

**KANDA'S
ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

MIDDLE SCHOOL COURSE

BY

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NO. 1

SANSEIDO

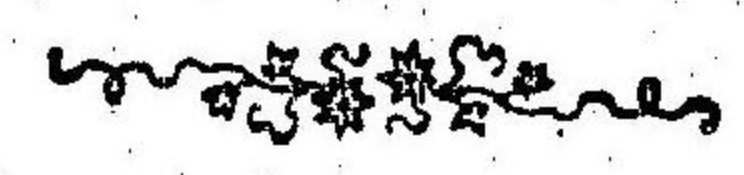
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NO. 1.

INTRODUCTION.

§ 1.—THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

1. **Parts of Speech** are the classes of words in a language.

2. **Nine Parts of Speech in the English language.**—Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Article, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction 及 び Interjection ヲ 謂 フ。

3. A **Noun** is the name of anything.

Napoleon, China, boy, water, health.

4. A **Pronoun** is a word used instead of a noun.

I, you, she, they, mine, yours.

5. An **Adjective** is a word used to modify the meaning of a noun or pronoun.

He is a *rich* man.

She is *happy*.

6. An **Article** is "*a*," "*an*," or "*the*," used to limit the application of a noun.

A boy ran with *an* orange. At last, in his hurry, *the* boy dropped *the* orange.

7. A **Verb** is a word that expresses action.*

He *was* diligent, but I *played* all day.

8. A verb that helps another verb and becomes a part of it is called an **Auxiliary Verb**.

He *will* come.

It *may* rain to-night.

9. An **Adverb** is a word used to modify the meaning of a verb or an adjective.

He spoke *fast*.

You are *very* kind.

10. A **Preposition** is a word used to show a relation of meaning between a noun or pronoun and some other word.

I have come *from* the country.

He is very kind *to* me.

* i.e. in its widest sense.

11. The noun or pronoun that comes after a preposition is called its **Object**.

前例ノ "country" "me" ノ如シ.

12. A **Conjunction** is a word used to connect words or parts of a sentence.

A boy *and* a dog ran together.

I did not go *because* I was very ill.

13. An **Interjection** is a word of exclamation expressing some emotion.

"*Ha! ha!*" laughed the teacher.

Oh, how happy we are!

§ 2.—THE SENTENCE: ITS ELEMENTS AND KINDS.

14. A **Sentence** is a combination of words expressing a complete thought.

Birds sing.

Children are playing.

Sentence ハ 必ズ Capital letter ヲ以テ始ム.

15. The **Subject** of a sentence is that of which something is stated.

Birds sing.

Children are playing.

16. The **Predicate** of a sentence is that which is stated of the subject.

Birds sing.

Children are playing.

17. The **Object** of a predicate verb represents that on which the action terminates.

They killed a wolf.

I like him.

18. A **Complement** is a word used to complete the sense of the predicate verb.

(a) *He is a merchant.*

(b) *I have made him a merchant.*

而シテ (a)ノ “merchant”ノ如ク subjectニ係ルモノヲ **Subjective Complement**ト謂ヒ, (b)ノ “merchant”ノ如ク objectニ係ルモノヲ **Objective Complement**ト謂フ。

19. A **Modifier** is a word or group of words modifying some part of the sentence.

Some boys of our school play noisily in the playground.

而シテ “some” “of our school”ノ如ク subjectニ係ルモノヲ **Subject Modifier**ト謂ヒ, “noisily” “in the playground”ノ如ク predicateニ係ルモノヲ **Predicate Modifier**ト謂フ。

20. An **Assertive Sentence** is one that simply expresses an assertion.

You are diligent.

He will come.

Assertive sentenceニハ period (.)ヲ附ス。

21. An **Interrogative Sentence** is one that expresses a question.

Are you diligent?

Will he come?

Interrogative sentenceニハ interrogation mark (?)ヲ附ス。

22. An **Imperative Sentence** is one that expresses a command or request.

Be diligent.

Let him come.

Imperative sentenceノ subjectトシテ “you”ヲ verbノ次ニ用フルコトナキニアレド通常之ヲ略ス。

Imperative sentenceニハ period (.)ヲ附ス。

但シ exclamation mark (!)ヲ附シテ強ムルコトナキニ非ズ。

23. An **Exclamative Sentence** is one that makes a statement in an exclamative manner.

How diligent you are!

How gladly he will come!

Exclamative sentence ニハ exclamation mark (!) ヲ 附ス。

§ 3.—MODIFICATIONS OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

24. **Modifications** of a Part of Speech are its grammatical changes.

25. **Number** is a modification of the noun or pronoun to denote one or more than one.

The **Singular Number** denotes one.

Book, hero, tooth.

The **Plural Number** denotes more than one.

Books, heroes, teeth.

26. **Person** is a modification of the pronoun to denote the speaker, the person spoken to, or the person or thing spoken of.

The **First Person** denotes the speaker.

I, we.

The **Second Person** denotes the person spoken to.

You.

The **Third Person** denotes the person or thing spoken of.

He, she, it, they.

27. **The Number and Person of a verb**

are its modifications to denote its agreement with its subject.

I am well. (First person, singular number.)

They are well. (Third person, plural number.)

28. **Case** is a modification of the noun or pronoun to denote its relation to some other word.

The **Nominative Case** denotes the subject of a verb.

I fought well.

The *officer* fought well.

The **Possessive Case** denotes the possessor.

This is *my* sword.

This is the *officer's* sword.

The **Objective Case** denotes the object of a verb or preposition.

{ They praised the *officer*.

{ They praised *me*.

{ They looked *at* the *officer* in admiration.

{ They looked *at me* in admiration.

29. **Gender** is a modification of the noun or pronoun to denote sex.

The **Masculine Gender** denotes male sex.

Boy, man, he.

The **Feminine Gender** denotes female sex.

Girl, woman, she.

The **Common Gender** denotes either sex.

Parent, friend, teacher, we, you, they.

The **Neuter Gender** denotes neither sex.

House, hill, it.

30. Comparison is a modification of the adjective or adverb to denote degrees.

The **Positive Degree** denotes the simple quality.

Kato is tall.

I did well.

The **Comparative Degree** denotes a greater degree of the quality.

Yamada is taller than Kato.

You did better than I.

The **Superlative Degree** denotes the greatest degree of the quality.

Nagai is the tallest of the three.

He did best of us all.

31. Tense is a modification of the verb to denote the time of action.

The **Present Tense** denotes a present action.

I am here.

He studies hard.

The **Past Tense** denotes a past action.

I was here before.

He studied hard.

The **Future Tense** denotes a future action.

I shall be here again.

He will study hard.

32. Voice is a modification of the verb to denote whether the subject is the doer or the receiver of the action.

The **Active Voice** shows that the subject is the doer of the action.

He teaches me.

The hunter shot the bear.

The **Passive Voice** shows that the subject is the receiver of the action.

I am taught by him.

The bear was shot by the hunter.

SECTION I.

CLASSES AND MODIFICATIONS OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

CHAPTER I.—THE NOUN.

§ 1.—CLASSES OF NOUNS.

1. Five Classes of Nouns.—

- (1) *Kato* is going to *England*.
- (2) The *boy* was rowing a *boat*.
- (3) The *people* welcomed the *army*.
- (4) This bottle is made of *glass*, and is used for holding *ink*.
- (5) They learned *reading* and *writing* with great *diligence*.

斯等ノ noun ノウチ

(1) ノ如ク一人一物ニ固有ノ名ヲ Proper Noun ト謂フ。

(2) ノ如ク同種ノ人又ハ物ニ普ク通ズル名ヲ Common Noun ト謂フ。

(3) ノ如キ集合體ノ名ヲ Collective Noun ト謂フ。

一人ヲ指シテ“people”ト云フヲモナク、一ノ軍人ヲ指シテ“army”ト云フヲモナシ。

(4) ノ如キ物質ノ名ヲ Material Noun ト謂フ。

Glass 製ノ bottle 若シ破壊スレバ最早“bottle”ト云フベカラズ、何トナレバ“bottle”ハ形ニ附シタル common noun ナレバナリ。然レモ如何程粉碎シテモ其質ハ飽ク迄モ“glass”ト云フ。僅カ一滴モ又タ壺一杯モ“ink”ニハ相違ナシ。

(5) ノ如ク五感ニ觸ルベキ一定ノ形體又ハ物質ナク只ダ抽象的ニ思考シ得ベキ働作性質ノ名ヲ Abstract Noun ト謂フ。

2. A Proper Noun is a particular or individual name.

Europe, Nelson, Fuji, Jiji-Shimpo, Christmas.

A Proper Noun should always begin with a capital letter.

3. A Common Noun is a general or class-name.

Book, lamp, hill, bird.

4. A **Collective Noun** is the name of a collection of similar individuals.

Family, nation, fleet, poultry.

5. A **Material Noun** is the name of a material.

Sugar, wine, flesh, blood, gold.

6. An **Abstract Noun** is the name of some quality or action.

Idleness, truth, singing, punishment, attention.

7. **Abstract Nouns misused for Adjectives.**—次ノ如キ誤ニ注意スベシ.

Incorrect.

I am very *sickness*.

He is always *absence*.

Correct.

I am very *sick*.

He is always *absent*.

EXERCISE I.

(a) *Tell the Class of each Noun:—*

1. I took the electric car to the station.
2. Kiyomasa was everywhere respected for his bravery.
3. Which is more wholesome, beef or pork?
4. Ignorance is worse than blindness.
5. The fleet has gone out of the harbor.

6. Honor is more precious than gold or silver.

7. The infantry was victorious while the cavalry was defeated.

8. My family are all very well.

9. That bridge is built of brick and stone.

10. Groups of students went to see the regiment off.

(b) *Correct the errors in the following:—*

1. He is a little idleness, but his brother is very study.

2. He never makes a mistake, he is so diligence.

3. If you are not more attention, you will fail.

4. Who is that people at the gate?

5. Our army was great victory.

§ 2.—NUMBER.

8. *The Use of the Plural Number is generally limited to Common and Collective Nouns: as, boy, boys, family; families.*

Proper, Material, Abstract ノ三種ハ其性質上ヨリシテ通常 singular ナリ。

9. Regular forms of the Plural.—通常 singular form ニ s チ添ヘテ作ル。

(a) 然レ凡若シ語尾ガ s, x, ch, sh ナル片ハ es チ添フ。〇ノ片モ概ネ然リ。

Ass, asses. Ax, axes. Branch, branches.
Brush, brushes. Potato, potatoes.

但シ“monarch” “patriarch” ノ如ク ch ガ k ノ音ナル片ハ單ニ s チ附スルノミ。

(b) 語尾 y ニシテ其前ニ consonant letter アル片ハ先ツ y チ i ニ變ジ, 而ル後 es チ加フ。

Baby, babies. City, cities. Lady, ladies.
(Compare:—Boy, boys. Day, days.)

(c) 語尾若シ f 又ハ fe ナレバ之ヲ ve ニ變ジテ而ル後 s チ添フ。

Half, halves. Leaf, leaves. Wolf, wolves.
Knife, knives. Life, lives. Wife, wives.

但シ“gulf,” “roof,” “proof,” “handkerchief,” “safe” (金庫) 等ハ s ノミチ添フ。

10. Irregular forms of the Plural.—Vowel チ變ジ又ハ syllable チ増シテ作ル。

Foot, feet. Goose, geese. Tooth, teeth.
Louse, lice. Mouse, mice. Man, men.
Woman, women. Child, children. Ox, oxen.

11. The same form for both Numbers:—*Deer, fish, sheep, pair.*

但シ“fish” “pair” ハ plural form ニスルヲモアリ。
次ノ如キ數量ヲ表ハス語ニモ之アリ。

Singular.

There is plenty of ice here.

The rest of the water was thrown away.

Plural.

There are plenty of apples here.

The rest of the pupils were all rewarded.

日本語ノ“sen” “yen” モ亦此部ニ屬ス。

EXERCISE II.

(a) Turn the Singular Nouns into Plural, and the Plural into Singular.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Lady. | 2. Teeth. | 3. Stories. |
| 4. Monkey. | 5. Monarch. | 6. Shelves. |
| 7. Wolf. | 8. Sheep. | 9. Volcanoes. |

10. Halves. 11. Fly. 12. Woman.
13. Mice. 14. Echo. 15. Thief.

(b) Correct the errors:—

1. He drank two glass of waters.
2. She has broken two of her tooth.
3. There have been many such heros.
4. So many peoples were wounded and so many lifes were lost, all by that single accident.
5. I have bought a dozen handkerchieves.
6. There are many deers and sheeps in the zoölogical garden.
7. The rooves of those house are very steep.
8. Not a few monarches died in the same manner.
9. Can you tell mices from rats?
10. Wild goose were already seen flying in the gray sky.

§ 3.—CASE.

12. Case in Complements.*—Subjective complement* ハ nominative case ニシテ, objective complement* ハ objective case ナリ.

* See Introduction, ¶ 18.

Nominative.	Objective.
He is my <i>servant</i> .	I have made him my <i>servant</i> .
He is called a <i>hero</i> .	They call him a <i>hero</i> .

13. Case in Appositive Nouns —

Nominative.	Bakin* the <i>novelist</i> became blind.
Possessive.	Bakin the <i>novelist's</i> son died young.
Objective.	I like Bakin the <i>novelist</i> .

“Novelist” ノ如ク他ノ noun ト同一物ヲ示シ其何タルカヲ明カニセンガタメニ用ヒタルモノヲ Appositive Noun ト言ヒ“Bakin” ノ如ク appositive noun ニ説明セラル、モノヲ Principal Noun ト稱ス。

Appositive noun ハ常ニ principal noun ト case ヲ同ジウス。

“Bakin” ニ (s) ナキハ “Bakin's son” ト云フベキ處へ appositive noun “novelist” ヲ添ヘタルタメ (s) ヲ之ニ讓リタル迄ナリ。

14. Case in Objective Adverbials.—

He stayed here three *days*.

We walked a *mile*.

This is a *dollar* cheaper than that.

* 馬琴

He comes here twice a *week*.

I am *sixteen years* old.

上ノ如ク noun ガ verb ノ object トナルニ非ズシテ時日, 距離, 代價等ヲ示シテ verb, adverb, adjective 等ノ意味ヲ助クルモノヲ Objective Adverbial ト云ヒ, 其 case ハ常ニ objective case トス.

15. **Formation of the Possessive.**—Apostrophe s ヲ附シテ possessive case ノ記號トスレ氏 s ヲ語尾トスル plural noun ニハ只ダ apostrophe ヲ附スルノミニテ s ヲ附セズ.

Man's	Men's	Boy's	Boys'	(Boys's = 非ズ)
Child's	Children's	Lady's	Ladies'	(Ladies's = 非ズ)

16. *The use of the Possessive Case is generally limited to nouns denoting persons and animals.*

Ito's father. The governor's carriage.

A lion's roar. Horses' tails.

Incorrect.
The *desk's* legs.
My *ink's* color.

Correct.
The legs of the desk.
The color of my ink.

但シ time ヲ示ス noun ハ往々 possessive case ニ用ヒラル.

Yesterday's dictation; to-day's paper; a week's absence; last year's income.

17. **"Of" before the Possessive Case.**—
下ノ例ニ注目セヨ.

I went there with a friend *of* my brother's
(=one of my brother's friends).

若シ "*with my brother's friend*" ト云ヘバ僅ニ一友ヲ有スルカ又ハ誰某ノト明カニ人ニ知ラル、場合ナラザルベカラズ。次ノ意義上ノ關係モ亦同ジ。

A book *of* my father's. My father's book.

18. Possessive case ノ後ニハ "*house,*" "*shop*" 等ノ語ヲ略スルヲ多シ。

I am going to my *uncle's* (*house*).

I saw him at the *barber's* (*shop*).

I bought it at *Maruya's* (*store*).

EXERCISE III.

(a) Tell the Case of each Noun:—

1. She brought me a cup of coffee and a glass of milk.
2. I will make the man my clerk.
3. Hakuseki was a great historian.
4. Have you ever read Hakuseki the historian's works?
5. She sang the same song several times over.
6. He thought the boy an idiot.
7. The boy was thought an idiot.
8. I have walked all the way.
9. Have you been up Fuji, the highest mountain in Japan?
10. This is five yen dearer than that.

(b) Correct the errors, if any:—

1. This ^{the cover of the book} book's cover is very thick.
2. That man's voice is loud.
3. My knife's handle is made of horn.
4. I saw it at your father.
5. The children' father has come.

6. The parents's hearts are full of sorrow.
7. I saw it in yesterday's *Jiji-Shimpo*.
8. I met him at the barber.
9. The horse' master was away.
10. I met your father's friend yesterday.
Can you guess who it was?

§ 4. —GENDER.

19. How to distinguish a Feminine from a Masculine noun.—之ニ三種ノ法アリ.

1. 語尾ノ變化ニヨリテ.

Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
Lion	lioness	Actor	actress
Host	hostess	Emperor	empress
Prince	princess	Master	mistress
<i>widower</i>	<i>widow</i>	<i>bridegroom</i>	<i>bride</i>

Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
Boy	girl	King	queen
Brother	sister	Sir	madam
Cock	hen	Uncle	aunt

3. 前若クハ後ニ Sex ヲ表スル語ヲ附加シテ。

Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
He-goat	she-goat	Man-servant	maid-servant
Pea-cock	pea-hen	Washer-man	washer-woman

EXERCISE IV.

(a) Tell the Gender of each Noun :—

1. I have two nephews and three nieces.
2. I was then a child of five years.
3. My cousin has come to see my parents.
4. He has been a widower ever since her death.
5. The prince and princess were pupils of the same teacher.

(b) Give the Noun of the opposite Gender :—

1. Woman.
2. Lioness.
3. Wife.
4. Son.
5. Master.
6. Grandson.
7. God.
8. Cock.
9. Emperor.
10. Landlord.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Mention the Five Classes of Nouns, with an example of each.

2. Name the Three Modifications of the Noun.

3. Of those nouns which end in "y," some simply take "s" and others change "y" into "ie" before taking "s," when they become Plural. How do you distinguish between the two kinds?

4. How is the Use of the Possessive Case generally limited? *Person and animal*

5. Give an example of "Of" used before the Possessive Case.

Handwritten notes:
 (a) (b)
 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.
 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.
 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

CHAPTER II.—THE PRONOUN.

§ 1.—CLASSES OF PRONOUNS.

20. Five Classes of Pronouns.—

- (1) *I* am sure *he* will be glad to see *you*.
- (2) *Mine* is cheaper than *yours*.
- (3) *This* is better than *that*.
- (4) I have heard from Mr. Nagata *who* is now staying at Seoul. This is the letter *that* he has sent me.
- (5) *Who* is he, and *what* is he doing?

斯等ノ pronoun ノウチ

- (1) ハ各、grammatical person ヲ示スヲ以テ Personal Pronoun ト謂フ。
- (2) ハ各、所有物ヲ代表スルヲ以テ Possessive Pronoun ト謂フ。
- (3) ニ若シ “*knife*” ノ如キ noun ヲ添ヘテ “*this knife*” “*that knife*” ト云ハ、忽チ變ジテ adjective トナラン。斯ノ如キモノヲ Adjective Pronoun ト謂フ。
- (4) “*Who*” ハ “Mr. Nagata” ヲ代表スル

ト同時ニ “*who is ... Seoul*” ナル部分ヲ “*I ... Mr. Nagata*” ナル部分ニ結ビ付ケ、 “*that*” モ “*letter*” ヲ代表スルト共ニ “*that ... me*” ヲ “*This is the letter*” ニ結ビ付ク。斯ルモノヲ Relative Pronoun ト謂フ。

(5) ハ各、疑問ヲ發ス。之ヲ Interrogative Pronoun ト謂フ。

§ 2.—PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

21. A Personal Pronoun is one that denotes grammatical person.

他ノ pronoun ニモ person ナキニアラネド personal pronoun ハ特ニ three persons ヲ完全ニ示スヲ以テ名ヅク。

22. Declension of Personal Pronouns.—
其文法的變化ヲ列記スルヲ謂フ。

	Nom.	Poss.	Obj.	
1st Pers., Com. Gend.,	(Sing.)	<i>I</i>	<i>my</i>	<i>me</i>
	(Pl.)	<i>We</i>	<i>our</i>	<i>us</i>
2nd Pers., Com., Sing. & Pl.	<i>You</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>you</i>	

		Nom.	Poss.	Obj.
3rd Pers., Sing.	Mas.	He	his	him
	Fem.	She	her	her
	Neut.	It	its	it
3rd Pers., Pl., All Genders.		They	their	them

23. "It."—Personal pronoun ノ中ニ在ツテ用法特ニ廣シ.

(I) 天氣,時刻,距離等ノ nounヲ擧ゲズシテ直ニ "it"ヲ用フルヲ多シ.

It (=the weather) was very fine yesterday.

It (=the hour) is getting late.

As *it (=the season)* was already spring, the birds were singing on every side.

It (=the distance) was about two miles to the next village.

(II) 數個ノ wordヲ引括メテ代表スルヲ多シ.

It is not right to tell a lie.

I tried to do so, but *it* was impossible.

He is a musician; I know it well.

It is believed that he is very rich.

24. "They."—特ニ誰ト指ス所ナク,單ニ世間ノ人ト云フ意ニ用フルヲ多シ.

They (=people) say that you are a good singer.

They say that he is going abroad.

25. Compound Personal Pronouns.—

Personal pronoun ノ possessive case 又ハ objective case ニ self (selves)ヲ加ヘタルモノヲ云フ.

Sing. myself yourself himself herself itself

Pl. ourselves yourselves themselves

26. Compound Personal Pronounハ主ニ objectトシテ用ヒ又ハ adverbノ如クニ用ヒラル.

Objective.
He killed *himself*.
I rely on *myself*.

Adverbial.
He killed it *himself*.
I *myself* rely on it.

27. Compound Personal Pronounニハ possessive caseノ形ナキヲ以テ普通ノ possessive caseニ "own"ヲ加ヘテ代用ス.

Study in *your own* room.

I gave him *my own* lunch.

His own children are ashamed of his conduct.

EXERCISE V.

(a) Tell the Person, Number, Gender and Case of each Personal Pronoun:—

1. We met his father at our teacher's.
2. You must do it at once.
3. She herself did not know of it.
4. When they heard of their leader's death, they all killed themselves.
5. They say that you are all good at sports.

(b) Translate the following, using suitable Personal Pronouns wherever possible:—

1. 私ハアノ人達ヲ知リマセン。
2. 其男ハ氣狂ニナツテ自分ノ家ヲ燒キマシタ。
3. 自分ノコヲ誇ルモノガアル。(或ル人達ハ彼等自身ノコヲ誇ル)。
4. 君ハ自ラ左様云ヒマシタ。
5. 終ニ彼ハ自殺セリ。
6. 茲カラ我々ノ學校迄ニ哩デス。
7. マダ初春ノ頃デシタカラ可ナリ寒カッタ (Early spring.)
8. ソンナ事ヲ云ノハ悪ルイ。

9. アレハ非常ナ學者ダト人ガ言ヒマス。
10. 君ノ演説ハ中々善カッタト云フ話シダ。

§ 3.—POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

28. A **Possessive Pronoun** is one that stands for the thing possessed.

Mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs.

29. Person and Number.—常ニ third person ニシテ singular, plural イヅレニモ用ヒラル。

Your cap cost two yen while my cap cost only one. But *mine* (=my cap) is far better than *yours* (=your cap) is.*

She and he have each bought some apples. *Hers* (=her apples) are all very large, while *his* (=his apples) are rather small.

My father is older than *theirs* (=their father) is.*

My brothers are as diligent as *yours* (=your brothers) are.*

30. Case.—Possessive case ヲ 缺ク。是レ 即チ personal pronoun ノ possessive case ト 異なる所ナリ。 彼ハ所有主ヲ示シテ常

* This verb may here be omitted.

ニ noun ニ 添ヒ, 此ハ 所有物ヲ 示シテ 必ズ 獨立ス.

31. "Of" before a Possessive Pronoun.—

I went there with a friend of mine (=one of my friends).

次ノ 如ク 言フキト 其差別如何.*

I went there with my friend.

EXERCISE VI.

(a) Correct the errors:—

1. Their^{our} school is farther than us.
2. Your^{my} ink is good, but my is very bad.
3. My watch is dearer than him^{his}.
4. Our^{our} parents are more indulgent than theirs.
5. My umbrella broke, but her^{she} was safe.

(b) Translate the following, using suitable Possessive Pronouns wherever possible:—

1. 君ノ小刀ヲ貸シ玉ヘ. 僕ハ僕ノヲ亡クシタ.
2. 君ノ友ダチニ今朝逢ヒマシタ.
3. アノ人ニ私ノヲヤリマシタ.
4. 私等ノ家ハ小サイガ, アノ人タチノガ非常ニ大キイ.
5. コレハ僕ノデハナイ. 僕ノハ是ヨリ餘程善イ.

* See † 17.

§ 4.—ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

32. An Adjective Pronoun is one that partakes of the nature of the adjective.

<i>Adjective Pronouns.</i>	<i>Adjectives</i>
This is not so good as that.	This pencil is not so good as that pencil.
Each went his way home.	Each boy went his way home.

33. Adjective pronoun ノ主ナルモノ: this (these), that (those), both, such, each, either, neither, one, none, another, other, any, some. コノウチ each, either, neither, another, ハ常ニ singular, both ハ常ニ plural, 其他ハ時ニ應ジテイツレニモ用ヒラル.

34. "This," "that."—

He always knows his lessons, and *this* shows how diligent he is.

The climate of Japan is milder than *that* (=the climate) of Siberia.

His fables are as interesting as *those* (=the fables) of Aesop.

This child is always breaking *this* thing or *that*
(アレヤコレヤ).

The cat has scratched me *like this* (=ソナニ).

Why do you cry *like that* (ソナニ)?

35. "Either," "neither."—

{ You may take *either* of those two.

{ No, thank you; I will take *neither*.

{ Will *either* of them come here?

{ No, *neither* will.

36. "One," "none."—

One (=a man) should obey *one's* (=his) parents.

One must not neglect *one's* duty.

This watch is not so good; show me a better *one*
(=watch).

These watches are not so good; show me better
ones (=watches).

None (=no one) will agree to your proposal.

37. "Another," "other."—

Give me *another*. (ドレカ外ノヲ下サイ).

Give me *the other*. (例ノ今一ツノ方ヲ下サイ).

One of the gentlemen was tall, *the others* were
all short.

38. "Each other," "one another."—

"Each other" ハ二人ノ場合ニ用ヒ "one
another" ハ三人以上ニ用フルヲ正シトス.

The two boys helped *each other*.

All the boys helped *one another*.

39. "Any," "some."—

{ Are there *any* who do not like to go?

{ Yes, there are *some*.

If you have *any* (flowers), please give me *some*.

There are *some* who dislike their own parents.

EXERCISE VII.

(a) Translate the following using Adjective
Pronouns wherever possible:—

1. 兩方トモ殺サレマシタ.
2. 彼ハ僕ノ時計ヲソナニ毀シタ.
3. ナゼソナニ笑フノカ.
4. アノ人ハアレヲヤッタリ此ヲヤッタリシ
テ少シモ眞面目ヂヤナイ. (In earnest).
5. ドレカ外ノヲ貸シテ下サイ.
6. 今一ツノ方ヲ貸シテ下サイ.
7. アノ小兒共ノウチ一人ハ書生デ今一人ハ
丁稚デス. (Apprentice).
8. 諸君ハ御互ニ敬ハナクテハイケマセン.
(To respect).

9. 二人ノ者ハ互ニ愛シ合ツタ。
 10. ドチラカ御覽デシタカ。
 11. イ、エ、ドチラモ見マセンデシタ。(“Not”ヲ用ヒズニ)。
 12. ダレモ斯様ナ六ケシイ事ハ出来マセン。(“Not”ヲ用ヒズニ)。
 13. 此問題ハ餘リ容易イ、モット六ケシイノヲ與ヘテ下サイ。(“Question”ヲ二度用ヒズニ)。
 14. ソノ書物ハ皆面白イモノデスカ。
 15. 人ハ自分ノ國ヲ愛セネバナラヌ。(“One”ヲ用ヒテ)。

(b) *Correct the errors:—*

1. The two boys were kind to one another.
2. I did not see none.
3. Neither of them was not tall.
4. One of his two brothers is a merchant, another a naval officer.
5. Are there some who have seen it? Yes, there are any.

§ 5.—RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

40. A **Relative Pronoun** is one that not only represents a preceding noun or pronoun, but also connects two parts in a sentence.

This is the knife *that* I lost yesterday.

We like those *who* are kind to us.

41. **The Antecedent of a Relative.**—
 Noun 又ハ pronoun ニシテ relative pronoun ニ代表セラル、モノヲ謂フ。

上ノ “knife” “those” ノ如キ各、是ナリ。

42. **Declension of Relative Pronouns:—**

Nom.	<i>who</i>	<i>which</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>what</i>
Poss.	<i>whose</i>	<i>whose (of which)</i>	—	—
Obj.	<i>whom</i>	<i>which</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>what</i>

43. “*Who*” ハ人間ニノミ用ヒ, “*which*” ハ人間以外ノ動物及ビ無生物ニノミ用ヒ, “*that*” ハ人間, 動物, 無生物ニ通ジ, 且ツ制限的意義ヲ帶ブルヲ多シ。

This is the man *whose* son was drowned yesterday.

We rested at a Shinto temple *the walls of which* (= *whose walls*) were hung with pictures.

但シ “of which” ハ “whose” ヨリモ普通ナリ.*

The first man *that* came (=the man *that* came *first*) was Mr. A.

This is the best book *that* I have ever read.

44. “What” = “that (those) which” ハ antecedent ナ自ラ含メリ.

You must not do *what* (=that *which*) is wrong.

I have none but *what* (those *which*) are in this room.

EXERCISE VIII.

(a) Point out the Antecedent of each Relative Pronoun:—

1. I saw a dog in the street which seemed half starved.
2. It was painful to see the mother of the drowned boy who was mad with grief.
3. There is a tower there the top of which is quite destroyed.
4. Suddenly the cart upset, and seriously hurt a lady and her dog that were just passing by.

* This is of course said of the possessive of “which,” not of “who.”

5. This is one of the most interesting stories that I have ever heard.

(b) Fill the blanks with suitable Relative Pronouns:—

1. He is the richest man — I know.
2. A child — parents are dead is called an orphan.
3. I will go with anyone — is willing.
4. He speaks nothing but — is true.
5. This is the boy of — I told you yesterday.

(c) Translate the following, using a Relative Pronoun in each sentence:—

1. 是ハ今朝御話シタ本デス.
2. 誰ニデモ好カレル人ハアリマセン.
3. 夫ノ無クナツタ女ハ寡婦ト云ヒマス. (Husband; widow.)
4. 是ハアノ人ノ書イタ中デ一番善イ繪デス. (To paint, to draw.)
5. 私ハ容易イ事デナケレバ出来マセン.

(d) Correct the errors:—

1. He shot a bird who was singing there.
2. The gentleman who you see over there is Sano's father.

3. A man whose wife is dead is called a widower.

4. Which is the boy to whom you gave a book?

5. I have found a watch whose chain is broken.

§ 6.—INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

45. An **Interrogative Pronoun** is one that asks a question.

46. Declension:—

Nom.	<i>who?</i>	<i>what?</i>	<i>which?</i>
Poss.	<i>whose?</i>	—	—
Obj.	<i>whom?</i>	<i>what?</i>	<i>which?</i>

Relative “which” の possessive case “whose” ヲ有スレモ Interrogative “which” ハ之ヲ有セズ。又 “what kind?” “which boy?” ノ如キハ共ニ Adjective ナリ。

47. “Who is he?” “What is he?”—
“Who” ハ姓名又ハ血統ヲ問ヒ, “what” ハ職業又ハ身分ヲ問フ。

{ *Who* is he?

{ He is Mr. Sato, or He is Mr. Ito's uncle.

{ Well then, *what* is he?

{ He is a naval officer.

I know *what* he is (=his occupation), but not *who* he is (=his name).

48. “What is it like?” = *What sort of a thing is it?* (ドシナ様ヲ物デスカ).

{ I hear you have lost a watch. *What* was it like?

{ It was a nickel one with a silver chain.

{ *What* is the new teacher like?

{ He is a tall gentleman with a fine mustache.

49. “Whose” used like a Possessive Pronoun:—

Whose is this hat? (=Whose hat is this?)

I don't know *whose* it is.

50. **Interrogative Pronouns in connective use.**—此場合ニハ antecedent ナキニ注意セヨ。

Connective Interrogative.

I don't know *who* did it.

I could not guess *whom* he meant.

Relative.

The man *who* did it is no longer here.

He praises only those *whom* he likes.

He asked me <i>what</i> it was.	This is <i>what</i> he wants.
Tell me <i>which</i> you like best.	This is the book <i>which</i> I like best.

EXERCISE IX.

(a) *Correct the errors:—*

1. Who are you going to visit? *where*
2. Whom do you think I am?
3. Who is this book? *what*
4. Look at these two pictures. *which* What do you think is the better?

(b) *Translate the following, using Interrogative Pronoun wherever possible:—*

1. 君ハアノ人ヲ誰ダト思ヒマスカ。
2. 君ハ其ノ男ヲ何ダト思ヒマシタカ。
3. 君ハアノ人が誰ダカ知ッテキマスカ。
4. 風船ハドンナ様ナモノデスカ。(Airship).
5. 風船ハドンナ様ナ物カ知ラナイ人ガアル。
(There are some people who, etc. or, Some people do not, etc.)
6. 彼ハドンナ様ナ人ダカト云フコトハ誠ニ言ヒ
ニクイ。(Difficult to tell).

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Mention the Five Classes of Pronouns.
2. Explain the difference between a Possessive Pronoun and a Personal Pronoun in the Possessive Case.
3. Explain the difference between an Adjective Pronoun and the same word used as an Adjective.
4. What is the Antecedent of a Relative Pronoun? Give an example.
5. Give a sentence illustrating the use of the Pronoun that is in itself a Relative and its Antecedent combined.

we love those persons who are good and honest,
is used only relative and "who" in
itself is not Antecedent.
my sentence following
I want what is nice

CHAPTER III.—THE ADJECTIVE.

§ 1.—CLASSES OF ADJECTIVES.

51. Three Classes of Adjectives.—

- (1) Give me *this* pen rather than *that* pencil.
 (2) They drank so *much* wine and ate so *many* dishes in only *ten* minutes.
 (3) We saw a group of *merry* boys playing on the *sunny* fields.

斯等ノ adjective ノウチ

(1) ハ各々 pronoun ノ性質ヲ帶ブ。之ヲ Pronominal Adjective ト謂フ。

(2) ハ各々數又ハ量ヲ示ス。之ヲ Quantitative Adjective ト謂フ。

(3) ハ各々物ノ性質狀態ヲ表ス。之ヲ Qualifying Adjective ト謂フ。

§ 2.—PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

52. A **Pronominal Adjective** is one that partakes of the nature of the pronoun.

This (these), that (those), both, same, such, each, every, either, neither, one, another, other, any, some, all, what, which.

Adjective pronoun トシテノ片ニ與ヘタル注意ノ外更ニ二三ヲ示サントス。

53. “**These three years**” (過去三年間, 又ハ今後三年間).

I have studied it *these four years*.

I must study it *these two years* yet.

I will see you again *one of these days* (=shortly).

54. “**Same.**”—常ニ“the”ヲ有ス。

They are all of *the same* color.

They eat *the same* kind of food as their master.

55. “**Both,**” “**all.**”—“The”ト共ニ noun ニ伴フ片ハ常ニ“the”ニ先ンズ。

All the people were surprised.

The prince slew *both the* rebel brothers.

56. “**Such.**”—Article ノ“a”又ハ“an”ト共ニ noun ニ伴フ片ハ必ズ其 article ニ先ンズ。

I never saw *such a* thing.

Have you ever known *such an* honest boy?

57. "Other."

I met your mother on the street *the other day*
(先日).

He teaches us *every other* (=every second) day
(隔日=).

Write your composition on *every other* line (一行
オキ).

58. "Some," "any." — "Body," "one,"
"thing" "time" ト合シテ一語トナルヲ
多シ.

You must *do it sometime* (イツカ).

You may *do it any time* (イツデモ).

Somebody (or *some one*) is at the door.

Does *any one* know the secret?

I have *something* to tell you.

Anything will do. (何デモ宜シイ)

59. "Some one," "anyone," "who?"

一此ノ區別ハ日本語ノ(誰)ノ次ニ用フル(カ)ノ清濁ニ依リテ覺ルベシ.

Did *anyone* tell you so? 誰カ君ニ左様言ヒ
マシタカ(言ヒシ人ノ有無ヲ問フ).

Who told you so? 誰ガ君ニ左様言ヒマシタ
カ(言ヒシ人ノ名ヲ問フ).

{ *Anyone* can do it. 誰デモデキル

{ *Some one* can do it. 誰カデキル人ガアル.

60. "What," "which." — Interrogative
pronoun ヨリ轉ジタルモノ.

What watch have you bought?

Which way shall I take?

"What" ハ exclamative sense ニモ用ヒラル.

What an honest boy he is!

Oh! *what a* fine view it was!

EXERCISE X.

(a) Translate the following, using *Pronominal Adjectives* wherever possible:—

1. 誰カ戸ヲ敲テアル. (To knock at.)
2. 私ハ先日君ノ叔父サンニ遇ッタ.
3. 誰デモ宜シイ.
4. 今一人ノ方ヲ呼ンデ下サイ.
5. アノ人ハ今迄此三年間此學校ニ居マシタ.
6. 私ハマダ此カラ二年勉強シナケレバナリマセン.
7. 林檎ヲ少シ許リ下サイ.
8. 其中ニ諸君ハ飛行機ノ日本ノ空ニ飛ブヲ見ルデセウ. (Aeroplane; flying.)

9. ドチラノ短艇ガ我々ノデスカ。
10. コンナ美シイ晝ヲ見タ^トガアリマスカ。
11. ナント美シイ日歿デハアリマセンカ。
12. 次ノ室ニ誰ガ居マスカ。
13. 次ノ室ニ誰カ居マスカ。
14. 一週間オキニ行クヤウデハ君ハ大シテ覺
エル^トモナカラウ。(If you go there; not much.)
15. イツカ行キマセウガ, イツデモト云フウケ
ニハ參リマセン。

(b) Correct the errors:—

1. Give me that flowers.
2. The both parents of Mr. Sato are sick.
3. Have you ever seen a such fine house?
4. Anybody must have taken it away.
5. The all people were surprised at a such uncommon sight.

§ 3.—QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES.

61. A Quantitative Adjective is one that expresses quantity or number.

62. Quantity ヲ示スモノハ singular noun ニ伴フ。

Much sugar, *much* respect; *little* wine, *little* diligence; *sufficient* time, *sufficient* courage.

63. Number ヲ示スモノ.—

(I) Indefinite number ヲ示スモノハ plural noun ニ伴フ。

Many people, *few* books, *several* policemen.

(II) Definite number ヲ示スモノ (通常 Numerical Adjectives ト稱セラル) .—

(a) Cardinals ハ “one” ヲ除クノ外常ニ plural noun ニ伴フ。

Two boys, *ten* houses.

(b) Ordinals ハ singular noun ニ伴フ。

The *second* boy, the *tenth* house.

(c) Multiplicatives ハ singular, plural 兩方ニ伴フ。

Half the sum, *half* the soldiers; *double* the usual price, *double* the expenses.

64. “A little,” “little.”—“A little” ハ (少シハアリマス) ト有ル方ニ重ミヲ附ケ, “little”, ハ (アマリナイ) ト無キ方ニ重ミヲ附ケテ云ヒ, 共ニ實際ノ額ニ拘ラズ。

故ニ百圓モ有シナガラ “I have *little* money” (ソ
ンナニ持ッテキマセン) ト言ヒシ人ガ他日僅カニ
一圓ホド有シテ “I have a *little* money” (少シハ
持ッテキマス) ト言フヤモ知レズ。全ク言フ人ノ
心持次第ナリ。幾何位迄ハ “*little* money” ニシテ
幾何以上ヨリ “a *little* money” ト云フベキニヤ
ト苦心スルモノアリ。能ク會得スルヲ要ス。

65. “A few,” “few.”—“A little” ト “little,”
トノ關係ニ同ジ。

There are *a few* honest people. (正直ナ人ハ少シ
ハアル)。

There are *few* honest people. (正直ナ人ハ少ナイ)。

66. How to read Numbers:—

(I) “Hundred” ノ次ニ “and” チ入レ、若
シ “hundred” ナケレバ “thousand” ノ次
ニ入ル。

1,235=One thousand two *hundred and* thirty-five.

1,056=One *thousand and* fifty-six.

(II) “1,100” ヨリ “1,998” 迄ハ三様ニ讀
ムヲ得。

1,576 { =One thousand five hundred and seventy-six.
=Fifteen hundred and seventy-six.
=Fifteen seventy-six. (主モニ年號ヲ讀ム
ニ用フ、但シ年號ノ時ハ數字ニ comma
ヲ附セズ)。

(III) “George I.” “Henry III.” ノ如キハ
“George the First” “Henry the Third” ト “the”
ヲ入レテ讀ム。

EXERCISE. XI.

(a) Translate the following:—

1. 彼ハ其ヲ爲ス丈ケノ勇氣ガ無カッタ。
2. 私ハ五軒目ノ家ヘ這入リマシタ。
3. 十二番ノ小兒ハ山田デシタ。
4. 私ハ通常ノ仕事ノ二倍ヲ致シマシタ。
5. 一年ノウチニハ八千七百六十時間以上ア
リマス。
6. 壺ニ酒ガ少シシカアリマセン。
7. 壺ニ酒ガ少シアリマス。
8. アノ人ハ充分ノ忍耐ヲ示シタ。
9. 彼等ハ彼ニ非常ノ尊敬ヲ表シタ。 (*Respect*;
to pay, to show.)
10. 幸福ナ人ハ少ナイ。

(b) Correct the errors:—

1. I have drunk many water.
2. He has drunk a few beer.
3. Do you know the tenth boys?
4. He has spent only the half sum.

5. By using great diligence, he earned many money.
6. I am sorry I have a little money.
7. I am glad to think that there are few kind people.
8. Much people were assembled before the gate.
9. About three thousand and two hundred fifty coolies joined the army.
10. Do you know anything of the life of Charles First?

§ 4.—QUALIFYING ADJECTIVES.

67. A **Qualifying Adjective** is one that describes the quality or state of a thing.

He felt very *sorry* for the *poor helpless* animal.

A *white* bird was seen flying in the *bright blue* sky.

68. *Proper Adjectives*.—Proper noun ヨリ轉ジタルモノ.

The *Japanese* language; *Chinese* custom.

69. *Material Adjectives*.—Material noun ヨリ轉ジタルモノ.

An *iron* bridge; a *gold* medal; a *brick* house.

70. *Verbal Adjectives*.—Verb ヨリ轉ジタルモノ.

The *rising* sun; a *dying* man; a *rolling* stone; *written* language; *wounded* soldiers.

EXERCISE XII. X

(a) *Point out the Qualifying Adjectives*:—

1. Although he is weak in health, he is quite active in mind.

2. The white bear is covered with long, thick, white fur, which keeps him warm on the coldest day.

3. The setting sun and the rising moon were greeting each other.

4. The Italian language is said to be the most beautiful of all the European tongues.

5. After crossing a stone bridge we came to a lofty brick building with a great iron gate.

(b) *Substitute the suitable Adjectives for the Proper Nouns so as to get rid of the Prepositions*:—

1. Government of Korea.
2. Railways of Siberia.
3. History of Germany.
4. Language of France.
5. Islands of Hawai.
6. Navy of England.
7. Custom of Japan.
8. Commerce of Canada.
9. Literature of China.
10. Anarchists of Russia.

§ 5.—COMPARISON.

71. Regular forms of the Degrees:—

(I) One syllable ノ場合ト two syllables ノ
或場合ニハ元來ノ形ヲ positive トシ、之
ニ er ヲ加ヘテ comparative トナシ、est ヲ
加ヘテ superlative トナス。

Tall, taller, tallest.

Profound, profounder, profoundest.

但シ以下ノ如キ spelling ノ變化ニ注目セヨ。

Fine, finer, finest.
Noble, nobler, noblest.
Polite, politer, politest.

(Silent e ハ豫メ省ク)
ヲ以テ結局單ニテ、
st ヲ添ヘタルニ均
シ。

Big, bigger, biggest.
Hot, hotter, hottest.
Thin, thinner, thinnest.

語尾ノ single con-
sonant ノ前ニ short
vowel アルキハ其
consonant ヲ重ヌ。
Compare:—thick,
thicker, thickest.

Easy, easier, easiest.
Happy, happier, happiest.
Merry, merrier, merriest.

語尾ノ y ノ前ニ
consonant アルキハ
先ヅ y ヲ i ニ變ズ。
Compare:—gay,
gayer, gayest.

(II) Two syllables ノモノ多數ト three syl-
lables 以上ノモノハ凡テ “more,” “most”
ヲ前ニ添フ。

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Skilful	more skilful	most skilful
Diligent	more diligent	most diligent.

72. Irregular forms of the Degrees.—

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Good Well	better	best

“Good health,” “better voice” ノ如ク直接 noun = 結合スル所謂 Adjective ノ **attributive use** ニハ “well” ヲ用ヒズ, 常ニ complement トシテ用フルノミ。從ウテ “better” “best” ヲ見テ “good” ノ變化ナルカ “well” ノ變化ナルカニ注意スルヲ要ス。

Bad	}	worse	worst
Evil			
Ill			

Many	}	more	most
Much			

“Much” ノ變化ハ常ニ singular noun =, “many” ノ變化ハ常ニ plural noun = 伴フ。

Far	farther	farthest
-----	---------	----------

Little	less	least
--------	------	-------

Old	{ older	{ oldest
	{ elder	

My *elder* sister is five years *older* than my younger sister.

Our *eldest* brother is the *oldest* student in his school.

EXERCISE XIII.

(a) Tell the Degree of each Adjective, and give the remaining two Degrees:—

1. Nobody was merrier than he.
2. I have never seen a thinner man.

3. I am ^C better to-day.
 4. Your composition is better than mine, but his is the best.
 5. This desk is the ^S worst of all.
 6. He fell ill yesterday, and is getting worse and worse.
 7. Give me some more apples if you please.
 8. He drank the most wine of us all.
 9. Don't associate with evil companions.
 10. I was not afraid in the ^S least.
- (b) Correct the errors:—
1. She is my ^{elder} older sister.
 2. This is beautiful than that.
 3. Your dog is much bigger than mine.
 4. He is the ^{weaker} weaker of us all.
 5. You read ^{farther} far well than he.
 6. This is ^{easier} easier than I expected.
 7. It is pretty hot to-day, but it was much hotter yesterday.
 8. He is the ^{best} most good student in the whole school.
 9. Fuji is ^{highest} high than any other Japanese mountain.
 10. I am much more well than yesterday.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. What kinds of Quantitative Adjectives are not used with plural nouns?
2. How do you determine whether the Positive form of "more" or "most" in a given sentence is "many" or "much"?
3. Give the Proper Adjectives derived from the following:—
America, Austria, China, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Turkey.
4. Explain the difference between "another book" and "the other book."
5. How are the Degrees of Comparison formed?

CHAPTER IV.—THE ARTICLE.

§ 1.—CLASSES OF ARTICLES.

73. Two Classes of Articles.—

A boy was running away with *an* apple. At last in his hurry, *the* boy dropped *the* apple.

斯ノ如ク "a" "an" ハ未ダ初メヨリ其レト定ラザルモノヲ言ヒ出スニ用フルヲ以テ Indefinite Article ト謂ヒ, "the" ハ既ニ其レト定リタルモノヲ指スヲ以テ Definite Article ト謂フ。

§ 2.—THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

74. "A" "an."—"A" ガ consonant ノ前ニ用ヒラレ, "an" ガ vowel 又ハ silent *h* ノ前ニ用ヒラル、*h* ハ既ニ知レルナルベシ。"A" ハ尙ホ consonantal sound ヲ有スル vowel 即チ *yōō* ト響ク "u" 及ビ *wū* ト響ク "o" ノ前ニモ用ヒラル。

A useful animal; a unit; a one-eyed monster; such a one.

75. *The Indefinite Article generalizes a singular noun.*

I like a good man better than a rich man.

Did you ever see an elephant?

76. *Special Uses:--*

(I) "A certain" ノ意ニ用ヒタルモノ.

An old woman was washing her clothes in a river.

A great king once stopped at a pretty little village.

(II) "One" ノ意ニ用ヒタルモノ.

I shall finish it in a day or two (=in one or two days).

Don't try to do two things at a time (=at one time).

A bird (=one bird) in the hand is worth two in the bush.

(III) "Per" (...=付キ) ノ意ニ用ヒタルモノ.

I go there twice a month.

The price is twenty-five sen a pound.

We walked at the rate of three miles an hour.

77. *The use of the Indefinite Article is generally limited to Common and Collective Nouns in the Singular Number.*

A boy, an eye; a nation, an army.

Plural noun + Proper, Material, Abstract Noun 等ニハ附セス.

Exceptions:—"Great many" "good many" "few" "dozen" "hundred" "thousand" 等ト共ニ Plural Common Noun ニ附セラル.

A great many houses; a good many children; a few soldiers; a dozen pens; a hundred voices; a thousand thanks.

78. *Position of the Indefinite Article:--*

Singular common noun ニ件フ "such" 又ハ "so," "what" 又ハ "how" ニ由リテ其位置ヲ變ズルニ注意セヨ.

{ I never saw such a fine picture.

{ I never saw so fine a picture.

{ What a fine picture it is!

{ How fine a picture it is!

EXERCISE XIV.

Insert the Indefinite Article where necessary:—

1. I have bought ^a good knife.
2. Do you think it is ^a useful lesson?
3. How often ^a month do you write to your family?
4. It took me about ^{an} hour.
5. There came ^a great many boys to her and each got ^{an} apple.
6. Give me some water, I am so thirsty.
7. Ignorance is ^a bad thing.
8. Health is better than wealth.
9. ^a Healthy man is happier than wealthy man.
10. Perhaps he has shot only ^a bird or two.

§ 3.—THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

79. *The Definite Article particularizes a noun.*

I have hired a house; *the rent* is very cheap.
 What is *the price* of this chair?
 I am surprised at *the stupidity* of my servant.
 It is on *the left side*.

He is *the richest man* in this town.

He is *the brightest boy* in his class.

“Sun,” “moon,” “earth” (地球ナリ土ノキハ
 否ズラ), “country” (田舎) ニハ常ニ “the” ヲ
 附ス.

The earth is larger than *the moon*, but smaller
 than *the sun*.

My brother has gone into *the country*.

80. **Special Uses:—**

(a) Singular Common Noun ヲ以テ同種ノ
 物總體ヲ表スル片.

The dog is a faithful animal (=Dogs are faithful
 animals).

The lion, like *the cat* and *the tiger*, sleeps during
 the day (=Lions, like cats and tigers, sleep during
 the day.)

Exceptions:—

Man (not *the man*) is the noblest of all beings.

Woman (not *the woman*) is nobler than *man* in
 many respects.

(b) 次ノ如キ phrase* ニ.

In *the morning*; in *the evening*; in *the afternoon*;
 in *the daytime*; in *the light*; in *the dark*.

* See ¶ 162.

The owl cannot see *in the light* as *in the dark*.

81. Omission.—次ノ如キ場合多シ.

(a) 人ニ呼ビカクル noun ノ前ニ.

Young *man*, why do you remain here idle?
Come along, *boys*.

(b) 己ガ一家ノ人ヲ指ス片.

Mother (=my mother) is sick in bed, and *father* (=my father) is far away; what I shall I do?

(c) "School," "church," "hospital," "market,"

ノ如キ noun ヲ本來ノ目的ニ叶ヘル意義ニ用フル片.

School begins at 8 o'clock. (授業)

(But:—*The school* was built last year. (校舎)

He is going to *school*. (勉強)

(But:—I went to *the school* to see a friend there).

He goes to *church* every Sunday. (参拜)

(But:—I passed by *the church* yesterday.)

Mother has gone to *market*. (買物)

He is still in *bed*. (臥床)

They are at *table*. (食事)

82. The Definite Article with Proper Nouns:—

(a) Names of seas, gulfs:—

The Japan Sea; *the Tokyo Bay*; *the Pechili Gulf*.

(b) Names of public buildings or institutions:—

The Tokyo Imperial University; *the Naval Department*; *the Kinki-kwan*; *the Zōjō-ji*; *the Kabukiza*.

(c) Names of ships:—

The Satsuma, *the Hitachi-maru*.

(d) Names of books, journals:—

The Taiheiki, *the Hakenden*, *the Taiyo*, *the Jiji-Shimpō*.

(e) Names of mountain ranges:—

The Alps; *the Himalayas*.

(f) Names of rivers:—

The Ishikari, *the Toné*, *the Mississippi*, *the Rhine*.

人名, 國縣名, 湖水, 孤山ノ名ニハ "the" ヲ附セザルヲ通常トス.

They doubted *Columbus's* statement.

There are several middle schools in *Okayama prefecture*.

He went to *Shinano province*.

There are many fine views round *Lake Biwa*.

He has climbed *Fuji*.

EXERCISE XV.

Insert the Definite Article where necessary:—

1. I know father of ^{the} boy.

2. What is that building on top of ^{the} mountain?

3. Who is ablest officer in regiment?
4. I am surprised at cleverness of boy of our servant.
5. Early in morning he saw something white in garden.
6. Horse is a noble animal.
7. My brother is at school and my sister is at church.
8. This road leads to church.
9. I often row on Sumida in afternoon.
10. Man is mortal.
11. Aki is finest warship that I have ever seen.
12. He was reading Mainichi while I was reading Gwaishi (外史).
13. Brother, shall you be back by noon?
14. Several of boys climbed Fuji during vacation.
15. Owls can see better in dark than in light.

CHAPTER V.—THE VERB.

§ 1.—CLASSES OF VERBS.

83. A Transitive Verb is one that takes an object.

We *study* English.

Relative pronoun ガ object タルキハ往々略セル、故ニ注意スベシ。

This is the best watch (*that*) I ever saw.

Where is the man (*whom*) you *praise* so much?

84. An Intransitive Verb is one that does not take an object.

The boys *are playing*.

85. The same verb in different Classes:—

<i>Transitive.</i>	<i>Intransitive.</i>
Fire <i>burns</i> wood.	The fire <i>burns</i> brightly.
He <i>has returned</i> the book.	He <i>has returned</i> already.

86. Transitive Verb with a Double Object:—

He told *them* a story.

I gave the boy a picture.

“Them,” “boy” ノ如ク前ニ在レ凡意義上却テ間接ニ verb ノ働ヲ受クルモノヲ Indirect Object ト云ヒ, “story,” “picture” ノ如ク後ニ在レ凡意義上却テ直接ニ verb ノ働ヲ受クルモノヲ Direct Object ト云フ.

87. Indirect Object becoming the Object of a Preposition.—試ニ Preposition ヲ用ヒテ Double Object アル sentence ヲ書キ換フレバ Indirect Object ノ性質愈々判明スベシ.

Object of “to.”	{ He told them a story.
	{ =He told a story to them.
	{ I gave the boy a picture.
Object of “for.”	{ =I gave a picture to the boy.
	{ He bought me a cap.
	{ =He bought a cap for me.
Object of “of.”	{ His father built him a house.
	{ =His father built a house for him.
	{ I asked him a question.
Object of “of.”	{ =I asked a question of him.
	{ He inquired them the result.
	{ =He inquired the result of them.

88. With respect to their Predication, verbs are said to be :

- (1) Complete when they do not require a complement.
- (2) Incomplete when they require a complement.

Complete Intransitives.

It rains.
He laughed.
She has danced.

Incomplete Intransitives.

It is beautiful.
He became a merchant.
She has fallen sick.

Complete Transitives.

I caught it.
I have made a box.
It disappointed him.

Incomplete Transitives.

I kept it hot.
I have made him my servant.
It drove him mad. (彼ヲ狂氣ニシタ).

EXERCISE XVI.

(a) Point out the Class of each Verb, and, if a Transitive, mention its Object. Point out the Complement also, if the Verb is Incomplete.

1. How did he get so rich?
2. He has sent me a letter.
3. This affair has nearly driven me mad.
4. Many things we eat and drink are quite cheap.

5. Keep yourself warm, or you may fall sick.

(b) Rewrite the following sentences so as to get rid of the Prepositions:—

1. I have lent my jack-knife to your brother.
2. He teaches English and history to our class.
3. If you keep quiet, I will get a picture book for you.
4. They are going to build a new schoolhouse for us.
5. Don't ask such a difficult question of that little boy.

(c) Translate each sentence into two, one with a Preposition and the other without.

1. 彼ハ僕ノ處へ長イ手紙ヲ書イテヨコシタ。
2. 僕ハ僕ノ銀時計ヲ君ノ兄サンニ賣ッタ。
3. 來年お前ニ立派ナ藏ヲ建テハヤラウ。(Go-down, warehouse.)
4. 先生ハ僕ニ奇麗ナ繪ヲカイテ下サッタ。(To paint, draw.)
5. アノ人ハ往々奇體ナコトヲ友達ニキイタ。(Question.)

§ 2.—PERSON AND NUMBER.

89. All the verbs except "Be" take the Singular Form only in the Third Person Singular (present).

I go.	We go.	He goes.
You go.	They go.	It goes.

"TO BE."

Singular.		Plural.	
I am	I was	We are	We were
You are	You were	You are	You were
He is	He was	They are	They were

90. Two or more Subjects connected by "and" require a Plural Verb.

Mr. Takeda and his father have come.

(Compare:—I suppose either Mr. Takeda or his father has come.)

He and his brother and I are all to go.

(Compare:—I am to go.)

EXERCISE XVII.

Correct the errors:—

1. The teacher of the boys are absent.

2. Where is his ^{brother's} brothers?
3. Their father are rather strong, but mine am very weak.
4. He and I ^{are} am very intimate.
5. The aunt and uncle of Mr. Kato has been here already.
6. What have your mother been doing?
7. You and he is more diligent than my brother am.
8. What is the hunter and his dog doing there?
9. He or I are to go.
10. What are their parent telling them?

§ 3.—CONJUGATION.

91. Three Principal Parts of the Verb.—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Root.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
<i>To walk</i>	<i>walk</i>	He <i>walked.</i>	He $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{has walked.} \\ \text{had walked.} \end{array} \right.$
<i>To go</i>	<i>go</i>	He <i>went.</i>	He $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{has gone.} \\ \text{had gone.} \end{array} \right.$

(1)ノ如キ verbノ形ヲ Infinitiveト云ヒ、之ヨリ“to”ヲ削リタル(2)ノ如キ形ヲ

Root-infinitive 又ハ單ニ Rootト云フ。(3)ハ Past Tense 其儘ノ形,(4)ハ Perfect tenses* ヲ作ルキノ形ニシテ之ヲ Past Participleト謂フ。此ノ Root, Past Tense, Past Participleノ三ツヲ verbノ Three Principal Partsト謂フ。Verb一切ノ變化ハ此三者ヲ基トシテ生ズルガ故ナリ。

92. Uses of the Three Principal Parts:—

(I) Root.

(a) 命令ヲ表ハスニ用ヒラル。

Walk slowly.

Go at once.

(b) Present Tenseニ用ヒラル(“be”ヲ除ク)。

I walk slowly.

We go to school.

(c) “Shall” “will” “do”ヲ補ウテ Future Tense 又ハ Interrogative Formヲ作り得ベシ。

I shall walk slowly.

Do you go to school?

* See ¶ 96.

(d) "Ing" を添へて Present Participle* を作り以て Progressive Form** の基となし得べし。

I am *walking* slowly.

We are *going* to school.

(II) Past Tense.—其儘用ヒラル。

(III) Past Participle.—Perfect tenses 又 passive voice の基ナリ。

93. Verb を上ノ如ク其ノ three principal parts に變化サスルヲ Conjugation† と云フ。

Conjugation is the arrangement of the principal parts of the verb.

94. **Regular Conjugation.**—Past Tense 及ビ Past Participle 共ニ *ed* を root に附シテ作ルヲ謂ヒ、斯ル Verb を **Regular Verb** と稱ス。

Spelling の注意：—

- (1) Love, loved, loved. (語尾 silent e ナラバ畢)
Smile, smiled, smiled. (竟只 *d* ノミヲ附ス。)

* See ¶ 127.

** See ¶ 99.

† It is sometimes used in a wider sense, including all the modifications of a verb in Number, Person, Tense, Voice and Mood.

- (2) Pat, patted, patted. (One syllable ノ語若シ)
stop, stopped, stopped. (short vowel ニシテ一個ノ consonant ヲ以テ終レバ其 consonant ヲ重ヌ。)

{ Compare :—Scent, scented, scented.
Jump, jumped, jumped. }

- (3) Omit', omit'ted, omit'ted. (最後ノ syllable ガ一個ノ consonant ヲ以テ終リテ accent ヲ有スレバ其 consonant ヲ重ヌ。)
Prefer', prefer'ed, prefer'ed

{ Compare :—Vis'it, vis'ited, vis'ited.
Dif'fer, dif'fered, dif'fered.
Frequent', frequent'ed, frequent'ed. }

95. **Irregular Conjugation.**—Past Tense 又ハ Past Participle を作ルニ當リ *ed* を root に附セズシテ他ノ方法ニ由ルヲ謂ヒ、斯ル verb を **Irregular Verb** と稱ス。

(I) Irregular verb ノ特點ハ root ノ vowel を變ズルニ在リ。以下 pronunciation ノ異同ニ從ヒ類別シテ示スヲ以テ生徒ハ各

verb ノ變化ノ下ニ附記スル verb チモ
同様ニ conjugate スルヲ要ス。

Root.	Past Tense.	Past Participle.
(1) <i>Take</i> <i>Shake.</i>	<i>took</i> <i>shook</i>	<i>taken</i> <i>shaken</i>
(2) <i>Know</i> <i>Blow, grow, throw; fly.</i>	<i>knew</i>	<i>known</i>
(3) <i>Drive</i> <i>Arise, rise; ride (participle ノキニ d ヲ重ヌ);</i> <i>write (participle ノキニ t ヲ重ヌ).</i>	<i>drove</i>	<i>driven</i>
(4) <i>Speak</i> <i>Steal, weave, break, freeze, choose.</i>	<i>spoke</i>	<i>spoken</i>
(5) <i>Tear</i> <i>Wear, bear (「堪フ」又ハ「負フ」意ノキニハ語尾ヲ</i> <i>ne トス。「生ム」ノキニハ然ラズ).</i>	<i>tore</i>	<i>torn</i>
(6) <i>Find</i> <i>Bind, grind, wind.</i>	<i>found</i>	<i>found</i>
(7) <i>Drink</i> <i>Ring, spring, sing, sink, swim.</i>	<i>drank</i>	<i>drunk</i>
(8) <i>Spin</i> <i>Cling, sting, stick.</i>	<i>spun</i>	<i>spun</i>
(9) <i>Meet</i> <i>Bleed, lead, read (但シ此三語トモ d ハ變ゼズ,</i> <i>且ツ最後ノ語ハ spelling ハ其儘ニシテ pronuncia-</i> <i>tion ガ e ヨリ ě ニ變ズルノミ).</i>	<i>met</i>	<i>met</i>

(10) <i>Sleep</i> <i>Creep, keep, sweep; weep; fell, kneel; mean (ē</i> <i>ガ ě ニ變ズ, t ハ勿論加ハル).</i>	<i>slept</i>	<i>slept</i>
(11) <i>Think</i> <i>Bring, buy, fight; catch, teach (但シ此二語ハ</i> <i>spelling ガ aught トナル).</i>	<i>thought</i>	<i>thought</i>
(12) <i>Bite</i> <i>Hide, chide (但シ d ハ變ゼズ).</i>	<i>bit</i>	<i>bit, bitten</i>
(13) <i>Lend</i> <i>Send, spend, rend.</i>	<i>lent</i>	<i>lent</i>
(14) <i>Put</i> <i>Let, shed; spread; hit, spit; burst, hurt; cut,</i> <i>shut; cast, cost. (皆少シモ變ゼズ)</i>	<i>put</i>	<i>put</i>
(II) 尙ホ上ニ洩レタルモノ、外ニハ:—		
(a) Root = n 又ハ en 加ヘテ past participle ヲ作ルモノ。 Be were (was) been Draw drew drawn Eat ate eaten Fall fell fallen Give gave given See saw seen Slay slew slain Do did done Go went gone	(b) Past = n 又ハ en ヲ 加ヘテ past participle ヲ 作ルモノ。 Lie lay lain (Lie 虚言イフハ regular) Tread trod trodden Forget forgot forgotten	(c) Root ト past parti- ciple ト同ジキモノ。 Come came come Become became become

Run	ran	run	Sit	sat	sat
Bid	bade	bid (bidden)	Lay	laid	laid
(d) Past	ト	past parti-	Say	said	said
ciple	ト	同ジキモノ.	Have	had	had
Dwell	dwelt	dwelt	Hold	held	held
Flee	fled	fled	Stand	stood	stood
Get	got	got	Make	made	made
Lose	lost	lost	Hear	heard	heard
Shoot	shot	shot	(e) Past	ノ	regular ナ
Shine	shone	shone		ル	モノ.
Sell	sold	sold	Show	showed	shown
Tell	told	told	Swell	swelled	swollen

EXERCISE XVIII.

Give the remaining Two Parts of each Verb:—

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. go. | 2. write. | 3. spoken. |
| 4. creep. | 5. knelt. | 6. bleed. |
| 7. took. | 8. ran. | 9. omitted. |
| 10. visit. | 11. lie (嘘云フ). | 12. did. |
| 13. became. | 14. sang. | 15. fell. |
| 16. stop. | 17. ridden. | 18. swum. |
| 19. forgotten. | 20. stand. | 21. threw. |
| 22. bound. | 23. lie (横ハル). | 24. lay <i>v.t.</i> |
| 25. be. | 26. shone. | 27. met. |

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 28. taught. | 29. read. | 30. slept. |
| 31. think. | 32. bring. | 33. spin. |
| 43. ate. | 35. slain. | 36. fled. |
| 37. show. | 38. tread. | 39. spread. |
| 40. swell. | | |

§ 4.—TENSE.

96. Three Perfect Tenses.—

(1) He *has just learned* his lesson.

(2) He *had learned* his lesson before the class began.

(3) He *will have learned* his lesson before the class begins.

(1) ノ如ク現在ニ於ケル動作ノ完了ヲ示スヲ Present Perfect Tense ト云ヒ, (2) ノ如ク過去ニ於ケル完了ヲ示スヲ Past Perfect Tense ト云ヒ, (3) ノ如ク未來ニ於ケル完了ヲ示スヲ Future Perfect Tense ト云フ.

以上ヲ總稱シテ Three Perfect Tenses ト云ヒ, 之ニ對シテ普通ノ Present, Past 及ビ Future ヲ **Three Primary Tenses** ト云フ.

97. Formation of the Tenses.—“Be”ヲ
除クノ外一切ノ verbハ次ノ表ニ照ラシ
テ其ノ six tensesヲ作り得ベシ。

但シ“have”ノ third person, singular, presentハ
特ニ“have”トセズシテ“has”トス。

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1st person	} Root.	1st person	} Root.
2nd person		2nd person	
3rd person		3rd person	
Root + s (or es)			

PAST.

<i>Sing. & Pl.</i>	
1.	} Past Form.
2.	
3.	

FUTURE.

<i>Sing. & Pl.</i>	
1.	} Shall or Will + Root.
2.	
3.	

PRESENT PERFECT.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1.	} Have + Past Participle.	1.	} Have + Past Participle.
2.		2.	
3.		3.	
Has + Past Participle.			

PAST PERFECT.

Sing & Pl.

1.	} Had + Past Participle.
2.	
3.	

FUTURE PERFECT.

Sing & Pl.

1.	} Shall have + Past Participle.
2.	
3.	
Will have + Past Participle.	

98. Six Tenses of the Verb “To be.”—

Principal parts :—*be, were (was), been.*

但シ“be”ハ主モニ命令ニ用ヒ、普通ノ present
tenseニハ別ニ他ノ formヲ用フ。

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
I am —	We
You are —	You } are —
He is —	They

PAST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
I was —	We
You were —	You } were —
He was —	They

FUTURE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
I	shall be —	We	shall be —
You	} will be —	You	} will be —
He		They	

PRESENT PERFECT.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
I	} have been —	We	} have been —
You		You	
He	has been —	They	

PAST PERFECT.

<i>Sing. & Pl.</i>	
I, we	} had been —
You	
He, they	

FUTURE PERFECT.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
I	shall have been —	We	shall have been —
You	} will have been —	You	} will have been —
He		They	

99. 以上ノ空線ニ代フルニ verb ノ present participle チ以テシタル形ヲ其 verb ノ **Progressive Form** ト云フ, 特ニ動作ノ進行ヲ示スヲ以テナリ.

He *is* reading.
 He *was* reading.
 He *will be* reading.
 He *has been* reading.
 He *had been* reading.
 He *will have been* reading.

100. Negative Form 及ビ Interrogative Form
 ニ於テハ “do” チ present 及ビ past ノ auxiliary verb トシテ用フ.

Negative form. { Present. He does not study.
 Past. He did not study.

Interrogative form. { Present. Does he study?
 Past. Did he study?

EXERCISE XIX.

(a) Give all the Six Tenses of each Verb in all the Persons, both Singular and Plural:—

- To be.
- To come.
- To speak.
- To take.
- To lie.
- To stand.
- To write.
- To ride.
- To go.
- To sing.
- To play.
- To send.

(b) Give the Six Tenses of each Verb in the Progressive Form:—

- To run (first person, sing.).
- To read (second person).
- To study (third person, sing.).

4. To give (third person, sing.).
5. To ride (third person, pl.).
6. To take (first person, sing.).

§ 5.—USES OF THE TENSES.

101. *The Present Tense denotes a general truth or a habitual action.*

Man *is* mortal.

The sun *gives* light.

He *comes* here every Sunday.

(1) 眼前進行中ノ動作ニハ特ニProgressive Formヲ用フ。

They *are playing*.

He *is writing* a letter.

(2) Adverbial clause* = 於テハ future tense = 代用セラル。

I will go *if* it *is* (not—*will be*) fine to-morrow.

Please tell him so *when* you *see* (not—*will see*) him.

You must finish it *before* he *comes* (not—*will come*).

102. “**Have + Infinitive**” = “**Must + Root.**”

I *have to write* (= *must write*) many letters.

“**Are able + Infinitive**” = “**Can + Root.**”

You *are able to write* (= *can write*) it.

* See ¶ 169.

“**Are going + Infinitive**” = “*Are about + Infinitive.*”

He *is going to write* (= *is about to write*) a letter.

103. *The Past Tense denotes what was done in past time.*

I *had to write* many letters.

You *were able to write* it.

He *was going to write* a letter.

104. *The Future Tense denotes a future action.*

(1) Simple futurity ヲ示スルハ “I shall” “You will” “He will.”

I *shall have to write* many letters to-morrow.

You *will be able to do so*.

I am afraid he *will fail*.

(2) 之ニ反シテ “I will” ハ intention ヲ示シ “You shall” “He shall” ハ speakerヨリ command 又ハ promise ヲ示ス。

I *will go* (= I *intend to go*).

You *shall go* (= I *command you to go*).

He *shall not do so* (= I *will not allow him to do so*).

If you want the book, you *shall have it* (= I *will let you have it; that is, I will give it to you*).

They *shall bring* all their things at once.

(3) Second person ヲ subjectトスル questionニ於テハ “shall” ヲ以テ simple futurity ヲ示ス。

Shall you be able to come?

Will you come? (=Do you intend to come?)

Question = 於テハ “will” ヲ first person = 用ヒズ。自己ノ意志ヲ他人ニ問フガ如キヲ無ケレバナリ。

105. *The Present Perfect Tense denotes the completion of an action by the present time.*

He has just finished his drawing.

I have read the book already.

(1) 但シタトヒ終結セザルモ現在迄繼續セル働作ヲモ示ス。

What have you been doing?

He has been sick since Monday. (今日迄ノ所ヲ云フ。只今快復シタリヤ否ヤハ關セズ)。

I have lived in Tokyo five years. (今後モ東京ニ住ムカ、又ハ只今東京ヲ去ルカハ關セズ)。

(2) 云々シタヲガアルト云フ如キ過去ノ經驗ヲ述ブルニモ用フ。但シ此時ハ past tense モ用ヒラル。

{Have you ever seen a tiger?

{(=Did you ever see a-tiger?)

{I have never heard of it.

{(=I never heard of it).

(3) Adverbial clause* = 於テハ future perfect = 代用ス。

* See ¶ 169.

Please return the book *when you have done* with it.
The bell will ring before you *have prepared* your lesson.

106. “**Have been**+Adverb of place or Adverbial Phrase” (.....=居タヲガアル, 或ハ.....へ行ッテ來タ)。

I have been there several times.

Have you been to school?

“**Have been**+Infinitive” = “*Have returned from*+Gerund †” (何々シニ行ッテ來タ)。

{I have been to see the baseball matches.

{(=I have returned from seeing the baseball matches.)

107. **Cautions.**—(1) *Never use the Present Perfect with an adverb denoting definite past.*

Incorrect.

I have seen him yesterday.

He has returned a short time ago.

Correct.

I saw him yesterday.

He returned a short time ago.

(2) *Never use the Present Perfect with “when?”*

* See ¶ 169.

† See ¶ 132.

Incorrect.

When have you bought it?

When has he been here?

Correct.

When did you buy it?

When was he here?

108. *The Past Perfect Tense denotes the completion of an action by a certain past time.*

When I got to the station, the train *had* already started.

As I *had seen* him before, I *recognized* him at once.

但シ終結ノ如何ハ別トシテ,主トシテ或ル過去ノ時ニ至ル迄ノ動作ノ繼續ヲ表スルヲモアリ.

I *had been reading* for two hours then.

They *had been playing* noisily for some time when their mother returned.

109. *The Future Perfect Tense denotes the completion of an action by a certain future time.*

When you get to the station, the train *will have started* already. (“get” ハ future sense ヲ有ス).

I *shall have written* all my letters before he comes. (“comes” ハ future sense ヲ有ス).

EXERCISE XX.

(a) *Translate the following:—*

1. 若シ明日好天氣ナラバ御一緒ニ参リマセウ.

2. 私ハ畫ヲ書キカ、ツテキマス. (To draw.)

3. 君ハイツカコンナ目ニ逢ッタヲガアルカ.
(To have an accident).

4. 私ハ日曜日以來病氣デシタ.

5. 彼ハ左様スルヲガ出来マス. (“can” ヲ用ヒズニ).

6. 私ハ仕事ヲ澤山仕ナケレバナリマセヌ. (A great deal) (“must” ヲ用ヒズニ).

7. イツ君ハアノ人ニ逢ヒマシタカ.

8. 繪ガ欲シイノナラバ一ツ上ゲマス (“give” ヲ用ヒズニ).

9. 彼等ハコレデ五年英語ヲ勉強シマシタ.

10. 巡査ノ到着シタキニハ強盜共ガモウ逃ゲテシマッタ. (Burglars, robbers).

11. 彼ハ私ニ何處デ其ヲ見タカト聞キマシタ.

12. 君ハ君ノヲ始メル前ニアノ人ハモウ自分ノ課業ヲ稽古シテシマウデセウ.

13. アノ人ハツイ前日ニ買ッタ辭書ヲ賣ッタ.
(The day before, the previous day).

14. 錦輝館ノ活動寫真ヲ見ニ行ッテ來タ處デス. (At; biographs, kinematographs).

15. 私達ハアノ人ヲ見送リニ行ッテキマシタ.
(To see a person off.)

(b) *Correct the errors:—*

1. You will be praised if you will succeed.
2. Before they will begin their own work, they will come and assist you.
3. He is going to school every morning.
4. He will show you the letter when he will have received it.
5. What will I do?
6. When have they come up to Tokyo?
7. He has told me so when I saw him last week.
8. He went out already when I called.
9. Perhaps he shall fail.
10. He asked me where I was till that time.

§ 6.—SPECIAL USES OF TENSES.

110. A supposition contrary to the fact, *
expressed by the help of "if."—此場合ニ
於テハ今迄説キ來レル如キ事實其儘
ヲ表ハス Tense ノ用法ニ異ナリテ特別
ノ注意ヲ要ス.

111. *When the supposition is contrary to the present fact, the Past Tense Plural is used.*

恰モ日本語ニテ現在居ラヌ人ノヲ(アノ人ガ
居タラ何ト云フダラウ)ト云ヒ, 現在金ヲ持タズ
シテ(金ガアツクラ買ヒタイガ)ト云フガ如シ.

{ *Is he were* here now, what would he say?
(Not—If he *is* here, etc.)

{ If I *had* money enough, I would buy it.
(Not—If I *have* money, etc.)

{ If I *went* out in this weather, I should become ill.
(Not—If I *go* out, etc.)

{ We should be very glad, if he *could do* so.
(Not—If he *can do* so.)

112. 同上想像ノ結果トシテ Future
Tense ノ "shall" "will" ガ一變シテ "should"
"would" トナルヲ上例ニ見ユルガ如
シ.

113. *When the supposition is contrary to the past fact, the Past Perfect Tense is used.*

If he *had been* here yesterday, what would he
have said? (Not—If he *was*, etc.)

If I *had had* money enough, I would have bought
it. (Not—If I *had* money, etc.)

If I *had gone* out in that weather, I should have become ill. (Not—If I *went* out, etc.)

We should have been very glad, if he *could have done* so. (Not—If he *could do* so, etc.)

114. 同上想像ノ結果トシテ Future Perfect Tense ノ “shall” “will” チ “should” “would” ニ變ズル上例ニ見ユルガ如シ。

EXERCISE XXI.

(a) *Translate the following:—*

1. 此運動會最中ニ雨ガ降ルトスレバ生徒ハ皆泣クダラウ。 (Athletic meeting; in the midst of).
2. 昨日運動會ニ雨ガ降ッタナラ生徒ハ皆泣イタラウ。
3. 若シ彼ガ此事ヲ知ッテキルナラ何ト云フダラウ(實際知ラザルナリ)。
4. 若シ彼ガ此事ヲ知ッテキタナラバ何ト言ッタダラウ。
5. 私ガ病氣デナイナラバ行クノデスガ。
6. 若シ私ガ病氣デ無カッタナラバ行クノデシタガ。
7. モ少シ早く出立シタナラバ汽車ニ間ニ合ッタラウ。 (To start; to catch the train).

8. 電車ニ飛乗リナドシナカッタナラバコンナ創ハ受ケナカッタデス。 (To jump into the electric car; wound.)

9. ソンナ事ヲ云フト先生ガ怒ルヨ。 (實際云ハザル場合トシテ譯セヨ)。

10. ソンナ事ヲ云ッタナラ先生ガ怒ッタラウ。

(b) *Correct the errors:—*

1. If it was wet yesterday, I would not have gone.
2. If I have a dictionary, I would lend it to you.
3. If you are not so rich as you are now, you will think otherwise.
4. I am sorry he has failed, but he will have succeeded if he has studied a little harder.
5. I am now old and weak; but, if I am not, I would never allow him to do such a thing.

§ 7.—VOICE.

115. Formation of the Passive.—常ニ “Various forms of *Be*+Past Participle.”

I am taught.

I was taught.

I shall be taught.

I have been taught.

I had been taught.

I shall have been taught.

故ニ voice ノ變化ニ自在ナラント欲セバ必ズ“be”ノ變化ヲ記憶セザルベカラズ, “be”ノ變化ダニ知ラバ passive voice ヲ有スル form ハ一トシテ意ノ如クナラザルコトナシ

116. The same meaning expressed by means of different Voices.—此時ニ當テハ一方ニ於テ object タルモノガ他方ニ於テハ subject トナルニ注意セヨ。

{ Act. I teach him.

{ Pass. He is taught by me.

{ Act. Perhaps he will visit me.

{ Pass. Perhaps I shall be visited by him.

{ Act. They have caught a thief.

{ Pass. A thief has been caught by them.

{ Act. You must do it.

{ Pass. It must be done by you.

斯ノ如ク voice ヲ轉ズルニ當リテハ決シテ Tense ヲ變ズ可カラズ。Number, Person ハ場合ニヨル。

EXERCISE XXII.

Change the Voice of each Transitive Verb, preserving the original meaning of the sentence:—

1. Everybody respects him.
2. We like it.
3. Somebody has taken my knife.
4. The watch was sold by him.
5. The teacher will reward him.
6. I could not do it.
7. I always deposit my money in the bank.
8. It must have been written by him.
9. He has drawn these pictures.
10. The wind blew down the house.
11. By which side was the match won?
12. Death separates the dearest friends.
13. We should obey our superiors.
14. Has the baby broken the box?
15. The teacher had clearly explained the meaning before you came in.

§ 8.—AUXILIARY VERBS.

117. "Shall," "will" used to form the Future Tense of the verb.

"Be" used to form the Passive Voice of the transitive verb.

"Have" used to form the Perfect Tenses of the verb.

此等ハ既ニ夫々ノ個條ニ説キ盡セリ。

118. "Do" is used to form :

(a) The Interrogative or Negative Form of the verb past and present.

Do you know him? No, I *do not* know him.

Did he go too? No, he *did not* go.

(b) The Emphatic Form of the verb.

Oh, how fine! I *do* like such a sight. (實ニ好キダ).

He *did* come, I tell you. (來タコハ確カニ來タヨ).

119. "Can" denotes :

(1) Ability.

He *can* run as fast as you.

(2) Permission.

You *can* go out, if you have finished your exercise. (出テ行ッテモヨイ).

(3) Negative inference (with "not").
It *cannot* be true. (...等ガナイ).

He *cannot* have done so.

120. "May" denotes :

(1) Possibility.

It *may* rain to-night.

He *may* have arrived already.

(2) Permission.

May I go?

Yes, you *may*.

(3) Prayer.

May God bless you! (願ハクハ...センコト).

May he come back safe and sound!

121. "Must" denotes :

(1) Necessity or compulsion.

I *must* go.

You *must not* come in.

(2) Affirmative inference.

It *must* be true. (本當ニ相違ナイ).

(Compare:—It *cannot* be true.)

He *must* have done so.

(Compare:—He *cannot* have done so.)

EXERCISE XXIII.

Translate the following:—

1. 此インキハ安イカラ善イ筈ハナイ。(Cheap).
2. 此インキハ高イカラ善イニ相違ナイ。(Dear).
3. 天氣ガ善イカラアノ人ハ來ルカモシレヌ。
4. 君ハモウ此繪ヲ見タカモ知レヌ。
5. 君ハ此繪ヲモウ見タニ相違ナイ。
6. 先生答案ガデキマシタ, 出テ行テ遊ンデモ宜シウゴザイマスカ。(To finish one's answers of exercise).
7. イケマン, マダ始マッテカラ二十分ニシカナリマセンカラヨク出來タ筈ハアリマセン。
8. 願ハクハ君ノ首尾ヨク及第センヲ。(Successfully; to pass the examination).
9. ヤルヲハヤッテ見タガ駄目ダッダ。(To try; in vain).
10. アノ人ガ其ノナ悪イヲヲシタ筈ハナイ。

§ 9.—VERBALS.

122. Verbals and Finite Verbs.—

- (1) He wished *to do* so.
- (2) { Things *done* in haste are generally bad.
A boy, *doing* only what he likes, is not likely to succeed.
- (3) *Doing* such a thing is quite wrong.

上ニ示セル“do”ノ變化ハ種々アレ
ル, 要スルニ一トシテ subject ニ對スル
predicate verb タルモノナシ。斯ク pred-
icate verb トシテ用ヒラレザル一種ノ
變形ヲ Verbal ト謂フ。Verbal ニ對シテ
今迄説キ來レル真正ノ verb ハ皆 Finite
Verb ト謂フ。

123. Three Kinds of Verbals.—前項ニ
於ケル (1) ノ如ク“to”ナル sign ヲ有ス
ルモノヲ Infinitive ト謂ヒ, (2) ノ如ク
adjective ノ性質ヲ帶ブルモノヲ Participle
ト謂ヒ, (3) ノ如ク“ing”ニ終リテ noun
ノ性質ヲ帶ブルモノヲ Gerund ト謂フ。

§ 10.—INFINITIVES.

124. The Infinitive is a verbal, having “to”
as its sign.

Simple Infinitive.

To do

To say

Perfect Infinitive.

to have done

to have said

125. Uses of the Infinitive:—

(1) As Noun.

To do so (=doing so) is quite wrong.

I don't like to say so (=saying so).

He regrets to have said so (=having said so).

(2) As Adjective.

I have a duty to do.

I have something to say about it.

There is no water to drink here.

(3) As Adverb.

He has come to do so (=for the purpose of doing so).

I am sorry to have said so (=because I said so or that I said so).

126. Omission of "to."—

(1) Infinitive が "make," "hear," "see" 等ノ active voice ノ後ニ來ルキハ其ノ "to" チ略ス。

{ They made me do so.

{ (Compare:--I was made to do so.)

{ We often hear him say so.

{ (Compare:--He is often heard to say so.)

{ I never saw her weep.

{ (Compare:--She was never seen to weep).

(2) Infinitive が 數個相重ルキハ第二以下ノ "to" チ畧スルヲアリ。

You must learn to read, write and cipher.

EXERCISE XXIV.

(a) Tell the use of each Infinitive, and in the case of a noun-infinitive, tell whether it is the subject or object of the verb:—

1. I mean to do so.
2. He has come to ask for your help.
3. It is impossible to study in this hot season.
4. Lend me something to read.
5. To have done so proves his kindness.

(b) Translate the following, using the Infinitive wherever possible:—

1. 彼ハ君ノ前デ左様云フノガ怖イノデス。(In your presence).
2. 彼ハ左様シタノヲ後悔シテヲル。
3. 私ハアノ人ノ歌フノヲ聞イタヲガナイ。(In two ways: active and passive).
4. 御母サン何カ喰ベルモノヲ下サイ。
5. 君ハイツカ彼人ノ笑フノヲ見タヲガアリマスカ。

§ 11.—PARTICIPLES.

127. The participle is a verbal, partaking of the nature of the adjective.

故ニ verbal adjective トモ稱セラル。

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>
Doing	done	having done
Speaking	spoken	having spoken

128. Participle used attributively:—

A *murmuring* stream; a *dying* man; a *printed* letter; the *expected* news.

We saw a foreign lady *speaking* with our teacher.

Things *done* in secret will become known at last.

129. Participles used as Complements:—

Subj.	}	He is <i>gone</i> there. (行ッテヲル).
		They are <i>come</i> . (來テヲル).
Compl.	}	The sight was not so <i>pleasing</i> .
		He seemed much <i>pleased</i> .
Obj.	}	I think the composition well <i>written</i> .
		He made it <i>known</i> to all his friends.
Compl.	}	We thought the story <i>interesting</i> .

130. Participle ハ次ノ如ク特ニ adverbial use ナ爲スヲモアリ.

Saying so, he started up.

Now *laughing*, now *crying*, she never listened to her mother.

Having spoken so well, he was loudly applauded.

131. "Have or Get + Object + Past Participle."

(1) 何々ヲ斯々サレル。 (2) 何々ヲ斯々サセル又ハシテ貰フ。

(1) ノ意義.

He *had* his watch *stolen*.

I *got* it *soiled*.

(2) ノ意義.

He *had* his watch *mended*.

I *got* it *preserved*.

此場合ニ於テハ “have” “get” ハ各々 incomplete transitive ニシテ, past participle ハ objective complement ナリ.

EXERCISE XXV.

Translate the following, using the Participle wherever possible:—

1. 使ヒノ者ガ來テ居リマス. (Messenger).
2. 英語デ手紙一通書イテ貰ヒタイ. (In English).
3. 驚クベキ (人ヲ驚カスベキ) 事ガ昨日當市ニ起ッタ.
4. 福引デ毀レタ懐中時計ヲ貰ッタ. (At the lottery).
5. 福引ノ混雜デ懐中時計ヲ毀サレタ. (In the confusion of the lottery-drawing).
6. 彼ハ泥坊ニ金ヲ取ラレ家ヲ燒カレタ. (Burglar, robber).
7. 腰ヲ屈メタリ笑ッタリシテ番頭ハお客ニ話シテキタ. (To bow; clerk).

8. 死 = カ、ツテ居ル兵士ガ突然跳ネ起キタ,
(To spring up).

9. 僕ハ此繪ヲ能ク書イテアルト思フ. (To draw,
paint) (Use the Participle as Objective Complement).

10. 話ヲ聞イテシマツテカラ彼ハ云ツタ「私ハソ
レヲソナニ面白イトモ思ハナイ」.

§ 12.—GERUNDS.

132. The Gerund is a verbal, ending in
“ing” and used as a noun.

故ニ又 verbal noun トモ稱セラレ.

Simple.

Doing

Going

Perfect.

having done

having gone

133. Uses of the Gerund.—

Subject. *Doing* such a thing is quite impossible.

Object. I don't like *doing* so.

Subject. Your *having done* so is a proof of your
ability.

Object. There is no doubt of his *having done* so.

134. A Gerund with and without Possessive Modifier:—

I am sure of *getting* it.

I am sure of *his getting* it.

He regrets *having said* so.

He regrets *your having said* so.

上例ニ由テ明カナルガ如ク Gerund ノ動作ガ
verb ノ subject ノ動作ナレバ possessive case ノ
modifier ヲ要セズト雖ドモ然ラザルキハ之ニ反ス.

EXERCISE XXVI.

Translate the following, using the Gerund
where possible:—

1. 私ハ此書ヲ讀ムノガ好キデス.

2. 僕ハ左様スルヲ嫌デス.

3. 僕ハ君ノ左様スルヲ嫌フ.

4. アノ人ハ左様云フノヲ耻ヂテ非ル: (To be
ashamed of).

5. アノ人ハ私ノ左様云ツタノヲ耻ヂテ非ル.

6. 走ルノハ善イ運動デス. (Exercise).

7. 手紙ヲ書キ終ラナイデ彼ハ外ヘ駆ケ出シ
タ. (To finish).

8. 先生ヲ批評シナイデ真面目ニ勉強ナサイ.
(To criticise; instead of; in earnest).

9. アノ人ガソナニ言フノガ頓馬ナ證據ダ.
(A proof of his stupidity).

10. 君ガウマクヤツタノデ皆驚イテキル.

REVIEW.

Classes of Verbs	{	Transitive	{ Complete
			{ Incomplete
	{	Intransitive	{ Complete
			{ Incomplete
Modifications of Verbs	{	Person	{ First
			{ Second
			{ Third
		Number	{ Singular
			{ Plural
		Conjugation	{ Regular
			{ Irregular
		Tense	{ Present
			{ Past
			{ Future
			{ Present perfect
			{ Past perfect
{ Future perfect			
Voice	{ Active		
	{ Passive		
Auxiliaries	{	<i>Shall, will, be, have, do, may, can,</i>	
	{	<i>must.</i>	
Verbals	{	Infinitives	
		Participles	
		Gerunds	

1. Give the six Tenses of "Be" all in the First Person Singular.
2. Explain the Special use of the Past Tense.
3. Explain the Special use of the Past Perfect Tense.
4. How is the Passive Voice formed?
5. Give a Verb with a Double Object.
6. Which Tense is it that is never used with "when"?
7. Give a Transitive Verb used as a Complete one in one sentence, and an Incomplete one in another.
8. Give an Infinitive used as Subject in one sentence, and Object in another.
9. Explain the difference between the Finite Verb and the Verbal.
10. *Correct the following:—*
 - (a) Where are your brother live?
 - (b) He has returned yesterday, and just went out for a walk.
 - (c) If I am you, I would buy it.
 - (d) I will be punish if I do so.
 - (e) He and his brother now lives in their native place.

(f) The child was cried, for it feeled very hungry.

(g) If he will start at once, perhaps he shall arrive there in time.

(h) I must have saw him before.

(i) When have you caught it?

(j) If you came yesterday, he will have been very glad.

CHAPTER VI.—THE ADVERB

135. Three Classes of Adverbs.—

(1) He worked *hard*, and *soon* became rich.

(2) { He looked cheerful *when* I saw him last.
This is the place *where* we fought.

(3) { *Where* are you going?
Why did you do so?

(1) ノ如ク單ニ他ノ語ヲ modify スルモノヲ Simple Adverb ト謂フ。(2) ノ如ク他ノ語ヲ modify スルト共ニ sentence ノ二部分ヲ結合スルモノヲ Conjunctive Adverb ト謂フ。即チ“*When*”ハ“*saw*”ヲ modify スルト共ニ“*He seemed cheerful*”ト“*I saw him last*”トヲ結合シ, “*where*”ハ“*fought*”ヲ modify スルト共ニ“*This is the place*”ト“*we fought*”トヲ結合ス。(3) ノ如ク疑問ヲ發スルモノヲ Interrogative Adverb ト謂フ。

136. A **Simple Adverb** is one that simply modifies another word.

137. A **Conjunctive Adverb** is one that not only modifies another word, but also connects two parts in a sentence.

138. An **Interrogative Adverb** is one that asks a question.

139. **Comparison.** — Simple adverb ノ中ニハ之ヲ有スルモノアリ.

(a) Regular forms.—One syllable ノモノナラバ *er, est* ヲ加ヘ two syllables 以上ナラバ *more, most* ヲ加フ.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Soon	sooner	soonest
Fast	faster	fastest
Bravely	more bravely	most bravely

Exceptions:—

“**Early**” ハ adjective ノキニ同ジ.

“**Often**” ハ “more” “most” ヨリモ *er, est* ヲ取ルヲ多キニ似タリ.

(b) Irregular forms.—

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
<i>Badly</i> } <i>Ill</i> }	<i>worse</i>	<i>worst</i>
<i>Far</i>	<i>farther</i>	<i>farthest</i>

其他 “*much,*” “*little,*” “*well,*” ハ adjective ノキニ同ジ.

140. An **Adverb** is often used to modify another adverb.

He returned *very* soon.

You speak *too* fast.

141. “**Yes**” and “**No.**” — Answer ガ affirmative ナラバ “yes” ヲ用ヒ, negative ナラバ “No” ヲ用ヒ, 敢テ question ノ如何ニ拘ラズ.

Do you go?

Ans. Yes, I do; or No, I do not.

Do you not go?

Ans. Yes, I do; or No, I do not.

Have you ever visited the temple?

Yes, I have. No, I never have.

Have you not seen him?

Yes, I have. No, I have not.

142. “**There is.**” — 實際ノ場所ヲ指スニ非ズシテ單ニ introductory use トシテ sentence ノ初メニ用ヒラル、ヲ多シ.

There is a hospital in the village.

There were no students in the school.

There ハ 譯 ス
ル 片 ハ 無用 ナ
レ 能 英文 ノ 組
立 ト シ テ ハ 必
要 ナリ.

143. "Little" and "A little."—其區別ハ
Adjective ノ 片 ニ 同ジ.

I was *little* surprised.

I was *a little* surprised.

144. "Hardly," "scarcely," "seldom."
—此等ハ "little" ノ 如ク negative meaning
ヲ 帶ブ.

It is *hardly possible*. (マツテキナイコトダ = *almost impossible*).

It will *scarcely attract* your attention. (= *almost escape* your attention.)

One is *rarely fortunate* enough to get a clear view of Mt. Fuji. (= *not generally so fortunate as to get*, etc.)

I *seldom see* him, (I do not often see him.)

145. "How."—Exclamative sense ニ モ 用
ヒラル.

How gallantly they charged with fixed bayonets!

How bright the moon is!

How bright a moon it is!

EXERCISE XXVII.

(a) Fill the blanks with suitable Adverbs:—

1. He — knows his lesson; he seems to be — idle.
2. You read — than I.
3. He was reading a newspaper — I was writing a letter.
4. — are they going there?
5. Tell me — you did so.
6. This is the place — the great Taiko was born.
7. He returned — than I had expected.
8. Don't you know? —, I don't.
9. As I am very busy, I — write to anyone.
10. Are you not afraid? —, I am.

(b) Correct the errors:—

1. Your exercise is written well than mine.
2. Only five houses are in the village.
3. As I thought he was sick in bed, I was little surprised at his sudden appearance.

4. Have you none? Yes, I have none.
 5. He got up more early than I.
 6. This time I did more badly than ever.
 7. As we had walked only two miles, we were a little tired.
 8. The patient seems to be more ill than yesterday.
 9. About two hundred students are in our school.
 10. How a fine sight it is!
-

CHAPTER VII.—THE PREPOSITION.

146. Double Prepositions.—時トシテ
二個一緒ニ用ヒラル、モノヲ謂フ。

The day had been mild *until toward* evening.

He came forth *from behind* his house.

I have come *from beyond* the river.

147. Objects of Prepositions understood.—是ハ Relative Pronoun ガ object タル
片ニシテ preposition ノ位置爲メニ變ズ
ルアリ。

This is the house we live *in*. (= *in which* we live.)

Is he the man you spoke *of* yesterday? (= *of whom*
you spoke.)

{ There was no chair to sit *on* (= *on which* to sit.)

{ I want a knife to sharpen my pencil *with* (= *with*
which to sharpen my pencil.)

但シ最後ノ二文ノ(=)以下ニ記セルハ意義ノミ
ニシテ通常左様言フトニハ非ズ。

148. "At," "on," "in,"—(1) Time ヲ表
スル片。

“At” ハ o'clock, “on” ハ day, “in” ハ month, year ニ用フ。

I rose *at six o'clock*, but he *at half past seven*.

We returned *on the tenth (day) inst.*

He was born *in the 30th year* of Meiji.

(Compare:—He was born *last year*.)

He went abroad *in June last*.

(Compare:—He went abroad *last June*.)

(2) Place ヲ表スルルル。

“At” ハ單ニ個處ヲ指摘スルノミニテ狭キ處ニ云ヒ, “in” ハ何々ノ内ヲ指シ“at” ト共ニ用ヒラル、ルルハ“at” ヨリ廣キ所ニ云フ。 “On” ハ場所ノ上ヲ云フ。

I met him *at his house*.

There was no one *in his house*.

I was standing *on the top of the hill*.

The meeting took place *at Kanda in Tokyo*.

He *arrived at Yokohama*. { “arrive to” }

He *arrived in Japan*. { ト云フヲナシ。 }

149. “In,” “within,” “by.”—

“In” (幾日間 カ、ッテ).

“Within” (幾日間 以内ニ).

“By” (何々迄=).

I shall finish it *in a week*.

I shall finish it *within a week*.

I shall finish it *by to-morrow evening*.

150. “Above,” “on.”—“Above” ハ上ノ方ニ離レテ在ルヲ示シ, “on” ハ物ノ上ニ接シテ在ルヲ示ス.

There is a temple *on the hill*.

The stars shine *above us*.

151. “Between,” “among.”—“Between” ハ二物ノ間ヲ示シ, “among” ハ三物以上ニ係ル.

{ The boy lay *between* his parents.

{ The enemy lay *among* the bushes.

{ The money was divided *between* the two men.

{ The money was divided *among* several poor people.

153. “For.”—理由, 目的, 及ビ幾日間, 何年間ノ間ノ意ニ用フルヲ多シ.

For this reason I did not join them.

He works *for* fame, not *for* money.

He stayed here *for five days*.

The war lasted *for three years*.

EXERCISE XXVIII.

(a) *Translate the following:—*

1. アノ人ハ英國ニ着キマシタ。
2. 我々ハ夕方宿ニ着キマシタ。
3. 我々ハ二ヶ月以内ニ此本ヲ終リマセウ。
4. 我々ハ二ヶ月デ此本ヲ終リマセウ。
5. 我々ハ來月ノ末迄ニ此本ヲ終リマセウ。
6. 來月五日ニ會ヲ催シマセウ。 (To hold).
7. 明朝九時半ニ御出下サイ。
8. 寺ノ後カラ奇妙ナ聲ガ聞エタ。 (Strange).
9. 之ハ我々ノ勉強スル教室デス。 (Omit the *Relative Pronoun*).
10. 書カウニモペンガ無カッタ。 (Translate this into an *Infinitive*.)

(b) *Fill the blanks with suitable Prepositions:—*

1. I go ^{to}—school ^{at}—half past seven.
2. He called ^{me}—me (私ヲ訪ネタ) ^{at}—half past six—the evening.
3. The war broke out—the tenth year—Meiji, and lasted—about a year.
4. I shall graduate—3 years more.
5. He will arrive ^{at}—England ⁱⁿ—a month. (—ヶ月以内=).

-
6. There was a lamp—the desk, and a pair—shoes—it. (“It” means “the desk.”)
 7. The two beggars divided the food—themselves.
 8. He had a gun—his shoulder and a sword—his hand.
 9. The stars are shining—us—the sky.
 10. A dispute was going on—the villagers.
 11. The earth revolves—the sun.
 12. He wastes his time—reading novels.
 13. I was walking—the garden, looking—the moon.
 14. I have lived—Tokyo—five years.
 15. I shall have finished this—next Monday.
-
- X

CHAPTER VIII.—THE CONJUNCTION.

153. Two Classes of Conjunctions.—

- (1) { He *and* I went together.
 You must go to Osaka *or* to Kyoto.
 He went, *but* I remained.
- (2) { I will do so *if* I can.
 I believe *that* he is honest.
 He failed *because* he was idle.

上ニ示セル Conjunction ノウチ

(1) ノ分ハ皆同一ノ文法的構造ヲ有スル語句ヲ結合セリ。即チ“*and*”ニ結合セラル、“*He*”モ“*I*”モ同ジク subject, “*or*”ニ結合セラル、“*to Osaka*”モ“*to Kyoto*”モ同ジク“*must go*”ノ modifier, 而シテ“*but*”ニ結合セラル、“*He went*”モ“*I remained*”モ均シク獨立ノ部分ナリ。斯ルモノヲ“Co-ordinate Conjunction”ト謂フ。

(2) ノ分ハ皆附屬ノ部分ヲ主モナル部分ニ結合セリ。斯ルモノヲ“Subordinate Conjunction”ト謂フ。

154. A Co-ordinate Conjunction is one that connects words or parts of the same grammatical construction.

155. A Subordinate Conjunction is one that connects a dependent with a principal part (or clause*).

156. Correlative Conjunctions.—Co-ordinate タルト Subordinate タルトニ論ナク
凡テ一對ニ用ヒタルモノヲ云フ。

“Both . . . and” Both he and I were
blamed.

“Either . . . or” You must do *either* this
or that.

“Neither . . . nor” I know *neither* him *nor*
her.

“Whether . . . or” I don't know *whether* he
is willing *or* not.

“As . . . as” He is *as* clever *as* you.

“So . . . as” He is not so clever *as* you.

“Not only . . . but also” He was *not only* a great
statesman *but also* a
profound scholar.

* See ¶ 162.

EXERCISE XXIX.

(a) Translate the following:—

1. 病氣デシタカラ行キマセンデシタ。
2. 急イデ行キ玉へ、左モナケレバ汽車ニオクレルヨ。 (To miss the train).
3. 先生モ生徒モ臨時休業ヲ喜ンダ。 (A special holiday).
4. 彼ハ兄弟モ姉妹モ持タヌ。
5. 私ハアノ人ニソレヲ御存ジカト聞キマシタ。
6. 東郷サンノエライコハネルソント同ジダ。 (Great).
7. 彼ハ此旅行デ健康ヲ回復シタノミナラズ併セテ知識ヲ擴メタ。 (Journey; to restore; to widen, to increase.)
8. 彼ノ人ハ病氣ヲノカ左モナケレバ此天氣ガ怖イノダ。
9. 親モ子モ一家ノコヲ構ハナカッタ。 (To care for).
10. 數學ニシテモ英語ニシテモ歴史ホド面白クナイト思フ。

(b) Fill the blanks with suitable Conjunctions:—

1. I did not know—you were so old.
2. I did not go,—I was busy.

-
3. He said—he could do so—he would.
 4. I will buy—this—that.
 5. He is—tall—his father.
 6. I am not—old—he.
 7. I don't know—they will come—not.
 8. The teacher praised—him—me.
 9. They must be playing—in the woods—
on the beach.
 10. I wonder—they are in earnest,—they do
nothing but sing and dance.
-

CHAPTER IX.—THE INTERJECTION.

157. Some Examples:—

To call some one:—Hallo there! come along.

Sorrow.—Alas! I am undone!

Joy.—Hurrah!

Applause.—Hear! hear!

Laugh.—Ha! ha! Aha!

Parting.—Good-bye! (日常ノ別) Farewell! (永別).

Address.—O father! how glad I am that you are safe!

Strong feeling.—Oh! what a sad sight it was!

SECTION II.

THE SENTENCE.

CHAPTER I.—ELEMENTS OF THE SENTENCE.

§ 1.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE ELEMENTS.

158. Elements of the Sentence classified by Rank:—

- (1) *Boys play.*
- (2) *Some boys play noisily.*
- (3) *Mary, your mother calls you.*

(1) ノ “boys” “play” ノ 如ク subject 又ハ predicate ニ シテ Sentence ノ 構造上 必要缺クベカラザルモノヲ Principal Element ト 謂フ。

(2) ノ “Some” “noisily” ノ 如ク principal elements ニ 附屬シテ之ヲ補助スルモノヲ Subordinate Element ト 謂フ。

(3) ノ “Mary” ノ 如ク 孤立シテ 他ノ 部分ニ 文法上ノ 關係ナキモノヲ Independent Element ト 謂フ。

159. A **Principal Element** is one which is absolutely necessary in building up a sentence.

160. A **Subordinate Element** is one which is joined with a principal element to modify it.

161. An **Independent Element** is one which is not grammatically related to the other parts of the sentence.

162. Elements of the Sentence classified by Structure.

(1) A man *of virtue* (=a *virtuous* man) lives *in this place* (=here).

(2) *I will go* if he comes.

(1) ノ “of virtue” “in this place” ノ 如ク 數個ノ words 相合シテ 一個ノ 意義ヲ 成セルモノヲ Phrase ト 謂フ。

(2) ノ “I will go” 又ハ “if he comes” ノ 如ク Sentence ノ 一部ニ シテ 更ニ Subject ト Predicate トヲ 含メルモノヲ Clause ト 謂フ。

而シテ Phrase ト云ハズ Clause ト云ハズ凡テ
word ナクシテハ成立セズ word ガ第一ノ element
タルハ説ク迄モナシ。

163. A **Phrase** is a group of words expressing a single idea by themselves.

164. A **Clause** is part of a sentence, having its own subject and predicate.

165. Kinds of Clauses:—

- (1) *He came and I went.*
He went, but I remained.
This is the man who wishes to see you.
 (2) *I will go if he comes.*
I don't know why he did so.

(1) ノ “He came” “I went” “He went”
 “I remained” ノ 如ク co-ordinate conjunction ニ
 ヨリテ連ルノミニシテ互ニ相獨立ス
 ルモノヲ Independent Clause ト謂フ。

(2) ノ “who wishes to see you” “if he comes”
 “why he did so” ノ 如ク relative pronoun,
 subordinate conjunction, conjunctive adverb 等ニ
 ヨリテ他ノ clause ニ附屬スルモノヲ
 Dependent Clause ト謂フ。

而シテ (2) ノ “This is the man,” “I will go” “I don't know” ノク 如 dependent clause
ヲ有スルモノヲ principal clause ト稱ス。

166. **Connectives:**— 上例ノ如ク Clause
ヲ結ビ付クル conjunction, relative pronoun,
conjunctive adverb ヲ connective ト稱ス。

EXERCISE XXX.

(a) *Point out the Elements of the Sentence according to Rank:—*

1. Courageous men sometimes hesitate.
2. Men of courage hesitate at times.
3. Has father returned, brother?
4. Some boys of our school study with great diligence.
5. Whom are they praising so much?

(b) *Point out the Phrases and Clauses:—*

1. They returned in triumph.
2. To be attentive is our first duty in the class-room.
3. I don't believe that he will come.
4. This is the boy who has been rewarded.

5. At the time I was looking out of the window and did not know how far the teacher was explaining.

§ 2.—USES OF THE PHRASE AND CLAUSE.

167. Kinds of Phrases according to Use:—

To study a language requires great diligence.

A man of virtue lives *in this place*.

“To study a language” ハ “language study” ト云フニ均シク noun ノ用ヲ爲セリ 斯カルモノヲ noun phrase ト云フ。

“Of virtue” ハ “virtuous” ト云フニ均シク adjective ノ用ヲ爲セリ, 斯カルモノヲ adjective phrase ト云フ。

“In this place” ハ “here” ト云フニ均シク adverb ノ用ヲ爲セリ, 斯カルモノヲ adverbial phrase ト謂フ。

168. Uses of the Noun Phrase:—

{ Subject.	<i>To study English</i> is our object.
{ Object.	I like <i>to study English</i> .
{ Complement.	My object is <i>to study English</i> .

169. Kinds of Dependent Clauses according to Use:—

- (1) I don't know *where he was born.*
 (2) This is the place *where he was born.*
 (3) A monument stands *where he was born.*
- (1) I hear *that he is honest.*
 (2) We respect a man *who is honest.*
 (3) He is respected *because he is honest.*

(1) ノ如キハ Noun ノ用ヲナスヲ以テ
Noun Clauseト謂ヒ.

(2) ノ如キハ Adjective ノ用ヲナスヲ以
 テ **Adjective Clause**ト謂ヒ.

(3) ノ如キハ Adverb ノ用ヲナスヲ以テ
Adverbial Clauseト謂フ.

170. Uses of the Noun Clause:—

Subject. *That he will succeed* is quite certain.

Object. We believe *that he will succeed.*

Complement. Our belief is *that he will succeed.*

171. Noun Phrase or Noun Clause anticipated by "it."—此時ハ該 phrase 又ハ clause ヲ real subject ト稱シ "it" ヲ anticipative subject ト稱ス.

Anticipative Subject. Real Subject.

{ *It is difficult to study English.*
 (= *To study English is difficult.*)
 { *It is quite natural that he can do so.*
 (= *That he can do so is quite natural.*)

Anticipative Object. Real Object.

{ *I find it very difficult to study English.*
 (= *I find English Study very difficult.*)
 { *I think it quite natural that he can do so.*
 (= *I think his ability to do so quite natural.*)

EXERCISE XXXI.

(a) *Tell the use of each Phrase and each, Dependent Clause:—*

1. The army returned *in triumph.*
2. His object was *to secure fair play.*
3. He did so *to secure fair play.*
4. I have never seen a man *with such a short temper.*
5. I could not go, *as I was sick in bed.*
6. Do you think *he will come back soon?*
7. The report was *that he had fled into the country.*

8. *Why I had done so* was his question.

9. He is a true scholar *who has greatly helped the progress of the country.*

10. *That he is angry* is certain.

(b) *Point out the Anticipative Subjects and Objects together with the corresponding Real Subjects and Objects:—*

1. I find it very dull to lie in bed all the day.

2. I thought it quite certain that he would come.

3. It was quite certain that he would come.

4. It was impossible for me to work so hard.

5. It is generally believed in his neighbourhood that he is a detective.

(c) *Rewrite each sentence by using "it" as Anticipative Subject:—*

1. To go out in such weather is quite impossible.

2. To dance in such a manner was very pleasant to him.

3. That he had been killed was generally believed.

4. That they will arrive soon is expected.

5. That you are idle may be suspected, if you are late at school.

(d) *Translate each of the following sentences in two ways, alternately using "it" as Anticipative Subject:—*

1. 嘘ヲ言フノハワルイ。

2. 文法ヲ覺エルノガヤサシイ。

3. 電車カラ飛降リルノハ危険デアル。(To jump down; dangerous).

4. アノ人ハ失敗シタト云フ風評デアル。(To be reported).

5. 君ノ左様言ッタノハ當然デアル。

(e) *Translate the following, using "it" as Anticipative Object:—*

1. 僕ハサウスルノヲ惡イト思ッタ。

2. 君ハ子供ヲイヂメルノヲ善イコト、思フカ。(To oppress or tease; right).

3. 僕ハ君ト一緒ニ行クノヲ愉快ニ感ズル。

4. 先生ハ生徒ノ笑ッタヲ不思議ニ思ッテキル。(Strange.)

5. 彼等ハ僕ノ策ノ失敗シタノヲ大ニ幸ト思ッタ。(Plan; to fail; fortunate).

CHAPTER II.—KINDS OF SENTENCES.

172. Sentences Classified according to Use:—

- (1) An **Assertive Sentence**: as, *You are diligent.*
- (2) An **Interrogative Sentence**: as, *Are you diligent?*
- (3) An **Imperative Sentence**: as, *Be diligent.*
- (4) An **Exclamative Sentence**: as, *how diligent you are!*

173. Sentences classified according to Structure:—

- (1) *My object is to be a merchant.*
 - (2) *I will go if he comes.*
 - (3) *He went but I remained.*
- (1) ノ如ク clause チ含マザルモノヲ simple sentence ト云ヒ。 (2) ノ如ク dependent clause チ含メルモノヲ Complex Sentence ト云ヒ。 (3) ノ如ク independent clauses ノ集マリテ成レルモノヲ Compound Sentence ト云フ。

174. A **Simple Sentence** is one that contains no clause.

175. A **Complex Sentence** is one that contains one or more dependent clauses.

176. A **Compound Sentence** is one that consists of two or more independent clauses.

177. The same meaning expressed by Sentences of different Structures:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| { | <i>Simple.</i> I was blamed for being idle. |
| { | <i>Complex.</i> As I was idle, I was blamed. |
| { | <i>Compound.</i> I was idle, and was blamed accordingly. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| { | <i>Simple.</i> His mind is active notwithstanding his delicate health. |
| { | <i>Complex.</i> Although his health is delicate, his mind is active. |
| { | <i>Compound.</i> His health is delicate, but his mind is active. |

- | | |
|---|---|
| { | <i>Simple.</i> I am sure of your success. |
| { | <i>Complex.</i> I am sure that you will succeed. |
| { | <i>Compound.</i> You will succeed, and I am sure of it. |

- | | |
|---|---|
| { | <i>Simple.</i> You must finish it before going out. |
| { | <i>Complex.</i> You must finish it before you go out. |
| { | <i>Compound.</i> You must first finish it, and then you may go out. |

EXERCISE XXXII.

(a) *Change each Sentence into an Interrogative and an Exclamative one :—*

1. You are strong.
2. Time flies rapidly.
3. The rose is pretty.
4. The dog runs fast.
5. The soldiers fought bravely.

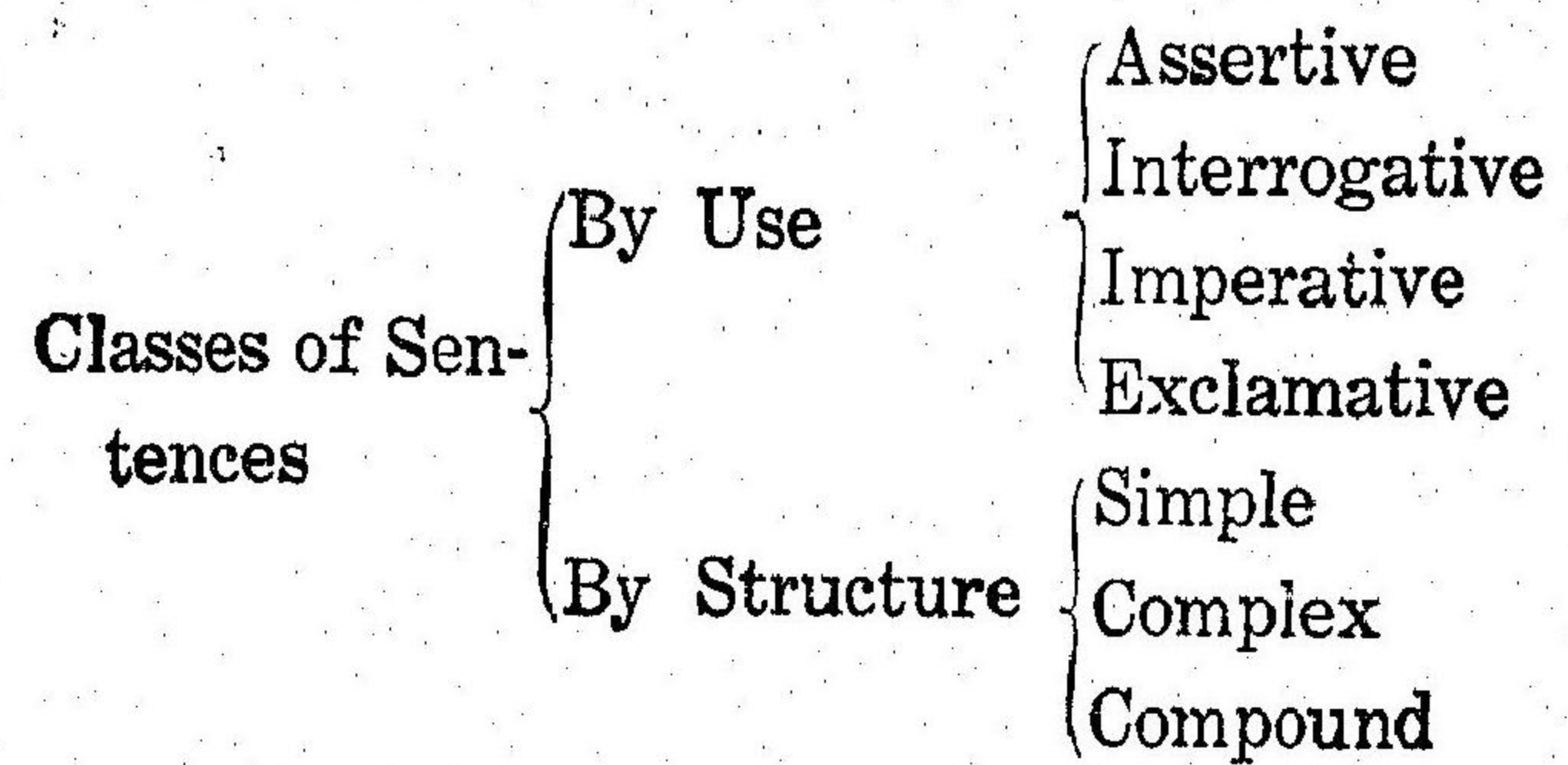
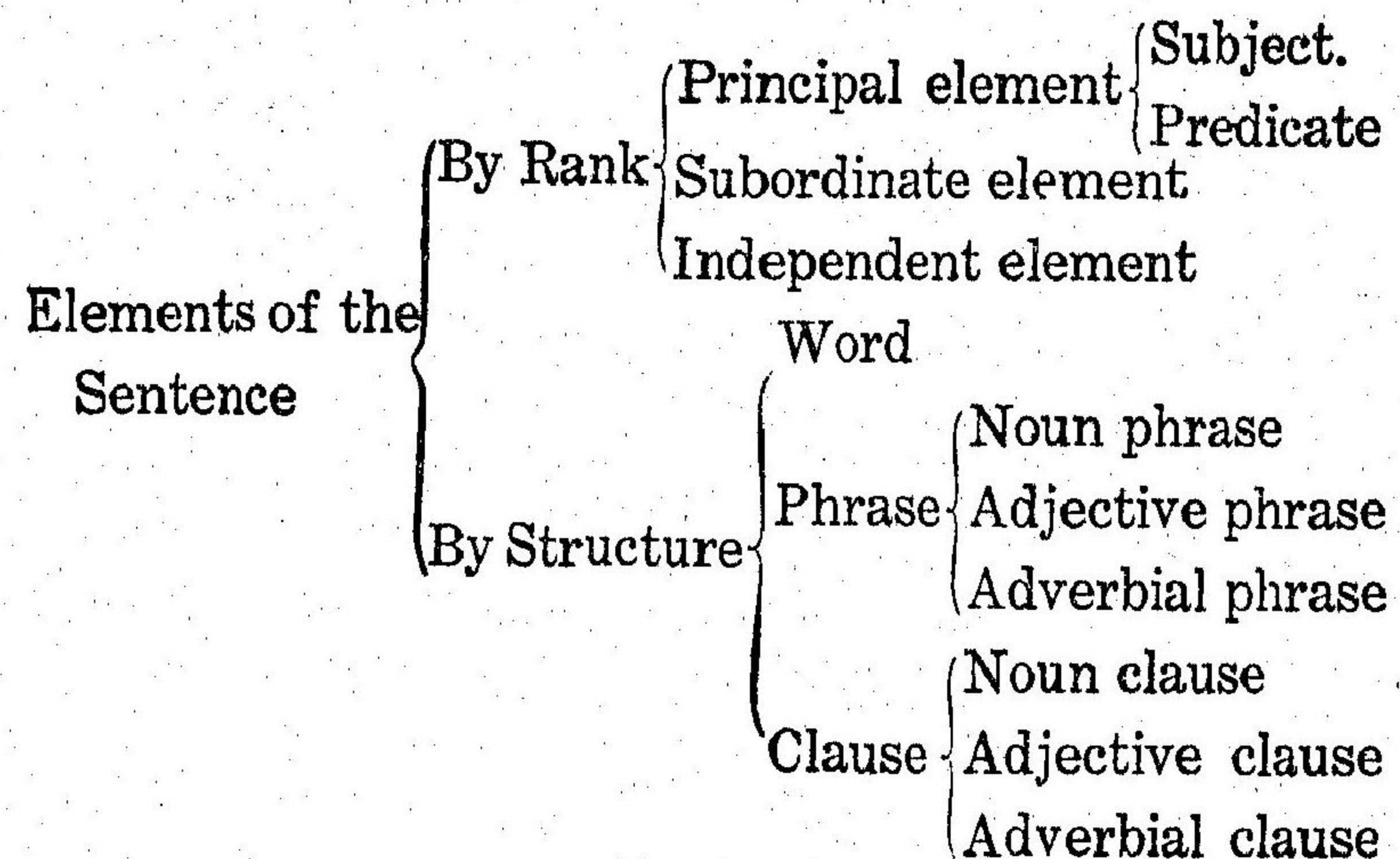
(a) *Tell the Structure of each Sentence, and, if Complex, point out the Subject and Predicate of the Dependent Clause :—*

1. The wind grew violent, so we stopped the sports.
2. This is the man of whom I spoke yesterday.
3. Nearly all the members attended the meeting notwithstanding the bad weather.
4. Though quite tired, yet we could not stop for rest.
5. I do not doubt that he will succeed if he only does his best.

(c) *Change the Structure of each Sentence in as many ways as Possible :—*

1. The war closed, and Washington returned home.
2. I saw an old man.
3. He is a soldier, and is proud of it.
4. The man ran away, because he was frightened.
5. As he was only a boy, he was pardoned.
6. First learn your lesson, and then you may play.
7. He is a virtuous man, and is respected everywhere.
8. I am sure of his failure.
9. I did not go, owing to the rainy weather.
10. He returned at six, and I had just finished my work.

REVIEW.



THE END

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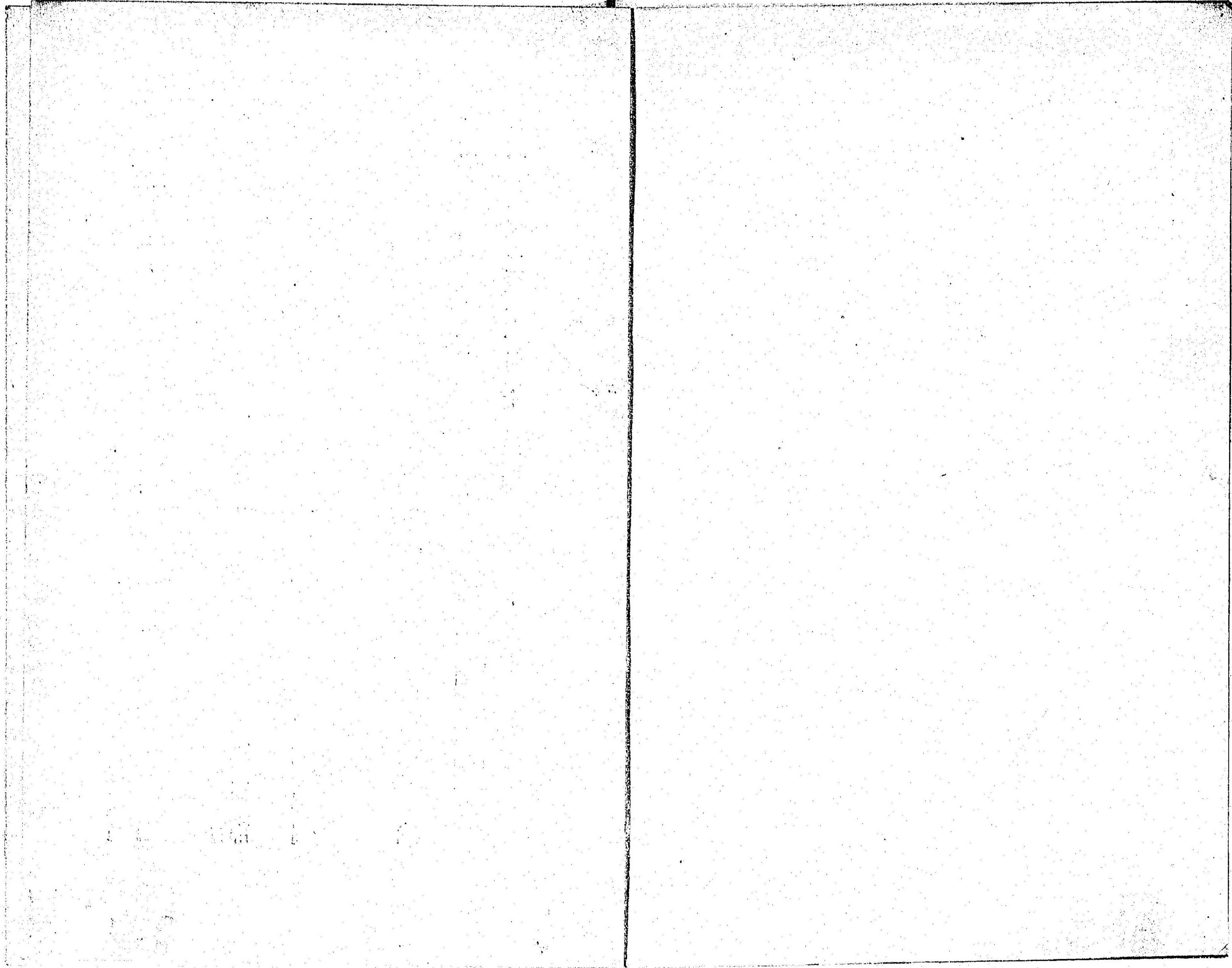
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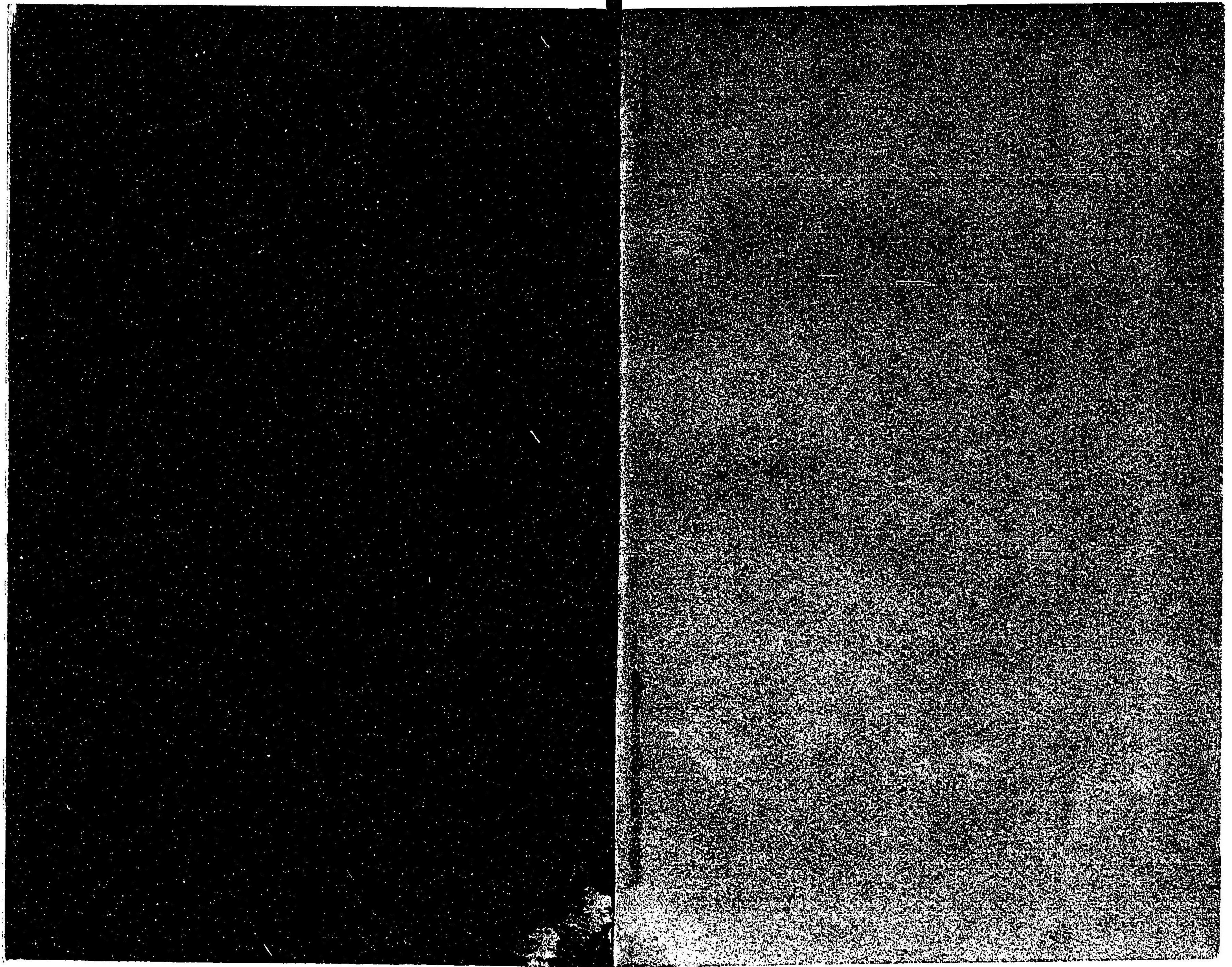
明治四十二年十一月十三日發行

明治四十二年十一月十日印刷

定價金四拾錢

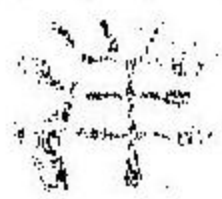
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