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譯讀  
本位 英文 字典

東京 北文館

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English Language Grammar

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## 緒 言

- 一 本書は、主として英語初學者の譯讀法を助くるを目的とす。
- 一 程度は、中學校の三年級又は高等女學校四年級に相當す。
- 一 練習問題は、極めて多く之を掲げたり。使用者は、よきを取捨して可なり。
- 一 今般舊版に改削を加へ、叙述の順序に練習問題の撰擇に、殆ど面目を一新したり。
- 一 本書の参考書としては、弊著「譯解の原理」又神田氏の中文典など可なるべし。又前記中文典と併用して利益大なるべし。
- 一 日本女子大學校は、之を使用して多大の裨益を收めたる數年の經驗を有せり。尙兵庫縣を始め、諸處の公私の學校の、同じ證言をなすもの、又た少なからず。
- 一 教師又は學生諸君が、使用上の批評を寄せられんこと、著者の切望して止まざる所なり。

明治四十四年九月

著 者 白



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**AIDS  
TO  
TRANSLATION.**

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**PART 1.  
Parts of Speech.**

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**Chapter I.**

**Eight Single Parts of Speech.**

Parts of Speech (品詞)とは、語の種類義にして、  
Single Parts of Speech (單品詞)とは、各一種の特性を備  
ふる語の種類なり。

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§ 1. — The Noun. 名詞. (n.)

【性質】 物の名を表はす。

【實例】 (a) Charles, girl (人の名); (b) London,  
city (所の名); (c) table, dog, tree, gold, rain (物の  
名); (d) whiteness, honesty (性質の名); (e) walk,  
singing (動作の名); grammar, truth (學藝及び形  
而上物の名)。

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EXERCISE I.

—— 線の處に適當なる n. を入れよ

1. —— flows. 2. Tea grows in —— . 3. The —— 's face is black. 4. —— was a famous artist.
5. New York is a —— of —— . 6. Taro goes to —— every —— . 7. That faithful animal, the —— , watches our —— .

§ 2. The Verb. 動詞 (v.)

【性質】 動作又状態を表はす。

【實例】 (a) Children play. A soldier is going. (b) Henry was there. Mary had been here.

EXERCISE II.

noun 及び verb

1. Fire burns. 2. Dogs bark. 3. Iron rusts. 4. The moon shines. 5. The flowers fade. 6. Jesus wept. 7. Time is going. 8. The rain has fallen. 9. Money was paid. 10. James can read. 11. Lambs are bleating. 12. The box was opened. 13. Can frogs swim? 14. The army was noisy. 15. Come, boys. 16. Hear the noise. 17. Carpenters build houses. 18. The boy's hat was lost. 19. London is a city. 20. Hatred produces strife. 21. Frank tore Ann's book. 22. The bath

was shaving a man. 23. The village watchman is walking. 24. Mary became queen. 25. Socrates, the philosopher, was poisoned. 26. The horse's leg was broken. 27. Does Kate like dolls? 28. Marquis Ito was a statesman. 29. The sun's rays will melt the snow. 30. David, the psalmist, was king. 31. George likes drawing. 32. Temperance is a virtue. 33. Chrysalis becomes a butterfly. 34. Speak the truth. 35. The marble halls are Mr. Blown's

EXERCISE III.

—— 線の處に適當なる v. を入れよ

1. The dog —— fast. 2. Shinano —— a large province. 3. Birds —— swiftly. 4. Ships —— on the sea. 5. The boy —— —— . 6. I —— —— some books. 7. Where —— you —— ink?

§ 3. The Pro'noun. 代名詞 (pron.)

【性質】 Noun の代用をつとむ。

【實例】 (a) I, we, you, he, she, it, they, mine, theirs, myself, themselves (人、物又事); (b) this, that, such, one, other, some, each (指示); (c) who, which, what, that (結合); (d) who? which? what? (疑問)



EXERCISE IV.

pronoun 及び n. v.

1. I thank you. 2. He works. 3. They must be punished. 4. Ann likes her cat. 5. You have my grammar. 6. She did take my apple. 7. What is it, brother? 8. Such can be made. 9. That is our garden. 10. Will you write us a letter? 11. Take what you wish. 12. Which do you like? 13. These are mine. 14. Saul killed himself. 15. I saw the man who sings. 16. Whose book is that? 17. They themselves must go. 18. This is the shop that Jack built. 19. Is that yours? 20. What has he done? 21. Those are the books that I have read. 22. Did you hurt yourself? 23. The farmer has been ploughing his field. 24. Both are theirs. 25. I have lost the book which I bought. 26. It will take an hour. 27. Which do you mean? 28. Those who love mercy shall receive mercy. 29. She herself saw it. 30. One says this, another that; whom should I believe? 31. That is what I told you. 32. Each struck the other. 33. Give me some. 34. We know what you wish. 35. Children, obey your parents.

EXERCISE V.

草體の n. を適當なる pron. に代へよ

1. If *the boys* tease *The dog* *the dog* will bite *the boys*.  
2. The man ran after the rabbit, but *the man* could not catch *the rabbit*. 3. The bees are flying towards the flowers. *The bees* suck *the flowers*, and fill *the bees'* bags with honey. 4. The girl went into the green field, and there *the girl* saw the sheep and lambs, as *the sheep and lambs* played about in the field. 5. I told May that the snake seen by *May* in the garden would do *May* no harm, if *May* left *the snake* alone, to go *the snake's* own way.

§ 4 The ad'jec-tive. 形容詞 (a.)

【性質】 Noun を形容す。

【實例】 (a) Red, good (性質); (b) poor, sick (状態); (c) the, a, an, this, these, that, those, each, other, such (指示); (d) much, little, many, few, more, less, all, some, any, several, two (數量); (e) English, Shakespearean (地名、人名)。

Adjective は、大抵 (1) n. の前か、(2) be, am, is, are, was, were, been, become, seem, look, feel, 等の v. の後にあり。v. の後にある時は、之を adjective complement といふ。

He is a good boy. The boy is good. He has become famous. She looks healthy.



EXERCISE VI.

adjective 及び n. v. pron.

1. This is my little kitty. 2. Do you see this large nest? 3. Ann is a diligent girl. 4. The stars are bright. 5. My clothes will be old. 6. He is a funny man, Roy. 7. I will try my new kite. 8. Who has been in this room? 9. Are they tame, Mary? 10. That will be better. 11. Some men die young. 12. The Chinese empire is large. 13. He spent all the money that he had. 14. Ten men will be enough. 15. Those men built the other house. 16. Few men are rich. 17. Dear, patient, gentle Nell died. 18. He felt hungry every five hours. 19. Some twenty men were present. 20. The English language is difficult. 21. The way was long, the wind was cold. 22. No men were sick. 23. Did you bring any sweet cake? 24. These brave soldiers stayed ten days. 25. A large black fierce dog attacked a poor old lame horse. 26. That book which you are reading is mine. 27. The Turkish empire was powerful. 28. The pretty little child fondles the small black kitten. 29. Some idle careless scholars waste many precious hours. 30. Two tall elm-trees shade the old brown house. 31. I hope, madam, you find yourself better this morning. 32. The bells ring a merry peal.

EXERCISE VII.

線の處に適當なる a. を入れよ

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ tree has \_\_\_\_\_ leaves. 2. She is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. 3. England has \_\_\_\_\_ ships than France. 4. The \_\_\_\_\_ picture is \_\_\_\_\_. 5. The \_\_\_\_\_ cat catches \_\_\_\_\_ mice. 6. He has \_\_\_\_\_ books.

§ 5. The ad'verb. 副詞 (ad.)

【性質】 Verb, adjective 又 adverb を形容す。

【實例】 (a) Now, then, soon, always, rarely, ago, to-day (時); (b) here, there, hence, above, for, hither (所); (c) well, slowly, honestly, certainly, not, so, thus, therefore (方法狀態又は性質); (d) again, once, twice, thrice, seldom, never (數); (e) very, much, too, little, a little, almost (量又度); (f) yes, no (諾否); (g) when, where, how, why (結合); (h) when? where? how? why? (疑問)。

EXERCISE VIII.

adverb 及び n. v. pron. a.

1. John writes quickly. 2. The copy is neatly written. 3. He sleeps soundly. 4. Ann speaks very slowly. 5. There is a tree there. 6. The grass is quite green. 7.



I will go when I am invited. 8. Go yonder. 9. I know where you live. 10. How fast we ride! 11. Now go on. 12. No, it is not very strong. 13. Go away, bad boys. 14. Slowly, sadly, we laid him down. 15. Well, here I go. 16. Where did you get them? 17. I have heard how he studies English. 18. I know why he did it. 19. Yes, Charles was here yesterday. 20. Twice he failed. 21. Here is Fido, too. 22. Go where glory waits thee. 23. We must study while we are young. 24. How many have you? 25. A winter so cold has never been known before. 26. I will cheerfully accompany you when you are ready. 27. Hold on, Frank, you are going too fast. 28. The more they dashed, the more fun it was for Frank. 29. We shall not fail now. 30. Few men are always happy. 31. Does she write neatly? No; quite clumsily. 32. How is he to-day? 33. This lesson has not been perfectly prepared. 34. How long will he remain here? 35. The sooner he comes, the better for him.

EXERCISE IX.

—— 線の處に適當なる ad. を入れよ

1. Glass is —— brittle.
2. The boy has —— returned.
3. —— will you come?
4. That boy

goes —— he pleases. 5. Tell him to walk —— . 6. These birds sing —— —— . 7. That exercise has —— —— been written.

§ 6. The prep'o-si'tion. 前置詞 (prep.)

【性質】 Noun 又 pronoun の前にあり。

【實例】 (a) At, by, for, from, in, of, off, on, through, till, to, up, with (單獨); (b) as for, as to, because of, but for, in spite of, on account of (合成)。

EXERCISE X.

preposition 及び v. pron. a. ad.

1. The hen is on the nest.
2. Come down from that tree.
3. We walked along the street.
4. He is behind the hedge.
5. The dog led him from door to door.
6. There are some little chicks under the hen.
7. Jill is by his side.
8. Besides the profit, there is the honour.
9. That will be fun for all of us.
10. Put your hand into the nest.
11. A pronoun is used instead of a noun.
12. Please put this shawl over me.
13. What shall we do after lunch?
14. Light travels from the sun to the earth in seven minutes.
15. Pretty soon, he came out with the stick in his mouth.
16. One man was chosen from among the rest.
17. Those two men quarrelled between



themselves. 18. The grass died because of the want of rain. 19. No, Ned, not at all. 20. The vote of the majority was against your opinion. 21. That was all done from ill feeling. 22. He started for Kyoto by the evening train. 23. He is above such a mean act. 24. At what o'clock do you generally get up? 25. The visitor passed through the gate. 26. Carry that box to James as my complements. 27. The enemy marched upon the town. 28. The earth revolves around the sun in a year. 29. He has been here since four o'clock. 30. He did not get back at six o'clock. 31. He worked in season and out of season. 32. Who could have done this but him? 33. As for me I am ready at any time. 34. In spite all applications, the patient grew worse every day. 35. A small wooden bridge had been built across a river in India, on one of the roads which led into the town of Delhi.

EXERCISE XI.

線の處に適當なる prep. を入れよ

1. Place my book \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
2. The mighty Niidaka rises \_\_\_\_\_ the clouds.
3. The trees \_\_\_\_\_ the garden are loaded \_\_\_\_\_ fruit.
4. I walked yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ our house \_\_\_\_\_ the church.
5. \_\_\_\_\_

what are you looking? 6. One day Frank went \_\_\_\_\_ the lake \_\_\_\_\_ his dog. 7. He died \_\_\_\_\_ Osaka \_\_\_\_\_ the 8th \_\_\_\_\_ April.

§ 7. The Con-junc'tion 接續詞 (conj.)

【性質】 文と文, 句と句, 又語と語を結合す。

【實例】 (a) And, but, because, for, if, or, than, that, (單獨); (b) as --- as, both --- and, either --- or, neither --- nor, so --- as, so --- that, though --- yet. (合成)。

EXERCISE XII.

conjunction 及び n. v. pron. a. ad. prep.

1. He is not so wise as you.
2. I like him because he is kind.
3. We heard that you had arrived.
5. If you do that again, I will tell the master.
6. Think before you speak.
7. I have not seen your brother since he returned.
8. The case is so clear that it needs no explanation.
9. Willows are weak, but they bind other wood.
10. Either you or I must go.
11. But my pony can run faster than yours.
12. Though he is poor, yet he is honest.
13. Well we will rump but a little while, and then I must go.
14. Yes, Ned, but my kite will fly as high as his.
15. Neither soldiers nor sailors could



advance. 16. Write your name both in Japanese and in English. 17. He as well as you is guilty. 18. Leave the room, or you will be caught. 19. The rain began before we reached home. 20. Hot as the sun is, we must go out. 21. He has been very weak since he was taken sick. 22. She did not marry until she was twenty years old. 23. I will leave the room as soon as you open the door. 24. Not only I, but all other men declare this to be true. 25. When Frank got to be a man, he was so fond of the water that he went to sea in a large ship.

EXERCISE XIII.

線の處に適當なる conj. を入れよ

1. Osaka is larger \_\_\_\_\_ Kyoto.
2. He is poor, \_\_\_\_\_ he is honest.
3. He told us \_\_\_\_\_ rain had fallen.
4. I will do this, \_\_\_\_\_ I am allowed.
5. Let us go to bed, \_\_\_\_\_ it is now late.
6. He worked very hard \_\_\_\_\_ he succeeded.
7. I am not \_\_\_\_\_ tall \_\_\_\_\_ you.
8. You can go to Kobe \_\_\_\_\_ by land \_\_\_\_\_ by sea.
9. He was angry \_\_\_\_\_ he could not talk.
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ his sister are bright.

§ 8. The In'ter-jec'tion. 間投詞 (int.)

【性質】 感動を表はす。

【實例】 Ah! alas!, farewell! good-bye! halha! hurrah? O! oh! pooh! welcome!

EXERCISE XIV.

int. 及び n. v. pron. a. ad. prep. conj.

1. O, mamma, there is a poor woman outside.
2. Hurrah! we are to have a holiday.
3. O, O, papa! what shall I do?
4. Hush! you should not talk now.
5. Alas! I have lost my best friend.
6. Aha! papa, I have found you out.
7. Hark! what noise is that?
8. Heigh-ho! this is sultry day.
9. Fie, fie! you ought not to have made such a mistake.
10. Push! what stuff you are talking.
11. Pshaw! how careless you are!
12. Adieu! I must go.

§ 9. — Review.

- |                                 |   |                                   |     |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Eight Single<br>Parts of Speech | { | (1) Noun (n.) . . . . .           | 名詞  |
|                                 |   | (2) Pronoun (pron.) . . . . .     | 代名詞 |
|                                 |   | (3) Adjective (a.) . . . . .      | 形容詞 |
|                                 |   | (4) Verb. (v.) . . . . .          | 動詞  |
|                                 |   | (5) Adverb (ad.) . . . . .        | 副詞  |
|                                 |   | (6) Preposition (prep.) . . . . . | 前置詞 |
|                                 |   | (7) Conjunction (conj.) . . . . . | 接續詞 |
|                                 |   | (8) Interjection (int.) . . . . . | 間投詞 |



EXERCISE XV.

八種の Single Parts of Speech

1. The little boy can read a little by this time.
2. About twelve persons are engaged about this business.
3. He set out after the moon had risen, and it was then after 9 o'clock.
9. Mount your horse and ride up the side of Mount Asama.
5. The right is on your side, but you do not defend it in the right way.
6. He stayed long on the way, for he had a long journey.
7. Wait here till I come back; we cannot both go till sunset.
8. I never before saw a kid standing before a leopard.
9. If you give him less praise he will improve less.
10. He is of noble character, though not a noble by blood.
11. Open the door, and let it remain open till I come back.
12. He speaks too loud, for he has a loud voice.
13. The man by whom the dog was shot is now going by.
14. The grass is dry for want of rain; for no rain has fallen for the last three months.
15. A better scholar than you has worked better all this term.
16. Dry the damp clothes in this dry wind.
17. He hit the horse hard with a hard cane.
18. You are my equal in tennis, but you are not equal to me in baseball.
19. A smooth tongue can smooth the angry looks of another.
20. Stand near, while I tell you about my near relations.
21. He has been gone since

- Monday last, and I have not seen him since.
22. We can sit down here, while the groom leads the horse down the hill.
  22. He has slept enough, and has had enough rest by this time.
  24. This is very fact; you may be very certain of that.
  25. Come in and sit down; you will find your friend in the house.
  26. Go straight before you along this straight road.
  27. Age will thin your cheeks; they are thin even now.
  28. He was over ten years of age by the time that the Christmas holidays were over.
  29. You must first work harder than you are doing now, if you wish to take the first place in your class.
  30. Let us walk to-and-fro, for this air is exactly to my taste.
  31. A better scholar than you has worked better all this term.
  32. Men who work hard generally do good work.
  33. Wet your face with a wet towel.
  34. Let the dog bark if it likes; its bark does not hurt you.
  35. Do not slight a man, because he is slight of figure.
  36. As I was not present, I did not see him present the present.
  37. We must all die some day. We lost out all on that day. The road was all covered with sand.
  38. There is but one man present. Who but you would have made such a mistake? He is a man of common sense, but not learned in books.
  39. I am not a student in that school. A student that works hard will get promotion. I heard that you



were coming. 40. The only dog that I ever had was stolen. I heard of this only two days ago. Take what you like, only keep silent. 41. He has wasted much time. I am much pleased with your conduct. You will not get much from me. 42. A square thing does not fit into a round hole. Draw a circle round a given center. The flies are flying round and round. Men must go their daily round of duty. Vasco da Gama was the first to round the Cape of Good Hope.

§ 10. The Classes of the Verb.

V. を分つて Transitive, Intransitive, Auxiliary の三種とす。

(1) The Transitive verb 他動詞 (v. t.) 即ち其の表はす所の動作が他物に及ぶもの。

John loves his sister. I was told a story by him.

(2) The Intransitive Verb 自動詞 (v. i.) 即ち状態、又は他物に及ばざる動作を表はすもの。

He was there. The dog ran. The fire burns brightly.

(3) The Auxiliary Verb 助動詞 V. の活用を助くるもの、即ち be, can, do, have, may, must, shall, will と其の變化なり。此内 be は be, am, is, are, was, were, been, being の八種の變化を有し、之を Verb to be と總稱す。

He was killed. They could not go on. I did not know

of it. He had been beaten. We might love. I must go. You should be silent. I would take it.

EXERCISE XVI.

transitive, intransitive 及び auxiliary

1. We can swim.
2. The man killed a snake.
3. Bats hide during the day.
4. Bad men hide their faults.
5. This is the house we lived in.
6. Have you seen the boy I sent for?
7. Move on a little faster.
8. Move away this stone.
9. He taught me English.
10. I do not know whether he has come.
11. Wheat grows in the field.
12. He grows wheat in the field.
13. Bring me that book.
14. He would learn if he could.
15. The ball rolls down the hill.
16. He rolls a ball down the hill.
17. I have asked you a question.
18. The sun will rise at six.
19. The tree shakes with the wind.
20. The wind shakes the tree.
21. He did me a great kindness.
22. Whether we shall succeed or not is uncertain.
23. Rain drops from the sky.
24. They drop the boat into water.
25. The house he bought last year has fallen down.

§ 11. — The Noun and the Pronoun.

N. 又 pron. は、其の用法により、次の七種に細別す。



(1) The subject (sub.) は、文の主格として用ゐらるゝ n. 又 pron. なり。sub. として用ゐらるゝ n. は、形の上には、何等の特徴を有せざるも、pron. は、下の如き一定の形を有す。

(a) I, we, you, he, she, it, they.

(b) Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves.

(c) Who, which, what, that.

Sub. の位置は v. の前にあるを常とす。

Birds fly. He is reading. Three tall soldiers passed. There is a noble oak there.

(2) The Object (obj.) とは文の目的格として用ゐらるゝ n. 又 pron. をいふ。これ又 n. は何等一定の形を有せざるも、pron. は之を有すること次の如し。

(a) Me, us, you, him, it, them.

(b) Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself; ourselves, yourselves, themselves.

(c) Whom, which, what, that.

位置は、大抵 (1) transitive v. の後か、(2) preposition の後にあり。

Carpenters build houses. Our prefecture produces rice, cotton, and fruit. He gave me a book. It is on the table.

(3) The complement は V. to be の如き v. の後に置かれて、其の意味の不足を補ふ所の n. 又 pron. な

り。n. も pron. も總て sub. として用ゐらるゝものに同じ。

位置は (1) v. to be の後か、(2) Incomplete intransitive v. 即ち become, grow, turn, fall, feel, look, seem, smell, taste, sound, prove, keep, remain 等の v. の後にあり。

He is a soldier. It proved to be she. The girl becomes a woman. Henry was chosen captain.

(4) The possessive noun (又 pron.) 即ち所有格(持格)の n. 又 pron. にして、(1) 普通の n. には apostrophe (') と s を語尾に附加し、s にて終る n. には單に apostrophe のみを附加す。

Boy, boy's; children, children's; boys, boys'.

又 pron. は下の如き形を有す。

My, our, your, his, her, its, their; mine, ours, yours, hers, theirs; whose.

位置は大抵 n. の前にあり。

It is only a stone's throw. I am going to Mitsugoshi's.

(5) The appositive noun とは同格の n. 又 pron. をいふ。凡そ n. 二個相並びて、其の後方のもの comma にて離隔せらるれば、其のものは appositive n. なり。

Socrates, the great philosopher, was poisoned.

(6) The adjective-noun とは a. として用ゐらるゝ n. をいふ。單に n. 二個相並ぶ時、前方の n. は、adjective-noun なり。



A summer evening is often hot.

(7) The nominative independent は呼び掛に用ゐたる  
n. なり。comma にて離隔され、又冠詞を有せざるを、其  
の特徴とす。

Are you coming, my friend?

EXERCISE XVII.

n. 又 pron. の種類

1. The grass was cut before sunrise.
2. Our friends will visit us next week.
3. That is mine, not yours.
4. He teaches his son Euclid.
5. The people beheaded Charles I., their king.
6. He seems a good scholar.
7. Caesar was declared emperor.
8. Milton, the illustrious English poet, was blind.
9. If I were she I would improve my opportunities.
10. Gold and silver are precious metals.
11. Monday afternoon I will call on you.
12. Is this boy one whom you wanted?
13. A heavy shower fell this morning.
14. Did you call at Mr. Yamada's?
15. Make haste, my friend.
16. Men are but children of a larger growth.
17. Washington, father of his country, was the first president of the United States.
18. He sat himself down.
19. The citizens made him their king.
20. Who struck the bell? It was he.
21. They saw us as we entered the carriage.
- 22.

- Next came Thomas, the boy who carries the mail. 23.  
A dinner table can be used for many things besides dinner.  
24. Do you think it was she? 25. A village policeman is coming, 26. Is the shop a barber's? 27. Which is more effective, home education or school education? 28. That faithful animal, Thomas, the horse, is often abused.  
29. Study was always his delight. 30. Look at those large marble halls. 31. He was called the hero of heroes.  
32. Boys, where are you going? 33. John proved a worthy successor to his brother. 34. It could not possibly have been she. 35. The study of English improves the mind. 36. A mountain air, if the mountain is high, is very cold. 37. Uncle, what a sad thing it is! 38. Them that honor me I will honor. 39. Do we not admire those brave men, the mountaineers of Switzerland? 40. Franklin, the philosopher, discovered the identity of lightning and electricity.

§ 12. — The Relative Pron. and the Relative Adv.

文と文とを結合するものに、三種あり。Conjunction と Relative Pron. と Relative Ad. 是れなり。

(1) Relative Pron. (rel. pron.) 結合の性質を有する pron. 即ち who, which, what, that。

This is the lady who called on you. I have lost the



book **which** I bought. I know **what** you wish. Solomon was the wisest man **that** ever lived.

(2) **The Relative Ad.** (rel. ad.) 結合の性質を有する ad. 即ち **when, where, who, why**.

I will go **when** I am invited. I know **where** you live. I have heard **how** he studies. Do you know **why** it is cold in northern countries?

**EXERCISE XVIII.**  
rel. pron. と rel. ad.

1. This is the man **that** wants you.
2. He would not tell me where he had put the letter.
3. He will be here, **when** the time comes.
4. We love those persons who are kind to us.
5. He kept what belonged to him.
6. That is the man whom we saw yesterday.
7. I know how the sick man is to-day.
8. Are those the dogs which your father had with him?
9. That boy goes where he pleases and when he pleases.
10. The child whose parents are dead is an orphan.
11. They could not tell why they were so heavily fined.
12. The pen whose point was broken has been mended.
13. The boy and the dog **that** you saw passed on.
14. We could not tell whence the noise of voices arose.
15. We left the house in which we had long lived.
16. What he said

may be true. 17. Whenever you may go, you will be kindly received. 18. He will be pursued, wherever he may flee. 19. I who speak to you am the man **that** did the deed. 20. When the dry season arrives, the reptiles bury themselves in the mud, where they remain till the tropical rains fall again.

§ 13. **The Classes of the Conjunction.**

Conj. に二種あり。Co-ordinate (同位) Conj. といひ、Subordinate (副位) Conj. といふ。

(1) **Co-ordinate Conj.** 二個の獨立の文を結合するもの、即ち **and, but, or, nor** の類

I will go **and** you will come. I will go **but** you will remain. James **or** Mary is to blame. He **nor** she is right.

(2) **Subordinate Conj.** 獨立の文と獨立ならざる文とを結合するもの、即ち **if, though, that, because, as, than, since, unless** の類

I will go **if** you will come. He is an honest man **though** he is poor. He told us **that** rain had fallen. He will succeed, **because** he has worked hard.

**EXERCISE XIX.**

co-ordinate conj. と subordinate conj.

1. Fools build houses, and wise men will live in them.



2. You will fail unless you study. 3. Stay a while, that we may enjoy ourselves. 4. Either this man sinned or his parents. 5. He is sad, but hopeful. 6. I will do this, since you desire it. 7. Let us go to bed. 8. He talked so much that he made himself hoarse. 9. I will do this, if I am allowed. 10. Give me liberty or give me death. 11. Though he punish me, yet will I trust in him. 12. He is as clever as I. 13. He returned home, after he had done the work. 14. The sun will rise, while world lasts. 15. He is both a fool and a knave. 16. No one can harm us, so long as we remain friends. 17. He remained a minor, until he was seventeen years old. 18. As soon as you open the door, I will leave the room. 19. He as well as you is guilty. 20. He is less good than wise. 21. The sea is as deep as the mountains are high. 22. I agree to these terms, provided you will sign your name. 23. He walked with a cane, lest he should stumble. 24. He looked as if he could play football. 25. He was not only accused, but also convicted.

## Chapter II.

### Four Double Parts of Speech.

Double parts of speech (複品詞) とは、二種の單品詞の性質を兼有するものをいふ。例せば、半ば v. にして半ば n. 又 a. なるが如きものなり。

#### § 1. The Infinitive. 不定詞 (inf.)

【性質】 To + verb. を普通の形式とす。されど see, hear, know, watch, feel 又 bid, dare, get, have, let, make, need, 等の v. の後にあるものは、to を有せず。

【實例】 I have come to see you. I have her speak. I saw him read a novel.

【種類】 (a) Noun-infinitives 即ち n. として用ゐらる inf. To waste time is wrong. I like to walk. It seems to be good.

(b) Adjective-infinitive 即ち a. として用ゐられたる inf. Give me water to drink.

(c) Adverb-infinitive 即ち ad. として用ゐられたる inf. I went to buy some books. He was very glad to see it.

#### EXERCISE XX.

主として infinitive.

1. He came to see the sport. 2 It is not a time to



laugh. 3. I like to study English. 4. Be quick to hear and slow to speak. 5. To walk is healthy. 6. Let us go in and get warm. 7. No one ever saw George strike his little sister again. 8. No, no, I have no time to play. 9. He appears to be a wise man. 10. A good man does not fear to die. 11. When Rover saw the fox start, he ran after him. 12. Do you like to march, Roy? 13. Wonderful to relate, he was a thief. 14. O how glad she was to have me come back! 15. Sometimes this made Polly cross, and it was very funny to hear her scold Aunt Mary. 16. Some sparrows were brought from over the sea to kill these worms. 17. I have no money to buy with. 18. He wept to see that sight. 19. Your condition is to be pitied. 20. Give him a chair to sit on. 21. In a little while we heard them bark. 22. They gave him permission to speak. 23. I will ask this man to come to-morrow. 24. Remember to come early. 25. I will try to find for you a good book to read. 26. I sent for you to come to fix my roof. 27. Are you going to Tokyo to see the exhibition? 28. Her mother helped her fasten the little tree just outside the window. 29. Just then Mary saw the cow take up an apple. 30. It was fun to see fish try to get them. 31. I will ask mother to let me have some thread, cloth, ribbon, and other things to sell.

32. The kitty was too small to catch the rat. 33. They desired nothing but to succeed. 34. This is a house to let. 35. He worked hard only to be defeated at last.

§ 2. The Ger'und. 動名詞 (ger.)

【性質】 (v.+n.) of ing. 即ち v. と n. の性質を備ふる ing の語。Possessive n. と Adjective n. と Nominative Independent として v. を除きては、あらゆる n. の働を務むるものとす。

【實例】 Sleeping is necessary to the life. I regret having done so.

EXERCISE

便宜上次項の現在分詞と併はせ課す

§ 3. The Pres'ent Par'ticiple 現在分詞 (pres. p.)

【性質】 (v.+a.) of ing. 即ち v. と a. の性質を備ふる ing の語にして、a. のあらゆる働をなす。又時に having +v. の形を取ることあり。

【實例】 He is a kind, obliging man. This book is interesting. The boy, seeing the dog, ran away. The boy, having written his exercise, went out for a walk.

【注意】 ing の形を取る語に三種あり、即ち Gerund と Present Participle と Progressive verb (繼續動詞) なり。Progressive verb は常に v. to be に伴ふを以て、客



易に識別するを得。 I am writing a letter.

EXERCISE XXI.

present participle, gerund, progressive v.

1. One day I saw John coming with a basket.
2. Reading good books is profitable.
3. They were still looking for pigs.
4. Look at the piece of paper going up to the kite.
5. He is clever at teaching English.
6. The rice will grow well in the coming rains.
7. Being admired by all she was much pleased.
8. I was pleased at his coming to-day.
9. Spelling is more difficult than writing.
10. It saw that you were going to touch it.
11. Just then they heard the cat coming.
12. That house was of an architect's designing.
13. The boy was ashamed of having been beaten in class by his sister.
14. The cow having been killed by a tiger yesterday could not be found.
15. He has been reading a novel.
16. Doing this work every day you will soon improve.
17. A boasting man is much despised.
18. Those boys playing tennis, seem to be having a good time.
19. Was that book lying on the floor, yours?
20. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
21. Arriving at Osaka, we went to a hotel.
22. Having been warned beforehand he did not go.
23. The sun having risen, we went on our way.
- 24.

- She went along laughing and singing. 25. On hearing that, he was very angry. 26. When standing there, I saw him. 27. I will tell you a story about killing a bear. 28. Farming is more healthy than keeping a store. 29. I saw him coming up the road about an hour ago. 30. Not having any boat, they started to wade across the river. 31. While living in Kyoto, I often saw him. 32. He does not allow talking in his room. 33. You had better send and find out if he is coming. 34. What is the use of trying to keep him from getting hurt when he is always going into danger? 35. Seeing is believing.

§ 4. The Past Par'ticiple 過去分詞 (p. p.)

【性質】 (v. + a.) of ed. 即ち v. と a. の性質を備ふる ed の語なり。

【實例】 There is a wounded soldier. I have a picture painted by Hokusai. Washington died loved by all. Tired of work, they went home.

【注意】 現在に ed を附して過去となり、同じく ed を附して過去分詞となる v. は、Regular v. (規則動詞) とて、v. の十中八九を占むれど、此の規則を破るもの少しくあり。之を Irregular v. (不規則動詞) といふ。

The dead horse is pitiful to see. Gold is a metal dug out of the earth.



不規則動詞の表

不規則動詞を strong v. と weak v. とに分つ。單に現在の、母音を變じて過去を作るものを strong v. といい、然らざるものを weak v. といふ。weak v. の中過去に ed, d 又 t を存するものを第一種とし、然らざるものを第二種とす。下表には重なるもののみを擧ぐ。

I. Strong Verbs.

現在	過去	過去分詞	現在	過去	過去分詞
Arise	arose	arisen	Come	came	come
Awake	awoke	awoke (awaked)	Dig	dug	dug
Bear(甞)	bore	born	Do	did	done
Bear(櫻)	bore	borne	Draw	drew	drawn
Beat	beat	beaten	Drink	drank	drunk, drunken
Begin	began	begun	Drive	drove	driven
Bid	bade, bid	bidden, bid	Eate	ate	eaten
Bind	bound	bound	Fall	fell	fallen
Bite	bit	bitten, bit	Fight	fought	fought
Blow	blew	blown	Find	found	found
Break	broke	broken	Fly	flew	flown
Burst	burst	burst	Forget	forgot	forgotten
Choose	chose	chosen	Forsake	forsook	forsaken
Cling	clung	clung	Freeze	froze	frozen

現在	過去	過去分詞	現在	過去	過去分詞
Get	got	got, gotten	Slide	slid	slid
Give	gave	given	Speak	spoke	spoken
Go	went	gone	Spin	spun	spun
Grind	ground	ground	Spring	sprang	sprung
Grow	grew	grown	Stand	stood	stood
Hang	hung	hung (hanged)	Steal	stole	stolen
			Stick	stuck	stuck
Hold	held	held	Sting	stung	stung
Know	knew	known	Strike	struck	struck
Lie	lay	lain	Strive	strove	stiven
Ride	rode	ridden	Swear	swore	sworn
Rise	rose	risen	Swim	swam	swum
Run	ran	run	Take	took	taken
See	saw	seen	Tear	tore	torn
Shake	shook	shaken	Throw	threw	thrown
Shine	shone	shone	Tread	trod	trodden, trod
Shoot	shot	shot	Wake	woke	waked (waked)
Shrink	shrank	shrunk	Wear	wore	worn
Sing	sang	sung	Weave	wove	woven
Sink	sank	sunk, sunken	Win	won	won
Sit	sat	sat	Wind	wound	wound
Slay	slew	slain			



現在	過去	過去分詞
Write	wrote	written

Weak verbs.  
Class I.

現在	過去	過去分詞	現在	過去	過去分詞
Bring	brought	brought	Lose	lost	lost
Burn	burnt	burnt	Make	made	made
Buy	bought	bought	Mean	meant	meant
Catch	caught	caught	Pay	paid	paid
Creep	crept	crept	Say	said	said
Dwell	dwelt	dwelt	Saw	sawed	sawn
Feel	felt	felt	Seek	sought	sought
Flee	fled	fled	Sell	sold	sold
Have	had	had	Show	showed	shown
Hew	hewed	hewn	Sleep	slept	slept
Hide	hid	hidden	Strew	strewed	strewn
Keep	kept	kept	Sweep	swept	swept
Kneel	knelt	knelt	Teach	taught	taught
Lay	laid	laid	Tell	told	told
Lean	leant	leant	Think	thought	thought
Leave	left	left	Weep	wept	wept

Class II.

現在	過去	過去分詞	現在	過去	過去分詞
Bend	bent	bent	Meet	met	met
Bleed	bled	bled	Put	put	put
Build	built	built	Read	read	read
Cast	cast	cast	Rend	rent	rent
Clothe	clad	clad	Send	sent	sent
Cost	cost	cost	Set	set	set
Cut	cut	cut	Shut	shut	shut
Hear	heard	heard	Spend	spent	spent
Lead	led	led	Spread	spread	spread
Lend	lent	lent	Wet	wet	wet
Let	let	let			

此の過去分詞の v. は文に於て此の節に説く所の (1) p. p. として用ゐらるゝ外に、(2) has, have, had, の助動詞の後に置かれ、(He has gone, They have gone, They had gone). 又 (3) v. to be の後に置かれて被働の義を表はす。(It is written, They were written, They have been written)。

EXERCISE XXII.  
past participle. と v.

1. A pronoun is a word used for a noun.
2. Bessie was pleased because she had made the birds happy.
3. The fallen glass window lay broken in pieces.
4. This



flower is more faded than that. 5. I have known her laugh for nothing. 6. Tools cannot be made by brutes. 7. One day George got vexed with Mary. 8. Unexpected event happened. 9. He is a noble-minded man. 10. The good fight has been fought by them. 11. The sleeping are like the dead. 12. Tired of life, he has killed himself. 13. Lamps are lighted from oil risen out of the earth. 14. Beaten on one side, we tried another. 15. You toil cold and tired. 17. She has burst into tears. 18. This was the sword of the soldier returned to his country. 19. I am opposed to levying the tax. 20. That boy was bitten by a map dog. 21. I scolded him for having left the door open. 22. She showed me a letter written by her son. 23. They caught sight of the rice-grains scattered by the fowler near the net. 24. Even mad elephant can be held fast by a rope made of thin blades of grass. 25. The potato, as root much used for food was first grown in America.

§ 5. — Review.

- Four Double Parts of Speech. {
- 1. Infinitive { (1) noun-infinitive (v. + n.)  
(To + v.) { (2) adjective-infinitive (v. + a.)  
(3) adverb-infinitive (v. + a. .)
  - 2. Gerund (v. + n.) of in $\sigma$ .
  - 3. Present participle (v. + a.) of ing.
  - 4. Past participle (v. + ad.) of ed.

EXERCISE XXIII.

四種の Double Parts of Speech.

1. Father mouse is away, trying to find one for his dinner. 2. For a moment, Agnes did not look pleased. 3. I am sure it has been a happy, smiling mouth all day. 4. The singing bird flew away frightened. 5. I met a blindman guided by a dog. 6. Night coming on, we began to feel alarmed. 7. It takes ten hours to go from Tokyo to Sendai. 8. I heard one call, and I started to go as fast as I could. 8. Have you ever read the illustrated history of the Taiko? 10. No one is allowed to enter without taking off his clogs or sandals. 11. Fired with ambition, the youth leaves his home. 12. I ask the favour of your doing this. 13. He is pleased at being taught Euclid. 14. It would be a pity to waste so much good rice. 15. I don't know what to do with this broken lamp. 16. Will you need any one to help you find the house? 17. He was in the habit of boasting of his cleverness. 18. Seeing a large deer on the hill, I started to try to shoot it. 19. All the men working in this room are foreigners. 20. The boy having won a prize was much praised. 21. To obey our parents is our duty. 22. Attending regularly at school pleases the mistress. 23. The general being brave and experienced, the battle was



soon gained. 24. It is time to go home. 25. At length I found him walking on the beach. 26. To praise the book is to praise the authoress. 27. Either you or we have been mistaken in translating this passage. 28. The man was picked up in an almost dying state. 29. There is now no scent in the rose faded this morning.

## PART 2. Analysis.

### Chapter I.

#### The Simple Sentence.

##### § 1. The Subject and the Predicate.

Subject (sub.) とは、心に考へる物を表はす語をいひ、Predicate (pred.) とは其の物に就いて心が考へる事を表はす語をいふ。Sub. は n. 又 n. と同等の語句にして、pred. は即ち v. なり。

<i>Sub.</i>	<i>Pred.</i>
Fire	burns.
He	will go.

Sub. は大抵 v. の前にあれど、次の場合は然らず。

(1) 問の時。What is this? Are you going to the station?

(2) 文が there, here, hence, then, thus 等の ad. を以て始る時。There is no doubt about it. Then came my father.

(3) ad. などに力を入れる時。Next came my brother.



(4) Conj. の if が略されたる時。 Were I in health, I would accompany you.

(5) Say, answer, cry, exclaim, continue 等の v. が、n. 又 pron. と共に (a) 文中に挿入せらるゝか、(b) さなくとも性急の意味を帯ぶる時。 Alas! exclaimed he, I never expected such treatment. "Stop," cried the soldier.

(6) 命令文 (imperative sentences) は、sub. の you, thou 又 ye の略せらるゝが常なるが、之を入れるゝとすれば、v. の後とす。 Come (you) here. Let (you) the child alone.

(6) 希求文 (optative sentences) には、Sub は auxiliary の may の後に來るものとす。 May peace be with you!

#### EXERCISE XXIV.

sub. と pred.

1. John comes. 2. He rode. 3. Horses run. 4. We have reached the last page. 5. Have I need of monkeys? 6. May you be happy! 7. Hushed are all those merry voices. 8. His uncle's grey horse ran away. 9. Then were they presented with cherries. 10. May nothing mar your happiness! 11. Can you assist me in catching these ponies? 12. Low lies his head. 13. In

your youth he had been removed. 14. Thus can I vanquish my enemies. 15. Tell the man to wait, James. 16. May no tempest shatter thy frail bark! 17. Should I succeed, you will receive some of the daisies. 18. Well, continued he, have you swept the chimneys? 19. Never have I seen such beauties in all my journeys. 20. The day before yesterday was birth day. 21. Come this way, sir. 22. Green grows the grass over his grave. 23. In the month of August the corn is ripe. 24. Down the road he ran. 25. Were I but from bondage free, I'd never sell my liberty. 26. Then rose from sea to sky the wild farewell. 27. Over our heads were the silent stars. 28. I see plainly, replied the master, that you have plotted your copies. 29. Never will I spend my time in such follies. 30. Under a spreading chestnut tree, the village smithy stands. 31. Full well did we know the danger. 32. Then followed the whole crowd. 33. Listen to good advice. 34. On this very spot stood the gallant hero. 35. Let the messenger depart. 36. What! exclaimed he, have you never visited these valleys? 37. Bid the boy come in, Mary. 38. Slowly came the ruddy dawn. 39. Where does your friend live? 40. Around the fire one wintery night, the farmer's rosy children sat. 41. There is an error in your exercise. 42. In the multitude



of counsellors there is safety. 43. My dear son, be persuaded to stay at home. 44. Had I known this I would have taken it. 45. Neither can you nor can any one else tell such amusing stories.

§ 2. The Subject (sub.)

Sub. となり得る語句には、次の七種あり。

- (1) The noun. The sun shines.
- (2) The noun understood. The poor (ones) have many sorrows.
- (3) The pronoun. We will go. This is a stone. Who is he?
- (4) The noun-infinitive. To work is healthy.
- (5) The gerund. Working is healthy.
- (6) The noun phrase. 此の項の説明は便宜上後段 (§ 4.) に譲る。
- (7) The noun clause. 同上 (Chapter II § 1)。

EXERCISE XXV.

sub. と pred.

- 1. The lark has sung its morning song. 2. They are now walking on the shore. 3. Walking is pleasant. 4. Who made this desk? 5. Make haste, my friend. 6. The idle deserve punishment. 7. You and I were school-

fellows. 8. Whose apples did the boy steal? 9. To bathe in the sea is pleasant. 10. Bathing is salubrious. 11. The good alone are great. 12. There has been much rain this afternoon. 13. When to start is unknown. 14. Few are wise at all times. 15. Where to plant this bush is yet doubtful. 16. To walk in the country is pleasant. 17. Blessed are the merciful. 18. How to do this is a question. 19. To chastise is the duty of the master. 20. Reading good books informs the mind. 21. Which of these pictures do you prefer? 22. Children, be obedient to your parents. 23. The virtuous will prosper. 24. Walking strengthens the body. 25. To see this is very sad. 26. Where to go is uncertain. 27. The wealthy can procure many comforts. 28. Some are never content. 29. Spain and Portugal form a peninsula. 30. To work hard is the lot of many. 31. There is danger in the path. 32. Many are poor. 33. To tell lies is shameful. 34. How to do this puzzles all of us. 35. Milk and water is a wholesome drink. 36. To sleep too long is not good. 37. The prudent will not do so. 38. For you to be annoyed at trifles is childish. 39. Two and three make five. 40. The honest will prosper. 41. To love God with all our heart is our highest duty. 42. For a man to steal is disgraceful. 43. What to say is very difficult. 44. It



would be very pleasant to linger here all day. 45. None but the brave deserves the fair.

§ 3. The Predicate (pred.)

Pred. は v.か、又 v. + auxiliary のいづれかなり。而して aux. は三個も並ぶことあり。

The birds fly. I do not know. Some might have been saved.

(1) 過急なる場合には、ad. 又は a. をのみ記して、v. は略することあり。(Rush) On, ye brave!

(2) 希求文には auxiliary の may を略するを常とす。(May) Peace be with you!

EXERCISE XXVI.

pred. と sub.

1. The old tree has been removed. 2. Take care.
3. Go on, my friend. 4. Forward! gallant hearts. 5. Success to you!
6. He should have arrived by this time. 7. Up! sons of sloth.
8. Here, my friends! 9. He would come every day. 10. Heaven bless you all!
11. The rains may yet come. 12. The horse is worked too hard.
13. Down! soothless insulter. 14. Do not hurry, boys. 15. God save the Queen!
16. Good luck to you! 17. May you be happy! 18. He would have

been killed. 19. Should the truth be concealed! 20. My best blessing on you! 21. Once more into the breach, dear friends! 22. Silent, boys. 23. Success attend your gallant enterprise! 24. I have been taking a walk. 25. Away, away, dog. 26. Prosperity to this house. 27. Soft sigh the winds of heaven o'er their grave.

§ 4. The Phrase (phr.)

Phrase とは二語以上より成る句にして、意味をなさざるにあらねど、其の意味完全ならざるものなり。其の最も普通なる形状は、prep. + n. なれど、多少變態のものも亦少なからず。

The boy in the boat caught a fish with a line. He walked ten miles a day. At last the kite was far up in the sky. One after another all my plans have failed. To read books is improving.

Phrase を分つて、noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverbial phrase の三種とす。

1. Noun phrases 即ち n. としての phr.

(1) Noun-infinitive phrases 即ち noun-inf. + obj. (又は complement 又は ad.)

To buy good things is profitable. They expect to grow rich. I like to rise early.



(2) Wh.+inf.

He did not know what to do this. How to teach,  
when to go, where to live 等。

(3) Gerund+n. (又は ad. 等)

Reading good books is profitable.

(4) A.+a.

Some animals eat each other. One another 等。

2. Adjective-phrases 即ち a. としての phr.

(1) Adjective infinitive phrases 即ち adjective-  
infinitive+ad. (又は obj. 又は complement)。

Give him a chair to sit on.

3. Adverbial phrases 即ち ad. としての phr.

(1) Adverbial infinitive phrases 即ち adverb-  
infinitive+obj. (又は complement 又は ad.)

You ought to tell the truth. He is able to walk  
slowly.

(2) Prep.+n.

They went to bed.

(3) N.+prep.+n.

They came one by one. Hand in hand, day after  
day, day by day, one after another 等。

(4) N.+conj.+n.

He is wounded head and ears. Hand and glove,  
head and shoulders 等。

(5) A.+conj.+a.

It is over one and all. Hight and low, old and  
young, rich and poor 等

(6) Ad.+conj.+ad.

Now and then we saw the birds fly. By and by,  
here and there. now and then, sooner and later, to  
and fro, up and down 等

(7) Prep.+ad.

I did not know it till now. At once, for ever,  
from above, from thence 等。

(8) (Prep.)+a.+n. 時、尺度、距離、價等を表は  
す所の phr. は prep. を省くこと多し。

You are paid (by) twenty dollar (in) a week. We  
Walked (through) two miles (on) that day. The tree  
is (to) ten feet high.

(9) Prep.+a.+(n.) 此の略されたる n. は time,  
place, degree 又 manner の語なり I did not know at  
all (manners). At (the) first (time), at (the) last (time),  
in secred (places), on high (places), through thick  
and thin (places), at (the) best (degree), at (the) least  
(degree), at large (manners), at all (manners), in (a)  
vain (manner).

(10) Prep.+(n.)+p.p.



They were forced to give it up for (a thing) last. I took that for (a thing) granted.

**EXERCISE XXVII.**

phrase の種類

1. The bear sprang in haste from his bed of grass.
2. He went from Tokyo, through Yokohama, to Kyoto by way of Tokaido.
3. In 1493, Columbus returned from his voyage to the West Indies.
4. We sailed on the river by the light of the moon.
5. What to say is not known to her as well as to me.
6. The war of Russia and Japan lasted about two years.
7. It will be impossible for me to come before Friday.
8. I saw him strike the dog with his cane.
9. Bind him hand and foot, and take him away.
10. One day some boys were playing by the side of a pond, and some of them threw stones into the water.
11. So Mary stood by her papa, and learned how to milk the cow.
12. At last the kite was far up in the sky.
13. Teaching attentive children is a pleasant occupation.
14. It is safer to go in a jinrikisha than by rail.
15. I wanted him to help me a little while.
16. The string of monkeys went faster and faster, and farther and farther, each time.
17. Frank did not know what to think of it.
18. They denied having used the words.
19. He is a man who

would share his belongings one and all with his friends. 20. One after another all my plan failed. 21. How would you like to go to Nikko this summer? 22. This evening I will have my servant bring you some apples. 23. It is time to go to school. 24. It would be a good plan for you to study German next year. 25. To speak the truth he has worked hard from here to there. 26. He wasted his time in idleness to his own ruin. 28. Many a time, on holidays, we rambled through the woods. 29. The bear sprang in haste from his bed of grass. 29. A settler from Australia returned last week. 30. Wouldn't you like to lie down and sleep a little while? 31. Tell me how to act. 32. Lying too long in bed injures the health. 33. Sing for the oak-tree, the monarch of the wood. 34. Surprised at his answer, I knew not what to reply. 35. This house was built by a wealthy man ten years ago.

§ 5. The Enlargement of the Subject.

Sub. を擴充する語句に、九種あり。

(1) The adjective. The good boy is coming.

(2) The adjective-infinitive. There is water to drink.



(3) **The present participle.** The fading flower is pretty.

(4) **The past participle.** This faded flower was pretty.

(5) **The adjective-noun.** The summer rain is heavy.

(6) **The passessive noun (又は pronoun).** The girl's character is fine. Her character is fine.

(7) **The appositive noun (又は pronoun).** Milton, the poet, was blind. The man himself said so. It is wrong to tell lies.

(8) **The adjective phrase.** The study of English improves the mind. The man, having spoken, sat down.

(9) **The adjective-clause.** 此の一項は後段(chapter II. § 1) に説く。

**EXERCISE XXVIII.**

Sub. 擴充語句

1. Idle boys play.
2. To bath in the sea is pleasant.
3. The men of the city fled.
4. The desire to excel is laudable.
5. John's cap is torn.
6. Good men are respected.
7. The house on the hill is mine.
8. A rolling stone gathers no mass.
9. The bridge to be built will cost

- much. 10. It was no easy task to convince him. 11. The path of duty is the way to glory. 12. There rose a great storm of wind. 13. Where is your brother's book? 14. The church bell will soon ring. 15. Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again. 16. The enemy's best troops were defeated. 17. Mary Queen of Scots was very beautiful. 18. Did any of the workmen escape? 19. Paul, the great apostle, was born at Tarsus. 20. Now came still evening on. 21. A sea captain is coming. 22. The singing birds have come at last. 23. The withered flower has been beautiful. 24. The man who deceives is not trusted. 25. It is the duty of a citizen to obey the laws. 26. Saying this, he left the room. 27. His father gave his consent. 28. Bannockburn, the scene of Bruce's victory, lies near Stirling. 29. The apple, struck to the cor, fell to the ground. 30. A fallen tree was carried away. 31. Anxiety to do one's duty is praiseworthy. 32. There are many dishonest people. 33. These marble halls are my uncle's. 34. Laughing in my face, the little child told me her name. 35. The men themselves were to blame. 36. The deep sullen stones of the thunder echoed through the woods. 37. Above me are the Alps, the palace of nature. 38. A time to laugh does not come yet. 39. The great, heavy iron bar fell on the unfortunate man, killing him



instantly. 40. The king, surrounded by his courtiers, proceeded to the palace. 41. A man's being rich or his being poor do not affect his character for integrity. 42. My old master's house near the lake, a beautiful villa, was destroyed by fire. 43. My sister's book is lost. 44. The London mail was delayed. 45. Having a loud noise, I turned round. 46. The walls themselves fell down to the ground. 47. A stricken deer ran up the hill. 48. May your father's health improve this year? 49. He makes duck and drakes of his ill-gotten money. 50. The captain's gallant troops, the bravest soldiers in the army, seeing the battle lost, and disdaining to yield, closed round their leader.

§ 6. The Object (obj.)

Obj. も sub. の如く、七種の形を有す。

- (1) The noun. Our army routed the enemy.
- (2) The noun understood. We should help the poor (ones).
- (3) The pronoun. We saw him.
- (4) The noun-infinitive. They expect to success.
- (5) The gerund. He likes skating.
- (6) The noun phrase. I know how to do this.

(7) The noun clause. 後段 chapter II § I に説く。Obj. を擴充する語句も、亦 sub. と同一にして、九種あり。

- (1) The adjective. He wrote a long letter.
- (2) The adjective-infinitive. Leaves have their time to fall.
- (3) The present participle. We see a sinking ship.
- (4) The past participle. We saw a sunken ship.
- (5) The adjective-noun. See that long stone bridge.
- (6) The possessive noun (又は pron.) I know this boy's father. I know his father.
- (7) The appositive noun (又は pron.) I met John, the carpenter. Did you examine the wall itself?
- (8) The adjective phrase. Show me one of better kind.
- (9) The Adjective clause 此の項は chapter II, § I に説く。

v. にして direct と indirect と二種の obj. を取るものあり、即ち ask, bring, give, grant, lend, offer, play, procure, promise, return, sell, show, teach, tell, yield.

He asked me (indirect obj.) my opinion (direct obj.)



Bring me an ox. The man played us a tune on the pipe.  
The master taught her music.

EXERCISE XXIX.

Obj. と sub. pred.

1. John got a prize.
2. We left him.
3. Shut the window.
4. He hates learning.
5. The farmer has a horse.
6. Do you see her?
7. They wish to return.
8. Give me an answer.
9. John lent me his slate.
10. Money I cannot give.
11. I remember having seen him.
12. We should pity the unfortunate.
13. The boys began to fight.
14. Who showed you the road?
15. The teacher promised William a prize.
16. Relieve the poor.
17. He endeavours to speak correctly.
18. Do not accuse the innocent.
19. Show me how to make it.
20. The farmer has another field to plough.
21. Bring me the girl's new book.
22. We saw our friend the doctor.
23. I love the home of my fathers.
24. She showed me a letter written by her son.
25. Every day has its duties.
26. He sent the girl herself.
27. We heard the loud roar of the ocean.
28. He commands a fine vessel, named "The Raven."
29. Please teach me how to teach it.
30. He did not feel the driver's whip.
31. She had a trinket hanging about her neck.
32. I

have several letters to write. 33. They gave him a handsome present in money. 34. There were many celebrated heroes in Japan in ancient times. 35. The stranger entered a pathway leading to the garden. 36. We sailed on the river by the light of the moon. 37. She told me the whole story. 38. Have you any letters for me to write? 39. We passed an old shepherd watching his flock. 40. The general gave the signal to advance. 41. Everybody loves this noble man. 42. When do you expect your father's friends? 43. Honest conduct will procure you many friends. 44. We should show kindness to the poor. 45. We traversed the silent streets of the town, white with new-fallen snow.

§ 7. The Complement (complem.)

Complement を noun complement と adjective complement の二種に分つ。

N. complem. となり得る語句は、次の五種なり。

- (1) Noun (又は pron.) John is a sailor. Mary has grown a tall girl. It was I.
- (2) Noun-infinitive. To err is human.
- (3) The gerund Seeing is believing.
- (4) The noun phrase. The most important question is how to do this.



(5) **The noun clause** 此の項は chapter II § 1 に説く

又 **N. complem.** を擴充する語句は、**sub.** のと同じ。

(1) **The adjective.** He became a **good** scholar.

(2) **The adjective-infinitive.** This is a house to let.

(3) **The present participle.** Nagasaki is a **flourishing** town.

(4) **The past participle.** A horse is a **four-legged** animal.

(5) **The adjective noun.** A friend of mine became a famous **sea** captain.

(6) **The possessive noun.** This is my **uncle's** house.

(7) **The appositive noun.** He is our **Milton**, a blind poet.

(8) **The adjective phrase.** The eye is the organ of **sight**.

(9) **The adjective clause.** 後段 chapter II § 1 を見よ。

**A. complem.** となり得る語句に、次の五種あり。

(1) **The adjective.** That man is **sick**. They stood **motionless**.

(2) **The present participle.** His mother sat **weeping**.

(3) **The past participle.** The man appears **pleased**.

(4) **The adjective-infinitive.** The ship seemed to be **sinking fast**.

(5) **The adjective phrase.** The matter is of **considerable importance**.

次に **A. complem.** を擴充する語句を挙げれば下の如し。

(1) **The adverb.** These apples are **very** sour.

(2) **The adverb-infinitive.** The people considered him to be a **wise** man.

(3) **The adverbial phrase.** Sleep is necessary to **health**.

(4) **The adverbial clause.** 後段 chapter II § 1 に説く。

(5) **The object.** Her princely guest was next her **side**.

**Intransitive v.** にて **complem** を取るものは **Be; seem, appear, look, taste, feel; become, get, grow, run, go; sit, stand, remain; live, die** 等の **v.** なり。Iron is **useful**. The sentence **seems right**. We remain **firm** friends.

又 **transitive v.** も **complem.** を取ることあり。



(1) **Make, appoint, choose, elect, constitute, name, call, declare, deem, think, fancy, consider.** He called the man a knave. You fancy yourself clever.

(2) **Hear, see, observe, perceive, behold, find, feel.** 此等の語は inf. 又 part. を complem. に取るものなり。 We hear the thunder (to) roll. We found him sleeping.

(3) **Obj. に関して行爲の結果を表はす所の transitive v.** She dyed the silk black. **Rub** your hand warm.

**EXERCISE XXX.**

**complements**

1. James is a merchant. 2. The road became smooth.
3. Roses are beautiful flowers. 4. To-morrow will be your birthday. 5. To hear is to obey. 6. Many die young. 7. We remained gazing at the crowd. 8. I am of the same opinion. 9. The man seems angry. 10. This wine tastes sour. 11. The sky is getting clear. 12. The weather may prove favourable. 13. That lady is of noble birth. 14. Two men sat chatting. 15. He has gone mad. 16. His father appeared to know me. 17. The cup was full of water. 18. A bridge is to be built.

19. We arrived safe. 20. The church stood gleaming through the trees. 21. I consider him to be of sound mind. 22. Did you see him climb the wall? 24. They chose him umpire. 23. He thinks everybody dishonest. 25. He talked himself hoarse. 26. I deem your conduct inexcusable. 27. The man has fallen sick. 28. He thought his position secure. 39. We got the door painted. 30. We have painted it green. 31. The meeting elected Mr. Jones chairman. 32. I call such conduct folly. 33. We felt our courage fail us. 34. The judge pronounced him guilty. 35. He imagines himself a genius. 36. Whom do you call a coward? 37. I can hear my heart beating. 38. The dog went mad. 39. The flower seems to be fading. 40. The stag continued running and jumping. 41. Your coat is of many colors. 42. That beggar turned out a thief. 43. They found her still weeping. 44. That book proved of no use.

§ 8. **The Extension of the Predicate.**

Pred. を擴充する語句に七種あり。

- (1) **The adverb.** The boys read **fluently**.
- (2) **The adverb-infinitive.** He came **to be killed**.



(3) The adjective phrase. She returned in haste.

(4) The adverbial clause. 後段 chapter II § 1 に説く。

(5) The object. We study English.

(6) The adjective complement. It is useless.

(7) The noun complement. She is a poetess.

EXERCISE XXXI.

1. The fire burns brightly. 2. Some birds fly very swiftly. 3. Few men are always happy. 4. This lesson has not been perfectly prepared. 5. He arrived at six o'clock. 6. Our friends will visit us next week. 7. In America there are many large forests. 8. Children go to school to learn. 9. Tea is cultivated in China. 10. Write this letter for me. 11. She could not speak for sobbing. 12. What can I do for you? 13. The minister preached twice yesterday. 14. Add to your faith virtue. 15. He shall pay his father's debt to the last penny. 16. The Bible teaches us to love our enemies. 17. We bitterly thought of the morrow. 18. He is wise to stay at home. 19. Avoid doing wrong. 20. This book belonged to my sister for four years. 21. In your place I should have acted differently. 22. They bade me tell

them the right road. 23. By railway he travelled from Tokyo to Kobe. 24. I am not at all surprised at his conduct. 25. People ran in all directions to communicate the news. 26. The news is too good to be true. 27. Before leaving he gave me a shilling. 28. Slowly he advances, peering through the bushes. 29. You might induce my father to give his consent. 30. The midnight brought the signal sound of strife. 31. The general gave them the signal to advance. 32. James is an honest merchant. 33. Since then I saw him several times. 34. How long was he abroad? 35. After waiting an hour we returned. 36. The reindeer carries the Laplander over the frozen snow. 37. He has perhaps forgotten his promise. 38. During the plague the citizens of London perished in thousands. 39. The colonel rode out with his sword by his side. 40. The knight will ride in all their pride along the streets to-day.

§ 9. Independent Elements.

文中に sub. にも屬せず又 pred. にも屬せざる語句あり。之を Independent Elements (獨立語句)といふ。之を四種に分つ。

- (1) The interjection. Oh, it is horrible!



(2) **The nominative independent.** Boys, Where are you going ?

(3) **The absolute infinitive phrase.** To speak strictly, he is not right.

(4) **The absolute participial phrase.** Strictly speaking, he is not right. The sun having set, we went home.

**EXERCISE XXXI.**

**independent elements.**

1. Aha! papa, I have found you out.
2. The storm increasing, the ship remained in the harbour.
3. I am,—to tell you the the truth,—quite tired of this work.
4. Bid the boy come in, Mary.
5. Off we started, he remaining behind.
6. His father dying, he succeeded to the estate.
7. Alas! to speak strictly he was entirely innocent of it.
8. Hush! you should not talk now.
9. Fie! it was not kind of you to do so.
10. Peace of mind being secured, we may smile at misfortune.
11. Hurrah! we are to have a holiday.
12. Good heavens, he was killed.
13. The boy, seeing the bear, ran away.
14. Plato, thou reasonest well.
15. The storm increasing, the ship did not leave the harbour.
16. They were thunderstruck,—so to speak,—on hearing this news.
17. Alas! poor Yorick: I

- knew him, Horatio. 18. The rain having ceased, we set out. 19. Adieu! my native shore fades on my sight. 20. O thou, who art with glory and majesty crowned!

**Review.**

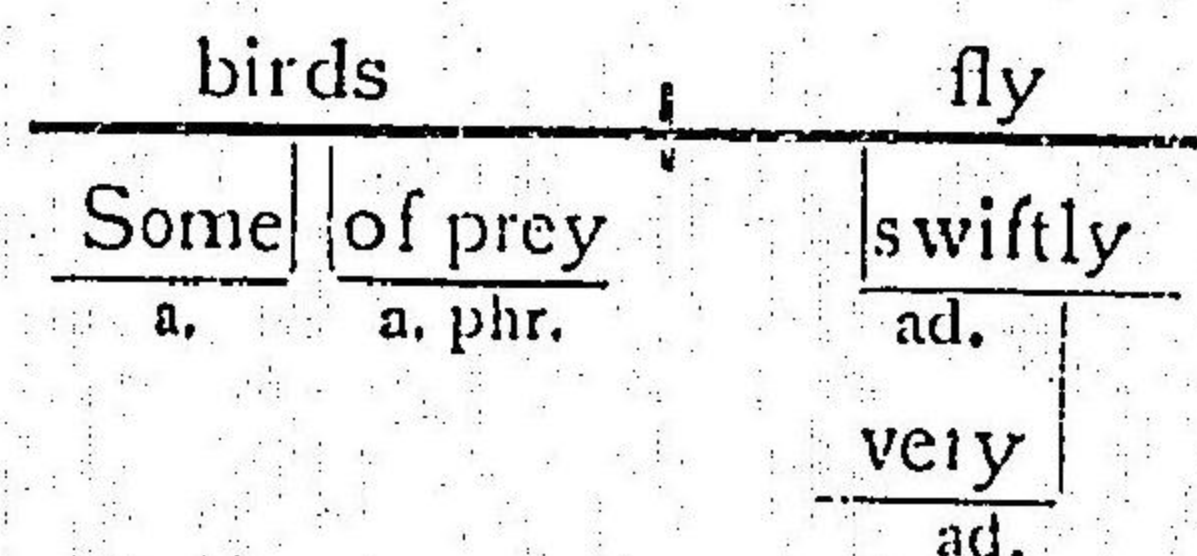
- |                            |                                   |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Sentences<br>文             | 1. Sub. 擴充語句                      | (1) Adjectives.             |
|                            |                                   | (2) Adjective-infinitives.  |
|                            |                                   | (3) Present Participles.    |
|                            |                                   | (4) Past Participles.       |
|                            |                                   | (5) Adjective-nouns.        |
|                            |                                   | (6) Possessive Nouns (後出)   |
|                            |                                   | (7) Appositive Nouns        |
|                            |                                   | (8) Adjective Phrases.      |
|                            |                                   | (9) Adjective clauses (後出)  |
|                            | 2. Pred. 擴充語句                     | (1) Adverbs.                |
|                            |                                   | (2) Adverb-infinitives.     |
|                            |                                   | (3) Adverbial Phrases.      |
|                            |                                   | (4) Adverbial Clauses. (後出) |
|                            |                                   | (5) Objects.                |
| (6) Adjective Complements. |                                   |                             |
| (7) Noun Complements.      |                                   |                             |
| 3. 獨立語句                    | (1) Interjections.                |                             |
|                            | (2) Nominative Independents.      |                             |
|                            | (3) Absolute Infinitive Phrases.  |                             |
|                            | (4) Absolute Participial Phrases. |                             |



§ 10. Analysis of Simple Sentences.

文の分解 (analysis) は、分解表 (diagramming) を製すれば一目瞭然の利あり。然るに其の方法は一にして足らざれど、余は次に記する所のものを、最も明瞭にして最も高尚なりと信ず。請ふ、一個の pred. を有する最も簡單なる simple sentence を以て、之が研究を開始せん。

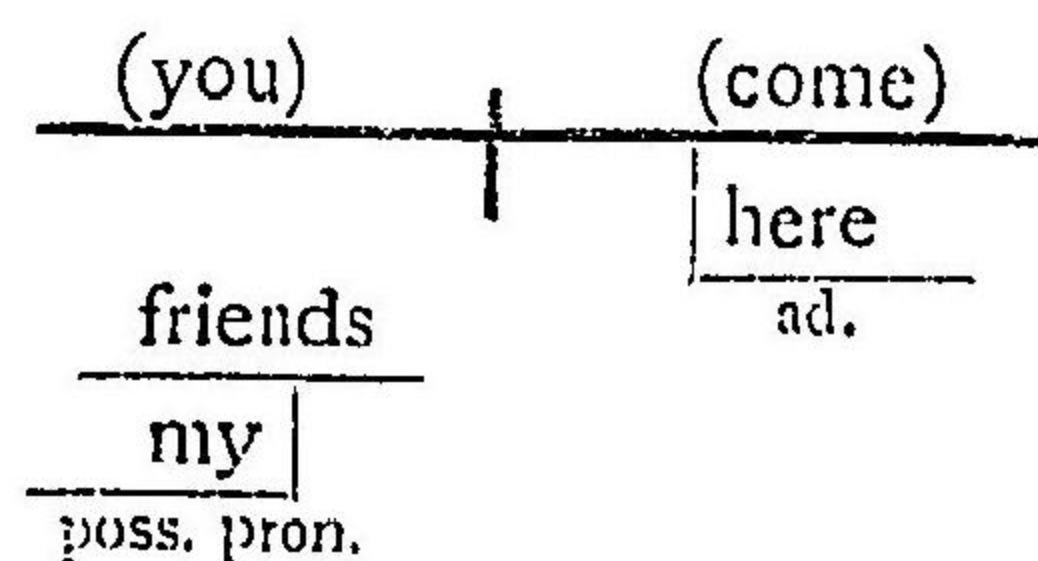
1. Some birds of prey fly very swiftly.



第一則 先づ濃き十字形を横平たく描き、其の左側に sub. を、又右側に pred. を記す。(上例の birds fly 参照)

第二則 甲の語を擴充する所の乙の語は、甲の眞下に之を記し、其の線の下に細字にて其の何物たるかを明記す。原文に於ける位置が、甲の語より左にあれば、其の線を左に曲げ、右にあれば右に曲ぐるものとす。(上例の some, of prey, swiftly, very)

2. Here, my friends!

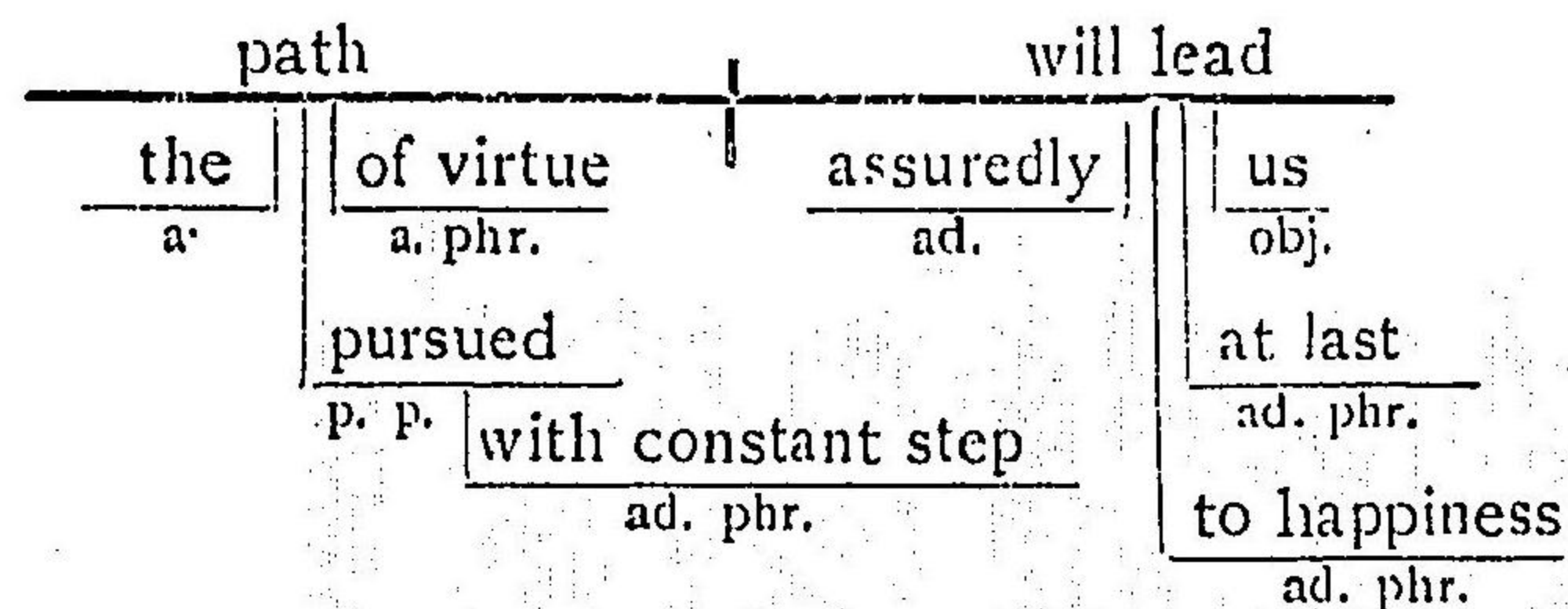


を區別す。(上例の you, come)

第三則 總て省略せられたる語は先づ之を補充し、表には括弧内に入れて、之

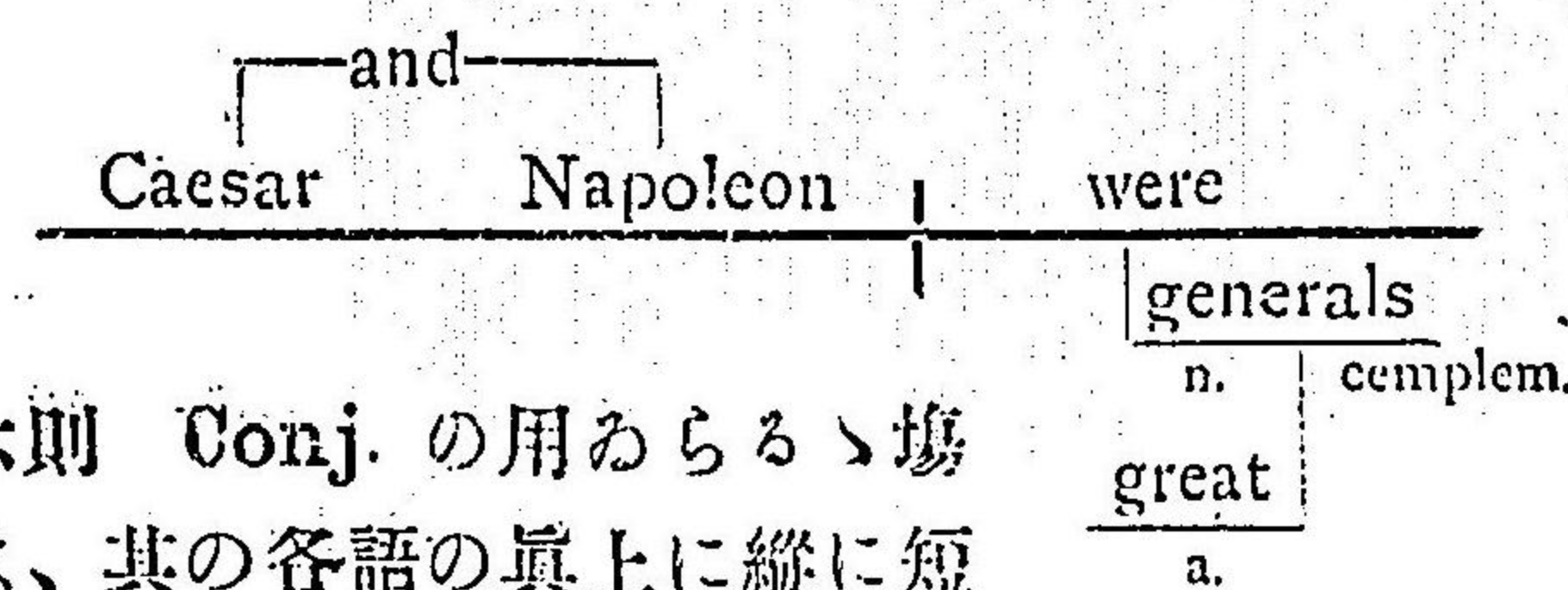
第四則 獨立語句 (Independent Elements) は、總て本表より離して別に表を製す。(上例の friends)

3. The path of virtue, pursued with constant step, will assuredly lead us at last to happiness.



第五則 助動詞 (auxiliary) と本動詞の間に挿入せられたる語は本動詞に重きを置く所より、其の線は左側に曲ぐ。(上例の assuredly)

4. Caesar and Napoleon were great generals.



第六則 Conj. の用ゐらるゝ場合には、其の各語の眞上に縦に短く小線を引き、更に之を結合して、其の横線の上に conj. を記す。(上例の and)



EXERCISE XXXIII.

Simple Sentence の分解

The poor boy has a blind father. 2. The big fire burns brightly to-night. 3. Many friends of my youth have perished. 4. The garden has many beautiful flowers in full blossom. 5. The little bird's song is sweet. 6. Little drops of water make the mighty ocean. 7. Singing in concert is an improving exercise. 8. The pyramids of Egypt have stood thousands of years. 9. This book is the largest and costliest of the three. 10. Are the visitors from the city not arrived yet? 11. The greatest of these is charity. 12. None of the boys were able to pass examination. 13. Whitney, the inventor of the cotton-gin, was born in New England. 14. At last the capital of Palestine rose on their view. 15. How often have I seen thee in my dreams? 16. The boy's new cat, lying in the garden, was completely drenched with rain during the night. 17. Every summer our friends go to the seaside for the benefit of their health. 18. The man employed for this purpose caught the thief stealing a watch. 19. The calm, cool, resolute man presented a noble example of daring. 20. Firmness of purpose, combined with energy, will in the end triumph over every difficulty. 21. The feud between them is of long standing. 22. There are

few men without grave faults. 23. A terrific hurricane destroyed almost everything in the island. 24. Every thing on board except the master's chest was soon utterly destroyed by the fire. 25. During the siege the enemy's troops laid waste the country round the city. 26. Alexander, the king of Macedon, was surnamed the great after his conquest of the Persian Empire. 27. The Indian monarch, stunned and bewildered, saw his faithful subjects falling around him. 28. On the 3rd of August, 1492, three vessels sailed from Palos, a seaport town in Spain. 29. Some birds of prey, having secured their victim, fly with it very swiftly to their nests. 30. Words of the same class in a series, taken individually or in pairs, are set off by commas. 31. Charles XII. of Sweden was defeated by Peter the Great, Czar of Russia. 32. A gentleman of wealth and position, living in London, some sixty years ago, had a country seat in Kent, some forty miles from the metropolis. 33. A certain fowler, having fixed his net, withdrew to a little distance for the sake of allowing the birds, to come. 34. The king of the pigeons was by chance passing through the sky at this time with a troop of followers. 35. At day break. the combined fleets were distinctly seen from Victory's head, formed in a close line of battle ahead, on the starboard tack, about twelve miles to leeward, and standing to the south.



## Chapter II.

### The Complex Sentence.

Complex Sentence とは、一個獨立の文と一個又二個以上の Clause より成る文をいふ。さて Clause とは如何なるものか

#### § The Clause (cl.)

Clause とは二字以上より成る句にて、獨立の v. を有し、完全なる意味をなすものなり。

之を本文に結びつける語を結合詞 (Connectives) といふ。結合詞に三種あり。

#### (1) The Relative Pronoun (who, which, what, that)

This is the man who saw me yesterday. Did you see the thing which I bought? Look at what I brought back. I heard all that you said.

#### (2) The Relative Adverb (when, where, how, why)

I caught him when he was small. This is the place where we dwell. I know how he will go on. Do you see why he succeeded?

#### (3) The Subordinate Conjunction (if, that, though, because 等)

If there is a train at six o'clock, we will go to Kobe. I heard that he was here. He was always honest though

he was poor. I went because he asked me.

Clause を noun-clause と adjective-clause と adverb-clause の三種に分つ。

1. Noun-clauses 即ち noun としての cl. 委しくいへば subject, object 又は noun complement の役を勤むるもの。

(1) Relative pron. (前に n. なき) + v. 又は Relative pron. (同前の) + n. + v.

Tell me who told you so. Did you hear what I told him?

(2) Relative adverb + n. + v.

I know where he is. Ask him why he came.

(3) That (LことL又LとLと譯する) + n. + v. 及び If (LかLと譯する) + n. + v.

I am afraid that my girl is too small. We will see if he can.

2. Adjective-clauses 即ち adjective としての cl. 委しくいへば n. を形容するもの。

(1) Relative pron. (前に n のある) + v. 又は Relative pron. (同前の) + n. + v.

This is the lady who came yesterday. He has a sister whose name is Hana.

(2) Such . . . . . as + n. + v.

This is not such a book as I would read.



3. Adverb-clauses. 即ち adverb としての cl. 委しくいへば v. 又 a. を形容するもの。

(1) When (又 where) + n. + v.

When he came I was working. Please wait where you are.

(2) Subordinate conj. + n. + v.

If he should come, I would go. I won't go unless he comes.

Clause の用法一にして足らず。順序上前段諸所に説明を省きし所の多きは、讀者の記する所ならん。今茲に之を一括し、一々實例を擧げて參考に供す。

(1) Sub. としての n. cl. (Chapter I, § 2 (7))

Who said so is a question. How this came to pass is not known to any one. That he was taken ill is true. It was very fortunate that you were taken ill.

(2) Sub. を擴充する a. cl. (§ 5 (9))

The first thing that man needed was some sharp-shaped tool. The exact time when the theft was committed was never found.

(3) Obj. としての n. cl. (§ 6 (7))

I know who entered here yesterday. He did not know that his father had been shot.

(4) Obj. を擴充する n. cl. (§ 6 (9))

Can you name that man who came here this morning?

I forgot to tell you the time when I shall return.

(5) N. complem. としての n. cl. (§ 7 (5))

His character is such that you cannot trust. This is what no one can understand.

(6) N. complem. を擴充する a. cl. (§ 7 (9))

This is the same story that I heard ten years ago. She is the woman whom I saw the other day.

(7) A. complem. を擴充する ad. cl. (§ 7 (4))

He is honest, although he is poor. The wild grey rabbit is not so large as the tame rabbit kept in a cage.

EXERCISE XXXIV.

clause の種類

1. If he continue to study, he will improve.
2. The lady who went to Europe has returned.
3. How he escaped is a mystery.
4. Where is the book you had yesterday?
5. That is the house where Burns was born.
6. You may send the book whenever you like.
7. Whither I go, you cannot come.
8. Ask him if he will come.
9. That you have been deceived is evident.
10. Had you seen it, you would have been surprised.
11. She does not read so well as Jane.
12. I discovered when he arrived.
13. Can you tell who wrote Marmion?
14. We love them who love us.
15. That is the ring I

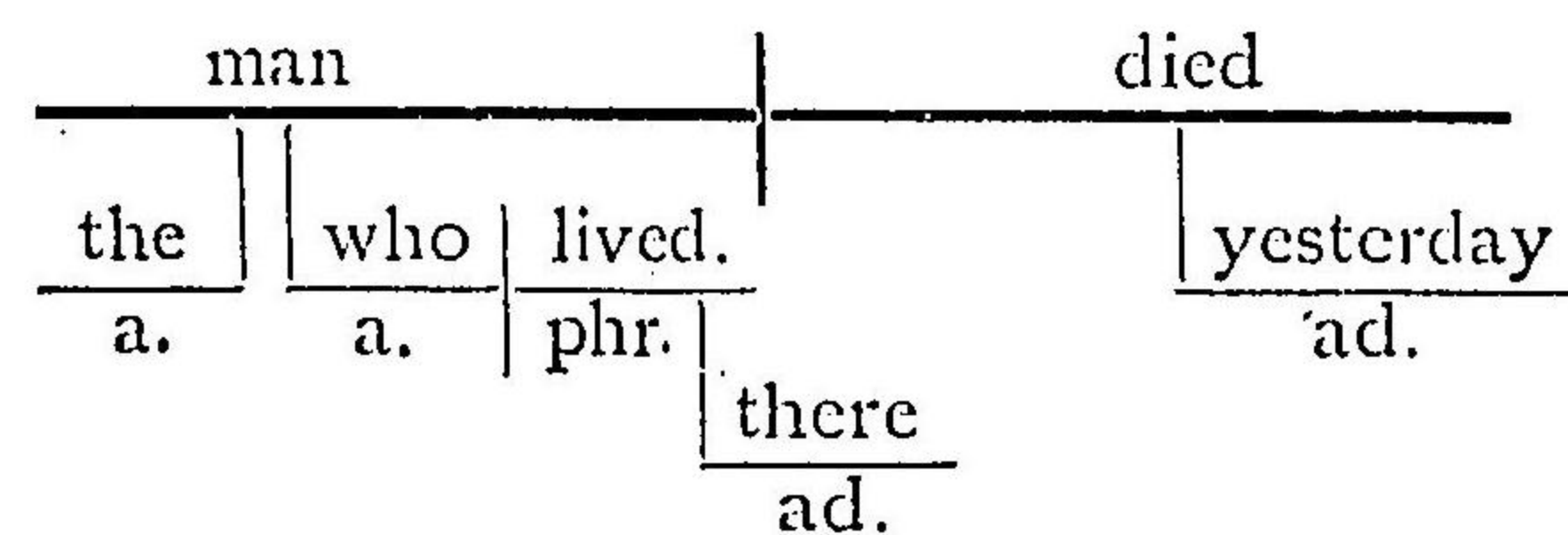


found. 16. Do you know who said so? 17. He was no sooner gone than I started from my hiding-place. 18. Run as quickly as you can. 19. That is all I have. 20. He said he would go at once. 21. A bird flies swifter than a horse can run. 22. As three is to six so is four to eight. 23. Whether he will come is uncertain. 24. Show me the exercise which you wrote. 25. Visit me whenever you please. 26. Were he ever so rich, he cannot buy health. 27. Wise as you are, you don't know that. 28. Unless he study, he will not learn. 29. Whoever said so was mistaken. 30. We serve a master whom we love. 31. The more you have, the more you want. 32. He runs faster than I. 33. A good name, when once lost, is not easily recovered. 34. Who stole the apples was uncertain. 35. Things are not what they seem. 36. Since you wish it, I will tell you. 37. Read that you may learn. 38. Do what I bid you. 39. He is so deaf that he cannot hear what you say. 40. Come what may, I must go. 41. It is doubtful whether he can recover. 42. Think before you speak. 43. That is all I have to say. 44. Can you guess whom I mean? 45. Inquire if he is at home. 46. Could I fly, I'd fly with thee. 47. His face did shine as the sun. 48. My brother arrived the day I left. 49. Should it rain we

shall not go out. 50. He was angry because he had been deceived. 51. We know at what hour you left. 52. Though he should deny it, yet I must believe it. 55. We eat that we may live. 56. Seeing you force me, I must comply. 57. Now that you have confessed I am satisfied. 58. Take care lest you fall. 59. Whatever he touches turns to ice. 60. The room is comfortable in every respect except that it wants a fire-place. 61. Should he call again, ask what he wants. 62. Show me the bush where the nest is. 63. Were he here, he would give you the same advice. 64. Tell me how you did it. 65. It occurs to me that I left the door open. 66. My desire is that you may prosper. 67. Nobody understands why he went away. 68. The reason why he left was never known. 69. The moment he landed, he called at my house. 70. Whatever others do, let us act cautiously.

§ 2. Analysis of Complex Sentences.

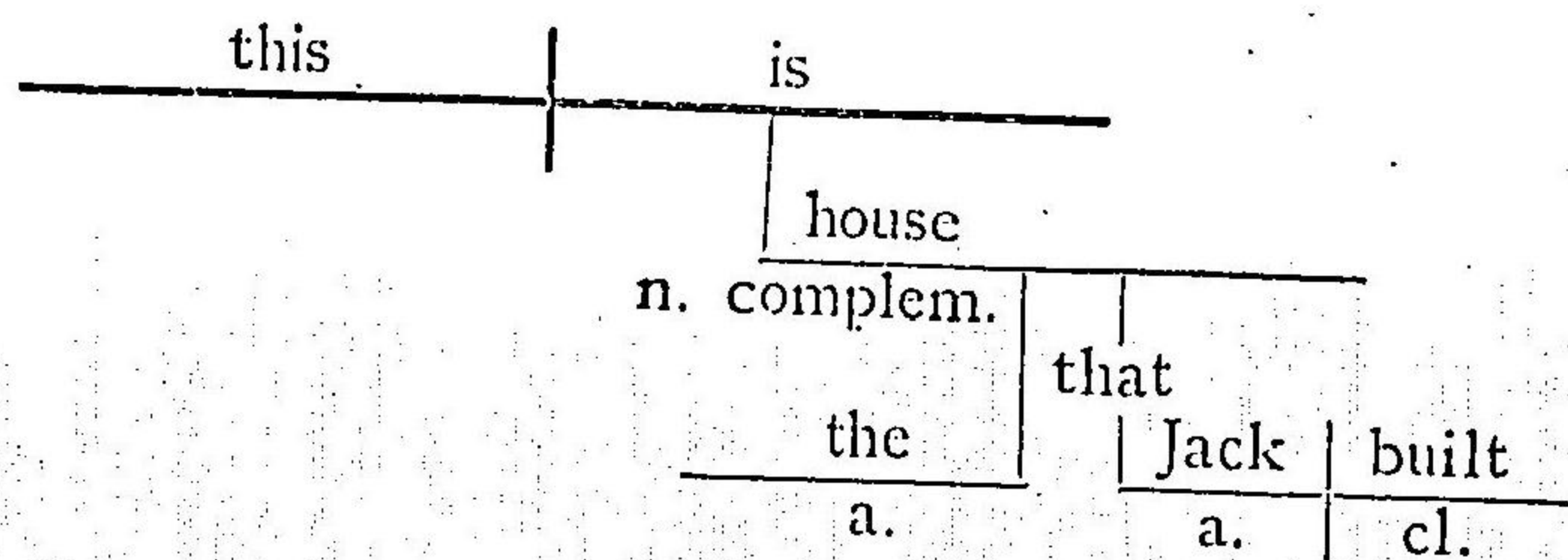
1. The man who lived there died yesterday.





第七則 Clause は小線を長く引き、其の真中に縦の短き小線を劃し、其の左側に sub. を、又右側に pred. を記す。(上例の who lived)

2. This is the house that Jack built.



第八則 同上 Clause の中に sub. と pred. のある上に、尙別に結合詞ある場合には、之を本文と其の clause を連結する小線の上に記す。(上例の that)

EXERCISE XXXV.

complex sentences の分解

1. I have seen my friend, who recognised me at once.
2. This is the same story that I heard ten years ago.
3. When you go to London, visit the crystal palace.
4. Whatever he does is well done.
5. Call on when you return.
6. The friend in whose house I was living went with me.
7. What is sweeter than honey?
8. If you come early, you will find me at home.
9. You confess he never injured you.
10. A tree is known by the fruit that it

- bears.
11. All that glitters is not gold.
12. Even a feather shows which way the wind is blowing.
13. It seems to me that it is colder here than in Hakodate.
14. There are times when every one feels a little sad.
15. The king of England granted these men a great slice of territory in America.
16. The house we lived in has fallen down.
17. Of what use is a knowledge of books to him who fails to practice virtue?
18. "Know thyself" was the advice given us by a Greek.
19. His father, who was present, gave his consent.
20. There are many who envy the rich.
21. As he doffed his dinted helm, the tears ran down his check.
22. Have you any friend on whose advice you can rely?
22. The fact that he failed did not discourage him.
23. His friends, I understand, assisted him.
24. A wooden cross marks the spot where he lies buried.
25. Any person who says so must be very ignorant.
26. The more you read, the wiser you will become.
27. "I am content," he said, "to wait another hour."
28. The evil that men do lives after them.
29. Who lives longest sees the most.
30. As soon as the sun rose, the whole village was in commotion.
31. He whose creatures we are will never forsake us.
32. There is not a schoolboy in Scotland but has heard of Wallace.
33. Such as are virtuous are happy.



34. The matter where of you speak is of no interest to me. 35. In Bruges' town is many a street whence busy life hath fled. 36. Should he call again, ask what he wants. 37. As they drifted on their path there was silence deep as death. 38. I am never so happy as when at home. 39. Though you have excellent teachers, you will never learn to read well if you are not attentive to their instructions. 40. Had I seen him before he left, I should certainly have asked him if the story was true. 41. When we met on the road, he looked as if he were sick. 42. I feared he would injure himself if he lifted that heavy weight. 43. In case you need my assistance, send for me, even if I should be engaged at the moment. 44. My friend, who is very obliging, said he would lend me the money, provided I would return it within three months. 45. My uncle, who was invited to meet you, writes to say that he cannot come, as he expects company. 46. If their assistant had renewed his attack while they were in this helpless condition, they would all have perished. 47. How the men who had preceded us had passed the sentinels, we could not imagine. 48. As his proud fleet came on, Nelson hailed Hood to ask whether the action should commence that night. 49. Bruce studied how he might supply by stratagem what he

wanted in numbers. 50. From the summit of the mountain we strained our eyes in vain to see if we could distinguish the guests loitering about the inn door.



### Chapter III.

#### The Compound Sentence.

Compound Sentence とは二個以上の獨立の文より成るものをいふ。clause はあるも可、又無きも可。

##### § 1. The Connective.

Clause の Connective (結合詞) に (1) Relative pron. と (2) Relative ad. と (3) Subordinate conj. の三種あることは前已に説けり。然るに尙一個の connective あり。(4) Co-ordinate conj. 是れなり。此内 Rel. pron. と Rel. ad. と Subordinate conj. は、文と cl. とを結合するに、獨り Co-ordinate conj. のみは (1) 文と文又は (2) 文と clause (3) clause と clause 又は (4) phrase と phrase 又は (5) 語と語とを結合す。

- (1) I will go and you will come.
- (2) I will go if you will come.
- (3) He acts like a child; for he laughs, and then he cries; he goes first here, and then there.
- (4) She is either in the house or in the garden.
- (5) He writes quickly and well.

此の故に文と文とを結合する co-ordinate conj. のあるは、やがて compound sentence たる證となるなり。

#### EXERCISE XXXVI.

connective の種類 (何と何を結合するか)

- 1. Jane sings and draws. 2. He runs faster than I.
- 3. I shall wait here until you return. 4. You must either be quiet or leave the room. 5. After he had spoken, he sat down. 6. They were fishing when we saw them.
- 7. You may go and play in the garden. 8. I will go, but you will remain. 9. Let us do or die. 10. You will not become learned unless you study. 11. Gold is found in Australia and in California. 12. He is not only wealthy but generous too. 13. The time when the ship sails is not fixed. 14. He was, and still is, a merchant. 15. He acted with great firmness and courage. 16. Though he was rich, yet for our sake he became poor. 17. We know whence he comes and whither he goes. 18. Mark how he changes color. 19. I cannot say where he is. 20. I can guess who stole the apples. 21. He is very rich, nevertheless he spends very little. 22. He called at my house the moment that he arrived. 23. The man with whom you lodge is a rogue. 24. I ask whether you consent. 25. He acted foolishly, yet she loves him. 26. James or John is to blame. 27. He met a friend as he turned the corner. 28. God makes the sun to shine on the evil and the good. 29. The water is as clear as

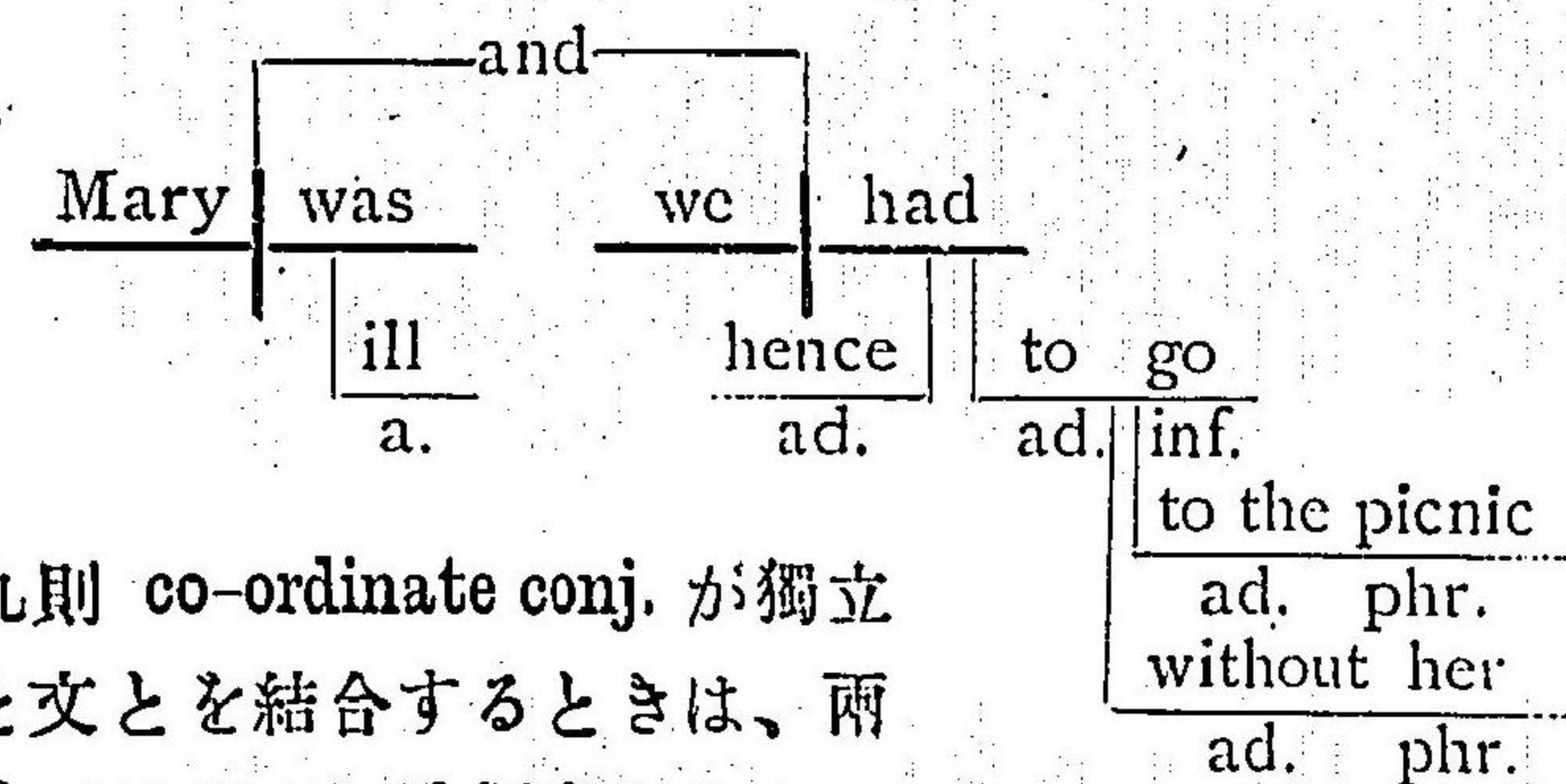


crystal. 30. The general was bold but imprudent. 31. Frogs and seals live on land and in water. 32. We are sure that he is innocent. 33. That action showed how brave he was. 34. Few shall part where many meet. 35. He has nothing to lose, and therefore nothing to fear. 36. Buy or borrow it. 37. He is better scholar than you are. 38. First we went to the museum, then we visited the castle. 39. Either leave at once, or sit down quietly. 40. He neither came, nor did he send any excuse. 41. Workmen earn the meals they eat. 42. Does he know what to say? 43. The Bible teaches us to avoid evil and to do good. 44. Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage. 45. The boy is not clever, but he is studious. 46. I know him to be honest, hence I can trust him. 47. The physician visits him daily; accordingly, he must be very ill. 48. Vex her not; she has grief enough. 49. The miser had many relatives, nevertheless he died friendless. 50. The day was stormy, consequently he did not come. 51. I love this place: it was the home of my childhood. 52. He gives twice who gives quickly. 53. Run faster, or else you will be too late. 54. I came, I saw, I conquered. 55. He has wronged me, still I forgive him. 56. Suppose you had been present, what would you have done? 57. Give him

the prize: it is his by right. 58. Man shall die, yet shall he live again. 59. At one time he works hard, at another he is idle. 60. He thought himself wealthy whereas he was on the verge of bankruptcy.

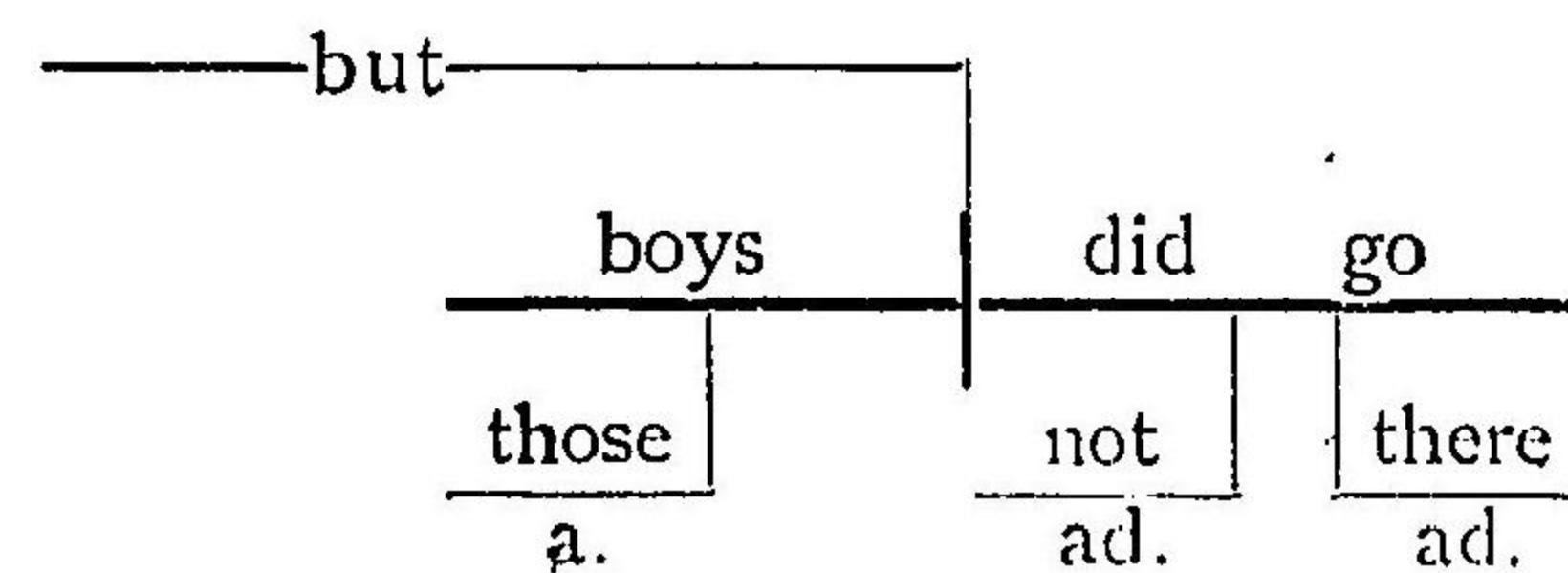
§ 2. Analysis of Compound Sentences.

1. Mary was ill, and hence we had to go to the picnic without her.



第九則 co-ordinate conj. が獨立の文と文とを結合するときは、兩文を並べて別々に分解表を造り、其の二個の十字形の大線を、更に小線を以て上方に結びつけ、其の線上に結合詞を記す。(上例の and)

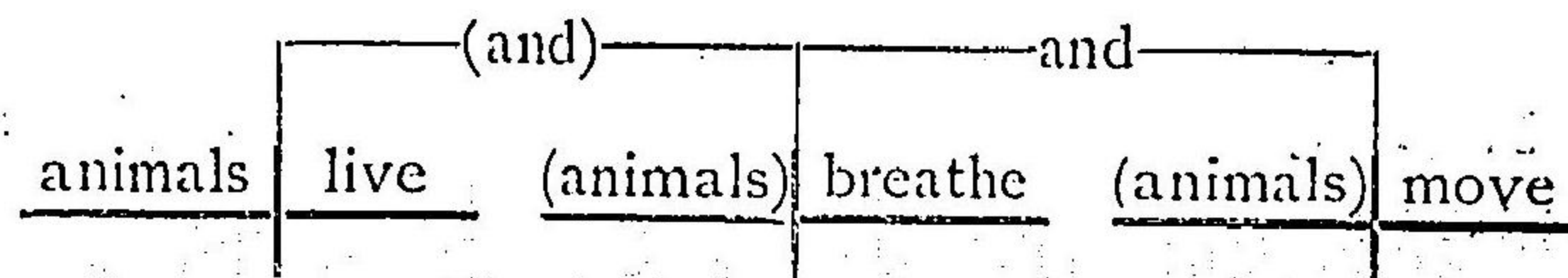
2. But those boys did not go there.





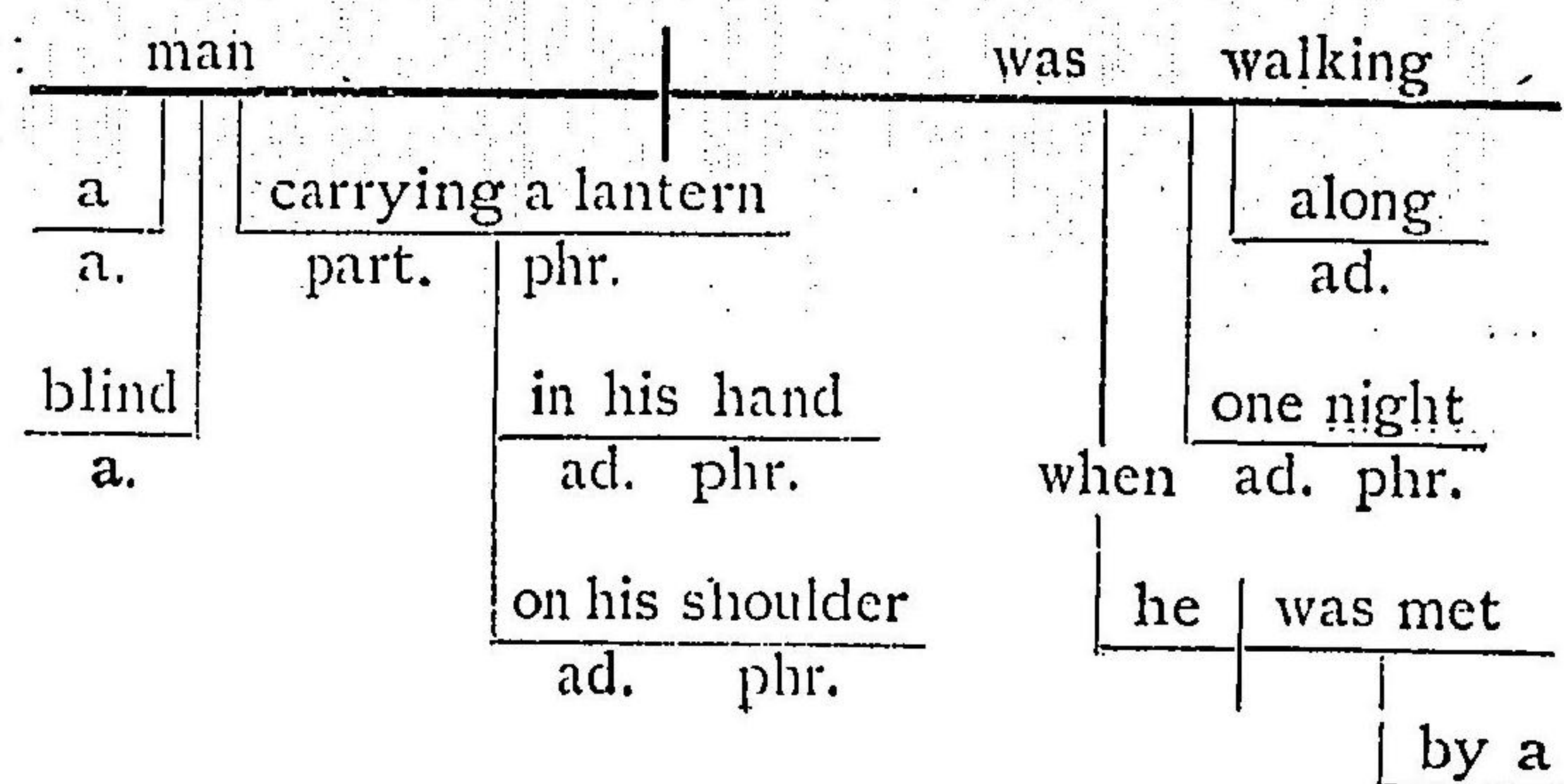
第十則 Co-ordinate Conj. が文首にあるときは、十字形の大線の上に小線を描き左側に曲げ、其の上に結合詞を記し、以て前文と本文とを結合することを示す。(上例の but)

3. Animals live, breathe, and move.

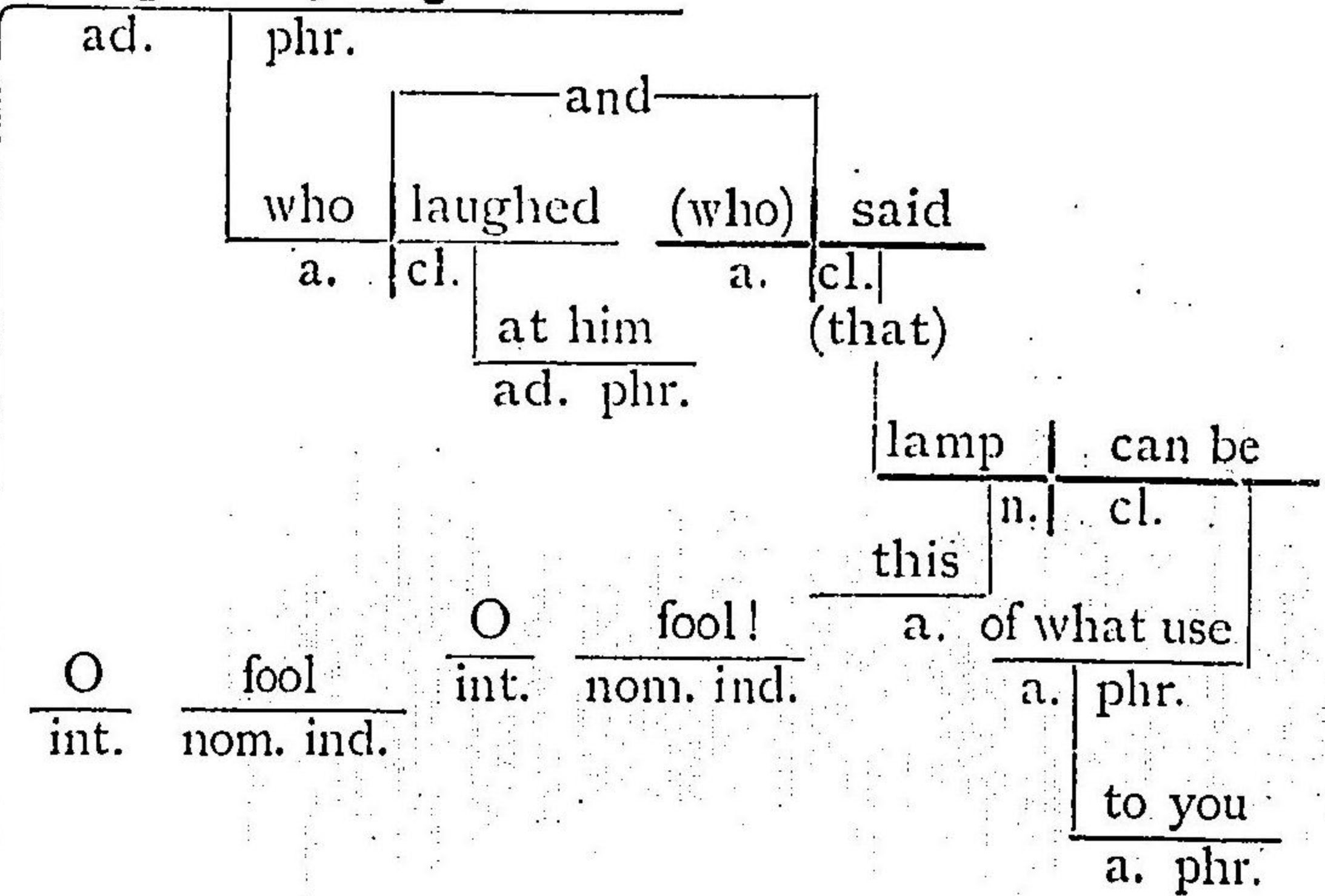


第十一則 sub. 一個に pred. 二個以上あるときは、pred. 一個に付各一箇の sub. を補充し、然る後表を製す。

4. A blind man, carrying a lantern in his hand and a pitcher on his shoulder, was walking along one night, when he was met by a thoughtless young fellow, who laughed at him and said, "O fool! of what use can this lamp be to you?"



thoughtless young fellow



EXERCISE XXXVII.

compound sentence の分解

- James rides and I walk to school.
- The river is deep, yet clear.
- He must be more diligent, or he will lose the prize.
- He know not what to say, and so he stood silent.
- I did not see him leave, nor can I tell you where he has gone.
- Faith and hope shall cease, but charity never.
- We visited the College and Holyrood; then we went to the Royal Hotel, where we had dinner.
- Good food and exercise are necessary to health.
- They asked him whether he



was guilty, but he would not answer till he had consulted his agent. 10. John was, and still is, a soldier. 11. Frogs and seals live on land and in water. 12. You may go to town; only do not stay late. 13. There was nothing to be seen, so we went home. 14. Come, examine this toy. 15. Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man. 16. You should either go yourself, or you should send a trustworthy messenger. 17. Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom. 18. The tallest trees are most exposed to the power of the winds, and ambitious men to the blasts of fortune. 19. Deliberate with caution, but act with decision; and yield with graciousness, or oppose with firmness. 20. The wild horse saw us, and sped away with an arrowy fleetness till he gained a distant eminence, when he turned to gaze at us. 21. Even as the driver checks a restive steed, so do thou, if thou art wise, restrain thy passion, which, if it runs wild, will hurry thee away. 22. The rootlets at the ends of these fibres strike into the ground, and when they have become well fixed in the earth, the sap which previously was flowing downwards changes its direction and flows upwards. 23. With some men at that time of life so great a hurt would have been difficult to cure or might even have occasioned death.

but with Carnaro, whose body was in the soundest condition, it was cured in a very short time. 24. Whoso keepeth the law is a wise son; but he that is a companion of riotous men shameth his father. 25. If man had had a skin thickly covered with hair or wool, as an ape or sheep has, he could not have moved from one climate to another with comfort; and so he is made naked, but not without the power of improving his condition, wherever he may be.

EXERCISE XXXVIII.

simple, complex, compound sentence の分解

1. Our friends came very unexpectedly, and went away shortly after our arrival. 2. The captain fights bravely in defence of his country. 3. The slater fell from the ridge of the house, and broke an arm and two ribs. 4. He boasts highly of his honours, but they have led him into much useless expence. 5. How willingly would I rid you of your troubles; but alas! I have not the power. 6. Then I saw you lately, I told you not to send off the parcel till you should hear from me. 7. Then I must have entirely mistaken your meaning. 8. Alas! how often have we hewn out for ourselves broken cisterns, that can hold no water. 9. O! that we were wise; that



we understood this. 10. My son's teacher came within an inch of being drowned. 11. Promising without performing often causes a breach of friendship. 12. To be angry about trifles is mean and childish. 13. A mother's tenderness and a father's care are nature's gifts for man's advantage. 14. David, the shepherd, afterwards the king, priest, and prophet of the Jewish people, slew Goliath, the boast and champion of the Philistines. 15. There are very few lines in the poem which I am satisfied with. 16. The general being brave and experienced, the battle was soon gained. 17. The fear of possible evil often prevents the performance of certain good. 18. A creeper, having nothing to support it must fall to the earth. 19. They found the horse indeed; but it distressed them to see it, for it was lame. 20. The life of a mosquito is brief, but very active: the female lives for two or three weeks, lays its eggs and dies. 21. Of what use is a knowledge of books to him who fails to practise virtue? 22. It will be easily understood how useful even the simplest weapons were to the first dwellers on the earth. 23. Common sense soon taught him that fire could be produced by robbing two sticks together. 24. This one fact, if closely examined, proves the man to be guilty. 25. Nothing can describe the confusion of thought

which I felt when I sank into the water. 26. Christiania, its capital, nestling among pineclad hills at the head of a romantic inlet which is sixty miles long, is a beautiful city of a hundred thousand people. 27. Those who love Holland most sympathize with her people in their incessant war with the sea. 28. Sir Isaac Newton, after deep meditation, discovered that there was a law in nature called attraction, by virtue of which every particle of matter that the world is composed of draws toward itself every other particle of matter with a force which is proportionate to its mass and distance. 29. After his schooling was finished his father, desiring him to be a merchant like himself, gave him a ship freighted with various sorts of merchandise, so that he might go and trade about the world and grow rich, and become a help to his parents, who were now advanced in age. 30. On Sunday, the 24th of April, 1892, some Swiss friends took four of us Americans to witness the open-air Parliament of Appenzell, in which the proceedings were of extraordinary interest because the constitution of the canton was to be amended by popular vote.

**Finis**



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# 斷想錄

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斷想錄は著者が教壇獅子吼の餘響也。片言寸句宗教を論じ、人生を語る、斷想の細漣其轟きや大ならずとするも、よく洋々たる靈海の壯姿を偲はしむ。想を言外の妙趣に走せて、遠く連想の興會を恣にせしむるは蓋し斷片の尊むべき所以なり。

北文館發兌

外國語學校  
教授

村井知至著 齋藤松洲挿畫

# 時代思想

菊版三百餘頁  
裝釘優美  
定價壹圓拾錢  
郵税八錢

近時我國の思想界に於て燦然として一異彩を放つ者は實に著者が宗教觀なりとす其思索の深遠にして明晰なる着想の玄妙にして斬新なる眞に一代の大議論なり而して著者此根本義に據つて人生問題、社會問題、修養問題を解説して時代思想の趨勢を指導せんとする者即ち本書なり。附録瞑想錄に至りては收むる所約八十篇言々教訓を湛へ句々趣味を漲らす眞に近時の思想界に稀有の良産物なり

北文館發兌



日本女子大學校教授 松浦政泰著

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大阪毎日新聞の批評に曰く本書は我國を始め英、米、獨、佛、西、澳、以、暎八ヶ國に於ける實業家、政治家、軍人、科學者、文學者、發明家、探檢家、說教家中の古今の名士三十名を選び其逆境に處する苦戰奮闘の徑路を記述して現代青年修養の資に供したる者行文平易流麗宛も新講談を讀むの觀ありて興味と教訓とを併せ享受するを得べき近頃有益なる讀物なり

北文館發兌

早稻田大學講師 安部磯雄著

# 婦人の理想

菊版箱入  
裝釘美麗  
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婦人としての職務を偏重し人間としての發達に多く意を用ゐざる女子教育は根本的に誤れり男子と婦人は便宜上職務を異にすることあれども其體力智力徳力を發揮せしむるに當り其機會及び權利に於て何等相違のあるべき筈なし故に婦人の理想は出來得るだけ男子と並行して諸能力を開發せしむるにあらざるべからず今や婦人に對する著者の熱烈なる同情は凝つて本書をなす

北文館發兌



早稻田大學講師 岸本能武太著

# 英語發音の原理

定價金七拾五錢

郵税金六錢

著者が三十餘年の研學と教授の經驗に基き、近時大に進歩せる英語發音學を經とし、又英語の發音に對して特に日本人の感ずる困難を緯とし編成したるもの、A B Cの讀み方、母音子音の區別及其發音法、半母音と重母音の發音、語の切り様、アクセントの性質及び所在等に關し、其要訣を網羅して遺す所なく、親切丁寧に説明したるものなれば、此種の好著殆んど絶無なる、本邦英語學界にありて貴重の寶典たらずんばあらず

北文館發兌

東北帝國大學教授 農學博士 新島善直著

兒童訓話

# もみの小枝

定價金五拾錢

郵税金六錢

本書は著者が西洋諸國の雜誌及書籍に就て兒童に關する小話を蒐集し平易にして優美なる口語的文體に譯纂せられたる者なり就中對話に屬するものはクリスマス会の祝會に於て兒童によりて實演せられ大喝采を博したる者あり全篇に亘りて趣味深き教訓を含める家庭の好讀本なり

北文館發兌



日本女子大學校教授 松浦政泰著

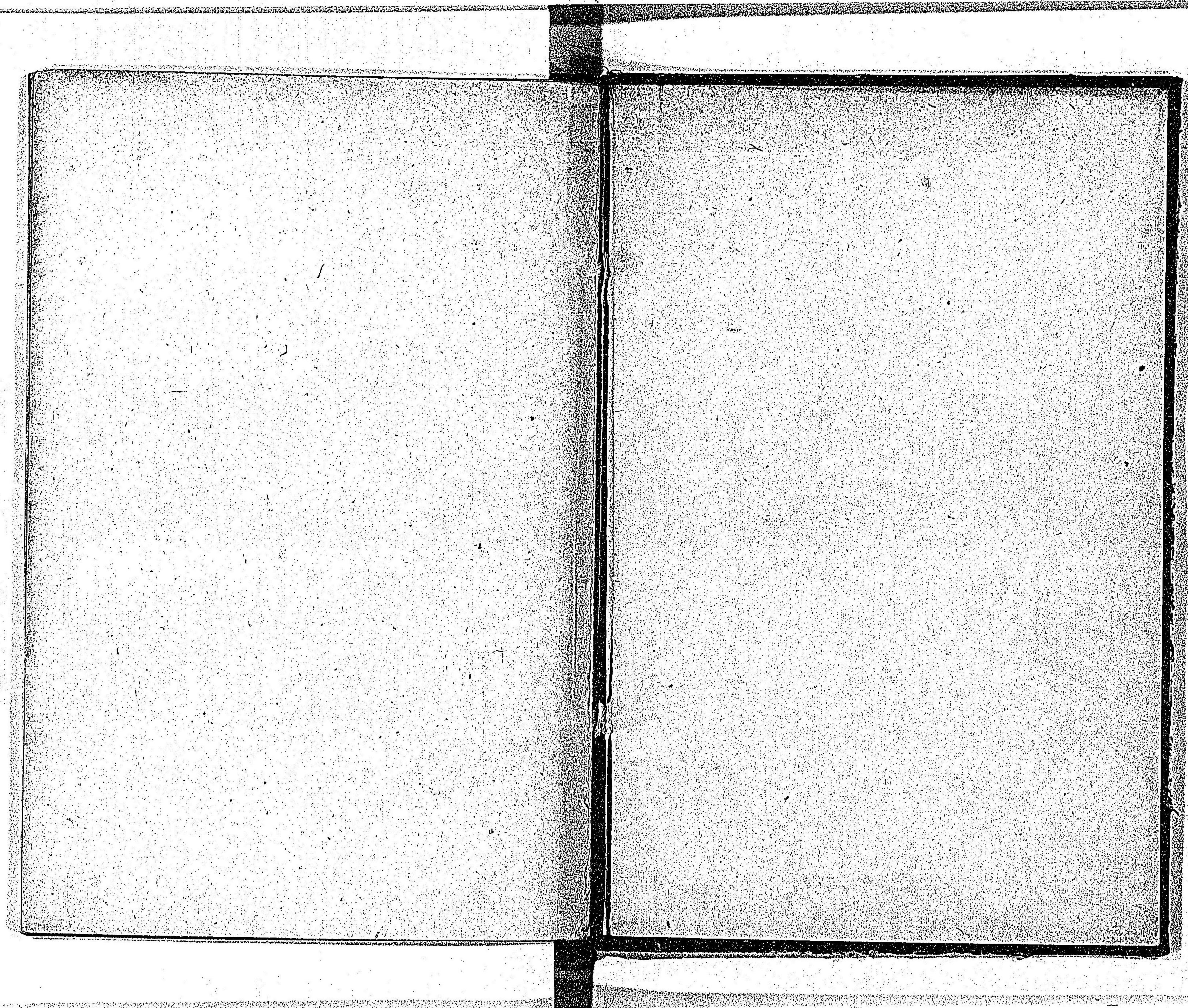
英語譯解の原理

正價  
金參拾五錢  
郵税金四錢

本書は著者が多年教授の實驗に基き英語初學者のため分解法と作表法とにより英文の構造を明瞭に解説し英語の譯解に一新機軸を出したるものにして、且四百五十餘の練習問題と其解答を附したれば獨修の好指針たること云ふを俟たず特に高等學校入學受験の參考書として比類なき良書なり

北文館發兌







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