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ENGLISH GRAMMAR

FOR

MIDDLE SCHOOL.

文學士久保清彦著

中學
教程
英文
典
全

東京
神戶書店發行

129
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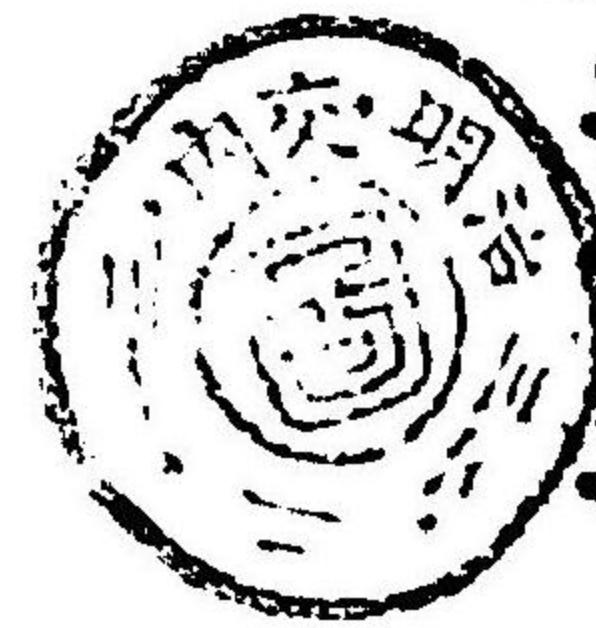
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凡 例

- 一. 本書ハ著者ガ中學教授ノ任ニ當リ其必要ヲ感シテ著述セルモノナリ故ニ著者多年教授上ノ實驗ト生徒ノ學力トニ鑑ミ繁簡難易其宜シキニ隨ヒ以テ專ラ中學學生ヲシテ容易ニ英文法ノ真髓ヲ自得セシメンコトヲ期ス
- 二. 本書講述ノ方針ハ可成的生徒ヲシテ容易ニ學理ヲ自得シ應用ノ妙ヲ知ラシメントスルニ在リ故ニ每章必ズ先ヅ適切ナル實例ヲ示メシ生徒ヲシテ充分ニ理解セシメ殆ンド教師ノ辯明ヲ俟タズシテ致達セシムルニ至リ更ニ明晰簡單ナル説明ヲ附シ以テ一點ノ疑惑ナカラシメンコトヲ期ス
- 三. 本書所載ノ例題ハ勉メテ平易ヲ計リ適切

ヲ主トスルニ在リ故ニ每章掲グル所多ク之
レヲ日常普通ノ會話文章ニ採リ一ハ以テ例
題ノ解釋ニ長時間ヲ冗費スルノ弊ヲ避ケ一
ハ以テ生徒ヲシテ日用ノ會話ニ慣レ應對ニ
窮リナカラシメンコトヲ期ス

四. 本書ハ傍ヲ生徒ヲシテ英文ノ真意ヲ理解
セシメンコトヲ期ス故ニ用語ノ譯字ヲ穩當ニ
シ且ツ常用ノ文字ハ各々其意義ヲ反復丁寧
ニ説明セリ庶幾クハ以テ譯讀改良ノ一助タ
ルヲ得ン乎

五. 凡ソ中等教育ニ於ケル各學科ハ之レヲ講
授スルノ際倫理的思想ヲ併説スベシトハ著
者ノ宿論ナリ故ニ本書ハ章ヲ終ル毎ニ諸種
ノ格言ヲ掲ゲーハ以テ倫理思想ノ發達ヲ促

シ一ハ以テ英文譯解ノ補助トナサントス
六. 本書ハ專ラ中學ノ教程ニ充テンガ爲メ著
ハセルモノナリ故ニ每章附スルニ問題ヲ以
テシ以テ試問ノ用ニ供セリ且ツ印刷體裁ノ
如キハ明治三十一年文部省告示第六十一號
ニ基ヅキ專ラ活字ノ鮮明ヲ計リ以テ讀者ヲ
シテ閱覽ニ易カラシメンコトヲ期ス

明治三十二年二月

於東京客舍

久保清彦識

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THE END.



1. 文典トハ如何

例. It *is* a dog.

I *am* a dog.

You *are* a dog.

上ニ掲ゲタル三個ノ文章中 is, am, are ハ皆「デアル」トカ又ハ「ナリ」トカノ意ニシテ同ジキ義ヲ有スル言葉ナリ然ラバ何故ニ *it* ノ *is* ハ *is* ナリ用ヒ

ノキハ *am* ナ用ヒ *you* ノキハ *are* ナ用
 ヌルヤト云フニ此等ノ使ヒ方ニハソ
 レゾレ一定ノ規則アリテ此規則ニ從
 テ異レル言葉ヲ用ユルナリ。

此規則ヲ稱シテ國語ノ規則 (Principles of language) ト云ヒ此規則ヲ論ズル
 學問ヲ文典ト云フ。

2. 定義

Grammar is the science that treats of the principles of language.

3. 言葉ノ種類 (Classes of Words)

言葉ヲ分ケテ八種トナス之レヲ八
 詞性 (Eight Parts of Speech) ト云フ下ノ如
 シ

PARTS OF SPEECH.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----|
| 1. Noun | 名詞 |
| 2. Pro'-noun | 代名詞 |
| 3. Ad'-jec-tive | 形容詞 |
| 4. Verb | 動詞 |
| 5. Ad'-verb | 副詞 |
| 6. Prep'-o-sit'-ion | 前置詞 |
| 7. Con-junc'-tion | 接續詞 |
| 8. In'-ter-jec'-tion | 間投詞 |

4. 詞性ノ變化 (Modification of words)

Boy—*boys*.

run—*ran*.

boy 一人ノ小兒ナル意味ヲ有シ

boys 一人以上ノ小兒ヲ指ス又 run

ハ只今走ルトノ義ニシテ ran ハ今ヨリ以前ニ走リタリトノ義ナリ。

如此言葉ノ意味ヲ變スル爲メニ其形ヲ變化スル働キヲ稱シテ modification of Words ト云フ。

5. 文典的形式 (Grammatical forms).

上ニ述ベタル如ク言葉ハ modification ニヨリテ種々ノ形ヲ有ス此等ノ形ヲ稱シテ Grammatical forms of words ト云フ上例ノ boys, ran 等ハ皆文典的形式ナリ。

6. 八詞性中 noun, pronoun, adjective, verb 及ビ adverb ノ五ツハ modification ナリシ残りノ三者即チ preposition, conjunction

及ビ interjection ハ modification ナラズ。

復習問題第一。

1. Grammar ノ定義ヲ英語ニテ答ヘヨ。
2. 八ツノ Parts of speech ノ名稱ヲ英語ニテ答ヘヨ。
3. Modification of words トハ如何ナルヲ云フヤ。
4. Grammatical form トハ如何。

(注意. 先ヅ生徒ヲシテ始メ日本語ニテ答ヘシメ充分理解セルモノト認メタル上更ニ出來得ル丈ケ英語ニテ答ヘシムベシ此方針ヲ取ラバ機械的暗誦ノ弊ヲ避クルヲ得ン乎)

SECTION I.
PARTS OF SPEECH
AND
THEIR GRAMMATICAL FORMS.
(ETYMOLOGY).

1. ETYMOLOGY (詞性論).

先キニ掲ゲタル八詞性及ビ其文典的
形式ヲ論ズルモノ之レヲ詞性論ト
云フ。

Etymology is that division of grammar
which treats of words or parts of speech and
their grammatical forms.

CHAPTER I.

Definitions of the Parts of Speech.

(問題) 1. 八個ノ Parts of speech トハ何
々ナルヤ. 2. 其名稱ヲ英語ニテ答フ
ベシ. 3. 其中ドレニテモ諸子ガ知
レルモノアラバ説明スベシ.

I. NOUN.

2. 例. { 1. Dog, cat, boy, book ... 物ノ名.
I. { 2. Masashige, Ito, Fred ... 人ノ名.
3. Tokyo, Osaka, Kōbe ... 地名.
II. { 4. Whiteness, honesty .. 性質ノ名.
5. Reading, Dictation .. 活動ノ名.

上ニ舉ゲタル言葉ハ皆ナ或ルモノ
ノ名ナリカ、ル言葉ヲ名詞ト云フ。

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

EXERCISE I.

I. 下ノ文章中ノ noun ナ指シ示スベシ.

1. Good morning, sir.
2. It is fine, to-day.
3. How many lessons have you, to-day?
4. We have five. Tell me please, Fred.
5. They are reading, dictation, grammar, arithmetics and drawing.
6. Much thanks for your kindness. Good by.

II. Noun ノ定義ヲ英語ニテ答ヘヨ.

II. PRO'-NOUN.

4. 例.
- | | | |
|---|-----|--|
| { | I. | 1. Grammar is a pleasant lesson, because grammar is very easy. |
| | | 2. Grammar is a pleasant lesson, because <i>it</i> is very easy. |
| { | II. | 1. Frank is a little boy. |
| | | 2. <i>He</i> is a little boy. |

第一例ノ I ノ代リニ 2 ナ用ユルキハ *it* ナル言葉ハ grammar ナル Noun ノ代リニ用ヰラル又第二例ノ I ノ代リニ 2 ナ用ユルキハ *he* ナル言葉ハ Frank ナル Noun ノ代リニ用ヰラル。此 *it, he* 等ヲ代名詞ト云フ。

5. 定義. A *Pronoun* is a word used instead

of a noun.

EXERCISE II.

- I. What is a Pronoun?
- II. 次ギナル文章中ノ Pronoun ヲ指シ示メセ。
 1. Fred, have you ever seen a lion?
 2. No, I have never seen it.
 3. Then, will you not go to Uyeno to see it?
 4. No, I have a matter with my mamma, and she will not allow me.
 5. Indeed? Yes, really. So, I can not help you, Fred.

6. Please excuse me, John. Adieu!

III. AD'-JEC-TIVE.

6. 例.

- I. *Tall* trees.
- II. *This* book.

第一例ニ於テ tall ナル言葉ハ trees ナル名詞ノ性質ヲ名狀シ第二例ノ this ナル言葉ハ book ナル名詞ノ意義ヲ制限ス

カクノ如ク名詞ノ性質ヲ名狀シ若シクハ制限スルモノヲ形容詞ト云フ。

7. 定義. An *Adjective* is a word used to qualify or limit the meaning of a noun

(or pronoun).

EXERCISE III.

- I. Define an adjective, and give examples.
- II. Point out all the adjectives in the following sentences:—
 1. Sir gentleman, what is your honorable name? I am called Itō.
 2. Look, Mr. Itō. Here is a large book.
 3. O, how large it is!
 4. Look in, and there is a beautiful picture. Do you see?
 5. Yes, I see. Very fine, very fine.

6. I will give you this book; see it over. O I thank you.

IV. VERB.

8. 例. I. The dog ^{action} *beats* the cat.
- II. The dog ^{being} *sleeps*.

第一例ノ beats ハ犬ノ働キヲ示シ第二例ノ sleeps ハ犬ノ眠リ居ル狀況ヲ示ス。

如此モノノ働キ若シクハ狀況ヲ示ス言葉ヲ動詞ト云フ。

9. 定義. A *verb* is a word which expresses action or being.

EXERCISE IV.

- I. What is the definition of *verb*?
- II. Select all the verbs out of the following sentences:—
 1. Where have you come from?
 2. I am one from Osaka, and thence I have.
 3. Please sit down and make your home.
 4. Pardon me, never mind.
 5. Pray take bath, and help yourself.

V. AD-VERB

10. 例. I. The dog runs *fast*.
 II. The horse runs *very* fast.

III. Fred is a *very* good girl.

第一例ノ fast ハ runs ト云フ動詞ノ意義ヲ制限ス。第二例ノ very ハ fast ナル言葉(即チ副詞)ノ意義ヲ制限ス。第三例ノ very ハ good ナル形容詞ノ意義ヲ制限ス。

如斯 verb, 他ノ adverb 若シクハ adjective ノ意義ヲ制限シ若シクハ形容スル言葉ヲ副詞ト云フ。

EXERCISE V.

- I. Give the definition of adverb.
- II. Name all the adverbs in the following sentences:—
 1. Well done! It is very beautiful.

2. You are indeed a very good writer.
3. No, you are better, really.
4. Go on, and write down the next lesson as fast as you can.
5. Very well. You may go out.

 VI. PREP'OSIT'ION.

11. 例.

1. Pass me a cup *of* tea.
2. Carry the book *to* him.
3. He went *to* America.

第一例ノ *of* ナル言葉ハ cup ト云フ
名詞ト tea ナル名詞トノ關係ヲ示ス。

第二例ノ *to* ナル言葉ハ him ナル代

名詞ト book ナル名詞トノ關係ヲ示ス。

第三例ノ *to* ナル言葉ハ America ナル
名詞ト went ナル動詞トノ關係ヲ示
ス。

此ノ如ク名詞若シクハ代名詞ト他
ノ言葉トノ關係ヲ示ス言葉ヲ稱シテ
Preposition (前置詞) ト云フ。

12. 定義 A *Preposition* is a word used to
show the relation of a noun or pronoun to
other word.

 EXERCISE VI.

I. Define the word 'Preposition', and give
examples.

II. Pick up all the prepositions in the following sentences:—

1. Did you go to Ueno, yester-day?
2. Yes I went there with my parents.
3. At what O'clock did you go?
4. At 7 O'clock in the morning?
5. Did you not see Mr. X, in the park?
6. No, but I met with him on my way home.

VII. CON-JUNC-TION.

13. 例.

- I. The boy *and* the dog run.

II. I like him, *because* he is a good boy.

III. I will go. *But* alone.

第一例ノ and ナル言葉ハ boy ナル言葉ト dog ナル言葉トヲ接續ス。

第二例ノ because ナル言葉ハ “I like him” ナル句ト “he is a good boy” ナル句トヲ接續ス。

第三例ノ But ナル言葉ハ “But alone” ナル此文章ト前ノ “I will go” ナル文章トヲ接續ス。

如此言葉ト言葉或ハ句ト句或ハ文章ト文章トヲ接續スル爲メニ用ヰラル、言葉ヲ接續詞ト云フ。

14. 定義. A *Conjunction* is a word used to connect words, clauses (句) or sentences.

EXERCISE VII.

I. Explain the meaning of the word "*Conjunction*".

II. Pick up all the Conjunctions in the following sentences:—

1. Eating and drinking too much is injurious.
2. You may go out, but you must return by noon.
3. It is fine, but cold, to-day.
4. Be quick, or you will fail.

5. Though fine, it is very cold

VIII. IN'-TER-JEC'-TION.

15. 例.

Alas! It is too late.

Oh! terrible, terrible!

Hurrah! See!

上例中 *Alas!* *Oh!* *Hurrah!* 等ハ感情ヲ表ハス所ノ言葉ナリ如此感情ヲ表ハス爲メニ用ヰラルル言葉ヲ間投詞ト云フ。

16. 定義. An *Interjection* is a word used to express some feeling of the mind.

EXERCISE VIII.

I. Define interjection.

II. Draw a line under all the interjections:—

1. O! You will kill my child!
2. Puff, you lazy boy!
3. Aha! Now that I can.
4. Hush! There is a cat!
5. O, God be with ye!
6. O, live long our Emperor.

IX. RECAPITULATION.

17. Parts of Speech:—

1. Noun.Name.

2. Pronoun.Instead of a noun.
3. AdjectiveQualifys a noun.
4. VerbAction or being.
5. AdverbQualifys an adjective,
a verb, or another adverb.
6. Preposition.Relation of a noun
or a pronoun to some other words.
7. Conjunction.Connects words,
clauses or sentences.
8. Interjection.Feeling, emotion.

復習問題 第二

1. Etymology ノ 定義ハ如何.
2. ハツ ノ parts of Speech ノ 名稱ヲ舉

ゲ ヨ.

3. Noun の definition (定義) を 挙ゲ ヨ.
 4. Pronoun の definition を 與ヘ ヨ.
 5. Adjective を define セ ヨ (定義付ケ ヨ).
 6. Verb を define セ ヨ.
 7. Preposition の 定義 如何.
 8. Give the definition of a Conjunction.
 9. Define an interjection.
 10. Modification of words ト ハ 如何.
 11. Grammatical form ト ハ 如何.
 12. 次ギナル文章 (Sentences) 中ノ各ノ
言葉ニ其名稱ヲ附セヨ.
- a. A happy new year.
A is an adjective.

happy is an adjective.

new is an adjective.

year is a noun.

b. It is a dog.

It is a pronoun,

is is a verb.

a is an adjective.

dog is a noun.

c. Will you not go to Asakusa?

will not go verb.

you pronoun.

to preposition.

Asakusa noun.

d. Bring me a glass of water.

e. Lend me your knife.

f. O, it is very difficult.

g. Stand up, and read it.

h. That will do.

Be silent! Hush!

Be careful! Take care.

No smoking.

THE PARTS OF SPEECH,

CLASSES AND GRAMMATICAL FORMS.

前章ニ於テハ既ニ Parts of speech ノ
定義ヲ略述セリ故ニ是レヨリ各種ノ
言葉ノ細別及ビ文典的形式ヲ論ジ以
テ英國語ノ規則ヲ知ラシメ活用ノ妙

ヲ得セシメシトテ期ス諸子憤發一番
アレ。

CHAPTER II.

NOUN.

- (復習). 1. Noun トハ如何ナルモノ
ナルヤ其定義ヲ舉ゲヨ。
2. Noun ノ例ヲ舉ゲヨ。

18. 定義. A *Noun* is the name of any
thing; as, Masasige, Tokyo, dog, honesty,
reading.

I. CLASSES OF NOUNS.

19. Noun ヲ大別シテ二種トナス左ノ

如シ.

I. Proper noun. 固有名詞

II. Common noun. 普通名詞.

20. I. Proper noun.

例. Masasige, Itō, Fred.
names of Persons.

Tokyo, Osaka, Kōbe
names of places.

'National Reader,' 日本外史
names of books.

Empress China, 橋立艦
names of ships.

Mount Himaraya, 富士山
names of mountains.

Amazon River, 隅田川
names of rivers.

Whig-Party, 憲政黨
names of Parties.

上ニ掲ゲタル noun ハ皆ナ或ルーツ
 ノ人或ハ物ヲ指ス. カカル名詞ヲ
 Proper noun ト云フ.

21. 定義. A *Proper noun* is the name of
 one particular person or thing.

22. II. Common noun.

例. Dog, cat, boy, man.
names of animals.

Tree, sugarcane, grass
names of plants.

Army, navy, people

. . . .names of collectives.

Shoe, paper, slate

. . . .names of articles.

Water, oil, tea, gold

. . . .names of materials.

Whiteness, honesty

. . . .names of qualities.

Reading, dictation

. . . .names of actions.

上ニ掲ゲタル noun ノ中 dogト云ヘル名詞ハ孰レノ犬ヲ指シテモ云ハレルベク又 tree ナル名前ハドノ木ニモ用ユルヲ得 army ハ何國ノ軍隊ニモ

又如何様ナル軍隊ニモ適用シテ差支ヘナシ. 其外. 上ニ舉ゲタル noun ハ皆ナ同一種類ノモノニハ孰レニモ用井ラルルモノナリ.

カカル Noun ヲ稱シテ *Common noun* ト云フ.

23. 定義. A *Common noun* is a name common to all members of the same kind.

24. Proper noun ト Common noun トヲ見分ケルニハ別ニ又一ノ方法アリ下ノ如シ.

Proper noun ハ意味ナキ名詞ナリ.

Common noun ハ意味アル名詞ナリ

(説明) 三助. 權六. 蛭子島. 天ノ橋立

等ハ proper noun ナリ而シテ三助ト云フ人モ決シテ三人カラ助ケラレタル人丈ケニ限ギルニ非ラザルベク又權六ト云フ人モ強キ權利ガ六ツアル譯ニアラザルベク蛭子島ト云フモ島ニアラズ又天ノ橋立ト云フモ天カラ橋ガ立テ居ルニアラズ凡テ Proper noun ハ畜物ノ附徴ニ付ケタル名前ニシテ何ノ意義モナキモノナリ。

然ルニ dog, cat, boy 等ノ如キ Common noun ハ皆夫レ々々意味ヲ有ス。例ヘバ dog ト云ヘバ人家ニ養ハルル獸類ニシテ夜盜賊ノ番ヲナスモノナリ又 cat ト云ヘバ夜鼠ヲ捕フルモノナリ。

又 boy ハ幼キ人又ハ船室ノ小使ノヲナリト何人モ答フベシ始斯普通名詞ハ夫レ々々意味ヲ有スルモノナリ。

EXERCISE IX.

1. Noun ノ二種類ノ名稱ヲ舉ゲ。
2. Proper noun トハ如何。
3. Common noun トハ如何。
4. Proper noun ト Common noun トヲ區別スル方法ヲ示セ。
5. 次ギナル文章中ニアル Noun ノ種類ヲ示セ。
 - a. Knocking. Who is that knocking at the door?

- b. Open the door and look, Sansuke.
- c. Is your master at home?
- d. Yes, come in please, gentleman.
- e. Good night! I have a great honour to see you, at the first time.
- f. Where have you come from? I am one from Nagoya.
- g. How long have you been in the city?
- h. Almost two years.
- i. Cherry flower is a sign of Yamato-damasi.

(I) PROPER NOUN.

- (復習) 1. Proper noun の定義ヲ與ヘヨ。
2. 固有名詞ノ例ヲ舉ゲヨ。

25. 例.

- I. { Itō, Milton, Washington 人名
Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe 地名
- II. { An Ito, a Milton, a Washington.
A Tokyo, an Osaka, a Kobe.

第一例ニ掲ゲタル人名地名等ハ固有名詞ナルヲ明ナリ然ルニ第二例ニ列ベタル如ク an Ito ト云ヘバ 伊藤氏ノ如キ人ト云ヘル義ニシテ a Milton ト云ヘバ Milton ノ如キ人ト云ヘル義ナリ

又 a Tokyo ト云へバ 東京ノ如キ都ト云へル義ナリ。

如此單ニ Ito ト云ヒ Tokyo ト云へバ 嚴正ナル意味ニテ固有名詞ナレ 然レ an Ito, a Tokyo ト云へバ Ito ノ如キ人、東京ノ如キ都トノ義ニシテ貴キ人大ナル都府トノ意ヲ有シ貴キ人ニハ誰レニモ an Ito ト云フ言葉ヲ用ユルヲ得又大ナル都ニハ何ノ都ヲモ指シテ a Tokyo ト云フヲ得其用ヒ方恰カモ common noun ノ如シ。

26. 故ニ Proper noun ナ分ケテ左ノ二種トナス。

(A) Strictly Proper (嚴正固有名詞)

(B) Becoming common (似普通名詞)

27. Proper noun ノ字頭ハ Capital ニテ書クベシ。

28. Proper noun ニハ the, a, an 等ノ言葉ヲ冠セザルヲ規則トス但シ Becoming common ノ時ハ a 若クハ an ナ附ク。

EXERCISE X.

1. Strictly proper ト Becoming common トヲ見分ケルニハ何ヲ目當テトスベキヤ。
2. 次ノ文章中ノ Proper noun ノ種類ヲ示セ。
 - a. Milton was a poet.

- b. He is a Milton.
- c. Tokyo is the capital of Japan.
- d. The city is a Tokyo.
- e. Washington was an honorable general.
- f. I am a Washington of the day.

(II) COMMON NOUN.

(復習) 1. Common noun ノ定義ヲ與

2. 普通名詞ノ例ヲ舉ゲ.

29. 例.

- I. { Dog, cat, boy, book.
Water, oil, gold, salt.

Space, colour, time, life.

II. { Army, fleet, assembly, wood.

III. { Whiteness, honesty.
Reading, dictation.IV. { The *Prime Minister*.

第一例ノ dog, water, space 等ハ何レ
ノ dog, water, space ニモ用ヰラル。反言
セバ其 class (階級) 中ノイヅレノモノ
ニモ用ヰラル。

第二例ノ army ハ兵卒士官ノ集合。
fleet ハ軍艦ノ集合セルモノナリ。

第三例ノ Whiteness, honesty ハ性質ノ
名稱ナリ Reading, dictation ハ働キノ名稱
ナリ而シテ性質名モ活動名モ共ニ之

レヲ有スルモノヨリ抽キ出シタル名
ナリ。

第四例ノ *The Prime Minister* (總理大臣)トハ何國ノ何レノ總理大臣ヲモ指
スニアラズシテ我が國ニテ云ヘバ乃
テ現在ノ總理大臣山縣侯ヲ指シテ云
ヒ英國ニテハ英國現時ノ總理大臣ヲ
指シテ云ヘルナリ恰カモ能ク Proper
nounニ似タリ。

第一例ノ dog, water, space 等ヲ class
nameト云ヒ第二例ノ army, fleet 等ヲ
collective nounト云ヒ第三例ノ whiteness,
reading 等ヲ abstract nounト云ヒ第四例
ノ *The Prime Minister*ヲ becoming proper

ト云フ。

30. 仍テ Common nounヲ分テ左ノ
四種トス。

- (A) Class name (階級名詞)
- (B) Collective noun (集合名詞)
- (C) Abstract noun (抽象名詞)
- (D) Becoming proper (似固有名詞).

EXERCISE XI.

1. How many classes of common nouns are there?
2. Name them and define each, giving examples.
3. Assign each common noun to its class,

in the sentences :—

- a. There are many trees in a forest.
- b. There are many soldiers in an army.
- c. Reading is a good exercise.
- d. To read is a good exercise.
- e. Honesty is happiness.
- f. Goodness is hopeful.
- g. The Queen of England is sixteen years old.
- h. The over-seener of our school is a wise man.

普通名詞ノ註.

31. Class name 中 water, oil, tea, gold, silver 等ノ如クーツニ連續シテ別々ニ分カレ居ラザル物ノ名ヲ *material noun* (材料名) ト稱ス.
32. Abstract noun ハ whiteness, honesty 等ノ如キ *attributive noun* (性質名詞) ト reading, dictation 等ノ如キ *verbal noun* (動作名詞) トノ二ツニ分カル.
33. Abstract noun ノ形.
 1. attributive noun ハ 重ニ ness ニテ終ハル.
 2. Verbal noun ハ ing ニテ終ルモ
ノト to ト云フ言葉ヲ前ニ置

ケルモノトノニツアリ。

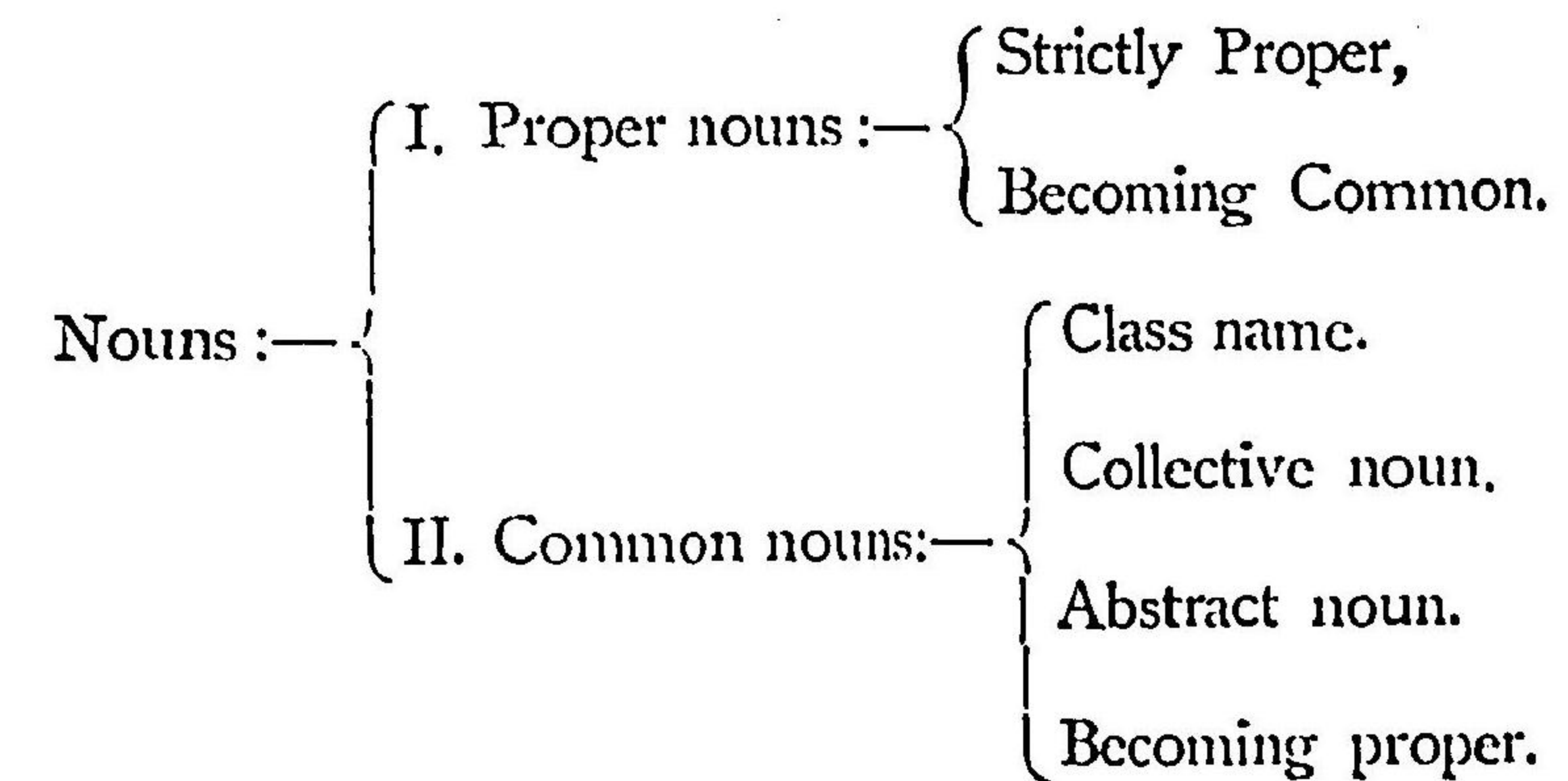
EXERCISE XII.

1. Material noun トハ如何其例及ビ定義ヲ示セ。
2. 次ギナル文章中ニアル class name 之中材料名詞ヲ指シ示スベシ。
 - a. Bring me a cup of tea.
 - b. Puss me a glass of water.
 - c. Salt is sold in the city.
 - d. Lead is the heaviest metal.
3. 次ギナル Common noun 中ノ abstract noun ヲ指示セ。

Dictation, walking, to walk, teacher, teaching, to teach, reader, reading, to read, greatness, beautiffulness, wisdom.

attributives

SUMMARY.



II. Grammatical forms of nouns.

- (復習) 1. Grammatical form トハ如何.
2. 文典的形式ノ例ヲ舉ゲヨ.

34. Noun 之 grammatical forms ハ次ノ
如シ.

(I) Number (數). (II) Case (格)

(III) Gender (性). (IV) Person (人稱).

(I) Number in Nouns.

35. 例.

I. { It is a *dog*.
The *boy* is running.
There is a *book*.

II. { They are *dogs*.
These *boys* are running.
There are many *books*.

第一例ノ *dog*, *boy*, *book* ハ一匹ノ犬.
一人ノ小兒.一冊ノ本ヲ指シテ云ヒ第

二例ノ *dogs*, *boys*, ^れ*books* ハ一匹以上ノ
犬.一人以上ノ小兒.一冊以上ノ本ヲ指
シテ云フ.如斯名詞ハ一ツノモノヲ指
スキト一ツ以上ノモノヲ指スキトア
リ而シテ一匹ノ犬ヲ指シテ云フキハ
dog ト云ヒ一匹以上ノ犬ヲ指シテ云
フキハ *dog* ガ *dogs* ト變ズルガ如ク名
詞ガ其指示スモノノ數ニ從テ變化ス
之レヲ名詞ノ number (數) ト云フ.

36. Number' ノ定義.

Number is a grammatical form of the noun
by which it denotes one or more than one of
the objects named by the noun.

37. Noun ハ二種ノ number ヲ有ス.

(I) Singular number. (單數)

(II) Plural number. (複數)

[説明] Singular number トハ名詞ガー
ツノモノヲ指スキヲ云フ即チ上ノ第
一例ノ boy 等之レナリ Plural number
トハ名詞ガーツ以上ノモノヲ指スキ
ヲ云フ第二例ノ dogs 等之レナリ。

單數名詞ヨリ複數名詞ヲ造ル法。

第一法. *s* 又ハ *es* ナ語尾ニ附加
スル法。

38. 此法ニ又種々ノ細別アリ下ノ如
シ。

(I) 例。

Singular.	Plural.
boy	boys
tree	trees
dog	dogs.

[法則] 單數名詞ノ語尾ニ *s* ナ附ケ
テ口調宜シキキハ上例ノ如ク *s* ナ附
加ス。

(II) 例。

Singular.	Plural.
moss	mosses
box	boxes
waltz	waltzes
bush	bushes
church	churches.

[法則] 單數名詞ノ語尾ニ s ナ附ケテ口調惡シキキハ上例ノ如ク es ナ附加ス。

[註] s, sh, x, 柔音ノ ch 乃チ「ク」ト響クキ及ビ z ニテ終ル Singular noun ハ凡テ此方法ニ依ル。若シ ch ガ「ク」ト響クキハ單ニ s ナ附加ス。

(III) 例.

Singular.	Plural.
hero	heroes
negro	negroes.

[法則] Singular noun ノ語尾 o ニシテ子音之レニ先ツキハ凡テ es ナ附加ス

若シ o ノ前ニ母音アレバ單ニ s ナ附加ク bamboo, bamboos ノ如シ。

(IV) 例.

Singular.	Plural.
lady	ladies
fly	flies.

[法則] Singular noun ノ語尾 y ニシテ子音之レニ先ツキハ先ツ y ナ i ニ替へ然ル後 es ナ附加ス。

(V) 例.

Singular.	Plural.
wolf	wolves
leaf	leaves
knife	knives

life lives.

[法則] Singular noun ノ 語尾 f 又ハ fe
ナルキハ其 f 又ハ fe ナ先ヅ v.ニ替へ
更ニ es ナ附加ス.

EXERCISE XIII.

I. 次ギナル Singular nouns ナ plural
ニ變ゼヨ.

School, table, pen, ink, ink-stand, paper,
note-book, glass, tax, monarch, wife, sky,
toy, potato, inch, ash, fox.

II. 次ギナル Plural nouns ヨリ Singular
ヲ造レ.

Classes, hats, horses, days, axes, thieves,

benches, gulves, cities, waxes, caps, slates,
cargoes, brushes.

第二法. 字形ヲ異ニスル法.

39. 古語ノ noun ニハ字形ヲ變シテ
複數トナルモノアリ例ヘバ次ノ如シ.

Singular.	Plural.
foot	feet
tooth	teeth
goose	geese
louse	lice
mouse	mice
man	men
woman	women

child	children
ox	oxen.

第三法. 單複形ヲ變セザル法.

40. 單複形ヲ同フスルモノアリ次ノ如シ.

Singular.	Plural.
swine	swine
sheep	sheep
deer	deer
appartus	appartus.

[註] 此數ノ名詞ニアリテハ文章ノ前後ノ關係ニヨリテ其數ヲ知ルベシ. 例へバ A deer is runing. ノキハ deer ハ單

數ニシテ Deer are runing ト云へバ deer ハ複數ナルヲ知ル.

第四法. 外國語ノ法則.

41. 英語以外ノ名詞ヲ借リ來レルモノハ各其自國語ノ名詞ノ複數ヲ用ユ. 例へバ左ノ如シ.

	Singular.	Plural.
希臘語	phenomenon	phenomena
	criterion	criteria
	basis	bases
	axis	axes
	radius	radii
	formula	formulae

羅典語

stimulus stimuli

index indices

佛蘭西語

beau beaux

monsieur messieurs

第五法. 複合名詞ノ複數ヲ作ル法.

42. 一個以上ノ言葉相集リテ一ノ名詞ヲ作ルキ之レヲ複合名詞 (Compound noun) ト云フ. 例ヘバ fruit ナル語ト tree ナル語トヲ結合シテ fruit-tree ナル compound noun ヲ作ルガ如シ.

43. Compound noun ノ Plural ヲ作ルニ左ノ二方法アリ.

[法則] (I) 廣ク行ハルル法則ハ重

要ナル言葉ヲ變化スルニアリ.

例. Singular. Plural.

fruit-tree fruit-trees

father-in-law fathers-in-law

man-servant man-servants

spoonful spoonfuls

court-martial courts-martial.

[法則] (II) 複合名詞ノ堅ク結合スルモノハ最終ノ語ノ語尾ヲ變化ス.

例. Singular. Plural.

forget-me-not forget-me-nots.

第六法. 固有名詞ノ複數ヲ作ル法.

44. Proper noun ノ複數ヲ作ル法ハ一

般 = 普通名詞ノ法則 = 依ル然レ Æ y
 ニテ終ル固有名詞ノ複數ヲ作ル方法
 ハ Common noun ノ如ク一定セズ或ハ y
 ナ i = 變シテ es ナ附加シ或ハ單ニ s
 ノミヲ附ク。

例. Singular.	Plural.
Henry	Henries 又ハ Henrys.
Washington	Washingtons.

第七法. 文字數字等ノ複數ヲ作ル法.

45. Letter, figure, sign 等ハ 's (apostrophe
 s) ナ語尾 = 附加シテ Plural トナス.

例. Singular.	Plural.
a	a' s

b	b' s
5	5' s
8	8' s

EXERCISE XIV.

I. Change the following singular nouns
 into plurals.

Teeth, goose, boatman, ox, child, formula,
 radius, axis, sheep, deer, son-in-law, daughter-in-
 law, step-mather, Franc, Fred, Henry, appendix.

II. Change the following plural nouns into
 singulars.

Clothes, Courts-martial, plays, he-goats, note-
 books, indices, bases, girls, grasses, classes,

coaches, duties, armies, buffaloes, folios, calves,
sheaves.

特別ナル名詞.

46. Plurals only. (複數丈ケノ名詞).

(I) 數部ヨリ組成セラレタル物品
ノ名ハ單數ヲ有セズシテ Plural ノミ
ナリ.

例. Singular.	Plural.
scissors	scissors
news	news
tongs	tongs.

(II) 學問ノ名稱ニハ plural 丈ケノ
モノ多シ.

例. Singular.	Plural.
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ethics	ethics
physics	physics
mathematics	mathematics
tactics	tactics
optics	optics
politics	politics.

44. Double plurals. (二重ノ複數ヲ有ス
ルモノ). 或ル名詞ハ異レル意義ヲ有ス
ル二個ノ複數ヲ有ス.

例. Singular.	Plural.	Plural.
pea	peas (豆粒)	pease (斗量)
index	indexes (索引表)	indices (指數)
genius	geniuses (才子)	genii (精神)
cloth	cloths (布)	clothes (衣服)

brother	brothers (兄弟)	brethren (義兄弟)
die	dies (換印)	dice (骰子)
fish	fish (總數)	fishes (數尾)

II. CASE IN NOUNS.

48. 例.

I.	{	The <i>boy</i> is studius.	小兒ガ,ハ.
		It is my <i>boy</i> .	小兒デ.
II.		It is the <i>boy's</i> cap.	小兒ノ.
III.	{	I like the <i>boy</i> .	小兒ヲ.
		I gave it to the <i>boy</i> .	小兒ニ.
		I went with the <i>boy</i> .	小兒ト.

第一例ノ *boy* ハ小兒ガ又ハ小兒トト譯スルモノ及ビ小兒デト譯スルモノ

ノナリ第二例ノ *boy's* ハ小兒ノト譯シ又第三ノ *boy* ハ小兒ヲ,ニ,及ビトト譯ス.

サテ第一例ニテハ小兒ガ,ハ及ビテト云フテ *boy* ト is トノ關係ヲ付ケ第二例ニテハ小兒ノト云フテ *boy* ト cap トノ關係ヲ附ケ第三例ニテハ小兒ヲ,ニ,及ビトト云フテ *boy* ト like, *boy* ト gave, 及ビ *boy* ト went トノ關係ヲ付ク.

如斯名詞ト他ノ言葉トノ關係ヲ示ス名詞ノ文典的形式ヲ名詞ノ Case ト云フ.

49. 定義. Case in noun is a grammatical form expressing the relation of a noun to

some other word in sentences.

50. Case = 三種アリ下ノ如シ.

(I) Nominative case

(主格若クハガ格) ...ガ.ハ.デ.

(II) Possessive case

(物主格若クハノ格) ...ノ.

(III) Objective case.

(目的格若クハヲ格) ...ヲ.ニ.ト

[説明] 第一例ノ如クガ.ハ.デト云フ
キハ之レヲ nominative case ノ名詞ト云
ヒ第二例ノ如クノト云フキハ之レヲ
possessive case ノ名詞ト云ヒ又第三例
ノ如クヲ.ニ.トト云フキハ之レヲ ob-
jective case ノ名詞ト云フ.蓋シ「何々ガ」

又ハ「何々ハ」ト云ヘバ働キノ主人ヲ
指スニヨリ之レヲ主格ト云ヒ又「何々
ノ」ト云ヘバ物ノ所有主ヲ指スニヨリ
之レヲ物主格ト云ヒ又「何々ニ.ト.ヲ」ト
云ヘバ働詞又ハ前置詞ノ目的ニナル
ニヨリ之レヲ目的格ノ noun ト稱ス
ルナリ.

51. Noun ハ主格ト目的格トハ同一ノ
形ヲ有シ獨リ物主格ノミ其形ヲ異ニ
ス.

例. Nom.	Obj.	Poss.
boy	boy	boy's
Washington	Washington	Washington's
glass	glass	glass.'

52. Possessive case ヲ作ルニハ下ノ法則ニ依ル。

[法則] I. Nominative case ノ noun ガ s ナル語尾ヲ有セザルキハ 's (apostrophe s) ヲ附加ス。

例. Nominative.	Possessive.
dog	dog's
girl	girl's
children	children's.

[法則] II. Nominative case ノ noun ガ s ニテ終ルキハ單ニ (apostrophe) ノ ミヲ附加ス。

例. Nom.	Poss.
glass	glass'

houses houses'
girls girls'

[註] Plural noun ハ第二法則ニ依ルモノ多シトス。

EXERCISE XV.

1. Can you define the term 'Case'?
2. 主格物主格及ビ目的格ヲ説明セヨ。
3. 次ギナル名詞ノ possessive case ヲ作レ。

Pig, mothers, parents, students, school, man, hen, sheep, book, scissors, news, men, pencil, father.

III. GENDER IN NOUNS.

53. 例.

I. Boy, father, king, cock, man.

II. Girl, mother, queen, hen, woman.

III. House, pen, tree, paper, table.

第一例ノ boy, father 等ハ凡テ男性ノモノノ名ナリ第二例ノ girl, mother 等ハ凡テ女性ノモノノ名ナリ而シテ第三例ノ house, pen 等ハ凡テ男女ノ性ナキモノノ名ナリ.

如斯同シク人間ナルモ男ノキハ man ト云ヒ女ノキハ woman ト云ヒ又同シク鶏ナルモ男ノキハ cock ト云ヒ女ノキハ hen ト云フガ如ク Noun ハ其指ス

實物ノ男女ノ性ニ依リテ其形ヲ變化ス。カカル文典的形式ヲ Gender (性) ト云フ。

54. 定義. Gender is a grammatical form that expresses the sex or non-sex of the object named by the noun.

55. Gender ニ次ノ三種アリ.

(I) Masculine gender (男性)

(II) Feminine gender (女性)

(III) Neuter gender (中性)

[説明] 第一例ノ如ク男性 (male sex) ノモノヲ指ス名詞ハ Masculine gender ノ名詞ト云ヒ第三例ノ如ク女性 (female sex) ノモノヲ指ス名詞ハ Feminine gender

ノ名詞ト云ヒ第三例ノ如ク男女ノ性ヲキモノ (non-sex) ヲ指ス名詞ハ Neuter gender ノ名詞ト云フ。

[註] 男女兩性中孰レニモ用ヰラルルモノノ名ヲ Common gender (普通性) ノ名詞ト云フ。例ヘバ child, parent, dog, friend, cousin 等ノ如シ。

56. Gender ノ識別ニ關シ下ノ注意ハ必要ナリ。

- (1) 普通性ノ單數名詞ニシテ若シ其意義明ニ male sex ヲ指スキハ之レヲ Masculine gender トス。
- (2) 全上ノ名詞若シ明ラカニ Female gender ヲ指スキハ之レヲ Feminine

gender トス。

- (3) 小動物及ビ小兒ヲ指ス名詞ハ往々 Neuter gender トナスヲアリ例ヘバ “The *baby* cries *itself* to sleep.” ノ如シ。

(4) 生活ナキ物體ノ名ニシテ往々擬人 (Personified) セラルルヲアリ此時ハ或ハ男性トナリ或ハ女性トナル。

例. *Truth* widens *himself*.

Honesty attracts *her* lover.

- (5) 擬人名詞 (Personified noun) 若シ莊大威勢等ノ性質ヲ表ハスキハ男性トナル例ヘバ sun, fear, anger, war, winter, death 等ハ男性

トス

(6) Personified noun 若シ美麗生産等
ノ性質ヲ表ハスキハ女性トス
例へバ moon, earth, nature, fortune,
hope, spring peace, knowledge 等ノ
如シ。

名詞ノ Gender ヲ區別スル法

56. Gender ヲ區別スルニハ次ノ三法
ニ依ル。

[法則] I. 男女異レル言葉ヲ用ユル
ヲ。

例	Masculine.	Feminine.
	boy	girl

son	daughter
husband	wife
brother	sister
stag	hind.

[法則] II. 男女ヲ名狀スベキ助辭
ヲ用ユルヲ。

例. Masculine.	Feminine.
<i>he-goat</i>	<i>she-goat</i>
man-servant	maid-servant
<i>cock-sparrow</i>	<i>hen-sparrow</i>
<i>male-descendant</i>	<i>female-descendant.</i>

[法則] III. 男性名詞ノ語尾ヲ變シ
テ女性トナスヲ。

之レニ次ノ三種ノ區別アリ。

(A.) 普通ノ場合ニハ單ニ *ess* ヲ附加ス。

例. Mas.	Fem.
poet	poetess
lion	lioness
giant	giantess
prince	princess.

(B.) 男性ノ名詞 *er* ニテ終ルキハ往々 *er* ヲ除キ *ess* ヲ代用シテ女性トナスコトアリ。

例. Mas.	Fem.
murder-er	murder-ess
sorcer-er	syrceer-ess.

(C.) 男性名詞ノ綴リ方ヲ變化シテ

語尾ニ *ess* ヲ附ケルコト。

例. Mas.	Fem.
empror	empress
actor	actress
negro	negress
hunter	huntress.

[註] 外國語ヨリ借リ來レル名詞ノ Gender ヲ判別スルニハ各其國語固有ノ方法ニ依ル。

例. Mas.	Fem.
hero	heroine
executor	executrix.

1. What is *Gender*?
2. How many kinds of gender are there?

Define each.

3. 次ギナル名詞ノ性ヲ示セ.

horse, sun, moon, editor, book, boy,
aunt, uncle, children, hostess, traitress,
ship, man-servant, woman, sister, brother,
Frank.

4. 次ギナル男性名詞ヲ女性ニ替
へヨ.

lion, king, stag, priest, hero, father, son,
male-teacher, ox, votary (女性 votaress),
step-father, gentleman, nephew, god, lad.

5. 次ギナル女性名詞ヨリ男性名

詞ヲ作レ.

prophetess, widow, wife, madam, pea-hen,
great-aunt, bride, hind, patroness, auth-
oress, lass, countess, female-baby, cow.

IV. PERSON IN NOUNS.

57. 例.

I. I, *John*, wrote it.

II. *Fred*, is it so?

III. Frank is a boy.

第一例ハ「ジョン」ナル私ガソレヲ
書キマシタ'トノ義ニシテ Johnハ即チ
説者自身ヲ指スモノナリ 第二例ハ「フ
レッド」ヨ. 夫レハ左様デスカ'トノ意

ニシテ Fred ハ 即チ 聽者ヲ 指スナリ 又
 第三例 ハ 「フランク」ハ 小兒ナリトノ
 義ニシテ Frank ハ 被說者即チ 話シノ
 問題トナルモノヲ 指ス。

如斯 noun ニハ 說者 聽者 及ビ 被說者
 ノ 區別アリ 之レヲ noun ノ person ト云
 フ。

58. 定義. Person is a grammatical form
 distinguishing the speaker, the person spoken
 to, and the person or thing spoken of.

59. Noun ノ Person ニハ 左ノ三種アリ。

(I) First Person (一人稱)

(II) Second Person (二人稱)

(III) Third Person (三人稱)

〔説明〕 第一例ノ John ノ 如ク 名詞ガ
 說者ヲ 指スキハ 之レヲ first person ノ
 名詞ト云ヒ 第二例ノ Fred ノ 如ク 名詞
 ガ 聽者ヲ 指スキ 之レヲ second person ノ
 名詞ト云ヒ 第三例ノ Frank ノ 如ク 名詞
 ガ 被說者ヲ 指スキ 之レヲ third person
 ノ 名詞ト云フ。

60. Noun ニハ 其 person ヲ 示スベキ 變
 化ナシ 故ニ noun ノ person ハ 凡テ 文章
 ノ 前後ノ 關係ニヨリテ 判知スベキモ
 ノトス。

EXERCISE XVII.

I. Give the definition of 'Person.'

II. 次ギナル文章中ニアル nouns ノ person ナ答へ.

- a. I am the king of beast.
king. is in first person.
beast is in third person,
- b. You are good man.
- c. Be careful and take the lesson.
- d. Come, Franc, and try it.
- e. There are many boys in the school.
- f. Open your book, and read it.
- g. I am fond of grammar.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

61. Noun ナ單複兩數トモ三格ニ配シテ變化セシムル之レヲ名詞ノ配列

(declension of nouns) ト云フ.

名詞ノ配列ノ表

<i>Dog</i>		<i>Man</i>	
Sing	Plural.	Sing.	Pl.
Nom. dog	dogs	Nom. man	men
Poss. dog's	dogs'	Poss. man's	men's
Obj. dog	dogs	Obj. man	men.
<i>Grass</i>		<i>Sheep</i>	
Sing.	Pl.	Sing.	Pl.
Nom. grass	grasses	Nom. sheep	sheep
Poss. grass'	grasses'	Pass. sheep's	sheep's
Obj. grass	grasses	Obj. sheep	sheep.

PARSING.

62. Parsing (解剖) トハ言葉ノ grammatical forms ナ明示スル働キヲ云フ.

Parsing is that action which indicates the grammatical forms of a word.

Models for parsing (nouns).

(I) Boys learn grammar in the class.

Boys—common noun, class name, plural number, nominative case, masculine gender, third person.

learn—verb.

grammar—abstract noun, singular number, objective case, neuter gender, third person.

in—preposition.

the—adjective.

class—common noun, collective, singular number, objective case, neuter gender, third person.

(II) Frank, pass me a cup of tea.

Frank—proper noun, strictly proper, singular number, nominative case, masculine gender, second person.

pass—verb.

me—pronoun.

a—adjective.

cup—common noun, class name, singular number, objective case,

neuter gender, third person.

of—preposition.

tea—common noun, name of materials, objective case, neuter gender, third person.

復習問題第三

1. Noun の 定義ヲ答へ。
2. Noun の classes ヲ挙ゲテ説明セヨ。
3. Noun の grammatical forms ヲ列挙セヨ。
4. Declension 及 Parsing トハ如何。
5. Decline the following nouns:—

ox, grammar, foot; boy, lady, child, index, noun, lesson, man-servant, fish.

6. Parse the following sentences as far as you can:—

- (a) Frequency makes habit.
- (b) Fred, open the door.
- (c) It is Itō's hat.
- (d) What is the matter with me?
- (e) Arithmetic is an easy lesson.
- (f) Japan is an England in the East.
- (g) H. I. H. the Crown Prince went to Hayama. (H. I. H. ハ His Imperial Highness ノ 尊稱ニテ 殿下ト譯ス凡テカ、ル尊稱ハ

abstract noun ナリ).

Go out, and play on baseball.

Haste slowly!

Do not put off till to-morrow

What you can do to day.

Farewell!

CHAPTER III.

PRONOUN.

(復習) I. Pronoun トハ如何ナルモノナルヤ其定義ヲ與ヘヨ.

II Pronoun ノ例ヲ示セ.

63. 定義. A *pronoun* is the word used

instead of a noun; as.

I. I, you, he, she, it.

II. Who, that. (ソレハ何々スル所ノソレ).

III. Who? what? (誰レ.何.カ).

IV. This, that. コレ.ソレ.

第一例ノ I, you, he, it 等ハ説者聽者被説者ノ名前ニ代ユル言葉ナレバ明ラカニ Pronoun ナルヲ知ルベシ.

第二例ノ who, that も Pronoun ナリ何トナレバ

'Here is a man *who* reads.'

ナル文章ニテ *who* ハ man ナ代用ス故ニ Pronoun ナリ that モ之レニ同シ.

第三例ノ who? what? モ pronoun ナリ
何トナレバ

Who did it? What is it?

ナル質問ノ文章ニテ who, what ハ尋
ルモノノ名ヲ代表セルヲ以テナリ乃
チ who ハソレヲ爲セシ人ノ名前ヲ代
表シ what ハ其物ノ名ヲ代表ス故ニ之
レモ亦タ Pronoun ナリ。

第四例ノ that, this モ亦タ何か或ル
モノヲ指シテ云フ義ニシテ乃チ其モ
ノ、名ヲ代用セルモノナレバ之レ又
Pronoun ナリ。

I. CLASSES OF PRONOUNS.

64. Pronoun ナ大別シテ四種トナス
左ノ如シ。

- I. Personal pronoun (人稱代名詞)
- II. Relative pronoun (關係代名詞)
- III. Interrogative pronoun (疑問代
名詞)
- IV. Adjective pronoun (形容的代名
詞)

65. I. *Personal pronoun.*

例. I have come here to speak with
you.

She will call on *me.*

上例ノ I, you, she, me 等ハ單ニ説者、

聽者、被說者ナル Person (人稱) ナ表示セルモノナリ故ニ之レヲ personal pronoun ト云フ。

66. 定義. A personal pronoun is one that marks person.

67. II. *Relative pronoun.*

例. (I) I like the student *who* is studious.

(II) We have forgotten the book *that* is now used.

第一例ニ於テ *who* ハ其 antecedent ナル student ナ代表シ且ツ 'I like the student' ナル一句ト 'is studious' ナル一句 (clause) トヲ連結ス。

第二例ニ於テ *that* ハ其 antecedent ナル book ナ代表シ且ツ 'we have forgotten the book' ナル clause ト 'is now used' ナル clause トヲ結合ス。

如斯 antecedent ナ代表シ且ツ一文章中ノ二節ヲ連合スル Pronoun ナ關係代名詞ト云フ。

68. 定義. A relative pronoun is one which both represents its antecedent and connects two clauses in a sentence.

69. III. *Interrogative pronoun.*

例. *Who* did it?

What shall I do?

第一例ノ *who* ハ尋ヌル人ノ名ヲ代

表シ第二例ノ what モ亦尋ヌル物ノ
名ヲ代表シ共ニ question (疑問) ヲ發ス
ルキニ用ユ故ニ之レヲ疑問代名詞ト
云フ。

70. 定義. An interrogative pronoun is
one which is used in asking a question.

71. IV. *Adjective pronoun.*

例. I. *This* book is large and *this* is
mine.

II. *Both* the boys went away and
both will be punished.

第一例ノ *this* ハ *this* book ノキハ形
容詞トナリ *this* is ノキハ代名詞トナ
ル又第二例ノ *both* モ *both* the boys ノ場

合ニハ adjective トナリ both will be ノ
キハ pronoun トナル。

如斯或ハ adjective トナリ或ハ pro-
noun トナルモノヲ形容的代名詞ト云
フ。

72. 定義. An adjective pronoun is one that
is used both as pronoun and as adjective.

EXERCISE XVIII.

1. Define a pronoun, and name out its
subdivisions.
2. Give the definitions of:—
Relative pronoun, personal pronoun, in-
terrogative pronoun and adjective pro-

noun.

3. 次のナル文章中ニアル Pronoun
ノ種類ヲ示セ.

- a. What is your age?
- b. I am sixteen years old.
- c. We love people who love us.
- d. I have one; and he has one also.
- e. Who is that?
- f. These boys will be praised and the other blamed,
- g. Either will be good.
- h. This is the book which you have lost,
- i. Lend me your book. Yes, take it.
- j. This is a friend of mine.

k. It is fine to-day.

II. Grammatical forms of Pronouns.

73. Pronoun ハ noun ノ代リニ用ヰラ
ルルモノナルニ依リ其 grammatical forms
ハ全ク noun ノキト同シ即チ左ノ如シ.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|---|------------------------|
| (I) | Number:— | { | 1. Singular - - - he, |
| | | | 2. Plural - - - - they |
| (II) | Gender:— | { | 1. Masculine - - he |
| | | | 2. Feminine - - she |
| | | | 3. Neuter- - - - it |
| (III) | Case:— | { | 1. Nominative - I |
| | | | 2. Possessive - - my |
| | | | 3. Objective - - me |

- (IV) Person :—
- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| { | 1. First - - - I |
| | 2. Second - - - you |
| | 3. Third - - - he |

74. Pronoun が代表スル言葉ヲ其前行詞 (antecedent) ト云フ例ヘバ

Ito is a boy and *he* is famous for *his* nature.
ナル文章ニテ he, his 等ノ pronoun ハ Its
ナル名詞ヲ代表ス故ニ Its ハ he, his ノ
antecedent ナリ。

75. Pronoun ノ number, gender, person ハ
其 antecedent ノト一致ス獨リ Case ハ然
ラズ,

[説明] 例. "Ito is a boy and *he* is famous
for *his* nature." ナル文章中ニテ he, his ノ

antecedent ハ Ito ナリ而シテ he モ his モ Ito
ナル antecedent ト同シク單數, 男性, 三人
稱ナリ乃チ number, gender, person ハ同
シ。

然レモ Itō ハ nominative case ナルニ
he 丈ケハ主格ナレモ his ハ物主格ナ
リ故ニ獨リ case ノミハ必ラズシモ an-
tecedent ト一致セズ。

DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS.

(I) Personal Pronouns.

(復習) 1. Personal pronoun ノ定義如
何。

2. 人稱代名詞ノ例ヲ舉ゲヨ。

76. Personal pronoun ハ I, you, he, she, it 及 ビ they ナリ 其配列如左.

Sing.			Pl.		
Nom.	Poss.	Obj.	Nom.	Poss.	Obj.
First P. I	My <i>or</i> mine.	me	We	our <i>or</i> ours	us
Second P. {thou (you)	thy <i>or</i> thine your <i>or</i> yours	thee you	You	your <i>or</i> yours	you
Third P. Mas. he	his	him	they	their <i>or</i> theirs	them
Fem. she	her <i>or</i> hers	her			
Neu. it.	its	it			

[註] 1. First and second persons ニハ gender ナ明示スル必要ナキニヨリ性ヲ異ニスルモ形ヲ變ゼズ.

2. second person singular ナル *thou, thy, thee* 等ハ solemn style ト稱シ

テ今日ハ祈禱若シクハ詩ノ外之レヲ用ヰズ皆 you, your, you ナ用ユ.

3. First and second persons possessive 及 ビ third person, singular, feminine, possessive 并ニ凡テノ複數ノ possessive ハ二重形ヲ有ス乃ナ左ノ如シ

(I)

my

thy *or* your

her

our

your

(II)

mine

thine *or* yours

hers

ours

yours

of mine.

c. Do your best.

d. She went to Kobe by train.

(II) Relative Pronouns.

(復習) 1. Define a relative pronoun.

2. Give its examples.

77. Relative pronoun ノ重ナルモノハ who; which, that, what 等ナリ.

78. Who ナル關係代名詞ハ人間ノミニ用ヰラル.

例. I will go to my mother *who* is in Tokyo.

He *who* tries hard gains much.

79. Which ハ動物若クハ無生物ニ用ユ.

例. It was the dog *which* is now running.

I have the book *which* I bought.

80. That ハ人間ニモ動物ニモ無生物ニモ用ヰラル故ニ who 及ビ what ノ代用ヲナス.

例. The mother *that* is in Tokyo.

The dog *that* is now running.

The book *that* I bought.

81. What ハ which ノ代リニ用ヰラレ且ツ antecedent ナ兼テタルモノナリ故ニ what ハ the thing which 又ハ the things which ニ同シ.

seeking.

- c. He is a writer whose book we have.
- d. Take that, and read what you can.
- e. It is a tree which is famous.
- f. A pronoun is one used for a noun.

(III.) INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

(復習) I. 疑問代名詞ノ定義ヲ問フ

II. Give its examples.

85. Interrogative pronoun ハ who, what 及
 び which 之レナリ而シテ之レ等ハ re-
 lative pronouns ト同様ニ配列セラル。
86. Who ハ人間ノミニ用ヰラル。

例. *Who* is he?

Whose book is that?

Whom are you seeking for?

87. Which ハ人間動物及ビ無生物ニ
 用ヰラル。

例. *Which* of you did it? (人間):

Which will you prefer? (物).

88. What ハ動物及ビ無生物ニ用ヰラ
 ル。

例. *What* shall I do?

What is that?

EXERCISE XXI.

1. Parse all the interrogative pronouns in

例. Do *what* (=the thing which) you wish.

82. Relative Pronoun の Declension ハ左
ノ如シ.

<i>WHO</i>		<i>WHICH</i>	
Sing. and Pl.		Sing. and Pl.	
Nom.	who	Nom.	which
Poss.	whose	Poss.	whose
Obj.	whom	Obj.	which
<i>WHAT</i>		<i>THAT</i>	
Sing. & Pl.		Sing. and Pl.	
Nom.	what	Nom.	that
Poss.	何	Poss.	何
Obj.	what	Obj.	that

83. Relative Pronoun ハ往々省略セラル、トアリ.

例. It is the book [which] I lost.

84. *as* ナル言葉ガ往々 relative pronoun
トナルトアリ.

例. Such *as* are virtuous, are happy.=
Such *men who* are virtuous, are
happy.

EXERCISE XX.

Parse all the relative pronouns in the following sentences:—

- a. Come what may, it is no matter with me.
- b. He is a man whom you have been

seeking.

- c. He is a writer whose book we have.
- d. Take that, and read what you can.
- e. It is a tree which is famous.
- f. A pronoun is one used for a noun.

(III.) INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

(復習) I. 疑問代名詞ノ定義ヲ問フ

II. Give its examples.

85. Interrogative pronoun ハ who, what 及
 何 which 之レナリ而シテ之レ等ハ re-
 lative pronouns ト同様ニ配列セラル。

86. Who ハ人間ノミニ用ネラル。

例. *Who* is he?

Whose book is that?

Whom are you seeking for?

87. Which ハ人間動物及ヒ無生物ニ
 用ネラル。

例. *Which* of you did it? (人間):

Which will you prefer? (物).

88. What ハ動物及ヒ無生物ニ用ネラ
 ル。

例. *What* shall I do?

What is that?

EXERCISE XXI.

I. Parse all the interrogative pronouns in

the following sentences:—

- a. What is the matter with me?
- b. To whom does this book belong?
- c. Whose book is it?
- d. Which way will you take?

2. Decline, *who*, *what* and *which*.

(IV.) ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

(復習) I. adjective pronoun ノ 定義ヲ
與へ.

II. 形容的代名詞ノ例ヲ示セ.

89. Adjective pronoun ノ 重ナルモノノ下
ノ如シ.

That, this, any, both, some, each, much.

many, all, same, one. other, former, latter,
first, last.

90. Adjective pronouns ハ 多クハ declen-
sion ナシ.

但シ that, this, one 及ビ other ハ 下ノ如
ク變化ス.

<i>THAT.</i>			<i>THIS.</i>		
	Sing.	Pl.		Sing.	Pl.
Nom.	that	those	Nom.	this	these
Poss.	欠	欠	Poss.	欠	欠
Obj.	that	those.	Obj.	this	these.
<i>ONE.</i>			<i>OTHER.</i>		
	Sing.	Pl.		Sing.	Pl.
Nom.	one	ones	Nom.	other	others
Poss.	one's	ones'	Poss.	other's	others'
Obj.	one	ones	Obj.	other	others.

EXERCISE XXII.

Parse all the pronouns contained in the following sentences:—

- a. Whose turn is it now?
- b. The same may be done.
- c. Dealt with others kindly.
- d. Both the former and the latter are well.
- e. That will do.

COMPOUND PRONOUNS.

91. 例.

- I. I *myself* do it.
- II. I struck *myself*.

III. Take *whatever* you like.

第一例ハ「他ニ何人モ手助ケスル人ナキニヨリ余躬自ラ之レヲ爲ス」トノ義ニシテ茲ニテ *myself* ハ語勢ヲ強メルナリ。

第二例ハ「余ハ余自ラヲ打テタリ」トノ義ニシテ「打ツ」ト云フ働キガ發動者タル余ニ反リ來ルヲ示ス。

第三例ハ「如何ナルモノタルヲ問ハズ何ナリモ汝ノ欲スルモノヲ取レ」トノ義ニシテ茲ニテ *whatever* ハ語勢ヲ強メタルヲ示ス。

如斯或ハ語勢ヲ強メ或ハ働キガ發動者ニ反リ來ルヲ示ス所ノ複雑ナ

ル Pronoun ナ 複合代名詞ト云フ。

92. 定義. A compound pronoun is one which is composed of a pronoun and some other word, expressing emphasis or self-terminated action.

93. Compound pronouns ナ 別ナテ二種トナス。

(I) Compound personal pronoun

(複合人稱代名詞)

(II) Compound relative pronoun

(複合關係代名詞)

94. Compound personal pronoun トハ personal pronoun = self (單數) 若クハ selves (複數) ナル言葉ヲ附加シタルモノナ

云フ。

95. 複合人稱代名詞ノ declension ハ下ノ如シ。

	Sing.	Pl.
First P.	myself	ourselves
Second P.	thymself <i>or</i> yourselves.	yourselves
Third P.	{ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mas. himself fem. herself neu. itself 	themselves.

[註] I. 複合人稱代名詞ハ possessive case ナ有セズ而シテ nominative ト objective トハ同一ノ形ヲナス。

2. First and second persons ノ 複
合人稱代名詞ハ一二人稱ノ
人稱代名詞ノ第一種ノ物主
格ニ self (單數) 若クハ selves
(複數)ヲ附加シタルモノナ
リ。

3. Third person 複合人稱代名詞
ハ personal pronoun ノ 三人稱ノ
目的格ニ self 若クハ selves
ヲ附加シタルモノナリ。

96. Compound relative pronoun トハ
relative pronoun ニ ever 若クハ soever ナ
ル語尾ヲ附加シタルモノナリ。

97. 複合關係代名詞ノ declension ハ下

ノ如シ。

Who

Sing. and Plural.

Nom.	whoever	or	whosoever
Poss.	whosever	or	whosoever
Obj.	whomever	or	whomsoever

Which

Sing. and Pl.

Nom.	whichever	or	whichsoever
Poss.	whosever	or	whosoever
Obj.	whichever	or	whichsoever

What

Sing. and Pl.

Nom.	whatever	or	whatsoever
------	----------	----	------------

Poss.		欠	
Obj.	whatever	or	whatsoever.

復習問題 第四

1. Pronoun の定義ヲ與へ.
2. Pronouns の四種類ヲ説明シ及ビ各之レヲ配列セヨ.
- 3 Compound pronoun トハ如何.
4. 次ギノ文章ヲ出來ル丈ヲ解剖セヨ.
 - a. He is better than the other.
 - b. The former is better than the latter.
 - c. Who is at the bottom of the matter?

- d. I don't know who it is.
- e. It is to be plain with you.
- f. Whatever is, is right.
- g. It is a book of mine.
- h. On my way home, I met with her.
- i. Each must be careful.
- j. Heaven helps one who helps him-self.

Honesty is a good policy.

Please hold your tongue.

Do your best.

Adieu!

CHAPTER IV.

ADJECTIVE.

(復習) I. Define an adjective.

II. Give examples.

98. 定義. An *Adjective* is a word used to qualify the meaning of a noun (or pronoun); as,

A large dog.

That boy.

I. CLASSES OF ADJECTIVES.

99. Adjectives ヲ大別シテ左ノ二種トナス.

I. Limiting adjectives. 制限形容詞.

II. Qualifying adjectives. 名狀形容詞.

100. I. *Limiting adjectives.*

例. (I) *A book. The tree.*

(II) *This book. That boy.*

(III) *Three girls. First Reader.*

第一例ニ於テ若シ單ニ book ト云ヘバ漠然ト書物ト云フノミニシテ苟クモ書物タル以上ハ如何ナル書物ニモ適用セラレ何ノ制限アルヲナシ然ルニ若シ *A book* ト云ヘバ或ル一冊ノ書物ト云フ義ニシテ確カニ「或ル一冊」ト云フ制限ヲ付ス.

第二例ニテ若シ單ニ book ト云ヘバ

矢張り全シク漠然ト書物ト云フノミ
ニシテ制限ナシ然ルニ若シ *This book*
ト云ヘバ此書物ト云フ義ニシテ他ノ
書物ニアラザルヲ示ス以テ *book* ニ
「此」ト云フ制限ヲ附ス。

第三例ニ於テ *girls* ト云ヘバ單ニ一
人以上ノ小女ノヲ示スノミニシテ
幾何人ナルヤ分カラズ然ルニ *three*
girls ト云ヘバ確ニ三人ノ小女ト云フ
義ニシテ「三人」ト云フ制限ヲ *girls* ニ附
ス。又 *Reader* ト云フモ讀本ノ何ノ卷ナ
ルヤ判然セズ然ルニ *First Reader* ト云ヘ
バ讀本卷ノ一ナルヲ示ス之 *Reader*
ニ「卷ノ一」ト云フ制限ヲ附セルナリ。

上ニ述ベタル *a, the, this, that, three,*
first 等ノ如ク *noun* ノ意義ヲ單ニ制限
スル形容詞ヲ制限形容詞ト云フ。

101. 定義. A limiting adjective is one
which merely limits the meaning of a noun.

102. II. *Qualifying adjectives.*

例. (I) *The Japanese style.*

(II) *A running river.*

(III) *A large dog.*

第一例ハ日本風トカ日本流義トカ
ノ義ニシテ *Japanese* ハ *style* ノ性質ヲ
名狀セルモノナリ。

第二例ハ走り流レル川トノ義ニシ
テ *running* ハ *river* ノ性質ヲ名狀セルモ

ノナリ。

第三例ノ large ハ dog ノ性質ヲ名狀セルモノナルヲ推シテ知ルベシ。

上ニ述ベタル如ク noun ノ性質ヲ名狀スル形容詞ヲ名狀形容詞ト云フ。

103. 定義. A qualifying adjective is one which expresses some quality of the object named by a noun.

EXERCISE XXIII.

次ギナル文章ニアル adjectives ノ種類ヲ示セ。

- I. How long have you been in this school?

2. About three years.
3. Can you read this book?
4. No, it is very difficult.
5. Then how is it, with those books on your table?
6. I think I can; so, I will begin with the English grammar.
7. That will do. I will give you a hundred mark.

※

I. *LIMITING ADJECTIVES.*

- (復習) I. 制限形容詞ノ定義ヲ與へ。
II. 其例ヲ示セ。

104. 例.

(I) *A* boy. *An* ox. *The* dog.

(II) *Each* man. *All* boys. *This*
book.

(III) Three girls. *First* Reader.

第一例中 'a boy' 及ビ 'an ox' ハ或ル一人ノ小兒或ル一匹ノ牛ト云ヘル義ニシテ 'the dog' ハ此犬其犬ト云フ義ナリ此 a, an, the ハ殆ンド凡テノ noun ニ冠セララル、ニヨリ特ニ之レヲ articles ト稱ス。

第二例ノ each, all, this 等ハ前章 adjective pronoun ノ章ニ述ベタルガ如ク或ハ pronoun トナリ或ハ adjective トナル故ニ其代名詞ノ時ハ只 each, all, this

ト云フテ後ニ noun ヲ附セズ之レヲ adjective pronoun ト云フ若シ其形容詞トナルキハ後ニ noun ヲ附スルヲ第二例ノ如シ之レヲ pronominal adjectives ト稱ス。

第三例ノ three, first 等ハ多寡大小及ビ順番上ノ數ニテ noun ノ意義ヲ制限セルモノナリ之レヲ numeral adjectives ト云フ。

105. 故ニ Limiting adjective ヲ分テ左ノ三種トナス。

(A) Articles (冠詞)

(B) Pronominal adjective (代名形容詞)

(C) Numeral adjectives (數形容詞.)

EXERCISE XXIV.

1. Define a limiting adjective.
2. Name out the three classes of limiting adjectives.
3. Define each.
4. Assign each adjective to its classes,—
article, pronominal, or numeral.
 - a. Once upon a time, there was a little boy.
 - b. Pass me that book.
 - c. There are many houses in the city.
 - d. Who is the first in this class?

e. A lion beats an ox.
article

A. ARTICLE.

(復習). I. 冠詞トハ如何,

II. 例ヲ示セ.

106. 例.

I. *The dog.*

II. *A boy, An ox.*

第一例ノ '*the dog*' ハ此犬. 其犬トノ義ニシテ確カニ定マレル犬ヲ指ス. 故ニカ、ル冠詞ヲ定冠詞ト云フ.

第二ノ '*A boy*', '*An ox*' ハ何レト確カニ定マラザルモ兎角或ル一人ノ小兒. 或一匹ノ牛トノ義ニシテ定ラザル

意義ヲ有ス故ニ之レヲ不定冠詞ト云フ。

107. 故ニ article ヲ細別シテ左ノ二種トナス。

(I) Definite article (定冠詞)

(II) Indefinite article (不定冠詞).

108. (I) Definite article ノ意義.

Definite article ハ *the* ト云フ言葉ノミナリ之レニ少クモ左ノ三個ノ意義アリ。

- 例. 1. *The dog can run.*
 2. *The dog is a faithful animal.*
 3. *The poor and the rich.*

第一例ノ 'the dog' ハ此犬其犬トノ義

ニシテ確カニ特別ナル犬ヲ指シテ云フ

第二例ノ 'the dog' ハ「大凡ソ犬ハ」トノ義ニシテ種屬全體ヲ指ス。

第三例ハ[貧人ト富人]トノ義ニシテ兩々相反スルモノヲ指ス。

故ニ *the* ハ(1)特別ナルモノヲ指ス。 (2)種屬全體ヲ指ス。 (3)兩々相反スルモノヲ區別スルノ三箇ノ義ヲ有ス。

109. (2) Indefinite article ノ意義.

Indefinite article ニハ *a* 及ビ *an* ノ二アリ共ニ同意義ニシテ少クモ左ノ二箇ノ意義ヲ有ス。

例.

I. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \text{ dog barks.} \\ An \text{ ox is sleeping.} \end{array} \right.$

II. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} He \text{ is } a \text{ Washington.} \\ It \text{ is } an \text{ America.} \end{array} \right.$

第一例ノ 'a dog', 'an ox' ハ何レト確定セザレモ兎角或ル一匹ノ犬一匹ノ牛トノ義ニシテ確指セザル義ナリ。

第二例ノ 'a Washington', 'an America' ハ已ニ noun ノ章似普通名詞ノ時ニ述ベタル如ク Washington ノ如キ人、亞米利加ノ如キ所トノ義ニシテ a, an ハ「ノ如キ者」トノ義ヲ有ス。

故ニ不定冠詞ハ少クモ (1) 確指セザル義 (2) 「ノ如キモノ」トノ二義ヲ有

ス。

110. A 及 an ノ使用法。

A ハ其次ギニアル言葉ガ子音ノ音ニテ始マルキニ用ヒ an ハ其他ノ場合ニ用ユ。

例. *A dog. A house. A France...* 子音
An ox. An hour. An India... 母音

EXERCISE XXV.

1. Name the two subdivisions of articles.
2. Give their examples.
3. 數多ノ文章ヲ作りテ冠詞ノ意義ヲ説明セヨ。
4. 次ギナル不定冠詞ノ使ヒ方ヲ

校正スベシ.

An honorable man. An home.

An humble boy. An. cat.

An order. An. year.

An arithmetic. An youth.

An Grammar.

(B) Pronominal adjectives.

(復習) 1. 代名形容詞ノ定義.

2. 其例ヲ示セ.

111. Pronominal adjective ハ adjective pronouns ノ外ニ *no, every* 等ナリ. 今次ニ 代名形容詞ト形容代名詞トノ使ヒ分ケ方ヲ示ス.

Adj. pronouns.	Pron. adjectives.
<i>All</i>	<i>All men</i>
<i>Each</i>	<i>Each one</i>
<i>First</i>	<i>First boy.</i>
<i>This</i>	<i>This man.</i>
<i>Much</i>	<i>Much quantity.</i>
欠	<i>Every body.</i>
欠	<i>No one.</i>

(C) Numeral adjectives.

(復習) 1. 數形容詞トハ如何.

2. 其例ヲ示セ.

112. 例.

I. *Three* boys. *Five* books.

II. *Second* Reader. *Third* Class.

第一例ハ三人ノ小兒. 五冊ノ本ト云フ義ニシテ多寡大小ノ數ヲ示スモノナリ. カカル numeral adjectives ヲ原數ト云フ.

第二例ハ讀本卷二. 第三級ト云ヘル義ニシテ順番ヲ示セルモノナリ. カカル numerical adjectives ヲ基數ト云フ.

113. 故ニ numerical adjectives ヲ別テ左ノ二種トス.

(1) Cardinal. (原數).

(2) Ordinal. (基數).

114. [註] I. 一ヨリ九十九マデノ數

ハ原數形容詞ナレバ百 (hundred, 千 (thousand), 百萬 (million) 等ハ noun ニ屬シ不定冠詞ヲ附ス.

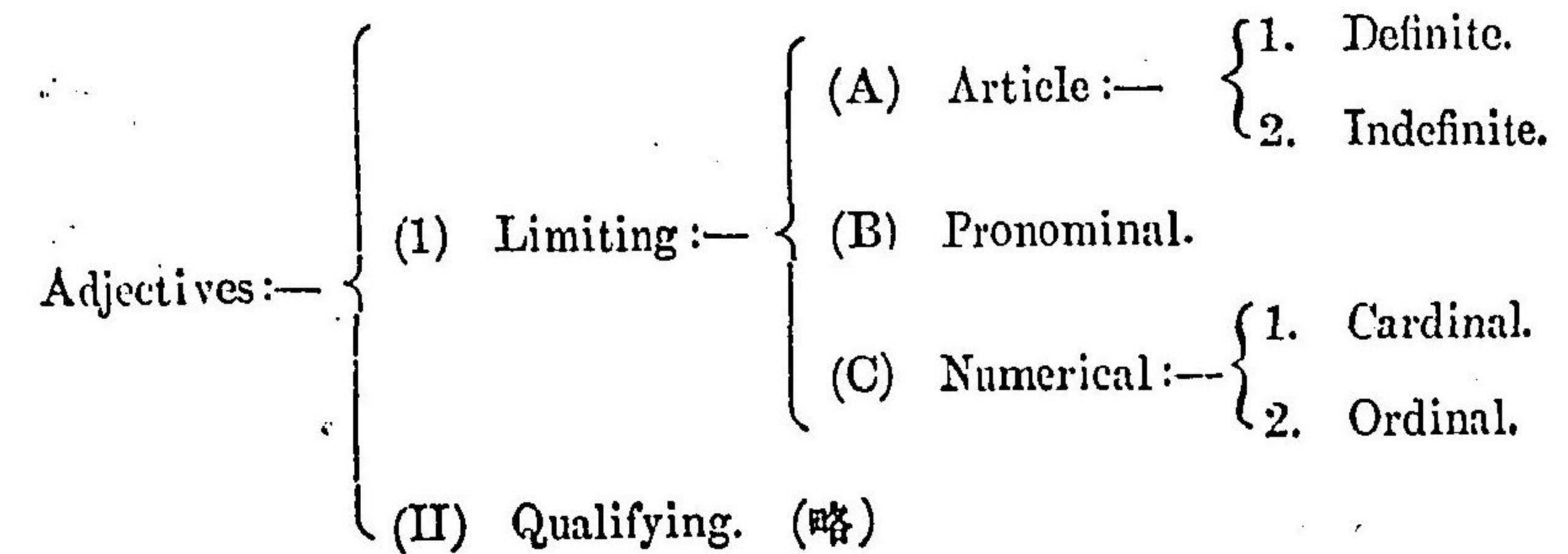
例. *A hundred* men. }
 A thousand ships. } =

= { *A hundred* of men.
 A thousand of ships.

2. *Twice*, *twofold*, *double*, *thrice*, *threefold* 等ハ重數 (multiplicatives) ト稱シテ數形容詞ノ一種トナス.

- I. Name and define the two subdivisions of numerical adjectives.
2. Parse all the adjectives in the following sentences:—
 - a. No one but you knew it.
 - b. Few men shall part where many meet.
 - c. Every one must try it.
 - d. Japan is an England in the East.
 - e. He is a man of letter.
 - f. I am going to take a walk with two friends of mine.

SUMMARY.



II. QUALIFYING ADJECTIVES.

(復習) I. 名狀形容詞ノ定義如何.

II. 其例ヲ示セ.

115. 例. (I) The *English* Grammar.

(II) The *running* dog.

(III) The *sweet* potato.

第一例ノ English ナル 名狀形容詞ハ Proper noun ナリ. カカルモノヲ固有形容詞ト云フ.

第二例ノ runing ナル名狀形容詞ハ動詞ノ分詞ト云ヘル形ナリ故ニカカルモノヲ分詞狀形容詞ト云フ。

第三例ノ sweet^{swi:t} ナル名狀形容詞ハ普通ニ noun ノ性質ヲ名狀スルキニ用ユルモノナリ故ニカカルモノヲ普通形容詞ト云フ。

116. 故ニ Qualifying adjectives ヲ細別シテ左ノ三種トナス。

(A) Proper adjective (固有形容詞)

(B) Participial adjective (分詞狀形容詞)

(C) Common adjective (普通形容詞).

117. [註] 1. 動詞ノ分詞ニハ ing ナル

語尾ヲ有スルモノト ed ナル語尾ヲ有スルモノ多シ其他不規則ナルモノアレニ其數至テ少シ故ニ ing 若クハ ed ナル語尾ヲ有スル名狀形容詞ハ皆ヲ participial adjective ナリト知ルベシ。例ヘバ 'The *sleeping* baby.' 'an *educated* man.' 等ノ如シ。

2. 固有及ビ分詞狀形容詞ヲ除テ他ノ凡テノ名狀形容詞ハ凡テ common adjective ナリト知ルベシ。

3. Common noun ヲ以テ直チニ他ノ noun ヲ名狀スルコトアリ此時ハ之レヲ common adjective トスベシ例ヘバ 'A *gold* watch.' 'An *iron* chain.' ノ如シ。

EXERCISE XXVII.

1. 名狀形容詞トハ如何.
2. 名狀形容詞ノ細別ヲ例ヲ以テ答ヘ.
3. 次ギナル文章中ニアル qualifying adjectives ノ種類ヲ示セ.
 - a. O ^{スウィート} sweet, sweet, how sweet the apple tastes!
 - b. O ^{コールド} cold, cold, how cold it is!
 - c. If you wish to be a ^{グレート} great man, ^{カウザル} you must be diligent.
 - d. English is a kind of European tongues.
 - e. Bell run. Go to drawing room.

- f. He is a neglected boy.

Summary.

Qualifying adjectives:—

{	(A) Proper adjectives.
	(B) Participial „
	(C) Common „

II. GRAMMATICAL FORMS OF ADJECTIVES.

118. Adjective ニハ只一ツノ變化ヲナス之レヲ Comparison (比較)ト云フ.

- 例. (I) Kobe is a *large* city.
 (II) Osaka is *larger* than Kobe.
 (III) Tokyo is the *largest* city in Japan.

第一例ノ 'large city' ハ單ニ大ナル市ト云ヘル義ニシテ只「大ナル」ト云フ性質ヲ表示セルノミ。

第二例ハ大阪ハ神戸ヨリモ大ナリト云ヘル義ニシテ 'larger' ハ他ニ比較シテ比較的ニ大ナル意ナリ故ニ之レハ他ノモノヨリモ 'large' ト云フ性質ヲ多ク有スルヲ示ス。

第三例ハ東京ハ日本中最大ノ市ナリトノ義ニシテ 'largest' ハ「大ナリ」ト云フ性質ヲ最モ多ク有スルヲ示ス。

如斯 adjective ハ性質ノ多少ヲ表示スル爲メニ其形ヲ變化ス之レヲ比較ト云フ。

119. Comparison ノ定義.

Comparison in adjectives is their modifications in order to express the degrees of quality or quantity.

120. Comparison ニ三個ノ階級アリ如下

- (I) Positive degree. (原級)
- (II) Comparative degree. (比較級)
- (III) Superlative degree. (最上級).

[説明] 原級形容詞トハ單ニ性質若クハ數量ヲ云ヒ表ハスモノニシテ他ト比較スルヲナク從テ其形ヲ變化セザルモノヲ云フ上例ノ large ノ如キ之レナリ。

比較級形容詞ハ其示ス性質若クハ

數量ガ他ノモノニ比較シテ多キヲ示ス上例ノ *larger* ノ如キ之レナリ。

最上級形容詞ハ多クノモノノ中ニ一物ノ性質若クハ數量ガ最多ナルモノヲ示ス上例ノ *largest* ノ如キ之レナリ。

RULE FOR COMPARATIVE AND SUPERATIVE.

原級ヨリ比較及ビ最上級ヲ作ル法。

121. 之レニハ種々ノ法則アリ下ノ如シ。

(I) 例.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superative.
tall	taller	tallest

small	smaller	smallest
sweet	sweeter	sweetest
high	higher	highest.

[法則] One syllable (一綴) ノ形容詞ハ positive ノ語尾ニ *er* ナ付シテ比較級トナシ *est* ナ附加シテ最上級トナス。

[註] 此法則ニハ左ノ例外ニケ條アリ。

(第一) 原級形容詞ノ語尾 *e* ナルキハ單ニ *r* 及ビ *st* ナ付シテ comparative 及ビ superative トナス。

例.

Pos.	Com.	Sup.
------	------	------

large larger largest

wise wiser wisest.

(第二) 原級形容詞ノ語尾子音ニシテ其前ニ母音アルキハ語尾ノ子音ヲ重テ然ル後チ *er* 及ビ *est* ナ附ス.

例.

Pos.	Com.	Sup.
red	redder	reddest
big	bigger	biggest.

(II) 例.

Pos.	Com.	Sup.
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
dangerous	more dangerous	most dangerous

agreeable. *more* agreeable. *most* agreeable.

[法則] 二綴及ビ以上ノ syllable ノ形容詞ハ通常原級ノ前ニ *more* ナ置テ比較級トナシ *most* ナ置テ最上級トナス.

[註] 例外. *y, le, ow, er* ナル語尾ヲ有スル二綴ノ形容詞ハ往々第一法ニ從テ比較セラルルモノアリ.

例.

Pos.	Com.	Sup.
happy	happier	happiest
able	abler	ablest
shallow	shallower	shallowest
tender	tenderer	tenderest.

EXERCISE XXVIII.

I. Compare the following adjectives:—

1. Tall, hot, cold, easy, white, kind, noble.
2. Swift, faithful, diligent, thankful.

II. 次ギナル形容詞ノ比較法ヲ校正セ.

More clever, most lovely, more dear, hotter, coldest, more bright, easier.

122. (III) 不規則ナル比較法.

例.	Pos.	Com.	Sup.
	little	less	least
	many	more	most
	much		

bad	}	worse	worst
evil			
ill			
good	}	better	best
well			
near	nearer	nearest <i>or</i> next	
late	later <i>or</i> latter latest <i>or</i> last		
old	older <i>or</i> elder oldest <i>or</i> eldest		
up	upper	upmost.	
down	欠	downmost.	
欠	inner	inmost.	
top	欠	topmost.	

123. Empty, round, circular, perpendicular,

dead 等ノ如キ絶對ノ性質ヲ表ハス形容詞及ビ supreme, infinite, universal, perfect 等ノ如キ最上ノ性質ヲ表ハス adjectives 其他 proper adjectives, numeral adjectives, articles 及ビ多數ノ pronominal adjectives ハ比較スベカラザルモノナリ。

復習問題第五

1. Give the definition of an adjective.
2. Name the two grand divisions of adjectives, and their subdivisions.
3. Parse all the nouns, pronouns and adjectives in the following sentences:—

Little drops of water,

Little grains of sand,
 Makes the mighty ocean,
 And the pleasant land.
 Little deeds of kindness,
 Little words of love,
 Make our earth an Eden,
 Like the Heaven above.

Work while you work,
 Play while you play.
 Time is money.

CHAPTER. V.

VERB.

(復習) I. Define verb.

II. Give examples.

124. 定義. A verb is a word which expresses action or being; as,

The dog *strikes* the cat.

It *is* good. The dog *sleeps*.

125. 動詞が表ハス活動ノ發動者若クハ状況ノ所持者ヲ指シテ Verb 之 *Subject* (主) ト云フ上例ノ dog, it ハ Subject ナリ. 又 verb ノ示ス action ヲ受ケルモノヲ verb 之 *object* (賓) ト云フ上例ノ cat ハ Object ナリ.

I. CLASSES OF VERBS.

126. Verb ヲ大別シテ左ノ三種トナス.

I. Transitive verb 他動詞

II. Intransitive verb 自動詞

III. Auxiliary verb 助動詞.

127. I. *Transitive verb*.

例. The dog *strikes* the cat.

上例ハ「此犬ガ此猫ヲ打ツ」トノ義ニシテ *strikes* ハ打ツト云フ活動ヲ示ス而シテ此打ツト云フ働キハ subject ナル *dog* ヨリ發シテ object ナル *cat* ニ移リ行ク.

凡テ一物ヨリ他物ニ移リ行ク活動ヲ示ス動詞ヲ他動詞ト云フ.

128. 定義. A Transitive verb is one whose

action does not stop with the subject, but passes from the subject to an object.

129. II. *Intransitive verb*.

例. It is good. The dog *sleeps*,

上例ハ「其レハ善クアル」「此犬ハ眠ル」トノ義ニシテ *is, sleeps* ハ共ニ状況ヲ示ス而シテ其状況タルヤ決シテ他ニ働キヲ及ボスコトナシ。

凡テ動詞ガ示ス状況ガ他ニ移リ行カザルキ之レヲ自動詞ト云フ。

130. 定義. An Intransitive verb is one whose being (or action) stops with the subject and does not pass from the subject to an object.

131. *Complements* (補語). 他動詞ハ動詞

丈ケニテハ其意義充分ニ明了ナラズ例ヘバ 'I strike' ナル文章ニテハ「私ハ打ツ」ト云ヘルノミニシテ何ヲ打ツカ其意義十分ナラズ故ニ transitive verb ノ意義ヲ補フニ或ル言葉ヲ以テセザルベカラズ之レヲ補語ト云フ。

例ヘバ 'I strike *the dog*' ト云ヘバ意義十分ナリ此 'the dog' ハ乃チ *Complements* ナリ。

然ルニ此 'the dog' ハ *strike* ナル他動詞ノ object ト稱スルコト既ニ 125 節ニ説ケリ故ニ他動詞ノ補語ヲ一名 object ト稱ス。

132. Transitive verb 之 complement ハ noun

若シクハ名詞ト同一ナル役目ヲ有スルモノナラザルベカラズ反言セバ働キヲ受ケルモノノ名ナラザルベカラズ。今他動詞ノ Complement ノ例一二ヲ示サン。

例. A dog beats <i>a bird</i> .	} . . . noun.
I read <i>the book</i> .	
He ordered <i>to do it</i> .	} . . . equivalents of nouns.
I did <i>it</i> .	
I knew <i>that he was there</i> .	

133. Intransitive verb ハ概シテ動詞丈ケニテ其意義十分明了ナリ故ニ補語ヲ要セザルヲ常則トス。然レニ be, become, look, seem, appear, smell, feel 等ノ自動詞

ハ動詞丈ニテハ如何ニアルカ何ニナルヤ其意義十分ナラズ故ニ之レ等ハ又 Complements ヲ要ス。

134. Intransitive verbs ノ補語ハ noun 若クハ adjective ナリ。今其例ヲ示サン。

例. He is *skilful*. Adjective.
 He is *a boy*. Noun.
 He becomes *an ofcier*. N.
 He becomes *great*. A.
 He looked *pleasant*. A.
 He seems *beautiful*. A.
 He appears *a king*. N.
 Roses smells *sweet*. A.

135. 他動詞ト自動詞トノ差別ハ共ニ其

使用上ヨリ起ルモノニシテ元ヨリ動詞固有ノ區別ニアラズ故ニ同一動詞モ時ニハ他動詞又タ時ニハ自動詞トナル(但シ be, become 等 133 節ニ列記セル自動詞ハ常ニ獨リ intransitive ノミニ用ヰラル.) 今其例ヲ示サン.

136. 例.

He *burnt* with rage. . . . 自動詞.

The fire *burnt* up the houses. 他動詞.

Let us *stop* here a little. . . 自動詞.

Do not *stop* me. . . . 他動詞.

137. III. *Auxiliary verb.*

例. 1. You *may* go out.

2. I *will* go.

第一例ニテハ「汝ハ出デ行キテモ宜シ」トノ義ニシテ 'you go out' 「汝ハ出行ク」ト云ヘル文章中ノ go out ナル verb ニ *may* ナル言葉ヲ加ヘテ「出デ行キテモ宜シ」トノ意義ニ變ズ.

第二例ノ will モ 'I go' ナル文章ニ *will* ナル言葉ヲ加ヘテ 'go' ノ意義ヲ變ジテ「行カント欲ス」ト云ヘル意義トナス.

如斯 verb ニ附加シテ verb ノ意義ヲ變ズルモノヲ助動詞トナス.

138. 定義. An ^キ auxiliary verb is one which is added to verb in order to modify its meaning.

139. Auxiliary verb ノ 重ナルモノハ shall, will, may, can, be, do, have 及 ビ之レ等ノ變形並ニ must 等ナリ。

EXERCISE XXIX.

Assign each verb to its class—transitive, intransitive or auxiliary:—

1. Richard reads^t a book.
2. He reads^{in.} well.
3. He shall^A read.
4. Everyⁱⁿ one laughed.
5. He laughedⁱⁿ him to scorn.
6. Keep where you are.
7. Keep your place.

8. You may^A go out.

9. I can not^A go.

140. Double objects. (二重賓).

例. Pass *me* a *cup* of tea.

Bring me a *cup* of water.

I gave *it* to *him*.

上例ノ如ク transitive verb ノ object ガ ニツアルコトアリ此時ヲ double objects ト云フ.中ニ於テ「ヲ」格ノモノヲ direct object (直接賓) ト稱シ「ニ」格ノモノヲ indirect object (間接賓) ト稱ス.第一例第二例ノ *me* ハ indirect ニシテ *cup* ハ direct ナリ第三例ノ *it* ハ direct ニシテ

him ハ indirect ナリ.

141. Reflexive Verbs (再歸動詞)

例. *I wash myself.*

He struck himself.

上例ノ如ク transitive verb ノ complement ガ Compound Pronoun (複合代名詞) ナルヲアリ 此時ハ動詞ノ示ス action ガ動詞ノ subject 乃チ發動者ニ歸リ來ルヲ示ス 上例ノ '*struck*', '*wash*' ハ自ラチ打チ自ラチ洗フノ義ニシテ働キガ已レニ歸リ來ルヲ示ス.

カカル動詞ヲ Reflexive verb ト云フ.

142. Reflexive verb ノキハ活動ハ發動者ニ歸リ來リテ他ニ移リ行カサルニ

由リ凡テ verb ハ intransitive トナル.

143. Compound verb. (複狀動詞)

例. *Robbers fell-upon him.*

Call-on him.

第一例ハ *fell* ナル verb ト *upon* ナル preposition ト結合シテ「落チ掛リ來ル」トノ義トナリ 又 *call* ナル動詞ト *on* ナル前置詞ト結合シテ「訪問スル」トノ義トナル. 斯様ニ verb ト preposition トガ結合シテ一ツノ意義ヲ表スキハ之レヲ Compound verb ト稱ス.

II. GRAMMATICAL FORMS OF THE VERB.

144. Verb ニハ五ツノ grammatical form

アリ下ノ如シ。

- I. Voice (働).
- II. Person (人稱).
- III. Number (數)
- IV. Mood (法)
- V. Tence (時)

I. voice. (働)

145. 例.

I. A cat *catches* a rat.

II. A rat *was caught* by a rat.

第一例ニ於テ *catches* ナル他動詞ノ subject 即チ cat ハ *catches* ナル働キヲナズモ即チ活動者ナリ。

第二例ニ於テ *was caught* ナル他動詞ノ subject 即チ rat ハ *was caught* ナル働キヲ受ケルモノ即チ受動者ナリ。

上ノ如ク動詞ハ其 subject ガ活動者ナルヤ將タ受動者ナルヤニ依リテ其形ヲ變化ス之レヲ voice (働) ト云フ。

146. 定義. Voice is a grammatical form of transitive verb, expressing whether the subject names the actor or the receiver of the action.

147. 動詞ニハ二個ノ voice アリ如下。

I. Active voice. 活動詞.

II. Passive voice. 受動詞.

148. (I.) Active voice. 145 節第一例ノ

如ク verb ノ subject ガ 働キノ 發動者ナ
ルキ 此動詞ヲ 活動詞ト云フ。

定義. A verb in the active voice has the actor as its subject; as, He *takes* a cat.

149. (II.) Passive voice. 145 節 第二例
ノ 如ク verb 之 subject ガ 働キノ 受ケ身
ナルキ 此動詞ヲ 受動詞ト云フ。

定義. A verb in the passive voice has the receiver of an action as its subject; as, John *is elected* by Fred.

EXERCISE XXX.

次ノ文章中活動詞ト受動詞トヲ區
別セヨ。

1. The dog bit^{Ac} him.
2. He was bitten^{Pa} by the dog.
3. Please teach^{Pa} us.
4. I am taught^A.
5. What shall I do^A?
6. It is done^P well.
7. May I ask you?

2. Person (人稱).

150. 例.

- I. I *read*.
- II. You *read*.
- III. He *reads*.

第一例ノ *read* ナル動詞ハ 説者ニ付

テ云ヒ第二例ノ *read* ハ聽者ニ付テ云
 ヒ第三例ノ *reads* ハ被說者ニ付テ云フ。
 如斯 verb モ亦タ Noun 及ビ Pronoun
 ノ如ク說者聽者及ビ被說者ニ付テ云
 ハルルモノナリ此三者ヲ區別スル文
 典的形式ヲ動詞ノ Person ト云フ。

151. 定義. Person in a verb is a gram-
 matical form expressing whether the subject
 of the verb is in the first person, second, or
 third.

152. 動詞ニハ三ツノ Person アリ如
 下。

- I. First person 一人稱.
- II. Second person 二人稱.

III. Third person 三人稱.

150 節第一例ノ如ク verb ノ subject ガ
 說者ナルトキハ此 verb ナ first person ノ
 verb ト云ヒ第二例ノ如ク聽者ナルキ
 ハ second person ノ verb ト云ヒ又第三例
 ノ如ク被說者ナルキハ third person ノ
 verb ト云フ。

3. Number (數).

153. 例.

I. He *runs*.

II. They *run*.

第一例ノ *runs* ナル verb ノ subject ハ
 單數ニシテ第二例ノ *run* ナル verb ノ
 subject ハ複數ナリ。

如斯 verb ガ 單數ナル subject ニ付テ
云ハルルカ又ハ複數ナル subject ニ付
テ云ハルルカナ示ス 文典的 形式ヲ
verb ノ number ト云フ。

154. 定議. Number in a verb is a gram-
matical form expressing whether the subject
of the verb is in singular or plural number.

155. Verb ニハ下ノ二ノ number アリ

I. Singular number 單數.

II. Plural number 複數.

153 節ノ二例ノ如ク verb ノ subject
カ singular ナルキハ此 verb ヲ singular
ト云ヒ plural ナルキハ此 verb ヲ plural
ト云フ。

156. 規則. A verb agrees with its subject

in person and number.

EXERCISE XXXI.

Parse all the verbs in the following sen-
tences:—

1. Boys run.

Run... is an intransitive verb, in the
third person, plural number, and
agrees with its subject "boys".

2. He is a boy.

3. I see it.

4. They run.

5. She gave it. tv.; AV US § 1; § N.

6. I am called.

4. Mood (法).

157. 例.

- I. I *write*.
- II. I *can write*.
- III. *If I write*, it will be better.
- IV. *Write it*.

上ニ列ベタル verb ナ較ベ考フルニ其動作ヲ言ヒ顯ハス体裁各々異レルヲ知ル即チ第一例ハ唯ニ「書ク」ト云フ事實ヲ指示スルニ過ギズ然ルニ第二例ハ「書クカアリ」トノ義ニシテ可能ノ意味ヲ有シ第三例ハ「若シ書クト假定セバ」トノ謂ヒニシテ假設ノ義ヲ有シ第四例ハ「夫レヲ書ケ」ト命令スルモノ

ナリ.

如斯 verb ニハ指示ノ體可能ノ體假設ノ體命令ノ體等ト夫レ夫レ言ヒ方ニ種々ノ體アリ此體ニ從ヒテ verb ハ一定ノ變化ヲナス之レヲ mood ト云フ.

158. 定議. Mood denotes the mode or style of expressing an action or being.

159. Verb ニハ五ツノ moods アリ即チ

- I. Indicative mood (指示法)
- II. Potential mood. (可能法)
- III. Subjunctive mood. (假設法)
- IV. Imperative mood. (命令法)
- V. Infinitive mood. (不定法)

(I) Indicative mood.

160. 例.

*I read.**I write.*

上例ノ *read* ハ「讀ム」ト云フ事實ヲ指示シ *write* ハ「書ク」ト云フ事實ヲ指示ス此ノ如キ言ヒ方ヲ indicative mood (指示法)ト云フ。

161. 定義. Indicative mood is that style of expressing a fact.

162. [註] 1. 假令憶測ナルモ事實ト確信スルキハ之レヲ indicative mood 之 *verb*ニテ顯ハスベシ. 例ヘバ

If he *did* that (which he did) he was unwise.

2. 此法ハ又事實ノ有無ヲ問フニ用ヰラル。

Did you go to Uyeno?

(II) Potential mood.

163. 例.

1. *I can read.*2. *You may read.*3. *He must read.*

上例中第一例ノ *can read* ハ讀ムト云フ事實ヲ表ハセルモノニアラズシテ「讀ムヲガ出來キル」トカ「讀ム力アリ」トカ云ヘル義ニシテ可能若シクハ自由ノ義ヲ示ス。

第二例ノ may read ハ「讀ンデモ宜シ
ヒ」ト言ヘル義ニシテ許諾ノ意味ヲ示
ス。

第三例ノ must read ハ「讀ムベキ義務
アリ」トカ又ハ「讀ムベキ道理ナリ」トカ
ノ義ニシテ義務若シクハ道理ノ意味
ヲ示ス。

如此 Possibility (可能), liberty (自由),
power (能力), right (權利), allowance (許諾),
duty (義務), reason (道理), necessity (必用),
等ノ義ヲ示ス書キ方ヲ potential mood
(可能法)ト云フ。

164. 定義 Potential mood is that style
of expressing possibility, liberty, necessity,

duty, etc.

(III) Subjunctive mood.

165. 例.

1. If you *read*, I will hear.

2. *Had* he *gone* (= if he *had gone*),
it would have been better.

第一例ノ read ハ讀ムト云フ事實ヲ
表ハスモノニアラズシテ「若シ汝ガ讀
ムト假定セバ」ト云ヘル假設ノ義ヲ表
ハス

第二例ノ had gone モ「若シ往キタリ
ト假定セバ」ト云ヘル假設ノ義ヲ表ハ
ス。

如斯 Supposition (假説) 若シクハ Condition (條件) ナ言ヒアラハス場合ニ用
井ラルル動詞ヲsubjunctive mood ノ
verb ト云フ。

166. 定義. Subjunctive mood is that style
of expressing supposition or condition.

(IV) Imperative mood.

167. 例.

1. *Come round* here.
2. *Pass* me a cup of water.

第一例ノ come round ハ「來レ」ト命令
スル義ニシテ第二例ノ Pass ハ「持テ來
レ」ト請求スル意味ニ用ユ。

如斯 commandment (命令) 若クハ requ-

est (請求) ノ意味ニ用ユルモノヲ im-
perative mood (命令法) ノ verb ト云フ。

168. 定義. Imperative mood is that style
of expressing commandment or request.

(V) Infinitive mood.

169. 例.

I intend *to go*.

He loves *writing*.

上例ノ 'to go, 'writing' ハ「行ク」ト「書
ク」ト云フ義ニシテ獨リ「私ガ行ク」
トカ「彼レガ書ク」トカト私若シクハ
彼レト云ヘル特別ナル人ノミニ付テ
云ヘルニアラズ何人何物ニモ關係セ

ズシテ廣ク云ヘルナリ。

如斯 verb ガ主及時ニ關係セズシテ
廣ク活動若クハ有様ヲ言ヒ顯ハスキ
ハ之レヲ infinitive mood (不定法)ト云フ。

170. 定義. Infinitive mood is that style
of expressing action or being independent of
the subject and time.

[註] To ヲ冠スル不定法ノ動詞ヨ
リ to 丈ケヲ除ケルモノヲ Root verb
(原動詞)ト云フ 'go', 'write' 等ノ如シ。

Mood ヲ識別スル法。

171. 單ニ事實ヲ云ヒ顯ハスモノハ
指示法ナリ。

172. Can, could, may, might, must, would,
should 等ノ助動詞ト連結スル verb ハ
可能法ナリ。

173. If, though, although, that 等ノ接續
詞ト連レル verb ハ假設法ナリ。

174. 命令若クハ請求ノ義ヲ有スル
モノハ命令法ナリ。

175. To ナル前置詞ヲ有スルモノ及
ビ ing ナル語尾ヲ有スル動詞ハ不定
法ナリ。但シ make, let, hear, see 等ノ語
アルキハ to ヲ有セズ假ヘバ

1. I *make* him run (to run) away.
2. I *let* him go (to go).
3. *Hear* him speak (to speak) of it.

4. See the dog run (to run).
5. They *bade* me tell (to tell) the story.
6. You *had better* go (to go) out.

EXERCISE XXXII.

Point out the Mood of the verbs noted below:—

1. *Will* you ^{indicative mood} *come* soon ^{imperative} to see me?
2. Yes. If you ^{potential} *should* ^{subj.} *be* at home, when I ^{ind.} *call* on you, I ^{potential} *shall* *be* glad.
3. *Come* and *tell* me it.
4. I ^{potential} *can* *spea*k English very well.

5. Tense. (時)

176. 例.

1. I *love*.
2. I *loved*.
3. I *shall love*.

第一例ノ *love* ハ「現在只今愛ス」トノ義ニシテ現在ノ働キヲ示ス。又第二例ノ *loved* ハ「今ヨリ以前ニ愛シタリ」トノ義ニシテ過去ノ働キヲ示ス。次ギニ第三例ノ *shall love* ハ「今ヨリ後愛スルナラン」トノ義ニシテ未來ノ働キヲ示ス。

如斯出來事ノ發起セル時ヲ示スモノヲ tense (時)ト云フ。