

河川 the Thames; the Nile

海洋 the Pacific; the Japan sea

山脈 the Alps; the Himalayas

(但孤立せる山には the を附せず. Mt. Fuji).

家族 the Bakers; the Plantagenets

(但一人の時は the なし. Nelson was a brave admiral.)

船艦 the *Victory*; the *Mikasa*

國 (複數の) the United States of America; the West Indies

(但 Japan; England)

(166) 次の如き熟語に於て. the を用ゐるものあり。

Scotland is *in the north*. (east, west, south も同様).

*On the right* were the grand drawing-rooms; *on the left* the dining-room.

Early *in the morning* John was taking

a walk.

(備考)

{ in future	{ in the morning
{ for the future	{ at night
{ at present	
{ for the present	

(167) 單數の普通名詞には必ず冠詞を附すべきなれども. 次の如き語ある時は之を要せず。

I am reading a (the) book.

this (that) book

what (which, whose) book

my (your, his, John's, etc.) book

one (each, every) book

some (any, no) book

**EXERCISE**

空所に冠詞を挿入せよ。



I.

1. What has your sister? She has — bird.
2. Where is — bird? It is in — cage.
3. — bird sings every day.
4. Where does it sing? It sings in — cage.
5. Is — cage big? No, it is not — big cage.

II.

1. There are — boy and — dog.
2. — boy is my friend James.
3. — dog is Bunny.
4. James has — stick in his hand.
5. James will throw — stick into — water.
6. Bunny will run after — stick.

III.

次の心を英語にて述べよ。

1. これは庭である。
2. 一人の老婆が二人の小児を連れて来ました。
3. 老婆は小児達の祖母であります。

4. 小児達の中一人は男児で今一人は女兒である。
5. 老婆は今面白い話を小児達に話して居ます。
6. 彼等は今樹蔭に休んで居ります。

LESSON XXII.

ARTICLE III.



Who was Sir Walter Raleigh?



He was a soldier and poet.

He beat the Spaniards in many a brave  
fight, both on land and on sea.

He lived in the reign of Elizabeth,  
Queen of England.

He was the first Englishman who smoked.

He introduced the potato into England

How great a blessing it was!

His death took place in 1618.

(168) 二個以上の名詞が同一の人又は  
物を表す時は、冠詞は一個のみ置く。

He was *a* soldier and poet.

*The* great scholar and poet *is* dead.

*An* amiable and intelligent friend *is*  
invaluable.

(注意) 但し特に意味を強めんとする時は、  
冠詞を重ねることあり。

Raleigh was at the same time *a* great soldier, *a*

great sailor, *a* great statesman, and *a* great writer.

He was not only *the* king, but *the* father of his  
people.

(169) 異りたるものを表す時は、別々  
に冠詞を附すべし。

*The* scholar and *the* poet *are* dead.

I saw *the* secretary and *the* treasurer.

*An* amiable and *an* intelligent friend

[*not* friends] are worthy of regard.

*The* Old and *the* New Testament.

(注意) 但し何等の疑なき時は、後の *the* を省  
くことあり。

*The* husband, wife, and children suffered extremely.

A long time ago there lived *a* king and queen,  
who *were* very sad because they had no children.

(備考)

{ *a* white-and-black flag (白黒染めわけの旗)  
{ *a* white and *a* black flag (白旗と黒旗)

(170) 次に冠詞を省略する場合を述ぶ



べし。

(a) 同格名詞の前には之を略すことあり。

James, *King* of Great Britain.

Elizabeth, *Queen* of England.

(b) 呼び掛くるとき。

*Young man*, ahoy!

(c) 官職等を表す語が、不全動詞の補足語となる時。

Dick became *Lord Mayor*.

He was elected *president*.

(d) a kind (sort) of; the name of 等の次。  
Millet is a kind of *corn*.

Ever since the days of Edward II.  
the eldest son of the king and queen of  
England has borne as his first and  
highest title, the name of *Prince of  
Wales*.

(e) never, ever の如き語ある時は、  
冠詞を略することあり。

Never had *prince* such a subject.

Never had *master* a page so kind.

“Was ever *poet*,” Johnson asked, “so  
trusted before?”

(f) 同様の文法上の関係を有する  
名詞が二個 (又は二個以上) 續  
く時、冠詞を略することあり。

*Hill* and *valley* rang with the sound  
of the huntsman's horn.

In this savage friendship *man* and  
*hon* lived for several months.

The babes lay *side* by *side*.

Once more the man stood *face* to *face*  
with death.

*Day* after *day*; *night* after *night*.

Bees hum as they fly from *flower* to



*flower.*

From *side* to *side*; from *town* to *town*.

From *east* to *west*; from *morning* till *night*.

(g) school, church, market, hospital, town, sea, prison, bed, table, breakfast, dinner 等の前には冠詞を略すことあり。こは主に school, church 等が其本来の目的として用ゐらるる時に略すものにして。単に見物に行く等の時は矢張り the を附すべし。

I go *to school* every day [授業を受けに]

(但. When I was passing through that district, went *to the school*. [見物に行く])

I generally go *to church* on Sunday

(禮拜に)

(但. I went to *the church* expecting to find the carpenter there.)

The injured man was carried to *hospital*.

(入院)

(但. I met him at the back of *the hospital*)

I go to *bed* at ten. [就床]

I always drink tea at *breakfast*.

We were at *table*. (食事中)

(備考)

He lives in *the country* (田舎に), and only comes to *town* (倫敦へ) once or twice a year.

He beat the Spaniards in many a fight, both *on land* and *on sea*.

(h) next, last が時を表す語と作ふ時。現在の直ぐ前。又は後と云ふ場合には the を省く。

I went there *last* Sunday [此前の日曜]



*Next* Sunday [此次の. 今度の] I will go with you.

(但. in *the last* century before Christ).

He bought it on that day, but *the next* day he sold it [其翌日].

(2) 他動詞と目的語とが合併して熟語をなせる時は. 冠詞を略す。

He never *gave way* to temptation.

This event *took place* in 1899.

(備考)

to weight anchor

to cast anchor

to be at sea

to lose sight of

(171) 冠詞の位置は大抵名詞の前にして. 若し其名詞の前に形容詞ある時は. 其形容詞の前に之を置くを通則とす。

I saw *a* dog.

*The* big black dog was running.

(對照)

{ I have never seen *such an* honest boy.

{ I have never seen *so* honest *a* boy.

This is *too* bad *an* excuse.

{ *What a* good boy he is!

{ *How* good *a* boy he is!

*However* dangerous *an* undertaking this may be,

I shall not give it up.

{ *Both the* ladies.

{ *All the* children.

*Half a* loaf is better than no bread.

He beat the Spaniard in *many a* brave fight.

### EXERCISE

次の心を英語にて述べよ。

1. 孔子は學者で而も聖人だ。
2. 澤山の學者が彼に習つた。



- 3. こんな澤山の生徒を持つた先生はついに  
になかつた。
- 4. 彼の弟子は甲地乙地(あちらこちら)へ  
と行つて其教を傳へた。

### TABLE FOR REVIEW

Article	definite Article
	indefinite Article
不定冠 詞の用 法	(a) 初めて出でしもの
	(b) one の意
	(c) any の意
	(d) ....につぎ
	(e) 固有名詞に附す
定冠詞 の用法	(a) 定まれるもの
	(b) 初めより定まれるもの
	(c) 全體を表す
	(d) 形容詞を名詞的にす
	(e) 最上級に附す
	(f) 固有名詞に附す
	(g) 熟語

冠詞の 位置	}	冠詞 + 形容詞 + 名詞
		例外
		such; so
		too
		how; however
		both; all
		many a
		half

### LESSON XXIII.

#### VERBS.





Winter has come.

How cold it is! The ponds and rivers freeze.

By and by the frost will make the ground so hard, that the birds will not be able to pick their food out of it.

We must give them the crumbs when we have finished our meals.

Also put a pan of water outside the door, for them to drink.

Birds get thirsty just as we do.

How soon it becomes dark now!

It is only four o'clock, and we must light the lamp.

- (172) has come  
is  
will make  
have finished

put

get

の如くすべて叙述の詞を Verb [動詞] と云ふ。

- (173) has come  
will make  
have finished

の如く Verb が二個以上合して一の意義を爲すこと有り。此時は come, make, finished の如く。主要の意義を表はすものを。Principal Verb [本動詞] と云ひ。has, will, have の如く Principal Verb の意義を補助するものを。Auxiliary Verb [助動詞] と云ふ。Auxiliary Verb には尙次の如きものあり。

*Do you speak English?*

*I can not speak English.*

*English is spoken everywhere.*



You *must* learn it.

Now you *may* go.

I *shall* go home.

(174) (a) The ponds freeze.

(b) We must light the lamp.

(a) の freeze の如く、それ一個にて意義の足れるものを、Intransitive Verb [自動詞] と云ひ。

(b) の light の如く、其表はす動作が、object に及ぶものを Transitive Verb [他動詞] と云ふ。 [Cf. ¶ 9, 10]

(注意) (1) We *sent for* the doctor.

They *listened to* him with breathless interest.

等に於て、send, listen は自動詞なれども、for, to の如き前置詞と合併し、殆ど他動詞の如き意義をなす。故にかゝる自動詞と前置詞と合併せるものを、Prepositional Verb [合成動詞] と稱し、一種の他動詞と見做すことあり。

(注意) (2) 自動詞にして而も一種の目的語

を要するものあり。例へば I *slept* a sound sleep の如きは、slept は自動詞なれども其目的語として sleep 有り。然れども其目的語は、動詞と殆ど其意義を同うす。故に之を Cognate Object [同屬目的語] と稱す。

I *slept* a sound sleep.

He *laughed* a hearty laugh.

I *dreamed* a strange dream.

We *ran* a race.

かゝる動詞は之を他動詞と見るも可なり。

(注意) (3) 同一の動詞が、或は自動詞となり、或は他動詞となることあり。

自動詞

他動詞

Let us *stop* here a little.

I will *stop* him.

The mouse *steals* into its hole.

The mouse *steals* food.

The snow *melts* in the sun.

The sun *melts* the snow.

Bats *hide* during the day.

Bad boys *hide* their faults.

(175) It *is* very cold.

Birds *get* thirsty just as we do.

How soon it *becomes* dark now!



の is, get, become の如きは自動詞なれども、これのみにては意味明瞭ならず。Complement [補足語]として cold, thirsty, dark を取りて始めて意義明瞭となる。斯くの如きを Incomplete Intransitive Verb [不全自動詞]と稱す。補足語は名詞なることあり。又形容詞なることあり。(Cf. ¶ 13)

- { It is a dog.
- { It is cold.
- { It becomes dark.
- { He became a general.

(176) By and by the frost will *make* the ground so hard, that the birds will not be able to pick their food out of it.

の make の如き他動詞は、目的語として ground を有すれども、それのみに

ては意味未だ明瞭ならず。hardなる補足語を得て、始めて意味明瞭となる。斯かる動詞を Incomplete Transitive Verb [不全他動詞]と云ふ。(Cf. ¶ 14)

- { The frost will *make* the ground very *hard*.
- { He *made* John his servant.

(注意) 以上動詞の種類に就きては、既に Chapter I. に説けりと雖も、今便宜の爲め再び茲に略説す。

### EXERCISE

#### I.

Verb の Transitive なるか Intransitive なるかを云へ。

1. It is Sunday to-day.
2. The sun is high up in the sky.
3. I woke at 8 this morning.
4. I usually rise at 6.
5. I will take my breakfast at once.



6. And I will visit my friend, John.
7. John lives near us.
8. He has a good dog.
9. He calls his dog Rover.
10. John likes him very much.

II.

次の文の心を英語にて述べよ。

1. Henry と James とは親友である。
2. 二人は同じ学校へ行く。
3. 二人とも今三年級だ。
4. 或る日二人は公園へ散歩に行つた。

LESSON XXIV.

PERSON AND NUMBER IN VERBS.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

I.

What are you, Henry?

I am a child.

2.

Who is the girl?

She is my sister.

3.

Does your sister go to school?

Yes, she goes to school every day.

Can she speak French?

Yes, she can speak French very well.

(177) What *are* you? I *am* a child.

に於て are, am は共に治定的に叙述を成せる動詞なり。かゝる動詞は主語の人稱及數に従ひて其形に變化を生ず。換言すれば主語の人稱及數によりて其形を定むるものなり。故に文章の叙述部をなせる動詞を Finite Verb [治定動詞] と稱す。

(178) Be と云ふ動詞は其主語の人稱及數に由りて次の如く變化す。



人稱 \ 數	單 數	複 數
第 一 人 稱	I am	we are
第 二 人 稱	you are	you are
第 三 人 稱	he she } it } is	They are

第 一 人 稱	I was	we were
第 二 人 稱	you were	you were
第 三 人 稱	he she } it } was	they were

[以下略]

have は次の如き變化をなす。

第 一 人 稱	I have	we have
第 二 人 稱	you have	you have
第 三 人 稱	he she } it } has	they have

had となる時は人稱數によりて變化なし。

是に由りて have の變化する場合は、唯第三人稱單數(現在)のみに止まるを見る。

(179) She goes to school every day.

be, have 以外の動詞に在りては、主語が第三人稱單數なる時にのみ、其語尾に s 又は es を附す。

人稱 \ 數	單 數	複 數
第 一 人 稱	I speak	we speak
第 二 人 稱	you speak	you speak
第 三 人 稱	he she } it } speaks	they speak

(注意) (1) 但し此變化は現在時相の場合に限る。



{ I speak.	{ I spoke.
{ He speaks.	{ He spoke.

(注意) (2) 綴字注意。

{ He speaks	{ He tries
{ He comes	{ He teaches

(名詞の複数の項を参照せよ)

(注意) (3) 數に就きて考ふれば、名詞と動詞と反對なるを認むべし。

單 數	複 數
The boy plays.	Boys play.

(動詞に s を附す) (名詞に s を附す)

(180) Can she speak French?

She can speak French.

can, may, must, shall, will 等は人稱、數に由りて形を變ずることなし。

I can	we can
you can	you can
he } she } can it }	They can

(181) 以上述べたる所は、盡く動詞の現在の時の形なるが、動詞は過去の事を述ぶる場合に、亦其形を變ず。I spoke yesterday. I walked yesterday の如し。

現在の形に to を附したる形 (to speak, to walk) を Infinitive [不定法] の形と云ひ、過去の形 (spoke, walked) を Past (過去) の形と云ふ。此他に Past Participle (過去分詞) と云ふ形あり。主として助動詞 have 等と合して、have spoken, have walked の如き形をなす。

動詞一切の變化は此三形を基本



とするを以て、此三形を動詞の Three Principal Parts [三基本形] と稱す。而して動詞を此三基本形に變化せしむることを其 Conjugation [活用] と云ふ。

不定法	過去形	過去分詞形
To <i> speak </i>	I <i> spoke </i>	have <i> spoken </i>
To <i> walk </i>	I <i> walked </i>	have <i> walked </i>

(182) 不定法より to を除きたる形を Root (原形) と云ふ。walk の如きは原形に -ed を附すれば、直に過去形、過去分詞形を作るを得るが故に、其構成極めて容易なり。斯く原形に -ed [又は d] を附して過去形及過去分詞形を作るものを普通、Regular Verb [規則動詞] と云ひ、此規則に依らずして過去形及過去分詞形を作るものを Irregular Verb [不規則動詞] と云ふ。

(183) 規則動詞に ed を加ふる時、綴字

に注意すべし。次の如し。

to like	I liked	have liked
„ smile	„ smiled	„ smiled

(語尾に e ある時は d のみを加ふ)

to stop	I stopped	have stopped
„ chop	„ chopped	„ chopped

(一音節にて最終の父音の前、短母音の時は、父字を重ね)

to admit'	I admit'ted	have admit'ted
„ prefer'	„ prefer'ed	„ prefer'ed

(最終の綴に accent ありて短母音を含み又は er にて終れる時は父字を重ね)

[to lim'it	I lim'ited	have lim'ited]
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(184) 不規則動詞の中最も普通なるものは之を諸記しおくべし。(附録に掲げたる不規則動詞の表を参照すべし。)



**EXERCISE**

**I.**

空所に動詞を挿入せよ。

1. Do you — James?
2. James — my friend.
3. We — in the same school.
4. He — a dog.
5. It — a very good dog.
6. One day he — with his dog to the field.
7. The dog — a nest of a bird.
8. There — four young ones in the nest.

**II.**

次の邦文の心を英語にて述べよ。

1. 彼は誰れです。
2. あれは私の兄です。
3. 君の兄さんは英語が話せますか。
4. 私の兄は大層よく英語が書けます。
5. 君には叔父さんがあるか。
6. 私には二人あります。

7. 一人は教師で一人は商店を開いて居ります。

**LESSON XXV.**

**TENSES.**

My uncle is in Scotland.

I write to him twice a month.

I wrote him a long letter last Monday

Next time I shall write about my school excursion.

(185) I *write* to him twice a month.

I *wrote* a long letter last Monday.

I *shall write* about my school excursion.

に於て. write は漫然と現在の動作を表し. wrote は過ぎ去りし事を表し.



shall write は將來に行はんとする動作を表す。斯くの如き動詞の變化を其 Tense [時相] と稱す。

動詞には主なる時相六個あり。先づ所謂 Three Primary Tenses [常態の時相] より始むべし。

(186) I *write* to him twice a month.

の write の如きを。Present Tense [現在の時相] と云ふ。現在の時相は、主として、常に習慣上然かする事又は一般に眞理と見做さるる事を表す。

習慣となれる事を記す時

I *write* to him twice a month.

John *goes* to school every day.

眞理と見做さるる事を示す時

The sun *gives* us light.

Honesty *is* the best policy.

(187) 現在動作の行はれつゝある事を

表はすには、通常此形を用ゐること稀なり。唯眼前の行動を説述する時には、此形を用ゐることあり。

How fast the dog *runs*!

Look at the boy on a branch. He *drops* the apples one by one to the girl below. She *holds* out her apron to catch the apples as they *come* down.

(188) 現在の時相は、其前後に未來を表す語ありて、未來なること明白なる時は、之を未來の代用として用ゐることあり。

(a) when, if, as soon as, till, before, after 等にて始まる附屬文に於ては、未來の意義は if 等の語にて明瞭なるを以て、未來の形を之に預け、現在の時相を用ゐるを常とす。

If it *is* fine to-morrow, I will go to



Hyde Park.

(但し I think it *will be* fine to-morrow.)

When he *arrives*, he will hear the news.

(但し He *will arrive* here the day after to-morrow.)

As soon as you *come* back, I will go with you.

(但し I suppose you *will come* back by two o'clock.)

(b) 未來に起る事實なれども、極めて確實なるものなるが上に、未來を表す語(例へば to-morrow の如き)の存する時は、未來の形を其語に預け、現在の時相を用ゐること往々あり。

I *leave* town to-morrow.

(此場合に I shall leave と云ふも可なり)

(189) 時としては過去の事柄を述ぶるに、現在の時相を以てすることあり。是れ物語をして、紙上に躍如たらしめんが爲に用ゐらるゝものにして、

之を Historic Present [歴史的現在の時相]と稱す。

Not another word *is spoken*. A step *is heard*; the rescued man *stands* by his own fireside! With a cry of great joy the mother *rushes* forward and *falls* into her husband's arms.

Caesar *leaves* Gaul, *crosses* the Rubicon, and *enters* Italy at the head of five thousand men.

(190) I *wrote* him a long letter last Monday. に於て、wrote は手紙を記す動作をば、漫然と過去の事として表すなり。故に之を Past Tense [過去の時相]と云ふ。此形は時相を表すと云ふより、寧ろ其動作を表すを主とせるものにして、之を過去の時の中にて表せるに過ぎざるなり。此時相は多く明に



過去を表せる修飾語と伴ふ。

In 1793 a great war *broke* out between England and France. It *lasted* for twenty-two years, until the great battle of Waterloo *put* an end to it in the year 1815. Several times during this war it *was* expected that the French *would* invade England. In 1805 an invasion *seemed* certain. Napoleon *gathered* a large army at Boulogne.

(191) The next time I *shall write* about my school excursion.

に於て. shall write は或は近き. 或は遠き將來に於て動作を爲さんことを表す. 斯く漫然と將來に於てなすべき動作を表す時相を Future Tense [未來の時相]と稱す。

未來の時相を表すには. 動詞の Root (原形) に shall, 又は will を附す。

I shall write	we shall write
you will write	you will write
he } will write she } it }	they will write

*I shall* write a composition to-morrow.

I suppose *you will* also write one to-morrow.

*He will* write one to-morrow.

疑問文に於ては. 第二人稱に於ても shall を用ゐるものとす。

shall I?	shall we?
shall you?	shall you?
will { he? she? it? }	will they?



*Shall I* be punished to-morrow, I wonder?

*Shall you* go to the book-shop to-morrow?

*Will he* go to the book-shop to-morrow?

(注意) shall 及 will は此他にも用ゐれども、其時は獨立せる意義を有し、未來を表すものにあらず。今便宜の爲め、之をも説明し、以て對照に便にす。

(192) 第一人稱に will を用ゐれば、意志 (intention) 即ち「自ら欲する」の意味を表す。

*I will* call on you to-day, and *I shall* then say good-bye.

{ *I will* do my best.

{ I hope *I shall* pass.

{ We *will* not go home till we see him.

{ We *shall* not be able to see him to-day.

(193) 第二人稱第三人稱に於ては、純粹の未來を表すにも、又第二人稱第三人稱の「自ら欲する所」を表すにも、共に will を用ゐる。

I am afraid *he will* fail. (未來)

But he says *he will* do his best. (意志)

もし此時 shall を用ゐれば、話をなす人が、其意志を第二人稱第三人稱に及ぼすことを表す。換言すれば speaker の「決心」を表すなり。

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

If you can not read that book, *you shall* not go out to play.

I am sorry for that poor boy; *he shall* have sixpence when he comes again.

You must hit the apple with your one arrow. If you fail, *the boy shall* be



killed by my soldiers before your eyes.

(注意) (1) you will は往々叮嚀に云へる命令を表す爲に用ゐらる。

*You will* please not do so again.

(Don't do so again より大に polite なり)

(注意) (2) he (they) will は往々習慣を表すことあり。

My tame hare *will* feed greedily on oats.

Drowning men *will* catch at straws.

(注意) (3) if, when 等の次には、未來の形を略すものなれば、もし此時 will ならば、是れ未來の時相にあらずして、意志を表すものと知るべし。

If you *will* not learn, you shall not play.

(194) 疑問文に於ては、第一人稱にては常に shall を用ゐる。will I? は「自己の欲する所」を他人に問ふに同じければ、通常は用ゐるべからず。

*Shall I* open the window?

You are going to South America, and

I am to leave for India. When *shall* we meet again?

(195) 疑問文に於ては、shall you? は前述の如く未來を表し、will you? は第二人稱の意志を問ふに用ゐる。

*Shall you* be here to-morrow?

明日此處へ入らつしやる御都合になりて居りますか。

*Will you* be here to-morrow?

明日來て下さいませんか。

Will you? は物を依頼する時に用ゐること多し。

*Will you* kindly post this letter for me?

(196) 第三人稱に於ては、will he? は前述の如く、普通の未來を表し、shall he? は第二人稱の意志を問ふ。

*Will he* be punished? 未來

*Shall he* be punished? (=Is it your



wish that he shall be punished?)

(注意) 意志を表すには I will 等の外に to want, to be willing, to wish, to desire, to have a mind, to intend, to mean 等の語あり。

未来の意に加ふるに「手筈」を表すには. to be + Infinitive の形を用ゐる。

*I am to wait here.*

*Are you to wait here?*

*Mr. Brown is to be our new principal.*

### EXERCISE

#### I.

次の心を英語にて述べよ。

1. 昨日は何處へお出でなさいましたか。
2. Hyde Park へ参りました。
3. 明日も彼所へ御出でなさいますか。
4. 私は毎日午後は彼所へ行きます。
5. 若し明日宜い天気なら、私も御伴致しませう。

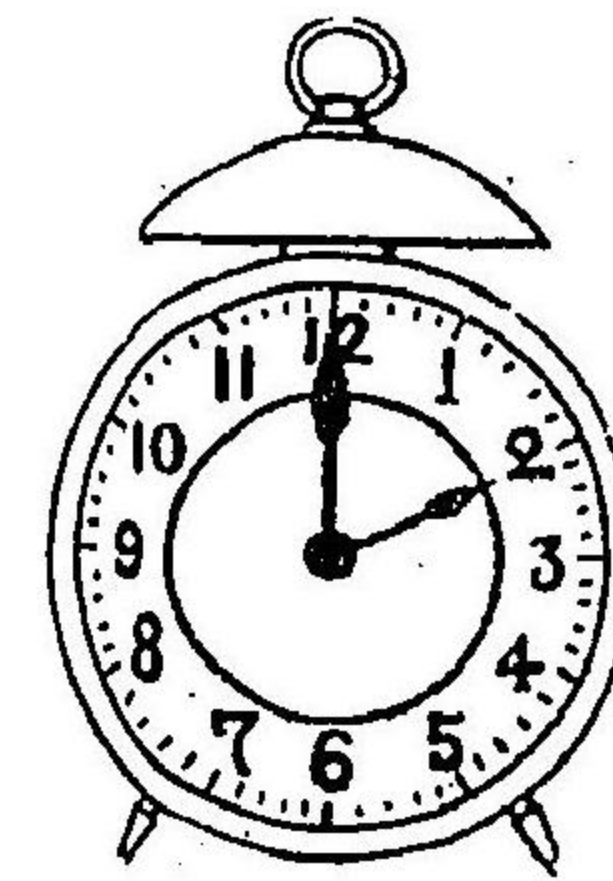
#### II.

Shall 又は will を入れよ。

1. — you come out with me?
2. No, I — have to do my exercises.
3. When — you need it?
4. We — need it to-morrow.
5. Do you think your brother — come with me?
6. I suppose he —.

### LESSON XXVI.

#### TENSES (Continued)



We are all to write a composition on  
“The Clock.”



A. Now I have written my composition.

Have you written yours, Bob?

B. No, not yet. But I shall have written it before school begins. How about yours, Charles?

C. Well, I had written it before either of you came here.

(197) Now, I *have written* my composition. *Have you written yours*, Bob?

に於ける have written は、現在の時相より見て、「書く」と云ふ動作が完了せる事を表すものなり。斯くの如き時相を Present Perfect Tense [現在對完了の時相] と稱す。

現在對完了の時相は、have に其動詞の過去分詞を加へて作る。此時相は現在に對して動作の完了せるこ

とを表すものなるが故に、其動作の影響が現在まで存せる場合に用ゐるものとす。

Spring *has come*.

春が來た。今は春である。

Warm winds *have begun* to blow.

風が吹き始めた。現に折々吹く。

The snow *has melted*.

つい今の先まで雪があつたが、もう消えてしまつた。

The ice *has broken up*.

氷は破れてしまつた。

And the little streams flow merrily on.

The sun shines in the blue sky.

How everything *has changed*!

満目悉く一變してしまつた。今は太陽も輝き、河も流れて居る。

(198) 現在對完了の時相は、又、今日ま



での経験を表すに用ゐることあり。

*Have you ever seen a frog?*

*I have heard* of a man who learned to swim by watching a frog.

*I have beaten* you many a time, and you *have never cried* before. Why is it that you cry to-day?

(注意) 経験を表すに過去の時相を用ゐることもあり。

*Did you ever see a frog?*

(199) 現在對完了の時相は、又現在まで動作の繼續せる事を表すことあり。

*I have lived* twenty years in London.

*I have known* him these five years.

(注意) (1). 現在對完了の時相は、かく現在の時に關係有るを以て、全く過ぎ去りたる時を表す語 (yesterday, the other day, last night, formerly, etc.) を以て、之を修飾することを得ず。

*I met* John yesterday. (誤—have met)

He then *told* me an interesting story. (誤—has told.)

對照 { *I travelled* on the Continent last year.  
          { *I have travelled* much this year.

(注意) (2) 従つて過去の出來事を問ふに用ゐる when (?) は、現在對完了の時相に伴ふを得ず。

When *did* you *meet* John? (誤—have you met.)

(注意) (3) if, when, as soon as 等にて始まる附屬文に於ては、未來の意は if 等の語にて明なるを以て、現在對完了の時相を、未來に於て完了すべき時相の代りに用ゐるものなり。

If I *have written* it by noon, I will go to see you

(但し I shall have written it by noon.)

I am sorry not to be able to hear from you until *we have got* to Paris.

(注意) (4) 自動詞の中、come, go, return, arrive, grow の如き、運動を表す動詞は、to have の外、to be と共に用ゐて、現在對完了の時相を表すことあり。此場合には to have の方は動作の完了



に重きを置き. to be の方は動作完了の結果として起れる状態に重きを置くものなり。

對照 { Spring *has* come.  
Spring *is* come.

對照 { He *has* gone.  
He *is* gone.

You *have come* rather late, but I am glad you *are come*. 来た時間は遅かったが、来て呉れたのは嬉しい。

(200) I *had written* it before either of you came.

に於て. *had written* は. either of you came と云ふ過去の時相より見て. 其以前既に『書く』と云ふ動作が完了せる事を表す. 斯く過去の時相に對し. それまでに完了せるを表す時相を. Past Perfect Tense [過去對完了の時相] と稱す. 此形は. *had* に. 其動詞の過去分詞形を加へて作る.

従つて此時相は. 大概. 普通の過去時相の動詞と伴ひて用ゐらるゝものとす。

“They have done for me at last, Hardy,” *said* Nelson; “my backbone is shot through.” He was carried below, and it *was found* that he *had spoken* only too truly—the wound was mortal.

Before the end Nelson *had* the joy of knowing that he *had won* a great victory, and that twenty of the enemy's ships *had struck*.

As Tell was turning away from the place, an arrow which he *had hidden* under his coat *dropped* to the ground. One day he cried bitterly on receiving the blows. This *surprised* his mother



greatly, for he *had* never *cried* on similar occasions before.

(201) I *shall have written* it before school begins.

に於て. shall have written は. school begins と云ふ未來の時より見て. それより以前に動作が完了することを表すものなり. 斯かる時相を Future Perfect Tense [未來對完了の時相]と稱す.

此時相の形を作るには. 普通の未來に have を加へ. 更に動詞の過去分詞形を添ふべし.

此時相は未來に對して完了を表すものなれば. 未來の時相の動詞と伴ふこと多し.

By the time you read this letter, I shall be a long way from the Land of the Rising Sun. Perhaps I *shall*

*have reached* the Island of Ceylon.

以上三個の Tense を Three Perfect Tenses [三個の對完了の時相]と稱す.

次に learn 及 be の Tense の變化を掲ぐ.

Learn

*Present tense*

I	}	learn	we	}	learn
you			you		
he		learns	they		

*Past tense*

I	}	learned	we	}	learned
you			you		
he			they		

*Future tense*

I	}	shall	learn	we	}	shall	learn
you				you			
he		will		they			

*Present perfect tense*

I	}	have learned	we	}	have learned
you			you		
he		has learned	they		



*Past perfect tense*

I	}	had learned	we	}	had learned
you			you		
he			they		

*Future perfect tense*

I	shall	}	have learned	we	shall	}	have learned
you	will			you	will		
he				they			

**Be**

*Present tense*

I	am	}	are
you	are		
he	is		

*Past tense*

I	was	}	were
you	were		
he	was		

*Future tense*

I	shall	}	be	we	shall	}	be
you	will			you	will		
he				they			

*Present perfect tense*

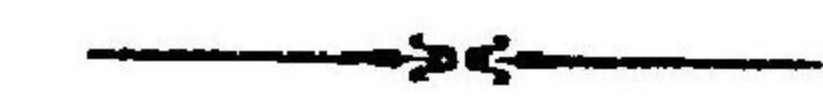
I	}	have been	we	}	have been
you			you		
he			has been		

*Past perfect tense*

I	}	had been	we	}	had been
you			you		
he			they		

*Future perfect tense*

I	shall	}	have been	we	shall	}	have been
you	will			you	will		
he				they			



**EXERCISE**

**I.**

次の文章中の tense を語れ。

1. Are you well?
2. Yes, I am quite well now.
3. Have you done with your picture?
4. No, not yet, but I shall have done with it before you come back.
5. By the way, I met Mr. Johnson yesterday.
6. Could you recognize him?



7. Yes, I recognized him at once, as I had seen him once before.

II.

次の邦文の心を英語にて述べよ。

1. 君は散歩に行きませんか。
2. 此の手紙を書き終つた後に行きまじやう。
3. 何所へ手紙を出すのですか。
4. 米國に居る父の所へ出すのです。
5. 何時米國からお歸りなさいますか。
6. 五十年の博覽會が開ける前には歸つて居るでせう。

TABLE FOR REVIEW.

Three Primary Tenses	備考	Present.....	}	習慣	
				眞理	
	Past	考	(a) 現在進行法の代用	}	
			(b) 未來の代用		
(c) 過去の代用 [歴史的現在時相]					
		Future			

Three Perfect Tenses	}	Present Perfect	(a) 現在に對し動作の完了
			(b) 過去の經驗
			(c) 現在まで動作の繼續
	Past Perfect...	過去に對して動作の完了	
Future Perfect...	未來に對し動作の完了		

LESSON XXVII.  
PROGRESSIVE FORMS.





I.

We see three sparrows and four ducks.

The sparrows are hopping.

The ducks are swimming.

They feed on snails, worms, and grain.

Who is the man at the other end of  
the road?

He may be a traveller.

He is walking towards the children who  
are dancing.

How the dog barks!

II.

What are you doing?

I am writing a letter.

To whom are you going to send it?

I am going to send it to grandpapa.

I want to thank him for his nice  
present

(202) The sparrows *are hopping*.

The ducks *are swimming*.

They *feed* on snails, worms, and grain.

の文に於て、are hopping 及 are swimming  
は、それぞれ現在運動せる様を表  
し、feed は其平常 snail 等を食として  
生活するとを表す。前者の如きを、  
Progressive Form (進行法) の現在時相  
と云ふ。

(203) 普通の現在時相は平常習慣とな  
れる働きを表し、進行法の現在時相  
は、働きが今最中なることを表す。

対照 { He *walks* two miles every morning.  
He *is walking* towards the children who  
are dancing.

(注意) 眼前に其働きが進行中なる時、往々  
普通の現在を用ゐることあり。[187 節参照]

How the dogs *bark*!

I *see* three sparrows and four ducks.



(204) 進行法を作るには. Be の變化に添ふるに. 動詞の Root に -ing を加へし形を以てすべし. 例へば swim の進行法は下の如し.

Present

I am	} swimming.	we are	} swimming.
you are		you are	
he		they are	
she is			
it			

Past

I was	} swimming.
you were	
he was	
we were	
you were	
they were	

Future

I shall be	} swimming.
you will be	
he will be	
we shall be	
you will be	
they will be	

以下之に準ず.

(備考)

過去の進行法

While a dervish *was travelling* alone in the Arabian desert, he met two traders.

未來の進行法

When you come to-morrow morning, I *shall be writing* a composition.

(注意) 現在對完了の進行法は. 現在まで動作が繼續せる事を表す.

You have been very quiet. Have you been asleep?

No, mamma, I *have been writing* a letter.

(205) 動詞の進行法は. 其意味前述の如くなるが. 獨り go と云ふ動詞の進行法のみは. 此他更に一種の意味を有せり. 例へば.

I am going to school.

に於ては. 其意味普通の進行法と異ならざれども.

To whom *are you going* to send it?

I *am going to send* it to grandpapa.

に於ては. 之より將に手紙を送らんとする様を表すものにして. 一種の未來の時相を示す爲の形式り. 此形



は、將に事をなさんとする形なれば、  
將然法と稱す。又 Immediate Future の  
時相と云ふ。

此形を作るには go の進行法に  
該動詞の Infinitive を添ふべし。

現在

過去

I am going	} to send.	I was going	} to send.
you are going		you were going	
he is going		he was going	
we are going		we were going	
you are going		you were going	
they are going		they were going	

其他の時相も之に倣ふものとす。

(備考)

Down the hook went till it touched the water. Up  
swam the shark, seemed to smile when he saw the  
large piece of pork, and *was just going to open*  
his jaws to swallow it,—when he caught sight of  
the line!

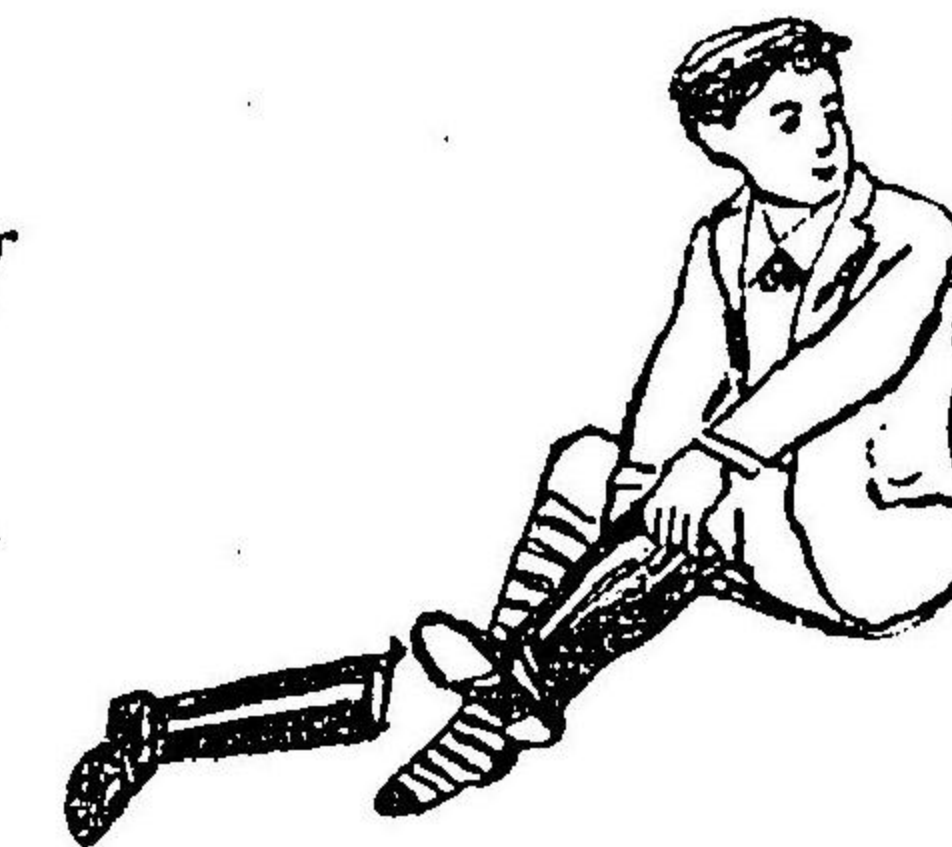
(206) 將然法・進行法・現在對完了の時

相の區別は、稍複雑なれ  
ども次の繪を見れば明  
瞭なるべし。

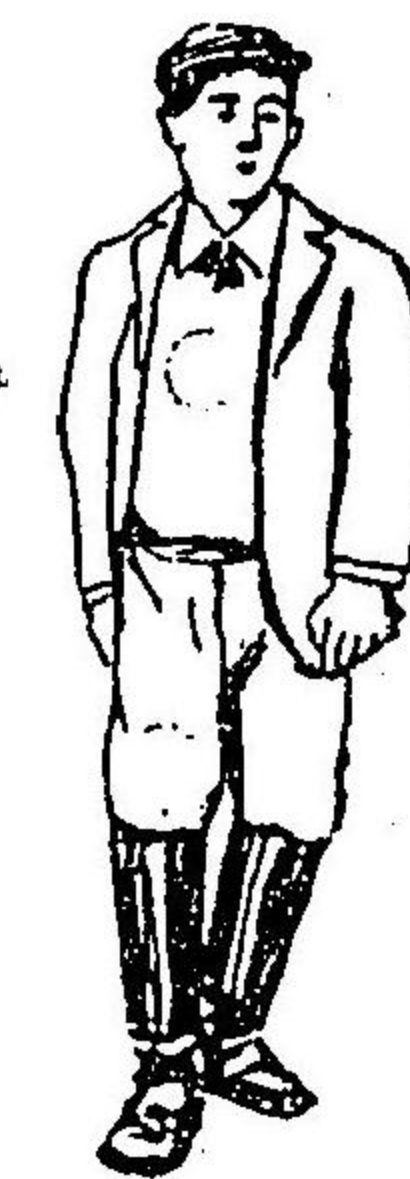
He is going to put on  
his boots.



He is now putting  
on his boots.



He has just put  
on his boots.





**EXERCISE**

**I.**

次の文の心を英語にて述べよ。

1. 小供が二人小川で遊んで居ます。
2. 一人は岸の方へ遊んで居ます。
3. もう一人の子は足で水をはねかして居ます。
4. 一人の女の兒が地の上に座て居ます。
5. 其兒は靴をはきかけて居る所です。

**II.**

6. 何處へ御出でなさるのですか。
7. 本屋へ行く所です。
8. 何の本をお買ひなさる積りですか。
9. お伽話を一冊買はうと思ひます。
10. 國に居る弟に送つてやらうと思ふのです。

**TABLE FOR REVIEW**

Progressive	}	現在	I am	walking
		過去	I was	„
		未來	I shall be	„
Form	}	現在對完了	I have been	walking
		過去對完了	I had been	„
		未來對完了	I shall have been	„

Immediate Future.....I am going to write, etc.

**LESSON XXVIII.**

**AUXILIARY VERB "DO"**

**I.**

What language do the English people speak?

They speak the English language.

Do they speak Chinese?



No, they do not speak Chinese.

Do you speak English, Henry?

Yes, I do (=speak English).

II.

One morning, a great shark was seen floating lazily a yard or two from the ship.

Now, if there is anything I do hate, it's a shark.

What did I do? "Here, cook," said I, "bring me a good fat piece of pork." \* \* \* \*

"That will fetch him," I said, and sure enough it did.

We soon hauled him on board.

The cook kept some parts.

What he did with them I don't know.

(207) What did I *do*?

What he *did* with them I don't know.

に於ては. doは本動詞として用ひられたるものにて. 此の時は『爲す』『行ふ』と云ふ意味なり.

(208) What language *do* the English speak?  
*Do* you speak English?

What *did* I do?

に於ける如く. doは疑問文に於て用ゐる. 此時は『爲す』と云ふ意味は無し.

(對照) Do you go to school? | I go to school.  
Did you go to school? | I went to school.

(注意) (1) 疑問文に於て who (?) what (?) which (?) 等が. 文の主語なる時は. do を用ゐず.

Who told you that? [誤 did tell]

What happened then?

Which of them came yesterday? [43 節注意]

(注意) (2) do は be, have 及其他の助動詞と共に用ゐず.

Are you a boy? [誤 Do you are a boy?]



Have you a pen? [稀 Do you have a pen?]

Can you speak English? [誤 Do you can speak English?]

[40.41 節参照]

(209) No, they *do* not speak Chinese.

What he did with then I *don't* know.

等に於て見る如く. *do* は否定を表すを助く. 此時は疑問の場合と同様『爲す』と云ふ意味なし.

(注意) (1) never, nor, neither, no 等の如き否定語ある時は. *do* を用ゐず.

They *never* speak Chinese. [39 節参照]

(注意) (2) *do* は be, have 及其他の助動詞と共に用ゐず.

I am not a girl. [36 節参照]

(注意) (3) I hope not, I think not 等に於ては. 本文に省略あるものなり.

Do you think he will pass?

I think *not*. [=I think *he will not pass*]

(210) Do you speak English? Yes, I *do* (=

speak English).

“That will fetch him,” I said, and sure enough it *did* (=fetched him).

等に於ては. *do* は他の動詞の代りに用ゐられたるなり. 恰も代名詞が同じ名詞の重複を防ぐが如く. *do* は Proverb [代動詞]として. 同じ動詞の重複を避くるなり.

(211) Now, if there is anything I *do* hate, it's a shark.

に於ては. *do* は特に動詞の意味を強めんが爲めに. 用ゐられたるものなり.

(對照)	{	I hate him.
		I <i>do</i> hate him. (彼奴は大嫌だ)
	{	He came.
		He <i>did</i> come. (彼は果して來た)
		Come here.
{	<i>Do</i> come here. (どうぞ)	



(注意) (1) 此強勢的用法は、肯定文の時に限る。I do not hate の do は強勢を表すに非ず。

(注意) (2) do には又次の用法あり。

How do you *do*?

That will *do*.

**EXERCISE**

次の邦文の心を英語にて述べよ。

1. 君は利口な鼠の話を知つて居ますか。
2. 僕はそれを知りません。
3. どうぞ話して下さい。
4. 君は話が好きですか。
5. 僕は大好きです。僕の弟も好きです。

**LESSON XXIX.**

**“CAN,” “MAY,” “MUST,” AND  
OTHER AUXILIARY VERBS.**

Here is a parcel from my grandfather.

Oh, how large and heavy it is!

What can it be? Can it be a box of cake?

No, a box of cake cannot be so heavy.

Let me see—Ah, now I have it! It must be a book.

Father, may I open the parcel now?

Yes, you may.

Oh, what a pretty English book it is!

I can read it too.

You must take good care of it. You must not show it to the baby; it may soil the book.

(212) I can read it too.

can は能力を表す助動詞なり。過去時相の形としては could を有すれども。其他の形を有せず。依りて to be able + Infinitive の形を以て。其不足せ



る時相を補ふ。

現在	I can read [I am able to read].
過去	I could read [I was able to read].
未來	I shall be able to read.
現在對完了	I have been able to read.
過去對完了	I had been able to read.
未來對完了	I shall have been able to read.

(備考)

I can not read the book.  
 Could you read it?  
 I shall be able to read it next year.

(213) What *can* it be?

*Can* it be a box of cake?

No, a box of cake *can* not be so heavy.

に於ける如く、*can* は又、有り得べからざる旨を推論する時、又は強き疑を表すに用ゐらる。

(對照) { What is it?  
 { What *can* it be? 一體まあ何だらう

{ Is it a box of cake?

{ *Can* it *be* a box of cake? 若しや菓子箱なのか知らん。どうもそうでは無さそうだが。

(注意) 過去の出来事に就き推論する時には、*can have* に添ふるに過去分詞形を以てす。

*Can* he *have* said so?

No, he *can not have* said so.

(214) *May* I open the parcel now?

に於て、*may* は許可の意を表す。

(注意) 之に反して、禁止を表すには、*may not* を用ゐずして、*must not* を用ゐる。

You *may* open the parcel.

You *must not* open the parcel.

*may* には過去形として *might* あるのみなるを以て、其他の時相を表すには、*to be permitted* + Infinitive の形を以てす。

現在 You *may* go (you are permitted to go).

過去 You *might* go (you were permitted to go).

未來 You will be permitted to go.



現在對完了 You have been permitted to go.

過去對完了 You had been permitted to go.

未來對完了 You will have been permitted to go.

(215) The baby *may* soil the book.

に於ては. *may* は「或は然るべき事」(possibility) を表す. 其否定形は *may not* なり.

He *may* come. 來るかも知れない

He *may not* come. 來ないかも知れない

(注意) 過去の事柄に就いて推量する事を表すには. *may have* に過去分詞形を添へて作る.

He *may have come*. 來たかも知れない.

He *may have arrived* by this time.

I *may have said* so.

(216) *may* は又目的を表すに用ゐることあり. 過去の時は *might* を用ゐるものとす.

He studies hard that he *may* pass the examination.

He studied hard that he *might* pass the examination.

(注意) *that...not* の代りに *lest* を用ゐる時は. *may* (*might*) を用ゐずして. *should* を用ゐるを常とす.

He studies hard { that he *may* not fail.  
lest he *should* fail.

(217) *may* は又希望を表すに用ゐることあり.

*May* you be happy!

*May* he rest in peace!

(注意) かく用ゐらるゝ *may* は. 疑問文に於けるが如く. 文の首に据ゑらるゝことに注意すべし. 且つかゝる場合の *may* は往々省略せらるゝことあり.

God save the King! [= *May* God save the King!]

(218) You *must* take good care of it.

に於て. *must* は必要. 義務等を表す.

(注意) 不必要を表すには *need not* を用ゐる



べし。

Must I go?

Yes, you *must* go.

No, you *need not* go.

*must* は現在・過去共に同形なるを以て、*to have* + Infinitive なる形を以て各種の時相を補ふ。

現在 I *must* go [I *have to* go]

過去 I *had to* go [稀 I *must* go]

未来 I *shall have to* go

現在對完了 I *have had to* go

過去對完了 I *had had to* go

未来對完了 I *shall have had to* go

(備考) We  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{must} \\ \text{have to} \end{array} \right\}$  go there on foot.

We *had to* go there on foot.

We *shall have to* go there on foot.

(注意) *Must not* は禁止を表す。

May I open the parcel?

Yes, you *may* open it.

No, you *must not* open it. [214 節注意].

(219) It *must* be a book.

に於ては、*must* は推論を表す。

Behind the cherry-tree, there is a tall slender building. It *must* be the church-steeple, for we see a cross at the top of it.

(注意) 過去の事柄に就きて推論を表すには、*must have* に過去分詞形を添ふ。

He *must have said* so.

You *must have seen* it.

(220) 其他助動詞として用ゐるものを

擧ぐれば、*ought*, *should*, *would*, *dare*, *need* 等あり。

(a) *Ought* は義務を表し、常に次に動詞の不定法の形を置く。

We *ought to* obey the law. (=It is our duty to obey the law).

You *ought to have done* this. (but you did not do



it. の意を含む)

(b) Should は義務を表すに用ゐるものなり。

Students *should* learn their lessons well.

“Dear, dear me!” said the doctor, “that is quite wrong. You *should* feed her with toast on sea-foam.”

He *should have come* here. 来るべき筈だつたのに來なかつた。

(c) Would は屢過去の習慣を表すに用ゐることあり。其時は used to と似たる意味を有す。

Notwithstanding his old age, he used to put on bright, many-coloured clothes, and then he *would* play about like a child.

Some times he *would* carry water into the hall, and pretend to stumble, and fall flat on the ground; and then he *would* cry, and run up to this parents' side, to please the old people.

(d) Dare は have courage の意味にして。次に not を有する時は三人稱單數に於て -s を附せず。

He *dare not* leave the room.

(否定文なれども do を用ゐず)

(e) Need も次に not のある時は。三人稱單數の場合に -s を附せず。

He *need not* do any more work.

(否定文なれども do を用ゐず)

### EXERCISE

次の心を英語にて述べよ。

1. 外へ出て遊んで宜うございますか。
2. 否。いけません。
3. もう此本がよく讀めますか。
4. 未だよくは讀めません。
5. ては一生懸命に習はなければなりません。
6. 學生と云ふ者は怠けるものではありません。
7. すらすら讀むことが出来れば出掛けても宜うございます。
8. さあもう僕等は出掛けても宜いのだ。



- 9. あれは一體何んだらう。
- 10. 軍艦かも知れない。
- 11. 軍艦の筈はない。
- 12. あれば汽船に相違ない。

TABLE FOR REVIEW

Do	(1)	「爲す」	
	(2)	疑問	
	(3)	否定	
	(4)	代用	
	(5)	強勢	
Can	(1)	力	過去の事に就き推論
	(2)	推論	Can (not) have said.
may	(1)	許可	may have said.
	(2)	推量	must have said.
	(3)	目的	
	(4)	希望	
must	(1)	必然	
	(2)	推論	
ought		(義務)	
should		(義務)	

- would (過去習慣)
- dare (not)
- need (not)

LESSON XXX.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT NARRATION.

I.

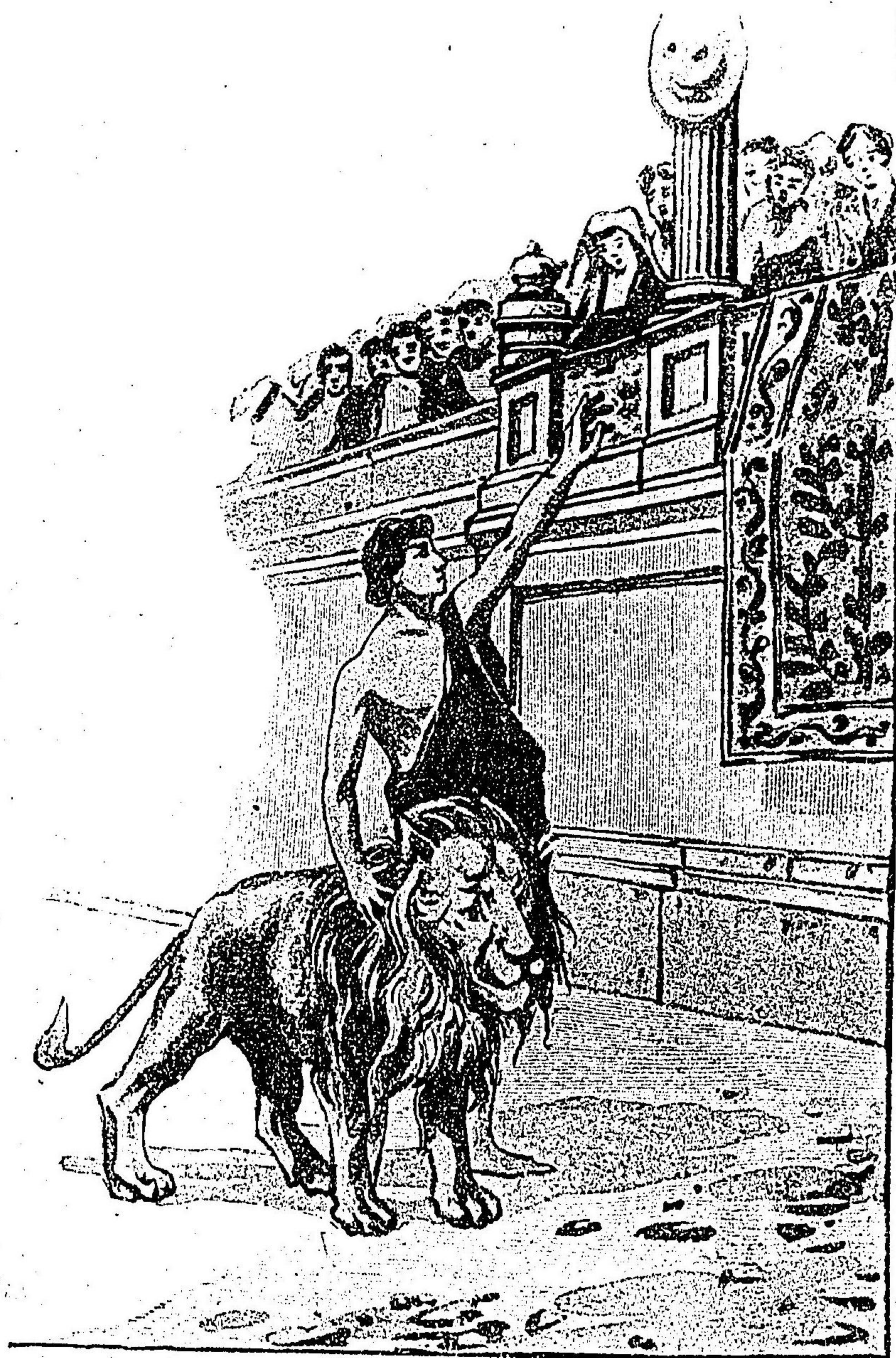
When the governor called on the slave to explain how it was that a savage beast had suddenly become as gentle as a lamb, Androclus told the story of his adventure, and ended by saying that the creature standing at his side was the very lion out of whose paw he had pulled the thorn.

II.

The governor said to the slave, "How



is it that a savage beast has suddenly



become as gentle as a lamb? Explain it to us." Then Androclus told the story of his adventures, and ended by saying, "This creature standing by my side is the very lion out of whose paw I pulled the thorn."

- (221) (a) He ended by saying, "This creature standing by my side is the very lion out of whose paw I pulled the thorn."
- (b) He ended by saying that the creature standing by his side was the very lion out of whose paw he had pulled the thorn.

の二文を比較するに。(a)はheの云ひし話を、其儘直接に叙せるものにして。(b)はheの云ひし事柄を、其意味だけ取りて、間接に述べしものな



り. 前者を Direct Narration [直接叙述法] と云ひ. 後者を Indirect Narration [間接叙述法] と云ふ.

(222) 直接叙述法を間接叙述法に改むるには. 種々の變更を要す. 先づ主文に於ける動詞が. 現在又は未來に關するもの. 即ち現在. 現在對完了. 未來. 未來對完了の時相(進行法をも含むものとす)なる時は. quotation marks [引用句] 中の動詞の時相は其儘とし. 前後の關係に應じ其人稱を變ずべし.

Direct	Indirect
He says, "I will do so."	He says that <i>he</i> will do so.
He will say to me, "You must do so yourself."	He will say that <i>I</i> must do so <i>myself</i> .
I have often told him, "You must be more diligent."	I have often told him that <i>he</i> must be more diligent.

He is still declaring, "I am not guilty."	He is still declaring that <i>he</i> is not guilty.
---	---

(注意) 間接叙述法に於て. that は往々略せらるゝことあり.

(223) 若し主文の動詞. 過去の時相なる時は. 引用句中の動詞は. 之を間接叙述法となす時に. 現在. 現在進行法. 現在對完了. 過去等の時相はそれぞれ. 過去. 過去進行法. 過去對完了. 過去對完了等の時相に變更するを要す. 之を learn に由りて表示すれば下の如し.

- he learns.....he learned
- he is learning.....he was learning
- he has learned .....he had learned
- he has been learning ....he had been learning
- he learned .....he had learned
- he was learning.....he had been learning



he had learned\* .....he had learned\*  
 he had been learning\* ....he had been learning\*  
 he does not learn.....he did not learn  
 he will learn .....he would learn  
 he shall learn .....he should learn  
 he can learn .....he could learn  
 he may learn .....he might learn  
 etc. etc.

(\* 其儘)

He said, "It <i>is</i> a lion."	He said that it <i>was</i> a lion.
He said, "I <i>am reading</i> a novel."	He said that he <i>was read- ing</i> a novel.
He said, "I <i>saw</i> a lion."	He said that he <i>had seen</i> a lion.
He said, "I <i>was reading</i> a novel then."	He said that he <i>had been reading</i> a novel then.
He said, "I <i>have seen</i> it."	He said that he <i>had seen</i> it.
He said, "I <i>have been read- ing</i> a novel."	He said that he <i>had been reading</i> a novel.
He said to me, "I <i>had not</i>	He told me that he <i>had</i>

<i>seen</i> it till that time."	<i>not seen</i> it till that time.
He said, "I <i>do not know</i> ."	He said that he <i>did not know</i> .
He said, "It <i>will</i> rain."	He said that it <i>would</i> rain.
He said "I <i>shall</i> buy that book."	He said that he <i>should</i> buy that book.
He said, "I <i>can</i> do nothing for you."	He said that he <i>could</i> do nothing for me.
He said, "You <i>may</i> go."	He said that I <i>might</i> go.

斯く主文に過去の時相あれば、次に  
 来る附屬文に於ても過去に屬する  
 時相を置くことを。Sequence of Tenses  
 [時相の呼應]と稱す。

(例外) 常に眞理なる事、習慣上變らざること等は、主文の動詞が過去時相なる時と雖も、其儘とすべし。

He taught us, "Idleness <i>is</i> the root of all evil."	He taught us that idleness <i>is</i> the root of all evil.
--	--



(注意) 人稱. 時相の外. 往々次の如き語の  
變化あるを注意すべし.

this (these).....that (those)

here.....there

now.....then

to-day.....that day

to-morrow.....the next day

yesterday.....the previous day

ago.....before

John said, "There is no need to go just *now*." | John said that there was  
no need to go just *then*.

(224) 引用句の中の文が. 疑問文なる  
時は. 主文に連結するに *that* を用ゐ  
ずして. *if* 又は *whether* を用ゐるべし.  
若し疑問文中に *who* (?), *why* (?) の如  
き疑問詞ある時は. 之を用ゐて連結  
語となす. 而して疑問文中の語の順  
序は. 叙述文の如くになすべし.

He asked me, "Are you going to school?" | He asked me *if* (or *whether*)  
I *was* going to school.

I asked him, "Who are you?" | I asked him *who* he *was*.

He said to me, "Why do you not go home?" | He *asked* me *why* I *did*  
not go home.

(225) 引用句中の文が感嘆文なる時は.  
稍語を加ふること多し.

James said, "Alas! I am ruined!" | James *exclaimed with a*  
*sigh* that he was ruined.

James said, "Good heavens! What a disaster (it is)!" | James *cried out* what a  
disaster it was.

(226) 引用文が命令文なる時は. 引用文  
中の動詞を不定法に變ずると多し.

James said to me, "Lend me your pen." | James *asked* me *to lend*  
him my pen.

I said to him, "Don't be idle." | I told him not *to be* idle.



**EXERCISE**

Direct Narration を Indirect Narration に. Indirect Narration を Direct Narration に 變ぜよ。

1. One day Gessler put his own cap on the top of a tall pole, and gave orders that every one who came into the town Altorf, should bow down before it.
2. But William Tell said that he would not bow down to Gessler himself.
3. Gessler was afraid that other men would follow Tell's example, and that soon the whole country would rebel against him.
4. He ordered that Tell's little boy should be made to stand up in the public square with an apple on his head.
5. Then he bade Tell shoot the apple with one of his arrows.
6. "Will you make me kill my boy?" he said.
7. "Say no more," said Gessler. "You must hit the apple with your one arrow."

8. He added, "If you fail, the boy shall be killed by my soldiers before your eyes."

**TABLE FOR REVIEW.**

Direct Narration.....He said, "I can not do that."  
 Indirect Narration .... He said that he could not do that.

- |                               |   |   |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 直説叙述法<br>より間接叙<br>述法とする<br>手續 | } | (1) 人稱の變化                                     |
|                               |   | (2) 時相の變化...主文の過去は<br>附屬文をも過去とす.              |
|                               |   | (3) 其他の變化 (this, that の類)                     |
|                               |   | (4) 疑問文にては that の代りに<br>if, whether 又は疑問詞を使用. |
|                               |   | (5) 命令文にては不定法を使用.                             |
|                               |   | (6) 感嘆文にては語を補ふ.                               |

**LESSON XXXI.**

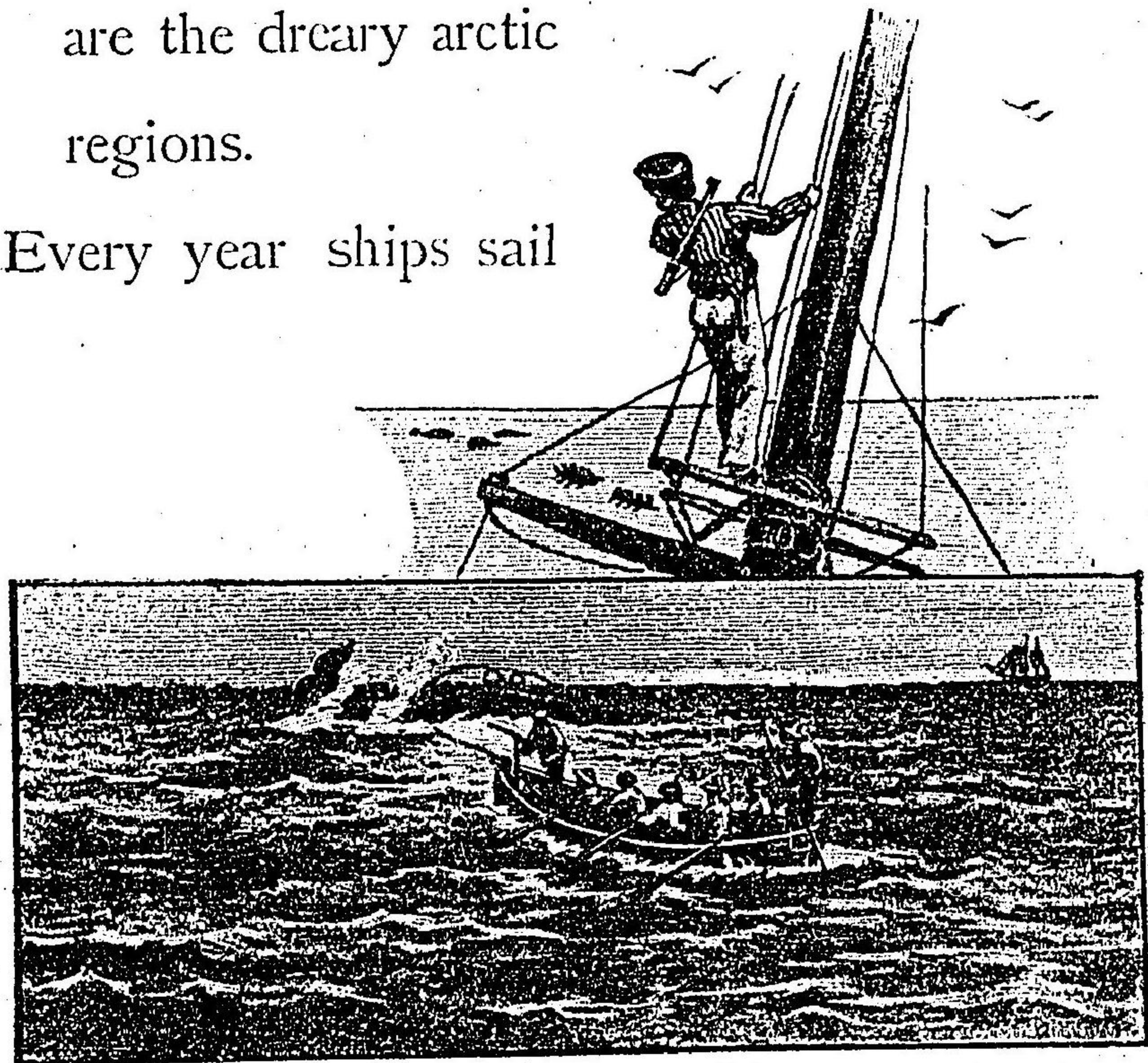
**VOICES.**

Whales are often seen floating in the Mediterranean Sea. But the chief quarters where they are most abun-



dantly met with and assiduously hunted  
are the dreary arctic  
regions.

Every year ships sail



to the northern seas in search of the  
whale. They hunt it for its fat or  
for the whale bone.

The ships carry with them a number  
of small boats. When the whaling  
ground is reached, men are sent to

the top mast to be on the look-out;  
and, at a signal from them, boats are  
launched as quickly as possible.

(227) (a) The ships *carry* with them a num-  
ber of small boats.

They *hunt* it for its fat.

に於て. 他動詞 *carry*, *hunt* の表す動作  
は. 其主語 *ships*, *they* の爲す所なり。  
然るに

(b) When the whaling ground *is*  
*reached*, men *are sent* to the top mast  
to be on the look-out.

に於て. 他動詞 *is reached*, *are sent* の表  
はす動作は. 其主語 *ground*, *men* の受  
くる所なり。

斯く他動詞には. 其主語が動作  
を爲すか. 或は他より受くるかの二  
の場合あり. 此變化を Voice [態] と云



ふ。而して (a) の如く。主語が動作を爲す形を Active Voice [能働態] と云ひ。(b) の如く主語が動作を受くる形を Passive Voice [受働態] と云ふ。

(228) 受働態を作るには。to be の變化に。其動詞の過去分詞形を添ふべし。今 send と云ふ動詞に就きて。其受働態に於ける各種の時相を示せば。次の如し。

	通常の場合	進行法
現在	it is sent	it is being sent
過去	it was sent	it was being sent
未來	it will be sent	....
現在對完了	it has been sent	....
過去對完了	it had been sent	....
未來對完了	it will have been sent	....
(備考) 現在	At a signal from them, boats <i>are launched</i> as quickly as possible.	
過去	Brave Bobby <i>was caressed</i> by all.	

(注意) 未來・現在對完了等の進行法の形は will be being sent, has been being sent となる譯なれど。普通に用ゐず。

(229) 能働態を受働態に變ずるには。最初目的語たりしものを主語となし。元の主語の前には by と云ふ前置詞を置くものとす。

Active	Passive
The men <i>thrust</i> long steel lances into his body.	Long steel lances <i>are thrust</i> into his body by the men.
Every body in the ship <i>liked</i> Bobby.	Bobby <i>was liked</i> by every body in the ship.
At last they <i>heard</i> a splash on the left side of the ship.	At last a splash <i>was heard</i> on the left side of the ship (by them).

(注意) Active の文に於て。代名詞が主語なる場合には。之を Passive に變ずる時。元の主語を略すことあり。最後の例に於ける如し。

(230) 受働態の文章中に。其「働きをな



す人」顯れ居らざる時は、之を能働態に變ずる時、主語として they を補ふべし。

{ The grapes *are put* into baskets.  
{ They *put* the grapes into baskets.

{ The baskets *are emptied* into tall tubs.  
{ They *empty* the baskets into tall tubs.

{ The grapes *are carried* home.  
{ They *carry* home the grapes.

{ It *is said* that he is rich.  
{ They *say* that he is rich.

(注意) 時としては主語として we 等を補ふことあり。

Active	Passive
Whales <i>are often seen</i> floating in the Mediterranean Sea.	<i>We often see</i> whales floating in the Mediterranean Sea.

(231) 不全他動詞を能働態より受働態に變ずる時は、曩に Objective Comple-

ment たりし語は、Subjective Complement となる。

Active	Passive
The gentleman <i>made</i> John his servant.	John <i>was made</i> his servant by the gentleman.
We often <i>call</i> Japan the England of the East.	Japan <i>is often called</i> the England of the East (by us).

(232) 他動詞の中、give, tell, show の如く、二個の構造を許すものは、能働態より受働態に變ずる時、二種の形を作るを得。 [21 節参照]

Active	Passive
I <i>gave</i> him a book.	<i>He was given</i> a book by me.
He <i>will show</i> the book to you.	<i>You will be shown</i> the book by him.
	The <i>book will be shown</i> you by him.



(233) 合成動詞は他動詞の一種なれば、受動態に變ずるを得。[174 節注意(1)]

Active	Passive
They <i>sent for</i> the doctor.	The doctor <i>was sent for</i> by them.
We <i>listened to</i> him with breathless interest.	He <i>was listened to</i> with breathless interest (by us).

(注意) 受動態になす時、前置詞を脱せざるやう注意すべし。

(234) 他動詞が名詞及前置詞と合し、一 phrase をなせるものは、往々二種の受動態を形成することあり。

Active	Passive
The old man <i>took very little notice of</i> him.	(1) He <i>was taken very little notice of</i> by the old man. (2) <i>Very little notice was taken of</i> him by the old man.
You <i>must pay attention to</i>	(1) His speech <i>must be paid</i>

his speech.	<i>attention to.</i>
	(2) <i>Attention must be paid to</i> his speech.

(235) 往々、形は能働態にして、意味の受働的なるものあり。

- { The house *is building* (=is being built. 建築中).
- { The guns *are firing* (=are being fired.)
- { The book *is printing* (=is being printed. 印刷中).
- { The stone *feels* rough (=is rough when it is felt. 手さほりがする).
- { It *tastes* bitter (=is bitter when it is tasted. 味がする).
- { The house *does not sell*. (賣れない).

(236) 自動詞にして Cognate Object を取るものは受動態とするを得。

We ran a race.		A race was run by us.
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## EXERCISE

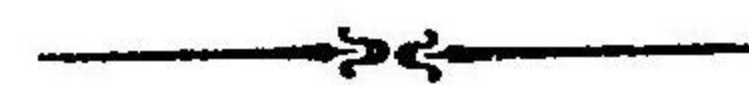
### I.

次の文中の Passive を Active に. Active を Passive に書換ふ可し.

1. They cut down and dry the grass.
2. It is then called hay.
3. Hay is kept for food for cows and horses.
4. They sharpen the scythes every now and then.
5. The man below lifts up the sheaves on a big fork to the man above.

### II.

6. Three cheers are given by the men in the boats, and the body of the whale is towed in triumph to the ship.
7. There it is cut into pieces and boiled down into oil.
8. When the fishing season is over, the oil is taken home in casks.



## LESSON XXXII.

### CONDITIONAL SENTENCES IN INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### I.

In time of war, if a general on one side wishes to speak to a general on the other side, he sends a messenger with a white flag.

If he is poor, he is contented.

#### II.

If a boy stopped shouting, the teacher thought that he was idle, and at once gave him a sound beating.

If he was ambitious, his ambition was of a noble strain.

#### III.

If it is (be) fine to-morrow, I shall call



on you.

If it rains (rain) to-morrow, we shall not be able to go out.

(237) *If* a general on one side *wishes* to speak to a general on the other side, he *sends* a messenger with a white flag.

If he *is* poor, he *is* contented.

と云ふ文は混文にして主文と附屬文の二部より成る。而して附屬文は一の『場合』『條件』を表し。主文は其場合に於ける事柄を表す。斯かる文を Conditional Sentence [條件文] と稱す。

本章に於ては。想像を交へざる條件文に就きて述ぶべし。

現在の事柄に就きての條件文に於ては。前掲の例の如く主文・附屬文共に現在時相の動詞を用ゐるべし。

(注意) *if* には『ならば』(when) の意味と『と

も』(though) の意味と。二あるを注意すべし。

(238) *If* a boy *stopped* shouting, the teacher *thought* that he was idle, and at once *gave* him a sound beating.

If he *was* ambitious, his ambition *was* of a noble strain.

の如く。過去の事柄に就き。條件文を表すには。附屬文主文共に過去時相の動詞を用ゐるものとす。

(239) (a) It *will* be fine to-morrow.

(b) If it *be* fine, I shall call on you.

(a) It *will* rain to-morrow.

(b) If it *rain*, we shall not be able to go out.

を見るに。(a) は單獨の文に於て未來時相を表すものなり。然るに(b) の如き條件文に於ては。未來の事柄を表すには。主文の動詞は依然未來時相



なれども、附屬文に於ては、未來時相の形より shall, will を除きたる形を用ゐる規則なりき。即ち

If I *be* rich      If I *go*  
If you *be* rich      If you *go*  
If he *be* rich      If he *go*

然れども、斯かる形は、漸次廢れ行き、現今の英語に於ては、此未來の形を用ゐずして、現在時相の形と全く同一なる形を附屬文中に用ゐることゝなれり。[188節(a)参照] 即ち

If I *am* rich      If I *go*  
If you *are* rich      If you *go*  
If he *is* rich      If he *goes*

従て普通は次の形を用ゐるべし。

If it *is* fine to-morrow, I shall call on you.

If it *rains* to-morrow, we shall not be

able to go out.

(注意) 此結果、附屬文に於ては、現在も未來も同一の形を用ゐることゝなれり。

{ If the general *wishes*.  
{ If it *rains*.

(240) He is poor.

He stopped shouting.

It will be fine to-morrow.

If he is poor, he is contented.

If a boy stopped shouting, the teacher thought that he was idle.

If it is fine to-morrow, I shall call on you.

の如きは、特に想像假設を事とせず、事實を其儘記述する書き方なり。之を Indicative Mood [直説法] と云ふ。動詞に就きて、本章までに説明せることは、殆皆直説法に屬す。



Mood [法] とは、事柄を述ぶる述べ方を云ふ。Mood に三種あり、直説法、假設法、命令法是なり。

---

**EXERCISE**

次の心を英語にて述べよ。

1. 若し其れが本當なら私は明日出掛けませう。
  2. 君が出掛けるなら序でに此手紙を投函して下さい。
  3. 今之を出せば明後日までには着くてせう。
  4. あの人には貧乏ではあつたが、併し實に正直であつた。
-



(I.)

## 直 説 法 に 於 け る 諸 種 の 形 式

助動詞	時 相		現 在	過 去	未 來	現 在 對 完 了	過 去 對 完 了	未 來 對 完 了
	場 合							
	常		He writes	He wrote	He will write	He has written	He had written	He will have written
do	{ 疑 問 否 定		Does he write?	Did he write?	Will he write?	Has he written?	Had he written?	Will he have written?
			He does not write	He did not write	He will not write	He has not written	He had not written	He will not have written
	進 行 法		He is writing	He was writing	He will be writing	He has been writing	He had been writing	He will have been writing
	受 働 態		It is written	It was written	It will be written	It has been written	It had been written	It will have been written
	受 働 進 行 法		It is being written	It was being written	.....	.....	.....	.....
can	能 力		He can write (He is able to write)	He could write (He was able to write)	He will be able to write	He has been able to write	He had been able to write	(He will have been able to write)
may	許 可		He may write (He is permitted to write)	He might write (He was permitted to write)	He will be permitted to write	He has been permitted to write	He had been permitted to write	(He will have been permitted to write)
must	義 務		He must write (He has to write)	He had to write	He will have to write	He has had to write	He had had to write	(He will have had to write)
shall	命 令		He shall write	He should write	.....	.....	.....	.....
will	意 志		I will write	I would write	.....	.....	.....	.....
ought	義 務		He ought to write	He ought to have written	.....	.....	.....	.....
should	義 務		He should write	He should have written	.....	.....	.....	.....
would	習 慣		.....	He would write	.....	.....	.....	.....
may	推 量		It may be	It may have been	.....	.....	.....	.....
must can	推 論 { 肯 定 否 定 疑 問		It must be	It must have been	.....	.....	.....	.....
			It can not be	It can not have been	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Can it be?	Can it have been?	.....	.....	.....	.....



(II.)

直 説 法 と 假 設 法 と の 對 照 [條件文]

法	時 相		現 在	過 去	未 來
	種々の場合				
直 説 法	主 文 及 附 屬 文 共 通	常 能 力	(If) He is rich	(If) He was rich	He will be rich
		許 可 務 志	(,,) He can go (,,) He may go (,,) He must go (,,) I will go	(,,) He could go (,,) He might go (,,) He had to go (,,) I would go	He will be able to go He will be permitted to go He will have to go ..... (注意) 直接法附屬文に於て未來を表すには、現 在の形を用ゐるものとす。
假 設 法	附 屬 文	常 能 力	If he were rich .	If he had been rich	If he {were to should} be rich
		許 可 務 志	If he could go If he might go If he must (had to) go If I would go	If he could have gone If he might have gone (If he had had to go) If I would have gone	(If he were able to go) (If he were permitted to go) ..... .....
假 設 法	主 文	常 能 力	{he would go I should go	{he would have gone I should have gone	{he would go I should go
		許 可 及 推 量 務 論 志	he could go he might go he would have to go he must be I would go	he could have gone he might have gone he would have had to go he must have been I would have gone	he could go he might go he would have to go ..... I would go



LESSON XXXIII.

SUPPOSITIVE MOOD.

I.

Jack is a good boy.

I hope Jack will pass the examination.

If he succeeds, his father in the country  
will be very glad.

But if he were to fail, his father would  
be very much grieved indeed.

II.

I am very poor.

If I were rich, I would buy that big  
dictionary.

Don't be discouraged.

When I was young, I was poor myself,  
and could not buy this dictionary.



If I had been rich, I would have bought this dictionary then.

(241) 本書に於て Suppositive Mood [假設法]と稱するものは、實際の事實に拘はらず、想像を以て假設せる事を述ぶる言ひ方なり。假設法に三種あり。現在の事實に反する想像、過去の事實に反する想像、未來の事實に反する想像を表すもの是なり。

(242) I am very poor.

If I *were* rich, I *would buy* that big dictionary.

に於ては、*were*, *would buy* は過去の時相を表すにあらず、現在の事實に非ざる事を、假設想像して云へるなり。斯かる形を Suppositive Mood の現在時相と稱す。

此時相を表すには、附屬文、主文

に於て、次の如き形を用ゐるべし。

	附屬文	主文
常	{ if he were rich	{ he would buy
	{ if I were „	{ I should „
能力	if I could buy	I could „
許可	if I might „	I might „
義務	if I had to „	I should have to „
意志	if I would „	I would „

(注意) (1) 従來の文典に於ては、if I (he) were の形を Subjunctive Mood の Past Tense と稱し、其他の形は、或は凡て Potential Mood の Past Tense と稱し、或は should, would の形のみを Conditional Mood の simple form と稱する等、徒らに名稱のみ多くして、生徒は其實質に迷ふの觀なきにあらず、依りて本書に於ては、一切かゝる conventional term を棄て、極めて簡単に説明せんことを期せり。

(用例) *If the whale were a true fish, he could always remain under water. But he must come up to breathe. He is an animal like the cow or the horse, and cannot live without air.*



With all these things I made my nest, and it is the warmest and softest nest in the world. *If you could* look in my nest, you *would* see four dear little sparrows.

Oh! how contented I *should* be, *if I could* only possess twenty pounds.

When the flags are too old for further use, they are hung up in the churches until they are torn into pieces. What stirring stories some of those shot-rent and tattered flags *would be able to* tell if they *could* only speak!

If you *had* sixpence now, what *would* you do with it?

(注意) (2) 以上の文例に由り、假設法の現在時相は、形こそ直説法過去時相と同様なれ、意味に於ては直説法現在時相と似たる所あるを悟るべし。

If I *were* rich (but I am not rich), I *would buy* that dictionary. (but I cannot buy it)

(注意) (3) as if, as though の次には、此形を用

ゐること多し。

Everything looks so roomy and quiet in this stately room with its high ceiling and choice furniture, although I still feel *as if* the floor *were heaving* under me.

When they came back again, there Pliny lay dead.

His clothes, however, were in good order, and his face was as calm *as if* he *were* only sleeping.

(注意) (4) I wish の次には、假設法の現在時相を用ゐるものとす。

I wish I *were* a bird.

I wish I *could* fly.

(243) When I was young, I was poor myself, and could not buy this dictionary.

If I *had been* rich, I *would have bought* this dictionary then.

に於て、had been 及 would have bought は、共に過去の事實に非ざりし事を假設し、想像して云へるなり。斯かる



述べ方を假設法の過去時相と稱す。

假設法の過去時相を表すには、次の如き語を用ゐるべし。

	附 屬 文	主 文
常	{ if I had been rich if he had been rich	I should have bought he would have bought
能力	if I could have bought	I could have bought
許可	if I might have bought	I might have bought
推量	.....	it might have been
意志	if I would have bought	I would have bought
義務	if I had had to buy	I should have had to buy
推論	.....	it must have been

[用例] When the men saw them (the monkeys) coming, they turned quickly and ran for their lives. The monkeys were so angry, and there were so many of them, that, *if they had* caught the men, they *would have* killed them.

Columbus thought that if he sailed on and on, always keeping to the west, he would at last come to India. Look at the map of the world, and you

will see that, if there *had been* no America, he *would have been* right.

(注意)(1) 従來の文法に於ては、if I had been の形を、Subjunctive Mood の Past Perfect と稱し、其他の形を、Potential Mood の Past Perfect と稱す。或は should have, would have のみを Conditional Mood の Perfect Form と稱するものあり。

(注意)(2) I wished の次には、此形を用ゐることあり。

Father took me to a music hall yesterday. Oh, how *I wished* you and Alice *had been* with us. I heartily enjoyed all the performances.

(244) If he *were to fail*, his father *would be* very much *grieved* indeed.

に於ては、were to fail, would be grieved は、未來に於て殆確實ならんとする事實 (he will succeed) ある時、其事實に異なる事 (were to fail) を、假設想像せるものなり。之を假設法の未來時相と



稱す。

此時相を作るには次の形を用ゐるものなり。

	附 屬 文	主 文
常	{ If I were to go	I should go
	{ If he were to go	he would go
其他	{ If I were	able to go I could go
		permitted to go I might go
		obliged to go I should have to go

(注意) (1) 附屬文に於て假設法の未來時相を表すに、shouldを用ゐるとあり。是れ強き疑を表すものにして、殆 were toの形と大差無きと多し。

If any one *should call*, say that I am out.

If he *should go* away without speaking to me, I should be grieved.

附 屬 文	主 文	
{ If <i>I should</i> fail	{ I should fail	
{ If he <i>should</i> fail		he would fail
		(Imprative)
	(Indicative Present or Future)	

(注意) (2) 時としては、假設法に於て、附屬文を短縮することあり。

I hope you are honest. *Otherwise* (=if you were dishonest) I should dismiss you.

A *just* judge would have reserved the case for the consideration of the sovereign. (=if the judge had been just, he would.....)

(注意) (3) 時としては又附屬文を全く省略することあり。

There is nothing that I *would* not do for him. (if he were in need of help).

I *could* not ask him to do such a thing. (although I might wish to do so. まさか此んな事まで頼めはしない)。

I will tell you where my nest is, for I am sure you *would* not hurt me.

Weighing an elephant.

Teddy. I want to think and find out how an elephant's weight could be told.

Teddy. I have it now!

Lily. How *would* you do it?



Teddy. First I *would* have a big boat brought very close to the shore, and *would* have planks laid across, so that the elephant *could* walk right into it.

Lily. Oh, such a great beast *would* make it sink low in the water.

Teddy. Then I *would* mark on the outside of the boat the exact height to which the water had risen all around it while the elephant was inside.

(注意) (4) Should, would, might, could 等は. 言葉を婉曲にし. 懇懃を表すに用ゐることあり. 是れ元は附屬文を略せる. 假設法主文なりしものなり.

I *should like* to speak to you.

I *should* think so.

*Would* you kindly lend me a knife?

*Might* I ask your name?

*Could* you tell me the way to the station?

對照 { Will you give me a little more?  
Would you give me a little more? (if I were to ask you を略せるもの. will より 丁寧)

### EXERCISE

- もし天氣が善ければ明日公園へ行かう。
- 昨日は雨降りであつた。若し晴天だつたら Robert と一所に公園へ行つたのだが。
- Robert はも少し勉強さへしたら。あの時及第したのだらうに。
- 併し彼はまるで勉強でもして居るやうな風に話をする。
- 若し私があればより年上ならば忠告してやらうものを。
- も少し勉強家だと宜いんだなあ。

### LESSON XXXIV.

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD.





Don't go near the hive.

Come here, John.

But there is a bee on my hat.

Never mind.

Let it be alone, and it will soon fly  
away.

(245) Don't go near the hive.

Come here, John.

の如きは、命令を表す法なり。之を  
Imperative Mood [命令法]と稱す。

命令法は、大概第二人称に向ひて用  
ゐるものなれども、通常は、主語を略  
すものとす。

(注意) (1) 稀に主語を表すことあり。

Well, Ned, *you* stand by that tree.

(注意) (2) 否定の命令文には、do を用ゐる  
べし。

Don't go near the hive.

但し never を用ゐれば do を要せず。

*Never* tell a lie.

(注意) (3) 肯定に於ても、意味を強めんが爲  
に、do を添ふることあり。

*Do* come here.

*Do* help me.

(246) Let it be alone.

第一人称 第三人称に命令法を用ゐ  
んとする時には、let を補ふものとす。

Let me go.

Let us go.

Let him do what he likes.

Let them do what they like.

Don't let that afflict you.

(注意) Let us は人を誘ふ意あり。

*Let us* go to the park.

(247) 命令法は、命令の外、願望を表す  
に用ゐらる。

Please pardon me.



Lend me your knife, if you please.

(248) 命令法は又. 条件を表すに用ゐることあり。

Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves.  
(= If you take care of the pence, the pounds will, etc.)

Let it be alone, and it will soon fly away.

Be deligent, or you will fail.

(注意) (1) 命令文は時として. 譲歩を表すに用ゐることあり。

Look as sharp as she might, she could see no traces of him.

(注意) (2) say には次の如き. 絶對的の用法 (Absolute Use) あり。

A few men, —say twelve,— may be expected shortly.

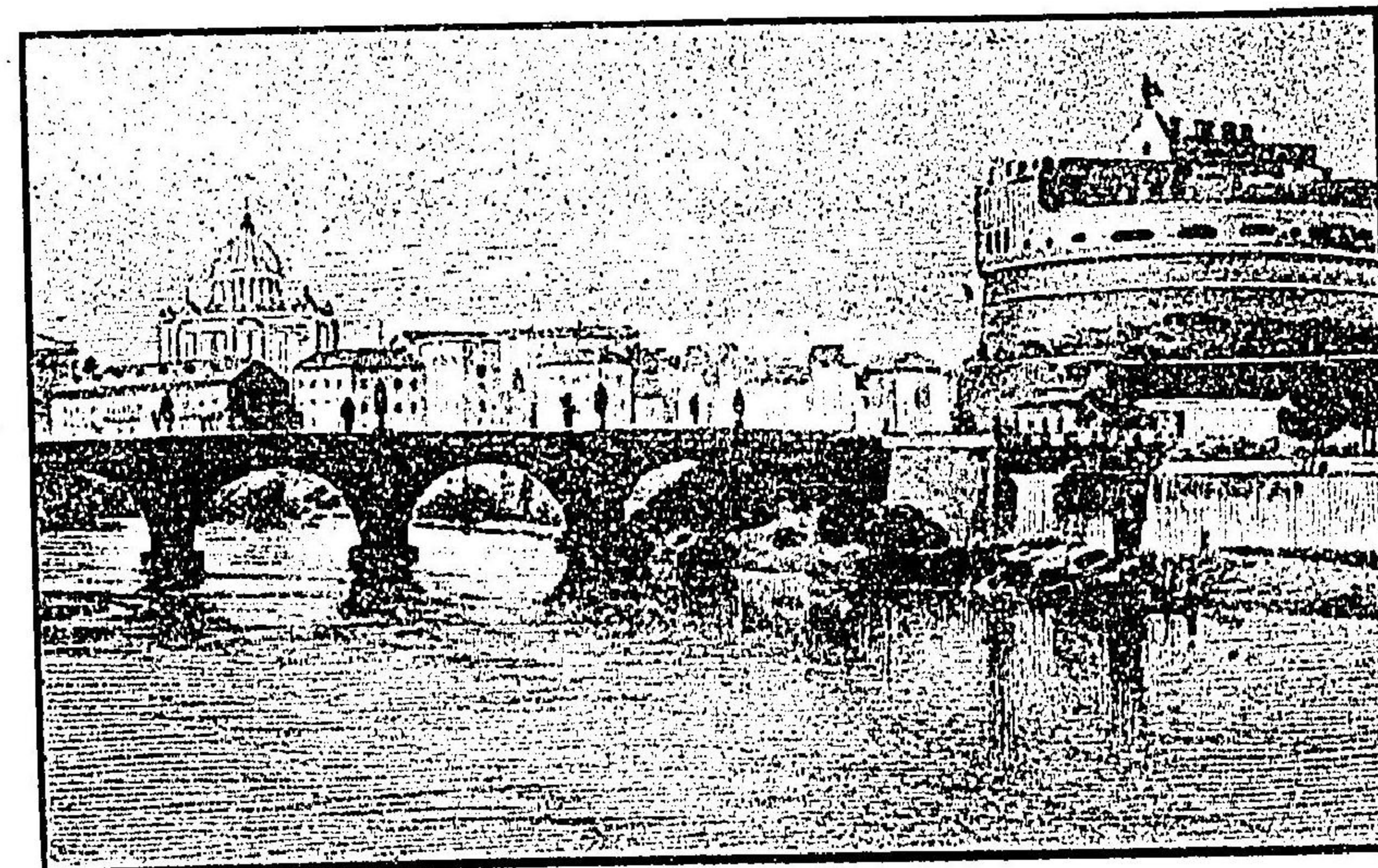
### EXERCISE

次の心を英語にて述べよ。

1. 明朝私の處へ御出でなさい。
2. John もよこして下さい。
3. 忘れてはいけませんよ。
4. 一所に散歩しやうではありませんか。
5. もつと運動をなさい。 そうしないと病氣になりますよ。

### LESSON XXXV.

#### INFINITIVES.





Once Rome contained 400 temples, besides triumphal arches and vast palaces. Most of these buildings are now in ruins; so it is not easy to form an idea from them how magnificent a city Rome once was.

The most famous spot in ancient Rome was the Forum. It was the place where the Roman citizens met to discuss public affairs.

Another building of the greatest interest is the Colosseum. On some public occasions, gold, silver, or amber furniture was used to fit it up splendidly.

(249) It is not easy *to form* an idea from them how magnificent a city Rome once was.

The Roman citizens met there *to discuss* public affairs.

等に於て. *to form*, *to discuss* 等の動詞は. 主語に對する Finite Verb にあらず. 唯動作を表すのみにて. 其動作を爲す人には關係なし. されば主語の人稱. 數等に由りて制限せらるゝことなし. かゝる動詞の形を Infinitive [不定法] と稱す.

不定法は大概. 動詞の Root に *to* を附したるものなり. 不定法には二種の形あり.

現在形 *to write* (*to be writing*; *to be written*)

完了形 *to have written* (*to have been writing*; *to have been written*)

(250) It is not easy *to form* an idea from them how magnificent a city Rome once was



に於ける *to form* の如く. 不定法は名詞の如く用ゐらるゝことあり. 此時は之を *Noun Infinitive* [名詞的不定法] と稱し. 文の主語. 目的語. 補足語等となるを得.

主 語 *To learn English is not easy.*

目的語 *I wish to learn English.*

補足語 *My object is to learn English.*

(注意) (1) 往々 *it* を以て. 後に來る不定法を先づ代表せしむること有り.

*It is not easy to learn English.*

(注意) (2) 前掲の例に於て. *to learn* は名詞たると共に. 猶動詞の性質を存するを以て. 其目的語として *English* を存するを注意すべし.

(251) *The Roman citizens met there to discuss public affairs.*

に於ける *to discuss* の如く. 不定法は修飾語として用ゐらるゝことあり.

之に動詞(又は形容詞)を修飾するものと. 名詞を修飾するものとあり.

(1) 動詞(又は形容詞)を修飾するもの.

(a) 目的を表す. 是れ最普通の用法なり.

*They met there to discuss public affairs.*

*I will go to see my aunt.*

(注意) 意味を強むるには. *to* の代りに *in order to* を用ゐるべし.

(b) 理由を表す.

*I am glad to see you.*

*We rejoiced to hear of his success.*

(c) 結果を表す.

*He worked hard only to fail at last.*

(2) 名詞を修飾するもの.

*There is a house to let.*

*Water to drink is scarce.*

(252) 不定法は又次の如く. 文の他の部



分に關係なく、獨立して用ゐらるゝ  
ことあり、之を絶對的に (absolutely) 用  
ゐられたりと稱す。

To tell you the truth, I have had nothing  
to eat since early yesterday evening.

To speak frankly, I dislike him.

To be short; to be sure; to cut the  
matter short; so to speak.

(253) 不定法の二個の形は、*seem* 等の  
語の次に於ては、下の如き差異あり。

(a) 現在形を用ゐれば、其時相は 治定動詞  
の時相に同じ。

He seems *to work* hard.

He seemed *to work* hard.

(b) 完了形を用ゐれば、其時相は 治定動詞  
にて表す時相の以前に、起りし事を表す。

He seems *to have worked* hard.

He seemed *to have worked* hard.

(254) 會話體に於ては、往々 *to* のみを

存して動詞を略すことあり。

I shall not do anything unless you order  
*me to*.

(注意) 此形は、あまり用ゐざるを可とす。

(255) 不定法の表す動作に、意味上の  
主語を添へんと欲する時は、*for* の助  
を借るを常とす。

It is easy *for me* to do so.

This book is too difficult *for you* to  
read.

(256) 目的格なる附屬文を作る代りに、  
不定法の前に目的語を置き、文を簡  
潔にすることあり。

I know *him* to be innocent. (= I know  
that he is innocent).

I want *you* to see my kite.

She believed *him* to be honest.

My father wishes *me* to return. (= My



father wishes that I may return).

(備考) 次の二文を比較せよ。

- { He wanted to go. (行く者は he).
- { He wanted *me* to go. (行く者は me).

(257) to have の次へ不定法を置けば、義務・必要を表す。

You *have to pay* it. (=You must pay it)

I *had to write* a letter..

He will *have to fight* against them.

(258) to be の次へ不定法を用ゐる時は、手筈・約束を表す。

We *are to meet* him at the station.

They *were to leave* by six.

(259) 不定法は、其しるしなる to を略すことあり。其最も普通なる場合を擧ぐれば。

(a) 助動詞 shall; will, do, can, may, must, dare not, need not の後。

I *shall* go.

I *will* go.

etc.

(b) see, hear, feel, find 等の如き。感覺を表す動詞の次。但し能動態の場合に限る。

I saw him *run*.

Do you hear her *sing*?

He felt her arms *tremble*.

(注意) He was seen *to run*.

(c) make, let, bid, have (せしむる)の後。

I will make him *do* so.

(但 He was made *to do* so)

I will let him *do* so.

Bid him *come*.

What would you *have* me do? (私にどうして貰ひたいのですか)

(d) had better, had rather, 及 but (=



except) の次。

You *had better* go at once.

I can not *but think* so.

He did nothing *but laugh*.

**EXERCISE**

次の心を英語にて述べよ。

**I.**

1. 此處に居るのは安全でない。
2. 直ぐ出掛ける方が宜からう。
3. James は其處を去る爲に馬車を雇つた。
4. James の父は James の安全なのを見て大層喜んだ。
5. James は其處を去りてもう二度と歸らなかつた。

**II.**

6. 直ぐに出掛けて貰ひたい。
7. 實は私は行くのは嫌だつたのだ。

8. けれども私の父が行けと命じた。

9. て私は行かない譯にはいかなかつた。

**TABLE FOR REVIEW**

Infinitive の形	{	to write to have written
Infinitive の用法	{	(1) 名詞の如く用ゐる (2) 修飾に用ゐる { (a) 目的 (b) 理由 (c) 結果 (d) 形容 (3) 絶對的に用ゐる
Infinitive の主語 (意味上の)	{	(a) It is easy for me to do so. (b) He wanted to go. (c) He wanted me to go.
to の無き Infinitive	{	(a) 助動詞の次 (b) see, hear 等の次 (c) make, let, bid, have 等の次 (d) had better, but 等の次



## LESSON XXXVI.

### PARTICIPLES.



Naber owned a beautiful horse.

Daher desired to become its owner.

Having in vain offered for it his camels  
and his whole wealth, he hit on a  
cunning device.

He disguised himself, so as to appear  
like a lame beggar.

When he saw Naber approaching on  
the beautiful steed, he cried out in a  
weak voice: "I am a poor stranger.  
I am starving—I am dying. Help  
me."

Naber, touched with pity, dismounted,  
and set the seeming beggar on the  
back of his horse.

But no sooner did Daher feel himself  
in the saddle, than he gave spurs to  
the horse and galloped off, calling out  
as he did so: "I am Daher. I have  
got the horse!"

Naber called after him to stop and  
listen.

"I beseech you," said he, "never tell



any one how you obtained my horse.”

“And why not?” said Daher.

“Because another man might be really ill, and men would fear to help him.”

Struck with shame by these generous words, Daher was silent for a moment. Then springing from the horse, he returned it to its owner.

(260) He saw Naber *approaching* on the beautiful steed.

に於て. *approaching* は動詞なれども. 又 Naber を修飾すること稍形容詞の如き所あり. 斯く動詞の性質を存すると共に. 形容詞の性質をも分有する如き形を Participle [分詞] と稱す.

分詞に三種の主なる形あり.

現在分詞形 writing

過去分詞形 written 多く(受動態に)

對完了形 having written

[受動態 being written; having been written]

(261) 分詞は形容詞として用ゐらるゝことあり.

a *roaring* lion; a *wounded* soldier.

(262) 分詞は種々の他の形を補ふに用ゐることあり.

受動態 to be + 過去分詞形

進行法 to be + 現在分詞形

對完了の時相 to have + 過去分詞形

(263) Then *springing* from the horse, he returned it to its owner.

に於ては. 分詞句は. 文にて表すべき動作を簡単に表せるものなり. 即ち上述の文を長く記せば.

Then he *sprang* from the horse, and

(he) returned it to its owner.

となる. 分詞を用ゐる時は. 文簡潔に



引き締まる氣味あり。

受働態の治定動詞を含む文は、之を分詞句とする時、往々、being を略すことあり。

Daher *was struck* with shame by these generous words, and (he) was silent for a moment.

*Being struck* with shame by these generous words, Daher was silent for a moment.

*Struck* with shame by these generous words, Daher was silent, etc.

對完了の治定動詞を含む文を、分詞句に變ずる時には、對完了形の分詞を用ゐるものとす。

He *had offered* for it his camels and his whole wealth in vain, and now he hit on a cunning device.

*Having offered* for it his camels and his whole wealth in vain, he hit on a cunning device.

(264) 分詞は次の如き諸種の意味を表すこと多し。

(a) 時。

*Walking* along the street (=while I was walking), I met a friend.

*Having met* my friend (=after I had met my friend), I went to the park with him.

(b) 原因・理由。

*Struck* with shame by these generous words, Daher was silent for a moment. (=As he was struck with shame)

(c) 條件。

*Turning* (=if you turn) to the left, you will find the place you want.



(265) 分詞にて表す動作の「意義上の主語」は、主文の主語と同一なるを以て、もし異なる主語を有する附屬文を、分詞句に變ぜんとする時は、分詞の前に主語を置くを要す。

- (a) *Being sick*, he can not come.
- (b) He *being sick*, I must stay at home.

(注意) (1) (b) の如きを Absolute Participle [絶對的分詞]と云ひ、其主語 (he の如き) を Absolute Nominative [絶對の主格]と稱す。

(注意) (2) 尤次の如き慣用語句あり。此時は分詞の主語は、主文の主語と異なるを普通とす。

*Judging* from this report, he must have been killed.  
*Considering* his age, he is very clever.  
*Assuming* this to be true, it will follow that he was quite wrong.

此場合には Absolute Impersonal Participle [絶對的非人稱分詞]と云ふ。

(266) 現在分詞は、to のなき不定法の

如く、感覺を表す動詞の次に用ゐらるゝことあり。

I saw him *running*.  
 Did you *hear* her *singing*?  
 He *beheld* a horseman *riding* very fast towards him.

(注意) (1) 此形は受働態にも用ゐらる。

He was seen *running*.  
 Whales are often seen *floating* in the Mediterranean Sea.

(備考) He was seen *to run*. 259 節参照。

(注意) (2) 或文法家は不定法と分詞との間に、下の如き差異あることを述ぶ。

{ I saw him *come*. (=I saw that he came).  
 I saw him *coming*. (=I saw him as he was coming).

(267) 過去分詞を感覺動詞の次へ置く時は、受働的の意味を含む。

I saw him *beaten*.  
 We saw him *arrested*.



(備考) I saw them *beat* him.

(268) 過去分詞を have, get の次へ用ゐる時は次の如き意味を有す。

I *had* a tooth *extracted*. (齒を抜いて貰つた。齒を抜かせた)。

[I had extracted a tooth. と異なるに注意せよ]

You must *get* your clothes *mended*. (着物を直してお貰ひなさい)。

### EXERCISE

#### I.

次の文を分詞を用ゐて書き改めよ。

1. When he saw a monkey, he ran after it.
2. He raised his gun and fired at the monkey.
3. As he hoped to get it, he rushed after it.
4. As he was a young man of twenty, he could run very quickly.

#### II.

次の心を英語にて述べよ。

5. George は時計を直して貰ひに時計屋へ行きました。
6. 私は學校へ行く途中彼の駈けて行くのを見ました。
7. 年の割りには中々早く歩ける。
8. 彼が留守なので私は昨日家に居なければならなかつた。

#### TABLE FOR REVIEW

Participle の形	(a) writing
	(b) written
	(c) having written

Participle の用法	(1) 形容詞
	(2) 他の形の補助
	(3) 附屬文の代用
	(4) 感覺動詞の次

Participle の主語	(1) Being sick, he... 主文と同じ
	(2) He being sick, I... 分詞の主語あり
	(3) Judging from the report, ... 絶對的



## LESSON XXXVII.

### GERUNDS.



The snake-charmer agreed to go with me.

Before starting with the man, I examined well to see that he had no snake about his person.

When we arrived at the spot, we saw a large cobra.

On seeing the man the cobra tried to

escape; but he caught it by the tail.

Seeing is believing.

(269) *Seeing is believing.*

に於て. seeing, believing は共に動詞にして而も名詞の如き意味を有す。かゝる一種の動詞を Gerund [體用詞] と云ふ。體用詞は其形. 現在分詞と同じく -ing にて終るものなり。其形に二種あり。

現在形 seeing

完了形 having seen

(270) 體用詞は名詞の一種なれば. 名詞の如く. 主語. 目的語. 補足語等となるを得。

主語 *Seeing* is believing.

目的語 Plutarch calls *lying* the vice of slaves.



補足語 Seeing is *believing*.

(271) Before *starting* with the man, I examined well to see that he had no snake about his person.

On *seeing* the man the cobra tried to escape.

に於て見る如く. 前置詞の次には體用詞を用ゐるものとす. 其他の例.

He is fond *of* using long words.

I have not the pleasure *of knowing* him.

They made preparations *for going* to church.

(272) On seeing *the man* the cobra tried to escape.

に於て. *seeing* は其目的語として man を有す. Gerund は動詞の一種なるを以て. 他動詞の時には目的語を取ることを得.

但し Gerund の前に冠詞を附し. 純然たる名詞として取扱ふ時は. 直接に目的語を取るを得ず. 目的語の前に *of* を置くべし. 此場合には Gerund と云はずして. Verbal Noun [動詞的名詞] と云ふこと有り.

By observing these rules you may avoid mistakes.

By *the* observing *of* these rules you may avoid mistakes.

(273) 體用詞は其前に. 所有格の代名詞又は名詞を置くことあり. 意味上の差異は下の如し.

Reading novels takes up much time. (一般に云ふ)

*His* reading novels takes up much of his time. (彼に就きて云ふ)



He insisted on <i>paying</i> the money. (pay する者は he なり)	He insisted on <i>George's</i> <i>paying</i> the money. (pay する者は George なり)
--	--

(注意) 名詞は往々所有格にせざるとあり。

I insist upon Miss Sharp appearing.

(274) 體用詞は次の如き語句の次に用ゐらる。

(a) There is no + Gerund.

*There is no living* with him.

*There was no denying* the fact.

(b) I cannot help + Gerund.

*I cannot help laughing*.

(c) It is no use + Gerund.

*It is no use crying* over spilt milk.

(d) worth + Gerund

This is a sight *worth seeing*.

This book is *worth reading*.

(275) 完了の形は其動作が、治定動詞の表す時相より以前に起りしことを表す。

He denied *having used* that expression.

I am ashamed of ever *having had* those ideas.

### EXERCISE

次の心を英語にて述べよ。

1. 早起は健康に益あり。
2. あの時はどうしてもあの人を起すのが出来なかつた。
3. 私はそれを見た時は笑はずには居られなかつた。
4. 起きるや否やあの方は直ぐ此本を讀み始めた。



5. 此本は買ふだけの價值はある。

TABLE FOR REVIEW

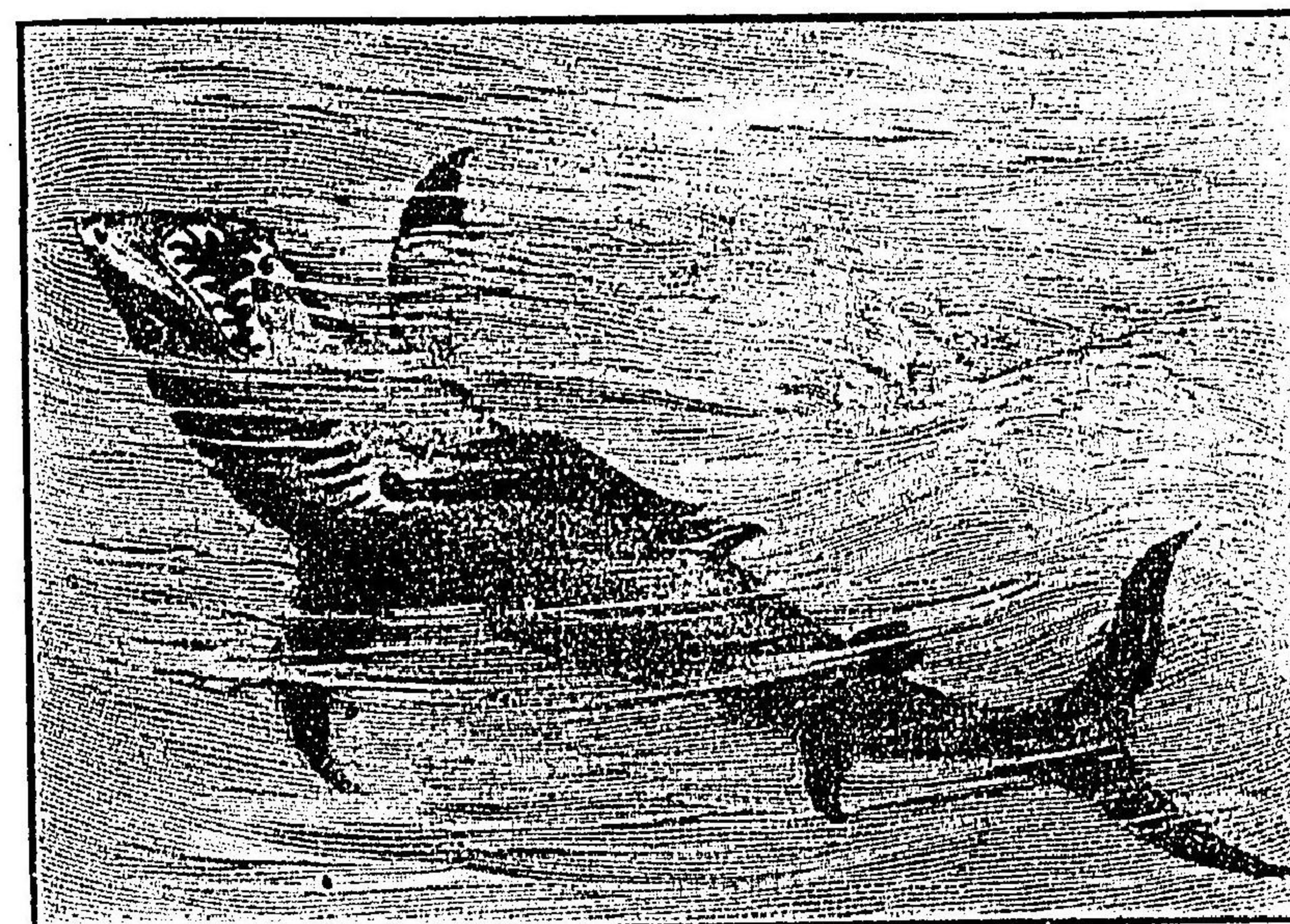
Gerund の形	{ writing having written
Gerund の用法	{ (1) 主語 (2) 動詞の目的語 (3) 補足語 (4) 前置詞の目的語
Gerund と冠詞	{ (1) reading novels (2) <i>the</i> reading of novels
Gerund と主語	{ (1) paying the money (2) <i>his</i> paying the money

LESSON XXXVIII.

ADVERBS.

One morning, a great shark was seen

floating lazily a yard or two from the ship.



I quickly threw a bit of pork into the water.

The shark looked narrowly at it.

Then, quite satisfied that all was right, he opened his great mouth.

(276) A shark was seen floating *lazily*.

I *quickly* threw a bit of pork.

等に於て. lazily, quickly は共に. 動詞



floating, threw を修飾す. かく動詞に副  
へて. 之を修飾する語を Adverb [副詞]  
と云ふ.

(277) 副詞は動詞のみならず. 形容詞  
又は他の副詞をも修飾す.

He is a *very good* speaker.

He speaks *much better* than George.

(278) 副詞の中には. 形容詞に -ly を  
附して之を作るもの多し.

形容詞	副詞	形容詞	副詞
soft	softly	gentle	gently
safe	safely	noble	nobly
slow	slowly	terrible	terribly
calm	calmly	easy	easily
loud	loudly	lazy	lazily
cruel	cruelly	busy	busily
careful	carefully	happy	happily
careless	carelessly		

{ His hair is *soft*.

{ I touched it *softly*.

{ They were *safe*.

{ They went on *safely*.

{ The goat was very *gentle*.

{ He stepped over his friend *gently*.

(注意) (1) 但し -ly にて終るものは盡く. 副  
詞なりと思ふべからず. 形容詞にして -ly にて  
終るもの亦尠からず.

shapely    friendly    (truly)

lovely    (cowardly)

lonely    (lively)

(注意) (2) 二様の副詞形のあるものあり.

{ hard	{ late	{ just
{ hardly	{ lately	{ justly

(注意) (3) 形容詞と副詞と意味大に異なる者あり.

{ near	{ short
{ nearly	{ shortly

(279) 副詞にも比較あり. 其方法全く



形容詞の場合に同じ。(146 節以下参照)

Is your friend Henry an early riser?

Yes, he gets up quite *early*.

But his father gets up *earlier* than Henry.

He usually gets up *earliest* of us all.

原級	比較級	最上級
early	earlier	earliest
fast	faster	fastest
badly	worse	worst
far	farther	farthest
carefully	more (less)	most (least)
	carefully	carefully

(280) 副詞の中. 單に動詞等を修飾するものを Simple Adverb [單純副詞]と云ふ. 其内には種々の種類あり。

時を表すもの      now, then, already, soon,  
                          before, since, ago,  
                          yesterday, to-morrow, etc.

場處を表すもの	here, there, in, out.
數を表すもの	once, twice, never, often, always.
有様を表すもの	slowly, surely, thus, so.
度合を表すもの	very, much, too.
諾否を表すもの	yes, no.

(281) The sun shines *brightly*.

The sun shines *bright*.

共に文法上許容すべき形なるが. 前者に於ては brightly は. shines を修飾する副詞にして. shine する有様を説けるなり. 然るに後者に於ては bright は. shines する結果を説くものにして. The sun shines だけにては稍不完全なる爲め. 其結果は bright なり (it is bright; the effect being bright) と附け加へたるものなり。

(282) 之より最も屢出づる若干の副詞につき. 其用法を示すべし。

(a) there は文の初に置きて. 文を導く爲に用ゐらるゝとあり. 此時は場所の意味あるにあらず。



There was a little green house,

And in the little green house

*There* was a little brown house,

And in the little brown house

*There* was a little yellow house,

And in the little yellow house

*There* was a little white house,

And in the little white house

*There* was a little heart. [胡桃の謎]

*There* is a little garden in front of the house.

*There* are three boys in the garden.

(注意) 此用法に於ける *there* を, expletive [助語] と稱することあり。

(b) *Very* と *much* との用法の異なる所を記せば、次の如し。

*Very*

原級の形容詞の前.

He is *very* short.

現在分詞の前.

It is *very* amusing.

副詞を修飾す.

I like it *very* much.

*Much*

比較級の形容詞の前.

She is *much* shorter.

過去分詞の前.

I am *much* obliged to you.

動詞を修飾す.

I like it *very much*.

(注意) *very* は又形容詞として用ゐらる。

These were his *very* words. (そつくり其儘)

It was the *very* thing.

At the *very* moment he arrived.

(c) *too* は其次に不定法を置くこととし、其時は不定法の表す意味を否定す。

He was *too* drunk to stand. (=He was so drunk that he could not stand).

You walk *too* slow to overtake him.

The story was *too* touching to be soon forgotten.



- (d) hardly, scarcely, seldom 等は否定の意味を有す。即 [殆ど……せぬ] の意と知るべし。

We *hardly* spoke.

I could *scarcely* see it.

I *seldom* go there.

- (e) yes, no は。日本語と異り。問の如何に關せず。答が肯定なれば yes を用ゐ。否定なれば no を用ゐるべし。

Do you like it?

Yes, I like it.

No, I do *not* like it.

Do you not like it?

Yes, I like it.

No, I do *not* like it.

(注意) 初學者は。本文に not あれば no を用ゐると記憶すれば。甚便利なるべし。

- (283) 副詞の位置は次の如き三種の場合あり。

- (a) 自動詞の時は。其後に置く。

He laughed *heartily* at that joke.

(注意) 但し always, never, often, sometimes, seldom, generally 等は。動詞の前に置く。

He *always* laughed at a good joke.

- (b) 他動詞の時は。目的語の次に置く。

He bore his losses *cheerfully*.

(注意) 時としては。動詞の前におくとあり。

He *cheerfully* bore his losses.

- (c) 助動詞有る時は。助動詞と本動詞の間に。副詞を置くべし。

He will *soon* return.

We shall *soon* see him.

- (284) 副詞は時としては。全文を修飾することあり。此時は文の初にあるを



常とす。

*Unfortunately* (=it was unfortunate that)  
the thief was not caught.

*Evidently* (=it is evident that) he is  
mistaken.

(備考) 次の二文を対照すべし。

{ *Happily* he did not die. (幸にして)  
He did not die *happily*. (幸福なる死)

(285) *only* は、其次に来る語を修飾すること多し。

*Only* I saw her. (余のみ)

I *only* saw her, but did not speak to her.

I saw *only* her. (or, I saw her *only*.)

(286) *on, off, in, out, up, back* 等の副詞が、動詞と密接に結合する時は、動詞の直ぐ次に置くものとす。但し代名詞が目的語たる時のみ、代名詞を其間に入る。

{ Take *off* your coat.

{ Take it *off*.

{ Where did you pick *up* those pens?

{ Where did you pick them *up*?

### EXERCISE

次の心を英語にて述べよ。

1. 庭に小供が三人居る。
2. 彼等が大層競走が好きです。
3. James は大層早く走れます。
4. John の方が猶早く走れる。
5. 併し昨日は Frank が一番早く走りました。
6. 今日はあまり疲れて居るから早くは走れない。
7. 君はあまり競走をなさらぬやうですね。
8. 駈るのはお好きではありませんか。
9. 否好きです。



LESSON XXXIX.

RELATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS.



This is the place where I live.  
 How fine the garden is!  
 Do you see a bird there? I feed him.  
 That is why he comes every day.  
 When will your cousin come to see you?  
 To-morrow.  
 When she comes, I shall go on a picnic  
 with her.  
 Where will you go?  
 We shall go to Hyde Park.

(287) This is the place *where* I live.

に於て. *where* は副詞にして *live* を修飾すると共に. 又 This is the place と云ふ部分と. I live と云ふ部分とを結付く. かゝる副詞を Relative Adverb [關係副詞] と云ふ. [91 節参考]

關係副詞は. かく一種の接續詞 [四十一章] の如きものなれば. 之を Conjunctive Adverb [接續副詞] と云ふことあり. 而して. *place* の如きを. 關係副詞の Antecedent [先行詞] と稱す.

(288) 關係副詞は. 其先行詞を略することあり.

先行詞あるもの.	先行詞を略せるもの.
'This is <i>the place where</i> I live.	This is <i>where</i> I live.
Tell me <i>the time when</i> you will come.	Tell me <i>when</i> you will come.



That is <i>the reason why</i> he comes every day.	That is <i>why</i> he comes every day.
---	--

(289) 關係副詞の代りに. 關係代名詞を用ゐることあり.

- { This is the house *where* I live.
- { This is the house *in which* I live.
- { Ten o'clock is the hour *when* I must start.
- { Ten o'clock is the hour *at which* I must start.
- { Tell me the reason *why* you left us.
- { Tell me the reason *for which* you left us.

(290) 關係副詞にも亦. 關係代名詞と同じく. 限定的用法と説明的用法とあり. [95 節参照].

限定的	説明的
The men rowed to the spot <i>where</i> Bobby was swim-	Truth to say, Japan has been my second father-

ming about.	land, <i>where</i> I have spent such a number of happy years.
The shark seemed to smile <i>when</i> he saw the large piece of pork.	He was just going to open his jaws to swallow it,— <i>when</i> he caught sight of the line.

(291) *the* は. 副詞として用ゐらるゝことあり. 此時は次に比較級の形容詞又は副詞を置く.

*The* (=to what extent) *sooner* you learn it, *the* (=to that extent) *better*.

*The farther* we went, *the faster* galloped my horse.

*The less* a man praises himself, *the more* others are disposed to praise him.

Little Nancy Etticoat

In a white petticoat



And a red nose;

*The longer* she stands,

*The shorter* she grows. [蠟燭の謎]

而して最初の *the* (=to what extent) は Relative Adverb にして、次の *the* (=to that extent) は Simple Adverb なり。

(注意) 單純副詞の *the* (=to that extent) は、屢々それのみにて用ゐらるゝことあり。

He will be all *the better* for a little rest.

We must not think any *the worse* of the cat because tigers belong to the great cat family.

(292) *When* will your cousin come to see you?

*Where* will you go?

に於ける *when*, *where* の如きは、疑問に用ゐる詞なり。之を通常 Interrogative Adverb [疑問副詞] と稱す。疑問副詞は疑問代名詞の如く、單文に於ては文

の初に置く。[109 節参照].

*How* often did he come?

*How* is he to-day?

*Why* did he not come?

疑問副詞も亦、關係副詞の如く、接續用に用ゐらるゝことあり。

I asked him *how* he did that.

I asked him *why* he did not come.

We wish to inquire *whence* you came.

(293) *how* は有様を問ふに用ゐる。又其次に副詞、形容詞を置くこと多し。

*How* is he?

*How old* is he?

*How often* did he come?

*How many* books has he?

*How long* has Richard been learning English?

(294) *How fine* the garden is!



に於て見る如く. how は感嘆文に用ゐること甚多し [44.45 節参照]

{ He is very kind.  
 { *How* kind he is!  
 { The dog ran fast.  
 { *How* fast the dog ran!

(對照) { How honest *a* boy he is!  
 { What *an* honest boy he is! [171 節参照]

**EXERCISE**

1. 何時こちらへ御着きなさいました。昨日着きました。
2. 先週は何處へ御出でなさいましたか。
3. 彼處はどんなでした。
4. 何時までそこで御暮してましたか。
5. 其處には何人位人が居ましたか。
6. 私が行つた時には三十人計り居ました。

7. 何故もつと澤山來なかつたか不思議に思ひました。
8. あの近くに原があります。其原は二百年許前に大戦争があつた所です。
9. 見れば見る程私はあそこが好きになりました。

**TABLE FOR REVIEW.**

Adverb { Simple Adverb  
 { Relative Adverb  
 { Interrogative Adverb

**LESSON XL.**

**PREPOSITIONS.**

Do you see John in the house?

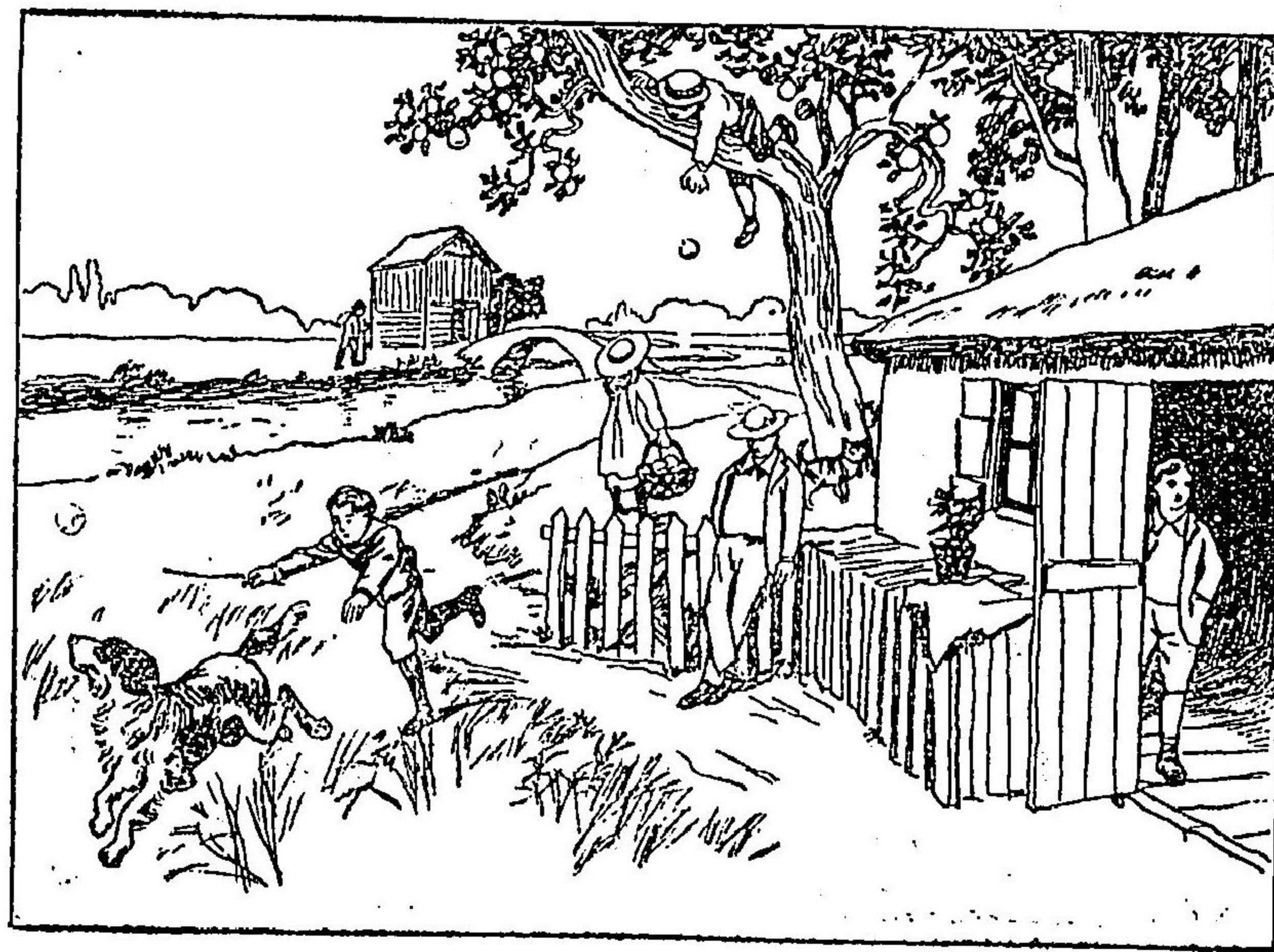
He is standing on the floor.

He gets up at five o'clock, and goes to.



school with his brother every day  
except on Sundays. The school is  
not far from here.

His brother is leaning against the fence.



Do you notice a resemblance between  
them?

There are some trees behind the house.  
A boy has climbed up an apple tree.  
He takes some apples for his sister, who  
is standing under the tree.

He drops one apple.

She will put it in her basket.

The basket was made by her brother.

A cat is playing beside her.

Do you see a boy running after a dog?

He rushed out of the house into the  
field.

The dog is running across the field.

Before him flows a stream.

Can he jump over it?

A traveller is walking along the bank  
of the river.

He has been walking about the town.

I suppose he is going to the barn beyond  
the bridge.

(295) Do you see John *in* the house?

He is standing *on* the floor.

等に於て. *in*, *on* は共に. 名詞 house,



floor の前に置かれて. 他の語との關係を示す語なり. 斯かる語を Preposition [前置詞] と云ふ。

(注意) 前置詞を以て諸種の關係を表すことは. 次の文に於ける空所に. before, behind, beside, by, on, under, 等を補ひ. 其表す意味の異なるを見て悟るべし。

There is a cat — the table.

(296) He is standing *on* the floor.

Can he jump *over* it?

に於ける floor, it の如く. 前置詞の次に置く名詞又は代名詞を. 前置詞の Object (目的語) と云ふ。

(注意) (1) 代名詞が前置詞の目的語たる時は. 其目的格の形を置くべし。

after him, at him, before her, behind her, by it, from it, in them, on them 等を見. him, her, it, them 等の譯語は. 必しも「を」又「に」に限らざるを注意すべし。

(注意) (2) Preposition の目的語は. 必しも其前置詞の次に來ると限らず。

What do you take me *for*?

Whom are you thinking *of*?

(注意) (3) 關係代名詞が前置詞の目的語たる時は. 往々略せらるゝ事あり. (101 節参照)

This is the house (that) I live *in*.

He is the man (whom) we can depend *upon*.

She has no friends to play *with*.

I bought a box to put my clothes *in*.

(注意) (4) 二つの前置詞が同一の目的語を有する時は. 後の前置詞の次にのみ目的語を置くこと多し。

I won't even speak *to*, or look *at* him.

(297) 前置詞は其目的語として. 名詞. 代名詞の外に. 副詞. 不定法. 體用詞. 句. 關聯文を取ることに有り。

(a) 副詞. 此時は副詞が名詞として. 用ゐられしもの。



We must be ready by *then* (=that time).

He walks about from *here* to *there*.

(b) 不定法.

He desires nothing but *to succeed*.

(c) 體用詞. [271 節参照]

He can swim without *moving* his hands.

I am far from *believing* it.

(d) 句.

He has come from *beyond the sea*.

The question of *how to do this* is difficult.

(e) 關聯文.

He told every one of *what he had heard*.

This depends upon *whether he will come or not*.

(298) 元は分詞にて、後に前置詞となりしものあり。

*During* this anxious night, he slept only two hours. (=this anxious night *during* or *lasting*=while this anxious night lasted).

All were drowned *except* one man. (=one man *being excepted*).

其他 notwithstanding; save; concerning; regarding 等あり。

(299) 時としては前置詞が二つ重なることあり。之を Double Preposition [二重前置詞] と稱することあれども、實は第二の preposition の導ける句全體に對して、第一の preposition の係るものと知るべし。[296 節 (d) 参照]。

They came *from beyond* the sea.

The river flowed *from under* the palaces.

(300) 前置詞の中には、其儘副詞として用ゐらるゝものあり。其時は次に目



的語なきに注意すべし。

副 詞

前 置 詞

He walks *about*.

He walks *about* the town.

Please come *in*. (但し into the house).

There is a boy *in* the room.

We will read *on* to the end of the chapter.

He is standing *on* the floor.

We passed *over* to the other side.

We jumped *over* the ditch.

(301) 次に重なる前置詞と其最も普通の用法を述ぶべし。(其特異の用法に就きては Appendix を見るべし)

*About*

He is walking *about* the town.

There is no doubt *about* it.

*Above*

He kept his head *above* the water.

*Across*

The dog is running *across* the field.

Byron swam *across* the Hellespont

*After*

The boy is running *after* the dog.

*After* dinner he went out.

*Against*

He is leaning *against* the fence.

They sailed *against* the stream.

*Along*

He is walking *along* the bank.

*Amidst*

He persevered *amidst* many difficulties.

*Among*

*Among* all these books I cannot find the one I want.

They looked *among* the reeds and long grass.

*Around*

Throngs gathered *around* him.

*At*

She was sitting *at* the table.



I dined *at* my uncle's (house) yesterday.

Dickens was born *at* Portsmouth.

He gets up *at* five o'clock.

***Before***

*Before* him flows a stream.

He was born 429 years B.C. (= *before* Christ.)

***Behind***

There are some trees *behind* the house.

***Below***

He went *below* the deck.

***Beneath***

He is buried *beneath* this stone.

***Beside***

A cat is playing *beside* her.

***Besides***

William I. had three sons, *besides* several daughters.

***Between***

Do you notice a resemblance *between* them?

New York is *between* Boston and Philadelphia.

***Beyond***

There is a barn *beyond* the bridge.

They were obliged to retreat *beyond* the Rhine.

***But***

I read all the book *but* four pages.

***By***

He sat *by* me.

I shall be back *by* one o'clock.

It was made *by* her brother.

***Down***

He fell *down* the steps.

The ship steamed *down* the Humber.

***During***

He watched *during* the night.

***For***

He was absent *for* two days.

He takes some apples *for* her.

***From***

The school is not far *from* here.



We returned *from* England.

Translate it *from* English into Japanese.

***In***

A boy is *in* the house.

He lives *in* England.

He left London *in* June.

***Into***

He rushed *into* the field.

Translate it *into* English.

***Of***

The house was *of* stone.

He is a teacher *of* English.

***Off***

Will you take it *off* my hands?

***On (upon)***

He is standing *on* the floor.

We shall go *on* the second of May.

***Out of***

He rushed *out of* the house.

He is *out of* town.

***Over***

Can he jump *over* the stream?

The sun shines *over* the earth.

***Past***

A ball whistled *past* him.

***Round***

The earth moves *round* the sun.

***Since***

He has been ill *since* Monday.

***Through***

The ball passed *through* the side of the ship.

***Till, (until)***

I waited for him *till* four o'clock.

***To***

He goes *to* school every day.

Take this letter *to* the post office.

***Towards (toward)***

The magnetic needle points *towards* the north.

They walked *towards* the city.



*Under*

A little girl is *under* the tree.

*Up*

He has climbed *up* the tree.

*With*

He goes to school *with* his brother.

He defended himself *with* a sword.

*Within*

I shall return *within* three days.

*Without*

He can swim *without* moving his hands.

Who can write *without* a pen?

(302) 時としては一の phrase が前置詞として用ゐらるゝことあり。之を Prepositional Phrase [前置詞句] と云ふ。

*because of* He could not leave the house *because of* a snow storm.

*in front of* The house stood *in front of* the bridge.

*in spite of* *In spite of* all his riches, he is never

contented.

*instead of* He had better work *instead of* idling away his time.

*on account of* The famine took place *on account of* the failure of the rains.

**EXERCISE**

**I.**

適當なる前置詞を挿入せよ。

- (a) 1. As Mr. Rabbit was walking — the street, he saw Mr. Fox.
2. Mr. Fox was carrying a big bag — fish.
3. "What a lot — fish? Where did you catch them?" said Mr. Rabbit; for he was very fond — fish.
4. "I caught them — the pond — the wood."
5. "I suppose you were fishing — several hours and some friends were — you."
6. "No, I was quite alone. I saw a tree which had fallen — the water, and I sat — it, —



my tail — the water. [附録部参照]

7. "The pond is full — fish; one — another came and hit the hair — my tail. I drew it out and caught them."
8. That same evening Mr. Rabbit went — the pond, and sat — the fallen tree.
9. He kept his tail — the water. The water froze.
10. When he tried to pull it — the ice, the ice held it so fast that it snapped quite short.

- (b)
1. James went — the lake — Rover.
  2. James made Rover go — the water — a stick.
  3. Rover came out — the stick — his mouth.
  4. They had a fine time — evening.
  5. They ran — a rabbit.

II.

次の文の心を英語にて述べよ。

1. 私は朝六時に起きる。
2. 八時に学校へ行く。
3. 学校の前に森があります。
4. 学校の窓から森が見えます。

5. 我々は此の森の中を時々散歩することがあります。
6. 時によると木の上に鳥の巣を見付ける事があります。
7. 森の中は誠に空気がよろしう御座います。
8. 森の中に小さな池がある。
9. 悪い小供は池の中へ石を投げます。



LESSON XLI.

CONJUNCTIONS.

This fox liked grapes, and these fine grapes were very tempting for him.

He jumped and tried to get some.

He tried many times, but



failed each time.

At last he found that he could not get any of them.

“These grapes are sour,” said he. “I do not care to have them.”

(303) This fox liked grapes, *and* these fine grapes were very tempting for him.

At last he found *that* he could not get any of them.

の文に於て. *and* は This fox liked grapes と these fine grapes were very tempting for him との二文を結合し. *that* は At last he found と he could not get any of them との二文を結合す. 斯く文と文とを結ぶに用ゐる語を Conjunction [接續詞] と云ふ。

而して *and* の如く. 二個の獨立文を結ぶものを. Co-ordinative Conjunction

[併立の接續詞]と云ひ. Compound Sentence を作るに用ゐ. *that* の如く. 主文 (At last he found) に附屬文 (he could not get any of them) を結ぶものを. Subordinative Conjunction [從屬の接續詞] と云ひ. Complex Sentence を作るに用ゐらる。

(304) He jumped *and* (he) tried to get some. He tried many times, *but* (he) failed each time.

に於ては. 第二の獨立文の主語が. 第一の獨立文の主語と同様なるを以て. 第二の主語を略せり. 斯くの如く Co-ordinative Conjunction にて結合せる文に於ては. 時として語句を省略することあり。

次の如きは最も甚しきものなり。

Mary *and* I go to school.



(= Mary goes to school *and* I go to school.)

(注意) (1) 時としては *and* の如きは word と word とを結合することあり。

Two *and* two are four.

I saw a black *and* white cat.

(注意) (2) 主なる併立の接續詞は下の如し。  
*and*, *but*, *either... or*, *neither... nor*,  
*so*, *then*, *nevertheless*.

(注意) (3) 主なる従属の接續詞は下の如し。  
*that*, *though*, *although*, *if*, *unless*, *after*, *before*,  
*till*, *until*, *while*, *as*, *since*, *because*, *lest*,  
*whether*, *however*, *than*, *when*, *as if*, *according*  
*as*, *so far as*, *in order that*, *so that*, *as soon*  
*as*,

(注意) (4) *Relative Pronoun*, *Relative Adverb* は  
一種の *Conjunction* と見做して可なり。

(305) 時としては二個の接續詞. 相關聯して用ゐらる. 之を *Correlative Conjunction* [連關接續詞] と稱す。

*both... and* Both you *and* I are invited.

*not only... but also* We need *not only* money *but* men *also*.

*either... or* It is *either* a maple *or* an elm.

*neither... nor* It is *neither* a maple *nor* an elm.

*whether... or* *Whether* it is a maple *or* an elm is of no consequence.

*though... yet* *Though* he slay me, *yet* will I trust in him.

*no sooner... than* *No sooner* had he died, *than* the heir took possession.

*hardly or scarcely... when or before* He had *scarcely* said so *when* she entered.

*as... as* (肯定) Is your aunt kind, Henry?

Yes, she is *as* kind *as* my uncle.

*so... as* (否定) Is she tall?

She is *not so* tall as my uncle.

(306) 次に注意すべき諸項を述べべし。

*as* は. 形容詞又は副詞の次にありて. *though*, *however* の意に用ゐらるゝことあり。



Much *as* he loved his wealth (=though he loved his wealth much), he loved his children better.

Powerful *as* he is, I do not fear him.

Poor and friendless *as* he was, when he stood at the convent, he afterwards became one of the most famous of men.

(307) *that* は附屬文を導くに用ゐらる。

*That* he spilt the ink is certain.

(附屬文が混文の主語なる時)

I know (*that*) he spilt the ink.

(附屬文が混文の目的語なる時)

(此場合には *that* を略すを得)

*that* は結果を表すとあり。

He ran so fast *that* he was out of breath.

*that* は目的を表すとあり。 [216 節参照]

He took medicine, *that* (=in order that

=so that) he might recover.

(308) *lest* の次には *should* を用ゐるべし。 [216 節参照]

He walked with a cane, *lest* he should stumble.

(309) *since* が時を表す場合には、*since* の次に過去時相の動詞を要し。其前には現在又は現在對完了時相の動詞を要す。

A month *has passed* since I *came* here.

*It is* now a week since the holidays *commenced*.

然れども理由を表す時は、此規則を適用せず。

I will do this, *since* you desire it.

(310) *while*, *when*, *though*, *however*, *unless*, *if*, *as if* 等の接續詞にて始まる附屬文に於てもし附屬文の主語と主文



の主語と同一なる時は、附屬文の主語（及び治定動詞 to be も）を略すことあり。

*While searching* for some apples, he found a book.

Gibbon turned Catholic, *when a lad* at Oxford.

*If spoken to*, she will make no reply.

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**EXERCISE**

適當なる Conjunction を挿入せよ。

**I.**

1. Columbus believed — the world is round, — few people did so at that time.
2. He was not aware — there was any such land — America.
3. He thought — — he sailed on — on, always

keeping to the west, he would at last come to India.

4. Look at the map of the world, — you will see —, — there had been no America, he would have been right.

**II.**

5. Some cats are said to be fond of music, — I knew one which disliked it very much.
6. — her mistress began to sing, she would climb up — lay her paw on the girl's lips, — — begging her to stop.
7. It is often said — a cat cares more for her home — for her owner; — this is not so, — she is really a pet.
8. Cats can learn to do tricks — well — dogs can.

**III.**

次の心を英語にて述べよ。

1. John と James とは同じ學校へ行く。
2. John は能い子供であるから常に先生に賞められる。



3. John は讀むことも書くことも上手だ.
4. John の家から學校まで路が遠い.
5. 然し John は一度も缺席せぬ.
6. 彼は學校で習つた事は皆んな記憶して居る.
7. James は John 程に勉強家でない.
8. James は先生が何か尋ねる時に大抵知りませんと答へる.
9. 先生は James が落第するといけなさと云ふて、時々もつと勉強するやうに忠告する.
10. 僕は James よりも John が好きだ.

LESSON XLII.

INTERJECTIONS.

Here is a parcel for me.  
It is from my grandfather.

Oh, how large it is! It is very heavy, too.



What can it be?

Let me see—Ah, now I have it! It must be a book. But then, what sort of a book can it be? It is so heavy and thick. Now, let me open the parcel.

Hurrah, what a pretty book this is! It is just the thing I wanted: a book of stories!

(311) Oh! Ah! Hurrah! の如く、喜悅悲哀驚愕等、すべて感情を表はすものを Interjection [間投詞] と云ふ。



間投詞は、文章中の他の語には全く関係なく使用せらる。

(312) 主なる間投詞を擧ぐれば、次の如し。

驚愕 Oh! ah! Good gracious! Well to be sure!

Dear me!

喜悅 hurrah! huzzah!

悲哀 oh! ah! alas!

賛成 bravo! hear! hear!

笑 ha, ha!

非難 fie! for shame!

輕蔑 pooh! pshaw! tush! nonsense! humph!

待ち遠しき時 tut, chut!

注意を引く時 lo! hark! hush! hist! ho! hallo!

ahoi!

別れ Good-bye! Adieu! Farewell!

擬聲語 bow, wow! mew! caw! baa! cock-a-doodle-

do! buzz! ding, dong! bang! splash!

whack! pop!

[用例] Oh! is that you, Kate!

Ah! that is a curious sight, isn't it?

Alas! the poor man is dead!

Hist! did you hear that noise?

Hush! you'll wake the baby.

Well! what will you do about it?

Beware! you may not escape the next time.

Pshaw! I am not afraid of the darkness.

### EXERCISE

次の文中間投詞を指摘し其表す意味を云ふべし。

1. The doctor felt her pulse, and looked at her tongue. "Dear me!" said he; "what has she been eating?" "Only bits of sea-weed," said her mother. "Oh, that is wrong!" said the doctor.
2. One, two, three, four, all in a row,  
Merrily down the slide we go,  
Toes and fingers all in a glow,



With a laugh and a whoop, and a loud halloo.

Ha, ha, ha! ho, ho, ho!

Merrily down the slide we go.

3. Dull November brings the blast —

Hark! The leaves are whirling fast!

4. Tick-tack, tick-tack, tick-tack. Ding — ding —

ding — ding — ding. It is five o'clock in the morning. I wake and leave my bed.

5. I am a top. I love to sing. My song is

“Whir-r-r, Chir-r-r, bir-r-r, pur-r-r.”

### TABLE FOR REVIEW

Eight Parts of Speech	}	1. Noun	5. Adverb
		2. Pronoun	6. Preposition
		3. Adjective (附 Article)	7. Conjunction
		4. Verb	8. Interjection

### 文の中に於ける諸品詞の位置

adjective    Noun            Verb    adverb

(article)    pronoun

[preposition    conjunction    interjection]

## APPENDIX