

INDEXES

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

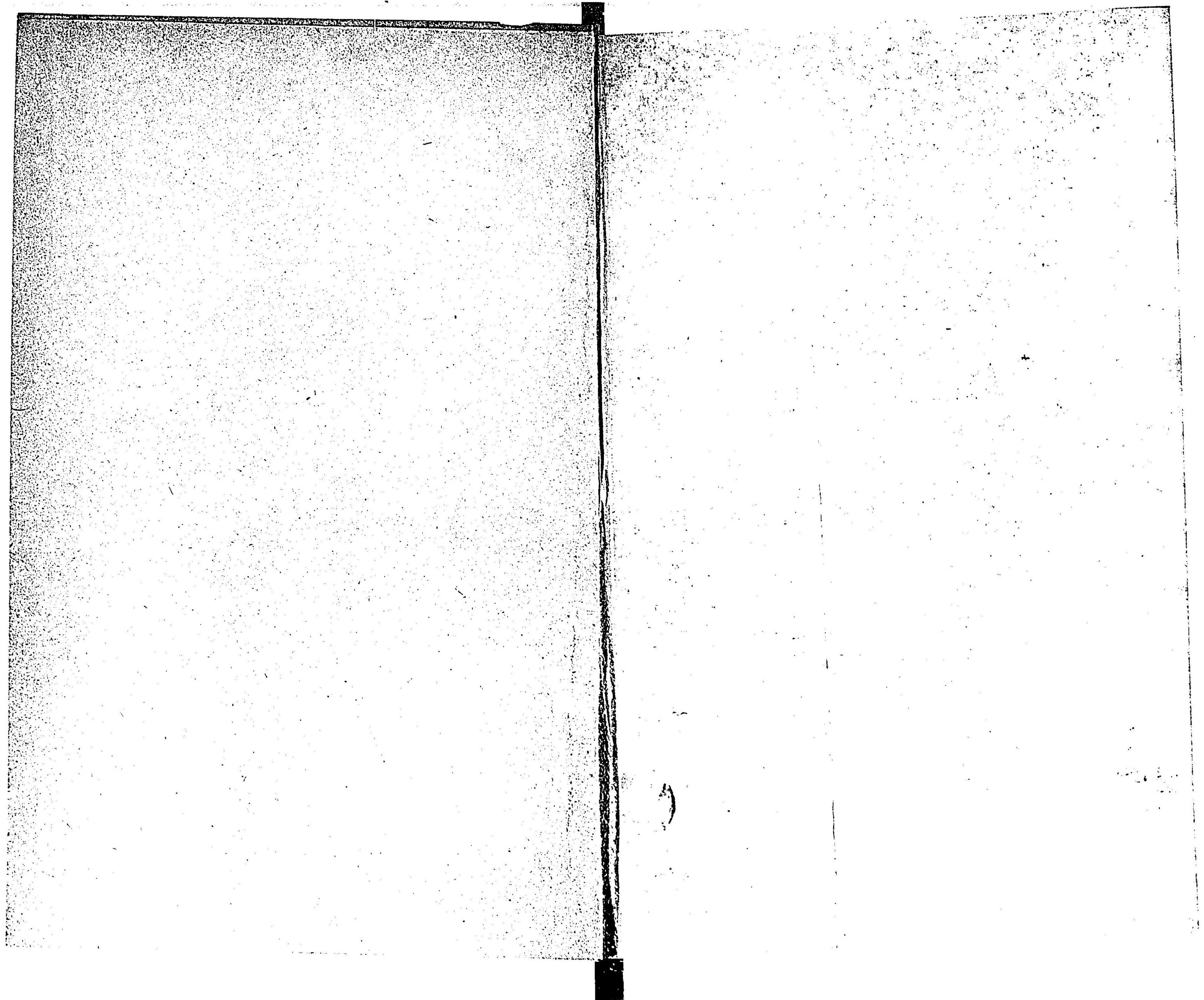
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井上英文典

第二

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井上英文 典



INOUE'S

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

KINKODO.

TOKYO, JAPAN.



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**CHAPTER I**  
**USES OF THE PRONOUN.**

**SECTION I.**  
**PERSONAL PRONOUNS.**

**I. First Person.**

1. First person plural は、談話者ヲ包含スル二人以上ヲ示ス外、談話者ノ屬スル階級全體或ハ人間全體ヲ指スニ用フ。

We are judged by our actions.

2. 主權者ハ公文ニ於テ自己ヲ指スニ此ノ number ノ代名詞ヲ用フ。

We, Edward VII, King of Great Britain and Ireland, etc., do hereby ordain etc. 斯ノ如キ場合ニ、之ニ相應スル reflexive form ハ Ourselves ニシテ、Ourselves ニ非ラス。

**II. Second Person.**

1. Thou ハ singular 正式ノ形ニシテ、神ニ

對スル時、及ビ詩或ハ華文ニ用フ。

We praise thee, O God.

Roll on, thou deep and dark blue  
Ocean, roll!

2. You ハ singular ニ於テ一般ノ人ヲ代表スルコト往々アリ、其意味ハ one ニ同ジ。

### III. Third Person.

1. Neuter singular ノ it ハ、neuter singular noun ニ對スル pronoun ノ外、下ノ如ク用フ、

a. Infinitive phrase 及ビ sentence ヲ代表スルニ用フ。

To take exercise is necessary as it will  
make us strong and healthy.

My friend will come here; I am sure of it.

b. 其代表スル語ノ前ニ、Anticipative subject トシテ置ク。

It is pleasant to walk.

It is true that the ships are in harbour.

上例ニ於テ to walk, that the ships are in harbour ハ何レモ is ノ真ノ subject, ニシテ、真ノ subject ヲ後ニ置キテ口調ヲ好カラシムル爲メ、假リニ it ヲ subject トシテ前ニ在ラシム、即チ其 antecedent ヲ豫設スルモノナリ。

c. Indefinite reference.

It rains.

How goes it with you?

It was he that you saw.

上例ニ於テ、it ハ其代表スル所ナシ、之ヲ indefinite reference ト云フ。

2. Plural ノ they ハ一般ノ人或ハ確然何人ト其名ヲ定ムル能ハザルトキニモ用フ。

They say that this year's crops will be  
very poor.

3. One ハ如何ナル場合ニモ indefinite ノ意味ヲ有ス。

One cannot help admiring that man's  
bravery.

One does not always see one's own faults.

上例中、後者ハ、一般ノ叙述トシテ、又下ノ如ク書クヲ得。

We do not always see our own faults.

You do not always see your own faults.

#### IV. Reflexive Pronouns.

1. Verb ノ subject ト object トガ同一ノ人ヲ指ス時其 object ハ reflexive pronoun ト稱スル形式トナル、即チ verb ノ示ス所ノ動作ハ subject 自身ノ上ニ反射スルヲ以テナリ。

I hurt myself.

2. Reflexive pronoun ハ又語勢ヲ強ムルニ用フ。

I do not know Mr. A himself; but I know his family.

3. Reflexive pronoun ハ possessive 或ハ objective ノ形式ニ self ヲ加ヘテ構成ス。

Myself

ourselves

[thyself], yourself

yourselves

himself, herself, itself      themselves.

oneself

#### EXERCISE.

Form two sentences each, illustrating

1. The use of the first person plural when it denotes the whole human race.
2. The use of the second person singular (you) when it denotes no one in particular.
3. The use of the third person singular when it represents
  - a. a Sentence.
  - b. a Phrase.
4. Also, its use as anticipative subject.
5. Its use in indefinite reference.
6. The use of the reflexive pronoun
  - a. in the first person.
  - b. in the second person.
  - c. in the third person.
  - d. with one.



## SECTION II.

## RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

## I. Who, which.

I saw a man who told me the story. (1)

This is the man who told me the story. (2)

(2) = 於テ who told me the story ハ其人ノ如何ナル者ナリシカヲ示ス、故ニ who ハ the man ヲ制限ス。

(1) = 於ケル同句ハ man ヲ制限セズ、唯或人が余ニ話シタリト云フマデニシテ、其人ノ誰ナルカヲ指サズ、此處ニテハ who ヲ and he ニ代フトモ意味ヲ變ゼズ、然レドモ (2) = 於テハ斯ノ如ク變ズレバ意味ヲ失フ。

(1) ノ who ハ and ト同種ノ接續ノ用ヲナスヲ以テ Coordinate relative ト稱ス。

然レドモ (2) ノ who ハ其 antecedent ヲ制限スル故ニ Restrictive relative ト稱ス。

(2) ノ who ハ that ヲ以テ之ニ代用スルヲ得レドモ、(1) = 於テハ然ラズ、故ニ、that モ亦 restrictive relative ニシテ、who 或ハ which ニ代用スルコト多シ。

Relative pronoun ガ restrictive ニシテ objective case ナル時、其 relative ハ往々省略セラル、例ヘバ、

This is the man I saw yesterday.

Which ハ it ノ如ク其 antecedent ガ phrase 或ハ sentence ナルコトアリ。

He went out in the rain, which gave him a severe cold.

II. What ハ relative トシテ antecedent 及ビ relative ヲ含ミ、a thing which 或ハ things which ノ意味ヲ有ス。

I will tell you what I know of the affair.

Tell me what are those baskets.

What ヲ支配スル preposition ハ普通之ニ連

續スル語句ノ後ニ在リ。

I did not know what you were going out for.

Tell me what he is talking about.

III. As ハ such, as, the same ノ如キ語ノ後ニ relative トシテ用ヒラル。

Such persons as met him there welcomed him.

As many as came there stayed behind.

He offered me the same books as he offered you.

IV. but モ亦 relative ニ用ヒラル、that—notノ意味ヲ有ス。

There was no one but praised his bravery.

### EXERCISE.

Form two sentences each illustrating.

1. The difference between the coordinate and restrictive uses of the relative pronoun.

2. The cases when "that" may be substituted for "who" or "whom."

3. The cases when it may not be so substituted.

4. The cases when a relative pronoun may be omitted.

5. The use of "what" with a preposition.

6. The use of "as" as a relative pronoun.

7. The use of "but" as a relative pronoun.

## CHAPTER II.

## USES OF THE ARTICLE.

I. Indefinite article ヲ用フル時、名詞ハ全稱トナル。

A dog is a faithful animal.

上例ノ a dog ハ如何ナル犬ヲモ含ム、即チ一般ノ犬ヲ指スナリ。

I saw a dog.

ハ余ハ一匹ノ犬ヲ見タリトノ意ナレドモ、其犬ノ如何ナル種類ナルカ、將タ誰レノ有ナルカヲ言ハズ、故ニ亦全稱ナリ。

II. Definite article ヲ用フル時、名詞ハ特稱トナル。

I saw the dog.

ニ於テハ、對談者ハ如何ナル特殊ノ犬ヲ指セルカヲ知ルナリ

Definite article ハ、名詞ガ示ス事物ノ全種類ヲ模範的ニ代表スル特稱名詞ノ前ニモ置カル。

The dog is a faithful animal.

A dog is a faithful animal ノ文ニ於テハ、如何ナル犬ヲ選ブトモ、彼ハ faithful animal ナリトノ意ニシテ、the dog ト云フ程其意味強カラズ。

III. 上述ノ代表的特稱ノ場合ニ於テ、man, woman ノ前ニハ definite article ヲ省略ス。

Man is born to die.

上例ニ於ル man ハ人間ノ性質ヲ示スナリ。

A man can do all this without fear.

此場合ニハ通常人ハ斯ノ如キモノナリト云フニ在リテ、普遍的事實ヲ謂フニ非ラズ。

Men are often misled by appearances.

Men ハ唯世間ノ人ト云フ意ニシテ、前ノ man 程意味強カラズ。

IV. Proper nouns ハ普通其前ニ article ヲ有

セズ、然レドモ、下ノ種類ノ Proper nounsハ definite article ヲ取ル。

1. 河名:—The Nile, the Mississippi; the Sumida, the Yangtse-kiang (揚子江)、

2. 群島ノ名:—The Kuriles, the Loochoos, the West Indies.

3. 山脈ノ名:—The Himalayas, the Andes, the Alps.

4. 海峡、灣、海、大洋ノ名:—The Straits of Dover; the Persian Gulf; the Bay of Biscay; the Arabian Sea; the Pacific Ocean; the Yellow Sea.

5. 時トシテハ書籍ノ名ノ前:—The Bible, the Koran.

V. Article ハ時トシテ位置或ハ位置ノ類似スルヲ示サンガ爲メ、Proper nouns ノ前ニ置カル。

1. Definite article ハ位置ヲ異ニシナガラ、

相類似スル點アルヲ示スニ用フ。

Japan has been called the England of the East.

Chikamatsu Monzaemon is, according to some writers, the Shakespeare of Japan.

2. Indefinite article ハ位置ノ相異ヲ示サザル時ニ用フ。

It needed a Napoleon (a man like Napoleon) to save the country.

VI. Indefinite article ハ proper name ノ前ニ置キテ、其名ヲ有スル或人ヲ示スニ用フ。

A Mr. Smith.

ハ Mr. Smith ト云フ名ノ人ノ意ナリ。

VII. Definite article ハ同族或ハ同名ノ者ヲ示ス爲メニ、plural ノ名稱ノ前ニ用フ。

The Smiths; the Browns; the Pitts.

VIII. Common noun ノ前ニ置クベキ article ハ下ノ場合ニハ之ヲ略ス。

1. Noun ガ職業或ハ稱號ヲ示ス時。

Queen Victoria, King Edward VII; Lord Rosebery; General Lord Kitchener; S. S. Gladstone, Governor of the Bank of England; James Smith, Barrister-at-law; John Halifax, Gentleman; Adam Bede, Carpenter.

2. Verb 或ハ preposition ノ object タル場合ニ慣用スル句中ノ noun.

a. He left school; I shook hands with him; the house caught fire; give ear to my words; they set sail at once.

b. By land, by water, by accident, on foot, on horseback, at sea, at home, in prison, in debt, by day, by night, at noon, at sunset.

IX. 1. Adjective モ亦 plural ノ noun ヲ略スル時、definite article ヲ取ル、例ヘバ、

The brave; the blind; the dumb; the dead.

2. Singular ノ abstract noun ヲ略スル時、例ヘバ、

The good (goodness in general); the beautiful (beauty); the true (truth).

3. Adjective ガ名稱ノ一部分トシテ proper noun ノ後ニ在ル時。

Peter the Great; Frederick the Second; Philip the Good.

4. Adjective ガ proper name ノ前ニ在ル時、definite article ハ其前ニ置カル、是レ猶ホ adjective ガ noun ヲ制限シテ其人ノ誰ナルカヲ確定スルガ如シ。

The famous George Washington.

The brave Marshal Ney.

X. 二個ノ singular noun ガ and ニ依リテ接続セラル、時、其 noun ガ各異ル事物ヲ示セバ、

article ヲ各名詞ノ前ニ置ク、然レドモ同一ノ事物ヲ示セバ、後者ノ前ニ article ヲ省略ス、例ヘバ。

The statesman and the poet (二人)

The statesman and poet (同一ノ人)

A man and a woman

A woman and wife.

XI. 二個ノ adjective ガ and ニテ接續セラレ、同一ノ noun ヲ名狀スル時、其 adjective ガ同一ノ事物ニ係ル時ハ、後者ノ前ニ article 省略ス。

A great and good man.

又其係ル所ノ事物ヲ異ニスル場合ニモ noun ノ plural ナル時ハ、後者ノ前ニ article ヲ省略ス。但シ、noun ノ singular ナル時ハ、article ヲ省略セザルモノトス。

The diligent and the idle boy.

A black and a white horse. (two horses)

A black and white horse. (a horse of two colours)

The black and white horses. (different horses)

XII. 語形ノ article ニシテ其實然ラザル語アリ。

1. Definite article.

The more I see you, the more I like you.

上例ノ the ハ article ニ非ズ、實際ハ more ヲ名狀スル adverb ナリ。

2. Indefinite article.

Sugar costs twenty sen a pound.

上例ノ a ハ per ニ等シク、preposition ノ意味ヲ有スルモノニシテ、article トハ言ヒ難シ。

### EXERCISE.

1. What is the primary difference between the two kinds of articles?
2. Form a sentence each to illustrate the use of "man" and "woman" without an article.
3. What proper names always take the definite article? Gives two examples of each kind.

4. Name the occasions on which the indefinite article may be put before the name of a person.

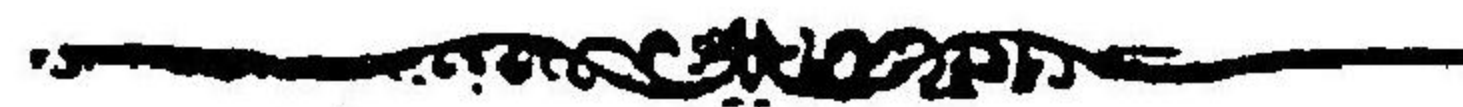
5. When is the article, definite or indefinite, omitted before a common noun? Give examples.

6. When may the definite article be put before an adjective without a noun after it? Give examples.

7. When is the article put before each of two singular nouns connected by "and," and when is it omitted before one of them? Give examples.

8. When is the article put before each of two adjectives connected by "and" and qualifying the same noun, and when it is omitted before one of them? Give examples.

9. Give examples of the words which are articles only in form.



## CHAPTER III.

### USES OF THE VERB.

#### SECTION I.

#### INDEFINITE TENSES.

I. Present indefinite ハ時トシテ普遍時 (universal tense) ト稱ス、past, present 或ハ future ノ何レノ時ニモ通ジテ、事實ヲ示ス爲メニ用ヒラルヲ以テナリ。

The sun rises in the morning.

We are all fated to die.

又、生物ノ性質生涯ニ於ル固有性或ハ習慣ヲ示スニモ用フ。

He works hard.

The man is very idle.

The dog loves his master.

Adverb 或ハ phrase ヲ加へ、或ハ文ノ前後ニ依リテ、一定ノ時 (present) ヲ現サシムルコトアリ。

I stay indoors at present.

The weather is warm to-day.

I know what you want.

又、普通ナレバ past tense ヲ用フル場合ニ、コトニ其ノ動作ヲ活動セシメンガ爲メニ、過去ノ出来事ヲ現スニ用フルコトアリ。

Hannibal now crosses the Alps and invades Italy.

之ヲ historic present ト稱ス、過去即チ歴史上ノ出来事ヲ現在ノ如ク叙述スルヲ以テナリ。

又未來ヲ表ハスニ用フルコトアリ。

He leaves town in a few days.

My friend arrives here to-night.

II. Past indefinite.

是レ過去ノ出来事ヲ叙述スル普通ノ tense ナ

リ、而シテ又之ヲ定マレル時限ヲ示スニモ用フ。此ニ注意スベキハ present perfect ハ斯ノ如キ場合ニ決シテ使用セラレザルニ在リ、

例ヘバ、

It rained last night (not, it has rained last night).

The boy came home yesterday.

何トナレバ、present perfect ハ adverb ガ present ト past トヲ接續スル時ニ用フルモノナレバナリ。

He has lived in this town for the last twenty years (and is still living here).

He lived in this town for twenty years (and then went away or died).

III. Future indefinite.

未來ノ外習慣ヲ示スコトアリ。

He will often sit on the grass and gaze at the sky.



## EXERCISE

1. Why is the Present indefinite sometimes called the universal tense?
2. Give two examples each to illustrate the use of the present indefinite denoting
  - a. Definite present time.
  - b. Definite future time.
3. Illustrate by examples the radical difference between the present perfect and the past indefinite.
4. Correct, where erroneous, the following sentences, giving reasons for such corrections:—
  - a. I ran a mile yesterday and he has walked the same distance the day before.
  - b. We leave here to-morrow.
  - c. The house has been burnt down last year, but it was since then rebuilt.
  - d. Where is John? Your brother went to

look for him, and he will soon come back with him.

## SECTION II.

## USES OF THE MOODS.

I. Indicative mood ハ事實或ハ事實ト認メタルモノヲ示ス。

II. Subjunctive mood ノ示ス所ハ、

I. A condition (條件)

If it rain, we shall not be able to go out.

If what he says be true, we should hear of it.

前例ハ不確定ノ未來ヲ示シ、後者ハ疑ヒ或ハ肯シモザルコトヲ暗示ス。若シ條件ヲ容レタル時ハ、下ノ如ク indicative mood ヲ用フ。

If that is the case (as I believe it is), you have acted rightly.

## 2. A future result (未來ノ結果)

I will wait till he return.

He has no fear lest the matter miscarry.

## 3. A wish contrary to fact (事實ニ反對ノ希望)

I wish he were with me (as a matter of fact, he is not with me).

## 4. Intention not yet carried out (未ダ實行セラザル意志)

The sentence is that you be hanged.

## 5. Supposing a matter contrary to fact (事實ニ非ラザル事件ノ假定) = past tense ヲ用フ。

If the book were in my possession, I would lend it to you.

Subjunctive mood ノ past ニ於テハ、were ヲ subject ノ前ニ置キ、if ヲ省略スルヲ得。

Were the book in my possession, I would lend it to you.

## III. Potential mood.

## 1. Present ハ現在又ハ未來ノ動作或ハ出來事ノ power, possibility, liberty 或ハ necessity ヲ示ス。

The boy can run.

It may rain to-morrow.

He may go home now.

We must start at once.

## 2. Present perfect ハ現在ノ possibility, liberty, 或ハ necessity ヲ示ス。

The boy may have gone home.

He must have gone home.

Past indefinite ノ示ス所下ノ如シ。

## 3. Past indefinite ノ示ス所下ノ如シ。

I could reach the branch, but could not pick the fruit.

(I was able to reach the branch, but it was not possible to pick the fruit ノ意味)

## b. 現在ノ possibility 或ハ liberty.

You might help me if you cared to do so.  
 (It is possible if the person spoken to wished  
 to do so. ノ意味)

c. 未來ノ contingency.

We should reach home to-morrow if we  
 were to leave here to-night.

我々ノ明日家ニ着スルコト即チ未來ノ出來事  
 ハ、我々ノ今夜出發スルコト即チ現在ノ動作如  
 何ニ係ル。

d. 過去ノ習慣、

He would come and sit in my chair.

e. 時ニ拘ハラザル義務、

We should love and obey our parents.

常ニ我々ノ負ヘル義務タリトノ意、

4. Past perfect.

過去ノ出來事動作ノ仕途ゲラレズ或ハ起ラザ  
 リシコトヲ暗ニ示シツ、其出來事動作ニ對シ  
 テ、ability, possibility 或ハ liberty ヲ示ス。

I could have gone with him if I had  
 wished.

He might have caught the train if he had  
 not met his friend.

IV. Imperative mood.

命令或ハ依頼ヲ示ス外假定ヲ示スニ用フルコ  
 トアリ。

Say one word more, and I will kill you.  
 (If you say one word more, I will kill you  
 ノ意味)

EXERCISE.

1. What is the difference in meaning between
  - a) If he is reliable,
  - b) If he be reliable?
2. What are the five uses of the subjunctive mood? Give an example of each.
3. Give two examples each, illustrating the use of the potential mood to denote:

- a. Present possibility.
  - b. Future necessity.
  - c. Past possibility.
  - d. Future contingency.
  - e. Past customary action.
4. Give an example to show the use of the imperative mood to express a supposition.
5. Give the mood and tense of the verbs in the following sentences:—
- a. The boys would get up early if they went to bed early.
  - b. Were it in my power, I would do as you wish.
  - c. I can not find him here; he must have left.
  - d. You might do that; I can think of no other way.

## SECTION III.

## AUXILIARY VERBS. (I)

Auxiliary verbs ノ一般ノ用法ハ既ニ示シタルヲ以テ此ニハ特別ノ用法ヲ擧グ可シ。

Be.

1. 或ル intransitive verb ト共ニ用フ。

I am come; the man was gone.

此意味ハ have ヲ用フル同一ノ形式ト同シ、唯、I have come ハ真ノ present perfect ナルヲ以テ、來ルト云フ動作ヲ示シ、時ニ重キヲ置ク。I am come ノ come ハ、participle ヨリモ寧ロ adjective ノ意ヲ有シ、時ニ關係ナク、現ニ此處ニ在ルト云フ事實ヲ示ス、即チ状態ヲ示スモノナリ。

2. Indefinite infinitive ト共ニ用フ。

I am to do this work.

(I am told or expected to do this work ノ意)

又

The ceremony was to take place yesterday.

The ceremony was to have taken place  
yesterday.

前者ハ斯クアル筈ナリシト云フノミニシテ、  
果シテ實行セラレシヤ、否ヤヲ知ラザルコトヲ  
云フナリ。

後者ハ斯クアル筈ナリシガ、或ル故障アリテ  
實行セラレザリキトノ意。

斯ク用ヒラル、モノハ唯 be ノ present 及ビ  
past indefinite ノミ。

Have.

Indefinite infinitive ト共ニ用フ。

I have to go.

Necessity 即チ余ハ行カザル可カラズトノ意  
ニシテ、I am to go トハ異ナリ。此ノ has  
ハ凡テノ indefinite 及ビ perfect tenses ニ用フ  
ルヲ得。

I shall have to go. I have had to go.  
Shall 及ビ Will.

1. Shall ハ素ト義務ノ意ニシテ first person  
ニ用フル時ハ其義務ヲ承認スルコトノ意味ニシ  
テ、談話者ハ其義務ニ従ウテ働クモノト假定セ  
ラル、ヲ以テ、終ニ、first person ニ於テハ單純  
ノ未來ヲ示スニ至レリ。

Second person ニ用フル時ハ、其義務ノ觀念  
ヨリ、自己ガ他人ニ對スル強制ヲ示シ、是ヨリ  
次ノ如キ意味ヲ有スルニ至レリ。

a. 談話者ノ約束。

You shall do as you please.

He shall be allowed to go.

b. 談話者ノ命令、決心。

You shall not go out to-day.

He shall be sent out.

c. 談話者ノ威迫。

If you do not obey me, you shall be

punished.

Will は單ニ希望ノ意味ニシテ、談話者ノ意志ヲ示ス。

I will go out even if you try to stop me.

他ノ person ニ用フル時ハ、素ト其ノ主格ノ意志ナリト云フ意味ニシテ、禮義上、彼等ハ自己ノ意志ニ從ヒテ働クモノト假定スルヲ以テ、亦單純ノ未來ヲ示スニ至レリ。

You will see my friend in the park.

故ニ、shall ハ first person ニ於テ、will ハ他ノ person ニ於テ、單純ノ未來ヲ表シ、will ハ first person ニ於テ、shall ハ他ノ person ニ於テ談話者ノ意志ヲ示ス。

長上ガ其部下ニ命令スル時ノ如キハ、固ヨリ彼等ニ對シテ shall ヲ用フ可キガ如クナレドモ、其命令ハ彼等ノ甘諾スル所トナリ、其意志ト符合スルモノト假定シテ、普通ニハ will ヲ用フ。

2. 疑問ニ於テハ、強制ノ力對話者ニ屬ス、

蓋シ疑問ハ對話者ノ意志ヲ問フモノニシテ、例ニハ、Shall I go? ハ余ノ行クハ對話者ノ望ム所ナルカト云フモノナリ。若シ單純ノ未來ヲ示ス考ナラバ、問フベキ必要ナカラン。

Shall you go? ハ上例ト同一ノ理由ニ依リ談話者ノ強制ヲ示スニ非ラズシテ、I shall go ノ答ヲ豫期ス、故ニ、其強制ハ外界ノ事情ニ屬ス、即チ其談話者ハ事情ヲ知ラザル故ニ、對話者ニ行クコトガ出來ルカヲ問フナリ。

Shall he go? ハ彼ノ行クコトハ對話者ノ意志ナルカト、唯對話者ノ意志ヲ問フノミナリ。

Will I go? ハ意味ナシ、何トナレバ談話者ガ自己ノ意志ヲ他人ニ問フ能ハザレバナリ。

Will you go? ハ對話者ノ行カント欲スルカヲ問フナリ。

Will he go? ハ彼ノ意志ヲ問フカ、或ハ單純ノ未來カナリ。

自己ニ關シテ單純ノ未來ヲ問フコトハ成シ得

ベキコトニ非ラザルガ故ニ、單純ノ未來ハ、疑問ニ於テハ second 及ビ third person ニノミ屬スルコト明白ナリ。

3. 間接叙事ニ於テ、下文中、

You say that you shall go.

He says that he shall go.

shall ハ單純ノ未來ナリ、何トナレバ、對話者及ビ第三者ノ發シタル言ハトモニ I shall go ニシテ、此ノ文ニ於テハ叙述ヲ唯間接體ニ變ジタルノミニシテ、カ、ル場合ニハ特ニ verb ヲ變ズルノ要ナケレバナリ。故ニ若シ二例中ノ shall ヲ will トスレバ、對話者及ビ第三者ノ發シタル言ハ I will go ナリ。

4. Should ト would トハ shall ト will トノ past tense ニシテ、其使用法モ亦 shall, will ト相似タリ。

You said that you should go. (simple futurity).

He said that he would go. (will).

I thought that you would go. (simple futurity).

5. Should ト would トハ過去ノ意味ヲ有セザル時ニモ、義務決心ノ區別ヲ有ス、例ヘバ、

I should do it if I were you. (duty).

I would do it if I were you. (determination).

6. Subjunctive mood ノ future ニ於テハ、should ハ各 person ヲ通ジテ用フ。

If you should see my friend, would you tell him to come here?

7. Would ハ過去ノ習慣ヲ表スニ用フ。

For hours together, the child would remain silent.

8. Should ト would トハ語法ヲ弱メ、謙遜ヲ示ス爲メニ、shall, will ト同意味ニ用フルコトアリ。

Would you tell me? (Will you tell me?  
ノ弱キ文體).

I should prefer to do so. (I shall prefer to  
do so ノ弱キ文體).

### EXERCISE.

1. Distinguish between
  - a. "He is gone" and "He has gone."
  - b. "You were to go" and "you had to go."
2. Give by means of examples the three uses to which "shall" may be put in the second and third persons.
3. Give by means of examples the difference in the use of "will" in the first and second persons.
4. What is the difference in meaning between "shall I go?" and "I shall go."
5. What is the meaning of "shall you go?"
6. Give the peculiarity in the use of "shall" in indirect narration.
7. Give an example each of the use of "should"

to denote duty and "would" to denote determination.

8. Give an example of "would" when denoting customary past action.

### SECTION IV.

#### AUXILIARY VERBS. (2)

#### Do.

1. 疑問文否定文ニ用フル外、do ハ verb ガ subject ノ前ニ在ル時ニ用フルコトアリ。例ヘバ下ノ文ノ如ク、conjunction 或ハ adverb ガ sentence ノ始メニ在ル時ノ如シ。

Rightly did he think of the matter.

Nor did the boy wait long.

2. Do ハ verb ノ語勢ヲ強クスルニ用フ。  
He declares he did not say it, but I assert that he did say it.



Do come with me.

3. Do は往々他ノ verb に代用ス。

He studies harder than you do.

即チ、此處ニテハ do ノ他ノ verb に對スル  
關係ハ、pronoun ノ noun に於ケルガ如シ。

但シ、其 verb が be, have ナル時ハ代用スル  
能ハズ。

He is more studious than you are.

He has more books than you have.

May 及ビ Can

1. May ハ許可ノ意ニシテ、can ハ能力ノ義  
ナリ。此二者ハ potential mood ノ重ナル aux-  
iliary verb ニシテ、往々其使用法ヲ、誤リテ混  
淆スルコトアリ。

Can I cross the river?

ハ余ガ此河ヲ渡ルニ何等ノ方法アルカ、即チ向  
岸ニ達スル爲メニ橋或ハ船アリヤトノ意ナリ。

然ルニ、

May I cross the river?

ハ余ガ此河ヲ渡ルヲ許スカトノ意ニシテ、河ヲ  
渡ル方法アリヤ否ヤノ問題ニ關係セズ。

2. May ハ又 possibility ノ意味アリ。

He may come yet.

ハ未ダ來ラザレドモ來ルカモ測ラレズトノ意。  
又 possibility ノ觀念ヲ含メル讓歩ヲ示ス。

You may be right, and I will not insist.

3. Subject ノ前ニ在ル時、談話者ノ希望ヲ  
示ス。

May you be happy!

May he have a successful voyage!

4. Could ハ can ノ past ナレドモ、present  
ノ能力ヲ示スコトアリ。

You could do that, if you tried.

5. Might モ亦 may ノ past ナレドモ、present  
ノ意ニ用フルコトアリ。

You might do that, if you wished.

## Must.

1. 外部ヨリノ強制。

You must go.

2. 制シ難キ希望。

The boy must see his mother or he would become ill.

3. 確實。

It must be true, or so many people would not be speaking of it.

## Let.

實際ハ auxiliary verb ニ非ラザレドモ、first 及ビ third person ノ場合ニハ、imperative mood ニ用フルコトアリ。

Let us go out.

Let them do as they please.

## EXERCISE.

1. Give two examples each of the use of "do"
- a. in asking a question.

b. in a negative sentence.

c. in emphasizing a verb.

d. in taking the place of another verb.

2. Distinguish between

a. You can run.

b. You may run.

3. Give an example each of "may" when

a. expressing permission.

b. expressing probability.

c. expressing a wish.

4. Give an example each of the three uses of "must."

5. Give an example each of "let" in the first and third persons of the present tense, imperative mood.

## CHAPTER IV.

## USES OF THE PREPOSITION.

Preposition ハ比較的其數少ナレドモ sentence 中ニ重要ナルモノナリ、殊ニ通常用フル所ノ語ニシテ其用法ノ困難ナルモノアリ。故ニ今其重ナルモノヲ舉ゲテ其ノ意味ヲ比較セン。

## SECTION I.

## PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE. (1)

1. In ハ rest in ノ意味ニシテ、含蓄ノ義ヲ有ス。

He lives in the country.

2. At ハ接近又ハ位置ノ意。

例ヘバ、in a house ハ家ノ内部ヲ示シ at a house ハ家ノ近傍、即チ家ノ周圍ヲ示ス。

He is in the house.

I called at the house.

At the house ハ必ズシモ家ノ内ニ入リタル意味ナシ。

是ヨリ、at ハ我々ガ其傍ニ立チ得ル物體ニ對シテ用ヒ、in ハ其内部ニ入リ得ルモノニシテ用フルコトヲ推知シ得ベシ。

We saw him at a table.

We stayed in the house.

At ハ方向ノ意味ヲモ有ス、例ヘバ、

My friend fired a gun at a bird.

We laughed at the child.

At ハ又位置ヲ示シテ、他ノ場所ト區別スルニ用フ、例ヘバ、

We live at the village.

ト云ヘバ、其村落ヲ他ノ村落ト區別シテ云ヒタルモノニシテ、タトヘ其範圍内ニ住居セリトモ、其村落ヲ一小地點ト見做シテ云ヘルモノナリ。

3. Near ハ近傍ノ意味ナレドモ、at ノ如ク  
方向ノ意味ナシ。

4. By ハ接近又ハ傍ノ意、例ヘバ、

He lives near the river.

He lives by the river.

ノ兩文ニ於テ near ハ距離ヲ示サレドモ、by  
ハ直ニ岸ニアルコトヲ示ス、即チ by ハ near  
ヨリ接近ノ度大ナリ。

5. To ハ方向ニシテ、from ノ反對ナリ。

He went to the house.

6. Into ハ in ト to ト合シタルモノニシテ、  
其意味モ又兩語ヲ合シタルニ同シ。

He went into the house.

To the house ハ必ズシモ家ノ内ニ行キシ意  
ニアラザレドモ、into ハ内部ニ入リタル義ナリ。

7. Towards ハ方向ヲ示シ、to ヨリモ意強シ。

He went towards the house.

上例ニ於テ towards ハ家ノ方向ニシテ、必ズ

シモ家ニ達シタル意ニ非ズ。

8. from ハ或ル物ヨリ距ル方向ニシテ、to  
反對ナリ。

From ト to トノ區別ハ from house to house  
ノ差ヲ以テ明ナリ。

Into ノ反對ハ out of ナリ。

He went out of the house.

9. On ハ上ニノ意。

The book lies on the table.

The rain falls on the roof.

10. Off ハ離ル、意ニシテ、on ノ反對ナリ。

The ball fell off the table.

11. Up ハ上ル意。

He ran up the hill.

12. Down ハ下ル意ニシテ、up ノ反對ナリ。

The ball rolled down the hill.

13. Upon ハ up ト on トヨリ成リ、其意 on  
ト同シ。

A bird sat upon a branch.

14. Above ハ 或ルモノヨリ高キ意。

The house stand above the valley.

15. Below ハ 或ル物ヨリ低キ意ニシテ、above  
ノ反對ナリ。

The valley lies below the house.

16. Over ハ above ト似タレドモ、over ハ直  
チニ上ナルトキニノミ用フ。

The sword hung above his head.

The sword hung over his head.

上例中、above ハ單ニ頭ヨリ位置ノ高キヲ示  
シ、over ハ若シ劍ノ外ル、コトアラバ、頭上ニ  
墜チ來ルベキ意味ヲ有ス。

18. Under ハ over ノ反對ナリ。

Below ト under トノ差ハ above ノ over ニ  
於ケルガ如シ。

The ship sank under the waves.

## EXERCISE.

1. Form a sentence containing the prepositions

a. at, on.

b. by, in.

c. from, to.

d. into, out of.

e. on, off.

f. above, below.

g. over, under.

2. Insert the appropriate prepositions in the  
following sentences:—

a. I stood — the bridge and looked —  
the river as it flowed.

b. He lives — a house close — the road.

c. We went — the park and sat — a  
bench.

d. The bird flew — our heads.

e. The fox ran — the wood and disappeared.

- f. Take care, or you will fall —— the chair.  
 g. Whence do you come? I come —— your father.

## SECTION II.

## PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE. (2)

19. Through ハ通ジテノ意。  
 We passed through the gate.
20. Along ハ沿ウテノ意。  
 They came along the road.
21. Across ハ横断スルノ意。  
 We walked across the road.  
 A telegraph cable will be laid across the Pacific Ocean.
22. Before ハ前ニノ意。  
 I went before him.
23. After ハ後ニノ意ニシテ、順序ニ用フ。

- He arrived after me.
24. Behind ハ後ニノ意ニシテ位置ヲ示ス。  
 He walked behind me.  
 上文ハ、余ノ背後ニアリテノ意ナリ。  
 After ト behind トノ區別ハ above ト over トノ區別ニ相似タリ。  
 Behind ノ反對ハ before ナレドモ、in front of ヲ用フルヲ可トス。
25. Between ハ間ノ意ニシテ、二個ノ物體間ニ用フ。  
 The lane runs between two rows of houses.
26. Among モ間ノ意ナレドモ、三個以上ノ物體ニ對シテ用フ。  
 He wandered among the trees.
27. Amidst ハ真中ノ意。  
 He stood amidst his friends.
28. For ハ向ヒテノ意。  
 He left Japan for Europe.

29. Against は for の反対ニシテ、逆ヒテノ意。

He leant against the post.

I struck my head against the wall.

30. With は 共ニノ意。

He walked with me.

31. Within は with 及ビ in ヨリ成リ、範圍内ノ意。

My home is within ten miles of this place.

We are within the gate.

32. Without は外側ノ意ニシテ、within ノ反対ナリ。

They are without the walls of the town.

然レドモ、without は重ニ with ノ反対ニ使用ス。

He went without me.

Within ノ反対ニハ普通 outside ヲ用フ。

We are outside the walls of the town.

33. Beyond は within ノ反対ニ用フ、範圍外ノ意ヲ有シ往々達シ得ザル意ヲ示ス、例ヘバ、

The man was beyond help.

34. Round, around は周圍ノ意。

Let us walk around the house.

35. About は around ヨリ意味漠然タリ。

We walked about the house.

### EXERCISE.

1. Form a sentence containing the prepositions

- a. through, along.
- b. across, between.
- c. before, after.
- d. among.
- e. against.
- f. for.
- g. with.
- h. within.
- i. beyond.

*j.* about.

*k.* around.

2. Insert appropriate prepositions in the following sentences:—

*a.* We walked — a thick wood which runs — a river.

*b.* I went — my friends — the house.

*c.* They ran — two walls and knocked their heads — the end-wall.

*d.* The robber ran — the road and was soon — reach of his pursuers.

*e.* The boy walked — his father so that I could not see him at first.

*f.* The children were — a mile of the place, and wanted to see it.



## SECTION III

## PREPOSITIONS OF TIME.

1. In は於テノ意ニシテ、其使用法ハ place ヲ示ス時ニ同ジ。

2. On は某ノ時ニ當リ、又ハ際シノ意。

On my meeting him, I spoke to him.

3. At は或ル定マレル時ニ於テノ意。

In, on, at は時ノ長短ニ依リテ其使用法ヲ異ニス。

In は最モ長キモノニ用フ。

In the twentieth century; in the year 1902;

in this week; in February.

On は其次ギノ長サニ用フ。

On Sunday; on the 12th (day) of this month.

At は最モ短キモノニ用フ。

At ten o'clock; at a quarter past three;



at sixteen minutes to eight.

故ニ、定マレル時ヲ示スニハ、下ノ如ク言フ可シ。

At ten minutes past nine o'clock a. m. on Monday, the 15th September, in the thirty-fifth year of Meiji.

In ハ又範圍ヲ示シ、within ノ意ヲ有ス。

In a hour (一時間以内), in a day.

At ハ時ノ長短ニ拘ハラズ時ヲ示スコト、恰モ preposition of place = 於ケル用法ノ如シ。故ニ、一ノ時ヲ他ノ時ト區別セント欲セバ、長短ニ關セズ at ヲ用フ、例ヘバ、

At Midsummer, at Christmas.

同一ノ理由ヲ以テ、

In time ハ時間内ノ意味ニシテ、

At times ハ時々ノ意味ナルコトアリ。

I arrived at the station in time for the train.

He goes home at times.

4. By ハ迄ニノ意。

I shall be here again by six o'clock this evening.

5. Towards ハ某時ニ近ヨル意。

He came home towards evening.

6. To, from ハ場所ニ對スル時ト同シ。

7. Till, until ハ方向ヲ示シ、場所ニ對スル to ハ時ヲ示ス際ニハ till = 相當ス。

We waited for him from two o'clock till four.

Nothing was known of the matter until yesterday.

[注意] 第二例ハ昨日ニ至リテ知ラレタル意ナレドモ、昨日モ尙知ラレザルコトヲ云ハントスレバ下ノ如ク言ハザル可カラズ。

Nothing was known up to yesterday.

8. Since ハ from ト同意義ナレドモ、唯過去

- c.* towards.  
*d.* from, till.  
*e.* since, until.  
*f.* during.  
*g.* for.  
*h.* before, after.  
*i.* between.  
*j.* about.  
*k.* within.  
*l.* above.

2. Insert appropriate prepositions of time in the following sentences.

- a.* He stayed here — morning — night.  
*b.* My friend visited me — the Midsummer holidays.  
*c.* Did you see him — (前 =) or — (後 =) the holidays?  
*d.* I shall go away some time — next Wednesday and Sunday.

- e.* I have not been to school — last Monday.  
*f.* He will come — (頃 =) the 15th of this month.

## SECTION IV.

## OTHER PREPOSITIONS.

1. 行動者或ハ手段。

1. By ハ行動者或ハ手段ヲ示ス重ナルモノナリ。

The poor man was killed by wolves.

I know my lesson by heart.

2. Through ハ手段或ハ原因ヲ示ス。

He got the appointment through his friend.

Through his own folly, he lost everything.

3. With ハ手段ニシテ、殊ニ by ヲ行動者ニ用フル時ニ用フ。

He was struck by the man with a stick.

ノ或ル時以來ノ意ナレバ、其以前ニ溯リ、又ハ  
未來ヲ示ス能ハズ。

I have not seen him since last Sunday.

9. During ハ間ニ即チ繼續スル間ノ意。

During the rainy season everything gets  
musty.

I visited the house during the festival.

10. For ハ定マレル時ニ用ヒ、間ノ意味ヲ有  
ス。

I waited for ten days.

It rained for an hour.

11. Pending ハ depending ノ略ニシテ、終リ  
迄ノ意。

I can say nothing pending the settlement  
of the matter.

You must remain here pending his arrival.

12. Before ハ場所ニ對スル時ト同ジ。

It was a few days before the vacation.

13. After モ場所ニ對スル時ト同ジ。

He came a few days after his father's  
illness.

14. Between モ亦場所ニ對スル時ト同ジ。

Come here some time between two and  
three o'clock to-morrow.

15. About ハ頃ノ意。

It was about two o'clock.

16. Within ハ以内ノ意ニシテ、in ヨリモ強シ。

I shall come again within a week.

17. Above, over ハ以上ノ意。

He stayed here over an hour.

I shall not be away above a day or two.

### EXERCISE.

1. Form a sentence containing the prepositions  
(of time)

a. on, in, at.

b. by.

- c.* towards.
- d.* from, till.
- e.* since, until.
- f.* during.
- g.* for.
- h.* before, after.
- i.* between.
- j.* about.
- k.* within.
- l.* above.

2. Insert appropriate prepositions of time in the following sentences.

- a.* He stayed here — morning — night.
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Through his own folly, he lost everything.

- 3. With ハ手段ニシテ、殊ニ by ヲ行動者ニ用フル時ニ用フ。

He was struck by the man with a stick.

b. 目的或ハ理由ヲ示ス重ナルモノ。

1. For ハ爲メニノ意。

He fought for his country.

2. From ハ理由ヲ表ス。

We saw him from curiosity.

For ト from トノ區別ハ次ノ例ニ依リテ明ナリ。

He works for a living.

He works from hunger (or from necessity to earn a living).

c. 關係ヲ示ス重ナルモノ。

1. On ハ關シテノ意。

He gives lectures on science.

2. Of ハ關スルノ意。

This is a book of poetry.

A book of poetry ハ詩集ニシテ、a book on poetry ハ詩ヲ論ジタル書ノ意ナリ。

3. About ハ關シテノ意、意義 on ヨリモ漢

然タルモノニシテ廣ク用フ。

What are you talking about?

We were reading about the late war.

d. 除外或ハ離隔ヲ示スモノ。

1. Without ハ無シニノ意。

He went out without his umbrella.

2. Besides ハ外ニノ意ニシテ、傍ナル意ノ beside ヨリ轉ジテ、添ヘ加フル意ヲ有ス。

I have a book besides the one you gave me.

3. Except, but, save ハ除外ノ意。

I know no one but A. in this room.

Everybody was there except you.

e. 反對ヲ示スモノ。

1. Against.

He fought against the enemy.

2. With.

He struggled with these difficulties.

3. For ト with トハ時トシテ、云々ニ關セ然  
ト云フ意味ヲ有ス。

With all his courage, he could not resist  
it.

For all his wealth, he was unhappy.

f. 交換ヲ示スモノ。

For

I paid two yen for the book.

g. 所有或ハ部分ノ意ヲ示スモノ。

Of ハ性質或ハ部分ヲ示ス。

The power of eloquence.

The face of a man.

成分ノ意味ニテ adjective ノ効用ヲ爲ス。

A robe of silk (a silken robe ト同シ).

A ruby of great value (a very valuable  
ruby ト同シ).

同一物體ヲ示ス nouns ヲ接続ス。

The City of Tokyo. (Tokyo City ト同シ).

The crime of murder. (murder the crime  
ト同シ).

### EXERCISE:

1. Form a sentence containing the prepositions

a. by, (agent), with (means).

b. through (means).

c. for (object).

d. from (cause).

e. of (reference).

f. of (possession).

g. without.

h. besides.

i. against.

j. for (exchange).

2. Insert the appropriate prepositions in the  
following sentences:—

a. He was hurt — his own carelessness.

b. The boy was beaten — the man — a  
stick.

- c. He is working hard — a prize.
- d. They are suffering — the heat of the summer.
- e. How much will you give me — this book?
- f. There was only one boy — (外ニ) me in the class-room.
- g. They went away — (無シニ) me.

## SECTION V.

## COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS.

以上ノ單純ナル preposition ノ外ニ結合シテ preposition ノ効用ヲ爲スモノアリ。

1. 是等中最モ單純ナルモノハ、二個ノ preposition ヨリ成立シ、其和熟ノ關係ヲ現ス、例ヘバ、

One man was chosen from among ten men.

The cart stands over against the bank.

We took a coal from off the fire-place.

2. Participle ガ preposition トシテ用ヒラルルコトアリ。

其中 pending, during 及ビ except ハ既ニ示セリ、更ニ他ノ例ヲ示セバ、

Notwithstanding the rain, he came.

It was an hour past noon.

Considering the circumstances, you did very well.

Owing to rain, the roads are very muddy.

I know nothing regarding this matter.

3. 單純ナル preposition ニテ終ル phrase ハ一ノ preposition トシテ用キラル。

行動者或ハ手段 by means of, by virtue of, by help of.

目的或ハ理由、on account of, by way of, for the sake of, in consideration of, with a view to.

關係、with reference to, as for, as to, in (或  
 以) regard to, on the subject of, in the  
 matter of, in point of, in respect of, with  
 respect to, in the event of, in the case of.

離隔、apart from, far from.

傾向或依準、according to, in accordance  
 with, agreeably to, in pursuance of.

反對、in spite of, despite of.

代用、instead of, in place of, on the part of.

### EXERCISE.

Form a sentence containing the prepositions

- a. up to.
- b. from under.
- c. owing to.
- d. regarding.
- e. notwithstanding.
- f. by means of.
- g. for the sake of.

h. with a view to.

i. as to.

j. in spite of.

k. instead of.

l. on the part of.

m. on account of.

n. in the event of.

o. in accordance with.



## CHAPTER V.

## SYNTAX.

**定義** Syntax is that division of Grammar which treats of the relations of words in a sentence.

Syntax は sentence 中ニ於ケル words ノ配列ヲ教フルモノナリ。吾人ハ既ニ Etymology ニ於テ words ノ變化及ビ使用法ヲ學ベルヲ以テ、是ヨリ Syntax ニ於テ其規則ヲ sentence ノ構成上ニ應用セザル可カラズ。

今、Syntax ノ規則ヲ學ブニ先チ、sentence ノ構成ヲ研究シテ、其原素ノ如何ヲ知ルハ最モ要用ナリ。



## SECTION I.

## USES OF SENTENCES.

Sentence ハ其用法ニ依リテ其趣ヲ異ニシ、之ヲ四種ニ分ツコトヲ得。

a. Declarative sentence.

**定義** A Declarative sentence is a sentence in which we make an assertion.

如何ナルモノニ就テモ、單ニ肯定或ハ否定ノ叙述ヲ爲スモノコレナリ、例ヘバ、

The sky is clear.

The dog was not killed.

Declarative sentence ノ主ナル verb ハ indicative 或ハ potential mood トス。

b. Interrogative sentence.

**定義** An Interrogative sentence is a sentence in which we ask a question.

此種ノ文ハ一ノ疑問ナルヲ以テ、肯定或ハ否

定タルコト declarative sentence ト同シ。

How do you like your school?

Did he not go out this morning?

此 sentence = 於テモ、verb ハ indicative 或ハ potential mood タラザル可カラズ。

c. Imperative sentence.

**定義** An Imperative sentence is a sentence in which we give a command or make a request.

Go at once and do as I tell you.

Do not leave me yet.

其 verb ハ imperative mood ナリ。

d. Exclamatory sentence.

**定義** An Exclamatory sentence is a sentence in which we express our feeling in connection with the assertion made.

此 sentence ハ 稍 interjection ノ性質ヲ有シ、其語ル所ノ事柄ニ對シテ、感情ヲ表スル爲メニ

叫ブモノナリ。

How kind you are to me!

Sentence ガ完全ナル時ハ、interrogative sentence ノ後ニ note of interrogation (?) ノ記號アリ、exclamatory sentence ノ後ニハ、常ニ note of exclamation (!) ノ記號アリ、imperative sentence ノ後ニハ full stop 即チ period (.) 或ハ note of exclamation アリ、而シテ declarative sentence ノ後ニハ full stop 即チ period (.) アリ。

### EXERCISE.

State what kinds of sentences, according to their use, are the following:—

1. You may go now.
2. Why do you not go?
3. He must not come in.
4. Leave the room this instant.
5. How foolish he is to act like that!

6. What a bad boy he must have been!
7. Let us take a walk in the park.
8. Was it not good of him to help me?
9. We should not be cruel to helpless creatures.
10. Did not the child tell you all about it?

## SECTION II.

## STRUCTURE OF SENTENCES.

既ニ sentence ハ其用法ニ依リテ幾種ニ分ツ  
カヲ知ラバ、次ニ其構成ヲ研究セザル可カラズ。  
sentence ニ於テ第一ニ注意ス可キハ、如何ナ  
ル sentence モ、素ト二個ノ原素ヨリ成ルコト  
ナリ。

- a. Subject 即チ談話ノ題目。
  - b. Predicate 即チ subject ニ就テ説クモノ。
- 定義 Every sentence has two principal elements, the Subject and the Predicate.**

**The Subject is that of which some thing is stated.**

**The Predicate is what is stated of the subject.**

The boy runs.

上例ノ boy ハ subject ニシテ runs ハ pre-  
dicate ナリ、更ニ語ヲ加ヘテ長文ト爲スヲ得レ  
ドモ、是レ原素ヲ變ズルニ非ラズ、唯之レヲ擴  
張スルノミ。

- (a). The boy runs very fast.
- (b). The boy runs so slowly that he is  
outrun by every one else.
- (c). The boy runs fast, but the others run  
faster.

今、吾人ハ、其構成ニ依リテ、sentence ヲ次  
ノ三種ニ類別スルヲ得。

- I. Simple sentence.

**定義** A Simple sentence is a sentence which contains only one subject and one finite verb.

Sentence ハ其中ニ幾個ノ他ノ words ヲ含ムトモ、其ノ subject ト finite verb トハ各唯一箇ナルモノヲ simple sentence ト云フ。上ニ示セル (a) ハ則チ是ナリ。

### 2. Complex sentence.

**定義** A Complex sentence is a sentence which contains one or more finite verbs depending upon one principal verb.

上例ノ (b) ハ二個ノ finite verb 即チ runs 及ビ is outrun ヲ含ム。然レドモ is outrun ヲ含ム sentence ハ runs ヲ含ム sentence ニ屬ス、何トナレバ he is outrun by others ハ、自ラ獨立スル能ハズ、boy ノ走ル速度ノ遅キヲ示スニ在ルモノナレバ、so slowly ノ語ヲ名狀スルニ用フルノミ。故ニ此 sentence ハ complex sen-

tence ナリ。

The boy runs, he is outrun by others ノ如ク sentence ノ一部分ニシテ、subject 及ビ predicate ヲ有スレドモ、完全ナル sentence ヲ構成セザルモノヲ clause ト稱ス。clause ノ phrase ト異ル點ハ、phrase ハ意味ヲ有スル熟語ナレドモ、finite verb ヲ有セザルニ在リ。故ニ、complex sentence ハ、再ビ下ノ如キ定義ヲ下スコトヲ得。

**定義** A Complex sentence is a sentence which contains one principal and one or more dependent clauses.

### 3. Compound sentence.

**定義** A Compound sentence is a sentence which contains two or more coordinate clauses.

上例ノ (c) ハ compound sentence ナリ、何トナレバ the boy runs 及ビ the others run faster

ハ、何レモ同等 (coordinate) ニシテ、他ニ屬スルモノニアラザレバナリ。

### EXERCISE.

State what kinds of sentences, according to their structure, are the following, and point out in each case the subject and the predicate.

1. Hens' eggs are white.
2. The book which I lent him was torn to pieces.
3. He heard the wind roar though the trees.
4. We went out; but the rain came down and we ran home.
5. The reason why you cannot succeed is very evident.
6. I saw him go out a few minutes ago.
7. I saw him as he was going out for a walk.
8. Come in at once, or you will get wet.
9. Tell your friend that I cannot see him to-day.

10. He is very weak, for he has not yet quite recovered from his illness.

## CHAPTER VI.

## SIMPLE SENTENCE.

Simple sentence ハ一個ノ subject 及ビ一個ノ finite verb ヲ含ム。

最モ單純ナル形式ハ下ノ如シ。

He runs.

The sun shines.

此二者即チ subject 及ビ finite verb ヲ第一原素 (primary elements) ト稱ス。如何ナル sentence ニモ缺ク可カラザルモノナレバナリ。

此二者ノ一ハ孰レモ之ニ一個以上ノ adjunct 即チ第二原素 (secondary elements) ヲ加フルヲ得、例ヘバ、

The warm sun gladdens the birds.

The little boy has many books.

上例中、warm 及ビ little ハ subject ノ adjunct ニシテ、birds 及ビ many books ハ verb ノ adjunct ナリ。

第一原素及ビ第二原素ハ、共ニ他ノ adjunct ヲ以テ擴張スルヲ得。

## SECTION I.

## SUBJECT.

Subject ノ模範ハ noun ナレドモ、亦下ニ列記スルモノ、孰レカヲ用フルヲ得。

1. Noun. The boy runs.
2. Pronoun. I go; they walk.
3. Adjective. Noun ヲ略シテ普通其前ニ article ヲ置ク。

The future is dark; the brave are dead.

4. Infinitive. To know you is to esteem you.

5. Gerund. Walking is pleasant.  
 6. Phrase. What to do under the circumstances is beyond my comprehension.

Subject は adjective 或は adjective ノカヲ有スル他ノ語ナル adjunct ヲ以テ擴張スルヲ得、斯ノ如キ adjunct ヲ attributive adjunct ト稱ス。

Attributive adjunct = 用フルモノハ次ノ如シ。

1. Adjective は attributive adjunct ノ模範ナリ。

A large house stands near the lake.

2. Noun 或は pronoun ノ possessive case タル時。

My dog is in the garden.

The boy's father has just come.

3. Apposition ノ noun。

**定義** A noun is said to be in apposition with

another noun or pronoun which it explains and is in the same case as such noun or pronoun.

Milton, the poet, was blind.

上例ニ於テ、the poet は Milton ノ何者タルカヲ明ニセリ、而シテ其 case は Milton ト同ジク nominative case ナリ。

4. Infinitive.

The way to do it is not difficult.

5. Participle.

A sleeping dog was run over by a cart.

6. Prepositional phrase.

The war with China took place in 1894.

7. Adverb ヲ adjective ノ如ク用フル時。

The then minister was attacked by ruffians.

The up train was ten minutes late.

8. Noun ヲ adjective ノ如ク用フル時。

The cotton mill was destroyed by fire.

A gold watch was stolen.

Subject は 同時ニ 二個以上ノ adjunct ヲ有スルヲ得。

A good and great man.

My big dog has run away.

This man's eldest son.

A fine pearl of great value.

A famous man of letters.

The cotton mill near the city.

Adjunct ニモ亦他ノ adjunct ヲ附加スルヲ得。

The poor old man's only child.

Milton, the greatest poet of England.

The nearest house to ask for help.

A man trying to please everybody.

That sad, never-to-be-forgotten event.

A 20-carat gold watch.

### EXERCISE.

Point out the subject and its adjuncts, if any, and state how they are formed in each of the following sentences:—

1. My little brother has fallen down.
2. The friends of that little boy have sent him to school.
3. The horse, terrified by the lightning, ran away.
4. Does your uncle the doctor know of this?
5. To help each other is the duty of every one of us.
6. A diamond ring was found on the road.
7. To ask is easy.
8. The building of this house took a long time.
9. The down train arrived late.
10. The best way to please your parents is to obey them in everything.



## SECTION II.

## PREDICATE.

## A.

## FORMS OF THE PREDICATE.

Simple predicate.

**定義** The Predicate is a simple predicate when it is a simple verb.

The dog runs.

The sun shines.

Runs † shines † simple predicate ナリ。

Complex predicate.

**定義** The Predicate is a complex predicate when the verb is not complete by itself and requires other words to complete its sense.

Such a verb is called a verb of incomplete predication.

Incomplete predication ノ verb ハ下ノ如シ。

1. Transitive verb. 此ノ動詞ニハ其意味ヲ完全ナラシムル方法三ツアリ。

a. 一個ノ object ヲ有スル verb.

I saw the boy.

b. 直接及ビ間接ノ object ヲ有スル verb.

I gave an apple to the boy.

上例中 apple ハ余ノ興ヘシモノナルヲ以テ direct object ニシテ、to the boy ハ余ガ apple ヲ興ヘシ人ヲ表スルヲ以テ indirect object ナリ。

然レドモ preposition ノ to ヲ省略シテ、indirect object ヲ direct object ノ前ニ置クコトアリ、特ニ personal pronouns ノ時ヲ然リトス。

I gave the boy an apple.

I gave him an apple.

c. Object 及ビ complement ヲ有スル verb.

The disputants chose him umpire.

They declared the man insane.

Passive voice ニ於テ verb (b) ノ直接或ハ間接ノ object ハ孰レモ subject トスルヲ得。

The boy was given an apple.

An apple was given (to) the boy.

Active voice ノ transitive verb ノ object ニシテ、其 verb ガ passive voice ニ變ズル時モ尙ホ object タルモノハ retained object ト稱ス、雙方ノ voice ニ通ジテ依然タレバナリ。

Verb (c) ニ在リテハ、唯 object ヲ subject トナスヲ得。

He was chosen umpire.

2. Intransitive verb.

a. Complement ヲ要スル verb.

He is my friend.

The boy grows tall.

The soldier became a general.

b. Intransitive verb 中ニハ類似ノ意ナル

object ニ取ルモノアリ。

We run a race.

He died a sad death.

斯ノ如キ object ヲ cognate object ト稱ス。

Object ハ元來 noun ナレドモ、subject ニ代用スベキ他ノ語、或ハ phrase ヲ用フルヲ得。object モ亦 subject ノ如ク attributive adjunct ヲ以テ名狀スルヲ得。

### EXERCISE.

State if the predicate in each of the following sentences is simple or complex, and if complex, how it is completed.

1. The boys play in the garden.
2. The children learn their lessons.
3. They ran a race yesterday.
4. The weather was very fine.
5. The girls brought a basket to their mother.
6. The citizens elected the man their repre-

sentative.

7. These dogs have grown very big.
8. The girls were given home work to do.
9. The accused man was declared innocent.
10. The poor dog was killed.

## B.

### ADVERBIAL ADJUNCTS.

Predicate ハ adverbial adjunct ヲ以テ擴張セラル。adverbial adjunct ハ下ノ如シ。

1. Adverb. He rose early.  
We run fast.
2. Noun. We walked a mile.  
He went home.
3. Adverbial phrase. They walked side by side.
4. Adjective. He stood erect.

- They drank deep.
5. Participle. He sat down fatigued.
  6. Infinitive. I went to see him.
  7. Prepositional phrase. He came upon a party.
  8. Absolute phrase. The night coming on, we stopped at the inn.

**定義** When a participle agrees with a subject different from the subject of the finite verb, the phrase is said to be in the absolute construction. The subject in such a case is in the nominative case.

上例ニ於テ、coming on ノ subject ハ night ニシテ、finite verb ノ subject ハ we ナリ。故ニ、The night coming on ヲ absolute construction ト稱ス。

Subject 及ビ attributive adjunct ニ於ケルガ如ク、predicate ハ同時ニ二個以上ノ adverbial

adjunct ヲ有シ、 adjunct モ亦自ラ他ノ adjunct ヲ有スルヲ得。

We rose early in the morning to be in time to see the sun rise.

The boy went home, wearied by his exertions.

The rain coming down very suddenly in the midst of our merriment, we ran for shelter in the park at the top of our speed.

### EXERCISE.

Point out the adverbial adjuncts in the following sentences and state how they are formed.

1. Why did you go away?
2. The horses being exhausted, we could not proceed.
3. I shall see your father next week.
4. He has a great deal to say to you.

5. To save time let us walk across the park.
6. He is worthy of admiration.
7. We stood there amazed.
8. You are extremely kind.
9. The battle being over, the army withdrew.
10. We had nothing to do.

## CHAPTER VII.

## COMPLEX SENTENCE.

Complex sentence ハ一個ノ主ナル clause  
ト、之ニ從屬スル一個或ハ二個以上ノ clause  
トヨリ成立ス。

Principal clause ハ主ナル verb ヲ含ム。  
subordinate clauses ノ principal clause ニ對  
スル關係ハ、猶 simple sentence ニ於テ noun,  
adjective 及ビ adverb ノ verb ニ於ケルガ如シ、  
例ヘバ、

I saw that he was gone,

He is the man whom we saw yesterday.

They went away as they spoke these  
words.

故ニ、subordinate clause ヲ分チテ三種トス。

1. Noun clause 即チ他ノ clause ニ對シテ

noun ノ働キヲ爲スモノ。

2. Adjective clause 即チ他ノ clause ニ對シ  
テ adjective ノ働キヲ爲スモノ。

3. Adverbial clause 即チ他ノ clause ニ對シ  
テ adverb ノ働キヲ爲スモノ。

## SECTION I.

## NOUN CLAUSE.

Noun clause ハ次ノ三種ノ語ニ導カレテ文中  
ニアラハル。

1. Conjunction ノ that ニ依リテ、

They did not know that we were coming.

2. Relative adverb ニ依リテ、

I did not hear where he was going.

3. Interrogative pronoun ニ依リテ、

They told me who he was.

2. 3 = 於テ clause ヲ導ク adverb 或ハ pro-  
noun ニハ antecedent アル可カラズ、何トナレ  
バ、其 clause ガ adjective clause タルニケレバ  
ナリ、2 = 於テ if ヲ whether ノ意味ニ用フレ  
バ noun clause ヲ導クヲ得。

They asked if he was coming with them.

Noun clause ハ noun ノ働キヲ爲ス故ニ、下  
ノ如ク用フルヲ得。

1. Verb = 對スル subject.

That he was ill was nowhere doubted.

Where the treasure is hidden is still a  
mystery.

Which of them will be selected remains  
undecided.

2. Verb = 對スル object.

He said that he would soon be back.

I should like to hear how he is getting  
on.

Do you know who is coming here today?

3. Preposition = 對スル object.

Except that he had mistaken the names,  
there was no flaw in his argument.

I questioned him as to where he was  
going.

He is not responsible for what his father  
said.

4. Verb = 對スル complement.

It seems that he saw no chance of success.

The question was why you had gone  
away so early.

This is certainly what he said.

5. Noun = 對スル apposition.

We were glad to hear the report that he  
arrived safely.

Conjunction ノ that ハ objective case = 於ケ  
ル noun clause ヲ導クトキニ往々コレヲ省略ス。

He said he would soon be back.

Verb ニ對スル complement ナル時亦同シ。

It seems he saw no chance of success.

會話ノ語其儘ヲ示シタル sentence ハ、 verb ノ subject 或ハ object ト爲スヲ得。而シテ其會話ナル sentence ハ、普通他ノ部分ト區別スルニ quotation marks ヲ以テス。

"I am glad to see you," was addressed to the new comer.

He only said, "My last hour is approaching."

### EXERCISE.

Point out the Noun clause in the following sentences and state how they are used.

1. How long I shall stay here is uncertain.
2. The idea that I can comply with his request is absurd.

3. It does not matter what he said.
4. I want to know when this happened.
5. You will be judged by what you say.
6. The fact that you say so is enough for me.
7. My wish is that you obey me in everything.
8. I heard that he had arrived.
9. The question seems to be whether you are willing to accept our proposal.
10. He must suffer for what he did.

### SECTION II.

#### ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

Adjective clause ハ、他ノ clause ノ noun 或ハ pronoun ニ對シテ adjective ノ働キヲ爲ス。

Adjective clause ヲ導ク接續語ハ唯 relative pronoun 或ハ relative adverb ニシテ、制限ノ

意味ヲ有スルモノナルベシ。

Adjective clause は sentence ノ何レノ部分ニ  
テモ noun 又ハ noun 狀語句ガアラバ之ニ附從  
シテ形容スルヲ得。

1. Subject = 附從スルモノ。

The rain which has just fallen will be of  
much good to the crops.

We who knew nothing of the matter  
were naturally amazed.

2. Verb ノ object = 附從スルモノ。

I saw the man who had called here  
yesterday.

You must thank him who has done so  
much for you.

3. Preposition ノ object = 附從スルモノ。

He went up to his master who was call-  
ing for him.

The world bows to him who is success-

ful in life.

We came to the place where he was born.

### EXERCISE.

Point out the adjective clauses in the following  
sentences and state what they qualify.

1. Show me the book which you have in your  
hand.

2. Do you know the gentleman who owns this  
house?

3. Return to the place whence you came.

4. I remember the time when there were no  
houses here.

5. The man who brought this child here went  
away immediately.

6. I saw the captain in whose ship you will  
sail.

7. Have you written to the young man who  
was so kind to you the other day?

8. They came to the spot where the crime had



been committed.

9. Where is the horse which won the race?

10. It is in the stable which you can just see from this hill.

### SECTION III.

#### ADVERBIAL CLAUSE.

Adverbial clause ハ、他ノ clause ニ於ケル verb, adjective 或ハ adverb ニ對シテ adverb ノ働キヲ爲ス。

Adverbial clause ハ如何ナル subordinate conjunction 或ハ relative adverb ニ依リテモ導カル、ヲ得。

其示ス所ハ下ノ如シ。

#### 1. Place (場所)

We remain where we are.

Place ヲ示ス adverbial clause ハ、 where,

whence, whither, wherever ノ如キ relative adverb ニ依リテ導カル。

#### 2. Time (時)

We left while he was speaking.

You may go whenever you please.

Time ヲ示ス adverbial clause ハ時ノ relative adverb (when, while, whenever) 及ビ時ノ conjunction (before, after, since, until, as soon as, no sooner than etc.) ニ依リテ導カル。

#### 3. Degree. (度)

He knows as much as you do.

I am stronger than he is.

The more you have, the more you want.

Degree ノ adverbial clause ハ常ニ as, than 或ハ the ニ依リテ導カル。

4. Condition, supposition, or concession. (條件、假定或ハ讓歩).

We shall go on if you like.

He will come here unless he is too ill.

However you may try, you will not succeed.

此種ノ adverbial clause ハ if, unless, except, though, however ノ如キ conjunction ニ依リテ導カル。

5. Cause or reason (原因或ハ理由)

He is liked by his teachers because he works hard.

是等ノ clause ハ because, since, as 等ニ依リテ導カル。

6. Purpose (目的)

They went home that they might be able to spend the day with their brothers.

是等ノ clause ハ that 或ハ in order that ニ依リテ導カル。

7. Consequence (結果)

A storm arose so that we could not set

sail.

是等ノ clause ハ so that ニ依リテ導カル。

8. Manner (方法)

He did as he was told.

是等ノ clause ハ as ニ依リテ導カル。

Manner ハ往々 adjective clause ヲ含ム adverbial adjunct ニ依リテ現サル、例ヘバ、

Bring up a child in the way that he should go.

Though, when, unless, till, if, while ノ如キ conjunction ノ後ニハ、往々 to be ノ predicate verb ヲ略スルコトアリ。

Though (he was) frightened, he did run away.

When (I was) riding in the park, I saw a big fox run out of the wood.

Predicate verb ハ than ニ依リテ導カル、adverbial clause ニ於テモ亦略セラル、コトアリ。

He likes that boy more than (he likes) me.

He likes that boy more than I (likes the boy).

### EXERCISE.

Point out the adverbial clauses in the following sentences and state what kinds of adverbs they are and what they modify:—

1. I shall be gone before you are up.
2. He still lay where he fell.
3. Do as I tell you.
4. He is as avaricious as his brother is generous.
5. He came because I sent for him.
6. Take heed lest you fall into temptation.
7. They toil hard that they may get rich.
8. He is so weak that he can not stand.
9. If you call, you will see him.
10. I will not come unless you invite me.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### COMPOUND SENTENCE.

Compound Sentence ハ二個以上ノ coordinate clause ヲ含ム。

Coordinate clause ハ simple sentence ニテモ或ハ complex sentence ニテモ差支ナシ。故ニ compound sentence ハ simple sentence ヨリ、 complex sentence ヨリ、或ハ simple 及ビ complex sentence ヨリ成立スルヲ得、例ヘバ、

The sun rose and the mist disappeared.

I do not know where we are, but I think

I have seen the place before.

That may be true; but I can not say that I am convinced.

Compound sentence ノ coordinate clause

ヲ接續スル conjunction ハ and, but, for, or  
ノ如キ coordinate conjunction 及ビ both.....  
and, either.....or, neither.....nor ノ如キ cor-  
relative conjunction ナリ。

Coordinate clause ハ又同等ニシテ制限ノ意  
味ヲ有セザル relative pronoun 或ハ relative  
adverb ニ依リテ接續セラレ。

I went to the boatman, who kindly rowed  
me across the river.

They arrived in Japan, where they stayed  
a month.

上例ニ於テ who 及ビ where ハ同等ノ意味ヲ  
有シ、and he 及ビ and there ト同意ナリ。

Contracted form.

Compound sentence ハ同一語ノ重出ヲ避ク  
ガ爲メニ文體ヲ略スルコトアリ。

a. 同一ノ subject ニ對シ二個ノ predicate  
アル時、略シテ唯一回 subject ヲ示ス。

The tides rose and (the tides) fell.  
The men came and (the men) went.  
b. 同一ノ predicate ニ對シ二個ノ subject  
アル時、唯一回 predicate ヲ示ス。

Either you (must go) or he must go.

John (went out) and Charles went out.

[注意] subject ガ二回出ヅル時ハ後者ヲ略シ、  
predicate ガ二回出ヅル時ハ概シテ前者ヲ略ス。

### EXERCISE.

Point out the compound sentences in the follow-  
ing piece, expanding those that are contracted and  
stating how these compound sentences are formed:—

The seeds contain new little plants. Plants  
spring from seeds; but the greatest number of  
these seeds are not sown by man. Some are heavy  
enough to fall to the ground by their own weight,  
and bury themselves in the earth without assistance.  
Some are transported by birds, who take them for

their food, and drop them. Others are provided with a light down, which, like a wing or feather, renders them capable of floating in the air and of being dispersed to different places.

When they are in the ground, the dry, hard, small seeds grow soft and large, and, after a time, out spring two little leaves, and then a slender plant pushes itself between them, and a little root shoots down into the ground. And so the dry seed has become a pretty green plant, which will one day bear flowers.



## CHAPTER IX.

### ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES.

**定義** Analysis of a sentence is the separation of the sentence into its constituent elements.

前章ニ於テハ sentence ノ構成ヲ學ビ、之ヲ構成スル原素ヲ研究シタリ。

吾人ガ前章ニ於テ研究シタル所ハ analysis ノ一部ニシテ、今此ニ其全般ヲ學バザル可カラズ、斯ノ如クシテ初メテ如何ナル sentence ヲモ解剖シ、以テ其文ノ構成ノ果シテ正シキヤ否ヤヲ判別スルニ至ルヲ得。

今、便宜上、三種ノ sentence ヲ舉ゲ、其解剖ノ例ヲ示サン。

#### SECTION I.

#### SIMPLE SENTENCE.

Simple sentence ヲ解剖スルニハ次ノ如キ順

序ニヨル。

1. Sentence ノ subject ヲ取ル。
  2. Subject ノ attributive adjunct ヲ取ル。
  3. Predicate verb ヲ取ル。
  4. Verb ガ incomplete predication ノ verb ナレバ complement ヲ取ル。
  5. Transitive verb ナレバ object ヲ取ル。
  6. Object ノ attributive adjunct ヲ取ル。
  7. Predicate ノ adverbial adjunct ヲ取ル。
- 之ヲ表ニテ示セバ下ノ如シ。

1. Subject.
2. Attributive adjuncts of the subject.
3. Predicate
 

}	Finite verb.
	Object or complement.
	Attributive adjuncts of the object.
4. Adverbial adjuncts, of the predicate.

例

1. He gave me a letter to read.

Subject.	He
Predicate-verb.	gave
Direct object.	letter
Adjunct., object.	a
Indirect object.	me
Adv. adj., Predi.	to read.

解剖ハ次ノ如キ表ニテ示セバ一層明瞭ナリ。

2. Small things become great by being united among themselves.
3. The stones have made my feet sore.
4. That lazy boy did not go out of doors all the morning.
5. We have bought a pretty little calf a month old.
6. Respecting ourselves, we shall be respected by the world.
7. The old man heard the wind roar through the trees.

I. Subject	II. Attributive adjuncts to Subject					III. Predicate.					Adverbial Adjuncts to Predicate	
	Finite Verb	Complement	Object	Attributive Adjuncts to Object.								
1. He	gave		a. me b. book	b. a	to read							
2. Things	become	great			by being united among themselves							
3. Stones	have made	sore	feet	my								
4. boy	did not go									a. out of doors b. all the morning		
5. We	have bought		calf	a. pretty little a. month old								
6. We	shall be respected											by the world
7. Man	heard		wind	the roar through the trees								

## EXERCISE.

Analyze the following sentences:—

1. The master praised the boy at the top of the class.
2. The man struck the poor little boy on the head.
3. Hoping to find an easier road, we left our companions at the bridge.
4. The cat has licked the plate clean.
5. That step was considered to be very imprudent.
6. They have not made the street wide enough.
7. I wish you to come to-morrow.

## SECTION II.

## COMPLEX SENTENCE

Complex sentence ハ恰モ Simple sentence 中ノ語或ハ phrase ニ對スルガ如ク各 subordinate clause ヲ解剖ス可シ。何トナレバ既ニ説

明セル如ク complex sentence ハ元來、simple sentence 中ノ語或ハ phrase 即チ subject 其 adjunct complement 其 adjunct 若シクハ adverbial adjunct ガ clause ニ變ジタルニ過ギザルモノニシテ、noun-clause ハ subject 或ハ complement ニ、adjective clause ハ attributive adjunct ニ、adverbial clause ハ adverbial adjunct ニ相當スルモノトス。

次ニ、各 clause ヲ simple sentence ニ於ケルガ如ク解剖ス可シ。

下ニ表ヲ以テ其例ヲ示サン。

1. We must not think that the life of a man begins when he can feed himself.

2. After his schooling was finished, his father, desiring him to be a merchant like himself, gave him a ship, which was freighted with various sorts of merchandise, so that he might become wealthy by selling them.

Clause.	Kind of Clause.	Connective.	Subject.	Attrib. Adjuncts to Subject.	I-Predicate.				Adverbial Adjuncts to Predicate.
					Finite Verb.	Complement.	Object.	Attrib. Adjuncts to Object.	
1. A. We must not think.	Principal Clause		we		must not think				
B. The life of a man begins.	Noun clause object of "think"	that	life	the of a man	begins		himself		
C. When he can feed himself.	Adverbial clause adjunct to "begins"	when	he		can feed				
2. A. After his schooling was finished.	Adverbial clause	after	schooling	his	was finished		himself		
B. His father, desiring him to be a merchant like himself, gave him a ship.	Principal clause		father	his desiring him to be a merchant like himself	gave		himself	himself	
C. Which was freighted with various sorts of merchandise.	Adjective clause modifying "ship"		which		was freighted				with various sorts of merchandise.
D. So that he might become wealthy by selling them.	Adverbial clause expressing consequence	so that	he		might become	wealthy			by selling them



## EXERCISE.

Analyze the following sentences:—

1. That he did the deed is quite certain.
2. I thought it was strange that he should leave without calling on me.
3. Provided this report be confirmed, we shall know what we ought to do.
4. He had many heavy burdens to bear, the pressure of which nearly crushed him.
5. We do not always write as we pronounce.
6. You would have acted wrongly if you had refused help to the friend from whom you obtained help when you needed it.

## SECTION III.

## COMPOUND SENTENCE.

各箇ノ coordinate sentence ハ各別ニ解剖シ、之ヲ接續スル語ヲ示ス可シ、其ノ coordinate

sentence ノ各箇ハ simple sentence, complex sentence, contracted sentence ノ中孰レカ其一ニ居ラザル可カラズ。

Contracted sentences ハ先ヅ擴張シテ其略シタル語ヲ補充シ、然ル後ニ上ノ如ク解剖スベシ。

例、

1. He came home tired; for he had walked all day.
2. The sun rose and (the sun) filled the sky with light.
3. He either does not or will not understand the orders given to him.=(Either he does not understand the orders given to him or he will not understand the orders given to him).
4. The life of a mosquito is brief, but very active.=(The life of a mosquito is brief, but the life of a mosquito is very active).

The Clause.	Connec- tive.	Subject.	Attrib. Adjuncts to Subject.	Predicate.				Adverbial Adjuncts to Predicate.
				Finite Verb.	Comple- ment.	Object.	Attrib. Adjuncts to Object.	
1. A. He came home tired. B. He had walked all day.		he		came				home tired all day
2. A. The sun rose. B. The sun filled the sky with light.		sun	the	rose				
3. A. He does not understand the orders given to him. B. He will not understand the orders given to him.	and	sun	the	filled		sky	the	with light
4. A. The life of a mosquito is brief. B. The life of a mosquito is very active.	either or but	he		does not understand		orders	the given to him	
		he		will not understand		orders	the given to him	
		life	the of a mosquito	is		brief		
		life	the of a mosquito	is		very active		

Analyze the following sentences:—

1. I was irritated when my cousin, after he had accepted my invitation, wrote to decline it; for I knew he had been subsequently invited by some one whose society he preferred to mine.

2. You must either go to school or stay at home, for I will not allow you to go out with your friends.

3. Neither my friend nor his brother came to see me yesterday.

4. Both the old man and the young boy went out to fish.

5. You can come and go whenever you please.

## CHAPTER X.

## RELATIONS OF WORDS.

Sentence 中ニ於ケル各品詞間ニ存スル關係ハ、sentence 構成上ノ法則ヲ見ルベキ Syntax ノ一部ナリ。

## SECTION I.

## CONCORD OF SUBJECT AND VERB.

**定義** When two connected words are of the same gender, number, person, or tense, they are said to agree with each other, or to be in concord.

故ニ a man 及ビ he, a woman 及ビ she ハ gender ニ於テ一致シ、 boys 及ビ they ハ number ニ於テ一致シ、 a child comes, I go ハ

person ニ於テ一致シ、 I said, it was true ハ tense ニ於テ一致スト稱ス。

Concord of subject and verb.

Rule: A verb must agree with its subject in number and person; and the subject of the verb is always in the nominative case.

Verb ト subject トハ同一ノ事物ニ對シテ互ニ一致セザル可カラズ。例ヘバ sentence ガ John ニ關スル談話ナルトキ、即チ話中ノ人物ナル單數ノ人物ガ subject ナレバ、其 verb ハ singular ニシテ third person タラザル可カラズ。John writes ト言フ可ク John write ト言フ可カラズ、何トナレバ前者ハ third person, singular number ノ subject ニ對シテ verb ガ其 person 及ビ number ヲ同ウセザレバナリ。

I. Collective noun ハ、其形式 singular ナリトモ、若シ predicate ガ其集合物ノ各個ニ適

用セラレタル時ハ verb ハ plural ナリ。

The peasantry often go barefooted.

上例ニ於テ、peasantry ハ其階級ヲ組成スル各箇ノ農夫ナリ。

The committee were divided in their opinions.

(The different members of the committee held different opinions ノ意)

Collective noun ハ集合體ヲ組成スル各個ノ意味ニ用フル時、往々 noun of multitude ト稱ス。

2. Subject ガ and ニ依リテ接續セラル、二個以上ノ noun 或ハ名詞狀語句ヨリ成立スル時ハ、其 verb ハ plural タラザル可カラズ、例ヘバ

Henry and George have just come here.

除外例 I. 然レドモ若シ and ニテ結バル、noun ガ同一ノ事物ナル時ハ、複數ノ意ナキ故

ニ verb モ singular ナリ。

When the duke died, his son and successor was an infant.

上例ニ於テ son ト successor トハ同一ノ人ヲ指スナリ。

除外例 2. 二個ノ名稱ガ殆ンド同意義ナルカ、關係ノ密接スル事物ヲ示ス時、verb ハ往々 singular ナリ。

The peace and good order of society was not promoted by this system.

The very scheme and plan of his life differs from that of other men.

除外例 3. 二個ノ noun ガ一個ノ compound noun ヲ構成スル時、其 verb ハ singular ナリ。

Bread and butter is my usual breakfast.

The wheel and axle was out of repair.

上例ニ於テ、bread and butter ハ butter ヲ

塗リ附ケタル麵包ノ一片ナルヲ以テ一個ノ物品ナリ、 wheel and axle モ亦二個ノモノヲ以テ成レル一ノ器械ヲ示ス。

3. 二個以上ノ singular noun ガ or 或ハ nor ニ依リテ接續セラル、時、其 verb ハ singular タラザル可カラズ。

John, Henry, or Robert is going out with the boy.

Neither the father nor the mother was with the child.

4. Subject ガ relative pronoun ナル時、 antecedent ニ依テ其 verb ノ number 及ビ person ヲ決定ス。

Relative pronoun ハ number 及ビ person ノ區別ヲ有セザル故ニ、 antecedent ヲ見テ決定スルヨリ他ニ途ナケレバナリ。

The child who has come is my nephew.

I who speak to you am your pupil's

friend.

5. Verb ハ subject ガ first 或ハ second person ノ personal pronoun ニ非ズバ、必ズ third person ナリ。

a. 二個以上ノ subject ガ person ヲ異ニシ、 and ニ依リテ接續セラル、時ハ、其 verb ハ subject 中ニ first person アレバ first person トナシ、若シ之レナクハ second person トス、例ヘバ、

John and I went out.

You and I are old friends.

You and John will come to-morrow.

Verb ノ形式ハ plural ニ於テハ各 person ヲ通ジテ同一ナレドモ、其 verb ノ person ヲ定ムルニハ、上例中、went 及ビ are ハ first person ニシテ、 will come ハ second person トナリト云フ可シ。但シ I ハ必ズ subject 中ノ最後ニ在ルコトニ注意スベシ。

b. 二個以上ノ subject ガ person ヲ異ニシ、  
or 或ハ nor ニ依リテ接續セラル、時、verb ハ  
其最モ近キ subject ニ依リテ person ヲ定ム。

Either John or I am going out to-day.

Either you or John has been doing this.

Neither George nor you knew anything  
about it.

c. 二個ノ subject ガ as well as ニ依リテ接  
續セラル、時、verb ハ第一ノ subject ト其 num-  
ber 及ビ person ヲ一致ス、例ヘバ、

The boys as well as the man were caught.

The fox as well as the dogs was killed.

上例ニ於テ、主トシテ言ハントスル所ハ、boys  
及ビ fox ニ在リテ、man 及ビ dogs ハ既ニ知ラ  
レタルモノト假定セリ。故ニ、前者ハ man ノ  
ミナラズ boy タチモトノ意ナリ、即チ as well  
as ハ殆ンド besides ノ意ナリ。

## EXERCISE.

Correct the following sentences, if erroneous, and  
give reasons for the corrections:—

1. The council was divided among themselves.
2. The army were ordered to march against  
the enemy.
3. I heard yesterday that the great soldier  
and statesman were dead.
4. He says that whiskey and soda were that  
man's favourite drink.
5. Neither the man nor his brother have come.
6. You who knows me well are convinced of  
my innocence.
7. I and you are good friends.
8. John, I, and you shall go out together.
9. Either I or John has to remain indoors.
10. The girls as well as their mother was seen  
in the garden.

## SECTION II.

## CONCORD OF TENSES.

Sentence 中、tense ノ間ニモ若干ノ concord  
アリ。

I. 同時ニ起ル動作ハ、同一ノ tense ナラザ  
ル可カラズ。

過去ノ出来事ヲ叙スルニハ、past tense ヲ用  
フレドモ文ヲ活動セシムル爲メニハ、present  
tense ヲ用フルヲ得。但シ、同一ノ sentence ニ、  
兩者ヲ併用スル能ハズ。

As he advanced, the enemy stand ready  
to receive him.

上例ノ如キハ historic present ヲ用ヒテ ad-  
vanced ヲ advances ニ改ムルカ、然ラズバ past  
tense ヲ用ヒテ stand ヲ stood ニ改メザル可カ  
ラズ。

2. Complex sentence ニ於テハ、principal  
clause ト subordinate clause トノ tense ノ矛  
盾ヲ避ケザル可カラズ、例ヘバ、

He says he will go to-morrow.

He said he would go to-morrow.

Said ハ says ノ past tense ナル故ニ第二例ニ  
於テ、said ノ後ニ will ノ past tense ナル would  
ヲ用フ。

Tense ノ concord ノ法則ハ、元來ニツナリ、  
即チ、

a. Principal clause ニ past tense アル時、  
subordinate clause ハ之ニ從ウテ past tense ヲ  
用ヒザル可カラズ。

He was honest though he was poor.

He succeeded because he worked hard.

b. Principal clause ニ present 或ハ future  
tense アル時、subordinate clause ハ何レノ tense  
ヲ以テスルモ差支ナシ。

We understand that he will come soon.

We understand that he comes at once.

We understand that he came yesterday.

You will soon know what I shall do to-morrow.

You will soon know what I do now.

You will soon know what I did last night.

除外例.

若シ subordinate clause が 普遍或ハ 習慣ノ 事實ヲ 示ス時ハ、其 tense ハ principal clause ノ tense ニ 拘ハラズ 常ニ present indefinite ナリトス。

They will learn that honesty is the best policy.

They learn that honesty is the best policy.

They learnt that honesty is the best policy.

You will hear that the man is a fool.

You hear that the man is a fool.

You heard that the man is a fool.

### EXERCISE.

Correct the following sentences, if erroneous, and give reasons for the corrections.

1. He thought he will be at home to-morrow.
2. I said you may be here.
3. He was old, though he is active.
4. I think he would not come to-morrow.
5. I thought he came to-day.
6. He will soon find out if I was not coming.
7. They heard for the first time that the earth went around the sun.
8. I was told that the man was an idiot,
9. I saw that the earth was round.
10. I shall see that you went out.



## SECTION III.

## GOVERNMENT.

**定義.** Government is the power that a word has to regulate the case of a noun or pronoun.

例へば preposition ノ後ニ來ル pronoun ハ after me, with them ナドノ如ク。必ズ objective case ナレバ、其 preposition ハ pronoun ヲ支配スト稱スルガ如シ。

1. The possessive of nouns and pronouns signifies personal possession or agency.

a. Noun ノ前ニ在ル時、noun ノ示ス事物ハ possessive word ガ示スモノニ對シテ從屬或ハ之ト類似ノ關係ヲ有スルコトヲ表ス。

John's house ハ John ガ領スル家ヲ示ス、即チ John ガ所有スルコト、居住セルコト、建築セルコト等ノ意ニシテ、possession ノ觀念ガ擴

張セラレテ廣ク類似ノ關係ニ用フルナリ。

b. Infinitive phrase ノ前ニ在ル時、possessive word ハ verb ノ示ス動作ノ subject ヲ示ス。

I am surprised at John's refusing to work.

上例ニ於テ、refusing ハ gerund ナレドモ John's ヲ單ニ John ト改ムレバ refusing ハ participle ニ變ジ、John ハ at ニ支配セラレテ objective case トナル。

I am surprised at John refusing to work.

Possessive form ハ pronoun 或ハ人ヲ示ス noun ニ用フレドモ、若シ noun ガ容易ニ possessive form ヲ取ル能ハザルモノナル時ハ、普通 objective case ト participle トヲ用フ。

The boy died through his clothes being burnt.

此ニ注意スベキハ、possessive ハ其支配スル noun ガ動作ヲ現ス時二様ノ意味ニ用フルヲ得

ルコトナリ。其ノ第一ハ possessive word ガ行動者ヲ示ス時、第二ハ行動ノ目的物ヲ示ス時ナリ、例ヘバ、

Napoleon's invasion ハ Napoleon ガ率キタル侵入軍ナリ、然ルニ Napoleon's exile ハ Napoleon ガ受ケタル追放ノ義ナリ。

又、Napoleon's defeat ハ Napoleon ノ敗北ノ意ナレドモ、若シ之ヲ彼ガ他人ヲ敗リタリトノ意ニセントセバ、敗北シタル人名ヲ defeat ノ後ニ置カザル可カラズ、然レドモ 's ヲ附スルコト能ハザルガ故ニ、之ヲ補フニ preposition ノ of ヲ以テス可シ、即チ、

Napoleon's defeat of the Austrian general.

故ニ、動作ヲ示ス noun ニハ二組ノ possessive form ヲ用フルヲ得、而シテ、一ハ行動者ヲ示ス故ニ、subjective possessive ト云ヒ、一ハ受動者ヲ示ス故ニ objective possessive ト云フ。's ト of トハ孰レヲ用ヒテモ差支ナケレドモ、

同時ニ併用スル時ハ 's ノ形式ハ subjective ニシテ、of ノ形式ハ objective ヲ示ス。

2. Transitive verbs and prepositions govern the objective case.

On seeing him, I asked him if I might go out with him.

此規則ハ説明スルノ要ナカルベシ。

3. The verb 'be' takes the same case after as before it.

若シ be ノ前ナル noun 或ハ pronoun ガ objective case ナル時ハ、其後ニ於ケル noun 或ハ pronoun モ亦同 case ナリ。

I saw the man to be him.

We found them to be men that we were looking for.

上例ニ於テ men ハ objective case ナリ。

他ノ intransitive verbs of incomplete predication ニ於テモ、其 complement ガ noun 或

ハ pronoun ナル時ハ、be ト同ジク、此規則ヲ  
適用ス。

### EXERCISE.

1. When is a possessive word used before an infinitive phrase?
2. What is the form of the verbal in the following phrases?
  - a. I heard of his being ill.
  - b. He was hurt by the stone hitting his head.
3. What is the difference between the subjective possessive and the objective possessive? Give examples of each.
4. What is the difference in meaning between "Cæsar's defeat of Pompey" and "Pompey's defeat of Cæsar."?
5. What is the peculiarity in the government of the verb "to be"?



### SECTION IV.

#### ADJECTIVE AND ADVERB.

Adjective ト adverb トハ其用法ニ途アリ。

##### a. Attributive use.

An adjective is used attributively when it qualifies its noun directly so as to form a kind of compound noun.

A lame horse. A big boy.

An adverb is used attributively when it qualifies its word in the ordinary way, that is, when it is placed as close as possible before or after it.

He is quite mistaken.

You do your work very well.

##### b. Predicative use.

An adjective is used predicatively when

it is made part of the predicate of a sentence. It then qualifies its noun indirectly, through the verb.

His horse is strong.

The dog went lame.

An adverb is used predicatively when it is made part of the predicate, that is, when it is used as the complement of the verb going before it.

The school is over.

The fox was caught alive.

We found him almost dead.

### EXERCISE.

Give three examples each of the

1. Attributive use of the adjective.
2. Attributive use of the adverb.
3. Predicative use of the adjective.
4. Predicative use of the adverb.

## CHAPTER XI.

### ORDER OF WORDS.

Order ハ英語ノ sentence ニ於テ最モ要用ナリ、何トナレバ英語ニ於テハ、言語ノ變化ハ比較的少クシテ、相互ノ關係ヲ知ラシムルハ、主トシテ順序ニ在レバナリ。

語ヲ排列スルニ當リ、第一ニ言フベキモノヲ第一ニ示シ、同時ニ考フベキモノヲ成ル可ク密接セシムルハ、作文上ノ通則ナリ。

### SECTION I.

#### SUBJECT, VERB, AND OBJECT.

1. The Subject precedes the Verb.

The earth moves.

The sun shines.

除外例、

a. Nominative case ニ於ケル interrogative pronoun ナクシテ疑問ヲ發スル時。

Are you alone?

May we go out?

b. Imperative mood。

Look you to it.

c. Conjunction ヲ略シタル conditional。

Had I known it, I should not have acted so.

d. Exclamation 或ハ hope ヲ示ス時。

May you be happy!

e. Neither 或ハ nor ガ and not ノ意味ニシテ verb ノ前ニ在ル時。

This was his fear; nor was it groundless

He will not go; neither will I.

f. 會話ノ部分ニ添加スル時。

Said he; thought I.

g. 語勢ヲ強ムル爲メ、例ヘバ、here, there, 或ハ他ノ adverbial phrase ヲ以テ始ムル時。

Here comes your friends.

There is a great difference between the two.

On the mainland is seen the pretty town.

II. The complement of the predicate follows the predicate verb.

The day is fine.

This question is of great importance.

語勢ノ爲メニ此ノ順序ヲモ轉倒スルコトホキニアラズ。

Fair laughs the morn.

Bitter but unavailing were my regrets.

III. The transitive verb precedes its object.

You did not tell me.

The boy had a dog.

除外例、 a. Object ガ relative pronoun 或ハ

interrogative pronoun ナル時、若シクハ noun  
ガ relative adjective 或ハ interrogative adjective  
ニ依リテ制限セラル、時。

This is the letter that he wrote.

What did he say?

You may take whatever books you choose.

Which horse would you like to ride?

b. 語勢ノ爲メニ順序ヲ轉倒スルコトアリ。

That man did I honour with all my heart.

### EXERCISE.

Give an example each of the cases when

1. The subject does not precede the verb.
2. The verb of incomplete predication does not precede its complement.
3. The transitive verb does not precede its object.

## SECTION II.

### A. PRONOUN AND ANTECEDENT.

Every pronoun should have a distinct antecedent.

此規則ハ antecedent ヲ含ム clause 中ニ二個以上ノ noun アル時、殊ニ要用ナリ、斯ノ如キ場合ニ其 antecedent ヲ定ムルハ、pronoun ニ最モ接近スルコトニヨリ、又ハ其前後ノ意味ニ依リテ之ヲ決ス。

Pronoun ガ relative ナル時、此 antecedent ト pronoun ト接近ス可シトノ規則ハ殊ニ要用ナリ、何トナレバ antecedent ト pronoun トノ距離甚ダシキ時ハ、往々錯誤ヲ生ズルコトアレバナリ。

Third person ノ personal pronoun ナル時、其係ル noun ハ必ズ明白ナラザルベカラズ。

She had met the most distinguished gen-

erals and their wives, most of whom were noblemen.

上例ニ於テ、接近ノ點ヨリ見レバ、whom ハ wives ニ係ルガ如シト雖モ、文意ヨリスレバ generals ニ係ラザル可カラズ。

### B. NOUN AND ADJECTIVE.

The adjective immediately precedes the noun.

A fine day. Bright skies.

除外例、

a. 二個以上ノ adjective アル時、之ヲ noun ノ後ニ置クコト往々アリ。

A man just and wise.

Across the meadows bare and brown.

b. Adjective ガ phrase ニテ擴張セララルル時。

A question too important to be neglected.

A man possessed of a very large fortune.

c. 時トシテハ語勢ノ爲メニ。

No man living. Things Japanese.

d. 他ト區別スル爲メニ稱號トシテ形容詞ヲ置キタル時。

Alexander the Great; Charles the Bold;

Cato the Elder; Edward the Seventh.

e. 慣用句トナリタル語法。

Prince Regent; heir-apparent; court-

martial; poet laureate; governor-general.

Predicate 中ノ adjective ハ語勢ノ爲メ其 noun 及ビ verb ノ前ニ置カルコトアリ。

Great was the fall thereof.

Disgraced you are and will remain.

### C. THE ADVERB.

i. The adverb is placed before an adjective or another adverb.

A very good man.

He works extremely diligently.

除外例、enough は adjective 或は他ノ adverb  
ノ後ニ置カル。

It is good enough for me.

He did his work quickly enough.

2. The adverb is placed after an intransitive verb.

They work hard.

He runs fast.

除外例、always, never, often, seldom. 及ビ  
其他ノ數語ハ大抵 verb ノ前ニ置カル。

I always run.

You never go out.

They often work.

We seldom walk.

3. If the verb is transitive, the adverb usually follows the object.

I met him quite unexpectedly.

Bring the book instantly.

時トシテハ verb ノ前ニ置カル、コトアリ。

He soon told the truth.

Object ガ長句ナル時、adverb は verb ト object  
トノ間ニ置カル、コトアリ。

I saw immediately the man who had been  
so brave.

4. The adverb is usually put between  
the auxiliary and the participle or infinitive.

I shall never forget your kindness.

He has carefully studied the subject.

5. The adverb is placed first in a sentence  
to qualify the whole sentence and for emphasis.

Luckily there was no one inside the  
house.

Strongly he advised the man.

Only ノ位置。

Only ハ其位置ニ依リテ全文ノ意味ヲ變ズ、



例へバ、

a. Only he talks to the boy.

上例ニ於テ only ハ he ヲ名狀シ彼レノ外誰ニモ談話セズ、即チ nobody except him ノ意ニシテ、或ハ conjunction ノカヲ以テ全文ヲ名狀スルモノトモ云フベク、若シ此ノ意味ヲ明ニセントスルニハ only he ニ代フルニ he alone ヲ用フルヲ可トスベシ。

b. He only talks to the boy.

上例ハ彼ハ話ノ外何ニモセヌトノ意。

c. He talks only to the boy.

上例ハ彼ハ boy ノ外誰ニモ話シヲセヌトノ意。

d. He talks to the boy only.

上例ハ彼ハ他ノ人トモ話ヲ爲ストモ妨ナカリシヲ、實際話ヲシタルハ boy ノミトノ意ニシテ、意外ノ意味ヲ含ム。

### D. PREPOSITION.

The preposition is placed before its noun.

In the house. On a high tower.

除外例、

Object ガ relative 或ハ interrogative pronoun ノ whom, what, which ナル時ハ、preposition ヲ object ノ後即チ動詞ノ後ニ置クコトアリ、而シテ若シ object ガ relative ノ that ナルカ或ハ relative ガ略セラレタル時ハ必ズ後ニ置ク。

What are you looking for?

Here is the man whom you were asking for.

Which house did you wish to go to?

This is the fox that your dog ran after.

This is the fox your dog ran after.

### EXERCISE.

1. Give two examples each of the cases when

the adjective does not precede its noun.

2. What are the five general rules as to the position of the adverb? Give two examples of each.

3. What are the differences in the meaning of the following sentences?

a. Only he came to see me.

b. He only came to see me.

c. He came only to see me.

d. He came to see me only.

4. Give two examples of the case when the preposition does not precede the noun or pronoun which it governs?

## CHAPTER XII.

### PARSING.

**定義.** To parse a word is to state the part of speech to which it belongs and the part it plays in the sentence in which it occurs.

Parsing ヲ爲スニハ、一語ヲ取リテ、其何ノ part of speech ニ屬スルカ、如何ナル變化ヲ爲シタルカ、及ビ sentence 中ノ他ノ語ニ如何ナル關係アルカヲ示スナリ。Analysis ニ於テハ sentence 全體ヲ取リテ解剖スレド、parsing ニ於テハ word ヲ取リ其 sentence 中ニ於ケル關係ヲ定ムルモノナリ。即チ sentence ニ就キテ知リ得ル所ハ、analysis ト parsing トニ依リテ盡クルモノナリ。

## SECTION I.

## PARSING CHART.

Parsing ヲ爲スニ先テ、今此ニ各品詞ニ屬スル單語ノ變化及ビ關係ノ表ヲ示サン。

## I. Noun.

a. Kind of noun	Common
	Collective
	Material
	Proper
	Abstract
b. Gender	Masculine
	Feminine
	Common
	Neuter
c. Number	Singular
	Plural
d. Case	Nominative

	Possessive
	Objective
2. Pronoun	
a. Kind of pronoun	Personal-simple
	Personal-reflexive
	Demonstrative definite
	Demonstrative indefinite
	Relative
	Interrogative
b. Gender	Masculine
	Feminine
	Common
	Neuter
c. Number	Singular
	Plural
d. Person	First person
	Second person

	Third person
e. Case	Nominative
	Possessive
	Objective
3. Relations of nouns or pronouns.	
Nominative	Subject of a verb
	Complement to an in- transitive verb.
	In apposition to an- other noun in the nominative case.
	Nominative of address
	Nominative absolute
Possessive	
Objective	Direct object to a verb
	Indirect object to a verb
	Retained object
	Cognate object

	Reflexive
	Complement to a verb
	In apposition to a noun in the objective case.
	Object to a preposition
	Adverbial
	Interjectional
	After certain adjectives
4. Adjective.	
a. Kind of adjective	
	Proper
	Descriptive
	Quantitative
	Numeral
	Demonstrative
	Distributive
b. Degree	Positive
	Comparative

		Superlative
c. Use		Attributive
		Predicative
5. Finite Verb.		
a. Kind of verb		Transitive
		Intransitive
b. Voice		Active
		Passive
c. Mood		Indicative
		Subjunctive
		Potential
		Imperative
d. Tense		
	Present	} Indefinite . } Progressive } Perfect } Perfect progressive
	Past	
	Future	
e. Number		Singular

	Plural
f. Person	First person
	Second person
	Third person
6. Infinitive.	
a. Form	Indefinite
	Progressive
	Perfect
	Perfect progressive
b. Uses	Subject to a verb
	Object to a verb
	Complement to a verb
	Object to a preposition
	Exclamatory
	Qualifies verb, noun, adjective
	To introduce a paren- thesis

7. Participle.
- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| Kind of verb | Transitive   |
|              | Intransitive |
| Voice        | Active       |
|              | Passive      |
| Tense        | Present      |
|              | Past         |
|              | Perfect      |
| Use          | Attributive  |
|              | Predicative  |
8. Gerund.
- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| Kind of verb | Transitive   |
|              | Intransitive |
| Voice        | Active       |
|              | Passive      |
| Form         | Present      |
|              | Past         |
9. Adverb.

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Kind of adverb  | Simple        |
|                 | relative      |
|                 | Interrogative |
| Degree          | Positive      |
|                 | Comparative   |
|                 | Superlative   |
| Use             | Attributive   |
|                 | Predicative   |
| 10. Conjunction | Coordinate    |
|                 | Subordinate   |

**EXERCISE.**

- A. What are the uses of
1. The nominative case,
  2. The objective case,
  3. The adjective and the adverb,
  4. The infinitive,
  5. The participle?
- B. Give the grammatical forms of

1. The noun
2. The pronoun
3. The finite verb
4. The adverb.

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## SECTION II.

### PARSING MODELS.

前節ニ掲ゲタル表ノ應用ヲ示サンガ爲メニ、  
下ニ其例ヲ舉ゲン。

1. *The friends of that little boy have sent him to sea.*

*the*—definite article, modifies *friends*.

*friends*—common noun, common gender, plural number, nominative case, subject of *have sent*.

*of*—preposition, governing *boy*.

*that*—demonstrative adjective, modifying *boy*.

*little*—descriptive adjective, positive degree, used attributively, modifying *boy*.

*boy*—common noun, masculine gender, singular number, objective case, object of *of*.

*have sent*—transitive verb, active voice, indicative mood, present perfect tense, plural number, third person, predicate of *friends*.

*him*—personal pronoun, singular number, third person, objective case, object of *have sent* and represents *boy*.

*to*—preposition, governing *sea*.

*sea*—common noun, neuter gender, singular number, objective case, object of *to*.

2. *Some mice, being in great trouble owing to the persecutions of a cat, met together to determine what was to be done.*

*Some*—adjective of quantity, modifying *mice*.

*mice*—common noun, common gender, plural

number, nominative case.

*being*—Intransitive verb, present participle, modifying *mice*.

*in*—preposition governing *trouble*.

*great*—Descriptive adjective, positive degree, used attributively, modifying *trouble*.

*trouble*—common noun, neuter gender, singular number, objective case, after *in*.

*owing to*—prepositional phrase, governing *persecutions*.

(*owing* intransitive verb, present participle, *to* preposition).

*the*—definite article, modifying *persecutions*.

*persecutions*—common noun, neuter gender, plural number, objective case, after *owing to*.

*of*—preposition, governing *cat*.

*a*—indefinite article, modifying *cat*.

*cat*—common noun, common gender, singular

number, objective case, after *of*.

*met*—intransitive verb, indicative mood, past indefinite, plural number, third person, predicate of *mice*.

*together*—adverb used attributively, modifying *met*.

*to determine*—transitive verb, active voice, infinitive of purpose.

*what*—relative pronoun, singular number, third person, nominative case, subject of *was*.

*was*—intransitive verb, indicative mood, past indefinite, singular number, third person, predicate of *was*.

*to be done*—transitive verb, passive voice, infinitive indefinite, complement of *was*.

(*to be* intransitive verb, infinitive indefinite; *done* past participle).



## EXERCISE.

Analyze all the sentences and parse all the words in the following piece:—

Once upon a time there was a boy whose name was Jack, and he lived with his mother.

They were poor, and the old woman got her living by spinning, but Jack was so lazy that he would do nothing but bask in the sun in the warm weather, and sit by the corner of the hearth in the winter time. His mother could not persuade him to do anything for her, and was obliged at last to tell him that if he did not work, she would turn him out of doors.

This threat roused Jack, and he went out and hired himself for the day to a neighbouring farmer for a penny; but as he was coming home, he lost the money in passing over a brook.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* 不 許 複 製 \*  
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