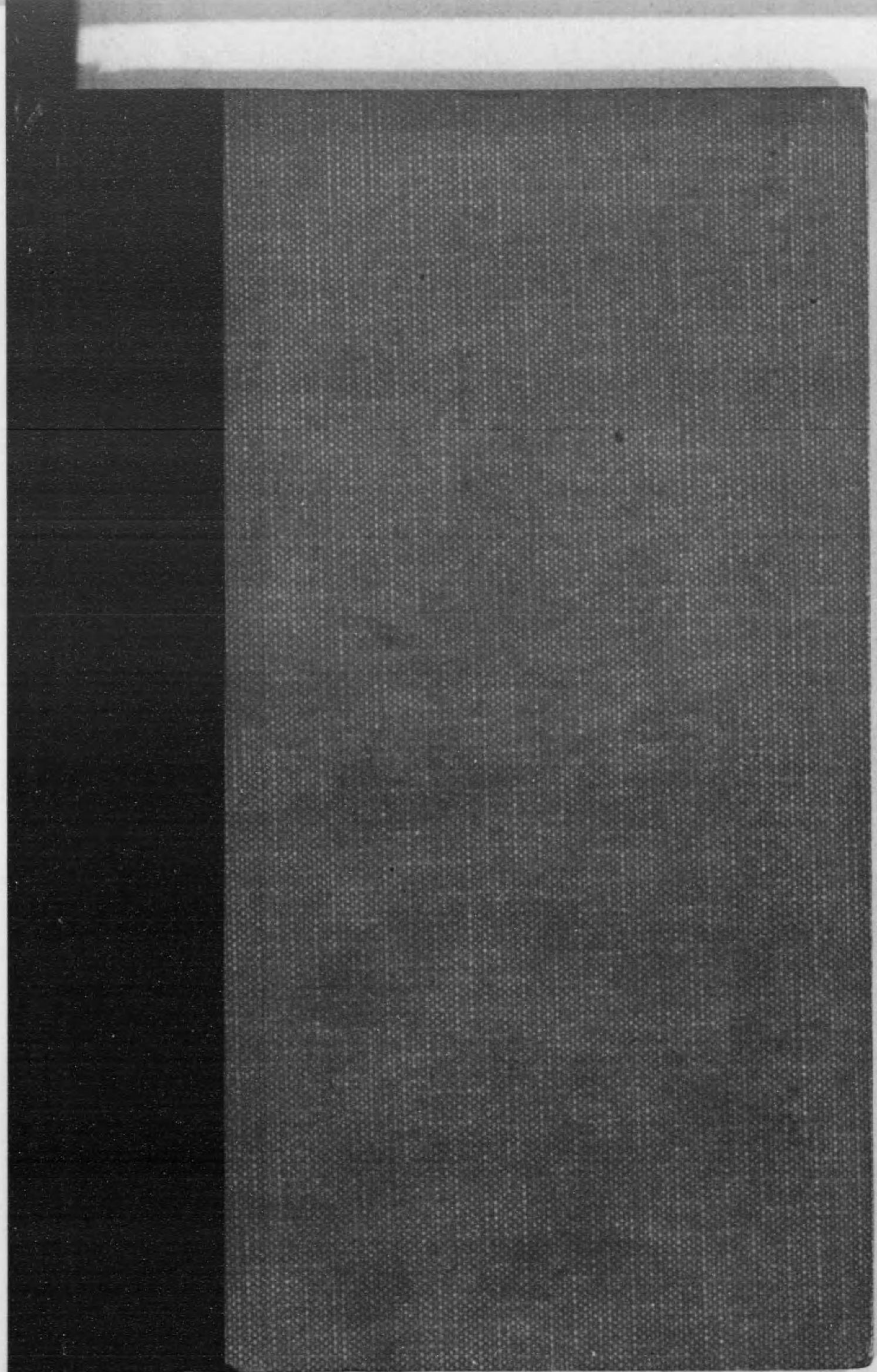


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高等英文法

吉野義典

## 緒 言

新學制の既に實施せられ中學四年修了者の高等學校に收容せらるゝ今日、中學校の五年級に於て教授せらるゝ程度若くは稍や高度の英文法を高等學校に於て教授するの必要あるは言を俟たず。然も未此の必要に順應すべき英文法教科書の公行せられたるものなきは英語教授者の齊く憾とする所とす。本書は即ち此の闕を補ふの目的を以て編述したるものなり。

本編は開卷第一先づ syntax の梗概を述ぶ、是れ生徒をして先づ中學在學中に得たる斷片的の知識を集括せしめ、且文の構造を會得せしめんとの意に外ならず。然れども此類の事項の教授は學校の事情と教授者の意見により之を八品詞各論の後に譲らるゝも固より不可なし。

學校に於て文法教授の比較的有効ならざるの憾あるは主として練習の不足に因由す、高等學校に在りても亦時間の許す限り課題の多きを利とすること論を俟たず。本編は此の見地より比較的多数の練習問題を收むと雖も、教授者は尙ほ時間の許す限り各自講讀の教科書中より適當の題を採りて之を課與せられんことを望む。又本編には每章問題を A B C の三部に分ち A を各章の終に挿み、B C を附録として卷末に添へたり、教授者もし A のみを不足となさば任意 B C を以て之を補はれんこ

とを望む。而して本書使用の初年に於て問題に餘剰を生ずることあらば、第二年に至りて之を練習に供し、尙ほ餘りあらば第三年に至りて之を使用し、連年同一の問題を繰返すが如きこと無からんことを希ふ。

本編は當初英文を以て稿を起したるも、學力中學四年修了の程度に止まる生徒に英文の教科書を供する時は、餘りに多く力を該英文の解釋に奪はれ、遂に文法そのものを知解するに至らずして止むが如き結果を生せんことを恐れ、俄に稿を更めて邦文を用ふることゝしたり。然れども術語に至りては中學に於てすら邦語を用ふるの不可を唱ふる識者あるを思ひ、故らに専ら英語を使用したり。

大正十二年三月

編者識

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# 高等 英文法教本

## CHAPTER I

### SENTENCE

#### § I. SENTENCE ト 其ノ要素

1. SENTENCE.—Sentence ハーノ具足セル思想ヲ表ハス單語 (Words) ノ集合體ナリ。

He comes every day.

He comes once in a while.

He will come to-morrow if it is fine.

2. CLAUSE.—Clause ハーノ Subject (主辭) ト Finite Verb (正動詞) ヲ含有シ Sentence ノ一部分ヲ構成スル單語ノ集合體ナリ。

問題—(1) Sentence と Clause の差別如何。(2) *I am* f ...  
Sentence なるや、如何。(3) *My sister being ill*, I came  
の italic 體の部分は何なるや。之を Clause に改作する法。

Clause.				Clause.			
Subject.	Fin.	V.		Subject.	Fin.	V.	
He	will come	to-morrow	if	it	is	fine.	
I	think	that	you are the man	I	want.		

**Clauses の三種類.**—Subject たり Object たる等總て Noun の用を爲す Clause を、**Noun Clause** といふ。上例の *that you are the very man* の如き是れなり。Noun, Pr.noun を形容する等 Adjective の用を爲すものを、**Adjectival Clause** といふ。上例の *I want* の如きは是れなり。又 Predicate 又は Verb を形容する等 Adverb の用をなすものを **Adverbial Clause** といふ。上例の *if it is fine* の如き是れなり。

3. PHRASE.—Phrase ハ單語ノ集合體ニシテ一ノ意義ヲ成スモノヲイフ。但シ **Subject** ト **Predicate** ヲ具ヘズ。

Once in a while; on the table; in time; being ill; so saying; to do (one) justice.

**Phrases の種類.**—Phrases は其の効用により下の數種に分たる。

問題—(1) Subject とは何ぞ。(2) Predicate とは何ぞ。(3) *How do you do? Come along with me. Where is the key?* 此三文につき各 Subject, Predicate を指示せよ。

**Noun Phrase.**—**Subject, Object** 等に用ふるもの、例へば、*To finish it in a day is impossible. It is like dropping a coin into the sea.* の如し。

**Adjectival Phrase.**—**Noun, Pronoun** を形容するもの、例へば *a man of rank, the picture to the right, the one on the table* の如し。

**Adverbial Phrase.**—Verb, Verbal, Adjective, Adverb を形容するもの、例へば、*The lamp stands on the table. He comes once in a while. A gold ring set with pearls. This is by far the best.* の如し。

**Verb Phrase.**—Verb と他語と集りて一動詞の意義をなすもの、例へば *to take place, to weigh anchor* の如し。

この外構造上より Phrases を類別して、Preposition を頭にするものを **Prepositional Phrase** (*on the table, in time*), Participle を頭にするものを **Participial Phrase** (*He being ill, I came without him. The lamp standing on the table. A young man educated at Cambridge* の如し) と稱し、Infinitive を頭にするものを **Infinitive Phrase** (*To do him justice, he is not an ill-tempered man. They are to come to-morrow.* の如し) と稱す。

## § II. SENTENCE ノ要部

4. SUBJECT ト PREDICATE.—Sentence ト Clause ハ必ズ Subject ト Predicate ヲ具フ。

5. PREDICATE VERB.—Predicate ノ主部ハ Verb ナリ。之ヲ Predicate Verb トイフ。

Subject.	Predicate.	
	Predicate Verb.	Adjunct.
I	am going	to school.
He	might have come	sooner.

6. OBJECT.—Predicate Verb, Transitive ナル時ハ Object ヲ要ス。

The carpenter builds houses.

7. COMPLEMENT.—Predicate Verb ハ Object ノ外ニ Noun, Pronoun 等ヲ附加セザレバ其ノ用ヲ爲ササルモノアリ。此附加語句ヲ Complement (補辭) トイフ。

- ① He was ill. He was taken ill.  
 ② The People elected him President.  
 He was elected President.

Predicate Verb に伴ひ其の表はす動作と同時に存在する随伴事情を表はし、或は該動作の結果を表はす語句も亦 Complement ナリ。He sat silent. He died a prisoner. の silent, prisoner は甲に屬し、The tiger was shot dead. The boat was painted gray. の dead 及 gray は乙に屬す。

問題—(1) Transitive, Intransitive の別如何。(2) Transitive Verb にして Complement を有するもの三を擧げよ。

adjunct, 修飾法

### § III. SENTENCES ノ種類

8. SENTENCES ノ構造ニヨル分類.— Sentences ヲ構造上ヨリ分類スル時ハ下ノ三種トナル。

(a) Simple Sentence.—一の Subject と一の Predicate より成るもの。

I am going to school.

He being ill, I came without him.

(b) Compound Sentence.—二或は二以上の Simple Sentences を Co-ordinate Conjunction を以て結合したるもの。

He was ill, and so I came without him.

He comes every day, but not his brother.

(c) Complex Sentence.—一の Simple Sentence に一或は一以上の従位 (Dependent) Clause を結合したるもの。

主位 Clauses. 従位 Clause. 従位 Clauses.

- He says he will come if it is fine.  
 I think you are the very man I want.

注意—Sentence は幾何の Phrases を含むも一の Clause より成る限りは Simple Sentence ナリ。

問題—(1) Assertive Sentence と Interrogative Sentence とを鑑別する法如何。(2) I don't know. と同一の意味を Interrogative Sentence に表はせ。(3) Exclamative Sentence の頭に屢ば使用する単語二あり何なりや。

二若くは二以上の同位 Clauses (即 Compound Sentence) に従位 Clause を加へたる時は之を Complex Compound Sentence といふ。He comes to-day, but not his brother, for the latter is ill. の如し。

9. SENTENCES ノ意義上ノ分類.—Sentences ヲ意義・目的ヨリ分類スレバ下ノ四種トナル。

(a) Assertive (又 Declarative) Sentence.—叙説・宣明に用ふるもの。

He speaks English well.

(b) Interrogative Sentence.—問に用ふるもの。

Does he speak English?

(c) Imperative Sentence.—命令・要求・請願に用ふるもの。

Speak in English. Please turn it into Latin.

(d) Exclamative Sentence.—感情・思想を間投的に表はすに用ふるもの。

How well he speaks English!

#### § IV. SUBJECT, OBJECT, COMPLEMENT, PREDICATE ノ要部

10. SUBJECT, OBJECT, COMPLEMENT ノ要部.—Subject ノ要部ハ通常 Noun 又ハ Pronoun ナリ。然レドモ此ニ種ノ語ト被カテ齊ウ

問題—Assertive 以下三種の文の末尾に附すべき句點如何。

スル語句モ亦之ニ使用スルコトヲ得。Adjective (形容詞), Infinitive (不定詞), Gerund (體詞), Noun Phrase, Noun Clause 是レナリ。

Subject. {  
Two (*Adj.*) of us were ill.  
To see (*Inf.*) is to believe.  
Seeing (*Ger.*) is believing.  
To finish it in a day (*Phrase*) is impossible.  
That he said so (*Clause*) is true.

~~Object~~  
Object {  
They selected two of us.  
I wanted to see it.  
I avoided seeing it.  
We had to finish it in a day.  
I remember that he said so.

Complement. {  
Yours is decidedly the best (*Adj.*).  
To see is to believe.  
Seeing is believing.  
I was to finish it in a day.  
My answer is that I said so.

11. PREDICATE ノ要部.—Predicate ノ要部ハ前述ノ如ク、常ニ Verb 及之ニ伴フ Object ト Complement ナリ。

§ V. SUBJECT <sup>2)</sup> PREDICATE ノ 擴大

12. SUBJECT, PREDICATE ノ 形容.—Subject, Predicate ノ 要部ニハ他ノ語句ヲ添ヘ之ヲ擴大スルコトヲ得。カ、ル場合ニ Subject 及 Predicate ハ該附加語句ニ Modify (形容) セラルト稱シ、又附加語句ヲ Adjunct 或ハ Modifier トイフ。

13. SUBJECT ノ ADJUNCTS.—Subject ノ Adjuncts ハ Adjective ト、之ト効カラ齊ウスル語句、即 Noun of Adjectival use, (形容名詞), Appositive (説明辭), Infinitive, Participle, Gerund, Adjectival Phrase, Adjectival Clause ナリ。

A new (Adj.) house. ~~A brick~~ (Noun) house

Mr. House, a lawyer (Appositive).

A house to let (Inf.). Smoking (Part.) wood.

The smoking (Ger.) room.

A lawyer of great name (Phrase).

The lawyer who lives in the brick house over there (Clause).

Objective Adverbial とは Noun をその儘 Adverb に代用したるをいふ。They cost me ten yen a dozen. He comes every day. の dozen, day の如し。

上述の Adjuncts は Object 及 Complement にも使用するこゝを得。

14. PREDICATE ノ ADJUNCTS.—Predicate ノ Adjuncts ハ Adverb ト、之ト効カラ齊ウスル語句、即 Objective Adverbial, Adverbial Phrase, Infinitive 及 Adverbial Clause ナリ。

This train runs very fast (Adv.).

It runs 30 miles an hour (Obj. Adv.).

He wept to see the sight (Inf.).

It runs with great speed (Adv. Phr.).

He will come if he has recovered (Adv. Cl.).

附 説

Simple Subject.—Subject の要部を Simple Subject といふ。This train runs very fast. の train の如し。

Complete Subject.—Simple Subject と其の Adjuncts とを合せて之を Complete Subject といふ。This freight train runs very fast. の this freight train の如し。

Simple Predicate と Complete Predicate.—Predicate の要部を Simple Predicate といひ、之に附屬の Adjuncts を加へて之を Complete Predicate といふ。This train runs very fast. の runs は Simple, runs very fast は Complete なり。

15. PARSING ト ANALYSIS.—Parsing (単語分類) トハ Sentence ノ中ノ単語ニツキ一々其ノ種類及文法的變化ヲ指示スルヲ云ヒ、Analysis (解剖) トハ Sentence ヲ文法的要素ニ分解シテ其ノ相互ノ文法的關係ヲ明カニスルヲ云フ。

或る文法家は文法的要素を分解して其の相互の關係を指示する事即ち前述の Analysis をも Parsing の中に包含せしむれども、本書に於ては此二者を截分して別種のものとしたり。

## EXERCISE I

## A

爰に示す Analysis の方式により下の文を解剖せよ。

1. A lawyer of great name lives in the brick house over there.

Simple Assertive Sentence.

Complete Subject.

Adjuncts (Article).

Simple Subject (Noun).

lawyer \_\_\_\_\_  
 ┌ a  
 │ (Adjectival Phrase.)  
 └ of great name.

Complete Predicate.

Simple Pred. (Verb). Adjunct (Adv. Phrase). Adjunct (Adj. Phr.).  
 lives \_\_\_\_\_ in the brick house \_\_\_\_\_ over there.

2. Did you join the excursion, or stay at home?

Compound Interrogative Sentence.

Complete Subject.

(First Clause) you (Second Clause) you

Complete Predicate.

Simple Pred.

Complete Obj.

Pred. Verb. / Simple Obj. (Noun) Adj. (Art.)  
 (First Clause) did join. / excursion \_\_\_\_\_ the

Pred. Verb. Adjunct (Adv. Phr.)  
 (Second Clause) did stay \_\_\_\_\_ at home.

Connective.

or (Co-ordinate Conjunction).

3. If any one should want to see me, tell him that I shall be glad to see him in the afternoon.

Complex Imperative Sentence.

Subject.

you (understood)

Complete Predicate

Simple Predicate.

Pred. Verb. Object. (Pron.) Object (Noun Clause).  
 tell him that I shall be glad to see him in the afternoon.

Adjunct (Adv. Clause).

if any one should want to see me,

教師に対する注意。—Exercise は A.B.C. の三部に分ち、一部を以て一學年の用に宛つ。故に本學年に例へば A. を使用したる時は、來學年に於て B. を、又再來學年には C. を使用せんことを望む。

P.C. の二部は卷末附録に在り。常に本章のみならず、他の各章皆然り。

(1) The wind blew so hard that the whole house shook badly. (2) We were at Arashiyama to see the cherry-blossoms. (3) She was out of sorts (不快であつた), so we came without her. (4) Do you think it is now all right with her? (5) Do you think how the weather will be this afternoon? (6) What a man you are to treat a dumb beast so? (7) Tell them never to touch these papers. (8) Put on your *haori*, or you will catch cold. (9) Ask mother if supper is ready. (10) It is said that lions will prey on nothing that is dead or sleeping.

~~notly~~ notly, Adjectival Clause.

dead or sleeping

ad. e.)  
v

## CHAPTER II

### NOUNS

#### § I. NOUNS ノ種類及變化

16. NOUNS ノ種類變化.— Nouns ノ種類及變化下表ノ如シ。

變化 種類	Person.	Number.	Gender.	Case.
Common.	1st., 2nd., 3rd.	Singular, Plural.	Masculine, Feminine, Neuter, Common	Nominative, Possessive, Objective.
Proper.	„	„	Masculine (人名), Feminine (人名), Neuter (地名)*	„
Abstract.	3rd.	Singular.	Neuter.†	Nominative, Objective.
Material.	3rd.	„	„	„

17. COLLECTIVE NOUNS.— Collective Noun (集合名詞)ハ若干ノ人又ハ物ノ集合シタル團體又ハ集合體ノ名稱ナリ。即 *class, fleet, regiment, nation* ノ如シ。

\* Proper Nouns は Feminine Gender たることあり。第三十節参照。

† Abstract Nouns は擬人化 (personify) せられたる時に限り、Masculine 又は Feminine たり。第三十節参照。



Collective Noun は Common Noun の一種なり、隨て其の變化は悉く Common Noun のそれに同じ。

18. NOUNS OF MULTITUDE.—Noun of Multitude (多數名詞) ハ團體又ハ集合體ノ名ニシテ之ヲ組織スル個人個物ヲ指スモノナリ。

Noun of Multitude は Collective Noun と形を同うするも、乙は團體を團體として見たる名にして、甲は團體を二個以上の個物・個人と見たる名なり。故に Collective には Singular, Plural の區別あれども、Noun of Multitude には其別なく、形は必ず Singular の如くにして、其の意義は常に Plural なり、又此名詞は中性なり。

Collective Nouns.

She was no match for  
an energetic European people  
(i. e., nation).  
Energetic European peoples  
(i. e., nations).  
A crew of twenty.  
The Committee is to sit to-  
morrow.

Nouns of Multitude.

People (=they) say he is ill.  
Some people (i. e., persons)  
believe he is dead.  
Two of the crew.  
The committee (i. e., the  
members of the committee) were  
divided in their opinion.

19. PROPER NOUNS ノ變性.—Proper Nouns 其ノ通常指呼スル人或ハ地ヲ指サズシテ之ニ類似セル他ノ人或ハ地ヲ指ス時ハ、Common Nouns ニ變ジタルナリ。

Proper Nouns.

Captain Hobson is the hero  
of Santiago.

Damon and Pythias were  
sworn friends.

Manchester is a great manu-  
facturing city.

Common Nouns.

Our navy does not want a  
Captain Hobson.

We were all Captain Hob-  
sons.

The two men were Damon  
and Pythias\* (i. e., sworn  
friends).

Some day our town will grow  
up to be a Manchester.

Some day they will grow up  
to be Manchesters.

20. ABSTRACT NOUNS ノ變性.—Abstract Nouns 該名稱ノ抽象物ヲ一般的ニ指稱セズシテ、下述ノ如ク用ヒタル場合ニハ Common Nouns ニ變ジタルナリ。

(1) 該行爲又は事ノ一例或ハ數例を指す時。

A war broke out between the two Powers.

In the eighteenth century there were several great wars.

There was a fire in his neighbourhood.

\*此 Damon と Pythias に a を附せざるは Correlative なるが爲なり。(Articles 省略の部参照)

問題—下に擧ぐる語句中にある Nouns の種類を問ふ。An Englishman, English (英語), a ghost, the Nelson of the East, Christians, infantry, the Diet, Messrs. Mitsui & Co., the Japanese waters, diamonds.

There have been *few* fires this winter.

(2) 該性質の表現したる行爲の一例或は數例を指す時。

I (have) come to ask *a* favour of you.  
Such *a* cruelty (又 such cruelties) to dumb beasts.

(3) 該性質・行爲の特殊の一種類又は數種類を指す時。

His voice has *a* singular sweetness.

He died *an* unnatural death.

He lives *a* solitary life in his native place.

(4) 該抽象物の一部分又は數部分を指す時。

He lived here for *a* time.

It was not so in former times.

I saw it at *a* distance.

I demand it as *a* right, sir.

(5) 該性質又は情態を具有する人或は物を指す時。

The British possessions.

He was *a* pride to (又 the pride of) the village.

Dr. Kitazato, *a* great authority on this branch of science.

注意——第二十節に擧げたる五種の變性 Nouns の Number 及 Articles 用法に就きては、直に Common Nouns に關する規則を適用するを得。

問題——*Death, life* を Plural に用ひ得べきや如何。もし可能なりとせば、其の意義如何。

21. MATERIAL NOUNS ノ變性—Material Nouns 該材料又ハ物質ヲ指稱セズシテ、下述ノ如ク用ヒラレタル場合ニハ、Common Nouns ニ變ジタルナリ。

(1) 該材料又は物質より成る物を指す時。

Here are *a* nickel (*i. e.*, nickel coin) and *a* few coppers (*i. e.*, copper coins).

Get me *a* larger stone. Don't throw stones.

*An* examination paper. *Some* examination papers.

(2) 該物質の一種又は數種を指す時。 溶液 重金屬化合物

It is *a* solution of zinc chloride.

Sulphuric acid is *an* acid which contains sulphur besides oxygen and hydrogen.

Acids are usually sour and soluble in water.

### 附 說

1. Nouns の中には、國民・宗徒・黨派員の名の如き、Proper と Common 或は Collective の性質を兼ねたるものあり。Englishmen, Christian, Unionist, (the) English の如し。此類の Nouns は Common Proper Nouns と稱すべし。又 Common Noun を特殊の人及地を指稱するに用ひ、且之に the を冠置する場合には、之に Capital を用ひ、the Emperor, the President (社長・學校長)等と書すること少からず。こは Proper Common Nouns と稱するを宜しとす。The Emperor of Germany, the 3rd Regiment of Infantry の如きは全體を Phrase Noun,

Compound Noun と稱すべきも、*Emperor* のみならば Proper Common Noun, *Regiment* は Proper Collective Noun なり。

2. 又 Abstract と Proper の性質を兼具するものあり。*English* (英語)、*Scotticism* の如し。こは Proper Abstract Nouns と稱するを當れりとす。

## § II. PERSON

22. FIRST PERSON ト SECOND PERSON.—Nouns ハ大概 Third Person ナリ。其ノ First Person タルハ Pronoun, *I* 又ハ *we* ニ對シ Appositive タル時ニ限ル。

*I, a Japanese youth, will never do that.*

*I believe we Japanese shall all rise to the occasion.*

又其ノ Second Person タルハ、(一) 同 Person ノ Pronoun ニ對シ Appositive タル時ト、(二) 喚呼 (Nominative of Address 又 Nominative Independent) ニ用ヒタル時ニ限ル。

*You outsiders must hold your tongues.*

*Friends, Romans, Countrymen, lend me your ears. (Shakespeare)*

注意——第廿一節に擧げたる二種の變性 Nouns の Number 及 Articles 用法に就きては、直に Common Noun に關する規則を適用するを得。  
問題——Nouns の多く Third Person たる理由如何。

Appositive に用ひたる Noun は其の Principal Term と Person, Number, Case を同うす。*General Stoessel, the defender of Port Arthur, surrendered his sword to General Nogi.* の *defender* は Appositive として、*General Stoessel* は Principal Term なり。而して後者は Third Person, Singular Number, Nominative Case なり、故に *defender* も亦然り。

## § III. NUMBER

23. 常ニ PLURAL ノ形ヲナス NOUNS.—~~一~~ Nouns ハ Singular ノ形體ヲ爲スコトナシ。

*Amends, auspices, billiards, clothes, environs, gallows, innings, means, measles, nuptials, oats, odds, premises, remains, small-pox, thanks, tidings, victuals, wages* の如し。

この中 *news, means, small-pox* は通常 Singular に用ひらる、*mathematics, optics, politics, athletics* の如き學問・藝術の名亦然り。*Compasses, scissors, spectacles, drawers* の如く二部分より成る物品の名は大抵 Plural のみに用ふ。

24. SINGULAR, PLURAL 同形—(1) 或動物ノ名ハ Singular, Plural トモニ同形ナリ。例—*Deer, sheep, swine, grouse, cod, trout, carp, salmon, vermin.*

(2) 或 Nouns ハ、殊ニ數量ノ名稱ハ、數語ヲ戴ク時ニ限り、Plural トナルモヲ有セス。例—*Six cannon, ten pair, three dozen, thirty sail (of ships),*

twenty head (of catt'e), two brace (of birds), four pound.

之ヲ形容詞トシテ他ノ Nouns ノ前ニ冠置シタル時亦然リ。例—Two pair stockings, a six-penny series, a three-foot rule, three-volume novels, five-pound notes, a five-act drama, a fourteen-inch gun, four-score years.

25. COMPOUND NOUNS ノ PLURAL.—Compound Noun ハ後ニ Adjective ヲ随フルモノノ外、大抵主要部ノ終端ニ Number ノ形體變化ヲ生ズ。例—Maid-servants, boy-students, fathers-in-law, commanders-in-chief, aids-de-camp, by-standers, passers-by, the three Mr. Brights.

後に Adjective を随ふるもの、例へば major-general, poet-laureate, handful, spoonful, の如きは、全語の終端に語尾變化を生ず。

26. 一方ノ NUMBER ニニ様ノ意義アル NOUNS.—或 Nouns ハ Singular 又ハ Plural ナル時ニ様ノ意義ヲ有ス。(1) Singular ノ時ニ限りニ様ノ意義アルモノ下ノ如シ。

復習問題—下の Nouns の plural を求む。—Peach, woman, potato, child<sup>children</sup>, sheep, handkerchief, candy, watch, fife, buzz, hive, story, wife's, monkey, roof, ox, cargo, Sunday, chief, splash.

Singular.	Plural.
abuse (濫用、叱責)	abuses (濫用)
foot* (下肢、歩兵)	feet (下肢)
horse* (馬、騎兵)	horses (馬)
light (光、燈)	lights (燈)
practice (慣習、開業)	practices (慣習) <i>etc.</i>

Plural ノ時ニ限りニ様ノ意義アルモノ下ノ如シ。

Singular.	Plural.
colour (色)	colours (色、旗)
custom (習慣)	customs (習慣、關稅)
effect (結果)	effects (結果、動産)
manner (仕方)	manners (仕方、舉止)
moral (教訓)	morals (教訓、品行)
number (數)	numbers (數、詩句)
pain (痛)	pains (痛、苦心)
part (部分)	parts (部分、器量)
premise (前提)	premises (前提、構内)
spectacle (光景)	spectacles (光景、眼鏡) <i>etc.</i>

27. 或 Nouns ハ Plural ニニ様ノ意義ノ相異セルニ體アリ。

\*Foot を歩兵の Plural に、horse を騎兵の Plural に用ふる時は形體上何等の變化なし。

問題—1) Glass の Plural に二種の意義あり、例文に就き之を説明せよ。(2) 光といふ意味の light を Singular のみに用ふる理由を問ふ。

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
brother	brothers, brethren
cloth	cloths, clothes
die	dies, dice
fish	fishes, fish
fruit	fruits, fruit
genius	geniuses, geni
index	indexes, indices
pea	peas, pease
shot	shots, shot
staff	staffs, staves

28. 或外來ノ Nouns ハ其ノ原語ノ文法ニヨリ變化ス。

#### Latin.

erratum, errata	focus, foci
formula, formulae	fungus, fungi
genus, genera	
memorandum, memoranda (又 memorandums)	
radius, radii (又 radiuses)	
terminus, termini (又 terminuses)	

#### Greek.

axis, axes	basis, bases
crisis, crises	dogma, dogmata (又 dogmas)
phenomenon, phenomena	

#### French.

beau, beaux (又 beaus)	monsieur, messieurs
madame, mesdames	(madam の複数は madams)

#### Italian.

bandit, banditti (又 bandits)	dilettante, delettanti
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[注意] 日本語の英語化したるものも多くは此くの如し。A jinrikisha, two jinrikisha の如し。

### § IV. GENDER

29. 兩性ニ通ズル NOUNS.—或 Nouns ハ一體ニシテ Masculine, Feminine ノ兩 Gender ニ通ズ。例ヘバ *horse, dog, fox* ハ本來 Masculine ナレドモ Feminine ニモ通ジ、*duck, goose, bee* ノ如キハ本來 Feminine ナレドモ Masculine ニ通ズルガ如シ。

30. 擬人ト GENDER.—性ノ區別ナキ物モ之ヲ擬人 (personify) スル時ハ Masculine 又ハ Feminine トナル。

復習問題—下の諸詞に就き、反對の Gender の詞を挙げよ。

*Boy, son, father, deer, lion, actor, niece, count, Paul, beau, widower, bridegroom, husband, king, author, master, lady, man-servant, he-goat, bull, emperor, bachelor, duke.*

## Masculine となるもの

(The) *Sun, Time, Day, Summer, Autumn, Death, (the) Grave, (the) Thunder, (the) Ocean*, 山岳の名。 *Love, Fear, Anger, Despair* の如き熾烈なる感情の名、其他力或は猛烈の性質を具ふる *War, Battle, Murder* の如き物の名。

## Feminine となるもの

(The) *Moon, (the) Earth, Spring, Night, (the) Soul, (the) Church, (the) Arts, Science; Japan, Paris* の如き邦國、都市の名。 *Nature, Liberty, Charity, Peace, Religion, Victory*; 溫和なる感情の名、例へば *Hope, Mercy, Pity* 等。

## § V. CASE

31. NOUNS, PRONOUNS ノ NOMINATIVE CASE.—Nouns 及 Pronouns ハ Subject タル時ノ外、下述ノ場合ニ Nominative Case ナリ。

(1) Subjective Complement タル時。

He was **King** of England.

He was elected **President**.

It was **he**.

(2) Nominative Case ノ Noun 又ハ Pronoun ニ 對シテ Appositive タル時。

問題—(1) 右の Nouns の Possessive を示せ。 *Socrates, lioness, ladies, gentlemen, mice*. (2) *A horse's flesh, horse-flesh; a dog-house, that dog's collar, a dog tail*. この中に誤あらば之を指摘説明せよ。

*General Stoessel*, the **defender** of Port Arthur is said to be seriously ill.

I am one *Dudd'estone*, a **bodice-maker**.

*We Japanese* have no prejudice against you.

(3) 喚呼 (Nominative of Address) ニ用ヒタル時。

**Friends, Romans, Countrymen**, lead me your ears.

That's quite true, **man**.

32. NOUNS, PRONOUNS ノ OBJECTIVE CASE.—Nouns 及 Pronouns ハ Object タル時ノ外、下述ノ場合ニ Objective Case ナリ。

(1) Objective Complement タル時。

They elected him **President**.

I thought it **him**.

(2) Objective Case タル他ノ Noun 又ハ Pronoun ニ 對シ Appositive タル時。

You mean *General Stoessel*, the **defender** of Port Arthur.

You have a prejudice against *us Japanese*.

(3) Objective Adverbial タル時。

We stayed with him two days.

The boat sailed twenty miles an hour.

33. NOUNS ノ POSSESSIVE CASE.—Possessive Case ハ人、神、佛、鬼、動物ノ名ニ限り使用スルヲ概則トスレドモ、下述ノ如キ例外ノ場合ニモ之ヲ用フルコトヲ得。

1. 文を詩的ならしむる時。例—*The sun's rays, the mountain's brow, Anger's glare, Duty's call, England's greatness.*
2. 時、距離、重量、價格を表はす時。例—*An hour's time, three days' grace, three months' sight, at a moment's notice, ten years' imprisonment, a few minutes' walk (drive 又 ride), a hair's breadth, a stone's throw, a hundred tons' weight of coal, a yen's worth of biscuit.*
3. 航海用具の名を他の名に附加する時。例—*The ship's company, three oars' length, a cable's length, the boat's crew*
4. 或 Idiomatic Phrases の中に。例—*To be at swords' points, to have at one's fingers' ends, to one's heart's content, out of harm's way, at one's wit's end, a hand's breadth, a cat's paw, a snail's pace, a bird's-eye view.*

*Sake* には如何なる Nouns も之を Possessive にして添加することを得。 *For the country's sake, for God's sake, for mercy's sake* の如し。

34. PRINCIPAL TERM ノ省略.—Possessive ノ Noun ヲ添附スベキ Noun 即 Principal Term ハ、之ヲ省略スルモ誤解ヲ招ク恐ナキ時、殊ニ *house, residence, shop, store, palace, cathedral* ヲ Principal Term トシタル場合ニ、之ヲ省クコトヲ得。

I saw it at Count Itō's (又 at Kinkōdō's).  
St. Stephen's (Palace). St. Paul's (Cathedral).  
I prefer Thackeray's works to Dickens's.

#### 附 説

1. Compound Noun に 's を附加するには、其の最後の語の末尾に於てすべし。 *The Emperor of Germany's Palace, King George's Coronation* の如し。
2. *Dickens and Collins's novels* は此二小説家の合著をいひ、*Dickens's and Collins's novels* は *Dickens* の著と *Collins* の著をいふ。
3. *A palace of King George's* は該王が一或は以上の宮殿を有し給ふことを表示し、*King George's palace* は概して唯一の宮殿を有し給ふことを表示す。
4. *That (又 this) palace of King George's* は *that palace* と *King George's palace* を合せたるものなり、隨て必ずしも該王が一以上の宮殿を有し給ふ義とはならず。
5. *A portrait of King George* は通常該王の姿を寫せる繪畫又は寫眞と解すべし、*a portrait of King George's* は王所有の肖像畫と解すべし、故に其の何人の姿を寫したるものなるやは定まらず。

## § VI. NOUNS ノ用途

35. NOUNS ノ用途.—Nouns ハ下述ノ用ヲ爲ス。

(1) Subject として。

When the **general** was killed, the whole **army** gave way.

The **general** being killed, the whole **army** gave way.

(2) Object として。

He slew the **general** at a single **blow**.

We will repair the **boat** in a **day**.

(3) Complement として。

He is a **fool**. I thought him a **fool**.

His wife turned **informer**.

(4) Adjective の如く他の Noun に冠附す。

A **noun** phrase. An **eight-day** clock.

**Roosevelt** voters. **Florida** oranges.

(5) Possessive として他の Noun に附す。

**King George's** palace. A palace of **King George's**.

(6) Appositive として他の Noun の前若くは後に添附す。

問題—Three <sup>days'</sup> day's sailing, three pence's worth of bread は正しきや如何。正しとすれば *eight-day clock, a penny loaf* は誤れるか。

**King** George. George IV., **King** of England.

(7) Nominative of Address として。

Halloo, **boys!** what are you about?

That's true, **Mr. White**.

(8) Objective Adverbial として。

Wait a **minute**. They went that **way**.

## EXERCISE II

## A

I. 一下の文に就き Nouns を指示し、且 Adjective として用ひられたるもの外各其の種類 Person, Number, Gender, Case 及用を言へ。

- (1) Few students speak French better than **she**.  
 (2) It was exactly the way in which the ancient Romans treated their neighbours. (3) The 3rd Regiment will leave the capital on Monday. (4) He was for a time at his wit's end. (5) The walking-stick is a bit crooked near the lower end. (6) Does your niece visit her native place every summer?  
 (7) Those Russians left the town ~~after~~ after a few **days'** stay. (8) The new cruiser is to be equipped with



eight twelve-inch guns. (9) Mary and her maid-servants came home in the afternoon. (10) I have no copper, but a few ten-sen pieces. (11) I will introduce you to Mr. Johnson, perhaps the only authority on that subject. (12) Come, Tom, let us have one more game.

II. 一下の邦文を英文に翻譯すべし。

*How many light times there are the terminus*  
 (1) 當時終點は新橋と横濱であつた。(2) 吾々のクラスの者が三人六百ヤード競走に (in) 加はり (take part) ます。(3) 將軍の (his) 參謀は三人の器量人であつた (consisted of). (4) そんな法律がなかつたら (if there had been no—) 幾らも (many) 山田長政の様な人が出たらう (would have been produced). (5) 此類の魚は群を爲して (in schools; in shoals) 旅をする。(6) 抽出の中の書類に觸るな。(7) 眼鏡を買ひに玉山商店へ行かうと思ひます。(8) 牛が百頭ばかり (about) 馬 (mounted) 賊に捕獲され (captured) た。(9) 同じ女作家が近頃 (lately) 三幕もの(劇)を書いた。(10) 此本には正誤表が二つと索引が二つある(持つ)。(11) 二時の後吾々は危険の及ばざる處へ來た (found ourselves). (12) 後生がから鹿に石を投げて呉れるな。(13) 通知あり次第同氏へ (him) 茨城炭(石炭)二百噸御送被下度候。

## CHAPTER III PRONOUNS

### § I. PRONOUNS ノ種類及變化

36. PRONOUNS ノ種類・變化.—Pronouns ノ種類及變化下表ノ如シ。

種類	變化	Person.	Number.	Gender.	Case.
Personal.		1st., 2nd., 3rd.	Singular, Plural.	Masculine, Feminine, Neuter, Common.	Nominative, Possessive, Objective.
Relative.		”	”	”	”
Interrogative.		3rd.	”	Neuter, Common.	”
Demonstrative.		”	”	”	Nominative, Objective.
Indefinite.		”	”	”	Nominative, Possessive, Objective.

### § II. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

37. REFLEXIVE VERBS.—Subject タル物ガ自己ニ對シテ加フル動作ヲ表ス Verb ヲ Reflexive Verb 稱シ、此 Verb ノ Object ニ用フル Pronoun ヲ Reflexive Pronoun ト稱ス。

He killed himself.  
Know yourselves.

其の變化下の如し。

Person.	Nom. and Obj.		Poss.	
	Singu'ar.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
1.	myself	ourselves	my own	our own
2.	yourself	yourselves	your own	your own
3.	Masc. himself	themselves	h's own	their own
	Fem. herself		her own	
	Neut. itself		its own	

但し Solemn English に在りては下の如き Second Person の Pronouns を用ふ。

Case.	普通體		Reflexive.	
	Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	thou	ye, you	thyself	yourselves
poss.	{ thy } { thine }	{ your } { yours }	{ th' y own } { thine own }	your own
Obj.	thee	{ ye } { you }	thyself	yourselves

但し solemn English は現今詩歌及宗教上の儀式の外に使用せず。

38. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS ノ用途—  
Reflexive ハ強意 (Emphasis) ノ爲ニ用フルコト  
アリ。下掲二種ノ文例ヲ比較セヨ。

Reflexive object として.

強意の目的に.

We are ashamed of ourselves.  
You must know yourself.  
He betrayed himself in doing it

We ourselves felt ashamed.\*  
Do you know it yourself\*?  
He himself\* betrayed it.

Reflexive Pronouns を含む Phrases.—その重なる  
もの下の如し。

She stayed at home by herself (獨り).

We must do it for ourselves (獨力で).

For myself (僕に至ては), I did not speak a  
word. (此句は「自分」)

The mare came back of herself (自己の意思で).

The work is in itself of great merit.

I should like to have a room all to myself (獨  
占的に).

My mind would work in spite of myself (吾  
にも非ず).

Between ourselves (内々のお話ですが), he  
seems to have failed again.

39. PRONOUNS ノ序次.—Pronouns ラニ語  
或ハ以上同文ノ Subject トシテ使用スル時ハ、  
Second Person ノモノヲ先トシ、Third Person ノ  
モノヲ次トシ、First Person ノモノヲ最後ニ配

\* かくの如く Reflexive Pronouns を強意の爲に使用したる場合には、  
其の代表する Nouns 又は Pronouns に対して Emphatic Appositive  
なりと稱す。

同格

置スベシ。但シ *as well as* ヲ聯結ニ用フル時ハ例外トス。

You, Sato and I <sup>are</sup> great friends.

They or we must help him.

かゝる場合に、(一) *and* を以て該 Pronouns を聯結する時は、之に對用する Verb は Plural たるべく、(二) *or, either—or, neither—nor* を以てする時は、Verb の Person 及 Number、最後の Pronoun と同一たるべく、(三) *as well as* を以てする時は、Verb の Person 及 Number は、該 Conjunction の前の Pronoun と同一たるべし。

He and I <sup>are</sup> great friends.

He or I <sup>am</sup> to blame.

Neither you nor they <sup>are</sup> to blame.

I <sup>as well as he</sup> <sup>am</sup> } answerable for it.  
You <sup>as well as he</sup> <sup>are</sup> }

40. 敬稱代名詞.—*Your, his* 又 *her Majesty; their Majesties* 等ノ如ク、*Highness* (殿下), *Highnesses, Grace* (閣下), *Graces, Excellency* (閣下), *Excellencies, Lordship* (閣下、御前), *Lordsips, Ladyship* (奥様), *Ladyships, Reverence* (臺下、上人、和尚様); *Reverences* 等ヲ敬稱ノ代名詞ニ使用スル時ハ、Nominative of Ad-

dress ニ用フル場合ノ外、悉ク Third Person タリ。

*His Majesty* the King was greatly pleased with your present.

They say *your Grace* is ill.

Is *his Excellency* still staying at his villa?

Yes, *your Reverence*, it is all true. <sup>me = a + noun.</sup>  
<sup>that = the + noun.</sup>

41. "It."—*It* ハ通常 *the+Noun* ノ代名詞ニシテ、*a+Noun* ノ代名詞ニアラズ。乙ノ場合ニハ Indefinite Pronoun ナル *one* ヲ用フベシ。

Father bought me a larger umbrella last month, but I have lost it (*i. e., the umbrella*).

"Have you an umbrella?" "Yes, I have one" (*i. e., an umbrella*).

*It* ハ時・天候・氣象・距離・健康ヲ暗示スルニ用ヒ、又或慣用句ニ於テハ明ニ前後ノ文意ニヨリテ察知シ得ル如キ意義ニ使用セラル。

It is ten. It wants a quarter to ten.

It is fine weather.

It is growing light.

Is it very far from here to the park?

It is very well with them.

There is no help for it.

feared it  
gave it  
scampered

**It** is often the case with her.

I fear **it** will go hard with him.

They had a good (又 bad, nice, fine, hard) time of **it**.

He had a comfortable life of **it**. **It** is all up (又 over) with them. **It** was not so with the noble youth. If **it** were not for his great wealth, he would fail. **It** will fare well (又 ill) with these people. We will fight **it** out. **It** soon began to {clear up} as {luck} {rain} {ill luck} would have it. He lords **it** over his classmates. の *it* 又同類に屬す。

**It** ハ強意ノ爲ニ Relative Pronoun ノ Antecedent トシテ指示的ニ使用セラル、コトアリ。

**It** was he that did it, not Tom.

**It** is a pen that I want, not a pencil.

**It** was reluctantly (又 with reluctance) that I obeyed his order.

I think it him that invented that report.

かゝる場合に Verb, *it* の Complement には、Noun, Pronoun のみならず、亦 Adverb, Adverbial Phrase を使用することを得。上例に就きて見るべし。

42. PRONOUNS ト GENDER.—*Child, baby, infant,* 及幼稚ナル動物ノ名稱ハ通常 Neuter Gender ニ屬シ、隨テ *it* ヲ以テ之ヲ代稱ス。

The child knows **its** mother by her voice.

The kitten had **its** legs badly hurt.

一種類ニ屬スル動物ヲ總括シテ動物學的ニ見ル時ハ、其ノ雌雄ノ別ヲ顧ザル限ハ、*it* ヲ以テ之ヲ代稱ス。

The common skunk is about the size of the domestic cat, for which **it** is sometimes mistaken at first sight.

特殊ノ動物ノ記事ニハ、雄ニ *he* ヲ用ヒ雌ニ *she* ヲ用フ。

I found myself face to face with a {tiger} {tigress}.

How big {he} {she} looked!

又動物の名に就きては雌雄の中孰れかを度外視することあり。例へば *cat, pussy* の如きは、猫の性質柔和に見ゆる故を以て、特に其の雌たり雄たることを明かにする必要な限は、*she* を以て之を代稱し、之に反して *lion, dog* の如きは、獅犬の性男性的なる故を以て、*he* を以て之を代稱するが如し。

The cat has very wonderful pupils, which enable **her** to see even in the darkest night.

The lion is so much feared by some other animals that **his** distant roars make them scamper away.

## 附 説

“Men of your age.”—此句は *men of the same age as yours* の義なり。而して後者の如き造句は迂拙の嫌ありと知るべし。下の諸句皆之と構造を齊らす。

They are of your age.

He lives in your city.

A man of Mr. Jone's (又 his) calibre.

④ “A friend of mine.”—*My friend* は Appositive に用ひざる限は、*my only friend* 又は *the friend of mine* の義に當る。故にかゝる意義に用ひざる場合には *a friend of mine* 又は *a friend* と言ふべし。

This is a friend of mine.

I went to the quay to see off a friend.

I saw my friend Sir Roger this morning.

A relation of mine と my relation の相違また此の如し。

“He caught me by the collar.”—此構造に代ふるに *He caught my collar*. を以てするは誤れり。下掲の文は皆之と同一の結構に屬し、文法上正しきものなり。

He struck me on the cheek.

It cut me to the quick.

He looked (又 stared) me in the face.

Let us take the bull by the horn.

## § III. RELATIVE PRONOUNS

43. ANTECEDENT ノ PERSON 及 NUMBER.—Relative Pronoun ト Antecedent ノ Person 及 Number ヲ同ウスルガ常ナレドモ、獨リ第四十節ニ示シタル構造ニアリテハ、前ノ Clause ノ Complement ニ同ジ。

He has an *uncle*, **who** is willing to help him.

It is *I* that differ with him.

44. “THAT,” “WHO,” “WHICH.”—That ハ制限ノ意ニノミ用ヒ、*who*, *which* ハ制限ノ意ニモハタ附加説明ノ接続語ニモ用フ。

## 制限の意

I entered into conversation with the gentleman **that** (又 **who**) was seated by me.

This is the address **that** (又 **which**) he gave me.

## 附加説明の意

I entered into conversation with a gentleman, **who** (=and he) told me that he was going abroad.

He gave me his address, **which** (=and it) I found was my former one.

故に **that** は常に Superlative Degree の Adjective, 序数語、Demonstrative Adjective 及 Interrogative Pronoun の後に用ひらる。

This is the *best* book of the kind **that** has ever appeared in Japanese.

This is the *first* aeroplane **that** I have ever seen.

The *same* book **that** I lost.

*Who* **that** has Japanese spirit shall think so?

Those と **that** の後には *who*, *which* を用ふ。

Heaven help *those* **who** help themselves.

Do you mean *that* book **which** has been published this week?

制限の意に用ふる時は、*that* の Preposition は Predicate の下に配置し、*which* の Preposition は Predicate の下若くは *which* の前に置くべし。

The world *in which* we live.

The world { *that* we live *in*.  
          *which* we live *in*.

*Which* は Clause を代表するに用ふることを得。

*He put the messenger to the sword, which in effect was a declaration of war.*

*He declined the offer, which is no doubt a proof of his uprightness.*

45. RELATIVES ノ省略.—*That, whom* 及 *which* ハ Objective Case トシ、制限ノ義ニ用フル時ニ限り、之ヲ省略スルコトヲ得。

The world (*that*) we live in.

The man (*whom*) you mentioned just now.

46. "WHAT."—*What* ハ Demonstrative Pronoun *that* 又ハ *those* ト Relative Pronoun *which* ラ合セタル意義ニ用フ。

What you say is all true.

Soon he became a father, and what was still better, the child was a boy.

*But* は前の Clause の否定なる場合に限り、*who + not, which + not* の義に用ふ。

There is no good family *but* has a piano.

I think there is *scarcely* a fiction *but* she has ever read.

*As* は往々 Relative Pronoun として使用せらる。

The colour is not such *as* you mentioned.

This is not the same muslin *as* yours.

*Nobushi, as (i. e., by which name they were called) (所謂野武士どもが), attacked him as he rode.*

47. COMPOUND RELATIVE PRONOUNS.—*Whoever, whosever, whomever, whatever, whichever* ハ (一) Subject, Object トシテ、(二) Concessive Clause ヲ挿加スルニ用フ。

Subj. 及 Obj. として。

Concessive Clause に。

*Whoever* applies first shall have this.

This shall be given him, *whoever* may apply for it.

You may take home *whichever* you chose.

*Whichever* you may choose, I fear, it will not please you long.

#### § IV. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

48. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS ノ接續用.—Interrogative Pronouns ハ疑問ノ Sentence

ニ用ヒ得ベキノミナラズ、亦疑問ノ Clause 及 Infinitive ニ用ヒ得ベシ。而シテ此場合ニ於テ Clause 中ノ Verb ハ通常ノ形體・位置ヲ取ルモノトス。

I did not know what <sup>should do</sup> { I was to do.  
to do.

Try them and see which suits you best.

Nobody knew { who\* and what\* he was.  
whose it was.

49. "WHAT?" 及 "WHICH?" ノ形容用。此二語ハ Adjective ノ如ク Noun ニ添用スルコトヲ得。

What course will you take?

I don't know which course you will take.

50. 感嘆ノ "WHAT!"—What ハ又感嘆ノ Pronoun 及 Adjective ニ使用スルコトヲ得。

What! he failed again!

What a pity (it is) that he should have failed again!

51. CONCESSIVE CLAUSES ノ "WHAT?"  
—What, who 及 no matter+what (又ハ who,

\* Who? は此類ノ Sentence 又は Clause に用ふる時は、其ノ名を問ふ義となり、What? を用ふる時は其ノ身分職業を問ふ義となる。

Who is he? (何といふ人ですか)

What is he? (何ものですか)

which) ハ Concessive Clauses ヲ使用ス。

Stop the travellers, no matter who (=whoever) they may be.

He is not <sup>such a man to</sup> the man to lose heart, no matter what (=whatever) may happen.

Come what may (=whatever may come 又 happen), I have been blest (up to this time). —Byron.

### 附 説

"What about?" "what of?"—此二句は how about? の如く「如何ですか」の義に用ふ。

What about the war?

What of the blossoms at Mukojima?

"What if?" "What though?"—What if? は what would be the result if? の略體にして、what though? は what matters though? の略體なり。

What if he should not agree?

What though I fail once more?

"What?" を分量又は數を問ふに用ふるには Common Nouns に添用すべし。Material Nouns には how much? を用ふべし。

What is the price of milk?

How much (money) do you want for this milk?

What is his monthly income?

How much have you earned?

## § V. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

52. "THIS" ト "THAT."—*This* ト *that* ヲ對用スル時ハ、*this* ハ *the latter* ト、*that* ハ *the former* ト同義ナリ。

The "Kawachi" and the "Kurama" arrived to-day. **This** is a cruiser, and **that** a battleship. *Like this, like that* は *so* と同義ナリ。

Don't scribble like **this** (又 **that**).

53. "THIS" ノニ異義.—*This* ハ既述ノ事ヲモ又下述ノ事ヲモ代稱ス。

**This** (既説ノ事は) I know only from hearsay. For my part, **this** (下に述べんとする所) is what I understand duelling..... —Max O'Rell

54. PHRASE, CLAUSE ヲ指ス "THIS" ト "THAT."—此ニ語トモニ前出ノ Phrase 及 Clause ノ代名詞タルコトヲ得。

Post these letters, and **that** in a minute.

"Father wants you to go at once. Will you?"

"**That** I will."

By this time I have requested, entreated, threatened, quarreled, and all **this** to save you from ruin.

55. 制限ノ PHRASE ト "THAT."—*That* 及 Plural ナル *those* ハ、後ニ制限ノ義ノ Phrase ノ隨フモノアル時ハ、前出ノ Noun ヲ代表ス。

My salary was no bigger than **that** of the worst paid bank clerk.

The eyes of this animal are far smaller than **those** of man.

56. "SUCH", "SO."—此ニ語ハ Demonstrative Pronouns トシテ用ヒラル、コトアリ。

**Such** was the man the King had chose for his admonitor.

I am a student, and expect to be treated as **such**.

Didn't I tell you **so** (=that)?

A pint or **so** (=thereabouts).

57. "SAME."—*Same* モ *the same* モ書翰及商業・法律書類ニ於テハ *it* 又ハ *they* ト同義ナリ。

Please acknowledge the receipt of **same** (又 **the same**=it).

Any latent defects in the machinery (of the ship) shall not be considered unseaworthiness provided **the same** (=they) do not result from want of due diligence of the owner.



§ VI. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS\*

58. QUANTITATIVE 卜 INDEFINITE PRONOUN.— 数及量ノ Adjectives ヲ物ノ名ニ代用シ併セテ其ノ數量ヲ表セシムル時ハ、Indefinite Pronouns ニ變ズ

*Indefinite Pronouns.*

Many read, but few do with profit.

There are many who believe in fate.

Enough has been said about oxygen.

So much for oxygen. (酸素の話これにて終り)

More will be said in the following chapter.

*Adjectives.*

Few people read in the true sense, though many (people) run their eyes over their books.

He has enough money to buy a house.

We don't want so much oxygen.

I have only two sheets, and want more (sheets).

59. "ONE."—One ハ人ノ代名詞トシテハ一般ニ人ノ義ニ使用シ、又廣義ノ代名詞トシテハ前述ノ物ノ種類ニ屬スル不定ノ一ノ個ヲ指ス。而シテ後者ノ場合ニテハ、之ニ形容辭ヲ添附スルヲ得ルコト Nouns ニ同ジ。

\* Indefinite Pronoun は人或は物を不定的に代表す。One (人), many (多數人), much (數多の事), more (これ以外の事), none, everybody, somebody, anybody, nobody, everything, something, anything, nothing, aught, naught 等皆是れなり。

One should, or rather cannot but love one's own country.

One begins to appreciate parental love and care when one is a father or mother.

One should know oneself first.

"Have you a friend here?" "Yes, I have one."

As for the hat, I won't take it, for I have a new one.

60. "NONE."—None ハ not+any 又 not+any one ト同義ナリ。No one モ不定ニ人ヲ代表スレドモ、其ノ不定タルヤ有限的ニシテ、none ノソレノ如ク絶對的ナラス。

"Have you any change?" "No, I have none."

None of his relations help him.

None (i. e., nobody) cares about him.

No one (who knows him) cares about him.

None を the+Comparative の前に配置する時は一種の Adverb となり、其の義 by none 又 not at all に同じ。

His income would be none the worse for such loss.

A fool is none the less of a fool if he is the son of a peer.

61. "ONE" ト "-BODY."—Some one ト some-

*body, any one* ト *anybody, no one* ト *nobody* ハ  
不定ノ程度ニ於テ *no one* ト *none* ニ等シキ相  
違アリ。

Some one is at the door.

Somebody may notice it.

I think any one (of you) knows that.

Anybody can tell you that.

No one is coming to-day.

Nobody knows him.

## § VII. PRONOUNS ノ用途

62. PRONOUNS ノ用途.—Pronouns ハ下述ノ  
用ヲ爲ス。

### 1. Subject トシテ。

He alone stayed at home. All went fern-hunt-  
ing, she alone staying at home.

### 2. Object トシテ。

I saw him yesterday. The English gentleman  
with whom you are acquainted.

### 3. Complement トシテ。

They think it me that did it. It was not I that  
did it.

### 4. Possessive Modifier トシテ。

Whose house is it? It is not his house.

### 5. Appositive トシテ。

We are of the same age, he and I. I did it  
myself.

### 6. Adjectival Modifier トシテ。

Which plan do you think he will adopt?

What course will you take?

### 7. 接續ノ目的ヲ以テ。

You may take whichever you like.

I did not know what I should do.

## EXERCISE III

### A

I. 下文の — ある處に適當の Pronouns を入れ、且  
其種類、Person, Number, Gender, Case 及用を述べよ。

- (1) ~~My~~ say <sup>Her</sup> Excellency is going over to Amer-  
ica. (2) ~~Who~~ that has common sense will think so.  
(3) ~~As~~ well as ~~is~~ is to join in the excursion.  
(4) He went to see ~~my~~ friend Dr. Jones, ~~he~~ lives  
in the town of Albany. (5) Who ~~has~~ has studied phy-  
sics shall give ~~me~~ credence? (6) It is ~~my~~ clogs ~~that~~

I am looking for. (7) Bring <sup>me what</sup> — you think the best. (8) We were of a mind, ~~you~~ and ~~I~~. (9) Neither ~~I~~ nor ~~he~~ is to blame. (10) Yes, I know him. ~~He~~ is a good fellow for anything ~~you~~ know. (11) Is she going all by ~~—~~? (12) The baby seems to recognize ~~the~~ mother by ~~her~~ voice. (13) The hat you sent me just now is a little too large for ~~me~~, and ~~I~~ should be very much obliged if ~~you~~ would kindly show me some smaller ~~one~~. (14) Heaven helps ~~men~~ who help ~~themselves~~. (15) One must make ~~one's~~ way in the world. (16) The man ~~who~~ bought the diamond gave ~~it~~ in custody to a lawyer — integrity was much doubted. (17) No matter <sup>whatever</sup> ~~—~~ may happen, we must pursue the course ~~—~~ have ~~chosen~~.

## II. 一下の邦文を英文に翻譯すべし。

(1) 運悪く友人が不在でした。(2) 叔父は私の頭を掻い撫でた (patted). (3) 燕は檐の下に (under) その巢を營む。(4) 私は伯爵閣下をよく知って居ます、あれは私の少年の頃 (my boyhood) からの友人です (Present Perfect Tense) に譯すべし。(5) どんな事が起らうとも吾々は吾々の主義を固守し (adhere to) ます (will). (6) 一二三四五六君は君位の年齢の時に亡くなった、たしか (if I remember correctly) 今から十年前であった。(7) 君か佐藤か、其責に任ずる (be held responsible) 事になる

のだ。(8) そんな風に其を振る (twist) な。(9) 彼等は自分で悪いと知って居る事をしたのだ。(10) 彼等は難義に及びかゝって居る (is going) が、併し今は仕方がない。(11) 小生共の欲する所は金銭に非ずして信用 (credit) に候。信用は金銭よりも遙に貴重なりと存候。(12) 私が彼に一つ買ってやったら、それを翌日友達に與へた。(13) 彼の様な身分 (rank) の人の常として貧者に同情がない (does not feel for). (14) 彼はごちらの方向 (course) を取らうかと迷って居た。(15) あの人は何うしたのだ。あれは何といふ人だ、而して何ものだ。

## CHAPTER IV

### ADJECTIVES

#### § I. ADJECTIVES ノ種類用法變化

63. ADJECTIVES ノ種類及變化.—Adjectives ノ種類及變化下ノ如シ。

種類 變化	定性 Qualita- tive.	量 Quantita- tive.	指示 Demon- strative.	分配 Distri- butive.	Relative.
Degree	Pos itive, Comparative, Superlative.	Positive, Comparative, Superlative.	比較 即此		

64. ADJECTIVES ノ用法.—Adjective ヲ Noun ニ接置スル時ハ、之ヲ attributively ニ用フト稱シ、Verb ノ Complement ニ使用スル時ハ、predicatively ニ用フト稱ス。

*Attributive use.*

This is a true story.  
He was an able diplomat.  
The old man is coming.

*Predicative use.*

The report must be true.  
He was not able to do it.  
He is growing old.

復習問題—下の Adjectives の Comparative 及 Superlative を示せ。 High, fast, beautiful, early, clever, piteous, pretty, brisk, speedy, sublime, important, light, polite.

High

但し Qualitative 以外の Adjectives は多く predicatively に用ふるを得ず。 We are a few. The prisoners became many. 等は文法上容すべからざる構造なり。

Adjective は下に挙ぐる如き場合に、數量若くは性質と具象體又は指示の意と具象體を併せ表はす。之を pronominally に用ふと稱す。

✓ Three } of them were missing.  
Many }

You may take either of the two books.

Which is the swiftest of the three aeroplanes?

The one to the right is the swiftest. の swiftest の如きは Pronominal use の Adjective に非ずして、純然たる Adjective なり。何となれば此語は省略の規則によりて省かれたる one を形容するを以てなり。

65. IRREGULAR COMPARISON.—或 Adjectives 及 Adverbs ノ Comparative 及 Superlative ヲ作ルニハ、語尾ニ -er, -est ヲ附加セズ、他ノ方法ヲ以テス。此變化法ヲ Irregular Comparison (變則比較) トイフ。

*Positive.*

*Comparative.*

*Superlative.*

bad, ill (Adj. and Adv.)	worse	worst
far (Adj. and Adv.)	farther	farthest
forth (Adv.)	further	furthest
good, well	better	best
fore	former	foremost, first (Adj. and Adv.)
hind	hinder	hindermost, hindmost.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
in (Adv.)	inner	inmost, innermost
late (Adj. and Adv.)	later, latter	latest, last
little (Adj. and Adv.)	less	least
much (Adj. and Adv.)	more	most
many		
near (Adj. and Adv.)	nearer	nearest, next
old	older, elder	oldest, eldest
out (Adv.)	outer, utter	outmost, outermost, utmost.
up (Adv.)	upper	uppermost.

1. "Farther" と "further."—兩語ともに *more distant* 又 *more advanced* の義なり。Further は又 *more, additional* の義に用ふ。We can go no farther. The further side of the room. Further explanation の如し。

2. "Inmost" と "innermost."—Inmost は無形物に用ひ、innermost は有形物に用ふ。His inmost heart; the innermost room の如し。

3. "Later" と "latter."—Later は *earlier* に反対し、latter は *former* に反対す。In the later days of Rome; later than usual; to prefer the latter to the former の如し。

4. "Latest" と "last"—Latest は「最近の」の義に、last は「最後の」及「昨」の義に用ふ。The latest news; his last letter; last Saturday の如し。

問題—(1) Nearest は next の差別如何、(2) Older と elder を含む二の Sentences を作れ。(3) Oldest と eldest を含む二の Sentences を作れ。

5. "Outer" と "utter."—Outer は *inner* に反対し、utter は「全くの」「絶対の」の義なり。The outer skin (又 garment); utter failure (又 defeat) の如し。但し utter は不幸不吉の事に用ふ。

6. "Outmost," "outermost," "utmost."—此の中 utmost は「極度の」の義にして、前二語は字義その儘なり。The outmost (又 outermost) part; utmost speed の如し。

66. "NO" + COMPARATIVE.—コハ其ノ數量・程度ノ同ジキコトヲ示ス。

They cared no more for it than worn-out sandals.

It was no less a person than Prince Leopold (i. e., Prince Leopold himself).

If we fail, it can be no worse for it.

—D. Webster.

67. ABSOLUTE COMPARATIVE.—一物ヲニ部分ニ分チテ之ヲ比較スルヲ Absolute Comparative トイフ。之ニハ the ヲ附スルヲ要ス。

The earlier part of his life.

The more fertile part of the island.

The latter half of that fiscal year.

68. ABSOLUTE SUPERLATIVE.—Most =

*the* を附せずして Adjective に用ひ、*very* の意を表はすは Absolute Superlative トイフ。

She is a **most swift** mare. (She is the **swiftest** mare. と比較せよ)。

They were **most strong** wrestlers. (The **strongest** wrestlers of the day と比較せよ)。

## § II. QUALITATIVE ADJECTIVES

69. QUALITATIVE ADJECTIVES ノニ種—此 Adjectives ニニ種アリ。一ハ普遍的・絶對的ノ意義ノモノニシテ、他ハ個人的・關係的ノ意義ノモノナリ。甲ハ主物的ナルヲ以テ、人以外ノ物ノ名ヲソノ Subject トシ、乙ハ主人的ナルヲ以テ人ノ名ヲ其ノ Subject トス。

It is impossible to foresee the consequences.      We are unable to foresee the consequences.

It is very wearisome to translate them.      I am weary of translating them.

It is fearful to see.      Are you afraid of it?  
He was fearful of loss, and would not join in the enterprise.

但し或場合には、主物的の記述に Preposition と人の代名詞を加へて、之を主人的のものと同義に改作することを得。

It is impossible for them (=they are unable) to come to his help for the present.

It is very kind of you (=you are very kind) to lend him help.

It is wicked of him (=he is wicked) to make fun of the blind men.

It would be rash in you (=you would be rash) to confront him.

70. PROPER ADJECTIVES.—Proper Noun ヨリ轉化シタル Adjective ヲ Proper Adjective トイフ。此類ノ語ハ頭字ヲ Capital ニスルヲ法トス。其ノ語尾ニハ *-an*, *-ic*, *-ish*, *-ese* ヲ有スルモノ多シ。

European, Russian, Parisian, Aristotelian, Slavonic, Teutonic, Napoleonic, British, Spanish, Chinese, Siamese, French, Scotch, Greek.

Proper Adjectives は多く其の國民及國民の個人の普通名稱と同形なれども、又然らざるものあり。

Proper Adj.	國民の名	國民個人の名
English	the English	Englishman, Englishmen Englishwoman, Englishwomen
Japanese	the Japanese	Japanese
German	the Germans	German, Germans
Greek	the Greeks	Greek, Greeks

問題—下の Proper Nouns に対する Adjectives を求む。—*India*, *Asia*, *Siberia*, *Holland*, *Socrates*, *Genoa*.

Proper Adjective のなき地名人名は、其の儘之を Noun の形容辭として添附すべし。A New York merchant, Wellington boots, Berlin papers, the Danube basin, München beer 等の如し。

71. 分量程度ノ NOUNS ト ADJECTIVES.—  
Sum, amount, degree, quantity, extent, number 等ノ語ヲ有限ノ分量程度ヲ表ハスニ使用スル時ハ、Common Noun トナルヲ以テ、其ノ多少ヲ表ハスニ Quantitative <sup>Quantity</sup> ヲ以テセズシテ、Qualitative ヲ以テスベシ。Salary, income, item, price, profit, loss, fortune 等亦然リ。

誤

A much sum.  
A great many amount of money.  
To a very much extent.  
A little salary.  
A much price.  
A much profit.

正

A large (big 又 great) sum.  
A great amount of money.  
To a very great extent.  
A small salary.  
A high price.  
A large profit.

### § III. QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES

#### (I) DEFINITE QUANTITATIVES

72. CARDINAL NUMERALS.—Cardinal Numerals (實數語)ハ表題タル固有名稱ニ於テ、Ordinal

Numerals (序數語)ニ代用スルコトヲ得。此場合ニハ該數語ニ the ヲ添附セズシテ、之ヲ其ノ形容スベキ Noun ノ下ニ配置ス。

The Second Book (Book II.)=Book Two.

The Twentieth Lesson (Lesson XX.)=Lesson Twenty.

The Fifth Page (Page 5.)=Page Five.

The Fourth (No. 4)=Number Four.

73. 齡ノ數一人ノ年齢ヲ表ハスニハ種々ノ法アリ。

He is twenty years <sup>old.</sup><sub>of age.</sub>

He began English <sup>when he was twenty.</sup><sub>in his twentieth year.</sub>

74. 數語ノ意義.—Cardinal Numerals ハ前後ノ關係ニヨリ種々ノ意義ヲ表ハス。

He died in 5 (five) B.C. (i. e., in the year five before Christ).

He came up to Tokyo when he was five.

It is five (o'clock).

His address is 5 (five=No. 5), Sancho, Honcho.

75. 分數小數ノ讀方.—分數及小數ヲ讀ムニハ、分母或ハ分母ニ當ル數ヲ複數ノ Ordinal ニ讀ミ、

分子或ハ分子ニ當ル數ヲ Cardinal ニ讀ムベシ。  
但シ  $\frac{1}{2}$  ハ例外トス。

$\frac{1}{2}$  = one (又 a) half.

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

$\frac{6}{7}$  = six sevenths.

$\frac{10}{234}$  = ten two-hundred and thirty-fourths.

.8 = eight tenths.

.08 = eight one-hundredths.

76. CARDINALS ノ PLURAL.—Cardinal ノ語尾ニ *s* アルモノハ、Noun ニシテ Adjective ニアラズ、故ニ其ノ儘他ノ Nouns ノ前ニ添附スルヲ得ズ、之ニ *of* ヲ添フルヲ要ス。

Hundreds of peasants left the country.

Many thousands (又 millions) of miles.

*Dozen, score, pair* ニハ數語ヲ添へ、語尾ニ *s* を附セズシテ、Adjectives トシテ使用スルコトヲ得。Scores ハ又稍大ナル不定數ヲ表ハス。

He is four-score years old.

Since that day have elapsed scores of years.

Ten dozen pencils. (又 ten dozens of pencils.)

Six pair stockings.

*Teens* ハ十三歳ヨリ十九歳マデライヒ、*twen-*

*ties* ハ二十歳ヨリ二十九歳、又ハ其ノ世紀ノ第二十年ヨリ第二十九年ノ間、*thirties* ハ三十歳ヨリ三十九歳、又ハ其ノ世紀ノ第三十年ヨリ第三十九年マデライフ。以上 *forties, fifties* ヨリ *ninties* ニ至ルマデ皆類推スベシ。

He was abroad {when he was in } his teens.  
                          {before he was out of }

His shorter poems were all written in his twenties and thirties (二十代と三十代に)。

Such was the state of things in England in the seventies and the eighties (同世紀の七十年代と八十年代に)。

77. "ALL" ト "BOTH."—*All* ハ三者若クハ三以上ノモノニ用ヒ、*both* ハ二者ニ限ル。

All the officers and men were wounded.

The three men were all hurt.

Both (the) brothers were at home.

They were both at home.

*All, both* は共に之を Noun (及其の附屬語) の前に配置することを得、又 Verb の下及 Verbs の間に置くことを得。又上例 *both the brothers* 云々の如き場合には、*the* を省くも意義に變化を生せず。

*All* は Singular の Noun に用ふることなきに非ず、然かもその Singular Noun の眞意はその物を構成する部分の全數を指し、純然たる単一の義にはあらず。*All the world; in all Tokyo* (東京中に) の如し。純然たる単一の義には *the whole* を用ふべし。*The whole house* の如し。



“Not”+“all”, “not”+“both”, “not”+“every.”— いづれも部分否定を表はす。全否定には *negative+at all, neither, not+any* 等を用ふべし。

全 否 定

I bought none at all.

I have scarcely got any of them.

Neither brother (又 of the brothers) is at home.

All を含む Phrases.—There were three hundred men <sup>{all told}</sup> <sub>{in all}</sub> (i. e., all being counted).

All in all (i. e., on the whole), your plan is the best.

They are of no great value after all (i. e., all the points being considered).

Come to-morrow if you have a mind to see it at all (兎に角).

(2) INDEFINITE QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES

78. 数ノ ADJECTIVES ト NOUNS ノ 關係.— 數ノ Adjectives ハ Common Nouns ニ用ヒ、量ノ Adjectives ハ Material Nouns ニ用フ。Many, few 等ハ數ノ語ニシテ、much, little 等ハ量ノ語、some, any, no ノ如キハ兩種ニ通ズ。

79. “MANY A.”—コハ多數ノ個々ノ集積ヲ表ハス。而シテ其ノ Number ハ常ニ Singular ナリ。

Many a youth fails in life because he does not know the value of time.

Many a gem is looked on as a worthless pebble because it remains unpolished.

80. “SO MANY,” “AS MANY.”—トモニ the same number of ノ義ナリ。

What are all the novels that find multitudes of readers but so many fictitious biographies?

They cared no more about the Norman arrows than as many raindrops.

81. “FEW,” “A FEW,” “LITTLE,” “A LITTLE.”—Few ハ not many ノ義ニシテ、否定ノ意味ノ強キ語ナリ。A few ハ單ダ a small number of トイフニ同ジ。Little ト a little トノ差異マタ之ニ同ジ。

Few persons die simply from hunger.

A few men came to see it.

There is little water left.

Pour in a little water.

82. “ANY,” “SOME.”—ニ語共ニ數ノ Adjectives トシテハ、Plural ノ Common Nouns ニ用ヒ、any ハ「一以上多少ニ拘ラス」ノ義ニシテ、(一) 疑問 (二) 否定 (三) if, whether ノ後ニ使用スルヲ得、some ハ甚ダ多カラザル數ヲ不定

的ニ指シ、(一) 非疑問 (二) 肯定 (三) 肯定ノ答ヲ豫期スル疑問ニ用フ。

Have you **any pencils**? (疑問)  
 Yes, I have **some (pencils)**. (肯定、非疑問)  
 I **don't** think he has **any pencils**. (否定)  
 Let me know if you have **any pencils**. (If の後)  
 Have you **some pencils**? (肯定の答を豫期する疑問)

分量程度ノ Adjectives トシテハ Material Nouns ニ用ヒ、*any* ハ「少シニテモ」ノ義ニシテ、(一) 疑問 (二) 否定 (三) *if, whether* ノ後ニ用ヒ、*some* ハ「甚ダ多カラサル」ノ義ニシテ (一) 非疑問 (二) 肯定 (三) 肯定ノ答ヲ豫期スル問ニ用フ。

Does it contain **any water**? (疑問)  
 Yes, it contains **some (water)**. (肯定、非疑問)  
 No, it does **not** contain **any water**. (否定)  
 If there is **any water** left in the bottle, you will throw it away. (If の後)  
 Will you take **some mineral water**? (肯定の答を豫期する疑問)

*Some* を Abstract Noun に添用する時は「少しの」の義となる。  
 I have **some experience** in that line of business.  
*Any* と *some* は又 Demonstrative Adjectives たることあり。

83. "NO."—*No* ハ *not any* ノ義ニシテ、Plural ノ Nouns ニモ使用スルコトヲ得。

**No boat** was (又 **no boats** were) to be seen.  
**No water** is left in the bottle.

*No* は他の Adjective を否定することあり。 **No small part** of his life; **no ordinary** interest の如し。

84. "SEVERAL."—此語ハ *a few* ト同義ニシテ、然カモ「少シ」トイハンヨリモ寧ロ「若干アリ」トノ印象ヲ與フ。

There are **several** other points to be considered.

Distributive Adjective としては、*several* は *respective* と同義にして Plural の Noun に用ふ。

All the boys were at their **several homes**.

—Dickens.

#### § IV. DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

85. "THIS" ト "THAT."—*This* ハ總テ近キヲ指シ、*that* ハ遠キヲ指ス、故ニ之ヲ時間ノ名ニ用フル時ハ、*this* ハ「現在ノ」「最近ノ」ノ義トナリ、*that* ハ過去ヲ指ス。 *These* ト *those* ノ相違マタ之ニ同シ。

**This week.** To **this day** (*i. e.*, still).

**This** time (day 又 month) (next 又 last) year.

**These** ten years (*i. e.*, the last ten years).

**In** these days (*i. e.*, now-a-days).

One of **these** days (*i. e.*, in near future).

**These** latter days (*i. e.*, recent years).

Up to **that** time (*i. e.*, until then).

**In those** days (*i. e.*, in those by-gone days).

*This* は説話の指す時刻又は時代、即過去の或時を指すことなきにあらず。 *By this time the sky had cleared up.* の如し。

**This** ト **that** ヲ相対的ニ使用スル時ハ **one** ト **another** ノ義トナル。

She has been very active, now laying claim to **this** land, now to **that** (*i. e.*, to one land and then to another).

86. "SAME" ト "VERY."—*Same* ハ *the, that, very* ヲ戴クヲ常トシ、下ニ Clause ヲ用フル時ハ、Conjunction *as* 或ハ Relative Pronoun *that* ヲ随フ。

He and I lodge in **the same** room.

The parcels were forwarded **that** (又 **the very same** day. (その日に早速)

This is **the same** book as yours.

This is **the same** book *that* I lost.

*The same*—*that* は絶対の同一を表はし、*the same as* は性質の同一を表はす。上例に就き考ふべし。

**Very** ハ本来 *Qualitative* ナレドモ、指示ノ効カアル語ナリ。此語マタ常ニ *the* ヲ伴フ。

Soon fire took **the very** house he lay hidden in.

I believe that you are **the very** man I want.

**All the same** は Adjective Phrase に用ひ、又 Adverbial Phrase に用ふ。 *None the less* と同義なり。

Whether he succeed or fail, it is **all the same** to me.

To die a painless death is dying **all the same**.

**One and the same** は「同一の」の義、*much the same* は *nearly the same* の義なり。

The Taiko and Hideyoshi are **one and the same** person.

He lives in a princely style. With his colleagues, it is **much the same**.

87. "SUCH" ト "SUCH AND SUCH."—*Such* ノ前ニハ *no, some, any* ヲ冠置スルコトヲ得、又ハ其ノ後ニ *a, another* ヲ配置スルコトヲ得。

I know **no such** person.

I don't think he has **any such** books (又 **such a** book) as you have mentioned.

**Such another** person shall I never see.

*such* ハ *such and such* ト同ク *some given* ノ義ニ用フ。

Tell him that he must do **such and such** (しかじかの) a thing by **such** a time.

If you repay me not on **such** a day, in **such** a place, **such** sum or sams.—Shakespeare.

**Such like** は *the like* と同義なり。He bought some pens, ink, paper, pencils, and **such like**.

88. "OTHER" ト "ANOTHER."—*Another* ハ *other* ノ Singular ニシテ、他ノ Adjective (*such* ヲ除ク) ニ形容セラレザル時ニ限り使用ス。*Other* ハ Quantitative 及他ノ Demonstrative ノ後ニ従ヒ、Qualitative ノ前ニ立ツ。

I will show you **another** picture-card.

*The other pretty* picture-cards.

*Any other* cards. *Such other* cards.

**Others.**—此語は Demonstrative Pronoun にして *other* の Plural なり。

**One another** と **each other.**—甲は三者若くは三以上の物のに用ひ、乙は二者に用ふ。

They *three* helped **one another**.

They *two* helped **each other**.

**One or another, one or other, some or other.**—皆「何れかの」といふ義に用ふ。*Some or other* は *somehow or other, somewhere or other* など adverbials にも變用せらる。

For about a century she had been fighting **one or another** (又 *other*) of her neighbours.

You shall be taken there **some time or other**. (何時か)

**Somehow or other** (何うしたことであったか) I incurred his anger.

**One—the other.**—*One of them—the remaining one* の義なり。

I have two dogs. **One** is black and white, and **the other** white.

**The one—the other.**—*The former—the latter* と同義にして、又 *one—the other* と同義にも用ふ。

I have a cat and a lap-dog. **The one** (*i. e.*, the former) is black, and **the other** (*i. e.*, the latter) white.

I have two dogs, **the one** being black and **the other** white.

**Among other things, among others** (又 *the rest*).—皆「色々の中に」「其の例を挙げれば」の義なり。

**Among other things**, a large diamond and a pair of gold cups were missing.

**Among the rest**, came some of his college chums.

89. "SOME" ト "ANY."—Indefinite Demonstrative トシテハ、*some* ハ其人又ハ物ノ何タルヲ知ルモ、其ノ何レタリ誰タルヲ知ラザル場合ニ用ヒ、*any* ハ人又ハ物ニツキ何レトモ指定スルヲ欲セザル場合ニ用フ。

**Some** (誰か) specialist must have told you that.

**Something** must be the matter with her.

**Some one** is at the door.

Show in **any** (誰でも) pupil who wants to see me.

**Any** specialist can tell you that.

Can **any one** tell what this is?

90. "CERTAIN."—此語 Singular ナル時ハ *a* ヲ伴フ。言者ガ其ノ何レタルヲ指定スルヲ欲セス、或ハ其ノ必要ヲ認めザル場合ニ用フ。

**A certain** specialist told me that.

**Certain** pupils got the full mark.

## § V. DISTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVES

91. "EACH" ト "EVERY."—兩語トモニ Singular Noun ニ添用ス。Each ハ Pronoun ニ用フルコトヲ得、其ノ意味又 Singular ナリ。

Each ハ多ク一團ヲ爲スト認ムルニ者若クハニ以上ノモノ、一々ヲイヒ、every ハニ以上ノ物全部ニ就キ一々ノ義ヲ表ハス。又 every ヲ附シタル名詞ハ之ヲ複數ノ代名詞ニテ代表セシムルコトアリ。

Each man was as strong as a thousand.

Every man has a fault of his own.

The eight bushi had each (Pron.) a large macula.

Each of them had a macula.

Every other は every second と同義にて「隔」「一つおきの」の意ナリ。Every third (又 three) は「三つ目三つ目の」「二つおきの」に當る。Every fourth (又 every four) 以上皆類推すべし。

Every other stripe is yellow.

The postman comes every third day (又 three days).

Every tenth man was taken prisoner.

Every は every man and every boy の如き場合にも單數ナリ、he を以て之を代表せしむべし。又代名詞としては one に添へ用ふべし、every one of them の如し。

92. EITHER ト NEITHER.—トモニ Pronouns

ニモ用ヒ意味 Singular ナリ。Either ハ「二ノ中孰レカーノ」ノ義ナリ。又 Singular Noun ニ添へテ both ノ義ニ用フルコトアリ。Neither ハ「二者孰レモ……ナラズ」ノ義ナリ。

You may take 

{	either book.
	either.

Trees were planted on either side of the river.

War often avails neither party.

93. "WHICH."—説明附加ノ Clause ヲ Principal Clause ニ聯結スルニ用フ。其ノ意 and that 又ハ and this ニ同ジ。

Of course he may fail; in which (=and in that) event, however, he will not be disheartened.

He gave me a dictionary as a reward, which book I found was of more use to me than any other.

94. "WHAT."—此語ハ all the—that ト同義ナリ。

The traveller was robbed of what little money (i. e., all the little money that) he had earned.

95. "WHATEVER" ト "WHICHEVER."—此ニ語ハ Noun Clause ヲ Principal Clause ニ聯結ス

ルニ用ヒ、又 **Concessive Clause** ヲ挿加スルニ用フ。

You may take  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{whatever} \\ \text{whichever} \end{array} \right\}$  course you think the best.

• **Whatever** course you may take, they will not change theirs.

**Whichever** course we may take, we shall have great difficulties to surmount.

*Whatever* (又 *whatsoever*) は *whatever it* (又 *they*) *may be* の意味にて、*no, any* を伴ふ Noun, Pronoun に随ふことあり。

He made no secret **whatever** of his dreadful resolution. —Burke.

They have nothing

I don't think they have anything } **whatsoever**  
to do with his business affairs.

## § VI. ADJECTIVES ノ 用途

96. ADJECTIVES ノ 用途.—Adjectives ハ 下述ノ用ヲ爲ス。

1. Subject トシテ、(但シ此場合ニハ Noun 又ハ Pronoun ノ 性質ヲ帶フ)。

The rich (*i. e.*, rich people) are not always

happy. **Three** of them were gone. The **best** of the three was damaged.

2. Object トシテ、(此場合マタ 1 ニ同ジ)。

The rich should feel for the **poor**. The fire destroyed **two** of his godowns. You may take the **best** of the three.

3. Complement トシテ。

The rich are not always **happy**. I think it **best** to let him alone. This is decidedly the **best**.

4. Noun, Pronoun ノ 形容辭 トシテ。

Those **forty-seven** brave men.

5. 接續辭 トシテ。

He lost **what** little money he had saved.

**Whichever** road you may take, it will take you over ten hours to get to the city.

## EXERCISE IV

### A

I—下の文の一ある處に適當の Adjectives を入れ、且其種類と用を言ふべし。

- (1) <sup>two</sup> — of us were <sup>left</sup> — and had to stay at home.  
 (2) The — bridge is — feet long and — feet <sup>high</sup> high.  
 (3) There are — — — — novels. (4) Please make



## CHAPTER V

## ARTICLES

## § I. DEFINITE ARTICLE

97. 限定ノ“THE.”—形容ノ語句ヲ以テ Noun ノ意義ヲ制限シ、該範圍内ノ事物全部ヲ指稱スル時ハ、限定ノ意ヲ表ハス爲ニ the ヲ添フ。

The preceding chapter.

The above statement.

On the day following.

The army of to-day.

The umbrella you lost.

The strength to wield the weapon.

The cities on the Danube.

What is the matter with him?

That was not the case with his father.

[注意] 形容の語句を以て Noun の意義を制限するも、其範圍内の全部を指稱するに非ざれば、the を附するを得ず。例へば cities on the Danube といふも、Danube 河上の都市全數を指さずして、其の二三を稱する意ならば、the を附すべからず、又其の一を稱するの意ならば、a city on the Danube たるべし。

98. 國民・人種・宗徒・黨派員・家族全部を指稱するに當り、其の名に附する the も亦限定の義なり。Plural の地名亦然り。

Handwritten notes: *Business of the line had been... I was of the twenty years of age slow progress... that is to reach... whichever... I got away from... imaginative place*

The English, the Ainos, the Buddhists, the Liberals, the Bourbons, the Alps, the United States of America, the Azores.

2. Common Noun, Preposition of 及純然たる Proper Noun (又他類の Noun) より成る固有名にも此 the を要す。The Empire of Germany, the Dominion of Canada, the Sea of Japan, the Province of Higo, the Prefecture of Hyogo, the Cape of Good Hope.

3. 形容辭と Common Noun より成る固有名詞亦然り。The Chinese Republic, the Central University, the Imperial Palace, the Art Museum, the Red Cross Society, the Zoological Society.

④ 人名に形容辭を附したる時は該形容辭の前に the を要す。亦此意なり。The Right Honourable Mr. Bright, the Rev. (Reverend) Mr. Brown, the loyal Masashige, the late Prince Katsura, the one-eyed Masamune, Richard the Lion-hearted, William the First, Frederick the Great.

5. Superlative Degree の Adjectives, Ordinal Numerals, 及 Absolute Comparative の Adjectives の前に the を要するも同理に出づ。

The most beautiful of all flowers.

The prettiest garden flowers.

The Second Chapter.

The latter half of this fiscal year.



6. Adjectives を具象體の一部の名に用ふる時は、亦之に上述の *the* を附す。

*The main* (part of the sea) (大海).

*The deep* (part of the sea) (わたつみ).

*The interior* (part, as of a building).

*The best* (part of the people 即上流社會) of the city.

7. Adjectives を以て或種類の人全部を指稱する時之に *the* を要するも亦同理なり。

*The dead* do not speak.

Her sympathy was always with *the deaf* and *the blind*.

8. 此 *the* は Common Nouns と或 Proper Nouns のみならず、亦 Material Nouns 及 Abstract Nouns にも使用せらる。

*The gold* imported last year.

*The kindness* they showed me.

98. 指示ノ "THE." — 一種類中ノ何レノ(或ハ數多)ナルヤヲ指示スルニモ、其ノ普通名稱ニ *the* ヲ附ス。此 *the* ヲ見タル時ハ、讀者ハ其時ノ事情又ハ前後ノ文意ニヨリテ、其ノ指示スル所ヲ悟ルコトヲ得。

*The jinrikisha* is at *the gate*.

Is *the servant* in *the kitchen*?

*The Governor* is expected at noon.

The news of the accident soon came to *us*, and we hastened to *the rescue*.

*The alarm* was given.

He seized the thief by *the collar*.

The result was quite *the contrary*.

If *the reverse* is the case, I will adopt his advice.

1. 宇宙間・世界中・或は一國內に二或は二以上あるも、世人が通常特殊の一のみを指稱する類の物の名には、皆この意にて *the* を附す。

*The sun*, *the moon*, *the earth* (地球), *the equator*, *the globe*, *the twentieth century*, *the navy*, *the army*.

2. 度量を表はす Noun に *by* を添へ、世人の認めて標準とする度量を表示する場合には、該 Noun に此の意の *the* を要す。

They buy rice by *the sho*.

These articles are sold by *the dozen*.

3. Common Noun は轉化して Proper Noun となり、特殊の一地を指すことあり、之にも此 *the* を要す。

*The States* (*i. e.*, the United States of America), *the Gulf* (*i. e.*, the Gulf of Mexico), *the Continent* (*i. e.*, the Continent of Europe), *the West* (*i. e.*, the Western States of U.S.A.)

4. 各自に名を有する數多の地區を總稱する字（我邦に在りては南海・北國・東北・東山道といふが如き）にも此 *the* を要す。The Tyrol, the Hague, the Campania, the Crimea, the Punjab, the Carnatic, the Sudan. 但し此類の地名は其の原義より見る時は多く純然たる固有名稱に非ず。

5. 人名に附隨する surname にも此 *the* を要す。

William the Conqueror, Charles the Wrestler,  
Peter the Hermit.

困に云ふ、一種類内にて有名なる人には、其の本名に該種類の普通名稱を附し、該普通名稱に *the* を加ふ。亦此意に外ならず。Milton the poet, Shakspeare the dramatist, Franklin the philosopher の如し。

99. 總括ノ“THE.”—SingularノNounヲ以テ該種類ノ全部全數ヲ指稱スル時ハ、之ニ總括ノ意ノ *the* ヲ附ス。但シ此 *the* ハ Material Nounsニ用ヒズ。

The lion is called the king of beasts.

The matsu is an ever-green tree.

The noun is the name of any thing.

The body has much to do with the mind.

How does alcoholic drink work upon the intellect and the imagination?

100. 對稱ノ名ニ用フル“THE.”—左右前後・天地晝夜・都鄙晴雨トイフガ如キ對稱ノ名ニハ其個々ヲ總括スル意ヲ以テ *the* ヲ附ス。

Right, left, east, west, north, south, present, future, past, front, heaven (天界), sky, sea, ocean, water (河海湖沼), air (空中), light (明處), dark, shade, rain, snow, storm, wind, earth (地), country (田舎・地方), street (市中・街頭), grass (草原), field (田野・田甫), fields (同), etc.

In the day-time, in the summer-time, in the night, in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening 等の *the* 亦上述の類に屬す。

101. 抽象ノ“THE.”—Common Nounヲ用ヒテ之ニ附屬スル抽象觀念ヲ表ハスニハ、之ニ *the* ヲ附ス。

He was at first educated for the bar (辯護士の職) and afterwards for the pulpit (説教傳道).

She is unfit for the stage (演劇).

Every man has something of the beast (i. e., beastly passion) in his composition.

All the father rises in his heart.—Addison.

Adjectiveニモ此 *the* ヲ附シテ抽象體ヲ表ハスコトヲ得。

Some people think there is no difference between the good and the beautiful.

Our idea of the sublime and the beautiful.

馬術

102. PROPER NOUNS ト “THE.”—Proper Nouns ニハ概則トシテ Articles ヲ要セズ。下ニ擧グルハ其ノ例外ナリ。

(1) 河川・海洋ノ名。The Thames, the Tone (利根), the Adriatic, the Azof, the Pacific, the Atlantic.

(2) 純然タル Proper Noun ヲ頭ニセザル學校ノ名。The Central Middle School, (Waseda Middle School), the Higher Commercial School, (Okura Commercial School), the High School of Tokyo, (Eton College, Rugby School), the Imperial University of Tokyo, (Waseda University).

(3) 船艇ノ名。The Dre dnought, the Satsuma, the Tokyo-maru.

(4) 新聞・雑誌・書籍ノ題名(但シ書籍ノ題名純然タル Proper Noun ヨリ成リ、或ハ之ヲ頭ニスルモノハ之ヲ除ク)。The Times, the Asahi, the Atlantic Monthly, the Tuiyo; the National Readers, the Tempest. [“Julius Cæsar,” “Napoleon Banaparte and His Contemporaries” (ナポレオンと其の同代人)]

### 附 説

上述の the は何れも Adjective の一種なり。The は又 Comparative Degree の Adjectives 及 Adverbs の形容辭として、Adverb の一種となることあり。其の意義通常 so much に同じ。又對語として用

ふる時は、前なるが *however much* の義となり、後なるが *so much* の義となる。

The cheaper the worse.

The more the merrier.

The sooner the better.

If he should fail again, I think he would not lose heart, but begin to work all the harder.

### § II. INDEFINITE ARTICLE

103. MATERIAL, PROPER, ABSTRACT NOUNS ト INDEFINITE ARTICLE.—此三種ノ Nouns ニハ Indefinite Article ヲ要セズ、之ニ a ヲ附シタル時ハ既ニ Common Nouns ニ變ジタルナリ。

104. 總稱ノ “A.”—一種類ノ物ヲ總稱シテ然カモ該名稱ヲシテ Singular ノ意ヲ失ハザラシムルニハ、之ニ a ヲ附ス。

A man may be known by his companions.

Please lend me a pencil.

Have you a ruler?

I want a\* young man who can speak both English and German.

\* かいる場合に the を使用すべからず (第七十六頁注意参照)

族名に此種の *a* を附する時は、其族中の一人を指す。Which will come into power, a *Bourbon* or a *Napoleon*? の如し。

105. 單稱ノ "A." 一物ヲ殊限セズシテ單稱スルニハ、該 Noun ニ *a* ヲ附ス。

Yesterday I bought **a** pencil.

I saw **an** old friend in the street.

I know **a** young man who speaks English very fluently.

The boat had **a** crew of twenty.

Once there lived **a** man named Zannen Kinosuke.

Have you **a** father?

He must have died **an** unnatural death.

Our navy has **a** Nelson.

1. *Deal, while, time, quantity, lot, degree, number, extent, manner, fashion, way, distance* 等の如き分量・程度・數・距離・方様を表はす Nouns に *a* を附するも此意なり。

He has been **a** great deal of a poet.

He comes to see us once in **a** while.

For **a** time he was successful.

2. *A bear of a student, a jewel of a servant, a darling of a child* の如き Idiomatic construction の *a* も此類に屬す。

What **a** goose of a (*i. e.*, a silly) man you are!

You have **a** darling of a child.

You are **an** id'ot of a woman.

人名の前に *a certain* 或は *one* に代へ用ふる *a* も亦此意に外ならず。

While staying there, I became acquainted with a Mr. Burns (*i. e.*, a man named Mr. Burns).

106. "ONE" ト同義ノ "A."—A ハ往々「一」ノ義ニ用フ。

It can be had at **a** yen a yard.

It is **a** mile and **a** half from here.

**A** thousand thanks. **A** million dollars.

He took it in at **a** glance.

There was not **a** moment to be lost.

He would not move **an** inch.

又「同一」の義に轉化す。

We are of **an** age, you and I.

They are of **a** mind.

Such conduct would not be of **a** piece (*i. e.*, in character) with her personality.

Two of **a** trade never agree.

107. "Each" ト同義ノ "A."—A ハ又 *each* 或ハ *per* ト同義ニ用フ。

They are sold at half **a** yen **a** dozen.

At the rate of ten miles **an** hour.

## § III. ARTICLES ノ省略

108. ARTICLES ノ省略。下述ノ場合ニハ Articles ヲ要セス。

① (1) *Man, Woman* ノ前(總括ノ *the* ヲ置カズ)。

*Man* (人間は) is mortal.

Is *woman* inferior to *man* in every respect?

但し指定の *the* は省略すべからず。

② (2) 官爵ノ名ヲ他ノ Noun ノ Appositive 或ハ Complement ニ用フル時、該官爵ノ名ノ前。

Arthur Wellesley, *Duke* of Wellington.

General French, *Commander-in-Chief* of the British Army.

He became *chief* of that bureau.

He was again elected *President*.

官爵ノ名ヲ人名ノ前ニ冠置シタル時亦然リ(但シ *Emperor, Empress, Czar, Czarina, Archduke* 等ヲ除ク)。

*King* George, *Queen* Victoria of England, *Prince* Katsura, *President* Lincoln. (但し *the Emperor Francis, the Czarina* Katharine).

③ (3) 親族關係ノ名稱ヲ Appositive 又ハ Complement ニ用フル時。

Alexander, *son* of Philip of Macedon.

Philip, *father* of Alexander the Great.

Elizabeth was *daughter* of Henry VIII.

He was *son* of Philip.

④ (4) 親族關係ノ名稱其他 *to* ヲ随フル Noun ヲ Complement ニ用フル時。

The princess was *niece* to the present **king**.

He was *page* to the Duke.

He was supposed to be *heir* to his uncle.

He was made *Secretary* to the Premier.

⑤ (5) 食事ノ名ノ前。

At *dessert* toasts were drunk.

Is *lunch* ready?

Let us go after *tea* (又 *breakfast* 又は *dinner*).

⑥ (6) *In the capacity (character 又 quality) of* ノ下、又ハ資格ノ義ニ用フル *as* ノ下。

He has been in our employ for years in the capacity of *chief accountant*.

He was travelling in the character of *Governor*.

We shall take him in as *cashier*.

⑦ (7) *Kind, sort, description, class,* ハ又 *species* ト *of* ヲ Noun ノ前ニ置ク時ハ、該 Noun ノ前。

I don't like that kind of man.

In those days there was a class of *men* called *machiyakko*.

The radish is a species of *mustard*.

(8) 實物ヲ指稱セス唯ダ名トシテ用ヒタル  
Noun ノ前。

They used to call him by the name of *Monkey*.

They had the title of *Doctor of Law*.

(9) 表題・見出ノ名ヲ表題・見出トシテ用ヒタル時。

*Contents. Introduction. Index.*

*History of England.*

(10) 「昨」ノ義ノ *last* 及「來」ノ義ノ *next* ノ前。

He came *last* year, and will stay till the end of *next* year.

(11) 同一ノ Noun ヲ二箇所ニ用ヒタル句\*ニハ、該 Noun ノ前。

Let *knuckle* answer *knuckle*.

*Bow* touched *bow*.

*Day* after *day* they worked with a will.

It grew *day* by *day* (又 *little* by *little*).

\* 此類の Phrases 甚多し。Hand to hand, face to face, arm in arm, from time to time, from door to door, year in year out, month in month out, night after night 等是れなり。

(12) 對稱ノ名\*或ハ兩極端ヲ表ハスト認ムベキ名稱\*ヲ對用スル時。

They are *man* and *wife*.

Both *father* and *son* (又 *master* and *servant*).

He must be either *sage* or *fool*.

He worked hard from morning till evening.

You are neither *lawyer* nor *client*.

He went *head* over *heels*.

I could make neither *head* nor *tail* of it.

(13) 日常使用セラル、Idomatic Phrases, 殊ニ Preposition ト Noun 若クハ Adjective ヨリ成ルモノ、及 Verb ト其ノ Object ノ意義相密接シテ一動詞ヲ爲スノ觀アル Verb Phrases ニ於テ。

They were sent to *hospital*.

He died while at *sea*.

It is larger by *half*.

It was officially announced under *date* of May 5.

This expression is rather out of *place*.

He is at *most* forty years old.

\* 此類の語句なほ頗る多し。Brother and sister, debtor and creditor, landlord and tenant, doctor and patient, half man half god, rider and horse, pen and ink, knife and fork, day and night, rank and file, from head to tail (又 toe), from beginning to end, from pillar to post, from hand to mouth 等是れなり。

I think he will arrive on Monday at *latest*.

How came it to get *wind*?

Did you shake *hands* with him?

Will all of you take *part* in it?

When did the cruiser weigh *anchor*?

此類の Phrases 餘りに多く、此小冊子の能く悉すべき限に非ざるを以て餘は之を略す。

## EXERCISE V

### A

I. 一下の文に就き必要の處に Article を入れ、且其の意義又は必要の理由を説明すべし。

(1) At first English got better of it. (2) Most of my class-mates took part in flat race. (3) He is friend of mine; he and I lodge in same house. (4) I see one standing on matelpiece, but where is other? Did you not put it in closet? (5) Austrian Fleet seems to have left Adriatic for fear of being attacked by French. (6) He arrived at capital last night, and is expected to stay week or two. (7) "Jiji Shimpo" says that present session of Diet will be ~~x~~ ended. (8) I have just received telegram saying that two German cruisers made their appearance in Yellow Sea. (9) Above state-

ment was given by War Minister before Special Committee. (10) Then you think good has nothing in common with beautiful, don't you? (11) Teacher told us that we were to take excursion before Emperor's Birthday. (12) Are you going to take entrance-examination to First High School? (13) I am neither Liberal nor Conservative, I am student. (14) Dreadnaught is not built for show. (15) Relation of mine was then Commander of Second Cavalry Brigade. (16) Henry Eighth was father of Elizabeth. (17) What goose of man you are! (18) After completing middle-school course here he joined Central University. (19) Doctor examined me from head to toe. (20) This is national flag of Chinese Republic. (21) Our good ship is sailing at rate of ten miles hour. (22) Their wish was that Stuart might be King of English. (23) As he advanced in age, he grew less sympathetic. (24) He is no doubt most swift runner. (25) Reform was effected during second administration of late Prince Ito. (26) He was once Minister of Education and is now member of House of Peers.

## CHAPTER VI

### VERBS

#### § I. VERBS ノ 種類

109. VERBS ノ 分類.—Verbs ニハ下ニ舉グル三種ノ分類法アリ。

(a) REGULAR, IRREGULAR.—語根末ニ *d, t* 又ハ *-ed* <sup>規則的</sup>ヲ加ヘテ Past 及 Past Participle <sup>規則的</sup>ヲ作ルモノハ Regular 一名 Weak Verb (正則動詞)ニシテ、他ノ方法ヲ以テスルモノハ Irregular 一名 Strong Verb (變則動詞)ナリ。

Regular.			Irregular.		
walk	walked	walked	go	went	gone
build	built	built	speak	spoke	spoken
save	saved	saved	throw	threw	thrown

(b) COMPLETE, INCOMPLETE.—他語ノ助ヲ借ラザルモノ完全ナル叙述ヲ爲スモノハ Complete, 然ラザルモノハ Incomplete ナリ。

復習問題—(1) 下の Verbs の Past 及 Past Participles を問ふ。—*Leave, speak, feel, sweep, know, fly, come, show, write, read, pay, cry, meet, think, take, sit, set, buy, run, beseech, see*. (2) 知る限りノ Irregular Verbs を挙げよ。

Complete.	Incomplete.
stand	be
change (變ず)	become
build	make (—となす)

換言すれば、Verb は Complement を要するは Incomplete, 之を要せざるは Complete ナリ。

上例の中 *make* は Object の外に Complement を要する Verb なるを以て Incomplete Transitive Verb ナリ。此類の Verb を **Factitive Verb** <sup>作爲動詞</sup>といふ。 *Let, call, elect* の如き之に關す。

(c) TRANSITIVE, INTRANSITIVE.—他ニ及ボス動作ヲ表ハス Verb ハ Transitive ニシテ、他ニ及ボサル動作ヲ表ハスモノハ Intransitive ナリ。

Transitive.	Intransitive.
set	sit
rear <sup>養ふ</sup>	grow
kill <sup>殺す</sup>	die

換言すれば、Verb は Object を要するは Transitive, 之を要せざるは Intransitive ナリ。

Verbs の分類法は以上三種あるを以て、之を parse するには一々此三法を適用して、その何れなるかを明かにせざるべからず。例へば *He speaks English.* の *speaks* を parse する時は、之を Irregular Complete Transitive Verb と云ふが如し。

AUXILIARY, PRINCIPAL.—Verbs ニハ上述三種ノ分類法ノ外ニ、Predicate Verb ノ主体トナリ又ハ其ノ補助タル用ヲナスノ差別ヲ基礎トシタル分類法アリ、前者ニ屬スルモノヲ Auxiliary Verb (助動詞)ト稱シ、後者ニ屬スルモノヲ Principal Verb (主動詞)ト云フ。



I <sup>受領</sup> have duly received your letter.

You will be left alone.

She might have been consulted. (彼女に相談があつてもよささうなものであつた)

此の三文に於て第一の *received*, 第二の *left*, 第三の *consulted* は Principal, 又第一の *have*, 第二の *will be*, 第三の *might, have, been*, は皆 Auxiliary なり。Auxiliary Verb は *shall* の過去 *should*, *will* の過去 *would*, *can* の過去 *could*, *may* の過去 *might*, 及 *be, have* の外、Number, Voice, Mood, Tense の如何によりて語形の變化を生ぜず。又 *be* 及 *have* は又 Principal として用ひらるゝこと言ふまでもなし。

110. FINITE VERB ト VERBAL.—Verb ヲ Predicate Verb トシテ使用シ得ル時ハ、之ヲ Finite Verb (正動詞) ト稱シ、否ザル時ハ之ヲ Verbal (准動詞) トイフ。

<i>Finite Verbs.</i>	<i>Verbals.</i>
Go, goes, have gone, has gone, went, had gone, shall go, etc.	To go, going, gone, having gone, etc.
Verbals には Infinitive, Participle, Gerund の三種あり。	

附 説

1. Verbs の變化.—Transitive Verbs も意義用法の如何によりて Intransitive に變じ、Intransitive も Transitive 變化す。

*Transitive Verbs.*

I felt his pulse. <sup>動性</sup>  
Do you speak English?  
He returned me the book in a few days.  
Who rang the bell?  
What do you see in that tree?  
Now they make ice even in summer.

*Intransitive Verbs.*

I felt ashamed.  
Did you speak with him?  
He returned to his native place.  
The bell rang merrily. <sup>愉快</sup>  
We see with our eyes.  
There ice makes (出来る) in September.

2. Cognate Verbs.—或 Verbs は通常 Intransitive なれども、之と同一或は類似の意義の Noun を Object として之に附加し、Transitive に變せしむることを得。之を Cognate Verbs (同義動詞) といふ。She looked (Intransitive) at me. は a stealthy look といふ Object を加へて He looked me a stealthy look. とするが如し。此 looked は即 Transitive の一種にして look を Cognate Object (同義目的) といふ。To live a solitary life, to sigh a sigh, to pray a prayer, to smile a bitter smile, to glance a strange glance, to dream a dream, to fight a desperate fight (又 battle) 等その例なり。

3. Dative Verbs.—Transitive Verbs の中には二の Objects を要するものあり。Change will do you no good. の do の如し。You も good も共に Object なるを以てなり。此類の Verb を Dative Verb といひ、前なる Object を Indirect Object, 後なるを Direct Object といふ。To ask — a question, to bring — a letter, to buy

— a watch, to offer — help, to pay — a visit, to cost — a large sum, to promise — a reward, to get — a jintiki-sha, to give — warnings, to read — a page, to show — the way, to write — a letter 等皆此種の Verbs なり。

4. Reflexive Verbs.—此 Verbs の性質は Chapt. III Reflexive Pronouns の部 (P. 32) に於て説明したる所の如し。其の主なるものは *behave, betake, absent, overeat, oversleep, pride, revenge, devote* 等なり。

## § II. PERSON, NUMBER 及 VOICE

111. VERB ノ PERSON ト NUMBER.—Verb ハ其ノ Subject ト Person, Number ヲ同ウス。

VOICE.—Voice ノ區別ハ Transitive Verb ニ限ル。Active Voice ノ Verb ヲ Passive ニ改ムルニハ、*be* ノ諸變體ニ改メタルモノニ該 Verb ノ Past Participle ヲ附加スルヲ常則トス。

Active.

He killed the dragon.

He will kill the dragon.

Passive.

The dragon was killed by him.

The dragon will be killed (by him).

[注意]—(1) 此 Passive 體は Transitive Verb の Past Participle を *be* の諸變體に添へたる體と頗る近似するを以て、我邦の學生の兩者を誤解するもの頗る多し。注意すべし。Passive 體は受け身の働即動作を表はし、Intransitive Past Participle を *be* の諸變體に添へたるもの

は、状態を表はす。但し此 Past Participle は *be* の Complement にして其の意義の Passive たるは言を俟たず。下記の比較を考ふべし。

Passive Verbs.

The house is built (築かれる) of wood, brick and stone.

Watch-cases are made (常に造られる、出来る) of metal.

Intransitive Ver's with Transitive Participles as Complements.

This house is built (築かれて居る、建てある) of wood.

These watch-cases are made (造られて居るのだ、出来て居る) of metal.

(2) Intransitive Verb は Passive たるべき理なし。或 Intransitive Past Participle 例へば *gone, returned, fallen, determined* の如きものを *be* の諸變體に添へたる體はあれども、これは全然 Passive に異り、邦語の「して居る」といふに當る。

The trees are fallen.

The messenger is returned.

I knew that he was determined to go.

112. 受働ノ別體.—普通ノ Transitive Verb ヲ Passive ニ改作スル時ハ、Object ハ Subject トナルヲ以テ、Object ヲ有セザルコト、ナルベシ。而シテ此 Object ヲ元ノ如ク存置セント欲スル時ハ、Verb, *have* 又ハ *get* ノ次ニ該 Object ヲ置キ、マタ Verb ヲ Past Participle ニ改メテ之ヲ次ニ配置スベシ。

Active.

Brother has mended my desk.

She washed the underwear.

They will paint our boat.

普通の Passive.

(Object なし)

My desk has been mended (by brother).

The underwear was washed (by her).

Our boat will be painted by them.

Have, get を用

ふる受働體

I have had my desk mended (by brother).

I had (又 got) the underwear washed.

We shall have our boat painted.

*I have got a fine silver watch as a reward by them*

*I have dressed my hair by the barber yesterday.*

## EXERCISE VI

## A

I. 一下の文に就き Verbs 及 Verbals を指示し且其の種類・Person, Number, 及 Voice を言ふべし。但し Verbals の Person, Number を除く。又 is spoken, has been spoken, must have spoken の如く数単語より成るも、一の意義を爲す Verb は一語と認むべし。

A ship must be built close to the water, and usually where the tides ebb and flow. It is put upon strong pieces of timber, and so high above the ground that the workmen can go under any part of it. It is placed standing toward the water, so that it looks as if it were going to slide downhill backward; and that is just what it does.

II. 一下の文に就き Verbs の Voice の Active なるを Passive に、Passive なるを Active に改め、且之に必要な変更を施すべし。

(1) They were assisted by a boy of twelve. (2) It has been settled that the ceremony should be held at the club. (3) A man with an ax on his shoulder accosted me in the street. (4) The boats are dragged through the canals by the men and their wives, and even the children. (5) They

*The ceremony has been settled that it should be held at the club in the street.*

*The well-grown boys have been employ to drive their horses of them.*

employ well-grown boys to drive their horses. (6) Many German streets and squares are named after Schiller and Goethe. (7) They gave me a fine silver watch as a reward. (8) The barber dressed my hair yesterday.

*names*  
*A fine Schiller and Goethe are named in many German streets and squares*

## § III. INDICATIVE MOOD

## 113. INDICATIVE PRESENT.— Indicative

Mood (叙實様), Present Tense ハ下述ノ用ヲ爲ス。

(1) (a) 現在ノ事實、(b) 慣習的行爲、(c) 普遍ノ真理ヲ表ハス。

He has something in his hand.

He speaks English.

Animals grow and die.

(2) 言フ・聞ク・讀ム等ノ動作ヲ表ハス或 Verbs ヲ用フル時ハ過去又ハ既成ノ事ヲ表ハス。

"I am almost dying with hunger," says I.

I hear (又 am told) that the Germans carried Liege yesterday.

I read in to-day's paper that an American airman is coming.

*and even the children*  
*The man and their wives have dragged through the canals & the boats*

*his shoulder*

(3) (a) 往來ヲ表ハス Verb ヲ以テ、近キ將來ノ確定セル動作ヲ叙スルニ用フ。但シ時ヲ表ハス Adverb 或ハ Adverbial ヲ伴フヲ要ス。  
(b) *When, after, before, while, as long as, till, until, if, unless, though* 等ヲ頭ニスル、時ノ Adverbial Clause ノ中ニ用フ。

*When does he arrive here?*

*He leaves to-morrow.*

*I go down to Kyoto to-day.*

*Who will succeed him when he dies (又 if he dies in a year)?*

*Come before the second train arrives.*

*Can you please wait till he comes back?*

*I shall not go unless he permits.*

114. INDICATIVE PAST.—此 Tense ハ過去ノ事實ヲ現在ノ事情ニ無關係ノ事トシテ叙述スルニ用フ。故ニタトヒ瞬時ト雖モ現在ヨリ前ナル事ヲ表示スル語句ヲ伴フ動詞ニハ此 Tense ヲ用フ。

*I returned a few minutes ago.*

*There was a fire in our street yesterday.*

*We were at Nikko last summer.*

115. INDICATIVE FUTURE.—此 Tense ノ用ハ未來ノ事實ヲ何モノ、意思ニモ關係ナキ事トシテ叙述スルニ用フ。此 Tense ノ標符トシテ first person ニハ *shall*, second 及 third person ニハ *will* ヲ用フ。

疑問體ノ *shall, will* ノ用法ハ下ノ如シ。

*Shall I (又 we) go? Shall you go?*

*Will he (又 she, it, they) go?*

116. INDICATIVE PRESENT PERFECT.—此 Tense ハ下述ノ用ヲ爲ス。

(1) (a) 動作ノ現在マデノ完了又ハ繼續、(b) 現在マデノ經驗、(c) 過去ノ動作・事故ヨリ生ジタル現在ノ結果ヲ表ハス。

*I have done my duty.*

*I have studied English for four years.*

*Have you ever been at Nikko?*

*He has left for America (so he is not here now in Japan).*

(2) *When, before, after, till, as soon as* 等、Conjunctive Adverb ヲ頭ニスル、時ノ Adverbial

格後副詞

Clause ノ中ニハ、未來ノ一定時ニ完了スベキ事實ヲ表ハスニ用フ。

I shall go *when* he has returned.

Let me have it *after* you have done with it.

We will set out *as soon as* he has finished his dinner.

### 117. INDICATIVE PAST PERFECT.—此

Tense ハ Indicative Present Perfect ノ過去ナリ。故ニ下述ノ用ヲ爲ス。

(1) (a) 動作ノ或過去時マデノ完了又ハ繼續、(b) 或過去時マデノ經驗、(c) 或過去時前ノ動作事故ヨリ生ジタル過去ノ結果ヲ表ハス。

He had finished his breakfast *when* I rose.

They had been at work *when* I returned.

I recognised her at once, for I had seen her at my aunt's more than once.

I was told that he had left for America (so he was not in Japan then).

### 118. INDICATIVE FUTURE PERFECT.—此

Tense ハ未來ノ一定時マデニ完了スベキ事ヲ表ハスニ用フ。其ノ變化下ノ如シ。

I (又 we) shall have finished.

You will have finished.

He (又 she, it, they) will have finished.

#### Future.

*To-morrow* I shall have a peerage or Westminster Abbey.

I think you will recover *in a few days*.

*When this one is finished*, we shall begin another.

#### Future Perfect.

*Before this time to-morrow*, we shall have gained a peerage or Westminster Abbey.

I hope you will have recovered *before this letter is before you*.

*When this one is finished*, we shall have made five in all (皆で五つ作たことになる)

119. INDICATIVE FUTURE TO PAST.—此過去ノ未來ト稱スベキ Tense ニハ、現在ノ未來即普通ノ Future ニ用フル *will* ヲ *would* ニ、*shall* ヲ *should* ニ改ム。

#### 普通の Future.

It is quite dark, but the moon will soon rise.

The captain says we shall have a rough sea.

You fear you shall fail.

#### Future to Past.

It was quite dark, but the moon would soon rise.

The captain said we should have a rough sea.

You feared that you should fail.

120. PROGRESSIVE FORM.—Progressive Form 一名 *Definite Tense* ニ普通ナル Tense ハ Present, Past, Present Perfect, Past Perfect ナリ。

(a) Present ハ現ニ進行中ノ事實 (b) Past ハ過去ノ或一定時ニ進行中ナリシ事實ヲ表ハス。

Present.

I am reading (now).  
He is going into the country.

Past.

I was reading when you came.  
He sail that he was going into the country.

(c) Present Perfect ハ現在マデ間斷ナク繼續シタル事實ヲ、又 (d) Past Perfect ハ過去ノ或一定時マデ間斷ナク繼續シタル事實ヲ表ハスニ用フ。

Present Perfect.

I have been waiting for you (up to this time).  
What have you been reading (until now)?

Past Perfect.

I had been waiting for him for hours when he arrived,  
What had you been reading till then?

121. 單純ナル未來以外ノ意ニ用フル“SHALL”及“WILL.”—本章第百十五節ニ擧ゲタルハ單純ナル未來ノ場合ニシテ、該 *shall, will* ハ未來トイフ事ノ外ニ何等ノ意義ヲ含マズ。茲ニ説カントスル *shall, will* ハ別種ノ意義ヲ有スルモノナリ。

(a) First Person の *shall* 及 *will*, Second Person 及 Third Person の *shall* は第一者即言者の意志・決心を表はす。

*We shall* now enter into the details.

Now *I shall* not detain you long about our foreign relation.—Lord Roseberry.

*I will* never do that.

*We will* run the risk.

*You shall* start at once.

*You shall* be taken there next time we go.

*He shall* be put to the sword.

*Your father shall* be pardoned.

(b) Socond Person の *will* は第二者の意志を表はし、隨て丁寧なる命令及請願に用ふ。

*I shall* be happy if *you will* kindly let me know his address.

*You will* stay a little longer and dine with us.

*You will* please post it on your way home.

(c) Third Person の *will* は (1) 第三者の意思、(2) 習慣・傾向、(3) 推定・不確實の意を表はすに用ふ。

*My horse will* not go on.

Let him come if *he will*.

*They will* spend hours together in talking about nonsense.

A burnt *child will* fear the fire.

*He will* be at sea now.

(d) 疑問の First Person 及 Third Person の *shall*, 並に Second Person の *will* は第二者の意志を問ふに用ふ。

Where **shall** we meet next time?

**Shall** the door be locked up?

**Will** you please wait till I come back?

(e) Interrogative Pronoun を Subject として *shall* を對用する時は反語となる。

Who **shall** care about him then?

When she (Opportunity) is once gone, **what shall** overtake her?

### 附 説

*Know, see, think, say*, 其の他に類似の Verb の Object に Noun Clause を用ひて、*shall* を其中に使用する時は、Principal Clause と Subordinate Clause の Subject 同一物を指す場合に限り、單純なる未來の意を表はし、*will* は Subject たる人の意志を表はす。

He says **he shall** soon recover.

He says **he will** join in the excursion.

Do you think **you shall** pass the examination?

Are you determined that **you will** reject it?

兩 Clauses の Subjects 同一物を指さざる時は、第二百一節及第二百五節に説きたる *shall, will* の用法を適用すべし。

### § IV. "SHOULD" ト "WOULD"

122. "SHALL," "WILL" ノ PAST.—*Should* ハ *shall* ノ Past, *would* ハ *will* ノ Past ナリ。コ

ノ故ニ此兩語ヲ Indicative Mood ニ用フル限リハ、前述ノ *shall, will* ハ現在過去ノ相違コリアレ、其ノ意義用法ニ於テ異ル所ナシ。

123. "I WISH" ト同義ノ "WOULD."—Subject ヲ略シタル First Person ノ *would* ヲ現在ノ義ニ用フル時ハ *I wish* ト同義ナリ。故ニ其次ニ來ル Clause ノ Verb ハ Subjunctive ナリ。

*Would* I were a bird and *could fly* up to you.

*Would* I had been with you.

### § V. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

124. SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT.—此 Tense ハ下述ノ用ヲ爲ス。

(1) 現在及未來ノ事ニ關スル疑ヲ表ハスニ用フ。

If he **be** ill to-day, he will soon get well.

If he **have** a turn for arts, he never shows any sign of it.

Do it with heart and soul whether it **be** your life-work or hobby.

I shall not come to-morrow unless it **be** fine weather.

Don't lose heart if you fail.

(2) 願望・祈願ヲ表ハスニ用フ。但シ此場合ニハ全文ハ Exclamative Sentence ナリ。

God bless you!

Every success attend you!

125. SUBJUNCTIVE PAST.—此 Tense ハ現在ノ事實ニ反對ノ假想ヲ表ハシ、随テ又現在ノ事實ニ違フ事ノ希望ヲ述フルニ用フ。

If I were you, I should act otherwise.

If you did not help me, I should fail.

If you took it, you would soon die.

I wish } I were a butterfly and had nothing to  
Would } do but play.

此 Tense は上述の如き意義に用ふるを以て、之を使用したる Clause の前後には多く Subjunctive なる *shou'd, would, might, could* 又は *I wish* を配置する必要あり。

未來に於て有り得べからずと思はるゝ事を假定するには Subjunctive Past の *were* に Infinitive を添へ用ふべし。

If I were to be a king, I think I should be unable to rule better.

126. SUBJUNCTIVE FUTURE.—此 Tense ハ未來ノ事ニ關シ、Subjunctive Present ヨリモ遙ニ強キ疑ヲ表ハス。此 Tense ニハ *should* ハ單純ノ未來、*would* ハ Subject タル人ノ現在又ハ未來ノ意志ヲ表ハス。

If I should fail, I will (又 would) try again.

Should you fail, what would you do?

I should be very happy if you would kindly let me know his address.

此 Tense を用ひたる時は、結論の Clause に Indicative の *shall, will* を用ひ或は Subjunctive の *should, would* を用ふ。上の例を見るべし。

127. SUBJUNCTIVE PAST PERFECT.—此 Tense ハ其ノ形體ニ於テ Indicative Past Perfect ニ同ジト雖モ、其ノ表ハス所ハ過去ノ事實ニ反對ノ事ニシテ、過去ノ一定時ニ完了シタル事ニ關セズ。

If you had not helped us, we should have failed.

Had he done so, no one would blame him.

If you had tried a little harder, you could have beaten them.

I wish I had bought a copy.

此 Tense は上述の如き意義に用ふるを以て、之を使用したる Clause の前後には、又多く Subjunctive なる *should have, would have, could have, might have* 又は *I wish* を配置する必要あり。



## § VI. POTENTIAL MOOD

128. POTENTIAL PRESENT.—此 Tense ハ  
 (1) 能力 (*can* ヲ用フ)、(2) 可能・不確實 (*may* ヲ用フ)、(3) 許可 (*may* ヲ用フ)、命令・禁止 (*must* ヲ用フ)、(4) 推定 (*must, can, ought to* ヲ用フ)、(5) 目的 (*may, should* ヲ用フ)、(6) 希望・祈願 (*may* ヲ用フ)、(7) 必要 (*must, need* ヲ用フ)、(8) 義務・義理 (*should, ought to* ヲ用フ) ヲ表ハス。

“Can you do it in ten minutes?” “Yes, I think I can.”

It may sound strange to you.

Be that as it may (又 whatever it may be), we will have our own way.

You may go home now.

He may well be proud of his sons.

You must go at once.

You must not idle away your time.

He must be something of a poet.

He cannot be a poet.

It ought to be ready, for it is a week since I ordered it.

Rise early {so that you may be in time} at  
 {lest you should be late} school.

He has to work hard that (又 so that) his family may live in comfort.

May every success attend you!

My wish is that you may perform something worthy of your rank.

We must ask them for some paper.

It is necessary that you should give him help.

You need not go yourself.

One should respect the rights of others.

You ought to (又 should) bear it in mind.

It is proper that he should do his best for them.

此 *should* は *it is (was 或は has been) right, wrong, good, natural, just, fair, well,* 其他類似の語句の後に之を使用す。

It is natural that he should be angry with you.

I think it quite right that you should decline his offer.

“Why?” “how?” “who?” 等の疑問語の後に用ふるもの亦略同義なり。而して此種の文は反語にして通常の疑問に非ず。

Why should I not take it when no one cares about it?

How should we know it?

Who should believe him when he is known to be a liar?

129. 意外驚異ノ義ノ“SHOULD.”—此 *should* ハ *it is curious (strange 又ハ remarkable), I am surprised, it is regrettable, it is a pity* 等ノ後ニ用フ。

*It is curious (又 strange) that he should bother himself about such trifles.*

*It is a pity that he should be unable to come.*

130. POTENTIAL PRESENT PERFECT.—此 Tense ハ過去又ハ既成ノ事實トモ認メ得ラル、事ニツキ、(一) 可能 (*may have* ヲ用フ)、(二) 推定 (*must have, ought to have, cannot have* ヲ用フ) ヲ表ハス。

He may have failed.

He must have succeeded.

He cannot have done it.

They ought to have finished it.

131. POTENTIAL PAST.—此 Tense ハ通常過去ニ於ケル (1) 可能不確實 (*might* ヲ用フ)、(2) 能力 (*could* ヲ用フ)、(3) 許可 (*might* ヲ用フ)、(4) 推定 (*could not* ヲ用フ)、(5) 希望・祈願 (*might* ヲ用フ)、(6) 目的 (*might* 及 Par. 126 ニ説示シタル *should* ヲ用フ) 表ハスニ用フ。

I thought he might succeed.

They could hardly keep pace with us.

He said that I might go.

He said that it could not be you.

My wish (又 prayer) was that he might pass the examination with the highest honour.

I went upstairs that (又 so that) I might have a better view of the game.

We set off at dead of night lest any of our neighbours should see us.

(2) マタ未來現在ノ事實ニ反對ノ假定ヲ表ハスニモ此 Tense ヲ用フ。然レドモ是ハ Subjunctive Past ト稱スルモ不可ナシト知ルベシ。

If he could sing, I would employ him.

I would go if I might (=were permitted).

How could it happen?

What could he do without money?

You might as well employ a convict.

斷言又は明言を憚り、或は言辭の禮を厚うする目的を以て *should* 又は *would* を用ひ、或は *can* を *could* に、*may* を *might* に改むるも、亦此の意に出づ。

I should think it was he.

I **should** (又 **would**) like to accompany you.

It **would** seem strange to you.

**Would** you kindly correct this?

I wish you **would** correct this.

You **would** better put it off till Sunday.

The report **might** be true.

Such a history **might** be called a fiction.

Could you get me one?

132. POTENTIAL PAST PERFECT.—此 Tense ハ過去ノ事實ニツキ否定ノ假想、或ハ之ニ反對ノ假定ヲ表ハスニ用フ。之ヲ Subjunctive Past Perfect ト稱スルモ不可ナシ。

If he had acted so, he **might** (又 **would**) have been blamed.

If I had been in his place, I **would** have acted otherwise.

You **should** have set it to rights.

I wish I **could** have done so.

*Should have*+Past Participle ハ之ヲ *it is proper that, it is necessary that, I think it right that* 其ノ他之ニ類似ノ語句ノ下ニ用ヒテ、既成ノ事實ニ關シ正否適否必要不必要等ノ批判ヲ下スコトアリ。

It is proper that you **should** <sup>have</sup> obeyed him.

I think it just that they **should** have punished both parties.

It is quite natural that he **should** have taken that measure.

之ヲ *it is curious* (又 *strange*) *that, I am surprised that, I think it regrettable that* 其ノ他之ニ類似ノ語句ノ下ニ使用スル時ハ、既成ノ事實ニツキ驚異・悔恨ノ意ヲ表ハス。

It is strange that he **should** have agreed upon it so readily.

It is a great pity that he **should** have died so young.

I regret that such feeling **should** have arisen.

—Lord Salisbury.

### 附 説

Potential の *can* (能力を表はす)には Present, Past ありて、Future と Perfect なく、*must* (必要を表はす), *need* (同上)には Present のみありて、Future, Past, Perfect なし。故に *can* には、*to be able*+Infinitive を Tense に應じ適宜變形して、此關を補ひ、*must, need* には *to have*+infinitive を以て此關を補ふ。

I shall be able to finish it to-morrow.

He said he had been unable to go about for a month.

She will have to stay at home to-day.

We had to hold our own for a fortnight.

For the last three years I have had to work hard for ten hours a day.

You will not have to come in that event.

## § VII. TENSES ノ 配合

133. COMPLEX SENTENCE ノ VERBS ノ TENSE.—Verbs ノ Tense, 殊ニ Complex Sentence ノ Clauses ニ於テハ相互ノ關係上之ニ特殊ノ注意ヲ要ス。下ニ擧グルハ其ノ要點ナリ。

(a) 主位 Clause ノ Verb, Past ナル時ハ、従位 ノ Clause ノ Verb ハ Present 又ハ Future ナルベカラズ。

He said he was unwell.

I knew that you were coming (又 would come).

普遍的眞理を従位の Clause 中に叙する時は例外なり。

Still, he believed that the earth revolves.

I said that no one could deny 2 and 2 are four.

(b) 同時ノ事實ニ三若クハ以上ヲ同一ノ Sentence 中ニ叙述シ、而シテ其ノ一ヲ Past モテ叙シタル以上ハ、其ノ他ノ事實ヲモ同一ノ Tense ニ置カザルベカラズ。

He learned Dutch while he was at N.

I told him that he was mistaken.

(c) Present 又ハ Future ノ Verb ヲ Past 又ハ Present Perfect ノモノト同一 Sentence 中ニ使用シ、前者ヲ Past ニ改ムル時ハ、後者モ之ニ應ジ Past Perfect ニ改メザルベカラズ。

I know he was mistaken.

I knew he had been mistaken.

I will go and ask her if he has returned.

I went and asked her if he had returned.

I think he has returned.

I thought he had returned.

但し従位 Clause 中に史實を叙したる場合は例外とす。

History tells us that Ashikaga Matataro was the first to cross the Uji.

He told us that Ashikaga Matataro was the first to cross the Uji.

(1) 及 (3) の場合に於て、従位 Clause の Verb は Perfect たる否とに關せず、will あれば之を would に、shall は should に、may は might に、can は could に改めざるべからず。

He says he will join us.

He said he would join us.

He says I shall soon recover.

He said I should soon recover.

I think they will have finished it by noon.

I thought they would have finished it by noon.

They say he can do it.

They said he could do it.

They say he cannot have done it.

They said he could not have done it.

You say the report may be true.

You said the report might be true.

命令的

## § VIII. IMPERATIVE MOOD

134. 今體ノ IMPERATIVE.—今日ノ英語ニテハ、Imperative Sentenceニ Subject, *you*ヲ略ス。否定ト強意ニハ Auxiliary Verb, *do*ヲ使用ス。

通常の命令體		強意體
肯定	否定	
<i>Be more attentive.</i>	<i>Don't be timid.</i>	<i>Do come and see this.</i>
<i>Go at once.</i>	<i>Don't tarry.</i>	<i>Do go at once.</i>

135. “LET”ヲ附スル命令體.—普通ノ命令體ヲ *let*ヲ用ヒテ異體ニ書キ改ムル法アリ。下ノ比較ヲ見ルベシ。

普通の命令體	Letを附する異體
<i>Prepare your lessons.</i>	<b>Let your lessons be prepared.</b>
<i>Quarrel no more.</i>	<b>Let there be no more quarrel.</b>
<i>Young men, take heart and dash forward.</i>	<b>Let the young men take heart and dash forward.</b>
<i>Earth, bring forth the living creature!</i>	<b>Let the earth bring forth the living creature.</b>

136. 假定ノ CLAUSEニ代ル命令體.—*If*ヲ戴ク Clauseハ之ヲ命令體ニ改ムルヲ得ルコトアリ。

**Scratch** a Russian (*and*) (=if you scratch a Russian), you will find a Tartar.

**Make haste, and** you will catch the train.

moods

直接法  
15) 接法  
可能  
不可能

**Make haste, or** (=unless you make haste) you will miss the train.

**Put on your haori, or** you will catch cold.

## EXERCISE VII

I.—下の文に就き Finite Verbs <sup>A</sup>を指示し、Mood 及 Tense を言ひ、且其の何故に必要なかを述ぶべし。

- (1) The sun had set when I got to the town.
- (2) If you should happen to see him there, you will tell him to come to see me in a few days.
- (3) I should like you to keep still for an hour or so.
- (4) I would do so if I could.
- (5) Had it not been for her wealth, she might have been defeated.
- (6) I fear he will have left Kyoto by the time you get there.
- (7) We shall be unable to catch the last train.
- 8) It can't be Sato.
- (9) Go by jinrikisha, or you will be too late.
- (10) We might as well employ a wolf to take care of sheep.
- (11) If I were to gain a million dollars, I would give you half the money in return for the kindness you have shown me.
- (12) He may have returned now.

II.—*See* を各 Mood 各 Tense に使用したる Sentence 各一篇(即總計十六七篇)を作るべし。

III. 一下の邦文を英文に翻譯すべし。

- (1) 萬一明日雨が降たら明後日に延期します。(2) あれは純 (genuine) 金で出来て居る筈がない。(9) 若しか日光へ遊覽にいらっしゃる思召はありませんか。(4) 君が歸て來るにはまだ餘程時間があるだらうと思つた。(5) 私は女中に御主人 (her master) は何時お歸りになるかと問うた。(6) 此切符を門番 (porter) に見せよ、左もないと彼が入場 (admit'ance) を許さない (will refuse). (7) 明日午後在宅して居ると云たか。(8) 資本がなくてどうして左様な事が望めませう。(9) 返事の來るまで此處に待て居やう。(10) 雷雨 (a thunder shower) に遇はなかつたら暗くならない内に (before dark) 着けたのだが。(11) 今兩親の中何方か生きて居て呉れたら善いけれども。(12) 京城 (Seoul) であの人を尋ねることが出来ないかと思ふ (I fear). (13) 私が男でしたら斷然たる處置を (decisive steps) する (take) のですけれども。

## § IX. VERBALS

### I. INFINITIVES

137. SIMPLE INFINITIVE ト PERFECT INFINITIVE.—Verb ノ基體ノ前ニ *To* ヲ附シタルヲ SIMPLE INFINITIVE, Past Participle ノ前ニ *to have* ヲ置キタルヲ PERFECT INFINITIVE トイフ。 *To go, to have, to speak* ハ Simple ニシテ、 *to have gone, to have had, to have spoken* ハ Perfect ナリ。

Simple Infinitive ノ時ハ其ノ隨件スル Verb ノ時ニヨリテ定マル、即 Present ノ Verb ニ件ヘバ、現在又ハ未來ニシテ、Past ノ Verb ニ件ヘバ、過去又ハ過去ノ未來ナリ。

He seems to be ill.

He is to come to-day.

They were believed to live in the heart of the Dark Continent.

Perfect Infinitive ノ時ハ Finite Verb ノ時ヨリモ前ナリト知ルベシ。

He seems to have been ill.

The fortress *is supposed* to have capitulated.  
They *were believed* to have lived in Africa.

138. INFINITIVES ノ用途.—Infinitives ノ用途  
下ノ如シ。

(1) Noun ノ代用、即 Subject, Object, Complement, Appositive トシテ用フ。又此語法ニハ疑問語ヲ添附スルコトヲ得。

To tell a lie is wrong.  
I should like to have a look at it.  
His intention was to join us.  
I have no intention to buy it.  
I did not know what to do (how to do it,  
又 whom to ask).

(2) Adjective ノ代用、即 Noun ノ形容或ハ Complement ニ用フ。

Is there a house to let in this street?  
He is not the man to betray a friend.  
It seems to be all right.  
Not a moment was to be lost.

(3) Adverb ノ用ヲナシ、Predicate 及 Adjective ヲ形容ス。Verb ヲ形容スル時ハ目的・原因・根據結果ヲ表ハス。

He came to inquire after your health.  
I am happy to say we are all very well.  
You are a great pedestrian to have come all the way on foot.  
He took the examination, perhaps only to be plucked again.

We are ready to go.

He is likely (又 sure) to succeed.

He nodded as much as to say, "All right."

(4) 絶對 (absolutely) 即無主辭ニ用フ。

To be plain with you, I don't like your looks.

It was, so to say (又 speak), a thunderbolt from the blue.

139. "TO" ヲ略シタル INFINITIVES.—下ニ擧グル語句ノ下ニハ to ヲ省キタル Infinitive ヲ使用ス。

(1) To bid, to let, to make, to have, to help, 及 please (何卒).

I bade him leave at once.

His father would have him go to sea.

Come and help me remove this stone.

問題—His intention was to join us. の to join は Noun の用をなし、It seems to be all right. の to be は Adjective の用をなすといふ。理由如何。

(2) *To see, to hear, to feel, to watch.*

Only once I saw her smile.

I felt the floor shake.

(3) *Had better (又 best), had rather (又 sooner), cannot but, do nothing but, than 等。*

You had better take a few hours' rest.

I could not but think that something was the matter with her.

My father did nothing but smile.

We would sooner (又 liefer) die than surrender.

## 140. INFINITIVE ノ LOGICAL SUBJECT.—

*It* を以て下ニ現ハレ來ル Infinitive 又ハ I finite Phrase を代表セシムル場合ニ、該 Infinitive ノ論理的即意義上ノ主辭ヲ現ハス必要アル時ハ、*for, of* 又ハ *in* ノ Object トシテ之ヲ使用ス。

It is not (proper) for us to question his Majesty's discretion.

It is advisable for you not to put it off.

It is very kind (又 good) of you to come to see him in such weather.

It would be stupid in me to work for such ungrateful people.

此用を爲す Infinitive は、*it is right* (又 *proper, necessary* 等) *for*—の次に用ひたる場合に、*that*—*should* と改むることを得。

It is proper {for you to  
{that you should} decline that offer.

I think it (is) necessary {for him to  
{that he should} carry it out at the earliest possible date.

## II. PARTICIPLE 分詞

141. PARTICIPLES ノ 三體.—Participles ニ 三體アリ。Verb 基體ノ語尾ニ *-ing* を附シタルヲ Present 又 Imperfect Participle ト稱ス、*going, seeing, speaking* ノ如シ。Verb ノ基體ニ *-ed* を附シタルモノ (Irregular Verb ハ種々異リタル變化ヲ爲ス) ヲ Past Participle ト稱ス、*walked, cried, gone, spoken* ノ如シ。此 Past Participle ノ前ニ *having* を添加シタルヲ Perfect Participle ト稱ス、*having walked, having gone, having spoken* ノ如シ。

142. PRESENT PARTICIPLES ノ用途.—Present Participles ハ (1) 形容ニ、(2) 叙述ニ、(3) Absolute Construction ニ、(4) 非對人的ニ (impersonally) 用フ。

招き指文



The **dying** man. A **running** stream.

The old man **sitting**\* in the arm-chair.

That man is **dying**.

He sat **reading** the day's paper.

The leader **being killed**, the whole party began to retreat.

He went off, **slamming** the door behind him.

It is no wonder, **seeing** that he is the son of a samurai.

**Judging** from all I hear, he is a man of parts.

143. PAST PARTICIPLES ノ用途.— Transitive Past Participles ハ Perfect 及 Passive ノ Verbs ノ要部ニ使用セラル、ノ外、尙 (一) 形容 (二) 叙述ニ用ヒラル。但シ其ノ意義ハ皆 Passive ナリ。

**Wounded** men. **Boiled** rice.

The men **wounded**\* on the field.

He was **wounded** in his right arm.

Soon it became **known** to the village.

Intransitive Past Participles ハ Perfect 又ハ Passive ノ Verbs ノ要部ニ使用スルコ多ク、attributive

\*此くの如く Noun, Pronoun を形容する Participle に、形容の Phrase の附随するある時は、之を Noun 及 Pronoun の下に配置すべし。

tively, predicatively ニ使用スルモノハ比較的少シ。

A **learned** man; an **outspoken** (又 plain-spoken) man; an **expired** ticket; a **retired** officer; **faded** flowers; **well-read** students.

He is always gay and **outspoken**.

They were **well-read** in Chinese literature.

The flowers are **fallen**.

He is **come** (gone, 又 returned).

或 Verbs 例へば *to be, to rest, to get, to have, to hear, to feel, to make* の如きは Transitive Past Participle を Complement に取ることを得、*to be, to see, to feel, to watch, to hear, to keep, to find, to go on, to see, to stand* 等は、Intransitive Present Participle を取ることを得。

I **am convinced** that character is everything.

I should like to **get** it mended.

You may **rest assured** that he will be no worse to-morrow.

I **felt insulted**.

Did you **hear Italian spoken**?

I **felt** the floor **shaking**.

It **kept snowing** all through the night.

It **went on raining** for a whole day.

The old lady was **found dying**.

144. PERFECT PARTICIPLES ノ用途—

Perfect Participles ハ Absolut Construction ノ中ニ使用シ、Finite Verb ノ表ハス事實ヨリ前ニ繼續或ハ完了シタル事實ヲ叙スルニ用フ。但シ此場合ニ Finite Verb ノ Subject ト Participle ノ Logical Subject 同一物ヲ指ス代名詞ナル時ハ後者ヲ省略スルモノトス。

The general **having fallen** (又 **having been killed**), the whole army gave way.

(He) **having locked up** the door, he left the office.

**Having resided** at Berlin for ten years, he **can speak** German well.

### 附 説

Participles は Preposition, *with* と其の Object との下に使用せらるゝ事少からず、其の意義邦語の「——を——して」「——を——されて」に同じ。此くの如く使用したる Participle (及 Adjective) は *with* の Complement と稱すべし。

There stood Han Kwai (樊噲) **with his hair standing on end**.

The procession came **with flags flying** and drums beating.

The thief stood **with his hands cuffed**.

The ship floated about **with her masts all broken**.

### III. GERUNDS

145. SIMPLE GERUNDS ト PERFECT GERUNDS.—Simple Gerunds ハ Present Partici-

ples ト同形ニシテ、Perfect Gerunds ハ又 Perfect Participles ト同形ナリ。然レドモ Participles ハ動詞ニシテ形容詞ノ用ヲ兼ネ、Gerunds ハ動詞ニシテ名詞ノ用ヲ兼ヌ、故ニ用法上ニ差異アリ。

Simple Gerunds ハ多ク總括的説述ニ用ヒ、然ラザル時ハ Finite Verb ノ叙述スル事實ト同時若クハ之ニ後レタル事實ヲ叙スルニ用フ。又 Perfect Gerunds ハ常ニ Finite Verb ノ叙述スル事實ニ先ダチタル事實ヲ表ハスニ用フ。

(Seeing is believing.

Writing English is very difficult.

Simple. I have no objection to his going.

He was praised for writing well.

I could not help laughing.

I never heard of his having studied abroad.

I regret having failed to fulfil my promise.

Perfect. He will be glad of your having finished it so soon.

下に挙ぐる文の如きは Perfect Gerunds を使用すべしと思はるゝ所に Simple を用ひたるものにして、例外といふべし。

He was charged for stealing a watch.

I remember strolling about here with you one night in the moonlight ten years ago.

146. GERUNDS ノ用途.—Gerunds ハ Nouns

ノ如ク (1) Subject, (2) Object, (3) Complement  
トナリ又 (4) Nouns ノ一種トナリテ他ノ Nouns  
ノ形容辭トシテ使用ス。

Teaching is learning.

There is no shutting people's mouths.

He then left off working.

Do you mind telling me what they are?

It goes without saying that no man is faultless

Teaching is learning.

A spinning mill. The speaking trumpet.

147. GERUNDS ノ形容辭.—Gerunds ニハ (1)  
Objective 及 Possessive ノ Noun, (2) Possessive ノ  
Pronoun, (3) Adverb 及 Adverbial ヲ添附スルコ  
トヲ得。然レドモ Gerund ハ純然タル Noun ニ  
非ザルヲ以テ、之ニ Adjective (Article ヲモ含ム)  
及 Adjectival Phrase ヲ附スルコトヲ得ズ。

I never heard of Mr. Johnson coming back  
(=that Mr. Johnson would come back).

I never heard of that student's being so poor.

I never heard of Mr. Johnson's coming back  
(=that Mr. Johnson had come back).

I insist on your taking it.

This is bread of our own baking.

We have no objection to his going alone (又  
by himself.)

We have no objection to his going when his  
father has returned.

## EXERCISE VIII

### A

I. 一下の文の — ある處に適當の Verbal を入れ且其  
の種類(例へば、Past Participle, Simple Gerund 等の如し)  
を言ふべし。

(1) — for stealing a coat, he was thrown into  
prison. (2) The people — in this neighbourhood  
are all labourers. (3) The old gentleman was  
often heard — so. (4) I should like — my com-  
position —. (5) I regret — such serious mistakes.  
(6) — from reports, he seems to be a man of  
strong will. (7) It would be better for you — it  
untouched for the present. (8) Has your father  
any objection to your — that school?

II.—Say を七體 (Infinitive 二、Participle 三、Gerund  
二)の Verbals に作り、各其の一を含む Sentence 總計七  
篇を作るべし。

III. 一下の邦文を英文に翻譯すべし。

(1) 實の所を申上げると私はあの時に寝入りかゝって (about) 居ました。(2) 數度日光に曝 (expose) したのはこれよりも色が黒ずんで (of a darker colour) 居る。(3) その病を豫防する道はない。(4) 兩腕を伸して立て。(5) 彼は寧ろ來月まで延期する方がよいと申します。(6) 將軍は部下の兵が (his men) 砲兵陣地 (artillery position) を布く(取る)のを見て居ました。(7) 花子が家に居残てその一家は蕈狩に (mushroom hunting) 行た。(8) アイノ人が此邊に住んで居たといふことです。(9) あの人の身に何か事があるのらしい。だから今見舞状をやらうと思て居ます。(10) 最後の列車が既に出た後であったから彼は餘儀なく家までスッカリ歩いて歸た。(11) たしか博物館でそんな古武器を見たことを覚えて居る、何時だったか知らないが。

## CHAPTER VII

## ADVERBS

## § I. ADVERBS ノ種類及變化

148. ADVERBS ノ分類及變化.—Adverbs ノ種類變化下表ノ如シ。

種類	Simple.	Interrogative.	Conjunctive.
變化 Degree.	Positive, Comparative, Superlative.		

其の意義により類別する時は下の五種に分る。

(1) 位置方向を表はすもの.—Here, there, where, whence, nowhere, forward, off, away.

(2) 時を表はすもの.—Then, hence, thence, since, hitherto, hereafter, afterward, when? then, soon, formerly.

(3) 様方を表はすもの.—How? well, ill, thus, otherwise, swiftly, skilfully, fast, slowly, clearly.

(4) 程度を表はすもの.—Scarcely, hardly, much, little, so.

(5) 原因理由を表はすもの.—Why, therefore, wherefore?

149. MODAL ADVERBS.—Modal Adverb ハ

mood

言者ガ思想ヲ發表印象スル方法ヲ表ハス Simple Adverb ナリ。

Surely he will succeed. He will **surely** succeed.  
Perhaps he has some other object in view.  
Life is **not** an empty dream.

換言すれば、Modal Adverb は全 Sentence 又は全 Clause を形容し、他の Adverbs の如く一言一句に係るものに非ず。

150. ADVERBS ノ用途.—Adverbs ハ (1) Verb 及 Verbal, (2) Adjective, (3) 他ノ Adverb, (4) Phrase, (5) Sentence 又ハ Clause ヲ形容スルニ用フ。

She *sings* **sweetly**.  
He used *to live* **here**.  
**Where** does he live?  
He is *to move* to a new house **to-morrow**.  
Her voice is **very** *sweet*.  
The result is **quite** *satisfactory*.  
She sang **very** *sweetly*.  
**How much more** *so* with a child!  
The mounted policemen rode **right** *into the crowd*.  
We are not yet **entirely** *out of the wood* (*i. e., safe*).

I now feel **quite** *at home*.  
**Probably** (*Modal Adverb*) *he will agree to it*.  
He carried his flute **even** *when at sea*.

(6) 此外或 Adverbs ハ(多クハ時及位置ヲ表ハスモノ) Nouns ニ代用セラル。

Boys, **now** is the time for us to start.  
The **how** is quite simple.  
How far is it from **here**?  
By **now**, ere (又 before) **long**, till late, until recently, at once, for once, for ever, from above, from without.

(7) 又或モノハ Adjectives ノ如ク Verbs ノ Complements ニ用フ。

The prince was early **abroad**.—Stevenson.  
The lamp is **out**.  
Father is **in**, but mother is **out**.  
I am **off** to-morrow.—Dickens.  
The worst isn't **over** yet.

(8) 或モノハ Adjectives ノ如ク Nouns ニ添附スルコトヲ得。

In his **then** *position* he ought to have said nothing about it.  
Is this an **up** or a **down** *train*?

His last *visit* here.

The *once* province of Britain.

(9) **Conjunctive Adverbs 及 Interrogative Adverbs** ハ Clauses ノ 聯結ニ用フ。

Come **when** (*Conj. Adv.*) you are ready.

Tell me **when** (*Int. Adv.*) you will be ready.

That is **why** he agreed.

**Why** he agreed to it is a question.

**Where** there is a will, there is a way.

Interrogative Adverbs ハ 又 Infinitives ニ 添用スルコトヲ得。 *Tell me when, where and how to plant them.* ノ如シ。

## § II. SIMPLE 及 MODAL ADVERBS

151. "SOON," "EARLY," "FAST."—*Soon* ハ *long* ニ反シ一定時ヨリ少時ノ後ヲイヒ、*early* ハ *late* ニ反シ一定時間ノ初ノ一部ヲイフ。

He rose **soon** after the clock struck five.

He rose **early** in the morning.

Come as **soon** as you have reviewed your lesson.

Come as **early** as possible.

*Fast* ハ *swiftly, rapidly* ト同ク速度ノ大ナル

ヲイヒ、*slowly* ト意義正ニ相反ス。

He ran as **fast** as he could.

152. "AGO," "SINCE," "BEFORE."—*Ago* 及 *since* ハ過去ノ一定時ヲ指シ、*before* ハ過去ノ或ル一定時ノ前ノ時ヲ指ス。

It was abolished ten years **ago**.

He came home a few hours **since**.

He was at home; he had returned a week **before**.

以上ハ Objective Adverbial ニ伴フ場合ニ係ル。之ヲ單獨ニ使用スル時ハ、*since* ハ「爾來」「ソレ以來」ニ當リ、*before* ハ「前方」又ハ「ソレヨリ前」ニ當ル。但シ *ago* ニハ斯ル用法ナシ。

I then offered him help, and **since** we have been great friends.

Have you seen him **before**?

I remembered that I had seen him **before**.

153. "EVER" ト "ONCE."—*Ever* ハ「始終」「何時カ」「何時タリトモ」「兎ニ角」ニ當リ、*once* ハ「嘗テ一タビ」トイフ義ナリ。

**Ever** after that day they were at swords' points.

Have you **ever** heard it sung?

I would ask the ghost if it should ever appear.

Do you ever expect to go abroad?

I know that once I saw it before.

Once there lived a man who had fifteen sons.

154. "VERY," "MUCH," "FAR," "BY FAR," "QUITE."—*Very* ト *quite* ハ Positive Degree ノ Adjectives ニ、*much*, *far* ハ Comparative Degree ノモノニ、*by far*, *very* (*absolutely* ト同義) ハ Superlative Degree ノモノニ使用ス。

That is very strange.

It is quite true.

This is much (又 far) better.

Yours is by far the best.

Chikamatsu was the very (=absolutely) greatest of all the Genroku dramatists.

又 *quite* ト *very* ハ Present Participle ヨリ Adjective ニ轉化シタル語ニ用ヒ、*much*, *greatly* ハ Past Participle ニ用フ。

That is quite surprising.

He was much (又 greatly) surprised with the news.

It is a very amusing story.

The guest was much amused with the story.

155. "NOT."—否定文ニハ *not* ヲ Auxiliary, *do* (*does*, *did*) ニ添用スルヲ常トスレドモ、強意ノ爲ニ之ヲ略スコトアリ。又 *know* ノ場合ニ之ヲ略スコトヲ得。

The lion moved not.

I know not where.

*I think*, *I believe*, *I hope* 等の下に見ゆる *not* は否定の Clause の約略と見るべし。

Some people say it is true, but I believe not.

I am sure not.

"Do you think he will fail?" "Well, I hope not."

*Not* は往々或 Adjectives 及 Adverbs を否定す。

I was not a little surprised at the noise.

Not long ago. Not a few of them.

He has not unfrequently disobeyed his father.

156. "MORE."—*More* ハ往々 *rather* ト同義ニ用フ。

Be more practical than learned.

He is more respected as a man of business.

### § III. INTERROGATIVE ト CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS

157. "HOW?" ト "WHY?"—*How?* ハ方法。爲シ様・次第・原因ヲ問フニ用ヒ、*why?* ハ理由ヲ問フニ用フ。

How (=in what way) should I know?

Why (=for what reason) should I give him pecuniary help?

How is it that you have become bald in your twenties?

Why do you have your hair cut so close?

158. CONJUNCTIVE ADVERB ト其ノ ANTECEDENT.—Conjunctive Adverbs ノ中ニハ Antecedent ヲ添附シ得ベキモノアリ。

先行詞

A large tree stands  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{where} \\ \text{at the place where} \end{array} \right\}$  he was buried.

That is  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{why} \\ \text{the reason why} \end{array} \right\}$  they refused.

When は時を表はす Noun を Antecedent としたる場合に、之を省略す。

The day (when) I left Paris.

The instant (when) I rose.

159. "WHEN," "WHILE," "AS."—When ハ通常時ニ用ヒ、while\* ト as ハ時間ニ用フ。

注意—While を during の如く Preposition に用ふべからず。While his absence といふは誤なり、during を以て之に代ふべし。又 while は第百五十八節に説く如く時間用ふる時は Adverb なれども、I became a journalist while my brothers were at soldiers. に於ける如く、前後の記事の反対の性質に属することを表はす時は、Conjunction にして Adverb に非ず。As にも之に類似せる二種の用法意義あり。實例を擧げて之を説明せよ。

He was about to retire to rest when I got to his house.

He retired to rest while I was reading.

As と while とは略ぼ同義なれども、同一人に關する二事を並述するには as を用ひ、且 Verb に Progressive Form を用ひず、之に反して while は上例の如く多く別物別人に關する二事を並述するに用ひ、且 verb, to be を用ふ。

As we rode along, we talked about what we had in our mind.

It occurred while I was talking with my friend (又 we were out).

Now that の義には when を用ひ、while を用ひず。

What is that to me when I have attained my object?

He might come to see us once in a while when he is not very busy.

160. "SINCE" ト "AFTER."—Since ハ「以來」ノ義ニシテ、after ハ「後」ノ義ナリ。Since ヲ頭ニスル Clause ハ Present 又ハ Perfect ノ Verb ニ添用シ、after ヲ頭ニスル Clause ハ Perfect ノ Verb ニ添ヘズ。

Things have changed since you left.



Things *changed* after you left.

It is now a year **since** last we met.

I *did not hear* from him for a year **after** we parted with him.

161. "WHENEVER" ト "NO MATTER" + "WHEN."—*Whenever* ト *no matter where* トハ同義ナリ。*However* ト *no matter how, whenever* ト *no matter when* 亦意義相同ジ。

**Wherever** (=no matter where) we may be, we should be honest.

**However** (=no matter how) hard you may try, you will be unable to finish it in a day.

## EXERCISE IX

### A

I. 一下の文の — ある處に適當の Adverbs を入れ、且其の種類を述べべし。

(1) — <sup>recently</sup> came you to make the acquaintance of that old lady? (2) The prince was — — pleased with the present. (3) Has he been absent ~~for~~ he got hurt? (4) Again he failed, but he began to work all — —. (5) This is — the best work that

*one's strength*

*early*

has — appeared in the language. (6) <sup>So</sup> — long is it — you came to see me <sup>last</sup>? (7) The story

is — touching to be <sup>not</sup> forgotten. (8) She is <sup>more</sup> — cleverer than his brother. (9) <sup>He</sup> — he was — and did

not come home till <sup>all</sup> — in the day. (10) They rode

<sup>spiritly</sup> — into "the jaws of death." (11) <sup>Really</sup> — is it that he earns his living by hard work when his father

is a millionaire? (12) I bought it ten years <sup>ago</sup> — at near Ryogoku Bridge. (13) I have <sup>not</sup> — returned and

not — opened the parcel. (14) I remember that I saw him <sup>troubled</sup> — at my uncle's, but I haven't heard anything of him <sup>often</sup> — (15) — neglect this duty, — busy

you may be. (16) We visited the churchyard — he is said to have been buried. <sup>while</sup>

### II. 一下の邦文を英文に翻譯すべし。

(1) 京都は如何でしたか。(2) 何時ごろして其れをするのか教へ(私に話し)て下さい。(3) 私は一も持て居ませんでした、少し前に皆友人にやりましたから。(4) 彼は年を取る程層一層慾が深くなった。(5) これは堅くて吾々の齒に合はない。(6) 暴風雨の止み次第御來駕の程願上候。(7) 多分冗談に (in jest) 言たのだらう。(8) 尤も (however) あの人の兩親は此處から左まで遠くない處に住んで居る。(9) 私共が當地へ引越して (moved) から最早十年以上になります。(10)

火なき處に煙は立たず。(11) 何處へ往ても諸君はそれが實際にあてはまる (holds true) ことが分る。(12) 主従ともに全く疲れ果てゝ居て口もきけませんでした。(13) 馬で門を出る (rode out through) 處を刺客の爲めに長劍で突かれた。(14) それに成功したが爲めに愈よ村人 (the villagers) に憎まれた。

## CHAPTER VIII

## PREPOSITIONS

162. PREPOSITION ト其ノ OBJECT.—Preposition ハ Noun 若クハ之ト効力ヲ齊ウスル語句ヲ他語句ニ聯結スル用ヲ爲ス。此 Noun 若クハ同効語句 (equivalents) ヲ Preposition ノ Object トイヒ、Preposition ハ之ヲ govern ストイフ。

Preposition ハ (1) Noun, (2) Pronoun, (3) Adjective (Noun, Pronoun ノ用ヲ爲スモノニ限ル)、(4) Gerund, (5) Adverb (Chapt. VII., Par. 150 参照), (6) Phrase, (7) Clause ヲ govern ス。

They are **in** the closet.

Are you looking **for** your own shoes?

There is none left **in** it.

**What** are you looking **for**?

I don't care **for** any of them.

This one is superior **to** the best I ever saw.

He was right **in** doing so.

I never dreamed **of** his returning so soon.

He sat up **till** *late* last night.

He was stabbed **from** *under*.

They came **from** *beyond the river*.

Can you come to-morrow instead **of** *on Sunday*?

Make fire **against** *he returns* (=his return).

This is all I know **about** *why he resigned*.

或 Prepositions は Adverbs にも通用し、且其の位置往々相似るを以て、初學者之を混同し、意義を誤解することあり。Put *on* your cap. Shut *up* the window. We hemmed *in* the Rebels. の *on*, *up*, *in* の如きは即其の好例なり。周到なる注意を要す。又此類の場合に目的を代名詞にする時は、Put it *on* の如く前置詞を目的の下に配置す。

163. COMPOUND PREPOSITION.—Compound Prepositions トハ下ニ擧ゲル如クニミノ單語ヨリ成ル Phrase Prepositions ラ云フ。

According to.	In deference to	On account of.
As for.	In front of.	On receipt of.
Because of.	In the event of.	With regard to.
By means of.	In place of.	With reference to.
By dint of.	Instead of.	Out of.
In (又 on) behalf of.	In spite of.	Outside of.
In case of.	In respect of.	Inside of.
In consideration of.	In point of.	

164. PARTICIPIAL PREPOSITIONS.—下ニ擧ゲル Prepositions ハ Participles ヨリ出デタル

モノナルヲ以テ、之ヲ Participial Prepositions トイフ。

notwithstanding	concerning	regarding
considering	touching	

165. PREPOSITIONS ノ意義.—Prepositions ノ意義ハ多様ニシテ此小冊子ノ能ク悉ス所ニアラス。今爰ニ簡短ニ其ノ主ナルモノ、ミヲ説ク。Prepositions ハ多クハ Adverbs ニモ通用スルヲ以テ、今併セテ爰ニ之ニ説及ス。

(1) ABOUT.—(a) ノ周リニ、ヲ周リテ。

There was a hedge **about** the farm.

The planets travel **about** the sun.

He looked **about** (*Adv.*) for his son.

(b) ノ中ヲ彼方此方ト、近クニ。

We walked **about** the town.

I saw a crowd of people **about** the door.

(c) ノ身ノマハリニ、ノ身ニツケテ。

He had no money **about** (=with) him.

He has something outlandish **about** him.

(d) 殆ド、許リ。

They gave me **about** a pound (又 two hundred).

He was **about** to start when I arrived.

(e) ニ従事シテ。

What are you **about**?

(f) **ニ關シテ、ニ就イテ。**

There is no doubt **about** it.

What **about** the regatta?

(2) ABOVE, BELOW.—(a) (物ヲ離レテ) 上。下。

The stars are **above** us.

It lies ten yards **below** the ground.

Soon he raised his head **above** the water.

In an instant the boat sank **below** the waves.

(b) **ニ優リテ、ヨリ多ク、ニ超絶シテ。ニ劣リテ、ヨリ少ク。**

Truth is **above** law.

The commander ranks **below** the captain.

He was poor, and yet **above** work.

Honour was valued **above** wealth.

No doubt he is **above** such meanness.

His exercise is rather **below** the mark.

(3) ACROSS.—ノ一端ヨリ他端マテ、ヲ横斷シテ。

The cavalry swept **across** the plain.

He set out with a bag **across** his shoulder.

(4) AFTER, BEFORE.—(a) ヨリ後ニ、ヨリ前ニ。ニ後レテ、ニ先ダチテ。

Just **before** his departure } he had a visitor from  
Soon **after** his return }  
the country.

**After** him came a number of lords and officers.

Pride goes **before** a fall.

(b) **ヲ追跡シテ、ヲ搜索シテ、ヲ目的トシテ。**

We ran **after** the murderer.

Those divers are **after** pearls.

He inquired **after** my father's health.

(c) **ヲ模倣シテ、ニ因ンデ、ニ依據シテ。**

It was painted **after** Korin (光琳).

He was so named **after** his grandfather.

He lived **after** Western style.

(5) AGAINST.—(a) **ニ逆ラウテ、ニ對ツテ、ニ反對ノ。**

We rowed **against** the tide.

We had to fight **against** great odds.

The boat was dashed **against** the rock.

They did it **against** their own conscience.

(b) **ナイ様ニ、被ラナイ様ニ。**

This secured the city **against** all fear of attack.

It will serve as a protection **against** strong summer heat.

(c) **ニ備ヘテ、ノ用心ニ。**

Make fire **against** his return.

Save a part of your income **against** days of want.

(6) **ALONG**.—ニ沿ウテ、ヲ離レズシテ、ノ線上ヲ。(長アル物ノ名ニ限り用フ)。

Let us walk **along** the bank.

The sergent then looked **along** the gun.

As he trudged **along** (*Adv.*), he thought of his mother and then of his gloomy prospect.

(7) **AMID(ST)**.—ノ中ニ、ニ取圍マレテ。

He was seen moving **amidst** the crowd.

**Amid** abuse and ridicule he waited for ten long years.

(8) **AMONG(ST)**.—ニ混ジテ、ノ間ニ、ノ中へ。

**Among** them there were ten koban.

**Among** the rest (又 other things), he lost ten koban.

Howl while you are **among** wolves.

The prizes were distributed **amongst** his retainers (又 **between** the two generals).

(9) **AROUND, ROUND**.—ノ周圍ヲ、ノマハリニ、ヲ周ッテ。

The earth revolves **round** the sun.

There was a moat **around** the castle.

He looked wildly **round** (*Adv.*).

There is no dentist in the country **around**.

(10) **AT**.—(a) ニ、ニ接シテ。

The motor-car is **at** the gate.

Warm yourself **at** the fire.

(b) テ、ニ、ニテ (一地點ヲ指ス)。

I got it **at** Maruzen's.

He lives **at** Osaka.

Is he **at** home?

(c) ニ (時ノ一點ヲ指ス)。

He set out **at** daybreak (又 **at** dawn, **at** evening, **at** night, **at** 6 a.m.).

**At** one time he was suspected.

(d) テ、ニテ (程度ニ就キ一點ヲ指ス)。

We ran **at** full speed.

It was sold **at** 5 yen per bale.

The mercury stands **at** 90 degrees.

(e) ノ情態ニ、ニ從事シテ。

She was **at** war with France.

They will soon be set **at** liberty.

The servant is working **at** the needle.

The children are **at** school.

(f) ニ就イテ、ニカケテ。

He is a good (bad 又 an excellent) hand **at** baseball.

He grudged **at** the expenditure of moments.

(g) **デ、ニテ**(手段又ハ方法ヲ表示ス)。

I drank it **at** a draught.

The man calmed down the rioters **at** a word.

The fort was carried **at** the point of the bayonet.

(h) **ヲ目ガケテ、サシテ**。

Look **at** that map.

I caught **at** the ball.

Let those laugh **at** you who wou'd.

(i) **ニ、ヲ見テ、ヲ聞イテ**(原因ヲ表示ス)。

We were surprised **at** the news.

He was terrified **at** the fury of my attack.

(11) **BEFORE**.—(a) **ノ前ニ**(位置ヲイフ)。

A stream runs **before** the gate.

They laid their grievances **before** me.

(b) **ヨリモ**(比較ノ義ニ用フ)。

The English are practical **before** everything.

**Before** all you should keep your house clean and tidy.

(12) **BEHIND**.—(a) **ノ背後ニ、ノ陰ニ隠レテ、後方ニ**。

I saw him standing **behind** his master.

The sun set **behind** the western hills.

Two men were left **behind** (*Adv.*).

(b) **ニ後レテ、其ノ期ニ後レテ**(時ヲ指ス)。

He was **behind** time.

For a year he was **behind** (*Adv.*) in his payment.

(13) **BENEATH**.—(a) **ノモトニ、ノ下ニ壓サレテ**。

**Beneath** the cliff runs a gurgling stream.

It was found lying **beneath** the millstone.

(b) **ヲ値セザル、ニ不似合ナル**。

That is **beneath** our notice.

It would be **beneath** your age (又 the gentleman).

(14) **BESIDE**.—(a) **ノ傍ニ、並ンデ**。

He took a seat **beside** me.

He was walking **beside** the river.

(b) **ノ外ニ、外レテ**。

You have been speaking entirely **beside** the question.

She was **beside** herself with joy.

(15) **BESIDES**.—**ノ外ニ、ノ上ニ尙**。

**Besides** these, I have some at home.

(16) BETWEEN.—(a) (二者)ノ間。(三者又ハ三者以上ノ間ニハ among ヲ用フ)

The lake lies **between** A. and B.

Everything good trims **between** the extremities.

Jealousy came **between** the two friends.

(b) (二者)相互ニ。

Communication has been kept **between** the two.

I overheard what passed **between** them.

(17) BEYOND.—(a) ノ向フニ、ヲ越シテ彼方ニ。

My home is **beyond** the sea.

They called to me from **beyond** the ferry.

(b) 以上ニ、以外ニ。

The telegram excited them **beyond** measure.

It is his desert **beyond** all questions.

**Beyond** that I could learn nothing.

(18) BUT.—ノ外(多ク Superlative ノ語及 *all, no, any, every* 等ノ下ニ用フ)。

The last day **but** one of this year.

Such an art is all **but** unknown here.

He is anything **but** healthy.

(19) BY.—(a) ノ傍ニ、ニ近接シテ、ノ傍ヲ。

A fig-tree stands **by** the well.

They lived **by** the seaside.

The gentry all stood **by** him.

A cart passed **by** my rickshaw.

(b) ニ(爲者即 agent ヲ表示ス)。

Wireless telegraphy was invented **by** Malconi.

His works are marked **by** seriousness.

(c) ノカニヨツテ、デ(機械・手段ヲ表示ス)。

The lamp hung **by** an iron chain.

I am going **by** train.

(d) ヲ通ツテ(經路ヲ表示ス)。

We crossed the river **by** the railway bridge.

They went **by** way of the Hirokoji.

(e) ヲ掴ンデ、ニ手ヲカケテ。

I caught the urchin **by** the collar.

Let us take the bull **by** the horns.

(f) ニ據レバ。

**By** my guess we have passed the plain.

It was past ten **by** the church clock.

(g) ニ就イテハ、ハ。

He is a Chinese **by** birth and a tailor **by** trade.

(h) ツ、(分配ノ義ヲ表ハス)。

Beef is sold **by** the pound.

He is dying **by** inches.

Learn little **by** little.

(i) タケ。

He is taller **by** two inches.  
They increased **by** a dozen.

(j) マデニ (時間ニ用フ)。

Return **by** ten.

**By** this time I was very hungry.

- (20) DOWN, UP.—ノ下ノ方へ。ノ上ノ方へ。  
Boats are seen sailing **up** and **down** the river.  
Stand **up** (*Adv.*) with your head erect.  
The house was taken **down** (*Adv.*).

(21) DURING.—ノ間ニ、ノ中ニ (通常事實ノ名ノ前ニ用フ)。

This took place **during** my absence.

- (22) EXCEPT.—ヲ除イテ、ノ外ニ。  
They are rotten **except** two.

(23) CONCERNING, REGARDING, TOUCHING.—ニ關シテ、ニ關スル。

I have heard nothing **concerning** that affair.  
Tell me **all you know regarding** it.

- (24) CONSIDERING.—ノ割合ニ (*for* ト同義ナリ)。

**Considering** his age, he writes wonderfully well.

(25) FOR.—(a) ノ爲ニ (目的ヲ表示ス)。

**For** this purpose the lid is commonly made of iron.

What do you want it **for**?

He is gone to Atami **for** change.

(b) ノ爲ニ (理由・原因ヲ表示ス)。

**For** this reason he declined the offer.

He was sentenced to death **for** murder.

We choose flowers more **for** colour than **for** fragrance.

(c) ニ對スル、ニ適スル。

It is better **for** you to go further on.

You are too young **for** the stage.

I have no ear **for** music.

(d) ニ換ヘテ、ノ代リニ、ニ。(交換・報酬・對應ノ義)。

I bought it **for** a thousand yen.

It is to be had **for** a thousand yen.

What a noble mind to return good **for** evil!

(e) トシテ、ト。

He was left **for** dead.

I took him **for** a German spy.

I know it **for** certain.



## (f) ノ方デハ、ニ至リテハ、ニ就イテ。

For myself, I said nothing about it.

I don't know what they will say to it, but as for me, I am against it.

So much for foreign questions.

I must hold them responsible for it.

## (g) ハ(範圍ヲ限定スルノ義ニ用フ)。

I forgive you negligence for this time (又 for this once).

The party then broke up for the night.

## (h) ノ間。

The siege went on for a week.

We are prisoners here for life.

## (26) FROM.—(a) カラ、ヨリ。(toニ反對ノ義ナリ)。

He started from Tokyo yesterday.

How far is it from here to the school?

I got wet from head to foot.

He borrowed some money from (又 of) his uncle.

I have just returned from shopping.

## (b) ノ累(又ハ恐)ナク、ニ對シテ安全ニ、セラル、コトナク。

No man can live absolutely free from cares.

He is safe from pursuit.

This was concealed from the public.

## (c) (妨ゲラレテ) 出来ナイ様ニ、シナイ様ニ。

We were hindered (obstructed 又 prevented) by the flood from leaving here.

They abstained from *sake*.

I refrained from referring to it.

## (d) ノ爲ニ、ヨリ(原因ヲ表示ス)

He is suffering from dyspepsia.

Kenelm sighed. Was it from envy, from pity, from fear?—Lytton.

## (e) ニヨッテ(憑據ヲ表示ス)

He said so from his own experience.

From all I hear, he is a good-natured man.

## (f) ト、ニ(相異・區別ノ義ニ用フ)

In many respects A. differs from B.

How did you know the one from the other?

## (27) IN.—(a) ノ中ニ。(物ノ有形・無形ノ別ナク位置・場所ニ用フ)

Birds fly in the air.

What have you got in your sleeve?

Hokkaido is in the north of Japan.

He got injured **in** the head.  
 Are you going **in** this heavy rain?  
 He found no difficulty **in** doing it.

(b) ノ情態ニ居ル。(状況・境遇・位置・形勢ニ用フ)。

The people were **in** a high state of patriotic excitement.

They are now **in** a better condition.

A man **in** a high position.

He did it **in** anger (又 **in** a rage).

(c) ニ、デ、トナツテ、ヲ爲シテ。(方法・様式・形状ヲイフ)。

It may be solved **in** another way.

He untied the knot **in** a wonderful manner.

The rain poured down **in** torrents.

Write it **in** English.

He wants it to be paid **in** cash (又 gold).

They were talking **in** a whisper.

(d) ニ(數量・程度ヲイフ)。

They are found **in** great numbers.

It is produced **in** great quantities.

This book first appeared **in** three volumes.

(e) ガ、ハ、ニ就イテハ。

They are varied **in** colour and size.

I was right **in** my conjecture.

(f) ニ、ノ目的デ。

Did you say it **in** jest or **in** earnest?

This he did **in** revenge for a former abuse.

Keep this **in** remembrance of me.

(g) ニ、ヲ經ル間ニ(時ニ就キテイフ)。

The Franco-German war began **in** 1870 and ended **in** the following year.

**In** the sixteenth century England had a powerful navy.

I do it once **in** a day.

(h) デ、ヲ經タル後。

I shall be back **in** a few minutes.

**In** the twinkling of an eye.

(28) INTO, OUT OF.—(a) ノ中へ。ノ外へ。

I am going **into** the country.

He went **out of** town.

All ran  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{out into the street.} \\ \text{out of the house.} \end{array} \right.$

A means of escape came **into** his mind.

He wrote the book **out of** his own head.

(b) ニ(情態ノ變化ヲイフ)。

The van was soon thrown **into** confusion.

He naturally developed **into** a liar.

Translate (turn 又 render) it **into** French.

(29) **NOTWITHSTANDING**.—ニ頓着ナク、  
ニ拘ラス。

**Notwithstanding** those difficulties, he went on  
with his work.

(30) **OF**.—(a)ヲ(分離・離脱ノ義ニ用フ)。

This will cure him **of** his malady.

He was robbed **of** his purse.

You must break yourself **of** that habit.

(b) **ニテ、デ、カラ**(原因・出處ヲ表示ス)。

He came **of** good family.

I learned that **of** a friend.

Evil comes **of** evil.

He died **of** a fever.

(c) **ノ**(分割ノ義ニ用フ)。

Few **of** them.

A cup **of** wine.

I have lately seen little **of** him.

(d) **ノ**(所屬ヲ明カニス)。

The dramatic works **of** Shakespeare.

The leaning tower **of** Pisa.

It is no business **of** yours.

(e) **ヲ有スル、ニ屬スル**。

A thing **of** beauty.

A man **of** rank.

Two **of** a trade never agree.

It is a matter **of** no moment.

(f) **ト呼フ、ト名ツクル**。

The city **of** New York.

The era **of** Meiji.

(g) **ヨリ成ル、デ出来テ居ル**。

The House **of** Peers.

Nerves **of** iron.

Don't make a fool **of** me.

(h) **ニ關シテ、ニ就イテ**。

I am aware **of** the danger.

Are you sure **of** it?

Talk **of** the devil, and he is sure to appear.

(31) **OFF**.—カラ(分離ノ義ニ用フ)。

The gale shook the fruit **off** the tree.

Scrape the mud **off** the clogs.

Are you **off** duty?

We are **off** to-morrow.

(32) **ON, UPON**.—(a)ノ上ニ(他物ノ表面ニ  
密接シテ其ノ上ニ位スルヲイフ)。

The books **on** the shelf.

The old man leaned **on** my shoulder.

Write it **on** the blackboard.

## (b) ノ上へ(他物ノ表面ニ向フ運動ニ用フ)。

They fell down **upon** the pavement.  
 He flashed reproachful eyes **upon** me.  
 You are very severe **upon** them.  
 Put **on** (*Adv.*) your overcoat.

## (c) ニヨリテ、ニ支特セラレテ、ヲ基礎トシテ。

They are supported **on** massive pillars.  
 Are you going **on** foot?  
 He lived **on** a limited means.  
 They do not lend money **on** such security.

## (d) (河川・湖海等)ニ臨ンデ、ニ接近シテ。

The capital stands **on** Tokyo Bay.  
 He was **on** the brink of ruin.

## (e) ニ就イテ、ヲ題目トシテ。

He gave a lecture **on** education.  
 Did you give your opinion **on** the question?

## (f) ニ、直後ニ(日及特殊ノ朝・夕・午前・午後ニ用フ)。

**On** June 10 (又 **on** the 10th of June).  
 He is expected **on** Sunday.  
 She will sail **on** the morning (afternoon, 又 evening) of June 10.

**On** my return (又 **on** returning home) I found the box.

## (g) ニ(旅行・外出ニ用フ)。

They set out **on** a tour (a journey 又 an errand.)

## (h) 中。(勤務中・行進中トイフガ如シ。此onハ行爲ヲ表ハス Abstract Nounsニ添ヘ用フ)

They are already **on** sale.  
 While **on** the march, they were fired on from a hill.  
 We have been **on** the watch (又 the lookout) for ten hours together.

(33) OUT OF.—(a) ノ中カラ (*into* ノ部参照)。

## (b) ノ外ニ、ヲ失ツテ。

A man **out of** his country is more or less a fish **out of** water.

Retreat is **out of** the question.

It is **out of** vogue.

He is **out of** work and **out of** pocket.

## (c) カラ(原因・出處・原料ヲ表示ス)。

He did it **out of** spite.

He took a child **out of** the asylum.

Various things are made **out of** its bark.

(34) OVER.—(a) ノ上ニ(多少ノ長ト幅ヲ以テ)。

The sky hangs **over** our heads.  
A flag was floating **over** the house.  
He wept **over** the new grave.

(b) ノ上ニ、ヲ被ウテ。

Snow lay **over** the ground.  
It is now known all **over** the world.

(c) ヲ通ツテ、路ヲ經テ。

He came right **over** the moor.  
Let us go **over** the new bridge.  
We went **over** the letter.

(d) ノ上マデ。

The water has come **over** the bridge.  
He is **over** head and ears in debts.

(e) ニ對シテ、ニ臨ンデ(指揮シ左右シ注意スル類ノ行爲ニ用フ)。

We don't like to have him **over** us.  
He exercised great influence **over** the army for years.  
God watches **over** us day and night.

(f) ニ就イテ。

We laughed **over** the mistake.  
He brooded **over** this mystery.

(35) PAST.—(a) ノ傍ヲ過ギテ。

A man ran **past** me.

(b) ヲ過ギテ(時及ビ程度ニ就テ)。

Now it is **past** five.  
He felt it as a disgrace **past** help.

(36) SINCE.—以來。

**Since** then we have been great friends.  
He has been well ever **since** (*Adv.*).

(37) THROUGH, THROUGHOUT.—(a) ヲ貫イテ、ノ中ヲ。(Throughoutハall throughニ同ジ)

The snowball broke **through** the window.  
The news ran all **through** (又 ran throughout) the country.

(b) ニヨツテ、ノ爲ニ。

The chief escaped **through** the swiftness of legs.  
I proposed **through** his uncle.  
All that is great in man comes **through** work.

(38) TILL, UNTIL.—マデ(時ニ用フ)。

We waited **until** (又 till) dawn.  
Let us wait **till** his return.

(39) TO.—(a) ニ、ヘ(運動ノ終止點ニ)。

He came up **to** Tokyo yesterday.  
I have been **to** my native place.  
We got **to** the town at daybreak.

## (b) ニ對シテ(行動・比較ノ向フ所ヲ表示ス)。

The man bowed **to** me.

He spoke **to** me in German.

They were very kind **to** me.

He is second **to** none in penmanship.

## (c) ニ屬スル、ノ。

There are two sides **to** every question.

I have no pretension **to** rank.

He is Secretary **to** the War Minister.

## (d) ニ對シテ(逆フノ意ナリ)。

The two parties fought hand **to** hand.

I'll wager five **to** one.

I have no objection **to** it.

## (e) ニ對スル(比較・比例ノ義ニ用フ)。

5 is **to** 2 as 15 **to** 6.

Ten **to** one, he will succeed.

## (f) マデ、トイフ程ニ。

He drinks **to** excess.

The report is true **to** a certainty.

## (g) 目的又ハ結果ヲ表ハスニ用フ。

The King was flattered **to** his ruin.

Let us drink **to** his success.

**To** my great astonishment, I found he was stone dead.

## (h) ノ方ニ(方向ニ用フ)。

The lake lies **to** the north of the city.

Far **to** the south a plume of smoke was seen.

## (i) マデ(tillニ同ジ)。

**To** this day it is believed by the villagers.

He lived a solitary life **to** the end of his life.

## (40) TOWARD(S).—(a) ノ方へ、ニ對シテ(方向ノミヲ指ス)。

They are hastening **toward** the city.

I was drawn **towards** the side of the king.

This aroused hatred **toward** the officer.

## (b) ノ爲ニ。

I have done nothing **toward** that object.

He made every effort **toward** the conclusion of peace.

## (c) 近クナツテ。

**Towards** evening we halted.

He touched the question **toward** the end of his speech.

## (41) UNDER.—ノ直下ニアル、下ニ(Aboveニモonニモ反對ノ意ナリ)。

She was carrying something **under** her arm.

His horse sank **under** him.

The swallow builds her nest **under** the eaves.

These fall **under** the same head.

(b) ノ下ニ、ノモトニ、ニ左右或ハ指揮セラレテ、ヲ受ケテ。

Three men were placed **under** him.

Three children were left **under** her care.

It is impracticable **under** these circumstances.

His proposal is now **under** consideration.

(c) ヨリ少キ、ニ劣リテ。

He was then **under** twenty (又 age).

I will not take any **under** the mark.

Military officers **under** the major.

(d) ノ下ニ隠レテ、ヲ粧ウテ、ト詐ツテ。

He did those shameless acts **under** the name of charity.

The island was occupied **under** pretext of protection.

(42) WITH.—(a) ト與ニ、ノ方ニ、ト。

She lived **with** her aunt.

Come along **with** me.

The sympathy of the world is **with** you.

Did you speak **with** the Manager?

Are you acquainted **with** the Director?

(b) ニ、ト(一致・調和及其ノ反對ノ義ニ用フ)。

I did not agree **with** them.

Teey could not keep up **with** the times.

I differed **with** him.

They discorded **with** her.

(c) (混合ノ義ニ用フ)。

He united pity **with** admiration.

Don't confuse means **with** end.

(d) ニ對シテ、ト(行爲ノ對手ヲ表示ス)。

It is no use reasoning **with** him.

The vagabond picked a quarrel **with** us.

(e) ニ持テ、ニ持テ居ル、ヲ——シテ。

A man **with** a macula on his right cheek.

A doctor **with** a good practice.

The messenger arrived **with** his letter.

He lay **with** his arms outstretched.

(f) ノ爲メニ(原因ヲ表示ス)、デ、デ以テ(爲者ヲ表示ス)。

He is ill **with** influenza.

She was beside herself **with** joy.

The father was almost choked **with** emotion.

The ferry-boat was crowded **with** people.

(g) ヲ以テ、デ(道具・機械・容載物ヲ表示ス)。

I made it **with** a knife.

Carry them **with** more care.

A vessel laden **with** stone.

The bags were filled **with** hydrogen.

(h) **ヲ以テ、デ(様・方ヲ表示ス)。**

I took it down **with** great difficulty.

The gig shot ahead **with** the velocity of an arrow.

(i) **ニ就イテ、ニ對シテ、ニ關連スル。**

What do you want **with** me?

It has nothing to do **with** our affair.

What is the matter **with** him?

Go on **with** your work.

(43) **WITHIN.—ノ内ニ、以内ニ。**

We had to keep **within** doors for a day.

It was found lying **within** ten yards of the gate.

He will be back **within** ten days.

It lay **within** easy reach.

(44) **WITHOUT.—(a) (Withニ反對シテハ) ナク、ナキ、ニ伴ハズシテ。**

What can he do **without** your help?

I came **without** my interpreter.

(b) **(Withinニ反對シテハ)ノ外ニ。**

The cat had to sleep **without** doors.

The battle was fought **without** the wall.

EXERCISE X

A

下の文の — ある處に適當の Preposition を入れ、且其の意義を言ふべし。

- (1) I got — Tokyo — dark. (2) Did he come — Monday? (3) What is it that he has hanging — his waist? (4) The River Kamo runs — the city — Kyoto. (5) The cottage stands — the seaside, not far — the station. (6) A decisive battle will be fought — Waterloo — no distant date. (7) He started — a trip — Manchuria and is now staying — Kharbin. (8) I tell you this — hearsy. (9) Don't throw anything — the window. (10) Did you write it — pen and ink? (11) —my arrival there I learned that he was ill — fever. (12) He generally remains — home — the evening. (13) Wine is made — grapes. (14) He lives — Sendai — the Province of Satsuma. (15) This airship travels — the rate — 100 yards a minute. (16) It will remain — this condition — years to come. (17) He lives — his uncle — the Prefecture of Hyogo. (18) He lectured — the same subject. (19) He was appointed Pri-



vate Secretary — the Premier. (20) I received — a thousand yen — banknotes. (21) — an hour the moon rose — the eastern hill-range. (22) What does he want — me? (23) He thought he was safe — pursuit, and went out — shopping — dusk. (24) He started — Tokyo — the 17th of April, so I think he is — Peking — present. (25) Isn't it — your rank to accept such an offer? (26) He was shot a little — the knee. (7) Shiba Park is — the south of the capital. (28) The people — the North rose — the government. (29) He must have escaped — this window. (30) I think he succeeded — your help. (31) I got these pears — the tree — the barn. (32) Don't leave the car while it is — motion. (33) Every one knows that he did it — hatred or envy. (24) How much did you pay — all these? (35) Thence they went — the river — a fishing-boat.

11. 一下の邦文を英文に翻譯すべし。

(1) 彼の父は彼の成功の報に狂喜した。(2) 何で私が其れに就いて責を負ひませう。(3) 年の割合に彼は餘程旨く歌ふ。(4) 虎は其の皮の爲に狩り取られる。(5) 彼は一杯の soda 水を一息氣に飲んだ。(6) 遅くも月曜には學校であの人に逢ひます。(7) 全速で其の

跡を追蒐けた。(8) 皆が私を笑ひましたが、併し私は其れを少しも關ひません。(9) 私は夜明に出て暗くなって歸りました。(10) 私は球を擲まうとしたけれども球は私の頭を越して行きました。(11) 私は其れを屏風の陰に置きました。(12) 遊んで居ても働いて居ても全力でやれ。(13) 伊東は轉地の爲に熱海へ行きました。十二月までは歸て來ないだらう。(14) 十二月末までに倫敦へ立つことになって居ます。(15) 被告人 (the accused) は終身禁錮に處せ (sentenced) られた。(16) 十日の後囊中無一物で歸宅しました。(17) 出來得べくば一組 (set) 五圓で十組買取して下さい。(18) 君の上着はどうした。それから帽子はどうなった。(19) 吾々は N 將軍の部下として滿洲役 (the Manchurian campaign) に參加した。(20) 橋を渡て行くと右側に郵便局を見ます。(21) 私共は今まで二月間田舎へ行て居ました。

## CHAPTER IX CONJUNCTIONS

### § I. CO-ORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS

166. CO-ORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS.—下ニ擧グルハ Co-ordinate Conjunctions ナリ。

and	yet	nor	therefore	nevertheless
but	or	so	however	consequently
and	yet	else	otherwise	accordingly
moreover	still	then		

Co-ordinate にして Correlative なるは下の如し。

both—and	either—or	neither—nor
not only—but (also)	whether—or	

167. “AND,” “SO,” “THEREFORE.”—此三語ノ中 *therefore* ハ既述ノ事ガ將述ノ事ノ理由タルコトヲ最モ明確ニ論理的ニ述フル特色アリ、隨テ日用ノ文語又ハ口語トシテハ結局ニシテ平易ナラザルノ嫌アリ。So 及 and so モ之ト同義ニ用フルモ、主トシテニ事ノ聯絡アルヲ示シ、一事ヲ前提トシテ他ノ一事ヲ結論推斷スル

ガ如キ意義比較的ニ輕ク、and ニ至リテハ更ニ輕シ。

A is equal to B, and B to C; therefore, A is equal to C.

He has retired from active service and is not very busy.

He was down with a fever, and so (又 so) I came without him.

168. “BUT,” “YET,” “HOWEVER,” “STILL,” “NEVERTHELESS.”—此四語トモニ既述ノ事ト將述ノ事ノ間ニ多少相容レ難キ事情アルコトヲ示ス接續詞ナリ。而シテ *still* ハ前述ノ事ヲ最モ強ク斷言シ、*however* 之ニ次ギ、*yet*, *and yet*, *but* マタ之ニ次グ。

He is poor, but he is honest.

He is poor but honest.

One may be poor, and yet he may be happy.

Now he is as poor as a church mouse. However, when he was young, he was the richest man in his native village.

He is poor; still, he is respected.

Nevertheless ハ其語形ノ示ス如ク none the less (矢張り)ノ義ナリ。此語ト *however* ハ必ズ

シモ Clause ノ頭ニ置クヲ要セス。

He is very poor now; nevertheless, he is respected by all who know him.

He has parted with all his estate. He is, nevertheless, (又 nevertheless, he is) respected by all the villagers.

He has now no money, no estate, and as is the case with a poor man, no friend. He is, however, (又 However, he is) well contented, and so he is as happy as any of the villagers.

169. "BUT" ト "AND."—同一事ヲ更ニ具體的ニ述フルニ當リ、前ノ Clause ヲ否定トシ後ノ Clause ヲ肯定トスル時ハ、*but* ヲ用ヒ、之ニ反スル時ハ *and* ヲ用フ。

He will *not* join his class-mates, *but* remain at home.

He will remain at home, *and not* join his class-mate.

170. "OR" ト "NOR."—*Or* ハ「即」ノ義ニ用ヒラル、コトアリ、但シ此場合ニハ多ク次ニ、ヲ附ス。

A monarch, *or* ruler.

*Nor* ハ其ノ聯結スル兩 Clauses ヲ合セテ否定

ナラシメ、或ハ否定ノ Clauses ニ續ク Clause ヲ更ニ否定ナラシムルニ用フ。

I have neither pen *nor* pencil.

He did *not* know it, *nor* did he try to learn it.

171. CORRELATIVE CO-ORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS.—*Both—and* ハ兩肯定ニ、*neither—nor* ハ兩否定ニ、*either—or* ハ二者ノ一ヲ取り他ヲ排除スルニ、*whether—or* ハ二ノ疑問ノ Clause ヲ Concessive Clause ニ聯結シ、併セテ之ヲ Principal Clause ニ聯結スルニノミ用フ。又 *not only* (又 *merely*)—*but* (*also*) ハ事ノ一物一點ニ止マラズシテ他物他點ニモ及フコトヲ叙述スルニ用フ。

He is respected *both* as a great scholar *and* as a good teacher.

He is respected *neither* as a scholar *nor* as a teacher.

He must be great *either* as a scholar *or* as a teacher.

I don't know *whether* he is respected as a great scholar *or* as a good teacher.

He is respected **not only** as a great scholar, **but also** as a good teacher.

The explosion **not merely** killed the engineer, **but** badly injured his assistant.

He is a great scholar, **whether** (he be) reputed as such **or not** (又 **whether** or no he is reputed as such).

## § II. SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS

172. SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS.—下ニ擧グルハ Subordinate Conjunctions ナリ。

as	if	although	provided (that)
for	unless	that	lest
because	whether	so that	notwithstanding (that)
since	though	when	while

其の Correlative なるは下の如し。

as—	as	as—	so
so—	as	so—	that

173. "AS," "SINCE," "FOR," "BECAUSE."  
一皆前述又ハ後述ノ事ニ對スル理由根據ヲ述ベントスル場合ニ用フ。此中 *as*, *since* ハ比較的簡單ナル事理ニ用ヒ、*for* ハ平俗ニシテ、*be-*

*cause* ノ形式的・議論的ナルト異ル。又 *for* ノミハ必ズ主位 Clause ノ下ニ用フ。

As } it looked like rain, I went with my  
Since } umbrella.

I will not do that, **for** it would be of no avail under these circumstances.

A is equal to B, **because** the former is equal to C, to which B is also equal.

又 *for* ハ論理的理據又ハ證據ヲ示スニ用ヒ、事物ノ説明ニ使用セラレ、*because* ハ主トシテ精神的原因即心意上ニ作用スル動機ヲ表ハスニ用フ。

We are likely to have good weather, **for** a great deal of rain fell in the night.

He must have recovered, **for** I have seen him walking in the street to-day.

He reads **because** he is thirsty for knowledge.

They made another attempt **because** they hoped that they might succeed.

*Because* ハ又下ノ三特色ヲ具有ス。(一) Noun Clause ニ用フルヲ得ルコト、(*for*, *as*, *since* ニハ此用法ナシ)、(二) Clauses ヲ固ク結着セシムル