

米國チエスビネヲ氏原著
日本生駒蕃譯述

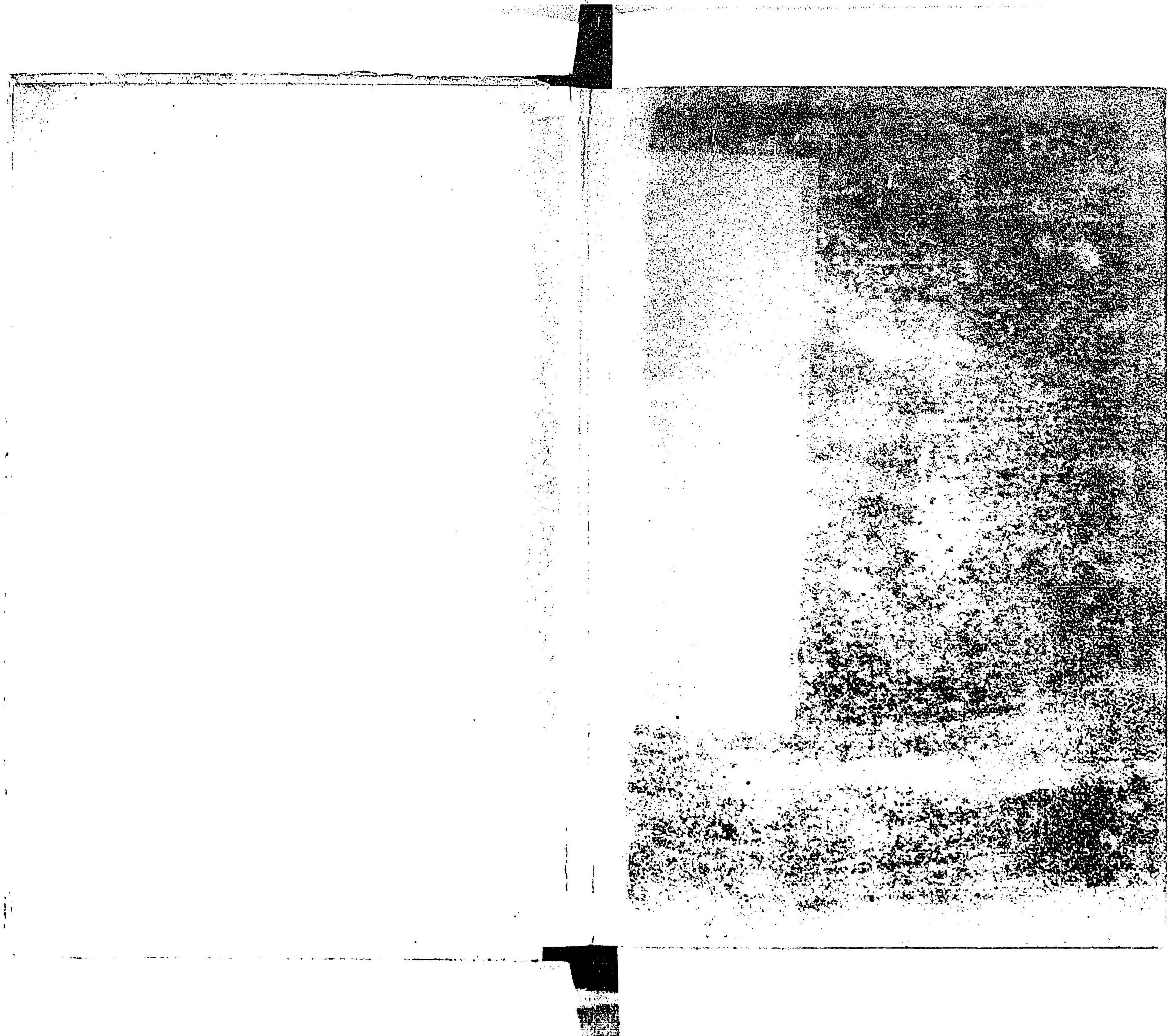


文法詳解

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米國天工スビホノ氏原著
日本生駒蕃譯述



法文辭典
英文典獨案內

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積善館鏤梓

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明治十九年十月

編者識

言文ノ一致、章句ノ活用ヲ見シテ希圖スルニ出タルノミ、請フ看者幸ニ之ヲ諒セヨ、シタルモノナリ、我邦英語ヲ學フモノ、爲ニ直譯シ、訓詁ヲ須サテ之ヲ世ニ公ニス、蓋シ諸國ニ文法ノ必要ナル所以ナリ、此書ハビネオ氏著述ニシテ、英文典中尤モ正確ノ名ヲ博辭ナリ、然モ言辭ヲシテ其自然ニ任セシムレバ、鄙野ナルヲ免カレサルコトアリ、是レ西洋誤ノ太甚シキモノト謂ハサル可ケンヤ、泰西諸國ハ然ラス、言辭即チ文ニシテ、文即チ言今日ノ風言辭ハ、現ニ今ヲ言テ、而シテ文章ハ千年ノ古訓ヲ須フルニ由テ徹スベシ、豈過ニ薄ク、遂ニ方今ノ俗ヲシテ、全ク言文二途アルモノ、如ク想ハシムルニ至レリ、是我國章漸ク其面目ヲ革ムルノ端ヲ爲シ、爾來言辭ハ以テ文ノ根本ニ遠ク、文ハ乃チ言辭ノ緊要抑揚ノ諸格ハ、自然ニ存立シテ大差有ルコトヲ見ス、然ニ吳音始テ來リ、漢音次テ入リ、文タリ、故ニ邦俗未タ盡ク其法ヲ學フ事ヲ爲サスト雖モ、夫ノ體言用言冠辭接續斷絶拗反本ハ固有ノ國語有リ、上世既ニ此言辭ニ依テ以テ要ヲ濟ス、即チ歐亞ト同シク言辭ノ州國アリ、若シ文法アルニアラザレハ、之ヲ知ル能ハス、文法ノ要是ニ於テ始テ存ス、抑我日ザル也、然レハ則チ文法無キモ、亦敢テ闕クル所ナカラン歟、然レ言ニ段落アリ、辭ニ接續夫レ文ハ言ヲ寫セルモノナリ、辭ハ文ノ本有タルモノナリ、言文固ヨリ一致セザルベカラ

自叙

○比 較

◎形容詞

○疑問代名詞

○關係代名詞

○人稱代名詞

◎代名詞

○格

○數

○性

○人 稱

○固有名詞及普通名詞

◎名 詞

英文典 獨案 內 目錄
ビネチ氏

○愛セラル (To be loved.)ノ變化

○愛スル (To love.)ノ變化

○有ル (To be)ノ變化

○働詞之變化

○助働詞

○不規則働詞表

○正則働詞及不規則働詞

○活働詞及受働詞

○法

○時 間

○人稱及數

○他働詞及自働詞

◎働 詞

明治十九年十月

譯 者 識

譯語往々卑俗ニ涉ルヲ免ガゾ庶幾クハ讀者幸ヒニ之ヲ諒セヨ

一本書ハ專ラ文法ヲ簡明ニ知ラシメノ一要旨トスルヲ以テ敢テ修飾ヲ主トセザレバ其
記ス譬ハ *The field shears (with) cold.* ノ如シ餘ハ之ニ準ス
チヤイルド シヤーズ ウィズ コールド
小兒ハ 剪ヘル 以テ 寒キチ

一每章中讀者ノ練習ニ供スル例文中其最モ必要ノ語ハ特ニ〔以多利文体 (Latic)〕ヲ以テ挿
チ教示スルニ我數字ヲ傍ラニ附加シ更ニ括弧〔 〕ヲ以テ其區別ヲ標ス

一凡ソ原文ノ上ニアルハ發音ヲ示シ而シテ下邊ニ於テ字義ヲ直譯シ尙ホ且ツ讀方ノ順次
之ヲ讀マシム

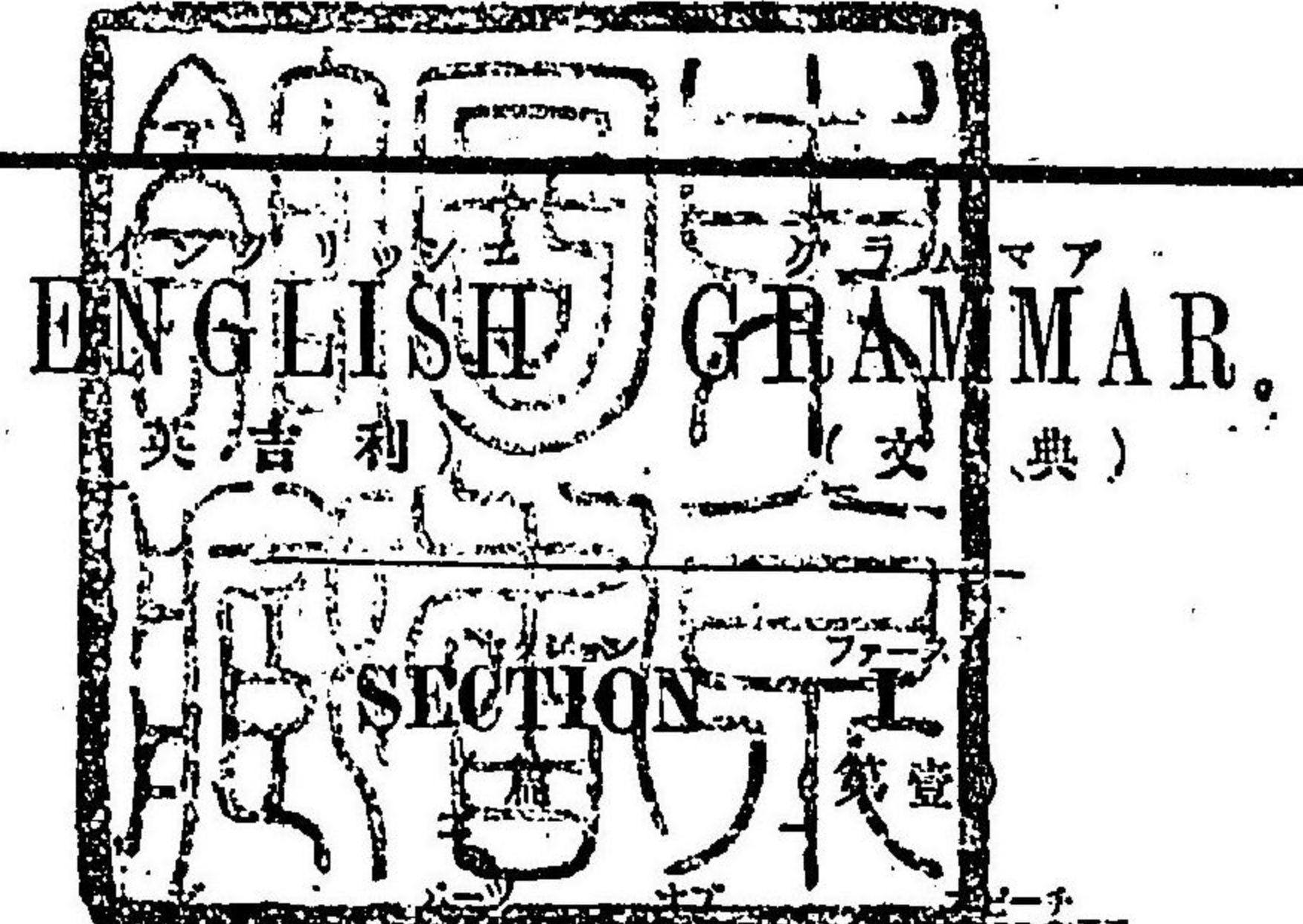
一書中原文ノ發音及ビ之ガ譯義ヲ附スルニハ我邦字ヲ以テ歐文ノ体ニ倣ヒ左方ヨリ始メ
組立其使用ヲ容易ク悟リ且之ガ適用ヲ領得セシムルノ書ナリ

一此書ハ米國ナリエスビネチ氏著英文典ヲ直譯セシモノニシテ初學ノ徒ヲシテ英文ノ

凡 例

目録畢

- ◎ 摘説及ビ結文
- ◎ 付點ノ規則
- ◎ 規則
- ◎ 言葉及ビ作文ノ關係
- ◎ 二三種別ニ使用セラル、言葉
- ◎ 間投詞
- ◎ 接續詞
- ◎ 前置詞
- ◎ 副詞
- 混合働詞
- 非人稱働詞
- 缺乏働詞



THE PARTS OF SPEECH.
(部分) (ノ) (言語)

THERE are many words in the English language, but there are only a few different sorts or kinds of words. ART. The several kinds or classes of words are called by the general name of PARTS of SPEECH. The word parts means divisions, and speech means language, so that

(其處ニ) (アル) (多數ノ) (言葉ガ) (於テ) (英吉利)
 (國語ニ) (然シナガラ) (其處ニ) (アル) (唯ダ) (僅少ノ)
 (別カタレタル) (種類) (即チ) (種類ガ) (ノ) (言葉)
 (款) (第壹) (種々ノ) (種類) (即チ) (區別ガ)
 (ノ) (言葉) (ルハ) (呼バ) (ヨリテ) (一般ノ)
 (名ニ) (ノ) (部分) (ノ) (言語)
 (言葉ハ) (部分ナル) (意味スル) (分ナルヲ)
 (而ノ) (言語ハ) (意味スル) (國語ヲ) (夫故ニ)

the expression, parts of speech means
 (表示ハ) (部分ナル) (ノ) (言語) (意味スル)

divisions of language.
 (分ナナルヲチ) (ノ) (國語)

Let us now examine these PARTS of
 (シテシメヨ) (我々チ) (今) (吟味セ) (此等ノ) (部分) (ノ)

SPEECH, OR divisions of language.
 (言語) (即チ) (分チチ) (ノ) (國語)

○以上述アル所ハ英吉利文法ノ要略ニシテ以下言語ノ各部分互相ノ關係ヲ論ジ第
 二篇以下ニ至テハ各部分ノ性質及性質互相ノ關係ヲ詳カニスルモノナリ

ART. I. トハ article one ト云フ義ナリ以下之ニ倣フ。

I. THE NOUN.
 (第一) (名詞)

What does the word noun mean?
 (何チ) (ナスカ) (言葉ハ) (名詞ナル) (意味シ)

ART. II. The word noun means name.
 (欺) (第二) (言葉ハ) (名詞ナル) (意味スル) (名ナルヲチ)

In the sentence, 'Henry is playing,'
 (於テハ) (ト云フ文章ニ) (ヘンリーガ) (アル) (戯レツハ)

which word is the name of a person?
 (何ノ) (言葉ガ) (アルカ) (名テ) (ノ) (人)

Answer. Henry.
 (答) (ヘンリーナリ)

In the sentence, 'The boy is running,'
 (於テハ) (ト云フ文章ニ) (童男ガ) (アル) (走りッハ)

which word is the name of a person?
 (何ノ) (言葉ガ) (アルカ) (名テ) (ノ) (人)

Answer. Boy.
 (答) (童男ナリ)

In the sentence, 'The dog barks,'
 (於テハ) (ト云フ文章ニ) (犬ガ) (吠ヘル) (何ノ)

word is the name of an animal?
 (言葉ガ) (アルカ) (名テ) (ノ) (動物)

Answer. Dog.
 (答) (犬ナリ)

In the sentence, 'I live in Ohio,'
 (於テハ) (ト云フ文章ニ) (私ガ) (住ム) (於テ) (オハイヨニ)

which word is the name of a place?
 (何ノ) (言葉ガ) (アルカ) (名テ) (ノ) (場所)

Answer. Ohio.
 (答) (オハイヨナリ)

In the sentence, 'The book is mine,'
 (於ハ) (ト云フ文章ニ) (書物ガ) (アル) (私ノテ)

which word is the name of a thing?
 (何ノ) (言葉ガ) (アルカ) (名テ) (ノ) (物)

Answer. Book.
(答) (書物ナリ)

In the sentence, "Truth is lovely," which
(於テハ) (ト云フ文章ニ) (真ガ) (アル) (愛ラ敷ク) (何ノ)

word is the name of something we
(言葉ガ) (アルカ) (名デ) (ノ) (或ル物) (我々ガ)

cannot see, but can think of?
(能ハヌ) (見) (然シテカラ) (能フ) (考ヘ) (付テ)

Answer. Truth.
(答) (真ナリ)

Since the word noun means name,
(カラニハ) (言葉ガ) (名詞ナル) (意味スル) (名ナルコト)

what is a noun?
(何デ) (アルカ) (名詞トハ)

ART. 3. A NOUN is the name of anything
(款) (第三) (名詞トハ) (アル) (名デ) (ノ) (或ルモノ)

as Henry, boy, Ohio, book, truth.
(例ハ) (如シ) (ヘンリー) (童男) (オハイオ) (書物) (真)

○以下各部分共ニ其名稱ヲ説明スルニ當テ單ニ言葉ノ意味ト名稱ノ定義トノ二様ニ區別シアルヲ以テ讀者注意スベシ例ハ名詞ノ如キモ名詞ト云フ字義ト名詞ハ如何ナルモノゾト云フノ二様ニ解シアルハナリ

EXERCISE I.
(習課) (第一)

習課第一以下ニ示シアル所ノ六種ノ名詞ヲ可成衆多枚舉スルヲ要ス

1. Names of persons; { as, Mary, girl,
(名) (ノ) (人) (例ハ) (童女ノ名) (童女)

man, boy, John, William, &c.
(人) (童男) (童男ノ名) (童男ノ名) (等)

2. Names of animals; { as, cat, dog, horse,
(名) (ノ) (動物) (例ハ) (猫) (犬) (馬)

ox, tiger, lion, rat, &c.
(牡牛) (虎) (獅々) (鼠) (等)

3. Names of places; { as, Washington, London,
(名) (ノ) (場所) (例ハ) (米國ノ都會) (英國ノ都會)

Paris, Tokio, Kyoto, Osaka, &c.
(佛國ノ都會) (東京) (京都) (大阪) (等)

4. Names of rivers, and mountains; { as
(名) (ノ) (河) (山) (例ハ)

Thames, Alps, Fujiyama, Sumitragana, &c.
(英國ノ河) (歐洲ノ山) (富士山) (隅田川) (等)

5. Names of things which we can see;
(名) (ノ) (物) (其ハ所ノ) (我々ガ) (能フ) (見)

as, hat, sun, table, house, ink, pen, &c.
(例ハ) (帽子) (太陽) (机) (人家) (墨汁) (筆) (等)

6. ^{ネームス}Names ^{オブ}of ^{シングス}things ^{ウイ}we ^{ケンナット}cannot ^{シー}see;

(名) (ノ) (物) (我々が) (能ハヌ) (見)

^{エズ}as, ^{ウイソドム}wisdom, ^{プライド}pride, ^{ラブ}love, ^{アングア}anger, ^{ソート}thought,

(例ハ) (才智) (高慢) (愛) (怒) (考)

^{ツルース}truth, ^{ソロー}sorrow, ^{エトセトラ}&c.

(真) (悲) (等)

PARSING.
(解剖スルコト)

^{ホワット}What ^{イズ}is ^ゼthe ^{ファースト}first ^{シング}thing ^{トゥー}to ^{ビー}be ^{ダン}done

(何デ) (アルカ) (第一ノ) (モノハ) (ベキ) (レ) (ナサ)

^{イン}in ^{パーシング}parsing?

(於テ) (解剖スルコトニ)

^{アークル}ART. ^{フォーア}4. ^ゼThe ^{ファースト}first ^{シング}thing ^{トゥー}to ^{ビー}be ^{ダン}done

(款) (第四) (第一ノ) (モノハ) (ベキ) (レ) (ナサ)

^{イン}in ^{パーシング}parsing ^{イズ}is, ^{トゥー}to ^{テル}tell ^{ホワット}what ^{パート}part ^{オブ}of

(於テ) (解剖スルコトニ) (アル) (コト) (告ル) (何ノカチ) (部分デ) (ノ)

^{スピーチ}speech ^エa ^{ワード}word ^{イズ}is.

(言語) (一ノ) (言葉ハ) (アル)

EXERCISE
(習題) (第二)

○習題第貳ハ以下ニ列第スル文章及其他ノ文章中ヨリ名詞ヲ提出シテ且其理由ヲ述ルルヲ要ス ●是レ即チ名詞ヲ解剖スルノ第一着ナリ

1. ^ビThe ^{ホース}horse ^{ツロツツ}trots.

(馬ガ) (歩ム)

{ ^{ホース}Horse ^{イズ}is ^エa ^{ナウン}noun, ^{ビコウス}because ^{イット}it ^{イズ}is ^エa ^{ネーム}name. }

(馬ガ) (アル) (名詞デ) (何トナレバ|故ニ) (其ガ) (アル) (名デ)

2. ^{ウイリアム}William ^{イズ}is ^{プレーイング}playing. { William is a noun, because it is a name. }

(ウイリアムガ) (アル) (戯レツバ)

3. ^{メーリー}Mary ^{ハズ}has ^{ゴーン}gone. { Mary is a noun, because it is a name. }

(メーリーガ) (タ) (行キ)

4. ^{エーン}Ann ^{リメーンス}remains ^{ヒアー}here. { Ann is a noun, because it is a name. }

(エーンガ) (止マル) (此處ニ)

5. ^ゼThe ^{ボーイ}boy ^{イズ}is ^{スタディン}studying. { Boy is a noun, because it is a name. }

(童男ガ) (アル) (勉強シツバ)

6. ^ゼThe ^{ガール}girl ^{イズ}is ^{トーキルク}talking. { Girl is a noun, because it is a name. }

(童女ガ) (アル) (話シツバ)

7. ^ゼThe ^{チャイルド}child ^{イズ}is ^{シック}sick. { Child is a noun, because it is a name. }

(小兒ガ) (アル) (病デ)

8. ^ゼThe ^{ドッグ}dog ^{ランズ}runs ^{ファスト}fast. { Dog is a noun, because it is a name. }

(犬ガ) (走ル) (速ニ)

9. ^ゼThe ^{カウ}cow ^{ギヴズ}gives ^{ミルク}milk. { Cow is a noun, because it is a name. Milk is a noun, because it is a name. }

(牝牛ガ) (與ヘル) (乳汁チ)

10. ^ゼ ^{ヘンズ} ^{イート} ^{コーン}
The hens eat corn.
(牝鶏ガ) (食ス) (穀物ヲ)
- Hens is a noun,
because it is a name.
- Corn is a noun,
because it is a name.
11. ^エ ^{ツリー} ^{ハズ} ^{リーフス}
A tree has leaves.
(樹ガ) (持ッ) (葉ヲ)
- Tree is a noun,
because it is a name.
- Leaves is a noun,
because it is a name.
12. ^エ ^{ハウス} ^{ハズ} ^{ドールズ}
A house has doors.
(人家ガ) (持ッ) (戸ヲ)
- House is a noun,
because it is a name.
- Doors is a noun,
because it is a name.
13. ^エ ^{キヤレーヂ} ^{ゴース} ^{オン} ^{ホイールズ}
A carriage goes on wheels.
(車ガ) (行ク) (於テ) (車輪ニ)
- Carriage is a noun,
because it is a name.
- Wheels is a noun,
because it is a name.

○上記ノ如ク解剖スルニ當テハ冠形ニ出テタル者ノミ讀力譯讀ヲ施スト雖モ第二問題ヨリハ解剖スベキ言葉ヲ原文ヲ以テ示スノミ以下之ニ倣フ

^{ハウ} ^マ ^エ ^{ノム} ^{ビー} ^{チスチング} ^{イッシュド}
How may it be distinguished
(イカニシ) (ケルカ) (名詞ガ) (レ) (區別サ)

^{フロム} ^ゼ ^{アザー} ^{パーツ} ^{オフ} ^{スピーチ}
from the other parts of speech?
(カラ) (他ノ) (部分) (ノ) (言語)

^{アーツ} ^{バイ} ^{イツ} ^{ミーニング} ^{イット} ^{ビーイング}
ART. By its meaning, it being
(歎) (第五) (コリテ) (其ノ) (意味ニ) (其ガ) (アル所デ)

^{オールウェー} ^ゼ ^{チーム} ^{オブ} ^{サムシング} ^{エズ} ^{アップル}
always the name of something; as, apple,
(常ニ) (名テ) (ノ) (アルモノ) (例ハ) (林檎)

^{マン} ^{ウイズダム}
man wisdom.
(人) (才智)

EXERCISE 3.
(習課) (第三)

○習課第三ハ以下ニ列舉スルモノ、中ニテ名詞ヲ撰出スルヲ要ス

- { Pen, } { top, } { doll } wise, if, and { John, }
(筆) (頂) (人形) 賢キ若シモナラバ 而シテ 人名
- { ink, } { bird, } { bush, } { slate, } the, is, { man, }
(墨汁) (鳥) (叢) (石盤) 定冠詞 アル 男
- { boy, } { truth, } { wisdom, } { knife, } { city, } { table, }
(童男) (眞) (才智) (小刀) (都府) (机)
- { gentle, } { carriage, } { inkstand, } { saddle, } { river, }
(溫和ナル) (車) (墨汁壺) (鞍) (河)
- { kindness, } { great, } { greatness, }
(親切ナルヲ) (大ナル) (大ナルヲ)

○上記ノ中括弧ヲ付シタル者ハ悉ク名詞ナリ

EXERCISE 4.
(習課) (第四)

○習課第四ハ以下ニ列舉スル空處ノ括弧内ニ適當ナル名詞ヲ挿入スルヲ要ス
但シ一個ニ限レルニ非ズ適當ト認ムル名詞ハ衆多ナルヲ可トス

- 1. ^{ボーイズ} (Boys) ^{プレー} play. ^(童男が) ^(戯ル)
- 2. ^{ドッグス} (Dogs) ^{バーク} bark. ^(犬が) ^(吠ヘル)
- 3. ^{メン} (Men) ^{トーク} talk. ^(人々が) ^(話ス)
- 4. ^{バークス} (Birds) ^{シンク} sing. ^(鳥が) ^(鳴ル)
- 5. ^{プランツ} (Plants) ^{グロウ} grow. ^(草木が) ^(生長スル)
- 6. ^{ダックス} (Ducks) ^{スワイム} swim. ^(家鴨が) ^(泳グ)
- 7. ^{ホース} (Horses) ^{ガロップ} gallop. ^(馬が) ^(駈ル)
- 15. ^{アダム} Adam ^{ワズ} was ^ゼ the ^{ファースト} first ^{マン} (man). ^(アダムが) ^(アリシ) ^(最初ノ) ^(男テ)
- 16. ^{オハイオ} Ohio ^{イズ} is ^エ a ^{グレート} great ^{シティ} (city). ^(オハイオが) ^(アル) ^(大ナル) ^(都府テ)
- 17. ^ゼ The ^{バイブル} Bible ^{イズ} is ^エ a ^{グッド} good ^{ブック} (book). ^(聖書が) ^(アル) ^(善キ) ^(書物テ)
- 18. ^{ゴッド} God ^{メイド} made ^{オール} all ^{シングス} (things). ^(天帝が) ^(造リシ) ^(地テノ) ^(モノヲ)
- 19. ^{ゴッド} God ^{ルックス} looks ^{ダウン} down ^{フロム} from ^{ヘヴン} (Heaven). ^(天帝が) ^(眺ムル) ^(下ニ) ^(カウ) ^(天)
- 8. ^ゼ The ^{ホース} (horse) ^{ツロツツ} trots. ^(馬が) ^(歩ム)
- 9. ^ゼ The ^{ウインド} (wind) ^{ブローズ} blows. ^(風が) ^(吹ク)
- 10. ^ゼ The ^{ワーム} (worm) ^{クリープス} creeps. ^(蟲が) ^(駈フ)
- 11. ^ゼ The ^{ファイア} (fire) ^{バーンズ} burns. ^(火が) ^(燃ヘル)
- 12. ^ゼ The ^{サン} (sun) ^{シャインズ} shines. ^(太陽が) ^(輝ク)
- 13. ^ゼ The ^{スターズ} (stars) ^{アール} are ^{イン} in ^ゼ the ^{スカイ} sky. ^(星が) ^(アル) ^(於テ) ^(空ニ)
- 14. ^ゼ The ^{インク} (ink) ^{イズ} is ^{イン} in ^ゼ the ^{インクスタンド} inkstand. ^(墨汁が) ^(アル) ^(於テ) ^(墨汁壺ニ)

- 20. ^{ヘンリー} Henry ^{ウェント} went ^{フォー} for ^{ヒズ} his ^{ホーム} (home). ^(ヘンリーが) ^(行キシ) ^(向テ) ^(彼ノ) ^(家ニ)
 - 21. ^ヒ He ^{ハズ} has ^エ a ^{ニュー} new ^{ハット} (hat). ^(彼が) ^(有ツ) ^(新シキ) ^(帽子ヲ)
 - 22. ^{ワイ} We ^{ヘヴ} have ^{ファイニッシュド} finished ^{アワー} our ^{レクシンス} (lessons). ^(我々が) ^(タ) ^(終リ) ^(我々ノ) ^(課業ヲ)
- Proper and Common Nouns.**
 (固有) (而シテ) (普通) (名詞)
- ART. 6. The word proper means**
 (款) (第六) (言葉ハ) (固有ナル) (意味スル)
- ART. 7. Proper Noun is a name peculiar**
 (款) (第七) (固有) (名詞ハ) (アル) (名テ) (格段ナル)
- peculiar, or suitable.**
 (格段ナル) (或ハ) (適當ナルヲ)
- What is a proper noun?**
 (何テ) (アルカ) (固有) (名詞トハ)
- to an individual; as, George New York**
 (マテ) (一箇ニ) (例ハ) (人名) (府名)
- The Ohio.**
 (河名)

How do proper nouns always commence?
 (イカニソ) (ナスカ) (固有) (名詞ガ) (常ニ) (始メ)

ART. 8. Proper Nouns always
 (款) (第八) (固有) (名詞ハ) (常ニ)

commence with a capital letter.
 (始ム) (以テ) (大) (字) (ナ)

What does the word common mean?
 (何ナ) (ナスカ) (言葉ガ) (普通ナル) (意味シ)

ART. 9. The word common means general.
 (款) (第九) (言葉ハ) (普通ナル) (意味スル) (一般ナルヲチ)

What is a common noun?
 (何テ) (アルカ) (普通) (名詞トハ)

ART. 10. A Common Noun is a
 (款) (第十) (普通) (名詞ハ) (アル)

general name, or a name common
 (一般ノ) (名) (即チ) (名テ) (普通ナル)

to many individuals, as, boy, man,
 (マデ) (多ノ) (物體ニ) (例ハ) (童男) (男)

river, mountain, city.
 (河) (山) (都府)

When do proper nouns become
 (何時) (ナスカ) (固有) (名詞ガ) (ナリ)

common nouns?
 (普通) (名詞ト)

ART. 11. Proper Nouns become
 (款) (第十一) (固有) (名詞ハ) (ナレ)

Common Nouns when they are used
 (普通) (名詞ト) (トキニハ) (彼等ガ) (ナルハ) (用ヒ)

for several persons or things; as,
 (向テ) (数多ノ) (人) (或ハ) (物ニ) (例ハ)

the Jameses, the Johnsons, Americans,
 (ジエームス二人以上) (ジョンソン二人以上) (アメリカ人二人以上)

Spaniards.
 (スペイン人二人以上)

EXERCISE 5.
 (習課) (第五)

習課第五以下ニ列擧スル文章中ニテ固有名詞及普通名詞ヲ提出シ且其理由ヲ述
 フルヲ要ス

1. George went over the river.
 (ジョージガ) (行キシ) (越テ) (河ヲ)

George is a noun, because it is a name;
 (ジョージガ) (アル) (名詞テ) (何トナレバ) (故ニ) (其ガ) (アル) (名テ)

proper, because it belongs to an individual person.
 (固有ナリ) (何トナレバ) (故ニ) (其ガ) (屬スル) (マデ) (一個ノ) (人ニ)

リヴァー イズ エ ナウン ビコーズ イット イズ エ ナム
River... is a noun, because it is a name;
 (河ガ) (アル) (名詞デ) (何トナレバ故ニ) (其ガ) (アル) (名デ)

コムモン ビコーズ イット イズ エ ゼチラル ナム
common, because it is a general name.
 (普通ナリ) (何トナレバ故ニ) (其ガ) (アル) (一般ノ) (名デ)

2. ^{メーリー} Mary ^{セント} went ^{トゥー} to ^{スクール} school.
 (メーリーガ) (行キシ) (マデ) (学校ニ)

Mary is a noun, because it is a name; proper, because it belongs to an individual person.

School is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

3. ^{コーン} Corn ^{グロース} grows ^{イン} in ^{インディアナ} Indiana.
 (玉蜀黍ガ) (生ズル) (於テ) (インディアナニ)

Corn is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

Indiana is a noun, because it is a name; proper, because it belongs to an individual place.

4. ^{ゼアー} There ^{アール} are ^{ハウセス} houses ^{イン} in ^{ロンドン} London.
 (其處ニ) (アル) (人家ガ) (於テ) (ロンドンニ)

Houses is a noun, because it is a name; common, it is a general name.

London is a noun, because it is a name; proper, because it belongs to an individual city.

5. ^{フランクリン} Franklin ^{ワズ} was ^エ a ^{ワイズ} wise ^{マン} man.
 (フラクリンガ) (アリシ) (賢キ) (人デ)

Franklin is a noun, because it is a name; proper, because it belongs to an individual person.

Man is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

6. ^{ボート} The ^{ボート} boat ^{イズ} is ^{コールド} called ^ゼ the ^{スター} star.
 (小舟ガ) (ラルハ) (名付ケ) (スタート)

Boat is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

Star is a noun, because it is a name; proper, because it belongs to an individual boat.

7. ^{メニ} Many ^{メン} men ^{リヴ} live ^{イン} in ^{ミッソウリー} Missouri.
 (多クノ) (人ガ) (住ム) (於テ) (ミッソウリーニ)

Men is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

Missouri is a noun, because it is a name; proper, because it belongs to an individual place.

8. ^{アイオワ} Iowa ^{イズ} is ^エ a ^{ラージ} large ^{シティー} city.
 (アイオワガ) (アル) (大ナル) (都府デ)

Iowa is a noun, because it is a name; proper, because it belongs to an individual city.

City is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

9. ^{コロムバス} Columbus ^{イズ} is ^エ a ^{ニート} neat ^{シティー} city.
 (コロムバスガ) (アル) (奇麗ナル) (都府デ)

Columbus is a noun, because it is a name; proper, because it belongs to an individual city.

City is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

EXERCISE 6.
 (習 課) (第六)

○習課第六ハ以下ニ列舉スル文章中ニテ以上學ビ得タル所ノモノハ悉ク之ヲ解剖シ且其理由ヲ述フルヲ要ス

1. The field is full of corn.
 (野ガ) (アル) (満テ) (付テ) (穀物ニ)

Field is a noun because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

Corn is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

2. The trees contain apples.
 (樹ガ) (含ム) (林檎ヲ)

Trees is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

Apples is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

3. Good boys love their books.
 (善キ) (童男ガ) (愛スル) (彼等ノ) (書物ヲ)

Boys is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

Books is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

4. Idle children will not learn.
 (怠惰ナル) (小兒等ハ) (アロフ) (マデ) (學ハ)

Children is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

5. America contains many cities.
 (アメリカガ) (含ム) (多クノ) (都府ヲ)

America is a noun, because it is a name; proper, because it belongs to an individual country.

Cities is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

6. Ships sail on the sea.
 (船ガ) (帆走シル) (於テ) (海ニ)

Ships is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

Sea is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

7. Horses carry heavy loads.
 (馬ガ) (運ブ) (重キ) (荷ヲ)

Horses is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

Loads is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

8. The hawk is a cruel bird.
 (鷹ガ) (アル) (猛惡ナル) (鳥ヲ)

Hawk is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

Bird is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

9. In Africa are large deserts.
 (於テハ) (アフリカニ) (アル) (大ナル) (沙漠ガ)

Africa is a noun, because it is a name; proper, because it belongs to an individual continent.

Deserts is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

10. No man can be happy without loving God.
 (一ノ) (人ガ) (能ハ) (アリ) (幸福テ) (ナシニ) (愛スルコト) (天帝ヲ)

Man is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

God is a noun, because it is a name; proper, because it belongs to an individual one.

11. Ohio contains rivers and forests and fields.
 (オハイオガ) (含ム) (河) (河) (森) (森) (野ヲ)

Ohio is a noun, because it is a name; proper, because it belongs to an individual place.

Rivers is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

Forests is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

Fields is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

12. Ann and Thomas have read the Bible through.
(エ-ン ト) (而) (ト-マスガ) (タ) (讀ミ) (聖書ヲ) (通シ)

Ann is a noun, because it is a name; proper because it belongs to an individual person.

Thomas is a noun, because it is a name; proper, because it belongs to an individual person.

Bible is a noun, because it is a name; proper, because it belongs to an individual book.

13. George Washington was President of the United States.
(ジ-ョ-ヂ ワシントン ガ) (アリシ) (大頭領デ) (ノ) (ユ-ナイテツド ステ-ツ)

George Washington is a noun, because it is a name; proper, because it belongs to an individual person.

President is a noun, because it is a name, proper, because it belongs to Washington.

United States is a noun, because it is a name; proper, because it belongs to an individual country.

(George Washington 及 United States) 如キ語ハ二語ニテ壹ノ名ヲ示スモ
ノ故之ヲ解剖スルニハ恰モ一語ノ如クス。シ President ナル語ハ元來普通
名詞ナレモ此處ニテハ Washington 一人ニ用ヒラレタルモノニシテ且大字ヲ以
テ始メアレハ固有名詞トシテ解剖スベシ

14. Daniel Boone lived in Kentucky.
(ダニエル ブ-ンガ) (住ミシ) (於テ) (ケンタツキーニ)

Daniel Boone is a noun, because it is a name; proper, because it belongs to an individual person.

Kentucky is a noun, because it is a name; proper, because it belongs to an individual place.

15. John Quincy Adams was a learned man.
(ジ-ョ-ン クイ-ンシー アダムスガ) (アリシ) (一ニ) (フ-チツドマン)

John Quincy Adams is a noun, because it is a name; proper, because it belongs to an individual person.

Man is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

16. Virtue secures happiness.
(徳ガ) (安全ニスル) (幸福ナ)

Virtue is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

Happiness is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

(Virtue 及 happiness) 我々ノ見聞スル可能ハザル者ト雖モ思察スル可を得
ル者ノ名ヲ示スナ以テ名詞ノ壹種ナリ。他ニ此類ノ語多シ。

17. Sin always brings misery.
(罪ガ) (常ニ) (モチキタス) (難達ナ)

Sin is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

Misery is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

18. Children should speak the truth.
(小兒等ガ) (アロフ) (ハナスデ) (眞ヲ)

Children is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

Truth is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

19. A soft answer turns away wrath. (柔和ナル) (答ガ) (向ケル) (アチラニ) (怒チ)

Answer is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

Wrath is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

20. Punishment follows crime. (罰ガ) (續ク) (罪ニ)

Punishment is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

Crime is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

II. THE PRONOUN. (第二) (代名詞)

What does the word pronoun mean? (何ナ) (ナスカ) (言葉ガ) (代名詞ナル) (意味シ)

ART. 12. The word pronoun means instead (欺) (第十二) (言葉ハ) (代名詞ナル) (意味スル) (代リ)

of a noun, or for a noun. (ノ) (名詞) (或ハ) (向テチ) (名詞ニ)

If instead of saying, 'Charles is happy,' (若シモナレバ) (代リニ) (ノ) (言フ) (チャールスガ) (アル) (幸福デ)

because Charles is good, we say, 'Charles (何トナレバ) (故ニト) (チャールスガ) (アル) (善ク) (我々ガ) (言フ) (チャールスガ)

is happy, because he is good, what word (アル) (幸福デ) (何トナレバ) (故ニト) (彼ガ) (アル) (善ク) (何ノ) (言葉ナ)

do we use instead of the noun Charles? (ナスカ) (我々ガ) (用ヒ) (代リニ) (ノ) (名詞) (チャールスナル)

Answer. He. (答) (彼ガナリ)

What shall we call he? (何ト) (アロフカ) (我々ガ) (呼ブテ) (彼ガナ)

A pronoun, because it stands for a (代名詞ト) (何トナレバ) (故ニ) (其ガ) (立ツ) (向テ)

noun (名詞ニ)

What is a pronoun? (何デ) (アルカ) (代名詞トハ)

ART. 13. A PRONOUN is a word that (欺) (第十三) (代名詞トハ) (アル) (言葉デ) (其ハ) (所ノ)

is used instead of a noun; as, 'Charles (ルハ) (用テ) (代リニ) (ノ) (名詞) (例ハ) (チャールスガ)

is happy, because he is good. (アル) (幸福デ) (何トナレバ) (故ニ) (彼ガ) (アル) (善ク)

If I say of Mary, 'She reads well,' (若シモナレバ) (私ガ) (言フ) (付テ) (メアリーニ) (彼女ガ) (讀ムト) (ロフ)

which is the pronoun? (何レガ) (アルカ) (代名詞デ)

She is the pronoun, because it stands
 (彼女が) (アル) (代名詞) (何トナレバ) (故ニ) (其ガ) (立ツ)

for the noun Mary.
 (向テ) (名詞ニ) (メーリーナル)

If I say of a dog, it barks, which
 (若シモナレバ) (我が) (言フ) (付テ) (犬ニ) (其ガ) (吠ルト) (何レガ)

is the pronoun?
 (アルカ) (代名詞)

It is the pronoun, because it stands
 (其ガ) (アル) (代名詞) (何トナレバ) (故ニ) (其ガ) (立ツ)

for the noun dog.
 (向テ) (名詞ニ) (犬ナル)

If I say of some children, they go to
 (若シモナレバ) (我が) (言フ) (付テ) (或ル) (小兒等ニ) (彼等ガ) (行クト) (マテ)

school, which is the pronoun?
 (學校ニ) (何レガ) (アルカ) (代名詞)

They is the pronoun, because it stands
 (彼等ガ) (アル) (代名詞) (何トナレバ) (故ニ) (其ガ) (立ツ)

for the noun children.
 (向テ) (名詞ニ) (小兒等ナル)

If, in speaking to George, instead
 (若シモナレバ) (於テ) (話スニ) (マテ) (ジョージニ) (代リニ)

of saying, 'George must go, I say'
 (ノ) (言フ) (ジョージガ) (子バナラマト) (行カ) (我が) (言フ)

You must go, which is the pronoun?
 (汝ガ) (子バナラマト) (行カ) (何レガ) (アルカ) (代名詞)

You is the pronoun, because it is
 (汝ガ) (アル) (代名詞) (何トナレバ) (故ニ) (其ガ) (アルカ)

used for the name of the person spoken to.
 (用ニ) (向テ) (名ニ) (ノ) (人) (話シカクタルハ)

If you say, I will go, what pronoun
 (若シモナレバ) (汝ガ) (言フ) (我が) (有ツト) (行クテ) (何ナ) (代名詞)

do you use instead of your own name?
 (ナスカ) (汝ハ) (川ヒ) (代リニ) (ノ) (汝) (自身ノ) (名)

Answer. I.
 (答) (我がナリ)

If, in speaking of George and
 (若シモナレバ) (於テ) (話スニ) (付テ) (ジョージト) (同ノ)

yourself together, you say, 'We will
 (汝自身ニ) (一緒ニ) (汝ガ) (言フ) (我々ガ) (アロウト)

go, what pronoun do you use instead
 (行クテ) (何ナ) (代名詞) (ナスカ) (汝ハ) (川ヒ) (代リニ)

of your own names? Answer. We.
 (ノ) (汝) (自身ノ) (名) (答) (我々ガナリ)

Will you now repeat the pronouns
 (アロフカ) (汝ハ) (今) (繰返ステ) (代名詞)

you have learned?
 (汝ガ) (ハ) (學ビ)

ART. ^{ア-チクル} ^{フォーチーン} ^{アイ} ^{ウイ} ^{ユー} ^{ヒー} ^{シイ} ^{イット} ^{ゼー}
 (款) (第十四) (私が) (我々が) (汝が) (彼が) (彼女が) (其が) (彼等が)

EXERCISE ^{エキササイズ} ^{セヴン}
 (習課) (第七)

○習課第七ハ以下ニ列擧スル文章中ニテ名詞及代名詞ヲ悉ク解剖シ且其理由ヲ述フルヲ要ス

1. ^{メーリース} ^{ドール} ^{ケン} ^{ナット} ^{ラーン} ^{ゾー}
 Mary's doll can not learn though
 (メーリーノ) (人形ガ) (能ハ) (不) (學ビ) (皆ヒ難モ)

^{シイ} ^{ツライス} ^{ツー} ^{チーチ} ^{イット}
 she tries to teach it.
 (彼女ガ) (試ミルトハ) (ベク) (教ユル) (其ナ)

^{メーリース} ^{イズ} ^エ ^{ナウン} ^{ビコーズ} ^{イット} ^{イズ} ^エ ^{ネーム}
 Mary's is a noun because it is a name;
 (メーリーノガ) (アル) (名詞デ) (何トナレバ|故ニ) (其ガ) (アル) (名デ)

^{プロパー} ^{ビコーズ} ^{イット} ^{イズ} ^ゼ ^{ネーム} ^{オブ}
 proper, because it is the name of
 (固有ナリ) (何トナレバ|故ニ) (其ガ) (アル) (名デ) (ノ)

^{エン} ^{インヂヴィジュアル}
 an individual.
 (一個人)

^{ドール} ^{イズ} ^エ ^{ナウン} ^{ビコーズ} ^{イット} ^{イズ} ^エ
 Doll is a noun, because it is a
 (人形ガ) (アル) (名詞デ) (何トナレバ|故ニ) (其ガ) (アル)

^{ネーム} ^{コモン} ^{ビコーズ} ^{イット} ^{イズ} ^エ ^{ゼネラル}
 name; common, because it is a general
 (名デ) (普通ナリ) (何トナレバ|故ニ) (其ガ) (アル) (一般ノ)

^{ネーム} ^{ゼア} ^{アール} ^{マニ} ^{ドールズ} ^{イン} ^ゼ
 name, (there are many dolls in the
 (名デ) (其處ニ) (アルカラシテ) (多クノ) (人形ガ) (於テ)

^{ワールド}
 world.)
 (世界ニ)

^{シイ} ^{イズ} ^エ ^{プロナウン} ^{ビコーズ} ^{イット} ^{スタンズ}
 She is a pronoun, because it stands
 (彼女ガガ) (アル) (代名詞デ) (何トナレバ|故ニ) (其ガ) (立ツ)

^{フオア} ^ゼ ^{ナウン} ^{メーリー}
 for the noun Mary.
 (向テ) (名詞ニ) (メーリーナル)

^{イット} ^{イズ} ^エ ^{プロナウン} ^{ビコーズ} ^{イット} ^{スタンズ}
 It is a pronoun, because it stands
 (其ガガ) (アル) (代名詞デ) (何トナレバ|故ニ) (其ガ) (立ツ)

^{フオア} ^ゼ ^{ナウン} ^{ドール}
 for the noun doll.
 (向テ) (名詞ニ) (人形ナル)

2. ^{ジョン} ^{イズ} ^{ラヴド} ^{ビコーズ} ^{ヒー} ^{イズ} ^{カインド}
 John is loved because he is kind,
 (ジョンガ) (ル、) (愛セラ) (何トナレバ|故ニ) (彼ガ) (アル) (信切デ)

John is a noun, because it is a name; proper, because it is the name of an individual.

He is a pronoun, because it stands for the noun John.

3. ^{スーザン} ^{イズ} ^{イン} ^{ツラブル} ^{ビコーズ} ^{シイ}
 Susan is in trouble because she
 (スーザンガ) (アル) (於テ) (難達ニ) (何トナレバ|故ニ) (彼女ガ)

^{イズ} ^{ソートレス}
 is thoughtless.
 (アル) (考ヘナク)

Susan is a noun, because it is a name; proper, because it is the name of an individual.

Trouble is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

She is a pronoun, because it stands for the noun Susan.

Thoughtless is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

4. ^{ラーク} ^{シンクス} ^{エズ} ^{イット} ^{マウンツ} ^{イン} ^ゼ ^{エア}
 The lark sings as it mounts in the air.
 (ラークガ) (鳴ル) (時ニ) (其ガ) (上ル) (中ニ) (空)

Lark is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

It is a pronoun, because it stands for the noun lark.

Air is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

5. ^{アイ} I ^{ゲ-ヴ} gave ^{ユ-} you ^セ the ^{ブク} book ^{フ-ア} for ^{イ-レン} Ellen.
 (私が) (與ヘシ) (汝ニ) (書物ヲ) (向テ) (イーレンニ)

I is a pronoun, because it stands for the name of the person speaking.
 You is a pronoun, because it stands for the name of the person spoken to.
 Book is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.
 Ellen is a noun, because it is a name; proper, because it is the name of an individual.

○上記ノ文章中ニ在ル I 及 you ノ如ク何人ヲ代表スルヲ決定セザル場合ニ於テハ上ニ示セル如ク理由ヲ述フベシ He ノ場合ニ於テモ亦同シ即チ He is a pronoun, because it stands for the name of person spoken of.

6. ^{ジ-ムス} James ^{ライクス} likes ^ア a ^{フ-イン} fine ^{ホ-ス} horse ^{バツト} but
 (ジ-ムスガ) (好ム) (奇麗ナル) (馬ヲ) (然シナガラ)

^{ヒ-} he ^{エスライクス} dislikes ^{ハ-ド} hard ^{ワ-ク} work.
 (彼ガ) (嫌フ) (難キ) (働キヲ)

James is a noun, because it is a name; proper, because it is the name of an individual.
 Horse is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.
 He is a pronoun, because it stands for the noun James.
 Work is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

7. ^{チル-ドレン} The children ^{ハ-ヴ} have ^ア a ^{バ-ド} bird, ^{エン} and
 (小兒等ガ) (有ツ) (鳥ヲ) (而シ)

^{ゼ-} they ^{キ-プ} keep ^{イット} it ^{イン} in ^{エ-} a ^{ケ-ジ} cage.
 (彼等ガ) (保ツ) (其ヲ) (於テ) (鳥籠ニ)

Children is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.
 Bird is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.
 They is a pronoun, because it stands for the noun children.
 It is a pronoun, because it stands for the noun bird.
 Cage is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

8. ^{バ-ズ} Birds ^{ア-ピ-ア} appear ^{サッド} sad ^{イン} in ^{エ-} a ^{ケ-ジ} cage: ^{ゼ-} they
 (鳥ガ) (見ユル) (悲シク) (於テ) (鳥籠ニ) (彼等ガ)

^ド do ^{ナツ} not ^{ライク} like ^{イット} it; ^{ゼ-} they ^{ライク} like ^セ the ^{フ-リ-} free ^{エ-ア} air.
 (ナサ) (×) (好ミ) (其ヲ) (彼等ガ) (好ム) (自由ナル) (空中ヲ)

Birds is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.
 Cage is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.
 They is a pronoun, because it stands for the noun birds.
 It is a pronoun, because it stands for the noun cage.
 They is a pronoun, because it stands for the noun birds.
 Air is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

9. ^{アン} Ann ^{リ-ズ} reads ^{ウェル} well, ^{ビ-カ-ス} because ^{シ-} she ^{リ-ズ} reads
 (アンガ) (読ム) (ワク) (何トナレバ故ニ) (彼女ガ) (読ム)

so distinctly.
(左様ニ) (明カニ)

Ann is a noun, because it is a name; proper because it is the name of an individual.

She is a pronoun, because it stands for the noun Ann.

10. William, and James, and I attend
(ウイリアムト) (而シテ) (ジェームスト) (而シテ) (我が) (氣付ル)

school, and we like it very much.
(学校ニ) (而シテ) (我々が) (好ム) (其チ) (甚ダ) (多ク)

William is a noun, because it is a name; proper, because it is the name of an individual.

James is a noun, because it is a name; proper because it is the name of an individual.

I is a pronoun, because it stands for the name of the person speaking.

School is a noun, because it is a name; common, because it is a general name.

We is a pronoun, because it stands for the nouns William, and James, and the name of the person speaking.

It is a pronoun, because it stands for the noun school.

EXERCISE S.
(習課) (第八)

○習課第八以下ニ列挙スル文章中空虚ノ括弧内ニ適當ナル代名詞ヲ挿入シタル後名詞及代名詞ノ解剖スルヲ要ス

1. If Susanna neglects study, (She) will be
(若シモナレバ) (スーザナガ) (懈レ) (勉強ナ) (彼女ガ) (アロフ) (ルハテ)

punished.
(罰セツ)

2. If a boy obeys his parents, (he)
(若シモナレバ) (童男ガ) (順フ) (彼ノ) (両親ニ) (彼ガ)

will be rewarded.
(アロフ) (ルハテ) (賞セラ)

3. If children are obedient, (they) will
(若シモナレバ) (小兒等ガ) (アル) (従順デ) (彼等ガ) (アロフ)

be happy.
(アルデ) (幸福デ)

4. James and I can play when (we)
(ジェームスト) (而シテ) (我が) (能フ) (戯レ) (トキニ) (我々が)

have recited.
(タ) (暗誦シ)

5. A bird sings, because (it) is happy.
(鳥ガ) (鳴ル) (何トナレバ) (故ニ) (其ガ) (アル) (幸福デ)

6. Jane and you may go when (you) are
(ジェーント) (而シテ) (汝ガ) (ウル) (行キ) (トキニ) (汝ガ) (アル)

ready.
(用意シテ)

7. When men are industrious (they) will
(トキニ) (人ガ) (アル) (出精シテ) (彼等ガ) (アロフ)

prosper.
(榮ヘルデ)

○(名詞及代名詞ヲ解剖スルハ前ノ習課ニ於テ詳述シタルハ是ニ之ヲ尋スト雖モ讀者宜ク自修スベシ)

III. THE ADJECTIVE. (第三) (形容詞)

In the phrases, 'A sweet apple,' 'A sour apple,' 'What words qualify the noun apple, by adding the idea of its taste? Answer. The words sweet and sour. In the phrases, 'A large apple,' 'A small apple,' 'What words qualify the noun apple, by adding the idea of its size? Answer. The words large and small. In the phrases, 'A white apple,' 'A red apple,'

A yellow apple, what words qualify the meaning of the word apple, by adding the idea of its color? (White, red, yellow.) In the phrases, 'All men,' 'Some men,' 'Few men,' 'Two men,' what words qualify the noun men, or vary its meaning, by adding the idea of number? Answer. All, some, few, two. What does the word adjective mean? ART. 15. The word adjective means, that can add to.

ホワット シヤル ヲイ コール サッチ ウァーヅ エズ
What shall we call such words as
 (何ト) (アロフカ) (我々が) (呼ブテ) (斯様ナル) (言葉ナ) (如キ)
 十三 十五 一 十四 十一 十二 十

スウィート サワー ラージ ホワイト オール サム
sweet, sour, large, white, all, some,
 (甘キ) (酸キ) (大ナル) (白キ) (總テノ) (或ル)
 二 三 四 五 六 七

ツウ エトヒトヲ
two, &c.
 (二ノ) (等ノ)
 八 九

アーチクル シキスチーン アビクチーフス ビコース セー
ART. FIG. Adjectives, because they.
 (款) (第十六) (形容詞ナリ) (何トナレバ故ニ) (彼等ガ)
 二 十六 十一 十二 十三 十四

アッド ナムジンク ツー セー ミーニンク オフ セー
add something to the meaning of the
 (付加ヘル) (或ルモノナ) (マデ) (意味ニ) (ノ)
 十八 十七 十六 十五 十四

パーチキュラー ナウン ウイズ ホイッチ セー アーレ ユースド
particular noun with which they are used,
 (格段ナル) (名詞) (共ニ) (其ト所ノ) (彼等ガ) (用ヒテ)
 十四 十三 七 六 十一 八 十 九

エンド オズ クオリファイ オア デスクリバ イット
and thus qualify or describe it.
 (而シテ) (斯様ニシテ) (意味ヲ定メル) (即チ) (説明スリ) (其ナ)
 二十 十一 十二 十三 十四 十五

ホワットゼン イズエン アビクチーフ
What, then, is an adjective?
 (何テ) (然ル時) (アルカ) (形容トハ)
 二 三 四 五

アーチクル ヒヴンチーン エン アビクチーフ イズ エ ウァード
ART. FIG. An ADJECTIVE is a word
 (款) (第十七) (形容トハ) (アル) (言葉テ)
 二 十七 十一 十二 十三 十四

ザット イズ ユースド ツー クオリファイ エ ナウン オフ
that is used to qualify a noun or
 (其ト所ノ) (シテ) (用ヒテ) (ニク) (意味ヲ定ム) (名詞) (或ハ)
 三 十一 十 九 八 七 六 五

プロナウン エズ エ スモール アップル エ ラージ マン ツウ
pronoun; as, a small apple, a large man, two
 (代名詞ナ) (例ハ) (小キ) (林 檎) (大ナル) (人) (二ノ)
 六 十四 十五 十六 十七 十八 十九

ツリース ヒー イズ グッド (第三例) good ハ代名詞 he ナ qualify
trees, he is good.
 (木) (彼ガ) (アル) (善ク) スルナリ)
 二十 廿一 廿三 廿二

ホワット ツー ユー アンダーstood バイ セー ウァード
What do you understand by the word
 (何ト) (ナスカ) (汝ハ) (理會シ) (ヨリテ) (言葉ニ)
 五 七 八 六 四 三

クオリファイ エズ ユースド イン ジス デフィニション
qualify, as used in this definition?
 (意味ヲ定ムルナル) (トキニ) (用ヒタル) (於テ) (此ノ) (説明ニ)
 二 十二 十一 十 八 九

アーチクル フォーチュン イット シグニファイス ツー ヴェリー セー
ART. FIG. It signifies to vary the
 (款) (第十八) (其ガ) (意味スル) (トナ) (變更スル)
 二 十八 九 四 三

ミーニンク ツー リミット オフ エキスパンデ
meaning, to limit, or extend.
 (意味ナ) (トナ) (限リ) (或ハ) (擴メル)
 三 八 五 六 七

マキサーサイツ ナイン
EXERCISE. 9.
 (習課) (第九)

○習課第九ハ以下ニ列舉スル二十三例中ニテ名詞及形容詞ヲ解剖スルヲ要ス

グレート イン
 1. *Great men.*
 (大 人)

グレート イズ エン アビクチーフ ビコース イット クオリファイズ セー
Great is an adjective, because it qualifies the
 (大ガ) (アル) (形容詞テ) (何トナレバ故ニ) (其ガ) (意味ヲ定ル)
 二 三 四 五 六 八

ナウン イン
noun men.
 (名詞ナ) (人ナル)
 七 六

Men is a noun, because it is a name;
 (人ガ) (アル) (名詞デ) (何トナレバ!故ニ) (其ガ) (アル) (名デ)

common, because it is a general name.
 (普通ナリ) (何トナレバ!故ニ) (其ガ) (アル) (一般ノ) (名デ)

2. Bad men.
 (悪キ) (人)

Bad is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun men.
 Men is a common noun, because it is a general name.

3. Good men.
 (善キ) (人)

Good is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun men.
 Men is a common noun, because it is a general name.

4. Strong horses.
 (強キ) (馬)

Strong is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun horses.
 Horses is a common noun, because it is a general name.

5. Weak horses.
 (弱キ) (馬)

Weak is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun horses.
 Horses is a common noun, because it is a general name.

6. Tall trees.
 (高キ) (樹)

Tall is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun trees.
 Trees is a common noun, because it is a general name.

7. Short sticks.
 (短キ) (棒)

Short is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun sticks.
 Sticks is a common noun, because it is a general name.

8. This book.
 (此ノ) (書物)

This is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun book.
 Book is a common noun, because it is a general name.

9. That book.
 (其ノ) (書物)

That is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun book.
 Book is a common noun, because it is a general name.

10. Two knives.
 (二ノ) (小刀)

Two is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun knives.
 Knives is a common noun, because it is a general name.

11. Three knives.
 (三ノ) (小刀)

Three is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun knives.
 Knives is a common noun, because it is a general name.

12. Ripe peaches.
 (熟シタル) (桃)

Ripe is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun peaches.
 Peaches is a common noun, because it is a general name.

13. Peaches are ripe.
 (桃ガ) (アル) (熟シテ)

Peaches is a common noun, because it is a general name.
 Ripe is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun peaches.

14. Sweet grapes.
 (甘キ) (葡萄)

Sweet is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun grapes.
 Grapes is a common noun, because it is a general name.

15. Many boys.
(多ノ) (童男)

Many is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun boys.
Boys is a common noun, because it is a general name.

17. No pears.
(無キ) (梨)

No is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun pears.
Pears is a common noun, because it is a general name.

18. Some pears.
(或ル) (梨)

Some is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun pears.
Pears is a common noun, because it is a general name.

19. God is good.
(天帝ガ) (アル) (善ク)

God is a proper noun, because it is the name of an individual one.
Good is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun God.

20. Winters are cold.
(冬ガ) (アル) (寒ク)

Winters is a common noun, because it is a general name.
Cold is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun winters.

21. Summers are warm.
(夏ガ) (アル) (暖ク)

Summers is a common noun, because it is a general name.
Warm is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun summers.

22. In winter, days are short.
(於テ) (冬ニ) (晝ガ) (アル) (短ク)

Winter is a common noun, because it is a general name.
Days is a common noun, because it is a general name.
Short is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun days.

23. Days in summer are long.
(晝ガ) (於テ) (夏ニ) (アル) (長ク)

Days is a common noun, because it is a general name.
Summer is a common noun, because it is a general name.
Long is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun days.

How may adjectives be distinguished?
(イカニソ) (ウレカ) (形容詞ガ) (レ) (區別サ)

from other parts of speech?
(カラ) (他ノ) (部分) (ノ) (言語)

ART. 19. By their qualifying a noun;
(款) (第十九) (ヨリテ) (彼等ノ) (意味ヲ定ムルニ) (名詞ヲ)

as, a wise man, some trees, true stories.
(例ハ) (賢キ) (人) (或ル) (樹) (眞ノ) (事)

EXERCISE 10
(習題) (第十)

○ 習題第十以下ニ列挙スルモノ、中ニテ名詞代名詞及形容詞ヲ提出スルヲ要ス

EXERCISE 12 (習課)

ツウエルヴ 12 (第十二)

○ 習課第十二ハ以下ニ列擧スル名詞ノ前ニ適當ナル形容詞ヲ可成的數多記スルヲ要ス

Men, (人)	(good men, 善キ人)	bad men, 悪キ人	large men, 大ナル人	small men, 小キ人	white men, 白キ人	black men, 黒キ人	ignorant men, 無學ナル人
men, 人	learned men, 學ビタル人	tall men, 高キ人	short men, 短キ人	two men, 二人	some men, 或ル人	all men, 總テノ人	etc. men, 等
gardens, (花園)	trees, (樹)	houses, (家)	fruit, (菓物)	books, (書物)	dog, (犬)	cow, (牝牛)	apple, (林檎)
(a white dog, 白キ犬)	(a large dog, 大ナル犬)	(a tall dog, 高キ犬)	(a short dog, 短キ犬)	(a poor dog, 貧キ犬)	(a rich dog, 富キ犬)	(a good dog, 善キ犬)	(a bad dog, 悪キ犬)
room, (室)	paper, (紙)	orange, (橙)	boy, (童男)	girl, (童女)	lake, (湖)	ocean, (大洋)	child, (小兒)
ocean, (大洋)	child, (小兒)	(good child, 善キ小兒)	(bad child, 悪キ小兒)	(large child, 大ナル小兒)	(small child, 小キ小兒)	(tall child, 高キ小兒)	(short child, 短キ小兒)

EXERCISE 13 (習課)

サーティーン 13 (第十三)

○ 習課第十三ハ以下ニ列擧スル形容詞ノ後ニ適當ナル名詞ヲ可成的數多記スルヲ要ス

Good, (善キ)	good men, (善キ人)	good houses, (善キ家)	good children, (善キ小兒)	good horses, (善キ馬)	good boys, (善キ童男)	good girls, (善キ童女)	good trees, (善キ樹)
high, (高キ)	low, (低キ)	great, (大ナル)	little, (小キ)	fine, (奇麗ナル)	coarse, (荒キ)	bright, (輝キタル)	small, (小キ)
long, (長キ)	short, (短キ)	tall, (高キ)	white, (白キ)	black, (黒キ)	red, (赤キ)	green, (緑ナル)	poor, (貧キ)
rich, (富キ)	and, (和)	the, (定冠詞)	apple, (林檎)	which, (何レガ)	adjective, (形容詞)	because, (何トナレバ)	it, (其ガ)
poor, (貧キ)	rich, (富キ)	and, (和)	the, (定冠詞)	apple, (林檎)	which, (何レガ)	adjective, (形容詞)	because, (何トナレバ)
poor, (貧キ)	rich, (富キ)	and, (和)	the, (定冠詞)	apple, (林檎)	which, (何レガ)	adjective, (形容詞)	because, (何トナレバ)

by limiting its application to one
 (ヨリテ) (限ルニ) (其ノ) (適用ヲ) (マデ) (一ノ)

アップル
 applo.
 (林檎ニ)

From what is the word an derived?
 (カラ) (何ニ) (ル、カ) (言葉ガ) (エンナル) (導ガ)

ART. 21. An is derived from the
 (歟) (第二十一) (エンナル) (ル、カ) (導ガ) (カラ)

old word are { the same as one }
 (古キ) (語) (ア一子ナル) (同キモノナリ) (一ト)

by omitting the e, and it is,
 (ヨリテ) (遺スニ) (イ一チ) (而シ) (其ガ) (ル、カ)

sometimes, still further changed to A.
 (時トシテハ) (尙ホ) (ヨリ遠カ) (變セラ) (マデ) (エニ)

In the phrase, 'The man, which is
 (於テ) (何ニ) (セ) (人ナル) (何レガ) (アルカ)

the adjective?
 (形容詞ガ)

ART. 22. The is the adjective, because
 (歟) (第二十二) (セガ) (アル) (形容詞ガ) (何トナレバ故ニ)

it qualifies the noun man, by limiting its
 (其ガ) (意味ヲ定ムル) (名詞ヲ) (人ナル) (ヨリテ) (限ルニ) (其ノ)

application to some particular man.
 (適用ヲ) (マデ) (或ル) (格段ナル) (人ニ)

From what is the word the derived?
 (カラ) (何) (ル、カ) (言葉ガ) (セナル) (導ガ)

ART. 23. The is derived from
 (歟) (第二十三) (セガ) (ル、カ) (導ガ) (カラ)

the word that. The man means very nearly
 (言葉) (其ノナル) (セ) (人ガ) (意味スル) (甚ダ) (近ク)

the same as that man.
 (同シク) (如ク) (其ノ) (人ノ)

What other name is given to the
 (トシテ) (他ノ) (名ガ) (ル、カ) (與ヘラ) (マデ)

adjectives An, or A, and The?
 (形容詞ニ) (エン) (或ハ) (エ) (而シ) (セナル)

ART. 24. The adjectives An, or
 (歟) (第二十四) (形容詞ガ) (エン) (或ハ)

A, and The, are also called Articles.
 (エ) (而シ) (セナル) (ル、カ) (亦) (名付ケラ) (冠詞ト)

ホエン イズ エン ユースド エンド ホエン エ
When is An used, and when A?
 (イツ) (ルハカ) (エンガ) (用ヒラ) (而ノ) (イツ) (エガ)

アーチクル ツウェンチーファイヴ ホエン エン オア エ イズ
 ART. ~~25~~ *When An, or A is*
 (款) (第二十五) (トキハ) (エン)(或ハ) (エガ) (アル)

ゼ プロパー アドジェクティブ ツー ユース イフ ゼ
the proper adjective to use, if the
 (適當ナル) (形容詞テ) (ベキ) (用ユル)(若シモナレバ)

フォローイング ウード コムメンシス ウィズ ゼ サウンド
following word commences with the sound
 (續ク所ノ) (言葉ガ) (始ムル) (以テ) (音ナ)

オブ アイヴー オブ ゼ ヴァウエルス エー イー アイ
of either of the vowels a, e, i
 (ノ) (トナラカ) (ノカ) (母音ノ) (エー) (イー) (アイ)

オー ユー オア オア ゼ デフゾングス オーユー オア
o, u, or of the diphthongs ou, or
 (オー) (ユー) (或ハ) (ノ) (重韻ノ) (オーユー) (或ハ)

オーアイ エン イズ ユースド エズ エン アアップル
oi, An is used; as, an apple,
 (オーアイ) (エンガ) (ルハ) (用ヒラ) (例ハ) (エン) (林檎)

エン エッグ エン アワー エトヒトラ イフ ナット
an egg, an hour, &c.; if not,
 (エン) (卵) (エン) (時) (等) (若シモナレバ) (上ノ如クテナキ)

エー イズ ユースド エズ エ マン エ ホース エトヒトラ
I is used; as, a man, a house, &c.
 (エーガ) (ルハ) (用ヒラ) (例ハ) (エ) (人) (エ) (ハウス) (等)

○ hour ノ H ハ 母音ナルヲ以テ hour ハ 母音ノ音ヲ以テ發音スルモノナリ(或ル
 文法家ハ An, A, The, ノ三語ノミヲ以テ一詞ノ部分ヲ設ケ之ヲ名付テ冠詞ト云
 フ而シテ冠詞ナニ種ニ別ツ其一ハ An, A, ノ二語ニ之ヲ Indefinite Articles 即
 ナ不定冠詞ト名付ク其二ハ The ノミニ之ヲ Definite Article 即ナ定冠詞
 ト名付ク)

EXERCISE 14.
 (習課) (第十四)

○習課第拾四ハ名詞及形容詞ヲ悉ク解剖スルヲ要ス

I. A man
 (一) (人)

A is an adjective, because it qualifies
 (エガ) (アル) (形容詞テ) (何トナレバ) (故ニ) (其ガ) (意味ヲ定ムル)

the noun man.
 (名詞ナ) (人ナル)

Man is a common noun, because it is
 (人ガ) (アル) (普通) (名詞テ) (何トナレバ) (故ニ) (其ガ) (アル)

a general name.
 (一般ノ) (名テ)

2. A ball.
 (球)

A is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun ball.
 Ball is a common noun, because it is a general name.

3. An egg.
 (卵)

An is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun egg.
 Egg is a common noun, because it is a general name.

4. The horse.
 (馬)

The is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun horse.
 Horse is a common noun, because it is a general name.

5. An ^{エン} apple. ^{アップル}
(林檎)

An is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun apple.
Apple is a common noun, because it is a general name.

6. An ^{エン} hour. ^{アワー}
(時)

An is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun hour.
Hour is a common noun, because it is a general name.

7. The ^ゼ boat. ^{ボート}
(舟)

The is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun boat.
Boat is a common noun, because it is a general name.

8. A ^エ house. ^{ハウス}
(家)

A is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun house.
House is a common noun, because it is a general name.

9. The ^ゼ battle. ^{バトル}
(戦)

The is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun battle.
Battle is a common noun, because it is a general name.

10. A ^エ large owl. ^{ラージ} ^{アウル}
(大ナル) (鳥)

A is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun owl.
Large is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun owl.
Owl is a common noun, because it is a general name.

11. A ^エ small egg. ^{スモール} ^{エッグ}
(小キ) (卵)

A is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun egg.
Small is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun egg.
Egg is a common noun, because it is a general name.

12. A ^エ red apple. ^{レッド} ^{アップル}
(赤キ) (林檎)

A is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun apple.
Red is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun apple.
Apple is a common noun, because it is a general name.

13. An ^{エン} old house. ^{オールド} ^{ハウス}
(古キ) (家)

An is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun house.
Old is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun house.
House is a common noun, because it is a general name.

14. The ^ゼ small inkstand. ^{スモール} ^{インクスタンド}
(小キ) (墨汁臺)

The is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun inkstand.
Small is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun inkstand.
Inkstand is a common noun, because it is a general name.

15. A ^エ tame animal. ^{タム} ^{アニマル}
(馴タル) (動物)

A is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun animal.
Tame is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun animal.
Animal is a common noun, because it is a general name.

16. The ^ゼ wild animals. ^{ワイルド} ^{アニマルズ}
(荒キ) (動物)

The is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun animals.
Wild is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun animals.
Animals is a common noun, because it is a general name.

EXERCISE ^{エクスサイズ} 15. ^{フィフティーン}
(習練) (第十五)

○習練第十五の冠詞ト名付クワレタル形容詞ヲ以テ以下ニ列挙スル空處ノ括弧内ニ挿入シ而シテ悉皆釋詞ヲ行フヲ要ス

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. (A) house.
(家) | 6. (An) owl.
(梟) | 11. (An) old hat.
(古キ) (帽子) |
| 2. (A) man.
(人) | 7. (An) hour.
(時) | 12. (A) new hat.
(新キ) (帽子) |
| 3. (An) egg.
(卵) | 8. (A) cart.
(車) | 13. (An) empty house.
(空キ) (家) |
| 4. (An) apple
(林檎) | 9. (An) ear.
(耳) | 14. (A) full bag.
(満タル) (袋) |
| 5. (A) dog.
(犬) | 10. (A) bowl.
(木球) | 15. (A) great fool.
(大ナル) (馬鹿) |

(解剖ハ時ス)

EXERCISE 16.
(習課) (第十六)

C 習課第十六ハ以下ニ列挙スルモノ、冠詞ノ誤ヲ正スヲ要ス

I. An man.
(人)

An	man	should	be	A	man,	because
(エン)	(人)	(アロフ)	(アルデ)	(エ)	(人)	(何トナレバ故ニ)
		六	五	三	四	七

A	is	used	instead	of	An	before	all
(エガ)	(シハ)	(川ヒラ)	(代リニ)	(ノ)	(エン)	(前ニ)	(總テノ)
八	十	十八	十七		十五	十四	十二

sounds	except	the	vowel	sounds.	(see)	ART.
(音ノ)	(除ノ外)		(母音ノ)	(音ヲ)	(見ヨ)	(款ヲ)
十三	十一		九	十	五	四

ツウエンチーファイヴ	ページ	エイチーン
25.	page	18.
(第二十五)	(葉)	(十八)

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 2. A book.
(書物) | 7. A slate.
(石盤) | 12. A pear.
(梨) |
| 3. An egg.
(卵) | 8. An owl.
(梟) | 13. A house.
(家) |
| 4. An apple.
(林檎) | 9. A harp.
(聖琴) | 14. An inkstand.
(墨汁盤) |
| 5. An hour.
(時) | 10. An art.
(技術) | 15. An arbor.
(機械ノ軸) |
| 6. A desk.
(机) | 11. A skate.
(氷鞋) | 16. A serpent.
(蛇) |

(以上記スル所ハ正誤シテトモノ、ミニオンテ且其理由ハ同様ナレバ之ヲ畧セリ)

EXERCISE 17.
(習課) (第十七)

C 習課第十七ハ以下ニ列挙スル文章中ニテ名詞代名詞及形容詞ヲ解剖スルヲ要ス

1. Mary is a generous and amiable girl.
(マリー) (アル) (寛大ナル) (而シテ) (受スベキ) (童女)

Ripe is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun pears.
 Yellow is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun pears.
 Pears is a common noun, because it is a general name.

7. ^{アイ} I ^{ヘヴ} have ^エ a ^{シャープ} sharp ^{ナイフ} knife.
 (私が) (モツ) (鋭キ) (小刀ヲ)

I is a pronoun, because it stands for the name of the person speaking.

A is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun knife.
 Sharp is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun knife.
 Knife is a common noun, because it is a general name.

8. ^{サム} Some ^{メン} men ^{アール} are ^{アンワイズ} unwise.
 (或ル) (人が) (アル) (不賢ヲ)

Some is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun men.
 Men is a common noun, because it is a general name.
 Unwise is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun men.

9. ^ゼ The ^{ラム} lamb ^{イズ} is ^{ホワイト} white
 (小羊ガ) (アル) (白ク)

The is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun lamb.
 Lamb is a common noun, because it is a general name.
 White is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun lamb.

10. ^エ A ^{ワイズ} wise ^{サン} son ^{メーカーズ} makes ^エ a ^{グラッド} glad ^{ファーザー} father.
 (賢キ) (息子ガ) (ナス) (悦ビタル) (父ヲ)

A is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun son.
 Wise is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun son.
 Son is a common noun, because it is a general name.
 A is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun father.
 Glad is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun father.
 Father is a common noun, because it is a general name.

11. ^エ A ^{カインド} kind ^{ルック} look ^{グラッドネス} gladdens ^ゼ the ^{ヘヴィー} heavy ^{ハート} heart.
 (信切ナル) (見ヘガ) (悦バス) (重キ) (心ヲ)

A is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun look.
 Kind is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun look.
 Look is a common noun, because it is a general name.
 The is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun heart.
 Heavy is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun heart.
 Heart is a common noun, because it is a general name.

12. ^{フェイスフル} Faithful ^{フダチー} study ^{メーカーズ} makes ^エ a ^{ワイズ} wise ^{マン} man.
 (信實ナル) (勉強ガ) (ツクル) (賢キ) (人ヲ)

Faithful is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun study.
 Study is a common noun, because it is a general name.
 A is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun man.
 Wise is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun man.
 Man is a common noun, because it is a general name.

13. ^{イン} In ^{オータム} autumn, ^ゼ the ^{フルーツ} fruit ^{イズ} is ^{ライプ} ripe ^{エンド} and ^{スウィート} sweet.
 (於テハ) (秋ニ) (菓物ガ) (アル) (熟シテ) (而シテ) (甘ク)

Autumn is a common noun, because it is a general name.
 The is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun fruit.
 Ripe is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun fruit.
 Sweet is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun fruit.

14. ^{イン} In ^{アジア} Asia ^{アール} are ^{グレート} great ^{デザート} deserts, ^{ワイルド} wild ^{ビースト} beasts,
 (於テハ) (エンヤニ) (アル) (大ナル) (沙漠) (野) (獸)

^{エンド} and ^{バッド} bad ^{メン} men.
 (而シテ) (悪キ) (人ガ)

Asia is a proper noun, because it is the name of a particular continent.

Great is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun deserts.

Deserts is a common noun, because it is a general name.

Wild is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun beasts.

Beasts is a common noun, because it is a general name.

Bad is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun men.

Men is a common noun, because it is a general name.

15. in America are rich fields, useful (於テハ) (アメリカニ) (アル) (富ナル) (野) (要利ナル)

animals, and good men. (動物) (而シテ) (善キ) (人ガ)

America is a proper noun, because it is the name of an individual continent.

Rich is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun fields.

Fields is a common noun, because it is a general name.

Useful is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun animals.

Animals is a common noun, because it is a general name.

Good is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun men.

Men is a common noun, because it is a general name.

IV. THE VERB. (第四) (動詞)

In the sentence, 'Henry plays,' which word (於テ) (文章ニ) (ヘンリーガ) (戯レル) (何レノ) (言葉ガ)

shows what Henry is doing? Answer. Plays. (示スカ) (カナ何チ) (ヘンリーガ) (アル) (ナシツハ) (答) (戯レルナリ)

Which word shows what Henry is doing? (何レノ) (言葉ガ) (示スカ) (カナ何チ) (ヘンリーガ) (アル) (ナシツハ)

in each of the following sentences, 'Henry rides?' (於テ) (各ニ) (ノ) (綴ク所ノ) (文章) (ヘンリーガ) (乗ル)

'Henry walks?' 'Henry laughs?' (Answer. Rides, (ヘンリーガ) (歩ム) (ヘンリーガ) (笑フナル) (答) (乗ル))

walks, and laughs. (歩ム) (而シテ) (笑フ)

Will you mention some other words which (アロフカ) (汝ハ) (戯レルテ) (或ル) (他ノ) (言葉ヲ) (其ハ所ノ)

express what you can do? (言ヒ表ス) (何テモ所ノモノヲ) (汝ガ) (能フ) (ナシ)

In the sentences, 'Henry is here,' 'Henry (於テ) (文章ニ) (ヘンリーガ) (アル) (此處ニ) (ヘンリーガ)

remains here,' what words express the idea (留マルナル) (此處ニ) (何レノ) (言葉ガ) (言ヒ表スカ) (意ヲ)

of Henry's being here? Answer. Is and (ノ) (ヘンリーノ) (アル) (此處ニ) (答) (アル) (而シテ)

remains. (留ルナリ)

Such words as plays, rides, walks, is, (斯様ナル) (言葉ガ) (如キ) (戯レル) (乗ル) (歩ム) (アル)

リメ-ンス エトセトラ ア-ル コ-ル-ド ヴ-ァ-ブ-ス ホ-ワ-ット ゼン イズ
 remains, &c., are called verbs; what, then, is
 (留マレ) (等ノ) (ルハ) (呼バ) (動詞ト) (何テ) (然ル時) (アルカ)

ヴ-ァ-ブ
 verb?
 (動詞トハ)

ART. 26. A VERB IS a
 (款) (第二十六) (動詞トハ) (アル)

ヴ-ァ-ブ ホ-イ-チ シ-グニ-フ-ァ-イ-ス ア-ク-シ-ョ-ン オ-ア ビ-イ-ン-グ
 word which signifies action OR being;
 (言葉ナ) (其ハ所ノ) (意味スル) (動作) (或ハ) (有様ナ)

エズ アイ ライド ユー ウ-ォ-ク ウ-ィ リメ-ン
 as, I ride, you walk, we remain. (remain ハ
 (例ハ) (私ガ) (乗ル) (汝ガ) (歩ム) (我々ガ) (留ル) being.)

ホ-リ-ツト ダ-ズ セ ヴ-ァ-ブ ヴ-ァ-ブ ミ-ン
 What does the word verb mean?
 (何ナ) (ナスカ) (言葉ハ) (動詞ナル) (意味シ)

ART. 27. The word verb means
 (款) (第二十七) (言葉ハ) (動詞ナル) (意味スル)

ヴ-ァ-ブ
 word.
 (言葉ナルナ)

ウ-ィ-イ イズ イ-ス パ-ト オ-フ ス-ピ-チ コ-ル-ド ゼ
 Why is this part of speech called the
 (何故) (ルハ) (此ノ) (部分ガ) (ノ) (言語) (名付ケラ)

ヴ-ァ-ブ オ-ア ヴ-ァ-ブ
 word, OR verb?
 (言葉) (或ハ) (動詞ト)

ART. 28. Because it is the most
 (款) (第二十八) (何トナレバ) (故ニ) (其ガ) (アル) (最モ)

イ-ム-ポ-ル-タ-ン-ト ヴ-ァ-ブ イン セ ラ-ン-グ-ェ-ジ-ア エズ セ-ア-
 important word in the language, as there
 (要用ナル) (言葉テ) (於テ) (國語ニ) (通リ) (其處ニ)

ナ-ン ビ- ノ コ-ム-プ-リ-ト セ-ン-テ-ン-ス ヴ-ィ-ザ-ツ イ-ツ
 can be no complete sentence without it.
 (能ハ) (アリ) (壹ノ) (完全ナル) (文章ガ) (ナシニ) (其レ)

EXERCISE IS.
 (習課) (第十八)

○習課第十八ハ以下ニ列舉スルモノヲ悉ク之ヲ解剖シ且各其ノ理由ヲ述フルヲ要ス

1. The horses run.
 (馬ガ) (走ル)

The is an adjective, &c.
 (セガ) (アル) (形容詞ナ) (以下略ス)

Horses is a noun, &c.
 (馬ガ) (アル) (名詞ナ) (以下略ス)

Run is a verb, because it signifies
 (走ルガ) (アル) (動詞ナ) (何トナレバ) (故ニ) (其ガ) (意味スル)

action.
 (動作ナ)

2. Dogs bite.
 (犬ガ) (咬ム)

Dogs is a common noun, &c.
Bite is a verb, because it signifies action.

3. ^{バード} Birds ^{フライ} fly.
(鳥ガ) (飛フ)

Birds is a common noun, &c.
Fly is a verb, because it signifies action.

4. ^{メン} Men ^{シンク} think.
(人ガ) (考ヘル)

Men is a common noun, &c.
Think is a verb, because it signifies action.

5. ^{ジョージ} George ^{ウェプト} wept.
(ジヨージガ) (泣キン)

George is a proper noun, &c.
Wept is a verb, because it signifies action.

6. ^{トーマス} Thomas ^{フェルト} felt.
(トーマスガ) (感ゼシ)

Thomas is a proper noun, &c.
Felt is a verb, because it signifies action.

7. ^{サーピツ} Serpents ^{クリープ} creep.
(蛇ガ) (爬フ)

Serpents is a common noun, &c.
Creep is a verb, because it signifies action.

8. ^{チルドレン} Children ^{ラフ} laugh.
(小兒ガ) (笑フ)

Children is a common noun, &c.
Laugh is a verb, because it signifies action.

9. ^セ The ^{サン} sun ^{セツ} sets.
(太陽ガ) (没スル)

The is an adjective, &c.
Sun is a common noun, &c.
Sets is a verb, because it signifies being.

10. ^ゼ The ^{ウインツ} winds ^{ブリュー} blew.
(風ガ) (吹キン)

The is an adjective, &c.
Winds is a common noun, &c.
Blew is a verb, because it signifies being.

11. ^ゼ The ^{オーシャン} ocean ^{ロアード} roared.
(大洋ガ) (鳴リシ)

The is an adjective, &c.
Ocean is a common noun, &c.
Roared is a verb, because it signifies being.

12. ^ゼ The ^{スターズ} stars ^{シャイン} shine.
(星ガ) (輝ク)

The is an adjective, &c.
Stars is a common noun, &c.
Shine is a verb, because it signifies being.

13. ^{サーラー} Sarah ^{カン} can ^{シンク} sing.
(サーラーガ) (能フ) (唱リ)

Sarah is a proper noun, &c.
Can sing is a verb, because it signifies action.

14. ^{メーリー} Mary ^{ハズ} has ^{ラフド} laughed.
(メーリーガ) (笑) (笑フ)

Mary is a common noun, &c.
Has laughed is a verb, because it signifies action.

15. Ellen will return.
(イ-レンガ) (アロウ) (歸ルテ)

Ellen is a proper noun, &c.
Will return is a verb, because it signifies action.

○(Can sing, has laughed, will return) 如ク二語ヨリ成立スル動詞ハ一語ノ如クニ解剖スヘシ。三語ニテモ亦同シ)

How may a verb be distinguished
(イカニソ) (カルカ) (動詞ガ) (レ) (區別サ)

from other parts of speech?
(カラ) (他ノ) (部分) (ノ) (言語)

ART. By its signification
(款) (第二十九) (ヨリテ) (其ノ) (意味ニ)

of doing or being; or by its
(ノ) (動作ガ) (或ハ) (有様) (或ハ) (ヨリテ) (其ノ)

making sense with a noun or pronoun
(ナスヲニ) (趣意ナ) (以テ) (名詞) (或ハ) (代名詞ナ)

before it: as, men eat, George rides,
(前ナル) (其ノ) (例ハ) (人ガ) (食スル) (ジョージガ) (乗ル)

he sits, I am, &c.
(彼ガ) (坐スル) (私ガ) (アル) (等)

EXERCISE 19.
(習課) (第十九)

○習課第十九ハ以下ニ列舉スルモノ、中ニテ名詞代名詞形容詞及動詞ヲ撰出スルヲ要ス

Eat 動、 食スル 詞	write 動、 書スル 詞	man 名、 男 詞	child 名、 小兒 詞
small 形容、 小キ 詞	sweet 形容、 甘キ 詞	few 形容、 僅ノ 詞	tree 名、 樹 詞
creep 動、 竄フ 詞	melt 動、 融ケル 詞	we 代名、 我々が 詞	they 代名、 彼等ガ 詞
boat 名、 小舟 詞	sour 形容、 酸キ 詞	blue 形容、 青キ 詞	white 形容、 白キ 詞
laughs 動、 笑フ 詞	slate 名、 石盤 詞	write 動、 書スル 詞	see 動、 見ル 詞
slowly 形容、 緩カニ 詞	into 介、 マテ 詞	army 名、 軍勢 詞	courage 名、 勇氣 詞

EXERCISE 20.
(習課) (第二十)

○習課第二十ハ以下ニ列舉スル空處ノ括弧内ニ適當ナル動詞ヲ挿入シ而シテ得タル語ハ悉ク之ヲ解剖スルヲ要ス

- 1. The ^{ドッグ} dog ^{ジャンプス} (jumps).
(犬ガ) (跳テ)
- 2. The ^{メン} men ^{トーク} (talk).
(人ガ) (語ル)
- 3. The ^{ファイア} fire ^{バーンズ} (burns).
(火ガ) (燃ル)
- 4. The ^{バード} bird ^{シンクス} (sings).
(鳥ガ) (鳴ル)
- 5. The ^{ガールズ} girls ^{プレイ} (play).
(童女ガ) (戯ル)
- 6. The ^{ボーイズ} boys ^{ラン} (run).
(童男ガ) (走ル)
- 7. The ^{ホース} horse ^{ガロップス} (gallops).
(馬ガ) (馳ル)
- 8. Ann ^{ラブス} (loves) Mary.
(エーンガ) (愛スル) (メーリーナ)
- 9. Sin ^{コーゼス} (causes) death.
(罪ガ) (招ク) (死チ)
- 10. John ^{テイクス} (takes) the apple.
(ジョンガ) (取ル) (林檎チ)
- 11. God ^{メイド} (made) the world.
(天帝ガ) (造リシ) (世界チ)
- 12. Cats ^{キャッチ} (catch) mice.
(猫ガ) (捕ヘル) (小鼠チ)
- 13. Horses ^{イート} (eat) hay.
(馬ガ) (食スル) (枯草チ)
- 14. William ^{ラーンス} (learns) the lesson.
(ウィリアムガ) (學ブ) (課業チ)
- 15. George ^{ウェント} (went) to the city.
(ジョージガ) (行キシ) (マテ) (都府ニ)
- 16. Julia ^{リブス} (lives) in the city.
(ジュリアガ) (住ム) (於テ) (都府ニ)
- 17. Jane ^{ライズ} (rides) in the carriage.
(ジェーンガ) (乗ル) (於テ) (車ニ)
- 18. God ^{グーヴ} (gave) the Bible to man.
(天帝ガ) (與ヘシ) (聖書チ) (マテ) (人ニ)

- 19. The sun ^{イズ} (is) very hot.
(太陽ガ) (アル) (甚ク) (暑ク)
- 20. The snow ^{カヴァス} (covers) the ground.
(雪ガ) (覆フ) (地チ)
- 21. The stars ^{シャイン} (shine) in the sky.
(星ガ) (輝ク) (於テ) (空ニ)
- 22. The moon ^{ギブス} (gives) light by night.
(太陽ガ) (與ヘル) (光チ) (ヨリテ) (夜ニ)

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs.
(他動詞) (而シ) (自動詞)

What ^{ドーズ} does the word ^{トランジチヴ} transitive ^{ミーン} mean?
(何チ) (ナスカ) (言葉ハ) (他動詞ナル) (意味シ)

ART. **30.** The word ^{トランジチヴ} transitive ^{ミーンズ} means,
(款) (第三十) (言葉ハ) (他動詞ナル) (意味スル)

that ^{カン} can ^{パス} pass ^{オーヴァ} over.
(所ノモノチ) (能フ) (過キ) (越テ)

What ^{イズ} is ^エ a ^{トランジチヴ} transitive ^{ヴァーブ} verb?
(何テ) (アルカ) (他動詞トハ)

ART. **31.** A ^{トランジチヴ} Transitive Verb ^{イズ} is ^{ワン} one
(款) (第三十一) (他動詞ハ) (アル) (モノチ)

イン which the action passes over from
 (於テ) (其レニ所ノ) (動作ガ) (過ル) (越テ) (カラ)

ザット which acts to something which is
 (其レ) (其ハ所ノ) (働ク) (迄) (或ルモノニ) (其ハ所ノ)(ルハ)

acted upon; as, 'Thomas eats the apple.'
 (働カ) (上ニ) (例ハ) (トーマスガ) (食フ) (林檎ナ)

(Here the action of eating passes over
 (此處ニ) (動作ガ) (ノ) (食フ) (過ル) (越テ)

from Thomas to the apple.)
 (カラ) (トーマス) (マデ) (林檎ニ)

What does the word intransitive mean?
 (何ナ) (ナスカ) (言葉ハ) (自動詞ナル) (意味シ)

ART. 32. The word intransitive means,
 (欺) (第三十二) (言葉ハ) (自動詞ナル) (意味スル)

not transitive.
 (非サルナ) (他動詞ニ)

What is an intransitive verb?
 (何ナ) (アルカ) (自動詞ガ)

ART. 33. An Intransitive Verb is
 (欺) (第三十三) (自動詞ハ) (アル)

one which represents the action as not
 (モノデ) (其ハ所ノ) (表ス) (動作テ) (シテ) (ナク)

passing over, but terminating in the actor;
 (過クル) (越テ) (然シテ) (終ル) (於テ) (働キテニ)

as, 'Thomas walks, where the action of
 (例ハ) (トーマスガ) (歩ム) (其處テハ) (動作ガ) (ノ)

walking affects none but Thomas, that is,
 (歩ム) (感ヒ) (ナンニモニ) (外) (トーマスノ) (委シク云ヘハ)

it terminates in him. Or it expresses
 (其ガ) (終ル) (於テ) (彼ニ) (或ハ) (其ガ) (云ヒ表ス)

being; as, I am.
 (有様ナ) (例ハ) (私ガ) (アル)

EXERCISE 21.
 (習題) (第二十一)

習題第二十一ハ動詞名詞形容詞ヲ解剖スルヲ要ス

1. Cain killed Abel.
 (ケーンガ) (殺セシ) (アベルナ)

Cain is a proper noun, &c.
 (ケーンガ) (アル) (固有) (名詞デ) (以下略ス)

Killed is a verb, because it denotes
 (殺セシガ) (アル) (動詞デ) (何トナレバ) (故ニ) (其ガ) (指示ス)

アクション ツランシチーヴ ビコーズ ゼ アクション パッセス
 action; transitive, because the action passes
 (動作ナ) (他動詞ナリ) (何トナレバ故ニ) (動作ガ) (過クル)

オーヴァ ツー アベル
 over to Abel.
 (越テ) (マデ) (アベルニ)

アベル イズ エ フロム ナン エンフ、ロー、オン
 Abel is a proper noun, &c.
 (アベルガ) (アル) (固有) (名詞テ) (以下略ス)

2. ケーン フレド フロム ゴッド
 Cain fled from God.
 (ケーンガ) (逃レシ) (カラ) (天帝)

ケーン イズ エ フロム ナン エンフ、ロー、オン
 Cain is a proper noun, &c.
 (ケーンガ) (アル) (固有) (名詞テ) (以下略ス)

フレド イズ エ ヴァーブ ビコーズ イット デノーツ
 Fled is a verb, because it denotes
 (逃レシガ) (アル) (動詞テ) (何トナレバ故ニ) (其ガ) (指示ス)

アクション インツランシチーヴ ビコーズ ゼ アクション ドーズ
 action; intransitive, because the action does
 (動作ナ) (自動詞ナリ) (何トナレバ故ニ) (動作ガ) (ナサ)

ナット パス オーヴァ バット ターミナーツ ウィズ ケーン
 not pass over, but terminates with Cain,
 (不) (過キ) (越テ) (然シナカラ) (終ル) (共ニ) (ケーント)

レ アクター
 the actor,
 (動キテナル)

ゴッド イズ エ フロム ナン エンフ、ロー、オン
 God is a proper noun, &c.
 (天帝ガ) (アル) (固有) (名詞テ) (以下略ス)

3. ゴッド マード ゼ ワールド
 God made the world.
 (天帝ガ) (造リシ) (世界ナ)

God is a proper noun, &c.

Made is a verb, &c; transitive, &c.

The is an adjective, &c.

World is a common noun, &c.

4. メン リヴ イン ゼ ワールド
 Men live in the world.
 (人ガ) (住ム) (於テ) (世界ニ)

Men is a common noun, &c.

Live is a verb, &c; intransitive, &c.

The is an adjective, &c.

World is a common noun, &c.

5. チャールズ ストラック ジェームズ
 Charles struck James.
 (チャールズガ) (打チシ) (ジェームズナ)

Charles is a proper noun, &c.

Struck is a verb, &c; transitive, &c.

James is a proper noun, &c.

6. ザ ビー メークス ハニー
 The bee makes honey.
 (蜂ガ) (造ル) (蜂蜜ナ)

The is an adjective, &c.

Bee is a common noun, &c.

Makes is a verb, &c; transitive, &c.

Honey is a common noun, &c.

7. ザ シー コンテインズ アニマルズ
 The sea contains animals.
 (海ガ) (有ツ) (動物ナ)

The is an adjective, &c.

Sea is a common noun, &c.

Contains is a verb, &c; transitive, &c.

Animals is a common noun, &c.

8. ^{ビューティー} Beauty ^{ウノル} will ^{フェード} fade.
 (美ガ) (アロフ) (衰ヘルテ)

Beauty is a common noun, &c.
 Will fade is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

9. ^ザ The ^{チャイルド} child ^{フリース} sleeps.
 (小兒ガ) (睡ムル)

The is an adjective, &c.
 Child is a common noun, &c.
 Sleeps is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

10. ^ザ The ^{ホース} horse ^{ガロップス} gallops.
 (馬ガ) (驅ル)

The is an adjective, &c.
 Horse is a common noun, &c.
 Gallops is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

11. ^モ The ^{カウ} cow ^{ギヴス} gives ^{ミルク} milk.
 (牝牛ガ) (與ヘル) (乳汁ヲ)

The is an adjective, &c.
 Cow is a common noun, &c.
 Gives is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
 Milk is a common noun, &c.

12. ^{エキササイズ} Exercise ^{プロモーツ} promotes ^{ヘルス} health.
 (運動ガ) (動ムル) (健康ヲ)

Exercise is a common noun, &c.
 Promotes is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
 Health is a common noun, &c.

^{エキササイズ} EXERCISE ^{ツウエンチーヅ} 22
 (習課) (第二十二)

○習課第二十二ハ名詞代名詞形容詞動詞ヲ解剖スルヲ要ス

1. ^{ジューン} Jane ^{ロート} wrote ^エ a ^{ロング} long ^{レター} letter; ^{シイ} she
 (ジューンガ) (書キシ) (長キ) (書簡ヲ) (彼女ガ)

^{セント} sent ^{イット} it ^{トゥ} to ^{メアリー} Mary.
 (送リシ) (其ヲ) (マテ) (メアリーニ)

^{ジューン} Jane ^{イズ} is ^エ a ^{アロパー} proper ^{ナウン} noun, ^{エンド、ソ、オン} &c.
 (ジューンガ) (アル) (固有) (名詞テ) (以下略ス)

^{ロート} Wrote ^{イズ} is ^エ a ^{ヴァーブ} verb, ^{エンド、ソ、オン} &c.; ^{ツランシチーヴ} transitive, ^{エンド、ソ、オン} &c.
 (書キシガ) (アル) (動詞テ) (以下略ス) (他動詞ナリ) (以下略ス)

^エ A ^{イズ} is ^{エン} an ^{アディクチーフ} adjective, ^{エンド、ソ、オン} &c.
 (エガ) (アル) (形容詞テ) (以下略ス)

^{ロング} Long ^{イズ} is ^{エン} an ^{アディクチーフ} adjective, ^{エンド、ソ、オン} &c.
 (長キガ) (アル) (形容詞テ) (以下略ス)

^{レター} Letter ^{イズ} is ^エ a ^{コモン} common ^{ナウン} noun, ^{エンド、ソ、オン} &c.
 (書簡ガ) (アル) (普通) (名詞テ) (以下略ス)

^{シイ} She ^{イズ} is ^エ a ^{プロナウン} pronoun, ^{エンド、ソ、オン} &c.
 (彼女ガ) (アル) (代名詞テ) (以下略ス)

^{セント} Sent ^{イズ} is ^エ a ^{ヴァーブ} verb, ^{エンド、ソ、オン} &c.; ^{ツランシチーヴ} transitive, ^{エンド、ソ、オン} &c.
 (送リシガ) (アル) (動詞テ) (以下略ス) (他動詞ナリ) (以下略ス)

イット is エ プロナウン エンフ、ソー、オン
It is a pronoun, &c.
 (其ガ) (アル) (代名詞テ) (以下略ス)

メーリー is エ プロパー ナウン エンフ、ソー、オン
Mary is a proper noun, &c.
 (メーリーガ) (アル) (固有) (名詞テ) (以下略ス)

2. The sun rises in the morning and
 (太陽ガ) (昇ル) (於テ) (朝ニ) (而シテ)

イット sets イン セ イーヴニング
it sets in the evening.
 (其ガ) (没スル) (於テ) (夕ニ)

- The is an adjective, &c.
- Sun is a common noun, &c.
- Rises is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
- The is an adjective, &c.
- Morning is a common noun, &c.
- It is a pronoun, &c.
- Sets is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
- The is an adjective, &c.
- Evening is a common noun, &c.

3. The industrious man labors in the day.
 (勤精ナル) (人ハ) (働キ) (於テ) (晝ニ)

エンフ and トー レスツ エット ナイト
 (而シテ) (彼ガ) (休ム) (於テ) (夜ニ)

- The is an adjective, &c.
- Industrious is an adjective, &c.
- Man is a common noun, &c.
- Labors is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

The is an adjective, &c.
 Day is a common noun, &c.
 He is a pronoun, &c.
 Rests is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
 Night is a common noun, &c.

4. The day is pleasant and the air
 (日ガ) (アル) (快晴テ) (而シテ) (空氣ガ)

イズ フレッシュ
is fresh.
 (アル) (新鮮テ)

- The is an adjective, &c.
- Day is a common noun, &c.
- Is is a verb, because it signifies being.
- Pleasant is an adjective, &c.
- The is an adjective, &c.
- Air is a common noun, &c.
- Is is a verb, &c.
- Fresh is an adjective, &c.

○ (Is は常ニ being を指定スルモノナリ而シテ being ニハ他動詞自動詞ノ別ナシ故ニ之ヲ解剖スルニ當テハ 'Is is a verb, because it signifies being.' ト云ノノミ)

5. Reason raises men above the brutes.
 (道理ガ) (高メル) (人ヲ) (上ニ) (獸類ノ)

- Reason is a common noun, &c.
- Raises is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
- Men is a common noun, &c.
- The is an adjective, &c.
- Brutes is a common noun, &c.

6. A good conscience makes a happy man.
 (善キ) (本心ガ) (ナス) (幸福ナル) (人ヲ)

A is an adjective, &c.
 Good is an adjective, &c.
 Conscience is a common noun, &c.
 Makes is a verb, &c., transitive, &c.
 A is an adjective, &c.
 Happy is an adjective, &c.
 Man is a common noun, &c.

7. ^{ゴッド} God ^{ラヴス} loves ^{リッツン} little ^{チルドレン} children, ^{イフ} if ^{ゼー} they
 (天帝ガ) (愛スル) (小キ) (小兒等チ) (若シモナレバ) (彼等ガ)

^{ラヴ} love ^ゼ the ^{ツルース} truth.
 (愛スル) (真チ)

God is a proper noun, &c.
 Loves is an verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
 Little is an adjective, &c.
 Children is a common noun, &c.
 They is a pronoun, &c.
 Love is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
 The is an adjective, &c.
 Truth is a common noun, &c.

8. ^{メーリー} Mary ^{イズ} is ^エ a ^{グッド} good ^{ガール} girl; ^{シイ} she ^{オベイス} obeys
 (メーリーガ) (アル) (善キ) (童女チ) (彼女ガ) (服フ)

^{ハー} her ^{マザー} mother.
 (彼女ノ) (母ニ)

Mary is a proper noun, &c.
 Is is a verb, &c.
 A is an adjective, &c.
 Good is an adjective, &c.

Girl is a common noun, &c.
 She is a pronoun, &c.
 Obeys is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
 Her is a pronoun, &c.
 Mother is a common noun, &c.

9. ^{ビューチー} Beauty ^{オフン} often ^{ブリンクス} brings ^{グレート} great ^{ハーム} harm ^{ター} to
 (美ガ) (屢) (モチキタス) (大ナル) (害チ) (マデ)

^ゼ the ^{ポッセッサー} possessor ^{オブ} of ^{イット} it.
 (持主ニ) (ノ) (其レ)

Beauty is a common noun, &c.
 Brings is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
 Great is an adjective, &c.
 Harm is a common noun, &c.
 The is an adjective, &c.
 Possessor is a common noun, &c.
 It is a pronoun, &c.

10. ^{ロバート} Robert ^{フェル} fell ^{フロム} from ^エ a ^{ラッダー} ladder, ^{エン} and ^{ヒー} he
 (ロバートガ) (落チシ) (カラ) (梯) (而シ) (彼ガ)

^{ダイド} died ^{イン} in ^エ a ^{ショート} short ^{タイム} time.
 (死ニシ) (於チ) (短キ) (時ニ)

Robert is a proper noun, &c.
 Fell is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
 A is an adjective, &c.
 Ladder is a common noun, &c.
 He is a pronoun, &c.
 Died is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
 A is an adjective, &c.

Short is an adjective, &c.
Time is a common noun, &c.

11. Cheerfulness gives much pleasure to the
(愉快ナル「ガ」)(與ヘル)(多クノ)(樂ミヲ)(マテ)

cultivator of it.
(耕人ニ)(ノ)(養レ)

Cheerfulness is a common noun, &c.
Gives is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
Much is an adjective, &c.
Pleasure is a common noun, &c.
The is an adjective, &c.
Cultivator is a common noun, &c.
It is a pronoun, &c.

THE ADVERR.
(第五) (副詞)

What does the word adverb mean?
(何ヲ)(ナスカ)(言葉ハ)(副詞ナル)(意味シ)

ART. 334 The word adverb means to a
(歟)(第三十四)(言葉ハ)(副詞ナル)(意味スル)(マテ)

verb.
(動詞ニ)

In the sentence, 'He talks wisely,' what
(於テ)(文章ニ)(彼ガ)(語ルナル)(伶俐ニ)(何レ)

word adds to the verb a qualifying idea,
(言葉ガ)(付加ヘルカ)(マテ)(動詞ニ)(意味ヲ定ムル所ノ)(意ナ)

or shows how he talks? Answer: Wisely.
(即チ)(示スカ)(イカニガチ)(彼ガ)(語ル)(答)(伶俐ニナリ)

In the sentence, 'He is very wise,' what
(於テ)(文章ニ)(彼ガ)(アルナル)(甚ダ)(賢ク)(何レ)

word qualifies the adjective wise? Answer: Very.
(言葉ガ)(意味ヲ定ムルカ)(形容詞ナ)(賢キナル)(答)(甚ダナリ)

In the sentence, 'He talks very wisely,' what
(於テ)(文章ニ)(彼ガ)(語ルナル)(甚ダ)(伶俐ニ)(何レ)

word qualifies wisely? Answer: Very.
(言葉ガ)(意味ヲ定ムルカ)(伶俐ニナリ)(答)(甚ダナリ)

What is an adverb?
(何ヲ)(アルカ)(副詞トハ)

ART. 335 AN ADVERB is a word
(歟)(第三十五)(副詞トハ)(アル)(言葉)

which is used to qualify verbs, adjectives,
(其ハ所ノ)(ルハ)(用ヒラ)(ベク)(意味ヲ定ムル)(動詞)(形容詞)

or other adverbs; as, 'He talks wisely,' He
(或ハ)(他ノ)(副詞ナ)(例ハ)(彼ガ)(語ル)(伶俐ニ)(彼ガ)

is very wise, 'He acts very wisely.'
(アル)(甚ダ)(賢ク)(彼ガ)(動ク)(甚ダ)(伶俐ニ)

ホワイ イズ シス パート オブ スピーチ コールド エン
Why is this part of speech called an
(何故ニ) (ル) (カ) (此ノ) (部分ガ) (ノ) (言語) (名付ケラ)

アドヴァーブ
adverb?
(副詞ト)

アーチクル サーチーシヨクズ ビコーズ イツ プリンシパル ユース
ART. ~~is~~ Because its principal use
(款) (第三十六) (何トナレ) (故ニ) (其ノ) (重ナル) (用ヒル)

イズ ツー アッド サム アイデア ツー ビ ヴァーブ オス
is to add some idea to the verb, thus
(アル) (ベク) (付加ヘル) (或ル) (意ナ) (マデ) (動詞ニ) (新様ニメ)

クオリファイイング イツ ミーニング
qualifying its meaning
(定ムル所デ) (其ノ) (意味ナ)

ホイッチ イズ セ アドヴァーブ イン イーチ オフ ゼ
Which is the adverb in each of the
(何レガ) (アルカ) (副詞デ) (於テ) (各ニ) (ノ)

フォローイング センテンス ヒー トークス フーリッシュリー ヒー
following sentences: 'He talks foolishly?' 'He
(續ク所) (文章) (彼ガ) (語ル) (愚ラシク) (彼ガ)

トークス ラピッドリー ヒー トークス スローリー ヒー トークス
talks rapidly? 'He talks slowly?' 'He talks
(語ル) (急ニ) (彼ガ) (語ル) (緩ニ) (彼ガ) (語ル)

ファスト (ファスター Answer フーリッシュリー ラピッドリー スローリー エンド
fast? (速カニ) (答) Foolishly rapidly, slowly, and
(速ニ) (愚ラシク) (急ニ) (緩ニ) (而ノ)

ファスト
fast.
(速ニ)

EXERCISE 23.
(習課) (第二十三)

○習課第二十三ハ副詞代名詞形容詞及動詞ヲ解剖スルヲ要ス

1. He walks slowly.
(彼ガ) (歩ム) (緩ニ)

He is a pronoun, &c.

Walks is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

スローリー イズ エン アドヴァーブ ビコーズ イット クオリファイズ
Slowly is an adverb, because it qualifies
(緩ニ) (アル) (副詞デ) (何トナレ) (故ニ) (其ガ) (意味ヲ定ムル)

ゼ ヴァーブ ウォークス
the verb walks.
(動詞ナ) (歩ムナル)

2. Samuel walks rapidly.
(サミュエルガ) (歩ム) (急ニ)

Samuel is a proper noun, &c.

Walks is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

Rapidly is an adverb, &c.

3. The men worked hard.
(人ガ) (働キシ) (強ク)

The is an adjective, &c.

Men is a common noun, &c.

Worked is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

Hard is an adverb, &c.

4. ^{ハリエツト} Harriet ^{ライズ} rides ^{グレースフル} gracefully.
 (ハリエツトガ) (乗リシ) (立派ニ)

Harriet is a proper noun, &c.
 Rides is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
 Gracefully is an adverb, &c.

5. ^{ジェーン} Jane ^{スピークス} speaks ^{コレクトリ} correctly.
 (ジェーンガ) (話ス) (正シク)

Jane is a proper noun, &c.
 Speaks is a verb, &c.; intransitive,
 Correctly is an adverb, &c.

6. ^{ジェニー} Jenny ^{シンクス} sings ^{スウィートリー} sweetly.
 (ジェニーガ) (歌フ) (甘ク)

Jenny is a proper noun, &c.
 Sings is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
 Sweetly is adverb, &c.

7. ^{ジョン} John ^{ライツ} writes ^{ファスト} fast.
 (ジョンガ) (書ク) (速ニ)

John is a proper noun, &c.
 Writes is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
 Fast is an adverb, &c.

8. ^ヘ He ^{ウェント} went ^{ゼア} there.
 (彼ガ) (行キシ) (其處ニ)

He is a pronoun, &c.
 Went is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
 There is an adverb, &c.

9. ^{シイ} She ^{ウォークド} walked ^{ヒア} here.
 (彼女ガ) (歩ミシ) (此處ニ)

She is a pronoun, &c.
 Walked is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
 Here is an adverb, &c.

10. ^{ウィリアム} William ^{アクトド} acted ^{ノーブリー} nobly.
 (ウィリアムガ) (働キシ) (氣高ク)

William is a proper noun, &c.
 Acted is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
 Nobly is an adverb, &c.

11. ^ゼ The ^{レーン} rain ^{フォールズ} falls ^{ヘヴィリー} heavily.
 (雨ガ) (降ル) (強ク)

The is an adjective, &c.
 Rain is a common noun, &c.
 Falls is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
 Heavily is an adverb, &c.

12. ^{ジェニー} Jenny ^{シンクス} sings ^{クワイ} quite ^{ウェル} well.
 (ジェニーガ) (歌フ) (充分) (ヨク)

Jenny is a proper noun, &c.
 Sings is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
 Quite is an adverb, because it qualifies the adjective
 well.

Well is an adjective, &c.

13. ^ヘ He ^{イズ} is ^{ヴェリー} very ^{スタディウス} studious.
 (彼ガ) (アル) (甚ク) (勉強シテ)

He is a pronoun, &c.

Is is a verb, being.

Very is an adverb, &c.

Studios is an adjective, &c.

14. He is a truly good man.
 (彼ガ) (アル) (誠ニ) (善キ) (人テ)

He is a pronoun, &c.

Is is a verb, being.

A is an adjective, &c.

Truly is an adverb, &c.

Good is an adjective, &c.

Man is a common noun, &c.

15. She is most benevolent.
 (彼女ガ) (アル) (最モ) (仁惠多ク)

She is a pronoun, &c.

Is is a verb being.

Most is an adverb, &c.

Benevolent is an adjective, &c.

16. They are remarkably correct.
 (彼等ガ) (アル) (著シク) (正シク)

They is a pronoun, &c.

Are is a verb, being.

Remarkably is an adverb, &c.

Correct is an adjective, &c.

17. He spoke very mildly.
 (彼ガ) (話ス) (甚ダ) (温リニ)

He is a pronoun, &c.

Spoke is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

Very is an adverb, because it qualifies the adverb mildly.

Mildly is an adverb, because it qualifies the verb spoke.

18. He acted most generously.
 (彼ガ) (行ヒシ) (最モ) (寛大ニ)

He is a pronoun, &c.

Acted is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

Most is an adverb, &c.

Generously is an adverb, &c.

19. The rain fell very fast.
 (雨ガ) (降リシ) (甚ダ) (速ニ)

The is an adjective, &c.

Rain is a common noun, &c.

Fell is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

Very is an adverb, &c.

Fast is an adverb, &c.

20. Bad men live very unhappily.
 (悪キ) (人ガ) (生活スル) (甚ダ) (不幸ニ)

Bad is an adjective, &c.

Men is a common noun, &c.

Live is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

Very is an adverb, &c.

Unhappily is an adverb, &c.

21. The wind blows quite roughly.
 (風ガ) (吹ク) (充分) (暴ク)

The is an adjective, &c.
 Wind is a common noun, &c.
 Blows is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
 Quite is an adverb, &c.
 Roughly is an adverb, &c.

ホリット イズ ゼ ディスチンクション ビツウイン エン アゼクチャー
What is the distinction between an adjective
 (何デ) (アルカ) (區別ハ) (間ノ) (形容詞ト)

エン アドヴァーブ
and an adverb?
 (而メ) (副詞ト)

アチクル サーチセヴン エン アゼクチャー クオリファイズ ナウンス
ART. 37. An adjective qualifies nouns;
 (款) (第三十七) (形容詞ハ) (意味ヲ定ムル) (名詞ナ)

エン アドヴァーブ クオリファイズ ヴァーブス アゼクチャーズ エンド
an adverb qualifies verbs, adjectives, and
 (副詞ハ) (意味ヲ定ムル) (動詞) (形容詞) (而ノ)

アザー アドヴァーブ
other adverbs.
 (他ノ) (副詞ナ)

○Adjective nouns ノミナ quality スル 如ク見ユレトモ 著者ハ nouns 或ハ pronouns ノ意ナレハ 讀者注意スヘシ

ハウ アール マニー アドヴァーブ フォーメド
How are many adverbs formed?
 (イカニ) (ルハカ) (多クノ) (副詞ガ) (形ヅクラ)

アチクル サーチエイト マニー アドヴァーブ アール フォーメド
ART. 38. Many adverbs are formed
 (款) (第三十八) (多クノ) (副詞ガ) (ルハ) (形ヅクラ)

フロム アゼクチャーズ バイ アッチング エルソイ エズ スロー
from adjectives, by adding ly, as, 'slow,
 (カク) (形容詞) (ヨリテ) (付加ヘルニ) (エルソイ) (例ハ) (緩ク)

スロウリー ラピッド ラピッドリー スウィフト スウィフトリー ヘヴィ
slowly; 'rapid, rapidly; 'swift, swiftly; 'heavy
 (緩ニ) (急ナル) (急ニ) (早キ) (早ク) (重キ)

ヘヴィリー ザス エ グレード ナムバー オフ アドヴァーブス
heavily. Thus, a great number of adverbs
 (重ク) (斯様ニ) (大ナル) (數ガ) (ノ) (副詞)

エンド イン エルソイ
end in ly
 (終ル) (於テ) (エルソイニ)

EXERCISE 24.
 (習課) (第二十四)

○習課第二十四ハ 以下ニ列擧スル 空處ノ括弧内ニ適當ナル 副詞ヲ挿入シ而シテ 既ニ 學ビ得タル 語ハ 悉ク之ヲ解剖スルヲ要ス

1. The horse runs (fast).
 (馬ガ) (速ニ)

2. The man talks (rapidly).
 (人ガ) (話ス) (急テ)

3. The rain falls (heavily).
 (雨ガ) (降ル) (強ク)

4. Peter wept (heartily).
 (ピーターガ) (泣キシ) (眞實ニ)

5. The bell tolls (loudly).
 (鐘ガ) (鳴ル) (聲高ク)

6. He is (very) wise man.
 (彼ガ) (アル) (甚ダ) (賢キ) (人デ)

- 7. ^{グラス} Glass ^{イズ} is ^{ツー} (too) ^{ブリッツル} brittle.
(硝子ガ) (アル) (餘リ) (脆ク)
- 8. ^ゼ The ^{コピー} copy ^{イズ} is ^{ウェル} (well) ^{リッツン} written.
(抄本ガ) (アル) (ヨク) (書カレテ)
- 9. ^{ヒー} He ^{イズ} is ^{モア} (more) ^{スタヂアス} studious ^{ザン} than ^{シイ} she.
(彼ガ) (アル) (ヨリ多ク) (勉強テ) (ヨリハ) (彼女)
- 10. ^{シイ} She ^{イズ} is ^ゼ the ^{モースト} (most) ^{スタヂアス} studious ^{オブ} of ^{ゼム} them.
(彼女ガ) (アル) (最モ) (勉強テ) (中テ) (彼等ノ)

EXERCISE ^{ツレエンチーフアイヴ}
(習課) (第二十五)

○習課第二十五ハ名詞代名詞形容詞動詞副詞ヲ解剖スルヲ要ス

1. ^{ゴッド} God ^{メイド} made ^ゼ the ^{ワールド} world, ^{エンド} and ^{ヒー} he ^{ケアーフリー} carefully
(天帝ガ) (造リシ) (世界ナ) (而シテ) (彼ガ) (注意シテ)

^{プリザーヴズ} preserves ^{イット} it.
(保ツ) (其ナ)

God is a proper noun, &c.
Made is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
The is an adjective, &c.
World is a common noun, &c.
He is a pronoun, &c.
Carefully is an adverb, because it qualifies the verb preserves.
Preserves is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
It is a pronoun, &c.

- 2. ^{ワイルド} Wild ^{アニマルズ} animals ^{ゼネラリー} generally ^{インハビット} inhabit ^{ダーク} dark
(荒キ) (動物ガ) (一般ニ) (棲ム) (暗キ)
- ^{ケーヴズ} caves.
(穴ニ)

Wild is an adjective, &c.
Animals is a common noun, &c.
Generally is an adverb, because it qualifies the verb inhabit.
Inhabit is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
Dark is an adjective, &c.
Caves is a common noun, &c.

- 3. ^{シェリダン} Sheridan ^{ワズ} was ^エ a ^{トゥリー} truly ^{エロクエント} eloquent ^{マン} man.
(シェリダンガ) (アリシ) (誠ニ) (能辨ナル) (人テ)

Sheridan is a proper noun, &c.
Was is a verb, being.
A is an adjective, &c.
Truly is an adverb, because it qualifies the adjective eloquent.
Eloquent is an adjective, &c.
Man is a common noun, &c.

- 4. ^{ケアーフリー} Carefully ^{サーチ} search ^ゼ the ^{スクリプチュアーズ} Scriptures: ^{ゼー} they ^{テッチ} teach
(氣付ケテ) (推考セヨ) (經典ナ) (彼等ガ) (教エル)

^ゼ the ^{トゥルース} truth.
(真理ナ)

Carefully is an adverb, because it qualifies the verb search.

Search is a verb, &c. ; transitive, &c.
 The is an adjective, &c.
 Scriptures is a common noun, &c.
 They is a pronoun, &c.
 Teach is a verb, &c. ; transitive, &c.
 The is an adjective, &c.
 Truth is a common noun, &c.

5. アイ エキスペクト マッチ プレジャー イン セ インタービュー
 I expect much pleasure in the interview
 (私ガ) (望ム) (多クノ) (愉快ナ) (於テ) (應接ニ)

I is a pronoun, &c.
 Expect is a verb, &c. ; transitive, &c.
 Much is an adjective, &c.
 Pleasure is a common noun, &c.
 The is an adjective, &c.
 Interview is a common noun, &c.

6. エ チアフル マインド メークス エ プレザント カウンテナンス
 A cheerful mind makes a pleasant countenance.
 (愉快ナル) (心ガ) (ナス) (樂シキ) (容 貌 ナ)

A is an adjective, &c.
 Cheerful is an adjective, &c.
 Mind is a common noun, &c.
 Makes is a verb, &c. ; transitive, &c.
 A is an adjective, &c.
 Pleasant is an adjective, &c.
 Countenance is a common noun, &c.

7. シンナモン イズ セ バーク オフ エ スモール ツリー
 Cinnamon is the bark of a small tree
 (シンナモンガ) (アル) (皮デ) (ノ) (小キ) (樹)

イン セーロン
 in Ceylon.
 (於テ) (セーロンニ)

Cinnamon is a common noun, &c.
 Is is a verb, being.
 The is an adjective, &c.
 Bark is a common noun, &c.
 A is an adjective, &c.
 Small is an adjective, &c.
 Tree is a common noun, &c.
 Ceylon is a proper noun, &c.

8. メアリー イズ ハッピー シイ イズ コンスタントリー ビジイ
 Mary is happy : she is constantly busy.
 (メアリーガ) (アル) (幸福デ) (彼女ガ) (アル) (不 斷 ニ) (忙シク)

Mary is a proper noun, &c.
 Is is a verb, being.
 Happy is an adjective, because it qualifies the noun Mary.
 She is a pronoun, &c.
 Is is a verb, being.
 Constantly is an adverb, because it qualifies the adjective busy.
 Busy is an adjective, because it qualifies the pronoun she.

9. ビューティー スーン フェーズ ヴァチュエ リヴズ フォア エヴァ
 Beauty soon fades ; virtue lives for ever.
 (美ガ) (速ニ) (衰ヘル) (徳ガ) (生活スル) (不 朽ニ)

Beauty is a common noun, &c.
 Soon is an adverb, because it qualifies the verb fades.
 Fades is a verb, &c. ; intransitive, &c.
 Virtue is a common noun, &c.

Lives is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
Ever is an adverb, because it qualifies the verb lives.

10. We surely gain the esteem of our friends,
(我々が) (確ニ) (得ル) (尊敬ヲ) (ノ) (我々ノ) (朋友)

if we deserve it.
(若シモナレバ) (我々が) (直シテアル) (其ヲ)

We is a pronoun, because it stands for the names of the persons speaking.

Surely is an adverb, because it qualifies the verb gain.

Gain is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.

The is an adjective, &c.

Esteem is a common noun, &c.

Our is a pronoun, &c.

Friends is a common noun, &c.

We is a pronoun, &c.

Deserve is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.

It is a pronoun, because it stands for the noun esteem.

11. In America, men ride on horses; in
(於テハ) (アメリカニ) (人ガ) (乗ル) (於テ) (馬ニ) (於テハ)

Asia, on camels.
(エシアニ) (於テ) (駱駝ニ)

America is a proper noun, &c.

Men is a common noun, &c.

Ride is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

Horses is a common noun, &c.

Asia is a proper noun, &c.

Camels is a common noun, &c.

12. The camel lives in the sandy deserts of
(駱駝ガ) (生活スル) (於テ) (沙漠ニ) (ノ)

Asia.
(エシア)

The is an adjective, &c.

Camel is a common noun, &c.

Lives is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

The is an adjective, &c.

Sandy is an adjective, &c.

Deserts is a common noun, &c.

Asia is a proper noun, &c.

VI. THE PREPOSITION.
(第六) (前置詞)

In the sentences, 'He went to John,' He
(於テ) (文章ニ) (彼ガ) (行キシ) (マテ) (ジョンニ) (彼ガ)

went for John, 'He went with John what
(行キシ) (向テ) (ジョンニ) (彼ガ) (行キシナル) (共ニ) (ジョント) (何ナ)

little words show the relation between went and
(小キ) (言葉ガ) (示スカ) (關係ヲ) (間ノ) (行キシ) (而シ)

John? Answer. to, for, and with.
(ジョンノ) (答) (マテ) (向テ) (而シ) (共ニナリ)

Such words are called prepositions; what
(斯様ナル) (言葉ガ) (レハ) (名付ケラ) (前置詞ト) (何テ)

When is a preposition.
(然ル時)(アルカ) (前置詞トハ)

ART. 39. A PREPOSITION is a word
(欺) (第三十九) (前置詞トハ) (アル) (言葉ヲ)

that is used to show the relation of nouns
(其ハ) (所) (ル) (用) (ビ) (テ) (ベク) (示) (ス) (關係ヲ) (ノ) (名詞)

or pronouns to other words; as, 'He went
(或ハ) (代名詞) (マデノ) (他ノ) (言葉ニ) (例ハ) (彼ガ) (行キシ)

with John, 'James went for him.'
(共ニ) (ジョント) (ジェームスガ) (行キシ) (向テ) (彼ニ)

What does the word preposition mean?
(何ナ) (ナスカ) (言葉ハ) (前置詞ナル) (意味シ)

ART. 40. The word preposition means
(欺) (第四十) (言葉ハ) (前置詞ナル) (意味スル)

placed before.
(置レタルナ) (前ニ)

Why is the name preposition given to
(何故ニ) (ルカ) (名ガ) (前置詞ナル) (與ヘラ) (マデ)

this part of speech?
(此ノ) (部分ニ) (ノ) (言語)

ART. 41. Because it is generally
(欺) (第四十壹) (何トナレバ) (故ニ) (其ガ) (ルカ) (一般ニ)

placed before the noun or pronoun.
(置カ) (前ニ) (名詞) (或ハ) (代名詞ノ)

EXERCISE 26.
(習課) (第二十六)

習課第二十六ハ以下ニ列舉スル總テノ言葉ヲ解剖スナル要ス

1. He came to the city
(彼ガ) (來リシ) (マデ) (都府)

He is a pronoun, &c.
Came is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

To is a preposition, because it shows the
(マデガ) (アル) (前置詞ヲ) (何トナレバ) (故ニ) (其ガ) (示ス)

relation between came and city
(關係ヲ) (間ノ) (來リシト) (面ノ) (都府ノ)

The is an adjective, &c.
City is a common noun, &c.

2. He came with Jane
(彼ガ) (來リシ) (共ニ) (ジョント)

He is a pronoun, &c.
Came is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

With is a preposition, &c.
Jane is a proper noun, &c.

3.

ヒ	ケム	フ	シ
ヘ	カ	マ	ン
(彼ガ)	(来リシ)	(向テ)	(シエーンニ)

He came for Jane.

For is a preposition, &c.

4.

ヒ	ケム	フ	シ
ヘ	カ	ロ	ン
(彼ガ)	(来リシ)	(カラ)	(シエーン)

He came from Jane.

From is a preposition, &c.

5.

ヒ	ケム	ニ	シ
ヘ	カ	ア	ン
(彼ガ)	(来リシ)	(近ク)	(シエーンニ)

He came near Jane.

Near is a preposition, &c.

6.

ヒ	ケム	ツ	シ
ヘ	カ	ウ	ン
(彼ガ)	(来リシ)	(方ニ)	(シエーンノ)

He came toward Jane.

Toward is a preposition, &c.

7.

ヒ	ス	ビ	ヒ	フ
ヘ	ツ	フ	ア	
(彼ガ)	(立ナシ)	(前ニ)	the	(火ノ)

He stood before the fire.

Stood is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

Before is a preposition, &c.

The is an adjective, &c.

Fire is a common noun, &c.

8.

ヒ	ウ	ア	シ
ヘ	エ	フ	ン
(彼ガ)	(行キシ)	(後ニ)	(ジョンノ)

He went after John.

Went is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
After is a preposition, &c.
John is a proper noun, &c.

9.

ヒ	ウ	ビ	シ
ヘ	エ	ハ	ン
(彼ガ)	(行キシ)	(後ニ)	(ジョンノ)

He went behind John.

Behind is a preposition, &c.

10.

ヒ	ウ	ウ	シ
ヘ	エ	イ	ン
(彼ガ)	(行キシ)	(ナシニ)	(ジョンノ)

He went without John.

Without is a preposition, &c.

11.

ヒ	ケム	エ	ト
ヘ	カ	ト	
(彼ガ)	(来リシ)	(於テ)	(夜ニ)

He came at night.

Came is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

At is a preposition, &c.

Night is a common noun, &c.

12.

ヒ	サ	ア	セ	ウ
ヘ	ツ	ン		
(彼ガ)	(坐セシ)	(下ニ)	the	(窓ノ)

He sat under the window.

Sat is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

Under is a preposition, &c.

The is an adjective, &c.

Window is a common noun, &c.

13.

ヒ	ツ	ス	ユ
ヘ	ラ		
(彼ガ)	(旅セシ)	(通シテ)	(ユーロップナ)

He traveled through Europe.

Traveled is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

Through is a preposition, &c.

Europe is a proper noun, &c.

Will you give a list of the principal

prepositions. (前置詞)

ART. (数)

PREPOSITIONS. (第四十二)

PREPOSITIONS. (前置詞)

About (付テ)

Table of prepositions with Japanese and English equivalents. Includes words like above, across, after, against, along, amid, among, around, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, besides, between, betwixt, beyond, by, concerning, down, during, except, excepting, for, from, in, into, instead of, notwithstanding, of, off, on, over, out of, regarding, respecting, round, since, through, throughout, till, to, touching, toward, under, underneath, unto, until, up, upon.

with, within, without. (以テ, 内ニ, 外ニ)

But, save, and, than, are, sometimes (外ニ, 外ニ, 而シテ, ヨリハガ, アル, 時トシテハ)

prepositions. (前置詞)

Near, nigh, and, like, are, by, some (近ク, 近ク, 而シテ, 如クガ, アル, ヨリテハ, 或ルモノニ)

considered prepositions. (考ヘラ, 前置詞)

Exercise 27. (Bat 及 save 外ニト云フ義ノ時ハ之ヲ前置詞ニ取ルナリ。 than ハ其後ニ目的格ノ語ノ續クキ之ヲ前置詞ニ取ルナリ例ハ 'A greater than solomon is here' / than / 如シ)

EXERCISE 27 (習 課 第二十七)

習課第二十七ハ以下ニ列舉スル空處ノ括弧内ニ適當ナル前置詞ヲ挿入シ而シテ解割スルヲ要ス

- 1. He spoke (of) John.
2. He spoke (with) John.
3. He spoke (for) John.

4. He sent (to) Henry.
 (彼が) (送りシ) (マテ) (ヘンリーニ)
5. The dog runs (toward) Ann.
 (犬が) (走ル) (方ニ) (エーンノ)
6. The tree is full (of) leaves.
 (樹が) (アル) (満テ) (付テ) (葉ニ)
7. The house is built (of) brick.
 (家が) (ルハ) (建テ) (付テ) (煉火石ニ)
8. The child shivers (with) cold.
 (小兒が) (慄ヘル) (以テ) (寒サチ)
9. The boys slide (down) the hill.
 (童男が) (滑ル) (下ニ) (小山チ)
10. The girls study (in) school.
 (童女が) (勉強スル) (於テ) (學校ニ)
11. He went (from) New York (to) Cincinnati.
 (彼が) (行キシ) (カリ) (ニューヨーク) (マテ) (シンシナチニ)
12. He sailed (in) a ship (to) London.
 (彼が) (帆カケシ) (於テ) (船ニ) (マテ) (ロンドンニ)
13. He went (out of) Cincinnati (toward) St. Louis.
 (彼が) (行キシ) (カラ外ニ) (シンシナチニ) (方ニ) (セントルイスノ)

セントルイス
 (セントルイスノ)

14. He went (in) a steamboat (with) his brother.
 (彼が) (行キシ) (於テ) (小蒸氣船ニ) (共ニ) (彼ノ) (兄弟ト)

EXERCISE 28.
 (習 課) 第二十八

○習課第二十八の總テノ言葉ヲ解剖スルヲ要ス

1. I wrote a long letter to Mary.
 (私が) (書キシ) (長キ) (書簡チ) (マテ) (メーリーニ)

I is a pronoun, &c.
 Wrote is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
 A is an adjective, &c.
 Long is an adjective, &c.
 Letter is a common noun, &c.
 To is a preposition, &c.
 Mary is a proper noun, &c.

2. Death comes speedily to all men.
 (死ガ) (來ル) (速ニ) (マテ) (總テノ) (人ニ)

Death is a common noun, &c.
 Comes is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
 Speedily is an adverb, &c.
 To is a preposition, &c.
 All is an adjective, &c.
 Men is a common noun, &c.

3. Samuel ran to the house near the river.
 (サミュエルガ)(走りシ)(マデ) (家ニ) (近キ) (河ニ)

- Samuel is a proper noun &c.
- Ran is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
- To is a preposition, &c.
- The is an adjective, &c.
- House is a common noun, &c.
- Near is a preposition, &c.
- The is an adjective, &c.
- River is a common noun, &c.

4. James is sensible boy: he
 (ジェームスガ) (アル) (鋭感ナル) (童男テ) (彼ガ)

is very studious.
 (アル) (甚ダ) (勉強シテ)

- James is a proper noun, &c.
- Is is a verb, being.
- A is an adjective, &c.
- Sensible is an adjective, &c.
- Boy is a common noun, &c.
- He is a pronoun, &c.
- Is is a verb, being.
- Very is an adverb, &c.
- Studious is an adjective, &c.

5. George reads well: he pronounces very
 (ジョージガ) (讀ム) (ヨク) (彼ガ) (發音ナル) (甚ダ)

コレクトリー
 correctly.
 (正シク)

- George is a proper noun, &c.
- Reads is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
- Well is an adverb, &c.
- He is a pronoun, &c.
- Pronounces is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
- Very is an adverb, &c.
- Correctly is an adverb, &c.

6. We must die: we must go to
 (我々ガ) (ナラヌ) (死ナリマ) (我々ガ) (ナラヌ) (行カ子マ) (マデ)

the world of spirits.
 (世界ニ) (ノ) (精靈)

- We is a pronoun, &c.
- Must die is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
- We is a pronoun, &c.
- Must go is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
- To is a preposition, &c.
- The is an adjective, &c.
- World is a common noun, &c.
- Of is a preposition, because it shows the relation between world and spirits.
- Spirits is a common noun, &c.

7. Ellen sews neatly: she does many
 (イーレンガ) (縫フ) (奇麗ニ) (彼女ガ) (ナス) (多ク)

things for sister Ann.
 (モノヲ) (向テ) (姉妹ノ) (エーンニ)

Ellen is a proper noun, &c.
 Sews is a verb, &c.; transitive &c.
 Neatly is an adverb, &c.
 She is a pronoun, &c.
 Does is a verb, &c.; transitive &c.
 Many is an adjective, &c.
 Things is a noun, &c.
 For is a preposition, &c.
 Sister is a common noun, &c.
 Ann is a proper noun, &c.

8. ^{ハウード} Howard ^{ウェント} went ^{ウイリングリー} willingly ^{フロム} from ^ア a ^{ハッピー} happy

^{ホーム} home ^{トゥー} to ^ゼ the ^{ロースナム} loathsome ^{ゼールズ} jails ^{オフ} of ^{ユーロップ} Europe: ^{ヒー} he

^{ラヴ} loved ^ゼ the ^{プアー} poor ^{プリズナース} prisoners.

Howard is a proper noun, &c.
 Went is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
 Willingly is an adverb, &c.
 From is a preposition, &c.
 A is an adjective, &c.
 Happy is an adjective, &c.
 Home is a common noun, &c.
 To is a preposition, &c.
 The is an adjective, &c.
 Loathsome is an adjective, &c.
 Jails is a common noun, &c.
 Of is a preposition, &c.

Europe is a proper noun, &c.
 He is a pronoun, &c.
 Loved is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
 The is an adjective, &c.
 Poor is an adjective, &c.
 Prisoners is a common noun, &c.

^{セヴンス} VII. ^{コンジャンクシオン} THE CONJUNCTION.
 (第七) (接續詞)

^{ウィル} Will ^{ユー} you ^{コンネクト} connect ^ゼ the ^{ツウ} two ^{センテンス} sentences, ^{ユー} you

^{マスト} must ^{ゴー} go, ^{アイ} I ^{マスト} must ^{ゴー} go, ^{ソー} so ^{アズ} as ^{トゥー} to

^{メイ} makes ^{バット} but ^{ワン} one ^{センテンス} sentence?

^{ユー} 'You ^{マスト} must ^{ゴー} go' ^{アンド} and ^{アイ} I ^{マスト} must ^{ゴー} go,

^{オア} or ^{ユー} 'You ^{アンド} and ^{アイ} I ^{マスト} must ^{ゴー} go.'

^{ウィチ} Which ^{ワード} word ^{ジョインズ} joins ^{ゼム} them? ^{アンサー} Answer ^{アンド} And.

^{ウィル} Will ^{ユー} you ^{ユニテ} unite ^ゼ the ^{ツウ} two ^{センテンス} sentences, ^ザ The

ガールズ ケーム ゼ ボーイズ ステアード エウエー
girls came, 'The boys staid away?'
 (童女が) (来リシ) (童男が) (留リシナル) (アチラニ)

ゼ ガールズ ケーム バット ゼ ボーイズ ステアード
'The girls came, but the boys staid
 (童女が) (来リシ) (然シナガラ) (童男が) (留リシ)

エウエー
away?'
 (アチラニ)

ホイッチ イス ゼ コンネクティング ワード アンズアー
Which is the connecting word? Answer.
 (何ナガ) (アルカ) (結付ル所ノ) (言葉テ) (答)

バット
But.
 (然シナガラナリ)

ホリット ギース ゼ ワード コンジャンクション ミーンズ
What does the word conjunction mean?
 (何ナ) (ナスカ) (言葉ハ) (接續詞ナル) (意味シ)

アーチクル フォーチーフォーア ゼ ワード コンジャンクション
ART. 43. The word conjunction
 (歎) (第四十三) (言葉ハ) (接續詞ナル)

ミーンズ エ コンネクティング オア ジョイニング ツダフ
means a connecting or joining together.
 (意味スル) (結付ル) (或ハ) (結合スル) (一緒ニ)

ホリット アーア サッチ ワーヅ エズ エンド エンド
What are such words as and and
 (何ト) (ルカ) (斯様ナル) (言葉ハ) (如キ) (而ノ) (而ノ)

バット コーネド
but called?
 (然シナガラノ) (名付ケラ)

コンジャンクションズ
Conjunctions.
 (接續詞)

ホリット イズ エ コンジャンクション
What is a conjunction?
 (何テ) (アルカ) (接續詞トハ)

アーチクル フォーチーフォーア エ コンジャンクション イズ エ
ART. 44. A CONJUNCTION is a
 (歎) (第四十四) (接續詞ハ) (アル)

ワード ゼット イズ ユースド ツー コンネクト ワーヅ オア
word that is used to connect words or
 (言葉テ) (所ノ) (ルカ) (用ラ) (ベク) (結付ル) (言葉) (或ハ)

センテンス エズ ヒー エンド アイ マスト ゴー ジョージ
sentences; as, 'He and I must go.' 'George
 (文章ナ) (例ハ) (彼レト) (而ノ) (私ガ) (ナラヌ) (行カ子ハ) (ジョージ)

イズ トール バット セイリアム イズ トーラー
is tall, but William is taller.
 (アル) (高ク) (然シナガラ) (セイリアムガ) (ナル) (ヨリ高ク)

ウィル ユー ギヴ エ リスト オア ゼ プリンシפל
Will you give a list of the principal
 (アロツカ) (汝ハ) (與ヘルテ) (目錄ナ) (ノ) (重用ナル)

コンジャンクションズ
conjunctions?
 (接續詞)

アーチクル フォーチーフォーア コンジャンクションズ エンド
ART. 45. CONJUNCTIONS. And,
 (歎) (第四十五) (接續詞) (而ノ)

アレンジャー オレソ エズ ビコーズ ボツァ バット
although, also, as, because, both, but,
 (皆ヒトハ云ヘル) (亦) (如ク) (何トナレバ故ニ) (附ガク) (然シナガラ)

アイザー either, (ドナラカ)	エキセプト except, (取除テ)	フォア for, (何トナレバ 故ニ)	イフ if, (若シモ ナレバ)	レスト lest, (恐レテ)	ナイザー neither, (ドナラモナイ)
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ノア nor, (尙又ナイ)	ノットウイマフタンチンツ notwithstanding, (カ、ソラズ)	オア or, (或ハ)	プロヴァイデッド provided, (若シ云々スルビニハ)	シンス since, (ヨノカタ)
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ソー so, (左様ニ)	ソチル still, (尙)	ザン than, (ヨリハ)	ザット that, (何々スル)	ゼン then, (然ル時)	ゼアフォー therefore, (夫故ニ)	ゾー though, (譬ヒトハ雖モ)
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アンレス unless, (非ンバ)	ウエアフォー wherefore, (何故ニ)	ホエバー whether, (何レカ)	イエット yet, (然レドモ)
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EXERCISE 29.
(習課) (第二十九)

○習課第二十九の總テノ言葉ヲ解剖スルヲ要ス

1. Mary and William study.
(メーリート) (而メ) (ウィリアムガ) (勉強スル)

Mary is a proper noun, &c.

エンド And (而メガ)	イズ is (アル)	エ a (接續詞テ)	コンジャンクシオン conjunction, (何トナレバ 故ニ)	ビコース because (何トナレバ 故ニ)	イット it (其ガ)	コンネクツ connects (結付ル)
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メーリー Mary (メーリート)	エンド and (而メ)	ウィリアム William, (ウィリアムガ)
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William is a proper noun, &c.

Study is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

アイ I (我が)	ウィル will (アロフ)	ゴー go, (行クテ)	イフ if, (若シモ ナレバ)	ユー you (汝ガ)	ウィル will (アロフ)
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2. I will go, if you will.

リメーン
remain.
(留ルテ)

I is a pronoun, &c.

Will go is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

イフ If (若シモガ)	イズ is (アル)	エ a (接續詞テ)	コンジャンクシオン conjunction, (何トナレバ 故ニ)	ビコース because (何トナレバ 故ニ)	イット it (其ガ)
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コンネクツ connects (結付ル)	アイ I (我が)	ウィル will (アロフト)	ゴー go (行クテ)	エンド and (而メ)	ユー you (汝ガ)	ウィル will (アロフト)
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リメーン
remain
(留ルテ)

You is a pronoun, &c.

Will remain is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

3. George studies, but Ellen plays.
(ジョージガ) (勉強スル) (然シナカラ) (イーレンガ) (戯レル)

George is a proper noun, &c.

Studies is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

But is a conjunction, &c.

Ellen is a proper noun, &c.

Plays is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

4. Mary and Eliza sing very well.
(メーリート) (而メ) (エリザガ) (歌フ) (甚ダ) (ヨク)

Mary is a proper noun, &c.

And is a conjunction, &c.

Eliza is a proper noun, &c.

Sing is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
Very is an adverb, &c.
Well is an adverb, &c.

5. The bird sings though it is in
(鳥ガ) (歌フ) (譬ヒトハ雖モ) (其ガ) (アル) (於テ)

a cage.
(鳥籠ニ)

The is an adjective, &c.
Bird is a common noun, &c.
Sings is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
Though is a conjunction, &c.
It is a pronoun, &c.
Is is a verb, being.
In is a preposition, &c.
A is an adjective, &c.
Cage is a common noun, &c.

6. Susan suffers yet she complains
(ササンガ) (苦痛スル) (然シテ) (彼女ガ) (哀ナクハ)

not.
(ズ)

Susan is a proper noun, &c.
Suffers is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
Yet is a conjunction, &c.
She is a pronoun, &c.
Complains is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
Not is an adverb, &c.

7. Thomas is frightened, because he is
(トマスガ) (アル) (怖レテ) (何トナレス) (故ニ) (彼ガ) (アル)

in a dark room.
(於テ) (暗キ) (室ニ)

Thomas is a proper noun, &c.
Is frightened is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
Because is a conjunction, &c.
He is a pronoun, &c.
Is is a verb, &c.
In is a preposition, &c.
A is an adjective, &c.
Dark is an adjective, &c.
Room is a common noun, &c.

8. Avoid wicked men, lest they lead
(避ケヨ) (悪キ) (人ヲ) (恐レテ) (彼等ガ) (導ク)

you into evil habits.
(汝ヲ) (マテ) (悪キ) (習慣ニ)

Avoid is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
Wicked is an adjective, &c.
Men is a common noun, &c.
Lest is a conjunction, &c.
They is a pronoun, &c.
Lead is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
You is a pronoun, &c.
Into is a preposition, &c.
Evil is an adjective, &c.
Habits is a common noun, &c.

EXERCISE 30. (習課)

○習課第三十ハ空虛ノ括弧内ニ適當ナル接續詞ヲ挿入シ且解剖スルヲ要ス

1. Harriet has gone home, (but) Ann. (ハリエツトガ) (タ) (行キ) (家ニ) (然シナガラ) (エーンガ)

must wait. (ナラス) (待タテ)

2. The pupils love their teacher, (because) (生徒ガ) (愛スル) (彼等ノ) (先生ヲ) (何トナレバ) (故ニ)

he is kind. (彼ガ) (アル) (信切テ)

3. Ellen is a better scholar, (than) Mary. (イレング) (アル) (ヨリヨキ) (學生テ) (ヨリハ) (メリー)

4. Be not a sluggard (if) you suffer. (アル) (ナ) (怠惰者テ) (若シモ) (汝ガ) (苦シム)

want. (缺乏ナ)

5. We shall all perish, (though) we. (我々ガ) (アロフ) (總テ) (死スルテ) (賢ヒトハ) (我々ガ)

repent. (後悔スル)

6. You should study, (that) you may learn. (汝ハ) (アロフ) (勉強スルテ) (ノ爲ニ) (汝ガ) (ウル) (學ヒ)

7. Good men love truth and honesty. (善キ) (人ガ) (愛スル) (眞理) (而ノ) (正直ナ)

EXERCISE 31. (習課)

○習課第三十一ハ總テノ言葉ヲ解剖スルヲ要ス

1. The Bible teaches man's duty and (聖書ガ) (教ユル) (人ノ) (義務) (而ノ)

the way to Heaven. (途ヲ) (マテノ) (天ニ)

The is an adjective, &c. Bible is a proper noun, &c. Teaches is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c. Man's is a common noun, &c. Duty is a common noun, &c. And is a conjunction, &c. The is an adjective, &c. Way is a common noun, &c. To is a preposition, &c. Heaven is a proper noun, &c.

2. Butterflies are pretty thing, prettier. (蝶ガ) (アル) (奇麗ナル) (モノテ) (ヨリ奇麗ナ)

than you or I. (ヨリハ) (汝) (或ハ) (私)

Butterflies is a common noun, &c.
 Are is a verb, &c.
 Pretty is an adjective, &c.
 Thing is a common noun, &c.
 Prettier is an adjective, &c.
 Than is a conjunction, &c.
 You is a pronoun, &c.
 Or is a conjunction, &c.
 I is a pronoun, &c.

3. ^{マリー}Mary ^{ハド}had ^アa ^{リトル}little ^{ラム}lamb, ^{アンド}and ^ゼthe
 (マリーガ) (モナシ) (小キ) (仔羊チ) (而ノ)

^{フリース}fleece ^{ワズ}was ^{ヴェリー}very ^{ホワイト}white.
 (毛ガ) (アリシ) (甚ダ) (白ク)

Mary is a proper noun, &c.
 Had is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
 A is an adjective, &c.
 Little is an adjective, &c.
 Lamb is a common noun, &c.
 And is a conjunction, &c.
 The is an adjective, &c.
 Fleece is a common noun, &c.
 Was is a verb, &c.
 Very is an adverb, &c.
 White is an adjective, &c.

4. ^{ゴット}God ^{ラヴズ}loves ^ゼthe ^{グッド}good ^{アンド}and ^{ゼンブル}gentle ^{チャイルド}child.
 (天帝ガ) (愛スル) (善キ) (而ノ) (溫和ナル) (小兒チ)

God is a proper noun, &c.

Loves is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
 The is an adjective, &c.
 Good is an adjective, &c.
 And is a conjunction, &c.
 Gentle is an adjective, &c.
 Child is a common noun, &c.

5. ^{ヒー}He ^{ルックス}looks ^{フロム}from ^{ヘヴン}Heaven, ^{アンド}and ^{キープス}keeps
 (彼ガ) (見ル) (カラ) (天) (而ノ) (保ツ)

^{オフ}off ^{オール}all ^{ハーム}harm.
 (アチラニ) (總テノ) (害チ)

He is a pronoun, &c.
 Looks is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
 From is a preposition, &c.
 Heaven is a proper noun, &c.
 And is a conjunction, &c.
 Keeps is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
 Off is an adverb, &c.
 All is an adjective, &c.
 Harm is a common noun, &c.

6. ^ゼThe ^{マン}man ^{イズ}is ^{トゥリー}truly ^{ワイズ}wise, ^{バット}but
 (人ガ) (アル) (真ニ) (賢ク) (然シナガラ)

^{セドム}seldom ^{スピークス}speaks.
 (稀ニ) (語ル)

The is an adjective, &c.
 Man is a common noun, &c.
 Is is a verb, &c.

Truly is an adverb, &c.
 Wise is an adjective, &c.
 But is a conjunction, &c.
 Seldom is an adverb, &c.
 Speaks is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

7. ^{トムアソン} Thompson, ^ゼ the ^{オーサー} author ^{オブ} of ^ゼ the ^{シーゾンス} Seasons,
 (トムアソング) (著者ナル) (ノ) (シーズン)

^{イズ} is ^エ a ^{グッド} good ^{ポエット} poet.
 (ル) (善キ) (詩人ナ)

Thompson is a proper noun, &c.
 The is an adjective, &c.
 Author is a common noun, &c.
 Of is a preposition, &c.
 The is an adjective, &c.
 Seasons is a proper noun, &c.
 Is is a verb, &c.
 A is an adjective, &c.
 Good is an adjective, &c.
 Poet is a common noun, &c.

10. ^{チアフルネス} Cheerfulness is ^イ it ^エ a ^{デュティー} duty, ^{ビヨース} because ^{イット} it
 (愉快ナルナ) (アル) (義務ナ) (何トナレバ故ニ) (其ガ)

^{プロモーツ} promotes ^{ハッピーネス} happiness
 (進ムル) (幸福ナ)

Cheerfulness is a common noun, &c.
 Is is a verb, &c.
 A is an adjective, &c.

Duty is a common noun.
 Because is a conjunction, &c.
 It is a pronoun, &c.
 Promotes is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
 Happiness is a common noun, &c.

VIII. THE INTERJECTION.
 (第八) (問投詞)

^{イン} In ^ゼ the ^{センテンス} sentences, ^{マイ} My ^{チャイルド} child, ^{アラス} alas! ^{イズ} is ^{ロスト} lost;
 (於テハ) (文章ニ) (私ノ) (小兒ガ) (アラス) (アル)(失ハレテ)

^{オー} 'Oh! ^{ザット} that ^{ゼー} they ^{ワード} would ^{コンジダー} consider ^{ゼーア} their ^{デンジャー} danger!
 (オー)(トヨナル)(彼等ガ)(アロフ)(考ヘルテ)(彼等ノ)(危険ナ)

^{ホイッチ} which ^{ワード} words ^{モア} more ^{パチキュラーリー} particularly ^{インヂネート} indicate ^{エモーション} emotion?
 (何レノ)(言葉ガ)(ヨリ多ク)(格段ニ)(指示スカ)(感情ナ)

^{アンスワー} Answer. ^{アラス} Alas ^{エンド} and ^{オー} Oh.
 (答) (アラス) (而ノ) (オー)

^{サッチ} Such ^{ワード} words ^{アール} are ^{コーレド} called ^{インターベクション} interjections: ^{ホワット} what.
 (斯様ナル)(言葉ガ)(ルハ)(名付ケラ)(問投詞ト)(何デ)

^{ゼン} then, ^{イズ} is ^{エン} an ^{インターベクション} interjection?
 (然ル時)(アルカ)(問投詞トハ)

^{アートフル} ART. **46.** ^{エン} An ^{インターベクション} INTERJECTION ^{イズ} is ^エ a
 (款) (第四十六) (問投詞トハ)(アル)

word that is used as an exclamation, (言葉テ) (其ハ所) (ルハ) (用ヒラ) (シテ) (叫ヒト)

to express emotion; as 'O, virtue! Alas, (ベク) (言表ス) (感情ナ) (例ハ) (オー) (徳ヨ) (アラス)

my child! (私ノ) (小兒ヨ)

What does the word interjection mean? (何ナ) (ナスカ) (言葉ハ) (間投詞ナル) (意味シ)

ART. 47. The word interjection means (欺) (第四十七) (言葉ハ) (間投詞ナル) (意味スル)

something thrown in between. (アルモノナ) (投テラレタル) (於テ) (間ニ)

Why is this part of speech so called? (何故ニ) (ルハカ) (此ノ) (部分ガ) (ノ) (言語) (左様) (名付ラ)

ART. 48. Because it is sometimes (欺) (第四十八) (何トナレバ) (故ニ) (其ガ) (ルハ) (時トシテハ)

thrown in between other parts of the (投ゲラ) (於テ) (間ニ) (他ノ) (部分ノ) (ノ) (ハ)

sentence; as, 'My friend, alas! as dead.' (文章) (例ハ) (私ノ) (朋友ナ) (アラス) (アルト) (死テ)

Will you give a list of the principal (アロフカ) (汝ハ) (與ヘルテ) (目錄ナ) (ヲ) (重テ)

interjections? (間投詞)

ART. 49. INTERJECTIONS. Adieu, (欺) (第四十九) (間投詞)

ah, aha, alack, alas, away, fy, ha, hail,

halloo, hem, hey, heyday, hist, ho, hum,

hush, hurra, huzza, indeed, la, lo, O, oh,

psaw, tush.

Are other words ever used as interjections? (ルハカ) (他ノ) (言葉ガ) (嘗テ) (用ヒラ) (シテ) (間投詞ト)

ART. 50. Other parts of speech (欺) (第五十) (他ノ) (部分ガ) (ノ) (言語)

are sometimes used as interjections; as (ルハ) (時トシテハ) (用ヒラ) (シテ) (間投詞ト) (例ハ)

the verbs beyond, behold; the noun mercy (動詞ノ) (行ケ) (視ヨ) (名詞ノ) (慈悲)

7. ^{オー} Oh, ^{フオア} for ^エ a ^{ロッヂ} lodge ^{イン} in ^{サム} some ^{ヴァスト} vast
 (オー)(向テヨ) (宿リニ) (於テ) (或ル) (大ナル)

^{ウィルダ-ネス}
 wilderness!
 (荒野ニ)

- Oh is an interjection, &c.
- For is a preposition, &c.
- A is an adjective, &c.
- Lodge is a common noun, &c.
- In is a preposition, &c.
- Some is an adjective, &c.
- Vast is an adjective, &c.
- Wilderness is a common noun, &c.

^{エキサ-サイス} ^{サーチ-スリー}
EXERCISE 33.
 (習・課) 第三十三

○習課第三十三以下ニ列舉スル文章ヲ悉ク解剖スルヲ要ス

1. ^{サー} Sir ^{ハムフレ-} Humphrey ^{デーヴィ} Davy ^{リヴド} lived ^{イン} in ^セ the
 (サー ハムフレ-デーヴィガ)(生活セシ) (於テ)

^{グレート} great ^{シティー} city ^{オブ} of ^{ロンドン} London.
 (大ナル) (都府ニ) (ノ) (ロンドン)

- Sir Humphrey Davy is a proper noun, &c.
- Lived is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
- In is a preposition, &c.
- The is an adjective, &c.
- Great is an adjective, &c.
- City is a common noun, &c.

Of is a preposition, &c.
 London is a proper noun, &c.

2. ^エ A ^{ストーン} stone ^{イズ} is ^{ヘヴィ} heavy.
 (石ガ) (アル) (重ク)

- A is an adjective, &c.
- Stone is a noun, &c.
- Is is a verb, &c.
- Heavy is an adjective, &c.

3. ^{ワイ} We ^{ステード} stayed ^{イン} in ^{パリ} Paris.
 (我々ガ) (留マリシ) (於テ) (パリスニ)

- We is a pronoun, &c.
- Stayed is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
- In is a preposition, &c.
- Paris is a proper noun, &c.

4. ^{ジェ-ムス} James ^{ライツ} writes ^{ヴェリー} very ^{ウェル} well.
 (ジェ-ムスガ)(書ク) (甚タ) (ヨク)

- James is a proper noun, &c.
- Writes is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
- Very is an adverb, &c.
- Well is an adverb, &c.

5. ^セ The ^{メン} men ^{リヴ} live ^{イン} in ^{アイオワ} Iowa.
 (人ガ)(生活スル)(於テ)(アイオワニ)

- The is an adjective, &c.
- Men is a common noun, &c.
- Live is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

In is a preposition, &c.
Iowa is a proper noun,

6. ^{メーリー} Mary ^{リーツ} reads ^{グッド} good ^{ブックス} books.
(メーリーガ) (讀ム) (ヨキ) (書物ナ)

Mary is a proper noun, &c.
Reads is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
Good is an adjective, &c.
Books is a common noun, &c.

7. ^ゼ The ^{ウーメン} women ^{ゲーヴ} gave ^{ゴールド} gold ^{アンド} and ^{ジュエレス} jewels.
(女ガ) (與ヘシ) (金ト) (而ソ) (飾ナ)

The is an adjective, &c.
Women is a common noun, &c.
Gave is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
Gold is a common noun, &c.
And is a conjunction, &c.
Jewels is a common noun, &c.

8. ^ゼ The ^{アポストルス} Apostles ^{プリーチド} preached ^ゼ the ^{ゴスペル} gospel.
(耶穌徒弟ガ) (説法セシ) (經文ナ)

The is an adjective, &c.
Apostles is a common noun, &c.
Preached is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
The is an adjective, &c.
Gospel is a common noun, &c.

9. ^{エリザ} Eliza ^{アンド} and ^{アン} Ann ^{アー} are ^{グッド} good.
(エリザト) (而ソ) (アンガ) (アル) (ヨキ)

^{チルドレン} children.
(小兒等テ)

Eliza is a proper noun, &c.
And is a conjunction, &c.
Ann is a proper noun, &c.
Are is a verb, &c.
Good is an adjective, &c.
Children is a common noun, &c.

10. ^ゼ The ^{ペーレンツ} parents ^{オブ} of ^{ジョージ} George ^{アー} are ^{プアー} poor.
(両親ガ) (ノ) (ジョージ) (アル) (貧ク)

The is an adjective, &c.
Parents is a common noun, &c.
Of is a preposition, &c.
George is a proper noun, &c.
Are is a verb, &c.
Poor is an adjective, &c.

11. ^ゼ The ^{レクチュラア} lecturer ^{スピークス} speaks ^{ヴェリー} very ^{スローリー} slowly.
(口演者ガ) (話ス) (甚ダ) (緩カニ)

The is an adjective, &c.
Lecturer is a common noun, &c.
Speaks is a verb, &c., intransitive, &c.
Very is an adverb, &c.
Slowly is an adverb, &c.

12. ^{ジーザス} Jesus ^{クライスト} Christ ^{ワズ} was ^{リッチ} rich, ^{イェット} yet ^{ヒー} he
(ジーザス クライストガ) (アリシ) (富テ) (然ルニ) (彼ガ)

^{ビケム} became ^{プアー} poor.
(ナリシ) (貧レニ)

Jesus Christ is a proper noun, &c.
 Was is a verb, &c.
 Rich is an adjective, &c.
 Yet is a conjunction, &c.
 He is a pronoun, &c.
 Became is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
 Poor is an adjective, &c.

13. ^{イーレン} Ellen ^{イズ} is ^{ハッピー} happy, ^{ビコーズ} because ^{シイ} she ^{イズ} is
 (イーレンガ) (アル) (幸福ガ) (何トナレバ故ニ) (彼女ガ) (アル)
 good.
 (善ク)

Ellen is a proper noun, &c.
 Is is a verb, &c.
 Happy is an adjective, &c.
 Because is a conjunction, &c.
 She is a pronoun, &c.
 Is is a verb, &c.
 Good is an adjective, &c.

14. ^ゼ The ^{スクリプチュアーズ} Scriptures ^{チーチ} teach ^{ラブ} love ^{トゥー} to ^{ゴッド} God
 (經典ガ) (教ムル) (愛ナ) (マテ) (天帝ト)
 and man.
 (而シ) (人ニ)

The is an adjective, &c.
 Scriptures is a common noun, &c.
 Teach is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
 Love is a common noun, &c.

To is a preposition, &c.
 God is a proper noun, &c.
 And is a conjunction, &c.
 Man is a common noun, &c.

15. ^{ヴァチュエ} Virtue ^{エレヴェツ} elevates ^ゼ the ^{マインド} mind ^{バツド} but ^{ヴァイス} vice
 (徳ガ) (高ムル) (心ナ) (然シテナガラ) (不徳ガ)
 degrades ^{イット} it.
 (下ス) (其ナ)

Virtue is a common noun, &c.
 Elevates is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
 The is an adjective, &c.
 Mind is a common noun, &c.
 But is a conjunction, &c.
 Vice is a common noun, &c.
 Degrades is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
 It is a pronoun, &c.

16. ^{グッド} Good ^{アンド} and ^{ウイズ} wise ^{メン} men ^{メーク} make ^{ヴァリュエブル} valuable
 (善キ) (而シ) (賢キ) (人ガ) (ナス) (直打アル)
 friends.
 (朋友ナ)

Good is an adjective, &c.
 And is a conjunction, &c.
 Wise is an adjective, &c.
 Men is a common noun, &c.
 Make is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
 Valuable is an adjective, &c.

Friends is a common noun, &c.

17. An amiable woman secures many friends
(愛スベキ) (女ガ) (安全ニスル) (多クノ) (朋友ナ)

An is an adjective, &c.

Amiable is an adjective, &c.

Woman is a common noun, &c.

Secures is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.

Many is an adjective, &c.

Friends is a common noun, &c.

18. A wise son hears the instructions of
(賢キ) (息子ガ) (聡ク) (教訓ナ)

a father.
(父)

A is an adjective, &c.

Wise is an adjective, &c.

Son is a common noun, &c.

Hears is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.

The is an adjective, &c.

Instructions is a common noun, &c.

Of is a preposition, &c.

A is an adjective, &c.

Father is a common noun, &c.

19. Envy and anger cause great pain,
(妬ミト) (而シテ) (怒リガ) (引起ス) (大ナル) (患ナ)

and they shorten life.
(而シテ) (彼等ガ) (短縮スル) (生命ナ)

Envy is a common noun, &c.

And is a conjunction, &c.

Anger is a common noun, &c.

Cause is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.

Great is an adjective, &c.

Pain is a common noun, &c.

And is a conjunction, &c.

They is a pronoun, &c.

Shorten is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.

Life is a common noun, &c.

20. All difficulties vanish before diligence and
(總テノ) (困難ガ) (消ユル) (前ニ) (勉強ト) (而シテ)

perseverance.
(堪忍ノ)

All is an adjective, &c.

Difficulties is a common noun, &c.

Vanish is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

Before is a preposition, &c.

Diligence is a common noun, &c.

And is a conjunction, &c.

Perseverance is a common noun, &c.

21. Anger rests in the bosom of wicked men.
(怒リガ) (殘ル) (於テ) (懷ニ) (ノ) (惡キ) (人)

Anger is a common noun, &c.

Rests is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

In is a preposition, &c.

The is an adjective, &c.

Bosom is a common noun, &c.

Of is a preposition, &c.

Wicked is an adjective, &c.
Men is a common noun, &c.

22. He left a poor old father and
(彼ガ) (残セシ) (貧キ) (老タル) (父ト) (而シ)

mother in want.
(母ナ) (於テ) (缺乏ニ)

He is a pronoun, &c.
Left is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
A is an adjective, &c.
Poor is an adjective, &c.
Old is an adjective, &c.
Father is a common noun, &c.
And is a conjunction, &c.
Mother is a common noun, &c.
In is a preposition, &c.
Want is a common noun, &c.

23. Adams delivered an oration on the death
(アダムスガ) (ナセシ) (演説ナ) (於テ) (死ニ)

of La Fayette.
(ノ) (ラファエツター)

Adams is a proper noun, &c.
Delivered is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
An is an adjective, &c.
Oration is a common noun, &c.
On is a preposition, &c.
The is an adjective, &c.
Death is a common noun, &c.

Of is a preposition, &c.
La Fayette is a proper noun, &c.

24. In books we find much valuable
(於テ) (書物ニ) (我々ガ) (見出セシ) (多クノ) (直打アル)

instruction.
(教誨ナ)

In is a preposition, &c.
Books is a common noun, &c.
We is a pronoun, &c.
Find is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
Much is an adverb, &c.
Valuable is an adjective, &c.
Instruction is a common noun, &c.

25. Susan reads and writes well and
(スーザンガ) (讀ミ) (而シ) (書ク) (ヨク) (而シ)

she sings very sweetly.
(彼女ガ) (歌フ) (甚ダ) (愛ラシク)

Susan is a proper noun, &c.
Reads is a verb, &c.
And is a conjunction, &c.
Writes is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
Well is an adverb, &c.
And is a conjunction, &c.
She is a pronoun, &c.
Sings is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.
Very is an adverb, &c.

Sweetly is an adverb, &c.

26. A good man dismisses all unkind feelings.
(善キ) (人ハ) (罷ル) (總テノ) (不信實ナル) (感情ヲ)

feelings.
(感情ヲ)

A is an adjective, &c.

Good is an adjective, &c.

Man is a common noun, &c.

Dismisses is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.

All is an adjective, &c.

Unkind is an adjective, &c.

Feelings is a common noun, &c.

27. Death is the gate of heaven.
(死ガ) (マテノ) (善キ) (人ニ) (アル) (入口テ) (ノ) (天)

Heaven.
(天)

Death is a common noun, &c.

To is a preposition, &c.

Good is an adjective, &c.

Men is a common noun, &c.

Is is a verb, &c.

The is an adjective, &c.

Gate is a common noun, &c.

Of is a preposition, &c.

Heaven is a proper noun, &c.

28. Thomas Jefferson was president of the...
(トーマス) (ジヤックソンの) (有シ) (大統領テ) (ノ)

United states.
(合衆國)

Thomas Jefferson is a proper noun, &c.

Was is a verb, &c.

President is a proper noun, &c.

Of is a preposition, &c.

The is an adjective, &c.

United states is a proper noun, &c.

29. Mary and I have read several very interesting books.
(メアリート) (而シテ) (私ガ) (タ) (讀ミ) (數多ノ) (實ニ) (興味ナル) (書物ヲ)

interesting.
(必用ナル)

Mary is a proper noun, &c.

And is a conjunction, &c.

I is a pronoun, &c.

Have read is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.

Several is an adjective, &c.

Very is an adverb, &c.

Interesting is an adjective, &c.

Books is a common noun, &c.

30. A hospital is a place where sick persons are received.
(病院ガ) (アル) (場所テ) (其處ニ) (所ノ) (病タル) (人ガ) (ルハ) (受取ラ)

persons
(人ガ)

A is an adjective, &c.

Hospital is a common noun, &c.

Is is a verb, &c.
 Place is a common noun, &c.
 Where is an adverb, &c.
 Sick is an adjective, &c.
 Persons is a common noun, &c.
 Are received is a verb, &c.; intransitive, &c.

31. The Alleghany and Monongahela rivers
アレガニー (アレガニート) エンド (アノ) モノガヘラ (モノガヘラ) リヴァス (河ガ)

form the Ohio
フォーム (形ナツクル) オハヨー (オハヨー)

The is an adjective, &c.
 Alleghany is a proper noun, &c.
 And is a conjunction, &c.
 Monongahela is a proper noun, &c.
 Rivers is a common noun, &c.
 Form is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
 The is an adjective, &c.
 Ohio is a proper noun, &c.

32. A thoughtful mind will find instruction
エ (オハ) ソートフル (オハ) マインド (オハ) ウィル (オハ) ファインド (オハ) インストラクシオン (オハ)

in all things.
イン (オハ) オール (オハ) シンクス (オハ)

A is an adjective, &c.
 Thoughtful is an adjective, &c.
 Mind is a common noun, &c.
 Will find is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
 Instruction is a common noun, &c.
 In is a preposition, &c.

All is an adjective, &c.
 Things is a common noun, &c.

33. God has shown love to man, though.
ゴッド (天帝ガ) ハズ (タ) ショーン (示シ) ラヴ (愛チ) ツー (マデ) マン (人ニ) ヴー (野ヒトハ雖モ)

man returns it not.
マン (人ガ) リターンズ (返サ) イット (其チ) ナット (ナ)

God is a proper noun, &c.
 Has shown is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
 Love is a common noun, &c.
 To is a preposition, &c.
 Man is a common noun, &c.
 Though is a conjunction, &c.
 Man is a common noun, &c.
 Returns is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
 It is a pronoun, &c.
 Not is an adverb, &c.

34. We defer repentance to some future.
ウイ (我々ガ) デファー (還ス) レペンタンス (後悔チ) ツー (マデ) サム (或ル) フューチャー (未来ノ)

time because we love sin.
タイム (時ニ) ビコーズ (何トナレバ故ニ) ウイ (我々ガ) ラヴ (愛スル) シン (罪チ)

We is a pronoun, &c.
 Defer is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
 Repentance is a common noun, &c.
 To is a preposition, &c.
 Some is an adjective, &c.
 Future is an adjective, &c.

Time is a common noun, &c.
 Because is a conjunction, &c.
 We is a pronoun, &c.
 Love is a verb, &c.; transitive, &c.
 Sin is a common noun, &c.

(第一冊終)

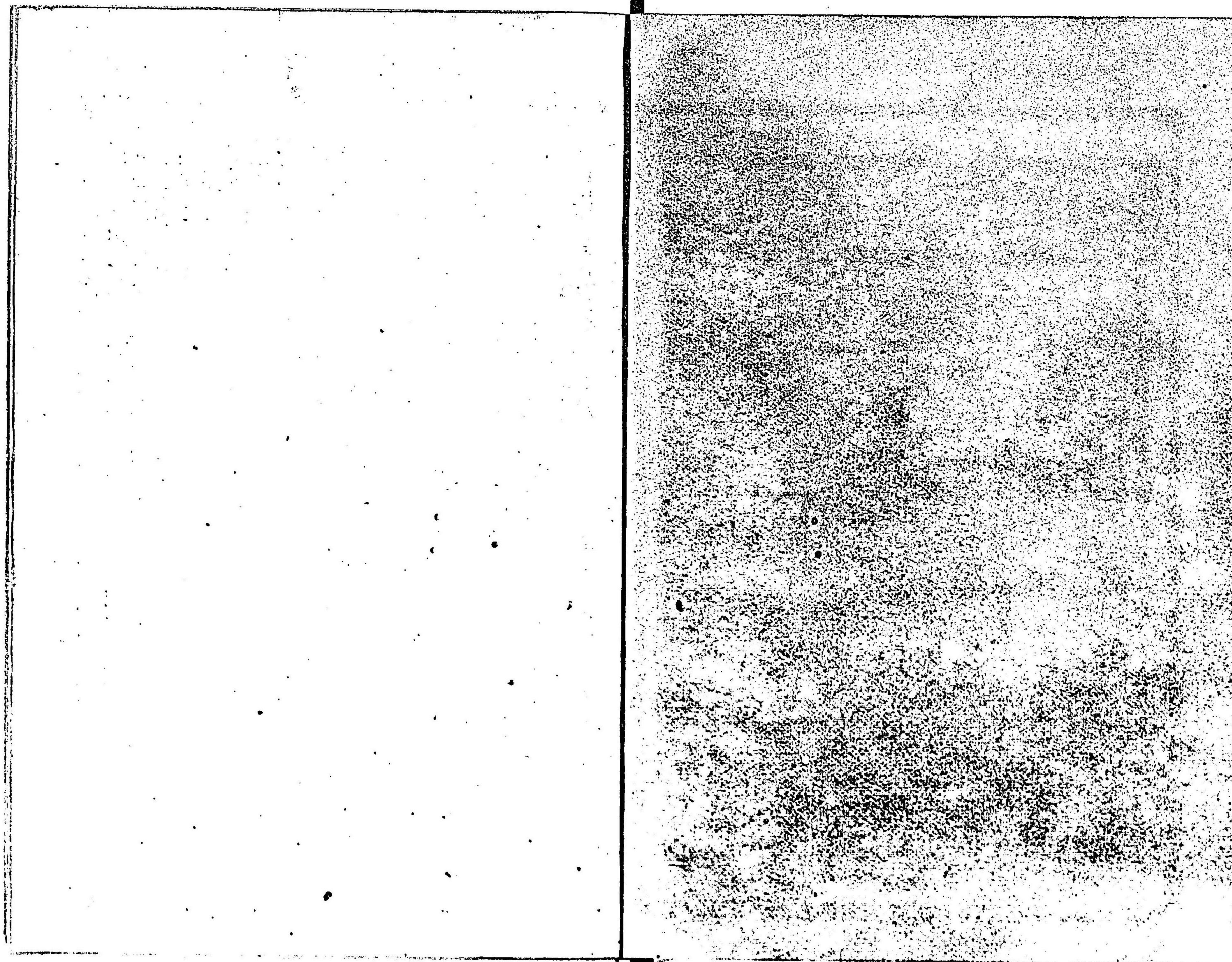
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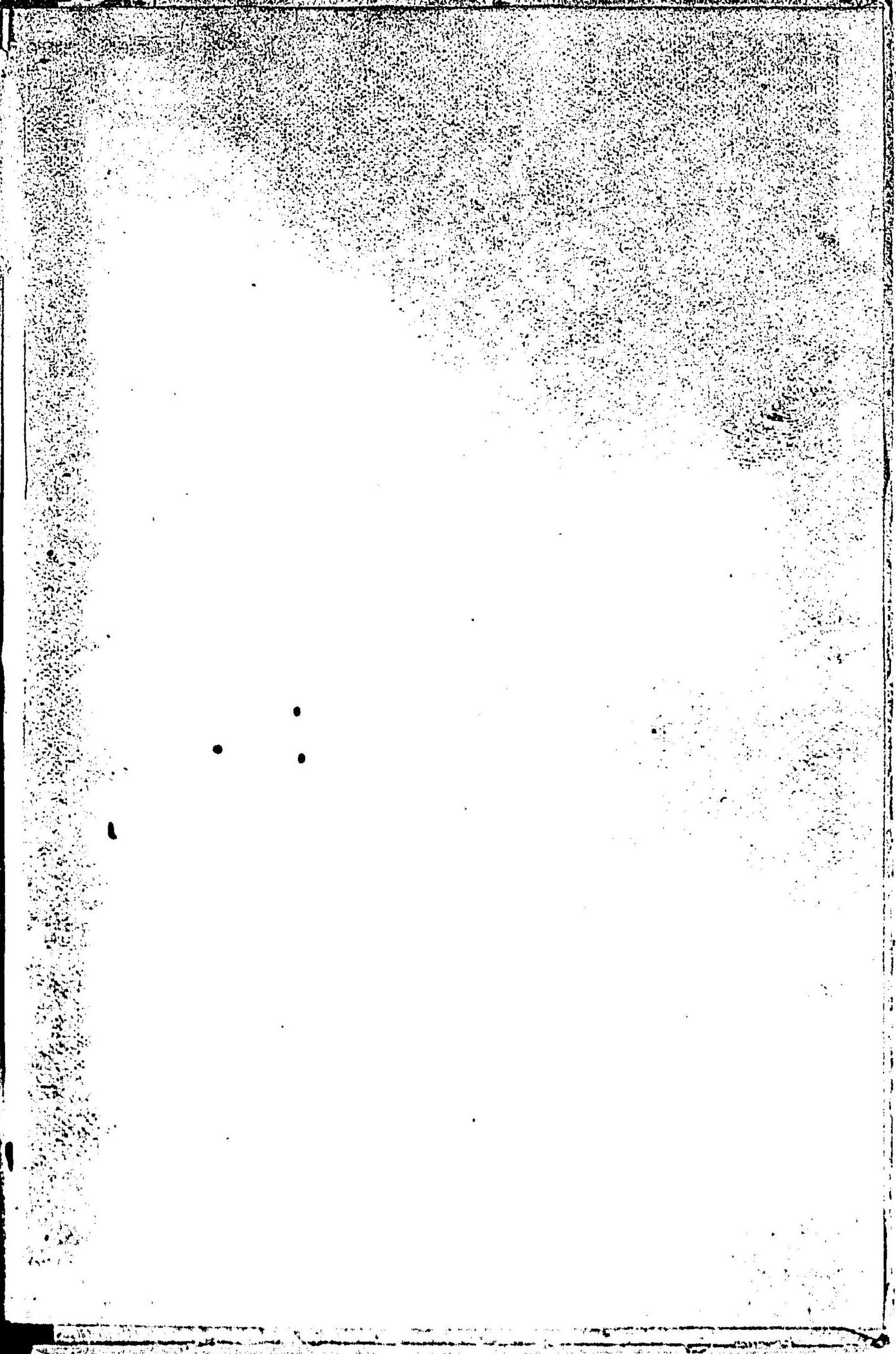
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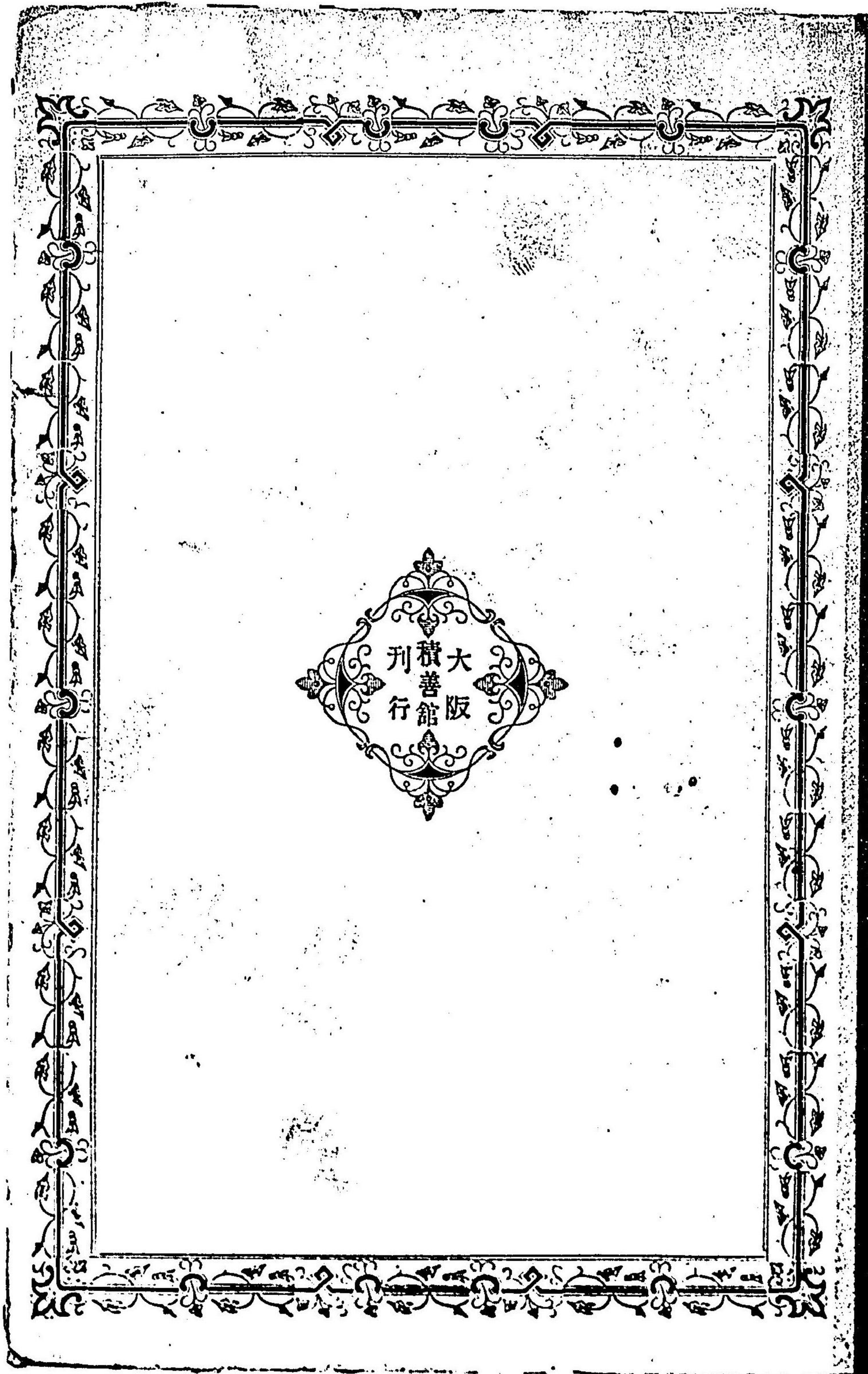
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