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不許翻刻

英文法講義

博言博士

イーストレーキ講述



大日本中學會

非賣品

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英 文 法 講 義

獨國博言博士

イーストレーキ講義

諸君余ノ淺學菲才ヲ以テ本會講師ノ末班ニ列スルコトヲ得ルハ實ニ余ノ榮トスル所ナリ請フ諸君ト本學年中英文法ヲ研究センコトヲ

英國ノ語ヲ談シ英國ノ書ヲ讀ミ英國ノ文ヲ綴ラント欲セバ英文法ヲ研究セザルベカラズ而シテ英文法ヲ講スルコトハ英國人ト雖モ容易ナラザル一學科ト爲ス況ンヤ其ノ語句ト文脈トヲ異ニスル日本國人ガ英文法ヲ講スルハ困難モ亦タ甚シト云ハザルヲ得ズ故ニ諸君ハ此學科ニ向テ一層ノ注意ヲ致サレンコトヲ希望ス

茲ニ英文法ヲ講スルノ前言トシテ諸君ニ一言セント欲スルモノアリ即チ英文法ヲ真正ニ確實ニ研究スルノ方法は是ナリ方法トハ何ソヤ曰ク英文法ヲ理論的 Science 及ビ實行的 Practice トニ區別シ研究スルヲ云フ要スルニ其學習シタル規則ヲ暗記シ之ヲ實際ニ應用スルニ外ナラザルベシ故ニ後來時々日

本語ヲ以テ問題ヲ與ヘタルキハ之ヲ英文ニ綴リ寄
送セラレナバ確實ニ點刪シ且ツ詳細ニ説明ヲ付シ
以テ示スベシ是レ英文法ヲ學ブノ一大要訣ナルモ
ノニシテ若シ之ヲ缺クキハ到底研究ノ效ヲ奏スル
コト能ハスト云フモ蓋シ過言ニアラズト信ズ

本科ハ詞性學及ヒ作文學トニ區別シ漸次講述
ル所アラントス

定 義

1. 詞性學 Etymology トハ種々ナル詞ノ類別及ヒ其
ノ變化ヲ論究スル所ノ學問ヲ云フ
2. 文章 Sentence トハ完全ナル思想ヲ有スル數詞ノ
表出スルモノヲ云フ
3. 詞 Language ハ一定ノ方法ニ從ヒ文章ヲ構造ス
ルモノトス今茲ニ詞ト稱スルモノニ關シテ八種ノ
區別アリ即チ八品詞是ナリ
4. 八品詞 Eight Parts of Speech トハ左ノ如シ

1. 名 詞 Noun.
2. 代名詞 Pronoun.
3. 形容詞 Adjective.
4. 動 詞 Verb.
5. 副 詞 Adverb.
6. 前置詞 Preposition.

7. 接續詞 Conjunction.

8. 間投詞 Interjection.

八品詞中名詞代名詞形容詞動詞及ヒ副詞ハ文
法上ノ變化ヲ有スルモノトス

6. 文章上ノ形式 Grammatical forms トハ左ノ如シ

1. 數. Number ハ名詞代名詞及ビ動詞ノ特性ナ
リ
2. 性. Gender ハ名詞及ビ代名詞ノ特性ナリ
3. 格. Case ハ名詞及ビ代名詞ノ特性ナリ
4. 人稱. Person ハ名詞及ビ代名詞ノ特性ナリ
5. 言法. Voice ハ動詞ノ特性ナリ
6. 法. Mood ハ動詞ノ特性ナリ
7. 時. Tense ハ動詞ノ特性ナリ
8. 比較. Comparison ハ形容詞及ビ副詞ノ特性ナ
リ

名詞 Noun

7. 名詞 Noun トハ拉丁語ノ Nomen ヨリ發生セルモ
ノニシテ人地物ノ名即チ Name ト云フノ意ナリ而シ
テ名詞ハ

1. 動詞ノ主位トナリ又ハ賓位トナルモノトス
2. 數性及ビ格ノ爲メニ多少變化ヲ受クルコト
ヲ得ルモノトス

8. 名詞ヲ區別シテ左ノ三種トス

1. 普通名詞 Common noun.
2. 固有名詞 Proper noun.
3. 抽象名詞 Abstract noun.

9. 普通名詞トハ一般ニ通用スベキ名詞ヲ云フ

例ヘバ 處女 Girl 家屋 House 筆 Pen 銀 Silver 等ノ如シ

10. 固有名詞トハ一般ニ通用セザル名詞ヲ云フ

例ヘバ 東京 Tōkyō 大阪 Osaka 北京 Peking 亞米利加 America 華盛頓 Washington 等ノ如シ

11. 抽象名詞トハ事物其レ自身ニ關セズシテ其性質ヲ表出スル名詞ヲ云フ例ヘバ 剛邁 Heroism 深ナ Depth 恐怖 Fear 才智 Wisdom 純粹 Purity 等ノ如シ

練習

左ノ文章中各名詞ハ如何ナル階級ニ屬スルヤヲ指示セヨ

1. Tokyo is the metropolis of the Japanese Empire.
2. He is the head of his class.
3. They say that he will return to his home in Shizuoka.
4. Kato Kiyomasa's bravery is famous for all time.
5. I have a cat and a kitten; the former is named Buchi.
6. Students should work with energy, perseverance and

patience.

7. The Imperial Diet has been prorogued.
8. The best oranges come from Unshū.
9. To-day is Sunday, the 24th day of the month.
10. The whiteness of the snow on Fuji-san is dazzling.
11. What is the depth of the Pacific Ocean?
12. A hero is a man who knows no fear.
13. He is the incarnation of wisdom.
14. Fortune is a fickle goddess.
15. The beauty of the rose is sweeter than its fragrance.
16. Ōsaka is a prosperous city.
17. Izumo is one of the oldest provinces of Japar.
18. He knows no fear, for he is a brave man.
19. Nouns are not difficult things to understand.
20. He who can speak many languages is to be envied.
21. The colourlessness of the diamond is its chief attraction.
22. "The sound of the trumpet is heard on the hill."
23. A strange thing happened in his house yesterday, Jirō says.
24. A man is a thing of God's creation.

抽象名詞 (abstract noun) ハ 屢々 動詞ノ不定法 (infinitive)

又ハ 名詞形動詞 (gerund) ナルヲアリ

例ヘバ To sleep (眠ムルヲ) トイハシニハ 元來 sleep (眠

ル)トイヘル動詞ノ不定法ナルガ To sleep late is wrong (晏クマデ眠テ居ルヲハヨクナイ)ト云フ文章ニ於テ to sleep ト云ヘル言葉ハ一ノ抽象名詞ヲ形ツクレリ。之ト均シク writing (書クヲ)トイハシニハ元來 write (書ク)ト云ヘル動詞ノ名詞形動詞ナルガ Writing is an useful accomplishment(手習ハ有益ナル藝能ナリ)ト云フ文章ニ於テト writing トイヘル語ハ一ノ抽象名詞ナリトス

名詞ノ變化
(Modifications of Nouns)

1. 名詞ハ四個ノ變化 (modification) ヲ變化ト譯センハ妥當ナラザルニ似タリ本來ハ名詞ノ性質ヲ説明スルモノ、義ナリ左レモ此處ニテハ此説明ノ爲ニ名詞ノ形ニ變化ヲ來スサマヲ講シタルモノナレバ變化ト譯センモ甚キ差支ハアラザルベシ)即チ文法上ノ形式ヲ有ス第一人稱(Person) 第二數(Number) 第三性(Gender) 第四格(Case) 是ナリ

(備考)此章ニ於テハ唯第二以下ノモノ三個ヲノミ論スベシ第一ナル人稱ハ名詞ノ形式ニ變化ヲ及ボスヲナキヲ以テ此ニ論ゼズ

數 (Number)

1. 數ニ二種アリ單數複數是ナリ單數トハ唯一

個物ヲ表ハシ複數トハ二個以上ノモノヲ表ハス例ヘバ boy (小供)ハ單數ニシテ boys(小供等)ハ複數ナルガ如シ

2. 名詞ノ規則的複數ハ其單數形ニ若クハ es ヲ附加シテ之ヲ形ツクルナリ S, Sh, X, 又ハ Z, 并ニ父音ノ後ニ附キタル ch (但シ音ノ柔ラカナル場合即チェト響ク所)又ハ O ニテ終リタル名詞ハ其單數形ニ es ヲ附加シテ複數ヲ作ル例ヘバ

	Singular. (單數)	Plural. (複數)
ch	wretch (破落戶)	wretches
	perch (鳥ノトマリ木)	perches
sh	rush (葦)	rushes
	bush (叢)	bushes
	dish (皿)	dishes
s	miss (娘)	misses
	'bus (馬車)	'buses
	lass (娘)	lasses
consorant	potato (馬鈴薯)	potatoes
	hero (英雄)	heroes
x + o	motto (格言)	mottoes
	fox (狐)	foxes
x	box (箱)	boxes
	ax (斧)	axes

z topaz (寶石ノ名) topazes

yニテ終レル言葉ニシテ其yノ前ニ父音アルルハ其yヲiesニ變ジテ以テ複數ヲ形作ル例ヘバ

單數	複數
duty (義務)	duties
fly (蠅)	flies

f若クハfeニテ終レル名詞ハ往々其複數ヲ形作ルガ爲ニfs又ハfesヲ語尾ニ附セズシテvesヲ用フ今其重ナルモノヲ舉ゲンニ

單數	複數
beef 牛(牛肉ニアラス牛肉ヲ意味スル片ハ複數形ナシ)	beeves
calf 小牛	calves
wharf (波止場)	wharves
thief (竊盜)	thieves
leaf (葉)	leaves
self (自身)	selves
half (半分)	halves
shelf (棚)	shelves
wife (妻)	wives
life (命)	lives
knife (小刀)	knives

名詞ニヨリテハ其複數ヲ形タルガ爲メ根本變化

ヲナスモノアリ詳言スレバ單數ト全ク綴リ方ノ相異ナリタル字ヲ用フルナリ其重ナルモノヲ舉クレバ

單數	複數
man (男)	men
woman (女)	women
child (子供)	children
ox (牝牛)	oxen
foot (足)	feet
goose (鵞鳥)	geese
tooth (齒)	teeth
mouse (二十日鼠)	mice
penny (貨幣ノ名)	pence
die (骰子)	dice

二三ノ名詞ニアリテハ單數複數トモ其形全ク相同キモノアリ次ニ舉グル所ノ數者ヲ記憶スベシ

deer (鹿) sheep (羊) heathen (偶像崇拜者) hose (靴足袋) series (ツバキ) species (種類) news (シラセ)

又名詞ニヨリテハ複數形ノミアリテ單數形ナキモノアリ其重ナルモノヲ舉グレバ

scissors (鋏) tongs (火箸) drawers (股引) trousers, pantalons, breeches (洋袴) pincers (釘抜) victuals (食物) scales (磅)

又形ニ於テハ複數ナルモ單數トシテ扱ハレ之ニ單數動詞ヲ用フルモノアリ其重ナルモノハ

alms (施與品) amends (報償) pains (骨折) odds (奇數)
wages (給料) tidings (シラセ) thanks (感謝)

等ナリ其他希臘語ヨリ轉シ來リタル科學ノ名例
ヘハ physics (物理學) politics (政治學) ethics (倫理學) mathematics (數學) 等又同ジ

外國語ヨリ來リタル名詞ニシテ今モ尙複數ニ其
モトノ外國形ヲ用フルモノアリ datum (道理) ヲ data
トシ genus (種類) ヲ genera トスルガ如シ

複合名詞即チ二個ノ各別ナル名詞ヲ合シテ一名
詞ヲ作リタルモノハ其複數形ヲ作ルニ當リ唯其主
ナルモノ、ミヲ改ム例ヘバ father-in-law (養父) ヲ fathers-
in-law トシ peach-tree (桃木) ヲ peach-trees トスルノ類ナリ

名詞ノ數ニ就テノ練習

(1) 次ノ名詞ヲ複數形ニ改ムベシ

larch; kiss; lock; bamboo; folio; class; boy; toy; sky; sigh;
army; fish; cargo; rage; age; damage; impossibility; valetu-
dinarian; ourself; sneak-thief; housewife; man; carman; mer-
chantman; mother-in-law; step-father; date-tree; coco-nut;
general-in-chief; editor-in-chief; midwife; baby; lady-in-waiting;
maid-of-honour; chief-priest; box-tree; coach-box; coachman;

coach; loach (鱒); muff; chimney; footman; child; bliss; church;
house; fear; fur; stamen; emphasis.

次ノ名詞ノ單數形如何

loaves; scissors; halves; media; scarves; brothers-in-law; pence;
deer; taxes; cheeses; dice; geese; gloves; loves; monarchs;
arches; dicta; children; valleys; fifes; griefs; chiefs; days;
dyes; courts-martial; tongs; species; news.

次ニ掲グル所ノモノヲ英譯スベシ

三匹ノ鼠 新キ洋袴 五本ノ木 三日間 二人
ノ御者 六羽ノ鶴鳥 内ノ小供等 東京ハ家ノ
多イ町デアル 其屋根ニ三ノ烟突ガ見ユル 私
ノ箱(複數)ノ鍵(複數)ヲ見シヤ 私ハ其人達ガヌカ
ヌ 四足ノ靴 其人ノ足ガ弱シ 其ノ夫人等ハ
美シイ 私ハ算術ヲ學ブ 日本ノ政治ハ六ヶシ
イ 其人ハ三錢シカモタヌ 三階ノ家 野蠻人
ハ一人以上ノ妻ヲモツ 此等ノ皿ハ毀レテ居ル
火箸ヲ貸シテオ呉レ 其人ノ食物ハ足ラヌ

性 (Gender)

性 (Gender) トハ名詞ノ性ヲ表ハス所ノ名詞ノ變化
ヲ云フ

性ニ三種アリ第一ナルモノヲ男性 (Masculine) ト云
ヒ第二ヲ女性 (Feminine) ト云ヒ第三ヲ中性 (Neuter) ト

云フ

男性ヲ有スル名詞ヲ男性名詞 (a noun of masculine gender) ト云フ。例ヘバ man (男) King (王) boy (童男)等ノ如シ

女性ヲ有スル名詞ヲ女性名詞 (a noun of feminine gender) ト云フ。例ヘバ woman (女) queen (女王) girl (童女)等ノ如シ

性ノ定マラザルモノ若クハ性ノ全クナキモノヲ中性名詞 (a noun of the neuter gender) ト云フ。例ヘバ tree (木) road (道) river (川) 等ノ如シ

(備考)名詞ノ模様ニヨリテハ男性ニモ女性ニモ適用セラルベキモノアリ。之ヲ普通性名詞 (a noun of common gender) ト云フ。例ヘバ friend (友) parent (親) servant (奴僕) slave (奴隸) person (人) individual (個人) cousin (從兄弟) 從姉妹等ノ如シ

男女兩性ノ區別ヲナスニ三個ノ方法アリ

(I) 其性ノ異ナルコトヲ表ハサンガ爲ニ全ク相異ナル名詞ヲ用フルコト是レナリ。例セバ

男性 (Masculine)	女性 (Feminine)
king (王)	queen (女王)
man (男)	woman (女)
lad (若人)	lass (娘)

boy (童男)	girl (童女)
brother (兄弟)	sister (姉妹)
lord (殿様)	lady (奥様)
steer (牡牛)	heifer (牝牛)
friar (monk) (僧)	nun (尼)
cock (牡鷄)	hen (牝鷄)
drake (鴨ノ牡)	duck (鴨ノ牝)
bull (牡牛)	cow (牝牛)
nephew (甥)	niece (姪)

(II) 男性名詞ノ語根ニ ess ヲ附加シテ女性トナシ之ニヨリテ二者ヲ區別スルコト是レニナリ。即チ之ヲ例ニヨリテ説明センニ murderer (人殺シ) ト云フハ murder (殺ス) ト云フ語根ニ er (人) トイヘル男性ノ語尾ヲ加ヘタルモノナレバ之ヲ女性ニ改メンニハ先ツ其男性ノ語尾(er)ヲ消シノコレル語根ニ ess ヲ附加スルナリ murderess 是ナリ斯クスレバ此語女性トナル。今少シク其例ヲ擧ゲンニ

男	女
poet (詩人)	poetess (女ノ詩人)
peer (貴族)	peeress (貴族夫人)
lion (獅子)	lioness (女獅子)
heir (繼嗣)	heiress (繼嗣トナル女)

host (宿主)	hostess (宿婦)
<small>ヴァイカウント</small> viscount (子爵)	viscountess (子爵夫人)

羅典語ヨリ轉シタル名詞ニシテオヲ以テ終レルモノハ此語尾ヲ rix = 變シテ以テ女性トナスナリ例セバ

男	女
executor (遺囑管理人)	executrix
victor (勝利者)	victrix
administrator (執政者)	administratrix

但シ governor 又ハ emperor ノ如キハ此規則ニ從ハズ其女性ヲ governess 又ハ empress トスルナリ

又名詞ニヨリテハ不規則ナル方法ニヨリテ女性ヲ作ルモノアリ此等ハ全ク外國語ヨリ來レル語ナルヲ以テナリ例セバ

男	女
hero (主人公)	heroine (女主人公)
duke (公爵)	duchess (公爵夫人)
sultan (土耳其帝)	sultana (土耳其后)
abbot (和尚)	abbess (主尼)

(III) 性ヲ表ハスベキ語(名詞ニテモ代名詞ニテモ又ハ形容詞ニテモ)ヲ名詞ノ語首ニ加ヘテ以テ女性男性ヲ區別スルコト是レ其三ナリ例セバ

男	女
cock-sparrow (雀)	hen-sparrow
he-goat (野羊)	she-goat
male slave (奴隸)	female slave
man-servant (下部)	maid-servant

生命ヲ有セザルモノ、名ハ之ヲ中性トナス左レドモ生命ナキモノハ時トシテハ形容的ニ(figuratively)性ヲ有セルモノトノ扱ハル、コト屢々アリ斯ル場合ニ於テハ其力強キ若クハ大ナルモノヲ男性トシ優シク且ツ美キモノヲ女性トナス例セバ

男	女
war (戰)	virtue (德)
sun (太陽)	earth (地球)
time (時)	nature (自然)
death (死)	fortune (運)
winter (冬)	wisdom (智慧)
sleep (眠)	spring (春)
rage (怒)	summer (夏)
fear (恐)	moon (月)

名詞ノ性ニ就テノ練習

I.

以下舉グル所ノ名詞ノ女性如何

Sorcerer; master; uncle; husband; horse; bridegroom; gentleman; editor; moor-cock; he-camel; father; bull; bachelor; caterer; patron; mayor; shepherd; actor; ambassador; hunter; traitor; tiger; prince; songster; enchanter; doctor; sloven;

II.

以下舉ぐる所ノ名詞ノ男性如何

Benefactress; conductress; margravine; testatrix; witch; ewe; queen; goose; doe; widow; votaress; electress; foundress; maid-of-allwork; she-rabbit; empress; hind; marchioness; lady-in-waiting; female help; hen-candry; lowyeress; duck.

III.

以下舉ぐる所ノ各名詞ノ性如何

Earl; Mary; steer; goddess; faith; charity; stone; heroine; water; cloud; benevolence; sheep; neighbour; servant; paper; idolater; rumor; murder; time; peace; hatred; envy; cattle; swine; lamb; lambkin; aunt; chickens; eagle; animals; mankind.

第三格 (Case)

格 (case) トハ何ゾ格トハ一名詞ガ他ノ語ニ對スル關係ヲ表ハスベキ名詞ノ變化ヲ云フ

格ニ三種アリ第一ナルモノヲ主格 (subjective) 或ハ (nominative) ト云ヒ第二ヲ物主格 (possessive) ト云ヒ第三

ヲ目的格 (objective) ト云フ

(備考) 以上三個ノ内第二ナル物主格ノミ其名詞ノ形ヲ變ゼシムレド他ノ二格ニハ左ルヲナシ主格トハ一動詞ノ主題タル名詞ノ位置形式ヲ云フ

(備考) 動詞ノ主題トハ直接ニ其文章ニ於テ話サル、所ノモノヲ云フ則チ之ニ就テ何事カヲ語リ或ハ確ムル所ノモノ是ナリ例セバ“The plum-tree bears blossoms” (梅ノ木花ヲツケタリ) ト云ヘル文章ニテハ花ヲツケタリト云フヲ梅ノ木ニツキヲ確カメタルモノナレバ梅ノ木ト云フ語此處ニハ bears ト云ヘル動詞ノ主題 (subject) タリ又 Fukutaro is diligent (福太郎ハ勉強スル) ト云ヘル文章ニテハ福太郎ナルモノ、勉強スルヲ確メタルモノナリ故ニ此場合ニ於テハ福太郎ト云フ語ガ is ト云ヘル動詞ノ主題トナレルナリ

次ニ掲ゲタル文章中伊太利亞體(草書)ヲ以テ書ケルモノハ主格ナリ

1. By him no word was said (一言葉モ其人ガイハナカッタ)
2. Has Jiro found his pencil? (次郎ハ其鉛筆ヲ見ツケタカ)

3. That Man told a lie (其人ガ偽ヲ言ツタ)

4. Misery loves company (不幸ナル者ハ吾ト同ク不幸ナルモノヲ愛ス)

5. Beauty does not last forever(美麗ハ長ク存セズ)

物主格トハ物ノ所有者又ハ占有者ヲ表ハスベキ名詞ノ形式變化ヲ云フ

此格ヲ形ヅクランニハ主格ノ語尾ニ ^{アポストロフ}apostrophe (') トトヲ附スルナリ(即's)但シコハ其名詞ガ單數ナル時ニ限ルモノニシテ若シ其名詞ノ複數ナルハ通常其語尾トナルベキヲ以テ斯ル場合ニハ apostrophe ノミヲ附シテトヲ附セズ左レモ複數名詞ト雖モ其語尾ノトヲ以テ終レルニ非サルハ (men, women, children ナドノ如ク)ハ單數ノキト同ク apostrophe トトヲ附シテ物主格ヲ形成スルナリ

(備考) 複合名詞即チ二個以上ノ語ニヨリテ成立セル名詞ハ其最後ノ語ニ apostrophe s ('s) ヲ附シテ物主格トスルナリ。例ヘバ maidservant ノ如キ之ヲ物主格ニ改ムルハ maidservant's トスルナリ

例

單數:一主 格: boy(小供) tree(木) dog(犬) rose(薔薇)

” 物主格: boy's tree's dog's rose's

複數:一主 格: boys trees dogs roses

複數 物主格: boys' trees' dogs' roses'

單數:一主 格: mouse(廿日鼠) tooth(齒) child(小供)

” 物主格: mouse's tooth's child's

複數:一主 格: mice teeth children

” 物主格: mice's teeth's children's

又複合名詞 (compound nouns) ニテハ

單數:一主 格: man-servant(下男) fruit-tree(果樹)

” 物主格: man-servant's fruit-tree's

複數:一主 格: men-servants fruit-trees

” 物主格: men-servants' fruit-trees'

目的格 (objective case) ナルモノハ其形ノ上ヨリイヘバ敢テ主格ト異ナルヲナシ。目的格トハ一動詞又ハ前置詞 (preposition) ノ目的物トナレル名詞ヲ言フナリ (備考) 一動詞ノ目的物トハ動物ガ言ヒ表ハシタル動作ヲ差シ向ケラレタルモノヲ云ヒ此目的物ニヨリテ其動作ガ終結スルナリ。例セバ The father scolds his son (其父其子ヲ叱レリ)ト云ル文章ニテ叱ルト云フ動作ハ其父ノナセルモノナルヲ確メタルモノナルガ故ニ father ト云フ語此處ニテハ主格タリ。之ニ反シテ son ト云フ語ハ之ニヨリテ叱ルト云フ動作ヲ終結セシムルモノ(之ニ對シテ叱ルト云フ動作ガナシムケラレタルモノ)ナレバ此處ニテ目的格タルナ

リ、尚例ヲ参照スベシ

次ナル文章ニテ草書體ニ記セルモノハイグレモ
目的格ナリ

1. The Japanese eat *rice* (日本人ハ米ヲ食フ)
2. He studies his *lessons* every day (其人ハ日々其課業ヲ勉強ス)
3. I heard that *song* many years ago (數年前余ハ其歌ヲ

聞ケリ)

4. Give me *bread*, for I am hungry (空腹ダカラ麵包ヲ
呉レ)

一名詞ノ變化 (declension of noun) ト云フハ其數(單復)
ト其格(主物主及目的)トニ從ヒテ様々ニカハレル名
詞ノ形式ヲ列ブルヲ云フ例セバ

單數:一主 格: House(家) child(小供) sky(空) song(歌)

物主格: House's child's sky's song's

目的格: House child sky song

複數:一主 格: Houses children skies songs

物主格: Houses' children's skies' songs'

目的物: Houses children skies songs

名詞ノ格ニ就テノ練習

(I) 次ナル文章中ノ名詞ニツキ其格ヲ記スベシ

1. Saburo goes to school daily.

2. He told his sister to bring his dinner.
3. I can not find my brother's book.
4. The children's breakfast is ready.
5. That lady's hat is very pretty.
6. The house's roof was blown off.
7. The days are getting longer.
8. Oyuki has lost her mother's hairpin.
9. That princess's maids-of-honour's beauty is famous.
10. The soldiers assassinated their captain.
11. Parliament has been dissolved and the new elections took place in March.
12. The plum-trees bear blossoms in February and March.

(II) 以下ニ草書體ニ書シタル句ヲ物主格ニ改ム

ベシ

1. The book of his brother.
2. The beauty of the Spring.
3. The parts of the scissors.
4. A leaf of a tree.
5. The greatness of Japan.
6. The stores of those merchants.
7. The toys of our children.
8. The clothes of the men-servants.

- 9. The tools of two carpenters.
- 10. The tails of three dogs.
- 11. The largest street of Tokyo.

(III) 次ナル文章ヲ英譯シ物主格ノ句ヲ用ヒス
シテ物主格ノ名詞ヲ用フベシ

- 1. 我邦ノ力 2. 其父ハ子ヲモテリ 3. 私ハアナ
タノペンノ箱ヲ見ザリキ 4. 私ノ母ハ兄弟ヲモタ
ス 5. 太郎ハ次郎ノ言フニガワカラヌ 6. 三ノ狼
ノ毛皮 7. 花(複數)ノ美 8. 三日間 9. 風ハ家ヲ吹
キ倒シキ 10. 帝國議會ノ解散ハ前月命ゼラレタリ

代名詞 (The Pronoun)

Pronoun トハ二個ノ羅典語ヨリ轉シタル語ニシテ
pro ハ“代リニ”ト云フコトヲ意味シ noun ハ nomen (即チ
名詞又ハ名ト云フ語ヨリ來レリ、故ニ Pronoun トハ名
詞ノ代リニ用ヒラル、言葉ヲ云フナリ

代名詞ニハ名詞ト同ク四個ノ文法上ノ形式即チ
變化ヲ具フ、人稱、數、格及格是ナリ。

代名詞ヲ分テ三種トス一ハ人稱代名詞 (Personal
pronoun) 二ハ關係代名詞 (Relative Pronoun) 三ハ疑問代
名詞 (Interrogative Pronoun)

(備考) This (此) 及 that (其) ナドイヘル代名詞ハ其複
數形 these (此等) 及 those (夫等) ト共ニモトハ斷定的代

名詞(Demonstrative Pronoun)トシテ之ヲ別種ニ屬セシメ
シガ元來 that ハ關係代名詞ニ屬スルモノナルヲ以
テ今ハ之ヲ關係代名詞ノ内ニ列シ代名詞的形容詞
(Pronominal Adjective)トシテ説明スベシ

第一 人稱代名詞 (Personal Pronoun)

人稱代名詞トハ其語ノ形ニヨリテ何人稱ナルカ
ヲ示ス所ノモノヲ云フ

一代名詞ガ其語者ヲ表ハストキハ第一人稱タリ
話シカケタルモノヲ表ハストキハ二人稱タリ又題
目トシテ話サル、人ヲ表ハストキハ三人稱タリ。

人稱代名詞ハ單純形トモナリ又複合形トモナル
ナリ、今其單純形ニ屬スルモノヲ掲グレバ次ノ如シ

單數

	一人稱	二人稱	三人稱
主 格	I	thou	he, she, it
物主格	My (mine)	thy (thine)	his, her (hers), its.
目的格	Me	thee	him, her, it

複數

	一人稱	二人稱	三人稱
主 格	We	You	they
物主格	Our (ours)	Your (yours)	their (theirs)
目的格	Us	You	them

(備考) 近世英語ニ於テ單數二人稱ノ代名詞ヲ用

フルハ祈禱若クハ詩歌ニ於テ神ニ話シカクルトキ
 カ又ハ Quaker 宗派ノモノニ用ヒラル、トキノ外之
 ヲ用フルコトイト々々稀ナリ、其他スベテ複數形ヲ
 用ヒ其次ノ動詞ヲモ複數形トナスナリ

(備考) 又 You ト同意味ヲ有スル主格ニ用ヒラル
 ル ye ト云フ語アリ、サレトモコモ亦用ヒラル、コト
 イト稀ナリ。

(備考) 上表ニモ示セル如ク一人稱二人稱ノ代名
 詞ニアリテハ物主格ニ二種ノ形式アリ、三人稱ニ於
 テモ女性單數及三人稱複數ニハ此二様ノ形式ヲ具
 フ、此二種ノ物主格中前ナルモノハ其語ノ次ニ直接
 ニ名詞又ハ名詞句アルトキニ用ヒラレ後ナルモノ
 ハ名詞又ハ名詞句ナキトキ若クハ動詞ノ直グ次ニ
 置カル、トキニ用ヒラル、例セバ

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| This is my house. | This house is thine. |
| That is thy duty. | That duty is thine. |
| These are her brothers | Those brothers are ours. |
| These clothes are our clothes. | These clothes are ours. |
| Is that your hat? | Is that hat yours? |
| Are these their shoes? | Are these shoes theirs? |

複合人稱代名詞(時トシテハ反歸代名詞 reflexive
 pronoun ト云フ)ニハ單ニ數ノ變化アルノミニシテ格

ニヨリテ變化セラル、コトナシ、即チ單數ヲ作ルニ
 ハselfヲ、複數ヲ形クルニハ selvesヲ一人稱二人稱ノ代
 名詞ノ物主格又ハ三人稱代名詞ノ目的格ニ附スル
 ナリ、其例次ノ如シ

	單數	複數
一人稱	Myself	Ourselves
二人稱	Thyself Yourself	Yourselves
三人稱	Himself Herself Itself	Themselves

(備考) 此等ノ複合代名詞ガ自動詞ノ目的格トシ
 テ用ラレタルトキソレガ其主格ト關係セラレタル
 場合ニハ反歸代名詞ト名ヅケラル

(備考) 一人稱二人稱ノ代名詞ニアリテハ別ニ性
 ノ區別ヲナスコトヲ要セズ自ラ話スモノ又ハ話シ
 カケラル、モノ、性ハ説明スルノ要ナキコト云フ
 マデモナケレバナリ。

第二 關係代名詞 (Relative Pronoun)

關係代名詞ナルモノハ日本語中ニ之レナキ所、
 モノナレバ之ヲ了解センハ容易ナリト云フベカラ
 ズ

關係代名詞トハ前立テタル名詞代名詞又ハ名詞
 的代名詞的ノ句ヲ表ハシ之ヲ次ナル文(clause)ニ接續

セシムル所ノモノニシテ或ル先行語ヲ次ナル説明的ノ文ニ結合セシムル作用アルヲ以テ之ヲ接續代名詞 (conjunctive pronoun) ト云フモ不可ナキナリ。

關係代名詞トハ who, which, what 及 that ヲ云フ此等ハ數ノ變化ヲ具フレドモ性ヲ表ハスコトナク格ノ變化ハ唯 who ト which トニ之アルノミ。

Who ハ人ヲ表ハスベキ先行詞 (antecedent) ニ從ヒ which ハ其他ノ動物又ハ無生物ニ從フ (which ハモト人ニモ從ヒシナリ バイブル ナドニ見ユルガ如シ)。又 what ハ that which 或ハ those which ト其意ヲ全クシ其語ノ内ニ先行詞ト關係詞トヲ含ムガ故ニ二重關係代名詞 (double relative pronoun) ト呼バル、コトアツ大概ハ單數トシテ用弁ラルレトモ時トシテハ複數トシテモ用弁ラル次ニ that ハ人物并ニ事物ニモ用弁ラル who 及ヒ which ニ代用セラル、コト又少カラズ

Who 及ヒ which ノ變化次ノ如シ

主格	who	which
物主格	whose	whose
目的格	whom	which

(備考) Which ノ主格及ヒ目的格ハ其形ヲ全クシ

Who, which 及 what ノ三關係代名詞ハ ever 若シクハ soever ヲ(ハイフンヲ用弁スシテ)附加シテ複合形ヲ作

ル此ノ如キ複合形ハ“無限”ノ意味ヲ表シ普通 any person, any one 若クハ anything ト云フガ如キ普通ナル語ヲ其先行詞トシテ用弁ルガ故ニ二個ノ動詞又ハ二個ノ predicate ニ隨ハル、ヲ法トス例セハ whoever would learn English, must be diligent ト云フハ Any one who wishes to learn English, must be diligent ト云フト同意味ナリ

(備考) 複合關係代名詞 whosoever ノ變化次ノ如シ

主格	whosoever
物主格	whosoever
目的格	whomsoever

Whoever 及ヒ whosoever 若クハ whatever 及ヒ whatsoever ハ其間ニ於テ別ニ意味ノ異ナルナシ若シ強ヒテ區別アツト云ハ、後者ハ稍前者ヨリモ廣キ意味ヲ有スト云フベシ

第三 疑問代名詞 (Interrogative Pronoun)

疑問代名詞トハ疑問ヲ起ストキニ用弁ラル、所ノ代名詞ナリ而シテ疑問標ハ必ズ之ニ從フベキ者トス

疑問代名詞ニ三種アリ who, which 及ヒ what 是ナリ是等ハ文字及ヒ意義共全ク關係代名詞ト全シ、which ハ一群又ハ數種中ニ就テ其指ス所ノ者ノ何レナルヤヲ質問スル時ニ於テ或物ハ人ニ對シテ使用セラ

ル例セバ

Which of these boys is the best? (此子供等ノ中誰レ
ガ最善良ナリヤ)

Which road shall I take? (ドチラノ道ヲ行クノテ
スカ)

Whoハ只人ニ對シテ使用セラル、者ニシテ決シ
テ一群中ニ就テ何人ナルヤヲ質問スル時ニ用ヒラ
ル、者ニ非ス例ヘバ

Who is that man there? (其處ニ居ル人ハ誰デスカ)

Whose brother is he? (彼ハ誰ノ兄弟デスカ)

Whom do you admire? (汝ハ誰ニ敬服シマスカ)

此第三例ニシテ質問者三四人中ニ就テ其一ヲ擇
バシムル者ナルトキハ Which do you admire most? (汝ガ
最モ敬服スルノハ何人デスカ)ト云ハザルベカラザ
ルナリ。Whatハ物ニ對シテ使用セラル、者ニシテ
其用法ハ不定ナリトス例ヘバ

What is that you are reading? (汝ノ讀ムテ居ルノヤ
何デスカ)

What do you want me to do? (汝ハ私ニ何ヲシテホ
シイノデスカ)

代名詞ニ就テノ練習。

I.

以下舉グル所ノ文章中ニ使用セル代名詞ノ種類
ヲ記セ。

1. He says he does not know what to do.
2. I replied that I would go myself, if he disliked to do so.
3. What is that that that bird has in its beak?
4. He said that that that that man had said, was false.
5. We went by ourselves.
6. What do you think he said to me when I told him what had happened?
7. Who would be learned must apply himself with diligence to the acquirement of knowledge.
8. Whatever could be have meant by that?
9. I told him what I wanted, when he asked which I liked the best.
10. She will give it to whomever you select.
11. That is not his, I bought it myself.
12. I fell and hurt myself when passing that gate of yours.
13. Who is it that dare not do it? I dare whatever a man may dare.
14. That is not what I told him to do.
15. 'Tis thine; I give it thee for thine own self.

- 16. What they think of themselves is different from what people think of them.
- 17. I must turn to the faults, or that appear such to me.
- 18. Which of these books shall I say is hers?
- 19. Is that the man of whom you wrote to me?
- 20. We shall certainly do whatsoever thing goes forth out of our own mouth.

II.

- a. 以下擧グル所ノ代名詞ノ複數物主格ヲ記セ
She; it; which; what; who? thou; he.
- b. 以下擧グル所ノ代名詞ノ單數目的格ヲ記セ
Myself; he; I; it; whoever; whichever; that.

III.

以下擧グル所ノ語ヲ包有セル短文章ヲ作レ

- 1. 二個ノ人稱代名詞及ビ一個ノ關係代名詞
- 2. 一個ノ複合關係代名詞及ビ一個ノ單數人稱代名詞
- 3. 一個ノ反歸代名詞及ビ一個ノ人稱代名詞
- 4. 一個ノ疑問代名詞及ビ一個ノ目的格人稱代名詞
- 5. 一個ノ物主格人稱代名詞及ビ一個ノ關係代名詞

- 6. 一個ノ目的格關係代名詞
- 7. 一個ノ複數複合人稱代名詞
- 8. 二個ノ關係代名詞
- 9. 三個ノ人稱代名詞但其各者ハ各別ナル格ヲ以テスベシ
- 10. 三個ノ代名詞其中二個ハ人稱代名詞ニシテ一個ハ疑問代名詞ナル者

形容詞 (Adjectives).

Adjective トハ名詞若シクハ代名詞ノ意義ヲ制限 (limit)シ若クハ解明 (qualify) セムガ爲メニ之ニ附加スル所ノ語ニシテ特ニ解明スル場合ヲ尤モ多シトス (備考) Adjective ナル語ハ羅匈語ノ前置詞 ad (迄) 及ビ動詞 jacere (置ク、添フル)ノ二語ヨリ來レリ故ニ始メハ他語ニ添置シ若クハ近接セル語ヲ稱セシ者ナリシガ今ハ之ト連接スル所ノ語ヲ限定スル者トナレリ

例ナレバ Good men are happy. (善良ナル人々ハ幸福ナリ)ナル文章ニ於テ good 及ビ happy ハ共ニ形容詞ナリ。即 good ハ men ナル名詞ノ意義ヲ限定シ凡テノ人々(不定ニ)ハ皆幸福ナルニ非ズシテ只善良ナル人々ノミ(限定シテ)幸福ナルコトヲ示ス又 happy ハ善良ナル人々ノ状態ノ解明ニシテ善良ナル人々ハ幸福ナリト解明セラル、ナリ吾人ハ good ヲ以テ名詞ヲ制限若

クハ限定スル者トシ happy ヲ以テ此ク限定セラレタル
ル意義ニ於ケル名詞ヲ解明スル者ト云フコトヲ得
ベシ

形容詞ハ之ヲ六種ニ分ツコトヲ得第一冠詞 (Ar-
ticles) 第二代名形容詞 (Pronominal Adjectives) 第三數量形
容詞 (Numeral Adjectives) 第四普通形容詞及ビ固有形容
詞 (Common and Proper Adjectives) 第五分詞狀形容詞 (Par-
ticipial Adjectives) 第六複合形容詞 (Compound Adjectives) 是
ナリ

(備考) 普通ニ云ハ上ノ三種ヲ以テ制限形容詞ナ
ル一類中ニ置キ下ノ三種ヲ解明形容詞ト稱ス

第一類 制限若クハ限定形容詞

(Limiting or Defining Adjectives)

第一種 冠詞 (the Articles).

冠詞トハ the, an 及ビ a ヲ云フ此等ノ語ハ名詞若ク
ハ名詞狀ノ句ノ前ニノミ附記セラル、者ニシテ其
意義ヲ制限センガ爲メ用弁ラル、者トス

(備考) 往時ノ文法學者中ニハ冠詞ヲ形容詞中ニ
包有セシメズシテ特別ノ部門ヲ設ケシ者アリ然ル
ニ冠詞ハ實ニ名詞ノ意義ヲ制限センガ爲メニ用弁
ラル、者ナルコトヲ知ラバ特別ナル一部トナスノ
理由ナカルベシ

冠詞ヲ二種ニ區分ス第一定冠詞 (The Definite) 第二
不定冠詞 (The Indefinite).

第一 定冠詞

冠詞中 The ハ定冠詞ナリ

往時ノアングロサクソン語ニテハ定冠詞ハ代名
形容詞ニシテ this 及ビ that ノ中間ニ介在シ其用法意
義共甚相類似セリ

近世ノ歐洲諸國語ニハ皆定冠詞アリ然レ共此等
諸國語ノヨリテ出デタル古代ノ言語ニハ之アラザ
リシナリ古代アリヤン族ノ言語ニハセミチック族
ノ言語ト全シク定冠詞ナル者存在セザリキ又亞細
亞諸國ノ言語ニモ冠詞ナキヲ見ルナリ

(備考) 近世チュートニツク種ニ屬スル諸國語ニテ
ハ其英語ト密接セル關係ヲ有スルニ關セズ三種ノ
定冠詞ヲ有シ其ノ屬スル處ノ名詞ノ性(即男性女性
及ビ中性)トニ關セズシテ獨立ニ使用セラレ又其各
者ハ四個ノ格(主格,物主格,第三格及ビ目的格)ヲ有シ
且單複ノ兩形ヲ有ス英語ニテハ定冠詞ハ不變ニシ
テ且語尾ノ變化ナシ

例ヘバ今吾 The house ト云ハシニ此レアル確定シ
タル家ヲ指ス者ナリ又 the ヲ使用シテ其種類ノ者只
一ナルコトヲ云ヒ顯ハスコト往々アリ即 This is the

house of my father ト云フトキ定冠詞theハ其家ノ我父ニ屬スルコトヲ表センガ爲メニ必要ナルモノトスアレバ此文章ニテ The house ト云フトキハ特種ナル一家ヲ表ハスモノナリ然ルニ今若シ This is a house of my father's ト云フトキハ此ハ我ノ父ノ有セル家ノ一ナリト云フコトニシテ我父ハ此ノ家ノ外ニモ尙他ノ家ヲ有スルコトヲ表ハス此ニ由リテ觀レバtheヲ使用スルガ爲メニ此ヲ附シタル或一物ヲ其一種中ノ唯一ナル者ナルコトヲ表スルニ至ル例ヘバ I am the member of the Dai Nippon Chūgaku Kwai (私ハ中學會ノ會員デアル)ト云フトキハ甚シキ誤解ヲ來タスニ至ラン何トナレバthe member ト云フトキハ此ヲ云フ者ハ唯一人ノ會員ナリ或ハ會員中尤モ有名ナル者ト云フ二様ノ意ヲ表スレバナリ必ズ a member ト云ハザルベカラズ

(備考) 抽象名詞ハ物主格ニ於ケル他ノ名詞ト連合スル時ニテザレバ冠詞ヲ用ヰズ又之ヲ用ウル時モ定冠詞ニ限ル者ナリ

1. 定冠詞ハ通常一ノ名詞ガofナル前置詞ニヨリテ物主格タル他ノ名詞ト連合セル時ニ使用セラレル例ヘバ

The history of Japan. (日本ノ歴史)

The heroes of ancient days (古代ノ英雄)

The wisdom of Confucius. (孔子ノ智)

The coat of my brother. (我ノ兄弟ノ上着)

The end of the story. (ソノ話ノ終)

此ノ最下ノ例ニ於ケル story ナル名詞ハtheナル定冠詞ヲ以テ制限セラル是レアル特種ノ話ニ就キテ云フ者カレバナリ故ニ此ヲ譯スルトキハ“ソノ話ノ終リ”ト譯セザルベカラズ

2. 定冠詞ハ往々一種中ニテ最有名ナル者ヲ特ニ表示センガ爲メニ用ヰラル、コトアリ例ヘバ

Fuji-san is the mountain of Japan.

ト云フトキハ日本帝國中ニテ富士山ハ最モ有名ナル山ナリト云フ意ナリ又

He is the Mr. Iwasaki.

ト云フトキハ彼ハ有名ニシテ善ク人ノ知ル處ノ岩崎君ナリト云フコトニシテ又此ニヨリテ岩崎ナル一族ノ長者ナルコトヲモ表スルナリ

(備考) 此ノ意義ヲ以テ冠詞ヲ使用スル者ナルトキハ急遽ナル時又ハ強説スル時ト雖モ必ズ定冠詞ヲ用ヰザルベカラズ

3. 定冠詞ハ又往々最上級ノ形容詞ヲ以テ解明セラレタル名詞ニ附屬シテ用ヰラル例ヘバ

The heaviest snowfall ever seen. (嘗テ見タル中ニテ
尤モ甚シキ雪).

The most diligent student in our school. (我ガ學校ニ
テ第一等ノ勉強書生).

They are the most progressive of people. (彼等ハ最モ
進歩的ノ人民ナリ)

4. 書物論文等ノ表題ニハ通常定冠詞ヲ除ク例

ハバ

Quackenbos' History of the United States. (クアッケンボ
ス米國史).

History of Japan. (日本歴史)

Chinese Classics (支那ノ經典)

Revision of the Treaties (條約改正)

此等ノ語ハ表題トシテ用井ラル、時ノ外ハ必ズ
定冠詞ヲ附スベキモノナリトス

5. 固有名詞ハ通常冠詞ヲ附セズ即唯Japanト云
ヒテ the Japanトハ云ハサルナリ然ルニ若シ物主格
名詞句ノ之ヲ解明セン爲ニ之ニ屬スルトキハ冠詞
ヲ附セザルベカラザルコトトナル即 The Japan of our
days (現時ノ日本); The Rome of the day of Julius Caesar (ジュ
リアスシーザー時代ノ羅馬).

6. 固有名詞ハ又他ノ固有名詞ト比較スル爲メ

ニ用井ラル、時ニ定冠詞ヲ附ス即比較センガ爲メ
ニ借リ來リタル名詞ハ定冠詞ヲ前置セザルベカラ
ザルナリ例ヘバ

Hideyoshi is the Napoleon of Japan. (秀吉ハ日本ノ
那翁ナリ).

The Hakone Mountains are the Alps of Japan (箱根山
ハ日本ノアルプス山ナリ).

Bakin was the Shakespeare of his time (馬琴ハ其時
代ノシェークスピアナリ).

She is the Ono no Komachi of the present century. (彼
女ハ當世ノ小野小町ナリ).

第一ノ法則ニ述ベシガ如ク定冠詞ノ使用ニヨリ
テ其ノ物品ノ一群ヲ特示スルノ意ヲ表ス今 a dogト
云ハバ唯アル一ノ犬ナレ共 the dogト云フ時ハアル
特殊ノ犬トノ意トナリ又犬ノ一類ヲ總稱スルノ意
ヲモ表ハス例ヘバ

Horses are useful=The horse is useful 馬ハ要用ナリ

Eagles are the most savage birds=The eagle is the most
savage bird (鷲ハ尤モ野蠻ナル鳥ナリ)

Men's eyes are important=The eye (of man) is important.

(人ノ眼ハ重要ナリ).

第二 不定冠詞

(The Indefinite Articles)

吾ハ以上ニ於テ定冠詞ノ大要ヲ講ジ得タリト考フルヲ以テ是レヨリ不定冠詞ヲ講ビントス不定冠詞ニニアリ a 及ビ an 是ナリ此ク不定冠詞ニニアリト雖モ其意義ハ異ナルニアラズ唯其用法ヲ異ニスルノミ即 a ハ父音及ビ父音ヲ發スル母音及ビ沈音トナラザル h 此三ヲ以テ始ムル處ノ語ニ冠シ an ハ母音若シクハ沈音タル h ヲ以テ始ムル語ニ冠ス下ニ其例ヲ舉ク

- A lion (獅子) A house (家)
- A man (人) A home (家)
- A year (年) A European (歐洲人)

以上舉ケタル諸名詞ハ l, m, p ヲ以テ始マル者沈音ナラザル h ヲ以テ始マル者及ビ母音ニシテ父音ヲ發スル E ニ始マル者ナレバ之レニ冠スルニ A ヲ以テスベキナリ然ルニ

- An insect (昆虫) An hour (時間)
- An arrow (矢) An honest man (正直ナル人)

以上ノ例ノ如ク母音ヲ以テ始マルカ或ハ h ヲ以テ始マルモ沈音ナルベキ時ハ an ヲ冠スベキ者ナリ

(備考) 冠詞ヲ以テ文法上別部門トナスハ適當ナ

ラズ之ヲ形容詞トシテ論スベシ即冠詞ノ制限形容詞ナルコト既ニ論ビシ處ナルガ此事ハ不定冠詞ヲ論ズルニヨリテ一層明瞭トナル不定冠詞タル a 及 an ハ共ニ アングロサクソン語 an ヲヨリ來レリ アングロサクソン語ニテ an ハ即 one (一) ナリ即知ル a 及ビ an ハ共ニ其初メ數量形容詞ナリシコトヲ

1. 不定冠詞ハ其語ノ表スル如ク一郡中ニ就キテ特ニ其一ヲ表示スル者ニハアラズシテ單ニ一ナルコトヲ表シ且其何レナルヤニ關セザル處ノ一種ノ制限形容詞ナリ日本語ニテ一ツノ或ハ或ルト云テ其全ク相類セリ今 the dog ト云ヘバ特ニ指示セル狗ヲ表ハス者ナレ共 a dog ト云ヘバ何レノ犬ナルニ關セズ單ニ一匹ノ犬ナルコトヲ表ハス

2. 不定冠詞ハ時トシテ固有名詞ノ前ニアルコトハ是レ固有名詞ヲ比喻トシテ用フルニヨル者ナリトス下ニ例ヲ舉グ

He is an Alexander.

ト云ヘバ彼ハアレキサンダーノ如キ人ナリト云フナリ

此ノ如キ使用法ハ英語ニハ屢アルコトニシテ比喻トシテ採ル處ノ人物ハ古代希臘若クハ羅馬ノ鬼神傳ヨリ來ル者多シ即

She is a perfect fury (或ハ頭字ヲ用ヒテ Fury トナ
スコトアリ).

希臘人及羅馬人ハ怒及ビ復讐女神即 Fury 三人アリ
ト信ジタリキサレバ上例ハ彼女ハ性質惡敷且怒ヲ
易キ女ナリト云フコトナリ又

He is a Hercules.

ナル文章中ノ Hercules ハ體力ノ神トシテ希臘人及ビ
羅馬人ノ拜セシ者ナレバ此文章ハ彼ハ甚強キ人ナ
リト云フコトナリ又

She is a regular Venus.

ト云ヘバ Venus ハ美ノ女神ナルヲ以テ此文章ハ彼女
ハ常非ニ美婦人ナリト云フコトナリ又

He is a Croesus.

ナル文章中 Croesus ハ波斯王 ダリアス ノ爲メニ敗ラ
レタル非常ニ富貴ナリシ リヂヤ 王ナリキ故ニ此文
章ハ彼ハ非常ノ富人ナリト云フニ全シ

3. 定冠詞及ビ不定冠詞ノ差別ヲバ今一層明瞭
ニ説明センニ此ニ甲乙ノ二人或ル一家屋ニ就キテ
話シ居リタル者ト假定シ扱彼等外ニ出テ一軒ノ奇
麗ナル家ヲ見出シ乙ハ之ヲ以テ甲ガ今話シタル家
ナリト信ジテ甲ニ質サンニハ

Is this *the* house?

ト云ヒ *the* ナル詞ニカヲ込メテ此家コソ先刻甲ガ話
シタリシ家ナラメトノ意ヲ表ハスナリ然ルニ乙ノ
思フ處ノ異ナリ居リタラソニハ甲ハ

No, that is *a* house, not *the* house.

ト *a* 及ビ *the* 兩詞共ニカヲ込メテ答フルナラン其意
ハ不定冠詞ヲ用フルニヨリテ此家ハ只一ノ美麗ナ
ル家屋ニシテ初メ話セシモノトハ異ナルコトヲ表
ハスナリサレバ甲ハ僅ニ二個ノ冠詞ノ使用ニヨリ
テ充分其意ヲ運ブコトヲ得シ者ナリ若シ然ラザラ
ソニハ文章非常ニ冗長トナルナリ下例ノ如シ

No, that is not the particular beautiful house of which I was
speaking, although it is also undoubtedly a beautiful house. (此家
モ亦奇麗ナル家ニハ相違ナキモ吾ガ話シタリシ處
ノ奇麗ナル家ニハアラヌナリ)

(備考) 日本語ニ於ケル ては は ノ中 は ノ名詞ト
伴フハ英語ニ不定冠詞ヲ置クト殆ンド相全ジクガ
ノ伴フハ定冠詞ト殆ンド相全ジ

(附記) 余ハ不定冠詞ハ單ニ單數名詞ニ冠セラル
ベキ者ナリトノコトヲ説クモ不必要ナリト思ヒタ
レバ別ニ説クコトナカリシガ諸子ノ感ヲ來タサン
コトヲ恐レ此ニ附記ス抑不定冠詞ノ本義ハ one (一)
ナレバ複數名詞ニハ冠スベキ者ニアラザルコト勿

論ナリサレ共定冠詞ハ單複何レニモ用ヒ得ベキモノナリトス

冠詞ニ付テノ練習

冠詞ノ用法ハ了解スルニ困難ナルコト管ニ日本人ノミナラズ外國人モ亦然リトスル處ナレバ之ガ使用ニ習熟セラレンコトハ諸子ニ取リテ必要ノコトト考フレバ下ニ數題ヲ擧ゲタリ余ハ諸子ニ之ノ問題ニ對シ正シキ答案ヲ寄送セラレンコトヲ望ム

下例ニ於ケル文中ニアル各名詞ニ適當ナル冠詞ヲ挿入セヨ

1. He is ^{an} old man. (彼ハ老人ナリ)
2. He is ^{the} best man I ever knew. (彼ハ我ノ嘗テ知リタル最良ノ人ナリ)
3. Where is ^{the} handkerchief I gave you? (何處ニ我ガ汝ニ與ヘシ「ハンカチーフ」アリヤ)
4. Can you lend me ^a yen? (汝ハ吾ニ一圓貸サル、ヤ)
5. Can you lend me ^a book I saw you reading yesterday? (汝ハ余ニ昨日汝ガ讀ミ居リシ書物ヲ貸サル、ヤ)
6. Is that ^a dog? (此ハ犬ナリヤ)
7. Is that ^{the} dog you brought from America? (其ハ汝ガ米國カラ伴ヒ歸リシ犬ナリヤ)

8. This is ^a friend of mine. (此人ハ余ノ友人ナリ)
9. He is not ^a father of that boy. (彼ハ其小兒ノ父ニアラズ)
10. I have ^a pain in my head. (余ハ頭ガ痛ム)
11. He is ^a Japanese citizen. (彼ハ日本ノ公民ナリ)
12. My sister is very pretty; indeed she is ^a perfect Venus. (余ノ姉(妹)ハ甚タ美ナリ實ニ彼女ハ perfect Venus ナリ perfect Venus ノコトハ上掲ノ講述ヲ見ヨ)
13. Where is ^{the} man who came here just now? (今此處ニ來リシ人ハ何處ニ、アリヤ)
14. Honesty is ^{the} best policy. (正直ハ最上ノ政略ナリ)
15. That is ^{the} house of which I spoke. (此ハ余ノ話シタル家ナリ)
16. What is ^{the} time now? (今ハ何時デスカ)
17. I sent ^{an} answer to his letter this morning. (余ハ今朝彼ノ手紙ニ返事ヲ送レリ)
18. ^{The} boy next door has just brought ^a kite. (隣リノ小兒ガ丁度風ヲ持テ來タ)
19. That is ^a reason of ^a great deal of sorrow in ^{the} world. (其ガ世界ニ於ケル哀ミノ多數ノ理由デアル)
20. He has ^a cholera. (彼ハ虎列刺病ニ罹リタリ)
21. Can you hear ^a mid-day gun? (汝ハ午砲ヲ聞カル)

ルヤ)

22. — coat you bought is not — one I thought you would buy.

(汝ノ買ヒシ上着ハ余ガ汝ガ買フダロウト思フ
タノトハ異ナレリ)

23. — articles are one of — most difficult parts of — English

Grammar. (冠詞ハ英文典中最困難ナル者ノ一ナ
リ)

24. — man and — woman came to see my father to-day. (今

日男及ビ女ガ余ノ父ニ逢ハン爲メ來レリ)

25. — good name is preferable to — great wealth. (豪富タ

ランヨリモ好譽アルヲ可ナリトス)

26. Though — beginning may be good, — end is often bad. (始

マ善クスルコトヲ得ベシト雖其終リヲ善クス
ル者鮮シ)

27. What was — result of your examination — day before

yester day? (一昨日ノ試験ノ結果ハ如何デアリシ
カ)

28. — strange cat ate three of — pigeons last night. (他所

ノ猫ガ昨夜鳩三羽ヲ食ヒタリ)

29. What's — matter with you? (何事デスカ)

30. Our teacher is — tyrant; he is not — man for this school.

(吾等ノ教師ハ壓制者ナリ彼ハ此學校ニ居ルベ

キ人間ニアラズ)

文法解答 名詞ノ類別

畧語標 p. 固有名詞, c. 普通名詞, a. 抽象名詞

1. Tokyo, Japanese Empire ハ p. ナリ metropolis ハ c. ナリ
2. Class 及 ビ head ハ c. ナリ
3. Home ハ c. ナリ Shizuoka ハ p. ナリ
4. Kato Kiyomasa ハ p. ナリ bravery ハ a. ナリ
5. Cat, kitten ハ c. ナリ Buchi ハ p. ナリ
6. Students ハ c. ナリ energy, perseverance 及 ビ patience ハ
a. ナリ
7. Imperial Diet ハ p. ナリ
8. Oranges ハ c. ナリ Unshu ハ p. ナリ
9. Sunday, ハ p. ナリ day, month ハ c. ナリ
10. Whiteness ハ a. ナリ snow ハ c. ナリ Fuji-san ハ p. ナ
リ
11. Depth ハ a. ナリ Pacific Ocean ハ p. ナリ
12. Hero, man ハ c. ナリ fear ハ a. ナリ
13. Incarnation, wisdom ハ a. ナリ
14. Fortune, ハ a. ナリ goddess ハ c. ナリ
15. Beauty 及 ビ fragrance ハ a. ナリ rose ハ c. ナリ
16. Ōsaka ハ p. ナリ city ハ c. ナリ
17. Izumo, Japan ハ p. ナリ province ハ c. ナリ

18. Fear ハ a. ナリ man ハ c. ナリ
 19. Nouns 及 ビ things ハ c. ナリ
 20. Language ハ c. ナリ
 21. Colorlessness 及 ビ attraction ハ a. ナリ diamond ハ c. ナリ
 22. Sound ハ a. ナリ trumpet 及 ビ hill ハ c. ナリ
 23. Things ハ a. ナリ house ハ c. ナリ Jirō ハ p. ナリ
 24. Man 及 ビ thing ハ c. ナリ God ハ p. ナリ creation ハ a. ナリ

名詞ノ數ニ就キテノ練習

單數名詞ヲ複數形ニ改ム

(Larch) larches; (kiss) kisses; (lock) locks; (bamboo) bamboos;
 (folio) folios; (class) classes; (boy) boys; (toy) toys; (sky) skies; (sigh) sighs;
 (army) armies; (fish) fishes; (cargo) cargoes; (rage) rages;
 (age) ages; (damage) damages; (impossibility) impossibilities; (valetudinarian) valetudinarians;
 (ourselves) ourselves; (sneak-thief) sneak-thieves; (housewife) housewives;
 (man) men; (carman) carmen; (merchantman) merchantmen;
 (mother-in-law) mothers-in-law; (step-father) step-fathers;
 (date-tree) date-trees; (coco-nut) coco-nuts; (general-in-chief) generals-in-chief;
 (midwife) midwives; (baby) babies; (lady-in-waiting) ladies-in-waiting;
 (maid-of-honour) maids-of-honour; (chief-priest) chief-priests;
 (box-tree) box-trees; (coach-box) coach-boxes; (coachman) coachmen;
 (coach) coaches;

(loach) loaches; (muff) muffs; (chimney) chimneys 或ハ chimnies;
 (footman) footmen; (child) children; (bliss) blisses; (church) churches;
 (house) houses; (fear) fears; (fur) furs; (stamen) stamina;
 (emphasis) emphases.

複數名詞ヲ單數形ニ改ム

(Loaves) loaf; (scissors) 全ジ; (halves) half; (media) medium;
 (scarves) scarf; (brothers-in-law) brother-in-law; (pence) penny;
 (deer) 全ジ; (taxes) tax; (cheeses) cheese; (dice) die; (geese) goose;
 (gloves) glove; (loves) love; (monarchs) monarch; (arches) arch;
 (dicta) dictum; (children) child; (valleys) valley; (fifes) fife; (griefs) grief;
 (days) day; (dyes) dye; (courts-martial) court-martial; (tongs) 全ジ;
 (species) 全ジ; (news) 全ジ.

日本語英譯

Three rats. New trousers. Five trees. Three days. Two drivers. Six geese. My children. Tokyo is a city with many houses. We see three chimneys on that roof. Do you see the keys of my boxes? I do not like them. Four pair of shoes. He is a poor walker. Those ladies are beautiful. I learn arithmetic. The political management of Japan is very difficult. He has only three sons. A three-storied house (or a house with three stories). Savage man have more than one wives. These dishes are broken. Give me the tongs. His food is not sufficient.

名詞ノ性ニ就キテノ練習解答

I.

(Sorcerer) sorceress; (master) mistress; (uncle) aunt; (husband) wife; (horse) mare; (bride-groom) bride; (gentleman) gentlewoman; (editor) editress; (moor-cock) moor-hen; (he-camel) she-camel; (father) mother; (bull) cow; (bachelor) spinster; (caterer) cateress; (patron) patroness; (mayor) mayoress; (shepherd) shepherdess; (actor) actress; (ambassador) ambassadress; (hunter) huntress; (traitor) traitress; (tiger) tigress; (prince) princess; (songstre.) songstress; (enchanter) enchantress; (doctor) doctress; (sloven) slut.

II.

(Benefactress) benefactor; (conductress) conductor; (margravine) margrave; (testatrix) testator; (witch) wizard; (ewe) ram; (queen) king; (goose) gander; (doe) stag; (widow) widower; (votress) votary; (electress) elector; (foundress) founder; (maid-of-all-work) man-of-all-work; (she-rabbit) he-rabbit; (empress) emperor; (hind) stag; (marchioness) marquis; (lady-in-waiting) gentleman-in-waiting; (female-help) male-help; (hen-canary) cock-canary; (lawyeress) lawyer; (duck) drake.

III.

Male.

Earl; steer; sheep; neighbour; servant; idolator; hatred; envy; eagle.

Female.

Mary; goddess; faith; charity; heroine; water; cloud; benevolence; time; peace; aunt.

Neuter

Stone; paper; rumor; murder; cattle; swine; lamb; lambkin; chickens; animals; mankind.

名詞ノ格ニ就キテノ練習解答

I.

畧語標. n.ハ主格 p.ハ物主格 o.ハ目的格ナリ

1. Saburo ハ n. school ハ o. ナリ
2. Sister 及 dinner ハ o. ナリ
3. Brother's ハ p. book ハ o. ナリ
4. Children's ハ p. breakfast ハ n. ナリ
5. Lady's ハ p. hat ハ n. ナリ
6. House's ハ p. roof ハ n. ナリ
7. Days ハ n. ナリ
8. Oyuki ハ n. mother's ハ p. hairpin ハ o. ナリ
9. Princess's 及 maids-of-honour's ハ p. beauty ハ n. ナリ
10. Soldiers ハ n. captain ハ o. ナリ
11. Parliament 及 elections ハ n. place 及 March ハ o. ナリ

12. Plum-trees \rightarrow n., blossom, February 及 March \rightarrow o. ナリ

II.

1. His brother's book.
2. The spring's beauty
3. The scissors' parts.
4. A tree's leaf.
5. Japan's greatness.
6. Those merchant's stores.
7. Our children's toys.
8. The men-servant's clothes.
9. Two carpenters' tools.
10. Three hogs' tales.
11. Tokyo's largest street.

III.

1. Our state's power.
2. That father has a child.
3. I did not see your pen-box.
4. My mother has no brother.
5. Taro does not understand jiro's word.
6. Three wolf's fur.
7. The flowers' beauty.
8. Three days' time.

9. The wind blows down the house.

10. The Parliament's dissolution was proclaimed lastmonth.

代名詞 = 就キテノ練習解答

I.

代名詞ノ類別

器語標 *p.p.* \rightarrow 人稱代名詞 *r.p.* \rightarrow 關係代名詞 *i.p.* \rightarrow 疑問代名詞ナリ

1. He \rightarrow *p.p.* ナリ what \rightarrow *r.p.* ナリ
2. I, he, myself \rightarrow *p.p.* ナリ that \rightarrow *r.p.* ナリ
3. What \rightarrow *i.p.* ナリ 第二ノ that \rightarrow *r.p.* ナリ its \rightarrow possessive pronoun ナリ
4. He \rightarrow *p.p.* ナリ 第一及 第三ノ that \rightarrow *r.p.* ナリ
5. We 及 彼 ourselves \rightarrow *p.p.* ナリ
6. 初メノ what \rightarrow *i.p.* ナリ 第二ノ what \rightarrow *r.p.* ナリ you, he, me, I 及 彼 him \rightarrow *p.p.* ナリ
7. Who \rightarrow *r.p.* ナリ himself \rightarrow *p.p.* ナリ
8. Whatever \rightarrow *i.p.* ナリ he \rightarrow *p.p.* ナリ
9. I, he, 及 彼 him \rightarrow *p.p.* ナリ what 及 彼 which \rightarrow *r.p.* ナリ
10. She, it 及 彼 you \rightarrow *p.p.* ナリ whomever \rightarrow *r.p.* ナリ
11. His, I 及 彼 myself \rightarrow *p.p.* ナリ
12. I, myself 及 彼 yours \rightarrow *p.p.* ナリ

13. Who *ハ i.p.* ナリ that 及 *ビ* whatever *ハ r.p.* ナリ it 及 *ビ* I *ハ p.p.* ナリ
14. What *ハ r.p.* ナリ I, 及 *ビ* him *ハ p.p.* ナリ
15. It, thine, I 及 *ビ* thee *ハ p.p.* ナリ
16. What *ハ* 前後共 *r.p.* ナリ they, themselves, 及 *ビ* them *ハ p.p.* ナリ
17. I 及 *ビ* me *ハ p.p.* ナリ
18. Which *ハ i.p.* ナリ I 及 *ビ* hers *ハ p.p.* ナリ
19. Whom *ハ r.p.* ナリ you 及 *ビ* me *ハ p.p.* ナリ
20. We 及 *ビ* our *ハ p.p.* ナリ whatsoever *ハ r.p.* ナリ

II.

a. 括弧内ノ代名詞ノ複數物主格 (she) their; (it) their; (which) whose; (what) 全ジ, (who) whose; (he) their.

b. 括弧内ノ代名詞ノ單數目的格 (myself) 全ジ; (he) him; (I) me; (it) 全ジ; (whoever) whomever; (whichever) 全ジ; (that) 全ジ.

III.

此ノ如キ問題ノ解答ハ一定セルモノニアラズ下ニ舉ゲタルハ各其一例ヲ示シタルノミナリ

1. I am the man who struck him.
2. He loves himself.
3. We wish to go ourselves.

4. Who called me?
5. My son, who is three years old, is very clever.
6. Take whom you will.
7. They went themselves.
8. That is the house which I bought and that is the man who owned it.
9. I told his father about her.
10. Who is the man I sent to him?

冠詞 = 付テノ練習

1. He is an old man.
2. He is the best man I ever knew.
3. Where is the handkerchief I gave you?
4. Can you lend me a yen?
5. Can you lend me the book I saw you reading yesterday?
6. Is that a dog?
7. Is that the dog you brought from America?
8. This is a friend of mine.
9. He is not the father of that boy.
10. I have a pain in my head.
11. He is a Japanese citizen.
12. My sister is very pretty; indeed she is a perfect Venus.
13. Where is the man who came here just now?

14. Honesty is the best policy.
15. That is the house of which I spoke.
16. What is the time now?
17. I sent an answer to his letter this morning.
18. The boy next door has just brought a kite.
19. That is the reason of a great deal of sorrow in the world.
20. He has the cholera.
21. Can you hear the mid-day gun?
22. The coat you bought is not the one I thought you would buy.
23. The articles are one of the most difficult parts of English grammar.
24. A man and an woman came to see my father to day.
25. A good name is preferable to a great wealth.
26. Though the beginning may be good the end is often bad.
27. What was the result of your examination the day before yesterday?
28. A strange cat ate three of the pigeons last night.
29. What's the matter with you?
30. Our teacher is a tyrant; he is not the man for this school.

第二種 代名詞狀形容詞

Pronominal Adjectives.

簡單ナガラモ余ハ制限形容詞ノ第一種ナル冠詞ヲ講了シタレバ今ヨリ第二種ナル代名詞狀形容詞ニ就キテ講ゼントス

(備考) 代名詞狀形容詞ハ其數餘リ多カラズ其主ナルモノヲ算スレバ二十ニ過ギザルナリ

(1) 代名詞狀形容詞ハ代名詞及ビ形容詞兩者ノ性質ヲ兼有スル者ナリ是ヲ以テ或ハ形容詞トシテ或ハ代名詞トシテ何レニテモ使用セラル時トシテ名詞ニ伴フコトアリ又時トシテ言ヲ要セズシテ判然タル場合ニ名詞ヲ代表スルコトアリ名詞ニ伴ヒタル場合ニハ即制限形容詞ナリ獨立シテ名詞ヲ代表スル場合ニハ即代名詞狀ノ形容詞トナルナリ

下ノ文章ニ就キテ見ヨ

All desire that which *few* men have. (凡ベテノ人ハ

僅カノ人ノ持テタル者ヲホシガル)

其最初ノ *all* ハ全ク代名詞狀形容詞トシテ用ヒラレタル者ニシテ中ナル *few* ハ制限形容詞ナリトス何トナレバ *few* ハ *man* ナル名詞ノ意義ヲ制限スル者ナレバナリ

下ニ主要ナル代名詞狀形容詞ノ表ヲ擧グルノ符

号ヲ附シタルハ稀ニ使用セラル、處ノ者ナリ

All	總ベテ
Any	或ル
Both	兩者
Certain	或ル
* Divers	數個ノ、幾多ノ
Each	各
Either	一方(肯定)
Else	其外ノ
Enough	十分
Every	各
Few	僅
Former	前者
* First	第一

(First ナル語ハ又數ノ初ヲ代表スルモノトシテ數量代名詞ノ内ニ列セラル)

Latter	後者
Last	最後
Little, less, least.	少キ

此語ハ代名詞トシテ用ヒラル、ト雖モ形容詞トシテ之ヲ用フルヨリシテ三段ノ比較級ヲ有セリ此ニ就キテハ後ニ講ズル處アラン

Much	} more, most.	多キ
Many		

此等ノ商語モ亦三段ノ比較級ヲ有セリ

Neither	兩方共(否定)
---------	---------

No	} 一(否定)
None	

One	一
-----	---

One ナル語ハ數ノ首位トシテ數量代名詞中ニモ屬スベキヲ勿論ナリトス

Only	只
------	---

Other	他
-------	---

Other ナル語ヲ制限形容詞トシテ單數名詞ノ前ニ用フル時ハ常ニ不定冠詞ヲ冠スル者ナリ即 an other ニシテ此場合ニハ吾人ハ常ニ another ト書クベキヲトナレリ

Own	己ノ
-----	----

此語ハ又所有スルノ意義ヲ有スル他動詞トシテ用ヒラル

Same	同ジキ
------	-----

Several	五六ノ
---------	-----

Several ナル語ハ日本語ノ「或ル」トハ稍異ナリ「五六」ト云フ形容詞句ト略相同シ日本語ノ「或ル」ト云フ

語ト全ク相當セル者ハ

Some 或ル

ナリトス

Such 此ノ如キ

This, these 此, 此等

此語ハ人稱代名詞ト全シク單數及ビ複數ノ兩形ヲ有セリ而シテ單數名詞ニ先立ツ時ニハ單數ヲ用ヒザルベカラス又複數名詞ニ先立ツ時ニハ複數ヲ用ヒザルベカラス今例ヲ以テ説明セバ書物一冊ノミノ時ニハ

This book 此書物

ト云フベク若書物ニシテ數冊ナランニハ This books

トハ云フベカラズシテ

These books 此等ノ書物

ト云ハザルベカラザルナリ此ノ如キ使用法ハ日本語ニハナキ處ナリサレバ學生ハ常ニ特ニ此點ニ注意セラレンコトヲ要ス

That, those 其, 其等

此兩語ハ this 及ビ these ト全ク全一ニ使用セラルル者ナリ英語ニハ日本語ニ於ケルガ如ク「ソレ」及ビ「アレ」ノ如キ差別ナシ that ヲ用ヒテ「ソレ」及ビ「アレ」或ハ「ソノ」或ハ「アノ」何レニモ使用セラル、ナリ

What ドンナ

Which 孰レノ

此兩語ハ余ガ代名詞ヲ講ズル際ニ見シ處ノ者ニシテ疑問代名詞トシテ若クハ關係代名詞トシテ用ヒラル、語ナリトス

Yonder アスコノ

代名詞狀ノ形容詞ノ用例

下ニ擧グル文章ヲ日本語ニ譯スベシ而シテ代名詞狀ノ形容詞ヲ指示セヨ

1. Several were present.
2. I heard that yesterday, but I had forgotten it.
3. What is that which you have in your hand?
4. There were only a few people here last night.
5. Which of these dogs do you prefer?
6. I like neither, though that one is rather pretty.
7. Both are good, but neither are very good.
8. I have divers reasons for not going.
9. I know what he said, but I am not certain whether he spoke the truth or not.
10. He is the least of us.
11. Do you want any more?
12. Thanks, I've had quite enough already.

13. Have you any money with you?
 14. I have a little: almost none in fact, but enough for me.
 15. It must have been he; who else could have done it?
 16. How many more are there?
 17. This is the only one left.
 18. Do you know that man?
 19. Yes, he is the same that came to my house yesterday.

代名詞狀形容詞付註

1. 以上舉ゲタル代名詞狀形容詞ノ内唯制限形容詞トシテノミ用ヒラル、モノ三アリ no, yonder 及ビ every 是ナリ
2. 否定トシテ用フル no ハ決シテ之ヲ制限形容詞トシテ用フル no ト混淆スベカラズ否定トシテ用フル處ノ no ハ adverb (副詞) ナレバナリ
3. None ナル語ハ決シテ之ヲ解明若シクハ制限ノ代名詞トシテ用フルコトナシ即之ニヨリテ解明ナルベキ名詞ニ先立ツコトナキナリ
4. 以上舉タル代名詞狀形容詞ヲ文法學者ノ内ニハ例 パス井ントン氏 其他ノ文法學者) 四部ニ細分スル人アリ Demonstrative (指定的形容詞) Indefinite (不定的形容詞) Distributives (分配的形容詞) 及ビ Interrogative and Relative (疑問的及ビ關係的) 即是ナリ然レ共是等

ノ小區分ハ其最後ナル Interrogative and Relative ヲ除クノ外ハ殆ンド必要ナキヲ見ル而シテ此ノ疑問的及ビ關係的ノ代名詞狀形容詞トハ which 及ビ what ナリ此等ヲ以テ疑問的ニ用フル者ハ其文章ノ終リニ疑問標アルニヨリテ其然ルヲ知ラル、ナリ其例ヲ下ニ舉グ

(甲) 疑問詞トシテ用フル時

Which man is the one you spoke of?

汝ノ話シタル人ハドノ人ナルヤ

What book is that on the shelf?

棚ノ上ナルハ何ノ書デスカ

(乙) 關係詞トシテ用ヒラル、時

I know which man you spoke of.

吾ハ汝ガ話シタルハドノ人ナルカヲ知ル

I see what book is on the shelf.

吾ハドンナ書物ガ棚ノ上ニアルヲ知ル

5. 代名詞狀形容詞ノ内ニハ其性質上甚シク異ノ名詞ト相類似シテ之ヲ加ヘテ其物主格ヲ顯ハスコトヲ得或ハ複數形ヲモ造ラル、モノアリ下ニ舉グル數語ニ就テ見ルベシ

Either

一方ノ

此語ハ唯單數ノ時ニノミ用ヒラレテ語尾ヲ變化ス

ル下ノ如シ

Either's loss is loss to both. 一方ノ損失ハ兩者ノ
損失ナリ

Another ナル語ニ於ケルモ亦然リ例ヘバ

She is not mine but another's love. 彼女ハ吾ノ
アラズシテ他人ノ愛人ナリ

Other ナル語ヲ複數名數ニ先立ツ處ノ代名詞狀形容
詞トシテ用ブル時ハ複數形ヲ有セリ下ノ如シ

主格 :— Others

物主格 :— Others'

目的格 :— Others

例:— He lives for others (目的格). 彼ハ他人ノ爲ニ住ム

Those are others' (物主格). 此等ハ他人ノデアル

第三種 數ノ形容詞

Numeral Adjectives

1. 數ノ形容詞ハ限定セル數ヲ表ハスモノニシ
テ其數ノ幾何ナルヤ又ハ或一物ノ保テル位置ノ第
何位ニアルモノナルヤヲ示ス形容詞ナリ

2. 數ノ形容詞ハ三種ニ區分セラル其中前二種
ヲ特ニ重要ナリトス三種トハ(1)數量(2)順序(3)倍數
ヲ表ハスモノ之ナリ

I (Cardinal Adjectives) 基本的形容詞トハ其數ノ幾
何ナルヤヲ説明スル詞ナリ例ヘバ five houses = 於ケ
ル five; one hundred yen = 於ケル one hundred; six years =
於ケル six ノ如キモノナリ

(備考) 數量ノ形容詞ハ名詞トシテ使用スルヲ得
即チ冠詞ヲ付スル事ヲ得又ハ附シテ複數形ヲ
作ル事ヲ得ルナリ就中最屢々用非ラル、モノハ
hundred (百) thousand (千) myriad (万) million (百万)等ナリ。
There were three boys ト云フ文章ニテ three ハ純粹ナル
數ノ形容詞ナリ。然ルニ The soldiers walked in threes (兵
士ガ三人ヅ、列ビテ歩ミタリ)ト云ヘル文章ニテ
ハ three ハ名詞ナリ。

斯ク數ヲ名詞トシテ用非スヲ附シテ複數トナスノ
外又 hundred, thousand 等ニハ不定冠詞ヲ附スルヲ
得ルナリ例ヘバ a thousand men = 於ケルカ如シ但シ
thousand = a ヲ附シ乍ラ又其次ニ men アリテ文法ノ
法則ニ反スルガ如ク見ユレモ之レ古代ノ英語ニテ
a thousand of men ト云フヲ簡略ニセンガ爲メ前置詞
of ヲ省略シタル者ノ漸ク慣用ノ語トナレルモノナ
リ。

II Ordinal Adjectives (順序的形容詞)

1. 茲ニ Ordinal ト云フハ物ノ一種類ニ整列セテ

レタルヲ指スモノニシテ “the *twenty-ninth* year of Meiji” (明治ノ第二十九年) “I am the *second* son” (吾ハ第二番目ノ子ナリ) 或ハ “this is the *third* time he has come” (彼人ノ來タノハ是ニテ三度目ナリ) 等ノ如シ

(注意) 初ヨリ十迄ノ順序的形容詞ハ下ノ如シ
First. Second. Third. Fourth. Fifth. Sixth. Seventh. Eighth. Ninth. Tenth. 等ナリ其中初ノ二個ノ構成ハ不正式ニシテ基本形状トハ類似セズ。‘First’ハ實ハ‘fore-most’即チ fore ノ最上級ノ短縮セルモノナリ。‘Second’ハ羅典語ヨリ來レルモノナリ。‘fifth’ト‘Ninth’ノ綴方モ亦注意スベキモノナリ。‘fifth’ノ *th* ハ微ニ云フノミニテ明ニ發音セス故ニ基本字ノ five ハ *fit* ト變シ其ニ *th* ヲ加フルナリ。‘third’ハ古代「サキソン」時代ニ *threeth* ナル語アリシガ今ハ用弗ズ

(注意) 此等順序的形容詞ヲ日數ニ使用スル時短縮セントシテ日本學生ノ往々陥ル弊アリ即チ一日ヨリ卅一日迄悉ク亞刺比亞數字ニ *th* ヲ付スルヲナリ。 *th* ハ只 *th* ヲ以テ終ル語ニ限リ付スベキモノナリ
下ニ示スハ順序的形容詞ノ全形ト縮形ニシテ一日ヨリ卅一日迄ナリ

全形

縮形

1. First

1 *st* 一日

2. Second	2 <i>nd</i>	二日
3. Third	3 <i>rd</i>	三日
4. Fourth	4 <i>th</i>	四日
5. Fifth	5 <i>th</i>	五日
6. Sixth	6 <i>th</i>	六日
7. Seventh	7 <i>th</i>	七日
8. Eighth	8 <i>th</i>	八日
9. Ninth	9 <i>th</i>	九日
10. Tenth	10 <i>th</i>	十日
11. Eleventh	11 <i>th</i>	十一日
12. Twelfth	12 <i>th</i>	十二日
13. Thirteenth	13 <i>th</i>	十三日
14. Fourteenth	14 <i>th</i>	十四日
15. Fifteenth	15 <i>th</i>	十五日
16. Sixteenth	16 <i>th</i>	十六日
17. Seventeenth	17 <i>th</i>	十七日
18. Eighteenth	18 <i>th</i>	十八日
19. Nineteenth	19 <i>th</i>	十九日
20. Twentieth	20 <i>th</i>	二十日
21. Twenty-first	21 <i>st</i>	廿一日
22. Twenty-second	22 <i>nd</i>	廿二日
23. Twenty-third	23 <i>rd</i>	廿三日

24. Twenty-fourth	24 th	廿四日
25. Twenty-fifth	25 th	廿五日
26. Twenty-sixth	26 th	廿六日
27. Twenty-seventh	27 th	廿七日
28. Twenty-eighth	28 th	廿八日
29. Twenty-ninth	29 th	廿九日
30. Thirtieth	30 th	三十日
31. Thirty-first	31 st	卅一日

以上ノ列記ヨリシテ12ノ順序的形容詞ハ5ニ於ケル如ク基本的形状ノ最終ノveハfニ軟化シタルヲ見ルベシ

III. Multiplicative Adjectives 倍加的形容詞

數字形容詞ノ第三即チ最終ノ形状ハ幾何程トノ間ニ對スル答ニシテ repetition (繰回シ)ヲ示スニ用フルモノナリ例セバ 'thrice' 又ハ 'triple'ノ如シ

(注意) 倍加的形容詞ニ二種類アリ。Thrice (三度)ハ幾度ナルカヲ示シ tripleハ一物ガ成立チ居ル幾部分ヲ示ス後者ノ尙數例ヲ示ス下ノ如シ

Single (單) Quadruple (fourfold), Septuple (sevenfold), Double (two-fold), Quintuple (fivefold), Octuple (eightfold) Triple (threefold) Sextuple (sixfold)

(注意) 'Single'ナル字ニハ 'alone'ナル制限形容詞

ヲ附記スルヲ常トス斯ル場合ニハ aloneヲ倍加形容詞トシテ解スベシ

(注意) 'Single'及ビ'double'ナル字ガ花ニ用井ラルル時ハ日本語ノ一重二重ト同意ナリ。III倍加的形容詞ノ中ニ説キタル前者 (thrice)ノ例ヲ擧グベシ此類ハ多カラズ

Once	一度
twice	二度
thrice	三度
four times	四度
five times	五度

前三者ハ其形ニ見ル如ク基本詞ニ從テ出來タリ

數字形容詞ノ練習 I.

次ノモノヲ日本語ニ翻譯スベシ

1. A fourfold defeat.
2. Double cherry-flowers grow on that tree.
3. We saw a triple moon last night.
4. I'll call on you on the 2nd.
5. He came on the last.
6. There are twenty boys in my class, and I am the third.
7. We shall leave on the 3rd of next month.
8. This is the fifth time I have called you.

9. I bought six apples at two sen each.
10. The Chinese have suffered a quintuple defeat.
11. I live in the sixth house from the corner.
12. Two and two make four.
13. Three nines are twenty-seven.
14. Four times ten are forty-one; no I mean forty.
15. This is my tenth year in Tokyō.

練習 II.

次ナル文章ノ中ヨリ形容詞ヲ指摘シ其基本的 (cardinal) ナルカ順序的 (ordinal) ナルカ將タ倍加的 (multiplicative) ナルカヲ示スベシ

1. I go to school once and sometimes twice every day except Sunday.
2. I have been studying English for two years; next year will be the third.
3. Some trees bear fifty, and some a hundredfold.
4. The One Hundred Nineteenth National Bank is sometimes called the Iwasaki Ginkō.
5. He offered to pay only five per cent, or about one twentieth of the real value.
6. I must read a thing at least three times before I can commit it to memory.

7. He is in his fifteenth year.
8. A man who betrays his country suffers triple disgrace.
9. One fifth of twenty is four.
10. I gave him two-thirds of the whole.
11. This is the second time I have been to Yokohama in the last three days.
12. He is a single man.
13. It is worth double what you have paid for it.
14. China should pay as indemnity at least twice as much as Japan's war expences have been.
15. They walked in twos and threes.
16. The boys marched three abreast
17. I've tried twice already, and I think I shall succeed the third time.
18. Five will be enough; six would be too many.

是ヨリ形容詞ノ第二集ヲ掲グベシ此等ノ形容詞ハ通常 Qualifying Adjective (資格, 性質ヲ示ス形容詞)ト呼ブ, 即チ名詞ニテ表ハセル物ノ quality (性質)ヲ表ハスモノナリ

性質形容詞ヲ分チテ四トナス

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|---------|
| 第一 | Common adjectives | (普通形容詞) |
| 第二 | Proper adjectives | (固有形容詞) |

第三 Participial adjectives (分詞狀形容詞)

第四 Compound adjectives (複合形容詞)

是ナリ

然レモ此等ノ内ニハ吾人ノ五官或ハ思考等ニヨリテ儲カナル性質資格ヲ云フ語ハ幾万ナルヲ知ラズ左レド諸子ハ一々記憶スルノ勞ヲ取ルニ及バズ依テ是ヨリ語彙等ノ五月蠅キモノヲ列スルヲラセズ簡便ナル方法ニヨリテ講ズベシ

第一 Common Adjectives (普通形容詞)

Common adjectives (普通形容詞)トハ性質 (quality) 固有性 (attribute) 或ハ位置 (situation) ヲ現ハス語ニシテ例ヘ

高キ	(high)	低キ	(low)
激キ	(fierce)	溫柔ナル	(mild)
堅キ	(hard)	柔キ	(soft)
北ノ	(northern)	南ノ	(southern)
上方ノ	(upper)	下方ノ	(lower)
外部ノ	(outer)	内部ノ	(inner)

1. 注意 大低ノ形容詞ハ此種ニ屬ス
2. 注意 abstract nouns (抽象或ハ無形名詞)ハ大低此種ノ形容詞ヲ基トシテ作ル列ヲ舉グレバ

普通形容詞(Common) 抽象名詞(Abstract Nouns)

Good	(善キ)	Goodness	(善)
Bad	(悪キ)	Badness	(惡)
White	(白キ)	Whiteness	(白)

以上ノ例ニアル後附字ノ ness ハ日本語ノ'さ'ニ略ホ同シ尙例ヲ舉ゲン

a	honest	(正直ナル)	honesty	(正直サ)
	pure	(清キ)	purity	(清サ)
	virile	(男ラシキ)	virility	(男ラシサ)
b	deep	(深キ)	depth	(深サ)
	wide	(廣キ)	width	(廣サ)
	broad	(廣キ)	breadth	(廣サ)

名詞ニ附シタル普通形容詞ノ例

A fine day	好天氣
An honest man	正直ナ人
A broad river	廣キ河
A humble request	丁寧ナル歎願
A narrow path	狭キ路
An arid plain	乾キタル野
A great victory	大勝利

第二 Proper Adjectives (固有形容詞)

Proper adjectives (固有形容詞) トハ 固有名詞 或ハ 物ノ

名ヨリ 成レル 形容詞ナリ 例ヲ 擧ゲン

Proper adjectives	Proper nouns
Japanese	Japan 日本
American	America 米國
Confucian	Confucius 孔子

注意 (Proper adjectives) ハ 必ズ 頭文字ニ 始ム ベシ 即チ Japanese ト 書キ 決シテ japanese ト 書ク 可カラズ

注意 多クノ Proper adjectives ハ 往々 名詞トシテ 用フルヲ アリスル 時ニ 定冠詞 (the definite article 即チ the) ナリヲ 附シアル 時ハ 其'國民'ヲ 現ハス ナリ 又 定冠詞ナキ 時ハ 其'國語'ヲ 示ス 此事 (定冠詞ノ 有無ニヨリ 意義ニ 差ヲ 生ズル) ハ 日本學生ノ 屢誤ル 所ナレバ 常ニ 心ニ 記シ 置ク ベシ

例

The Japanese	日本人	Japanese	日本語
The English	英吉利人	English	英語
The German	獨逸人	German	獨逸語
The French	佛蘭西人	French	佛蘭西語
The Chinese	支那人	Chinese	支那語
The Russian	魯西亞人	Russian	魯西亞語

The Japanese

名詞ニ 附着セル Proper Adjectives ノ 例

1. The Japanese-Chinese war 日清戦争
2. The Confucian Analects 孔子著書集(論語等ノ本)
3. The Newtonian theory 牛頓流ノ理論
4. The Baconian essays ベーコン論集
5. Platonic love ぷらと流ノ愛(神聖ノ愛)
6. Aristotelian logic ありすとーどるノ論理學
7. French grammar 佛蘭西語文典
8. American war-ships 米國ノ軍艦
9. Roman letters 羅馬文字
10. The Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions あすりあノ楔形文字ノ誌
11. Lend me your English reader 私ニ英語讀本ヲ貸セ
12. He prefers Chinese tea 彼ハ支那茶ノ方ヲ好ム
13. I am studying Japanese history 私ハ日本歴史ヲ勉強シテ居ル
14. He has a Russian mother and a French father (= His mother was a Russian and his father a Frenchman) 彼ノ父ハ魯西亞人ヲ母ハ佛蘭西人デス
15. This is made of a kind of Indian wood. 此ハ印度ノ木ヨリ成ル

16. He can play the Scotch bagpipes 彼ハ蘇克蘭風笛ヲ吹クヲ得

17. He knows many Chinese ideographs 彼ハ多クノ支那文字ヲ知ル

第三 Participial Adjectives (分詞狀形容詞)

Participial adjectiveハ動詞ノ分詞其儘ニテ成ルヲアリ或ハ ing, ed, en, 或ハ t 等ノ終字ヲ有ツ分詞ヨリ成ルヲアリ此等ノ分詞ハ過去, 現在等ノ時ノ關係ナキガ故ニ動詞ノ真ノ分詞ト異ナルナリ

注意 Participle (分詞)トハ如何ナルモノナルカハ後日 Verb(動詞)ノ部ニ於テ講スベシ

Participial Adjectives ノ例

- loving (愛スル)
rising (登ル)
setting (沈ム)
charming (美事ナル)
educated (教育セラレタル)
bereaved (掠メラレタル)
refined (世才ニ長ケタル)
Present Participle (現在分詞)ヨリ成ル
Past Participle (過去分詞)ヨリ成ル

名詞ニ附着セル分詞狀形容詞ノ例

A. Present Participle

- A loving mother 愛スル母
A weeping willow 泣キ居ル柳
A rippling stream 波立ツ流
The rising sun 登ル太陽(旭)
We get a charming view from here 此處ハ實ニ善キ景色ナリ
He carried the shrieking child away 彼ハ啼キ叫ビ居ル子ヲ連レ去レリ
He wore a shining helmet 彼ハ輝ク甲ヲ冠リタリ

B. Past Participle

- He is an educated man 彼ハ教育ヲ受ケタル人ナリ
They are refined gentlemen 彼等ハ世才ニ長ケタル紳士ナリ
The bereaved father wept at the sight 掠奪ニ遇フタル父ハ之ヲ見テ泣キタリ
The gilded mirror is beautiful 鍍金シタル鏡ハ美麗ナリ
A burnt child dreads the fire 火傷シタル子ハ火ヲ恐ル

A beaten dog fears the whip 打タレタル犬ハ鞭ヲ恐
ル

A well-built house lasts long 能ク出来タル家ハ長ク
持ツ

A wounded butterfly cannot fly 傷ヲ受ケタル蝶ハ飛べ
ズ

第四 Compound Adjectives (複合形容詞)

Compound adjective トハ一若シクハ數箇ノ hyphen (-) ニ
テ結合セル二箇若シクハ數箇ノ字ヨリ成レル形容
詞ナリ、例セバ sky-blue (空色), pitch-dark (眞ノ闇) swift-
footed (早足ノ) laughter-loving (笑好ノ) ノ如シ

a 注意 如何ナル複合形容詞ニテモ最後ノ字ハ
必ズ眞ノ形容詞ナラザルベカラズ、其前ニアル字ハ
後尾ノ形容詞ヲ形容スル副詞ト見テ可ナリ

b 注意 此複合形容詞ハ獨乙語ニ最モ多クシテ
時ニハ十二若シクハ其以上ノ字ガ hyphen ニテ結合
セラルコアリ、而シテ英語ハ重ニ「サキソン」語即チ獨
乙語ト其語原ヲ同フスルモノナレバ此重複字ハ英
語ニモ往々現ル此ノ如キ重複字ハ諷刺的ノ語ニ多
シ例セバ

He held out a not-very-well-washed hand

She gave a not-too-gracious smile

ノ如シ、以上ノ二例ニアル hyphen (-) ヲ附スルハ蓋シ
稀ナリトス、多クハ此ヲ除キ去ルナリ

名詞ト附着セル Compound Adjectives ノ例。

A coal-black horse 石炭ノ如ク黒キ馬

A tortoise-shell (-coloured) cat 龜甲色ノ猫

A old-fashioned sword 古風ノ劍

He lives in a well-built house 能ク出来タル家ニ住ム

He has a keen-(sharp-)witted son 彼ハ敏オノ子ヲ持ツ

She has a stupid-looking maid-servant 彼女ハ馬鹿ノ様ナ
下女ヲ持ツ

He wore a purplish-grey coat 彼ハ薄紫ノ灰色ノ上衣
ヲ着タリ

They are mostly short-sighted boys 彼等ハ多ク近眼ナリ

He is a money-loving fellow 彼ハ守錢奴ナリ

以上ニ於ケル練習

以下ノ文ニ於ケル Qualifying Adjectives ヲ指示シ且ツ
譯ヲ付スベシ

1. He is merely a loud-talking boaster.

2. I bought a large, black stick, with a crooked head.

3. A broken gate stood before the gloomy house, wherein an old woman lived alone.
4. A snow-white bird came and perched on her rounded, dimpled arm.
5. The moonless night was pitch-dark.
6. "Now he has gone
The world looks chill and drear"
7. An honest man is Heaven's greatest handiwork.
8. There are both black and white ones; some also are of a watery blue.
9. An ill-looking fellow with a sinister expression walked into the darkened room.
10. Many are more clever, but none more loving than he.
11. He had a whipped, hang-dog expression.
12. Educated men are generally refined in their tastes, while the uneducated are often boorish.
13. A yellow Satsuma orange and a red-checked American apple lay side by side.
14. He has an unnatural fear even of the harmless mouse.
15. A broad-shouldered man with a scowling face came here yesterday.
16. Japan's great victories over retrogressive and ill-prepared

China, have made her truly famous for all time.

17. He is a good-for-nothing fellow who never listens to well-meant advice.
18. No foreign invader shall ever set his foot on Japanese soil.
19. His style is Baconian, but his ideas are essentially foolish.

形容詞ノ比較 (Comparison of Adjectives)

1. 形容詞ハ文法上唯一ノ形式ヲ持ツノミ即チ同詞ハ變形ニ唯一式アルノミナリ。其文法上ノ形式即チ變形ハ'比較' (Comparison) ナルモノナリ

(注意) Comparison ナル字ハ二個ノ羅典語即チ一ハ with ナル意一ハ making level or equal (平均スル)ナル意ノ二字ヨリ成ル、故ニ'comparison'ハ元來同性質ノ他ノ物ト容量或ハ性質 (quality or quantity) ニ於テ異ナルヲ表スナリ。斯ルヲハ日本語ニテハ至ツテ簡單ナレドモ英語ニテハ形容詞ノ變化ノ形式不規則ナル故往々繁雜ヲ來ス

1. 形容詞ノ比較ニハ三個ノ程階アリ

Positive	初級
Comparative	比較級
Superlative	量上級

是ナリ尙例ヲ舉ゲン

Simple or Positive Form:—beautiful

Comparative Form:—*more* beautiful

Superlative Form:—*most* beautiful

1. 初級 (The positive Degree) ハ形容詞ノ簡單ニシテ變化セザルモノニシテ或名詞又ハ名詞句 (noun or nominal clause) ガ或性質 (Quality or attribute) ヲ持ツカ或ハ或容量 (quantity) ヲ有スルヲ表ス。其例

a rich man 富ミタル人

much tea 多ノ茶

many people 多ノ人々

a great hurry 大急ギ

2 比較級 (The Comparative Degree) ハ二個ノ物或ハ物ノ集合体ヲ比較セル時ニ用井ラレ又ハ其内ノ一個ガ其他ノ物ヨリ秀デ、(in a higher degree) 或性質ヲ有シ若クハ或量ヲ以テ存在スルヲ表ハスニ用井ラル

例セバ He is *richer* than I (彼ハ我ヨリ富ム)

ノ如シ。此文ニ於テハ彼ノ財産ト我ノ富トヲ比較シ即チ相對シ其結果彼ハ我ヨリ富メルコトヲ表ス

There are *more* boys in this school than in that (此學校

ニハ彼ノ處ヨリ多クノ生徒アリ)

此文章ニテハ二個ノ學校ノ生徒ノ數ヲ比較即チ相對シ以テ此學校ニ居ル生徒ノ數ハ彼處ノモノヨリ多キヲ表ス

注意 Comparisonニハ四種アリ次ノ如シ

a. 一物ヲ同種類若クハ異種ノ物ト相對セシムルヲ

b. 一物ヲ同種若クハ異類ノ物ノ一ツノ數ト比較スルヲ

c. 物ノ一數ヲ同種若クハ異類ノ一物ト比較スルヲ

d. 物ノ一數ヲ同種若クハ異類ノ物ノ一數ト比較スルヲ

注意 形容詞ノ比較級ニハ接續詞 thanノ字ノ附屬スルヲ常トス。而シテ同字ハ (a) 形容詞ノ直後ニ來ルカ (b) 若クハ形容セラレタル名詞ノ次ニ來ルモノナリ

3 形容詞ノ最上級 (The Superlative Degree of an Adjective) ハ或一物若クハ數物ガ比較シタル其他ノ者ニ秀デ、或階級ヲ有スルカ或ハ或容量ニテ存スルカラ表ハスモノナリ。例ヲ舉ゲン

a. Takasuke is the tallest boy in our school (高助ハ吾學

校ニテ最モ丈高キ生徒ナリ)

ノ如シ此文ハ高助ガ學校中ノ他ノ生徒ト比較サレタルニ何レノ人ヨリモ丈高シ故ニ校中ニテ最モ丈高キヲ示ス

b. Russia is the largest country in Europe (魯西亞ハ歐羅巴中最大ナル國ナリ)

此文ハ魯西亞ノ面積他ノ歐洲諸國ト比較サレタルニ何レノ國ヨリモ大ナリ故ニ largest (最モ大)ナルヲ示ス

注意 元來最上級ナルモノハ比較級ノ一層激切ナルモノナリ故ニ最上級ハ容易ニ比較ニ轉ズルヲ得ベシ上ノ文章ヲ以下ノ如ク變ズルヲ得

a. Takasuke is taller than all the other boys in our school. (高助ハ吾ガ學校中ニテ他ノ生徒ノ何レヨリモ丈高シ)

b. Russia is larger than any other European country (魯西亞ハ歐洲諸國ノ何レヨリモ大ナリ)

尙此類ノ轉化ヲ舉ゲン

1. Superlative: He is the bravest Japanese (彼ハ最モ勇敢ナル日本人ナリ)

Comparative = 轉ズレバ: He is braver than all other Japanese (彼ハ總テ他ノ日本人ヨリ勇敢ナリ)

2. Superlative. This is the tallest house in Nagoya (此ハ名古屋中最モ高キ家ナリ)

Comparative = 轉ズレバ: This house is taller than any other in Nagoya (此家ハ名古屋中何レヨリモ高シ)

3. The Chinese are the most cowardly of Asiatic peoples. (支那人ハ亞細亞人中最モ卑怯ナルモノナリ)

Comparative = 轉ズレバ: The Chinese are more cowardly than any other Asiatic peoples (支那人ハ亞細亞人ノ何レヨリモ卑怯ナリ)

比較級ノ構成法 (Formation of Comparison)

1. 古昔ニアリテハ比較級ヲ構成スルニ more ナル副詞ヲ字ノ前ニ置キ最上級ヲ表スニ most ナル副詞ヲ前ニ置キラナシタリ。現今ハ漸ク其用減シ只二個以上ノ字音 (syllable) 即チ dissyllable 若シクハ polysyllable ノ形容詞ノミニ付スルヲトナリヌ。例ヲ舉ゲン

Positive.	attentive	注意スル
Comparative.	more attentive	何々ヨリ注意スル
Superlative.	most attentive	最モ注意スル
P.	perilous	危キ
C.	more perilous	何々ヨリ危キ
S.	most perilous	最モ危キ

(84)

英 語

P.	incomprehensible	解シ得ザル
C.	more incomprehensible	何々ヨリ解シ得ザル
S.	most incomprehensible	最モ解シ得ザル
P.	loving	愛スル
C.	more loving	何々ヨリ愛スル
S.	most loving	最モ愛スル

2. 之ニ反シテ單字音ノ形容詞ハer若クハrヲ
Positiveノ語尾ニ付シテComparativeヲ作りest或ハst
ヲPositiveニ付シテSuperlativeヲ作ル其例

Positive.	just	正キ
Comperative.	juster	何々ヨリ正キ
Superlative.	justest	最モ正キ
P.	high	高キ
C.	higher	何々ヨリ "
S.	highest	最モ "
P.	free	自由ナル
C.	freer	何々ヨリ "
S.	freest	最モ "
P.	wise	賢ナル
C.	wiser	何々ヨリ "
S.	wisest	最モ "

英 文 法

(85)

P.	bright	輝ク
C.	brighter	何々ヨリ "
S.	brightest	最モ "
P.	wide	廣キ
C.	wider	何々ヨリ "
S.	widest	最モ "
P.	calm	穩ナル
C.	calmer	何々ヨリ "
S.	calmest	最モ "

3. 左レド第一則ニ據ラザル二字音ノ字數多ア
リ
a. Yニテ終ル形容詞ハ大低y其ヲierトナシテ
比較級ヲ作りiestト變ジテ最上級ヲ作ル例ヲ舉ン

Positive.	happy	幸福ナル
Comperative.	happier	何々ヨリ幸福ナル
Superlative.	happiest	最モ幸福ナル
P.	friendly	睦マシキ
C.	friendlier	何々ヨリ "
S.	friendliest	最モ "
P.	greedy	貪慾ナル
C.	greedier	何々ヨリ "

S.	greediest	最モ "
P.	ruddy	赤キ
C.	ruddier	何々ヨリ "
S.	ruddiest	最モ "

注意 A. 一字音ノ形容詞モ大低ヲ以テ終ルモノ

ハ比較級ハ ier, 最上級ハ iest ニ變ズ 例セバ

dry (乾ク) drier driest

ノ如シ但シ以下ノ字ハ之ニ反ス

sly (奸猾ナル) slyer slyest

B. Leニテ終ル形容詞ハ大低比較級ニハ r 最上級ニハ stヲ附ス

able (才智アル) abler ablest

C. ow若クハ erニテ終ル形容詞ハ大低比較級ニハ er 最上級ニハ estヲ附スルヲ次ノ如シ

Positive. hollow 空ナル

Comp. hollower 何々ヨリ "

Sup. hollowest 最モ "

Posit. fallow 荒レタル

Comp. fallower 何々ヨリ "

Sup. fallowest 最モ "

Pos. shallow 淺キ

Comp. shallower 何々ヨリ "

Sup.	shallowest	最モ淺キ
Pos.	slender	細キ
Comp.	slenderer	何々ヨリ "
Sup.	slenderest	最モ "
Pos.	tender	優シキ
Comp.	tenderer	何々ヨリ "
Sup.	tenderest	最モ "
Pos.	eager	熱心ナル
Comp.	eagerer	何々ヨリ "
Sup.	eagerest	最モ "

(但シ eagerハ more eager, most eagerトモ云フ)

注意 諸子ハ變化ヲ受ケタル形容詞ト外見同シキ

モ意味ノ全ク異レル字トヲ混ズルナキヲ期セヨ

例ヲ舉ゲン

wander 流浪スル

wanderer 浪人

wanderest 流浪スル

以上ノ三字ハ決シテ形容詞ノ Positive, Comparative, Superlativeニアラス wanderハ動詞ナレバ比較スルニ由ナシ

第一ノ wanderハ'流浪スル'ナル動詞第二ノ wandererハ

'流浪スル人'第三ノ wanderestハ'to wander'ナル動詞ノ

第二人稱單數現在ナリ

4. 以下ノ形容詞ノ比較ハ不規則ナリ

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
evil		
ill		
little	less	least
much	more	most
many		
old	older	oldest
	elder	eldest
far	farther	farthest
(forth, <i>adv.</i>)	further	furthest
for	former	foremost or first
hind	hinder	hindmost
(in, <i>prep</i>)	inner	inmost, innermost
(out, <i>adv</i>)	outor	outmost, utmost
	utter	uttermost
late	later, latter	latest, last
(neath, <i>prep</i>)	nether	nethermost
(up, <i>prep</i>)	upper	upmost, uppermost
nigh	nigher	nighest, next

5. 減却ノ比較 (A comparison of Diminution) less 及 least
ヲ附シテ作ル次ノ如シ

Pos.	(a) bold (man)
Comp.	(a) <i>less</i> bold (man)
Sup.	(The) <i>least</i> bold (man)
Pos.	(a) Beautiful (woman)
Comp.	(a) <i>Less</i> beautiful (woman)
Sup.	(the) <i>Least</i> beautiful (woman)

形容詞比較ノ練習

I.

以下ノ形容詞ノ比較級ヲ擧ゲヨ

Handsome	優美ナル
stormy	荒ル、
pure	潔白ナル
lazy	懶惰ナル
rich	富ミタル
narrow	狭キ
naughty	悪戯スル
beautiful	美ハシキ
fine	麗シキ
large	大ナル
troublesome	厄介ナル
poor	貧シキ
pretty	可憐ナル

far

遙ナル

II.

以下ノ形容詞ノ最上級ヲ舉ケヨ

Probable

アリツウナ

docile

教ヘ易キ

acid

酸キ

low

低キ

evil

悪シキ

bad

同上

inevitable

不可避

intense

激キ

rapid

速ナル

sweet

甘キ

sour

酸キ

little

少サキ

loquacious

多言ナル

haughty

傲慢ナル

III.

以下ノ文章ヨリ形容詞ヲ指摘シテ之ヲ日本語ニ譯
シ且ツ比較(Comparison)ノ何レニ屬スルヤヲ示スベシ

1. He is a most assiduous student.
2. She is the least bashful of women.
3. This is sad news indeed.
4. The outer margin is soiled.
5. An extra quantity is necessary.

6. It passes the utmost limits of my comprehension.
7. He is a most obliging neighbour.
8. Deeds are always better than words.
9. The greater the haste the less speed.
10. Count Yamagata is a most skillful tactician.
11. Japan has several very astute statesmen.
12. She is the lady of the inner apartment.
13. I have no more faithful friend than he.
14. She looks very nice and is probably nicer than she looks.

IV.

以下ノ文章中ノ誤謬ヲ正シ且ツ日本語ニ譯スベシ

1. The baddest boy of all.
2. Mr. Inouye is the most eloquentest speaker.
3. A worsen man I never saw.
4. There could not be a more beautifuler landscape.
5. This is the amusingest book.
6. There is no more diligenter boy than Benkei.
7. She is the attentivest pupil in this school.
8. I am the most goodest of my brothers.
9. She is the most pretty of maidens.
10. Japan is the most brave of Eastern Asiatic nations.
11. I am more tall than you.
12. It is gooder to laugh than to cry.
13. His face looks troubleder today than it did yesterday.
14. It is an impossibolest matter.

以上練習ノ答

I.

Positive	Comparative
handsome	handsomer
stormy	stormier
pure	purer
lazy	lazier
rich	richer
narrow	narrower
naughty	naughtier
beautiful	more beautiful
fine	finer
large	larger
troublesome	more troublesome
poor	poorer
pretty	prettier
far	farther

II.

probable	most probable
docile	docilest
acid	most acid
low	lowest
evil	worst
bad	

inevitable	most inevitable
intense	intensest
rapid	rapidest
sweet	sweetest
sour	sourest
little	smallest
loquacious	most loquacious
haughty	haughtiest

III.

1. 彼ハ最モ勉強スル生徒ナリ
most assiduous.....superlative
1. 彼女ハ婦人中最モ臆セザル人ナリ
least bashful.....superlative
3. 實ニ此ハ凶報ナリ
sad.....positive
4. 外縁ハ汚レタリ
outer.....comparative
5. 格別ノ多量ヲ要ス
extra.....positive
6. 辛フジテ了解セリ
utmost.....superlative
7. 彼ハ誰ヨリモ親切ナル隣人ナリ
most obliging.....superlative
8. 實行ハ常ニ言論ニ優ル

- bettercomparative
9. 急ク程益速ナラズ
greater }comparative
less }
10. 山縣伯爵ハ最モ熟練ナル兵學家ナリ
most skilfulsuperlative
11. 日本ニハ數多ノ鋭敏ナル政事家アリ
astutepositive
12. 彼女ハ奥女中ナリ
innercomparative
13. 余ハ彼ヨリ忠實ナル友ハ持タズ
more faithfulcomparative
14. 彼女ハ良サウニ見ユ、恐ラク外見ヨリ良カラシ
nicepositive
nicercomparative

IV.

1. 彼ハ最モ悪シキ子ナリ
baddestworst.
2. 井上君ハ最モ能辯ナル演說家ナリ
most eloquentestmost eloquent
3. 彼ヨリ悪シキ人ハ未ダ見タルコトナシ
worsen worse
4. 此ヨリ景色ノ好キ所ハアルマジ
more beautifulermore beautiful

5. 此ハ最モ面白キ本ナリ
amusingestmost amusing,
6. 辨慶ヨリ勉強家ナル生徒ハナシ
more diligentermore diligent.
7. 彼女ハ此級ニテ最モ注意スル生徒ナリ
attentivest most attentive.
8. 我ハ兄弟中最モ善人ナリ
goodestbest.
9. 彼女ハ處女中最モ可憐ナリ
most prettyprettiest.
10. 日本ハ東方亞細亞中最モ豪勇ナリ
most bravebravest.
11. 我ハ汝ヨリ丈高シ
more talltaller.
12. 笑フハ泣叫ブヨリ可ナリ
gooderbetter.
13. 彼ノ顔ハ昨日ヨリ心配サウニ見ユ
troubledermore troubled.
14. 其ハ出來得ベカラザル事柄ナリ
impossiblestmost impossible.

動詞 (Verb)

動詞ハ叙述ヲナシ (express a statement) 命令ヲ作リ (make a command) 或ハ疑問ヲ起ス (put a question) モノナリ
注意 動詞ハ以下ノコトナス

(a) 何ヲ或物或ハ或人ガ爲ス (does) ヲ表ス 其例

birds fly 鳥ハ飛ブ
The wind blows 風ハ吹ク
He reads a book 彼ハ本ヲ讀ム

(b) 何ガ或物或ハ或人ニナサレ (is done) タルカヲ表ス 其例

He was hit 彼ハ打タレタリ
The book was read by him 本ハ彼ニ讀マレタリ
I am taught (by them) 我ハ(人々)ニ教ヘラレタリ

(c) 或物或ハ或人ノ有様 (condition) ヲ表シ或ハ或物

若クハ或人ガアル (is) ヲ表ス 其例
Roses are red 薔薇ハ紅ナリ
He is learning his lesson 彼ハ其日課ヲ學デ居ル
The plums are ripe 梅ハ熟セリ

以上ハ express a statement ノ部ナリ 次ニ made a command ノ部ヲ講ズベシ 即チ

Come at once! 直ニ來レ
Halt! 止レ
Be brave! 勇敢ナレ
Stand there! 其處ニ立テ

注意 動詞ナクシテハ如何ナル叙述モ出來ズ左レバ動詞ハ八品詞中最モ緊要ナルモノナリ 斯ク大切ナルモノナレバ羅馬人ハ言語ヲ悉ク verba トセ稱リ英語ノ verb (動詞) ハ其字ヨリ來ル 右ノ

Verba ヨリ以下ノ諸字起レリ

Verbose 多言ナル
Verbiage 多言
Verbal 口頭ノ
Verbatim 言フタ通リ

ノ如シ

1. 動詞ハ一語二語三語四語等ヨリ成ルヲ得ルナリ以下ノ如シ

He beats (一字) 彼ハ打ツ
He is beaten (二字) 彼ハ打タル
He will be beaten (三字) 彼ハ打タルトナラン
He should have been beaten (四字) 彼ハ打タレタリシナラン

I. 動詞ノ確定 (assertion) 即チ陳述 (statement) ヲナスルハ必ズ何物カ (something) 確定即チ陳述サレタルモノナリ, 其何物 (something) ナルモノハ即チ主格 (subject) ニシテ此ヲ陳述スル動詞ハ文法上ニ云フ説明辭 (predicate)——此 predicate ヲ或ハ賓位ト譯シ或ハ説明辭ト名ツケ人ニヨリテ同ジカラズ故ニ諸子ハ成ル可ク原語ニテ記憶スルヲ可トス, 此字ニ限ラズ總テ文法上ノ語ハ原語ニテ學ブ方宜シ, 譯語ヲ付セバ人ニヨリ異ナリ中ニハ原語ニ相應セサル譯ヲ付スル者モアリ勿論 Subject ナリ predicate ナリ其如何ナルモノナルハ十分ニ説明シ原語ニテ云フモ其意ヲ直ニ了解スル様ニスベシ——ナリトス

文章ニテモ同ジノ主格 (subject) ハ何レ
ント欲セバ誰ガ (who)? 若クハ何ガ (what)

ヲ動詞ノ前ニ置キ疑問ヲ起スベシ其答ニ來ルモノ
ハ即チ主格 (subject) ナリ。 其例

1. He was praised (彼ハ賞メラレタリ)

此文章ニテ He (彼ハ) ハ主格 (subject) ニシテ was praised
(賞メラレタリ) ハ説明辭 (predicate) ナリ、若シ 'Who was
praised?' (誰ガ賞メラレシヤ) ノ問ヲ起サバ答ハ He (彼
ハ) ナリ故ニ He ハ主格 (subject) ナリトス

2. To steal is dishonourable (盗ムコトハ耻辱ナリ)

以上ノ文章ノ To steal ('steal' ナル動詞ノ不定法 (infini-
tive) ナリ) ハ主格 (subject) ナリ、若シ What is dishonourable?
ト問ハバ答ハ必ズ To steal (盗ムコト) ナリ然ラバ即チ To steal
ハ此文ノ主格 (subject) タルナリ、次ニ Is (ナリ) ハ説明
辭 (predicate) ナリ

II. 動詞ニ其働キ或物ニナサレタル' (being done to
something) ヲ示スモノ少ナカラズ、斯ル場合ニハ誰ガ
(who) 又ハ何ガ (what) ト問フ代リニ他ノ語ヲ用フル
ナリ。例ヲ舉ゲン

Tarō ate an apple (太郎ハ林檭ヲ食ヘリ)

此文ノ ate (食ヘリ) ハ太郎ノナシタル働即チ太郎ハ
食ヘリナル働ニ付キ陳述ヲナス、今若シ who ate? (誰
ガ食ヒシヤ) ト問ハバ Tarō ナル字ガ主格 (subject) ナル
コトヲ知ル、次ニ ate ハ説明辭 (predicate) ナルヲ知ラン然
レモ此解剖ニテハ不十分タルヲ免レズ尙ホ、太郎ハ

何ヲ食ヒシカ' (what did Tarō eat?) 即チ ate ナル動詞ニ
テ表ハセル働ハ何物ニナサレタルカト問フヲ得ベ
シ。其答ハ食フヲウ働ハ林檭ニナサレ' (done to an apple)
タリト云フニアラン。故ニ林檭 (an apple) ナル字ハ文
意ヲ完フスルニハ必要ナルコトヲ見シ、斯ル語ヲ文法
上ニテ動詞 (此處ニテハ ate) ノ直接目的 (the Direct Object)
ト稱ス、尙ホ目的格 (the Objective case) トモ云フ

注意 直接目的 (a Direct Object) ハ常ニ名詞 (Noun) 代
名詞 (pronoun) 或ハ名詞ト同効用アル數語 (名詞句 noun
phrase 或ハ nominal phrase ト稱ス) ナルヲ要ス 其例

Subject Predicate Direct Object

1. He loves his country.

吾人若シ單ニ He loves (彼ハ愛ス) トノミ云ハバ未ダ
文意ノ足ラザルヲ見シ、依テ彼ハ what (何ヲ) 若クハ
whom (誰ヲ) 愛スルモノナルカヲ言ヒ加フルノ要ア
リ。彼ニ愛セラル物 (此文ニテハ人ニ非ラズ) ハ his
country (其國) ナルコトヲ附加スレバ初テ完シ、故ニ (his)
country ハ loves ナル動詞ノ直接目的 (the Direct Object),
loves ハ説明辭 (predicate), he ハ主格 (subject) ナリ

2.

Subject	Predicate.
To kill any one	is wicked
object	

此複雑ナル文章ニテ明ニ二個ノ陳述アルヲ見ル第
一何物カ (something) 兇惡ナルコトヲ示シ第二ニ to kill ナ
ル動詞狀ノ語ハ何人ヲ (whom?) 或ハ何物ヲ (what?) ノ

注意 動詞(文章ニテモ同ジ)ノ主格(subject)ハ何レナルカヲ知ラント欲セバ'誰ガ'(who)?若クハ'何が'(what)ヲ動詞ノ前ニ置キ疑問ヲ起スベシ其答ニ來ルモノハ即チ主格(subject)ナリ。其例

1. He was praised (彼ハ賞メラレタリ)

此文章ニテ He(彼ハ)ハ主格(subject)ニシテ was praised(賞メラレタリ)ハ説明辭(predicate)ナリ,若シ'Who was praised?'(誰ガ賞メラレシヤ)ノ問ヲ起サバ答ハ He(彼ハ)ナリ故ニ Heハ主格(subject)ナリトス

2. To steal is dishonourable (盗ムヲハ耻辱ナリ)

以上ノ文章ノ To steal('steal'ナル動詞ノ不定法(infinite)ナリ)ハ主格(subject)ナリ,若シ What is dishonourable?ト問ハバ答ハ必ズ To steal(盗ムヲ)ナリ然ラバ即チ To stealハ此文ノ主格(subject)タルナリ,次ニ Is(ナリ)ハ説明辭(predicate)ナリ

II. 動詞ニ其働キ'或物ニナサレタル'(being done to something)ヲ示スモノ少ナカラズ,斯ル場合ニハ'誰ガ'(who)又ハ'何が'(what)ト問フ代リニ他ノ語ヲ用フルナリ。例ヲ擧ゲン

Tarō ate an apple (太郎ハ林檭ヲ食ヘリ)

此文ノ ate(食ヘリ)ハ太郎ノナシタル働即チ'太郎ハ食ヘリ'ナル働ニ付キ陳述ヲナス,今若シ who ate?(誰ガ食ヒシヤ)ト問ハバ Tarōナル字ガ主格(subject)ナルヲ知ル,次ニ ateハ説明辭(predicate)ナルヲ知ラン然レモ此解剖ニテハ不十分タルヲ免レズ尙ホ,太郎ハ

何ヲ食ヒシカ'(what did Tarō eat?)即チ ateナル動詞ニテ表ハセル働ハ'何物ニナサレタルカ'ト問フヲ得ベシ。其答ハ食フテウ働ハ'林檭ニナサレ'(done to an apple)タリト云フニアラン。故ニ林檭(an apple)ナル字ハ文意ヲ完フスルニハ必要ナルヲ見シ,斯ル語ヲ文法上ニテ動詞(此處ニテハ ate)ノ直接目的(the Direct Object)ト稱ス,尙ホ目的格(the Objective case)トモ云フ

注意 直接目的(a Direct Object)ハ常ニ名詞(Noun)代名詞(pronoun)或ハ名詞ト同効用アル數語(名詞句 noun phrase 或ハ nominal phrase ト稱ス)ナルヲ要ス 其例

Subject Predicate Direct Object

1. He loves his country.

吾人若シ單ニ He loves(彼ハ愛ス)トノミ云ハバ未ダ文意ノ足ラザルヲ見シ,依テ彼ハ what(何ヲ)若クハ whom(誰ヲ)愛スルモノナルカヲ言ヒ加フルノ要アリ。彼ニ愛セラル、物(此文ニテハ人ニ非ラズ)ハ his country(其國)ナルヲ附加スレバ初テ完シ,故ニ(his) countryハ lovesナル動詞ノ直接目的(the Direct Object), lovesハ説明辭(predicate), heハ主格(subject)ナリ

2

Subject Predicate.
To kill any one is wicked
object

此複雑ナル文章ニテ明ニ二個ノ陳述アルヲ見ル第一何物カ(something)兇惡ナルヲ示シ第二ニ to killナル動詞狀ノ語ハ'何人ヲ'(whom?)或ハ何物ヲ(what?)ノ

問ニ答ヘ any one ナル目的ヲ得但シ此ハ is wicked ノ
目的ニアラズシテ to kill ノ object ナリ。以上ノ説明
ニヨリ右ノ文章ニテ is (wicked) ナル動詞ノ主格(subject)
ハ To kill any one ナルヲ及ビ其句ノ中ノ any one ナル
代名詞ハ To kill ナル動詞ノ直接目的 (the Direct Object)
ナルヲ學ビ得タリ

3. Some Japanese speak English very well. (日本人ノ或者
ハ英語ヲ巧ニ使フ)

此文章ハ2ノ例ト同ジカラズシテ簡單ナリ。'who
speak?' ト問ヒ以テ Some Japanese ハ動詞 speak ノ主格
(subject) ナルヲ知ル其 speak ハ云フ迄モナク Predicate
ナリ。'What do some Japanese speak?' (何ヲ日本人ノ或
者ハ話スカ)ト云ヘバ English ナリ是ハ Predicate (説明
辭)ナル'speak'ノ直接目的 (the Direct Object) 即チ目的格
(the Objective Case) ナリ)

練習

以下ノ文章中ヨリ主格 (Subject) 目的 (Object) 及ビ説明
辭 (Predicate) ヲ指摘シ且ツ其文ハ複雑 (Complex——例2
ノ如キモノ)ナルカ單純 (simple——例1. 2.ノ如キモノ)
ナルカラ述ベヨ

1. I have many friends in this city. 此市ニハ余ノ友人
數多アリ
2. Who has seen my hat? 誰ハ余ノ帽子ヲ見タルカ
3. I know nothing at all about it. 其ニ就テ余ハ毫モ

知ル所ナシ

4. To listen to music is pleasant. 音樂ヲ聞クハ愉快ナ
リ
5. It is raining heavily, 雨ハ強ク降り居ル
6. There is much snow on the roof. 屋上ニ大層ニ雪ア
リ
7. {To obey their parents} is the duty of children. 兩親ニ孝
ナルハ子ノ義務ナリ
8. It is very pleasant weather. 好天氣デス
9. What was that you said? 君ノ云フタノハ何デシ
タ
10. Which book did he select? 何レノ本ヲ彼ハ撰ビシ
カ
11. How many bowls of rice did Jirō eat? 次郎ハ飯何杯
食フタカ
12. Jirō ate seven bowls of rice. 次郎ハ飯七杯食フタ
13. He bought a new hat in the corner store yesterday. 彼ハ
昨日角店ニテ新帽ヲ買フタ
14. He lost his hat with his ticket, and bought a new one in
Yokohama the day before yesterday. 彼ハ切符入り
ノ帽子ヲ失ヒ一昨日横濱ニテ新シク買ヒタ
リ
15. One of us must die. 此内誰カ一人死ナクレバナ
ラス
16. The king commanded them to execute the traitor. 王ハ

反逆人ヲ處刑スル様命シタリ

17. Those horses can pull a heavy load. 此等ノ馬ハ重荷ヲ引キ得

18. There are five cats on the roof, eating a dead pigeon. 五匹ノ猫ガ屋根ノ上デ死鳩ヲ食フテ居ル

19. Some people never listen to the advice of others, even if good. 他人ノ忠告ガ善キモノデモ聴カヌ人ガアル

20. The fleet achieved a great victory at Haiyang. 艦隊ハ海洋島ニテ大勝利ヲ獲タリ

21. Some men always try to do good to others. 常ニ他人ニ善ヲナサントスル人ガアル

以上ノ答

Subject	Predicate	Object
1. I	have	friend
2. Who	has seen	hat
3. I	know	nothing
4. To listen	is	
5. It	is (raining)	
6. Snow	is	roof
7. To obey their parents	is	duty
8. It (weather)	is	
9. What	was	
10. He	did select	which (book)
11. Jirō	did eat	bowls (of rice)

12. Jirō	ate	bowls
13. He	bought	hat
14. He	lost	hat
15. One	must die	
16. King	commanded, execute:	them, traitor
17. Horses	can pull	load
18. Cats	are eating	pigeon
19. People	listen	advice
20. Fleet	achieved	victory
21. Men	try	others

1. 全動詞ヲ分テテ四大部トス。第一。他動(Transitive)。第二。自動(Intransitive)。第三。中性動詞(Neuter verb)。第四。不人稱 (Impersonal) 是ナリ

第一。他動動詞 (A transitive verb) トハ其目的(object) トシテ人或ハ物(名詞代名詞或ハ語ノ集合即チ clause, phrase ナリ)ヲ有スルモノナリ。其例

He wrote a letter 彼ハ手紙ヲ書ケリ
 That student can read English 彼生徒ハ英語ヲ讀ミ得
 He saw a fine book 彼ハ美シキ本ヲ見タリ
 They love each other 彼等ハ互ニ愛ス

第二。自動動詞 (An intransitive verb) トハ其目的トシテ人或ハ物ヲ有セザルモノナリ。其例

Tonosuke walks 藤之助ハ歩ム
 Okiyo wept bitterly お清ハ痛ク悲メリ

The king *slept* soundly that night 王ハ昨夜熟睡セリ

第三. 中性動詞 (A neuter verb) トハ働モ感情モ現ハスヲナク單ニ現存ノ有様 (a state of being) ヲ云フノミ 其例

He *is* a good boy. 彼ハ善キ男子ナリ
The weather *continues* rainy. 天氣ハ雨降リ續ク
America *has become* Japan's best friend. 亞米利加ハ日本ノ最良友トナレリ

第四. 不人稱動詞 (An impersonal verb) トハ代名詞 It ノ字ヲ以テノミ言現ハスモノナリ。其例

It *snows* 雪降ル
It *hails* 霰降ル
It *rains* 雨降ル
It *freezes* 凍ル
It *is clearing up* 晴レ渡リカケタリ
It *is cloudy* 曇ル

注意 以上ノ It ハ實ハ weather (天氣ノ氣候) ヲ代用 (stand for) スルモノナリ。但シ It ハ時ニヨリ transitive, intransitive 或ハ neuter ナルモ impersonal ノ如ク用弗ラル、ヲアリ

It *is necessary* for me to go. 吾ハ行カナケレハナラヌ
It *is impossible* to understand this. 是ハ了解シ難シ
It *was a great pity* that he died, 彼人ハ死ンデ惜イコトシマシタ

以上ノ例ニテ It *is* ハ形ニヨリ impersonal ナレドモ實ハ neuter ナリ

分類法 (Classification) ニ付キ注意ノ件

1. 前號ニ講述セル所ニテ略動詞ノヲヲ説明セリ然レモ一層明了ナラシメ文法ノ熟練ヲ期シ尙詳述スベシ諸子熟讀セラレヨ

A. 動詞ハ働作ヲ述ブルモノナレモ亦然ラザルモノナキニ非ズ。働作ヲ述ベザル動詞ヲハ中性動詞 (neuter verbs) ト呼ブ但シ不人稱ノ意義ニ於ケル中性ニアラズ (此事ハ前ニ少ク講シタリ) 其例

- 1. He *became* very studious. 彼ハ甚ダ勉強スル様ニナリキ
- 2. They *were* quite happy. 彼等ハ大ニ幸福ナリキ
- 3. The rain *has continued* for a long time. 久クノ間雨降リ續ケリ

B. 他ノ動詞ト相連絡シテ用ヒラル、動詞ヲ助動詞 (an auxiliary verb) ト稱ス。其種類下ノ如シ

to be	ナル.	アル
to have	ナシタ.	アッタ
to do	ナス.	
shall (will)	ナラン.	アラン
may (would)	ナラン.	アラン
should (might)	ナリシナラン.	スベシ
must	セザルヲ得ズ.	相違ナシ

注意. A. ノ定義ニ依レバ以上ノ助動詞ハ中性動詞 (neuter verbs) ト呼ブヲ得ベシ是レ働作 (action) ヲ述ベザレバナリ

注意. Neuter ナル語ハ羅典語ノ 'neutrum' (男女ノ性ナキ without sex, or sexless) ヨリ來ル. Auxiliary ナル詞ハ同シク羅典語ノ 'auxilium' (助ケ help, or assistance ノ義) ヨリ來ル. 故ニ中性動詞 (neuter verbs) ハ無性動詞 (sexless verb) ト云フヲ得ベク又助動詞 (auxiliary verbs) ハ助クル動詞 (helping verbs) ト云フヲ得ベシ蓋シ助動詞ハ他ノ動詞ト連合シ之ヲ助クルヲ以テナリ

C. 複合動詞 (compound verbs) ハ實際ハ自動詞 (intransitive verbs) ノ前置詞 (preposition) ノ附加ヲ受ケテ他動詞 (transitive verbs) トナルモノナリ. 例ヲ舉ンニ she wept ハ英語ニテモ日本語ニテモ自動詞ナリ而シテ唯一回 De la Motte Fouqué 氏作小説 'Undine' ノ中ニ他動詞的ニ使用セラレタルヲ見ル. 氏ハ

She wept *hien* to death (彼女ハ彼ヲ泣キ殺セリ) ノ句ヲ用ヒタリ. 勿論此 *him* ハ wept ナル動詞ノ直接目的格 (direct object) ナリ. (其小説ニ曰ク某不可思議國ニ神女アリ其夫己ガ妻ニ不實ナリケリ. 而シテ其國ノ法律ニヨレバ妻ニ不實ナル夫ハ死刑ニ處スベキモノナリシカバ妻ハ夫ニ向ヒ如何ニシテ殺サルルヲ望ムカト問ヘルニ夫ハ妻ト接吻シ乍ラ死セント答フ依テ然カナセルガ妻ノ蹶騰ノ熱淚夫ノ眼中ニ入リテ死セリ云々ト故ニ右ノ例ノ如キ句アルナリ)

然リ而シテ此字ニ over ナル前置詞ヲ附スレバ weep ノ字ハ他動詞 (transitive verb) 或ハ複合他動詞 (a transitive compound) トナル.

例.

- 1. He weeps over his fault. 彼ハ其失誤ヲ悲シミ泣ケリ
- 2. The mother wept over her child. 母ハ其子ノ爲ニ泣ケリ
- 3. They will weep over Israel. 彼等ハいすらぬるヲ悲ムナラン
- Intransitive. He can spring. 彼ハ跳キ能フ
- Transitive. He sprang at me. 彼ハ我ニ飛ビカクレリ
- Intran. He laughed 彼ハ笑ヘリ
- Tran. He laughed at her. 彼ハ彼女ヲ笑ヘリ
- Intran. They sing 彼等ハ歌フ
- Tran. They sung at the king 彼等ハ王ヲ歌ヘリ
- Intran. I fell 我ハ落ちタリ
- Tran. I fell upon the food. 我ハ直ニ食ニ就ケリ
- Intran. She walked 彼女ハ歩メリ
- Tran. She walked up the hill. 彼女ハ小山ニ上レリ
- Intran. You swim. 汝ハ泳グ
- Tran. You swim around the ship. 汝ハ舟ヲ廻リ泳グ

D. 働詞ノ中ニ同字ニシテ自動詞ニモ他動詞ニモ等シク用ヒラル、モノアリ但シ其意義ノ同ジカラザルハ無論ナリ

例.

1. (Transitive) He *ceased* crying. 彼ハ泣キヲ止メタリ

(Intransitive) The rain *ceased*. 雨ハヤメリ

2. (Intran.) I *feel* sick. 気分ガ悪ルイ

(此 sick ナル語ハ feel ナル動詞ノ填充形容詞 (complementary adjective) ナリ)

(Tran) I *feel* the wind. 我ハ風ヲ感ズ

3. (Tran) It *becomes* you. 夫ハ貴君ニ似合フ

(Intran) It *becomes* hot. 暑クナツテ來タ

E. 他動詞ノ myself (我自身) yourself (汝自身) 其他ノ反照代名詞 (reflexive pronouns) = 先タツ時ハ其動詞ハ反照的ニ用ヒラレタルモノニシテ反照動詞 (reflexive verb) ト稱セラル 此法ハ古あんぐるさくそん語ノ遺物ニシテ今尙獨乙ノ文法ニ散見ス. 此他動的反照動詞 (transitive reflexive verb) = 反照代名詞 (reflexive pronoun) = 附加スルヲハ近代ニ至リ大ニ減ジタリ. 但シ其代名詞コソナケレ意ハ附加セルモノニ異ナルヲナシ

例.

Go and wash yourself, . . . 行キテ汝自身ヲ洗ヘ
ヲ單ニ

Go and wash. 行キテ洗ヘ

ト云フイヲ得ベシ而シテ其意ニ少モ差違アルナシ

例. (二)

1. The child can feed itself. 小兒ハ自分ヲ養フヲ得

2. He hid himself. 彼ハ自分(彼自身)ヲ隠セリ

3. I awoke (myself) at eight. 我ハ八時ニ(自分ヲ)覺メタ

リ

以上ノ三例ニテ feed (養フ) hid (カクセリ) 及 awoke (覺マセリ) ノ三字ハ皆反照 (reflexively) 自動的ニ (intransitively) 用ヒラレタルナリ. 但シD. ノ部ニテ講セル如ク此等ノ動詞ハ皆他動詞 (transitively) ニ用フルヲ得ルナリ

例.

1. He fed the baby. 彼ハ小兒ヲ養ヘリ

2. He hid my slate in the closet. 彼ハ我ノ石盤ヲ室ニ隠クセリ

3. I awoke that lazy boy. 我ハ其惰兒ヲ覺マセリ

目的格ニ付キ注意 (Notes on the Objective)

A. 我人ハ既ニ働作 (action) ヲ述ブル他動詞ハ名詞代名詞若クハ名詞句代名詞句ノ目的格ヲ有セザル可カラザルヲ説明セリ. 此目的格 (object) ハ或ハ填充詞 (complement) トモ呼ブ. 從テ填充詞 (complement) ハ他動詞ニテ述ベタル意ヲ充實 (complete) スルモノナリ. 一層切言スレバ動詞ノ填充詞ハ動詞ニテ述ベ初メ

タル陳述ヲ充實スル爲メニ用ヒラレタル一語若シクハ數語ナリ。(The complement of any verb is the word or words required to complete the statement begun by the verb).

B. 大抵ノ自動詞ハ他ノカヲ借ラズ十分ノ陳述ヲナセドモ自動詞(中性ノ)ニシテ尙名詞若クハ形容詞(副詞ヲ要スルヲ決シテナシ)ノカヲ借ラズンバ文章ヲ爲ササルヲアリ其重ナル例ヲ舉ゲン

to	be	アル。	ナル
to	becom	ナル。	
to	look	見ユル。	
to	seem	見ユル。	
to appear	It appears good	善キヨ一デス	
to smell	That flower smells sweet	其花ハ馨ク香フ	
to sound	The trumpet sounds sharp	喇叭ハ鋭ク響ク	
to taste	It tastes sour	其ハ酸ク味ス	
to feel	I feel cold	我ハ寒ヲ感ズ	

例.

He is very <i>naughty</i> (形容詞)	彼ハ甚ダ頑悪ナリ
He was a <i>hero</i> (名詞)	彼ハ英雄ナリキ
The student will become <i>famous</i> (形)	彼生徒ハ有名ニナルベシ
The student will become a <i>minister</i> (名)	彼生徒ハ大臣ニナルベシ

He look <i>pale</i> (形)	彼ハ蒼白メラ見ユ
You seem very <i>unhappy</i> (形)	汝ハ不幸サウニ見ユ
He appears a <i>fool</i> (名)	彼ハ馬鹿ノヨ一ダ
This flower smells <i>sweet</i> (形)	此花ハ馨ク香フ
The distant music sounds <i>solemn</i> (形)	遠クノ音樂ハ嚴ニ聞ユ
This rice tastes <i>mouldy</i> (形)	此米ハ腐ツタ様ナ味ガスル
I feel quite <i>miserable</i> (形)	私ハ實ニ悲ク感ジマス

C. 又中ニハ填充詞 (complement) トシテ名詞ヲ目的格 (objective case) ニ取ルモノアリ。然レモ凡テ斯ノ如キ不規則ノ場合ニテハ填充名詞ハ其自動詞ト語原ヲ同フスルカ若クハ其意義ヲ等フスルモノトス。此類ノ填充詞ヲ同種目的 (Cognate objectives) ト稱ス

注意. 此 Cognate ナル字ハ羅典語ノ Cognatus ヨリ來ル其 cognatus ハ同國語ノ前置詞 cum (with ノ義) ト過去分詞 natus (born ノ義) ノ二字ヨリ成ル故ニ cognate ハ文字通リナレバ'共ニ生ル' (born together with) 若クハ'同屬・同源' (of the same origin or family) ノ義ヲ有ス

例

1. Run with patience the *race* that is set before you. (汝ノ前ニ置カレタル競走ヲ忍耐シテ走レ)(聖書ノ内ニアリ)
2. Major-General Ôtera *died* a hero's *death*. (大寺少將ハ英雄ノ死ヲナセリ)

3. She *sang* a tender little *song* (彼女ハ優シキ小唄ヲ歌ヘリ)
4. I must *weep* a little *weep*. (我ハ少シク泣カザルベカラズ)
5. "He *sleeps* the *sleep* that knows no waking" (彼ハ覺ムルノ期ナキ眠ニ就ケリ)
6. I *dreamed* a strange *dream* last night. (昨夜我ハ不思議ノ夢ヲ見タリ)
7. "I have *lived* through a *life* of care, Which I have born and yet must bear." Shelley ノ作. 我ハ始終心配ノミシ來レリ此心配ハ飽迄堪へ來レルガ此後モ忍バザルヲ得ズ

D. 以上ニ説明セル復合動詞即チ前置詞ノ附加ヲ得テ他動詞トナレル自動詞ニ關シ副詞句(前置詞ト名詞若クハ名詞句ヨリ成レル)ノ附加セル單純自動詞ト眞ノ復合動詞ト相混ズルヲナキ様深ク注意セザルベカラス

例.

He *slept* on his bed 彼ハ其牀ノ上ニ眠レリ

以上ノ *slept* on ハ二字相連合セルモノニ非ズ吾人ハ任意ニ二字ヲ comma (') ニテ分ツモ決シテ其意ヲ變ズルヲナシ

即チ

He *slept*, on his bed.

此 on his bed ハ決シテ自動詞 *slept* ノ目的ニアラズ。以上ノ三字ハ單ニ he ガ眠リタル所ヲ示スニ過キズシテ場所ヲ示ス副詞句 (an adverbial phrase of place) ナリ。He lives over there ナル文章モ前ノ文ト同例ノモノナリ Lives ハ決シテ前置詞 over ト連合スルモノニアラズシテ却テ there ナル副詞ヲ qualify スルモノナリ。故ニ over there ノ二字ヲ以テ場所ヲ示ス復合副詞 (a compound adverb of place) トスルヲ以テ最モ適當トス

練習 I. 主格ヲ入ルベシ

1. — is called the New World.
2. — have roots and branches.
3. — can fly well.
4. — is my brother.
5. — is an article of food.
6. — rise in the air.
7. — falls from the clouds.
8. — are sometimes good and sometimes bad.
9. — wag their tails.
10. — are nocturnal animals.

練習 II. 直接目的 (Direct object) ヲ補フベシ

1. He tore my —.
2. The teacher praised —.
3. The child loves its —.

4. I like —.
5. He makes —.
6. The rich man has many —.
7. — did you call?
8. Tell — to go.
9. — have you in your hand?
10. Can I eat this —?
11. Give three — to that man.
12. Let — go, I say!

練習 III.

以下ノ文章中ノ動詞ハ何ノ部ニ屬スルヤヲ云ヘ

1. I can not see it.
2. He heard a strange tale.
3. I slept a sweet sleep last night.
4. Every man should so act as to respect himself.
5. There is nothing worse than to be cowardly.
6. You will become able to speak English, by and by
7. Must I go, indeed?
8. He died a patriot's death.
9. The day is breaking.
10. He has run a swift race.
11. I shall be ready after I have washed.
12. She flew at him in a rage.
13. The bird sang on the topmost bough.

14. There is none who fear him.
15. I feel quite well to-day.

以下ノ答案

練習 I. ノ答

1. America.
2. Trees.
3. Swallows.
4. He.
5. Rice.
6. Balloons.
7. Rain.
8. They.
9. Dogs.
10. Cats.

練習 II. ノ答

1. hat.
2. him.
3. parents.
4. apples.
5. kites.
6. houses.
7. Whom
8. him.
9. What

10.	peach.				
11.	puppies.				
12.	me.				
練習 III. の 答					
1.	see	transitive.	can	intran.	
2.	heard	trans.			
3.	slept	intransitive.			
4.	act	intran.	respect	trans.	should auxil.
5.	is	intran.	to be	intran.	
6.	become	intran.	speak	trans.	will auxil.
7.	must	auxiliary.	go	intran.	
8.	die	intran.			
9.	is	intran.			
10.	has run	intran.			
11.	shall	auxil.	be	intran.	have washed reflexive.
12.	flew	intran.			
13.	sang	intran.			
14.	is	intran.	fear	tran.	
15.	feel	intran.			

二個ノ語法(調トモ詞トモ云フ) The Two Voices.

1. 動詞 (Verbs) ハ 五個ノ變化 (inflections) 即チ文法上ノ形式 (Grammatical forms) ヲ有ス。即チ下ノ如シ

Voice	(語法)
Mood	(方式)

Tense	(時制)
Person	(人稱)

注意. 此五箇ノ内先ツ二個ノ語法即チ發動詞 (the Active Voice) 及ヒ受動詞 (the Passive Voice) ナリ初メシ

注意. Voice モ mood モ日本語ノ譯ノミニテハ何タルヲ解シ難クレバ成ル可ク原語ニテ暗記シ置キ逐次講ズルニ及ビ如何ナルモノナルヤヲ了解スベシ.

1. 他動詞ノミ双方ノ語法ヲ有スルヲ得ベシ

1. 語法 (Voice) ニハ發動詞 (the Active Voice) ト受動詞 (the Passive Voice) ノ二種アリ. 發動詞 (the Active Voice) ハ其文章ノ主格 (Subject) ノ働者 (actor) タル即チ或事ヲナシ居ルヲ (is doing something) ヲ示ス. 受動詞 (the Passive Voice) ハ其文章中ノ主格 (subject) ノ働ノ受納者 (the recipient of the action) 即チ或事ガ其主格ニナサレ居ルヲ (that something is done to him) ヲ示ス故ニ下ノ定義ヲ下スヲ得

定義 A. 動詞ノ主格タル者働作 (action) ヲナス時ハ其動詞ハ發動詞 (the Active Voice) ナリ.

定義 B. 他動詞 (the Transitive Verb) ニテ示サレタル働作ノ主格 (subject) ニ於テスル時ハ其動詞ハ受動詞 (the Passive Voice) ナリ.

以下ノ文章ヲ試ミン

I called him,

此文ニテ 'I' ハ動詞 'called' ノ主格ニシテ 'him' ハ直接目的 (the Direct Objective) ナリ. 此事既ニ學ビタル所

ナリ。

'I'ハ働作ノ働者ナリ其然ル所以ハ'Who called him?' (誰カ彼ヲ呼ビシカ)ト問フニ答ハ必ズIナレバナリ。而シテ動詞'Called'ハ或物(即チI)ニナサレタル働作(即チcalling)ヲ示スガ故ニActive Voiceナルヲ知ルベシ。

之ニ反シテ之ヲ轉置シ受動詞トナセバ下ノ如シ

He was called by me. (彼ハ我ニ呼バレタリ)

此文ニテ'he'ハ動詞'was called'ノ主格(subject)ナリ其故ハ'Who was called?'(誰ガ呼バレシヤ)ト問フニ答ハ'he'ナレバナリ。左レドHeハ又動詞ニテ示セル働作ノ目的(object)トモナルベシ其故ハcalling(呼ブ)テフ働作ハhe(彼)ニナサレタルガ故ナリ。此ノ如ク主格タル'he'ハ働作ノ目的(object)即チ受納者(receiver)ナレバ'was called'ハ他動詞ナルヲ知ルベシ

注意. 'Active'ナル字ハ羅典語ノ'ago'(爲ス或ハ働クノ義)ヨリ來リ'Passive'ハ同語ノ'Pateo'(堪ヘルbear, 忍ブendure, 受クルsufferノ義)ヨリ來ル

注意. 過グル三十年來受動詞(the Passive voice)ノ日本語ニ漸々混入シ來レルハ疑フベカラザルニ似タリ日本語學者モ知レル如ク古來日本語ニ受動詞ナキニアラザリシカド英語ニ於ケル如キ意義ヲ有セス。單ニ尊稱タリシニ過キズ例之バ

仰セラレマシタ
遊バサレマシタ

參ラレマシヨ

ノ如シ余數月前聞キタル話ナルガ天保生レノ某老人新聞賣子ガ市中ヲ威海衛ガ占領[○]サレタ[○]ト叫ビ走ルヲ聞何ノ事ナルカ不審ミナガラ人ニ尋テタリト。若シ維新前斯ルヲアリトセバ必ズ威海ヲ占領[○]シタ[○]ト云フベキナリ。斯ノ如ク受動詞ノ日本語ニ混入シ來ルハ日本語ノ爲ニ賀スベキナリト察ス。蓋シ受動詞ハ事實ヲ云フニ大ニ便ナル方法ナレバナリ此ニ小兒アリ泣キ乍ラ其母ノ許ニ來リ隣ノ次郎兵衛ニ打タレタ[○]ト云フベクシテ隣ノ次郎兵衛ガ僕ヲ打ツタ[○]ト云ハザルベシ。之レ其云フニ易ク且ツ解シ易キガ故ナリ。余ノ考フルニ此事タル西洋言語ノ日本語ニ來レルモノ、中ニテ最モ所要ナルモノ、一ナラン

以下記憶シ難キ三點ヲ指摘セン。

A. 他動詞ノ働作ノ目的 (The Object of the action of a Transitive verb) 働作ガ何々或ハ誰ニ爲サレタルカヲ示ス名詞代名詞或ハ名詞ト同格ノモノナリ。例。

Tarō was called
Object Transitive Verb
Jirō called Tarō
 Trans. Verb Object.

B. 發動詞ノ場合ニハ働作(the action)ノ目的(the Object)ハ動詞ニ支配サレタル直接目的 (the Direct Object) 即チ目的格 (Objective case) ニシテ働作ヲナシタル人 (doer or agent)ハ主格 (Subject) 即チ Nominative ナリ。

Jirō Called Tarō
 Subject and Agent Active voice Direct Object

I sent for him
 Subject or Agent Active Voice Direct Object

C. 受動詞 (Passive Voice) の場合ニハ働作ノ目的 (the object of the action) ハ動詞ノ主格 (Subject of the verb) トナリ爲ス人 (agent or doer) ハ (其處ニアル時) ハ前置詞 'by' ニテ示サル、ナリノ

Tarō was called _____
 Subject Passive voice Agent not expressed

Tarō was called by Jirō
 Subject and Passive Voice Agent or doer
 Object of Jirō's action of the action.

1. 以上ニテモ知ラル、如ク發動詞 (the Active Voice) ヲ意義ヲ變更スルナクシテ受動詞 (the Passive Voice) トナスヲ得ベシ。先ニ記セル如ク '次郎ガ坊ヲ打ッタ' ト云フモ '坊ガ次郎ニ打レタ' ト云フニ毫モ異ナルヲナシ。英語ニ於ケル亦然リ。

- Active. The student *reads* books.
- Passive. Books *are read* by the student.
- Act. I *like* you very much.
- Pas. You *are liked* very much by me.
- Act. I *lost* my hat.
- Pas. My hat *was lost* by me.
- Act. Every Japanese school boy *should learn* English.

- Pas. English *should be learned* by every Japanese school boy.
- Act. He *cannot understand* French.
- Pas. French *cannot be understood* by him.

練習 I.

以下ノ文章中ヨリ發動詞 (the Active Voice) 及ビ受動詞 (the passive Voice) ヲ指摘スベシ

1. A true hero fears nothing.
2. An honest man is respected by everybody.
3. He was killed while sleeping.
4. He ate only a mouthful of rice.
5. Who would dare speak evilly of a man betrayed by his friend? *England*
6. There is nothing to be praised in this composition.
7. Washington was admired by his contemporaries—friends as well as foes.
8. What is popularly called 'good' is, very often, really evil.
9. He was kicked by a horse and died.
10. It was once thought polite to blow one's nose with one's fingers, but no one thinks it proper to do so at present.

練習 II.

練習第一ノ文ヲ和譯シ發動詞ト受動詞ト相交替

練習 III.

以下ノ文ヲ發動詞ト受動詞ト相交替セヨ

例. I cannot believe what you say.

What is said by you cannot be believed by me.

1. Suzuki is said to be the most diligent student in this school.
2. Where did you buy that box?
3. He is more feared than respected.
4. I ate three bunches of grapes last night.
5. We are scolded by the teacher every day.
6. Tarō loves his mother.
7. I do not remember which road he took.
8. We must not only admire but also imitate good men.
9. He gave me four delicious pears.
10. She is about to be married to that man.

Infinitives (不定法) 及 Participle (分詞)

吾人ハ動詞ノ文法上ノ形式 (grammatical forms) ヲ論ズルヲ茲ニ止メ是ヨリ動詞法 (Verbals 即チ Verb forms) ヲ講ゼントス。此 verbals ハ動詞ノ中ナレドモ尙名詞 (nouns) 若クハ形容詞 (adjectives) トナルヲ屢ナリ。

1. Verbals ニ二種アリ (1) Infinitives (不定法) 及 Participle (分詞) 是ナリ此二種トモ明ニ動詞ニ相違ナキモ尙其動詞ノ性質ヲ帶ブルト共ニ他ノ詞ノ用ヲモナスナリ

注意. Verbals ハ二種ヨリ成リするんぞん氏及ビ其他ノ文法學者ハ Gerund (動詞狀ノ名詞) ヲ Infinitive ノ内ニ混入ス然レドモ余ハ一層簡明ニ講セントス

The Infinitive. (不定法)

1. 字ノ前ノニ to (可ク) ノ字ヲ入ル、動詞ノ形式ヲ Infinitive ト稱ス

注意. Infinitive ナル字ハ羅典語ノ infinitus (無終ノ義) ヲリ來ル。蓋シ Infinitive ハ人稱 (person) 若クハ數 (number) ノ様ニ制限セラル、トナシ從テ說名辭 (predicate) タルヲ能ハズ。

注意. Infinitive ハ大抵名詞トナリ用キラル、モ其次ニ直接目的 (Direct Object) トシテ名詞ヲ置クヲ得ベシ其例。

It is necessary to know our own deficiencies

吾人ハ自己ノ欠點ヲ知ルヲ必要ナリ

此文ニテ to know ハ現在不定法 (Present Infinitive) ナリ。次ノ (our own) deficiencies ハ 'to know' ニテ表ハサレタル動作ノ目的ニシテ所謂直接目的 (Direct Object) ナリ。

注意. 動詞ガ Infinitive ノ形ヲ取ル時ハ一切ノ事ヲ叙述シ、命令シ、質問スルヲ得ズ、唯動詞ノ含ム意義ヲ指示シ或ハ爲ス (doing) 成サレクル (being done to) 及アル (being) ヲ述ブルニ過ギズ。斯ノ如ク Infinitive ハ名詞ノ性質ヲ分有ス (partakes)。

其例。

To learn is profitable 學ブコハ有益ナリ
 Infinitive, or Verbal Predicate
 subject noun

No body likes to be punished 罰セラル、ヲ好
 subject predicate object ム人ハナシ

以上ノ二例ニ於ケル「イタリツク」ノ字即チInfinitive
 ハ簡略ニシ(abbreviated)若クハ單縮(contracted)スルコトヲ
 得ベシ

第一ノ例ニテ To learn ハ略シテ一ノ抽象名詞(Abs-
 tract Noun)即チ文法學者ノ所謂 Gerund ナル learning ト
 ナスコトヲ得次ニ第二ノ例ニテ to be punished ハ同ジク
 抽象名詞タル punishment トスルヲ得可シ。即チ下ノ
 如シ

To learn is profitable == Learning is profitable
 Infinitive abstract noun.

No body likes to be punished == No body likes punishment
 Infinitive (of Passive voice) abstract noun.

總テ斯ル場合ノ to ハ動詞形式ニ屬スルモノニシテ
 決シテ前置詞ニアラザルナリ。

1. Active Voice (發動詞ニ) Passive (受動詞ニ)共ニ現在
 及ビ過去ノ Infinitive ヲ有ス

注意 現在及ビ過去分詞ヲ作ルハ實ニ易々タル
 コトナリ。即チ第一人稱單數ノ代名詞 I ノ代リニ to

ナル字ヲ用フレバ可ナリ然スレバ斯ニ Present Inf-
 nitive ヲ生ズ
 即チ。

Present Tense { love == to love } Present Infinitive
 { go == to go }
 { fly == to fly }

過去ノ Infinitive ヲ作ラントセバ唯 Present Perfect Tense
 ヲ入ルレバ可ナリ其他ハ凡テ全ジ

Present { have loved = to have loved }
 Perfect { have gone = to have gone } Past Infinitives
 Tense { have flown = to have flown }

此ノ如キコトハ唯ニ Active Voice (發動詞)ニ於テ用ユ
 ト云フノミ Passive Voice (受動詞)ニテハ異ナリ即チ
 Present Infinitive ヲ作ルニハ受動詞ノ Present Participle
 (現在分詞)ニ to be ヲ附加スベシ Past Infinitive (過去不
 定法)ニハ同分詞ニ to have been ヲ加フベシ。文字上
 ノミヨリ見ルモ to be ハ be ナル動詞ノ現在ニシテ to
 have been ハ過去ナルコト云フ迄モナシ。

其例。

Passive Voice, { loved = to be loved }
 { beaten = to be beaten } Present Infinitive
 Present Participle { seen = to be seen }
 { heard = to be heard }

全 上	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{loved} = \text{to have been loved} \\ \text{beaten} = \text{to have been beaten} \\ \text{seen} = \text{to have been seen} \\ \text{heard} = \text{to have been heard} \end{array} \right\}$	Passive Voice,
		Past Infinitive

Infinitive ノ用法及ビ其實用ノ點ヲ詳細ニ説明セン
ハ此小冊子ノ能クスル所ニアラザレバ説明講述ハ
茲ニ止メ練習ヲ設ケ自然ニ之ヲ學習セシメント欲
ス

練 習

以下ノ文ハ Infinitive ノ(現在カ過去カ、發動カ受動
カ)如何ナル種類ニ屬スベキモノナルカヲ説明スベ
シ。

1. I don't know what to do.
何ヲナスベキヤヲ知ラズ
2. To be or not to be, that is the question.
存生ふべきかたゞし又なからふべきに非る
か此處ぞ思案のし所ぞ
3. I went to see him, but he had gone to Yokohama. 彼ノ
人ニ遇ヒニ行キシガ横濱ニ赴キタリ
4. I am not able to do, or even to think of, such a thing.
ソナナトハ出来マセン考ヘモサレマセン
5. Here's a pretty to do! 此處ニ仕事ガ澤山アル
6. To have thought a lie is almost as bad as to have told one.
虚言ヲ言フト思フハ言ヒタルト同ジク悪シ
シ

7. He ought to have been reprimanded. 呵ラレタ方ガ
宜シイ
8. What to say was my trouble at this juncture. 斯ル危
急ノ時ニ如何ナルヲ云フベキカハ吾ガ困
ヲタルヲナリキ
9. It is wrong even to have connived at an evil action.
悪事ヲ見遁スモ悪タルヲ免レズ
10. To be sure of doing a thing is quite different from doing
it. 事ヲナスト斷言スルハ之ヲ爲スト大差
アリ
11. To speak briefly he is about to die. 略言スレバ彼將
ニ死セントス
12. He wanted to have me ask him to forgive me. 私ヲ許
シテクレト願ハセヤウトシタ
13. To have killed remorse is equivalent to becoming a great
criminal. 懺悔ヲ滅スルハ大悪人トナルニ同
ジ
14. I want to do so, but I am unable to do it. ソーシタ
イガ私ハ出来ナイ
15. Many people think that to be imprisoned for life is worse
than to die at once. 終身入牢サル、ハ直ニ死
スルヨリ悪イト思フ人カ多イ
16. She is said to have been scolded by her father quite fre-
quently, 彼女ハ時々父ニ叱ラル、サウデス
17. It is hard to have been called a fool by a fool.

馬鹿ヲ入ニ馬鹿ト呼バル、ハツライ

18. Most students have to be told the same thing over and over again. 多クノ學生ハ同シ事ヲ繰リ返シ

テ云フテ貰ハナケレバナラヌ

19. I had to think a while before I got to understand it. 其ヲ解スル迄ハ暫ク考ヘタ

20. Li Hung-chang is reported to have been degraded.

李鴻章ハ位階ヲ下ゲラレタル由ナリ

以上ノ答

- 1. to do — present Infinitive. Active Voice
- 2. to see — " "
- 3. To be, (not) to be " "
- 4. to do, to think " "
- 5. to do. " "
- 6. To have thought, to have told. Past Inf; Act.
- 7. to have been reprimanded. Past. Inf. Passive Voice.
- 8. to say. Pres. Inf. Act.
- 9. to have connived Past. Inf. "
- 10. To be sure. Pres. Inf. Act. Voice.
- 11. To speak, to die " Act.
- 12. to have, to forgive Pres. Inf. "
- 13. to have killed, Past. Inf. "
- 14. to do, to do Pres. Inf. "
- 15. to be imprisoned Pres. Inf. Pas.
- " to die " Act.

- 16. to have been scolded Past. Inf. Pas.
- 17. to have been called " "
- 18. to be told Pres. Inf. Pas.
- 19. to think, to understand " Act.
- 20. to have been degraded Past. Inf. Pas.

The Participle (分詞)

1. 分詞トハ不定法 (Infinitive) ガ動詞ニシテ名詞ノ働ヲナス如ク動詞ニシテ形容詞 (Adjective) ノ働ヲナスモノヲ云フ

2. 分詞 (Participle) ヲ分チテ二トス

A. 現在分詞 (the Present Participle) ハ ing ヲ語尾ニ付スルモノナリ。

例.

- Singing 歌フ所ノ
- Working 働ク所ノ
- Studying 勉強スル所ノ
- Playing 遊ブ所ノ

B. 過去分詞 (the Past Participle) ハ正式動詞 (Regular Verb) ノ時 ed 或ハ d ヲ語尾ニ付シ不正式動詞 (Irregular Verb) ノ時 t, en, ing 一等ニテ終ル分詞ナリ

例.

- Regular { loved 愛セリ
- { called 呼ベリ
- { heard 聞ケリ

Irregular	meant	意味セリ
	sent	送レリ
	seen	見(タリ)
	written	書キ(タリ)
	sung	歌へ(リ)
	hung	掛ケ(タリ)

注意. 動詞ハ悉ク現在過去ノ二個分詞ヲ有スルニ非ズ正式動詞 (Regular Verbs) ノミ兩方ノ分詞ヲ存ス勿論不完全動詞 (Defective Verbs) ニハ分詞ナシ

注意. 發動 (Active) 及ビ受動 (Passive) 詞ハ共ニ分詞 (Participle) ヲ有ス

注意. Participle ノ字ハ羅典語ノ Participio ヨリ來ル此字ハ分有スル Partake 即チ'分配スル' to share ノ義ナリ又 Pars ハ 'a part' (一分) capio ハ 'I take' (我取ル) ノ意ナリ蓋シ Participle ハ動詞ト形容詞ノ兩性質ヲ兼有スルガ故然呼ブナリ

1. 正式動詞ノ發動詞 (the Active Voice) 及ビ受動詞 (the Passive Voice) ノ分詞 (Participle) ハ下ノ如シ.

Verb "to call"	
Active	Passive
Present: calling	called
Past: having called	having been called
Verb "to love"	
Present: loving	loved
Past: having loved	having been loved

注意. 以上ノ形式ハ人ニヨリ稱ヲ異ニス, Active Voice ノ 'Present' ヲ Simple Present (單純現在) ト, 同 Voice, 'Past' ヲ Simple Past (單純過去) ト, Passive Voice ノ Participle ヲ右ノ例ト同シク Compound Present, Compound Past ト云フ人モアリ

1. 以上ヲ簡明ニ説明センガ爲メ正式動詞 (Regular Verb) 及ビ不正式動詞 (Irregular Verb) ノ Participle (現在過去ノ双方) ヲ表ニテ示スベシ. 斯ク Participle ニハ二箇ノ法式ノミアルモノ故 'to call,' 'to love' 及ビ 'to see' (見ハ不正式) ノ現在及過去ノ Participle ハ下ノ如シ

Present: calling; loving; seeing.

Past: called; loved; seen.

2. Ing ノ付キタル Participle 及ビ他動詞 (Transitive Verbs) ノ過去分詞 (the Past Participle) ハ全ク形容詞 (Adjectives) トシテ用フルヲ得

例.

A singing bird	歌フ鳥
A calling boy	呼フ男兒
A loving mother	愛スル母

加之 Participles ハ屢説明動詞 (Stating Verbs) ノ重要部 (the chief parts) ヲ成ス

例.

- The bird is *singing* (鳥ハ歌ヒ居ル)
(Progressive Present Tense ナリ)
- The boy was *calling* (男兒ハ呼ビ居タリ)

(Progressive Past Tense ナリ)

3. He was *loving* (彼ハ愛シ居リタリ)

(Progressive Past トモナリ或ハ
單ニ形容詞トモナル)

The Past Participle (過去分詞) = I have ノ二字ヲ付加
スレバ the Present Perfect Tense (第二過去)トナル

例.

Present Perfect		Past Participle	
I have called	(私ハ呼ビタリ)	called	} 正式
I have loved	(私ハ愛シタリ)	loved	
I have seen	(私ハ見タリ)	seen	} 不正式
I have sung	(私ハ歌ヘリ)	sung	
I have become	(私ハナレリ)	become	
I have hit	(私ハ打チタリ)	hit	

The Present Participle (現在分詞 = シテするんどん氏
及ビ其他文法學者ノ Gerund 又ハ Verbal noun ト云フモ
ノ)ハ名詞(nouns)トナルヲ得ルナリ

例.

Lying is wicked.	虚言ハ悪シ、
Seeing is believing	見ルヲハ信ズルナリ
Crying is saddening	泣叫ハ悲シキヲナリ

1. 動詞ノ The Simple Present Participle (單純現在分詞
ニシテ ingニテ終ルモノ)ニシテ働作(action)ヲ表スモ

ノハ the Active Voice (發動詞)ナルカ將タ其例用ニ於
テ發動的 (Active in its employ)ナルモノナリ、其故ハ
第一其詞ノ示ス各詞ハ其働作 (action)ヲナス人 (doer)
ナルヲ、第二其詞若シ受動詞 (Transitive)ナル時ハ其后
ニ直接目的 (Direct Object)ヲ取ルガ故ナリ
例.

I like to hear Okiyo singing a song

Subject Predicate Doer Participle Direct Object

Object

(私ハね清ノ歌ヲ歌フヲ聞クヲ好ム)

無論是ハ復合文 (a complex sentence) ナリ。此文ニテ現
在分詞 (the Present Participle) ノ singingハね清 (Okiyo)ノ働
作 (action)ヲ示シ songハ其働作ノ直接目的 (the Direct
Object) ナリ

之ニ反シテ Simple Past Participle (即チ單純過去分詞)ハ
其性質モ使用法モ其ニ Passive (受動詞)ナリ何トナレ
バ其示ス働作ハ其附着セル名詞ニテ示サレタル人
又ハ物ニ及ボセバナリ

例.

I heard a song sung by Okiyo (私ハね清ニ歌ハレタ
ル歌ヲ聞ケリ)

此文ニテ sungナル Participleハ songニ關係シ又其性質
ヲ示シ且ツ歌ニ及ボセル働作ヲ示ス故ニ Sungハ
Passive ナリ

真ノ Participles (分詞)ト Participial Adjective (分詞狀形容詞)トノ間ニ存スル差違ヲ詳シク解セザルベカラズ次ニ例ヲ擧ゲン

The monkeys *kept* at Asakusa Park are very *amusing* (淺草

公園ニ蓄ハレテアル猿ハ甚タ面白シ)

此文ニテ *kept* ハ真正ナル Participle ニシテ *amusing* ハ Participle ヨリ來レル形容詞ナリ

1. *Driving* along the street, I met Saburō (=when I was driving) 市ヲ通り(車ニテ)三郎ニ遇ヘリ

2. I heard the thunder *rolling* (=that was rolling) 私ハ轟ク雷ヲ聞ケリ

3. *Having finished* my work, I returned (=when I had finished) 私ノ用ヲ済マシテカラ歸リタリ

4. The boy *baving been praised* too much, grew vain = because he had been praised) 男兒ハ賞メ過ギラレテ空威張ニナッタ

注意 以上ノ例ヲ見テモ知ラル、如ク Participle ノ適當ナル用(Proper use)ハ文ヲ簡潔ニスルニアリ若シ之レ無キ時ハ關係代名詞(Relative pronoun) 説明動詞(Stating Verb)或ハ接續詞(Conjunction) 代名詞(Pronoun) 及ビ説明動詞(Stating Verb)ヲ用非ザルベカラズ

練習 I.

以下ノ文章中ヨリ動詞ヲ摘出シテ單純現在及ビ過去分詞(Simple Present and Past Participle)ヲ作ルベシ

1. The tree fell. 樹倒レタリ
2. The canary flew away. かなりハ飛ビ去レリ
3. I won the prize. 私ハ賞ヲ得タリ
4. The door is shut. 戸ハ閉テラレタリ
5. The gun burst. 鐵砲ハ破レタリ
6. He worked very hard. 彼ハ強ク働ケリ
7. Come to see me, to morrow. 明日私ヲ訪ヘ
8. I hear the sound of a drum. 私ハ太鼓ノ音ヲ聞ク
9. The seed has been sown in the field. 種子ハ畠ニ蒔カレタリ
10. He spilled the tea on San- 彼ハ三チャンノ前垂ニ
chan's apron. 茶ヲコボセリ
11. The world turns on its axis. 世界ハ其軸ニテ廻轉ス
12. I saw two crows on the roof. 私ハ屋根ノ上ニ二羽ノ
鳥ヲ見タリ

Mood (方式)

1. Mood ハ働作(an action)或ハ實事(fact)ヲ言ヒ表ハス(express)形式(mode)即チ方法(manner)ナリ

注意 Mood ナル語ハ Mode ナル字ト共ニ羅典語ノ *mōdus* (manner 方法ノ義)ヨリ出テタル字ニシテ其意義モ全ク同シ

注意 働作(action)有様(condition)或ハ事實(fact)ハ大別四箇ノ方法ニテ言ヒ表ハスヲ得

第一. 眞實トシテ(as a reality); 第二. アルラシキ

コト即チ不確ナルヲトシテ (as a possibility or uncertainty); 第三. 條件付キ即チ想像トシテ (as a condition or supposition); 第四. 命令トシテ (as a command) 等ナリ。是ヲ例ニテ示サン

- I. Reality { We are quite well at present
私等ハ只今健全ナリ
I have never liked that man
私ハ其人ヲ好シテ事ナシ
- II. Possibility or Uncertainty { I could do so, but do not wish to.
私ハ左様スルヲ出来マス
ガシタクアリマセン。
He may have returned already, but I don't know.
彼人ハ最早歸ツタカモ知
レヌガ能クハ知ラン
- III. Condition or Supposition { "If I should die before I wake,
" I pray the Lord my soul to take
我覺ムル前ニ死ナバ我魂
ヲ受ケンヲ神ニ祈ル
(小兒ノ祈禱ニシテ英米ノ小兒間ニ知ラル)
- IV. Command { Be faithful unto death 死スル迄誠實
ナレ
Let him go at once 彼ヲシテ直ニ行
カシメヨ

1. 大抵ノ動詞 (Verbs) ハ五箇ノ形式 (moods) ヲ有ス五箇トハ直接法 (the Indicative) 命令法 (the Imperative) 接續

法 (the Subjunctive) 可能法 (the Potential) 及ビ不定法 (the Infinitive) 之レナリ。

1. 直接法 (The Indicative mood) ハ否定 (negative) ヲ有シ或ハ有セズシテ事實 (a fact) ヲ單ニ陳述 (states) スルノミ、或ハ直接疑問 (a direct question) ヲ起ス。Some birds sing sweetly ナル文章ニテ sing ナル動詞ハ單ニ事實ヲ陳述スルノミ。又 Did he go yesterday? ナル文ニテ did go ナル動詞ハ直接疑問 (direct question) ヲ起ス。故ニ sing モ did go モ共ニ直接法ナリ。

注意. Indicative ナル字ハ羅典語ノ *indicare* (to point at 指示ス, show 示スノ義) ヲヨリ來ル、故ニ Indicative mood ハ單ニ事實ヲ示シ (indicate, show) 若クハ指示 (to point at) スルモノナリ。

1. 動詞ガ命令 (Command) 或ハ請願 (Entreaty) ヲナス時ハ是レ命令法 (the Imperative) ナリ。古昔ハ祈禱 (prayer) ヲナシ或ハ下ヨリ上ニ願フ時ハ此形式ヲ Precative Mood (羅典語ノ *precare* 即チ願フ (beseech) 祈ル (pray) ノ義ヨリ來ル) ト稱シタリ。現今ニテモ此形式存スルニ相違ナキモ其名ハ文法上既ニ不用ニ歸シ其用法ハ命令法 (the Imperative) ノ内ニ混入スルコトトナレリ。普通ノ命令法ハ下ノ如シ。

- 1. Go away, naughty boy! 去レ惡兒
- 2. Be kind and gentle to all. 衆人ニ親切慈篤ナレ

- 3. *Do not unto others as you would not have them do unto you.* 己ノ欲セザル所人ニ施スヲ勿レ
- 4. *Have no fear for the morrow.* 明日ノヲ憂フル勿レ
- 5. *Take care!* 注意セヨ

Precative Form, as in Prayer or Request

- 1. Bless us and strengthen us, oh Lord!
- 2. Save us, divine Buddha!
- 3. Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done, On Earth as it is in Heaven ('Lord's Prayer' ニアリ)

1. 接續法 (The Subjunctive Mood) ハ有様 (condition) 疑 (a doubt) アリサウナヲ (a possibility) 或ハ成リ難キ想像 (an impossible supposition) 等ヲ示ス。此法ノ直接法 (The Indicative Mood) ト異ナル所ハ語尾ノ變化ナキヲナリ。例ヲ擧ゲテ示サンニ直接法ナラバ

I call
Thou callest
He calls

ト語尾ニ變化アリ然ルニ接續法ニテハ

(If) I call
(If) Thou call (callest = 非ズ)
(If) He call (calls = 非ズ)

トナルナリ。此文ニテ唯一ノ例外ト云フベキハ

be' ナル動詞ノ過去接續法 (the Past Subjunctive) ナル wert (If thou wert) ノ一字ニシテ外ノ英語ニハ決シテナシ。注意. Subjunctive ハ羅典語ノ sub (under 下ノ義) トjungo (I join 我結合ス) ノ二字ヨリ成ル故ニ接續法ノ動詞ハ常ニ直接法 (the Indicative) カ可能法 (the Potential) ノ動詞ト結合ス。

1. 接續法ハ大抵(悉皆ニハアラズ) if, thou, although, lest 等ノ接續詞ニ從フヲ常トス。'If' 其意判然タル時ハ往々用ヰザルコトアリ斯ル場合ニハ文章中ノ文字ノ排列ヲ替ヘ主格 (subject) ノ説明詞 (predicate) ニ先ツヲセズ却テ其後ニ來ルナリ

例.

If I were = Were I 若シ私何々ナリシナラバ
Did he = If he did 若シ彼成セシナラバ

ノ如シ。

注意. 接續法ノ現在 (the Present Tense) ト稱スルモノハ實ハ偶然ニ起ルベキ未來 (contingent future) ナリ。斯ル時ハ現在ノ形式ヲ有シ變化ヲ有セズ故ニ If it rain to morrow, I shall not go ナル文ニテ if it rain ハ明カニ future ノヲヲ説クモ形ハ現在ナリ。

現在接續法ノ主用ハ偶然ノ未來ノ働作若シクハ事柄 (a contingent future action or event) ナリ。之レニ反シテ See if it rains ニテ rains ト Indicative mood ニ書クモ決シテ不可ナルヲナシ蓋シ文意ハ唯今雨ハ慥ニ降ツ居ルヤ否ヲ見來レ (Go and see if (whether) it is actually raining

just now) ナルヲ以テナリ。現在接續法 (the Present Subjunctive) ノ代リニ複合式 (a compound form—實ハ Potential mood ニ屬スルモノ)ヲ用フルモ其意ニ變化ヲ與フルヲナシ。通常ノ會話ニテハ現在接續法ヲ用フルヨリモ此複合式ヲ用フル方遙ニ多シ

例ヲ舉ゲン

- If I go or If I should go 若シ私行クナラバ
- If thou go or If thou shouldst go 若シ汝行クナラバ
- If he go or If he should go 若シ彼行クナラバ
- If we go or If we should go 若シ我等行クナラバ
- If you go or If you should go 若シ汝等行クナラバ
- If they go or If they should go 若シ彼等行クナラバ

次ニ接續詞ノ過去 (the Past of the Subjunctive) ト稱スルモノモ多クハ偶然ノ現在 (contingent present) ナリ即チ 'If I were he, I should act differently' ハ 'If I (at the present time) were he, etc. ナリ。

1. 可能法 (The Potential Mood) ハ勢力 (power) 自由 (liberty) 能力 (ability) 必要 (necessity) 望 (wish) 義務 (duty) 及ビ意見 (opinion) ヲ示ス

- Power { 1. I can go 私ハ行キ得
- 2. He could run fast 彼ハ早ク走ラレタ

- Liberty { 3. He may do as he pleases. 彼ハ好キナ様ニシテ宜シイ
- 4. I might go, he said. 私ガ行テモ宜シイト彼ハ云フタ
- Ability { 5. He can speak English well. 彼ハ英語ヲ能ク話サレル
- (Inability) { 6. I could not hear what he said. 彼ガ云フタヲ聞カレナカッタ
- Necessity { 7. You must take some medicine, if you wish to recover. 療リタシト思フナラ薬ヲ飲マナクテハナラヌ
- 8. A child must obey its parents. 小兒ハ兩親ニ從ハザルベカラズ
- Wish { 9. Would that he were here! 彼此處ニ居レバヨカッタニ
- 10. I should like to have another slice of bread. 私ハモーターツぱん片ヲ欲シイ
- Duty { 11. One should always tell the truth. 人ハ常ニ眞實ヲ云フベシ
- 12. They should do better. 彼等ハモット善クセザルベカラズ
- Opinion { 13. He should return by 9. o'clock. 彼ハ九時ニ歸ルベシ
- 14. I would not do such a thing. 私ハ斯ルヲセザルベシ

注意. Potentialナル語ハ羅典語ノ potentia (potestas—power 力ノ義)ヨリ來ル

注意. 可能法(the Potential)ハ常ニ附屬動詞(auxiliary Verbs)ト結合シ複合方式(Compound Mood)ヲナス

注意. 附屬動詞(auxiliary Verbs)即チ可能法ニ用井ラル、符號ハ may, can, must, might, could, would 及ヒ should 等ナリ. Oughtモ人ニヨリテ附加スルコトアレドモ實ハ該字ハ 'to owe'ノ過去ニシテ既ニ不用ニ歸シタルモノナリ.

練習

以下ノ各文章ハ何レノ moodニ屬スルモノナルカ之ヲ指示スベシ.

1. Most Japanese children are educated in school. 大抵ノ日本ノ小兒ハ學校ニテ教育ヲ受ク
2. Ring the bell for the servant to come. 鐘ヲ鳴ラシテ下婢ヲ呼ベ
3. Be warned by this, lest a still worse fate overtake you. 此ニテ用心セヨ然ラサレバ一層惡境ニ陥ラシ
4. Water is mankind's natural drink. 水ハ人類ノ自然ニ出來タル飲料ナリ
5. All men must die; yet the soul will never die. 人ハ總テ死セザルベカラザルモ靈魂ハ決シテ死セザルベシ

6. If he say so, you must obey. 彼若シ然カ云ハ、汝ハ從ハザルベカラズ
7. Haste to his aid! 急イテ彼ヲ救ケヨ
8. Have you ever tasted an Unshu orange? 貴兄ハ雲州密柑ヲ食フタルヲアリマスカ
9. He shot a deer, which he could not secure. 彼ハ鹿ヲ射タルガ捕フル能ハザリキ
10. Let well enough alone! 可ナリノモノハ其儘ニシテオケ
11. I would be like an angel. 私ハ天使ノ如クナルベシ
12. Oh, kill that big spider that is running across the floor! 牀ノ上ヲ走ツテ居ル其大蜘蛛ヲ殺セ
13. Stay! Don't kill it! Do you know what a wonderful creature it is? 止マレ、其ヲ殺スナ。蜘蛛ハ驚クベキ動物ナルヲ御存知カ
14. I might compete, if I were two years younger. 我尙ニ歳若カリセバ競争シ得タリシナラン
15. Come hither, my boy. 我兒此所ニ來レ
16. You should not go out now; the master may require you. 今外ニ行イテハイカン、主人ガ何カ用事アルカ知レン
17. Forgive our sins, as we forgive those who sin against us. 我等ニ對シテ罪ヲ犯セルモノヲ許ス如ク我等ノ罪ヲ許セ

18. I came from America: whence came ye? 私ハ米國ヨ
リ來マシタ。君ハ何處カラ來マシタカ
19. He might have died, had I not come in time. 私ガ間
ニ合フ様ニ來ナカッタラ死ンダカモ知レン
20. I hardly think I can; but though I fail I'll try. 出來
ヨートハ中々思ハシガ失敗スルモ尙試ムベ
シ

以上練習ノ答

1. The Indicative mood.
2. The Imperative and the Infinitive moods.
3. The Imperative and the Subjunctive moods.
4. The Indicative.
5. The Potential and Indicative moods,
6. The Subjunctive and Potential moods.
7. The Imperative.
8. The Indicative.
9. The Indicative and the Potential moods.
10. The Imperative.
11. The Potential.
12. Imperative mood.
13. Imperative and Indicative moods.
14. Potential and Subjunctive moods.
15. Imperative mood.
16. Indicative and Potential moods.

17. Imperative mood.
18. Indicative mood.
19. Potential and Subjunctive moods.
20. Indicative and Subjunctive moods.

1. Infinitive mood (不定法)ノイハ前號ニテ講シタレ
ド尙熟習ノ爲メ茲ニ再述スベシ。

Infinitive (不定法)ハtoナル字ヲ前ニ有スル動詞ナ
リ。

例。

to work	働ク
to be singing	歌ヒ居ル
to be praised	賞セラルベキ
to have been called	呼バル。

1. 以下數語ノ次ニハtoナル字ヲ付セズ。但シ付シ
アルモノト同義ナリ。

bid	命ズル
dare	敢テスル
need	要スル
feel	感ズル
hear	聞ク
make	爲ス

又以下ノ auxiliaries (助辭)モtoヲ付スルヲナシ

shall	アラウ
will	アラウ

may	得ル
can	能フ
must	何々セヨバナラヌ
do	爲ス

其實例ヲ擧グベシ

1. I saw him (to) come. 彼ノ來タルヲ見タリ
2. He heard her (to) sing. 彼ハ彼女ノ歌ヲ聞ケリ
3. Bid them (to) sit down. 坐ルヤウニ彼等ニ命ゼヨ
4. Let those boys (to) run. 其小兒等ヲ走ラシメヨ
5. You must not (to) say such a thing. 汝ハ斯ルヲ云フベカラズ
6. I dare (to) say it is not true. 私ハ其ハ實眞デナイト思フ
7. I cannot (to) tell you about it. 私ハ其ニ就キオ前ニ話スヲガ出來ヌ

Infinitive (不定法)ノ用途ハ次ノ如シ

A. 抽象名詞 (Abstract noun)トシテ

例

I like to study (私ハ勉強スルヲ好ム) = I like study (私ハ勉強ヲ好ム).

To go inside is forbidden (内ニ入ルヲ禁ジラレテ) = Going inside is forbidden (全上)

B. 目的 (purpose)ヲ表ス爲ニ

例

I went to get it (私ハ其ヲ得ンガ爲ニ行ケリ) = I went for the purpose of getting it (私ハ其ヲ得ルノ目的ヲ以テ行ケリ)

He comes to be taught (彼ハ教ヘラレントヲ來ル) = He comes for the purpose of being taught (彼ハ教ヘラレントノ目的ヲ以テ來ル)

C. 言葉ノ集ノ一部トシテ動詞ノ直接目的 (Direct Object)トナリ名詞 (Noun) 或ハ代名詞 (Pronoun)ノ後ニ來ル

例

He commanded the soldier to go (彼ハ兵士ニ命ジテ行カシメタリ)

I believe him to be an honest man (私ハ彼ハ正直ノ人ト信ズ)

以上ノ文ニテ commandedノ直接目的 (Direct Object)ハ "soldier to go"ナリ、其故ハ he commanded what? (彼ハ何ヲ命ジタルカ)ト問フニ答ハ "soldier"ノミニアラズシテ "the soldier to go"ナレバナリ同理ニヨリテ I believe, 直接目的ハ "him to be an honest man"ニシテ "私ノ信ズル所ノモノ" (that is what I believe)ナリ故ニ下ノヲ注意スベシ

1. the soldier to go (行クヲ兵士ニ) = that the soldier should go (兵士ガ行クベキ)

2. him to be an honest man (正直ナル人ナルヲニ彼ヲ) = that he is an honest man (彼ハ正直ナル人ナル)

ヲヲ)

D. 各詞ヲ説明スル爲メニ.

例.

A House to Let	貸スベキ家 = 貸家
This property to be sold	賣ルベキ財産
Lamps to be mended	「ランプ」直シ
He has an axe to grind	彼ハ研グベキ斧ヲ持ツ
This room is to let	此室ハ貸スベシ

Infinitive 此ノ如ク用非ラレタル時ハ for ナル字ニテ支配サレタル (governed) 抽象名詞ニ變ズルヲ得ベシ

例ヘバ

1. A house to let (貸スベキ家) = A house for letting (貸ス爲ノ家)
2. Bread to sell (賣ルベキ麵包) = Bread for selling or for sale (賣ル爲ノ麵包)

以下ニ列擧スルハ他動詞 (a Transitive Verb)

Infinitive ノ活用スル六個ノ形式ナリ

Active Voice (發動詞)

Present Indefinite:— <i>To call</i>	呼ブ
Progressive:— <i>To be calling</i>	呼ビ居ル
Past Perfect;— <i>To have called</i>	呼ンダ
Perfect Progressive:— <i>To have been calling</i>	呼ンデ居ツタ

Passive Voice (受動詞)

Present Indefinite:— <i>To be called</i>	呼バル
Present Progressive:—	ナシ
Past Perfect:— <i>To have called</i>	呼バレタ
Perfect Progressive:—	ナシ

若シ動詞 (Verb) Subject (Nominative 主格)ヲ有スル時ハ文法上ニテ Finite (limited 限ラレタル; restricted 制限サレタル; 或ハ having an end 終ヲ持ツノ義)ト稱ス Tarō plays ナル文ニテ遊ぶ働作 (the act of playing)ハ太郎ナル subject (主格)ニ制限サル (limited or restricted)故ニ其動詞 Playsハ finite verb ナリ

注意. 説明体 Indicative, 接續体 Subjunctive, 命令体 Imperative 及ビ可能体 Potential ノ四体ハ Finite Verb (有限動詞)ヲ作ル.

若シ動詞 (Verb) 主格 (Subject)ヲ有セザル時ハ Infinitive (制限セラレザル unlimited, 但シ Subjectニ)ナリ.

例ヲ擧ゲン

He came to see me
To learn is profitable

此文ニテ To see モ to learn モ Subjectヲ有セズ第一ノ例ノ heハ cameノ subjectニシテ第二ノ例ノ to learnハ其自身既ニ主格 (isノ)ナリ

注意. 以上ノ如キヲバ Infinitive Verb (無限動詞)ト稱シ其中ニ入ルモノハ唯 Infinitive mood (不定法)ト Partici-

ples (分詞) アルノミ.

Definitions of Verbs (動詞ノ定義)

1. A Strong Verb ト稱スルモノハ現在 (Present) ガ過去 (Past) ニ變ズルモ形ノ異ナル所ハ唯其中ノ母音 (Vowel) ノミ.

例.

Present.	Past.
I smite 私ハ伐ツ	I smote 私ハ伐チタリ
I strike 私ハ打ツ	I struck 私ハ打チタリ
I fall 私ハ落ツ	I fell 私ハ落チタリ
I sing 私ハ歌フ	I sang 私ハ歌ヘリ

2. A Weak Verb ト稱スルモノハ Pastヲ形成スルニ Presentノ形ニ ed, d 或ハ tヲ附加スルモノニシテ時ニハ Presentノ Vowelニ變化或ハ短縮ヲ生ズル事アリ.

例

I love 私ハ愛スル	I loved 私ハ愛シタリ
I call 私ハ呼ブ	I called 私ハ呼ビタリ
I mean 私ハ意味スル	I meant 私ハ意味シタリ
	(是ハ母音ノミ縮マリタルモノナリ)
I sleep 私ハ眠ル	I slept 私ハ眠リタリ
I bleed 私ハ出血ス	I bled 私ハ出血セリ
	(此二者ハ母音ノ縮マリタルモノ)

3. A Regular Verb (正式動詞) ハ Past Tense (過去) 及ビ Past Participle (過去分詞) ヲ作ルニ Present Tense (現在) ニ d 或ハ ed ヲ附加ス

例.

Present.	Past.	Past Participle.
Roll 廻ル	Rolled 廻リタリ	Rolled 廻レ(リ.ル)
Call 呼ブ	Called 呼ビタリ	Called 呼ベ(リ.ル)
Love 愛ス	Loved 愛シタリ	Loved 愛セ(リ.ル)

4. An Irregular Verb (不正式動詞) ハ其 Present Tense (現在)ニ ed 又ハ d ヲ附加シテ Past Tense (過去) 及ビ Past Participle (過去分詞) ヲ作ルヲナシ.

例.

Present.	Past.	Past Participle.
Blow 吹ク	Blew 吹キタリ	Blown 吹ケ(リ.ル)
Sell 賣ル	Sold 賣リタリ	Sold 賣レ(リ.ル)
Hit 打ツ	Hit 打チタリ	Hit 打テ(リ.ル)
Put 置ク	Put 置キタリ	Put 置ケ(リ.ル)
See 見ル	Saw 見タリ	Seen 見タ(リ.ル)

5. A Defective Verb (不完全動詞) ハ Infinitive mood (不定法), Participles (分詞) 等ヲ有セズ

例.

Shall アラウ	may 得ル	beware 用心スル
Will アラウ	must セキバナラス	quoth 云ヒタリ

Can 能フ forego 先行スル ought 要スル

百二十一頁練習 I ノ答

1. fears _____ Active Voice
2. (is) respected _____ Passive Voice
3. was killed _____ ”
4. ate _____ Active
5. speak _____ ”
- ” betrayed _____ Passive
6. (to be) praised _____ ”
7. (was) admired _____ ”
8. (is) called _____ ”
9. (was) kicked _____ ”
10. (was) thought _____ ”
- ” thinks _____ Active

百二十一頁練習 II ノ答

1. 眞ノ英雄ハ何物ヲモ懼レズ。
Nothing is feared by a true hero.
2. 正直ナル人ハ誰ニモ尊敬サル。
Everybody respects an honest man.
3. 彼ハ眠リテアル中殺サレタリ。
Somebody killed him while he was sleeping.
4. 彼ハ唯口一杯ノ飯ヲ食ヒシノミ。
Only a mouthful of rice was eaten by him.

5. 其友ニ賣ラレ(裏切サレタル)タル人ヲ惡シク云フモノアランヤ。

By whom is a man, betrayed by his friend, spoken of evilly.

6. 此作文ニハ一モ賞ムベキモノナシ。

There is nothing praiseworthy in this composition.

7. 華盛頓ハ敵味方ノ差別ナク其時代ノ人ニ賞メラレタリ。

Washington's contemporaries—friends as well as foes—admired him.

8. 人々ニ善ト稱セラル、モノ實ハ惡ナルヲ決シテ珍ラシカラズ。

What people call “good” is, very often, really evil.

9. 彼ハ馬ニ蹴ラレテ死セリ。

A horse kicked him and killed.

10. 昔ヲ指ヲ以テ其鼻ヲ突クハ禮ナリト考ヘラレタルヲアツシガ現今ハ斯クナスヲ善ナリトスルモノナシ。

People once thought it polite to blow one's nose with one's fingers, but no one thinks it proper to do so, at present.

百二十二頁練習 III ノ答

1. People say Suzuki is the most diligent student in this school.
2. Where was that box bought by you?
3. People fear him more than respect him.

4. Three bunches of grapes were eaten by me, last night.
5. The teacher scolds us every day.
6. Tarō's mother is loved by him.
7. The road which he took is not remembered by me.
8. Good men are not only to be admired but must be imitated by us.
9. Four delicious pears were given to me by him.
10. That man is about to marry her.

百三十四頁練習 I (143)ノ答

Simple Present.	Past Participle.
1. fall	fallen
2. fly	flown
3. win	won
4. shut	shut
5. burst	burst
6. work	worked
7. come	come
8. see	seen
8. hear	heard
9. sow	sown
10. spill	spilt (spilled)
11. turn	turned
12. see	seen

Tenses 時制

序言.

時制ノ内三四ノ Tenses ノハ既ニ '會話' ノ部ニ説明講述セリ. 故ニ尙其未完ノ分ハ同部ニ講ズルコトトナシ次下ニ唯時制ノ大略及ビ其用法ヲ記スベシ.

1. Tense (時制) トハ働作 (action) 事柄 (event) 及ビ其他ノ時 (time) ヲ表示スル動詞ノ一形式ナリ.

注意. Tense ナル語ハ羅典語ノ *tendes* ヲリ來ル是ハ to pull (引ク) ノ義ニテ action, event etc. ガ或ル一定ノ時ノ方ニ (toward) 或ハ時ヲ過ゴシ (through) 引カレタル (is pulled) タルヲ示ス意ナリ.

1. Time (時) ヲ大別シテ Present (現在), Past (過去) 及ビ Future (未來) ノ三トス. 總ノ動詞ハ此三時制ヲ有スルノ外尙以下述ブル如ク小區別ヲ有ス.

1. 此三大部ニハ各二個宛ノ小區別アリ.

I. Present	{ 1. Simple	I call	私ハ呼ブ
	{ 2. Perfect	I have called	私ハ呼ンダ
II. Past	{ 3. Simple	I called	私ハ呼ビキ
	{ 4. Perfect	I had called	私ハ呼ビタリキ
III. Future	{ 5. Simple	I shall call	私ハ呼ブナラン
	{ 6. Perfect	I shall have called	私ハ呼ビシナラン

以上ノ如ク小區分ニハ六個ノ時制 (six Tenses) アリ. 此中四個ハ日本語ニ翻譯シ得ベク又日本ノ時制ト一致セシムルヲ得ベシト雖モ殘ノ二個ハ譯スルヲ

得ズ。就中 Future Perfect ハ日本語ト同性ノモノナキ。ミナラズ一定ノ語ニテ指示シ難シ。

1. A Simple Tense (單純時制)ハ Futureヲ除クノ外唯一語 (one word)ヨリ成ル。Futureノ Simple Tenseハ shall 或ハ will 等ノ auxiliaries (助辞)ヲ付ス。此ノ如ク英語ニハ Simple Tenseハ唯二個即チ Present 及ビ Pastアルノミ。

例

	Present.		Past.	
Regular	I call	私ハ呼ブ	I called	私ハ呼ビタリ
	I love	私ハ愛ス	I loved	私ハ愛シキ
	I turn	私ハ回ル	I turned	私ハ回レリ
Irregular	I see	私ハ見ル	I saw	私ハ見キ
	I think	私ハ考フ	I thought	私ハ考ヘキ
	I put	私ハ置ク	I put	私ハ置キタリ

1. 正式動詞 (Regular Verbs)ノ the Simple Past Tensesヲ作ルニハ the Simple Presentニ d 或ハ edヲ付ス。

例

Simple Present:	I call
" Past:	I called
or " Present:	I love
" Past:	I loved

1. A Compound Tense (複合時制)ハ二個以上ノ語ヨリ成ル。I had called, I shall have called ノ如シ。A compound Tenseノ最終ノ語ヲハ the Principal Verb (正動詞)ト云ヒ其前ナル語ヲハ Auxiliary (helping 助クル) Verb (助辞)ト云フ。例ヘバ

I shall have called

ナル文章ニテ calledハ the Principal Verbニシテ shall haveハ Auxiliariesナリ

1. The Simple Future (單純未來)ハ the Simple Presentニ auxiliaryナル shall 若クハ willヲ附シテ作ルモノ故實ハ Compound Tense (複合時制)タルモノタリ

注意 普通ノ用法ニ依レバ shallハ第一人稱 (the First Person)ノ單數 (Singular) 及ビ復數 (Plural)ニ用キラレ willハ第二・第三人稱ノ單復兩數ニ用キラル。勿論未來 (Futurity)ヲ云フニ就イテナリ。尙此用法ニ關シテ以下ノコトヲ記憶スベシ。

A. 第一人稱 (the First Person)ニ於ケル Shall 第二・第三人稱 (the Second and third Persons)ニ於ケル Willハ唯將來 (mere Futurity)ヲ現ハスノミ。

B. 第一人稱 (the First Person)ニ於ケル Willハ目的 (Purpose) 或ハ決意 (Determination)ヲ現ス。

C. 第二・第三人稱 (the Second and Third)ニ於ケル Shallハ義務 (duty) 必要 (obligation) 權威 (authority) 及ビ威嚇 (threat)ヲ現ス

例

- Simple Futurity
 - 1. When *will* he go? 彼人ハ何時行キマセウカ
 - 2. We *shall* see him next month. 來月遇ヒマセウ
 - 3. *Will* you not write to me? 御手紙ヲ送ツテ下サランカ
- Purpose
 - 1. I *will* go to-morrow, whether it rains or shines. 明日雨ガ降ツテモ天氣ガ晴レテモ是非行クベシ
 - 2. We *will* obey you. 我等ハ必ズ汝ニ從ハン
- Determination
 - 1. I *will* not confess, though you torture me. 汝ハ我ヲ窘メタリトラ決シテ白狀セズ
 - 2. We *will* seize him, no matter how he struggles. 如何ニモガイラモ必ズ彼ヲ捕ヘン
- Duty
 - 1. Thou *shalt* honour thy father and thy mother. 汝ノ父汝ノ母ヲ尊敬スベシ
 - 2. He *shall* rise early and sleep early, if he would be well. 加減ガ能ケレバ彼ハ早起早寝セザルベカラズ
- Obligation
 - 1. They *shall* obey him; I will make them do so. 彼等ハ彼ニ從ハザルベカラズ、私ハ然カサスベシ

- Authority
 - 1. You *shall* not hit that boy again! 汝ハ其子ヲ再ビ打ツテハナラス
 - 2. He *shall* be silent, I say! 彼ハ黙ツテ居ラナクツテハナラヌト云フノニ
- Promise
 - 1. If you are good, you *shall* go the theatre next week. 汝大人シケレバ來週芝居ニヤル
 - 2. If you are naughty, you *shall* have no presents from me. キカナケレバ何ニモ遣ラナイ
- Threat
 - 1. He *shall* do as I say, or I will whip him. 彼ハ私ノ云フタ通リシナクテハナラス。キカナケレバ鞭ツ
 - 2. They *shall* repent, or die. 悔ヒ改メナケレバ死ス

1. The Present Perfect (第二過去)ヲ作ルニハ其動詞ノ the Past Participle (過去分詞)ニ Have hadst 或ハ has ヲ付ス。

例.

Verb "To call"

Past Participle:— called 呼ベ(リル)

Present Perfect:— I have called 私ハ呼ンダ

注意. 運動(motion)ヲ表ハス動詞ニハ以前ハ必ズ

現今ハ時トシテ“to be”ナル動詞即チ am (art, is, are)ヲ the Past Participleノ前ニ置クナリ

例.

Verb “To go”

Past Participle: — gone 行ケ(リ.ル)

Present Perfect: — I am gone 私ハ行イテアル

ノ如シ.然レモ是必ズシモ規則ナルニ非ズ The Present Perfect 及ビ其他ノ時制ヲ知ラント欲セバ“會話”ノ部ニ説明シアレバ就テ見ルベシ. 但シ其時制ハ元來今成就シタル (finished now)ヲ表ハスモノナルヲヲ忘レザルヲ要ス. 例セバ I have eaten ト云ヘバ I have (just now) eaten ノ義ナリ

The Past Perfect Tense (第三過去或ハ大過去)ヲ作ルニハ其動詞ノ the Past Participle (過去分詞)ノ前ニ had (hadst)ヲ附ス

例.

Verb “To love”

Past Participle: — Lored 愛セ(ル.リ)

Past Perfect: — I had loved 私ハ愛シタリキ

注意. 但シ稱ニハ其動詞ノ Past Participle (過去分詞)ニ Was (wast, were)ヲ附シテ運動 (motion)ヲ表ハスナリ

例.

Verb “To come”

Past Participle. — come (此ハ不正式動詞ナリ)來レ(リ.ル)

Past Perfect: — I was come 私ハ來テ居ル

注意. 尙此 Past Perfect Tense ハ他ノ過去ノ動作 (action)事柄 (event)等ニ先ダチ (prior to)即チ其前 (before)ニ終リヲ告ゲタル (finished)ヲ表ハスモノナルヲ記憶スベシ.

例.

I had left before you called. 汝ガ訪問シタル前出立シタリキ.

Before the doctor came, he had recovered. 醫者ガ來タル前彼ハ回復セリ.

1. The Future Perfect Tense (第二未來ト譯スレド當ラズ.日本語ニハ譯シ難シ)ハ現今使用スルヲ稀ナリ. 是ハ其動詞ノ the Past Participle (過去分詞)ノ前ニ shall have 或ハ will haveヲ附ス.

例

Verb “To think”

Past Participle: — Thought, (是ハ不正式動詞ナリ) 考ヘク(リ.シ)

Future Perfect: — I shall have thought. 私ハ考ヘタリシナラシ.

此時制 (Future Perfect) ハ未來ニテ終ヘラルベキ動作 (to be finished in the Future) 或ハ未來ニテ終ヘタリト

考ヘラレタル (thought of as finished in the Future) ヲ示ス。
此ハ日本語ノ思想ニハ全クナキ所ニシテ文字通リ
ノ翻譯 (literal translation) ナル何々したのであるラハ決シ
テ其真意ヲ傳フルモノニ非ズ。

以上ヲ總括スレバ下ノ如シ。

Paradigm of the Regular Verb.

"To Call"

Active Voice.

Principal Parts.

Present-call Past-called Past Participle-called.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense

Singular

- | | |
|----------------|------|
| 1. I call | 私ハ呼ブ |
| 2. Thou callst | 汝ハ " |
| 3. He calls | 彼ハ " |

Plural.

- | | |
|---------------|-------|
| 1. We call, | 我々ハ " |
| 2. You call, | 汝等ハ " |
| 3. They call, | 彼等ハ " |

Past Tense

Singular.

- | | |
|------------------|-------|
| 1. I called, | 私ハ呼ビキ |
| 2. Thou callest, | 汝ハ " |
| 3. He called, | 彼ハ " |

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------|
| 1. We called, | 我々ハ " |
| 2. You called, | 汝等ハ " |
| 3. They called, | 彼等ハ " |

Future Tense.

Singular.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| 1. I shall or will call, | 私ハ呼ブナラン |
| 2. Thou shalt or wilt call, | 汝ハ " |
| 3. He shall or will call, | 彼ハ " |

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| 1. We shall or will call, | 我々ハ " |
| 2. You shall or will call, | 汝等ハ " |
| 3. They shall or will call, | 彼等ハ " |

Present Perfect Tense.

Singular.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------|
| 1. I have called, | 私ハ呼ベリ |
| 2. Thou hast called, | 汝ハ " |
| 3. He has called, | 彼ハ " |

Plural.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------|
| 1. We have called, | 我々ハ " |
| 2. You have called, | 汝等ハ " |
| 3. They have called, | 彼等ハ " |

Past Perfect.

Singular.

- | | |
|------------------|---------|
| 1. I had called, | 私ハ呼ビタリキ |
|------------------|---------|

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2. Thou hadst called, 汝ハ ”
 3. He had called, 彼ハ ”

Plural.

1. We had called, 我々ハ ”
 2. You had called, 汝等ハ ”
 3. They had called, 彼等ハ ”

*Future Perfect Tense.**Singular.*

1. I shall or will have called, 私ハ呼ビタリシナラン
 2. Thou shalt or wilt have called, 汝ハ ”
 3. He shall or will have called; 彼ハ ”

Plural.

1. We shall or will have called, 我々ハ ”
 2. You shall or will have called, 汝等ハ ”
 3. They shall or will have called; 彼等ハ ”

Potential Mood.

*Present Tence.**Singular.*

1. I may call, 私ハ呼ビ得
 2. Thou mayst call, 汝ハ ”
 3. He may call; 彼ハ ”

Plural.

1. We may call, 我々ハ ”
 2. You may call, 汝等ハ ”

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3. They may call; 彼等ハ ”

*Past Tense.**Singular.*

1. I might call, 私ハ呼ビ得キ
 2. Thou mightst call, 汝ハ ”
 3. He might call; 彼ハ ”

Plural.

1. We might call, 我々ハ ”
 2. You might call, 汝等ハ ”
 3. They might call, 彼等ハ ”

*Present Perfect Tense.**Singular.*

1. I may have called, 私ハ呼ビ得タリ
 2. Thou mayst have called, 汝ハ ”
 3. He may have called; 彼ハ ”

Plural.

1. We may have called, 我々ハ ”
 2. You may have called, 汝等ハ ”
 3. They may have called; 彼等ハ ”

*Past Perfect Tense.**Singular.*

1. I might have called, 私ハ呼ビ得タリキ
 2. Thou mightst have called, 汝ハ ”
 3. He might have called; 彼ハ ”

Plural.

- 1. We might have called, 我々ハ ン
- 2. You might have called, 汝等ハ ン
- 3. They might have called; 彼等ハ ン

Subjunctive Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular

- 1. If I call, 若シ私呼ブナラバ
- 2. If thou call, 若シ汝 ン
- 3. If he call; 若シ彼 ン

Plural

- 1. If we call, 若シ我々 ン
- 2. If you call, 若シ汝等 ン
- 3. If they call; 若シ彼等 ン

Past Tense.

Singular

- 1. If I called, 若シ私呼ビシナラバ
- 2. If thou called, 若シ汝 ン
- 3. If he called; 若シ彼 ン

Plural

- 1. If we called, 若シ我々 ン
- 2. If you called, 若シ汝等 ン
- 3. If they called; 若シ彼等 ン

Imperative Mood.

Call (you-thou, ye).

Infinitives.

Present-to call. *Perfect-to have called (Gerunds)-calling; having called.*

Participles

Present-Calling. *Perfect-having called.*

To Be Called.

Passive Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense

I am

Thou art

He is

We are

You are

They are

Future Tense

I shall or will

Thou shalt or wilt

He shall or will

We shall or will

You shall or will

They shall or will

Past Tense

I was

Thou wast

He was

We were

You were

ye!T were

Present Perfect

I have

Thou hast

He has

We have

You have

They have

} called

} called

} be called

} been called

Past Perfect

I had
Thou hadst
He had
We had
You had
They had

} been called.

Future Perfect

I shall or will
Thou shalt or wilt
He shall or will
We shall or will
You shall or will
They shall or will

} have been called

Potential Mood.

Present.

I may or can
Thou mayst or canst
He may or can
We may or can
You may or can
They may or can

} be called

Past.

I might or could,
Thou mightst, etc.,
He might, "
We might, "
You might, "
They might, "

} be called

Present Perfect.

I may, etc., have
Thou mayst, etc., have
He may, " "
We may " "
You may " "
They may " "

} been called

Past Perfect.

I might, or could, have
Thou might, etc., have
He might, " "
We might, " "
You might, " "
They might, " "

} been called

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

If I be
If thou be
If he "
If we "
If you "
If they "

} called

Past.

If I were
 If thou were
 If he " "
 If we " "
 If you " "
 If they " "

} called

Imperative Mood.

Be (you-thou, ye) called.

Infinitives.

Present—to be called.

Perfect—to have been called.

Gerunds—being called ; having been called.

Participles.

Present : — being called.

Past : — called.

Perfect : — having been called.

1. Passive Voice (受動詞)ノ Tensesノ 用法ハ Active Voiceノモノト異ナルヲナシ. Passive Voiceヲ作ルニハ其動詞ノ Past Participleノ前ニ 'to be'ナル auxiliary (助辞)ノ種々ノ時制 (Various Tenses)ヲ附ス

例.

Verb "To call"

- I. Present { Simple: I am called 私ハ呼バル
 Perfect: I have been called 私ハ呼バレタリ
- II. Past { Simple: I was called 私ハ呼バレタリ
 Perfect: I had been called 私ハ呼バレタリ
 キ
- III. Future { Simple: I shall be called 私ハ呼バル、ナ
 ラン
 Perfect: I shall have been called 私ハ呼バレシナ
 called. ラン

Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verbs.

Verb "To Be"

Principal Parts

Present-am. Past-was. Past Participle-been.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.

- 1. I am,
- 2. Thou art,
- 3. He is;

Plural.

- 1. We are,
- 2. You are,
- 3. They are;

Past Tense.

- 1. I was,
- 2. Thou wast,

- 1. We were,
- 2. You were,

Imperative Mood.
Be (you—thou, ye).

Infinitive Mood.

Present—to be. Perfect—to have been.
(Gerunds)—being: having been.

Participles.

Present—being. Past—been.
Perfect—having been.

Verb "To do"

Present:—sign of the Present Emphatic and Interrogative.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I do,	1. We do,
2. Thou dost,	2. You do,
3. He does;	3. They do.

Past:—sign of the Past Emphatic and Interrogative.

1. I did,	1. We did,
2. Thou didst,	2. You did,
3. He did;	3. They did.

但シ此 Do ガ Principal Verb (主要動詞ナリ) auxiliary (助
辞ニアラザルモノ)トシテ用キラレタル時ハ下ノ如
ク變ズ。

Present—do. Past—did. Past Participle—done.

Infinitives.

Present—to do. Perfect—to have done.

(Gerunds)

doing. having done.

Participles.

Present—doing. Past—done. Perfect—having done.

Verb "To have"

Present:—sign of the Present Perfect Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

1. I Have,	1. We have,
2. Thou hast,	2. You have,
3. He has;	3. They have.

Past:—sign of the Perfect Tense.

1. I had,	1. We had,
2. Thou hadst,	2. You had,
3. He had;	3. They had.

此字 Principal Verb トシテ用キラレタル時ハ其變
化下ノ如シ

Present—to have. Past—had. Past Participle—had.

Infinitives.

Present—to have. Perfect—to have had.

(Gerunds)

Having. Having had.

Participles.

Present—having. Past—had. Perfect—having had.

是レヨリ Irregular Verbs (不正式動詞)ニ就キテ講ゼン

1. Irregular Verbs = 三種アリ

A. Present, Past 及 Past Participle ノ三 Tenses トモ同形式ヲ有スルモノ。Irregular Verbs ノ他ト異ナル所ハ此点ニアリ。

B. 三 Tenses ノ中ニテ二個ノ明ニ異ナレル形式ヲ有スルモノ。

C. 三 Tenses トモ皆特異ノ形ヲ有スルモノ。

注意. 附屬動詞 (subjoined verbs) ハ多クハ其形ノミ Irregular タルモノナリ。元來 regular (正式) ナリシモ短縮シ或ハ發音 (Pronunciation) ノ都合ニヨリ Irregular ニナリタルモノナリ。

第一部

唯一個ノ形ヲ有スルモノ。

Present.	Past.	Past Participle.
1. Burst (破ル)	burst	burst
2. Cast (棄ル)	cast	cast.
3. Cost (價スル)	cost	cost.
4. Cut (切ル)	cut	cut.
5. Hit (打ッ)	hit	hit
6. Hurt (傷ク)	hurt	hurt
7. Let (セシム)	let	let

8. Put (置ク)	put	put
9. Rid (免ル)	rid	rid
10. Set (置ク)	set	set
11. Shut (閉ツ)	shut	shut
12. Slit (裁ル)	slit	slit
13. Split (裂ク)	split	split
14. Spread (廣クル)	spread	spread
15. Sweat (發汗ス)	sweat	sweat
16. Thrust (突き込ム)	thrust	thrust

注意. 此種ノ語ハ凡テ Angle-Saxon 即チ Teutonic 語原ナルヲ記憶スベシ

第二部

三 Tenses ノ中ニテ二個ノ明ナル區別ヲ有スルモノ。下表中ノアノ附シアルハ Regular ニモ用フルモノナリ。

Present	Past	Past Participle.
Abide (住ム)	abode	abode
Beat (打ッ)	beat	beaten
Behold (見ル)	beheld	beheld
r Bend (曲グ)	bent	bent
r Bereave (剃グ)	bereft	bereft
Beseech (願フ)	besought	besought
Bind (結ブ)	bound	bound
Bleed (出血スル)	bled	bled
Breed (養フ)	bred	bred

Bring (持來ル)	brought	brought
r Build (築ク)	built	built
r Burn (焼ク)	burnt	burnt
Buy (買フ)	bought	bought
Catch (捕フ)	caught	caught
Cling (密着スル)	clung	clung
Come (來ル)	came	come
Creep (匍匐スル)	crept	crept
r Deal (行フ)	dealt	dealt
r Dig (掘ル)	dug	dug
r Dream (夢ム)	dreamt	dreamt
Dwell (住ム)	dwelt	dwelt
Feed (養フ)	fed	fed
Feel (感スル)	felt	felt
Fight (戦フ)	fought	fought
Fling (投飛バス)	flung	flung
Get (得ル)	got	got
r Gild (鍍金スル)	gilt	gilt
r Gird (巻ク)	girt	girt
Grind (磨スル)	ground	ground
r Hang (掛クル)	hung	hung
Have (有ス)	had	had
Hold (持ッ)	held	held
Keep (保ッ)	kept	kept
r Kneel (跪ク)	knelt	knelt

Lead (導ク)	led	led
Leave (去ル)	left	left
Lend (貸ス)	lent	lent
Lose (失フ)	lost	lost
Make (作ル)	made	made
Mean (意味スル)	meant	meant
Meet (遇フ)	met	met
Read (讀ム)	read	read
Rend (裂ク)	rent	rent
Run (走ル)	ran	ran
Seek (求ムル)	sought	sought
Sell (賣ル)	sold	sold
Send (送ル)	sent	sent
r Shine (輝)(照ラス)	shone	shone
Shoe (靴穿ク)	shod	shod
Shoot (射ル)	shot	shot
Sit (座ル)	sat	sat
Sleep (眠ル)	slept	slept
Sling (投グル)	slung	slung
Smell (臭ク)	smelt	smelt
Speed (急グ)	sped	sped
Spend (費ヤス)	spent	spent
Spill (溢ス)	spilt	spilt
Stand (立ッ)	stood	stood
Sting (刺ス)	stung	stung

Strike (打ッ)	struck	struck
String (線ヲ附クル)	strung	strung
Sweep (拭フ)	swept	swept
Swing (振ル)	swung	swung
Teach (教ル)	taught	taught
Tell (話ス)	told	told
Think (考フル)	thought	thought
Weep (泣ク)	wept	wept
Win (勝ッ)	won	won
Wind (吹ク)	wound	wound
r Work (働ク)	wrought	wrought
Wring (緊メル)	wrung	wrung

第三部

三 Tenses ノ中ニテ三個ノ明ナル區別ヲ有スルモノ

Present	Past	Past Participle
Arise (上ル)	arose	arisen
Bear, to carry (運ブ)	bore or bare	borne Δ
Bear, to bring } (生ム)	bore or bate	born
Begin (始ムル)	began	begun
Bid (命ズル)	bid or bade	bidden
Bite (噛ム)	bit	bitten or bit
Blow (打ッ)	blew	blown
Break (破ル)	broke	broken
Chide (呵責スル)	chid	chidden

Choose (撰ム)	chose	chosen
Cleave, to spilt (割ク)	cleft or clove	cleft or cloven
r Clothe (衣服着ル)	clothed	(I have) clad Δ
r Dare (敢テスル)	durst	dared Δ
Do (爲ス)	did	done Δ
Draw (牽ク)	drew	drawn
Drink (飲ム)	drank	drunk
Drive (追フ)	drove	driven
Eat (食フ)	ate	eaten
Fall (落ッル)	fell	fallen
Fly (飛ブ)	flew	flown
Forsake (棄ッル)	forsook	forsaken
Freeze (凍ル)	froze	frozen
Give (與フ)	gave	given
r Grave (刻ム)	graved	graven
Grow (生長スル)	grew	grown
r Hew (伐ル)	hewed	hewn
Hide (隠クス)	hid	hidden
Know (知ル)	knew	known
r Lade (載スル)	laden	laden
Lie (横ハル)	lay	laden
r Mow (刈ル)	mowed	mown
Ride (乗ル)	rode	ridden
Ring (鳴ラス)	rang	rung
Rise (昇ル)	rose	risen

Rive (裂ク)	rived	riven
See (見ル)	saw	seen
Shake (振ル)	shook	shaken
r Shave (剃ル)	shaved	shaven
r Shear (剪ム)	shore	shorn
r Show (顯ス)	showed	shown
Shrink (退ク)	shrank	shrunk
Sing (歌フ)	sang	sung
Sink (沈ム)	sank	sunk
Slay (殺ス)	slew	slain
r Slide (滑ル)	slid	slidden
Slink (遁逃ル)	slank	slunk
Smite (撲ツ)	smote	smitten
r Sow (蒔ク)	sowed	sown
Speak (話ス)	spoke	spoken
Spin (紡ク)	span	spun
Spit (唾スル)	spat	spitten
Spring (ハスル)	sprang	sprung
Steal (盗ム)	stole	stolen
Stride (高歩スル)	strode	stridden
r Strew or } (撒ク)	strewed or }	strewn
r Strow } (全上)	strowed }	strown
Swear (誓フ)	swore	sworn
r Swell (膨ル)	swelled	swollen
Swim (泳グ)	swam	swum

Take (取ル)	took	taken
Tear (裂ク)	tore	torn
Thrive (榮フ)	throve	thriven
Throw (投グル)	threw	thrown
Tread (踏ム)	trod	trodden
r Wax (滅ズル)	waxed	waxen
Wear (着スル)	wore	worn
Weave (機織ル)	wove	woven
Write (書ク)	wrote	written

Number and Person 數及ビ人稱

1. Number (數) 及ビ Person (人稱) ト稱スルモノハ Verb (動詞) ノ一形式ニシテ Nominative 即チ Subject (主格) ト Verb ト一致スルヲ説明 (express) シ表明 (show) スルモノナリ

1. Verb ニハ Noun (名詞) ト同ジク二個ノ Number (數) ヲ有ス, the Singular (單數) 及ビ Plural (復數) 是レナリ.

例.

Singular		Plural	
He goes	彼ハ行ク	Tyey go	彼等ハ行ク
I sang	私ハ歌ヒキ	We sang	我々ハ歌ヒキ
Thou heardst	汝ハ聞キ	Ye(you)heard	汝等ハ聞キ
She saw	彼女ハ見キ	They saw	彼等ハ見キ

1. Verb ニハ三個ノ Person (人稱)アリ. 是モ Personal Pronouns (人稱代名詞)ト全ク相同ジ.

注意. Verb ハ其 Nominative (主格) 單數タル時ハ從テ單數ナリ. 複數ナル時ハ又從テ複數ナリ.

例.

he goes	} Singular
" sings	
" walk	
they go	} Plural
" sing	
" walk	

注意. Nominative (主格) ノ First (第一) Second (第二) 及ビ Third (第三) ナルニ從ヒ Verb モ其人稱ニ從ヒタル形ヲ取ルテ次ノ如シ.

例.

First Person	
Singular	Plural
I go	We go
Second Person	
Singular	Plural
Thou goest	You go
Third Person	
Singular	Plural
He (she, it) goes	They go

以下述ブル諸件ヲ深ク注意スベシ

A. 古代代英語ノ動詞ハ非常ニ變化多カリシガ

近代ニ至リ大ニ減ジ今ハ只第二及ビ第三人稱ノ單數ノ Simple Present Tense (單純現在) ナル時ニ限ルニ至レリ.

例.

2 nd	} Simple Present	Thou hast
		Thou seest
		Thou goest
3 rd	} Singular Number	He has
		He sees
		He goes

加之 Second Person (第二人稱) 單純過去 (the Simple Past Tense) ノ Singular (單數) モ變化スルモノナリ.

例.

2 nd	} Simple Past	Thou couldst
		Thou sawst
		Thou hadst
		Thou heardst

之ヲ別言スレバ Indicative Mood ニ於ケル Second Person (第二人稱) Singular Number (單數) Simple Present and Past Tenses (單純現在及ビ過去) ハ其語尾ニ est 若シクハ st ヲ附加スルモノナリ. 而シテ同ジ Indicative Mood ノ Third Person ノ Singular Number ノ the Simple Present Tense ニハ s ノ字ヲ附加スルモノトス.

B. 現今ハ Second Person Singular Number (第二人稱單數) ヲ用フルヲ稀ニシテ唯僅ニ祈禱ノ時神ニ對シテ云フ時ト詩歌ニ用フル時ト Quaker 即チ Society of Friends ト稱スル一派ノ宗教家ノミニ限リ用井ラル

C. 詩歌聖書等ニテ Third Person Singular Number ノ
 ヲヲ附スベキ場合ニ eth 或ハ th ヲ用フヲ見ルヲア
 リ。然レトモ是レ古代ノ使用法ニシテ現今決シテ用
 ヲルヲナシ。其例ヲ擧ゲンカ

- (1) The Lord loveth the cheerful giver
 (神ハ喜ンデ與フルモノヲ愛ス)
- (2) As a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth those
 that fear Him.
 (父ガ其子ヲ憐ムガ如ク神ハ己ヲ恐ルモノ
 ヲ憐ム)
- (3) What profiteth it a man if he gain the world and lose
 his own soul?
 (全世界ヲ得ルトモ己ノ心ヲ失ハ、何ノ益カ
 アラン)

此第三例 ((3)) ノ "he gain" 及 ビ "(he) lose" ハ Indicative
 ニアラズシテ Subjunctive ナレバ其語尾ニ變化ナシ。

D. 普通ノ談話信書ニテ他ヲ名指ニ一人ナルモ
 單數ヲ用弁ズシテ Second Person Plural ヲ用フルヲ常
 トス此複數ヲ用フルハ相手ノ一人タルト數人ナル
 トニ關セズ皆 Plural ヲ以テス。此ノ如キ云ヒ方ハ「ラ
 ートニク」語ヨリ來レル習慣ナリ同語ニテ尊敬ヲ表
 スル時ハ單數ノ代リニ複數ヲ使用ス。

例.

German (獨乙語) English (英語)

- (1) Sie sind ein guter Mann You are a good man

- (2) Haben Sie einen Hut? (汝ハ善人ナリ)
 Have you a hat? (汝ハ帽ヲ持ツカ)

練習

- 1. He thought he could catch them. 彼ハ彼等ヲ捕ヘ
 得ルト思タ
 - 2. I told her to come to see me. 私ハ彼女ニ遊ビニ來
 レト云フタ。
 - 3. Where were you when they called? 彼人等ガ參上シ
 タル時何處ニ出デマシタカ。
 - 4. There are many things which no man can understand.
 世上ニハ誰ニモ解シ能ハザルモノ多ク有リ。
 - 5. Oh, Lord, Thou art from everlasting to everlasting! オー
 神ヨ。汝ハ無限ヨリ來リ永久ニ續ク。
- 以上ノ文章ヨリ Persons ト Numbers ヲ抽出スベシ。

答

- 1. Thought. catch ——— 3rd Singular
- 2. Told. ——— 1st ”
 to come. to see ——— Infinitives
- 3. Were ——— 2nd Sing.
 called ——— 3rd Plural
- 4. Are ——— 3rd ”
 understand ——— 3rd Sing.
- 5. Art ——— 2nd ”

Final Note on Number of Verbs 動詞ノ數ニ付キ最後ノ注意.

I. 二個若シクハ數個ノ單數主格 and ノ字ニテ連合セラレタル時ハ Verb ハ複數ニスベシ

例.

1. He and she *are* friends 彼ト彼女トハ友達ナリ.
2. Both he and I *are* seventeen years of age. 彼モ私モ共ニ十七歳ナリ.
3. Ignorance and idleness *have* the same bad result 無學モ怠惰モ等シク惡結果ヲ來タス.

II. 但シ單數ノ主格 and ニテ連合サル、トモ皆同一ノ志想 (one idea) 同シキ人 (one individual) ヲ表ハスモノナル時ハ Verb ハ變化セズ.

例.

1. Bread and butter *is* good to eat 牛酪付ノ麵包ハ味美ナリ.
2. The mind and spirit *remains* invincible 心モ精神モ泰然タリ (服從セズ)

III. Verb 若シ and ニテ連合セラレタル數個ノ主格ヲ其次ニ有スル時ハ常ニ第一ノ名詞ト其數ヲ一ニス.

Now *remain* faith, hope and charity 借殘ルハ信實、望及ビ慈愛.

IV. 二個以上ノ單數主格ニシテ or 或ハ nor 又ハ as well as ノ字ニテ連結セラレタル時ハ Verb ハ單數

ナリ.

例.

1. He or she *is* at home. 彼カ彼女ガ家ニ在リ.
2. Neither this nor last year *is* best. 今年モ去年モ閏年ニアラズ.
3. The earth, as well as the moon, *is* round. 地球ハ月ト同ジク圓形ナリ.

V. 二個ノ主格數又ハ人稱ヲ異ニセル時 or 又ハ nor ニテ連合セラレタル時ハ Verb ハ近キ方ノ者ト一致ス.

例.

1. Neither he nor I *am* satisfied 彼モ私モ満足セヌ.
2. *Are* they or he to blame? 惡イノハ彼人達カ彼人カ.
3. Neither the Captain nor the sailors *were* saved. 船長モ水夫達モ助ケラレナカッタ

Adverbs 副詞

1. Adverbs ハ verb (動詞) adjective (形容詞) 及ビ another adverb (他ノ副詞) ト附加シテ其性質 (quality) 或ハ事情 (circumstance) ヲ示スモノナリ.

例.

1. He behaved *well* (*well* ハ動詞 behaved ヲ modify ス)
2. The sun is *very* hot (*very* ハ形容詞 hot ヲ modify ス)
3. He speaks *too* quickly (*too* ハ副詞 quickly ヲ modify ス) (modify トハ其原語ノ意味ヲ制限シ明瞭ナラシムル)

ト云フ語ナリ)

注意. 日本語ノ使用法ト異ナル點ハ adverb ハ常ニ verb ノ次ニ來リ adjective 及ビ another adverb ノ前ニ來ルヲナリ.

1. Verb = adverb ヲ付スルハ動詞ノ示ス事ノ '何時' when, '何處' where 及ビ '如何 = ' how ヲ表ハサンガ爲メナリ.

例.

4. The boy then walded away slowly (小兒ハ其時徐ニ歩ミ去レリ)

此文章ニテ then ハ '何時' (when) 兒ガ歩ミタルカラ示シ, away ハ '何處 = ' (where) 彼ハ歩ミシカラ示シ又 slowly ハ '如何 = ' (how) 彼ガ歩ミタルカラ示ス

1. Adjectives 若クハ another adverb = 附加セル adverb ハ其形容詞或ハ他ノ副詞 = '如何 = ' (how)ナル問ヲ起シ之ニ答フルモノハ即チ該 adverb ナリ

例.

5. He is very diligent; rather diligent; exceedingly diligent; too diligent. (彼ハ甚ダ勉強ナリ, 寧ロ勉強ナリ, 非常ニ勉強ナリ, 餘リ勉強ナリ or 勉強過グル)

此文章ニテ very, rather, exceedingly 及ビ too ハ形容詞 diligent ヲ modify スルモノニシテ '如何ニ勉強ナルカ' (howdiligent) ヲ示スモノナリ

注意. Adverbs ノ主要ナル用ハ他ノ數語ニテ示スベキコトヲ唯一字ニテ示シ得ルニアリ

例.

6. He is here = He is in this place 彼ハ此所ニアリ.

7. He behaved foolishly = He behaved in a foolish manner 彼ハ愚ニ行ヘリ

8. Don't stay long = Don't stay for a long time 長ク留マ
ルナ

1. Adverb ヲ分チテ七個トスル以下ノ如シ

A. Adverbs of manner (方法ノ副詞); well (能ク), wisely (賢ク), ably (ヨク), thus (斯ク), so (左様 =) ノ如シ

B. Adverbs of Time (時ノ副詞); now (今), then (其時), soon (早ク), never (決シテ), already (既 =), still (尚) 等ノ如シ

C. Adverbs of Place (場所ノ副詞); here (此處), there (彼處), hence (此ヨリ), backwards (後方 =), thither (彼處ヨリ) 等ノ如シ

D. Adverbs of Degree (度ノ副詞); very (甚ダ), too (餘リ), almost (殆ド), no (毫モ), quite (全ク), pretty (可ナリ) 等ノ如シ. 此ハ他ノ adverb 或ハ adjective ヲ modify ス

E. Adverbs of Order (順序ノ副詞); firstly (第一 =), secondly (第二 =), lastly (終 =), finally (遂 =) 等ノ如シ.

F. Adverbs of Affirmation (是認ノ副詞); yes (然リ), doubtless (疑無ク), indeed (實際), truly (眞 =), certainly (確 =) 等ノ如シ

G. Adverbs of Negation (否定ノ副詞); nay (否), not (非), no (否), nowis (如何ニシテモ), not at all (少シモ) 等ノ

如シ

1. Place, manner, time ノ事情ヲ示スト同時ニ文章 (sentences) 章句 (clauses) ヲ結合スル adverbs ヲ Conjunctive Adverb (接續副詞)ト稱ス. 其普通ナルモノハ以下ノ如シ

when (時ニ)	wherefore (故ニ)
why (故ニ)	till (迄)
while (間ニ)	whither (處ニ)
then (時ニ)	as (如ク)
where (處ニ)	whence (時ニ)
therefore(故ニ)	so (故ニ)

1. Adverbs of Manner (方法ノ副詞)ハ形容詞ニ由リテ作ルヲ常トス. 是恰モ日本語ノ'ク'ニ似タリ

Adjective		Adverb	
just	正シキ	justly	正シク
nice	美シキ	nicely	美シク
foolish	愚ナル	foolishly	愚ニ
hard	辛シ	hardly	辛フシテ
diligent	勉強ナル	diligently	勉強シテ
idle	怠ル	idly	怠リテ

注意. 斯ノ如ク形容詞ヨリ副詞ヲ作ルモノナレバ文章中ノ其詞ガ何種ニ屬スルヤ之ヲ見ルニ容易ナリトス.

例.

9. The wise man speaks wisely 賢人ノ云フ所賢ナリ

10. That just man was not justly treated. 其正シキ人ハ正シカラズ待遇サレタリ.

11. She told me a nice story very nicely. 彼女ハ面白キ話ヲ面白ク話セリ.

1. 副詞ノ中ニハ短縮セル前置詞 a (in, onノ縮マリタルモノ) ヲ付セル名詞ヨリ成レルモノナリ.

例.

ashore	海岸ニ	ahead	前ニ
aback	後ニ	aboard	船中ニ
afloat	浮ンデ	aside	傍ニ
athirst	渴シテ	astir	敏ニ

1. An adverbial phrase ハ二個以上ノ語ノ集合シテ adverb ノ意味ヲ有スルモノナリ. 例ヲ上グレバ

by and by	漸々	little by little	少シづ、
now-a-days	昨今	now and then	折々
in like manner	等シク	in a less degree	少ナク

1. Adverb ニシテ形容詞ト同字同形ナルモノアリ
例.

little, less, least;	much, more, most;	ill,
better, best;	only	well, etc.

以上ノ字ニシテ noun 又ハ noun phrase ヲ qualify スル時ハ形容詞トナリ verb, adjective 或ハ other adverbs ヲ modify スル時ハ副詞トナル

1. 形容詞ト同ジク副詞モ三個ノ比較ヲ有ス ly ニテ終ル adverbs ハ大抵 more 及ビ most ヲ付シテ比較ヲ