.—凌辱; 不法の仕打。

(2) Never is=Is never forgiven.

315. (1) Did you abandon.—172, 173 参照。

(2) So would he=He would also abandon the dispute.

316. If the other side did not make difficulties, *neither would I.* E. S. T.

317. Even a liar tells a hundred truths to one lie; *he has to*, to make the lie good for anything. H. W. Beecher.

318. The temptation persecuted me cruelly. I must have passed that shop back and forth six times during that manful struggle. At last I gave in. *I had to.* Mark Twain.

1. Vexed; harassed.

319. Be able to speak out when you *ought to.*

320. *Supper ended*, we were left to ourselves. K. N. R.

321. There lay floating on the ocean an immense irregular mass, *its top and points covered with snow and its centre of a deep indigo* color. Dickens.

1. Deep blue. (being)

322. *Those barbarous ages past*, succeeded next the birthday of invention. Swinton.

Barbarous Ages

316. (1) The other side=The other party.—向うの人, 相手側.
 (2) Did not make.—164—167 の説明参照.
 (3) Make difficulties.—兎や角面倒を云ふ。

317—319 “Have” “ought” に Infinitive の Sign たる “to” のみを附して Root を略したる例を示す。

317. (1) A hundred truths to one lie.—“to” は比例を示す。
 (2) He has to=He has to do so=He must do so.
 (3) Good for anything.—苟も何かの用に立つ。
 Ex.—He is not good for anything=good for nothing.

318. (1) The temptation.—其店へ入りたき心地したるを謂ふ。
 (2) Persecute.—苦しめる。 (3) Gave in.—2 の註 (2) 参照。
 (4) I had to=I had to give in.

319. (1) Speak out=Speak freely and boldly.
 (2) Ought to=Ought to speak out.

320—322 次の “This” のき如き Absolute Use の Noun を受くる “being” を略したる例を示す。

This done, we all retreated.
 =This being done, we all retreated.

320. (1) Supper ended=Supper being ended.
 (2) Left to ourselves=Left undisturbed=Left free.
 Ex.—They left it to itself=It was left to itself.
 321. (1) There lay floating on the ocean an immense...mass.
 =An immense...mass lay floating on the ocean.
 (2) Covered=Being covered.
 (3) Of a deep indigo color=Being of a deep indigo color.

322. (1) Barbarous ages past=Barbarous ages being past.
 (2) Succeeded.—“birthday” を Subject とする自動詞。

323. *Why create*¹ *regrets*² when there is no *remedy*³? L. R.

1. Cause; produce. 2. Feelings of sorrow for something done or left undone. 3. Means of removing or relieving.

324. Life is short at the best. *Why not make it more cheerful*? U. R.

【 3 】

325. If you have an opportunity, *well and good*, but you need ~~not go out of your way~~ to say it. E. S. T.

326. Man is sometimes more *generous*¹ when he has little money than when he has plenty²: *perhaps to prevent his being thought to have but little*. *

1. Ready to give. 2. Abundance.

327. Yes, it's a magnificent¹ Roman camp, *and no mistake*, with gates, and ditch,² and mounds.³ Hughes.

1. Grand; stately constructed. 2. Trench.
3. Bank of earth or stone to keep off the enemy.

323, 324 “Why?” に伴ふべき Subject と其 Auxiliary Verb とを略したる例を示す。{但し此際は所謂 Rhetorical Question なりとす。(270—277 参照)}

Why not consider others' feelings?

= Why should you not consider others' feelings?

= You should consider others' feelings.

(他人の感情を思遣っていけないと云ふ法が何處に在るか)

323. (1) Why create = Why should you create = You should not create.

(2) Create. 一起さす, 生ぜしむ. (3) Regrets. 残念, 遺憾.

(4) Remedy. 救済策, 取返しの方法.

324. (1) At the best = At the best calculation. — 263—265 の説明参照.

(2) Why not make = Why should you not make = You should make.

【 3 】

325—328 “It is” を省略したる例を示す.

325. (1) Well and good = It is well and good.

(2) Go out of one's way to do a thing. 一托けて事をする. 無理に事をする.

326. (1) Generous. 一錢離れの善き, 氣前' 善き.

(2) Perhaps to prevent = It is perhaps to prevent.

(3) To prevent = In order to prevent.

(4) Being thought. — Passive Gerund にして “Prevent” の Object.

(5) But little = Only a little.

327. And no mistake = And it is no mistake.

328. Whenever he meets me, he is ill at ease, and no wonder, as it must be in his recollection that he acted rather cowardly toward me in his younger days.

329. To think that it should come to such a pass!

330. To think that the impudent¹ fellow should deny the crime he is guilty of. M. R.

1. Shamelessly disrespectful.

331. "O, yes, yes," replied Mr. Hawley, as a ray of suspicion¹ lighted up his countenance; "but what of that?" N. R.

1. Feeling of one who suspects.

332. What though he were praying for impossibilities¹? What though he were praying for the dead? Had not the dead been raised to life again, had not the impossible ere² now become the actual, by the force³ of prayer? T. H.

1. Impossible things. 2. Before. 3. Power.

333. The lark's song brought their English homes to their hearts, if not to their longing¹ eyes. L. R.

1. Yearning; wishing.

328. (1) Ill at ease.—安心せず.

(2) And no wonder—And it is no wonder.

(3) Recollection.—記憶, 回想. (4) Cowardly.—卑怯に.

329, 330 此の二題は "To think" = "How sad (or vexatious) it is to think" の意に解すべし.

329. Come to such a pass.—18, 特に其註 (2) 参照.

330. (1) Impudent.—厚顔なる, 鐵面皮な. 大抵

(2) The crime he is guilty of.

(2) = The crime of which he is guilty.

331, 332 "What" に従ふべき Subject 及び Predicate を共に略したる例を示す.

But what if he comes?

= But what shall I do if he comes?

331. (1) A ray.—一條の光明. (Ex.—A ray of hope.)

(2) Suspicion.—推量なり, 疑惑に非ず.

(3) What of that?—What am I to think of that?

332. (1) What though—What harm would there be though.

(2) Raised to life—Restored to life.

(3) The impossible—Impossible things.

(4) The actual—Actual facts.

333—341 "If" "when" 等の Conjunction の後に Subject と Verb とを省略したる例を示す.

He is famous abroad, if not at home also.

= He is famous abroad, if he is not famous, etc.

(外國で名高い, 本國では左様でないにせよ)

333. (1) If—Even though—219—221 の説明参照.

If not to their longing eyes.

(2) = If it did not bring them to their longing eyes.

(3) Longing.—故郷の面影を見たしとあこがるしまなざし.

334. We are not to judge of the feelings of others by what we might feel if in their place.

U. R.

335. There is little or no difference, but, *if anything*, this is the more accurate¹ *of the two*

E. S. T.

1. Correct or exact.

336. *Though a source*¹ of pleasure to the possessor, it may be of little use to any one else. *

1. Fountain-head or origin.

337. There is no limit¹ to what a man will do *when actuated*² by ambition.

E. S. T.

1. Bound. 2. Moved or influenced.

338. You may imagine the suspense¹ I was kept in till assured of his safety.

G. G.

1. Anxious uncertainty.

339. If it had not been for that error, he might have been already holding a higher office *than he will rise to now.*

E. S. T.

340. The English cared no more for the showers of Norman arrows than if they had been showers of Norman rain.

K. N. B.

331. (1) Are not to judge=*Must not judge.*

(2) By.—...を標準として. (3) What=that which.

(4) If in their place=*If we were in their place.*

335. (1) If anything=*If there is anything different (or noticeable).*

(2) The more accurate=the more accurate of the two.

① 斯く比較級に“the”あれば二者の中での意となる。
Ex.—He is the poorer but more learned (of the two.)

336. (1) Though a source of pleasure.

=Though it is a source of pleasure.

(2) Of little use.—81 の註参照。

337. (1) There is no limit to.—...に際限なし, ...は無限なり。
Ex.—There was no limit to his literary influence.

(2) What=That which.

(3) When actuated=When he is actuated.

338. (1) The suspense I was kept in.

=The suspense in which I was kept.

(2) Suspense.—懸念; 結果如何にと案ずる心配。

(3) Till assured=Till I was assured.

339. (1) If it had not been for.—171 の註 (1) 参照。

(2) Than he will rise to now.

=Than the office to which he will rise now.

340. (1) Cared no more...than.—562-564 参照。

(2) Than if they had been.

=Than they would have cared if they had been.

✓ 341. Zeal is no further commendable¹ than as it is attended² with knowledge. T. Wilson.

1. Worthy of being commended ; praiseworthy.
2. Accompanied.

【 4 】

✓ 342. Not that a life of drudgery¹ should be our ideal.² Far from it. P. O. L.

1. The work of a drudge ; hard work.
2. Perfect type.

✓ 343. Not that he has turned out ill after all their care—not that he is idle or dissipated¹; but both were in hopes he would never leave them any more. A. P.

1. Dissolute ; too much given to pleasure.

344. If he could only have another chance¹! But if he is sent to prison, I am afraid it will end in his ruin. G. G.

1. Chance of reforming himself.

345. Oh, if I could only help in some scientific work, no matter how humble! S. M. M.

341. (1) Zeal.—熱心. (2) Commendable.—賞讃すべき.
(3) { Than as it is attended with knowledge.
=Than it is commendable as far as it is attended, etc.

【 4 】

342, 343 次二題に於ける “not that” は “I do not mean that” の意なり.

342. (1) Drudgery.—詰りぬ骨折仕事, 俗務. (2) Ideal.—理想.
(3) { Far from it=What I mean is far from it.
Ex.—It is far from perfect=It is not perfect at all.

343. (1) Turned out.—48 の註 (3) 及び 58 の註 (2) 参照.
(2) { After all their care.—散々苦勞させた揚句に.
Ex.—He has failed after all his diligence.
(3) Dissipated.—放蕩なる.
(4) { In hopes he would never leave them.
=In hopes that he would never leave them.

344—348 次の例の如く Dependent Clause のみを存して Principal Clause を省略し以て餘韻を深からしむる例を示す.

{ If I could only pass this examination!
=If I could...examination, how glad I should be!
344. (1) { If he could only have another chance!
“How fortunate it would be for him” の意を含む.
(2) Chance.—改校の機會.
“Chance” 失敗, 過失を償ふことに用ふること多し.
Ex.—He failed, but we gave him another chance.

345. (1) Help in.—...の手傳する; ...の助手をする.
(2) { No matter how humble.
=No matter how humble it may be.

✓ 346. Ha, dear! the many things that might have been done with five pounds. As if people picked up money in the street! M. C. C. L.

347. Oh, that I had only done what I was told! D. R.

348. That I should have intrusted¹ the fate of the country and of the administration² to such hands! S. U. D.

1. Entrusted; confided. 2. Government.

349. I never saw anything half so small. N. R.

350. They might as well be proud of a poor digestion¹ or of a lame leg. E. F. Y. P.

1. Power of digesting.

351. It was very kind of you to advise him, but you might as well have been talking to a doorpost. E. S. T.

352. Nothing could be farther from the truth. *

✓ 353. Never was the character of an English sovereign¹ less understood by his people. T. N.

1. King.

346. (1) { The many things.
=How sorry I am for the many things.
(2) As if=You act as if=You waste money as if.

347. That I had only done=How I wish that I had, etc.

348. (1) { That I should have intrusted...
=How sorry I am that I should have intrusted...
(2) Intrust.一任かす. (3) Administration.一政治, 政府.

349-354 Dependent Clause を略したる例を示す.

Splendid! I can never do so well.

☞ =Splendid! I can never do so well as you have (or he has) done.

Half so small=Half so small as that.

349. 否定の爲めに“as”が“so”となりしなり.

“This is only half as small as that.”

☞ “Half so large”は大きさが半分なると同じ道理にて“half so small”は小さいが半分, 即ち大きさから云へば倍なり. 畢竟小さいと云ふことを標準として云へるために斯かる句も起るなり. “Nobody can be half so idle.” 怠惰が其其半ばにも達せずと云へば即ち勤勉が少くとも其倍以上なるを云ふ. 但し“half”は單に語氣を強むるのみにて之を削るも差支なきこと多し. 本文も亦然り.

350. (1) Might as well be proud of...a lame leg.—“As be proud of such a thing.”を略せり.

(2) Digestion.一消化.

351. (1) Kind of you to advise him=Kind on your part, etc.

(2) Might as well have been talking to a doorpost.—“As talking to him”を略したるなり.

(3) Doorpost.一戸柱, 門柱.

352. (1) Farther from the truth.—“than this”を補ひ見よ.

(2) Farther from.—“far from”の Comparative なり.
342 の註 (3) 参照.

353. Less understood by his people.—“than he was”を補へ.

354. The mention of a heroine¹ is apt to call up the picture² of a tall and stately girl with dark, flashing eyes, and perhaps a little 'manliness' of voice and manner. *But nothing was more unlike Grace Darling.*

L. R.

1. Female hero. 2. Image.

355. When this 'impossible' deed¹ was accomplished,² others saw that *it might have been done long before.*

P. T. F.

1. Act. 2. Performed; achieved.

356. The general was delicate¹ as a boy, and, *one might have said*, physically² unfit for the profession which by-and-by he adopted.³

G. G.

1. Weak in health. 2. From his physical constitution. 3. Chose.

357. King Richard was not half so good a ruler as *the blacksmith would probably have been.*

P. U. H.

354. (1) Heroine.—“hero”の女性。
 (2) Call up.—思浮べる。(3) Picture.—面影。
 (4) Stately.—堂々たる。(5) Manliness.—男らしきこと。
 (6) More unlike Grace Darling.
 =More unlike Grace Darling than such a picture.

355—357 次の例に於けるが如く Condition (条件) を表はす Clause を省略したる例を示す。(164—171 参照。)

- Why, you could easily do it.
 =Why, you could easily do if you tried.

355. (1) “Impossible.”—引用符あるは世評にして筆者の意に非ざるを示す。
 (2) It might have been done long before.—“if it had been attempted”の意を含む。
 356. (1) One might have said.—“if one had been asked to say anything about it”の如き意を含む。
 (2) Physically.—體質上。(3) Adopt.—採用す, 擇ぶ。
 357. (1) Half so good a ruler.—349の註(1)参照。
 (2) Would probably have been.—“if he ever had been made a King.”の意を含む。

Handwritten notes and a signature: 3155, 20/3/0, and a signature.

§ 2.—Repetition.

[1]

358. They don't care about the ordinary slow and sure source of revenue¹; they look to plunder,² and plunder alone, for subsistence.³

G. G.

1. Income. 2. Act of taking away goods or property by force. 3. Livelihood; means of living.

359. *Once, and only once,* after his acquittal,¹ he interfered² in politics, and that interference³ was not much to his honour.

H.

1. Setting free in court; release. 2. Meddled.
3. Act of interfering or meddling.

360. *Theft*¹ *is theft* whether committed² at home or abroad, within reach of the law or beyond it.

S. Hales

1. Act of stealing. 2. Doné.

361. *Man is man,* and master of his fate, or if he is not, the fault lies at his own door.

W. O. L.

§ 2.—[1]

358, 359 次の二題は念のために語を反復する例を示す。

358. (1) Source.—源. (2) Revenue.—歳入, 收入.

(3) Look to plunder for subsistence.—159 の註 (1) 及び (2) 参照.

(4) To plunder and plunder alone.—掠奪而かも掠奪にのみ.

a. He knows it. (他に知る者無しとは限らず)

b. He and he alone knows it. (他に知る者無し)

(5) Subsistence.—糊口; 生計.

359. (1) Acquittal.—放免. (2) Interfere.—干渉す.

(3) Was much to his honour.—大に彼の名譽になりき.

“to” は歸着する所, 結果を示す. 次の例を看よ
It was both to his honor and to my advantage.

360—362 次の三題は Subject と同じ語を反復して Complement に用ふる例とす. 其意義は場合によりて多少の異同を免れず.

Boys will be boys. 子供は何と云つて子供だ. (大人の思ふ通りに行くもんぢゃない)

360. (1) Theft is theft.—窃盜は窃盜ぢゃ (外に辯護の仕様なし).

(2) Whether committed at home or abroad.

= Whether it is committed at home or abroad.

266—269 の説明及び 19 の註 (2) 参照.

(3) Within reach of.—...の力の及ぶ範囲内で.

The book is cheap and within reach of everybody.

361. (1) Master of—...を左右する者; ...を司る者.

(2) If he is not—If he is not master of his fate.

(3) Lies at one's door.—某の責なり, 某に歸す.

362. *Business men are business men, and we must make the best of it.* Prof. Kanda.

363. *There are athletes¹ and athletes, and he belongs to the better class.* Ditto.

1. Those who practise athletic sports.

364. *It has taken the old world a long time to learn that there are Americans and Americans.* Dr. Mabie.

【 2 】

365. *Surely he ought not to resign¹ his office for such a trifle,² ought he?* E. S. T.

1. Give up. 2. Thing of little value.

366. *It used not to be so cold in former years, used it?* Ibid.

367. *What I have written, I have written, and I am ever¹ ready to answer for it.*

1. Always.

368. *What has been done, has been done, and there is an end of it.* A. Bennet.

362. (1) *Business man.*—實業家；商賈人。

(2) *Make the best of*—を精々善く計らふ、あきらめる。

363, 364 次の如く同一名詞を繰返すは善悪種々あるを示すなり。

{ Remember that *there are books and books.*

{ 書物にも色々あると云ふことを忘れなさんな。

363. *Athletes.*—運動家。Athletic 運動家

364. (1) *It has taken the old world a long time to learn.*—
“It takes me 10 minutes to go to school” などと同じ言ひ方なり。

(2) *The old world.*—America に對して東半球の世界を謂ふ。

【 2 】

366, 367 話の末に念のために Verb の一部を繰返す例を示す。

{ I need not do so out of the way, need I?

{ 迂げて左様するにも及ばんでしやうれ。

365. (1) *Resign.*—辭職する。 (2) *Trifle.*—些細な事。

366. “*Used+infinitive.*”—...するを例とせり；いつも...したもんだ。

367, 368 Verb を繰返して最早詮方なき意を表はす例を示す。

{ What I have said, I have said.

{ 言ったことは言ったことだ！ (今更仕方がない)

367. (1) *Ex.*—I am *ready to die* for my country. 覺悟して。

{ Answer for.—...に對して責を負ふ。

(2) *Ex.*—He *answered for* his fault.

368. *There is an end of it.*—それまでだ。(その上彼此愚痴をこぼすな)

369. The old Raxton church at the end of the peninsula¹ had, not many years since² to be deserted³ for a new one, lest it should some day carry its congregation⁴ with it when it slide,⁵ as it soon will slide, into the sea.

Ayl.

1. Piece of land almost surrounded by water.
2. Ago. 3. Leave; forsake. 4. Company or assembly for worship. 5. Slip or fall.

370. The marriage of his sister Magaret was a great grief¹ to him, breaking as it did the loving relations which, until then, had subsisted² between them.

S. Hales.

1. Sorrow. 2. Existed; continued.

371. The boy profited¹ by this opportunity, and when he rose,² as he soon did, to wealth and honours, he adopted two fieldfares³ as his arms.⁴

E. F. E. A.

1. Was benefited or assisted. 2. Got on; became distinguished. 3. Birds of the thrush kind.
4. Coat of arms.

369—371 Conjunction of "as" を以て Verb を其の儘繰返し若しくは Pro-verb (代動詞) "do" を用ひて繰返す例を示す。

Living as I do (=as I live) in this noisy neighborhood, I have no time for meditation.
現に此通り騒々しい處に住んでゐますから沈思黙想の時間がありません。

Note.—上文の "as I do" なくとも文意通せざるに非ず。故に此種の反覆も亦只だ念のために文調を切にする事に過ぎざるを見るべし。

369. (1) Peninsula.—半島。

(2) Had.—"to be deserted" へ續く。 "Had to be deserted," 見棄てられざるを得ざるに至りぬ。

(3) A new one=A new church.

(4) Lest.—...かも知れぬ故。

(5) Congregation.—教會の會衆。

(6) Slide.—崩潰す, 地辻(ガスベ)りする。

370. (1) { Breaking as it did the loving relations.
=Breaking the loving relations as it actually broke.

(2) Subsist.—存在す, 繼續す。

371. (1) { Profit by.—...によりて益を得; ...によりて悟る所あり。
Ex.—He profited by this experience.

(2) Rose.—立身出世をした。

(3) Adopt.—採用す。 (4) Fieldfare.—歌羅巴つぐみ。

(5) Arms.—紋章。

§ 3.—Inversion.

[1]

372. Well, Ralph, you may take pity on me or not, as you like; but *go I will*. I swear¹ to you that, whether I come with you or not, I will run away from home this very night. T. H.

1. Declare on oath.

373. Every man has left behind him influences for good or evil that will never exhaust themselves. It may be his fireside, it may be a kingdom; it may be a village or a great nation; but *act he does*, ceaselessly² and for ever. Cumming.

1. Empty; tire out. 2. Incessantly; constantly.

374. *Splash*¹ went the mother duck into the water. I. N. R.

1. With a splashing or dashing sound.

375. *Some minds there are* of a different make.¹ P. R.

1. Constitution; disposition.

§ 3.—[1]

372, 373 語勢を強めんが爲めに次の如く Principal Verb と Auxiliary Verb とを顛倒したる例を示す。

You had better go early if go you must.
 = You had better go early if you needs must go.
 (是非共行かなくてはならぬのなら早く行く方が善からう。)

372. (1) Take pity on. —...を憐む。
 Ex.—The gentleman took pity on the beggar.
 (2) Go I will=I will certainly go. (3) Swear.—誓ふ。
 (4) Whether I come with you or not.—266—269 参照。
 This very night.—今夜と云ふ今夜, 今夜すぐ。
 (5) Ex.—“This every day.” “This very minute.” 皆同様なり。

373. (1) Influences.—感化。
 (2) For good or evil.—善かれ悪しかれ。
 (3) Exhaust themselves.—彼等自らを消滅す, 消失す。
 (4) Themselves=“Influences.” (5) It.—感化の範圍。

374, 375 Subject と Predicate Verb の順序顛倒の例を示す。

374. (1) Splash went the mother duck into the water.
 =The mother duck went splash into the water.
 斯く副詞的の語を先頭に出して勢を付くこと頗る多し。
 a. Bang, bang went the gun. (ドドンと發砲した)
 b. Down came the mast. (撻とばかり倒れた)

(2) Splash.—ざんぶと; 颯と。(飛沫を揚ぐる形容)

375. (1) Some minds there are=There are some minds.
 (2) Of a different make.—“Of” は “minds” へ續く。
 (3) Make.—質(タチ), 氣風。元來は出來(デキ), 製を謂ふ。
 (Ex.—It is a graphophone of Japanese make.)

376. *Not for a moment even must the traveller be off his guard.*¹

K. N. R.

1. Watch; caution.

377. *Never does the distant groaning¹ of the ice, which seldom ceases to sound its sad undertone,² seem so sad as then.*

P. A. R.

1. Deep sorrowful sound. 2. Low, soft tone.

378. *Neither, indeed, is it desirable always to speak all the truth that a man may happen to know; there is no more offensive¹ thing than truth, when it runs counter² to certain great social interests.*

S. C.

1. Disgusting, repulsive. 2. Contrary.

379. *Nor can this calculating¹ prince ever be vindicated² from the stain³ of gross⁴ ingratitude.⁵*

T. G. D.

1. Selfish. 2. Justified. 3. Disgrace.
4. Shameful. 5. Ungratefulness.

380. *Not until his own life-trials¹ come on will he fully understand how much he owes his father.*

P. R.

1. Trials or hardships of real life.

37b-381 否定語を文首に置いて文調を強むるために Auxiliary Verb が Subject に先んずる例を示す。

Never did he appear so noble as then.

☞ = He never did appear so noble as then.

= He never appeared so noble as then.

376. (1) *Not for a moment even must the traveller be...*
= The traveller must not be... even for a moment.

(2) *Off his guard.*—“Guard” は用心, 警戒. “off” は離れてゐること. “on” の反対なり.

a. He was always on his guard. (用心して)

☞ b. He was unluckily off his guard. (油断して)

377. (1) *Never does.*—“does” は “seem” の Auxiliary.

(2) *Groaning.*—陰気なる音響. (3) *Undertone.*—低音.

(4) *Ceases.*—止む.

378. (1) *Neither*—“And...not” (且又...もせぬ).

☞ *Ex.*—Neither is he really ill. (且又實際病氣でもない)

(2) *Offensive.*—嫌な. (3) *Run counter to.*—...に衝突す.

(4) *Social interests.*—社會の利害.

379. (1) *Nor*—Neither. (2) *Calculating.*—勘定高い; 慾な.

(3) *Vindicate.*—辯護す. (4) *Stain.*—汚れ, 耻辱.

(5) *Gross.*—ひどい. (*Ex.*—A gross mistake.)

(6) *Ingratitude.*—忘恩

380. (1) *Not untill*—云々する迄は云々せず; 云々して初めて云々す. (故に “not until” は “only when” に均し.)

☞ *Ex.*—He will not go out until he has dined.

= He will only go out when he has dined.

(2) *Life-trials.*—人生の苦勞.

(3) *Owes.*—蒙る. “much” は此 Direct Object にして “father” は Indirect Object なり.

381. *Not until his friends had all fallen off did he really awake¹ to the folly² of his own conduct.*

1. Cease to sleep; become alive. 2. Foolishness.

【 2 】

382. *Slanderers¹ I have thought it best to leave to the scourge² of public opinion.*

Thomas Jefferson.

1. Those who make false and malicious reports about others. 2. Lash; punishment.

383. *This book of hers I mean to see, if I can get at it honourably.*

384. *None of them would he suffer¹ to approach.*

A. O. U.

1. Allow or permit.

385. *That perplexes¹ you not:, mystery² you see none in that.*

De Quincey.

1. Puzzles; bewilders.
2. Hidden or inexplicable matter.

381. (1) *Fall off*—離れ去る, 背き去る.

- (2) *Awake to*—...を悟る.
(Ex.—He awoke to his fault.

【 2 】

382—385 Object に強みを附けんがため之を Subject の前に出したる例を示す.

382. (1) *Slanderers*—讒謗者, 讒者. (“leave” の Object.)

- (2) *Thought it best*—“it” は “to leave slanderers to the scourge...” に對する Anticipative Object なり. 46—49 参照.

(3) *Scourge*—嚴罰; 崇(タハリ). (4) *Public opinion*—輿論.

383. (1) *This book of hers*—“That cap of his” “This watch of mine” などと同じ句法なり. (“to see” の Object.)

- (2) *Get at*—...に近づく, ...を手にする, を手に取る.
(3) *Honourably*—體面を辱しむることなく.

384. (1) *None of them*—“Suffer” の Object なり.

- (2) *Suffer*—...するを許す; ...せしむ.

☞ “Suffer” は自動詞のときは苦む, 悩むの意にして他動詞の時は蒙る, 受く, 又は許す, 容赦す, ...せしむの意なり, 他動詞の時に苦しませしむ, 悩ませしむの意に取りて文を誤解する學生尠からず. 注意せよ.

- a. *We suffered from the rain.* 雨で困った.
b. *We suffered a heavy loss.* 大損害を蒙った.
c. *We suffered him to go.* 行くを許した, 行かした.

385. (1) *Perplex*—困らす, 惑はす. (2) *Mystery*—不思議.

- (3) *Mystery you see none*—You see no mystery.

Silver and gold have I none.
☞ =I have no silver and gold

386. *What it is in the power of human nature to do, I will do.*

S. E. R.

387. *What he might have done, had his life been spared¹ and had his health progressively² improved,³ it is of course impossible to say.* *

1. Saved.
2. Advancing step by step.
3. Become better.

388. *That his plan can be made a success I have no doubt whatever; that it will be an immediate success I very much question.* *

1. Doubt.

389. *That they were aware¹ of the spherical² shape of the earth we may take for granted.*

S. O. E.

1. Conscious.
2. Globular; round.

【 3 】

390. *So dangerous was it considered, that he could hardly get sailors enough to man¹ his vessels.*

L. N. E. R.

1. Fill with the necessary number of men.

386—389 Object に用ひたる Clause を Subject の前に出したる例を示す。

Whether he will succeed or not I can't say.
=I can't say *whether he will succeed or not.*

386. (1) *What it is...to do.*—"will do" の Object.
(2) *It.*—"to do" に對する Anticipative Subject.
(3) *To do.*—"What" (=that which) に含める "which" を Object とす。

387. (1) *Had his life been spared.*—174—176 参照。

- (2) *Spare.*—救す(生命を). "Be spared."—助かる。
(3) *Progressively.*—進歩的に. (4) *Improve.*—善くなる。

388. (1) 全文を改むれば "I have no doubt whatever that his plan can be made a success. I very much question that it will be an immediate success."

- (2) *No doubt whatever.*—"whatever" は否定語を強む。
(2) *Ex.*—I know *nothing whatever* about his brother.

389. (1) *That they were aware...earth.*—"take" の Object.
普通の順序ならば Anticipative Object の "it" を要す。

"We may take *it* for granted that they were aware of the spherical shape of the earth." (15 参照).

- (2) ~~Aware of~~—承知して. (*Ex.*—I was aware of it.)
(3) *Take for granted.*—51 の註 (1) 参照. 認定ス

【 3 】

390—393 Subjective Complement を文首に出したる例を示す。

390. (1) *So dangerous was it considered.*
=It was considered so dangerous.

- (2) *Man.*—...に人員を備へる

391. *So intent¹ were the servants upon their sports that we had to ring repeatedly² before we could make ourselves heard.* S. B.

1. Bent; eagerly occupied. 2. Again and again.

392. *Commonplace¹ though it may appear, this doing of one's duty embodies² the highest ideal of life and character.* Ch.

1. Ordinary; trite. 2. Expresses tangibly.

393. *These two things, contradictory¹ though they may seem, must go together—manly dependence and manly independence.* S. H.

1. Opposed to each other; inconsistent.

394. *What¹ sculpture² is to a block³ of marble, education is to an human soul.* Addison.

1. That which. 2. The art of carving figures.
3. Large unhewn piece.

395. *Speaking of himself, Davy once said, "What I am I have made myself: I say this without vanity,¹ and in pure simplicity of truth.* S. H.

1. Empty pride.

391. (1) Intent.—熱中して。“upon”へ續く。

(2) Had to ring.—鈴(リン)を鳴らさざるを得ざりき。

(3) Make ourselves heard.—101の註(3)参照。但し茲の“heard”は單に鈴(リン)を鳴らして案内を乞ふことに關するのみ、意見に關するに非ず。

392. (1) { Commonplace thought it may appear.
= Though it may appear commonplace.

(2) Commonplace.—平凡なる。

(3) This doing of one's duty.—“Of”は Object を示す。170の註(1)参照。

(4) Embodies.—具體的に示す; 體現す。(5) Ideal.—理想。

393. (1) These two things.—“Manly dependence”と“Manly independence”とを豫め指す。

(2) Contradictory.—矛盾して、衝突して。

(3) Go together.—相伴ふ、並び行はる。

(4) Manly dependence.—男らしき依頼、到底人力を借らざるべからざる際は意を決して男らしく助を求むること。

394. (1) What sculpture is...marble.—“Education is”の Subjective Complement なり。順序を改むれば:—“Education is to a human soul what sculpture is to a block of marble.”

(2) Sculpture.—彫刻。(3) Block.—塊(まだ加工せざる)。

(4) An human soul.—今日ならば:—“a human soul.”

395. (1) { What I am I have made myself.
= I have made myself what I am.

117 及び 118 の二題参照。

(2) Vanity.—自惚(ウ×ボレ)。

396. *There was no getting on board of her, the sea raged so fiercely.* L. R.

397. *The instant that he heard of it he made a complete confession to me, so filled was he with horror¹ and remorse.²* Doyle.

1. Shuddering fear. 2. Bitter repentance.

§ 4.—Emphasis.

[-1]

398. *It does stand printed here in black and white.* T. F. T.

399. *I don't mind¹ joining them, but I do object² to being treated like that.*

1. Dislike; object to. 2. Have objection or dislike.

400. *I did, indeed, ask him, but it was of no avail.¹*

1. Use; profit.

401. *Now, mother, do you be the pupil, and let me ask you some real hard question.* P. R.

402. *Much will be done if we do but try.* S. H.

396, 397 “So...that” と前後照應する文の “that” に屬すべき Dependent Clause を前に出したる例を示す。

☞ *We could not go a step further, so tired were we all.*
= *We were all so tired that we could not go a step, etc.*

396. (1) *There was no getting* = It was impossible to get.

(2) *Get on board of her.* — 彼船に乗る。

☞ 若し船名を擧ぐる時は通常此 “of” を略す。

a. *We got on board of her.*

b. *We got on board the Kaga-maru.*

397. (1) *The instant that he heard.* = *On the instant, etc.*
= *As soon as he heard.*

(2) *Confession.* — 白状: (3) *Remorse.* — 悔恨。

§ 4.—[1]

398—404 助動詞 “do” を添へて語氣を強むる例を示す。

398. (1) *Ex.—He stands (=is) in need of help.*

(2) *Printed.* — Subj. Complement なり。 [68—71] 参照。

(3) *In black and white.* — 白き紙に黒き字で(印刷又は書寫)
Ex.—I will put the statement in black and white.

399. (1) *Mind.* — 氣にする, 嫌ふ。 (2) *Joining.* — ...に加はること。

(3) *Object to.* — ...に異議を言ふ。 (4) *Treat* — 扱ふ, 遇す。

400. (1) *Indeed...but.* — [258—262] 参照。

(2) *Of no avail* = *of no use.* — 81 の諸註参照。

401. (1) *Do you be the pupil.* — 普通 “*Be the pupil*” と云ふ所を “*Do*” と “*you*” とにて二重に強めたり。

(2) *Be the pupil.* — “*a pupil*” と云はざるは學校ごとをして遊ぶに就て其の生徒の方に成りなさいと云へるなり。

402. (1) *Much.* — 多大の仕事。 (2) *But=only.* — 163 の (2) 参照。

403. He is rather ~~shy of~~ company and afraid to speak out his mind. But when he does speak, he always speaks to the point.

404. These things had left the advisers¹ of the Crown² little leisure³ to study Indian politics. Where they did interfere,⁴ their interference⁵ was feeble and irresolute.⁶

1. Those who advised; Ministers. 2. Throne; King.
3. Spare time. 4. Meddle. 5. Act of interfering or meddling. 6. Undecided; wanting in resolution.

【 2 】

405. When his long public life had at length closed¹ forever, it was to Daylesford that he retired² to die.

1. Ended. 2. Withdrew from active life.

406. It is against the growth of this habit of inordinate¹ saving² that the wise man needs most carefully to guard³ himself.

1. Immoderate; excessive. 2. Saving money.
3. Protect or defend.

403, 404 次の如く一旦或事を否定したる後に Dependent Clause 中に用ふる “do” は愈々と云はんほどの口氣あり

I seldom see him now, but when I do meet him, I will tell him as you desire.

近頃滅多に彼の人に逢はないが併し愈々逢つたら我望みの通り申しませう。

Shy of ...を憚かる, ...を避けながら。

403. (1) Ex.—I don't know why, but he is very shy of me.

(2) Speak out.—遠慮なく言ふ。(自動詞にも用ふる)

(3) To the point.—適切に; 要領を得て。

404. (1) Advisers.—輔弼の大臣を謂ふ。(“left” の Indirect Object). (2) Crown.—國王。

(3) Little leisure.—“left” の Direct Object.

(4) Interfere.—干渉する; 手出しする。

(5) Irresolute.—優柔不斷の。

405—411 次の如く “It is...that” を以て Sentence の一部を強むる例を示す。

a. He was so wisely advised by his uncle.

b. It was by his uncle that he was so wisely advised.

即ち “by his uncle” を強めんがために (b) の形式を用ひしなり。

405. (1) It was to Daylesford that he retired to die.

=He retired to Daylesford to die.

(2) Retire.—退隱す, 隠遁す。

406. (1) 全文を改むれば:—“The wise man needs most carefully to guard himself against the growth of this habit of inordinate saving.”

(2) Inordinate.—極端なる。(3) Saving.—貯蓄。

(4) Guard oneself against.—...に反對して一身を守る; ...に陥らぬやう警戒す。

407. He was sober¹ and reserved² in his speech, and *it was* seldom, even in the bosom³ of his family, *that* he could speak of the battles which he had taken part in. *

1. Sane; self-controlled. 2. Not free or frank; backward. 3. Heart; midst.

408. *It is* from deficiency¹ of courage rather than from the presence of vanity² *that* a young man may expect to be most sorely³ tried.⁴ s. c.

1. Want or insufficiency. 2. Empty pride.
3. Severely. 4. Subjected to suffering.

409. And it is not perhaps saying too much to aver¹ that *it was* because of his possession of a business faculty² amounting³ to genius,⁴ *that* the Duke never lost a battle. s. h.

1. Affirm. 2. Talent. 3. Equivalent or equal.
4. Inborn ability.

410. For whose sake *is it that* you make all wanderers¹ welcome? U. R.

1. Those who wander.

07. (1) Sober.—眞面目(マシメ)で。 (2) Reserved.—内気で。
(3) “It was” 以下を改むれば:—“Even in the bosom of his family he could *seldom* speak of the battles...”

(4) { Which he had taken part in.
= In which he had taken part.

(5) { Take part in.—...に加はる; ...に關係す。
Ex.—He took part in the late war with Russia.

408. (1) 全文を改むれば:—“A young man may expect to be most sorely tried from deficiency of courage rather than from the presence of vanity.”

(2) Deficiency.—缺乏。 (3) Presence.—存在。

(4) Vanity.—虚榮心, 自惚。

(5) Try.—悩ます, 苦める。(艱難は畢竟人物を試めず故に此意味に轉用す)

409. (1) Saying too much.—言ひすぎ; 過言。 {“Saying” は Gerundにして“is”の Compl. なり。 [75, 76] 参照}

(2) Aver.—断言す。

(3) “It was” 以下を改むれば:—“The Duke never lost a battle because of his possession of genius,” etc.

(4) Business faculty.—事務の才。

{ Amount to.—...に均し。

(5) Ex.—His advice amounted to an order. (忠告は結局命令なりき)

410. (1) 全文を改むれば:—“For whose sake do you make all wanderers welcome?”

(2) Sake.—爲め, 利益。 (“For” を伴ふ)

Ex. { a. I did so for my brother's sake.

b. I did so for the sake of my brother.

(3) Make welcome.—歓迎す。 (“Welcome” は Objective Complement)

411. *It was not, however, till the most distinguished chiefs had fallen, fighting bravely at the head of their troops that the Rohilla ranks gave way.* H.

§ 5.—Parenthesis.

[1]

412. By that one act a final¹ stamp² was given, not to Russian “policy,”—*that is far to limited an expression*,—but to Russian evolution³ in Asia.

Blackwood's Magazine.

1. Coming last ; decisive. 2. Characteristic mark.
3. Gradual working out ; development.

413. When your brave heart sent me forth last night, you knew not (*how should you know?*) that you sent me to save my dear father's life.

N. R.

414. It was only for a quarter of an hour, therefore not worth while, *thought he*, to let the porter¹ into his confidence² if he could but slip³ through the iron railings.⁴

T. F. T.

1. Gate-keeper. 2. Confidential intimacy.
3. Make his way unobserved.

言訳入

411. (1) Not till—not until. 380 の註 (1) 参照.
 (2) Rohilla—印度の種属の名.
 (3) Give way.—屈す, 潰走す.

§ 5.—[1]

412, 413 次の如く一旦言ひたる語句に對して申譯的に文法上前後に關係なき句を挿入する例を示す.

He made an apology.—I wonder if it was a sincere one—for having caused us so much damage.

{彼は我等に大損害をかけた詫を(果して誠心誠意の詫かどうか怪しいが)申しました。}

412. (1) Final.—結着の, 終局の. (2) Stamp.—型(カタ); 特質.
 (3) Far too limited an expression.

“too” は單に度を過ぎたるを云ふのみ, 其過ぎたる程度の大小如何を示すには更に “far,” “much,” “a little” 等を要す.

- a. This is far (or much) too long.—餘程長すぎる.
- b. This is a little too long.—少し長すぎる.

- (4) Limited.—狭き. (5) Evolution.—發展.

413. How should you know?—どうして御存じの筈があらうぞ. (Rhetorical Question の挿句なり. 270-281 参照)

414-418 次の如く正式の構造に於ては Principal Clause たるべき句を手軽く挿句となしたる例を示す.

His father is, I hear, a great land-owner. (大地主)
 =I hear that his father is a great land-owner.

414. (1) Worth while.—割に合つて, 手間に合つて.
 “while” は “time” の意なり. 時間を費すだけの價值があつて.

Ex.—It is not worth while to do so.

- (2) Let another into one's confidence.—他人を自己の腹心に入れる. 即ち人に内證を打明ける.

- (3) If...but=If...only.—168 の註 (2) 参照.

415. The more clearly we understand the work we have to do, *depend upon it*, the better the work will be done.

C. R.

416. If you have never visited Woolwich, you have, *let us hope*, that treat¹ in store² for you.

G. G.

1. Thing which gives pleasure.
2. The state of being prepared.

417. Are not all natural things *it may be asked*, as lovely near as far away?

S. N. R.

418. A man's opinions, *look you*, are generally of much more value than his arguments.¹

Holmes.

1. Reasonings.

419. So saying he sprang upon her, *poor helpless creature that she was*, and tore her to pieces.

M. R.

420. A few months after Andersen—*poor little forlorn¹ adventurer that he was*—left that city.

E. W. Gosse.

1. Forsaken; wretched; friendless.

421. What does he say is the reason he cannot consent?

E. S. T.

415. (1) The more...the better...—...すればするほど益々善く.

(2) Depend upon it.—信頼せよ; 受合です. “Depend upon it that the more clearly...” 53 と其註参照.

416. (1) Woolwich.—ウーリッジと發音す, 英國造兵廠の在る處.

You have, *let us hope*.

(2) { =Let us hope that you have...

(3) That treat.—其の楽しみ. (ウーリッジ見物を指す)

(4) In store.—蓄へて, 仕込んで.

417. (1) 挿句を文首に出せば:—*It may be asked if* all natural things are not...

(2) As far away=As they are lovely far away.

418. (1) *Look you*=Mark my words.—我が言ふ所を聞き給へ; 善いかれ—.

(2) Of much more value.—81 の註, 特に (e) 参照.

419, 420 次の如く Relative Pronoun “that” を含めて歎息の意を寓する挿句の例を示す.

He thinks, *fool that he is*, that he has learned all.

彼は(俗ても淺墓な男かな)此上習ふとは無いと思つてゐる.

Note.—“that” の前に在る Noun には Article を略す

419. (1) *Helpless*.—自ら助くる力なき; かよわき.

(2) *Sprang upon her*.—152 の註 (1) 参照.

420. (1) *After*.—Adverb なり. Preposition に非ず.

(2) *Forlorn*.—一人に棄てられたる, 寄るべなき.

421. (1) a. What does he say is the reason?

b. Does he say that it is the reason?

斯の如く相對照する時は—見困難なるが如き a の “what” も其實の “it” に相當するに過ぎざるを看るべし.

c. Which do you think is the better?

d. Who did you suppose would be appointed?

(2) He cannot consent.—“Reason” の Adjective Clause

【 2 】

422. It is well known, *so well known, indeed, as scarcely to require*¹ *mention here*, that one of the most frequent and powerful causes of the death of friendships is marriage. H. I.

1. Need.

423. He boasted, *and as far as we can judge, he boasted with truth*, that his last administration¹ diminished² instead of increasing his fortune. Cl.

1. Government. 2. Decreased or lessened.

424. There is an idea, *and, I venture*¹ *to think, a very mistaken idea*, that you cannot have a taste for literature unless you are yourself an author. John Morley.

1. Dare; make bold.

425. "But as I have often said, *and with honest pride*, what I have is my own: it never cost the widow a tear, or the nation a farthing.¹" L. O. N.

1. Quarter of a penny; the least possible amount.

【 2 】

422-424 次の如く一旦用ひたる語句に更に幾分の思想を追加して之を挿句となせる例を示す。

He thought, and thought very wisely, that it was best to remain silent.

=He thought that it was best to remain silent, and he thought very wisely.

(黙まってゐる方が一番善いと思つたが、左様思つたのは大層利巧だつた。)

422. 全文の順序を改むれば:—"It is well known that one of the...causes of the death of friendships is marriage; indeed it is so well known as...here."

423. (1) He boasted.—"that his last..."へ續けて見よ。

(2) Boasted with truth.—誇りしは誠に事實に叶へり。

(3) Administration.—施政, 執政。

(4) Diminished.—減少せり。

424. 全文を改むれば:—"There is an idea that you cannot have a taste...an author, and it is, I venture to think, a very mistaken idea." 即ち "I venture to think" は挿句中の又挿句たるを知るべし。

425-427 上掲の三題と同じ結構なるも本文の語句を反覆せずして省略したる例を示す。

He thought, and very wisely, that it was best to remain silent.

=He thought, and thought very wisely, that it was best to remain silent.

425. (1) And with honest pride=And I have said with, etc.

(2) Cost.—39の註(1)参照。

(3) Farthing.—Pennyの四分の一。

✓ 426. It has often been affirmed, *but apparently with little reason*, that Oliver died fortunate for his renown,¹ and that if his life had been prolonged, it would probably have closed² amidst disgraces³ and disasters.⁴

Macaulay.

1. Fame.
2. Ended.
3. Dishonors.
4. Misfortunes.

427. There is no surer method of becoming good, *and it may be great also*, than an early familiarity with the lives of great and good men.

S. C.

1. State of being familiar; intimacy.

428. He was seldom, *if ever*, provoked¹ into treating any person with unkindness. *

1. Irritated; roused.

429. Though the French are little, *if at all*, inferior to the English either in boating or sailing, their taste for these two pursuits¹ are extremely limited.²

F. A. E.

1. Employments or recreations followed
2. Narrow.

430. True greatness has little, *if anything*, to do with rank or power.

F. O. L.

426. With little reason.—“Has been affirmed” を補へ。

☞ 432 の註 (3) と対照して “with” に一種の断定あるを看よ。

- a. He boasted of it *with truth*.—自慢したのは尤だ。
- b. He affirmed it *with reason*.—断言せしは理りなり。

It may be great also.—之を補充すれば：—

427. (1) “It may be that there is no surer method of becoming great also.”

(2) *Ex.*—It may be (that) (=perhaps) he is ill.

(3) Familiarity with.—…に通ずること;…を熟知すること。

428—431 次の如く “if” を以て始まる省略的挿句の例を示す。

I seldom, *if ever*, saw such a sight.

=I seldom saw such a sight, *if I ever saw one*.

(こんな光景を見たことはあっても稀れた。)

(ことによると見たことが全く無いかも知れぬ。)

Note.—“If” は Concession (譲歩)を示す。—219—221 参照。

428. (1) *If ever*—If ever he was provoked.

(2) *Provoke into*.—189 の註 (4) 参照。

429. (1) *If at all*—If they are inferior to the English at all.

(2) *Pursuit*.—娯樂, 業務執れを問はず凡て人の “Pursue” (追求)する事柄を謂ふ。

430. (1) *If anything*—If it has anything to do with rank or power.

(2) *Has little to do with*—Has little relation to.

☞ 此の “little” に種々の Pronominals を充つるを得。

a. It has *much* to do with rank. と大關係あり。

b. It has *something* to do with rank. と若干の關係あり。

c. Has it *anything* to do with rank? と幾分か關係ありや。

d. It has *little* to do with rank. と左程の關係なし。

e. It has *nothing* to do with rank. と無關係なり。

431. Many years thus passed for me in an expansion¹ of heart, and a trustfulness which prevented sorrow, *if not from coming*, at least from staying with me. A. P.

1. Enlarging.

432. He has lost again by rash¹ speculation,² *it appears*. E. S. T.

1. Thoughtless; hasty. 2. Buying or selling goods in the hope of the prices rising or falling.

433. Having suffered¹ a succession² of losses, his eyes ought to be opened, *one would think*. E. S. T.

1. Sustained; experienced. 2. Series.

§ 6.—Common Relation.

[1]

434. *All have had, and still have their foibles.*¹ U. R.

1. Weak points; defects.

431. (1) Expansion.—廣くすること, 大きくすること.

(2) Prevented sorrow.—“from staying”へ続く.

Ex. { I prevented him from doing so.
余は彼をして左様するを得ざらしめたり.

(3) { If not from coming.
=If it did not prevent sorrow from coming.

432, 433 次の如く挿句を文尾に廻したる例を示す.

{ He has consented against his will, it seems.
=It seems that he has consented against his will.
(不本意ながら同意したのでらしい)

432. (1) Rash.—向見ずの, 無考の.

(2) Speculation.—投機, 相場.

433. (1) Having suffered=As he has suffered.

(2) Suffer.—384の註(2)特にb参照.

(3) Succession.—連綴.

(4) Ought.—爲すべき事を爲さざる際に多く用ふ.

{ a. You ought to see him. 逢ふべき筈です.
b. You ought to have seen him. 逢ふべき筈でした.

(5) One would think.—人は思ふだらうが.

§ 6.—[1]

434, 435 次の如く数箇の Verb が一箇の Object を共通にする例を示す.

{ He always blames, and never praises, his pupils.
=He always blames his pupils, and never praises them.

434. 全文を改むれば:—“All have had their foibles and still have their foibles.”

435. The only danger that attends the multiplicity¹ of publications² is that some of them may be calculated³ to injure rather than benefit⁴ society.

Goldsmith.

1. Great numbers. 2. Books or journals published.
3. Suited. 4. Do good to.

436. I could not see him for¹ the tears which his earnestness and goodness, so adorned² by, and so adorning, the perfect simplicity of his manner, brought into my eyes.

1. On account of. 2. Made beautiful.

437. The more important of these advances¹ in science and the arts are not the mere improvements² upon, or extensions³ of, anything that had been done before, but are entirely new departures,⁴ arising out of our increasing knowledge of and command⁵ over the forces of the universe.

W. C. R.

1. Advancing steps. 2. Betterments.
3. Additional parts. 4. Starts; features.
5. Control or mastery.

435. (1) Attends.—…に伴ふ。(2) Publication.—出版物。

(3) Is.—“The only danger”の Predicate Verb.

(4) Calculated.—適當して。

(5) { Injure rather than benefit society.

= Injure society rather than benefit society.

(6) Benefit.—益す。

436. (1) For the tears.—涙のために、涙に目が曇って。

(2) Earnestness.—熱心、眞摯。

{ So adorned by, and so adorning, the...simplicity.

(3) { =So adorned by the perfect simplicity, and so adorning the perfect simplicity.

(4) Brought.—“Earnestness and goodness”を Subject とし “which”を Object とす。

437, 438 次の如く数箇の Preposition が一箇の Object を共

通にする例を示す。

{ Many things lay scattered on and under his desk.

{ =Many things...on his desk and under his desk.

437. (1) { Improvements upon, or extensions of, anything.

{ =Improvements upon anything, or extensions, etc.

(2) Improvements upon.—…の改良。(動詞の時も同じ)

a. He has improved upon my invention.

b. It is an improvement upon my invention.

(3) Extensions.—擴張したるもの、附加物。

(4) New departures.—新方面に向ふこと。即ち新機軸。

(5) Arising out of=Coming from.

(6) Knowledge of and command over the forces.....

“Knowledge of the forces of the universe”と續く。

(7) Command over.—…を左右すること、…を支配すること。

(8) Forces.—力。(9) Universe.—宇宙。

438. He was a native of Rome, and had lived *in some familiarity*¹ *with, and been much patronized*² *by, a young nobleman.* Coleridge.

1. Intimacy.
2. Supported or encouraged as by a patron.

439. Aristotle was, and still is, the sovereign¹ lord of the understanding—the faculty² judging by the senses. Ditto.

1. Supreme; kingly.
2. Mental power.

440. It is will—force¹ of character—that enables² a man *to do or be what he sets his mind on being or doing.* S. H.

1. Power.
2. Makes able.

441. *Everything he was and did, he was and did for us.* He lived his life, he died his death, for us. Phillips Brooks.

442. If a young man bow to the conviction¹ that *whatever he is to be, and is to win,* must be achieved² by hard work, there is abundant hope of him. U. R.

1. Firm belief.
2. Accomplished.

438. (1) “had lived” 以下を改むれば:—“Had lived in some familiarity with a young nobleman, and had been much patronized, by that young nobleman.”

(2) In familiarity with.—427 の (3) 参照。

(3) Patronize.—保護す, 奨励す。

439. (1) Aristotle was, and still is, the sovereign lord.
= Aristotle was the sovereign lord and still is, etc.

即ち本題は数箇の Verb が一箇の Complement を共通にする例とす。

(2) Sovereign lord.—君王. (3) The senses.—五感。

440—442 次の如く一語にして Complement と Object と二箇の用法を兼ねたる例を示す。

What is he going to be and to do?

= What is he going to be and what is he going to do?

(何に成り且つ何をすの積りか)

即ち同一の “what” ながら “to be” に對しては Complement にして, “to do” に對しては Object なりとす。

440. (1) It is will that enables a man.—“Will enables a man” の Emphasis なり.—405—411 参照。

(2) Force of character.—人格の力. “will” の説明なり。

(3) Sets his mind on=Is bent on.—26 の註 (2) 参照。

441. (1) Everything he was and did=Everything that he was and everything that he did.

此句は元來 “he was and did for us” の後に來るべきなれど文勢を強めんが爲めに Inversion (倒句法) を用ひたるなり。

(2) Everything (that) he was.—彼が有りし凡ての者. 指導者, 助言者, 賛成者, 反對者等如何なる立場に在つても。

442. (1) Bow to.—…に頓首す, …に服す。

(2) Conviction.—確信. (3) Whatever=Anything that.

【 2 】

443. No man *ever did or ever will become* truly eloquent¹ without being a constant² reader of the Bible, and an admirer³ of the purity⁴ and sublimity⁵ of its language.

1. Skilful in speaking. 2. Steady or regular.
3. One who admires. 4. Quality of being pure.
5. Quality of being sublime or lofty.

444. Without care and method,¹ the largest fortune² *will not*, and *with them* almost the smallest *will, supply all necessary expenses.*

Chesterfield.

1. Regular ways ; regular habits. 2. Property.

445. Nothing truly great or valuable *has been, or ever will be, accomplished*¹ without patient thought.

K. R.

1. Achieved or performed.

446. Obligingness¹ can be shown—and is valued—in *the most trifling*² as well as in *the most important affairs of life.*

K. S. R.

1. Disposition or readiness to do a kindness.
2. Valueless ; unimportant.

【 2 】

443—445 次の如く二箇の Auxiliary Verb が一箇の Principal Verb を共通にする例を示す。

You *can*, and indeed *must*, *help* your inferiors.
 已に劣れる者を助け得べく且つ亦助けざるべからず。

443. (1) *Ever did or ever will* = Ever did become or ever will become.

“Ever” は斯の如く過去にも未来にも用ひらるゝを見るべし、元來 “Ever” は “at any time” (いつか) の意なれば是れ固より當然にして嘗てとのみ釋するの當らざるを知るべし。

“If I *ever* rise to be a milkman, I will give you good measure and good milk too.” (*Union Fourth Reader*)

(他日いつか出世して牛乳屋になったら樹目(マヌメ)も善くし、乳も善いのを差上げませう。)

- (2) *Eloquent*. — 能辯なる。 (3) *Constant*. — 恒久の、不撓の。
- (4) *Sublimity*. — 壯嚴、雄大。

444. (1) *Method*. — 規律、物事を爲すにきまりあること。

(2) *The largest fortune*. — 263—265 参照。

(3) *Will not*. — “supply” へ續く。

(4) *Supply*. — 供給す。 (6) *Expenses*. — 費用。

445. *Has been*. — “accomplished” へ續く。

446—488 數箇の Adjective と Noun を共通にする例を示す。

He is better versed in *English*, than in *Japanese literature*.

— He is better versed in *English literature* than in *Japanese literature*. (日本文學よりも英文學に通曉せり。)

446. (1) *Obligingness*. — 懇切、懇ろに人に盡すこと。

(2) *Trifling*. — 些細なる。 “affairs of life” へ續く。

447. If we had not *very rich*, we generally had *very happy, friends about us*. v. o. w.

448. The greatness of *modern, as compared with medieval¹ or ancient, civilization* is that it possesses a larger stock² of *demonstrated³ truth*, and therefore infinitely⁴ more of practical power. *

1. Of the middle ages. 2. Store. 3. Proved logically. 4. Boundlessly; without limit.

449. All virtue is *most rewarded*, and all wickedness¹ *most punished, in itself*. Bacon.

1. State of being wicked; sin.

450. A man's vocabulary¹ depends *very much* always, and in the first stages² perhaps *altogether, on the company he keeps*. s. c.

1. Stock of words.
2. Points in advancement; steps.

447. (1) If we had not.— 219—221 参照.

(2) About us.—我等のあたりに、身邊に、側に。

448. (1) Medieval.—中世の。

(2) Civilization.—之を共通にせる Adjective 三箇あるに注意せよ。

(3) Is.—“The greatness” の Predicate Verb.

(4) Stock.—貯へ。 (5) Demonstrated.—確證されたる。

(6) More.—“possesses” の Object.

449, 450 次の如く二箇の語句が一箇の Adverbial Phrase を共通にせる例を示す。

He has often lived, but will never again live, *in the suburbs*.

=He has often lived *in the suburbs*, but will never again live *in the suburbs*.

Note.—The suburbs.—市外の地、町外れの場所。

449. (1) Is most rewarded.—“in itself” へ続く。

(2) Wickedness.—不善、邪惡。

(3) Most punished.—第一行の “is” へ響く。 “is most punished.”

450. (1) Vocabulary.—用語範圍、用ふる語の種類及數等。

(2) Depends very much always.—“on” へ続く。

(3) First stages.—初期。

(4) Perhaps.—此次に “depends” を略せり。

(5) The company he keeps.

=The company *that* he keeps.

PART IV.

THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

§ 1.—Nouns.

[1]

451. The water seemed sprinkled¹ with an infinity² of points of silver. L. R.

- 1. Scattered on. 2. Infinite number.

452. He had thus on a sudden become a rich man; but riches, as usual, brought a world¹ of cares to which he had hitherto² been a stranger.³

- 1. Vast amount. 2. Till this time. 3. Unaccustomed.

453. I hope nobody in this House will hereafter have the impudence¹ to defend American taxes in the name of ministry.² Burke.

- 1. Shameless forwardness. 2. Cabinet.

454. Oates, going into partnership¹ with the new informer², had the audacity³ to accuse⁴ the poor queen herself of high treason.⁵ C. H. E.

- 1. League; association. 2. One who informs against another. 3. Daring; impudence. 4. Bring a charge against. 5. Disloyalty

§ 1.—[1]

451, 452 次の如き文に於ては文法上 “of boys” が “number” の形容句なりと雖も意義上に於ては “A number of” が却て “boys” の形容句たるに注意して和譯すべし。

{ A number of boys were injured on the occasion. = A numerous boys were injured on the occasion.

451. (1) { Ex. I sprinkled the ground with water. (に振りまいた) = The ground was sprinkled with water.

(2) An infinity of = Numberless. 一無數の。次の例を見よ。

{ a. He has bought a variety of (= various) pictures. b. It was secured by a plurality of (= many) locks.

452. (1) On a sudden = suddenly. 一突然、俄に。

(2) A world of = illimitable. 一無限の; 多大の。

{ a. He gathered a mountain of wealth. (山の如き) b. A cloud of pigeons were flying about. (雲霞の如き)

453, 454 次の如く Abstract Noun (抽象名詞) を含める文を同意義の Adverb を含める文と同様に解すべき例を示す。

{ I had the misfortune to be suspected. = I was unfortunately suspected.

453. (1) This House. 一此議院。 (英國の下院)

(2) Impudence. 一厚顔無恥。 Adverb は “impudently.”

(3) Defend. 一辯護す。 (4) American taxes. 一英國が米國より取立てたる租税 (米國獨立前のこと)。

(5) In the name of. 一...に代りて, ...の爲めに。

454. (1) Partnership. 一協同。 (2) Informer. 一密告者, 告發者。

(3) Audacity. 一大膽不敵, 厚顔。 (副詞は “andaciously”)

(4) Accuse a person of a crime. 一28 の註 (2) 參照。

(5) { The poor queen herself = Even the poor queen. Ex. — The teacher himself made the same mistake.

455. Another father used to laugh at his son and call him "Don Quixote" whenever the lad gave expression to some sentiment¹ above the low Philistine² level.³

H. I.

1. Mental feeling. 2. Uncultured; prosaic.
3. Standard.

456. The sight of this wreck,¹ as usual, gave rise to many dismal² anecdotes.

S. B.

1. Ship broken up by waves or rocks. 2. Gloomy; melancholy.

457. And yet the thick cloud which thus hangs over the waves is really the safety of the earth.

Gaston Tissandier.

458. A new and more brilliant light flushes¹ the western sky, and a display² of gorgeous³ ever-changing tints occurs, which are at once the delight of the beholder and the despair of the artist.

W. C. R.

1. Causes to glow or blush. 2. Show. 3. Showy or splendid.

459. O Cruelty! thou hast taught even the little birds to doubt!

U. R.

455, 456 次の如く "Give + Abstract Noun + to" が其 Noun と同意義の Transitive Verb (他動詞) に均しき例を示す。

- a. He gave vent to (=vented) his anger.
b. He will give no heed to (=not heed) my advice.

其他 "give chase to (=chase) a deer" "give birth to (=bear) a girl" "give countenance to (=countenance) a practice" 等参照。

455. (1) Don Quixote.—西班牙セルバンテス作の小説の主人公, 古代の武者修行を實行せんとて種々狂態を演ずる妄想家。
(2) Give expression to=express. (3) Sentiment.—感想。
(4) Philistine.—凡俗の, 無修養の。 (5) Level.—標準。

456. (1) The sight...—Subject の趣は 1-10 の諸題に同じ。
(2) Give rise to=raise.—生ぜしむ。 (3) Dismal.—凄き。

457, 458 次の如く Abstract Noun が事の原因を示して畢竟 Transitive Verb (他動詞) に均しき意義を爲せる例を示す。

- a. You will be the death of me.
=You will be the cause of my death.
=You will kill me.
b. He was the terror of the town.
=He was the cause of the terror of the town.
=He terrified the town.

457. The safety=the cause of the safety=protection.

458. (1) Flushes.—赤くならしむ。
(2) Display.—見せもの。(是れ見よとばかり綺麗なるを謂ふ)
(3) Gorgeous.—花々しき。 (4) Tints.—色合。

459, 460 Abstract Noun を Personification (擬人法) に用ひたる例を示す。

- Fortune at last smiled upon his distress.
運命の神も遂には彼の苦痛に同情を表するに至りぬ。

459. Thou hast=You have.—壯嚴體を用ひたるなり。