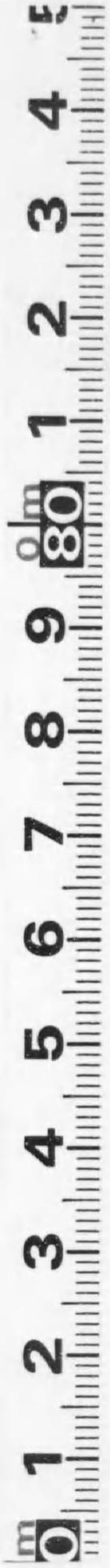


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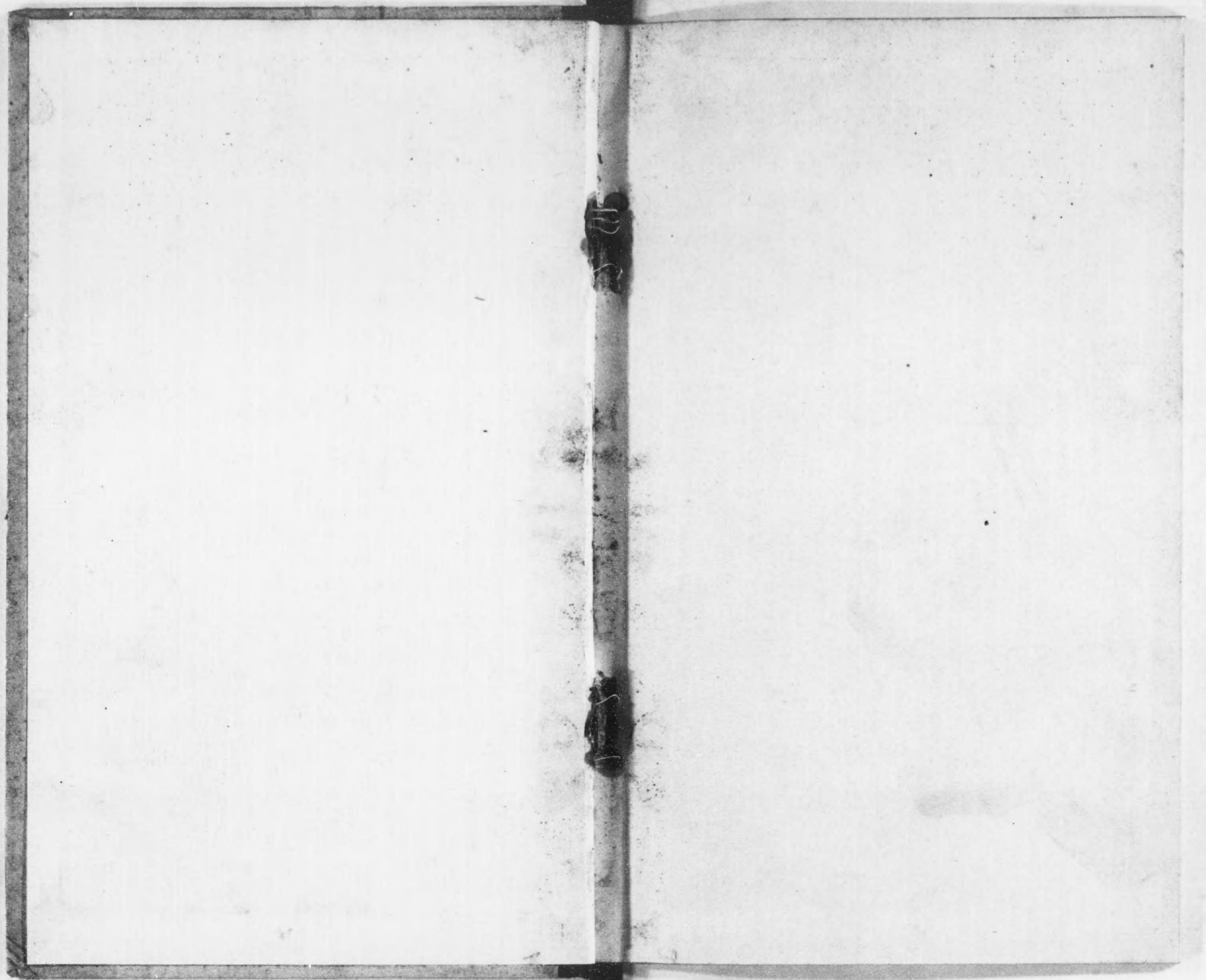
ENGLISH GRAMMAR

FOR
BEGINNERS

BY
S. S. SAGAWA



SHOBUNDO
TOKYO



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ENGLISH GRAMMAR
FOR
BEGINNERS



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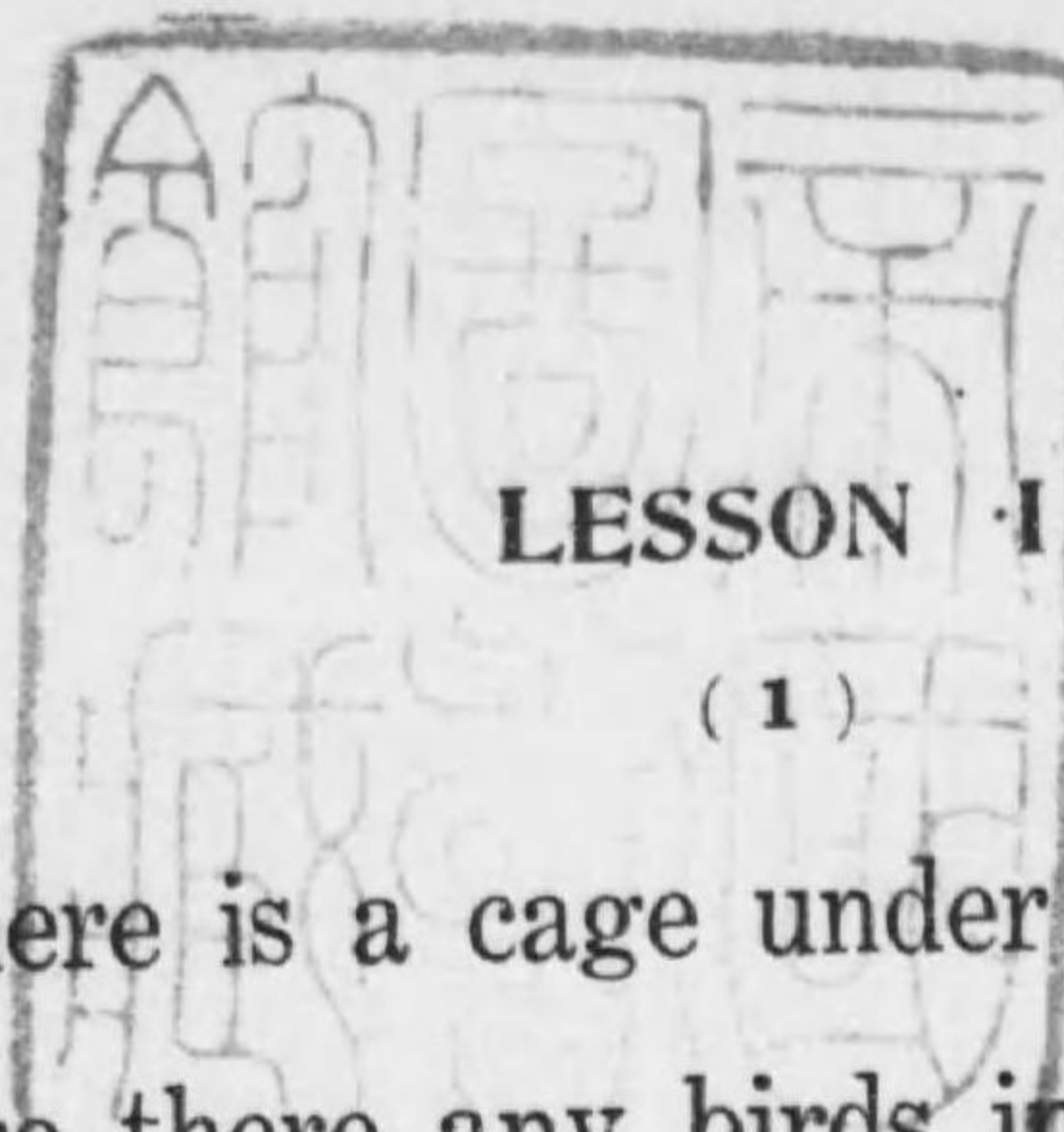
SHOBUNDO
TOKYO

大正
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PART I

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There is a cage under the eaves.
Are there any birds in it?

Yes, there are some birds in it.

Here is a basket on the table.

Are there any apples in it?

No, there are no apples in it.

Are there any pears in it?

Yes, there are some.

Are there any oranges in it?

No, there are none.

(2)

A table is a useful thing; it has many uses.

The table in the next room is so

large that eight persons can sit at it.

There are very many kinds of apples.

The apples in that basket are rather
too big for table use.

普通名詞

(1) 普通名詞 (Common Noun) は多数の同類物に共通の名なり。

boy girl table chair

(2) 普通名詞の単数には通常不定冠詞を附す。

He has **a** horse.

A horse is a useful animal.

(3) 普通名詞の複数が實物數個を表はす場合には some を附す。

比較 { He has **a** horse.
 { He has **some** horses.

但し疑問、否定の場合には any, no を附す。

Do you want **any** pens?

No, I do **not** want **any** pens.

(=I want **no** pens)

(4) 普通名詞の複数が其類一般を表はす場合には無冠詞なり。

比較 { A horse is a useful animal.
Horses are useful animal.

(5) 普通名詞が話の聞き手に解る特定物を表はす場合には定冠詞 the を附す。

The principal of this school is a great scholar.

The students of this school are all diligent.

TRANSLATION

1. 彼は雞を持つてゐる。(複数)
 2. 雞は卵を生みます。
 3. 彼れの雞はよく卵を生みます。
 4. 此の雞は今朝卵を生みました。
 5. 巢の中にある卵は生みたて卵です。
-

LESSON II

I hear you are fond of dogs. Do you keep any?

I keep two.

Any cats?

Oh, no! I do hate them.

What are those big boxes?

They are not boxes, but kennels.

How large are they?

Three feet long, two feet wide, and a little more than two feet high.

複 數

(1) 普通名詞には單數 (Singular) 複數 (Plural) あり。複數は概して單數語尾に s を附して作る。

dogs pens ears [s=z]
cats books caps [s=s]

(注意) 有聲音の語尾に附したる s と無聲音の語尾に附したる s とは發音を異にす。

(2) 單數語尾に es を附して複數を作るものあり。

(a) s 又は之に類似の音に終る名詞には es (=iz) を附す。

s—es :— asses ; glasses
x—es :— boxes ; foxes
ch—es :— watches ; benches
sh—es :— dishes ; fishes

(b) 子音+y の語尾を有する名詞は y を i に變じて es (=z) を附す。

{ lady { baby { city
{ ladies { babies { cities

(c) 子音+o の語尾を有する名詞には es (=z) を附す。

potatoes heroes negroes

例外 :— pianos zeros porticos.

(d) f 又は fe の語尾を有する名詞は之を v に變じて es (=z) を附す。

{ leaf { knife { wife
{ leaves { knives { wives

(3) 不規則なる複數形を有する名詞あり。概して母音を變化して作る。

man woman child foot tooth
men women children feet teeth
goose mouse louse ox sheep
geese mice lice oxen sheep

TRANSLATION

1. あれは牝牛ですか。(複數)
2. い、え、牡牛です。
3. あの人には子供がいますか。あります。
4. 君には虫歯があるか。
5. 僕には虫歯が三枚ある。

LESSON III

I have a brother.

He loves me very much.

I love him, too.

I have a sister.

She loves me very much.

I love her, too.

Our parents love us all, and we love them, too. We make a happy home. We love to be in each other's company.

名詞の變化

(1) 名詞には四種の文法變化あり。

- (a) 人稱 (Person)
- (b) 數 (Number)
- (c) 性 (Gender)
- (d) 格 (Case)

(2) 名詞の人稱は常に三人稱なり。

That **boy** (=he) **is** a student.

That **girl** (=she) **goes** to school.

(3) 名詞の數は之に關係する他の語に影響す。

複數形の作法は前課に説くが如し。

*That **man** has a wife.*

*Those **men** have wives.*

(4) 名詞の性に四種ありて之を受くる代名詞に影響す。

- (a) 男性 The **boy** has a ball in **his** hand.
- (b) 女性 The **girl** has a bady in **her** arms.
- (c) 通性 The **baby** has a toy in **its** mouth.

(d) 中性 The **bag** has many things in it.

(5) 名詞の格に三種あり。格とは名詞の他の語に對する關係をいふ。

(a) 主格 **Cats** catch mice.

(b) 所有格 A **cat's** paw has sharp claws.

(c) 目的格 Mice fear **cats**.

(6) 主格と目的格とは同形なるを以て、用ひられたる位置によりて何れなるかを定む。

(7) 所有格は語尾に 's を加へて作る。但し人物、動物の名詞に限るを原則とす。

The father of the **boy**=the **boy's** father.

The mane of a **horse**=a **horse's** mane.

TRANSLATION

1. あの婦人はあなたですか。
2. 本田君の娘です。
3. あの娘の母は死にました。
4. あの生徒は本を抱へてゐる。
5. あの子の名は何と云ひますか。——太郎です。

LESSON IV.

Does Japan produce much rice?

Yes, rice is one of her chief products.

How is it made?

Why, it is the grain of the rice-plant.

Is rice the only food eaten by the Japanese?

No, they also eat fish, meat, and several other things.

Some people prefer foreign food to Japanese, do they not?

Tastes differ, of course.

Which is the better, health or wealth?

Health, because no one can be happy without it.

名詞の種類

(1) 名詞には五種類あり。

- (a) 普通名詞 (Common Noun) :— boy ; city.
- (b) 固有名詞 (Proper Noun) :— John ; Paris.
- (c) 集合名詞 (Collective Noun) :— people ; family.
- (d) 物質名詞 (Material Noun) :— wood ; iron.
- (e) 抽象名詞 (Abstract Noun) :— kindness ; speech

(2) 固有名詞は人名、地名の如く一個の普通名詞が専有する名にして常に頭文字 (Capital Letter) にて始む。無冠詞にて用ひ、複数形なし。

John is **Jane's** brother.

Paris is the capital of **France**.

(3) 集合名詞は集合體の名にして、其形は單數なれど用法は複数普通名詞に等し。

His **family are** at the seaside.

I went to see **them** last Sunday.

(4) 物質名詞は質の名にして普通名詞は形の名なり。普通名詞は數を以て計るに對し、物質名

詞は量を以て計る。従つて物質名詞は不定冠詞を附せず、又複数形を取らず。

The house is built of **wood**.

The pen is made of **steel**.

(5) 抽象名詞は無形の事相、主として動作、状態の名なるを以て不定冠詞を附せず、複数形を取らざるこそ物質名詞に等し。

Honesty is the best policy.

Knowledge is power.

【注意】 抽象名詞は形容詞、動詞より作らるゝもの多し。

(6) 十二ヶ月、七曜、の名は固有名詞なるを以つて頭文字にて書き始む。但し四季の名は普通名詞なり。

January

July

February

August

March

September

April

October

May

November

June

December

Sunday	Saturday
Monday	———
Tuesday	spring
Wednesday	summer
Thursday	autumn
Friday	winter

TRANSLATION

1. 太田は米國へ行きました。
 2. 彼れの家族は田舎へ行きました。
 3. バタは牛乳で作る。
 4. 人は正直者を好む。
 5. 正直は最上の策です。
-

LESSON V.

Here is a cat and there is a bird.

The cat is on the veranda and the bird is at the top of the tree.

Where is the tree?

It is by the pond in the garden.

The cat belongs to the tiger family, doesn't she?

Yes, she may be called a small tiger.

冠 詞

(1) 冠詞 (Article) に定冠詞、不定冠詞あり。
所屬の言葉の子音に始まるか、母音に始まるかに
依りて發音又は語形に變化あり。

{	a book	{	the (=θə) book
{	an aunt	{	the (=θi) aunt

(2) 不定冠詞は常に單數普通名詞に冠し、二
つの用法あり。

一個 We keep **a** cat.

一般 A cat catches mice.

(3) 定冠詞を單數普通名詞に冠する場合に二
つの用法あり。

特定 **The** cat we keep is a good mouser.

代表 **The** cat is a domestic animal.

(4) 名詞の對語には冠詞を省略することあり。

比較	{	The man loves his wife.
		They are man and wife.

TRANSLATION

1. 彼には叔母さんがあるか。
2. 親切な叔母さんがあります。
3. 象は大きな動物である。
4. 動物園には象がゐます。
5. 僕は動物園の象を見ました。

LESSON VI

You are my teacher; I am your pupil. We are teacher and pupil.

Are they man and wife?

No, they are brother and sister.

Do they live in that house?

Yes, that house is theirs.

Which is the larger, your house or mine?

Yours is much larger than mine.

Why don't you like that house? A nice place, isn't it?

Don't you know that a woman hanged herself in it?

人稱代名詞

(1) 人稱代名詞 (Personal Pronoun) は人稱、數、性、格の變化を具有す。

數		單 數			複 數		
格		主格	所有格	目的格	主格	所有格	目的格
人稱	一人稱	I	my	me	we	our	us
	三人稱	you	your	you	you	your	you
性	三人稱	(男)	he	his	him	} they	their them
		(女)	she	her	her		
		(中)	it	its	it		

(2) 所有格には附屬用、獨立用の兩形あり。獨立所有格は所屬名詞を省略する場合に用ふ。

{ This is **my** book. { These are **my** books.
 { This book is **mine**. { These books are **mine**.

獨立所有格は次の如し。

(my) mine (its) its
 (your) yours (our) ours
 (his) his (their) theirs
 (her) hers

(3) 人稱代名詞には合成形あり。self (selves) を加へて作り、主として自己に加ふる動作を表はすに用ひらる。

I will kill **myself**.

You must not kill **yourself**.

He has killed **himself**.

They killed **themselves**.

(4) It には天候、時間、距離を表はす特別の用法あり。

It is raining. It is fine.

What time is it?—It is nine o'clock.

It is ten miles from here to Omiya.

TRANSLATION

1. 雨が降りさうです。
2. 此の傘は君のですか。
3. はい、僕のです。
4. 今何時でせう。—五時です。
5. 停車場まではどの位ありますか。
—歩いて五分です。

LESSON VII

Whose is this trunk?

That is not a trunk, but a suitcase.

It is mine.

Are these shoes yours?

Those are not shoes, but galoshes.

They are my brother's.

Is this the same suitcase that you bought in Ginza three years ago?

Yes, and it looks like a new one, doesn't it?

Well, I wish I had such a one myself.

定 指 示 詞

(1) 特定物を指示する言葉を定指示詞 (Definite Demonstrative) といふ。

比較 { **The** book on the shelf is a dictionary.
 { **That** book is a dictionary.

定指示詞は形容詞、代名詞の両用あり。

比較 { **That** book is a novel.
 { **That** is a novel.

(2) **This, these** は手近の物を指し、**that, those** は離れたる物を指す。

This is a table. **These** are tables.
That is a desk. **Those** are desks.

(3) **Same** は『同一』の意味にして常に **the** を冠す。

This is **the same** book as I lost.
 That is **the same** knife that I lost.

(4) **Such** は『そんな』の意味にして、単数普

通名詞に附する場合には **a** を伴ふ。

I don't like **such a** book.
 I never saw **such a** man.

TRANSLATION

1. そんな本を読むな。
2. こんな光景を見たことがない。
3. 其帽子を見せて呉れ。
4. これは僕のと同じ帽子だ。
5. 此はまさしく僕の失くした帽子だ。

LESSON VIII

I want to learn Russian. Can't you think of any good teacher?

Well, I have none in mind.

Is there any one to help me?

I am sorry there is none; you must do all the work yourself.

Are both your parents alive?

No, they are dead—I am a poor orphan.

Are those men all Chinese?

Yes, every one of them.

Look! What a queer way of making a bow!

Yes, each country has its own customs.

不定指示詞

(1) 不定物を指示する言葉を 不定指示詞 (Indefinite Demonstrative) と云ふ。

比較 { I want **a** book.
I want **some** book to read.

(2) Some は肯定に用ひ、疑問、否定には any, no, (none) を用ふ。

Can **any** student answer the question?

I **don't** think **any** student can answer it.

(=I think **no** student can answer it.)

(3) Some, any, no は one, body, thing と合して不定代名詞を作る。

some one somebody something

any one anybody anything

no one nobody nothing

Is **any one** ill?—Yes, **some one** is ill.

Do you want **anything**?

No, I want **nothing**.

(4) All は全部を表はし、both は二つあるもの両方を表はす。

I have read **all** the books in the library.

Both these novels are interesting.

(5) Each, every は多數あるものを個々に分割して表はす。

Each boy was in his own seat.

Every boy was examined.

TRANSLATION

1. 佐藤さんの子供は皆勉強します。
 2. 娘は二人とも美人です。
 3. 子供達は各々自分で室を持つてゐます。
 4. 子供達の内誰か結婚してゐますか。
 5. この娘さんか結婚してゐますか。
-

LESSON IX

(1)

What is this book?

It is a reader.

What book is that?

It is a novel.

The reader is mine, and the novel is my brother's.

Do you know what these books are?

Yes, they are dictionaries.

Whose are they?

They are my cousin's.

(2)

I have a new watch.

Where did you buy it?

I bought it at Hattori's.

Just show me. Well, what a nice
watch! How much did it cost you?
It cost me thirty yen.

疑問詞

(1) 疑問代名詞 (Interrogative Pronoun) に三つあり、何れも疑問文の始めに置く。

Who is that lady? [人]

What (book) is this? [物]

Which (man) will you take? [人]

Which (book) have you read? [物]

【注意】 what, which は代名詞、形容詞の両用あり。

(2) **Who** は格の變化を有す。

Who said so?

Whose daughter is she? .

Whom does she want?

(3) 疑問副詞 に四つあり。

When did he start? [時]

Where did he go? [場所]

Why did he leave? [理由]

How did he go? [状態]

(4) 附屬疑問文の場合には疑問詞は接續詞用となる。

比較 { **When** did he come? [獨立疑問文]
 I don't know **when** he came. [附屬疑問文]

(5) What (a), how は感嘆文を作るに用ひらる。

What a pretty flower it is!

How pretty it is!

TRANSLATION

1. 君はさなただですか。
 2. 誰に逢ひたいのですか。
 3. 何時彼は到着しましたか。
 4. 何時着いたか存じません。
 5. 何さいふ利口な子でせう。
-

LESSON X

(1)

What do you call a woman who has lost her husband?

A woman whose husband is dead is called a widow. Mrs. Komori is a widow.

What do you call a man who has lost his wife?

A man whose wife is dead is called a widower. Mr. Ohashi is a widower.

(2)

I hear you are looking out for an assistant. What sort of a man do you want?

I want a man who understands

English.

What do you think of Mr. Sugi?

I think I will employ Mr. Hara,
who speaks and writes English pretty
well.

関係詞

(1) 関係代名詞 (Relative Pronoun) は一文を
名詞 (先行言) に結合する力を有する代名詞なり。

{ He teaches.

{ A man **who** teaches is a teacher.

(2) 関係代名詞は先行言の人、物、如何に依つ
て異なる。

I don't like **a man who** (=that) tells a lie.

I don't like **a book which** (=that) is difficult.

(3) Who には格の變化あり。

He is the teacher **who** teaches us.

He is the teacher **whose** wife is dead.

He is the teacher **whom** we like best.

(4) 関係代名詞の目的格は省略することを得。

That is the boy [whom] I teach.

This is the book [which] I read last week.

(5) 関係代名詞は同格なる二文を結合するに
用ふるこゝあり。

比較 { I like a boy **who** works hard. [附屬用]
 { I like that boy, **who** works hard. [同格用]

(6) 關係副詞は副詞にして一文を名詞に結ぶ力を有するものなり。

I don't know the time **when** he was killed.

This is the place **where** he was killed.

TRANSLATION

1. 家を造る人を carpenter と云ふ。
 2. 出發の日が近づきました。
 3. これは私の教へて居る生徒です。
 4. 私は文のうまい人が欲しいんです。
 5. 私は山川君を雇ひました、文がうまいので。
-

PART II

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LESSON I

How many brothers have you?

I have three brothers.

How many sisters has Ned?

He has four sisters.

Has Lucy a grandfather?

Yes, she has, and a grandmother too. They are very old, but they have good eyesight.

They see as well as young people.

形 容 詞

(1) 名詞に附屬して其性質、状態等を表はすものを性質形容詞と云ふ。

He is an **honest** man.

She is a **kind** lady.

(2) 名詞に附屬して數量を表はすものあり、數量形容詞と云ふ。

How many brothers have you?

I have **three** brothers.

(3) What(?) that 等の代名詞も亦名詞に附屬して用ひらるゝ時は形容詞用となり 代名形容詞と稱せらる。

What book is that?

That book is a novel.

(4) 一つの名詞に數種の形容詞を附する場合には次の順序に置く。

代名	數量	性質	名詞
These	five	prètty	girls.
Those	six	young	men.

(5) 性質形容詞は直接名詞に附屬する場合と動詞と結合して叙述用たる場合とあり。

比較 { He is a **rich** man. [附屬用]
 { That man is **rich**. [叙述用]

TRANSLATION

1. あの子は怠け者です。
2. 怠け者は出世しません。
3. あの奇麗な本は何ですか。——小説です。
4. 此の讀本は易い。
5. 僕は易い本が好きです。

LESSON II

What day of the week is to-day?

To-day is Wednesday, the fourth day of the week.

What month are we in?

We are in October, the tenth month of the year.

What day of the month is this?

It is the third.

How many hours has a day?

Twenty-four.

How many days are there in a year?

Three hundred and sixty-five.

1 one	11 eleven
2 two	12 twelve
3 three	13 thirteen
4 four	14 fourteen
5 five	15 fifteen
6 six	16 sixteen
7 seven	17 seventeen
8 eight	18 eighteen
9 nine	19 nineteen
10 ten	

20 twenty	90 ninety
30 thirty	
40 forty	21 twenty-one
50 fifty	43 forty-three
60 sixty	65 sixty-five
70 seventy	87 eighty-seven
80 eighty	99 ninety-nine

100 one hundred
1000 one thousand

10,000	ten thousand
100,000	one hundred thousand
1,000,000	one million
365	three hundred and sixty-five
1926	one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six (nineteen hundred and twenty-six)

(1st)	first	(11th)	eleventh
(2nd)	second	(12th)	twelfth
(3rd)	third	(13th)	thirteenth
(4th)	fourth	(14th)	fourteenth
(5th)	fifth	(15th)	fifteenth
(6th)	sixth	(16th)	sixteenth
(7th)	seventh	(17th)	seventeenth
(8th)	eighth	(18th)	eighteenth
(9th)	ninth	(19th)	nineteenth
(10th)	tenth		
(20th)	twentieth	(21st)	twenty-first
(30th)	thirtieth	(32nd)	thirty-second
(40th)	fortieth	(65th)	sixty-fifth
(50th)	fiftieth	(365th)	three hundred and sixty-fifth
(100th)	hundredth		

數 詞

(1) 數詞 (Numeral) には基数詞、序數詞あり。序數詞は 1, 2, 3 を除く外、基数詞の語尾に th を附して作る。

one—first	three—third
two—second	four—fourth

(2) 基数詞 21 より 99 迄は Hyphen を以つて結びたる合成語を用ふ。

He is twenty-one years old.

That hill is ninety-nine metres high.

(3) 百位の次には and を挟む。

One hundred **and** twenty.

Two hundred **and** thirty-five.

(4) 序數詞には定冠詞を附す。

This is **the** 1st of April.

We live in **the** twentieth century.

(5) 時刻は基数詞、日附は序數詞を用ふ。又西

暦何年は基数詞、大正何年等は序数詞を用ふ。

He arrived at **ten** o'clock.

He left on **the 2nd**.

He was born in 1845.

He died in the 10th year of Meiji.

TRANSLATION

1. 彼は廿五才です。
 2. 明治三十四年生れです。
 3. 五月五日に生れた。
 4. 淺間山の高さは二千五百四十二メートル
です。
 5. 臺灣の住民は約三百八十五萬です。
-

LESSON III

How many books have you?

I have more than five hundred.

Oh, what a lot of books you have!

You have almost five times as many
as I have. Are they all interesting?

Yes; but the new one here is more
interesting than the rest. This is per-
haps the most interesting of all the
books I have. You may read it if
you like.

比 較

(1) 形容詞には比較變化 (Comparison) あり。

原 級	He is strong .
比較級	He is stronger than you.
最上級	He is the strongest of us three.

(2) 一綴語の比較變化は形容詞語尾に er, est を附して作る。

(a)	tall	taller	tallest
(b)	large	larger	largest
(c)	dry	drier	driest
(d)	thin	thinner	thinnest

(3) 二綴語は語尾に er, est を附して作るものゝ、別に more, most を加へて作るものゝあり。語によりて異なる。

比較	{	clever	cleverer	cleverest
		useful	more useful	most useful

(4) 三綴以上の語は凡て more, most を加へて作る。

beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
interesting	more interesting	most interesting

(5) 不規則なる比較變化あり。

many	more	most
much	more	most
little	less	least
good	better	best
well	better	best
bad	worse	worst
ill	worse	worst
far	farther	farthest
old	older	oldest
	elder	eldest

(6) 原級を用ひて二物の比較を表はすには as ~ as, (not) so ~ as を用ふ。

He is **as strong as** you.
He is **not so strong as** Kato.

【注意】 倍を表はすには as 原級 as を用ふ。

He is **twice as old as** I.
This room is **four times as large as** that.

(7) 比較級は接續詞 **than** を伴ふ。

She is prettier **than** her sister.

She is **more** beautiful **than** her sister.

【注意】 差を表はす比較には比較級を用ふ。

He is ten years older **than** I.

This room is two mats larger **than** that.

(8) 形容詞最上級には **the** を冠す。

He is **the most diligent** boy in the class.

He is **the most diligent** of all the boys.

TRANSLATION

1. 彼は才子だ。
 2. 君に劣らぬ才子だ。
 3. 山口よりも才子だ。
 4. 級中一番の才子だ。
 5. 彼は君の倍も勉強する。
-

LESSON IV

Here is a Japanese postcard.

It is from James.

He writes to me twice a month, and tells me many things about himself.

I send him letters and postcards in answer.

James and his brother are very fond of picture postcards.

動詞構文

(1) 動詞 (Verb) には自動詞、他動詞あり。目的語を有するものを他動詞と云ふ。

He **walks** fast. [自動詞]

He **takes** a walk every morning [他動詞]

(2) 自動詞には動詞のみにて叙述完全なるものと、叙述不完全にして別に補語を要するものあり。

He **drinks**. [完全自動詞]

He **is** a drinker. [不完全自動詞]

(3) 他動詞にも目的語と結合して叙述完全なるものと、それだけにては叙述不完全にして別に補語を要するものあり。

He **loved** her. [完全他動詞]

He **made** her his wife. [不完全他動詞]

(4) 他動詞には「誰に何を與へる」の如く二つの目的語を要するものあり。

He **gave** me the watch.

He **sent** me the book.

(5) 動詞には五種の構文あり。

He **smokes**. [主+動]

He **is** rich. [主+動+補]

He **has** a dog. [主+動+目]

He **calls** it David. [主+動+目+補]

He **sends** me letters. [主+動+目+目]

TRANSLATION

1. 彼は教師である。
2. 父は彼を教師にしました。
3. 僕等は彼を尊敬する。
4. 僕は彼を學者だと思ひます。
5. 彼は僕等に英語を教へて居ます。

LESSON V

Do you like to read?

Yes, reading is my only hobby.

What kind of books do you like best?

I like novels best, but I have not money enough to buy many.

不定形

(1) 動詞は主語に伴ふ述語用たるを原則とすれど、時には主語に伴はずして他品詞に轉用する事あり。轉用動詞の第一に不定形 (Infinitive) あり、動詞の原形に to を加へたる形なり。

比較	{	He teaches in this school. [述語動詞]
		To teach is to learn. [不定形]

(2) 不定形には三つの用法あり。

名詞用 I like **to read**.

形容用 I want something **to read**.

副詞用 I save time **to read**.

(3) 轉用動詞の第二に動名詞 (Gerund) あり、前置詞の次に置く動詞は此形式を取る。

I like **reading** (=to read).

I am fond of **reading**.

TRANSLATION

1. 水が飲みたい。
2. 飲む水が欲しい。
3. 水を飲みに行かうちやないか。
4. 歩いて勞れた。
5. 彼はボートを漕ぐ事が上手だ。

副 詞

(1) 動詞に附屬して動作の時、場所其他を表はすものを副詞 (Adverb) と云ふ。

When did he go?—He went **yesterday**.

Where did he go?—He went **home**.

How did he go?—He went **hurriedly**.

Why did he go?

He went **for several reasons**.

(2) 程度を表はす副詞は動詞のみならず形容詞、副詞にも附屬す。

I *like* it **much**. [動+副]

I am **very fond** of it. [副+形]

I did it **very carefully**. [副+副]

(3) 副詞の大多數は形容詞に *ly* を附して作る。

He is a **kind** man.

He treats us **kindly**.

副詞の代りに副詞句を用ふる事あり。

He reads **with care**.

He works hard **to succeed**.

TRANSLATION

1. 彼は京都へ行きました。
 2. 明日歸ります。
 3. 君は歩きやうが遅い。
 4. もつこ速くお歩きなさい。
 5. 父は其話を聞いて大さう喜びました。
-

LESSON VI

There is a hole in the door.

There is a poster on the door.

There is a name-plate over the door.

There is a man at the door.

There is some one behind the door.

There is a tree by the door.

This is the knob of the door.

Go out to the door.

Come in from the door.

前置詞

(1) 前置詞 (Preposition) は in, on, at, by, for, from, of, to, with の如き短小なる語にして、名詞の前に置くを以つて此の名あり。

(2) 前置詞は名詞を他の言葉に結合するの用をなす。

A man is *sitting* **in** the chair.

The *man* **in** the chair is the principal.

(3) 前置詞、名詞の一團を句 (Phrase) と云ふ。動詞に附屬するものを副詞句と云ひ、名詞に附屬するものを形容句と云ふ。

A boy is **in** the garden.

The boy **in** the garden is my cousin.

(4) 前置詞を以つて作る句は時、場所、仕方、理由等を表はす。

He came **on** the 3rd.

He came **to** Tokyo.

He came **in** haste.

He came **on** business.

TRANSLATION

1. 机の上に本がある。
2. 机の上の本は讀本です。
3. 注意して本を讀め。
4. 箱の中には何かがあるか。
5. 箱の中には白墨がある。

LESSON VII

Jack and Tom are good friends.

Are they honest or dishonest?

Jack is honest, but ignorant.

He knows neither English nor French.

I know that he can not help me.

I must wait till some one else comes.

Tell Higashi to learn English before he leaves Japan.

接 續 詞

(1) 接續詞 (Conjunction) は結合語にして次の三種あり。

語+語 Is he **bright** or **dull**?

句+句 Is he **in the playground** or **in the classroom**?

文+文 **Give me liberty** or **give me death**.

(2) 文と文とを結ぶ接續詞には同位、従位の別あり。

同位接續詞 He is poor, **but** he is honest.

従位接續詞 **Though** he is poor, he is honest.

(3) 同位接續詞には次の四種あり。

He works hard, **and** succeeds in everything.

He works hard, **but** he does not succeed.

He works hard, **or** he would not succeed.

He works hard, **so** he will succeed.

(4) 従位接續詞には次の二種あり。

I know **that** he is honest. [名詞節]

I like him, **because** he is kind to me. [副詞節]

TRANSLATION

1. 彼は正直だから人に愛せられる。
 2. 彼が正直なら雇ひませう。
 3. 僕は彼が此處に居る事を知らなかつた。
 4. 僕は病氣であつたから行かなかつた。
 5. 彼が来るまで此處に留つて居ます。
-

LESSON VIII

O Ned, look at the sun. It is so big.

Yes, Frank, it is just setting. See how red the clouds are! I am glad I can see such a glorious sunset.

The birds are now flying back to their nests, though they were singing their sweet songs a moment ago.

We must go home, too. It will soon be dark, and father and mother will be waiting for us.

文の構造

(1) 文は主語 (Subject) 述語 (Predicate) の二部より成る。

<u>主語</u>	<u>述語</u>
Birds	sing.
Flowers	bloom.

(2) 述語が他動詞なる場合は目的語 (Object) を伴ふ。

<u>主語</u>	<u>述語</u>	<u>目的語</u>
Cats	catch	mice.
Cows	give	milk.

(3) 述語が不完全動詞なる場合は補語 (Complement) を伴ふ。

<u>主語</u>	<u>述語</u>	<u>補語</u>
Roses	are	fragrant.
Violets	are	pretty.

(4) 主語、述語等に附屬する言葉を修飾語 (Modifier) と云ふ。

The little birds sing **merrily**.

A **good** boy learns **his** lessons **well**.

(5) 主語及び其修飾語を一括して主部と云ひ、述語、目的語、補語及び夫々の修飾語等を一括して述部と云ふ。

<u>主部</u>	<u>述部</u>
That girl	has a pretty flower.
This boy	has a large book.

(6) 文を結合する語を結合語 (Connective) と云ふ。

If you succeed, you are lucky.

The storm is over, **and** the sea is calm.

(7) 間投詞の如く文中何れの語とも結合せず、獨立語 (Independent) として用ひらるゝものを獨立語 (Independent) と云ふ。

Hallo! Frank, where are you going?

Tic-tac! tic-tac! goes the clock.

(8) 文は其要素排列の方法によりて四種に分

かる。

平叙文 You are diligent.
 疑問文 Are you diligent?
 命令文 Be diligent.
 感嘆文 How diligent you are!

TRANSLATION

1. あの相撲は強いか。
 2. うん、實に強い。
 3. 三十人力ある。
 4. へー、随分強いんだなあ。
 5. 彼は日本一の力士だ。
-

LESSON IX

Lend me your air-gun. I see some ducks over there.

Don't you know that they are our neighbour's ducks? If you kill any of them, Mr. Gruff will sue you.

For what?

Well, for butchery, perhaps. Anyhow, there is no saying what he may do. Try and shoot the sparrows in the tree.

Yes. Bang! Aha! They all fly away.

文の種類

(1) 主語、述語の一対を具したるものは語数の多少を論ぜず之を單文 (Simple Sentence) と云ふ。

主語 述語
Plants grow.

Those little **plants** **grow** very rapidly.

(2) 同格の單文が二つ以上結合せるものを集文 (Compound Sentence) と云ふ。

I **help him**, and **he keeps me**.

I **came**, I **saw**, (and) I **conquered**.

(3) 附屬の文を含む文を複文 (Complex Sentence) と云ふ。

I **think that he will come**.

I **will let you know if he comes**.

(4) 文の一部となる文を節 (Clause) と云ふ。
複文を構成する附屬節に三種あり。

名詞節 I know **that the man works hard**.

形容節 A man **who works hard** succeeds.

副詞節 **As the man works hard**, he will succeed.

(5) 他人の言葉を其まゝ傳ふるを直接話法と云ひ、其意味を間接に傳ふるを間接話法と云ふ。

{He says, "I will go." [直接]

{He says that he will go. [間接]

{He said, "I will go." [直接]

{He said that he would go. [間接]

TRANSLATION

1. 彼が病氣の由を聞きました。
2. 彼は病氣だから來なからう。
3. 僕も彼は來まいと思ふ。
4. 彼は來ないと言ひました。
5. 山田は病氣だし、佐藤は國へ歸つた。

PART III

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LESSON I

Do you attend any school?

Yes, I attend an English school.

Where is the school?

It is in Kanda.

What is the name of the school?

It is the Nisshin Eigo Gakkō.

What time does school begin?

It begins at eight.

How many students are there in
that school?

I don't know exactly, but some two
thousand, I hear.

How do you go there?

I go by street-car.

Why don't you go on foot?

Because it is too far off.

現在形

(1) 動詞には時 (Tense) の變化あり。

現在 I **go** to school every day.

過去 I **went** to school yesterday.

未來 I **shall go** to school to-morrow.

【注意】動詞は其變化甚だ複雑なるを以つて之を表はす爲に五つの活用あり、LESSON VI に詳説すべし。

(2) 現在 (Present) を表はすには現在活用を用ふ。現在活用には主語に従ひて人稱 (Person), 數 (Number) の變化あり。Be (ある、をる) の變化は次の如し。

人稱	數	單	數	複	數
一人稱	I	am	young.	We	are young.
二人稱	You	are	young.	You	are young.
三人稱	He	is	young.	They	are young.
	She	is	young.		
	It	is	young.		

(3) 一般動詞にありては主語が三人稱單數な

る場合に限り變化す。

人稱	數	單	數	複	數
一人稱	I	like	it.	We	like it.
二人稱	You	like	it.	You	like it.
三人稱	He	likes	it.	They	like it.
	She	likes	it.		
	It	likes	it.		

(4) 三人稱單數現在の變化は s, es を加へて表はす。

- (a) { I run.
He runs. (b) { I pass.
He passes.
- (c) { You cry.
He cries. (d) { You go.
He goes.

(5) 現在は平常の動作、状態を表はすに用ふ。

He **teaches** English.

He **is** a teacher of English.

(6) 現在の疑問、否定には do, does を用ふ。

Do you know him?—No, I **do not** know him.

Does he teach?—No, he **does not** teach.

TRANSLATION

1. 彼は年が若い。
2. 彼は學問を勉強する。(study)
3. 彼は怠けものです。
4. 彼女は勉強しません。
5. 彼等は毎日仕事に行きます。

LESSON II

Good morning, Frank.

Good morning, Ned.

Did you go to the concert last evening?

No, I did not, or rather could not, because I had a severe headache.

I am sorry to hear that. Are you well now?

Thank you, I am quite well now. You went, didn't you?

No; I thought I would go but—

Did your father say that you must not?

No, he said I might go.

You were ill, then?

Yes, I was. I had a terrible stomach-ache, and I had to keep my bed.

Ah, we were in the same boat, after all.

過 去 形

(1) 過去 (Past) を表はすには過去活用を用ふ。

比較 { I am poor.
I was rich.

(2) 過去活用には二つの作法あり。規則動詞は原形に ed を附して過去を作り、不規則動詞は母音變化によりて之を作る。

<u>規則動詞</u>	<u>不規則動詞</u>
look	see
looked	saw

(3) 規則動詞に ed の附け方は次の如し。

(a) { learn learned	(b) { like liked
(c) { cry cried	(d) { stop stopped

(4) 不規則動詞の過去活用は母音變化によるもの多きも、必ずしも一定せず。

{ do	{ eat	{ say	{ drink
{ did	{ ate	{ said	{ drank

(5) Be は二つの過去を有し、人稱、數の變化を表はす。

人稱 \ 數	單 數	複 數
一人稱	I was young.	We were young.
二人稱	You were young.	You were young.
三人稱	{ He was young.	} They were young.
	{ She was young.	
	{ It was young.	

(6) 過去の疑問、否定には did を用ふ。

Did he cry?
No, he did not cry.

(7) 主たる動詞過去なれば之に附屬する動詞も亦過去活用を用ふ、之を Tense 連續法といふ。

比較 { I think that he is poor.
I thought that he was poor.

TRANSLATION

1. 彼は夕飯に何を食べましたか。
 2. カレーライスを食べました。
 3. 何を飲みましたか。
 4. ビールを飲みました。
 5. 彼は澤山食べましたと云ひました。
-

LESSON III

(1)

My brother is at the seaside. How I envy him!

You need not envy him at all, as I will take you to some better place.

Will you take me to Karuizawa?

Yes, certainly.

When shall we start?

Let us start this evening.

(2)

I must make haste, or I shall be too late for the train.

Shall I carry these things for you?

Please do so.

Will Kitagawa be in time?

I am sure he will. He is a very punctual man.

未 來 形

(1) 未來 (Future) は原形活用に助動詞 shall, will を加へて表はす。

比較 { I **am** fifteen years old.
I **shall be** sixteen years old next month.

(2) 一人稱には shall を用ひ、二人稱、三人稱には will を用ふ。

一人稱	I	shall	go.	We	shall	go.
二人稱	You	will	go.	You	will	go.
三人稱	{ He will go. She will go. It will go.			They	will	go.

(3) 未來には談者の意志を表はす場合あり。

無意志 I **shall** go.

有意志 I **will** go.

(4) Will you? は依頼、誘引に用ひ I will を以つて答ふ。

Will you give me the book?

Yes, I will.

(5) Shall I? は命令を乞ふに用ふ。

Shall I shut the window?

Please do so.

TRANSLATION

1. 父は明日鎌倉へ参ります。
 2. 僕も一緒に参ります。
 3. 君も同行しませんか。
 4. 有難う、参りませう。
 5. 戸をあけませうか。——さうぞ。
-

LESSON IV

Is your cousin a good writer?

Yes, he writes very well.

Is he writing anything now?

Yes, he is writing a novel for the
Central Review.

Is he a professional novelist?

No, he likes to write, that's all.

進行形

(1) 現在、過去、未來には各四つの細別あり。故に Tense は總計十二あり。今現在に就いて其四種を例示せん。

單純 He writes.
 進行 He is writing.
 完了 He has written.
 進行完了 He has been writing.

(2) 單純形は平常の動作を表はすに對し、進行形 (Progressive) は現に動作の繼續して行はれつゝある事を表はす。

比較 { He eats much.
 He is eating.
 比較 { He drinks hard.
 He is drinking.

(3) 進行形は現在分詞 (~ing) に助動詞 be を加へて作る。

be + 現在分詞

I am writing.
 You are writing.
 He is writing.

(4) 現在分詞は原形に ing を附して作る。

(a) { read
 reading (b) { write
 writing
 (c) { die (d) { stop
 dying stopping

TRANSLATION

1. お兄さまは何をして居られますか。
2. 讀書中です。
3. お父様は酒をお飲みですか。
4. はい、今も飲んで居ます。
5. 君は何をして居るのか。——手紙を書いて居るところだ。

LESSON V

(1)

Are you still doing your work ?

No, I have done it already.

Is it your first time to do this work ?

No, I have done it several times before, and I know the method quite well.

(2)

How long have you been ill ?

I have been laid up for a fortnight.

Have you ever been ill before ?

Yes, I have been ill several times before, but I have never been so seriously ill.

(3)

How long has your father been drinking ?

He has been drinking since morning, and he is awfully drunk.

完了形

(1) 完了形 (Perfect) は或る動作の完了せる事を表はす。

比較 { He is writing a letter.
He has written a letter.

(2) 過去形は單に過去の動作を表はし、現在完了は其現在に残す結果を表はす。

比較 { I ate my supper at five o'clock.
I have eaten my supper already.

(3) 完了形には三つの意味あり。

完了 I have done it already.

経験 I have done it before.

繼續 I have been here for ten years.

(4) 完了形は過去分詞に助動詞 have を加へて作る。

have + 過去分詞
I have written.
You have written.
He has written.

(5) 過去分詞には二つの作法あり。規則動詞は原形に ed を附して作る事過去と等しく、不規則動詞は原形に n を附して作る事多し。

	規則	不規則
原形	look	see
過去	looked	saw
過去分詞	looked	seen

比較 { I have looked over the papers.
I have seen him.

(6) 進行形を更に完了形にせるものを進行完了形 (Progressive Perfect) と云ひ、現在分詞に助動詞 have been を加へて作る。

比較 { He is writing.
He has been writing.

(7) 進行形は單に現在動作の繼續する事を表はすに對し、進行完了形は現在迄の繼續期間をも併せ表はすに用ふ。

比較 { He is reading.
He has been reading for three hours.

TRANSLATION

1. 何をして居るのか。
 2. 作文を書いて居る處だ。
 3. さうか、僕はもう書いて了つた。
 4. 何時書いたのか。——今朝書いた。
 5. 僕も今朝から書いて居るんだ。
-

LESSON VI

1, Ogawamachi, Kanda,

Oct. 31st, 1926.

My dear Mr. Nishi,

Excuse my long silence, for I have been so busy with my studies that I have had no time to write a letter. I have just finished the "New Driller for Beginners" and am going to begin the "Nisshin Readers." I shall call on you one of these days, and tell you all about the school.

Yours truly,

Yukio Kita.

五 活 法

(1) 動詞五活用 (Conjugation) の用法は次の如し。

He	will	go.	[原形]
He		goes.	[現在]
He		went.	[過去]
He	is	going.	[現在分詞]
He	has	gone.	[過去分詞]

【注意】 現在と過去とは主語と結合し、其他は助動詞と結合す。

(2) 規則動詞、不規則動詞によりて活用法に相違あり。

	規則	不規則
原形	look	see
現在	look(s)	see(s)
過去	looked	saw
現在分詞	looking	seeing
過去分詞	looked	seen

(3) 現在及現在分詞の作法は規則動詞、不規則

動詞共通なり。故に活用形は原形、過去、過去分詞の主要三活用に就いて諳誦すべし。

【練習】 次の動詞の活用を云へ。

learn	cry	like	stop
write	eat	speak	do

(4) 不規則動詞の活用法は多くは次の六種を出でず。

(a) {	give	(b) {	sell	(c) {	break
	gave		sold		broke
	given		sold		broken
(d) {	drink	(e) {	put	(f) {	go
	drank		put		went
	drunk		put		gone

TRANSLATION

1. 中川君は支那へゆきました。
2. 何時ゆきましたか。
3. 昨年ゆきました。
4. 誰れが此窓をこはしたか。
5. 山口がこはしました。

LESSON VII

Put on your hat and come along
with me.

Please wait a bit. I am not ready
yet.

Where is your brother?

He is in his room.

Let him come with us, too. Tell
him to get ready at once.

Let us be quick. Our car is at the
door.

命 令 法

(1) 命令文に用ふる動詞を命令法と云ひ動詞
原形を用ひて表はす。

Put on your coat.

Be quick.

(2) 命令文の否定には do not を用ふ。

Do not take off your shoes.

Don't be long about it.

(3) 話の相手に下す命令は直接命令にして、第
三者に對する命令は間接命令なり。間接命令は
Let を加へて表はす。

比較 { Go for the doctor.
Let him go.

(4) Let us は間接命令の一種にして發議に用
ふ。

Let us start at once.

Let us go home.

TRANSLATION

1. 何時参りませうか。
 2. 明日来い。
 3. 弟には何時来させませうか。
 4. 明後日来させろ。
 5. テニスをしようぢやないか。
-

LESSON VIII

The boy has a top.

He can spin it very well.

Can you spin a top?

Yes, I can.

May I use your top?

O yes, you may, but you must not lose it. You must use it with care.

When must I give it back to you?

You may keep it as long as you like.

可 能 法

(1) Can, may, must を可能法の助動詞と云ひ、常に原形と結合す。

I can read. [能力]

You may read. [許可]

He must read. [必要]

(2) Can, may, must の否定は次の如し。

I can go.—I can not go.

You may go.—You must not go.

He must go.—He need not go.

(3) Can, may, must は又推測を表はすに用ふ。

It may be true.—It may not be true.

It must be true.—It can not be true.

(4) Can, may, must の過去形は次の如し。

I could go.

You might go.

He had to go.

TRANSLATION

1. お前は勉強しなければならぬ。
 2. 出かけてはいけない。
 3. 学校へゆくには及ばぬ。
 4. 彼は正直にちがひない。
 5. 不正直な筈がない。
-

LESSON IX

(1)

How the hawk flies! Can you fly like that?

I am not a bird, so I can not fly. If I were, I could.

That's quite true, but it is said that a *sennin* can fly.

(2)

How hard you work!

I have to work hard. If I didn't, I should fall behind.

Why don't you buy a better dictionary?

Because I have not money enough. If I had, I would.

假 定 法

(1) 事實を事實のまゝに叙する方法を直説法と云ひ、事實に反對の假定を設けて叙する方法を假定法と云ふ。

As I **am** not rich, I **can** not buy it.

If I **were** rich, I **could** buy it.

(2) 假定法は過去活用を用ひて表はす。故に過去活用には二用法あり。

比較	{ You were rich. [過去の事實]
	{ If you were rich, you would buy it. [現在の假定]

(3) 假定法に用ふる be 動詞は人稱を論ぜず悉く were を用ふ。

If I **were** rich, I could buy it.

If you **were** rich, you could buy it.

If he **were** rich, he could buy it.

(4) 假定は概して假設、終結の二部より成る。假定の部は接續詞 if を以て始まる。

If I **did** my best, I should succeed.

If I **went** there, I should be killed.

(5) 終結部中には概して should, would を含む假定法を用ふ。

If I were diligent, I **should** succeed. [一人稱]

If you were diligent, **you would** succeed. [二人稱]

If he were diligent, **he would** succeed. [三人稱]

TRANSLATION

1. 君が若ければ行けるのに。
 2. 此が本當なら嬉しいのだが。
 3. 此が本當なら君も嬉しいだらうに。
 4. 父が生きてゐたら喜ぶだらうに。
 5. 彼が當地に居るなら来るであらうが。
-

LESSON X

(1)

The lion is called the king of beasts, and is found in some parts of Asia and Africa. He is seldom seen in the daytime; and his terrible voice is heard at night, when all is quiet.

(2)

Who was Goliath?

Goliath was a Philistine giant.

By whom was he killed?

He was slain in single battle by David.

Who was David?

He was afterward made king of Israel, but when he slew Goliath he was only a shepherd boy.

受 動 態

(1) 他動詞には態 (Voice) の變化あり。態の變化は文の構造に影響す。

加動態 (Active) They **learn** English.

受動態 (Passive) English **is learned** by them.

(2) 受動態は過去分詞に助動詞 be を加へて作る。

be + 過去分詞

I **am** loved.

You **are** loved.

He **is** loved.

(3) 受動態の Tense は be を變化して表はす。

They **love** him. He **is** loved.

They **loved** him. He **was** loved.

They **will love** him. . . . He **will be** loved.

(4) 日本語にては自動詞なるも英語にては受動態なるものあり。

僕は驚いた = I was surprised.

僕は喜んだ = I was delighted.

TRANSLATION

1. 彼は人に憎まれた。
 2. 彼は殺されました。
 3. 君は人に尊敬されます。
 4. 僕は其品が気に入った。
 5. 母は彼を見て喜んだ。
-

大正十五年九月三十日印 刷
大正十五年十月三日發 行



グラマ、フ、ビギナ

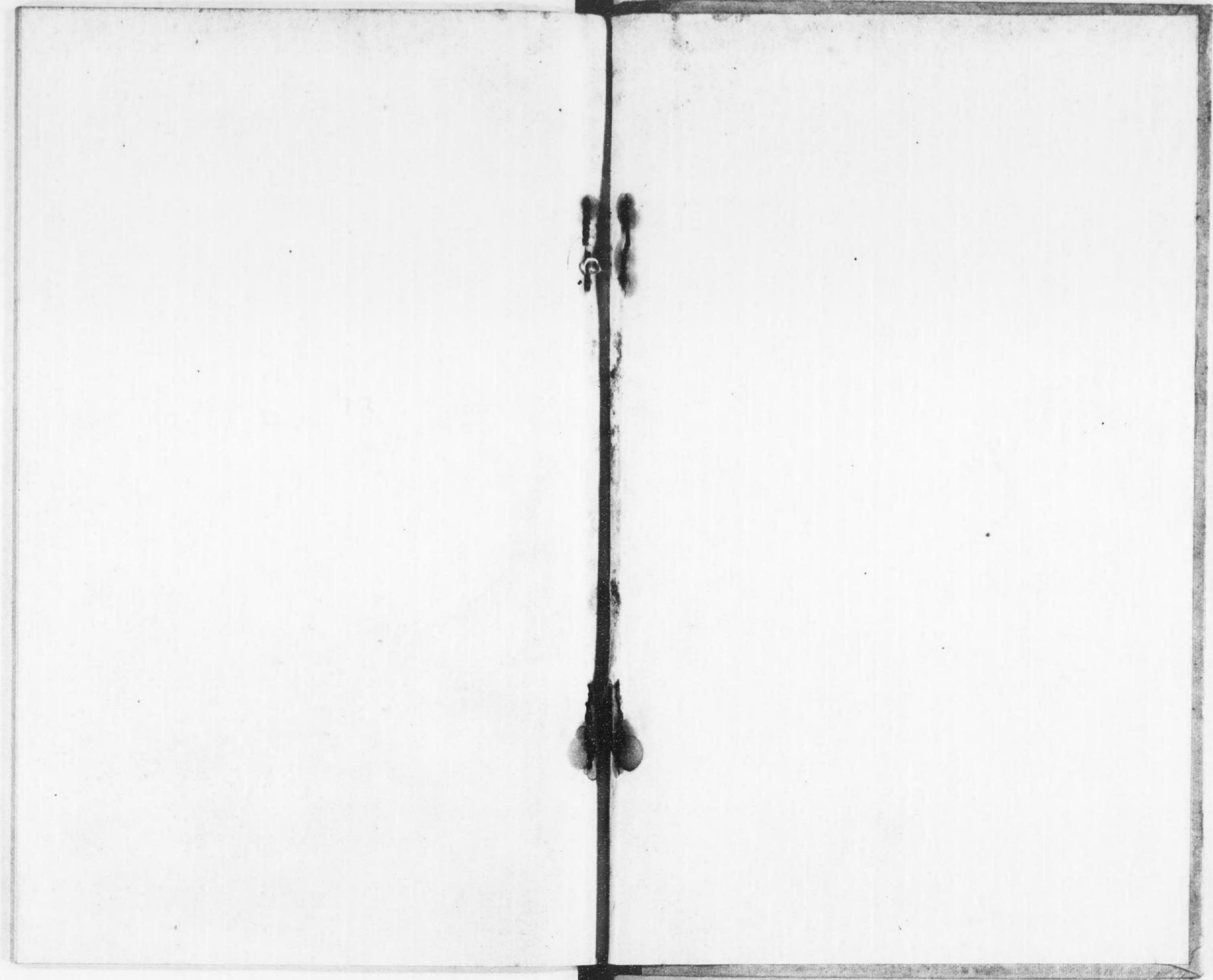
◆ 定價金七拾錢 ◆

著 作 者 佐 川 春 水
發 行 者 土 戸 伊 三 郎
東京市神田區南神保町一六
印 刷 者 小 酒 井 吉 藏
東京市麴町區飯田町六ノ一

發 行 所 尙 文 堂

東京市神田區南神保町一六
振替東京一九三四四
電話四谷 六八四二

(研究社印刷所)



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