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井上歌郎著

# 英文法指針

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ENGLISH GRAMMAR

英文法指針

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BY

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SHOBIDŌ



## 自序

本書は専ら英語自修者及び諸學校受験者の爲に之を編纂したるものにして斯學要旨の在る所を列擧するに務め且つ書中に挿入せる例題の如きは最も嶄新適切のものを撰擇したり故に學者之に賴て研鑽せば蓋し其裨補する所鮮少ならざるべし而して本書中未だ論載せざるものは之を下卷に於て充分に詳述する所あらんとす讀者諸士幸に之を諒せられんことを。

謂ふに世界の大勢は現今並に將來に於て我國青年に望む所實に少からず而して諸士が他日大に奮闘的生活に従事せらるゝの準備は一に學校生活の時代に在りて存す則ち本書の出る豈に偶然ならんや。

我が旅順攻圍軍二百三高地占領の公報を讀める時著者識す



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 ENGLISH GRAMMAR
   
 英文法指針
   
 總論

1) 英文法トハ何ゾヤ. English Grammar ハ英國語ノ原則ヲ論ズル學ニシテ英文ヲ會得シ或ハ之ヲ作り或ハ之ヲ話ストキ正確ヲ得セシムルコトヲ以テ一大主眼トスルモノナリ. 乃チ英文法ハ英國語ノ要素タル言葉 (Words) ノ分類, 性質, 及ビ之ヲ湊合シテ文章 (Sentence) ト成ス法則ヲ教ユルモノトス. 故ニ English Grammar ヲ分ツテニト爲ス曰ク Etymology 曰ク Syntax 是ナリ; 乃チ第一ノモノハ言葉ノ分類 (Classification of Words) 及ビ其固有ノ性質ヲ論述ス; 第二ノモノハ Sentence ヲ作ル法則ヲ説明スルモノトス.

2) Parts of Speech トハ何ゾヤ. 凡ソ Sentence ハ一ノ完全ナル思想ヲ表ルタルメ湊合シタル言葉ヨリ成ルモノニシテ乃チ此言葉ハ文章中ニ於テノ用法ニ從ヒ八種ニ分類セラル是レ即チ Parts of Speech ナリ Speech トハ Language (國語)ノ義ナリ. 今マ其八個ノモノヲ學ケレバ次ノ如シ:—

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Noun 名詞.         | 2. Pronoun 代名詞.     |
| 3. Adjective 形容詞.   | 4. Verb 動詞.         |
| 5. Adverb 副詞.       | 6. Preposition 前置詞. |
| 7. Conjunction 接續詞. | 8. Interjection 嘆詞. |



3) Grammatical Properties トハ何ゾヤ. Parts of Speech 中ノ多クノモノハ必ズ欠クベカラザル性質ヲ保有スルモノニシテ例セバ Noun ノ如キ必ズ一個ノモノナルカ或ハ二個或ハ二個以上ナルカヲ區別スルノ必要アリ或ハ男性ノモノナルカ女性ノモノナルカ或ハ全ク無性物ノ名稱ナルカヲ識別スルノ要アリ斯ノ如ク多クノ Parts of Speech ハ必ズ保有スベキモノアリ是ヲ Grammatical Properties 或ハ Forms ト稱シ或ハ其ノ語尾等ノ變化ヲ爲ス所ヨリシテ之ヲ Modifications 或ハ Inflections ト云フ. 其類ハアリ之ヲ擧グレバ次ノ如シ:-

1. Number 數.
2. Gender 性.
3. Case 格.
4. Person 人稱.
5. Comparison 比較.
6. Mood 法.
7. Tense 時.
8. Voice.

今マ此等ヲ有スル Parts of Speech ヲ擧グレバ次ノ如シ:-

- |    |                    |   |            |           |
|----|--------------------|---|------------|-----------|
| a. | Noun & Pronoun     | { | 1. Number  | 2. Gender |
|    |                    |   | 3. Case    | 4. Voice  |
| b. | Adjective & Adverb | { | Comparison |           |
| c. | Verb               | { | 1. Number  | 2. Person |
|    |                    |   | 3. Voice   | 4. Mood   |
|    |                    |   | 5. Tense   |           |

Parts of Speech 中 Grammatical Forms ニモ關係ヲ有セザルモノハ Preposition, Conjunction, 及ビ Interjection ノ三トス

## CHAPTER I.

### THE NOUN.

4) 名詞トハ何ゾヤ. 名詞 Noun トハ人或ハ其他ノ物ノ名稱ナリ.

例. Gladstone, private 卒, pea-cock 孔雀, the Loochoo Isles 琉球諸島, tray 盆, courage 勇氣, angling 釣, &c.

5) 名詞ノ種類 (Classes of Nouns). 名詞ヲ分類シテ五種ト爲ス即チ次ノ如シ:-

- a. Proper Noun 固有名詞.
- b. Common Noun 普通名詞.
- c. Collective Noun 集合名詞.
- d. Material Noun 物質名詞.
- e. Abstract Noun 無形名詞.

6) Proper Noun ノ特性, (Characteristics of Proper Nouns). Proper Noun ハ (1) 之カ表示スル人或ハ物ニ特種ノ名稱ニシテ (2) 意義ヲ有セズ而シテ (3) 常ニ其初ノ文字ハ大文字 (Capital letter) ナリ以テ始ムルモノニシテ (4) 普通ノ場合ニ於テハ單數ニシテ冠詞ヲ有セザルモノトス.

例. Yoritomo (人名), Kamakura (地名), Venus 金星 (天体ノ名太陽, 地球, 及ビ月ハ例外トス), Sunday (曜日ノ名), March (月名), Christmas (祭日ノ名), the Restoration 維新(史上ニ顯著ナルモノ), the Phoenix Palace 鳳凰堂(建物ノ名), &c.

7) Proper Noun ハ如何ナル場合ニ複數タルコトヲ得ルカ及ビ冠詞ヲ有シ得ル場合.

a. Proper Noun カ Common Noun ニ變化スル場合ハ別問題トシテ總テ (1) 全一ノ名稱ヲ有スル人或ハ家族ノ名稱例セバ Browns 或ハ Thomsons ノ如キ場合 (2) 併ニ群嶺或ハ群嶋ノ名ハ常ニ複數ナリ例セバ the Rocky Mountains, the Bonin Islands (小笠原嶋) ノ如キ是ナリ.

b. Proper Noun カ Article 冠詞ヲ其前ニ有シ得ル場合.

i. 大洋海, Gulf, 海峡, 河, 群嶺, 群嶋, 橋, 門, 船, 公立, 建物, 學校, 會社, 劇場, 等ノ名稱ハ the ナリ其前ニ有ス:-

例. The Pacific Ocean 太平洋, the Red Sea 紅海, the Peohili Gulf 直隸灣, the Bukwan Strait 馬關海峡, the Tono 利根川, the Alps, the Pescadores 澎湖嶋, the Aque-



duct Bridge 水道橋, *the Sakurada August Gate* 櫻田御門, *the Asahi* 朝日艦, *the Home Department* 内務省, *the Phoenix Palace* 鳳凰堂, *the Nikko Shrine* 日光廟, *the Peers' Boys' School* 學習院, *the Meiji Life Insurance Company* 明治生命保險會社, *the Specie Bank* 正金銀行, *the Imperial Hotel* 帝國ホテル, *the Kabuki Theatre* 歌舞伎座, &c.

ii. 書籍新聞雜誌ノ名稱ハ *the* ナ有ス:-

例. *The Dainihonshi*, *the Jiji*, *the Chugaku-sekwa*, &c.  
但シ人名ヲ書名ト爲スモノハ *the* ナ要セズ:-  
He is very fond of reading *Alencius*.

iii. 勳章或ハ宗派ノ名ハ *the* ナ要ス:-

例. *The Order of the Golden Kite* 金鷄勳章, *the Grand Cordon of the Paulownia Imperialis* 桐花大綬章, *the Shingon sect*, *the Jodo sect*, &c.

iv. Young, old, little, dear, good, 或ハ poor 以外ノ形容詞ヲ伴フ Proper Noun ハ *the* ナ要ス:-

*The diligent* Kato got the prize.

v. 世ニ名ノ知ラザル人或ハ話ノ相手方ノ知ラザル人ヲ紹介スルトキハ *a* 或ハ *one* 又ハ *a certain* ナ要ス:-

*A Mr. Noda* is waiting for me.

*One* Thomas visited me yesterday.

*A certain* Goro found it out there.

8) Characteristics of Common Nouns. Common Noun ハ (1) 一種類 (a class) ナ成セルモノニシテ (2) 意義ヲ有スルモノ、名稱ナリ而シテ (3) 冠詞 (*a*, *an*, 或ハ *the*) ナ附スルコトヲ得ルノミナラズ (4) 其形ハ單數或ハ複數何レニ爲スモ差支ナキモノトス.

例. *A blue-jacket* 水兵, *an egg-plant* 茄子, *the ball* 舞踏會, *underlies* 下土, &c.

9) Characteristics of Collective Nouns. Collective Noun ハ Common Noun ノ一種ニシテ (1) 集合体ノ名稱

ニシテ複數ノ形ニ爲シ得ルコト及ビ (2) 冠詞ヲ附シ得ルコト總テ Common Noun ト異ルコトナシ:-

例. *A bevy of girls*, *a pack of wolves*, *a gang of workmen*, *a fleet of ships*, *a flight of steps*, *a galaxy of beauties*, &c.

I found two *families* removing to Hiroshima.

10) Characteristics of Noun of Multitude. Collective Noun 若シ形ヲ變セズ其儘複數ノ意義ヲ爲シ使用セラル、キハ之ヲ Noun of Multitude ト云フ換言スレバ毫モ其名詞ノ形ヲ變セズシテ複數ト成ルトキハ即チ之ヲ Noun of Multitude ト云フ故ニ此種ノモノ、特徴トシテ單數ノ Noun of Multitude ノ存在セザルコト是ナリ.

例. *The townspeople throng* Hibiya Park every Sunday.

都人ハ毎日曜日ニ日比谷公園ニ雜沓ス.

*People say* a library will be established there.

*The family are* all honest and diligent.

11) Characteristics of Material Nouns. Material Noun ハ物質 (Material) ノ名ニシテ從テ此ニ因テ用サレ、物ヲ幾何ニ分ツモ其分タル各部分ハ全キモノト全一ノ名稱ヲ帶アルコトヲ得ルナリ是レ實ニ Common Noun ト異ル最モ著シキ點ニシテ即チ Common Noun ニ在リテハ其分タル部分ハ全キモノト全一ノ名稱ヲ帶アルコトヲ得ズ例セバ *water* ハ之ヲ幾何カニ分ツモ全ク *water* ノ名稱ヲ有ス或ハ *paper* ノ如キモ之ヲいくつカニ分ツモ全ク *paper* ナリ故ニ此等 *water* 及ビ *paper* ハ共ニ Material Noun ナリ然ルニ *tray* (盆) ノ如キ或ハ *book* ノ如キ之ヲいくつカニ分ツトキハ共ニ其各部分ハ全キ *tray* 或ハ *book* ト全一ノ名稱ヲ保有スルコトヲ得ズ故ニ *tray* 及ビ *book* ハ共ニ之ヲ Common Noun ト稱ス. 次ニ Common Noun ト異ル點ヲ舉グレバ第一 Material Noun ハ常ニ單數ニシテ冠詞ヲ取ルコトナシ然レドモ或場合ニハ *the* ナ有スルコトヲ得.

例. He got a house build of *brick*.

I gave him a piece of *paper*.



He got a piece of *chalk* from me.  
The *water* of this well is very delicious.  
The *tea* in this box was brought from China.

12) Characteristics of Abstract Nouns. (1) 性質 (Quality) 或ハ動作 (Action) ノ名ヲ Abstract Noun ト云フ 而シテ (2) 常ニ單數ニシテ冠詞ヲ有セズ尤モ the ヲ有スルコトアリ.

例. Courage 勇氣, resolution 決斷, temperance 節制, silence 沈黙, fencing 擊劍, reading 讀書, &c.

The *valour* of Yoshitsune is universally known throughout the length and breadth of the country.

義經ノ勇ハ我國中到ラズ隈ナク汎ク知レ渡レリ.

13) Proper Noun ハ如何ナル場合ニ Common Noun ニ變ズルカ.

1. Proper Noun ガ一種類ノ名稱 (class name) トシテ 使用セラルトキハ Common Noun ニ變ズ換言スレバ Proper Noun ガ示ス本來ノ人或ハ物ト類似ノモノヲ示ストキハ Common Noun ニ變ズ.

Many *Nelsons* (=greatest generals like Nelson) are found in our country.

Tokyo is *the Paris* (=centre of civiligation) of the East.

2. 一家族ノ一員タルコトヲ示ストキハ Common Noun ニ變ズ.

My cousin is a *Tokugawa*.

14) Material Noun ハ如何ナル場合ニ Common Noun ニ變ズルカ.

1. 其 material ニテ作ラレタルモノヲ示ストキ.

He brought me three *tins* of beef. (缶づめ)

Did he show you any *silvers*? (銀製ノ器物)

2. 相分離シタル部分ヲ意味スルトキ.

They find a *sight* (a large number) of rare *stones* separate portions of stone) in that garden.

3. 相異レル種類ヲ示ストキ.

He showed us *teas* (=various kinds of tea).

He bought *rices* (=various kinds of rice).

15) Abstract Nouns ハ如何ナル場合ニ Common Nouns ニ變ズルカ.

1. 其性質 (Quality) ヲ保有スル人或ハ物ヲ示ストキ.

The *authorities* (=men of authority) are now investigating the matter. 當局者ハ此件ヲ目下取調中ナリ.

He met a *justice* (=a man of justice or a judge) on his way home. (裁判官)

2. 其性質或ハ動作ノ實例或ハ結果ヲ示ストキ.

He did *kindnesses* (=many instances or examples of kindness) to me.

The *sight* (=thing seen) *beggars description* (=is beyond description) 其光景ハいはいはれぬモノナリ.

16) 如何ナル場合ニ Common Noun ハ Abstract Noun ニ變ズルコトヲ得ルカ.

Common Noun = *the* ヲ附シ以テ Abstract Noun ニ變化スルコトヲ得:—All *the mother* suffused her eyes=*all the motherly feeling* was aroused, so that she burst into tears.

17) Number トハ何ゾヤ. 名詞ガ示ス人或ハ物ノ一ツナルカ或ハ二以上ナルカヲ區別スナ文法上ノ一性質ヲ稱シテ之ヲ Number (數)ト云フ而シテ之ヲ分チテ二ト爲ス曰ク一個ヲ示スモノヲ Singular Number (單數)ト云ヒ二個或ハ二個以上ヲ示スモノヲ稱シテ Plural Number (複數)ト云フ.

例. Bobby 巡査 paper-weight 文鎮 . . . . . 單數.

Bobbies paper-weights . . . . . 複數.

18) Plural Nouns = Singular Nouns ヲ變化スル法.

a. Plural Noun ハ總テ more than one 一ツ以上ノモノヲ示スモノナリ故ニ s 或ハ es ヲ Singular ノモノニ附加スルトキハ Plural ト成ルナリ是レ s 或ハ es ハ more than one ノ意義ヲ有スレバナリ. 而シテ多クノ場



合ニハ s ナ Singular = 附シテ Plural ナ形造ルモノト  
ス例セバ次ノ如シ:-

Diploma 卒業證書, diplomas; club 倶楽部, clubs;  
fabric 織物, fabrics; stand 臺, stands; spade 鍬, spades;  
safe 金庫, safes; strife 争, strifes; fife 笛, fifes; chief  
長, chiefs; cliff 崖, cliffs; gulf, gulfs; pig 豕, pigs;  
verandah 椽側, verandahs; knick-knack おもちゃ, knick-  
knacks; pool 水たまり, pools; mushroom 松茸, mush-  
rooms; spoon, spoons, cuckoo 杜鵑, cuckoos; piano,  
pianos; lamp, lamps; aster 夏菊, asters; ant, ants; law  
法律, laws, &c.

N.B. *fe, f, o* ノ前ニ Consonant (子音) ナ有スルモノハ  
多ク次ニ述アル方法ニ據リテ Plural Noun ナ形造ルモノト  
ス。乃チ廿六文字中 a, b, c, d, g, k, l, m, n, p, r, w ナ語  
尾ト爲スモノハ總テ s ナ附シテ Plural ナ形造ルモノナリ。

b. *s, sh, x, z*, 及ビ *ch* ガ(ち)ト發音スルモノニテ  
終ル名詞ハ *es* ナ附ス:-

Lass 少女, lasses; horse-radish わさび, horse-radishes;  
box, boxes; topaz 黃玉, topazes; bench 腰掛, benches.

N.B. Stomach 胃, stomachs; monarch 王, mon-  
archs; &c.

c. *f* 或ハ *fe* ニテ終ルモノハ之ヲ *ves* = 變シテ  
Plural ナ形造ル:-

Shelf 棚, shelves; wolf 狼, wolves; life, lives.

d. *o* ニテ終ルモノ其前ニ consonant ナ有スルモノ  
ハ通例 *es* ナ附ス然レドモ *o* ノ前ニ vowel 母音ナ有ス  
ルモノハ單ニ *s* ナ附ス:-

Potato じゃがたらいし, potatoes; mosquito 蚊  
mosquitoes; bamboo 竹, bamboos; &c.

N.B. Mosquito ノ如キハ單ニ *s* ノミニテ終ルモノナリ。

e. *y* ニテ終ルモノ其前ニ Vowel Letter 存スルトキ  
ハ單ニ *s* ナ加フルニ止ルモ Consonant Letter ノ存スル  
トキハ *ies* ニ變シ *es* ナ附ス:-

Lady, ladies; pony, ponies; valley, valleys; toy,  
toys; &c.

f. *en* ナ語尾ニ附シテ Plural ナ形造ルモノアリ:-

Ox, oxen; brother, brethren; child, children.

g. 或母音字ナ他ノ母音字ニ變化シテ Plural ト爲スモ  
ノアリ此ノ場合ニハ之ヲ Radical Change 根本的變化ト  
云フ是レ母音字ハ言葉ノ根本ナレバナリ:-

Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
man 男	men	woman 女	women
goose 鵞鳥	geese	foot 足	feet
tooth 齒	teeth	mouse 廿日鼠	mice
louse しらみ	lice	dormouse	dormice

h. Singular 及ビ Plural 共ニ全一ノ形ヲ保有シ唯ダ  
文中ニ用ヰラル、用法ニ從ヒテ Singular 或ハ Plural ナ  
區別スルモノアリ即チ其形ノ上ニ於テハ Singular 或ハ  
Plural トモ一定セザル故ニ此ヲ一ニ Indeterminate Form  
不定形ノモノト云フ:-

cannon (大砲), sheep (羊), deer (鹿), salmon (鮭),  
mackerel (青魚), plenty 澤山, rest (殘餘), means (方  
策), series 連續スルモノ, species 種, apparatus 装置,  
superfices 表面, brace (一雙或ハ一つかひ), pair, dozen,  
head (人以外ノ), &c.

1. By *this* means he distinguished himself.

2. By *these* means he distinguished himself.

上例ニ據リテ知ラル、カ如ク means ハ第一例ニ於テハ  
Singular ナリ然レドモ第二例ニ於テ Plural ナリ是レ第一  
例ニ於テハ *this* 之ヲ形容シ第二例ニ於テハ *these* ト云フ  
Plural ナ示ス形容詞之ヲ形容スレバナリ。

i. Nouns ノ中ニハ常ニ Plural ノモノアリ之ヲ擧ゲ  
レバ次ノ如シ:-

annals 年代記, billiards 玉突, headquarters 本營,  
ashes 灰, fire-works 花火, drawers づぼん下, braces づ  
ぼん釣, pantaloons or trousers づぼん, tongs 火鉗。



spectacles 目鏡, &c.

N.B. s ナ語尾ニ有セズシテ Plural トシテ使用セラルルモノアリ即チ cattle 家畜, people, fish ノ如キ是ナリ.

j. 必ズ常ニ Singular ノモノアリ:—News 報知, ethics 倫理學, æsthetics 審美學, &c.

k. 外國ヨリ來レルモノハ其母國ノ法則ニ從フモノト英國流ニ Plural ナ作ルモノアリ或ハ其何レノ法則ニ從フモノナルモノアリ今マ本國流ニ從ヒ Plural ニ變スルモノヲ擧グレバ次ノ如シ:

Singular.	Plural.	
Formula	formulæ 公式 . . . . .	a ナ a ニ變ズ.
Axis	axes 軸 . . . . .	is ナ es ニ變ズ.
Radius	radii 半徑 . . . . .	us ナ i ニ變ズ.
Desideratum	desiderata 必要ノ事 . . . . .	um ナ a ニ變ズ.
Phenomenon	phenomena 現象 . . . . .	on ナ a ニ變ズ.
Vertex	vertices 頂點 . . . . .	ex ナ ices ニ變ズ.
Helix	helices 螺線 . . . . .	ix ナ ices ニ變ズ.

此ノ外 miasma (毒氣) ナ miasmata 即チ a ナ變シテ ata ニ爲スカ如キ Genus (類) ナ genera 即チ us ナ era ニ爲スカ如キ特別ノモノナキニ非ズ或ハ Bureau (局) ナ bureaux ト爲シ Plural ナ作ルガ如キ Bandit (山賊) ナ banditi ト爲スカ如キモノアリ.

19) Compound Noun ハ如何ニシテ Plural トナスカ.

a. 其ノ Compound Noun ナ組成セシムル要素中ニテ主要ナルモノヲ變化ス:

Man-of-war 軍艦, men-of-war; step-father, 繼父 step-fathers; son-in-law, sons-in-law; &c.

b. 佛國語ヨリ來ルモノニシテ形容詞ヲ終リニ有セルモノハ名詞ノ部分ヲ變化ス:

Court-martial 軍法會議, Courts-martial; Consul-general 總領事, Consuls-general; &c.

c. Compound Noun ノ各要素が同様ニ主要ナルモノナルトキハ其語尾ヲ變化ス:

Hop-o'-my-thumb 侏儒, hop-o'-my-thumbs; Forget-me-not 草ノ名, forget-me-nots; &c.

20) Gender トハ何ゾヤ. 名詞ガ示ス人或ハ物ノ男性ナルカ女性ナルカ或ハ男女何レニモ適用セラル、モノナルカ或ハ全ク無性ノモノナルカヲ區別スル文法上ノ一性質ヲ稱シテ Gender ト云フ. 乃チ Gender ナ分チテ四ト爲ス:

1. Masculine Gender 男性:—king, boy, &c.
2. Feminine Gender 女性:—queen, girl, &c.
3. Common or Either Gender 通性:—friend, parent.
4. Neuter or Neither Gender 中性:—tray, towel-horse 手拭かけ.

21) Gender ト Classes of Nouns トノ關係. Abstract 及ビ Material Noun ハ常ニ Neuter Gender ナリ, Noun of Multitude ハ Common Gender ナリ例セバ people ト云ヘバ男女何レナモ含ムチ以テナリ或ハ男性又ハ女性トナルコトアリ, Collective Noun ハ一ノ團體ノ名ナルチ以テ常ニ Neuter Gender ナリ, Common 及ビ Proper Noun ハ總テノ Genders ナ含ム即チ或モノハ Masculine, 他ノモノハ Neuter 等總テ此ノ四ノ Gender ノ中何レチカ有ス.

22) Masculine Gender ト Feminine Gender トチ如何ニシテ區別スルカ.

1. 語尾ノ變化ニ據ルモノ換言スレバ ess, ina, ine, ix, 或ハ a ナ語尾ニ附シ Masculine ヨリ Feminine ニ變ズ:

Duko 公爵, duchess; marquis 侯爵, marchioness, count 伯爵, countess; viscount 子爵, viscountess; baron 男爵, baroness; tsar, tzar, czar 露帝, tsarina, tsarina, czarina; hero 勇士, heroine; administrator 管財人, administratrix; don 西班牙人ノ尊稱, dona ノ如キ是ナリ.

2. 全ク相異レル語ヲ以テスルモノ:

Nephew 甥, niece 姪; lad 若者, lass 少女; bull or ox 牡牛, cow; gander 鵞鳥, goose; dronno 雄蜂, bee; &c.



3. Sex 性ヲ示ス語ヲ前或ハ後ニ置キ以テ男性女性何レナルカヲ區別ス:-

He-goat, she-goat; man-servant, maid-servant; pea-cock, pea-hen; &c.

23) Ship ト云フ語及ビ總テ船名ハ Feminine Gender トシテ取扱ハル又々國名ガ地名トシテ單ニ取扱レズシテ國民ノ意義ニ用井ラルトキハ全シク Feminine Gender トシテ取扱ハルモトス.

This ship will arrive at *her* destination the day after to-morrow. 此船ハ明後日其目的地ニ着スベシ.

The Asahi weighed anchor from that port yesterday and *she* will lie at anchor at Kure port to-morrow. 朝日艦ハ昨日其港ヲ拔錨シ明日吳港ニ碇泊スベシ.

Japan took every caution not to lose *her* prestige there. 日本ハ其處ニテ其國威ヲ失ハザル様アラヌ限リ警戒ヲ爲シタリ.

24) Masculine 及ビ Feminine ヲ井セ示スニ男性ノモノ或ハ女性ノモノヲ以テスルコトアリ例セバ次ノ如シ:-

1. The goose is a long-lived bird. 鵞鳥ハ長壽ノ鳥ナリ.
2. The dog is a faithful animal. 犬ハ信義ヲ守ル動物ナリ.
3. The cow is a meek animal. 牛ハ溫和ナル動物ナリ.
4. The horse is a noble animal. 馬ハ貴キ動物ナリ.
5. The tiger is a fierce animal. 虎ハ猛シキ動物ナリ.

Goose, cow, ハ共ニ Feminine ニシテ dog, horse, tiger ハ Masculine ナルモ此處ニ使用セル goose ハ gander ナ cow ハ bull ナ dog ハ bitch ナ horse ハ mare ナ tiger ハ tigress ナ井セ示スモノトス.

25) Poetical Gender or Personification トハ何ゾヤ.

所謂 Neuter Gender ノモノヲ人間ノ如ク言做シテ或ハ男性又ハ女性トシテ取扱フコトアリ此ノ種ノ場合ハ詩ニ多キヲ以テ之ヲ Poetical Gender ト云ヒ或ハ無生物ヲ恰モ人ノ如ク言做ス所ヨリシテ之ヲ Personification (擬人)ト云フ. 例セバ次ノ如シ.

He listened to *Reason's* voice.

Reason ヲノモノハ人ニ非ザルモノ之ヲ人間ト見做シテ言ヒタルモノニシテ此ノ場合ニ於テ Reason ハ Personify サレタルモノト云フ.

26) Poetical Gender ノ定メ方. 總テ倔強ナルモノ勢カアルモノ威嚴アルモノハ之ヲ男性ト定メ柔和ナルモノ優美ナルモノ之ヲ女性ト爲ス:-

sun, winter, morning, time, war, death, anger, &c. ハ之ヲ男性ト爲ス.

moon, spring, evening, nature, hope, church, earth, &c. ハ之ヲ女性ト爲ス.

注意. Abstract Noun ガ Personify サレ其上 Capital Letter ヲ以テ始マルトキハ變ジテ Proper Noun ニ成ルモノトス上例ノ Reason ノ如キ其一例ナリ.

27) Case トハ何ゾヤ. Sentence (文章)中ニ在リテ名詞或ハ代名詞ガ他ノ言葉ニ對シテ有スル關係ヲ明ニスルモノヲ Case ト云フ. 今マ例ヲ舉ゲテ之ヲ示サン:- That father's boy got a prize from his teacher. 上述ノ Sentence 中ニテ boy ハ got ト云フ動詞ノ主動者タルコトヲ示スモノニシテ其 got ノ目的物ヲ示スモノハ prize ナリ. Teacher ハ又々 from ト云フ前置詞ノ目的ノ言葉ニシテ father's ハ boy ノ所有者タルコトヲ示スモノトス即チ boy ハ got ト一ノ關係ヲ有シ prize モ亦之ト全一ニシテ teacher ハ from ト關係シ father's ハ boy ト關係ス斯ノ如ク名詞ハ動詞. 前置詞或ハ他ノ名詞ト相關係スルモノニシテ乃チ此種ノ關係ヲ明ニ爲スモノヲ Case ト云フ.

28) Case ノ種類. Case ナ分チテ三ト爲ス:-

1. Nominative Case 主格.
2. Objective Case 目的格.



3. Possessive Case 所有格.

29) Nominative Case トハ如何ナルモノナルカ. Noun カ動詞ノ Subject (主辭)タルトキハ之ヲ Nominative Case ノモノト稱ス:—

1. *Yoritomo* proceeded to *Tsurugaoka*.
2. *I* am a brave *Japanese*.

第一例ノ *Yoritomo* ハ proceeded ノ subject ナルヲ以テ之ヲ Nominative Case ノモノト稱ス第二例ノ *Japanese* ハ I ト相一致スルモノニシテ共ニ之ヲ Nominative Case ノモノト稱ス. 上例ノモノト稍々趣ヲ異ニスルモノアリ:—

1. Long live, *Emperor!*
2. What a fine *day!*

第一例ノ *emperor* ト云フ名詞ハ呼ビ掛ケラレタルモノニシテ第二例ノ如ク Exclamatory Sentence (感歎文章)中ニ在ル *day* ノ如キ此等ヲ特ニ稱シテ Nominative Independent ト云フ.

The national *flag* being hoisted up, we ran out. 國旗が揚ゲラレタカラ我々ハ走り出マシタ.

此ノ場合ノ *flag* ヲ特ニ名ケテ Nominative Absolute ト云フ而シテ此ノ場合ニハ being hoisted ノ如キ Participle (分詞)ト稱スルモノヲ係フモノニシテ Absolute トハ無關係ノ義ナリ即チ文法上次ノ文章ト關係ナキヲ以テ此稱アリ.

30) Objective Case トハ如何ナルモノナルカ. Noun カ動詞或ハ前置詞ノ Object 目的辭タルトキ之ヲ Objective Case ノモノト稱ス:—

1. Father brought my *sister* a *toy*.
2. I have not heard from *Mr. Toda* since then.

第一例ノ *sister* 及ビ *toy* ヲ稱シテ Objective Case ト云フ是レ brought ノ object ナレバナリ又 *Toda* ハ from ノ object ナル故ニ全樣ニ之ヲ Objective Case ノモノト稱ス. 而シテ第一例ノ如ク二個ノ objects ヲ有スル場合ニ於テ *toy* ハ直接ノ object ニシテ又持チ示スモノ故ニ之ヲ Direct Object (直接目的辭)或ハ Object of Thing ト稱シ *sister* ハ間接ノモノニシテ又其人ヲ示スモノ故ニ Indirect Object (間接

目的辭)或ハ Personal Object ト云フ. 以上ノモノト其類ヲ異ニシ Objective Adverbial ト云フモノアリ例セバ次ノ如シ:—

1. The pagodah is fifteen *feet* high.
2. The well is three hundred *feet* deep.
3. He came here this *evening*.

第一例ノ *fifteen* ノ前及ビ第二例ノ *three* ノ前ニハ by ヲ第三例ノ *this* ノ前ニハ in ヲ省略シタルモノニシテ即チ第一例ニ於テハ by fifteen feet 第二例ノ by three hundred feet 及ビ第三例ノ in this evening ハ共ニ是レ Adverbial Phrase ヲ爲スモノニシテ而シテ feet ハ by ノ object トナリ evening ハ in ニ對シ全シク object トナルヲ以テ上例ノ feet 及ビ evening ハ之ヲ Objective Adverbial ト云フ. 總テ大キサヲ示ストキ其他方向, 時, 距離, 等ヲ示ストキハ此用法ヲ見ルコト多シ.

31) Possessive Case トハ何ゾヤ. Possessive Case ハ次ノ事ヲ示スタメ用井ラル:—

1. Ownership (所有者タルコト):—*My father's* gun.
2. Doer of Action (主動者):—*The student's* reading.
3. Purpose (目的):—*The Girls'* School.
4. Authors or Inventors (著者或ハ發明家):—*Bakin's* Hakkendon; *Atorse's* telegraph.
5. Origin(根源):—*The orang-outang's* hair (猩々ノ毛).

32) (')ノ意義. Apostrophe (') ハ文字ノ省略ヲ意味スルモノニシテ man-o'-war ノ o' ハ of ノ代リニ用井ラレタルモノニシテ Possessive Case ノ場合ニハ es ノ代リニ s ト爲シタルモノトス. 而シテ Plural Noun 若シ s ニテ終ルトキハ單ニ Apostrophe ノミヲ附ス ladies', rackets, boys', balls ノ如キ是ナリ勿論 Singular Noun ノトキニ於テモ s 或ハ ce ニテ終リ次ニ sake ノ語來ルトキ例セバ for convenience' sake 或ハ for Socrates' sake ノ如キ是ナリ或ハ Jesus ノ如ク last syllable カ s ヲ以テ終始スルモノハ全シク Apostrophe ノミヲ附ス:—Jesus' Charity.

33) 總テノ名詞ハ之ヲ Possessive Case ト爲スコトヲ



得ルヤ。總テ Animate Object (生物)ヲ表示スル名詞ニノミ ('s)ヲ附シ得ルヲ通例トス即チ他ノ場合ニ於テハ The roofs of the house; the legs of the table ノ如ク全体ノ一部ヲ表示スル of ヲ使用スルモノトス今ニ Possessive Case ノ符號 ('s)ヲ附シ得ル場合ヲ列擧スレバ次ノ如シ:-

1. 人ヲ示ス名詞:-Goro's insignia 徽章, Saburo's school-things 學校道具, a soldier's knapsack 背囊, the student's over-alls 二重まわし, &c.

2. 動物ヲ示ス名詞:-A cettia's song 鶯ノ歌, a dragon-fly's wings 蜻蛉ノ羽, a steed's neighing 軍馬ノ嘶聲, &c.

3. 時, 距離, 或ハ重サヲ示ス名詞:-A week's furlough 一週間ノ賜暇, a fortnight's journey 二週間ノ旅行, three miles' riding 三哩ノ乘馬, five pounds' weight 五ぽんヅノ重サ, &c.

4. Personified Objects ヲ示ス名詞:-Reason's voice 道理ノ聲, Wisdom's ways 智慧ノ方法, &c.

5. 植物ヲ示ス名詞:-A tree-peony's leaves 牡丹ノ葉, &c.

6. 威嚴アルモノヲ示ス名詞:-A law's delay 法律ノ延期, the sun's rays 太陽ノ光線, the moon's steps 月ノ歩, &c.

7. Gerund ヲ形容スルモノハ何レノ名詞ヲ問ハズ之ヲ附ス:-

On the trumpet's being blown, we were assembled there. 喇叭が吹カル、ト直ク様我々ハ其處ニ集合シタリ。

On the bell's ringing, we went out.

8. 熟慮ト成ルモノ:-For convenience' sake 便利ノ爲メ, for conscience' sake 良心ノ爲メ, at one's wit's end 當惑, to have at one's fingers' ends 暗熟スル, to arrive at one's fingers' ends 貧困ニ陥ル, a boat's crew 船ノ乗組員, a ship's passengers 船ノ乗客, &c.

34) Compound Nouns 及ビ數語ヨリ成ル名詞ハ ('s)

ヲ何處ニ附スルカ。此等ノ場合ニハ總テ終ノ語ニ ('s)ヲ附ス:-

His son-in-law's house is in Kanda.

I visited the Emperor of China's palace.

35) Possessive Case ノ Noun ト之ニ因テ形容セラルル語トノ間ニ a, an, the, this, 或ハ that ヲ挿入スベカラズ:-

1. A paper-weight of Mankichi's (Mankichi's a paper-weight ニ非ズ).

2. This tray of Kenzo's (Kenzo's this tray ニ非ズ).

3. The hanging-scroll of Fudesuke's (Fudesuke's the hanging-scroll ヲハジモノト云ハズ).

36) Person トハ何ゾヤ。Person トハ或名詞が話ス人自身ヲ示スカ或ハ話シ掛ケラル、人或ハ物ヲ示スカ或ハ噂ササル、人或ハ物ヲ示スモノトス即チ此點ヨリシテ Person ヲ分チテ三ト爲ス第一 The First Person (第一人稱); 第二 The Second Person (第二人稱); 第三 The Third Person (第三人稱)是ナリ。

1. I, Yoshisada, have raised a loyal army. 我義貞ハ義兵ヲ擧ゲタリ。(Yoshisada ヲ第一人稱ノモノト云フ).

2. You, Masatsura, shall go home. (Masatsura ヲ第二人稱ノモノト云フ).

3. Goro came here. (Goro ヲ第三人稱ノモノト云フ).

上例ニ示スカ如ク話ス人自身ヲ示スモノヲ第一人稱ト稱ス即チ第一例ノ Yoshisada 是ナリ。話シ掛ケラル、モノハ第二人稱ニシテ Masatsura 即チ是ナリ。第三例ノ如ク噂サ、ル、Goro ハ之ヲ第三人稱ト云フ。而シテ此處ニ特ニ注意スベキハ Noun ハ一般ニ The Third Person ト成ルモノ多シトス。

37) Apposition. Ap ハ to add 添加スルノ義, posit ハ to put 置クノ義ナリ即チ或 Noun ヲ説明センカタメニ添



加セラル、モノヲ稱シテ之ヲ Appositive ト稱シ斯ク爲スコトヲ稱シテ Apposition ト云フ：—

Tametomo, the most famous archer, fled to the Loochoo Isles. 最モ弓ヲ以テ名高キ爲朝ハ琉球ニ逃ル。此ノ場合ニ於テ archer ハ Tametomo ヲ説明スルヲメ使用セラレタルモノニシテ之ヲ Appositive ト云フ。此ノ Apposition ニ就キテ注意スベキハ Appositive ト之ニ對スル Noun トハ全一ノ人或ハ物ヲ示スカ故ニ Number, Gender, Case, 及ビ Person 悉ク全一ナリ但シ Possessive Case ノ場合ニ於テハ Appositive ノ方ニ Possessive Sign 卽チ ('s) ナ附スルモノトス。

I borrowed my friend John's book.

此ノ場合ニ於テ John ハ friend ニ對シテ Appositive ナリ而シテ 's ハ appositive ノ方ニ附加セララル、モノトス。

EXERCISE I.

(A)

Correct the errors in:—

1. On monday morning I lent him my uncle's that dictionary.
2. Three private rented a house of a brick.
3. He bought these gymnastic apparatuses from these gentleman.
4. He drove to the Emperor's palace of Germany.
5. The towns-peoples found these phenomenon very strango.
6. This book's cover is very beautifulness.
7. On the first of october last three orderly were at the Maple Ciub.

(B)

1. Write a sentence containing an Objective Adverbial.
2. Write a sentence containing a Nominative Absolute.

3. Write a sentence containing a Nominative Independent.
4. When are Material Nouns changed into Common Nouns?

CHAPTER II.

THE PRONOUN.

38) 代名詞トハ何ゾヤ。代名詞 Pronoun トハ名詞ノ代リニ使用セララル、モノヲ云フ。

例. I am a student. Who is it?  
This is a cettia.

39) 代名詞ノ種類 (Classes of Pronouns). Pronoun ナ分チテ四種ト爲ス次ノ如シ：—

- a. Personal Pronoun 人稱代名詞.
- b. Relative „ 關係代名詞.
- c. Interrogative „ 疑問代名詞.
- d. Adjective „ 形容代名詞.

40) Personal Pronoun トハ何ゾヤ。此種ノ代名詞ハ Person (人稱)ヲ明ニ示スヲ以テ之ヲ人稱代名詞ト云フ而シテ之ヲ二分シテ Simple 及ビ Compound Personal Pronoun ト爲ス。

41) Declension of Simple Personal Pronouns. 單人稱代名詞ノ曲。Declension トハ名詞或ハ代名詞ヲ Number 及 Case ニ據リテ排列スルコトヲ云フ。今次ニ掲グルモノノ中 Possessive Pronouns ト或文法家ニ依リテハ稱セラルルモノアリ卽チ mine, ours, thine, yours, hers, theirs 是ナリ。



Declension of Simple Personal Pronoun.						
	通性 Common Gender.				男性 女性 中性	
	第一人称		第二人称		第三人称	
	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.
Nom.	I	we	you, thou	you, ye	he	she it they
Poss.	{my mine	{our ours	{your, yours,	{thy thine your, yours	his	her hers its theirs
Obj.	me	us	you, thee	you ye	him	her it them

S. は Singular Number ナ P. は Plural ナ意味スルコトハ勿論第三人稱ノ場合ニ於テハ Plural ノ場合ハ Gender ノ何レニ在ルカヲ問ハズ全一ニシテ即チ上表ノ如ク they, their 等トス。

42) 複數第一人稱ノ Personal Pronoun. 實際 Singular ノモノヲ使用スベキ代リニ Plural ノモノヲ以テスルコトアリ今マ此等ノ二三ノ場合ヲ舉ゲン:-

1. 一國ノ主權者カ其ノ資格ヲ以テ自己ヲ稱スルトキ:-

It is *Our* wish that you will continue to exert yourselves so as speedily to attain a state of perfection. 爾等益々奮勵シテ速ニ大成ノ域ニ達センコトヲ望ム。

N.B. 此複數ノ形ヲ初メテ使用セシハ英國ノ King John ナリト云ヒ或ハ他ノ英王ナリト云フモ何レニシテモ英國ヨリ始マリ漸次佛獨ニ傳ハリ一般ニ複數ヲ以テスルコト、ナレリ。

2. 記者カ其資格ヲ以テ自己ヲ稱スルトキ:-

In doing so, *we* shall become *our* reader's wish. 斯ク爲サンカ吾人ハ我が讀者ノ意ヲ滿スベシ。

3. 人類全体ヲ稱スルトキ:-

*We* ought not to forget *our* duties. 我等人類ハ其義務ヲ忘却スベカラズ。

43) 單數第二人称ノ Personal Pronouns. 上表ヲ觀ルトキハ thou, thy, 及ビ thee ノ如キ形アリ此等ハ通例使用セズ即チ詩或ハ壯麗ナル文体例セバ神ニ祈禱ヲ爲ストキ

其他故人ニ對シテ祭文ヲ讀ムトキ等或ハ Quaker ト云フ宗派ノモノ、問ニ用井ラル、モノトス。故ニ Singular ノ場合ニテモ本來複數ナル you, your ナ用井ルモノトス。

44) It ノ用法. 今マ此カ用法ヲ列舉スレバ次ノ如シ:-

a. *It* ハ之ニ因リテ指示セラル、Phrase 或ハ Clause ヨリモ前方ニ在リテ Subject 或ハ Object トナリテ使用セラル之ヲ Anticipative Subject or Object ト云フ (anti=before, cipative=taking) 而シテ其之ニ因リ指示セラル、Phrase or Clause ナ Real Subject or Object ト云フ:-

1. *It* is very pleasant for me to go there.
2. *It* is very strange he should pass the examination.
3. I find *it* very convenient to go there now.

上例ニ於テ第一ノモノハ to go there ト云フ Phrase ナ *It* ハ指示シ第二ノモノニテハ he should . . . examination ト云フ Clause ナ指示シ共ニ *It* ハ Subject トシテ使用セラル然レドモ第三例ニ於テハ to go there ナ *It* ハ指示シ而シテ Object トシテ使用セラル。

b. *It* ニ因リテ指示セラル、Noun, Phrase, or Clause 前ニ在リテ *it* ハ之ヲ代表ス。

1. I bought a tray and gave *it* to him.
2. I want to go there by train and I think *it* is very convenient to me.
3. He will pass the examination; no one doubts *it*.

第一例ノ *it* ハ tray ト云フ Noun ナ第二例ノモノハ to go there by train ナ第三例ノモノハ He . . . . examination ト云フ Clause ナ代表ス。而シテ第一例ノ場合ニ就キ大ニ注意スベキモノアリ若シ第一例ト少シク其文ヲ異ニ爲シ次ノ如ク言フトキハ:-

I want a tray, but I have no money to buy one with.

常ニ *it* ナ使用セズシテ one ナ用井ルベカラズ是レ其ノ買ハントスル史ケニテ其 tray ハ確定シ居ラザレバナリ。即チ *it* ハ確定セルモノナホシ one ハ不定ノモノヲ指示スルトキ使用セラル、モノトス故ニ余輩ハ次ノ如ク言フナリ。

Have you a villa? Yes, I have one.



然レドモ a villa (別荘)ノ代リニ the villa 杯ノ如ク特定ノモノタルヲ代表スルトキハ勿論 it ヲ以テス。然レドモ若シ a villa ノ如ク不定的ニ記サレタル Noun ニテモ若シ Subject タルトキハ It ヲ以テ之ヲ代表ス:—Will a godown do? (倉テ間ニ合フカ或ハ宜シキカ) Yes, it will do.

c. Number, Gender, 或ハ Person ニ關シ無頓着ニ使用セラル:—

- 1. It is I. 2. It was you. 3. It is they.

即チ第一ノ如キ It ハ第三人稱ナルモ I ハ第一人稱ナルガ如ク又ター方ハ Neuter Gender ナルモ I ハ Common Gender ナルガ如ク毫モ一致スルコトナク使用セラル勿論此ノ場合ニハ Number ノミハ共ニ Singular ナリ第二例及ビ第三例共ニ相一致セザルニモ拘ハラズ It ハ使用セラル。

d. 或名詞或ハ代名詞, 副詞又ハ Phrase 或ハ Clause ニ Emphasis (語勢)ヲ與ヘンタメ it ハ使用セラル:—

- 1. It is the student that is very diligent.
2. It is he that will go to America.
3. It was very diligently that he studied.
4. It was with a good grace that he did that.
5. It was when he came home from abroad that he was welcomed by us.

第一例ノ student 第二例ノ he 第三例ノ very diligently 第四例ノ with a good grace (好意ヲモテ或ハ喜ンテ) 第五例ノ when he came home from abroad ノ如キ皆ナ Emphasis ヲ與ヘラレタルモノニシテ此ノ場合ニハ關係代名詞 that ノ外ニ他ノモノヲ以テスルコトナシ。而シテ此ノ場合ニハ that ノ次ニ來ル動詞ハ that ノ直前ニ在ル Complement ニ一致シ It ト一致スルコトナシ:—It is I that am to go there.

- e. 時, 天候, 或ハ距離ニ就キ述アルトキ使用セラル:—
It is cold with a vengeance. 痛ク寒キ。
It is a very fine day.
It rains. 霜が降りマス。

It is ten past ten.

It is five to eleven.

How far may it be from here to Nagasaki?

f. It ハ次ノ如ク使用セラル、コトアリ:—

He can rought it out at sea. 彼ハ海ニテ十分困難ニ堪ユルコトヲ得

He lorded it over his fellow-provincials. 彼ハ同國人ニ對シテ威張り居タリ。

45) They ノ用法. They ハ普通ノ場合ノ外ニ三種ノ用法アリ:—

1. 世間一般ノ人ヲ指シテ言フトキ:—They say Russians are putting up there. 人ノ噂サニテハ露人ハ其處ニ滞在中ナリト。

2. 特ニ人ノ名ヲ匿シテ言ハントスルトキ用井ラル:—They say you are plucked. 君ハ落第ダト云フコトダ。

3. 當事者ヲ意味スルトキ:—They are sweeping and dusting the room.

此ノ場合ニ於テ They ハ室内ヲ掃除スルノ義務ヲ有スル當事者ヲ指スモノトス。

46) Possessive Pronouns ト呼バラル、モノ、用法. 前ニ述ベシガ如ク ours, yours 等ノ如キモノハ人ニ依リテハ之ヲ Possessive Pronouns ト稱ス今マ之ガ用法ヲ擧グレバ次ノ如シ:—

1. 名詞ノ重複ヲ避ケ之ヲ省略スルトキ:—

This is my album and that is hers.

即チ hers ハ her album (彼女ノ寫眞挾ミ)ノ代リニ使用セラレタルモノトス。

2. 「誰々ノテス」ノ如ク誰々ノ何々ト云テヒ名詞ヲ明記セザルトキ:—

That is mine. Whose is this? This is theirs.

3. Possession (所有)ト云フ事ヲ明ニ示サントスルトキ:— This is a likeness of mine.

此ノ場合ニ於テハ likeness (肖像)ハ我が所有ニ屬スルモ



ノナルコトヲ明示セルモノニシテ假リニ my likeness ト稱スルトキハ私ヲ畫ケル肖像ノ意ナルカ自己所有ノ肖像ト云フ意義ナルカ判然セザルヲ以テ即チ Possessive Pronoun ヲ使用シ所有ノ意ヲ明ニ爲シ從テ my likeness ノ方ハ自身ヲ寫セルモノト云フ意ニ解スルモノトス。其他己ガ一友ト云フトキ a friend of mine ト云フガ如ク己ガ一親戚ト云フトキ a relation of mine ノ如ク言フコトアリ。勿論此ノ場合ニ於テハ他ニ之ヲ述ブル方法アリ即チ one of my friends, my friend Mr. A. ノ如キ是ナリ。乃チ my friend ト云フ語ハ通例使用セズ是レ其人ハ唯一人ノミカ友人ヲ有セズト云フ義トナレバナリ尤モ對話中上述ノ如キ疑義ヲ挾ムコトヲ得ザル程明ナルトキハ之ヲ使用スルコトアリ或ハ my ニ Emphasis ヲ與ヘンタメ或ハ friend ニ Emphasis ヲ與ヘンタメ往々使用セラル、コトアルモノトス。

47) Declension of Compound Personal Pronouns.

第一人称		第二人称		第三人称	
S	P.	S	P.	S.	P.
Nom. & Obj.	myself	yourself	yourselves	himself	themselves
	ourselves	(thyselves)		herself	
	ourselves			itself	

此種ノ場合ニハ Nominative Case ノモノモ Objective Case ノモノモ全一ノ形ヲ有ス而シテ或文法家ニ據レバ Possessive Case トシテ my own, our own ノ如ク總テ Simple Personal Pronoun ノ Possessive Case モノニ own ヲ以テシテ此種ノ Possessive Case ヲ形造ルモノアリ。

48) Compound Personal Pronoun ノ用法。

1. Reflexive Use. 此ノ場合ニハ Subject カ示ス動作ハ他ノモノニ及バズシテ其 Subject 自身ニ及ブモノニシテ即チ其動作ガ Subject ニ反射スルモノトス:—He praised himself. 彼ハ自分ヲ讚メタリ。

此ノ用法ヨリシテ此ノ代名詞ヲ稱シテ一名 Reflexive Pronoun ト云フ。

2. Emphatic Use. 此ノ場合ニハ單ニ語勢ヲ與フルタメニ使用セラル、ニ止ル故ニ通例ノ場合ニテ此種ノ代名詞ヲ使用セザルモ意義ヲ害フコト無シ:—He himself planted it. He gave me the prize himself.

上例ノ如ク其 Emphasis ノ與ヘラル、語ト相並ベテ用セラル、コトアリ或ハ否ラザルコトアリ。

49) Relative Pronouns トハ何ゾヤ。Relative Pronoun ハ之ガ前ニ在ル名詞或ハ代名詞或ハ之ニ相當スルモノヲ代表スルト全時ニ前後ノ二文章ノ關係ヲ保ツモノナリ而シテ此ノ Relative Pronoun ニ代表セラル、モノヲ稱シテ Antecedent (ante=before; cede=to go; ent=one that) ト云フ:—

I called on a gentleman, who told me there came off the autumn athletic sports in the recreation grounds of the Tokyo Imperial University. 私ハ或一紳士ヲ訪ヒシガ其人ハ東京帝國大學ノ運動場ニ秋季運動會ガアリマシタト申シマシタ。

上例ニ於テ who ハ之ヲ關係代名詞ト稱ス即チ gentleman ト云フ Antecedent ヲ代表スルト全時ニ I... gentleman マテノ Sentence ト told me... 以下ノ文章トヲ結着クルモノトス。

50) Declension of Simple Personal Pronouns.

Singular or Plural.

Nom.	who	which	what	that	as	but
Poss.	whose	whose	—	—	—	—
Obj.	whom	which	what	that	as	but

此處ニ注意スベキハ第一 Singular ノ場合モ亦タ Plural ノ場合モ全一ニシテ而シテ特ニ Gender ニ就キ注意スベキハ第一 who ハ男性女性及ビ通性ノ場合ニ用セラル which ハ中性ニ重ニ用セラル或ハ人間以外ノ動物ヲ示スコトヲ得ルヲ以テ此ノ場合ニハ男性女性或ハ通性トナルコトアリ what ハ常ニ中性ニシテ他ノ that, as, 及ビ but ハ共ニ何レノ Gender トモ成ルモノトス。



51) Who の用法. *Who* は總テ人類或ハ Personified Object を示ス.

1. And he, she, or they の義ニ用ヰラル:—I met a soldier, *who* told me he had been in China.

2. Because he, she, or they の義ニ用ヰラル:—I consulted that doctor, *who* is a very noted otolaryngologist. 私ハ其醫者ニ診察シテ賞ヒマシタ此人ハ大サウ評判高キ耳鼻咽喉科ノ人デスカラ.

3. 單ニ其 Antecedent を制限スルタメ使用セラル而シテ此ノ場合ニハ *who* ト Antecedent トノ間ニ Comma を挿入セズ:—

The student *who* is very diligent in his lessons, is sure to succeed. 學課ニ大ニ勵ム學生ハ成功スルコト必セリ.

52) Which の用法. *Which* ハ人以外ノ動物或ハ物ヲ指示スルトキ使用セラル今マ次ニ之カ用法ヲ詳述セン:—

1. And it, or they:—I got a curio, *which* I put on the table.

2. Because it, or they:—I expect to attend the athletic sports, *which* will be very pleasant for us. 余ハ運動會ニ出席セントス是レ余等ニ極メテ愉快ナルモノナレバナリ.

3. Though it, or they:—I have much taste for oil-painting, *which* you don't like. 君ハ好マザルモ余ハ油繪ニ對シテ多クノ趣味ヲ有ス.

4. 前ニ在ル Phrase 或ハ Clause を代表ス:—I expect to go there by bicycle, *which* is much convenient to me. 余ハ自轉車テ其處ニ行カント思フ即チ自轉車テ行クコトハ余ニハ大ニ便利ナリ. He worked hard, *which* made him an eminent man of letters. 彼ハ大ニ勉メシカ即チ此事カ彼ヲ錚々タル文學者ト爲シタリ.

5. 其 Antecedent を制限スルタメニ用ヰラル:—The villa *which* he bought, is of brick. 彼カ買ヒタル

別荘ハ煉瓦造ノモノナリ.

53) Collective Nouns 或ハ Nouns of Multitude を Antecedent ト爲ス場合. Collective Noun ハ前ニモ述ベシカ如ク Neuter Gender ノモノナリ之ニ反シテ Noun of Multitude ハ男性或ハ女性又ハ通性ナリ而シテ人以外ノ動物ヲ示ストキノミ Neuter Gender ニ非ザル *which* ハ故ニ Collective Noun を Antecedent ト爲ストキ使用セラル Noun of Multitude ノ場合ニハ *who* を以テス:—

1. The family *which* removes to Hiroshima to-morrow, is very rich.

2. The family *who* are all well, intend to go to America.

3. These families *which* are very rich, will remove to America.

第一例ハ動詞 removes 或ハ is ニ因リ第三例ハ families ト云フ形ニ因リ共ニ Collective Noun トシテ第一例及ビ第三例ノ family 及ビ families ハ使用セラル、コト明ナリ故ニ *which* を以テス第二例ノ family ハ動詞 are 及ビ intend ニ據リ Noun of multitude トシテ使用セラル、コト明ナリ故ニ *who* を以テス.

54) That の用法. *That* ハ單ニ其 Antecedent を制限スルニ止ル.

1. 人ヲ示ス Antecedent ト人以外ノモノヲ示ス Antecedent ノ二ツヲ有スルトキ:—

This morning I met a gentleman and his dog *that* went out hunting.

此ノ場合ニハ人及ビ人以外ノモノヲ Antecedent ハ示スヲ以テ *who* 或ハ *which* を以テスベカラズ是レ *that* ハ人ニテモ人以外ノモノニテモ何物ニ因ラズ之ヲ示スモノヲ Antecedent ト爲スコトヲ得レバナリ.

2. 形容詞中最上級ヲ示スモノ、後ニ用ヰラル:—He is one of the strongest students *that* the country has ever seen.



3. It is 或ハ It was ノ次ニ *that* ナ使用スルコトハ前ニ述べタリ。

4. Who ナ Antecedent ト爲セルトキ:—Who *that* loves his own country can do this?

5. The same, some, any, all, 或ハ very 等ニテ形容セラル。Antecedent ノ場合ニハ *that* ナ要ス:—This is the same student *that* received the prize last year. 此ハ昨年賞與ヲ受ケシ學生ト全一ノ人デス。He is the very man *that* will stand in the gap. 他人ノ爲メニ己ヲ危キニ置キ他ヲ救ハントスル人ハ正シク彼ナリ。

55) As ノ用法. *As* ハ Such, the same, 或ハ as ナ前ニ有スルトキ Relative Pronoun トシテ使用セラル:—

1. I don't like to mix with *such* a man *as* this.
2. This is the same *as* theirs.
3. *As* many men *as* came here were all the graduates from that school.

N.B. The same *that* ノトキハ全ク一人或ハ一物ニ就キテ言フトキ使用セラレ the same *as* ハ全種類ノモノヲ指ストキ使用セラル。

56) But ノ用法. *But* ハ前ニ打消チ意味スル語或ハ斯ノ種ノ語ナキモ全ク存在スルト全様ノ意義ナルトキハ *but* ハ *that* not ノ義トナリ Relative Pronoun トシテ使用セラル:—

1. There is *none but* is against the proposal. 此ノ建議ニ反對セザルモノハ一人モナシ。
2. *Who is there but* touches at the port? 誰レカ此港ニ立寄ラザルモノアラナヤ。

N.B. 第一例ノ there is 或ハ there was ナ Emphasis ノ爲メ省略スルコトアリ。

57) What ノ用法. *What* ハ that or those which ト全意義ニシテ從テ此ノ上ニ Antecedent ナ要セズ Antecedent ナ明示セズシテ言ハントスルトキ多ク使用セラル:—This is *what* I want to say to you.

58) Relative Pronoun ナ省略スル場合. Relative Pronoun 若シ Verb 或ハ Preposition ノ Object タルトキハ之ヲ省クモ亦可ナリ:—

1. This is the house (*which*) he built.
2. This is the pen (*which*) he wrote *with*.

第二例ニテ知ラル、ガ如ク Preposition ハ whom 或ハ which ノ場合ニ於テハ其前ニ在ルモ或ハ文ノ終尾ニ置クモ可ナリ即チ第二例ヲ精密ニ書キ示セバ次ノ如シ:—

This is the pen, with which he wrote.

然レドモ *that* ノ場合ニ於テハ Preposition ハ其前ニ置カル、コトナクシテ文尾ニ在ラザル可ラズ:—This is the very man *that* he talked with yesterday.

又々 Time ナ示ス Antecedent ノトキハ其ノ Relative Pronoun ノミナラズ之ニ Preposition 附隨スルトキハ之ヲモ省クモノトス:—

The day (*on which*) he started for Jinsen was cold with a vengeance.

59) Declension of Bompound Relative Pronouns.

	男性或女性 Singular	總テノ性 Singular	中 性 S. P.
<i>Nom.</i>	whoever,	whosoever	whichever whatever.
<i>Poss.</i>	whosever,	whossoever,	— —
<i>Obj.</i>	whomever,	whomsoever	whichever whatever.

60) Compound Relative Pronoun ノ格. 今マ whoever ナ一例トシテ擧ゲンニ whoever ハ any and every one who ノ義ニシテ即チ *what* ト全様ニ Antecedent ト Relative Pronoun トヲ兼有セルモノナリ從テ一方ニテ Object トナリ他ノ一方 Relative Pronoun トシテハ Subject トナルコトアリ此ノ種ノ場合ニ於テハ總テ Relative Pronoun ノ方ニ重キヲ置キ Antecedent ノ方ノ如何ニ拘ハラズシテ Case ナ定ムルモノトス:—

Allow me to give this to *whoever* gets to this goal in three minutes. 三分間ニテ此目標ニ達スルモノニ之ヲ



與へん。

此ノ場合ニ於テ whoever ハ Antecedent トシテハ to ノ Object ナルモ Relative Pronoun トシテハ gets ノ Subject ナリ故ニ Objective Case ノ whomever チ以テセズシテ Nominative Case ノ whomever チ使用シタルモノトス。

61) Interrogative Pronouns. Interrogative Pronoun ハ問チ發スルトキ使用セラル、モノニシテ *who, which,* 及ビ *what* 是ナリ。 *who* ハ人ニ、 *which* ハ人其他ノ動物、 *what* ハ物ニ就キ問フトキ使用セラル:-

*Who is he? Which is he? What is he?*

*Whose is this? Whom did you go there with?*

*What is the population of your native town?*

*Who is he?* ハ其人ノ名前或ハ血族上ノ關係ヲ問フトキ使用セラル、モノニシテ例セバ其答トシテ *He is Mr. Tomoda. He is my uncle.* ノ如ク言フモノトス。 *Which is he?* ハいづれが彼ナルカヲ問フトキ使用セラル、モノトス。 *What is he?* ハ其人ノ職業或ハ身分ヲ問フトキ使用ス故ニ其答トシテ *He is a dry goods dealer. 呉服屋テス* 或ハ *He is an official. 彼ハ官吏テス* ノ如ク言フモノトス。

62) Interrogative Pronoun チ用井ルトキノ注意。

1. 撰擇ノ場合:- *Which is better, the army or the navy?* ノ如ク其比較セラル、モノハ上例ノ如ク文章ノ終ニ置クモノトス。

2. 二個ノ Clauses ヨリ成レル文章ニ於テ一方ハ Noun Clause ニシテ主要ナル Clause 中ニ在ル Verb ノ Object トナルトキハ其 Noun Clause ノ中ニ在ル言葉ノ位置ハ變ヒズ:-

*Do you know when he will leave the country?* ノ

ナタハ彼が此國ヲ何時出發シマスカ知テ居マスカ。

*Can you tell who it is?*

即チ上例ニ於テ *when . . . . country* マテハ一ノ Noun Clause ナリ又タ *who it is* モ Noun Clause ニシテ共ニ其

言ノ順序變ズルコトナシ即チ此種ノ場合ニ *When will he . . . .* 或ハ *Who is it* 杯言ハザルモノトス。

3. 此種ノ代名詞ト Infinitive (不定詞)トチ結合シ例セバ。

*I don't know whom to ask.* ノ如ク用セラル、コトアリ此種ノ場合ニハ *I ought* 或ハ *I may* 等ノ語 Infinitive ト代名詞トノ間ニ存在スルト全一ノ意義ニ用井ラル。

63) Adjective Pronoun トハ何ゾヤ。此種ノモノハ總テ其次ニ名詞或ハ代名詞來ルトキ一變シテ Adjective トナルモノノ故ニ此名稱アリ。今マ其重ナルモノヲ擧グレバ次ノ如シ:- *This, that, these, those, one, none, the same, such, both, either, neither, other, another, some, any, certain, all, &c.*

64) *This, these, that, and those.* *This* 及ビ *these* ハ總テ手近ノモノヲ示ストキ使用セラル而シテ殊ニ Time 時ニ就キテ謂フトキハ過去或ハ現在何レニテモ使用セラル *that* 及ビ *those* ハ遠キモノヲ指示スルトキ使用セラル從テ *This* ハ the latter, *That* ハ the former ノ義ニ使用セラル又タ *That* ハ名詞ノ重複ヲ避クルタメ使用セラル:-

*He will pass the examination this time.*

今度彼ハ試験ニ及第シマセウ。 (*This=next*)

*He called on me this evening.*

今晚彼ハ余ヲ訪ネマシタ。 (*This* ハ過去ノ近キモノヲ指示ス)

*Mr. A. and Mr. B. visited us: this comes from Suruga and that from Sagami.*

A 君及ビ B 君ハ余等ヲ訪ヘリ B 君ハ駿河ノモノニシテ A 君ハ相模ノモノナリ。 (*This* ハ Mr. B. チ *That* ハ Mr. A. チ指示ス)

*The tonnage of the Tosamaru is equal to that of the Russian merchantman.*

土佐丸ノ噸數ハ此ノ露國商船ノモノニ等シ。



此ノ場合ニ於テ *That* ハ重複ヲ避クルタメ *tonnage* ノ代  
リニ使用セラル。

His lectures are more useful than *those* of mine.

彼ノ講義ハ余ノモノヨリモ一層有用ナリ。

65) *One* ハ *Every* or *any one* ノ義ニ使用セラレ而シ  
テ之ヲ代表スルニハ *one* ナ以テシ *he* ナ以テスルコト無  
シ然レドモ *Each*, *every*, *some*, 或ハ *any* ニテ形容セラル、  
トキハ此限リニアラズ:—

1. *One* should be obedient to *one's* parents.

2. *Some one* must put *his* dictionary there.

上例ニ見ユルガ如ク *one* ナ代表スルニ *one's* ナ以テシ  
タルモ *some*, 等ノ之ヲ形容スルトキハ *his* ナ以テス。

第一例ヲ次ノ如ク言フコトヲ得:—

*We* should be obedient to *our* parents.

*You* should be obedient to *your* parents.

*One* ハ又 *a certain* ノ義ニ使用セラル:—*One* Gorobei  
found it. *One* ト *It* トノ區別ニ就キテハ *It* ノ處ニ詳ナ  
レバ之ヲ略ス。

66) *None*. *None* ハ *no+one* ヨリ成ルモノナリ故ニ  
*not one* 或ハ *not any* ノ義ヲ有ス從テ *None* ハ Plural ノ  
場合ニモ亦タ適用セラル。即チ *any* ハ Plural ノ場合ニモ  
用井ラル、ナ以テナリ:—

1. *None* but does his best. 盡力ザルモノハ一人モ  
ナシ。

2. *None* of these gentlemen are from England. 此  
等紳士ノ中一人トシテ英國ノ生レノモノハアラズ。

第二例ニ於テ *None* ハ次ニ *these gentlemen* ト云フ  
Plural Noun 在リ此ノ場合ニ於テハ *None* ハ Plural トシテ  
使用セラル。即チ *None* ノ次ニ Plural ノモノ存スルトキ  
ハ特ニ Plural トシテ使用セラル。

67) *The same*. *The same* ハ上記ノ名詞或ハ之ニ  
類似ノモノヲ代表スルカ又ハ上記ノ全文ヲ代表スルモノ  
トス。

They intended to give him the Collegiate Degree . .  
. . . . He received *the same* on the 3rd ult. 彼等ハ其  
學位ヲ彼ニ授ケント思惟シタリ . . . . . 彼ハ其ヲ先月  
三日ニ受領シタリ。

Ban said, "Good morning." Then I said, "*The same*  
to you."

68) *Such*. 1. *Similar* ノ義ニ使用セラル:—*Such* a  
man as he bids fair to succeed. 彼ノ如キ人ハ成功スル望  
ミアリ。

2. *As such* ノ如ク *as* ニ先セラル、トキハ相合シテ  
In that particular character ノ義ヲ爲ス:—He is a man  
of letters and they set store by him as such. 彼ハ文學  
者ナリ而シテ人々ハ彼ヲ其ノ特種ノ資格ニテ即チ文學者  
トシテ尊敬ス。

3. *Some* 或ハ *certain* ノ義ニ使用セラル此ノ場合ニ  
於テハ多クハ全ク名稱ヲ忘却シタルトキ或ハ之ヲ省略ス  
ルトキ或ハ之ヲ包藏シテ言ハザルトキ或ハ便宜ヲ圖リ其  
名稱ヲ明記セザルトキニ使用ス:—Yesterday morning he  
fell in with such a gentleman at such and such a place.  
昨朝彼ハ某所ニテ某紳士ニ出會ヘリ。

N.B. "*Such a*" ハ *High degree* (高度)ヲ示スタメ用井  
ラル即チ *very* 或ハ *exceedingly* ト全様ノ義ニ用井ラル:—  
Last night I saw *such a* lot of lookers-on at the park. 昨  
夜公園ニテ極メテ多クノ見物人ヲ私ハ見マシタ。

69) *Both*. *Both* ト共ニ *the* ナ使用スルトキハ *Both*  
ノ次ニ *The* ナ以テス:—

*Both the* students are very fond of fencing.

此等學生ハ兩人トモ擊劍ヲ甚ダ好メリ。

又タ *Both* ハ次ノ如ク用井ラル:—*They both* are very  
clever. *They are both* good.

70) *Either* and *Neither*. *Either* 及ビ *neither* ハ共  
ニ二ツノモノニ就キテ言フトキ使用セラル、モノニシテ三  
ツノモノ或ハ其ヨリモ多クノ場合ニハ使用セラル、コトナ  
シ。



*Either* ハ (1) One of two (2) Each of two ノ義ヲ爲シ *neither* ハ No+either ト等シ:-

*Either* will do. どちらにてもよろし. *Neither* will do. どちらも宜しからず. *Either* side of the river was lined with crowds of townspeople. 河ノ兩側ハ都人ノ群モテ蔽ハレシ.

71) *Other* and *Another*. *Other* ハニツノモノニ *another* ハ三ツノモノ或ハ以上ノモノニ適用セラル猶ホ意義ノ異同ニ就キ次ニ列舉セン而シテ *Another* ハ an+*other* ヨリ成ルヲ以テ *other* ノ意義ニ不定冠詞 *a* 或ハ *an* ナ添ヘタルモノト全一ナリ:-

1. *Other* ハ *The second of two, additional, or different from this,* ノ義ヲ有ス:- Every *other* day he goes to the Military Club. 隔日ニ彼ハ借行社ニ行ク. He has no resort *other than* this. 彼ハ此ヨリモ其上別ニ策ナシ. The *other* student passed the examination. 此ノ人トハ異レル他ノ學生ハ試験ニ及第セリ.

又タ *other* ハ *one* ト相對シテ使用セラル:- One of them two comes from Mutsu: *the other* from Satsuma. 又タ *the others* ハ *the rest* ト全義トナルモノトス:- Some of them failed in the examination: *the others* passed it.

2. *Another* ハ *a second, further, an additional, one more* ノ義ヲ有ス:- He took *another* glass.

又タ *Some or any one else* ノ義ニ使用セラル:- Let *another* cry up that gentleman. 他人ヲシテ其紳士ヲ讃メシメヨ. A different ノ義トナル:- Pray come here at *another* time.

全一ノ人或ハ物ニテモ其性質ナ異ニ爲ストキハ *another* ニテ之ヲ示スコトヲ得:- He has become *another* gentleman. 彼ハ打ツテ變ツタ紳士ニ成テシマツタ.

3. *Each other* and *One another*. *Each other* ハニツノモノニ *one another* ハ三ツ或ハ三ツ以上ノモノ

ノニ適用セラル:-

They two respected *each other*.

They three respected *one another*.

而シテ此ノ場合ニ就キテ注意スベキハ *Each* ハ *they* ニ對シテ Apposition ナ爲スモノニシテ彼等ノ中各々ノモノハ今一人ノ残りノモノ即チ *Other* ナ尊敬ストノ義ヲ爲ス. *One* ハ *they* ニ對シテ Apposition ナ爲シ *another* ハ respected ノ Object ト成ルモノトス.

72) *Some, Certain, and Any*. *Some* ハ其ものゝ名稱或ハ數又ハ量ニ於テモ確知セザルトキ使用セラルモ *certain* ハ之ヲ確知シ居ルモ之ヲ明示セザル場合ニ使用セラル故ニ *Certain* ハ *Some particular* ト全義ナリ.

*A certain* gentleman took treat yesterday.

某紳士ハ昨日おこりました.

*Some* ト *Any* トヲ比較スルトキハ *any* ハ *same* ヨリモ一層不定的ノモノニシテ其孰レモ Number 或ハ Quantity ナ示スニ於テハ全一ナリ. 然レドモ *Some* ハ通例 Singular Common Noun ニハ使用セズ之ニ反シテ *Any* ハ Singular ニテモ Plural ニテモ毫モ關係ナク使用セラル:-

*Some* gentlemen visited the barracks.

五六人ノ紳士ハ兵營ヲ訪ヘリ.

*Any* child can do that.

又タ Sentence ノ上ヨリ區別スルトキハ次ノ如シ:-

*Some* ハ (1) Affirmative Sentence, (2) Imperative Sentence, (3) Interrogative Sentence 此ノ場合ニハ何カ或物ヲ他人ニ與ヘントスルトキ使用ス:-

1. *Some* students are amusing themselves there.

(Affirmative sentence)

2. Bring me *some* sugar. (Impelative sentence)

3. Won't you take *some* beef? (Interrogative sentence)

*Any* ハ (1) Negative Sentence, (2) Conditional Sentence 中ノ Antecedent ノ中ニ使用セラル, (3) Interrogative Sentence,



(4) *any* が殆んど *Every* と全義ニ使用セラル是レ人或ハ物ノ執レニモ *Any* ハ適用セラレ之ヲ表示スルヲ以テナリ即チ此ノ場合ニ於テハ *Affirmative Sentence* 中ニ使用セラル:

1. *Any* of them never saw him read it.
2. Bring your diplomas, if *any*. もしあれば君ノ卒業證書ヲ持参セヨ.
3. Did you see *any* Germans there?
4. *Any* boy can easily read it.

第四ノ場合ニ於テ注意スベキハ *any* ハ殆ど *Every* と全義ニ使用セラル、モ次ノ點ニ於テ相異レリ即チ *every* ハ *all* ノ義ヲ有シ *Any* ニハ此義ヲ有ラザルコト是ナリ勿論 *Any* が *Every* と殆んど全義ナルトキハ *Singular Noun* 或ハ *Pronoun* ヲ伴フモノトス。

73) *All, Every, and Each.* a) *All* ハ *both* ノ如ク其次ニ *the* ヲ伴フモノトス即チ其前ニ定冠詞ヲ有セズ:—*All the students are very diligent.* 今マ尙ホ次ニ *All* ノ位置ニ就キテ列挙セシ:

1. *They all* went hunting yesterday.
2. *They are all* well.
3. *All of the students* are well-behaved.

b) *Every* ハ *all*, taken one by one ノ義ヲ有ス特ニ一個一個ノモノヲ示スト全時ニ其種類ノ總体ヲモ示ス。又々 *Every three days* 等ノ如キ場合ノ外 *Every* ノ次ニハ常ニ *Singular Number* ノモノ來ルモノトス:

*Every other day* he comes to the Military Club.  
*Every student* should be diligent in his lessons.  
*Every three days* he attends the college.

c) *Each* ハ *one by one* ノ義ヲ有スルノミニシテ *Every* ノ如ク *all* ノ義ヲ有セズ加之 *Each* ハ二個或ハ二個以上ノモノニ適用セラル、モ *Every* ハ三個或ハ三個以上ノモノニ適用セラル、ノ相違アルモノトス。

*Each of them two* is anything but idle.  
 彼等兩人ノゆいゆいのモノハ怠惰ニ非ズ。

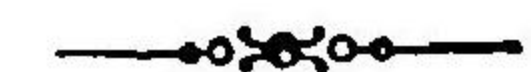
*Each student* has that insignia.

上例ニテ知ラル、ガ如ク *Each* モ亦々 *Every* と全義ニ其次ニ *Singular Noun* or *Pronoun* 來ルモノトス。

注意. *Both, All, Some, Any,* 及ビ *Each* 等ノ次ニ *of* ヲ使用スルトキハ總テ明確ニ示ス語例ヘハ *the, his, her, their* 等ノ語其次ニ來ルモノトス:—

*Both of the students* are diligent.  
*All of these boys* are brave.  
*Some of his children* are out at play.  
*Any of her children* does not go to school.  
*Each of the gentlemen* comes from Nagasaki.

故ニ *some of children, all of boys* 等言ハズ。



### EXERCISE II.

Correct the errors in:—

1. He will give this prize to whomever reads best.
2. It is I that is going as far as Nagasaki next week with him.
3. It is said that, these families who get along well-off here, will remove to Kamakura.
4. I saw a boy and his dog which were going to school.
5. One of the best students whom we have ever seen is Mr. G.
6. I want a dictionary, but I have no money to buy it with.
7. One should be diligent in his lessons.
8. Every one of them should be obedient to one's superiors.
9. Any of them two is good to us.
10. I called on some gentleman this morning.
11. Every one of them two is very diligent.



- 12. They three respected each other.
- 13. One of them two is from Hikone: another from Hagi.
- 14. None of these students is far from diligent.
- 15. He has become other man.

CHAPTER III.  
THE ADJECTIVE.

74) Adjective トハ何ゾヤ. 名詞或ハ代名詞ノ意義ヲ制限シ或ハ之ヲ形容スルモノヲ Adjective ト云フ:-

- 1. He gave me *three* persimmons.
- 2. He is a very *happy-go-lucky* fellow.
- 3. This is a very *handy* one.

第一例ノ *three* ト云フ形容詞ハ persimmons ト云フ名詞ヲ制限セルモノナリ第二例ノ *happy-go-lucky* (のんき) ハ fellow ト云フ名詞ノ性質ヲ示スモノナリ. 第三例ノ *handy* (調法な) ハ one ト云フ代名詞ノ性質ヲ示スモノトス.

75) Classes of Adjectives. 形容詞ハ Limiting Adjective 制限形容詞及ビ Qualifying or Descriptive Adjective 示性形容詞ノ二種ニ大別セラル而シテ尙ホ之ヲ細別スルトキハ次ノ如シ.

Limiting Adj.	1. Numerals { a. Indefinite, b. Definite:- 1. Cardinals 2. Ordinals 3. Multiplicatives	Qualifying or Descriptive Adj.	1. Of Quality 2. Proper 3. Material 4. Participial 5. Compound
	2. Quantitatives 3. Ironominals 4. Articles		

76) Numerals. Numerals ハ數ヲ示ス形容詞ニシテ而

シテ明確ニ示スモノト不定的ノモノトアリ故ニ之ヲ Indefinite Numerals 及ビ Definite Numerals ノ二種ニ細別ス.

1. Indefinite Numerals. 此部類ニ屬スル主要ノモノヲ擧グレバ即チ次ノ如シ:- Many, few, several, sundry, diverse or divers, some, any, enough, no, all.

a. Many. Many ハ a large number of ノ義ニ使用セラル:- *Many* townspeople throng Hibiya Park every Sunday.

b. Many a. Many a ハ many times one 或ハ each one of many ノ義ニシテ此場合ニノミ Singular Noun ナ伴フモノトス:- *Many a* student goes there and they have a high time of it.

此處ニ注意スベキハ上記ノ Compound Sentence ニ於テ第一ノ部分ノ方ハ student 及ビ之ニ對スル Verb ハ共ニ是レ Singular ナリ然レドモ第二ノ部分ニ於テハ之ヲ代表スルニ they ナリ以テシテ have ト云フ Plural Verb ナ使用シタルコト是レナリ是レ學生ガ幾人モ幾人モ其處ヘ行クト云フトキハ其ノ眞意ハ Plural ナレバ從テ The second part of the Compound Sentence ニ於テハ Plural Form ノ they ナリ以テシタルモノトス.

c. Few. *Few* ハ many ト正反對ニシテ *not many* ノ義ナリ:-

I am glad to think that there are *few* unkind people in the world.

余ハ此ノ世ニ不親切ナ人ト云フモノハ澤山ナシト云フコトヲ考ヘテ喜ブモノナリ.

上例ト趣ナ異ニシ *Few* ノ代リニ a few ナリ以テセバ a few ハ some ノ義トナルモノトス例セバ次ノ如シ:-

*I am sorry to think that there are a few* unkind people in the world.

余ハ此世ニいくらか不親切ナ人間ノアルコトヲ考ヘテ悲シム.

d. Several, Deverse or Devers, or Sundry. 此等ノ



形容詞ハ many ヨリモ少キ數ヲ示シ而シテ二個以上ノモノヲ表示スルト全時ニ各自種類ノ異レルモノヲ示ス:—Several nations are against this proposal. 數多ノ國民ハ此建議ニ反對ナリ.

e. Enough. EnoughハNounノ次ニ來ルヲ常トス:—He has employes *enough* now.

彼ハ只今十分ノ雇人ヲ有ス.

f. No. Noハ Singular 或ハ Pluralノモノヲ形容スルトキ使用セラル:—*No students* can read this.

注意. 總テ此ノ Indefinite Numeralsノ場合ニハ Pluralノモノヲ伴フモノトス.

2. Definite Numerals.

a. Cardinals. One, two, three 等ノ如キ形容詞ヲ稱シテ Cardinalsト云フ.

i. 21 ヨリ 99 マテハ Hyphenヲ以テ十位ノモノト一位ノモノトヲ結付ク:—I saw *forty-five* fuglemen there.

ii. 21 ヨリ 49 マテハ逆ニ音フヲ得:—At the age of *three and forty* he visited Europe.

iii. Hundredノ次ニハ andヲ以テス然レドモ hundredヲ有セズシテ thousandヲ用ユベキ場合ニハ其次ニ andヲ以テス:—

The population of that village is *three hundred and eighty-five*.

This town has *two thousand and thirty five* inhabitants.

iv. 1999ノ如キ數ノ場合ニハ三種ノ唱ヘ方アリ:—Nineteen ninety-nine; one or a thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine; nineteen hundred and ninety-nine 第一ノ讀ミ方ハ年數ノ場合ニ使用セラル而シテ 2000以上ナルトキハ唯ダ二様ノ讀ミ方アルノミ:—

2023 . . . Twenty twenty-three; two thousand and twenty-three.

v. 分數ノ場合. 分數ノ場合ニハ分子ヲ示スニハ Cardinalsヲ以テシ分母ハ Ordinalsヲ以テ之ヲ示ス而シテ分子二以上ナルトキハ語尾ニ sヲ附ス:—

$\frac{1}{3}$  . . . one-third; a third; a third part.

$\frac{3}{5}$  . . . three-fifths.

$\frac{7}{8}$  . . . seven-eighths.

102 $\frac{7}{9}$  . . one hundred and two and seven-nineths.

例外.  $\frac{1}{2}$  . . . a or one-half.

b. Ordinals. First, second, third 等ヲ稱シテ Ordinalsト稱ス.

i. Ordinalsノ前ニハ theヲ附ス:—On *the third* inst. he left Kyoto for Osaka. 本月三日彼ハ京都ヲ發シ大阪ニ向ヘリ.

ii. Cardinalsノ場合ノ如ク 21 ヨリ 49 迄ハ逆ニ讀ムコトヲ得:—

In his *three and twentieth* year he graduated from the Agricultural College. 彼ハ廿三歳ニシテ農科大學ヲ卒業セリ.

iii. Ordinalsノ代リニ Cardinalsヲ使用スルトキハ名詞ヲ前ニ置ク:—The *fifth* lesson . . . Lesson 5; the *33rd* page . . . page 33; the *fifth* year class . . . class 5; the *22nd* paragraph . . . paragraph 22; &c.

c. Multiplicative. Multiplicativesハ倍數ヲ示スモノニシテ single, double, three-fold, treble, triple, fourfold, quadruple, tenfold, &c.

He has *triple* the fund. 彼ハ該資本ノ三倍ヲ有ス.

77) Quantitatives. Quantitativesハ量或ハ度ヲ示スモノニシテ其重ナルモノヲ擧グレバ則チ次ノ如シ:—Much, little, no, some, any, enough, all.

此ノ種類ニ屬スルモノハ常ニ Singular Nounヲ伴フモノトス即チ Material Noun 或ハ Abstract Noun 之ニ附隨スルモノトス.



a. Much. Much は a large quantity or high degree of の義ヲ有ス:-

He got *much* wine from them.

He has *much* bravery.

Much は又々名詞トシテモ使用セラル:- *Much* might be done, if he were here.

b. Little. Little は not much の義ニシテ a little は some ト全義ナリ:- *I am glad to hear that you had little money in the bank that failed. I am sorry to hear that you had a little money in the bank that failed.*

78) Pronominals. 前章ニ述ベシ Adjective Pronoun 若シ Noun 或ハ Pronoun ナ形容スルトキハ之ヲ Pronominal Adjectives ト云フ而シテ此ノ Pronominal Adjectives ニ就キテハ既ニ之ヲ前章ニ述ベタリ而シテ此ノ中ニ就キ猶ホ二三ノ述ブベキモノ存スルヲ以テ之ヲ次ニ述ベシ。

a. Interrogative Adjectives. 此ノ種類ノモノハ Pronominals 中ニ包含スルモノニシテ 讀マテ字ノ如ク問ヲ爲ストキ使用セラル:-

*Which* way do you take?

On *what* day do you leave here?

*What* time do you get up?

He was at sea *what* answer to give me.

He was at a stand *which* course to take.

注意. Interrogative Adjectives ハ問ヲ爲ス上ニ名詞ヲ形容スルノ用法アルモノトス. (At sea, at a stand 共ニ當惑スルノ義)

b. Relative Adjectives. 名詞或ハ代名詞ヲ形容スルト全時ニ文章ノ關係ヲ保持スルモノ之ヲ Relative Adjectives ト云フ:-

He would get up very early and read every morning, *which* diligence made an eminent man of him.

彼ハ極メテ早ク起キ讀書スルヲ常ト爲セリ其勤也コソ彼ナシテ録ニタル人物タラシメタリ。

He would like to buy *what* curios that dealer brings him. 其商人ガ彼ノ許ニ持參スル骨董ハ總テ之ヲ彼ハ買ハンコトヲ欲セリ。

*Whichever* way you may take, you are sure to strike oil.

孰レノ方法ヲ君ハ執ルモ君ハ必ズ成功スベシ。

上例ノ如ク which, what, whichever, 或ハ whatever 等ハ名詞ヲ形容スルト全時ニ二個ノ文章ヲ結合スルモノ故ニ此等ノ語ガ上述ノ如キ用法ヲ爲ストキハ之ヲ Relative Adjectives ト稱ス。

79) Articles. Articles (冠詞)ハ元來 Joint (連接)ノ義ニシテ往昔希臘人ガ自國語ノ文法ヲ創製スルトキ英語ノ The ニ相當スル語ハ名詞ト他ノ形容詞トノ連接ヲ爲ス所ヨリシテ Joint ノ義ヲ有スル Article ト云フ文法用語ヲ The ニ相當スル希臘語ニ與ヘタルモノニシテ英文法ハ全然之ヲ襲用シタルモノトス. 即チ希臘語ニテハ英語ノ the good man ナ次ノ如ク排置スルモノナリ即チ man the good トナシタルモノニシテ (the) man (who is) good ノ意ニ用井タルナリ。

1. Indefinite Article (不定詞). *A* 及ビ *an* ナ稱シテ之ヲ不定冠詞ト云フ此ノ二ツノモノハ共ニ *One* ヨリ來リ *one* モ亦々全一語源ヨリ來レルヲ以テ *a* 及ビ *an* ハ共ニ Singular Noun 或ハ Pronoun ナ形容スルタメ使用セラル. 故ニ全一ノ意義ヲ有スル *a* 及ビ *an* ナ兩者トモ存スルノ要ナキガ如シト雖モ全ク發音上ノ關係ヨリ兩者トモ之ヲ存置スルヲ要ス。

a. Vowel Sound 母音ヲ以テ始マルモノ、前ニハ *an* ナ使用ス。

b. Consonant Sound 子音ヲ以テ始マルモノ、前ニハ *a* ナ使用ス。

N.B.-此處ニ Vowel Sound 或ハ Consonant Sound ト特ニ謂ヒテ Letter ト音ハザルコトニ注意スベシ。

*an* amateur story-teller 素人話家; *an* elephant;

*an* inkstone 硯; *an* oasis 砂漠中ノ肥地;

*an* umpire 審判官; *an* heir おこつぎ; *an* hour;



*an historical observation* 史的觀察.

終リノ例モ、historicalニ於テハ第二ノ Syllableニ於テ Accentナ有ス即チ *to*ノ處ニ Accentナ有スルタメ *an*ナ要ス。是レ *his*ノ方ハ爲ニカサカニ聞ユルヲ以テナリ。

*A very warm day; a towel-horse* 手拭ウケ;

*a one-eyed gentleman; a European; a university;*  
&c.

總テ *w* 及ビ *y*ハ其次ニ Vowel 在ルトキハ Consonantトナルモノナリ今マ one-eyedノ場合ニ於テ何故ニ *a*ナ其前ニ取リタルカト云フニ oneハ *wun*ト發音スルモノニシテ即チ oneノ *o*ハ Vowel Letterナルモ其ノ Soundハ Consonantトナルヲ以テ *a*ナ要ス European 及ビ universityノ如キ亦タ然リトス即チ *Eu* 及ビ *u*ハ共ニ *yu*ト發音スルモノニシテ *y*ハ Consonantナリ從テ *a*ナ要ス。

2. Definite Article 定冠詞. *The*ナ定冠詞ト稱ス是レ特定ノモノヲ指示スルヲ以テ此名アリ. *The*ハ本來 *This, These, That, Those*ヨリ轉シ來レルヲ以テ單數及ビ複數共ニ使用セラル然レドモ其名詞及ビ代名詞ヲ指示スル力ニ至リテハ *This* 或ハ *That* 及ビ各複數ノモノヨリ弱キモノトス。

80) Uses of Definite Article. 前節ニ述ベシガ如ク *the*ハ特定ノモノヲ指示ス而シテ之ガ通常並ニ特別ノ用法ナ舉グレバ次ノ如シ:-

a. 前文ニ述ベタルタメ特定ノモノト成レル名詞ノ前ニハ之ヲ附ス:-*Last night I met a bluejacket over there . . . . The bluejacket is said to be one of those brave men who partook in the third blocking expedition.* 第三回閉塞隊ニ加ハリシ勇士ノ一人ハ此水兵ナリト云フ。

b. 前後ノ文章ノ關係ニ因リ特定ノモノタル名詞:-*Please leave the door ajar.* 戸ヲ少シ開ケテ置テ下サイ. *A dragon-fly is walking on the ceiling.* さんぼハ天井ヲあるキテ居マス. *Children are at the pond.*

c. 此世界ニ於テ唯一ノモノト認メラル、名詞:-*The*

*sun; the moon; the earth; the globe; the world; the equator or line 赤道; the sky; the sea; the ocean; the universe; &c.*

d. 全体ノ種類ヲ示スタメ用非ラル:-*He is as different from me as the egret from the erow.* 彼ト余トハ白鷺ト鳥トノ違ヒ程相違ガアリマス。

*The horse is a noble animal.* 馬ト云フモノハ高尚ナ動物デアリマス。

2. 性質ヲ示ス形容詞 (Qualifying Adjective) ナ變ツテ普通名詞 (單數或ハ複數) 或ハ無形名詞ト爲スタメ該形容詞ノ前ニ使用ス:-

*They found the wounded near Kiu-lien-cheng and carried him away on an ambulance.* 九連城近傍テ彼等ハ一人ノ負傷者ヲ發見シ擔架ニ載セ彼ヲ運ビ去レリ。

*The rich are usually proud.* 富メル者ハ通例驕ル。

*He sets himself to the study of the beautiful of nature.* 彼ハ自然美ノ研究ニ専ラ身ヲ委ヌ。

第一例ハ Singular Common Noun タル場合、第二例ハ Plural Common Noun タル場合、第三例ノ *the beautiful*ハ *beauty*ト全義ニシテ Abstract Nounニ變ジタル場合ナリ。

f. 數形容詞ノ順位ヲ示スモノ、前ニ使用ス:-*He started for England on the 3rd ult.* 彼ハ先月三日英國ニ向ヒ出發シタリ。

g. 最上級 (Superlative) ノ形容詞ノ前ニ使用ス:-*He is one of the greatest heroes that Japan has ever produced.*

h. 方角ヲ示ス名詞ノ前ニ使用ス:-*There stands a lofty mountain to the east.* Turn to the right, and you will find a large house.

i. 次ノ如キ Phrasesノ中ニハ之ヲ使用ス:-*He reads it in the morning. In the day-time he is always at home. In the night he goes to school. In the after-noon he is always out. In the dark he can see well. In the light*



he does not see well.

j. 區分的ノ意義ヲ示スヲ使用セラル:—The passage is 3 yen the round trip. 乘船賃ハ一週航毎ニ三圓ナリ。These goods are sold by the dozen. They were employed by the week. The wine is 5 yen by the bottle.

此ノ場合ニハ通例 By ト云フ Preposition ナ其前ニ伴フヲ常ト爲セトモ第一例ノ如ク必ズ此ノ Preposition ナ伴フモノニ非ス。

k. 複數ノ病名ノ前ニハ通例之ヲ使用ス:—

He had the piles. He had the measles.

此ノ場合ニ於テハ Singular ニテモ之ヲ用井ルモノアリ:—

1. He suffered from the gout. 2. He was cured of the palsy. 3. He took the cold. 4. He is suffering from the dropsy.

l. 形容詞モテ固有名詞ヲ形容スルトキハ之ヲ使用ス:—

I don't like to mix with the indolent Goro.

He likes to associate with the sincere Saburo.

形容詞若シ Dear, good, young, poor, little, 或ハ old ナルトキハ Article ナ要セズ:—Poor Tom fell on his face.

m. 群嶺, 峠, 群嶋, 大洋, 海, 河, 灣 (gulf ノ場合ノミ) 海峡, 國ノ管轄區域, 門, 橋梁, 及船ノ名:—

The Himalayas, the Hakone Pass, the Loochoo Isles, the Bonin Islands, the Azores, the Pacific Ocean, the Baltic Sea, the Yellow Sea, the River Tone, the Ishigari, the Pechili Gulf, the Mexican Gulf, the Bakwan Strait, the Sanyodo, the Hokkaido, the Sakurada August Gate, the Aqueduct Bridge, the Tosa Maru, the Dauntless, the Mikasa, &c.

N.B.—(1) 群嶺ヲ成ササル山岳例セバ富士ノ如キ或ハ新高山ノ如キモノハ Article ナ要セズ 總テ Mount ノ語ヲ伴フモノハ Article ナ要セズ. (2) 群嶋ヲ成ササルモノ例セ

バ絶影嶋ノ如キ之ヲ Deer Island ト云ヒ冠詞ヲ要セズ 濟洲嶋ノ如キ是レ亦タ一例ニシテ Quelpart Island ト單ニ稱スルナリ. (3) Bay ノ語ヲ伴フモノハ Article ナ要セズ例セバ Tokyo Bay ノ如キ是ナリ尤モ The Bay of Tokyo ト稱スル時ノ如キハ勿論 the ナ要ス. (4) 湖水及ビ港ハ Article ナ要セズ:—Lake Biwa, Lake Suwa, Kure Port, &c. (5) Capes ノ名ハ全ツク Article ナ要セズ:—Cape Ito, &c.

第四及第五ノ場合共ニ of ニ據テ連結セラル、トキ例セバ The Cape of Ito 或ハ The Port of Shimizu 或ハ The Lake of Biwa ノ如キ場合ニハ Article ナ要スルコト勿論ナリ.

n. 公館, 學校, 協會, 會社, 銀行, 神社, 佛閣, 旅館, 俱樂部, 劇場等ノ名稱:—The War Department 陸軍省, the Shiba Detached Palace 芝離宮, the National Museum 博物館, the Naval Club 水交社, the Nautical College 商船學校, the Japan Lacquer Industry Association 日本漆業協會, the Imperial Life Insurance Company 帝國生命保險會社, the Specie Bank 正金銀行, the Nikko Shrine 日光廟, the Phoenix Palace 鳳凰堂, the Engaku Temple 圓覺寺, the Imperial Hotel 帝國ホテル, the Kabukiza &c.

o. 書籍或ハ新聞雜誌ノ名:—The Hakkonden, the Sun, the Jiji, &c.

Note.—書名カ人名ヨリ導キ來レルトキハ Article ナ要セズ:—Mencius 孟子.

p. 宗派ノ名:—The Shingon, the Tendai, the Jodo, &c.

q. 名家名族ノ名:—The Taira, the Minamoto, the Fujiwara, the Iwasaki, the Mitsui, &c.

r. Emperor, Empress, Empress Dowager, 或ハ Crown Prince or Prince Imperial ノ前ニハ Article ナ附ス:—

i. T. I. M. the Emperor and Empress proceeded to Shimbashi.

ii. T. I. H. the Crown Prince and Princess proceeded to Hayama.



Note.—第一例及ビ第二例共ニ and ノ次ニ在ル Empress 及ビ Princess ハ共ニ本來ハ the チ要スルモ之ヲ省略シタルモノトス。

s. 勳章ノ名稱:—He was decorated with *the* Third Class Order of *the* Golden Kite. (金鷲勳章功三級)

81) Uses of Indefinite Article.

a. 單數ノ普通名詞ハ不定冠詞或ハ之ト全等ノモノニ因テ形容セラル:—

He is *a* pedestrian. 彼ハ健脚家ナリ。

*A* Russian officer was then taken prisoner.

b. Hundred, thousand, million 等ノ如キ語ノ前ニハ之ヲ附ス:—

*A* hundred spectators were found over there.

*A* thousand townspeople thronged the Park.

He contributed *a* million yen to the relief fund.

c. 世ニ名ヲ知ラザルモノヲ述ブルトキ或ハ未ダ知ラザル人ヲ紹介シテ謂フトキハ其名詞ノ前ニハ不定冠詞或ハ one 又ハ a certain チ附ス:—

The other day *a* Mr. Tomita found a find in the street. *A* certain Goro forgot this. *One* Saburo Onishi, a fagot and charcoal dealer, happened to pass by the gate.

d. One ノ意義ニテ使用セラル:—In *a* week or two he is expected here.

e. Each ノ意義ニテ使用セラル:—I bought these at three sen *a* bottle. His income is 2,500 *a* year.

f. 家族ノ一員タルコトヲ示ストキ:—He is *a* Minamoto. His mother is *a* Takatsukasa.

g. Proper Noun が示ス本來ノ人或ハ物ト相似タルモノヲ示ストキ:—He is *a* Milton. He is *a* Sanyo. This city is *a* Liverpool.

82) Omissions of Indefinite Article. 以上ノ規則ニ據ラズシテ Indefinite Article チ省略スル場合ヲ舉グレバ

次ノ如シ:—

a. A Kind of; a sort of; a species of ノ次ニ在ル Singular Common Noun ノ前ニハ冠詞ヲ略ス但シ Interrogative or Exclamatory Sentence ノ場合ハ此限ニ非ズ:—

He is *a* sort of bean-curd dealer.

This is *a* species of bird.

What sort of *a* boy is he?

What kind of *a* student he is!

b. As ノ次ニ省略セラル、モ可ナリ:—

During that time he was employed *as* clerk.

c. To become ト云フ動詞或ハ Passive Voice ノ動詞ノ次ニ在ル Complement ハ定冠詞或ハ不定冠詞何レニテモ省略スルモ差支ナシ:—

He became *President*. He became *king*. He is called *Father* of the Country. He has been appointed *Chief* of the Forestry Bureau. 彼ハ山林局長ニ任命セラレタリ。

d. 意義ノ曖昧ヲ生ゼザル限リハ and 或ハ or ニテ接続セラル、第二ノ名詞ノ前ニハ Article チ省略スルモ可ナリ:—

*A* lady and gentleman had to stay at the hotel.

*The* Queen and King proceeded to Berlin.

e. 呼掛ケラレタル名詞即チ Case of Address ノモノハ Article チ略ス:—Come off, *friend*! しつかりしろ友よ。

f. 單ニ名稱トシテノミ使用セラレ買物ヲ示ササルトキハ Article チ要セズ:—

"*Adonis*" is *the* English for *the* Japanese "fukujuso."

g. 語勢ヲ強ムルタメ或ハ文章ヲ簡單ニ爲スタメ省略セラル:—

The student came here without *hat*.

He went out, *stick* in hand.

h. Man 及ビ woman ノ二語若シ全体ノ種類ヲ示スト



キハ Article ナ要セズ:—

*Man is mortal. Woman is not inferior to man.*

i. 積聚或ハ連續ノ意味ヲ示ストキ:—

*Day by day he studies hard.*

*Soldier after soldier marched on.*

*Many of the cherry trees are found mile after mile.*

83) Omissions of Definite Article.

a. 相互ニ關係ヲ有セル名詞 (Correlative Nouns) ノ前ニハ之ヲ略ス:—

*Doctor and patient are good men.*

*Lawyer and client are kind.*

*Tutor and pupil are diligent.*

*Mother and son went out on a pilgrimage.*

母子共ニ順禮ニ出テタリ.

*Captain and crew were all brave.*

船長及ビ船員共ニ悉ク勇壯ナリキ.

*Employer and employee were honest and kind.*

*Addresser and addressee were very cautious.*

發信人モ受信人モ極メテ用心深カリキ.

b. 國語ノ意義ニ用ヰラル、Proper Adjective ハ Article ナシニ使用セラル然レドモ或一個ノ特別ノ一語ニ對シテ使用セラル、トキハ Definite Article ナ要ス:—

*He speaks English as well as French very well.*

*What is the English for tofu?*

*What is the French for gakko?*

Note.—勿論此ノ Proper Adjective ノ次ニ language 或ハ tongue ノ如キ語ノ存スルトキハ the ナ要ス:—

*He is master of the French language.*

*He has studied the Spanish tongue for the past three years.*

c. 運搬ノ方法ヲ示ス名詞ノ前ニハ之ヲ省略ス:—

*He started for Hokkaido by steamer. 汽船テ.*

*He left here for Dalny by steamboat. 汽船テ.*

*He left Shimbashi by train. 汽車テ.*

*He left Nagoya by rail. 汽車テ.*

*He went on horseback. 馬ニ乗テ.*

*He went out on foot. 徒歩テ.*

*He went out by bicycle. 自轉車テ.*

*He sent it by parcel-post. 小包郵便テ.*

*He sent it by express. 飛脚テ.*

d. 建物或ハ場所等ノ實物ヲ示サズシテ其建設或ハ存在セル目的ヲ專ラ示ストキハ其名詞ノ前ニハ Article ナ要セズ:—

*Every Sunday he goes to church.*

*Every morning she goes to school.*

*The night before last he went to hospital.*

彼ハ一昨夜入院セリ.

*The day before yesterday he left hospital.*

彼ハ一昨日退院セリ.

*He went to sea, when young.*

青年ノ時彼ハ水夫ト成リシ.

*This morning he has gone to market.*

今朝彼ハ買物ニ出懸ケマシタ.

*Every day he is at school.*

*Every Saturday he is in church.*

e. Morning, evening 或ハ night カ曜日名ニ因リ先セラル、トキハ Article ナ要セズ:—

*He visits the Naval Club on Saturday morning.*

*He waited upon me on Sunday evening.*

*He will go to the Imperial Library on Friday night.*

f. 或名詞ヲ説明スル爲メ使用セラル、名詞ハ Article ナ要セズ:—

*Iyemitsu, grandson of Iyoyasu, was a great figure.*

*Mr. A., Chief of the Mining Bureau, proceeded to Okitsu to avoid the summer heat there.*

礦山局長 A 氏ハ避暑ノ爲メ興津ニ向ヘリ.



Note.—Grandson 或ハ chief ハ各々 Iyemitsu 或ハ Mr. A  
ヲ説明スル爲メ使用セラレタル Appositive Modifier ナリ。  
乃チ上記ノ場合ニ於テハ grandson 及ビ chief ノ前ニ Article  
ヲ附セズシテ使用セラル、モノトス。

g. Congress 米國國會, Parliament 英國議會ノ二語ハ  
Article ヲ要セズシテ使用セラル:—

Congress sat at nine to-day. 本日米國國會ハ九時  
ニ開會セリ。

Parliament rose at three yesterday. 議會ハ昨日三  
時ニ散會セリ。

h. Last が Previous (前)ノ義ヲ爲ストキ Next が未來  
ニ關シ「來ル」或ハ「次ノ」ト云フ義ヲ示ストキ或ハ Most が  
「過半数」ノ意即チ「多ノ」ト云フ義ニ使用セラル、トキハ  
Article ヲ要セズ 元來 Last ハ late ノ Superlative ナリ  
Next ハ near ノ Superlative ナリ Most ハ many 或ハ  
much ノ Superlative ナリ Superlative ノ Adjective ハ  
Definite Article ヲ要スルモノナレドモ上述ノ意義ノ場合  
ニハ Article ヲ要セズ:—

Last night he was at the Military Club.

昨夜彼ハ借行社ニ在リシ。

Next week he will leave here for England.

來週彼ハ英國ニ出發スベシ。

Most of the students are in earnest.

此ノ學生ノ多クハ眞面目ナリ。

Note.—Last 若シ「最後」ト云フ意義ニ使用セラル、トキ  
Next が過去ニ關シ未來ニ就キテ謂フトキ或ハ席次ニ於テ  
次ノト云フ意義ノ場合或ハ Most が「最多ク」ト云フ意義ニ  
使用セラル、トキハ勿論 the ヲ要ス:—

The last Sunday of this month falls on the 27th.

本月ノ最終ノ日曜日ハ廿七日ニアタリマス。

The last boy is very idle.

On the 3rd ult. he went to Hakone, whence he  
started for Kozu the next day. 先月三日彼ハ箱根ニ

赴ケリ翌日彼ハ其處カラ國府津ノ方へ出發セリ。

The next seat was occupied by him.

次席ハ彼ノ占ムル處トナリシ。

He has the most houses of us all.

我等一同ノ中デ一番多クノ家屋ヲ彼ハ有セリ。

i. 四季ノ名ハ一般ニ Article ヲ要セズ:—

In summer he goes home to ask after the health  
of his parents. 夏季ニハ彼ハ父母ノ安否ヲ問ハント  
メ歸省スルヲ常トス。

84) Position of Articles. 冠詞ハ一般ノ場合ニハ

Adjective ノ前或ハ Adjective ヲ形容スル Adverb ノ存スル  
トキハ其ノ Adverb ノ前ニ來ルヲ常トス例セバ次ノ如シ:—

He was an easy-going fellow. 彼ハ呑氣ナル人デシタ。

The elder brother attends the Imperial University.

兄ハ帝國大學ニ通學ス。

It was a very fine day. 大層好天氣デシタ。

然レドモ上述ノ如ク Article ヲ置カザル場合アリ即チ次  
ノ如キ場合ニハ Article ハ Adjective ノ次ニ來ルモノトス。

1. Such, half, many, 或ハ what ノ如キ語ノ場合ニハ  
其次ニ冠詞ヲ使用ス:—

Such an intrepid youth as this deserves a reward.

斯ノ人ノ如キ勇敢ナル青年ハ賞與ヲ與フル丈ケノ價  
値アリ。

He has half a mind to go there.

Many a mickle makes a mickle.

塵モ積レバ山ト成ル。

What a beautiful sight it is!

2. Too, as, so, how, 或ハ however が Adjective ヲ形  
容スルトキハ Article ハ Adjective ノ次ニ置カル、モノ  
トス:—

He is too proud a man to pay much attention to  
this.



This soap can be procured at *as low a rate* as thirty *sen*.

I have never seen *so brave a youth* as he.

*How beautiful a day* it is!

*However wise a youth* he may be, he cannot excel me in speaking German.

3. All 及ビ Bothノ場合ニハ其次ニ Article チ以テス:—  
*All the* students are diligent and earnest.

*Both the* privates fought bravely for their country.

EXERCISE III.

1. Write out the following figures in full words:—

a. 2301; b. 1945; c. 2039; d.  $3\frac{2}{7}$ ; e.  $125\frac{7}{8}$ .

2. Fill the blanks with suitable words:—

a. I am glad to think that there are — honest people in the world.

b. I am sorry to think that there are — honest people in the world.

c. I am glad to think that mulberry leaves here had — damage by frost.

d. Are there — gentlemen who visit — Botanical Garden every day?

e. On — 3rd ult. he left here for — Golden Pavilion Temple. (金閣寺)

f. He has half — mind to take the examination for admission to — High School.

g. He had — money about him.

3. Correct the errors in:—

a. He is so diligent boy that he has received a prize.

b. What is English for Japanese *suzuri*?

c. He started for Bonin Islands on the 1st inst.

d. H. I. M. Emperor proceeded to Imperial University.

e. He graduated from an University in Berlin.

f. He put up at Seiyoken for a week.

g. He is said to have had measles.

h. The little Tom went out angling.

i. That merchant had few tin.

j. Mr. B., the Chief of Sanitary Bureau, started for Kyoto to see a friend of his there.

k. The *bon* is Japanese for the tray.

CHAPTER IV.

85) Adjectives of Quality. 此類ノモノハ Quality (性質)ヲ示スモノニシテ形容詞中其數最モ多シ今マ列舉スレバ次ノ如シ:—

The bluejacket is very *brave*.

此ノ水兵ハ極メテ勇敢ナリ.

He is an *intrepid* Chief Warrant Officer.

彼ハ勇敢ナル兵曹長ナリ.

Note.—此種ノ形容詞ノ代リニ Abstract Noun (無形名詞)ヲ以テスベカラズ:—

He is *healthy* (not health). I am *diligent* (not diligence).

此種ノ誤譯ハ和文ヲ直譯スルヨリ生ズルコト多キモノニシテ例セバ彼ハ健康ナリト云フ和文ヲ英譯スルトキ健康ト云フコトヲ直譯シテ Health ト爲スカ故ニ此誤譯ニ陥ルモノトス。尤モ Quality サ強ク表示センカタメ Adjective ノ代リニ Abstract Noun サ以テスルコトアリ而シテ此ノ場



合ニ於テハ Abstract Noun ノ前ニ all 或ハ Abstract Noun ノ後ニ itself ナ以テスルモノトス。

He is all *politeness* to us all. = he is very polite to us all.

He is *courage* itself. = he is very courageous.

86) Comparison 比較. Comparison 比較ハ Adjectives of Quality 及ビ Adverbs ノ或モノ、有スル文法上ノ一性質ニシテ之ヲ區別スルトキハ三種アリ:—

1. He is *tall*.
2. He is *taller* than I. He is *less tall* than I.
3. He is *the tallest* of us all. He is *the least tall* of us all.

第一ノ Tall ナ Positive Degree ノ形容詞ト云フ蓋シ此ノ場合ノ Positive ト云フ意義ハ Relative ト云フ意義ノ反對ノ意ニ用ヰラル、モノニシテ他ニ關係ナキト云フ義ナリ即チ He is tall. ト云フ場合ニハ他ノモノト比較シテ謂ハズ他ノモノニ毫モ關係ナ有セザルヲ以テ此稱アリ。

第二ノ taller 或ハ less tall ハ之ヲ Comparative Degree 比較級ノ形容詞ト云フ。

第三ノ tallest 或ハ least tall ハ之ヲ Superlative Degree 最上級ノ形容詞ト云フ。

今マ此處ニ注意スベキハ less 或ハ least ナ附スル場合ニ限リ Adjective 自身ニハ毫モ變形ナ爲サズ其儘ノ形ヲ保存スルモノトス。

而シテ是レト全様ニ er ノ代リニ more, est ノ代リニ most ナ以テスルトキハ全シク形容詞自身ノ形ハ變化セザルモノトス:—

He is *more diligent* than I.

He is *the most diligent* of us all.

Note.—*Er* ハ more ノ義, *est* ハ most ノ義ナリ。

87) Formation of Comparison. 總リ Monosyllable ノ形容詞例セバ Small ノ如キハ er 或ハ est ナ附シテ Comparative 或ハ Superlative ナ構成スルモノトス; Dissyllable

ノモノ例セバ happy ノ如キハ第一ノモノト全様ニ er 或ハ est ナ附スルコトヲ得ルモノト或ハ否ラザルモノトアリ; Trisyllable ノモノハ unruly ノ如ク前ノ方法ニ據リテ Comparison ナ形造ルコトヲ得ルモノ無キニ非ズト雖モ一般ニ就キテ謂フトキハ more 或ハ most ナ以テスルモノトス。斯ノ如ク more 或ハ most ナ以テスルカ又ハ er 或ハ est ナ以テスルカハ全ク音調ニ準據スルヲ多キモ今マ Dissyllable 其他ノ場合ニ就キテ謂フトキハ次ノ如キ標準ヲ見出スコトヲ得:—

1. Dissyllable ノ形容詞若シ第二ノ Syllable ノ處ニ Accent ナ有スルモノハ 或ハ est ナ附スルコトヲ得:—

Remote	remoter	remotest
Polite	politer	politest

但シ Happy ノ如キハ第一ノ Syllable ニ於テ Accent ナ有スルモ是レ實ニ例外ナリ總テ y ナ final letter ト爲セルモノハ Trisyllable ニテモ er 或ハ est ナ附シテ Comparison ナ構成スルモノトス。

2. Ful, ous, ing, ive, 或ハ able ニテ終ルモノハ more 或ハ most ナ以テス:—

Fearful	more fearful	most fearful
Courageous	more courageous	most courageous
Amusing	more amusing	most amusing
Attentive	more attentive	most attentive

今マ er 或ハ est ナ附シ得ル Adjective ニ就キ形容スベキモノヲ擧グレバ次ノ如シ:—

1. 形容詞ノ語尾カ二個ノ Consonant ヨリ成ルトキ或ハ final letter カ Consonant ニシテ其前ニ二個ノ Vowel ヨリ成ルトキハ其形ヲ變セズシテ Positive ノモノニ er ナ附シテ Comparative ナ造リ est ナ附シテ Superlative ナ造ルモノトス:—

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Hard	harder	hardest
Fast	faster	fastest



<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Quick	quicker	quickest
Sweet	sweeter	sweetest
Sour	sourer	sourest

2. 語尾若シ *e* 字ニテ終ルモノハ單ニ *r* 或ハ *st* ナ附シテ *Comparative* 或ハ *Superlative* ナ造ルモノトス:—

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Large	larger	largest
Rude	ruder	rudest
Brave	braver	bravest

3. 語尾 Consonant ニシテ其前ニ Short Vowel ノ存スルトキハ語尾ヲ二重ニ成シ然ル後 *er* 或ハ *est* ナ附ス:—

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Fat	fatter	fattest
Thin	thinner	thinnest
Hot	hotter	hottest

4. 語尾 *y* ニシテ其前ニ Vowel ノ存スルトキハ形容詞ノ形ヲ變ヒズシテ *er* 或ハ *est* ナ附ス:—

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Gay	gayer	gayest
Coy	coyer	coyest

5. 語尾 *y* ニシテ其前ニ Consonant ノ來ルトキハ *y* ナ *i* ニ變シ然ル後 *er* 或ハ *est* ナ附ス:—

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Happy	happier	happiest
Holy	holier	holiest
Unruly	unrulier	unruliest

Note.—上述ノ方法ニ據リ形造ラル、モノハ之ヲ Regular Adjectives ト云フ次ノ如ク不規則ノモノアリ之ヲ Irregular Adjectives ト云フ。

88) Irregular Adjectives. Comparison ナ形造ル爲メ *more* or *most*, *er* or *est*, 或ハ *less* or *least* ナ附加ヘザルモノハ之ヲ Irregular Adjectives ト云フ之ヲ列舉スレバ次

ノ如シ:—

a.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Good } Well }	better	best
Bad } Ill }	worse	worst
Much } Many }	more	most
Little	less	least
Farther	farther	farthest
(Forth)	further	furthest

b.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Fore	former	foremost
Hind	hinder	hindmost
(Up)	upper	uppermost
(Beneath)	nether	nethermost
(In)	inner	innermost, inmost
(Out)	outer } utter }	outermost, outmost utmost, uttermost
late	latter	last

上記ノモノ、中 *b* ノ部分ニ屬スルモノハ *than* ナ其次ニ使用スルコト無ク其 *Comparative* ト爲サレタルモノモ實際ハ *Positive* トシテノミ使用セラル、モノトス:—

The *outer* room is very large.

The *inner* room commands a fine view.

The *latter* is stronger than the *former*.

89) Irregular Adjectives 中意義ノ相混シ易キモノヲ區別スレバ次ノ如シ:—

a. *Latter* and *Later*. 此ノ兩者ハトモニ *Positive* トシテ *late* ナ有スレドモ *Comparative* 及 *Superlative* ノ場合ニ於テ各々ソノ形ヲ異ニ爲スモノニシテ *later*



及ビ *latest* ノ方ハ Time (時)ヲ示スモノニシテ *latter* 及ビ *last* ハ Position (位置)或ハ Order (順序)ヲ表示スルモノトス:-

He came here *later* than I.

彼ハ私ヨリモ遅ク此處ニ來リタリ。

The *latest* telegram from London is now to hand.

倫敦ヨリ最近ノ電報唯今到着シタリ。

The *latter* is superior to the former.

終リノモノ、方ガ初ノモノヨリ優レ居レリ。

The *last* boy is from Nagasaki.

最終ノ少年ハ長崎生レナリ。

b. Farther and Further. *Farther* ハ more distant 一層多ク距リタルノ義; *further* ハ additional 其上ノ義或ハ more advanced 一層前方ニ在ルノ義ヲ示スモノニシテ之ヲ例擧スレバ次ノ如シ:-

Kobe is *farther* from Tokyo than Kyoto.

Let me explain *further* meanings.

There stands a big maple-tree *further* than a cypariss tree. 蘇鐵ヨリ前方ニ大キナ楓樹アリ。

c. Older and Elder. *Older* ハ人或ハ物何レニモ使用セラレ newer ノ正反對ノ意義ニ用井ラル *Elder* ハ專ラ人ニシテ使用セラレ younger ト正反對ノ意義ニ使用セラレ:-

He is *older* than I by five.

There stands an *old* church on the green knoll.

綠色ヲ帯ビタル一小丘ノ上ニ舊キ教會アリ。

A bronze statue erected in memory of the *elder* Saigo is found in Ueno Park. 老西郷紀念ノ爲メ建設セラレタル銅像ハ上野公園ニ在リ。

Note.—*Elder* ノ次ニハ *Than* ノ來ルコト無シ。

d. Nearest and Next. *Nearest* 及ビ *next* 共ニ Superlative ナリ然レドモ *nearest* ハ Distance ヲ示スノミニシテ *next* ハ Order 或ハ Position ヲ示ス:-

The general shop is the *nearest* to the station.

唐物屋ハ停車場ニ最モ近シ。

He stands *next* to me in school.

The *next* inn is 15 miles from here.

此ノ次ノ宿屋ハ此處ヨリ十五哩ノ處ニ在リ。

90) No Comparison. 形容詞中ニハ其意義上ヨリ Comparison ヲ許サルモノアリ例セバ次ノ如シ:-Circular 圓キ, parallel 平行, perpendicular 垂直ノ, infinite 無限ノ, chief 首長ノ, almighty 至大ノ力アル, universal 汎ク通ゼル, no, daily, &c.

91) Latin Comparatives. *Or* ナ語尾ト爲セルモノニシテ Latin 語ヨリ來レルモノアリ此ノ種ノモノハ *than* ニ因リ續カル、コトナクシテ其代リニ *to* ナ以テス:-

He is *superior* to me. He is *inferior* to me. *Prior* to his departure for America, he paid his respects at the Great Shrine in Ise. 米國ニ出發スル以前ニ彼ハ伊勢ノ大廟ヲ參拜シタリ。

此ノ Latin Comparatives 中ニハ全然 Comparative トシテ使用セラズシテ Positive Degree トシテ或ハ Noun トシテ使用セラル、モノアリ *major, minor, interior, exterior, ulterior, junior* 及ビ *senior* ハ此種類ニ屬シ *to* ニ因ツテ續カル、コトナキモノトス:-

Mr. Goro Ban Sr. went to Osaka. 伴五郎(父ノ方)ハ大阪ニ赴ケリ。 *Sr.*=senior.

Mr. Goro Ban Jr. went to Osaka. 伴五郎(息子ノ方)ハ大阪ニ赴ケリ。 *Jr.*=junior.

He explored the *interior* of Africa.

彼ハあふりカノ内地ヲ探險セリ。

He is a *minor*. 彼ハ未丁年者ナリ。

He is a *major*. 彼ハ陸軍少佐ナリ。

He was so good as to show *ulterior* examples.

彼ハ極テ親切ニシテ其上多ク實例ヲ示シ呉レタリ。

The *exterior* part is smooth. 外部ハ滑ナリ。



The *senior* class are all diligent.

上級生ハ悉ク勤勉ナリ。

He is familiar with the *major* part of the territory.

彼ハ此地方ノ大半ヲ熟知セリ。

He is one of the *senior* statesmen.

彼ハ元老中ノ一人デス。

92) Comparatives ナ以テ Superlatives ニ代用スル方法。或ル與ヘラレタル文章ノ意義ヲ變ゼズシテ Superlative ニ代フルニ Comparative ナ以テスルコトアリ：—

Mount Morrison is *the highest* mountain of all in Japan. --Mount Morrison is *higher than any other mountain* in Japan.

The Ishigari is *the longest* of all the rivers of Japan.

==The Ishigari is *longer than any other* river of Japan.

上例ニ因リ Superlatives ヨリ Comparatives ニ變ズルニハ次ノ方法ニ準據スルモノトス：—

1. Superlative ノ前ニアル Definite Article ナ省ク。
2. 其 Superlative ナ Comparative ニ變化ス。
3. 其次ノ of ナ除去シ其代リニ *than* ナ以テス。
4. 其次ノ all ナ除去シ其代リニ *any other* ナ以テシ其次ニ單數ノ名詞(即チ比較セラル、事物ノ屬スル種類ノ名) 例セバ比較セラル、モノ山ナレバ山、川ナレバ川、金屬ナレバ金屬、人ナレバ人ト云フ語ヲ以テス。

Note.—第四ノ方法ノ場合ニ Singular Noun ト云フコトアリ是レ大切ナル事項ニシテ總テ Comparatives ハ二個或ハ二組ノモノニシテ使用セラル Superlatives ハ三個或ハ三個以上ノモノニシテ使用セラル、モノニシテ若シ第四ノ方法ノ際 Plural ナ以テスルトキハ比較セラル、事物少クトモ三個ト成ルヲ以テ Comparatives ノ場合ニハ第四ノ手續ノ場合ニハ常ニ Singular Noun ナ *any other* ノ次ニ以テス。*Any* ノ次ニ *other* ノ必ズ存スベキハ若シ *other* ナキトキハ一方ノ比較セラル、モノガ他ノ比較セラル、モノ、中ニ包含シ得ラル、ナ以テ之ヲ除去スルタメ *other* ナ以テス。第

一例ニ就キテ謂ヘバ此ノ場合ニ any mountain ト云フトキハ any mountain ノ中ニ Mount Morrison ナモ包含シテ解釋シ得ラル、ナ以テ不合理トナルナリ。是レ實ニ any ノ次ニ必ズ other ナ以テセザルベカラザル所以ナリ。

上述ノ文体ト異ルモノニ就キ更ニ例擧スレバ次ノ如シ：—

He is the *most healthy* man that I have ever seen in the world. = I have never a *more healthy man than* he in the world.

He is *the happiest* man in the world. = (there is) none (or nobody) *happier than* he in the world.

Note.—初ノ文体即チ Mount Morrison . . . 等ノ場合モ上述ノモノト稍々相似タル方法ヲ以テシテ Comparative ノモノニ變化スルコトヲ得：—

None but Mount Morrison is *higher* in Japan.

93) Proper Adjectives. Proper Adjectives ハ Proper Nouns ヨリ來ルモノニシテ例セバ次ノ如シ：—

The *Japanese* people are all brave and loyal.

He is at home in speaking and writing the French tongue.

He is now in the employ of the *Russo-Chinese Bank*.

彼ハ露清銀行ニ雇ハレテ居マス。

He wrote it in the *Sinico-Japanese* language.

彼ハ漢字交リテ其ヲ書キマシタ。

He went to Manchuria to witness the *Russo-Japanese* War. 彼ハ日露戦争視察ノタメ滿洲ニ赴ケリ。

The *Hispano-American* War broke out on that day.

米西戦争ハ其日始リマシタ。

94) Proper Adjectives ノ語尾ニ就キテノ注意。

a. Proper Adjective ノ語尾若シ *s* 或ハ *se* ニテ終ル

トキハ之ヲ名詞トシテ使用スルトキ Singular 或ハ Plural

ノ何レニモ使用セラル：—

His father was a *Swiss*.

The *Swiss* are a brave people.



He is a *Japanese*.

The *Japanese* are a brave and loyal people.

b. Proper Adjectives ノ語尾 *ch* 或ハ *sh* ニテ終ルトキハ之ヲ名詞トシテ使用スルトキ Singular ノ場合ニハ必ズ *man* チ添加スルヲ要ス而シテ Plural ノ場合ニハ其 *man* チ *men* ニ變ズルカ或ハ *man* 或ハ *men* チ附セズシテ使用スルモノトス:-

He is an *Englishman*.

The *English* are an industrious people.

His mother is a *Frenchman*.

The *French* are generally fickle.

These are all *Frenchmen*.

95) Material Adjectives. Material Adjectives ハ Material Nouns ヨリ來ルモノニシテ例セバ次ノ如シ:-

He has a *brick* villa.

I found an *iron* bridge over there.

I made them mend that *stone* bridge.

Note.-上述ノ如ク Material Noun チ其儘ニ使用シテ Material Adjective チ造ルコトヲ得ルモノ次ノ如ク *en* ナ語尾ニ附シテ Adjective ト成ルモノモアリ:-

He got a *woolen* overcoat.

They hoisted up a *silken* streamer.

He has a *linen* curtain.

He put on a *flaxen* frock-coat.

I saw an *oaken* building.

96) Verbal Adjectives. 此等ハ Participle (分詞) ヨリ來ルモノニシテ例セバ次ノ如シ:-

It is a *pleasing* sight.

They told us an *amusing* story.

He is a *learned* statesman.

97) Compound Adjectives. 一語ヨリ成ラズシテ二語以上ヨリ成ル形容詞ヲ稱シテ Compound Adjectives ト云フ例セバ次ノ如シ:-

1. He is a *happy-go-lucky* fellow. 彼ハ呑氣ナモノトス.

2. He is a *one-legged* man. 彼ハ一脚ノ人トス.

3. He is a *one-eyed* man. 彼ハ片眼ノ人トス.

4. I am a *near-sighted* scholar. 余ハ近眼ノ學生トス.

5. He is a *well-to-do* merchant. 彼ハ暮シ向ノヨキ商人トス.

6. The soul of a *three-year-old* child remains the same, until he is a hundred. 三歳ノ子ノ魂百マデモ.

7. He ran an *eight hundred yard* race.

Note.- (1) 第六ビ及第七例ノ如キ場合ニ於テ year 及ビ yard ハ複數ノ形ヲ取ラザルモノトス.

Note.- (2) Noun チ Adjective トシテ使用スルコトアリ例セバ次ノ如シ:-

He avoided the *summer* heat at Hakone.

彼ハ箱根テ避暑シマシタ.

He read a story about a *fairy* queen.

He is a *war* correspondent. 彼ハ軍事通信員ナリ.

第一例ノ *summer*, 第二例ノ *fairy*, 第三例ノ *war* 共ニ Noun ヨリ來レルモノニシテ此種ノ場合ニハ Adjective トシテ使用セラレタルモノトス.

98) Order of Adjectives. 形容詞ノ順序ニ就キテハ大ニ注意スベキモノアリ.

a. 普通ノ場合ニ於テハ Noun ノ前ニ來レルモノニシテ而シテ若シ形容詞二個ナルトキハ通例 *and* チ以テ結び附ケアルモノトス例セバ次ノ如シ:-

The *cold stormy* night was convenient to us.

此ノ寒キ荒シノ夜ハ余等ニ都合ヨカリシナリ.

b. 二個以上ノモノ、來ルトキハ綴字ノ長キモノガ後ニ置カル、ナ常トス而シテ次ノ如キ順序ニテ排列セラルルヲ常トス第一 Number 或ハ Quantity チ示スモノ第二



Quality ナ示スモノ第三 Age ナ示スモノ第四 Colour ナ示スモノ第五 Material ナ示スモノヲ以テス:—

I found myself between *two pretty new white wooden* buildings at the summit of the hill.

c. 次ノ如キ場合ニハ名詞ノ次ニ形容詞ヲ伴フモノトス。

i. 或特別ナル語ノ場合:—

Heir *apparent* 儲嗣, court *martial* 軍法會議所, sum *total* 總計, sign *manual* 御名, price *current* 時價, notary *public* 公證人, Governor-*general* 總督, Consul-*general* 總領事, things *Russian* 露國ノ事情, something *strange* 何カ珍數キモノ, anything *striking* 何カ目立ツモノ, &c.

ii. 形容詞ガ其意義ヲ擴張セラル、トキ:—

He was a student very dear to all his friends. This is a fact too important to be set at naught. 此ハ馬鹿ニ出來ナイ程ナ大切ナ事實デアリマス。

iii. 語勢ヲ強ムルタメニ Noun ノ後ニ置カル、コトアリ:—

Frederic *the Great* gave a page a reward.

Alexander *the Great* defeated the Persian army.

EXERCISE IV.

1. Rewrite the following sentences by changing them into those containing Comparatives with no change of sense:—

- a. He is the bravest of all.
- b. This is the longest river of all in Japan.
- c. He is the most diligent of all.

d. He is the happiest of all.

e. This is the highest mountain in the world.

2. Compare the following:—Far, early, good, fat, unruly, famous, polite, thin, old, near, and hot.

3. Correct the errors in:—

a. The total sum is said to be three hundred forty six yen.

b. I ran two hundred yards race yesterday.

c. The day before yesterday I saw off a French at Shimbashi.

d. He praised two Japaneses.

e. An English gave this keepsake to me.

f. He hired three Swisses.

g. Yesterday morning he waited upon the General Governor of Formosa.

h. He found beautiful red new three books on the table.

i. He is less braver than I.

j. He is far superior than I.

k. He is the least tallest of us all.

l. He is the most diligent of the two.

m. He is more dutiful than any other men.

CHAPTER V.

THE VERB.

99) Verb トハ何ゾヤ。人或ハ物ニ就キ動作 Action 或ハ有様 State or Being ナ述ブル爲メ使用セラル、モノナ Verb 動詞ト云フ:—

Our Japanese torpedo-boats *marched* on in face of



the heavy fires of the enemy. 我日本ノ水雷艇ハ猛烈ナル砲火ヲ冒シテ進ミタリ。

Our Japanese people are bravery itself. 我々日本人ハ極メテ勇敢ナリ。

上述ノ場合ニ於テ marched ハ torpedo-boats (水雷艇)ト云フモノニ就キ其進行ト云フ動作ヲ示スタメ使用セラレタルモノナリ第二例ノ are ハ people (人々)ト云フ Subject ニ就キ其性質ノ有様ヲ述ベタルモノ故ニ marched 及ビ are ハ共ニ之ヲ Verb ト云フ。

Note.—本來 Verb ト云フ語ハ動作ト云フ意義ヲ保有セザルモノニシテ乃チ Verbum=word ト云フ意ヲ有スルノミ是レ Action 或ハ Being ヲ述ブルタメ使用セラレ、モノハ總テノ Parts of Speech 中最モ大切ナルモノ故特ニ此種ノ言葉ニ Verb ナル名稱ヲ與ヘタル所以ナリ。

100) Classes of Verbs. Verbs ニ就キ三個ノ主要ナル種類アリ。

1. Transitive and Intransitive.
2. Complete and Incomplete.
3. Regular and Irregular.

1. Transitives and Intransitives. 他動詞及ビ自動詞。總テ動作 Action アレバ必ズ之ガ Agent or Doer of Action 存セザルベカラズ而シテ Agent ヨリ出テタル Action ガ他ノモノ (即チ Object) ニ及バザルトキト否ラザルトキトアリ例セバ次ノ如シ—

Our Japanese have occupied Port Arthur.

He slept.

第一例ニ於テ我日本人ハ旅順ヲ占領シ現ニ今モ之ヲ占領シ居レリト云フトキ Japanese ハ Agent ニシテ Port Arthur ト云フ Object ニ其 Action ヲ及ボシタルモノナリ然レドモ第二例ノ slept ハ他ノ Object ニ其動作ヲ及ボサルモノニシテ斯ノ如ク Action ヲ Object ニ及ボスモノト否ラザルモノトニ因リテ Verbs ナ二種ニ區別スルコトヲ得勿論次

ノ如キ場合モ第一ノモノ、中ニ含マル、モノトス—

Port Arthur has been occupied by us.

此ノ場合ニ於テモ其 has been occupied ニ因リテ示サル動作ハ Agent ヨリ Port Arthur ニ及ボサレタルモノニシテ第二例ノ He slept. トハ全ク種類ヲ異ニナスモノトス。乃チ have occupied 或ハ has been occupied ヲ稱シテ之ヲ Transitive Verb ト云フ slept ノ如キ其他有様ヲ示スモノヲ稱シテ Intransitive Verb ト云フ。

乃チ Agent ヨリ Object ニ移リ行ク Action ヲ示スモノヲ Transitive ト稱シ否ラザルモノ或ハ Being (有様)ヲ表示スルモノヲ Intransitive ト云フ Transitive トハ going over ノ義ニシテ即チ passing over ト全義ニシテ即チ其 Action ガ Agent ヨリ他ニ移リ行クヲ以テ此稱アリ勿論 It has been occupied by us. ノ如キハ Object トナルモノ無シト雖モ此種ノモノハ其 Subject 例セバ此ノ場合ニテハ It ガ Action ヲ受クルモノト成レリ從テ Object ハ存在セザルモ移ル Action ヲ表示スルモノ故ニ此ヲ Transitive Verb ト云フ。

Intransitive ハ not going over 即チ not passing over ノ義ニシテ從テ Agent アルモ其動作ヲ受ルモノ即チ Recipient ノ存在セザルモノヲ云フ而シテ此ノ場合ニハ次ノ如ク Being or State ヲ示スモノヲモ含ムモノトス—

Russians are very coward.

He has become a soldier.

He is far from dishonest.

上例ノ are, has become, 或ハ is ハ之ヲ Intransitive Verb ト云フ。

2. Complete and Incomplete. 總リ或事項ヲ述アル (Predication) 場合ニ Complete ニシテ Complement (補辭) ヲ要セザルモノト Incomplete ニシテ補辭ヲ要スルモノトアリ例セバ次ノ如シ—

1. I kept a pig. 私ハちんヲ飼養シタリキ。
2. I kept him waiting. 彼ヲ待タセテ私ハ置キマシタ。



- 1. He believes God is. 彼ハ神ノ存在スルコトヲ信ズ.
- 2. He is coward. 彼ハ卑怯ナリ.
- 3. He is an orderly. 彼ハ下士官ナリ.

上例ニ於テ (a) ノ第一ノ kept ハ Transitive ニシテ Complement チ要セザル程ニ Predication 十分ナリ然ルニ第二ノ kept ハ waiting ト云フ Complement チ要スルモノニシテ此文章ハ I kept him 丈ケニテハ意義不明ニシテ waiting ハ專ラ him ニ關係セル Complement ナル故ニ之ヲ Objective Complement ト稱ス是レ him ハ Objective Case ナレバナリ. (b) ノ第一ノ is ハ Complement チ要セズシテ其意義明瞭ナルヲ以テ Complete Predication チ爲セルモノナリ然レドモ第二例第三例ニ於テハ coward 或ハ orderly チ Complement ト爲セリ此種ノ場合ニハ悉ク Subject ニ關係スルヲ以テ之ヲ Subjective Complement ト云フ.

斯ノ如ク全一ノ動詞ニテモ其用法ニ據リテハ Predication ノ十分ナルモノト不十分ナルモノトアリ即チ Transitive 或ハ Intransitive チ問ハズ Complement チ要セザルモノハ之ヲ Complete Verb ト云ヒ Complement チ要スルモノヲ Incomplete Verb ト云フ.

上例ニ於テ (a) ノ第一ノ kept 及ビ (b) ノ第一ノ is チ Complete Verb ト稱ス (a) ノ第二ノ kept 及ビ (b) ノ第二及ビ第三ノ is チ Incomplete Verb ト云フ.

3. Regular and Irregular. The Three Principal Parts of the Verb ト稱シ第一 Root 根, 第二 Past 過去, 第三 Past Participle 過去分詞ナル三種ノ主要ナル部分ヲ動詞ハ有スルモノトス. 而シテ Root ヨリ轉ジテ Past 或ハ Past Participle チ形造ルニ規則的ニ爲シ得ルモノト否ラザルモノトアリ而シテ或名詞ヲ Three Principal Parts ニ從ヒ排列スルヲチ Conjugation ト云フ例セバ次ノ如シ:-

Root.	Past.	Past Participle.
Walk	walked	walked
Praise	praised	praised

Root.	Past.	Past Participle.
Begin	began	begun
Pay	paid	paid
Spread	spread	spread

上例中 walk 及ビ praise ノ如キハ規則正シク Conjugation チナシタルモノト云ヒ Begin 以下ハ不規則ニ Conjugation チ爲シタルモノト云フナリ. 尤モ此ノ場合ニ於テ Regular Conjugation ト云フ代リニ New 或ハ Weak Conjugation トモ云ヒ Irregular Conjugation ノ代リニ Old 或ハ Strong Conjugation ト云フナリ. 而シテ Regular Conjugation チ爲ス動詞ヲ Regular Verb ト云ヒ Irregular Conjugation チ爲ス動詞ヲ Irregular Verb ト云フ. 故ニ上例ニ就キテ謂フトキハ walk 及ビ praise ハ之ヲ Regular Verb ト云ヒ Begin 以下ヲ稱シテ Irregular Verb ト稱ス.

以上述べアル所ニ據リ ed 或ハ d チ附シテ Past 及ビ Past Participle チ形造ルコトヲ得ルモノハ之ヲ Regular verb ト云ヒ他ノ方法例セバ母音字ノ變化ヲ Past ノ場合ニ行ヒ例セバ arise チ變ジテ arose ト爲スガ如ク Past Participle ノ場合ニハ en, n, 或ハ ne チ附シテ之ヲ形造ル例セバ arisen ノ如キ given ノ如キ或ハ gone ノ如クナシテ Past Participle チ造ルモノハ之ヲ Irregular Verb ト云フ. 然レトモ上記ノ規則ハ概略ニ過ギザルヲ以テ今マ一層之ヲ詳述セン:-

第一. Ed 或 d チ附加スル場合.

a. Ed 及ビ d ハ Did ノ義ニシテ若シ Monosyllable ノ語尾 e ニテ終ルトキハ d チ附加スルモノトス:-

Root.	Past.	Past Participle.
Brave	braved	braved
Like	liked	liked
Smoke	smoked	smoked

b. Regular Verb ノ語尾ガ Consonant ニシテ其前ニ Vowel ノ短音ヲ爲スモノヲ有スル Monosyllable ノモノハ其語尾ヲ二重ニ爲シ然ル後 ed チ附ス:-



Root.	Past.	Past Participle.
Fit	fitted	fitted
Wet	wetted	wetted
Span	spanned	spanned
Tap	tapped	tapped
Stop	stopped	stopped
Cog	cogged	cogged
Dip	dipped	dipped

c. Dissyllable ノモノト (b) ノ場合ト全一條件即チ語尾カ Consonant ニシテ其前ニ Short Vowel ナ有シ而シテ第二ノ Syllable ニ於テ Accent ナ有スルトキハ語尾ナニ重ニ爲シテ *ed* ナ附ス:-

Root.	Past.	Past Participle.
Pre-fer'	pre-ferred	pre-ferred
Con-fer'	con-ferred	con-ferred
O-mit'	omitted	omitted
Be-fit'	befitted	befitted
Com-pol'	compelled	compelled
Ex-pel'	expelled	expelled
Im-pel'	impelled	impelled
Re-fer'	referred	referred

d. 語尾若シ c ニシ終ルトキハ *ked* ナ附ス:-

Fro'-lic	frolicked	frolicked
Min'-ic	mimicked	mimicked
Biv'-ouac	bivouacked	bivouacked

e. 語尾 *ll* ニシテ其前ニ母音字アル時ハ *ed* ナ附ス:-

Play	played	played
Stay	stayed	stayed
Oboy	obeyed	obeyed

f. 語尾 *ll* ニシテ其前ニ Consonant 在ルトキハ *y* ナ *i* ニ變シ *ed* ナ附ス:-

Study	studied	studied
Cry	cried	cried

Glorify	glorified	glorified
Rectify	rectified	rectified
Envy	envied	envied

第二 Irregular Conjugation. 此種ノモノ、大体ノ規則ハ既ニ前ニ述べタリ故ニ之ガ細密ノ分類ハ紙面ニ限リアルヲ以テ之ヲ英和辭書ノ巻尾ニ譲リ之ヲ此處ニ略ス。

之ヲ要スルニ以上述べタル處ニ據リ動詞ヲ分類シテ三ト爲ス即チ第一 Transitive and Intransitive; 第二 Complete and Incomplete; 第三 Regular and Irregular ニシテ而シテ其中尤モ大切ナル分類ハ Transitive 及ビ Intransitive 是ナリ。

101) Transitive Verbs. 前述ノ如ク Transitives ハ Agent ヨリ Recipient (受動者)ニ移行スル Action ナ述ブルトキ用井ラル、モノニシテ今マ之ヲ分類スルトキハ次ノ如シ:-

1. Ordinary Transitives.
2. Datives.
3. Factitives.
4. Reflexives.
5. Cognates.
6. Causatives.
7. Compound.

102) Ordinary Transitives. 此種ノモノハ Transitives ノ定義ヲ滿ス丈ケニテ他ニ特性ヲ有セザルモノヲ云フ:-

1. He reached Dalny in time.
2. I ascended Mount Fuji last year.
3. She climbed a tree.
4. They approached the fort.
5. He excelled me in speaking French.
6. It exceeded the prescribed number.
7. He addressed me very politely.

Note.-上文ノ reached, ascended, climbed, approached, excelled 卓越セリ, exceeded 超過セシ, 及ビ addressed 話シ掛ケシ等ハ之ヲ Ordinary Transitives ト云フ。而シテ此處ニ注意スベキハ邦語ニテハ「に」ト云フ助辭アリ例セバ第一例



ノ Dalnyに達す; 第二例ノ富士に登る; 第三例ノ樹木に上る; 第四例ノ城砦に近く; 第五例ノ佛語を話すこまにかけては私に勝る; 第六例ノ豫定數に超過す; 第七例ノ私に極めて丁寧に話し掛けたりノ如ク悉ク「に」ト云フ助辭ヲ要スル處ヨリシテ reached to, addressed to ノ如ク to ナ以テスベカラズ. 若シ to ナ以テスルトキハ此等他動詞ハ全然其 Object タル語ヲ失フヲ以テナリ即チ此マデノ Object ハ若シ to ナ挿入スレバ其ノ to ニ對スル Object タレバナリ故ニ文章ヲ書クトキ他動詞ナルカ否ラザルカヲ吟味シ若シ他動詞ナルトキハ Object ハ其ノ前ニ to 或ハ其他ノ Preposition ナ以テスベカラズ.

103) Dative Verbs. Datives ハ Indirect Object 即チ Personal Object 及ビ Direct Object 即チ Object of Thing ノ二者ヲ兼有スル Transitives ニシテ而シテ此ノ二種ノ Objects ニ就キ何レカーツ Noun (名詞)ナルトキハ第一ニ Indirect Object ナ以テシ第二ニ Direct Object ナ以テスルモ若シ兩者共ニ Pronoun (代名詞)ナルトキハ必ズ Direct Object ナ第一ニ置キ Indirect Object ノ方チ次ニ置クモノトス例セバ次ノ如シ:-

- He gave me a tray.
- He gave it to me.
- He gave it me.
- He gave a tray to me.

第一例ニ於テ me ハ Indirect Object ニシテ tray ハ Direct Object ナリ而シテ此ノ場合ニハ第四例ノ如ク或ハ tray ノ方チ前ニ置キ次ニ to ナル Preposition ナ以テシ次ニ Indirect Object ナ以テスルモ差支ナシ. 而シテ此ノ場合ニハ常ニ to ニノミ限ルモノニ非ズ例セバ次ノ如キモアリ.

Father bought this pretty book for me.

故ニ Direct 或ハ Indirect 何レカーツカ Noun ナルトキハ其順序ハ何レニナスモ差支ナシ唯ダ Indirect Object ノ方チ後ニ置クトキハ其前ニ Preposition ナ要ス. 第二例ハ共

ニ Pronoun タル場合ニシテ其ノ時ハ Direct ノ方チ前ニシ Indirect ノ方チ後ニ爲スモノニシテ而シテ此ノ場合ニハ Indirect ノ前ニ Preposition ナ以テスルモ亦タ第三例ノ如ク之ヲ省略スルモ可ナリ.

總テ Dative Verbs ハ上述ノ如ク Direct 及ビ Indirect Object ナ有スルモノニシテ to ask, allow, bring, buy, cost, deny, forgive, give, keep, lend, make, order, promise, read, send, sing, teach, throw, write 等ハ其重ナルモノニシテ殊ニ give ト云フ Verb ハ最モ著シキモノ故ニ此ヲ此種ノ Verbs ノ標準的トシテ given ト云フ意義ナル Dative ナ以テ此種ノ動詞ノ名稱ト爲セシモノトス.

Ordinary Transitives ト異ル處ハ前述ノ如ク一個ノ Object ノ代リニ二個ノモノヲ保有スルコト是ナリ. 而シテ尋常普通ノ Transitives ニ在リテハ之ヲ Passive ノ形ニ爲ストキハ一ノ Object ナ有セズ例セバ次ノ如シ:-

He was praised by his teacher.

然レドモ Datives ニ在リテハ大ニ之ト現象ヲ異ニス何トナレバ二個ノ Object ナ有スル處ヨリシテ一個カ Passive ノ際 Subject トナルモ殘レル他ノ一個ノ Object ハ依然トシテ保存セラルコト是ナリ例セバ次ノ如シ:-

I gave him a book.

今マ之ヲ Passive Form ニ爲ストキハ次ノ如シ:-

1. He was given a book by me.
2. A book was given him by me.

第一例ニ於テハ book ハ保存セラレタル Object ニシテ第二例ニ於テハ him カ保存セラレタルモノナリ乃チ第一例ノ book 第二例ノ him ハ Retained (保存セラレタル) Object ト云フ. 斯ノ如ク Ordinary Transitives ト Datives トハ其 Passive ノ場合ニ於テ大ニ異ルモノトス.

104) Factitive Verbs. Factitive Verbs ハ Complement ナ要スル Transitives ニシテ從テ一名之ヲ Incomplete Transitives ト云フ. 例セバ次ノ如シ:-

1. I made him my secretary.



2. We elected him President.
3. He called her Mary.
4. The Emperor appointed him Governor-General of Formosa.
5. The Emperor created him a Peer with the title of Baron.
6. I kept him waiting and standing.
7. I believed it false.

第一例ノ secretary; 第二例ノ President; 第三例ノ Mary; 第四例ノ Governor-General; 第五例ノ Peer; 第六例ノ waiting 及ヒ standing; 第七例ノ false ハ是レ悉ク Complement ニシテ從テ上述ノ Verbs ハ悉ク Factitive ナリ。而シテ此等 Complement ハ皆ナ Object ニ關係スルモノ故ニ Objective Complement トナレドモ若シ上述ノモノ Passive ニ變ズルトキハ Object ハ從テ Subject ト成ルヲ以テ其 Complement モ亦タ Subjective Complement トナリ而シテ形容詞ニ非ザルモノ即チ Noun ハ Nominative Case ト成ルモノトス:-

- He was made my secretary.  
 He was elected President.  
 She was called Mary.  
 He was appointed Governor-General of Formosa.  
 He was created a peer with the title of Baron.  
 He was kept waiting and standing.  
 It was believed true.

上例ニ於テ明知セラル、カ如ク Passive ノ場合ニハ以前ニ Object タリシモ Subject ト成レリ從テ以前ニ Objective Complement タリシモノハ Passive ノ場合ニハ Subjective Complement ト成リ從テ Noun ノトキハ Nominative Case ナレバ此等 Complement ノ前ニ Preposition ヲ取ルコトナシ。最モ著シキ例ヲ示サンニ我邦文ニテハ彼ハ藩封ノ總督ニ任命セラレタリト云フトキ「に」ト云フ助辭ノアル爲メ to Governor-General ト誤リ書ク人ナキニ非ズ或ハ彼ハ華族ニ

列セラレ男爵ヲ授ケラルノ如キ場合ニ於テモ全シク「に」ト云フ助辭ヲ有ス故ニ前ト全様ニ to a Peer ト誤ルコトナキニ非ズ此等ハ總テ Nominative Case ノモノ故ニ Preposition ニ因テ支那セラル、コトナシ。此種ノモノ、中ニテ make ト云フ Verb ハ最モ著シキモノ故ニ此ト全義ヲ有スル Factitive ナリテ此種ノ Verbs ノ名稱ト爲シタルモノトス。

105) Reflexive Verbs. Reflexive Verbs ハ Agent ヲ出テタル Action カ他ノモノニ移行セズシテ Agent 自身ニ及ブモノヲ云フ乃チ他ノモノト異ル處ハ此種ノ Object ハ Agent 即チ Doer of Action タルモノト全一ナル場合ナリトス:-

- He broke himself of the bad habit of smoking.  
 彼ハ喫煙ノ惡習ヲ改メタリ。  
 He cannot avail himself of my invitation for Saturday next.  
 彼ハ來ル土曜日ノ余ノ招待ニ應ズルコトガ出來ヌ。  
 He bethought himself of a good plan.  
 善キ策ヲ彼ハ思ヒ付キタリ。  
 He betook himself to Hibiya Park.  
 彼ハ日比谷公園ニ赴キタリ。  
 He prided himself on his wisdom.  
 彼ハ己ノ智慧ノアルコトヲ誇レリ。

上例ニ因リテ知ラル、カ如ク Reflexive Verb ノ Object ハ Reflexive Pronoun ヲ成ルモノニシテ從テ之ヲ Reflexive Object ト稱ス。

106) Cognate Verbs. Cognate Verbs ハ Intransitives ヲリ轉シテ Transitives ト成リタルモノニシテ Verbs ト相似タル意義ヲ有スル Object ヲ取ルモノニシテ該 Object ナ Cognate Object ト稱シ Verb モ全様ニ Cognate Verb ト云フ是レ Cognate トハ akin (親族的)ノ意義ヲ有スルモノニシテ其意義ケ Verb モ亦タ Object モ相似タルヲ以テナリ:-

He ran a long distance walking race.  
 彼ハ長途競走ヲ致シマシタ。



He dreamed a strange dream last night.

彼ハ昨夜奇体ナ夢ヲ見マシタ。

He lived a happy life in Japan.

彼ハ日本ヲ幸福ナ生活ヲ送ツテ居マシタ。

He died a glorious death under the Regimental Standard. 彼ハ聯隊旗ノ下ニ光榮アル戦死ヲ遂ゲタリ。

He breathed his last yesterday.

彼ハ昨夜死セリ。(Last ノ次ニ breath ト云フ語略セラル。)

He smiled a happy smile over it. 彼ハ其ニ關シ嬉シサウナ笑ヲ爲シタリ。

He slept a sound sleep the night before last. 一昨夜彼ハ熟睡セリ。

107) Causative Verbs. Causative Verbs モ亦タ Intransitives ヨリ轉シ來レルモノニシテ Causation 「何々ヲ爲サシムル」ト云フ義ヲ示スモノニシテ全然 Intransitives ト形体ヲ全一ニナスモノト母音字ノ變化ニ因リテ Causatives ト成リタルモノト二種アリ:—

Intransitives.	Causatives.
He sank.	We sank Russian ships.
He walked.	I walked a Russian prisoner.
He lies down there every Sunday.	He lays them on the mat.
He sits down to read.	He sets all his books on the shelf.
Leaves fall in autumn.	He fells some trees over there.
The sun rises at six.	I cannot raise this heavy box.
The Russian navy quails.	We quell the Russian army.

左欄ニ在ルモノハ Intransitive Verbs ニシテ右欄ニ在ルモノハ悉ク Causative Verb ニシテ即チ初ノ二例ハ全一ノ語ニテ兩用ニ使用セラルルモノトス勿論此ノ場合ニハ唯ダ例舉セル二例ノ Verb ニ限ルモノニ非ズ第三例以下ハ所謂 Radical Change ニ因リ即チ一ノ母音ヨリ他ノ母音ニ變化ス

ルモノトス。

108) Compound Verbs. Compound Verbs トハ或ル Intransitive Verb ト Preposition トヨリ成レル Transitives ナリ其 Preposition ヲ伴フ所ヨリ一ニ之ヲ Prepositional Verb ト云フ:—

He can break in any ferocious horse.

彼ハごんな荒馬ヲモ馴スコトガ出來マス。

He comes round his superiors.

彼ハ長官ニ媚ビマス。

He does not break in upon my room.

彼ハ私ノ室ニハ闖入シマセヌ。

上例ノ如ク break in ハ tame ノ義トナリ, comes round ハ cajole ノ義トナリ break in upon ハ enter violently or suddenly ノ義トナリ Transitive Verb トシテ使用セラレタルモノトス。故ニ Passive トシテ使用セラル、場合ニ於テモ Verb ニ伴ヒタル Preposition ハ依然トシテ存スルモノトス:—

Any ferocious horse can be broken in by him.

His superiors are come round by him.

My room is not broken in upon by him.

109) Complete Intransitives. Complement ヲ要セズシテ其意義十分ナル Intransitives ヲ稱シテ Complete Intransitives ト云フ:—

He often wrote to me.

彼ハ度々私ニ手紙ヲくれマシタ。

He spat on the floor.

彼ハしゃつノ上ニ唾ヲ致シマシタ。

He coughed. 彼ハ咳ヲ致シマシタ。

He hiccupped. 彼ハしゃつくりヲ致シマシタ。

He is playing in the garden.

110) Incomplete Intransitives. 此種ノモノハ前述ノモノト正反對ノモノニシテ即チ Complement ヲ要スルモノニシテ名詞、代名詞或ハ形容詞ヲ Complement ト爲スモノ



トス:-

- He is a detective. 彼ハ探偵ナリ.
- It is I. 私デス.
- He is idle. 彼ハ怠惰デス.
- He has become a merchant. 彼ハ商人ト成レリ.
- He has become diligent. 彼ハ勤勉ノモノト成レリ.
- He has grown a clover fellow. 彼ハ惻愍ナ人ト成リマシタ.
- He looks wise. 彼ハ賢サウナ顔付デス.
- Ho appears ill. 彼ハ病氣ノ様デス.
- He seems foolish. 彼ハ馬鹿ノ様デス.
- This fruit tastes sour. 此ノ菓物ハ酸味ガ致シマス.
- This cover feels smooth. 此ノ表紙ハすべつこい.

此種ノモノハ Neuter Verb, Apposition Verb, 或ハ Copula Verb ト稱ス; 是レ其 Complement チ取ル處ヨリシテ純然タル Intransitive ニモ非ザルノ觀アリ又タ Transitive ニモ非ザルヲ以テ中性的動詞ト云フナリ; 此種ノモノノ中最モ著シキモノハ Be ニシテ 第一例或ハ 第二例ノ如ク其 Subject ハ其 Complement ト Apposition ノ關係ヲ有シ從テ Caso ハ 共ニ Nominative ナリ故ニ之ヲ Apposition Verb ト云フ; 是ハ Logic (論理學)ニテハ之ヲ Copula ト云フ Co ハ together ノ義 pula ハ apo ノ變化シタルモノニシテ to bind 結合スルノ義ナリ例セバ He is a Siamese. 彼ハしやむ人ナリト云フ文章ニ於テ is ハ he ト云フ Subject ト Siamese トチ一所ニ結合スルヲ以テ is チ Copula ト云フ. 故ニ is ト同様ニ Noun, Pronoun 或ハ Adjective チ Complement ト爲スモノヲ稱シテ之ヲ Copula Verb トモ稱スルナリ.

III) Voice. Voice ハ Transitive Verbs ノ有スル文法上ノ一性質ニシテ其 Subject ガ Agent (主動者)ナルカ或ハ Recipient (受動者)ナルカヲ區別スルモノナリ而シテ若シ Subject ガ Agent ナルトキハ其 Verb チ Active Voice ノモノト云ヒ若シ Recipient ナルトキハ其 Verb チ Passive Voice ナリト云フ:-

- He planted some convolvuli here.
- 彼ハ此處ニ朝顔ヲ植ヘマシタ.
- Some convolvuli were planted here by him.
- 朝顔ガ彼ニヨリ此處ニ植付ケラレマシタ.

第一例ノ場合ニ於テハ planted ノ Subject ナル he ハ Agent ナリ從テ planted ハ之ヲ Active Voice ノモノト云フ; 第二例ニ於テ were planted ノ Subject ハ Recipient ナリ從テ were planted チ Passive Voice ノモノト云フナリ.

II2) Passive ノ造リ方及ビ其用法.

第一. Passive Voice. ハ次ノ方法ニ因テ形造ラル Be + Past Participle 是ナリ勿論 Be ハ人稱及ビ數ニ因テ變化ス又タ have 或ハ has ノ其前ニ來ルトキハ be ハ變ジテ been トナルナリ. 例セバ次ノ如シ:-

- I am made much of by him.
- 余ハ彼ニ尊敬セラレテ居マス.
- You are praised by us.
- あなたハ余等ニ讃メラレテ居ル.
- He is set at naught by all his friends.
- 彼ハ彼ノ友人ノ總テノモノカラ輕ンセラレテ居マス.
- He has been promoted. 彼ハ昇進シマシタ.
- He must have been promoted.
- 彼ハ昇進シタニ相違ナイ.

第二. Passive ノ用法. 第一 Agent ノ知レザルトキ; 第二 縱令 Agent ハ知レ居ルモ故意ニ之ヲ隱シテ謂ハザルトキ; 第三 Agent ノ方ニ重キヲ置カズシテ他ノモノニ重キヲ置キテ事項ヲ述ブルトキ; 第四 Compound Sentence ニ於テ全一ノ Subject チ以テ述ベントスルトキ終ノ部分ニ於テ其 Verb チ Passive Form ト爲ス:-

1. Some tea-things were stolen. 茶道具ガ窃マレマシタ.
2. A nandina domestica was plucked. 南天ノ樹ガ引キ抜カレマシタ.
3. A conversazione was held at the Military Club.



講談會が偕行社デアリマシタ。(At the Military Clubノ方ニ重キヲ置キ講談會ヲ開キタル人ノ方ニハ重キヲ置カザリシ場合) Kiu-lien-cheng was occupied in April last. 九連城ハ四月ニ占領スル處トナリマシタ。(此ノ場合ニハ in April last ノ方ニ重キヲ置キ占領シタル Agent ニ重キヲ置カザル場合)

4. The Russian army encountered our strong forces and was put to flight. 露軍ハ我が強キ軍勢ト戦ヒ逃走スルニ至リタリ。

第三. Active Voice ナ變ツテ Passive ト爲ス場合ノ注意.

- a. People say he is going abroad.
- b. It is said he is going abroad.

彼ハ洋行スル企アリトノ噂アリ。

- a. They say he is now in England.
- b. It is said he is now in England.

彼ハ目下英國ニアリトノ噂アリ。

- a. We drink beer without sugar.
- b. Beer is drunk without sugar.

砂糖ヲ入レナイテ麥酒ヲ飲ミマス。

- a. One sets store by a good man.
- b. A good man is set store by.

誰デモ善人ヲ尊敬シマス。

- a. You should discharge your duty promptly.
- b. Your duty should promptly be discharged.

迅速ニ己ガ義務ヲ盡スベシ。

上ノ如ク Passive Form トナルトキハ people, they, we, one, 及ビ you 等ハ省略セラルルモノトス。

第四. 日本語ト趣ヲ異ニシ必ズ Passive Form ナ有スベキモノ。

He was scalded. 彼ハやけどヲ致シマシタ。

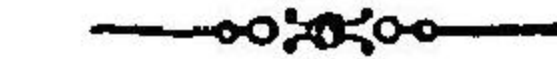
He was drowned. 彼ハ溺死ヲ致シマシタ。

A Russian Cruiser was wrecked off Port Arthur.

露國巡洋艦ハ旅順港沖ニテ難船シタリ。

Last night he was taken ill. 昨夜彼ハ病氣ニナリマシタ。

He has been afflicted with the piles these five years. 此テ五箇年彼ハ痔テ難儀ヲシテ居マス。



EXERCISE V.

(A)

Correct the errors in:—

1. He has been created to a Peer with the title of Baron.
2. Last night he reached to Dalny with a gendarme.
3. He has been appointed to a chief of Mining Bureau.
4. I gave him it last night.
5. He excelled to me in writing German.
6. He cannot avail himself in accepting my invitation in Saturday next.
7. That lovely boy scalded the night before last.

(B)

1. Write a sentence containing a Dative Verb.
2. Write a sentence containing a Cognate Verb.
3. Write a sentence containing a Reflexive Verb.
4. Write a sentence containing a Factitive Verb.
5. Write a sentence containing a Copula Verb.
6. Conjugate the following verbs:—To besit, bivouac, pop, stir, confer, control, parallel, shoe, and glorify.

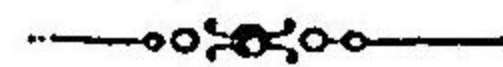
(C)

Change the Voice:—

1. People speak well of you.
2. They say some cruisers will be here at no distant date.
3. He offered me a present.



- 4. He regulates the watch at noon.
- 5. Peer is drunk without sugar.
- 6. A bugler blows a bugle.
- 7. Every evening he waters the garden.



113) Mood 及ビ Tense. Verb が或事項ヲ述ブルトキ用ヰラルル場合ニ於テ其述べ方各々相異ル處ヨリ之ヲ明ニ區別スルモノヲ Mood 法ト云フ。即チ次ノ如シ:-

- 1. He *has* already read to-day's papers.  
(一ノ讀了セリト云フ fact (事實)ヲ指示ス.)
- 2. If he *read* it, he will be here.  
(一ノ疑ハシキ事ヲ示シ事實ニ非ザル場合.)
- 3. He *may* read this book.  
(一ノ事實ニ非ズシテ多分讀ムカモ知レヌノ意ニテ出來得ベキ事ヲ示ス.)
- 4. *Read* it now. (命令ノ意ヲ示ス.)

上述ノ如ク各々其述アル方法相異ル處ヨリシテ Mood ヲ分チテ四ト爲ス:-

- 1. Indicative 指示法.
- 2. Subjunctive 接續法.
- 3. Potential 可成法.
- 4. Imperative 命令法.

Verb が示ス Action 或ハ State ニ關シ其時及ビ其 Action 或ハ State が未了ナルカ或ハ完了セルカ或ハ連續スルカヲ區別スルモノヲ稱シテ之ヲ Tense ト云フ而シテ之ヲ Present, Past 及ビ Future ノ三ト爲シ更ニ各部分ヲ小別シテ次ノ如ク爲スモノトス:-

- 1. Indefinite 不定. 2. Progressive 進行.
- 3. Perfect 十分. 4. Perfect Progressive 十分進行.

114) Indefinite Present Indicative ノ用法. 總テ事實ヲ示ス Verb ハ之ヲ Indicative Mood ノモノト稱ス而シ

テ其ノ示スモノ或ハ全然時ニ關セズ或ハ過去或ハ未來ニ關スルヲ以テ之ヲ不定現在ト云フ換言スレバ形ハ Present ナルモ其關係スル處ノモノ一定セザルヲ以テ此稱アリ。而シテ之が用法ヲ擧グレバ次ノ如シ:-

1. 全然時ニ關セザル場合ニシテ而シテ此場合ニハ眞理, 習慣, 職業或ハ天然ノ形勢ヲ示ス:-

- a. Twice three is six.
- b. Every morning he gets up early. = every morning he is in the habit of getting up early.
- c. He deals in dry goods.
- d. Mount Fuji looks out upon the deep.

富士山ハ海ニ面ス.

2. 標題中ノモノハ過去ノ事實ニテモ此ノ Tense ヲ使用ス亦タ語勢ヲ強ムル爲メ此ノ Tense ハ使用セラルル事アルモ是レ極メテ稀ナリ:-

King Edward leaves London for Paris.

上文ノ如キ標題中ニテハ London ヲ去リシハ過去ナルモ之ヲ Past Form ヲ以テセズシテ此ノ Present Indefinite ヲ使用ス.

3. As soon as, if, when, before 等ノ如キ語ヲ以テ始メラレタル Adverbial Clause ノ中ニテハ Future ノ代リニ此ノ Tense ヲ以テス然レドモ若シ Noun Clause ナルトキハ Future Tense ヲ用ヰルコト勿論ナリ:-

If I *am* a man, I will do everything beneficial to our country.

When I *am* a man, I will give him a handsome sum of money.

Before he *goes* there, I shall reach the station.

上例ノ場合ニ於テハ If, when, 或ハ before ナ以テ始メラル Clause ハ Adverbial ナルヲ以テ Indefinite Present ヲ使用シテ Future ヲ示シタルモノトス然レドモ若シ Noun Clause ノ場合ニ於テハ *shall* 或ハ *will* ノカヲ藉ラザル可カラズ:-



I don't know if he *will* come here this evening.

I don't know when he *will* write to me.

Note.—上述ノ如キ場合ノミナラズ Present Tense ナ以テ 未來ヲ示スコトヲ得ルモノアリ例セバ次ノ如シ:—

He *leaves* here to-morrow.

He *starts* for Yingkow the day after to-morrow with his friend Mr. B. 彼ハ明後日 B 氏ト共ニ營口ヘ向ケ 出發ス。

He *attends* the party this evening. 彼ハ今夕其會ニ出席シマス。

The launching ceremony *takes* place at the end of this month. 進水式ハ本月ノ終ニアリマス。

然レドモ此ノ種ノ場合ニハ Future Auxiliary Verb ナ添 加シ leaves ノ代リニ will leave, starts ノ代リニ will start, attends ノ代リニ will attend, takes place ノ代リニ will take place ナ以テスルモ全様ニ正シキモノトス。之ニ反シテ 上述ノ Adverbial Clause ノ場合ニ Future Auxiliary Verb ナ以テスルトキハ文法上之ヲ誤謬ト認ムルモノトス。

4. Present ナ表示スルモ此ノ場合ニハ多クハ Present Time ナルカチ明ニ爲ス Adverb ナ伴フヲ常トス:—

He *drinks* it now.

He *eats* it now.

He *gets* up now.

At present he *sends* a telegram to his parents.

故ニ此ノ Indefinite Present ノ場合ニハ第一ヨリ第三マテナ表示スルヲ常トシ Present ナ明ニ示スモノハ次ノ Progressive Form ナリ。

115) Present Progressive. ノ用法. Be + (root + ing) ニ據リテ此ノ Tense ハ形造ラレルモノニシテ而シテ此ノ場合ハ現在或時マテ連續スルモノニシテ決シテ永久ニ續クモノニ非ズ故ニ之ヲ Momentary Tense ト稱シ以前ノ Indefinite Present ナ Non-momentary Tense トモ云フナリ 是レ此ノ Progressive ノモノハ或 moment ノ間マテ連續

スルモノニシテ不定現在ノ方ハ One moment ニ終ルモノニ非ザシテ多クハ永久ニ存在スル Action 或ハ State ナ述ブルモノナレバナリ:—

He *is writing* a letter.

He *is speaking* with her.

Note 1.—上述ノ如ク永久ニ連續スルモノニ非ザルヲ以テ 次ノ如ク謂フコトヲ得ズ:—

A clear streamlet *is running* in front of my cottage.

此ノ種ノ場合ニハ永續セル常態ヲ表示スルモノナレバ單ニ runs 或ハ flows ト必ズ謂ハザル可ラス。

Note 2.—Future Intention ナ表示スルタメ使用セラル:—

I *am going* as far as Shanghai next week.

余ハ來週上海マテ行クツモリテス。

He *is leaving* Mukden on Saturday week.

彼ハ來々週ノ土曜日ニ奉天府ヲ出發スルツモリテス。

She *is coming* up to the Capital at the end of next month. 彼女ハ來月ノ末ニ上京スルツモリテス。

Note 3.—次ノ如キ Verbs 卽チ to remember, love, esteem, hate, despise, know, understand, notice, resemble, differ, possess, belong, have, contain, be, hear, see 等ハ Progressive Form ナ取ラザルモノトス故ニ次ノ如ク謂ハザルナリ:—

1. I *am hearing* a cettia sing.

2. I *am seeing* some convolvuli.

3. He *is resembling* me.

第一例ノ *am hearing* ハ hear ニ, 第二例ノ *am seeing* ハ see ニ, 第三例ノ *is resembling* ハ resembles ト訂正スベシ。

116) Present Perfect ノ用法及ビ注意.

第一 Present Perfect ナ造ル方. 此ノ Present Perfect ナ造ルニハ have ニ Past Participles ナ以テスルヲ要ス例セバ次ノ如シ:—

I *have written* to him.

I *have eaten* that banana up.

元來 have ハ Auxiliary Verb トシテ使用セノレタルモ



ノニ非ズーノ主要動詞トシテ使用セラレタルモノニシテ往時ハ eaten 或ハ written 等ノ如キ Past Participle ハ其ノ Object ノ後ニアリタルモノトス例セバ下ノ如シ-

I have it eaten.

I have it written.

上例ノ如ク或 Action 或ハ State ノ完了セルコトヲ示ストキハ have ナ以テシ之ガ Past Participle ハ其ノ Object ノ次ニ在リタルナ其位置ヲ變化シ have ノ次ニ持来リタルモノニシテ從テ Perfect ノ名稱ヲ附スラレル Tense ニハ必ず have ナ伴フニ至リタルモノトス。

第二 Present Perfect ノ用法及ビ注意. 此ノ Tense ハ勿論 Present ニ關係セルモ讀ンテ字ノ如ク perfected 即チ finished(完了シタル)ト云フ義ヲ示スモノニシテ即チ完了シタルモノヲ示スモノ故ニ精密ニ謂フトキハ過去ニモ關係ヲ有スルモノトス而シテ過去ヨリ現在ニ關係セルモ明ニ其ノ過去ト現在トノ區別ヲ立ツルモノニ非ズ故ニ Present Perfect ハ過去ト現在時トニ跨リタル不定ノ時ヲ示スモノトス例セバ近來其傾向ハ減少セリト云フ文章ニ於テ近來ト云フ語ヲ精密ニ觀察スルトキハ過去及ビ現在ニ跨レルモノニシテ其時ハ不定ナルモノナリ此ノ種ノ場合ニ Present Perfect ハ使用セラレルモノトス即チ次ノ如シ-

That tendency has been on decrease of late.

今次ニ之ガ用法ヲ列舉セン.

1. 丁度今マ終リタル Action 或ハ State ナ示ス:-  
I have just written my composition.  
He has been young.
2. 丁度今マテ連續シタル Action 或ハ State ナ示ス:-  
He has lived here for the last three years.  
今マテマ三年彼ハ此處ニ居ルコトニ成リマス.  
He has been here fore the past five years.  
今迄マ五ヶ年彼ハ此ノ處ニ居ルコトニ成リマス.
3. 重複シタルモノ或ハ習慣トナレル Action ナ示ス:-  
He has often visited the military and Naval museum

in the Yasukuni Shrine. 彼ハ靜國神社ニ在ル遊就館ニ時々参リマス.

He has bought his school-things at that store. 彼ハ其店テイツテモ學校道具ヲ買付ケニ致シテ居リマス.

4. 過去ノ經驗ヲ示スタメ用井ラル:-Have you ever seen an elephant? あなたハいつカ象ヲ御覽ニナツタ事ガアリマスカ.

Have you ever been in Kyoto? あなたハいつカ京都ニゐらつした事ガアリマスカ.

Have you ever been in Shanghai? あなたハいつカ上海ハ居ラシタ事ガアリマスカ.

此ノ種ノ場合ニ於テ go 或ハ come ノ動詞ヲ以テス可カズ即チ Have you ever been in Kyoto? ノ代リニ Have you ever gone to Kyoto? ト云フコトナシ又タ Has he ever been here? (彼ハ何時カ此處ニ居タ事ガアリマスカ)ノ代リニ Has he ever come here? 是レ第一 have gone ト云フ形ハ I 及ビ you ニハ使用スベカラズ例セバ I have gone there. ト云ヘバ I am there and not here. トナリ You have gone there. ト云ヘバ You are there and not here. ノ意ト成リ現在ノ事實ニ矛盾スルモノトス第二上述ノ如ク have gone ハ to be there ノ義 have come ハ to be here ノ意ト成ルモノニシテ故ニ Have you ever gone there? = Are you ever there? トナリ Have you ever come to Tokyo? = Are you ever to Tokyo? ト成リ從テ ever ト云フ過去ノ時ニ關係スルモノト are ト云フ動詞ハ相一致セザルヲ以テ上述ノ方法ヲ取ラズシテ過去ノ繼續ヲ示ストキハ Have you ever been in-? ノ形ヲ使用スベキモノトス. 而シテ此ノ場合ニ於テ尙一層注意スベキコトハ過去ノ繼續ヲ示ス場合ニ於テハ been ノ次ニ to ナ以テセザルコト是ナリ, 是レ been ノ次ニ to ナ以テスルトキハ行キテ歸ツテ來タ, 或ハ來テ歸ツタト云フ意ヲ示セバナリ例セバ次ノ如シ-

He has been to Dalny.

彼ハ「ダルニー」ニ行キテ只今歸ツテ來タ.



He has been to witness the war in Manchuria.

彼ハ滿洲ニ戦争ヲ見ニ行キテ歸ツテ來マシタ。

He has been to Tokyo.

彼ハ東京へ來テ今歸ツタ處デス。

上例ノ如ク be ノ次ニ to ノ存スル場合ニハ其次ニ在ルモノ名詞或ハ動詞ニテモ to go 或ハ to come ノ義ト成ルモノトス。

5. Future Perfect ノ代リニ使用セラル:—When I have met him, he will tell me so. When I have finished it, he will be highly delighted.

此ノ場合ハ Indefinite Present チ以テ Future ナ示ストキト全一ナリトス。

今次ニ之ヲ使用スル上ニ於テノ注意ヲ述ベン:—

a) This year, this month, this week, this spring, this evening, this morning, to-day, of late, lately, up to date, thus far, so far, already, yet, before, ever, never, once, twice, often, just, sometimes, always, &c. ハ Present ト共ニ使用セラル:—

Thus far the candidates have amounted to 205.

只今マテテ候補者ガ二百五名ニ達シマシタ。

It has amounted to ¥ 500,000 up to date.

只今マテテ夫ハ五十萬圓ニ上リマシタ。

b) 一定シタル過去ヲ示スモノト共ニ使用スズカラズ例セバ次ノ如シ:—

Last Sunday he has been in Hibiya Park.

此ノ場合ニハ has been ノ代リニ was チ以テス。

On the first of July last, he has arrived at Mukden.

此ノ場合ニ於テ has arrived ノ代リニ arrived チ以テス。

c) 第二ノ注意ヨリシテ次ノ事ヲ注意スルコトヲ得即チ when ハ at what time 即チ at what (definite) time ノ義ニシテ一定ノ時ヲ示スモノ故ニ when チ以テセ。疑問文章ニハ Present Perfect チ使用スルコトナシ:—

When have you seen the Russian prisoners?

此ノ場合ニ於テハ have you seen チ did you see ト訂正ス。

117) Present Perfect Progressive. Present Perfect Progressive ノモノハ或過去ヨリ現在マテ連續シ其完了シタルトキチ前ノ Present Perfect ヨリ一層明白ニ示スモノトス即チ次ノ如シ:—

I have been writing a letter.

I have been studying English for the last three years.

118) Indefinite Past. 此ノ Tense ハ過去ニ於テ事實ナリシモノヲ示スモノトス又々過去ノ事實ガいくつも連續シタルモノヲ示ストキ使用ス:—

1. He went to England last year.

2. He got up early, washed himself, and went to school.

第一例ニ於テハ或過去ノ事實ヲ示セルモノニシテ若シ He has gone to England. ト云フトキハ彼ノ現在ノ有様ヲ明ニ示スモノニシテ彼ハ現ニ英國ニ在ルトノ義ヲ示スモノトス。即チ第一例ノ went ノ方ニテハ或過去此ノ場合ニ於テハ昨年彼ガ英國ニ行キシト云フ事實ノミヲ示スモノニシテ現今彼ノ状態ニ就キテハ明ナラズ。第二例ノ場合ノ如キ多クノ Action ガ Series ナ爲シタル場合ニシテ此ノ場合ニハ常ニ此ノ Past チ以テス。

119) Past Perfect. Past Perfect ハ (a) 或過去ニ於テ完了シタル action 或ハ state ナ示シ (b) 或ハ二個ノ actions チ述ブルトキ其ノ第一ニ起リタル Action ナ特表スルタメ使用セラル (c) 或ハ或事柄ヲ説明スル爲メ使用セラルルコトアリ例セバ次ノ如シ:—

He had already read it.

He had already started for Liao-yang, when we got to the destination. 我々ガ目的地ニ達シマシタトキ彼ハ遼陽へ向ケルコトヲ出發シテ居マシタ。

He was laid up to his room, suffering from the cold. He had gone out on a cold night. 彼ハ風邪ニ罹リ。



閉籠り居レリ (彼ハ或寒夜ニ外出シマシタカラ)  
 第二ノ場合即チ two actions ノ第一ニ起リタル方ヲ示ス  
 トキ 若シ before 或ハ after ナ接続辭ト爲ストキハ Past  
 Perfect ナ要セズシテ Indefinite Past ナ以テス 尤モ其ノ  
 Action ノ完了セルコトニ力ヲ與ヘテ謂フトキハ此ノ限ニ非  
 ズ又タ when ガ Connective (接続辭) ナルトキハ Prior  
 Action ノ方ハ Past Perfect ニテ之ヲ示スモノトス:—

*Before* he was at the Higher Commercial School, he  
*was* at the Yamaguchi Middle School.

*After* he graduated from the Higher Commercial  
 School, he went to London.

*Before* he went to School, he *had prepared* for his  
 lessons. 此ノ場合ハ *had prepared* 即チ Past Perfect ナ  
 使用シ準備ノ終リタル事ヲ強ク表示シタルモノトス。

When he arrived at the station, I had already bought  
 my ticket.

120) Future Tense. 未來ヲ示スニハ他ニ方法無キニ  
 非ズト雖モ普通ノ場合ニ於テハ *Shall* 或ハ *Will* ナ以テシ  
 テ之ヲ表示スルモノトス。

a. *Shall* ハ obligation (義務)ノ意ヲ有シ *will* ハ  
 Intention 意志ノ義ヲ示スモノニシテ即チ一方ハ束縛セ  
 ラルルノ意ヲ表シ他ハ其人ノ隨意ニ任ストノ意義ノ在ル  
 處ヨリシテ單純ニ未來ヲ示ストキハ第一人稱ニ於テハ  
*shall* ナ第二人稱及ビ第三人稱ノ場合ニハ *will* ナ以テ  
 ス:—

I *shall* go to Port Arthur.

You *will* go to Osaka to-morrow.

He *will* go to Dalny this day week.

b. Speaker ノ決意ヲ示ストキハ (a) ノ場合ト正反對  
 トナルモノトス:—

I *will* go to the front.

You *shall* go to the front.

He *shall* go to the front.

故ニ第二人稱及ビ第三人稱ノ場合ニ於テハ之ヲ I ト云フ  
 Subject ニ變ツ全義ヲ示スコトヲ得ルナリ 例セバ次ノ如シ  
 即チ上例ノ You shall . . . . ノ場合ニ於テ是レ Speaker ガ  
 you ト云フ對手方ニ向ケ己ガ決意ノ在ル處ヲ示シタルヲ以  
 テ故ニ You shall go . . . . ナ變ツテ I will send you to the  
 front. ト爲スコトヲ得ルナリ之ト全様ニ次ノ如ク變化スル  
 コトヲ得:—

You shall have that copy-book. = I will give that  
 copy-book to you.

You shall mend the road. = I will make you mend  
 the road.

上述ノ如ク You shall or he shall ノ場合ハ命令ノ意ヲ  
 強ク示スモノニシテ從テ You must ト云フトキヨリモ You  
 shall ノ方強キモノトス。

c. Subject ガ Inanimate Object (無生物)ニシテ第三人  
 稱ノトキ *will* ナ使用シテ Persistency (固執)ノ意ヲ示ス  
 コトアリ例セバ此小刀ハなまくらテ切レマセヌト云フト  
 キ次ノ如ク謂フモノトス:—

This knife is so blunt that it *won't* cut. *Won't* ハ  
 勿論 will not ニ等シ。

d. *Will* ハ現在ニ於ケル Habit ナ示シ幾分カ嗜好ノ  
 意ヲモ併セ示スコトアリ:—

He *will* read Shakespeare. = he is in the habit of  
 reading Shakespeare.

e. Interrogative Sentence ノ場合ニ於テハ (a) ノ As-  
 sertive Sentence ノ場合トハ異ルモノトス。

1. 未來ノ場合ニハ第一人稱及ビ第二人稱共ニ  
*shall* ナ第三人稱ニ *will* ナ以テス:—

*Shall* I go there? *Shall* you go?

*Will* he go?

2. 話ヲ掛ケラル、人ノ決意ヲ問フ時ハ次ノ如シ:—  
*Shall* I go? Yes, you *shall* go promptly.

*Will* you go? Yes, I *will*.



*Shall he go? Yes, he shall go immediately.*

Note.—“Will I go?” ト云フハ己が決心ヲ他人ニ問フコトトナルヲ以テ之ヲ使用セズ但シ次ノ如キ場合ハ此ノ限ニ非ズ “Will you go to Nikko?” “Will I?” answered I. “Will you?” ノ場合ハ他人ニ依頼ヲ爲ストキ誘引スルトキ杯總テ他人ノ will ヲ問フトキ使用スルモノトス。

121) Future Perfect. Future Perfect ハ Future Time ニ就テ完了スルコトヲ示スモノトス而シテ if, when, as soon as 等ヲ以テ始マル Adverbial Clause ノトキハ此ノ Tense ノ代リニ Perfect Tense ヲ以テス:—

*He will have read it by noon.*

*If you have copied it for me by this time to-morrow, I will give you a beautiful album.*

EXERCISE VI.

Correct the errors in:—

1. Last night he has gone to Kobe.
2. You have gone to Kamakura yesterday, haven't you?
3. You shall go to Nikko this day week, shall you not?
4. When have you visited the Zoological Garden?
5. Have you ever gone to Tientsin?
6. He is going to market every week day.
7. On the 3rd ult. he has inspected the Military Arsenal.
8. I did went to the Botanical Garden yesterday.
9. I am seeing a fish in the stream.
10. When he will go to China, he is sure to see my friend Mr. A.
11. I am knowing what it is like.
12. I don't know if he comes here this evening.
13. When I got to the Naval Club, he already was there.

14. Will you be able to see him in time?
15. Will I go there by bicycle?
16. When I shall have seen it, I will return it to him.
17. I am hearing him sing sweetly.

122) Subjunctive Mood. Subjunctive トハ Subjoining (接續)ノ義ニシテ此種ノ Verb ハ Principal Clause 即チ此ノ場合ニ於テハ Consequent ト稱セラルルモノニ Subjoin セラルル Subordinate Clause 即チ此ノ場合ニハ Antecedent ノ中ニ含マル、ヲ以テ此稱アリ例セバ次ノ如シ:—

*If I were you, I would go to the front.*

此ノ場合ニ於テ were ヲ Subjunctive Verb ノ動詞ト云フ即チ If... you マテヲ Antecedent ト稱シ I would go 以下ヲ Consequent ト云フ是レ此ノ Subjunctive Verb ヲ含ムモノハ多ク文章ノ前ニ來ルヲ以テナリ而シテ其ノ假定ノ結果ヲ示ス方ハ後部ニ存スルヲ以テ Consequent ト云フ。

a. 第一 Present Subjunctive ノ用法. 此ノ種ノモノハ (a) 第一 Doubt 第二 Future result 第三 Intention not yet carried out ヲ示スモノトス例セバ次ノ如シ:—

1. *If it be there, I shall be happy.* (Doubt 疑惑ノ場合)
2. *Wait till he come.* (Future Result 未來ノ結果ノ場合)
3. *His sentence is that you be pardoned.* (未ダ實行セザル意志)

此處ニ注意スベキハ此ノ Subjunctive Mood ニ於テハ總テ Person 及ビ Number ニ因テ Verb ハ變形セザルコト是ナリ即チ第一例ノ It ノ場合ニモ Be ナリ第三例ノ you ノ場合ニ於テモ be pardoned 第二例ノ場合ニテハ he comes ト謂ハズシテ he come ト云フガ如キ實ニ前ノ Indicative Verb ト大ニ異ル點アリトス。



b. Past Subjunctive. 現在ノ事實ト正反對ノ事或ハ現在不能ノ事ヲ假リニ出來ルモノトスレバトノ意ヲ示スモノトス:-

If I *were* you, I would be more diligent in my lessons

I ハ you ニ非ザルハ事實ナリシカモ現在ノ事實ト正反對ノ事ヲ示シタルモノトス。

If I *could* go to America at a single bound, I should be happy. 余若シ只一躍ヒテ米國へ行クコトヲ得バ余ハ幸福ナランニ。(不能ノ事ヲ示ス)。

c. Past Perfect Subjunctive. 此ノ Tense ハ過去ニ於ケル事實ト正反對ノ事或ハ不能ノ事ヲ示ス時使用ス:-

1. If he *had been* well last year, I *could have passed* the examination.

2. If I *had been able* to do it at that time, I *should have succeeded* in my attempt.

此ノ場合ニハ Antecedent ノ方ハ Had + Past Participle ニテ Past Perfect Subjunctive ナ形造ルヲ得而シテ之ニ對シテ Consequent ノ方ハ Should

Would }  
Could } + have + Past Participle.  
Might }  
Must }

而シテ此ノ場合ニ於テハ決心ヲ示ストキハ I would, you or he should ト成リ然ラザルトキハ I should, you or he would + have + Past Participle トナルモノトス。

d. Future Subjunctive. 此ノ場合ハ總ノ Person ナ間ハズ *should* ナ以テシ而シテ doubt(疑惑)ヲ強ク示スモノトス或ハ全ク Improbability (實ヲシカラザル事)ヲ示スモノトス:-

If I *should meet* him on my way to school this morning, he *will* be happy. 萬々一今朝私カ學校ニ行ク途中テ彼ニ遇フ様ナ事カアレバ彼ハ仕合セテス。

Note.-此ノ場合ノ Consequent ニテハ will, shall, may, can, would, should, could, might 或ハ命令ヲ示スモノヲ以

テスルモ差支ナシ。

e. Future ニ於ケル事實ト正反對ノ事ヲ示ストキ次ノ如ク爲スモノトス。第一 *Be + Infinitive* ハ未來ニ關係スルモノナリ故ニ *Be* ノ代リニ *were* ナ以テシ其次ニ *Infinitive* ナ以テセバ *were* ハ Denial ナ示スコトヲ得ルモノ故ニ換言スレバ Past Subjunctive ナルヲ以テ *Future* ニ關スル事ニテ事實ト正反對ヲ示サントスルトキハ *were + Infinitive* ナ以テスルモノトス:-

If I *were to go* to Berlin, I would stay there for three years.

余ハ伯林ニ行ク様ナ事ハナキモ若シ將來ニアリトセバ其處ニ三ケ年居タイモノトスガ。

123) Potential Mood. Potential トハ Possible ノ義ナリ即チ此種ノモノ、中 Possibility, 出來ベキ事ヲ示スモノアルヲ以テ此稱アリ。

a. Present Potentials. 此ノ場合ニハ *May, Can, or Must* ナ Auxiliary Verb ト爲スヲ以テ此等ノ意味ヲ説明セバ自然ニ Present Potential ノ意義ヲ知ルコトヲ得ルモノトス:-

1. Possibility 可成事(may):-He *may* come here. = *it is possible* (=perhaps) he will come here. He *may* (not + come) here. = Perhaps he *will not* come here.

2. Impossibility 不能事(cannot):-He *cannot* solve it.

3. Permission 許可 {may, or can (less polite)}:-

You *may* go now. You *can* have my flute.

4. Ability(can):-I *can* read this poem. = I am able to read this poem.

5. Purpose or End 目的(may):-He studies hard that he *may* succeed.

6. Wish 願望(may):-*May* you live long!

7. Outward control 外部ノ牽制(must):-You *must* work hard.

8. Unconquerable desire 打勝ヲ難キ願望(must):-



I must have that reference-book.

私ハ是非其参考書ヲ持タナケレバナラヌ。

9. Inference 推測 (must or can):-

1. He *must* be a Russian.
2. He *cannot* be a Russian.
3. *Can* he be a Russian?

第一例ノ場合即チ Affirmative Sentence ノトキハ *Must* ナ使用シ第二ノ如キ Negative ノ場合及ビ第三ノ Interrogative Sentence ノ場合ニハ *Can* ナ以テス。

b. Past Potentials. 此ノ場合ニハ *might, could, would, or should + root* ナ以テシテ形造ラル、コトヲ得ルモノトス今マ次ニ之ヲ列舉セン:-

1. Past Ability 過去ニ於テ爲シ得シ事 (*could*):-I *could* walk twenty miles a day.
2. Past Habit 過去ニ於ケル習慣 (*would*):-He *would* often read this or that novel=he used often to read some book or other.
3. Past Purpose 過去ノ目的 (*might*):-He went there that he *might* see him.

注意. 此ノ場合ニ於テ *lest... should* ノトキノ *should* ナモ Past Potential ト爲ストキハ Present, Past, or Future ニ關スル Purpose ナ示スモノトス:-

He works hard *lest* he *should* be plucked. He worked hard *lest* he *should* be plucked. *Lest*=that not.

4. It is wonderful, it is astonishing, it is strange, I regret, I am surprised, it is a pity, 等ノ次ニハ *should* ナ以テス:-It is strange that he *should* be plucked. It is a great pity that such a house *should* go to ruin.

5. It is right, it is wrong, 其他義務或ハ適正ナル行爲ヲ示ストキハ *should* ナ以テス:-It is right that he *should* go there. We *should* be dutiful to our parents.

6. 強キ疑ノ意味或ハ事實ト正反對ノ事ヲ示ス:-  
It *might* rain. 雨が降ラヌカモ知レヌ。

How *could* such a man as he *live* in Japan?

I *could* see him, if I were there.

7. Possibility ナ示ス (*should*):-How *should* I go there?=-What possibility is there of my going there?

8. Reason ナ示ス (*should*):-Why *should* I do so?=-What reason is there for my doing so?

9. 叮嚀ニ他人ヘ依頼スルトキ:-*Could* you make time to do this for me? *Might* I trouble you to draw water? *Would* you please do this for me? I *should* like to do so.

c. Present Perfect Potentials. 此ノ場合ハ *may, can, or must + have + Past Participle* ヨリ成ルモノニシテ第一ハ *may* ニ據リ Past ト云フヨリハ寧ロ Present time ニ終レルノ事ニ關シ Possibility ナ示スモノトス第二ハ Past ノ事ニ關シテ Inference ナ示シ而シテ Affirmative ノトキハ *must* ナ Negative 及ビ Interrogative ノ場合ニハ *can* ナ使用スルコト前ニ同シ:-

1. He *may* have seen you before.=*Perhaps* he has seen you before.
2. He *must* have been played out. 彼ががっかり疲レタニ相違ナイ。
3. He *cannot* have read it.
4. *Can* he have read it?

Note.-(a) Present Perfect ノ場合ニ於ケル Ability ハ *Have been able + Infinitive* ナ以テス例セバ次ノ如シ. He *has been able to* do it. He *has been unable to* do it. (b) Present Perfect ノ場合ノ Necessity ハ *Have had + Infinitive* ナ以テ示スモノトス例セバ次ノ如シ:-

*He has had to* cross the river.

a. Past Perfect. 此ノ場合ハ *must, might, could, should, or would + Have + Past Participle* ナ以テ形造ルモノニシテ過去ノ事實ト正反對ノ事ヲ示スモノトス:-

If he had been there, I *could* have told it to him.



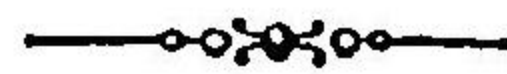
If he had come here, he *must have read* this.

124) Imperative Mood. 此ノ場合ハ Present ノ一 Tense ナ有スルノミ而シテ通例其 Subject タル you ハ省略セラル、モノトス例セバ次ノ如シ:—

1. Command 命令:—*Come* here, my boy.
2. Request 依頼:—Give me this tray.
3. Supposition:—Be diligent in your lesson, and you will be happy.—If you are diligent in your lessons, you will be happy.

Note.—若シ第一人稱或ハ第三人稱ヲ以テ request ナ爲サントスルトキハ次ノ如ク爲スモノトス:—

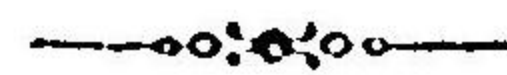
- Let me take a short rest here.  
Let him go on that errand.



### EXERCISE VII.

Correct the errors in:—

1. I cannot have gone out for the last three days.
2. It is wonderful that he would be the dux of his class.
3. He is diligent in his lessons, lest he might succeed.
4. If I am he, I would go to England.
5. He can be a Russian to have such a high opinion of things Russian.
6. If I was there the year before last, I could have seen him there.
7. I must have looked for this book.



## KEY TO EXERCISES.

### EXERCISE I.

1. On *Monday*<sup>1</sup> morning I lent him *that*<sup>2</sup> dictionary of my uncle's.
  1. Monday ハ Proper Noun ナレバナリ.
  2. 35 節ニ據ル.
2. Three *privates*<sup>1</sup> rented a house of *brick*.<sup>2</sup>
  1. Plural ナレバ s ナ附ス.
  2. Material Noun ナレバ a ナ要セズ.
3. He bought these gymnastic *apparatus*<sup>1</sup> from these *gentlemen*.<sup>2</sup>
  1. Singular 及ビ Plural ノ場合ニテモ變形ナシ.
  2. Plural ナレバ man ナ men ニ變ズ.
4. He drove to the *Emperor of Germany's*<sup>1</sup> palace.
  1. 34 節ヲ参照セヨ.
5. The *townspeople*<sup>1</sup> found these *phenomena*<sup>2</sup> very strange.
  1. 國民ト云フ意義ノトキノ外ハ people ニハ s ナ有セズシテ Plural ト成ルナリ.
  2. Plural ナレバ on ハ變ジテ a ト成ル.
6. *The cover of this book*<sup>1</sup> is very beautiful.<sup>2</sup>
  1. 33 節ヲ参照セヨ.
  2. 形容詞ノ代リニ Abstract Noun ハ使用セラレズ (itself 或ハ all ナ作フトキノ外ハ)
7. On the first of *October*<sup>1</sup> last three *orderlies*<sup>2</sup> were at the Maple Club.
  1. Proper Noun ナレバナリ.
  2. Plural ナルヲ以テ y ハ ies ニ變化ス.
8. This well is 300 *feet* deep.
  1. Feet ハ Objective Adverbial ナリ.
9. The *sun* having been up, I got up.



1. Sun は Nominative Absolute ナリ.
10. Come here, *friend!* Friend は Nominative independent ナリ.
11. 14 節ヲ見ヨ.

EXERCISE II.

1. He will give this prize to *whoever*<sup>1</sup> reads best.
  1. 60 節ヲ参照セヨ.
2. It is I that *am*<sup>1</sup> going as far as Nagasaki next week with him.
  1. 44 節ノ第四ヲ参照セヨ.
3. It is said that these families *which*<sup>2</sup> get along well-off here will remove to Kamakura.
  1. 53 節ヲ参照セヨ.
4. I saw a boy and his dog *that*<sup>1</sup> were going to school.
  1. 54 節ノ第一ヲ参照セヨ.
5. One of the best students *that*<sup>1</sup> we have ever seen is Mr. G.
  1. 54 節ノ第二ヲ参照セヨ.
6. I want a dictionary, but I have no money to buy *one*<sup>1</sup> with.
  1. 44 節ノ第二ヲ参照セヨ.
7. One should be diligent in *one's*<sup>1</sup> lessons.
  1. 65 節ヲ参照セヨ.
8. Every one of them should be obedient to *his*<sup>1</sup> superiors.
  1. 65 節ヲ参照セヨ.
9. *Each*<sup>1</sup> of them two is good to us.
  1. Any は三個以上ノモノニ使用ス Each は二個以上ノモノニ用ユ.
10. I called on a *certain*<sup>1</sup> gentleman this morning.
  1. 72 節ヲ参照セヨ.

11. *Each*<sup>1</sup> one of them two is very diligent.
  1. Every は三個以上ノモノニノミ使用ス.
12. They three respected *one another*<sup>1</sup>.
  1. They three ナレバ each other ナ使用スベカラズ each other ハ二個ノ場合ニ限ルモノトス.
13. One of them two is from Hikone; *the other*<sup>1</sup> from Hagi.
  1. 二人ノ場合ナレバ another ナ使用スルコトヲ得ズ 71 節ヲ参照セヨ.
14. None of these students *are*<sup>1</sup> far from diligent.
  1. 66 節ヲ参照セヨ.
15. He has become *another*<sup>1</sup> man.
  1. 71 節ノ第二ヲ参照セヨ.

EXERCISE III.

(1)

- a. Two thousand three hundred and one;
- b. Nineteen hundred and forty-five;
- c. Two thousand and thirty-nine;
- d. Three and two-sevenths;
- e. One hundred and twenty-five and seven-ninths.

(2)

- a. I am glad to think that there are a *few*<sup>1</sup> honest people in the world.
  1. 76 節ヲ参照セヨ.
- b. I am sorry to think that there are *few*<sup>1</sup> honest people in the world.
  1. 76 節ヲ参照セヨ.
- c. I am glad to think that mulberry leaves here had *little*<sup>1</sup> damage by frost.
  1. 77 節ヲ参照セヨ.



d. Are there *any*<sup>1</sup> gentlemen who visit *the*<sup>2</sup> Botanical Garden every day?

1. 72 節ヲ参照セヨ。 2. 80 節 (n) ヲ参照セヨ。

e. On *the*<sup>1</sup> 3rd ult. he left here for *the*<sup>2</sup> Golden Pavilion Temple.

1. 80 節 (f) ヲ参照セヨ。 2. 80 節 (n) ヲ参照セヨ。

f. He has half *a*<sup>1</sup> mind to take *the*<sup>2</sup> examination for admission to *the*<sup>3</sup> High School.

1. 84 節ヲ参照セヨ。 2. 80 節ヲ参照セヨ。

3. 80 節 (n) ヲ参照セヨ。

g. He had *much*<sup>1</sup> money about him.

1. 77 節ヲ参照セヨ。

(3)

a. He is so diligent *a*<sup>1</sup> boy that he has received a prize.

1. 84 節ヲ参照セヨ。

b. What is *the*<sup>1</sup> English for *the*<sup>2</sup> Japanese *suzuri*?

1. 2. 83 節 (b) ヲ参照セヨ。

c. He started for *the*<sup>1</sup> Bonin Islands on the 1st inst.

1. 80 節 (m) ヲ参照セヨ。

d. H. I. M. *the*<sup>1</sup> Emperor proceeded to *the*<sup>2</sup> Imperial University.

1. 80 節 (r) ヲ参照セヨ。 2. 80 節 (n) ヲ参照セヨ。

e. He graduated from *a*<sup>1</sup> University.

1. 79 節ヲ参照セヨ。

f. He put up at *the*<sup>1</sup> Seiyoken for a week.

1. 80 節 (n) ヲ参照セヨ。

g. He is said to have *the*<sup>1</sup> measles.

1. 80 節 (k) ヲ参照セヨ。

h. *Little*<sup>1</sup> Tom went out angling.

1. 80 節 (l) ヲ参照セヨ。

i. That merchant had *little*<sup>1</sup> tin.

1. Few の Quantity ヲ示サズ。

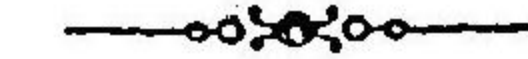
j. Mr. B., *Chief*<sup>1</sup> of *the*<sup>2</sup> Sanitary Bureau, started for

Kyoto to see a friend of his there.

1. 83 節 (f) ヲ参照セヨ。 2. 80 節 (n) ヲ参照セヨ。

k. *Bon*<sup>1</sup> is *the*<sup>2</sup> Japanese for *tray*.

1. 3. 82 節 (f) ヲ参照セヨ。 2. 83 節 (b) ヲ参照セヨ。



EXERCISE IV.

(1)

- a. None is braver than he.
- b. This is longer than any other river in Japan.
- c. There is none more diligent than he.
- d. None is happier than he.
- e. This is higher than any other mountain in the world.

(2)

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Far	farther	farthest
Early	earlier	earliest
Good	better	best
Fat	fatter	fattest
Unruly	unrulier	unruliest
Famous	more famous	most famous
Polite	politer	politest
Thin	thinner	thinnest
Old	older, elder	older, oldest
Near	nearer	nearest, next
Hot	hotter	hottest

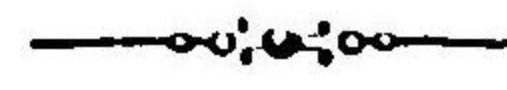
(3)

a. The *sum total*<sup>1</sup> is said to be three hundred and *forty-six yen*<sup>3</sup>.

1. 98 節 (c) ヲ参照セヨ。 2. 3. 76 節 Definite Numerals ノ部ヲ参照セヨ。



- b. I ran two hundred *yard*<sup>1</sup> race yesterday.  
 1. 97 節ヲ参照セヨ.
- c. The day before yesterday I saw off a *Frenchman*<sup>1</sup> at Shimbashi.  
 1. 94 節 (b) ヲ参照セヨ.
- d. He praised two *Japanese*<sup>1</sup>.  
 1. 94 節 (a) ヲ参照セヨ.
- e. An *Englishman*<sup>1</sup> gave this keepsake to me.  
 1. 94 節 (b) ヲ参照セヨ.
- f. He hired three *Swiss*<sup>1</sup>.  
 1. 94 節 (a) ヲ参照セヨ.
- g. Yesterday morning he waited upon the *Governor-General*<sup>1</sup> of Formosa.  
 1. 98 節 (c) ヲ参照セヨ.
- h. He found three *beautiful new red*<sup>1</sup> books on the table.  
 1. 98 節 (b) ヲ参照セヨ.
- i. He is less *brave*<sup>1</sup> than I.  
 1. 86 節ヲ参照セヨ.
- j. He is far superior *to*<sup>1</sup> me.  
 1. 91 節ヲ参照セヨ.
- k. He is the *least tall*<sup>1</sup> of us all.  
 1. 86 節ヲ参照セヨ.
- l. He is the most diligent of the *three*<sup>1</sup>.  
 1. 92 節ノ Note ヲ参照セヨ.
- m. He is more dutiful than any other *man*<sup>1</sup>.  
 1. 92 節ノ Note ヲ参照セヨ.



EXERCISE V.

(A)

1. He *has been created*<sup>1</sup> a *Peer* with the title of Baron.  
 1. 104 節ヲ参照セヨ.
2. Last night he *reached*<sup>1</sup> Dalny with a *gendarme*.  
 1. 102 節ヲ参照セヨ.
3. He has been appointed<sup>1</sup> *Chief*<sup>2</sup> of the<sup>3</sup> *Mining Bureau*.  
 1. 104 節ヲ参照セヨ.    2. 82 節 (c) ヲ参照セヨ.  
 3. 80 節 (n) ヲ参照セヨ.
4. I gave it to him last night.  
 1. 103 節ヲ参照セヨ.
5. He *excelled*<sup>1</sup> me in writing German.  
 1. 102 節ヲ参照セヨ.
6. He cannot avail himself *of*<sup>1</sup> accepting my invitation *for*<sup>2</sup> Saturday next.  
 1. 2. 105 節ヲ参照セヨ.
7. That lovely boy *was scalded*<sup>1</sup> the night before last.  
 1. 112 節第四ヲ参照セヨ.

(B)

1. He brought *me* some *bananas*.
2. They *fought* the bravest *fight*.
3. He *broke himself* of a bad habit of getting up late.
4. I *kept* him *waiting* for a short time.
5. He *is* a brave *soldier*.

<i>Root.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Befit	befitted	befitted
Bivouac	bivouacked	bivouacked
Pop	popped	popped
Stir	stirred	stirred
Confer	conferred	conferred
Control	controlled	controlled
Parallel	paralleled	paralleled



Root.	Past.	Past Participle.
Burst	burst	burst
Shoe	shod	shod
Glorify	glorified	glorified

(C)

1. You *are well spoken of*.
2. *It is said* some cruisers will be here at no distant date.
3. (a) I *was offered* a present by him. (b) A present was offered me by him.
4. The watch *is regulated* by him at noon.
5. *We drink* beer without sugar.
6. A bugle *is blown* by a bugler.
7. Every evening the garden *is watered* by him.

EXERCISE VI.

1. Last night he *went* to Kobe.
  1. 116 節注意(b)ヲ参照セヨ.
2. You *went* to Kamakura yesterday, *didn't* you?
  1. 2. 116 節ノ用法ノ部ヲ参照セヨ.
3. You *will go* to Nikko this day week, *won't* you?
  1. 2. 120 節 (a) ノ部ヲ参照セヨ.
4. When *did* you *visit* the Zoological Garden?
  1. 116 節注意(c)ヲ参照セヨ.
5. *Have* you ever *been in* Tientsin?
  1. 116 節ノ用法ノ部ヲ参照セヨ.
6. He *goes* to market every week day.
  1. 114 節ヲ参照セヨ.
7. On the 3rd ult. he *impacted* the Military Arsenal.
  1. 116 節注意(b)ヲ参照セヨ.

8. I *went* to the Botanical Garden yesterday.
  1. Did *went* ト云フ Formation ハ爲スコトヲ得ズ.
9. I *see* a fish in the stream.
  1. 115 節注意(三)ヲ参照セヨ.
10. When he *goes* to China, he is sure to see my friend Mr. A.
  1. 114 節ノ (3) ヲ参照セヨ.
11. I *know* what it is like.
  1. 115 節注意(三)ヲ参照セヨ.
12. I don't know if he *will* come here this evening.
  1. 114 節ノ (3) ノ終ヲ参照セヨ.
13. When I got to the Naval Club, he *had* already *been* there.
  1. 119 節ヲ参照セヨ.
14. *Shall* you be able to see him in time?
  1. 120 節 (c) ノ部ヲ参照セヨ.
15. *Shall* I go there by bicycle?
  1. 120 節 (c) ノ部ヲ参照セヨ.
16. When I *have sent* it, I will return it to him.
  1. 121 節ヲ参照セヨ.
17. I *hear* him sing sweetly.
  1. 115 節注意(三)ヲ参照セヨ.

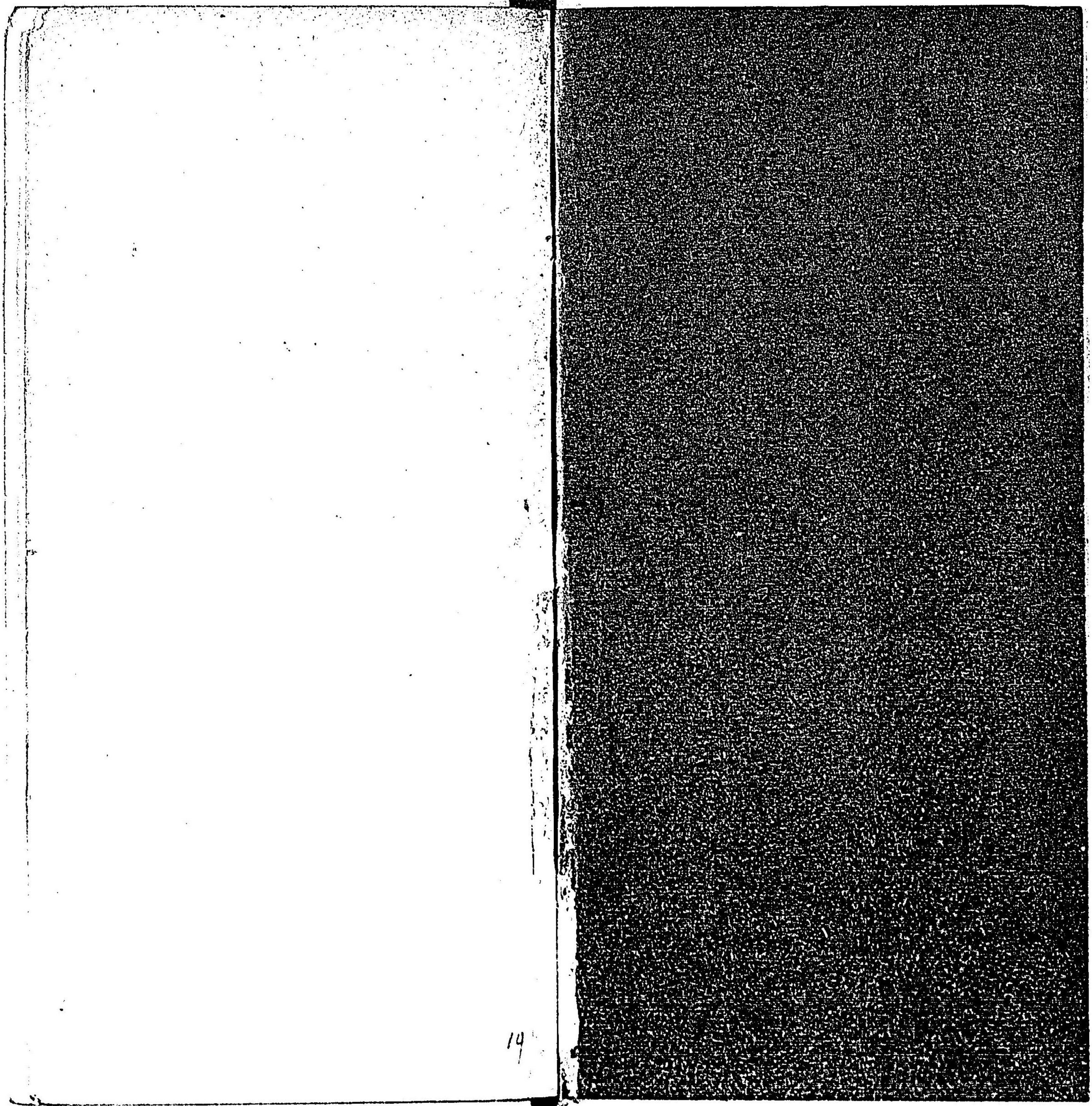
EXERCISE VII.

1. I *have been unable* to go out for the last three days.
  1. 123 節 (c) ノ注意ヲ参照セヨ.
2. It is wonderful that he *should* be the dux of his class.
  1. 123 節 (b) ヲ参照セヨ.
3. He is diligent in his lessons, lest he *should* succeed.
  1. 123 節 (b) ヲ参照セヨ.



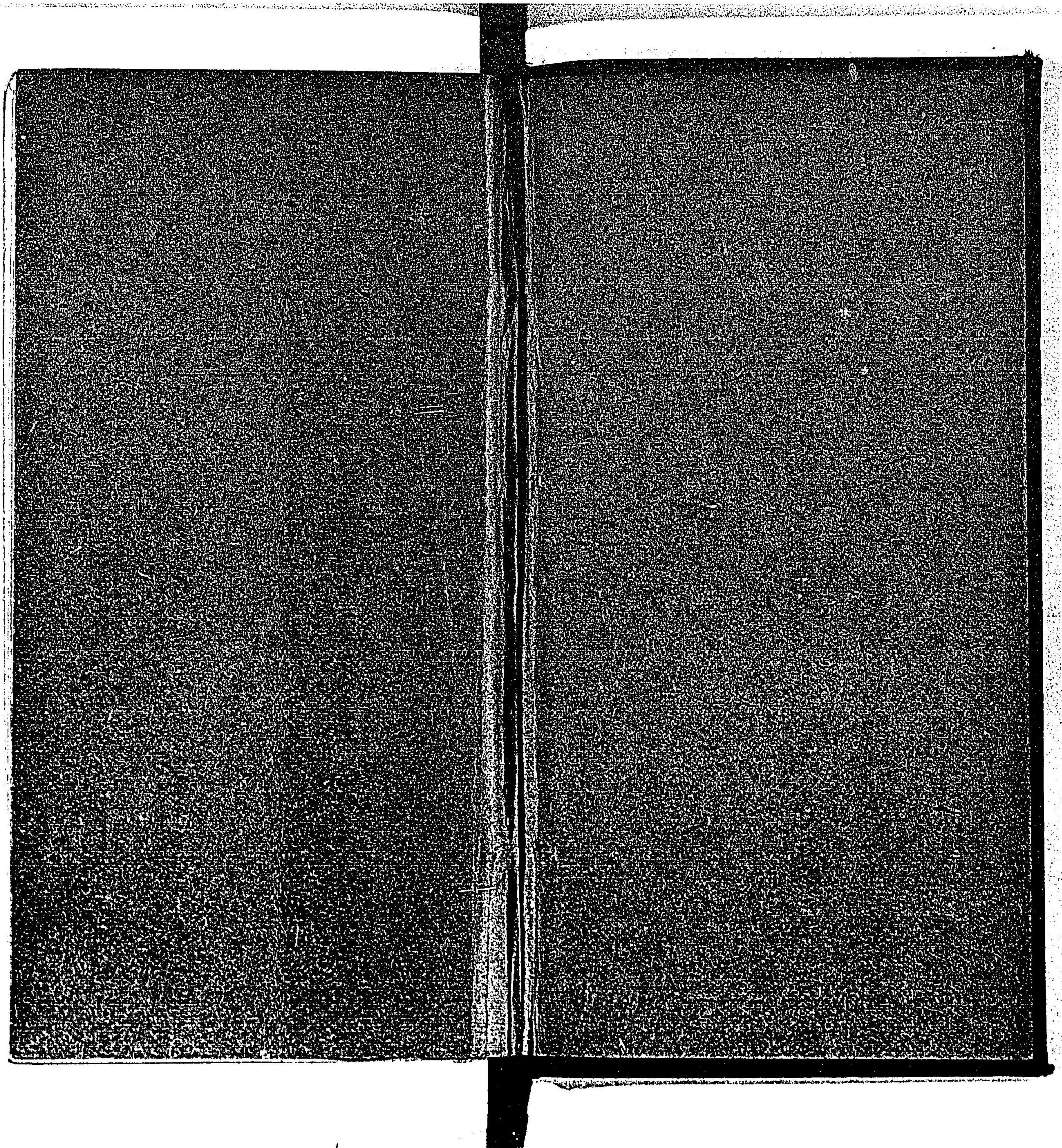




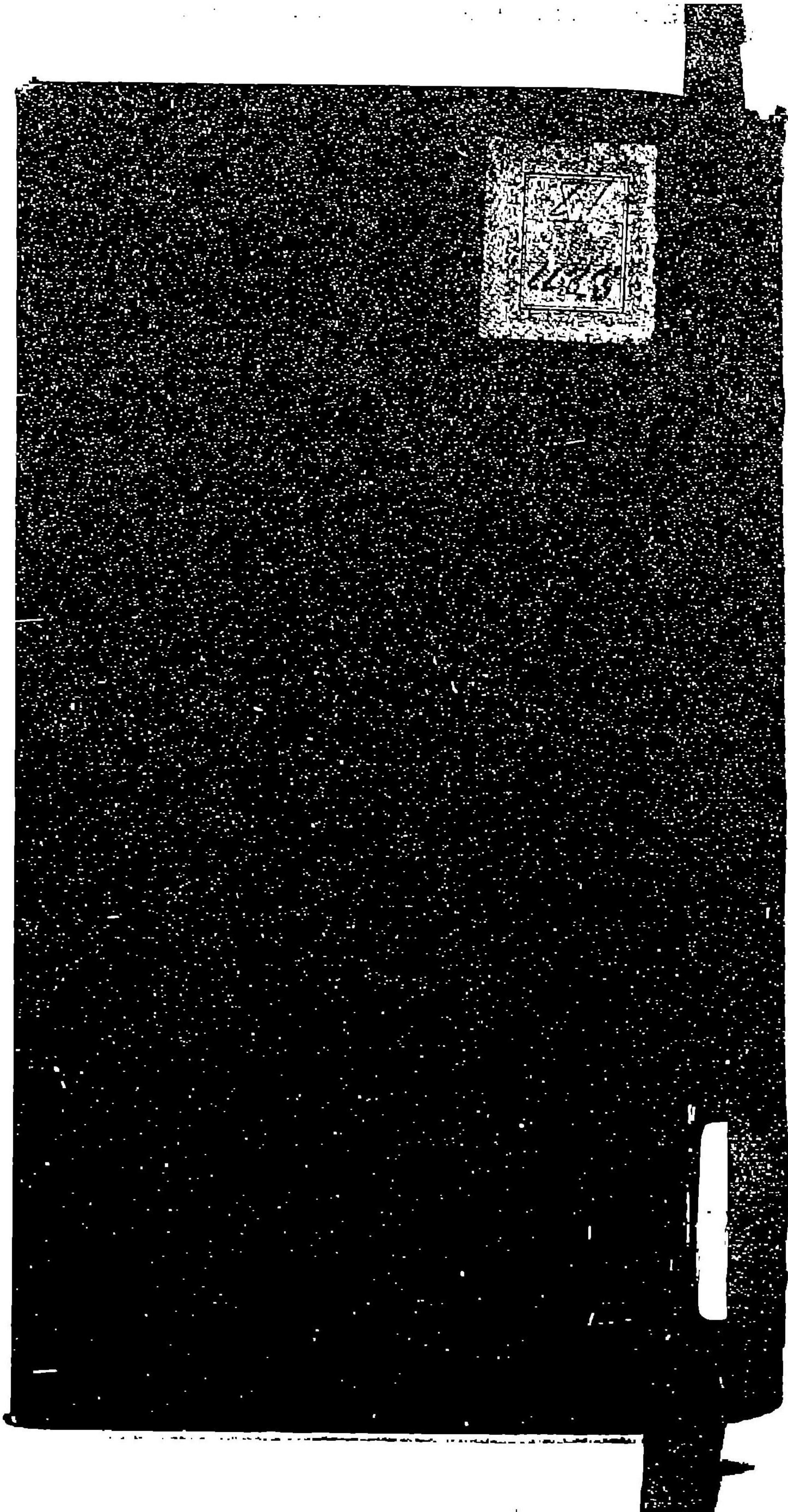


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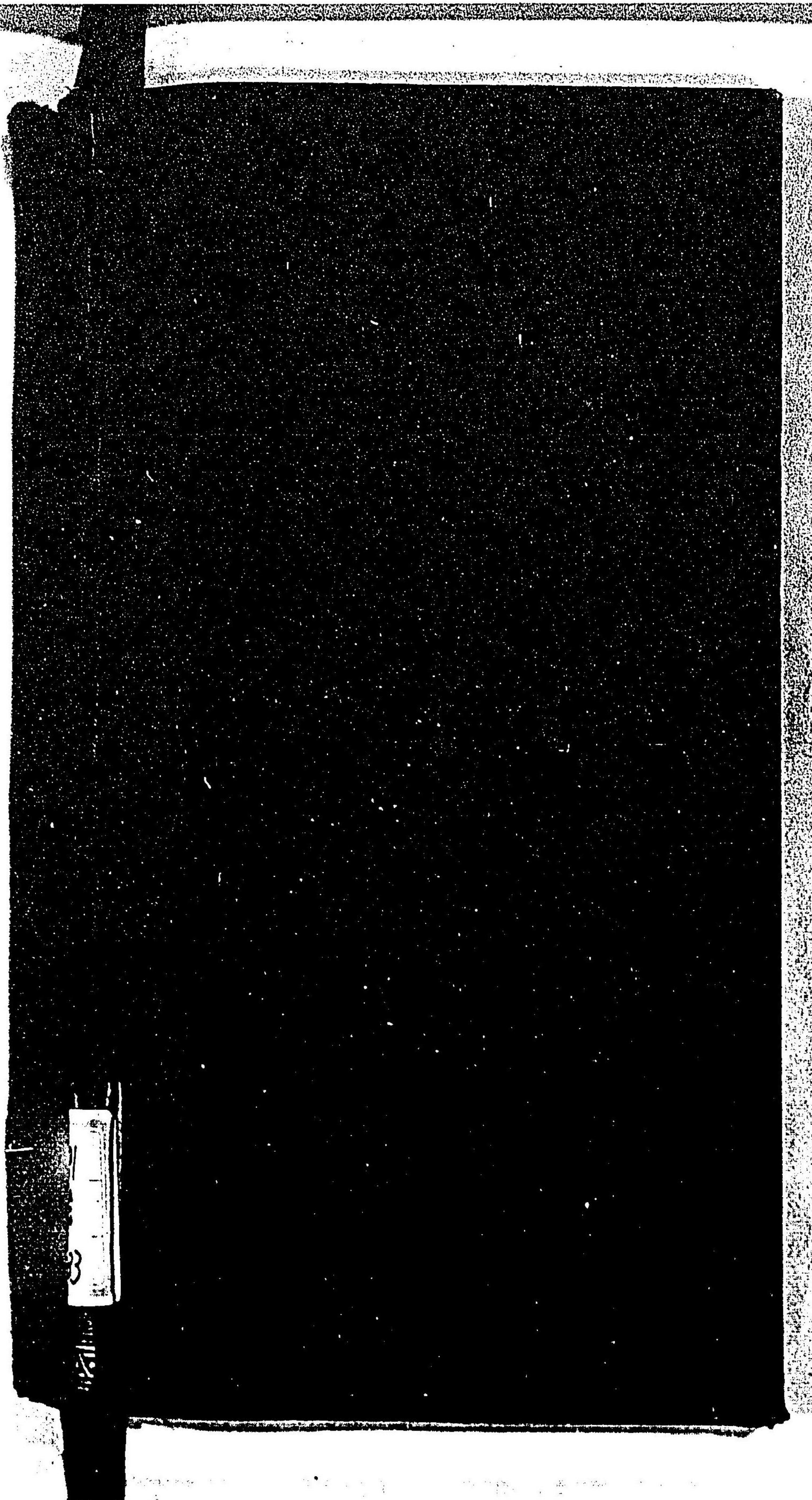
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