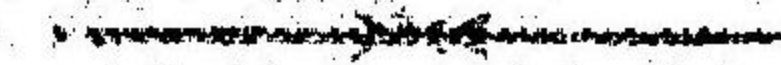


ENCLOSURES

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

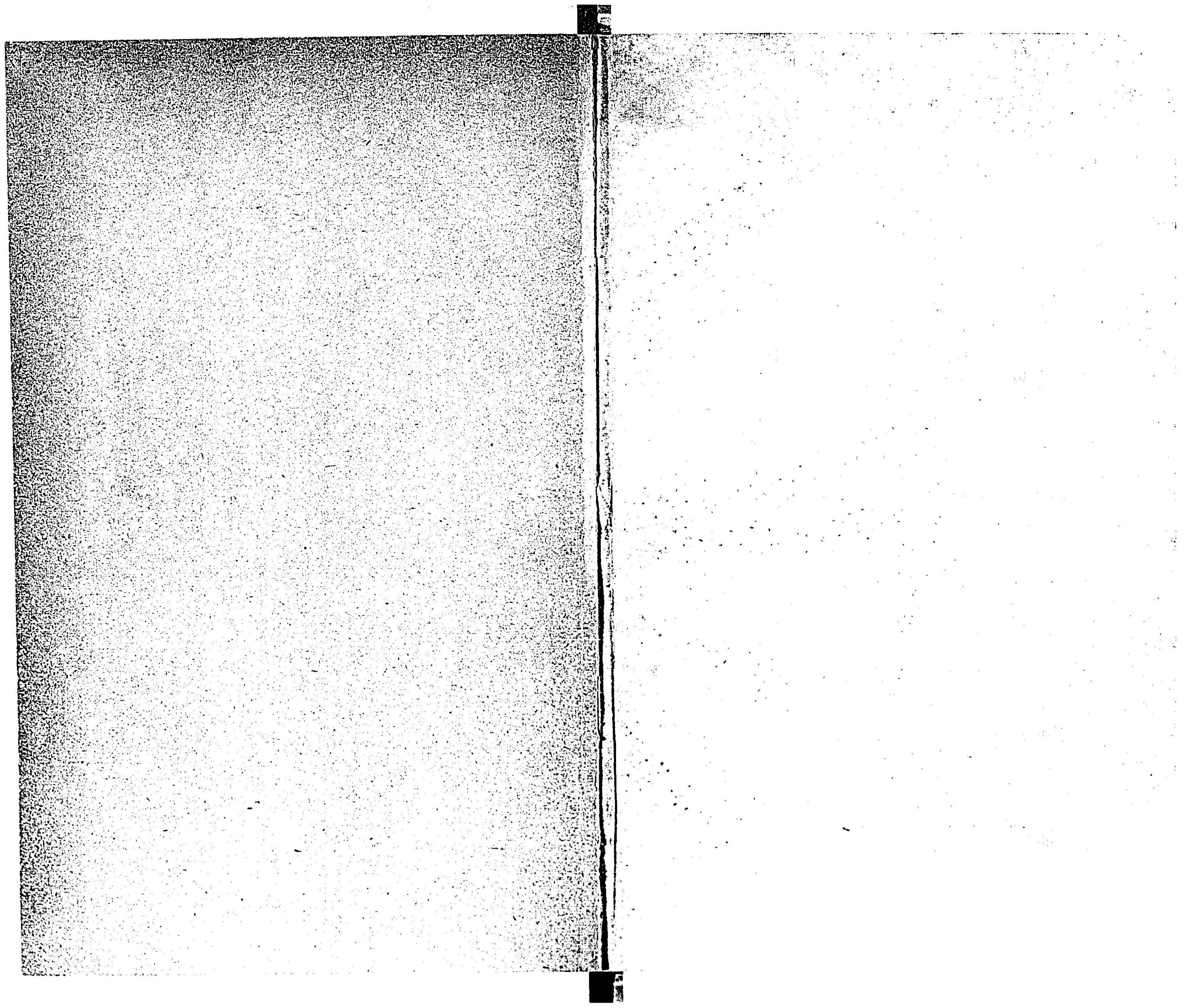
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井上英文典

第一

158
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井上英文典

第一

INOUE'S

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

KINKODO.

TOKYO, JAPAN.



緒 論

吾人ノ談話或ハ文章ハ文ヲ以テ成ルモノニシテ、如何ナル敘述モ文ヲ成ザレバ理解シ難シ、即チ文ハ談話或ハ文章ノ成立要素ナレバ、文ヲ構成スル法則ヲ知ルハ、國語ヲ學ブ者ニトリテ最も重要ナル智識ナリ。

文ノ單語ヨリ成ルコトハ猶ホ單語ノ文字ヨリ成ルガ如シ、而シテ單語ノ研究ニアリテハ語中各字ノ音ノミナラズ、他ノ文字ト結合セル音ヲモ知ラザル可カラザルガ如ク、文ノ研究ニ於テモ、文中各語ノ意味効用ノミナラズ、他ノ語ト配合スル時、文ノ構成上ニ如何ナル意味効用ヲ有ス

ルカヲ知ラザルベカラズ。

サレバ單語ガ其文中ニ如何ナル位置ヲ占メ、全文ノ意味ニ如何ナル影響ヲ及ボスカ、換言スレバ文ノ構成ニ於ケル單語ノ職分ヲ知ラザレバ吾人ハ文ヲ理解シ難ク、又他人ニ理解セラルベキ文ヲ作ル能ハザルナリ。

文ノ構成ニ於ケル單語ノ使用法ヲ教フルハ文法ノ職分ナリ、從ツテ文法ハ其國語ヲ讀ミ或ハ書クコトヲ教フルモノナリ。但シ、國語中ノ有ラユル言語ニ就テ箇々ノ用法ヲ示スガ如キハ、固ヨリ爲ス能ハザル所ナレドモ、國語中ノ諸種ノ特質アル語ノ種類ニ就イテ、其用法ト文中ニ於ケル位置トヲ知得セバ吾人ハ之ニヨリ

テ、是等ノ諸種ノ語ヲ正シク使用スルヲ得。

英語ニテハ語ノ種類即チ品詞ヲ次ノ八種ニ分ツ。

名 詞 (Noun)

代名詞 (Pronoun)

形容詞 (Adjective)

動 詞 (Verb)

副 詞 (Adverb)

前置詞 (Preposition)

接續詞 (Conjunction)

間投詞 (Interjection)

文ノ構成ヲ知ラントセバ、是等ノ品詞ト各品詞相互ノ關係トヲ研究スベク、其國語ヲ正シク話シ或ハ書カントセバ、須ラク文ヲ構成スル所ノ

規則ヲ研究スベシ。

文法中品詞及ビ各種ノ單語ノ變化ヲ論ズルモノヲ詞論 (Etymology) ト云ヒ、文ノ構成ニ關スル規則ヲ示スモノヲ文章論 (Syntax) ト云フ。茲ニ研究ノ順序トシテ先ヅ詞論ヨリ始ム。



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第 一 章
名 詞 (Noun)

定義 A Noun is a word used as a name
for anybody or anything.

例へば horse, man, house, army, wood
及ビ virtue ノ如キ語ハ事物ノ名稱ニ
シテ、吾人ノ見得ルト見得ザルト、
即チ具體タルト抽象タルト、五官ニ
觸ル、モノナルト、唯心ノ中ニ考へ
得ルモノナルトヲ問ハズ、苟モ事物
ノ名稱ヲ示スモノハ之ヲ名詞 (Noun)
ト云フ。

練 習

次ノ文中ノ名詞ヲ指摘スベシ

Frederick has two arms, two hands, two eyes, two ears, one nose, one mouth, two legs, and two feet.

On his two hands, he has ten fingers, five fingers on each, first comes the thumb; then the fore-finger, then the middle finger, then the ring-finger, and last the little finger.

The feet have ten toes; the left foot has five, and the right has five.

Frederick has two legs: a fly has six legs. How many legs has a dog? A dog is a quadruped; the horse also is a quadruped. All quadrupeds have four legs. Animals with four legs are called quadrupeds.

The stork has two legs. All birds have two legs.

The fish has no legs. The fish has only fins.

第 一 節

名 詞 ノ 種 類 (Kinds of Nouns)

名詞ハ其表ハス所ノ事物ノ種類ニ依リテ次ノ五種ニ區別セラル。

1. 普通名詞 (Common Noun)
2. 集合名詞 (Collective Noun)
3. 物質名詞 (Material Noun)
4. 固有名詞 (Proper Noun)
5. 抽象名詞 (Abstract Noun)

1. 普通名詞 (Common Noun)

定義 A Common Noun is a name common to all persons or things of the same kind.

例へバ a man 或ハ a house ト云フ時、吾人ハ、單ニ人或ハ馬ト言フ大ナル種類中ノ一個ヲ指シタルナリ、即チ

其種類中ノ某ヲ特ニ指定シタルニ非ラザレバ、此名詞ハ其種類中ノ孰レニモ適用スルヲ得。コレ即チ普通名詞ナリ。

2. 集合名詞 (Collective Noun)

定義 A Collective Noun is a name given to a group, collection, or multitude of persons or things of the same kind.

例ヘバ吾人が an army 或ハ a crowd ト言フハ、一隊ノ兵士或ハ一群ノ男女トイフ意ニシテ、其中ノ一人ノ兵士又ハ男女ヲ指スニ非ラズ、其全體ヲ一團ト看做スモノナリ、サレバ

An army invaded a country.

A crowd gathered in a place.

ノ如キハ、孰レモ其中ノ一人ノ動作

ヲ指スニ非ラズ、全體ニ係ル動作ヲ表スモノナルヲ見テ知ルベシ。コレ即チ集合名詞ナリ。

3. 物質名詞 (Material Noun)

定義 A Material Noun is a name given to the matter or substance of which things are made.

例ヘバ salt 或ハ water ト言フ時、吾人ハ特別ナル形状ニアル鹽或ハ水ヲ指スニ非ラズ、其物質ソノモノヲ指スナリ。コレヲ物質名詞ト言フ。

更ニ一例ヲ採リテ普通名詞トノ區別ヲ示サンニ、例ヘバ ox ハ普通名詞ナレドモ、牡牛ヨリ得ル beef 即チ牛肉ハ物質名詞ナリ。

4. 固有名詞 (Proper Noun)

定義 A Proper Noun is a name given to one particular person or thing.

例へば James, Tokyo-maru, Fuji, Tokyo; ナドノ如キ名詞ハ、特殊ノ人、船、山、都府ナドヲ同種類ノ人、船、山、都府ト區別スル爲ニ用ヒタル名稱ナリ。コレ等ハ即チ固有名詞ナリ。

固有名詞ノ最初ノ文字ニハ頭字體 (Capital Letter) ナ用フルモノトス。

5. 抽象名詞 (Abstract Noun)

定義 An Abstract Noun is a name given to a quality, action, or state.

例へば height, goodness, colour ハ、事物ノ性質ノミヲ表ハシ、laughter, defence, hatred ハ動作ノミヲ表ハシ、poverty, boyhood, pleasure ハ状態ノミヲ表ハシ、

共ニ性質、動作、状態ノ如キ、事物ニ附屬セルモノヲ抽象 (abstract) シタル名ナリ。カクノ如キモノヲ抽象名詞トイフ。

練習

1. 普通名詞五語ヲ舉グベシ。
2. 集合名詞五語ヲ舉グベシ。
3. 物質名詞五語ヲ舉グベシ。
4. 固有名詞五語ヲ舉グベシ。
5. 抽象名詞五語ヲ舉グベシ。

以下ノ文中ノ名詞ヲ指摘シ。其等ヲ分類スベシ。

6. The boy approached the crowd and saw that they were looking at a dog of great beauty.

7. This horse is of great size, being six feet in height, dark-brown in colour, and remarkable for the glossiness of its neck.

8. Have you never seen a flock of wild

geese darken the sky in autumn? They are birds of passage, and fly to warmer climates before the cold season sets in.

9. He will never falter in his fidelity to his old master, but will stick to him through all the vicissitudes of fortune.

第 二 節

數 (Number)

定義 Number is a difference in form which shows whether the noun denote one thing or more than one.

When it denotes a single object, it is said to be in the Singular Number; but when it denotes two or more objects, it is said to be in the Plural Number.

例へば house, houses ハ 共ニ家ノ義ナレドモ、house ハ一軒ノ家ヲ、houses ハ二軒以上ノ家ヲ表スモノナルヲ以テ、house ハ單數 (Singular Number) ナリト云ヒ、houses ハ複數 (Plural Number) ナリト云フ。

複數ヲ有スルモノハ普通名詞及ビ集合名詞ノミ、其他ノ名詞ニシテ若シ複數トナル時ハ既ニ普通名詞ニ變ジタルナリ。例へば tea ハ物質名詞ナレドモ、teas ハ諸種ノ茶ト云フ意味ナルヲ以テ普通名詞ナルガ如シ。

1. 複數ヲ構成スル通則ハ、單數ニ s ナ附加スルニ在リ。

garden	gardens	hand	hands
house	houses	stone	stones

(a.) s, ss, x, sh 或ハ ch ニテ終ル名詞ニハ es ナ加フ。

gas gases glass glasses
 box boxes bush bushes
 bench benches

(b.) y ニテ終ル名詞ニシテ y ノ前ニ子音有ル時ハ y ナ ies ニ變ズ。但シ、y ノ前ガ母音ナル時ハ單ニ s ナ加フ。

fly flies lady ladies
 day days key keys
 boy boys

(c.) o ニテ終ル名詞ハ、o ノ前ニ子音有ラバ es ナ加フルヲ常トス、母音有ル時ハ單ニ s ナ加フ。

hero heroes potato potatoes

bamboo bamboos folio folios

(d.) f, fe ニテ終ル名詞ハ大抵 f, fe ナ ves ニ變ズ。

leaf leaves thief thieves
 wolf wolves life lives
 knife knives

或ハ又單ニ s ナ加フルモノモアリ。

chief chiefs roof roofs
 strife strifes safe safes

2. s ナ加ヘズシテ語中ノ母音ヲ變ズルモノアリ。

man men woman women
 foot feet mouse mice
 tooth teeth goose geese

3. en ナ加フルモノアリ。

child children ox oxen

4. 全ク變化ナキモノアリ。

deer deer grouse grouse

sheep sheep salmon salmon

5. 合成名詞 (Compound noun) ハ單
ニ其主タル語ニ~~Sヲ加フ~~ ^フ _テ ^加 _フ。

son-in-law sons-in-law.

maid-servant maid-servants.

foot-man foot-men.

court-martial courts-martial.

練 習

下ノ名詞ヲ複數ニ改ムベシ。

1. Box, ox, mouse, house, louse, grouse.
2. Bush, ass, bay, quay, story, money, storey.
3. Tomato, calico, Hindoo, calf, loaf, echo.
4. Scarf, stuff, tooth, booth, hoof, roof.

次ノ名詞ヲ單數ニ改ムベシ。

5. Mice, lice, teeth, geese, waves, flies.

6. Bruises, gases, bees, feet, oxen, children.

下ノ文中ニ誤謬アラバ之ヲ正スベシ。

7. I have in this pond three ducks and two
gooses.

8. There are in this house two feet-men and
five maids-servants.

9. The cats on the rooves of houses fright-
ened away the thieves.

10. Can you count the oxes and sheeps on
the meadow?

第 三 節

性 (Gender)

定義 Gender is a term used to express

the sex or absence of sex of the object named by the noun.

例へば boy トイへば必ズ男兒ニシテ、girl トイへば必ズ女ノ兒ナルベク、child トイへば男女ノ幼兒ニ通ズ、コノ boy, girl, child ノ如ク、ソノ男ナルカ、女ナルカ、男女ニ通ズルカヲ表ハスモノハ、即チ性ノ區別ナリ。

人又ハ動物ノ雄ノミニ用フル名稱ヲ Masculine Gender 即チ男性ナリトイフ、boy, bull, cock ノ如キモノコレナリ。

人又ハ動物ノ雌ノミニ用フル名稱ヲ Feminine Gender 即チ女性ナリトイフ、girl, wife, hen ノ如キモノコレナリ。

性ノ區別ナキ事物ノ名稱ヲ Neuter gender 即チ中性ナリトイフ、head, tree,

Tokyo ノ如キモノコレナリ。

生物ノ名稱ニシテ雌雄ニ通シテ用ヒラルモノヲ Common Gender 即チ通性ナリトイフ、child, orphan, cousin, sheep, bird, parent ノ如キモノコレナリ。

性ヲ區別スルニ三種ノ法アリ。

1. 男性ニ ess ヲ加フルモノ。

lion	lioness	poet	poetess
count	countess	prince	princess
tiger	tigress	emperor	empress

2. 異ナル語ヲ用フルモノ。

boy	girl	brother	sister
father	mother	horse	mare
husband	wife	king	queen
man	woman	son	daughter
uncle	aunt		

3. 性ヲ示ス語ヲ加フルモノ。

he-goat	she-goat
man-servant	maid-servant.
cock-sparrow	hen-sparrow.
peacock	peahen.

練 習

下ノ名詞ノ性ヲ示シ、且ツ、男性ナラバ其女性ヲ舉ゲ、女性ナラバ其男性ヲ舉グベシ。

1. Mare, count, princess, murderess, son.
2. Parent, butterfly, friend, teacher, tiger.
3. Peahen, frog, mouse, house, cock-sparrow.
4. Daughter, aunt, baroness, emperor, actor.
5. Queen, poet, widow, window, salmon.

第 四 節

格 (Case)

定義 Case is the form of a noun to show its relation to another word in a sentence.

The boy has the man's stick.

此ノ文ニ於テ boy ハ 説話ノ題目ニシテ、誰ガ杖ヲ持テルカヲ示ス語ナルガ故ニ之ヲ has the man's stick ノ主辭 (Subject) ト稱ス、斯ノ如ク動詞ノ主辭ナル名詞ヲ主格 (Nominative Case) ニアリト云フ。stick ハ 男兒ノ何ヲ持テルカヲ示スモノニシテ動詞ノ has ノ目的辭 (Object) ナルヲ以テ斯クノ如キ名詞ヲ目的格 (Objective Case) ニアリト稱ス。

Man'sハ男兒ノ持テル杖ノ所有者ヲ示ス名詞ナルガ故ニ其杖ニ對スル關係ヨリ之ヲ領格 (Possessive Case) ニアリト稱ス。

故ニ名詞ニハ下ノ三格アリ。

主 格 (Nominative Case)

領 格 (Possessive Case)

目的格 (Objective Case)

名詞ハ目的格ト主格ト其形式ヲ等ウス、故ニ其主格ナルカ目的格ナルカハ文中ニ於ケル其位置或ハ意味ニ依リテノミ之ヲ知ルヲ得ベシ。

然レドモ、領格ハ特殊ノ形式ヲ有ス、即チ主格ノ形式ニ'sヲ加フ。但シsニテ終ル名詞ニハ、通常單ニ'ヲ加フルモノトス、例ヘバ、

單 數	{	主 格	boy	man
		領 格	boy's	man's
		目的格	boy	man
複 數	{	主 格	boys	men
		領 格	boys'	men's
		目的格	boys	men

練 習

下ノ名詞ノ領格ヲ舉グベシ。

1. Children, boys, niece, woman, poetess.
2. Oxen, emperor, author, authors.
3. Wife, wives, horse, horses, goose.

下ノ文中ノ名詞ヲ指摘シ、其種類、數、性、及ビ格ヲ示スベシ。

4. John's hands are dirty.
5. Men's lives are short.
6. The masters heard the boys' lessons.

7. Peter's wife's mother fell down and broke her leg.
8. The horses ate the oxen's food.
9. The boy pulled the kittens' tails.
10. The children tore their father's book.



第 二 章

代 名 詞 (Pronoun)

定義 A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun.

例へば、John が Thomas ノ 事ヲ Henry
ニ 語ル時

When John saw Thomas, Thomas told John that Henry said Henry was coming to see John.

ト 言フ如キハ不便ナルガ故ニ、唯、
When I saw Thomas, he told me that
you said you were coming to see me.

ト 言フナリ。

此文中ニ於テ、名詞ニ代用シタル

I, he, me, you ハ 代名詞 ナリ。

蓋シ、文章又ハ談話ニ於テ、記者又ハ談話者ハ、自己、他人又ハ或ル事物ノ名稱ヲ毎時反覆スルハ煩ハシケレバ、ソノ指示スル名詞ノ明瞭ナル場合ニハ、名詞ヲ用ヒズシテ代名詞ヲ用フルヲ常トス。

代名詞ヲ分ツテ四種トス。

人稱代名詞 (Personal Pronoun)

指摘代名詞 (Demonstrative Pronoun)

疑問代名詞 (Interrogative Pronoun)

關係代名詞 (Relative Pronoun)

練 習

下ノ文中ノ代名詞ヲ指摘スベシ。

1. When the boys have learnt their lessons, they must say them to their teacher.

2. Your brother has sent for me.
3. The girls have lost their needles; they will never find them again.
4. Who is coming to-day to your house?
5. I do not know, but I think my brother's friends are coming.
6. Did he say what he wanted?

第 一 節

人稱代名詞 (Personal Pronoun)

定義 A Personal Pronoun is a pronoun which shows by its form whether it stands for the speaker, the person spoken to, or the person or thing spoken of.

I told you that I had been to his house.
斯ノ如キ文ニ於テ I ハ 談話者ヲ示シ、

you ハ 對話者、 his ハ 話柄中ノ人ヲ示スガ故ニ皆人稱代名詞ナリ。

I ノ如ク談話者ヲ示ス代名詞ヲ First Person (一人稱) ナリト云ヒ、

You ノ如ク對話者ヲ示スモノヲ Second Person (二人稱) ナリト云ヒ、

His ノ如ク談話中ノ人ヲ示スモノヲ Third Person (三人稱) ナリト云フ。

人稱代名詞ハ、名詞ト等シク數 (Number) 及ビ格 (Case) ヲ有シ、第三人稱單數ニ於テハ性ノ區別ヲモ有ス。

人稱代名詞ノ變化ハ下ノ如シ

第一人稱	單數	複數
主 格	I	we
領 格	my, mine	our, ours
目的格	me	us

第二人稱

主 格	[thou]	you
領 格	[thy, thine]	your, yours
目的格	[thee]	you

第三人稱

	男性	女性	中性	
主 格	he	she	it	they
領 格	his	her, hers	its	their, theirs
目的格	him	her	it	them

第二人稱單數ニ於テ括弧内ノ thou 等ハ古語ニ於テ正シキ形式ナレドモ、今日ハ用フルユト稀ニシテ、單數ニモ複數ニモ共ニ you; your, yours; you ナ多ク用フ。

領格ノ二様ノ形式ハ其用途各異レリ。 my, your, our, her, their ハ名詞ノ前ニ用ヒ、 mine, yours, theirs ハ其名詞ノ略セ

ラル、時ニ用フルモノトス、例ヘバ、

This is my book.

This book is mine.

Your house is smaller than theirs.

His ハ 二様ニ用ヒラル。

My dog is like his dog.

My dog is like his.

Its ハ 決シテ其後ニ名詞ヲ略スルコトナシ、若シ略スル時ハ、its own トシテ用フ。

The dog saw that the cat's food was better than its own.

練 習

下ノ文中 Italics ヲ以テ印刷シタル名詞ヲ代名詞ニ改ムベシ。

1. John said to Thomas: "*John's* brother

has come home and is anxious to see *Thomas*. Will *Thomas* come and see *John's* brother to-day?"

2. The children have not yet had *the children's* dinner.

3. When the boys have finished *the boy's* lessons, *the boys* will go out to play.

4. John hurt *John's* hand.

5. The horse fell down and broke *the horse's* legs.

下ノ文中ノ代名詞ハ何レノ名詞ヲ指スカ、之ヲ示スベシ。

6. The dog's master beat it with a stick, because it had bitten his leg.

7. When the boys brought their books to school, they showed them to their teacher.

8. John thinks that Robert's book is not so pretty as his own.

9. John told James that he was going out with his dog.

10. John wished to go out with his cousin and her mother; but they could not go out with him.

第 二 節

指 摘 代 名 詞 (Demonstrative Pronoun)

定 義 A Demonstrative Pronoun is a pronoun which demonstrates, or points to a noun going before, and is used instead of it.

The noun thus pointed to is called the **Antecedent of the pronoun.**

例 へ ば、

Work and play are both necessary to health; this gives us rest and that gives us energy.

斯ノ如キ文ニ於テ、this ハ work, play ノ二個ノ中近キモノヲ、that ハ遠キモ

ノヲ代表ス、即チ this ハ play ヲ that ハ work ヲ指ス。

This 及ビ that ハ其代表スル名詞ヲ指シ示スガ故ニ之ヲ指摘代名詞 (Demonstrative Pronouns) ト云ヒ、又其名詞ヲ先行辭 (Antecedent) ト稱ス。上文ニ於テ work ハ that 先行辭ニシテ play ハ this ノ先行辭ナリ。

此種ノ代名詞ノ主要ナルモノハ下ノ如シ。

this (these)	that (those)
one (ones)	none
such	

That 及ビ those ハ上述ノ外一個ノ名詞ニ代用セラル、コトアリ。

(1) The faithfulness of a dog is greater

- than that of a cat.
- (2) The houses in Tokyo are not generally so well built as those in Kyoto.
- (1) ノ文ニ於テ that ハ faithfulness ニ代リ、
 (2) ニ於テ those ハ houses ニ代用セラル。
 更ニ one, none 及 ビ such ノ用例ヲ示
 サン。

Mine is a black dog; yours is a white one (dog).

Do you want hard pens? No, I want soft ones (pens).

You have a father; but I have none (not a father).

He was a philosopher, and known as such (philosopher) to his countrymen.

練 習

下ノ文中ノ指示代名詞及ビ其ノ先行辭ヲ示

スベシ。

1. This house near the river and that on the hill are both to let.
2. We have in Japan far more wooden houses than stone ones.
3. The size of this house is greater than that of the one on the river.
4. You have done your lesson; that is all you need do today.
5. They have many friends; but I have none.
6. He is a good man; and as such I honour him.

第 三 節

關係代名詞 (Relative Pronoun)

定義 A Relative Pronoun is a pronoun which refers to a noun or another pronoun and at the same time, connects two clauses.

The noun or pronoun for which it is used is called its Antecedent.

例へバ、

The man whom you saw yesterday is my friend.

斯ノ如キ文ニ於テ whom ハ man ニ係リテ saw ノ目的辭タルトトモニ、you saw yesterday トイフ句ヲ the man is my friend ニ連絡セシム、更ニ詳説スレバ上文ハ次ノ二句ヨリ成レリ、

You saw the man yesterday.

The man is my friend.

是等ノ中ニハ、互ニ共通スルモノアルヲ以テ、之ヲ連結スルニハ、其共通セル語ニ依ルヲ便トス。即チ此兩文中ニアル the man ノ一ヲ代名詞ニ改

ムレバ、茲ニ前記ノ文ヲ得ルナリ。

關係代名詞ハ數 (Number)、性 (Gender)、及ビ格 (Case) ヲ有ス、數ト性トハ先行辭ニ一致スレドモ、格ハ然ラズ、例へバ前例ニ於テ、先行辭ノ man ハ is ノ主辭ニシテ whom ハ saw ノ目的辭ナルガ如キコレナリ。

普通ノ關係代名詞ハ who 及ビ which ノ二語ナリ。who ハ男女兩性ニ共通シ、which ハ中性ニ用フ。而シテ其格ニ從ヒテ次ノ如ク變化ス、但シ數ノ單複ニ對スル變化ナシ。

	男性女性	中性
主 格	who	which
領 格	whose	whose, of which
目的格	whom	which

中性ノ領格ニハ whose ヲ用フルコトアリ、of which ヲ用フルコトアリ。

That ハ who 或ハ which ノ代用ヲナスコトアレドモ變化セズ。

What ハ 關係代名詞トシテ用ヒラルルトキハ 其中ニ 先行辭ヲ含ミ、實際 that which 或ハ those which ト等シ。例ヘバ、

I know what (that which) he has done.

此ノ語モ格ニ關スル形式ノ變化ナシ。

練 習

下ノ文中ノ關係代名詞ヲ指摘シ、其先行辭ヲ示スベシ。

1. Do you know the man whom we saw yesterday?

2. Yes, he is the man who carried the box which my brother bought in Tokyo.

3. This is the house in which we have lived for many years.

4. The child whose father met us yesterday is here.

下ノ文中ニ適當ナル關係代名詞ヲ挿入スベシ。

5. He is the man —— I wanted to see.

6. They are the things —— you should always remember.

7. That is the boy —— father we saw yesterday.

8. My friend has a brother —— wants to see you very much.

下ノ文中ノ Italic ノ語ヲ關係代名詞ニ改メ、前後兩文ヲ一文ニスベシ。

9. I want the boy. *The boy* stole my apples.

10. The boy picked all the flowers. He saw *the flowers* in the garden.

11. The robber took my purse. *It* contained ten yen.

12. I said good-bye to my friends. I feared I should never see *my friends* again.

第 四 節

疑問代名詞 (Interrogative Pronoun)

定義 An Interrogative Pronoun is a pronoun used in asking questions.

Who are those men in the field? 斯ノ如キ文ニ於テ who ハ問ヲ發スルニ用ヒラル、ガ故ニ、疑問代名詞 (Interrogative Pronoun) ト稱ス。

Who ハ性ト格トニ於テ區別アレドモ、數ト人稱トニ關シテハ形式ノ異ナシ。

	男性中性	中 性
主 格	who	what

領 格	whose	of what
目的格	whom	what

例へバ、

Whose books are those I see on the table?

What does he say to your proposal?

What is necessary for the purpose?

Whom do you expect to meet to-night?

Which モ亦疑問代名詞トシテ、一群ノ事物中ノ孰レヲ指スカヲ問フ時ニ用ヒラル、例へバ、

Which of these boys do you know?

Which book do you want?

Which ハ性、數、格ニ關シテ形式ノ區別ヲ有セズ。

練 習

下ノ文中ニ適當ナル疑問代名詞ヲ挿入スベシ。

1. — spoke to you just now?
2. — (thing) does he want?
3. — (person) does he want to see?
4. — of these boys is your friend?
5. — (誰ノ) book is this?
6. — (何) is that book?
7. To — (誰ニ) were you speaking?



第 三 章

形 容 詞 (Adjective)

定義 An Adjective is a word joined to a noun or pronoun to qualify or limit its meaning.

例へバ、a big bog 或ハ a tall man ノ句ニ於テ big 及ビ tall ハ、話柄中ノ犬及ビ人ノ性質ヲ示スモノナリ。若シ吾人ノ言フ所、單ニ a dog 或ハ a man ナラバ、人類犬屬ノ或ル一個ヲ示スモノナレドモ、斯ク a big dog 或ハ a tall man ト言フ時ハ、一般人類犬屬中ヨリ、大ナラザル犬若シクバ丈高カラザル人ヲ除キテ、人類犬屬ノ範圍ヲ制限スルモノトス。斯ノ如ク、名詞

ヲ名狀ツ且ツ制限スルモノヲ形容詞 (Adjective) ト稱ス。但シ、數ヲ示ス形容詞ハ、名狀セズシテ唯制限スルノミ、例ヘバ、three men ノ如キハ人類ヲ制限スルノミナリ。

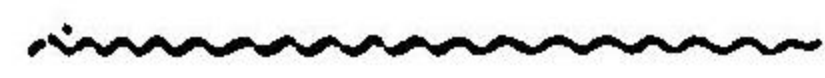
練 習

下ノ名詞ニ各三個ノ形容詞ヲ附スベシ。

例、The boy:

The tall boy, the idle boy, the gentle boy.

1. The man, the woman, the child.
2. A dog, a lion, a cat.
3. A house, a boat, a room.
4. The hill, the lake, the wood.
5. The ocean, the rain, the snow.
6. The sparrow, the eagle, the hen.



第 一 節

形容詞ノ種類 (Kinds of Adjectives)

形容詞ハ其意味ニ依リテ種々ニ區別セラル。

1. 固有形容詞 (Proper Adjective)

定義 A Proper Adjective is an adjective formed from a proper noun.

例ヘバ、Chinese learning; the Japanese nation; the English language; Parisian life ナドノ如シ。

2. 性質形容詞 (Descriptive Adjective)

定義 A Descriptive Adjective is an adjective expressing some quality or state of the noun it qualifies.

性質ノ形容詞: a brave man; a fertile

country; a bad boy.

状態ノ形容詞: a sick woman; a young child; an old horse.

3. 度量形容詞 (Quantitative Adjective)

定義 A Quantitative Adjective is an adjective showing how much of a thing is meant.

例へバ、all, whole, no, any (notノ次ニ用セラル、トキ)ナドノ如ク極度ノ程度又ハ度量ヲ示スモノニテモ、或ハmuch, little, some, ナドノ如ク低度ノ程度又ハ度量ヲ示スモノニテモ、トモニ度量形容詞トイフ。更ニソノ用例ヲ示セバ次ノ如シ。

Much pleasure; much food; little work; no man; some rice; all the world; the whole

world; I have not any paper.

4. 數形容詞 (Numeral Adjective)

定義 A Numeral Adjective is an adjective showing how many things are meant or in what order a thing stands.

例へバ three men; ten boys; a hundred horses ナドノ如ク事物ノ數量ヲ示スモノモ The tenth men; the hundredth day; the first house ナドノ如ク事物ノ順序ヲ示スモノモ、トモニ數形容詞ニシテ前者ヲ普通數詞 (Cardinal Number) ト云ヒ、後者ヲ順序數詞 (Ordinal Number) ト云フ。

又普通數詞ノ如ク數量ヲ示スモノニシテ、正確ナル數ヲ示サザルモノアリ、例へバ some men; a few days;

no boys; many houses; several years ナド
ノ如シ。

(注意、Some, no ナドハ單數ノ物質名詞又抽象名詞ノ前ニアルトキハ、程度度量ヲ表スガ故ニ度量形容詞ニシテ、複數ノ普通名詞又集合名詞ノ前ニアルトキハ、數量ヲ表ハスガ故ニ數形容詞ナリ。)

5. 指摘形容詞 (Demonstrative Adjective)

定義 A Demonstrative Adjective is an adjective pointing out the object denoted by the noun which it qualifies.

例へバ、

This man came to-day; these boys are young.

That house is mine; those dogs are my friend's.

I do not want such a cat as that one in the garden.

斯ノ如キ文中ノ this, there, that, those, such, ナドハ皆指摘形容詞ニシテ、全ク指摘代名詞ト同一ノ語ナレドモ、指摘代名詞ハ其先行辭ニ代用スルモノニシテ指摘形容詞ハ其名詞ヲ制限スルモノナルニ於テ相異ナリ。

6. 疑問形容詞 (Interrogative Adjective)

定義 An Interrogative Adjective is an adjective used in asking questions.

疑問形容詞ハ what, which ノ二語ナリ、其疑問代名詞ト異ル所ハ、指摘形容詞ノ指摘代名詞ニ於ケルガ如シ。

例へバ次ノ文中ノ which ト what ト

ハ疑問形容詞ナリ。

What house is this?

Which house belongs to your uncle?

7. 分配形容詞 (Distributive Adjective)

定義 A Distributive Adjective is an adjective showing that the things denoted by the noun it qualifies are taken singly.

例 へバ、

Each man had a stick.

Every boy was in his seat.

I looked for him on either side of the house.

コレ等ノ文中ノ each, every, either, ハ幾多ノ人、小兒、及ビ家屋ノ側面ヲ、箇々別々ニ指示スルモノニシテ、其ノ全體ヲ一ト看做スモノニ非ザルコ

トヲ表ハスガ故ニ、分配形容詞ナリ。

練 習

下ノ文中ノ形容詞ヲ指摘シ之ヲ分類スベシ。

1. The naughty children ate some green apples.
2. The black cat caught three big rats.
3. The first boy had three prizes, but the second did not have any.
4. No boy in this class knew the name of the French ship.
5. He refused to have this or any other book.
6. Several boys came every day to see the poor, sick child.
7. Which dog did he think was the tall man's?
8. He thought it was the seventh dog from

this end.

9. Few people in this country understand the Siamese language.

10. All such books ought to be put away.

第 二 節

形容詞比較法 (Comparison of Adjectives)

定義 The Comparison of an adjective is a modification it suffers to show differences of degree.

There are three degrees of Comparison, namely, the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

例へば、a fine house, a poor man 或ハ many boys ト言フ時、他ノ家、他ノ人、又ハ他ノ男兒ノ一群ニ何等ノ比較ヲ

爲サントスル念ナク、單ニ其家ノ立派ナルコト、其人ノ貧シキコト、其男兒ノ數多キコトヲ言ヘルニ過ギズ、故ニ此等ノ形容詞ヲ比較セザル級即チ原級 (Positive degree) ナリト云フ。

然ルニ、a finer house, a poorer man, more boys ナドノ如キハ一個ノ家、人或ハ男兒ノ一群ヲ其状態性質數量等ニ於テ、他ノ同種類ノ事物ト比較シテ、ソレヨリ以上ニアルコトヲ表ハシタルモノナリ。斯カル形式ノ形容詞ヲ比較級 (Comparative degree) ナリト稱ス。

又、the finest house, the poorest man, most boys ナドノ如キハ、三箇以上ノ同種類ノ事物中ニ於テ、或ル性質、

状態、數量等が最モ高位ニアルコトヲ表ハスモノナリ。カ、ル形式ノ形容詞ヲ最上級 (Superlative degree) ナリト稱ス。

原級ノ形容詞ハ其原形ノマ、ニテ、何等ノ變化ナシ。比較級、最上級ハ次ノ如クニシテ成ル。

形容詞ノ原級ノ一綴音ナル時又ハ或ル二綴音ノ場合ニハ、比較級ニハ其原形ノ語尾ニ er ヲ添ヘ、最上級ニハ est ヲ添フ、例ヘバ、

原 級	比 較 級	級 上 最
small	smaller	smallest
thick	thicker	thickest
short	shorter	shortest
narrow	narrower	narrowest

一綴音ノ形容詞ニシテ子音ニ終リ、其前ニ短音ノ母音アル語ニ er, est ヲ添フルニハ其最後ノ子音ヲ重ヌ。

thin thinner thinnest

hot hotter hottest

big bigger biggest

e ニテ終ル形容詞ハコノ場合ニ其 e ヲ省ク。

brave braver bravest

fine finer finest

able abler ablest

y ニテ終ル形容詞ハ、y ノ前ニ子音アル時ハ之ヲ i ニ變ズ、但シ、y ノ前ガ母音ナル時ハ變ズルコトナシ、

dry drier driest

happy happier happiest

gay gayer gayest

二綴音ノ形容詞ハ、大抵、原級ノ前ニ more ヲ置キテ比較級ヲ作り most ヲ置キテ最上級ヲ作ル。三綴音以上ノ形容詞ニアリテハ盡ク此ノ法則ニ從フ。

例ヘバ、

virtuous more virtuous most virtuous

interesting more interesting most interesting

又不規則ニ比較級最上級ヲ構成スルモノアリ、例ヘバ

good better best

bad worse worst

little less, lesser least

much }
many } more most

old	older } elder }	oldest } eldest }
late	later } latter }	latest } last }
fore	former	first, foremost
far	farther	fartherest
[forth]	further	furthest
nigh	nigher	next

練 習

下ノ形容詞ノ比較級最大級ヲ作レ。

1. Large, fine, wet, free, sly.
2. Good, thin, pretty, famous, beautiful.
3. Neat, hot, idle, able, docile.
4. Little, brittle, flat, few, many.
5. Guilty, strange, clever, short, hard.
6. Wonderful, full, sick, tired, talkative.

下ノ文中ニ誤謬アラバ之ヲ訂スベシ。

7. That boy is more tall than the other.
8. Glass is brittler than porcelain.
9. You should correct even the littlest faults.
10. It is the beautifullest house that I have ever seen.

第 三 節

冠 詞 (Article)

定義 An Article is an adjective used to point out one or more particular objects or a class of objects, or to indicate any one of such a class of objects named by the noun.

冠詞 (Article) には the と a (又ハ an) とノ二種アリ、トモニ制限形容詞ノ一種ナリ。

前者即チ the ヲ定冠詞 (Definite Article) ト云ヒテ、(一)名詞ノ示セル事物ガ其種屬中ノ特定セル一箇或ハ數箇ヲ指示スルトキ、(二)又ハ事物ノ一種屬全體ヲ指示スルトキニ用フ。例ヘバ、the boy、the dog ハ一箇ノ特定セル小兒ト、犬トヲ表ハシ、the boys、the dogs ハ數箇ノ特定セル小兒ト、犬トヲ表ハス、孰レモ讀ム者又ハ聞ク者ハ、其如何ナル小兒ト犬トヲ指スモノナリヤヲ知ルベキ場合ニ用ヒルナリ。コレヲ第一ノ用法トス。

然ルニ

The dog is more faithful than the cat.
ノ如キ場合ノ the ハ第二ノ用法ナリ。コノ文ハ固リ特定セル、犬ト猫トノ

比較ニハアラズシテ、一般ノ犬屬ガ一般ノ猫屬ニ比スレバ忠義ナリト云フ意味ナレバ、ソノ the dog ト the cat トハ犬ト猫トノ種屬全體ヲ表ハスモノナリ。

後者即チ a 又ハ an ハ、不定冠詞 (Indefinite article) ト云ヒ、或ル種類ノ事物中ノ特定セルモノニハ非ズシテ、單ニ其ノ種類ヲ示スニ止マル場合ニ用フ。且ツユノ冠詞ハ一箇ト云フ意味ヲ有スルガ故ニ、常ニ單數ニノミ用ヒラレ、a man, a boy ト云ヘド a men a boys ト云ハズ、a man, a boy ノ複數ハ單ニ men, boys ナリ。カク單數即チ一箇ト云フ義ナルガ故ニ、a ナ冠スルヲ得ル名詞ハ必ズ複數ノ形式アリ、複

數アル名詞ハ必ズ其ノ單數ニ a ナ冠スルコトヲ得ルコトヲ記憶スベシ、換言スレバ a ハ普通名詞及ビ集合名詞ノ複數アルモノニノミ用フルコト得ルナリ。

a ハ子音ヲ以テ始マル語ニ冠シ、an ハ母音ヲ以テ始ムル語ノ前ニ用フ、a man, a house, an apple, an inn ナドノ如シ。

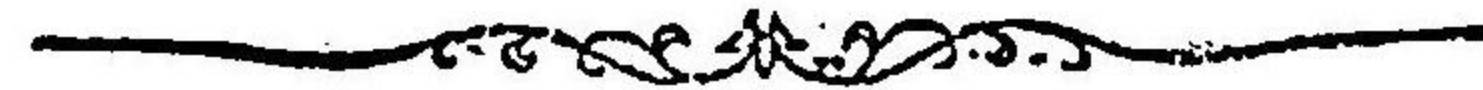
a ハ又、長音ノ ū ナ以テ始ムル語ノ前ニ用フ、是レ ū ハ yu ノ音ニシテ、y ハ子音ト看做サル、ニ由ル、a use, a ewe, a eulogy ナドノ如シ。

an ハ又、無聲ノ h ナ以テ始ムル語ノ前ニ用フ、例ヘバ an hour, an honour, an heir ナドノ如シ。

練 習

下ノ名詞ニ不定冠詞ヲ前置スベシ。

1. House, honour, horse, horn, humour.
2. Man, woman, youth, year, ear.
3. Ant, aunt, eel, ewer, eye.
4. Land, owl, awl, hole, howl.
5. Uncle, uniform, urn, unit, ulcer.



第 四 章

動 詞 (Verb)

定義 A Verb is a word that states anything about the subject.

The boy has a dog.

The man runs.

上文ニ於テ boy 及ビ man ハ主辭即チ吾人ガ言ハント欲スル題目ニシテ、has a dog 及ビ runs ハ其動作状態ヲ述ブルモノナリ。即チ has ハ boy ノ dog ニ對スル關係ヲ示シ、runs ハ man ノ爲ス所ヲ示ス、斯ノ如ク主辭ニ關シテ述ブル所アル語ヲ動詞 (Verb) ト稱ス。

練 習

下ノ文中ノ動詞ヲ指摘スベシ。

1. Summer is the season for hay-making. The hay-makers cut down the long grass, and toss it up and turn it over so that it may dry in the hot sun.
2. When it is quite dry, they rake it up, and put it into carts to take it to the farm-yard.
3. We should make hay while the sun shines.

第 一 節

動詞ノ種類 (Kinds of Verbs)

定義 A Transitive Verb is a verb which denotes an action or feeling which is directed towards some object.

An Intransitive Verb is a verb which

denotes a state or condition, or an action or feeling which is not directed towards an object.

前例ニ舉ゲタル

The boy has a dog.

The man runs.

ノ文ニ於テ (1) ノ has 即チ所有スト云フ語ハ男兒ニ所有セラル、モノ、即チ目的辭ヲ有ス、犬コレナリ。(2) ノ runs ハ唯人其者ノミノ動作ヲ示スモノニシテ、其目的辭ヲ有セズ。コノ has ノ如ク目的辭ヲ有スル動詞ヲ Transitive Verb (他働詞) ト云ヒ、run ノ如ク目的辭ヲ有セザルモノヲ Intransitive Verb (自働詞) ト云フ。

更ニ各種ノ例ヲ舉グレバ、

他動詞	動作	I hit the dog.
	感情	He loves his brother.
自働詞	動作	The boy walks.
	感情	The father rejoices.
	状態	The girl sleeps.

自働詞ニモ walks, rejoices, sleeps ナドノ如ク、其語ノミニテ意味ノ完キモノアレドモ、又、次ノ例ニ示スガ如ク、動詞ノミニテハソノ意味ノ完タカラヌモノモアリ。

The man is here.

The boys are tall.

He becomes larger.

此ノ文ニ於テ is, are, becomes ハ其語ノミニテハ意味ヲ成サズ、故ニ其意味ヲ完全ナラシムル爲メ the man is,

the boys are, he becomes ニ here, tall, 及ビ larger ノ如キ語ヲ補ハザルベカラズ。斯ノ如ク補ハル、語ヲ補充語 (Complement) ト稱ス。而シテ是等ノ語ハ他動詞ノ例ノ如ク必ズシモ名詞又ハ代名詞タルヲ要セズ、又此等ヲ用フトモ、其語ハ他動詞ノ目的辭ト全ク相異ナルコト、下例ニヨリテ明カナリ。

Who is he?

It is I.

練 習

下ノ文ハ完全ナリヤ否ヤヲ示シ、且ツ不完全ナルモノハ目的辭若シクハ補充語ヲ加ヘテ完全ナラシムベシ。

1. The boy walks.
2. The man has.

3. The girl wants.
4. The children play.
5. The father punishes.
6. The mother scolds.
7. The young man becomes.
8. The dog is.
9. The child is not.
10. The lion roars.

~~~~~

## 第 二 節

### 態 (Voice)

動詞ノ變化ニ五種アリ、態 (Voice) 法 (Mood) 時 (Tense) 數 (Number) 及ビ人稱 (Person) 是ナリ。

**定義** A Voice is the form of a verb by which we show whether the subject of the sentence stands for the doer or for

**the object of the action denoted by the verb.**

今 Tom ガ John ヲ打ツト假定シテ、若シ Tom ヲ文ノ主辭トシテ述ベントセバ、

Tom strikes John.

トナリテ、主辭ナル Tom ハ strike ト云フ動作ヲ爲シタル者ナリ。

然ルニ、John ヲ文ノ主辭トシテ述ベントセバ、

John is struck by Tom.

ト云フ可シ、然ルトキハ、主辭ノ John ハ strike ト云フ動作ノ目的物ナルガ故ニ、主辭ヨリ見レバ strike ト云フ動作ハ受身ナリ。

前者ノ如ク、主辭ガ發動者ナル時、

動詞ノ strikes ヲ能働態 (Active Voice) ト云ヒ、後者ノ如ク主辭ガ動作ノ目的物ナル時、動詞ノ is struck ヲ受働態 (Passive Voice) ト云フ。

斯ノ如ク、能働態ノ動詞ノ目的辭ハ受働態ノ動詞ノ主辭トナル、故ニ、動詞ハ能働態ニ於テ目的辭ヲ有スル動詞即チ他働詞ニアラザレバ受働態ヲ有セザルコト自ラ明カナルベシ。

故ニ、自働詞ニハ態ノ區別ナシ。

### 練 習

下ノ文中能働態ノ動詞ハ之ヲ受働態ニ改メ、受働態ナルモノハ之ヲ能働態ニ改ムベシ。

1. The cat kills the rat.
2. The boy receives a letter.
3. The boys were counted by the teacher.
4. The city is defended by the soldiers.

5. The girls gather shells.
6. The book is carried by the man.
7. The young man opens the door.
8. A poem is composed by the scholar.
9. The master dismissed the servant.
10. The children are scolded by the nurse.

### 第 三 節

#### 法 (Mood)

**定義** A Mood is a form of a verb by which we show the manner in which the action or condition denoted by the verb is connected in our thought with the thing spoken of.

- (1) I go out.
- (2) If you go out, I shall stay at home.

(3) You may go out.

(4) Go out at once.

以上ハ皆外出ヲ示ス各種ノ方法ナリ。

(1)ハ條件其他ノ關係ナク、單ニ事實ヲ示ス。

(2)ノ if you go out ハ自分ノ留守スル (I shall stay at home) ヲトノ條件ナリ。

(3)ハ外出ノ許可ヲ與フ。

(4)ハ外出ノ命令ヲ與フ。

以上ノ如キヲ動詞ノ法ト云フ。

第一ハ單ナル叙事ナルガ故ニ直接法 (Indicative Mood) ト稱ス。

第二ハ他ノ叙述ノ條件トナル假定ナルガ故ニ假設法 (Subjunctive Mood) ト稱ス。

第三ハ許可又ハ能力ヲ示ス、故ニ可能法 (Potential Mood) ト稱ス。

第四ハ命令ヲ示ス、故ニ命令法 (Imperative Mood) ト稱ス。更ニコノ四稱ノ法ニ定義ヲ下ス時ハ次ノ如シ。

**定義** The Indicative Mood is used in the statement of a fact or of a matter taken as a fact.

例ヘバ

I went out.

I shall see you to-morrow.

He reads a book.

**定義** The Subjunctive Mood is used in the statement of some thing merely thought of.

假設法ハ獨立スルヲ得ズ、必ズ之

ガ條件トナルベキ他ノ法ニ連テ付カ  
ザル可カラズ、例へバ、

If you were to see him, you would  
know the truth.

He ran as far as he could, lest he  
should be too late.

Unless you told him, he would not  
think he was in the right.

**定義 The Potential Mood is used in a  
statement expressing possibility, power,  
necessity, or liberty.**

例へバ、

What you say may be true.

They can tell where you are.

It must be true.

You may leave the room now.

**定義 The Imperative Mood is used in the  
statement of a command or request.**

例へバ

Go away!

Please, give me a book.

### 練 習

下ノ文中ノ動詞ノ法ヲ示スベシ。

1. I shall not go out today.
2. If it is fine, he may walk in the garden.
3. They went and saw the new house.
4. Tell them that I shall be at home.
5. Why did they not tell me so at once?
6. Who says that I may not go out?
7. Please, help me, or I shall be scolded.
8. If you do not want it, give it to the  
boy.
9. May I not give it to the young man?

10. Yes, you may give it to any one you please.

#### 第 四 節

##### 轉用動詞 (Verbals)

**定義** The Verbals are forms of verbs which partake of the nature of a verb and of some other part of speech.

前節ニ論シタル法ハ、完全ナル動詞ヲ作ルモノナリ、故ニ定法 (Finite moods) ト稱ス。然ルニ定法ノ動詞ノ如ク完タキ動詞ニ非ズシテ他ノ品詞ノ性質ヲ兼有スルモノアリコレヲ轉用動詞ト云フ。轉用動詞ニ種々ノモノアリ。

##### 1. 不定動詞 (Infinitive)

**定義** The Infinitive is that part of the verb which names the action without any reference to the doer.

不定動詞ハ、普通、前置詞 to ヲ有ス、例へバ to see, to work 等ノ如シ。

To see, to work ハ見ルトカ働クトカノ動作ヲ示セドモ、誰又ハ何が動クトカ見ルトカ言フニハ非ラズ、之ヲ明ニセンニハ他ノ定動詞ヲ追加セザル可カラズ。例へバ I wish to see, he is going to work ノ如シ。

或ル定動詞ノ後ニ來ル時ニハ to ヲ略スルコトアリ、例へバ

You must speak; hear me sing.

Will you make the boy work?

They need not come.

不定動詞ハ又名詞トシテ用ヒラル、  
コトアリ、

To write is more difficult than to read.

To see your friend would be very easy.

## 2. 名詞狀動詞 (Gerund)

**定義** The Gerund is a verbal noun and names the action denoted by the verb.

他動詞ノ名詞狀動詞ハ名詞トシテ用ヒラレナガラ、目的辭ヲ探ルコトアリ。

名詞狀動詞ノ語尾ハ ing ナリ、例ヘバ、

I like reading.

He escaped by crossing the river.

The drowning of the cat was a very cruel act.

## 3. 分詞 (Participle)

**定義** The Participle is a verbal adjective and qualifies nouns and pronouns like other adjectives.

分詞ノ形式ニニアリ、一ハ名詞狀動詞ノ如ク語尾常ニ ing ニシテ、能働態タリ、一ハ語尾通常 ed, d, t, en ニシテ他動詞ナル時ハ受働態タリ。

例ヘバ、

Hearing the noise, I went to the window.

He saw a horse drawing a cart.

Frightened by the dog, he ran away.

### 練 習

下ノ文中ノ verbal ヲ指摘シ且之ヲ分類スベシ。

1. I make the boy work all day.

2. To stay awake at night is bad for the health.
3. He was pleased at seeing me return.
4. I saw a man carrying a large bundle.
5. I heard of his being at the top of his class.
6. He heard his sister singing while his mother sat sewing.
7. I am tired of working all day.
8. He is sorry to be unable to come today.
9. Writing is more difficult than reading.
10. Being scolded for going out in the rain, he promised never to do so again.

## 第 五 節

### 時 (Tense)

**定義** A Tense is a form of a verb denot-

ing the time in which an event occurs and its degree of completeness.

- (1) I go.
- (2) I went.
- (3) I shall go.

ノ文ニ於テ(1)ハ談話ノ時ニ行クコトヲ示シ、(2)ハ過去ニ於テ行キシコトヲ示シ、(3)ハ未來ニ於テ行クベキコトヲ示ス。即チ現在、過去及ビ未來ニ於テ行クコトノ行爲ヲ示ス。斯ノ如ク、動詞ノ形式ヲ以テ時限ヲ示スモノ之ヲ時(Tense)ト稱ス。

以上三個ノ時ガ三ツノ主要ナル時ニシテ、他ニ時限ノ關係ヲ示ス時ノ形式アレドモ、皆此三ツノモノヨリ分派スルガ故ニ、此三時ヲ原時(Pri-

mary Tenses) ト稱ス。又是等ノ時ハ、  
現在又ハ過去未來ノ中ノ定マラザル  
時ヲ示スニ止リ、正確ナル時限ヲ示  
サザルヲ以テ、之ヲ不定時 (Indefinite  
Tenses) トモ稱ス。是等ノ時ヲ確定セ  
ンニハ、一定ノ時限ヲ示スベキ他ノ  
語ヲ加ヘザル可カラズ、例ヘバ、

I go now.

I went yesterday morning.

I shall go this evening.

2. 他ニ指定時ニ動作完了セルコ  
トヲ示ス時ノ形式アリ。

(1) 現在 I have seen the man.

(2) 過去 I had seen the man when  
you came yesterday.

(3) 未來 I shall have seen the man

when you come tonight.

(1) ハ談話ノ時丁度其人ヲ見タルモ  
ノニシテ、現在ニ見ルト云フ動作完  
了シ、(2) 「君ガ昨日來タ時ニ逢ウテ  
仕舞ツタ」、(3) ハ「君ガ今夜來ル時ニハ  
モウ其人ニ逢テ仕舞フ」トノ意ナリ。  
サレバ何レモ動作完了セル故ニ、是  
等ヲ完了時 (Perfect Tenses) ト稱ス。

3. 又、指定ノ時ニ動作ノ進行中  
ナルコトヲ示スモノアリ、例ヘバ、

現在 I am writing (now).

過去 I was writing (last night).

未來 I shall be writing (to-morrow  
morning).

是等ハ指定ノ時ニ書ク最中ナリトノ  
意ニシテ、換言スレバ、動作ガ其時



ニ進行中ナルコトヲ示スモノナリ、  
故ニ之ヲ進行時 (Progressive Tenses) ト稱  
ス。

4. 進行時ノ形式ハ不定時ノ形式  
ト同様ニ完了時ト併用シテ、指定ノ  
時マデ其動詞ノ進行スルコトヲ示ス  
ヲ得、例ヘバ、

現在完了 I have been reading.

過去完了 I had been reading.

未來完了 I shall have been reading.

是等ノ時ノ形式ヲ完了進行時 (Perfect  
Progressive Tenses) ト稱ス。

### 練 習

下ノ文中ノ動詞ノ時ヲ改ムベシ。

i. The dog barks.

a) Present progressive.

b) Past indefinite.

c) Past progressive.

2. I shall walk two miles.

a) Future perfect.

b) Past indefinite.

c) Present perfect.

3. John poured out a cup of tea.

a) Present progressive.

b) Future indefinite.

c) Past perfect.

4. She finished her work.

a) Future perfect.

b) Future progressive.

c) Present progressive.

5. The teacher praised the boy.

a) Past perfect progressive.

b) Present perfect progressive.

c) Present indefinite.

6. I write a letter.

- a) Future indefinite.  
 b) Future perfect progressive.  
 c) Present progressive.

### 第 六 節

#### 數 及 ビ 人 稱 (Number and Person)

The boy runs.

The boys run.

上文ノ runs ハ 單數ニシテ、其主辭 boy モ 單數ナリ。run ハ 複數ニシテ、其主辭 boys モ 亦複數ナリ。即チ動詞ハ數ニ於テ主辭ト一致ス。

I run                      We run

ニ於テハ、其動詞ノ形式同一ナレドモ、凡テ動詞ハ其主辭ト數ヲ同ウセ

ザル可カラザルヲ以テ、其主辭ニ依リテ其數ヲ判別スルコトヲ得。

動詞ハ又人稱代名詞ノ三ツノ人稱ト符合スル人稱ヲ有ス、例ヘバ、

|      | 單 數        | 複 數     |
|------|------------|---------|
| 第一人稱 | I go       | we go   |
| 第二人稱 | thou goest | you go  |
| 第三人稱 | he goes    | they go |

第一人稱單數ト各人稱ノ複數トノ間ニハ形式ノ差ナシ、サレバ、其人稱ハ數ノ如ク其主辭ニ依リテ判別セラル。而シテ名詞ガ主辭ナル時、其動詞ハ第三人稱ナリ。

斯ノ如ク、動詞ハ數及ビ人稱ニ於テ其主辭ト一致ス。

第二人稱單數ノ文法上ノ形式ハ

thou goest ナレドモ、既ニ人稱代名詞ノ條ニ述ベタル如ク、thou ハ通常ニ用ヒザルヲ以テ、多クハ單數複數共ニ同一ノ形式ヲ用フ。you go コレナリ。

時ノ中、變化ノ著シキモノハ直接法不定現在ナル第三人稱單數アルノミ、其他ハ to be ノ直接法不定現在及ビ過去ノ外、人稱及ビ數ニ關シテ其形式變ズルコトナシ。

上述ノ第三人稱單數ハ、第一人稱單數ノ形式ニ s ヲ加フ、例ヘバ、

I write                    he writes

I break                    he breaks

コノ s ハ o, ss, x, ch ノ後ニハ es ニ變

ズ、例ヘバ、

go, goes                    miss, misses

fix, fixes                    catch, catches

子音ノ後ナル y ニ s ヲ添フルトキ

ハ ies ニ變ズ、

fly, flies                    cry, cries

play, plays

### 練 習

下ノ動詞ノ直說法現在ナル三人稱單數ヲ擧グベシ。

1. Live, dry, say, mix, match.
2. Reach, miss, do, flow, know.
3. Weigh, wax, let, touch, toss.

下ノ文中ニ誤謬アラバ之ヲ正スベシ。

4. The man walk very fast.
5. The children runs about the garden.
6. The horse trot in the park.
7. The geese swims in the water.
8. We students live in this school.

9. The boy plays near the pond.  
10. Some girls leaves for home today.

### 第七節

#### 法ト時トノ配合 (Moods with Tenses)

第五節ニ於テハ直接法能働態ノ形式ガ最モ完全ナルガ故ニ、之ノミヲ示シシガ、本節ニ於テハ、各種ノ時、態、法ノ第一人稱單數ヲ舉ゲテ動詞ノ完全ナル配合法ヲ示サン、他ノ數及ビ人稱ハ、容易ニ之ヲ以テ推知シ得ベシ。

#### 直接法

|     |           |               |
|-----|-----------|---------------|
| 現在  | 能働態       | 受働態           |
| 不定時 | see       | am seen       |
| 進行時 | am seeing | am being seen |

|       |                  |                |
|-------|------------------|----------------|
| 完了時   | have seen        | have been seen |
| 完了進行時 | have been seeing | —              |

#### 過去

|       |                 |                |
|-------|-----------------|----------------|
| 不定時   | saw             | was seen       |
| 進行時   | was seeing      | was being seen |
| 完了時   | had seen        | had been seen  |
| 完了進行時 | had been seeing | —              |

#### 未來

|       |                        |                      |
|-------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 不定時   | shall see              | shall be seen        |
| 進行時   | shall be seeing        | —                    |
| 完了時   | shall have seen        | shall have been seen |
| 完了進行時 | shall have been seeing | —                    |

[注意] 受働態ノ未來進行時及ビ各完了進

行時ヲ略シタルハ、前者ハ shall be being seen トナリ、後者ハ皆 been being seen ニテ終レドモ be being, been being ノ如ク重複スルハ聲調ヲ害スルヲ以テ普通用ヒザレバナリ。以下假設法、可能法、不定動詞、等皆同ジ。

## 假 設 法

## 現 在

|       |                  |                |
|-------|------------------|----------------|
| 不 定 時 | see              | be seen        |
| 進 行 時 | be seeing        | —              |
| 完 了 時 | have seen        | have been seen |
| 完了進行時 | have been seeing | —              |

## 過 去

|       |             |                 |
|-------|-------------|-----------------|
| 不 定 時 | saw         | saw             |
| 進 行 時 | were seeing | were being seen |

完 了 時 had seen had been seen

完了進行時 had been seeing —

## 未 來

不 定 時 should see should be seen

進 行 時 should be seeing —

完 了 時 should have should have

seen been seen

完了進行時 should have —

been seeing

## 可 能 法

## 現 在

不 定 時 may see may be seen

進 行 時 may be seeing —

完 了 時 may have seen may have been

seen

完了進行時 may have been —

seeing

|           |                           |                         |
|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 過 去       |                           |                         |
| 不 定 時     | might see                 | might be seen           |
| 進 行 時     | might be seeing           | —                       |
| 完 了 時     | might have<br>seen        | might have<br>been seen |
| 完 了 進 行 時 | might have<br>been seeing | —                       |

[注意] 可能法ニハ未來ナシ。然レドモ、此法ノ不定時ニハ、更ニ時限ノ一定セル關係ナク、他ノ形ヲ以テ未來ニ關スル動作ヲ表ハスコトアリ、例ヘバ下ノ如シ。

You may go now (現在)

You might come to-morrow (未來)

He may leave next year (未來)

### 命 令 法

第三人稱 see be seen

[注意] 命令法ハ單ニ一ツノ時即チ現在ア

ルノミ。過去ハ性質上アル可カラザルモノニシテ、未來ノ命令或ハ依頼ニハ、現在ノ形式ヲ應用ス。

Come and see me to-morrow.

### 不 定 動 詞

|       |              |                      |
|-------|--------------|----------------------|
| 不 定 時 | to see       | to be seen           |
| 進 行 時 | to be seeing | —                    |
| 完 了 時 | to have seen | to have been<br>seen |

### 名 詞 狀 動 詞

|       |             |                     |
|-------|-------------|---------------------|
| 不 定 時 | seeing      | being seen          |
| 完 了 時 | having seen | having been<br>seen |

### 分 詞

|       |             |                     |
|-------|-------------|---------------------|
| 不 定 時 | seeing      | being seen          |
| 完 了 時 | having seen | having been<br>seen |

## 過 去 ——— seen

[注意] 不定動詞ニハ時、數、人稱ナシ。

過去分詞ノ形式ハ、他働詞ナル時ハ受働態ニ屬シ、自働詞ナル時ハ態ノ區別ナキコト定動詞ニ等シ。

## 練 習

下ノ文中ノ動詞ノ態、法、時、人稱、數ヲ示スベシ。

1. The cake was being eaten up by the boys.
2. I might have done so, if I had thought of it.
3. We will go and help him by doing some of his work.
4. You had not expected to be here today.
5. The boys would have been sent out if it had not rained so heavily.
6. The floating of the ship was very cleverly done by the divers working under the water.
7. Go at once, or I shall have to drive you out.

8. Having done his best, he said he had hoped to please us.

9. I shall have been writing when you come here to-morrow.

## 第 八 節

## 助動詞 (Auxiliary Verb)

**定義** An Auxiliary Verb is a verb which helps other verbs to form some of their parts.

前節ニ示セル時ノ形式ヲ一見セバ、直接法及ビ假設法ノ不定現在及ビ不定過去ノ如キモノ、外ハ、其動詞ガ皆、have, be, shall, may, ノ如キ、他ノ動詞ニ助ケラル、ヲ知ラン。

是等ノ動詞ハ、時又ハ法ヲ構成ス

ル爲メニ、本動詞ヲ助クルヲ以テ助動詞 (Auxiliary Verb) ト稱ス。

助動詞ノ重ナルモノハ have, be, do, will, shall, may, must, can コレナリ。

是等ノ中前ノ四語ハ普通動詞ノ如ク完全ナル形式ヲ有スレドモ、助動詞トシテ用ヒラル、時ハ、其形式ニ制限アリ、即チ、形式ノ全部ハ助動詞トシテハ用ヒラレザルナリ。後ノ四語ハ動詞ノアラユル形式ヲ具備セズ、且ツ單ニ助動詞トシテ他ノ動詞ト共ニ用ヒラル、ノミ。

下ニ是等ノ助動詞ノ用法ヲ略説セシ。

### 1. Have

Have ハ直接法、假設法、可能法ノ

不定時ニ助動詞トシテ用ヒラル、其場合ニハ、コノ助動詞ノ添ハリシ動詞ハ、之ニ依リテ完了時トナル、不定動詞、名詞狀動詞、及ビ分詞ニ於テモ亦同様ナリ。

數及ビ人稱ニ關スル變化ハ、直接法現在ノ第三人稱單數ニ於テ have ガ has トナルノミ、其他ノ變化ナシ。

### 2. Be

Be ハ受働態ノ各形式ニ用ヒラル、例ヘバ能働態ノ動詞 see ナレバ受働態ニ於テハ常ニ see ニ代フルニ be seen ト用フルナリ。コノ場合ノ時ハ能働態ナル場合ノ時ニ同シ。

Be ハ又能働態ノ進行狀ニ用ヒラレ、其不定時ハ、進行時トナリ、又完了



時ハ完了進行時トナル。

Beノ時ニ關スル形式ノ中變化アル  
モノ下ノ如シ。

|       |         |      |       |
|-------|---------|------|-------|
| 直接法現在 | I am    | we   | } are |
| 不定時   | you are | you  |       |
|       | he is   | they |       |

|       |          |      |        |
|-------|----------|------|--------|
| 直接法過去 | I was    | we   | } were |
| 不定時   | you were | you  |        |
|       | he was   | they |        |

3. Shall 及 Be will,

Shall 及 Be will ハ、助動詞トシテ、唯  
should, would ノ過去ヲ有スルノミ。

單ニ未來ヲ示スニハ下ノ如ク變化  
ス。

|          |          |
|----------|----------|
| I shall  | we shall |
| you will | you will |

|         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| he will | they will |
|---------|-----------|

談話者ノ意志ヲ示ス時ニハ下ノ如  
シ。

|           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| I will    | we will    |
| you shall | you shall  |
| he shall  | they shall |

Should ト would トノ用法ノ異同ハ、  
過去トシテ用ヒラル、時ハ shall 及 Be  
will ト同シ、然レドモ、should ガ假設  
法ニ於テ條件ヲ示シ、可能法ニ於テ  
義務ヲ示ス場合ニハ第二人稱及ビ第  
三人稱ニ於テモ would ニ變ズルコト  
ナシ、例ヘバ

If he should come here, would you tell  
him to wait for me?

Children should obey their parents.

## 4. Do.

Do ハ 大概 否定 及 ビ 疑問 = 用 フ、例  
ヘバ、

I do not know him.

He did not come out.

Do you go to school?

Did not the boy tell you the story?

Why did you not ask him?

Do ノ 現在 不定時 及 ビ 過去 不定時  
ハ、其ノ時ナル普通動詞トシテ否定  
及 ビ 疑問 = 用 ヒラル。

[注意] 否定ノ疑問ニ於ル not ハ其主辭ガ  
名詞ナレバ其前ニ置キ、代名詞ナレバ其  
後ニ置クモノトス。

數、人稱ノ變化ハ唯現在ノミ、即  
チ、

I do

we do

you do

you do

he does

they do

## 5. May.

May ハ 可能法ニ於テ或然 (Possibility)  
及 ビ 許可ヲ示スニ用ヒラル。

其過去ハ might ナリ、然レドモ第  
七節ニ述ベタルガ如ク、他ノ動詞ト  
結ビ付ク時ハ、必ズシモ過去ノ意ヲ  
有セズ。

May ハ 數、人稱ノ變化ナシ。

## 6. Can.

Can ハ 可能法ニ於テ能力ヲ示スニ  
用ヒラル。

其過去ハ Could ナリ、然レドモ May  
ニ於ケルガ如ク、必ズシモ過去ノ意

ヲ有セズ、

Can モ亦數、人稱ノ變化ナシ。

7. Must.

Must ハ可能法ニ於テ義務及ビ必須  
ヲ示ス爲メニ用ヒラル。

他ニ形式ナシ、過去ハ其次ニ have  
ヲ置クコト must have ノ如シ。

例ヘバ、

You must go now. (義務)

He must have gone out. (必須)

### 練習

下ノ文中ノ動詞ノ法、時ヲ示シ、助働詞ア  
ラバ之ヲ指摘スベシ。

1. I shall have left by the time you come  
again.

2. It might have been true; but I could not  
believe it at the time.

3. He could have gone, if he had really  
wanted to go.

4. How must I do this work? I do not  
know.

5. Why did he not come and tell me that  
he had hurt himself?

6. Because he feared you would scold him,  
and so I have come to ask you not to do so.

7. You must be very tired to-night; so go to  
bed at once.

8. Shall I tell him that you will not see him?

9. Yes, tell him I would not see him even  
if he were to come into the house.

10. You may go now; but you should be  
careful not to hurt yourself.

## 第 九 節

## 根本ノ形式 (Root Forms)

動詞ノ各法及ビ時ノ形式ヲ研究セバ、時ノ重ナルモノハ、大抵助動詞ノ助ニ依リテ成リ、本動詞ノミノ形式ハ僅ニ五種アルナルヲ知ルベシ。

1. 動詞ノ原形、即チ不定動詞及ビ直接法現在ノ形式。コノ形式ハ又直接法未來、假設法ノ現在及ビ未來、可能法現在(皆不定時)及ビ命令法ニ現ハル。

2. 直接法不定現在ノ第三人稱單數。

3. ingノ形式。進行時、名詞狀動詞、分詞ニ現ハル。

4. 直接法不定過去。

5. 過去分詞ノ形式。各完了時ニ現ハル、他動詞ナレバ受動態ハ各時ニ現ハル。

以上五者ノ中(2)及ビ(3)ハ直ニ直接法現在ノ形式ニ依リテ構成ス、而シテ前者ノ規則ハ既ニ第五節ニ示シタルガ、後者ハ直接法現在ニ ingヲ加フルニ在リ。

(2)ト(3)トヲ除ケバ餘ス所ハ(1)(4)(5)ノ形式ノミ、即チ、

直接法現在

過去

過去分詞

以上ノ三ツ有ラバ動詞ノアラユル時ヲ構成スルヲ得、故ニ此三ツヲ動

詞ノ重要ナル形式ト稱ス。

然レドモ、通則ニ從ヒテ時ヲ構成スル動詞ハ、直接法過去ト過去分詞ト其形式同一ニシテ、トモニ唯直接法現在ニ ed ヲ加フルニ在リ。

或ル動詞ノ直說法過去ト現在分詞トニ於ケル語尾ノ變化ハ下ノ如シ。

a. 動詞ノ語尾 e ナル時ハ現在分詞ト直說法過去トヲ作ルトキニ共ニ e ノ e ヲ省ク、但シ ee ト重ナル時ハ最後ノ e ヲ過去ノ場合ノミニ略ス、例ヘバ、

| 本動詞   | 現在分詞    | 過去     |
|-------|---------|--------|
| argue | arguing | argued |
| free  | freeing | freed  |

除外例

singe                    singeing

dye                      dyeing

(Sing, die ノ現在分詞ト區別スル爲メナリ。)

b. 語尾ノ l ニシテ其前ニ短音ノ母音アル時ハ l ヲ重ヌ。

rival                    rivalling            rivalled

compel                compelling            compelled

fulfil                  fulfilling            fulfilled

extol                    extolling            extolled

annul                    annulling            annulled

c. 語尾ガ子音ニシテ其前ニ短音ノ母音アリ、且ツ動詞ガ一綴音ナルカ又ハ二綴音ニシテ後ノ綴ニ音節 (accent) アルモノハ、其子音ヲ重ヌ。

rub                      rubbing            rubbed

embed    embeddings    embedded

drag    dragging    dragged

bedim    bedimming    bedimmed

stun    stunning    stunned

dip    dipping    dipped

bestir    bestirring    bestirred

pat    patting    patted

d. 現在分詞ニ於テハ動詞ノ語尾  
ie ナレバ、ie ナ y ニ變シテ ing ヲ添ヘ、  
直説法過去ニ於テハ語尾 y ナレバ y  
ヲ i ニ變シテ ed ヲ添フ。

例ヘバ、

die    dying    lie    lying

cry    cried    empty    emptied

除外例

hie    hieing

## 練 習

下ノ文中ノ動詞ノ五形式ヲ舉グベシ。

1. He was stunned by the noise.
2. A boat was plying across the river.
3. Will you stir him up?
4. When did he travel?
5. He will distil some water.
6. She will dye this cloth red.
7. You will slip on the ice, if you do not mind.
8. You must scrub it hard.
9. Does this hat fit your head?
10. How did he singe his hair?

## 第 十 節

## 不規則動詞 (Irregular Verb)

定義 An Irregular Verb is a verb that

does not form its past indicative and participle by adding ed to the present indicative form.

直接法現在ニ ed ヲ加ヘテ直接法過去及ビ過去分詞ヲ構成スル動詞極メテ多數ナレバコレヲ規則動詞(Regular Verb)ト稱ス。故ニ其他ノ方法ニ依リテコレヲ構成スルモノヲ不規則動詞(Irregular Verb)ト稱スルナリ。

不規則動詞ノ數ハ二百以上ニシテ日常用フル所ノ動詞多ケレバ、其ノ要用頗ル廣シ。

不規則動詞ノ重ナルモノハ下ノ如シ。

1. 直接法過去及ビ過去分詞ノ形式ヲ同ウスルモノ

|    | 直接法現在 | 直接法過去        | 過去分詞         |
|----|-------|--------------|--------------|
| 1  | flee  | fled         | fled         |
| 2  | hear  | heard        | heard        |
| 3  | sell  | sold         | sold         |
| 4  | lay   | laid         | laid         |
| 5  | say   | said (sēd)   | said (sēd)   |
| 6  | have  | had          | had          |
| 7  | make  | made         | made         |
| 8  | creep | crept        | crept        |
| 9  | leap  | leapt (lēpt) | leapt (lēpt) |
| 10 | dip   | dipt, dipped | dipt, dipped |
| 11 | leave | left         | left         |
| 12 | pass  | past, passed | past, passed |
| 13 | lose  | lost         | lost         |
| 14 | deal  | dealt (dēlt) | dealt (dēlt) |
| 15 | feel  | felt         | felt         |

|    |       |              |              |
|----|-------|--------------|--------------|
| 16 | dwell | dwelt        | dwelt        |
| 17 | dream | dreamt       | dreamt       |
|    |       | (drēmt)      | (drēmt)      |
| 18 | lean  | leant (lēnt) | leant (lēnt) |
| 19 | learn | learned,     | learned,     |
|    |       | learnt       | learnt       |
| 20 | catch | caught       | caught       |
| 21 | teach | taught       | taught       |
| 22 | bring | brought      | brought      |
| 23 | buy   | bought       | bought       |
| 24 | seek  | sought       | sought       |
| 25 | think | thought      | thought      |
| 26 | bend  | bent         | bent         |
| 27 | build | built        | built        |

Tell ヲ (3); pay, stay ヲ (4); keep, sleep, sweep, weep ヲ (7); ship, slip, strip, whip ヲ

(9); chop, stop ヲ (10); cleave, bereave ヲ (11); bless, press ヲ (12); kneel ヲ (15); smell, spell, spilt ヲ (16); mean ヲ (18); burn ヲ (19); blend, lend, rend, send, spend ヲ (26); gild, gird ヲ (27) ノ如ク變化ス。

2. 過去分詞ノ語尾 en. 或ハ nt ナルモノ。

|    |         |            |          |
|----|---------|------------|----------|
| 28 | eat     | ate        | eaten    |
| 29 | give    | gave       | given    |
| 30 | bid     | bade (bād) | bidden   |
| 31 | fall    | fell       | fallen   |
| 32 | see     | saw        | seen     |
| 33 | slay    | slew       | slain    |
| 34 | blow    | blew       | blown    |
| 35 | forsake | forsook    | forsaken |
| 36 | lie     | lay        | lain     |



|    |        |       |         |
|----|--------|-------|---------|
| 37 | bite   | bit   | bitten  |
| 38 | bear   | bore  | born    |
| 39 | bear   | bore  | borne   |
| 40 | break  | broke | broken  |
| 41 | swear  | swore | sworn   |
| 42 | cleave | clove | cloven  |
| 43 | steal  | stole | stolen  |
| 44 | choose | chose | chosen  |
| 45 | tread  | trod  | trodden |
| 46 | do     | did   | done    |
| 47 | arise  | arose | arisen  |
| 48 | drive  | drove | driven  |
| 49 | ride   | rode  | ridden  |
| 50 | write  | wrote | written |
| 51 | fly    | flew  | flown   |

Grow, know, throw, draw ヰ (34); shake,

take ヰ (35); chide, hide ヰ (37); speak ヰ (40); tear, wear ヰ (41); weave ヰ (42); rise ヰ (47); strive, thrive ヰ (48); smite ヰ (50) ヰ 如ク變化ス。

3. 直接法過去及ビ過去分詞ニ於テ唯其母音ヲ變ズルモノ。

|    |        |        |        |
|----|--------|--------|--------|
| 52 | get    | got    | got    |
| 53 | shoot  | shot   | shot   |
| 54 | fight  | fought | fought |
| 55 | stand  | stood  | stood  |
| 56 | hang   | hung   | hung   |
| 57 | strike | struck | struck |
| 58 | dig    | dug    | dug    |
| 59 | win    | won    | won    |
| 60 | bind   | bound  | bound  |
| 61 | bleed  | bled   | bled   |

|    |       |              |              |
|----|-------|--------------|--------------|
| 62 | read  | read (red)   | read (red)   |
| 63 | lead  | led          | led          |
| 64 | light | lit          | lit          |
| 65 | begin | began        | begun        |
| 66 | drink | drank        | drunk        |
| 67 | come  | came         | come         |
| 68 | sit   | sat          | sat          |
| 69 | hold  | held         | held         |
| 70 | shine | shone (shōn) | shone (shōn) |
| 71 | run   | ran          | run          |

Cling, fling, sling, slink, spin, stick, sting, swing, wring ハ (58); find, grind, wind ハ (60); breed, feed, speed, meet ハ (61); bring, shrink, sing, spring, stink, swim ハ (66) ノ如ク變化ス。

4. 直接法過去及ビ過去分詞ニ於テ何等ノ變化ナキモノ。

71 beat beat beat

burst, cost, cut, bit, hurt, let, rid, set, thrust

ハ (71) ノ如ク變化ナシ。

### 練 習

下ノ動詞ノ形式ハ直說法現在、過去、過去分詞ノ孰レナルカヲ指示シテ、其他ノ二形式ヲ舉グベシ。

1. rung, cut, saw, lain, shone.
2. born, felt, paid, bereft, spoke.
3. chose, drive, hid, tore, wove.
4. took, bend, build, chid, blend.
5. blow, mean, pass, leap, cloven.
6. cleft, buy, ate, slew, flew.
7. wrote, throve, read, bind.
8. win, meet, speed, ground, drank.
9. hurt, set, met, stunk, stick.
10. lit, sit, lead, bled, let.

## 第 五 章

## 副 詞 (Adverb)

**定義** An Adverb is a word which modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

I walk ノ如キ文ニ於テ、吾人ハ單ニ歩ム事實ヲ示スノミナルガ、若シ其歩ムコトニ就キ如何様ニ、何時、何處ヨリ、何處マデ其歩行ノ爲スカヲ言ハシニハ、其動詞ヲ名狀スル所ノ語ヲ加フベシ。

斯ノ如キ語ヲ副詞(adverb)ト稱ス。

I walk fast; I walk now.

此文ノ fast, now ハ walk ヲ名狀スルガ故ニ副詞(adverb)ナリ。

又 The book is big ノ文ニ於テ、其大サノ度ヲ示サント欲セバ下ノ如ク言フ可シ、

The book is very big.

The book is too big.

very, too ハ big ヲ名狀スルガ故ニ副詞ナリ。

He came here very early.

ノ如キ文ニ於テ very ハ他ノ副詞ノ early ヲ名狀スルガ故ニ副詞ナリ。

## 練 習

下ノ文中ノ副詞ヲ指摘スベシ。

1. I saw him yesterday.
2. The troops fought splendidly.
3. He is very learned.
4. You are far too idle.
5. I am very much surprised.

6. The poor man is badly hurt.
7. You speak too rapidly.
8. They soon returned.
9. John often writes to us.
10. The bird is quite dead.

## 第 一 節

### 副詞ノ種類 (Kinds of Adverbs)

副詞ハ其意味ニ依リテ種々ニ區別ス。

1. 時限ノ副詞 (Adverbs of Time)—now, then, after, immediately.
2. 場所及ビ順序ノ副詞 (Adverbs of Place and Order)—here, there, up, down, where, first, secondly.
3. 繰リ返シノ副詞 (Adverbs of Repe-

tition)—once, twice, often, seldom.

4. 仕様ノ副詞 (Adverbs of Manner)—well, ill, badly 及ビ性質形容詞ニlyヲ加ヘテ構成スル副詞。

5. 量、度ノ副詞 (Adverbs of Quantity and Degree)—very, nearly, almost, all, much, little.

6. 肯定及ビ否定ノ副詞 (Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation)—not, no, yes.

7. 原因及ビ結果ノ副詞 (Adverbs of Cause and Consequence)—therefore, why, consequently.

副詞ハ又其用法ニ從ヒテ分類スルコトヲ得。

1. 單純副詞 (Simple Adverb) ハ唯他ノ語ヲ名狀ス、副詞ノ最多數ハ此種

ニ屬ス。

b. 疑問副詞 (Interrogative Adverb) ハ  
問ヲ發スルニ用フ、例ヘバ

How is your friend this morning?

How old is he?

Where did he go?

Why did you say so?

c. 關係副詞 (Relative Adverb) ハ關  
係代名詞ノ如ク文ヲ連絡ス、疑問副  
詞ノ問ヲ發スル爲ニ非ズシテ用ヒラ  
ル、時コノ種ニ屬ス。

例ヘバ、

Tell me how your friend is getting on.

I do not know how old he is.

Did he not say where he was going?

I do not see why it should be so.

### 練 習

下ノ各文ニ副詞ヲ三語代ル代ル加ヘテ其種  
類ヲ示スベシ。

例 The boy runs ——

a. fast (adv. of manner)

b. now (adv. of time)

c. once (adv. of repetition)

1. He came here ——

2. We went ——

3. John writes ——

4. We live ——

5. They played ——

6. I shall see you ——

下ノ文中ニ適當ナル關係副詞又ハ疑問副詞  
ヲ挿入スベシ。

7. —— are you going today?

8. —— (如何ニ) will you go there?

9. Do you know —— far it is to the city?

10. Tell me —— you cannot go there today.

## 第 二 節

## 副詞比較法 (Comparison of Adverbs)

副詞ノ比較法ハ形容詞ノ比較法ト相類シ、其規則モ亦相似タリ。

| 例 | 原級    | 比較級     | 最上級      |
|---|-------|---------|----------|
|   | fast  | faster  | fastest  |
|   | near  | nearer  | nearest  |
|   | early | earlier | earliest |

形容詞ニlyヲ附シテ構成スル副詞ハ其前ニmore, mostヲ加ヘテ比較級最大級ヲ作ル、例ヘバ、

|          |               |               |
|----------|---------------|---------------|
| wisely   | more wisely   | most wisely   |
| prettily | more prettily | most prettily |

副詞ノ不規則比較法モ亦形容詞ノ法ト相類ス。

|        |        |       |
|--------|--------|-------|
| well   | better | best  |
| badly  | worse  | worst |
| much   | more   | most  |
| little | less   | least |

Late, forth, far, 及ビnearモ形容詞ノ比較法ト同シ。

比較シ得ル副詞ハ大抵仕様ノ副詞ニシテ、其ノ意味ニ於テ性質形容詞ニ相當スルモノナリ。

## 練 習

下ノ文中ノ副詞ハ孰レノ比較級ナルカラ指シ、且ツ其他ノ二級ヲ舉グベシ。

1. James reads better than Thomas.
2. I shall come again soon.
3. He does not come often.
4. My brother went last.
5. They get up early.

6. He walked farther than his brother.
7. You must do your work more carefully.
8. He is much older than I am.
9. I walked slowly to the park.
10. You are less busy this morning.



## 第 六 章

### 前 置 詞 (Preposition)

**定義** A Preposition is a connective word denoting a relation of meaning between a noun or pronoun and some other word.

He put the book on the table. (1)

The boy spoke to me. (2)

此ノ文ニ於テ、on, to ハ table, me ノ前ニ在リテ其後ナル名詞代名詞ト文中ノ他ノ部分トノ關係ヲ示スモノニシテ、on ハ table ト book トノ關係、to ハ me ト spoke トノ關係ヲ示ス、即チ前者ハ他ノ名詞トノ關係、後者ハ動詞トノ關係ヲ示ス。第一例ニ於テ、on

ノ必要ヲ知ラントセバ、先ヅ其語ヲ省ク可シ。

He put the book.....the table.

此文ニテハ、人ガ書籍ヲ卓ニ對シテ或ル關係ニ置キタリト推シ得ルマデニテ、如何ナル關係ナルカナ知ル能ハズ。今、省キタル語ヲ near トスレバ書籍ハ卓ニ傍ニアルコトトナリ、under トスレバ卓ノ下、over トスレバ若干カ卓ヲ離レテ其上ニ、又 behind トスレバ卓ノ後ノ意味トナル、切言スレバ、此一語ハ、書籍ノ卓ニ對スル位置ヲ決定スルナリ。

斯ノ如キ語ハ、其支配スル名詞或ハ代名詞ノ前ニ置カル、故ニ、前置詞 (Preposition) ト稱ス。而シテ、其支

配スル名詞或ハ代名詞ハ、所謂目的辭ニシテ、其格ノ目的格ナルコトハ、第二例ノ to ガ me ヲ支配スルヲ以テ知ルベキナリ。

前置詞ハ其意味ニ依リテ二種ニ區別スルコトヲ得。

1. 場所ノ前置詞、目的辭ノ位置ニ關スルモノ。
2. 時限ノ前置詞、時ノ關係ヲ示スモノ。

斯ク區別スレドモ、前置詞ハ大抵、其用法ニ依リテコノ二種ニ共通スルモノナリ。例ヘバ

In. He is in the house.

He will be here in a few days.

At. You must be at home at one o'clock.



Of. He was robbed of his purse on the morning of that day.

普通ナル前置詞ハ下ノ如シ。

|         |         |      |         |         |
|---------|---------|------|---------|---------|
| about   | at      | by   | over    | up      |
| above   | before  | down | round   | upon    |
| across  | behind  | for  | through | with    |
| after   | below   | from | since   | within  |
| against | beneath | in   | till    | without |
| along   | beside  | into | to      |         |
| amid    | between | of   | towards |         |
| around  | beyond  | on   | under   |         |

### 練 習

下ノ文中ノ前置詞ヲ指摘スベシ。

1. I am anxious about his safety.
2. The love of money is at the root of all evil.

3. He spoke to me at the close of the meeting.
4. She went to her mother towards evening.
5. People in trouble often go to him.
6. I have been with my friends since last month.
7. Wait till to-morrow before leaving for the city.
8. I have in my hand a letter from my father.
9. You will find the book on the table beside the inkstand.
10. Will you call on me between five and six in the evening?

## 第 七 章

## 接 續 詞 (Conjunction)

**定義** A Conjunction is a word which joins words, phrases, or sentences.

Cæsar and Napoleon were great generals.

I came here, but he was gone.

I shall stay if you want me.

此ノ文ニ於テ、and ハ Cæsar ト Napoleon トヲ接續シ、but ハ二句 (clause) ヲ接續ス、if モ亦然リ。

是等ハ語、句、文ヲ接續スルモノニシテ、是等ニ對シテ關係代名詞或ハ關係副詞ノ如キ關係ヲ有セズト雖

モ、管ニ句ヲ接續スル役目ヲ爲スノミナラズ、又之ヲ缺ケバ其句ヲ不完全ナラシム。

斯ノ如キ接續語ニシテ、代名詞或ハ副詞ノ意味ヲ有セザルモノヲ接續詞 (Conjunction) ト稱ス。

接續詞ヲ二種ニ區別ス。

1. 同級接續詞 (Co-ordinate Conjunction)

**定義** A Co-ordinate Conjunction is a conjunction which connects sentences of which neither is dependent on the other, or words which stand in the same relation to some other word in the sentence.

前例ニ於ケル (1) Cæsar ト Napoleon トハ were ニ對シテ同一ノ關係ヲ有シ、孰レモ其主辭ナリ、(2) I came here, he

was gone ハ 互ニ主屬ノ關係ナシ、故  
ニ and 及ビ but ハ 同級接續詞ナリ。

同級接續詞ノ重ナルモノハ下ノ如  
シ。

but, and, or, nor.

其他相對ニ用フルニハ下ノ如キモ  
ノアリ。

both—and; either—or; neither—nor.

例ヘバ、

I know both his father and your brother.

He sees neither the sky nor the sea.

## 2. 次級接續詞 (Subordinate Conjunction)

**定義** A Subordinate Conjunction is a con-  
junction which connects sentences of which  
one is dependent on the other.

先ノ(3)例ニ於テ、if ハ 屬句 (Subordi-

nate clause) ナ 接續スル 次級接續詞ナ  
リ、何トナレバ、you want me ト云フ  
句ハ I shall stay ノ 條件ニシテ、之ニ  
屬スル句ナレバナリ。

次級接續詞ノ重ナルモノハ下ノ如  
シ。

after although because before except

for if lest since that

though till unless until while

## 練 習

下ノ文中ノ接續詞ヲ指摘シ、其同級ナルカ  
次級ナルカヲ示スベシ。

1. He is poor, but he is contented.
2. He neither came nor sent an excuse.
3. You will be punished if you do that.
4. Either I am mistaken or you are.
5. He shot a pheasant and two partridges.

6. He would not help me though he knew that I was poor.
7. You will lose the prize unless you work harder.
8. As that is the case, I will come.
9. I cannot give you any money, for I have none.
10. I believe him, because he always speaks the truth.



## 第 八 章

### 間 投 詞 (Interjection)

**定義** An Interjection is a word which is used to express some emotion of the mind, but does not enter into the construction of the sentence.

Oh! how glad I am to see you!

此ノ文ニ於テ、Ohハ談話者ノ喜ビヲ示セドモ、之ニ次グ文章ノ組立ニハ關係無シ。又、次ノ文ノ alasノ如ク、假令文ノ中間ニ插ミテ、

My brother, alas, is dead.

ノ如クストモ文ノ他ノ部分ノ構成ニ影響ヲ及ボサズ。故ニ斯ノ如キ語ヲ

間投詞 (Interjection) ト稱ス。

普通ノ間投詞ハ下ノ如シ。

|       |   |                         |
|-------|---|-------------------------|
| 悲     | 哀 | oh, ah, alas, alack.    |
| 嫌     | 惡 | pshaw, pish, pooh, fie. |
| 喜     | 悅 | ah, aha, huzza, hurrah. |
| 笑     | 聲 | ha, ha, ha!             |
| 注意ヲ促ス |   | ho, lo, hark.           |
| 靜止ヲ命ズ |   | hist, hush.             |
| 驚     | 愕 | heigh, ha.              |

### 練 習

下ノ文中ノ各語ノ品詞ヲ示スベシ。

A little girl in the street was weeping bitterly.

A kind gentleman, who was passing by, came up to her, and asked her what was the matter.

"Oh! sir," answered the child, sobbing, "mother gave me a penny, and I have lost it."

"Well, my dear," said the gentleman; "the

loss is not difficult to repair; take this, and do not cry any more." And he took a penny out of his purse, and gave it to the little girl.

As soon as she had received the penny, the little girl began to weep more bitterly than before.

"What is the matter now?" asked the gentleman.

"Oh!" said the child, "if I had not lost my penny, I should have two pennies now!"

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\* 不許複製 \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

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英 文 典

定 價

卷 一 金 四 拾 錢

卷 二 金 四 拾 五 錢

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is essential for the proper management of the organization's finances and for ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures that should be followed when recording transactions. This includes the use of standardized forms and the requirement that all entries be supported by appropriate documentation.

3. The third part of the document discusses the role of the accounting department in the overall financial management process. It highlights the department's responsibility for providing timely and accurate financial information to management and other stakeholders.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the issue of internal controls. It explains how these controls are designed to prevent and detect errors and fraud, and how they contribute to the reliability of the organization's financial statements.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of regular audits. It explains how audits provide an independent assessment of the organization's financial health and help to identify areas for improvement.

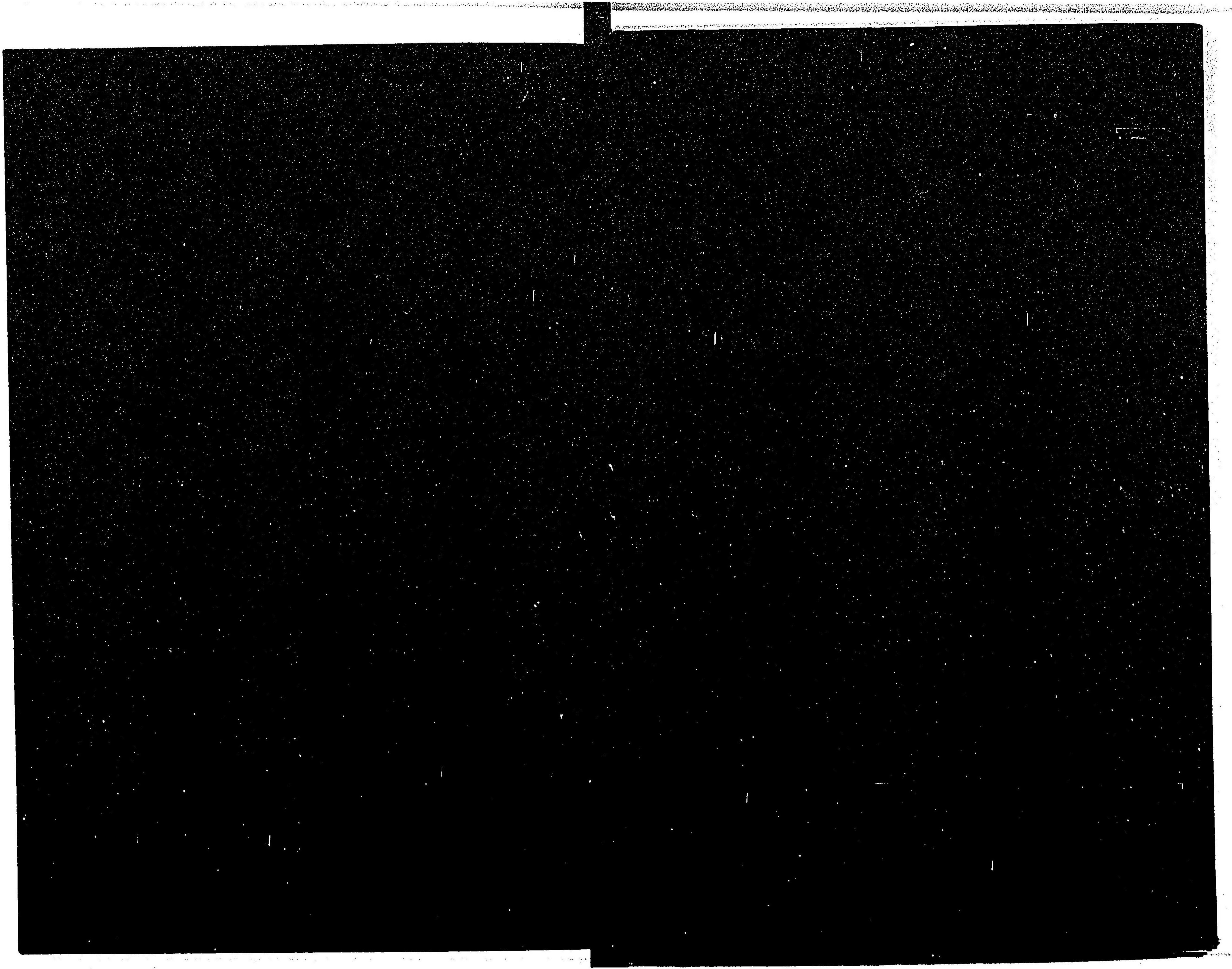
6. The sixth part of the document discusses the role of the board of directors in the financial management process. It explains how the board is responsible for overseeing the organization's financial performance and for approving the annual budget and financial statements.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of transparency in financial reporting. It explains how providing clear and concise financial information helps to build trust with investors and other stakeholders.

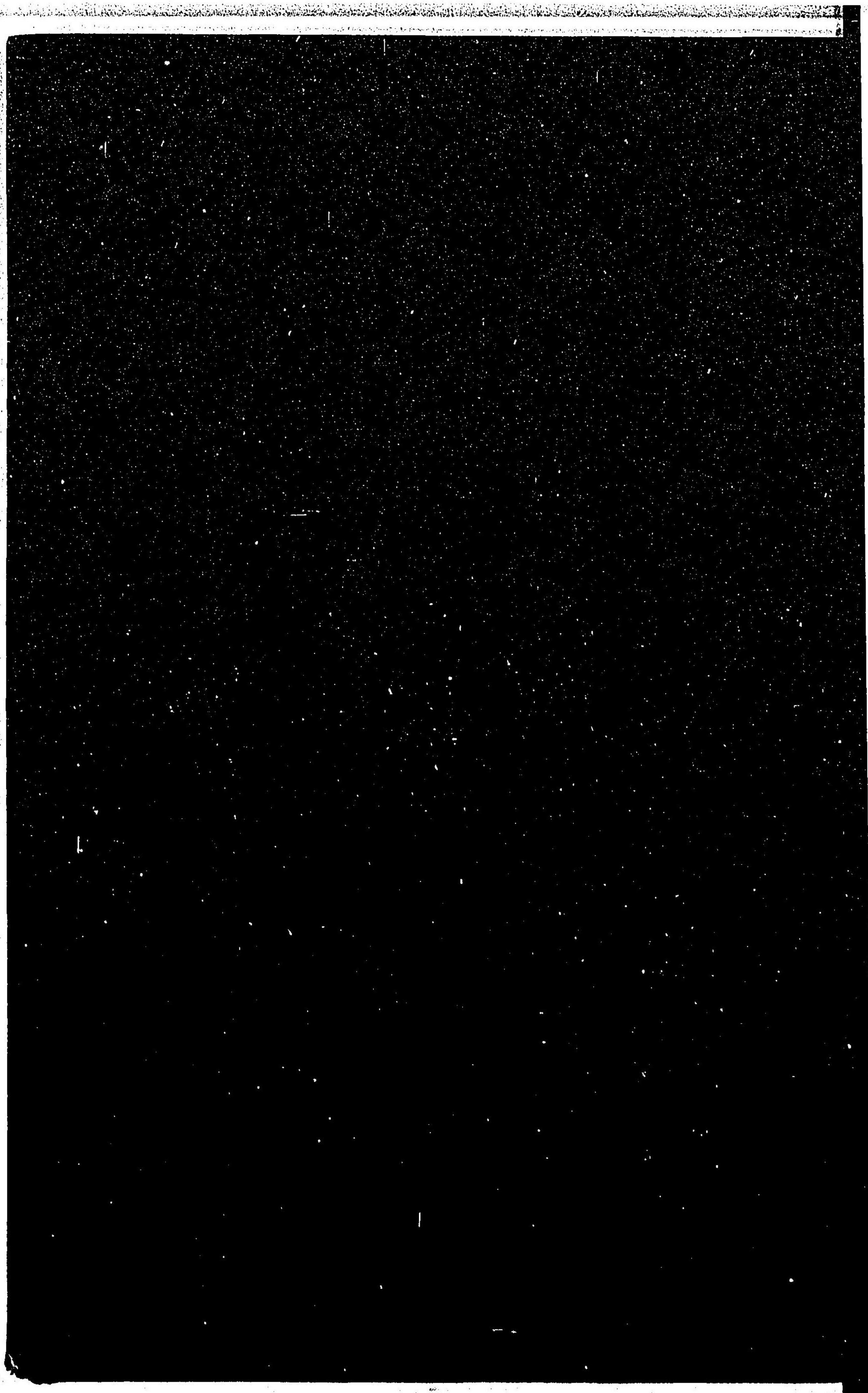
8. The eighth part of the document discusses the role of the external auditors. It explains how these auditors provide an independent assessment of the organization's financial statements and help to ensure their accuracy and reliability.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of financial forecasting. It explains how forecasting helps management to make informed decisions about the organization's future operations and investments.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the role of the financial management team in the overall financial management process. It highlights the team's responsibility for developing and implementing financial strategies and for providing ongoing support to management and other stakeholders.







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