

須因 顧氏 英文典講義卷之二

福井縣尋常中學校教諭

佐久間 正校 閱



湯淺藤一郎 關秀雄 合著



第三編 品詞ノ小別

第三十三章 名詞(固有)

試ミニ左ニ記スル文章中ヨリ或ル特別ノ人、場所或ハ物ノ名トナリ居ル名詞ヲ擇ヒ見ヨ

例 “Walter visited New York, and saw the Central Park and the Hudson

River.” (「ワタルター」ガ「ニューヨーク」ヲ見舞ヒシ而シテ「セントラルパーク」及ヒ「ホドソン」河ヲ見シ)

右ノ文章ニ於テ “Walter” ハ或ル特別ナル人ノ名ナリ “New York”

ハ或ル特別ナル場所ノ名ナリ又 “Central Park” ハ或ル物ノ特別ナ

○第三編○品詞ノ小別○第三十三章○名詞(固有)



ル名ニミナ “Hudson River” ハ或ル特別ナル河ノ名ナリ

例題

1. Thomas lent his knife to Jones. (トーマス]カ]シヨン]ニマテ小刀ヲ貸セシ)
2. Mary gave Emma a rose. (マリー]カ]インマ]ニ薔薇ヲ與ヘシ)
3. Socrates died like philosopher. (ソクラテス]カ]哲學者ノ如ク死ニシ)
4. Watt and Fulton were inventors (ワット]及]フ尔顿]カ]發明者テアリ  
ヌ)
5. New Orleans is in Louisiana. ([ルイジアナ]カ]ルイシヤナ]ニ於テア  
ル)
6. Texas is the largest state. (テキサス]カ]最モ大ナル州テアル)
7. China is the most populous country in the world. (支那]カ]世ニ於テ最モ人民  
多キ國テアル)
8. Jerusalem, my happy home! (余ノ幸ナル家ナル]ゼルザレム]ヨ)

9. Carlo is a good dog. (カール]カ]良キ犬テアル)
10. The Rhine is not so large a river as the Mississippi. (ライン]河]カ]ミシシッ  
ピ]ノ如ク左様ニ大ナル河テアラヌ)
11. The Alps are the highest mountains in Europe. (アルプス]カ]歐州ニ於テ最  
モ高キ山テアル)
12. We shall have a holiday on Thursday because it is the Fourth of July. (余  
輩]カ]木曜日ニ於テ休日ヲ持ツテアロー]如何トナレハ其カ七月ノ四日テアル  
故ニ)

著者曰一題ツ、別々表ヲ作ル時ハ紙數ヲ増スノミナレハ各文章ヲ合  
シテ左ノ一表トセリ

Particular Person.	Particular Place.	Particular Thing.
Thomas.	New Orleans.	Carlo.



John.	Louisiana.	Phiz.
Mary.	Texas.	Mississippi.
Emma.	China.	Alps.
Socrates.	Jerusalem.	Thursday.
Watt.	Europe.	
Fulton.		

説明—特別ナル人、場所、物ノ名ハ即チ他ト區別スヘキ特有ノ名ニシテ人、場所、物ノ一般普通ナル性質ニ附セラレタル物ニアラス同種類ノ他ノモノト區別チ判然タラシムル爲ニ附セラレタルモノナリ而シテ又典ニテハ如斯名詞チ固有名詞ト云フ

定義—固有名詞ハ特別或ハ孤有ノ名ナリ

頭文字ノ規則—凡テ固有名詞チ書スルニハ頭文字ヲ以テ始メサル可ラス

注意—固有名詞ハ二个以上ノ言辭ヨリ成ルコアリ即チ左ノ如シ

New Orleans, Fourth of July, John Quincy Adams, Rocky Mountains, Peter the Great, Washington County, 等ナリ

### 第三十四章 名詞(普通)

試ミニ左ニ記スル例中ヨリ同シ階級若シクハ同種類ノ凡テノ物ノ名トナリ居ル名詞チ擇ム

例 "The cat is a domestic animal. (猫カ家内ノ動物テアル)

右ノ文章ニ於テ "Cat" (猫)ナル言辭ハ猫ノ種類ノ各猫チ表スモノニシテ又同シク "animal" (動物)ナル言辭ハ生活スル處ノ凡テノ動物ニ適スル所ノ名ナリ

例題

1. The bud shoots forth. (芽カ芽出シ始メル)

○第三十四章○名詞(普通)



2. The oak is one of the largest trees in the forest. (樫カ森ニ於テノ最モ大ナル木ノ一ツアル)
  3. Ships spread their sails. (船カ彼等ノ帆ヲ撒ケシ)
  4. Cows eat grass and give us milk. (牝牛カ草ヲ食フ而シテ余輩ニ乳ヲ與ヘル)
  5. Birds build nests. (鳥カ巢ヲ作ル)
  6. The door of the schoolroom was open. (學校ノ室ノ戸カ開テアル)
  7. A lady stood before the window. (貴女カ窓ノ前ニ立ツ)
  8. The clouds are drifting across the sky. (雲カ空ヲ横切リテ浮ヒツ、アル)
  9. Who threw this stone over the wall? (誰カ壁ヲ越ヘテ此ノ石ヲ投ケシカ)
  10. The water in the old well is clear. (古キ井ニ於テ水カ清シアル)
  11. Great changes have taken place. (大ナル變化カ起ツタ)
  12. Sail on, proud ship! (帆ヲ揚ケヨ尊大ナル船ヨ)
- 著者曰一題ツ、別々表ヲ作ル時ハ紙數ヲ増スノミナレハ各文章ヲ合シテ左ノ一表トス

Common Noun. (階級若シハ同種ノ凡テノ物ノ名)			
bud. (芽)	oak. (樫)	trees. (木)	forest. (森)
ships. (舟)	sails. (帆)	cows. (牝牛)	grass. (草)
milk. (乳)	birds. (鳥)	nests. (巢)	door. (戸)
schoolroom. (學校ノ室)	lady. (貴女)	window. (窓)	clouds. (雲)
sky. (空)	stone. (石)	wall. (壁)	water. (水)
well. (井)	place. (場所)	ship. (舟)	

説明—名詞ノ多數ハ特別、孤有ノ名ニアラスシテ一種類ノ各ノ名ナリ即チ "boy" (小兒)ナル言辭ハ特別ノ或人ノ名ニアラス一般ノ凡テノ小供ニ附セラレタルモノニシテ一般ノ名ナリ如斯名詞ヲ文典ニテハ普通名詞ト云フ

定義—普通名詞トハ一般ノ階級ノ名ナリ

注意—集合名詞トハ一体ト考ヘラレタル一物ノ集合ヲ表スル者ナリ即チ army (軍勢) fleet (艦隊) jury (陪審官) committee. (議員) ○第二十四章○名詞(普通)



等ノ如シ

第三十五章 名詞(無形)

左ニ記シタル例中ヨリ性質或ハ動作ノ名トナリ居ル名詞ヲ擇ヘ  
例 “Wisdom is to be sought for; Running is good exercise.” (智識ハ求メラ  
ルベシアル、走ルコトハ良キ運動ナアル)  
右ノ文章ニ於テ “Wisdom” (智識)ナル言辭ハ性質ノ名ナリ又 “Run-  
ning” (走ル)ナル言辭ハ動作ノ名ナリ

例題

1. The whiteness of this paper is remarkable. (此紙ノ白色カ著シアル)
2. Washington's goodness was known by all. (華盛頓ノ善良カ總テニ由テ知ラ  
レタマレ)
3. His firmness, sagacity, and prudence saved the country. (彼ノ剛強、鋭敏、謹慎  
カ國ヲ助ケシ)

4. Writing is useful. (書クコトカ必用ナアル)
5. Her beauty made me glad. (彼女ノ美カ余ヲ喜ハシメシ)
6. Walking is healthful. (歩行カ健康ニ良シアル)
7. Always speak the truth. (常ニ眞ヲ語セ)
8. We should observe moderation in all things. (我々ハ凡テノ物ニ於ケル適宜  
ヲ認メルタマロー)
9. Alas! for the rarity of christian charity! (嗚呼シリスチアン慈悲ノ稀少ニ  
向キ)
10. Bathing, diving, swimming, riding, dancing, singing, are name of action. (浴  
スルコト、潛ルコト、遊シコト、乗ルコト、舞フコト、カ動作ノ名ナアル)  
著者曰一題ツ、別々表ヲ作ル時ハ紙數ヲ増スノミナレハ各文章ヲ  
合シテ左ノ一表トス

○第三十五章○名詞(無形)



Qualities (性質)	Actions (動作)
whiteness. (白色) goodness. (善良) firmness. (剛強) sagacity. (鋭敏) prudence. (謹慎)	writing. (書ク) walking. (歩行) bathing. (浴スル) diving. (潜水) swimming. (游泳)
beauty. (美) truth. (眞) moderation. (適宜) rarity. (珍奇) charity. (仁慈)	riding. (乗ル) dancing. (舞フ) singing. (詠フ)

説明——或ル名詞ハ物ノ名ニアラス幾何カノ物ニ附属スル性質ノ名ナリ而シテ是等ノ性質ハ余輩ノ感覺ニ由テ知ルヲ得ス只其等ニ考テ及ホシテ話スナリ故ニ世ニ甘キ物多クアリ而シテ此甘キト云フ性質ヲ物体ヨリ分離シテ考ヘテ其レニ甘 (Sweetness) ナル名ヲ附スルナリ是等ノ名詞ヲ無形名詞ト稱ス如何トナレハ物其レ自身ヨリ分離シテ考フルカ故ナリ

動作ノ名モ亦無形名詞ノ一種ナリ

定義——無形名詞ハ或ル性質若クハ動作ノ名ナリ

注意——性質ノ無形名詞ハ重ニ形容詞ヨリ來ル即チ左ノ如シ

Adjectives. (形容詞)	Abstract nouns. (無形名詞)
good. (善良ナル)	goodness. (善良)
pure. (純粹ナル)	purity. (純粹)
temperate. (温和ナル)	temperance. (温和)
just. (正直ナル)	justice. (正直)
splendid. (華美ナル)	splendor. (華美)
deep. (深キ)	depth. (深サ)

### 第三十六章 名詞ノ復習

名詞ハ三部分ニ區別サル

- 一、固有名詞
  - 二、普通名詞
  - 三、無形名詞
- 一、固有名詞ハ特別或ヒハ孤有ノ名ナリ
- 二、普通名詞ハ一般ノ階級ノ名ナリ

○第三十六章○名詞ノ復習



三、無形名詞、或ル性質若クハ動作ノ名ナリ  
習例第二十七

a

以下ノ文章中ニアル名詞カ何レノ階級ニ属スルヤヲ示セ

例 “Napoleon praised the bravery of his soldiers.” (ナポレオン)カ彼ノ兵卒ノ大  
膽ヲ賞セシ)

“Napoleon.” . . . . . 固有名詞ナリ如何トナレハ特有ノ名ナ  
レハナリ

“bravery.” . . . . . 無形名詞ナリ如何トナレハ性質ノ名ナ  
レハナリ

Soldiers.” . . . . . 普通名詞ナリ如何トナレハ階級ノ名ナ  
レハナリ

例題

1. Napoleon praised the bravery of his soldiers. (ナポレオン)カ彼ノ兵卒ノ大膽  
ヲ賞セシ)

2. Our teacher commended the neatness of our writings. (余輩ノ教師カ余輩ノ習  
字ノ綺麗ヲ讚セシ)

3. Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean. (バルボア)カ太平洋ヲ發見セシ)

4. Amsterdam, like Stockholm and Venice, is built on wooden piles driven to a  
great depth into the ground. (アムステルダム)カ「ストックホルム」及ヒ「ヴェ  
ニス」ノ如シ地ニマテ大ナル深サニマテ逐込タル木ノ堆ノ上ニ建テラレテ  
アル)

5. My pony is named Peggy. (余ノ小馬カ「ペジミー」ト名ツケラレタマル)

6. The White Mountains are visited by many tourists. (白山カ多シノ週遊者ニ  
由テ見舞ハレタマル)

7. Do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?



(汝ハ真理全キ真理及ヒ真理ノ外何物ヲ話サメント誓ハナスカ)

8. Alas! poor Yorick! I knew him, Horatio. (嗚呼憐ナル「ヨーリック」ヨ余カホ  
ミチキ「ナル」彼ヲ知リシ)
9. A photograph is a picture made by the light of the sun. (寫真カ太陽ノ光  
線ニ由テ作ラレタル畫ナマル)
10. Alexander had a horse named Bucephalus. (アレキサンダー「カ」ブゼンラス「  
」ト名ツケラレタル馬ヲ持タシ)
11. Many rivers west of the Rocky Mountains flow into the Pacific Ocean. (「ロ  
ッキー」山ノ西ノ多クノ河カ太平洋ニイテ流ル)
12. Greece, though a famous country, is only about one half the size of New  
York State. (「グリーヌ」カ名高キ國ナマルトハ雖モ「ユエーヨーク」州ノ廣サ  
ノ殆ント二分ノ一ナマル)
13. Hippopotamuses, rhinoceroses, and giraffes are found in Africa. (河馬、犀、角馬)

カ「アフリカ」ニ於テ見出サレタマル)

14. Sealing mountain-peaks is a favorite summer amusement. (山ニ登ルノカ樂シ  
キ夏ノ散歩ナマル)
15. Warren was noted for the Sweetness of his disposition. (「ワラン」カ彼ノ性  
質ノ温和ニ向テ名高シサレタマル)
16. Knowledge is power, and the pen is mightier than the sword. (智識カ權力ヲ  
ナル而シテ「ペン」カ劍ヨリモ力強シマル)
17. From my study I see in the lamplight,  
Descending the broad hall-stair,  
Grave Alice, and laughing Allegra,  
And Edith with golden hair.  
Do you think, O blue-eyed banditti,  
Because you have scald the wall,

○第三十六章○名詞ノ復習



Such an old moustache as I am

Is not a match for you all?

(予ノ勉強カラ予ハランプノ光ニ於テ廣キ書院櫛子ヲ下ル處テ嚴肅ナル「アリス及ヒ笑フ處ノ「アレグラ」及金ノ髪ヲ以テノ「イデス」ヲ見ル、)  
 (チー、碧眼ノ盜賊ヨ汝ハ考ヘ爲スカ、如何トナレハ汝ハ壁ヲ乗越ヘタ故ニ、私カアル如ク个様ナル老ヒタル髭カ、汝等物ヲニ向ツテ相手テアラヌト)

b

紙或ハ石盤ニ左ノ例ノ如ク界線ヲ引キテ以前ノ例題中ノ名詞ヲ書セ

proper.	common.	Abstract.
Napoleon.	soldiers. teacher.	bravery. neatness. writing.

著者曰一題ツ、別々ニ表ヲ作ル時ハ紙數ヲ増スノミナレハ各文章ヲ合シテ左ノ一表トセリ

Proper Noun.	Common Noun.	Abstract Noun.
Napoleon.	soldiers. teacher.	bravery. neatness.
Balboa.	teacher.	neatness.
Pacific Ocean.	piles.	writing.
Amsterdam.	ground.	depth.
Stockholm.	pony.	truth.
Venice.	tourists.	light.
Peggy.	photograph.	one half.
White Mountains.	picture.	size.
York.	sun.	amusement.

○第三十六章○名詞ノ復習



Horatio.	horses.	(馬)	sweetness.	(溫和)
Alexander.	rivers.	(川)	disposition.	(性質)
Bucephalus.	Country.	(國)	knowledge.	(智識)
Rocky Mountains.	hippopotamuses.	(河馬)	power.	(權力)
Greece.	rhinoceroses.	(犀)	study.	(勉強)
New York State.	gnus.	(角馬)	lamp-light.	(燈光)
Africa.	mountain-peaks.	(山頂)		
Warren.	pen.	(鉛筆)		
Alice.	sword.	(劍)		
Allegra.	hall-stair.	(書院階子)		
Edith.	hair.	(毛髮)		
	banditti.	(盜賊)		
	wall.	(壁)		

moustache. (髭)

### 第三十七章 名詞ノ組成演習

a

左ノ不完全ナル文章ノ屬位主格トシテヨ或ハミナ附シタル普通名詞ヲ加ヘヨ

例 “Columbus was a discoverer.” (圓龍カ發見者デアリシ)

例題

1. Columbus was.....
2. Shakspeare was..... (答 Shakspeare was a writer. (沙翁カ文章家デアリシ))
3. Robert Fulton was..... (答 Robert Fulton was a builder of the first steamboat. (ロバート・マルトンハ第一ノ蒸氣船造營者デアリシ))
4. Florence Nightingale was..... (答 Florence Nightingale was a famous nurse. (フロレンス・ナイチンゲールハ有名ナル看護婦デアリシ))

○第三十七章○名詞ノ組成演習



- フロレンス、ナイチンゲールハ有名ナル乳母デアリシ)
- 5. Daniel Webster was.....(答 Daniel webster was a great orator. ダニール、ウ  
エブスターハ大ナル公述者デアリシ)
- 6. Julius Caesar was.....(答 Julius Caesar was a great general. (ジュリアスセ  
ーザーハ大ナル大將デアリシ)
- 7. Dickens was.....(答 Dickens was a famous novelist. シツケンズハ有名  
ナル小説家デアリシ)
- 8. Mrs. Hemans was.....(答 Mrs Hemans was a poetess. ミセス、ヘマンズハ女  
詩人デアリシ)

b

左ニ列記スル所ノ名詞ヲ主位トシテ其ノ物等ノ產地ヲ表ハシテ文章  
ヲ作り普通名詞ノ下ニ一線、固有名詞ノ下ニ二線ヲ引ケ

- 1. Tea.....(答 Tea come from China. (茶カ支那カラ來ル)

- 2. Coffee.....(答 Coffee is obtained from India. (「コーヒー」ガ印度カラ  
得ラレテアル)
- 3. Ivory.....(答 Ivory come from India (象牙カ印度カラ來ル)
- 4. Gutta-percha.....(答 Gutta-percha is obtained from a tree in Malay. (樹  
膠カ「マレー」ニ於テノ木カラ得ラレテアル)
- 5. Ostrich plumes.....(答 Ostrich plumes come from Africa. (駝鳥ノ羽カ亞非  
利加カラ來ル)
- 6. Olive-oil.....(答 Olive-oil is obtained in Asia and Europe. (橄欖  
油カ亞細亞及ヒ歐羅巴ニ於テ得ラレテアル)
- 7. Raisins.....(答 Raisins are produced in France. (干葡萄カ佛國ニ於テ  
造ラレテアル)
- 8. Dates.....(答 Dates grow in India. (波斯棗カ印度ニ於テ生ス  
ル)



- 9. Wine.....答 Wine is made in all parts of world. (酒カ世界ノ凡テノ部分ヨリ得ラレテアル)
  - 10. Bananas.....答 Bananas are found in Central America. (バナナスハ中部亞米利加ニ於テ見出サル)
  - 11. Indigo.....答 Indigo grows in Japan and China. (藍カ日本及ヒ支那ニ於テ生スル)
  - 12. Pineapples.....答 Pineapples grow in tropical countries. (パイナップルスハ熱帶國ニ於テ生スル)
- 左ノ問ニ答フル所ノ單ナル事柄ヲ以テ教師ニ短キ手紙ヲ與ヘヨ、
- 一、何處ニ君ハ住スルヤ (國郡及都府ノ名ヲ示スナリ)
  - 二、君ノ名ハ何ト云フ哉 (真ノ名ヲ答フ)
  - 三、君ハ今年何歳ナルヤ

例

Chicago, May 1st, 1778.  
 Dear Miss Cheryble:  
 I reside in Chicago, Cook County,  
 Illinois. My name is Emily Faithful, and I  
 am ten years of age.  
 Yours truly,  
 Emily Faithful.

拜啓小生ハ「イルノイス」國「コーク」郡「チカゴ」府ニ住居致居候小生ノ名  
 ハ「イミリーフェスフル」ト申シ當年十歳ニ御座候也  
 千八百七十七年五月一日  
 イミリーフェスフル再拜

### 第三十八章 代名詞 (人)

左ノ例中ヨリ語ヲ爲ス人或ハ語シカケラレタル人ノ名ノ代リニ用イ  
 ○第三十八章○代名詞(人)



ラレタル言辭若シハ名詞ノ代リニ用イラレタル凡テノ言辭ヲ擇ヒ見  
ヨ、

- 例 1. "I am glad that you have come" (余ハ汝カ來ッタコトヲ喜ンテアル)  
 2. "Frank likes his dog and it likes him." (「フランクカ彼ノ犬ヲ好ミ而  
 シテ其カ彼ヲ好ム)

右例第一ニ於テ「I」(余)ナル言辭ハ話ヲ爲ス人ノ名ノ代リニ用イラ  
 レタルモノニシテ「you」(汝)ナル言辭ハ話シカケラレタル人ノ名ノ  
 代リニ用イラレ第二ノ文章ノ「it」(其)ナル言辭ハ「dog」(犬)ナル名詞ノ  
 代リニ「him」(彼)ノ「Frank」ノ代リニ用イラレタルナリ

例題

1. I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him. (余ガ「マーザー」埋メルヘン來  
 ル彼ヲ賞メンン)
2. I hope, madam, you find yourself better this morning. (余カ汝カ此朝良シ汝

自身ヲ見出シテ望ム)

3. John spoke to Ann: he says she will come when she has found the book he  
 wants. (「ジョン」ガ「アン」ニ「マ」ヲ話セシメ彼カ言フ彼女カ彼カ要スル本ヲ見出  
 シタル時ニ彼女カ來ルデアロート)
4. The boy saw the mouse as it ran across the floor. (小供カ其カ床ヲ横切リテ  
 走リシ時ニ小鼠ヲ見シ)
5. Have you had your breakfast? (汝カ汝ノ朝飯ヲ持ツタカ)
6. The children are coming home from school, and they look in at the open door.  
 (小供カ學校カラ家ニ來リシノフル而シテ彼等カ開キタル戸ニ於テ中ニ見ム  
 也)
7. I help you, but you do not help me. (余カ汝ヲ助ケル然レモ汝カ余ヲ助ケ  
 ズ)
8. Charles went to Paris with his mother, and he came back without her. (「チ



ヤレス」カ彼ノ母ト共ニ「巴里」ニイテ行キテ而シテ彼カ彼女ナニニ皈リシ)

9. The mountain was higher than we thought it to be. (山ハ余輩カ夫カアルヘ  
ン考ヘモヨリハ高シマリシ)

10. I came to speak to you of what he wished—

Enoch, your husband: I have ever said

You chose the best among us—a strong man;

For where he fixed his heart he set his hand

To do he thing he willed, and bore it through.

(余カ彼カ願ヒシ所ノ者ニ就テ汝ニイテ話スヘク來ル)

(汝ノ夫ナル「イノック」余カ嘗テ言ヒシ)

(汝カ余輩ノ中ニ最良キ物—強キ人ヲ擇フ)

(如何ントナレハ彼カ彼ノ心ヲ定メシ所ニ彼カ彼ノ手ヲ定メシ)

(彼カ欲セシ者ヲ爲スヘク而シテ通シテ其ヲ持チシ故ニ)

著者曰一題ツ、別々表ヲ作ルルハ紙數ヲ増スノミナレハ各文章ヲ  
合シテ左ノ一表トセリ

Pronoun (代名詞)			
I. (私)	you. (汝)	yourself. (汝自身)	he. (彼)
she. (彼女)	it. (其)	your. (汝ノ)	they. (彼等)
he. (私ニ)	his. (彼ノ)	her. (彼女ノ)	
us. (余輩)			

説明—話ヲ爲ス人カ己レヲ表ハス爲ニ用ヒタル代名詞ヲ文典ニ於テ  
ハ第一人稱ノ代名詞ト言フ而シテ此代名詞ハ話中ニ己ノ名ヲ度々  
言フハ不都合ナル故ニ是ヲ用イルナリ

話シカケラレタル人ノ名ノ代リニ用イラレタル代名詞ヲ二人稱  
ノ代名詞ト云フ是モ話中ニ度々其人ノ名ヲ呼フハ實ニ繁雜ナル  
○第三十八章○代名詞(人)



カ故ニ用イラレタルノミナラス名ヲ知ラサル人ニ向テ話スルニ尤モ必用ナリ

"he" "she" "it" ノ三代名詞ハ話中ニ同シ語ヲ度々話スノ不快ヲ避クルカ爲メ名詞ノ代リニ用イラレタルモノナリ如斯モノヲ三人稱ノ代名詞ト云フ

以上ノ如キ代名詞ハ話ス人、話シカケラレタル人、或ハ關シテ話カル、人若クハ物ヲ表スモノニシテ是人代名詞ト云フ

定義—人代名詞トハ其形ニ由リテ人稱ヲ表ハス所ノ者ナリ

注意—重ナル人代名詞ハ左ノ如シ

- I. (余) 話ス人ヲ表ハス
- We. (我々) 他ノモノト共ニ話ス人ヲ表ハス
- You. (汝) 話シカケラレタル人ヲ表ハス

- He. (彼)
  - She. (彼女)
  - It. (其)
  - They. (彼等)
- 關シテ話ス人若クハ物ヲ表ハス
- 關シテ話ス人或ハ物ノ一人或ハ一个ナラサルヲ表ハス

### 第三十九章 代名詞 (關係)

左ノ例中ヨリ前ニ有ル所ノ言辭(名詞或ハ代名詞)ニ關係ヲ有スル凡テノ代名詞ヲ擇ヘヨ

例 "The man who sold me the horse that was blind will receive the reward which he merits." (人其人ハ余ニ盲目テアリシ所ノ馬ヲ賣リシ所ノ人カ彼カ得ヘシアル所ノ賞ヲ受取ルテアロー)

右ノ文章ニ於テ "who" ナル代名詞ハ "man" (人) ナル名詞ニ關係ヲ

○第三十九章○代名詞(關係)



有シ又“that”ナル代名詞ハ“horse”馬ナル名詞ニ“which”ナル代名詞  
ハ“reward”(賞)ナル名詞ニ各關係ヲ有スル者ナリ

## 例題

1. This is the lady who called on you. (之カ貴女其人ハ汝ヲ訪ヒシ所ノ貴女ナ  
ル)
2. I have lost the book which I bought. (余ハ余カ買ヒシ所ノ本ヲ失フタ)
3. London, which is situated on the Thames, is the capital of Great Britain. (テ  
ーマス)ニ於テ位シテ在ル所ノ「ロンドン」カ英國ノ首府ナマル)
4. I have seen the largest lion that was ever brought to this country. (余カ嘗  
テ此國ニテヲ持來サレタマリシ所ノ最も大ナル獅子ヲ見タ)
5. I know what you wish. (余ハ汝カ願フ所ノ物ヲ知ル)
6. Are those the dogs which your father had wish him? (夫等カ夫其ハ汝ノ父  
カ彼ト共ニ持チシ所ノ犬ナマルカ)

7. Those who love mercy shall receive mercy. (慈悲ヲ愛スル所ノ夫等カ慈悲ヲ  
受取ルナロー)
8. I who speak to you am the man that did the deed. (汝ニ迄話ス所ノ余カ功  
績ヲ爲セシ所ノ人ナマル)
9. You who are so boastful should give some evidence of your ability. (左様ニ高  
慢ナマル所ノ汝カ汝ノ才識ノ或ル證明ヲ與ヘルテアロー)
10. The boy and the dog that you saw passed on. (汝カ見シ所ノ小供及犬カ過  
ギン)
11. I do not know which of you to invite. (余ハ汝ノ誰ヲ招クヘンカヲ知リ爲  
サズ)
12. It is the mine that makes the body rich. (富ク体ヲ爲スノ其カ必ナマル)
13. The Indians lived in wigwams which they made of bark or the skins of ani-  
mals. (印度人カ小舎其ヲ樹皮或ハ動物ノ皮カテ造ラレタル小舎ニ於テ住ム)

○第三十九章○代名詞(關係)



14. Solomon was the wisest man that ever lived. (ソロモン「カ」嘗テ任メ所ノ最モ才智ナル人ヲマル)

15. High on a throne of royal state, which far  
Out shone the wealth of Ormus or of Ind,  
Satan exalted sat.

〔サルマス〕或ハ「インヅ」ノ富ニ遙ニ照勝リシ所ノ王國ノ王位ニ於テ高マリ聯  
リタル「セータン」カ坐リシ

著者曰一題ツ、別々表ヲ作ル時ハ紙數ヲ増スノミナレハ各文章  
ヲ合シテ一表トス

Relative Pronoun. (關係代名詞)			
who.	which.	that.	what.

説明——或ル代名詞ハ名詞ノ代リニ立ツノミナラス同時ニ表シテ結合

スルヲ得ルナリ即チ “We love people who love us.” (我々カ人民其人ハ余輩  
ヲ愛スル所ノ人ヲ愛スル)ナル文章ニ於テ “who”ナル代名詞 “people”ナル  
名詞ノ代リニ立ツト同時ニ “we love people”及ヒ “love us”ナル二個ノ  
表シテ結合スルナリ

如斯代名詞ハ前ニアル所ノ名詞ニ余輩ノ注意ヲ返スカ故ニ此等ヲ  
關係代名詞 (relative Pronoun) ト稱シ其代名詞ニ關係ヲ有スル名詞ヲ  
先行名詞 (Antecedent) ト稱ス

定義——第一、關係代名詞トハ文章ニ於テ或ル先ツ所ノ名詞或ハ代名  
詞ニ關係ヲ有スルト同時ニ二ツノ表シテ結合スル物ナリ

定義——第二、先行名詞トハ關係代名詞ニ關係ヲ有スル所ノ名詞或ハ代  
名詞ヲ云フナリ

注意——關係代名詞ハ who, which, what, that, ナリ

### 第四十章 代名詞(疑問)

○第四十章○代名詞(疑問)



左ノ又章中ヨリ疑問チナス爲メニ用ヒラレタル代名詞ヲ擇ヒ見ヨ

例 “Who did it?” (誰カ夫ヲ爲セシカ) “Which did you see?” (何レチ汝カ見ナセシカ) “What shall I say?” (何チ余カ話スナアローカ)

右ノ各例ニ於テ “Who, Which” 及ヒ “What” ハ共ニ疑問チナス爲ニ用イラレタルナリ

例題

1. Who comes here? (誰カ此處ニ來ルカ)
2. Who killed the deer? (誰カ鹿ヲ殺セシカ)
3. Which of you did that? (汝等ノ誰カ其チナセシカ)
4. What is the meaning of the word *interrogative*? (「インターロガチーブ」ナル字ノ意義サ何ヲマルカ)
5. To whom did you offer the present? (誰ニ迄汝カ贈リ物ヲ捧ケナセシカ)
6. What's this? (是カ何ノテアルカ)

7. Which of the two do you mean? (汝カ二個ノ何レチ意味シナスカ)
  8. Who comes here? (誰カ此處ニ來ルカ)
  9. What have you got to say? (汝カ話スヘク何チ得タカ)
- 著者曰一題ツ、別々表ヲ作ル時ハ紙數ヲ増スノミナレハ各又章ヲ合シテ一表トセリ

Interrogative Pronoun. (疑問代名詞)			
who	which	whom	what

定義—疑問代名詞ハ疑問チナス爲メニ用イラレタル代名詞ナリ  
who, which, what 等ハ疑問代名詞ナリ

第四十一章 代名詞ノ復習

代名詞ハ三部ニ區別セラレ

○第四十一章○代名詞ノ復習



一、人代名詞 二、關係代名詞 三、疑問代名詞

一、人代名詞ハ其形ニ由リテ人稱ヲ表ハス物ナリ

二、關係代名詞ハ文章ニ於テ或ル先ツ所ノ名詞或ハ代名詞ニ關係ヲ有スルト同時ニ二ツノ表シテ結合スルモノナリ

三、疑問代名詞ハ疑問ヲナス爲メニ用ヒラレタル代名詞ナリ

習例 第二十八

a

左ノ文章ニ於テノ代名詞カ何レノ部分ニ屬スルヤヲ示セ

例題

1. I have just received the picture which you sent me. (余ハ汝カ余ニ贈リシ所ノ畫ヲ受取シタ)
2. Who has been in this room? (誰カ此室ニ於テアツタカ)
3. The man who was here yesterday. (昨日此處ニアリシ處ノ人)

4. What shall I say to him, and what shall I do? (何ヲ余ハ彼ニマテ話ステアローカ而シテ余ハ何ヲ爲ステアローカ)

5. Fulton, who built the first steamboat, was an American. (第一ノ蒸氣船ヲ造リシ所ノ「ナルトン」ハ亞米加人デアリシ)

6. This is the man of whom you spoke. (是カ其人ニ就テ汝カ話セシ所ノ人デア)

7. When will they make us a visit? (何時彼等カ余輩ニ見舞ヲ爲ステアローカ)

8. Who shouts treason? Let him die. (誰カ謀反者ト呼ンカ彼ヲシテ死ナシメ)

9. Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death. (汝カ汝自身ニ向ツテ凡テノ時季ヲ持ツ、ナー死ヨ)

10. We have just recied a geography lesson. (余ハ地理學ヲ丁度暗誦シタ)

○第四十一章○代名詞ノ復習



- 11. He says that she is a better scholar than you. (彼ハ彼女カ汝ヨリ良キ學生  
トナルカ程ニ)
- 12. What sought they thus afar? (彼等ハ斯クシテ何ヲ遙カニ求メシカ)
- 13. They sought a faith's pure shrine. (彼等カ信實ノ純粹ナル座ヲ求メシ)
- 14. Dear little blossoms down under the snow,  
You must be weary of winter, I know.  
(雪ノ下ナル愛ラシキ少ナル花ヨ汝カ冬ニ就テ勞レテアラネハナラヌ余カ知  
ル)

b

左ノ例ノ如ク紙或ハ石盤ニ界線ヲ引キテ前例ニ於テノ代名詞ヲ  
書セ

PERSONAL.	RELATIVE.	INTERROGATIVE.
I	which	who?

you		
me		

著者曰一題ツ、別々表ヲ作ルルハ紙數ヲ増スノミナレハ各文章ヲ合  
シテ左ノ一表トス

PERSONAL.	RELATIVE.	INTERROGATIVE.
I.	which.	who?
you.	who.	what?
me.	whom.	when?
This.		
Thou.		
thine.		
we.		



he.  
they.

第四十二章 形容詞(表性)

左ニ記シタル文章中ヨリ名詞ヲ以テ示シタル或ル物ノ性質ヲ表ハス處ノ形容詞ヲ擇ム

例 "Good shepherds care for tender lambs." (良キ牧羊者カ温和ナル小羊ニ向テ氣附ケル)

右ノ文章ニ於テ "good" (良キ)ナル形容詞ハ "shepherds" (牧羊者)ナル名詞ノ性質ヲ表ハシ又 "tender" (温和ナル)ナル形容詞ハ "lambs" (小羊)ノ性質ヲ表ハス

例題 1. "Good shepherds care for tender lambs."

2. An honest man is the noblest work of God. (正直ナル人ハ神ノ最モ貴キ事業ナル)

- 3. Friday was a comely, handsome fellow, with straight, strong limbs. (フライデー「ハ直ナル強キ肢ヲ以テ愛ラシキ立派ナル人デアル)
- 4. John gave James ten large apples. (ジョン「カ「ビエームス」ニ十个ノ材楡ヲ與ヘシ)
- 5. Clever girls can learn difficult lessons. (鋭敏ナル小女カ困難ナル日課ヲ學ビ能フ)
- 6. The old oaken bucket hangs in the well. (古キ櫛ノ吸桶カ井ノ中ニ掛ル)
- 7. What a beautiful flower you have! (何ト美麗ナル花ヲ汝カ持シヨ)
- 8. The new map has come. (新シキ地圖カ來シタ)
- 9. After a weary walk we reached a small village. (疲レタル歩ムノ後ニ余輩ハ小キ村ニ達セシ)
- 10. The loftiest mountains are found in Asia. (最モ高キ山カ亞細亞ニ於テ見出サレタマ)

○第四十二章○形容詞(表性)



11. The sun the great fountain of light, showered down his rays. (光ノ大ナル泉ナル太陽カ彼ノ光線ヲ注下スル)

12. Some mossy bank my couch must be, Some rustling oak my canopy. (或ル苔ヲ覆ヒタル堤カ余ノ臥床ヲアラネハナラヌ、或ルサラ／＼トナル處ノ樅カ余ノ天幕ヲアラネハナラヌ)

(著者曰右ノ問題中ノ形容詞ニシテ性質ヲ表ス物ノミヲ左ニ列記スル)

Honest; noblest; comely; handsome; straight; strong; large; clever; difficult; old; beautiful; new; wary; small; loftiest; mossy; rustling.

定義——表性形容詞ハ性質ヲ表ハスモノナリ

注意——一、形容詞ハ異ナル種類ノ性質ヲ示ス例ハ

色 } A white horse. (白キ馬) A black dog. (黒キ犬) A red book. (赤キ本)  
A yellow flower. (黄ナル花) A purple dress. (紫ノ衣) A crimson sash.

(深紅ノ帶)

容 } A large house. (大ナル家) A small cottage. (小サキ小舎) A broad road. (廣キ道) A narrow path. (狭キ途) A low chimney. (低キ烟筒)  
A tall chimney. (高キ烟筒)

種類 } A soft bed. (柔キ臥床) A pleasant bed (樂キ臥床) A hard rock. (固キ岩) Soft sand. (柔キ砂) A fierce tiger. (烈ムキ虎) A gentle lamb. (温羊) Fine weather. (好キ天氣) A sweet apple. (味キ林檎) A strong hand (強キ手) A brave heart (大膽ナル心)

二、或ル形容詞ハ固有名詞ヨリ來ルコアリ此等ヲ固有名詞ト稱ス即チ左ノ如シ

PROPER NOUNS. 固有名詞      PROPER ADJECTIVE. 固有形容詞

China, 支那      Chinese, 支那ノ

Italy, 以太利      Italian, 以太利ノ

○第四十二章○形容詞(表性)      四十三



America,	亞米利加	American,	亞米利加ノ
Spain,	西班牙	Spanish,	西班牙ノ
Scotland,	「スコットランド」	Scotch,	「スコットランド」ノ
Turkey,	「トルコ」	Turkish,	「トルコ」ノ

頭文字ノ規則——固有形容詞ハ常ニ頭文字ヲ以テ始ムヘシ

### 第四十三章 形容詞(制限)

左ニ列記シタル文章中ヨリ只ニ或ル物ヲ名指シ若クハ其物ノ數量ヲ表ハス處ノ形容詞ヲ擇ヘ但冠詞ヲモ其ノ中ニ入ルヘシ

例、"This has belonged to my sister for four years." (此本ハ四年ノ間予ノ妹ニマテ屬シタ)

右ノ文章ニ於テ "This" (此)ナル言辭ハ何レノ本ナルヤヲ名指ス爲ニ用ヒラレ "four" (四ケ)ナル言辭ハ幾何年ナル哉ヲ示ス爲ニ用イラレタルナリ

例題 1. This book has belonged to my sister for four years.

2. That woman lives in this cottage. (其女ハ此小舎ニ於テ住ム)
3. A nightingale sang some sweet notes. (夜鳴鶯カ或ル面白キ律ヲ歌ヒタ)
4. Your six pigeons are dead. (汝ノ六羽ノ鳩カ死シテアル)
5. On the second day after our arrival fifty persons came to visit us. (我等ノ到着ノ後第二日ニ於テ五十ノ人カ予輩ヲ訪フヘシ來リシ)
6. Whose book is this? (誰ノ本ヲ此カマルカ)
7. What a beautiful flower you have! (何ト美麗ナル花ヲ汝カ持ツヨ)
8. Our brave soldiers faced many dangers. (予輩ノ大膽ナル兵卒カ多ノ危険ニ出逢フ)
9. Two tall elm-trees shade the old brown house. (二ノ丈高キ「ユル」ノ木カ古キ蔭色ノ家ヲ蔽フ)
10. There are seven days in a week. (其處ニ一週ニ於テ七日アル)

### ○第四十三章○形容詞(制限)



11. Most boys enjoy skating. (大概ノ小供カ冰濤ルコト好ム)

12. Sir Ralph the Rover tore his hair, (サーラルフ、ゼロワー)カ彼ノ髪ヲ裂キシ)

And cursed himself in his despair; (而シテ彼ノ失望ニ於テ彼自身ヲ治セシ)

But the waves rush in on every side, (然レモ波カ各ノ側ニ於テ衝ク)

And the vessel sinks beneath the tide. (而シテ舟カ潮ノ下ニ沈ム)

(著者曰左ニ右文章中間ニ應スル處ノ形容詞ヲ列記スヘシ)

That; this; A; some; six; the; second; fifty; whose; many; two; seven;

定義——制限形容詞ハ只名詞ノ意味ヲ定メ若シハ限ルモノナリ

注意——一、或ル制限形容詞ハ只物ヲ名指ス爲ニ用イラル即チ左

ノ如シ

this house (此ノ家)

that horse (其ノ家)

二、或ル制限形容詞ハ物ノ量ヲ示ス即チ左ノ如シ

1. Fixed (確定ナルモノ) One ox. (一ノ牛) Two oxen. (二ノ牛)

Three cows. (三ノ牝牛) The first fox. (第一ノ狐) The

third horse. (數第三ノ馬) The fourth dog. (第四ノ犬)

Each individual. (各ノ人) Either man. (互ノ人) Neither

woman. (何ノノ女)

2. Uncertain. (確定セサル物) Some person, (或ル人) Other persons.

(他ノ人) All children. (凡テノ小供) Many children. (多

クノ小供) Several women. (種々ノ女) Few girls. (僅ノ

小女) Most boys. (大概ノ小供) No persons. (誰モ) Every

traveler. (各ノ旅人)

容量

{ Some tea. (或ル茶) Much sugar. (多容ノ砂糖) Little milk. (少クノ乳)  
Any bread. (或ルパン)

三、冠詞——A 及 An、不定冠詞 the、定冠詞ト稱ス

○第四十三章○形容詞(制限)



Al のハ母音ヲ以テ始マル處ノ言辭ノ前ニ置キトハ子音ヲ以テ始マル言辭ノ前ニ置ク即左ノ如シ

a man; a house; a year; a wonder; a uss; — an art; an end; an heir; an urn.

備考——a, e, i, o, u, ハ母音ニシテe及uハ同連字中ニテ母音ニ先立ツ時ハ子音ニシテ其他ノ時ハ母音ナリ

四、代名形容詞——或ル制限形容詞ハ其自身ニテ名詞ヲ代表スル

「アリ如斯モノヲ代名形容詞ト稱ス即チ左ノ如シ

Limiting.

Pronominal.

Look on this picture. (此畫ニ於テ見

Look on this. (此ニ於テ見ヨ)

Both boys are studious. (兩方小供カ勉強テアル)

Both are studious. (兩方カ勉強テアル)

Have you seen any geese? (汝ハ或鶩ヲ見ヌカ)

Not any. (何ニモ)

Some girls are lazy. (或小女ハ怠モ

Some are indolent, (或ル者ハ勉強家ナアル)

第四十四章 形容詞ノ復習

形容詞ヲ分チテ二大部トス

一、表性

二、制限

一、表性形容詞ハ性質ヲ表ハスモノナリ

二、制限形容詞ハ只名詞ノ意味ヲ定メ若クハ限ルモノナリ

a, an 及 the 等ノ冠詞ハ制限形容詞ナリ

習例 二十九

左ノ如ク紙又ハ石盤ニ線ヲ畫シ左ニ出シタル文章中ノ形容詞ノ異ナリタル階級ヲ書セ

QUALIFYING.	LIMITING.	ARTICLES.
little	this	a
green		the

○第四十四章○形容詞ノ復習



(著者曰原文ヲ其儘寫スルハ冗長ニ失スルヲ以テ只譯ヲ出シ其形容詞ハ後ニ表トナシテ附スヘシ)

絹

余輩ハ蠶ト呼ハレタル螟蛉カラ絹ヲ得ル、此小サキ動物ハ色ニ於テ青クアル而シテ桑ノ葉ヲ食スル、其カ芥ノ種ノ大サニ付テノ卵カラ浮化サレテアル、而シテ其ノ充分ナル大サニ達セシ前ニ四度其皮ヲ變スル、若シモ夫カ充分ノ大サニ達セシト食事ヲ見捨ル而シテ夫自身ヲ美麗ナル絹ノ袋ヲ以テ蔽フ、其内ニ或ル時ノ間此小サキ蜘蛛カ眠ルヘクス、ム處ノ、若シモ夫レノ眠リカ終リテアル時ニ其袋ニ於テ小サキ穴ヲ作ル而シテ小サキ蝶ソレハ卵ノ數ヲ生ミ而シテ死スル處ノ蝶ノ形ニ於テ出來ル、余輩カ絹ヲ得ルコトソレハ蠶ニ由リテ作ラレタル袋ヨリテアル袋即チ繭カ護謨ソレヲ以テ糸ヲ固ク着スル處ノ護謨ヲ弛フルヘク温キ水ニマテ投ケラレテアル、糸ノ四五カ然ル時ニ絡車ニマテ結ヒ付ラレ而シテ捲カル、此ノ有様ニ於テ夫カ生糸ト呼ハレテアル夫カ次ニ「シルクミル」ニマテ送ラレテ

アル織手ニ向テ用意サルヘク、最モ良キ絹カ支那ヨリ來ル其處テハ數百年以前ニ蠶カ飼育サレ而シテ絹カ衣ニマテ織ラレテアリシ處ノ

Qualifying.	Limiting.	Article.
Little (小サキ)	This (此ノ)	a
Green (綠色ノ)	All (凡テノ)	the
Full (充分ナル)		an
Pretty (立派ナル)		
Small (小サキ)		
Warm (温キ)		
Best (最モ良キ)		

第四十五章 形容詞(組成演習)

a

○第四十五章○形容詞(組成演習)



左ノ固有名詞ヲ形容詞ニ變シテ以テ文章ヲ作り且ツ形容詞ノ下ニ線ヲ引ケ

例 “Switzerland.” — “Swiss scenery is celebrated for its beauty.” (瑞西ノ景色)カ  
其ノ美麗ニ向テ名高クサレタル)

1. Switzerland.

2. Sweden.

答 Swedish navy is not powerful. (スウェーデン)ノ海軍カ力強クアラズ)

3. Holland.

答 Dutch cheese is made from skim milk. (ダッチチーズ)カ「スキムミルク」カ  
ニ作ル)

4. Peru.

答 Peru government is republic. (ペリーネー)ノ政府ハ共和政治テアル)

5. Japan.

答 Japanese women are faithful. (日本ノ婦人カ信實アルモノテアル)

6. Scotland.

答 Scotch factories are very prosperous. (「スコットランド」ノ製造場カ繁榮ナル  
モノテアル)

7. Paris.

答 Paris green is very poisonous. (巴里緑ハ非常ニ有毒ノモノテアル)

8. Turkey.

答 Turkish empire is not rich. (土瓦古帝國カ富クアラズ)

b

左ノ不完全ナル文章ニ適當ナル形容詞ヲ入レ (著者曰以下答ノミヲ書シ  
換入レタル文字ハ行体ヲ以テ書セリ)

1. Caesar was a illustrious general. (「シーザー」ハ名高キ大將テアル)

2. There are many scholars in my class. (其處ニ余輩ノ級ニ多クノ學生カアル)

○第四十五章○形容詞(組成演習)



3. *The dog was barking at that horse.* (犬カ其馬ニ吠エツ、アリシ)
4. *Beautiful house on the hill is mine.* (小山ニ於テ美麗ナル家カ予ノテアル)

c

左ニ列記セル名詞ニ或ル適當ナル形容詞ヲ添ヘタルモノヲ含ム處ノ  
文章ヲ紙或ハ石盤ニ書セ

1. orange.      3. bonnet.      5. farm.      7. mountain.      9. thread.
2. coat.      4. shawl.      6. monkeys.      8. wagon.      10. scissors.

答

1. *The boy has a sweet orange.* (小供カ甘キ橙ヲ持ツ)
2. *The man has a beautiful coat.* (男カ美麗ナル上夜ヲ持ツ)
3. *A girl had a red bonnet.* (小女カ赤キ帽子ヲ持タシ)
4. *She has a large shawl.* (彼ハ大ナル肩巾ヲ持ツ)
5. *The farmer cultivate a wide farm.* (農夫カ廣キ借圃ヲ耕作スル)

6. *Largest monkey is found in Africa.* (最も大ナル猿カ亞弗利加ニ於テ見出サ  
ル)
7. *Highest mountain is in India.* (最も高キ山カ印度ニ於テアル)
8. *Light wagon is used to convey persons.* (輕キ四輪車カ人ヲ運フヘシ用ラル)
9. *He has red thread.* (彼カ赤キ絲ヲ持ツ)
10. *The tailor has a large scissors.* (仕立人カ大ナル剪刀ヲ持ツ)

d

左ノ例ノ如ク石盤或ハ黑板ニ線ヲ引キ各種ノ形容詞九個以上ヲ其ノ  
網ノ中ニ書セ

color. (色)	kind. (種類)	size. (容)
brown. (褐色)	sweet. (甘キ)	large. (大ナル)
kind. (種類)	color. (色)	size. (大サ)
bitter. (苦キ)	white. (白キ)	great. (大ナル)

○第四十五章○形容詞(組成演習)



good. (良キ)	green. (緑)	small. (小ナル)
bad. (悪キ)	blue. (青キ)	massive. (容ノアル)
beautiful. (美)	red. (赤キ)	unwieldy, (大ナル)
fine. (立派ナル)	yellow. (黄キ)	bulky. (粗大ナル)
sly. (狡猾ナル)	black. (黒キ)	minute. (小サキ)
ferce. (烈キ)	gray. (灰色)	slender. (細キ)
idle. (怠慢ナル)	violet. (青蓮色)	big. (大ナル)
studious. (勉強スル)	purple. (紫)	long. (長キ)

e

左ノ文章中ノ形容詞ヲ他ノ形容詞ト換ヘテ意味ヲ變シタル文章ヲ書  
セ

例 "A little red cross dog attached a gay young prancing horse." (小サキ赤  
キ悪性ノ犬カ灰色ノ若キ躍ル處ノ馬ヲ攻メシ)

1. A large black fierce dog attacked a poor old lame horse. (大ナル黒キ烈シキ  
犬カ憐ナル老ナル跛ノ馬ヲ攻メシ)

2. The damask roses perfume the balmy morning air. (緞子色ノ薔薇カ軟カナル  
朝ノ空氣ヲ香ハス)

答 The white roses perfume the violent evening air. (白キ薔薇カ烈シキ夜ノ空  
氣ヲ香ハス)

3. The pretty little child fondles the small black kitten. (愛シキ小サキ小兒カ  
黒キ小サキ猫仔ヲ愛ス)

答 The most good child fondles the large white kitten. (大抵ノ良キ小兒ハ大  
ナル白キ猫仔ヲ愛ス)

4. Some idle careless scholars waste many precious hours. (或ハ怠慢ナル注意ナ  
キ學生カ多シノ貴重ナル時間ヲ消費ス)

答 This studious careful scholars waste little precious hours. (此勉強ナル注意



深キ學生カ貴重ナル時ヲ僅モ消費セヌ)

- 5. Two tall elm-trees shade the old brown house. (二本ノ丈高キ「エレ」ノ木カ古キ蔭色ノ家ヲ蔽ン)

答 A Large elm-trees shade the new white house. (大ナル「エレ」ノ木カ新シキ白キ家ヲ蔽ン)

### 第四十六章 動詞 (他動、自動)

以下ノ文章中ヨリ目的物ヲ取ル動詞ト目的物ヲ取ラサル動詞ヲ擇ヘ

#### 例題

- 1. The pony eats hay. (小馬カ乾草ヲ食ムル)
- 2. The house fell. (家カ倒ラシム)
- 3. The cow gives milk. (牝牛カ乳ヲ與ヘル)
- 4. John loves his sister. (「ジョン」カ彼ノ妹ヲ愛スル)
- 5. The bird flew away. (鳥カ飛ビ去リシ)

- 6. Leaves have their time to fall. (葉カ落ルヘシ彼等ノ時ヲ持ツ)
- 7. The teacher instructs us. (教師カ予等ニ教ム)
- 8. Who calls me? (誰カ予ヲ呼ブナカ)
- 9. Watch him. (彼ヲ看守セヨ)
- 10. Coal burns. (石炭カ燒ケル)
- 11. This poor man dwells in a little hut; yet he loves his home. (此ノ貧ナル人カ小サキ草屋ニ住スル然シ彼カ彼ノ家ヲ愛スル)
- 12. The sisters danced the polka. (姉妹カ「ポルカ」ヲ踏リシ)
- 13. I felt so happy that I almost danced for joy. (予ハ予カ喜ニ向テ踏リシ程左様ニ幸福ナマル)
- 14. Old Joe tells funny stories. (老キル「ジョー」カ可笑シキ話ヲ談ス)
- 15. His illness lasted long. (彼ノ病氣カ長シ續キシ)
- 16. A soft answer turneth away wrath. (柔キ答カ怒ヲアハラニ向ケル)

### ○第四十六章○動詞(自動、他動)



(著者曰以上ノ文章ノ動詞ヲ左ニ表トナシテ區別スヘシ)

Transitive (他動)	Intransitive (自動)
ents. (食スル)	fell. (倒レタ)
gives. (與フル)	flies. (飛ビタ)
loves. (愛スル)	burns. (焼キタ)
have. (持ツ)	dwells. (住ム)
instruct. (教ユル)	felt. (感ゼシ)
call. (呼ブ)	lasted. (續キタ)
watch. (看守スル)	
danced. (踏ル)	
tell. (談ス)	
turneth. (向ケル)	

定義一、——他動詞トハ或ル目的物ニ終ル處ノ動作ヲ表スモノナリ

“transitive”ハ “passing over” (通過)ヲ意ニシテ或ル物ニマテ通過シタルモノト考ヘラル、動作ヲ表スモノナリ  
他動詞ノ目的物ハ名詞(或ハ代名詞若シクハ名詞ノ如ク用イラレタル)或ル言辭ナリ

定義二、——自動詞トハ或ル有様即チ位置ヲ示シ又目的物ニ絡ラサル動作ヲ表ハスモノナリ

“intransitive”ハ “not passing over” (不通過)ノ意ニシテ其ノ動作ヲ爲スコト話サレタル人(或ハ物)ニテ終ル處ノ動ヲ示スモノナリ

注意

一、或ル動詞ハ其ノ用方ニ由リテ他動詞トモ自動詞トモナルナリ、即チ

- 1. Farmer mow (intrans)      Farmer mow grass (trans).
- (農夫カ草刈ル)                      (農夫カ草ヲ刈ル)
- 2. Ice melts (intrans).      Heat melts ice (trans).

○第四十六章○動詞(他動、自動)



(氷カカ解ケル)

(熱カ氷ヲ解カス)

3. Fire burns (intrans)

Fire burns wood (trans)

(火カ燃ユル)

(火カ木ヲ燃ヤス)

二、大抵ノ自動詞ハ其ノ意味ヲ完備セシムル爲ニ別ニ言辭ヲ要セス  
ト雖或ル少數ハ完備辭即チ完備セシムル部分ヲ要ス、如斯動詞ヲ  
中性、結合或ハ附添動詞ト言フトモ只不完全ノ自動詞ナルノミ  
習例 第三十

a

左ニ出シタル文章中ノ動詞ヲ左ノ例ノ如ク區別セヨ

- 1. The India-rubber tree grows in Brazil. 「インヂヤ、ロubber、ツリー」ガ「ブラス  
ル」ニ生長スル)
- 2. Whitney invented the cotton-gin. (「ホイットニー」ガ彈棉機ヲ發明セシ)  
答 答 invented.....is transitive verb.
- 3. The farmer sent his servant. (農夫ガ彼ノ僕ヲ遣リシ)  
答 答 sent.....is intrans. verb.
- 4. The moon moves round the earth. (月ガ地球ノマハリヲ動シ)  
答 答 moves.....is trans verb.
- 5. Fulton constructed the first steamboat. (「フルトン」ガ第一ノ蒸氣船ヲ作リ  
シ)  
答 答 constructed.....is trans verb.
- 6. Bryant wrote Thucydides. (「ブライアント」ガ「サナトニス」ヲ書キシ)  
答 答 wrote.....is trans. verb.
- 7. The patriot's heart bled. (愛國者ノ心カ出血セシ)  
答 答 bled.....is intrans. verb.
- 8. Is he coming home? (彼ガ家ニ來リシ、ナルカ)  
答 答 is coming.....is intransitive verb.



9. *Speak, marble lips!* (話セ、大理石ノ唇ヨ)

10. *God moves in a mysterious way,* (神カ不思議ナル道ニ於テ動ク)

*His wonders to perform:* (彼ノ奇怪爲終リヘシ)

*He plants his footsteps in the sea,* (彼ハ彼ノ歩ヲ海ニ於テ植ユル)

*And rides upon the storm.* (而シテ嵐ノ上ニ乗ル)

答 *moves.....intrans.*

*perform.....trans.*

*plants.....* ”

*rides.....* ”

b

目的物ヲ取ル動詞ヲ有スルモノ及ヒ目的物ヲ取ラサル動詞ヲ有スル  
文章各十二ヲ書セ

目的物ヲ取ル動詞ヲ有スル物

1. *The general sent a message.* (大將カ使ヲ送ル)
2. *Richard reads a book.* (リチャード「カ書ヲ讀ム)
3. *We rejoiced at his success.* (余輩ハ彼ノ成功ニ於テ喜ビシ)
4. *The ship struck on a rock.* (船カ岩ノ上ニ打ナシ)
5. *He struck ball hard.* (彼カ球ヲ固ク打ナシ)
6. *I withdrew my claim.* (予ハ予ノ望ヲ引ク)

目的物ヲ取ラサル物

1. *Robert reads well.* (「ロバート」カ良ク讀ム)
2. *How pale you look!* (如何ニ青ン汝カアルヨ)
3. *Everyone laughed.* (各人カ笑ヒシ)
4. *He ran.* (彼カ走リシ)
5. *He speaks already.* (彼カ既ニ話ス)
6. *The sky is clear.* (空カ鮮テアル)

〇第四十六章〇動詞(他動、自動)



第四十七章 副詞(單、接續)

左ノ文章中ヨリ單ニ動詞ヲ支配スル副詞及ヒ文章ニ於テノ或ル説示ヲ結合スル處ノ副詞トテ區別セヨ

例 “You live here.” (汝カ此處ニ生活スル) “I know where you live.” (予ハ汝カ何處ニ住ムカヲ知ル)

右ノ初メノ文章ノ “Here” (此處ニ)ハ副詞ニシテ “live” (住ム)ナル動詞ヲ支配ス而次ノ文章ノ “Where” (何處ニ)ハ副詞ニシテ “I know” (予ハ知ル)及 “you live” (汝カ住ム)ナル二個ノ説示ヲ結合スル物ナリ

例題

1. You live here.
2. I know where you live.
3. James studies diligently. (「ジェームズ」ガ注意シテ勉強スル)
4. I have heard how he studies. (予ハ如何ニ彼カ勉強スルカヲ聞キシ)

5. Slowly, sadly, we laid him down. (靜ニ衰ミシ予等ハ彼ヲ下ニ置キシ)
6. The wind blew terribly. (風カ恐ロマン打シ)
7. I will go when I am invited. (予ハ若シモ予カ招カレタル時ニ行クテアロー)
8. We must study while we are young. (予等ハ予等カ若シアル間ニ勉強セヌハナシ)
9. A very pretty bird daintily picked up the crumbs. (甚ク美麗ナル鳥カ味美シクニ麵包屑ヲ拾ヒ採ル)
10. Do you know why it is cold in northern countries? (汝ハ北方ノ國ニ於テ何故ニ夫カアルヲ知リナスカ)
11. Go where glory wait thee. (名譽カ汝ヲ待ツ處ニ行ケ)
12. Go yonder. (彼所ニ行ケ)

(以上ノ文章中ノ副詞ヲ左ニ表トナシテ區別セリ)

○第四十七章○副詞(單、接續)



Adverbs that simply modify verbs.

Those that connect statements.

here.  
diligently.  
slowly.  
sadly.  
terribly.  
very.  
daintily.  
yonder.

where.  
how.  
when.  
while.  
where.  
why.

説明—或ル副詞ハ只夫ヲ結ヒ附ケタル動詞ヲ支配ス如斯モノハ單副詞ト稱セラル、少數ノ副詞ハ文章中ノ説示ヲ結合スル爲ニ用イラル接續副詞ト稱セラル

定義—一、單副詞ハ單ニ夫レト共ニ用イラレタル動詞ヲ支配スルモノナリ、

定義—二、接續副詞ハ只共ニ用イラレタル動詞ヲ支配スルノミナラス文章中ノ説示ヲ結合スル物ナリ

注意

一、重ナル接續副詞ハ When (若シモ何々スル時ニ) Where (其處ヲハ何々スル處ニ) Whence (何々スル時カラ) Why (何故何々スルカ) How (如何ニ何々スルカ) 等ナリ

二、接續副詞ニシテ疑問ヲナス爲ニ用イラル、時ハ此等ヲ疑問副詞ト呼フ

三、“Yes” (ハイ) 及 “No” (イーエ) ナル言辭ハ共ニ副詞中ニ編入サル、ト雖或ル動詞ヲ支配スルコトニシテ只疑問ノ答詞ナレハ時トシテハ答辭ト稱フコトアリ

習例 第三十一

a

○第四十七章○副詞(單、接續)



左ニ出セル文章中ノ副詞ヲ左ノ例ノ如ク區別セヨ

SIMPLE.	CONJUNCTIVE.
cheerfully.	when.

1. I will cheerfully accompany when you ready. (予ハ汝カ準備シテアル時ニ喜  
ンテ汝ニ伴テアロー)
2. Thomas rose early in the morning, and soon finished his work. (トーマス]ガ  
朝ニ於テ早シ起キテ而シ直ニ彼ノ事業ヲ終リシ)
3. He would not tell me where he had put the letter. (彼ハ彼カ何處ニ手紙ヲ  
置タカラ余ニ話サンテアロー)
4. Will you show me how to perform this example? (汝カ如何ニ問題ヲ成遂ケ  
ルカヲ予ニ示シテアローカ)
5. Does she write neatly? No; quite clumsily. (彼女ハ立派ニ書キナスカ否全  
ク粗悪ニ)

6. Nero was exceedingly cruel. (ネロー]ガ非常ニ猛惡ヲアリシ)
7. Did you call once or twice? (汝ハ一度或ハ二度呼ボナセシカ)
8. He refused to tell his father why he ran away. (彼ハ何故ニ彼カ走り去リシ  
カヲ彼ノ父ニ話スニ拒ミシ)
9. That boy goes where he pleases and when he pleases. (其小兒カ彼カ好ム處ニ  
而シテ彼カ好ム時ニ行ク)
10. When the dry season arrives, the reptiles bury themselves in the mud, where  
they remain till the tropical rains fall again. (乾キタル氣候カ來ル時ニ多  
カ泥ノ内ニ彼等自身ヲ埋ム其處ヲハ熱帶ノ雨カ再ヒ落ルマテ彼等カ止マル  
處ノ)

Simple.	Conjunctive.
cheerfully.	when.

○第四十七章○副詞(單, 接續)



ready.	where.
early.	how.
soon.	why.
neatly.	where.
clumsily.	when.
once or twice.	till.
exceedingly.	
away.	
again.	

b

左ノ文章中ノ形容詞ヲ夫レニ符合スヘキ副詞ニ變シ且ツ夫レニ適スル様ニ他ノ言辭ヲモ變換セヨ

例 “He is a slow runner.” (彼ハ遅キ走リ人デアアル)ヲ變メラ “He run slowly.” (彼ハ遅ク走ル)トナシ

“The child's sleep was soft.” (小兒ノ眠リカ閑デアリシ)ヲ變メラ “The child slept softly.” (小兒カ閑ニ眠リシ)トナス

1. He is a *swift* writer. (彼カ速キ書キ手デアル)  
He write *swiftly*. (彼ハ速ク書ク)
2. Her singing was *sweet*. (彼女ノ歌カ面白クアリシ)  
She sang *sweetly*. (彼女カ面白ク歌ヒシ)
3. Their failure was *complete*. (彼等ノ失錯カ全クアリシ)  
They failed *completely*. (彼等カ全ク失錯リシ)
4. Your labours were *successful*. (汝ノ業カ成功能クアリシ)  
You laboured *successfully*. (汝ハ成功能ク活キシ)
5. John had a *heavy* fall. (「シモン」カ重キ落チ持ナシ)

○第四十七章○副詞(單、接續)



- John fell heavy. (ジョンノカ重ク落チシ)
6. My suspicions were correct. (予ノ疑カ正シクアリシ)  
I suspected correctly. (予ハ正ク疑ヒシ)
7. We took a sly peep. (予等ハ狡猾ナル窺ヲ取リシ)  
We peeped slyly. (予等ハ狡猾ニ窺ヒシ)
8. I gave him a steady look. (予ハ確ナル視ヲ彼ニ與ヘシ)  
I looked steadily at him. (予ハ彼ニ於テ確ト視シ)
9. The whole blame was his. (全キ責ハ彼ノテアリシ)  
He was wholly to blame. (彼カ責ムルノシ全クアル)
10. He showed true sorrow. (彼ハ真ノ悲ヲ示セシ)  
He was truly sorry. (彼ハ真ニ悲シシ)

第四十八章 接續詞(同級、附屬)

左ニ列記スル文章ヲ文章ノ各部分獨立セルモノ即チ“and”(而シ)“or”

(又ハ)“therefore”(夫レ故ニ)“but”(然シナカニ)等ヲ保有スルモノ及ヒ附屬スル部分ヲ有スルモノ即チ“if”(若シモ)“though”(雖モ)“unless”(セサレハ)“that”(事等ヲ具有スル處ノ文章ノニニ區別セヨ)

例題

1. I will go and you will come. (予カ行クテアロー而汝カ來ルテアロー)
2. I will go if you will come. (若シモ汝カ來ルテアローウナラハ予カ行クテアロー)
3. I will go but you will remain. (予ハ行クテアロー然レモ汝ハ止テアロー)
4. Fools build houses, and wise men live in them. (馬鹿者カ家ヲ建テル而賢キ人カ彼等ニ於テ住ム)
5. You will not become learned unless you study. (汝カ勉強スルニオアラサレハ汝ハ學者トナランテアロー)
6. Stay a while, that we may enjoy ourselves. (暫時止マレ予々自身ヲ樂メ得ル)

○第四十八章○接續詞(同級、附屬)



7. Napoleon conquered nearly all of Europe, but he died a prisoner at St. Helena.  
(那翁ハ歐洲ノ殆ント凡テニ打勝チシ然シナカラ彼ハ「セント、ヘンチ」ニ於テ囚人ニテ死セシ)

8. We cannot solve the riddle unless we have the key. (予々ハ予々カ鍵ヲ持ツコトナサレハ難問ヲ解キ能ス)

9. James or John is to blame. (「ジェームズ」若ハ「ジョン」カ責トナル)

10. Though he was rich, yet for our sakes He became poor. (彼カ富テアリシ雖モ猶彼ハ予々ノ求メニ向テ貧乏トナリシ)

説明——“I will go and you will go” ナル文章ハ別々ナル二个ノ事實ノ説示ヨリ成ルモ一ツハ他ニ附屬スル物ニシテ“I will go”ハ“you come”ニ従ハル

、ナリ

文章ノ獨立ナル部分ヲ結合スル處ノ接續詞即チ同階級ノモノヲ結合スルモノヲ“co-ordinate conjunction”同級接續詞ト稱シ、文章ノ主部ニ附屬スル部分ヲ結合スルモノ即チ一ノ部分ニ他ノ下級ノ部分ヲ結合スル接續詞ヲ“sub-ordinate conjunction”附屬接續詞ト稱ス

定義——一、同級接續詞ハ同階級ニアル言辭、句、節ヲ結合スルモノナリ  
定義——二、附屬接續詞ハ主節ニ屬節ヲ結合スルモノナリ

注意 主ナル接續詞ハ左ノ如シ

同級接續詞 (co-ordinate.)

附屬接續詞 (subordinate.)

and but.

if lest.

either—or.

though because.

neither—nor.

unless for.

○第四十八章○接續詞(同級、附屬)



therefore hence.

that

since.

習例 第三十二

左ノ文章ニ接続詞ヲ挿入シ且ツ其何レニ属スル哉ヲ示セ

(著者曰左ニ其答ノミヲ書シ其挿入シタル接続詞ハ行体ニテ書シ且ツ同級接続詞ノ下ニ線ヲ引キヨレハ以テ區別シ得ルナルヘシ)

1. The cloud soon passed away, and sunshine succeeded. (雲カ直ニ過去リシ而ノ日光カ繼ギシ)
2. The wicked may prosper for a time, but they will receive retribution in the end. (悪マキ人カ一時ノ間榮ヘ得ル然シナカラ終リニ於テ應報ヲ受取ルテアラ)
3. Contentment is better than riches. (満足カ富ヨリヨリ良シアル)
4. He was gentle in manner, though resolute in action. (彼ハ動作ニ於テ果斷能シアルト雖仕方ニ於テ温和テアル)

5. We shall improve if we study. (予々ハ若予々カ勉強スルナラハ改良スルヲナロー)
6. Life is so uncertain that we always be prepared for death. (生活ハ予々カ常ニ死ニ向テ用意スルテアロー事程左様ニ不確テアル)
7. I told you that he would fail. (予ハ彼カ失敗スルテアロートテ汝ニ話セシ)
8. Though you say so, I cannot believe it. (汝カ左様ニ云ト雖予ハ信シ能ハス)
9. You will succeed because you persevere. (汝カ固執スル故ニ汝ハ成功スルテアラ)
10. We study for we wish to learn. (予々ハ學フハ願故ニ予々ハ勉強スル)
11. I shall not tell you, unless you promise to keep the secret. (予ハ汝カ秘密ニ保シハシテ約束スルコトアラサレバ汝ニ話サンテアロー)
12. I think that Henry is older than Paul, though he is not so tall. (予ハ「ヘンリー」カ「ポール」ヨリ老テアルト考ヘル假令彼ハ左様ニ丈高シアラントモ)

○第四十八章○接続詞(同級、附屬)



品詞ノ小別	名詞 (Noun).....	固有名詞 (Proper) 普通名詞 (Common) 無形名詞 (Abstract)
	代名詞 (Pronoun).....	人稱代名詞 (Personal) 關係代名詞 (Relative) 疑問代名詞 (Interrogative)
	形容詞 (Adjective).....	制限性 (Limiting) 表性 (Qualifying)
	動詞 (Verb).....	他動詞 (Transitive) 自動詞 (Intransitive)
	副詞 (Adverb).....	單接續 (Simple) 單接續 (Conjunctive)
	接續詞 (Conjunction).....	同級附屬 (Co-ordinate) 附屬 (Sub-ordinate)

演習

以下文章中ノ各言辭ノ屬スル皆級及ヒ小別ヲ示セ

(著者曰一字ツ、解剖スル時ハ非常ニ冗表トナルヲ以テ只直譯ノ

ミヲ出シタレハ能ク原文ト對照スレハ以テ答ニ應スルニ至ルヘシ)

a

蜘蛛ハ狡智アル者テアル、彼ハ彼ノ技術ト而シテ謀計ニ由テ彼ノ生活ヲナス彼ハ籠絡及ヒ詭計ニ由テ生活ス、而シテ猶彼ハ有益ナル小サキ動物テアル、彼ハ彼ノ巢ヲ織ルコトニ於テ驚クヘキ熟達ト才智ヲ示ス而シテ非常ナル忍耐ト固勢力ヲ保ツ、蜘蛛ノ糸ハ甲蟲ノ体ノ内ニ小サキ囊ニ於テ保レテアル處ノ柔キ物テアル、

b

小サキ「アン」カ名高キ犬ヲ持チシ、彼ノ名カ「グリップ」デアリシ、一日「アン」カ貧乏ナル婦人ヲ見舞ヘク外ニ行キシ而シテ彼女ト共ニ「グリップ」ヲ取リシ「グリップ」カ彼カ猫ヲ見シ迄遙行カナンダ、直ニ彼ハ尾撃ヲ與ヘシ然シナカラ猫ハ木ニ走リ上リシ而シテ安全デアリシ、「グリップ」ハ下ニ於テ立チシ而シテ凡テ彼ノ力ヲ以テ吠ヘシ然シナカラ猫カ決シテ彼ニ注意セナンダ

○第四十八章○演習



c  
 「ワット」カ彼ノ蒸氣機械ヲ而シ「アークライト」カ彼ノ紡績機械ヲ專有シ得シ前三四年  
 ニ其處ニ「ニューイングランド」ノ農家ニ於テ小供其人ノ事業カ全ク彼等ヲ成就スヘ  
 ク要セラレテアリシ處ノ小供カ生レシ、彼ノ名ニ「イリ、ホワイトニー」テアリシ「イリ」  
 カ工人ニ生シテアリシ、發明シ及ヒ組立ルコトノ其カ彼ノ性質テアリシ、只小供ノ時ニ  
 彼ハ止針、及散步杖ヲ作りシ而シ斯クノ專門校ニ於テ彼自身ヲ支ルヘク金ヲ儲ケシ、  
 千七百九十二年ニ於テ彼ハ「シヨルジャ」ニマテ行キシ、朋友其ノ人ト共ニ住ミシ處  
 ノ朋友カ織緯カラ綿ノ種ヲ別ツヘキ機械ヲ發明スルヘシ彼ニ乞ヒシ彼カ彼ノ室ニ於  
 テ彼自身ヲ閉シシ、而シ困難ヲ越ヘテ沈思セシ、終ニ彼ノ粗ソ見ユル機械カ終ラレ  
 テアリシ、其カ運動ニ於テ置カレシ、其カ人ノ數百ノ働ヲ爲シ能シ「ノ夫カ凡テマ  
 テ明テアリシ「イリ」ハ人間ニ向テ大ナル勝利ヲ得タリシ「シヨルジャ」ニ於テノ其粗キ  
 小舎ニ於テ綿カ即位シタル王テアリシ而シ新シキ紀元カ亞米利加及世界ニ向テ開カ  
 レテアリシ

d

然ル時雷音ノ破裂カ來リシ、小供チー彼ハ何處ニアリシカ片ヲ以テ海ヲ遙カグルリ  
 ニ撒セシ處ノ風ニ就テ尋ネ

帆、舵而シ美ナル小旗ソレハ其ノ部分ヲ保ツ處ノ帆、舵、及美ナル小旗ヲ以テ、  
 然シナカラ其處ニ消失セシ最貴キ物カ其ノ若キ信實ナル心テアリシ

### 第四編 品詞之變形

#### 第四十九章 變形ノ定義

名詞ハ其示ス所ノ物体ノ一數若クハ多數ヲ表ハスヘシ例ヘハ

- |                         |            |              |           |
|-------------------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| 一數                      | star (星)   | lady (淑女)    | ox (牡牛)   |
| 多數                      | stars (星等) | ladies (淑女等) | oxen (牛等) |
| 一數ト多數トノ差別ヲ數 (Number)ト稱ス |            |              |           |

名詞ハ動詞ノ主位タルコトアリ或ハ動詞ノ目的物タルコトアリ或ハ又其  
 表示セル人若クハ物体カ他物ヲ所有スルコトアリ

○第四編○品詞之變形○第四十九章○變形ノ定義



- 1. Mother [subj.] loves baby [obj]. (母ハ[主位]赤兒ヲ[目的物]愛スル)
- 2. Baby [subj.] loves mother [obj]. (赤兒ハ[主位]母ヲ[目的物]愛スル)
- 3. The boy's [poss.] kite is torn. (小兒ノ[所有者]紙鳶ハ裂ケテアル)

此ノ如ク名詞形狀ノ差別ヲ格 (Case) ト稱ス

形容詞ハ物体ノ性質ヲ表ハスニ種々ノ等級ヲ以テス例ヘハ

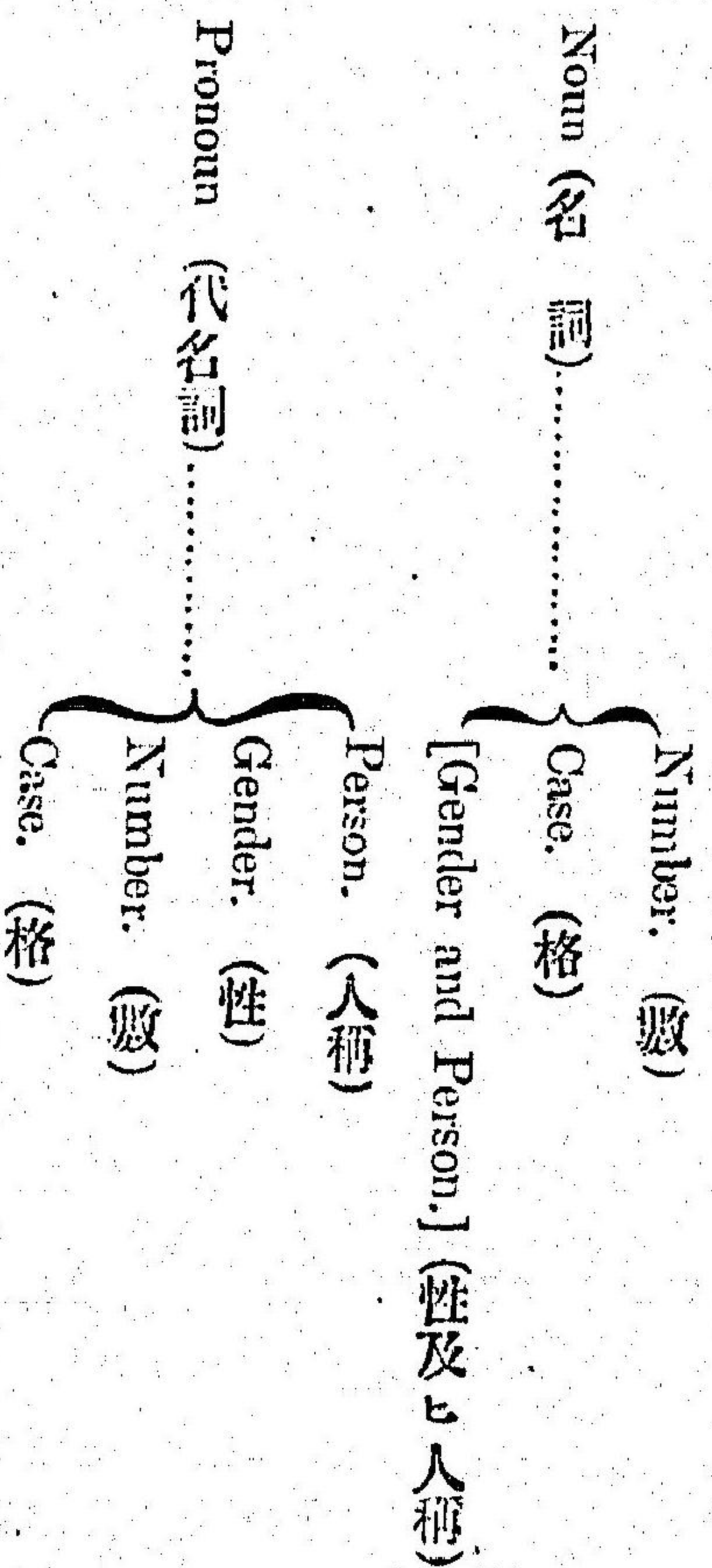
- 1. John is a tall boy. (ジョンハ丈高キ小兒テアル)
- 2. James is taller than John. (ジェームスハジョンヨリモヨリ丈高クアル)
- 3. Richard is the tallest boy in the class. (リチャードハ級中ニテ最も丈高キ小兒テアル)

此ノ如ク性質ノ種々ナル等級ヲ表ス所ノ者ヲ稱シテ比較 (Comparison) ト云フ

動詞ハ其示ス所ノ動作ノ今爲シツ、アルカ若クハ既ニ爲サレシカ若クハ又後ニ爲サルヘキヲ表ハスヘシ例之ハ

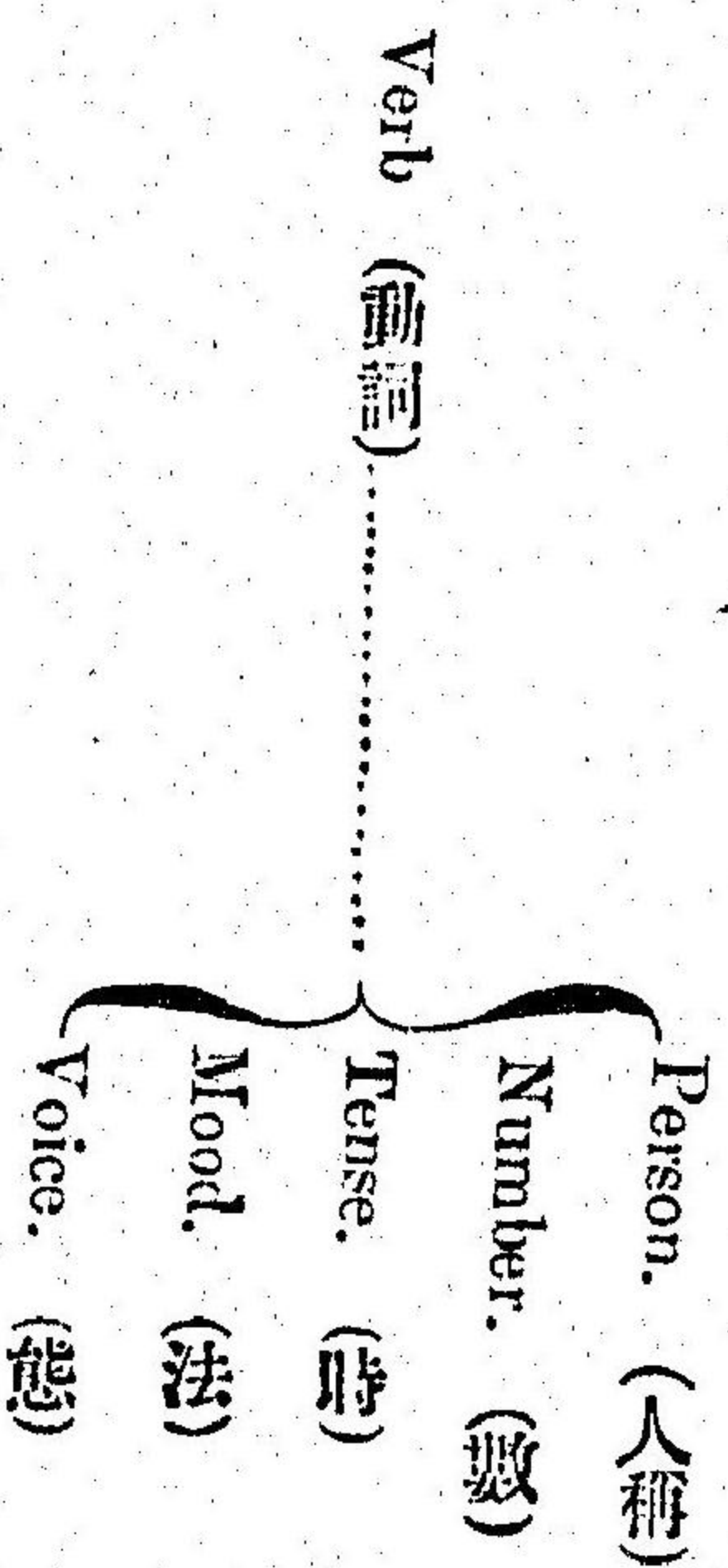
- We walk——we wide. (我々カ歩ム——我々カ騎ル)
- We walked——we rode. (我々カ歩ミシ——我々カ騎リシ)
- We shall walk——we shall ride. (我々カ歩ムテアロウ——我々カ騎ルテアロウ)

此ノ如ク動詞カ時ヲ表ハス所ノ形狀ヲ時 (Tense) ト稱ス  
凡テ品詞ノ文典上ノ變化ヲ稱シテ其品詞ノ變形ト云フ  
定義、品詞ノ變形トハ其文典上ノ變化ヲ云フ





Adjective and (形容詞及) } .....Comparison. (比較)  
Adverb. } 副詞)



前置詞接續詞及ヒ同投詞ニハ文典上ノ變化アルナシ

### 第五十章 名詞之變形

名詞ハ二ノ重要ナル變形ヲ有ス

1. Number. (數)
2. Case. (格)

注意——第二等ノ變形即チ gender (性) 及ヒ person (人稱) ハ後ニ至テ説明スヘシ

### 第一、數

數トハ名詞ニ由テ示サレタル物体ノ一數若クハ多數ナルヲ表ハス所ノ變形ナリ

數ニハ二種類アリ單數 (singular) 及ヒ復數 (plural) 之レナリ

單數ハ單一數ヲ表ハシ例之ハ star (星) child (童兒) ノ如シ復數ハ二以上ノ數ヲ表ハシ例之ハ stars (星) children (童兒等) ノ如シ

復數ヲ作ルノ規則

一般規則、——名詞ノ復數ヲ作ルハ一般ニ單數名詞ニヨリテ加フルニ在リ

例——以下ノ名詞ノ復數ヲ作ル

- |            |           |                 |            |
|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|
| bud (芽)    | eagle (鷲) | citizen (都民)    | number (數) |
| flower (花) | hawk (鷹)  | president (大統領) | gender (性) |
| fruit (果實) | wren (鶉鴉) | monarch (王)     | case (格)   |

### ○第五十章○名詞之變形



答 buds (蕾) eagles (鷲) citizens (國民) numbers (數) flowers (花) hawks  
 (鷹) presidents (大統領等) genders (性) fruits (果實) wrens (鶯) mon-  
 archs (王) cases (格)

特別規則、一——單數名詞カ s sh z x 若クハ柔音ノ ch (例ハ church  
 ニ於ケルカ如ク) ナ以テ終ルトハ其復數ヲ作ルニハ es ナ附加スヘシ  
 而シテ此時ハ es ハ一綴音トナル例之ハ

cats, cases (瓦斯) guesses, guesses (推量) dish, dishes (皿)

waltz, waltzes (ワルツ) fox, foxes (狐) bench, benches (腰掛)

習例——以下ノ名詞ノ復數ヲ作ル

kiss (接吻) lash (鞭紐) topaz (黃玉) thrush (鶇) cross (十字架)

birch (樺樹) aliz (斧) lienx (織墩) match (摺附木) compass (羅針盤)

tax (租稅) miss (少女)

答 kiss-es (接吻) lash-es (鞭紐) topaz-es (黃玉) thrush-es (鶇) Crosses (十字

架) birches (樺木) adzes (斧) hoaxes (戲欺) matches (燐寸) compasses (羅針  
 盤) taxes (租稅) misses (少女)

特別規則、二——單數名詞カ Y ニ於テ終リ而カモ Y ノ前ニ子音ノ字ノ  
 來ルキハ復數ハ Y ナ I ニ變シテ es ナ附加スヘシ但シ Y ノ前ニ  
 母音ノ來ルキハ一般規則ノ如ク單ニ Y ノ後ニ s ナ附加スヘシ例  
 ハ

sky, skies (空) lady, ladies (淑女) balcony, balconies (露臺)

習例——次ノ名詞ノ復數ヲ作ル

story (物語) party (仲間) beauty (美麗) joy (喜悅) ray (光線)

quality (性質) duty (義務) pony (小馬) injury (傷害) society (社會)

century (世紀) donkey (驢馬)

答 stories (物語) parties (仲間) beauties (美麗) joys (喜悅) rays (光線)

qualities (性質) duties (義務) ponies (駒) injuries (傷害) societies (社會)

○第五十章○名詞之變形



countries (世) donkeys (驢馬)

特別規則三——F 若シハ FE ニ於テ終ル所ノ名詞ハ復數ニ於テ F 又ハ FE ナ V ニ變シ且 ES ナ附加スル者アリ例之ハ

Chief, chiefs (盜人) wife, wives (妻)

習例——次ノ名詞ノ復數ヲ作レ

- knife (小刀) leaf (葉) self (自身) elf (妖怪) loaf (麵包) shelf (棚)
- wolf (狼) beef (牛肉) life (生活) calf (犢) sheaf (把) half (半分)
- 答 knives (小刀) leaves (葉) selves (自身) elves (妖怪) loaves (麵包) shelves (棚)
- wool (毛) wolves (狼) steaks (牛肉) lives (生活) calves (犢) sheaves (把)
- halves (半分)

不規則ナル復數

以下ノ名詞ハ復數ヲ作ルコト不規則ナリ

man (男) men (男等)	ox (牡牛)	oxen (牡牛等)	foot (足)	feet (足)
woman (女) women (女等)	mouse (豚鼠)	mice (豚鼠等)	tooth (齒)	teeth (齒)
child (兒童) children (兒童等)	louse (虱)	lice (虱等)	goose (鵝)	geese (鵝)

第二格

格トハ文章中ニ於テ名詞ト他ノ言辭トノ關係如何ヲ表ハス所ノ變形ナリ

名詞ハ三種ノ格ヲ有ス主格(Nominative) 物主格(Possessive) 及ヒ目的格(Objective) ナリ

主格ハ名詞カ動詞ノ主位ニ在ルコトニ取ル所ノ形ナリ  
物主格ハ名詞カ他物ノ所有者タルコトニ取ル所ノ形ナリ  
目的格ハ名詞カ動詞若シハ前置詞ノ目的物トシテ用ヒラレタル者ニシテ其形ハ主格名詞ト異ナルコトナシ

物主格ニ就キテノ規則

○第五十章 ○名詞之變形



一、單數ノ物主格ハ單數ノ主格ニ「アポストローフ」(1)トシトチ附加シテ作ルヘシ例之ハ

boy (小兒)    boys (小兒ノ)

二、複數ノ物主格ハ一般ニ複數ノ主格ニ「アポストローフ」ヲ附加シテ作ルヘシ例之ハ

boys (小兒等)    boys' (小兒等ノ)

然レモ若シ複數ノ主格カ s ニ於テ終ラサルモハ「アポストローフ」トトチ附加スヘキヲ猶ホ單數ノ物主格ノ如シ例之ハ

children (兒童等)    children's (兒童等ノ)

oxen (牡牛等)    oxen's (牡牛等ノ)

sheep (羊等)    sheep's (羊等ノ)

習例——次ノ名詞ノ單數物主格ト複數物主格トチ作レ

1. child (兒童); prince (皇子); woman (女); king (王); cable (碇綱); tutor

(師傳)

答 child's, children's (兒童ノ、兒童等ノ); prince's, princes' (皇子ノ、皇子等ノ); woman's, women's (女ノ、女等ノ); king's, kings' (王ノ、王等ノ); cable's, cables' (碇綱ノ、碇綱等ノ); tutor's, tutors' (師傳ノ、師傳等ノ)

2. peril (危難); mercy (仁惠); father (父); Henry (顯理); aunt (姨母); cat (猫)

答 peril's, perils' (危難ノ、危難ノ); mercy's, mercies' (仁惠ノ、仁惠等ノ); father's, fathers' (父ノ、父等ノ); Henry's, Henries' (顯理ノ、顯理等ノ); aunt's, aunts' (姨母ノ、姨母等ノ); cat's, cats' (猫ノ、猫等ノ)

3. Charles (查列斯); gardener (園丁); brother (兄弟); poetess (女侍人); author (作者); painter (畫家)

答 Charles's, Charleses' (查列斯ノ、查列斯等ノ); gardener's, gardeners' (園丁ノ、園丁等ノ); brother's, brothers' (兄弟ノ、兄弟等ノ); poetess's, poetesses' (女侍人等ノ); author's, authors' (作者ノ、作者等ノ); painter's, painters' (畫家ノ、畫家等ノ)

○第五十章○名詞之變形



人ノ、女詩人等ノ) ; auther's, authers' (作者ノ、作者等ノ) ; painter's, painters' (畫家ノ、畫家等ノ)

4. Sculptor (彫刻師) ; engineer (建築者) ; sister (姊妹) ; Socrates (ソクラテス) ; princess (皇女) ; bridge (橋)

答 sculptor's, sculptors' (彫刻者) ; engineer's, engineers' (建築者ノ、建築者等ノ) ; sister's, sisters' (姊妹ノ、姊妹等ノ) ; Socrates' (ソクラテス) ; princess's, princesses' (皇女ノ、皇女等ノ) ; bridge's, bridges' (橋ノ、橋等ノ)

屈曲 名詞カ單複兩數ニ於テ三種ノ格ニ從テ形ヲ變化スルヲ名詞ノ屈曲 (declension) ト云フ

Declension of Nouns. (名詞ノ屈曲)

BOY. (小兒)		MAN. (男)	
SINGULAR (單)	PLURAL (複)	SINGULAR (單)	PLURAL (複)
Nom (主) boy (小兒カ)	boys (小兒等カ)	Nom (主) man (男カ)	men (男等カ)

Poss. (物主) boy's (小兒ノ)	boys' (小兒等ノ)	Poss. (物主) man's (男ノ)	men's (男等ノ)
Obj. (目的) boy (小兒ヲ)	boys (小兒等ヲ)	Obj. (目的) man (男ヲ)	men (男等ヲ)

LADY. (貴女)		SHEEP. (羊)	
SINGULAR (單)	PLURAL (複)	SINGULAR (單)	PLURAL (複)
Nom. (主) lady (貴女カ)	ladies (貴女等)	Nom. (主) sheep (羊カ)	sheep (羊等)
Poss. (物主) lady's (貴女ノ)	ladies' (貴女等ノ)	Poss. (物主) sheep's (羊等ノ)	sheeps' (羊等ノ)
Obj. (目的) lady (貴女ヲ)	ladies (貴女等)	Obj. (目的) sheep (羊ヲ)	sheep (羊等ニ)

性ト人稱ニ就キテノ注意

一、性——名詞カ雄者ノ名稱ナレハ之ヲ男性 (masculine gender) ト云ヒ雌者ノ名稱ナレハ女性 (feminine gender) ト云フ又雄ニモアラズ雌ニモ非カレハ之ヲ中性 (neuter gender) ト云フ

雌雄ノ區別ハ名詞ノ形ニ由テ分タル、トアリ例之ハ lion (牡獅) lioness (花獅) ノ如シ又性ヲ表ハス所ノ言辭ヲ名詞ノ頭ニ附加シテ雌雄ヲ分



ツコアリ例之ハ he-bear (牡熊) she-bear (牝熊)ノ如シ

又全ク異ナリタル言辭ヲ以テ分ツコアリ例之ハ boy (小兒), girl (女子) bachelor (無妻者), spinster (獨身女)ノ如シ

二、人稱——或ル代名詞ハ第一人稱、第二人稱、第三人稱ヲ以テ話手、參話手、被話手ノ區別ヲ表ハスアリ即チ人代名詞 (personal pronoun) 之レナリ

First person (第一人稱)…………… I (私) 話手カ自身ヲ指シテ呼フナリ

Second person (第二人稱)…………… you (汝) 話手カ參話者ヲ指シテ呼フナリ

Third person (第三人稱)…………… he (彼) she (彼女) it (其レ) 話手カ被話者ヲ指シテ稱スルナリ

然ルニ名詞ハ時トシテ第一人稱ノ代名詞ト結合サル、コアリ例之ハ I Paul have written it. (私「ポール」カ其ヲ書ク)

又話手カ參話手ヲ呼フニ實名ヲ以テシテ代名詞ヲ以テセサルコアリ例之ハ

Plato, thou reasonest well. (「プラト」ヨ汝ハ能ク推理スル)

以上ノ例ニ於テ「Paul」ハ第一人稱コシテ「Plato」ハ第二人稱ナリ此ノ如キノ例ヲ除クノ他ハ名詞ハ常ニ吾人カ話ス所ノ物若クハ人コシテ he (彼) she (彼女) it (其レ)ヲ以テ表ハシ得ルカ故ニ凡テ第三人稱ナリ名詞ハ人稱ヲ表ハス爲メニ形ヲ變スルコナシ故ニ此人稱ノ區別ハ名詞ノ分解ニ於テハ要用ノ者ニ非ス

### 第五十一章 名詞(組成演習)

1.

次ニ掲クル各名詞ヲ以テ主位トナシ物主格トナシ及ヒ目的物トナス所ノ文章ヲ書ケ

例 "The ocean." (大洋)

### ○第五十一章〇名詞(組成演習)



1. The ocean is the great body of water surrounding the globe. (大洋ハ

地球ヲ圍繞スル所ノ水ノ大ナル體ヲアル)

答

2. The ocean's greatest depth has never been found out. (大洋ノ最大ナ

ル深サハ決メテ見出サレナシ)

3. The Sandwich Islanders love the ocean. (三都維島人ハ大洋ヲ愛スル)

1. The horse. (馬)

The horse is tall. (馬カ丈高シアル)

答

The horse's mane is long. (馬ノ鬣カ長シアル)

He sold the horse. (彼カ馬ヲ賣リシ)

2. A ship. (船)

A ship sails on the sea. (船カ海ニ於テ帆カケル)

答

A ship's body is strong. (船ノ体カ強シアル)

I saw a ship. (私カ船ヲ視シ)

3. My cousin. (私ノ從弟)

My cousin is sick. (私ノ從弟ハ疾ンテアル)

答

My cousin's name is George. (私ノ從弟ノ名カ「ジョージ」ナル)

I love my cousin. (私ハ私ノ從弟ヲ愛スル)

4. Washington. (華盛頓)

Washington was first a farmer. (華盛頓ハ最初ニ農夫デアリン)

答

Washington's mother was very wise. (華盛頓ノ母ハ甚タ賢シアリシ)

Americans honour Washington as the Father of their country. (亞米利加人

ハ彼等ノ國ノ父トシテ華盛頓ヲ尊敬スル)

5. The river. (川)

The river is long. (川カ長シアル)

答

The river's source is far. (川ノ源カ遠シアル)

Men cross the river. (人カ川ヲ渡ル)

○第五十一章○名詞(組成演習)



6. A tiger. (虎)

A tiger is beast of prey. (虎ハ肉食ノ野獸ナル)

答 A tiger's appearance likes a cat's. (虎ノ容貌カ猫ニ似ル)

Africans hunt tiger. (亞弗利加人ハ虎ヲ狩スル)

2.

次ニ掲シ文章ヲ單數ノモノトナセ

例 'Dutiful children obey their parents.

答 { A dutiful child obeys his parents. (柔順ナル童兒ハ其レノ両親ニ順  
(ル)

1. Dutiful children obey their parents.

2. Men are mortal. (人ハ死スルキモノナル)

答 A man is mortal. (人ハ死スルキモノナル)

3. Sheep have valuable wool on their backs. (羊カ彼等ノ背ニ於テ價值アル柔

毛ヲ持シ)

答 Sheep has valuable wool on its back. (羊ハ其レノ脊ニ於テ價值アル柔毛  
ヲ持シ)

4. The oxen tread out the corn. (牡牛カ穀物ヲ蹂躪スル)

答 The ox treads out the corn. (牡牛カ穀物ヲ蹂躪スル)

5. Little women sometimes have great minds. (小サキ女カ時トシテハ大ナル精  
神ヲ持シ)

答 A little woman sometimes has great mind. (小サキ女カ時トシテハ大ナル  
精神ヲ持シ)

6. These deer roam wild over the mountains. (是等ノ鹿カ山ヲ超ヘテ荒地ヲ徘徊  
スル)

答 This deer roams wild over the mountains. (此鹿カ山ヲ超ヘテ荒地ヲ徘徊  
スル)



7. The schools are conducted very well. (學校カ甚タ善ク導カレテアル)  
答 The school is conducted very well. (學校カ甚タ善ク支配サル)

3.

次ニ掲クル文章ヲ複數ノモノトナセ

例 "My boy's tooth is decayed by eating sweetmeats." (私ノ小兒ノ齒ハ甘キ食  
物ヲ喰ムルニ由テ敗壞シテアル)

答 My boy's teeth are decayed by eating sweetmeats. (私ノ小兒ノ齒ハ甘キ食  
物ヲ食スルニ由テ敗ラントアル)

1. My boy's tooth is decayed by eating sweetmeats.

2. A goose, by cackling, is said to have saved Rome. (鶩カ鳴シヨニ由テ羅馬ヲ  
救フモノト云ハル)

答 Geese, by cackling, are said to have saved Rome. (鶩カ鳴シヨニ由テ羅馬  
ヲ救フモノト云ハル)

3. The mous has been nibbling at the cheese. (小鼠カ乾酪ニ於テ咀リツ、ア  
シク)

答 The mice have been nibbling at the cheese. (小鼠カ乾酪ニ於テ咀リツ、  
アシク)

4. The ox browses in the green meadow. (牡牛カ綠色ノ牧場ニ於テ嫩芽ヲ喰フ)

答 The oxen browse in the green meadow. (牡牛カ綠色ノ牧場ニ於テ嫩芽ヲ  
喰フ)

5. The sheep furnishes us with an important article used in making clothing.

(羊ハ衣物ヲ作ルニ於テ要セラル、要用ナル品物ヲ以テ我々ニ供スル)

答 The sheep furnish us with an important article used in making clothing.

(羊ハ衣物ヲ造ルニ於テ要セラル、要用ナル品物ヲ我々ニ供スル)

6. A man of words and not of deeds is like a garden full of weeds. (多言ノ而

シテ功業ノナキ人ハ雜草カラ充チタル花園ノ如シアル)

○第五十一章○名詞(組成演習)



答 Men of words and not of deeds are like a garden full of weeds. (多言ノ而  
ミテ功業ナキ人ハ雜草カニ充テタル花園ノ如クアル)

7. An honest man is the noblest work of God. (正直ナル人ハ神ノ最貴キ細工  
ナアル)

答 Honest men are the noblest work of God. (正直ナル人ハ神ノ最貴キ細工  
ナアル)

8. The child likes to play. (兒童ハ遊ムノク好ム)

答 The children like to play. (兒童ハ遊ムヘク好ム)

9. The woman washes clothes on the bench. (女カ海濱ニ於テ衣服ヲ洗フ)

答 The women wash clothes on the beach. (女カ海濱ニ於テ衣服ヲ洗フ)

10. A deer is a beautiful animal. (鹿ハ美麗ナル動物テアル)

答 Deer are a beautiful animal. (鹿ハ美麗ナル動物テアル)

11. A salmon was leaping in the water. (鮭カ水ニ於テ跳ビツ、アリシ)

答 Salmon were leaping in the water. (鮭カ水ニ於テ跳ビツ、アリシ)

12. The ox was drawing the team. (牡牛カ車ヲ挽キツ、アリシ)

答 The oxen were drawing the team. (牡牛カ車ヲ挽キツ、アリシ)

4.

1 The valley rejoices. (谷カ悦ム)ナル叙事ヲ複數ノ文章トナセ

答 The valleys rejoice. (谷カ悦ム)

11 Philosophers survey mankind from China to Peru. (哲學家カ支那カラ秘魯

マテノ人間ヲ量カル)ナル文章ヲ單數ノ形トナセ

答 A philosopher surveys mankind from china to Peru. (哲學家カ支那カラ

秘魯マテノ人間ヲ量ル)

三 The cargo has arrived. (船貨カ到着シタ)ナル文章カ多數ノ船貨カ到

着シターヲ表ハス如ク文章ヲ改メヨ

答 The cargoes have arrived. (船貨カ到着シタ)

○第五十一章○名詞(組成演習)



四 Good wives wish to please their husband. (善キ妻ハ彼等ノ夫ヲ悦ハスヘシ  
望ム)ヲ單數ノ形ニ於テ書ケ

答 A good wife wishes to please her husband. (善キ妻ハ彼女ノ夫ヲ悦ハス  
ヘシ望ム)

五 A man tries to be rich. (人カ富有テアルヘシ試ミル)ヲ複數ノ形ニ於  
テ書ケ

答 Men try to be rich. (人カ富有テアルヘシ試ミル)

六 Monarchs tax their subjects. (王カ彼等ノ臣下ニ課税スル)ヲ單數ノ形ニ  
書ケ)

答 Monarch taxes his subjects. (王カ彼ノ臣下ニ課税スル)

七 Monkeys flourish in Africa. (猿ハ亞弗利加ニ於テ繁殖スル)ヲ單數ノ形  
ニ於テ書ケ

答 Monkey flourishes in Africa. (猿ハ亞弗利加ニ繁殖スル)

八 man (人)ノ複數ヲ有スル所ノ文章ヲ書ケ

答 Men are mortal. (人ハ死スヘキ者テアル)

九 mice (小鼠)ヲ單數ニ有スル所ノ文章ヲ書ケ

答 A mouse lives in the hole. (小鼠カ穴ニ於テ住ム)

十 child (兒童)ノ複數ヲ有スル文章ヲ書ケ

答 Dutiful children obey their parents. (柔順ナル兒童ハ彼等ノ両親ニ  
從フ)

十一 penny (片)ヲ複數ニ有スル文章ヲ書ケ

答 George paid three pence. (ジョージカ三片ヲ拂ヒシ)

十二 feet (足)ヲ單數ニテ有スル文章ヲ書ケ

答 It is one foot at length. (其カ長サニ於テ一呎ナル)

十三 ox (牡牛)ノ複數ヲ有スル所ノ文章ヲ書ケ

答 The oxen feed on a grass. (牡牛カ草ニ於テ喰フ)



十四 sheep (羊)ノ單數ヲ有スル所ノ文章ヲ書ケ

答 A sheep sleeps on the hill. (羊カ丘ニ於テ眠ル)

十五 sheep (羊)ヲ複數ニテ有スル所ノ文章ヲ書ケ

答 Sheep supply us their wool. (羊ハ我々ニ彼等ノ柔毛ヲ供スル)

十六 teeth (齒)ヲ單數ニテ有スル所ノ文章ヲ書ケ

答 He losted a tooth. (彼カ齒ヲ失ヒシ)

十七 woman (女)ヲ複數ニテ有スル所ノ文章ヲ書ケ

答 Women are soothing agent. (女ハ柔ラクル所ノ働手テアル)

十八 geese (鶩)ノ單數ヲ有スル所ノ文章ヲ書ケ

答 A goose seemed to tell us by its cackling. (鶩カ其ノ鳴キニ由テ我々ニ

活スノ見ホシ)

十九 pence (片)ヲ單數ニテ有スル所ノ文章ヲ書ケ

答 I receipt half penny to-day. (私ハ今日半片ヲ受取リシ)

二十 hippopotamus (河馬)ヲ複數ニテ有スル所ノ文章ヲ書ケ

答 Hippopotamus are large animals. (河馬ハ大ナル動物ナル)

5

一 單數ノ物主格ノ形ニ於テノ elephant (象)ナル言辭ヲ用ヒテ文章

ヲ書ケ

答 Fifty men may ride upon a elephant's back. (五十人カ象ノ脊ニ於テ乘

リ得ル)

二 單數ノ物主格ノ形ニ於テノ sun (太陽)ナル言辭ヲ用ヒテ文章ヲ

書ケ

答 The sun's ray is useful for human life. (太陽ノ光線カ人生ニ要用ヲ

アル)

三 lady (貴女)ナル言辭ノ複數物主格ノ形ヲ用ヒテ文章ヲ書ケ

答 Ladies' hands were given. (貴女ノ手カ與ヘラレシ)

○第五十一章○名詞(組成演習)



四 crocodile (鱷魚) ナル言辭ノ複數ノ物主格ノ形ヲ用ヒテ文章ヲ書ケ

答 Africans eat the crocodile's eggs. (亞弗利加人ハ鱷魚ノ卵ヲ喰フ)  
五 sheep (羊) ナル言辭ノ單數ト複數トノ物主格ノ形ヲ用ヒテ文章ヲ書ケ

答 This sheep's wool is the best in the all sheep's wools. (此羊ノ綿毛カ惣  
テノ羊ノ綿毛ノ中テ最モ好シアル)

六 calf (犢) ノ複數ニミテ物主格ナル形ヲ用ヒテ文章ヲ書ケ  
答 Mr. Brown bought the carver's food. (ブラウン君カ犢ノ食物ヲ買ヒシ)

### 第五十二章 代名詞之變形

#### 第一 人代名詞

人代名詞ヨハ人稱、性、數及ヒ格ヲ表示スル變形アリ其屈曲ハ左ノ如シ

SINGULAR (單數)			
Nom. (主格)	Poss. (物主格)	Obj. (目的格)	
I, (私)	my or mine, (私)	me (私)	
PLURAL (複數)			
Nom. (主格)	Poss. (物主格)	Obj. (目的格)	
We (我々)	our or ours (我々)	us (我々)	

SINGULAR (單數)			
Nom. (主格)	Poss. (物主格)	Obj. (目的格)	
You (汝)	your or yours (汝)	you (汝)	
PLURAL (複數)			
Nom. (主格)	Poss. (物主格)	Obj. (目的格)	
You (汝等)	your or yours (汝等)	you (汝)	

○第五十二章○代名詞之變形 百十一



SINGULAR (單數)

Nom.(主格) Poss.(物主格) Obj.(目的格)

Mas.(男性) He (彼), his (彼), him (彼)

Fem.(女性) She(彼女), her or hers(彼女), her(彼女)

Neut.(中性) It (其), its (其), it (其)

PLURAL (複數)

Nom.(主格) Poss.(物主格) Obj.(目的格)

They (彼等), their or theirs(彼等), them (彼等)

Third person. (第三人稱)

附言第二人稱ハ嚴格ナル体ニ在テハ Thou (汝), they or thine (汝), thee (汝)ト云フ

又其複數ノ主格トシテ We (汝)ナル言辭ヲ用ユルコアリ

人代名詞ニ於テノ注意

一、人代名詞中獨リ第三人稱ノ單數除(he, she, it)ハ男女中性ノ各變形

ヲ有スレモ其他ノ人代名詞ハ變形ナシ唯々其代表スル所ノ名詞ニ由テ其性ヲ區別スルコトヲ得ルナリ即チ I, thou, we, youハ其代表スル所ノ名詞ノ性ニ依リテ或ハ男性トナリ或ハ女性トナリ又チ theyハ其名詞ノ男性女性若シハ中性ナルニ從ヒテ其性ハ男性トナリ或ハ女性トナリ或ハ中性トナル也

二、人代名詞ノ第一人稱ト第二人稱トハ物主格ノ形ニ様アリ第三人稱ノ女性ニモ亦然リ即チ my, mine; your, yours; our, ours; her, hersナリ而シテ my, your, our, herハ名詞ト結付クルルキニ用ヒ mine, yours, ours, hersハ名詞ヲ略スルルキニ用ユ假令ハ





But, This house is  
mine.  
hers.  
ours.  
yours.  
theirs.

併シ此家ハ  
私ノ  
彼女ノ  
我々ノ  
汝ノ  
彼等ノ  
ナル

第二 關係代名詞及ヒ疑問代名詞

關係代名詞ニシテ且ツ疑問代名詞ナル言辭ノ中 *who* (誰ト) 及ヒ *which* (何レ) ハ格ニ由リテ變形スレド *that* (其レ) 及ヒ *what* (何) ハ屈曲スルコトナシ *who* + *which* ノ變形ハ左ノ如シ

	<i>SINGULAR</i> (單數)		<i>SINGULAR</i> (單數)
<i>Nom.</i> (主格)	<i>who</i> (誰カ)	<i>Poss.</i> (物主格)	<i>whose</i> (誰ノ)
<i>Pl.</i> or <i>f.</i> (男又ハ女)	<i>who</i> (誰カ)	<i>Obj.</i> (目的格)	<i>whom</i> (誰ヲ)
	<i>PLURAL</i> (複數)		<i>whom</i> (誰等カ)
	<i>who</i> (誰等カ)		

	<i>SINGULAR</i> (單數)		<i>SINGULAR</i> (單數)
<i>Nom.</i> (主格)	<i>which</i> (何レカ)	<i>Poss.</i> (物主格)	<i>whose</i> (何ノ)
<i>m. f.</i> , or <i>n.</i> (男又ハ女又ハ中)	<i>which</i> (何レカ)	<i>Obj.</i> (目的格)	<i>which</i> (何レヲ)
	<i>PLURAL</i> (複數)		
	<i>which</i> (何レ等カ)	<i>whose</i> (誰等ノ)	<i>which</i> (何レ等ヲ)

習例 第三十三

也

左ノ文章中代名詞ノ人稱數及ヒ格ヲ示セ

1. Heaven helps men who help themselves. (夫ハ彼等自身ヲ助ケル所ノ人ヲ助ケル)

答 *who* (所ノ) ハ關係代名詞ニシテ第三人稱複數ノ主格ナリ *them-selves* (彼等自身ヲ) ハ人代名詞ニシテ第三人稱複數ノ目的格ナリ  
2. Promise me that you will send him what he wants. (汝ハ彼カ要スル所ノモ)

○第五十二章○代名詞之變形



ノヲ彼ニ送ルテアラフイヲ私ニ約束セヨ)

答 me (私ニ) ハ人代名詞ニシテ第一人稱單數ノ目的格ナリ you (汝ハ) 人代名詞ニシテ第二人稱單數ノ主格ナリ he (彼ニ) ハ人代名詞ニシテ第三人稱單數ノ目的格ナリ 答 (彼カ) ハ人代名詞ニシテ第三人稱單數ノ主格ナリ we (我等) ハ人代名詞ニシテ第三人稱單數ノ目的格ナリ

3. Whatever he asks I will give him. (彼カ求メル所ノ何物デモヲ私ハ彼ニ與ヘルテアロウ)

答 whatever (何物ヲモ) ハ關係代名詞ニシテ第三人稱單數ノ目的格ナリ I (私) ハ人代名詞ニシテ第一人稱單數ノ主格ナリ he (彼ニ) ハ人代名詞ニシテ第三人稱單數ノ目的格ナリ

4. Avoid such companions as do not speak the truth. (眞實ヲ話シナサヌ所ノ斯様ナル仲間ヲ避ケヨ)

答 as (所ノ) ハ關係代名詞ニシテ第三人稱複數ノ主格ナリ

5. Who found the money? It was we. (誰カ錢ヲ見出セシカ其ハ我等デアリシ)

答 who (誰カ) ハ疑問代名詞ニシテ第三人稱複數ノ主格ナリ It (其レ) ハ人代名詞ニシテ第三人稱單數ノ主格ナリ we (我等) ハ人代名詞ニシテ第一人稱複數ノ主格ナリ

6. We bathed in Great Salt Lake, whose waters heated us like croaks. (我等ハ大鹽湖其レノ水カ我等ヲ「コルク」ノ如ク浮ヘシ所ノ大鹽湖ニ於テ浴セシ)

答 we (我等) ハ人代名詞ニシテ第一人稱複數ノ主格ナリ whose (其ノ) ハ關係代名詞ニシテ第三人稱單數ノ物主格ナリ us (我等) ハ人代名詞ニシテ第一人稱複數ノ目的格ナリ

7. I think I know what you were talking about. (我ハ考ヘル私ハ汝カ就テ活シツ、アリシ所ノ物ヲ知ル)



答 一(私)ハ人代名詞ニテ第一人稱單數ノ主格ナリ *I*(所ノ物)ハ關係代名詞ニテ第三人稱單數ノ目的格ナリ *you*(汝カ)ハ人代名詞ニテ第二人稱單數ノ主格ナリ

8. This is the dog that worried the cat that caught the rat that ate the malt. (是カ麥芽ヲ喰ヒシ所ノ鼠ヲ捕ヘシ所ノ猫ヲ苦シメシ所ノ犬テアル)

答 *that*(所ノ)ハ皆關係代名詞ニシテ第三人稱單數ノ主格ナリ

9. Whom did you say she married? (汝ハ誰ニ彼女カ嫁セシト言ヒナセシカ)

答 *whom*(誰ニ)ハ疑問代名詞ニシテ第三人稱單數ノ目的格ナリ

*you*(汝ハ)ハ人代名詞ニシテ第二人稱單數ノ主格ナリ *she*(彼女カ)ハ人代名詞ニテ第三人稱單數ノ主格ナリ

10. What is it worth? What is it good for? (其カ何チ價值シテアルカ其カ何ニ向テ善シアルカ)

答 *What*(何チ)ハ疑問代名詞ニテ第三人稱單數ノ目的格ナリ

(其カ)ハ皆人代名詞ニテ第三人稱單數ノ主格ナリ

b

一 單數第一人稱ノ人代名詞ヲ有スル文章ヲ作レ

答 *I* like best to go to school. (私ハ最善ク學校ニ行クヘシ好ム)

二 複數第三人稱ノ人代名詞ヲ有スル文章ヲ作レ

答 *They* are not good men. (彼等ハ善キ人ニアラス)

三 女性單數第三人稱ナル人代名詞ヲ有スル文章ヲ作レ

答 *She* reads well. (彼女ハ善ク讀ム)

四 關係代名詞 *who*(其人ハ)ノ目的格ヲ有スル文章ヲ作レ

答 *It* is he whom I love. (其ハ彼其人ヲ私カ愛スル所ノ彼テアリシ)

五 關係代名詞 *which*(其ハ)ノ物主格ヲ有スル文章ヲ書ケ

答 *Here* is a child whose father has died. (此處ニ兒童其レノ父カ死ントス所ノ兒童カアル)

○第五十二章○代名詞之變形



六 疑問代名詞 *what* (何) を主格に有する文章を作れ

答 *What was said by him?* (何カ彼に由り言ハレシカ)

### 第五十三章 形容詞及副詞之變化

形容詞ハ比較ヲ示サン爲メ變形スルコトアリ假令ハ

1. *John is a tall boy.* (「ジョン」ハ丈高キ小兒ナル)
2. *James is taller than John.* (「ジェームス」ハ「ジョン」ヨリヨリ丈高クアル)
3. *Richard is the tallest boy in the class.* (「リチャード」ハ級ニ於テ最モ丈高キ小兒ナル)

説明——“*a tall boy*”(丈高キ小兒)ト云ヘハ單ニ其小兒ニ就テ丈ノ高キト云フハキ小兒ヲ意味スルモノニシテ比較ナシ然レモ若シ“*James is taller than John.*”(「ジェームス」ハ「ジョン」ヨリ高クアル)ト云ハ、則チ「ジェームス」ハ「ジョン」ヨリ丈ノ高キノ多キヲ示シ又チ“*Richard is the tallest boy in the class.*”(「リチャード」ハ級ニ於テ最モ丈高クアル)ト云ハ、級中ノ數多ノ小兒ノ中チ最

モ丈ノ高キヲ意味スルナリ

定義、一 比較トハ度量若クハ性質ノ階級ヲ表示センカ爲メニ形容詞(及ヒ副詞)ノ變形ナリ

定義、二 比較ノ階級ハ定級比較級及ヒ最上級ト云フ

*Positive degree* (定級) ハ單ニ度量若クハ性質ヲ示ス

*Comparative* (比較級) ハ度量若クハ性質カ他ノ一者ヨリ大ナルヲ示ス

示ス

*Superlative* (最上級) ハ度量若クハ性質カ衆多ノ中最大ナルヲ示ス

比較級及ヒ最上級ニ就キテノ規則

比較級ハ通常定級ニシテ附加シテ作ル假令ハ *tall, taller* (丈高キ、ヨリ丈高キ)ノ如シ最上級ハ定級ニ *est* チ加ヘテ作ル假令ハ *tall, tallest* (丈高キ、最丈高キ)ノ如シ然レモ二綴音ノ形容詞ノ多數ト三以上ノ綴音ノ凡テノ形容詞ハ比較級ヲ作ルニハ定級ノ前ニ *more* チ附加シ最上級ヲ作ル

### ○第五十三章 ○形容詞及ヒ副詞之變形



ニハ most ナ附加ス假令ハ spreadid, more spreadid, most spreadid (結構ナル、ヨリ多シ結構ナル、最も結構ナル) beautiful, more beautiful, most beautiful (美麗ナル、ヨリ多シ美麗ナル、最も美麗ナル)ノ如シ

注意 — est ナ附加スルニハ或ハ定級ノ語ヲ變化スルコトアリ是レ轉化語ヲ綴ルノ規則ニ從フモノナリ假令ハ左ノ如シ

blue (青キ) + er = bluer (ヨリ青キ)ニテ blueer ニ非ス  
red (赤キ) + er = redder (ヨリ赤キ)ニシテ reder ニ非ス

happy (幸ナル) + er = happier (ヨリ幸ナル)ニシテ happyer ニ非ス

不規則形容詞—二三ノ形容詞ハ比較級及ヒ最上級ヲ作ルコト不規則ナリ假令ハ左ノ如シ

POSITIVE. (定級)	good (善キ)	COMPERATIVE. (比較級)	better (ヨリ善キ)	SUPERATIVE. (最上級)	best (最も善キ)
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well (善キ)	better (ヨリ善キ)	best (最も善キ)
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bad (悪シキ)	worse (ヨリ悪シキ)	worst (最も悪シキ)
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little (少シキ)	less (ヨリ少シキ)	least (最も少シキ)
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many (多キ)	more (ヨリ多キ)	most (最も多キ)
much (多キ)		

○第五十三章○形容詞及ヒ副詞之變形



far	(遠キ)	farther or further	(ヨリ遠キ)	farthest or furthest	(最も遠キ)
near	(近キ)	nearer	(ヨリ近キ)	nearest or next	(最も近キ)
late	(遅キ)	later or latter	(ヨリ遅キ)	latest or last	(最も遅キ)
old	(老ロタル)	older or elder	(ヨリ老ロタル)	oldest or eldest	(最も老ロタル)
hind	(後ノ)	hinder	(ヨリ後ノ)	hindmost	(最も後ロノ)
[up: adv.]	(上ニ)	upper	(ヨリ上ノ)	uppermost	(最も上方ノ)
out: adv.]	(外ニ)	outer	(ヨリ外ノ)	utmost, uttermost, or outmost	(最も外方ノ)

副詞——副詞ハ亦々形容詞ノ如ク比較ヲ表示センカ爲メ屢其形ヲ變化ス

副詞ヲ比較スルハ形容詞ト同様ナル仕方ヲ用ユ假令ハ

POSITIVE. (定級)	COMPARATIVE. (比較級)	SUPERLATIVE. (最上級)
soon (直ニ)	sooner (ヨリ速ク)	soonest (最も速ク)
sweetly (甘シ)	more sweetly (ヨリ多シ甘シ)	most sweetly (最も甘シ)

習例 第三十四

以下ノ文章中ヨリ形容詞ヲ擇ミ併セテ其各ノ比較ノ階級ヲ示セ

1. The squirrel is a merry little fellow. (栗鼠ハ樂シキ小サキ動物テアル)

答 merry (樂シキ)ノ little (小サキ)トハ共ニ形容詞ニシテ且定級ナリ

2. The color was whiter than snow. (色カ雪ヨリモヨリ白クアリシ)

○第五十三章○形容詞及ヒ副詞之變形 百二十五



答 whiter (ヨリ白シ)ハ形容詞ニシテ比較級ナリ

3. The shadows grow longer as evening approaches. (影カタ方カ近ヅクタケヨリ長シ成ル)

答 longer (ヨリ長シ)ハ形容詞ニシテ比較級ナリ

4. To-morrow will be the maddest, merriest day. (明日ハ最モ怒ル最モ樂メキ日ヲマシマシマロセ)

答 maddest (最モ怒ルノキ)ト merriest (最モ樂メキ)トハ共ニ形容詞ニシテ最上級ナリ

5. Homer was the most famous poet of ancient times. (「ホーマー」ハ昔時ノ最モ著メキ詩人ヲマリシ)

答 most famous (最モ著メキ)ハ形容詞ニシテ最上級ナリ

6. This is the best exercise that has been written this week. (之ハ此週間ニ書レタ所ノ最モ善キ習例ヲアル)

答 best (最モ善キ)ハ形容詞ニシテ最上級ナリ

7. The sun is more brilliant than the moon. (太陽ハ月ヨリモヨリ多ク光明ヲアル)

答 more brilliant (ヨリ多ク光明ク)ハ形容詞ニシテ比較級ナリ

8. A prudent man saves something for a rainy day. (用心ナル人ハ雨降ル日ニ向シテ或物ヲ貯蓄スル)

答 prudent (用心ナル)ハ形容詞ニシテ定級ナリ rainy (雨降ル)ハ形容詞ニシテ定級ナリ

9. Yesterday was a pleasanter day than we expected. (昨日ハ我等カ望ミシヨリモヨリ愉快ナル日ヲマリシ)

答 pleasanter (ヨリ愉快ナル)ハ形容詞ニシテ比較級ナリ

10. The Amazon is the broadest river in the world. (「アマゾン」ハ世界ニ於テ最モ廣キ河ヲアル)

○第五十三章○形容詞及副詞之變形



答 *Protest* (最も廣キ) の形容詞ニシテ最上級ナリ

b

例ニ倣ヒテ次下ノ事實ヲ表示スル文章ヲ書ケ (以下各敘事中ノ行体ノ言辭ヲ一形容詞ニテ示セ)

例 “John has a *greater degree of wisdom* than Alexander.” (「ジョン」ガ「アレキサンダー」ヨリモ智慧ノヨリ大ナル階級ヲ持ツ) || John is *wiser* than Alexander. (「ジョン」ハ「アレキサンダー」ヨリモヨリ賢シナル)

1. John has a *greater degree of wisdom* than Alexander. (「ジョン」ハ「アレキサンダー」ヨリモ智慧ノヨリ大ナル階級ヲ持ツ)

2. Sugar possesses the *greatest degree of sweetness* of all substances. (砂糖ハ凡テノ物ノ中最モ甘シナル)

答 (前例ヲ見ヨ)

3. The Mississippi has *greater length* than the Amazon. (「マシシッピ」ハ「アマゾン」ヨリモヨリ大ナル長サヲ有スル)

答 The Mississippi is *longer* than the Amazon. (「マシシッピ」ハ「アマゾン」ヨリモヨリ長シナル)

4. Some mountain [naming it] has the *greatest degree of loftiness* of any mountain in the world. (或ル山[其名ヲ附シ]ハ世界ニ於テハ山ノ高サノ最モ大ナル階級ヲ持ツ)

答 Himaraya is the *loftiest* mountain in the world. (「ヒマヤ」ハ世界ニ於テハ最も高キ山ナマル)

5. Contentment has *more of the quality of goodness* than wealth. (満足ハ富有ヨリモ善キ一ノ性質ノヨリ多シヲ持ツ)

答 Contentment is *better* than wealth. (満足ハ富有ヨリモ善シナル)

6. Gold has *greater heaviness* than silver. (金ハ銀ヨリモヨリ大ナル重サヲ有ス)

○第五十三章○形容詞及ヒ副詞之變形



ス) 答 Gold is heavier than silver. (金ハ銀ヨリモヨリ重クナル)

C

副詞ヲ擇ミ併セテ各ノ比較ノ階級ヲ示セ

1. The boat arrived sooner than we expected. (舟カ我等カ望ミシヨリハヨリ速ニ到着セシ)

答 sooner (ヨリ速ニ)ハ副詞ニシテ比較級ナリ

2. Higher, higher let us climb. (ヨリ高クヨリ我々ヲシテ上ホラシメヨ)

答 Higher (ヨリ高ク)ハ副詞ニシテ比較級ナリ

3. The wind roared loudly among the stately pines. (風カ大ナル松樹ノ間ニ聲高ク鳴リシ)

答 loudly (聲高ク)ハ副詞ニシテ定級ナリ

4. Merrily, merrily bounds the bark across the foaming sea. (樂シク樂シク小舟

カ泡立ツ所ノ海ヲ横キリテ飛フ)

答 merrily (樂シク)ハ副詞ニシテ定級ナリ

5. Is is more blessed to give than to receive. (受取ルヘンヨリモ與ヘルヘン其カヨリ多ク幸福テアル)

答 more blessed (ヨリ多ク幸福テ)ハ副詞ニシテ比較級ナリ

6. This field produces most abundantly. (此畠ハ最モ澤山ニ生スル)

答 most abundantly (最モ澤山ニ)ハ副詞ニシテ最上級ナリ

第五十四章 動詞ノ變形

變形ノ數——動詞ハ五種ノ變形アリ即チ(一)人稱(二)數(三)時(四)法(五)態

(一) 人稱及ヒ數

定義、動詞ノ人稱及ヒ數ハ其動詞ト主位トノ一致ヲ表示スル爲メノ變形ナリ

人稱——動詞ハ第一第二第三ノ人代名詞ノ何レカニ結合サル、ニ從テ

○第五十四章○動詞ノ變形



三様ノ人稱ヲ有スルモノトス假令ハ

- 1. I call—(verb in the first person). 私ハ呼フ (ハ第一人稱ノ動詞ナリ)
- 2. You call—(verb in the second person). 汝カ呼フ (ハ第二人稱ノ動詞ナリ)
- 3. He [or any singular noun] calls—(verb in the third person). 彼カ[又ハ何ニテモ]單數ノ名詞[呼フ (ハ第三人稱ノ動詞ナリ)]

數—動詞ハ其結合スル主位ノ單數ナルト復數ナルトニ從テ二様ノ數ヲ有スルモノトス

- 1. The boy calls—verb in the singular number) 小兒カ呼フ (ハ單數動詞)
  - 2. The boys call—(verb in the plural number) 小兒等カ呼フ (複數動詞)
- 注意—動詞ハ人稱及ヒ數ヲ表ハス所ノ形甚タ少ナクシテ唯其主位ヲ見テ以テ人稱ト數トヲ區別スルヲ常トス(動詞ハ其主位ト人稱及ヒ數ヲ同シフス)

習例 第三十五

a

以下ノ文章中其主位ヲ見テ動詞ノ人稱及ヒ數ノ何ナルヤヲ示セ

- 1. I met a little cottage girl. (私ハ少サキ小屋ノ娘ニ出會ヒシ)
  - 答 主位「私」ハ第一人稱ニシテ單數ナルカ故ニ met (出會シ)ナル動詞ハ第一人稱ノ單數ナルヲ知ルヘシ
- 2. The lady walks gracefully. (淑女カ花ヤカニ歩行スル)
  - 答 lady (淑女)ハ主位ニシテ第三人稱單數ナルカ故ニ walks (歩行スル)ハ第三人稱單數ナリ
- 3. You learn your lesson quickly. (汝ハ汝ノ日課ヲ速ニ學フ)
  - 答 you (汝)ハ主位ニシテ第二人稱單數ナルカ故ニ learn (學フ)ナル動詞ハ亦第二人稱單數ナリ
- 4. The wind blew down the lofty tree. (風カ高キ樹ヲ吹キ倒セシ)
  - 答 wind (風カ)ハ主位ニシテ第三人稱單數ナルカ故ニ blew (吹キシ)

○第五十四章(動詞ノ變形



ナル動詞ハ亦第三人稱單數ナリ

5. They went away the day after we arrived. (彼等ハ我々カ到着セシ後ノ日去リシ)

答 They (彼等ハ) 主位ニシテ第三人稱複數ナルカ故ニ went (行キシ) ナル動詞ハ亦第三人稱複數ナリ又タ I (我々カ) ハ主位ニシテ第一人稱ノ複數ナルカ故ニ其ノ動詞 arrived (到着セシ) ハ亦第一人稱複數ナリ

6. He ran with all his might. (彼ハ凡テ彼ノ力ヲ以テ走リシ)

答 He (彼ハ) ハ主位ニシテ第三人稱單數ナルカ故ニ其動詞 ran (走リシ) モ亦タ第三人稱ノ單數ナリ

7. I remember, I remember the house where I was born. (私ハ記憶スルハ私カ生レシ所ノ家ヲ記憶スル)

答 I (私ハ) ハ主位ニシテ第一人稱單數ナルカ故ニ動詞 remember

(記憶スル) ト was born (生アレシ) トハ共ニ第一人稱單數ナリ

8. We are fond of swimming. (我々ハ泳グニ就テ好テアル)

答 We (我々ハ) ハ主位ニシテ第一人稱複數ナルカ故ニ其動詞 are (アル) ハ亦第一人稱複數ナリ

9. The young larks have left their nests, but they cannot fly far. (若キ雲雀

カ彼等ノ巢ヲ見捨テ併シナカラ彼等ハ遠ク飛ビ能ハス)

答 larks (雲雀カ) ハ主位ニシテ第三人稱複數ナルカ故ニ have left (見捨テ) ナル動詞ハ亦第三人稱複數ナリ又 They (彼等ハ) ハ主位ニシテ第三人稱複數ナルカ故ニ can (能フ) ナル動詞ハ亦第三人稱複數ナリ

10. I think we are never weary of beholding nature. (私ハ考ヘル我々ハ決シテ自然ヲ見ルニ就テ疲レテアラス)

答 I (私ハ) ハ主位ニシテ第一人稱單數ナルカ故ニ think (考ヘル) ナル

○第五十四章○動詞ノ變形



動詞ハ亦第一人稱單數ナリ。我々ハ主位ニテ第一人稱複數ナルカ故ニ *we* (アル)ナル動詞ハ亦第一人稱複數ナルヲ知ルニシ

11. Various officers fell in that engagement. (種々ノ士官カ其勳ニ於テ落ナシ)

答 officers (士官カ)ハ主位ニシテ第三人稱複數ナルカ故ニ *fell* (落ナシ)ナル動詞モ亦第三人稱複數ナリ

12. The sheep know when the rain is coming. (羊ハ何時雨カ来リツ、アルカヲ知ル)

答 sheep (羊)ハ主位ニシテ第三人稱複數ナルカ故ニ *know* (知ル)ナル動詞ハ亦第三人稱複數ナリ。雨カハ *it* (雨カ)ハ第三人稱單數ナルカ故ニ *is* (アル)ハ第三人稱單數ナリ)

13. The Greeks loved the fine arts. (希臘人ハ美術ヲ愛セシ)

答 Greeks (希臘人)ハ主位ニシテ第三人稱複數ナルカ故ニ動詞 *loved*

(愛セシ)ハ亦第三人稱複數ナリ

14. She was eight years old, she said. (彼女ハ八歳老テアリシト彼女カ言ヒシ)

答 she (彼女)ハ第三人稱單數ナルカ故ニ *was* (アリシ)及 *she said* (言ヒシ)ハ共ニ亦第三人稱單數ナリ

15. I flew to the pleasant fields traversed so oft.

*In life's morning march, when my bosom was young;*

*I heard my own mountain-goats bleating aloft,*

*And knew the sweet strain that the corn-reaper sung.*

(私ハ私ノ胸中カ若シアリシキニ生涯ノ朝ノ進ミニ於テ左様ニ屢横切リタル愉快ナル野ニマテ飛ヒシ、私ハ高ク啼ク所ノ自身ノ山羊ヲ聞キシ而シテ鞞物ヲ刈ルル人カ歌ヒシ所ノ歌ヲ知リシ)

答 I (私)ハ主位ニシテ第一人稱單數ナルカ故ニ其動詞 *flew* (飛ヒシ)ハ亦第一人稱單數ナリ又 *bosom* (胸中)主位ニシテ第三



人稱單數ナルカ故ニ was (アリシ) ハ亦第三人稱單數ナリ又一  
(私ハ) ハ第一人稱單數ナルカ故ニ其動詞 heard (聞キシ) 及ヒ knew  
(知リシ) ハ亦第一人稱單數ナリ又 corn-reaper (穀物ヲ刈ル人カ) ハ主  
位ニシテ第三人稱單數ナルカ故ニ sings (歌ヒシ) ナル動詞ハ亦  
第三人稱ノ單數ナリ

b

次ノ文章ニ於テ適當ナル人稱ノ動詞ヲ供給セヨ

- 1. Rain.....in showers. (雨カ驟雨ニ於テ.....)
- 答 Rain pours in showers. (雨カ驟雨ニ於テ注シ)
- 2. He.....to school daily. (彼カ日日學校ニ往テ.....)
- 答 He goes to school daily. (彼カ日々學校ニ往テ行シ)
- 3. I.....the birds. (私カ鳥ヲ.....)
- 答 I like the birds. (私カ鳥ヲ好ム)

- 4. Because they.....sweetly. (如何トナレハ彼等ハ甘シ.....故ニ)
- 答 Because they sing sweetly. (如何トナレハ彼等ハ甘シ歌ウ故ニ)
- 5. How hard the wind.....! (如何ニ強シ風カ.....)
- 答 How hard the wind blows! (如何ニ強シ風カ吹クヨ)
- 6. You.....to succeed. (汝ハ成功スヘシ.....)
- 答 You are to succeed. (汝ハ成功スヘシアル)

c

以下ノ動詞ヲ單數ノ形トナシ且複數ノ主位ヲ改メテ單數ノ主位トナ  
セ

Flowers.....bloom, grow, fade, flourish, thrive. (花カ.....咲ク、生長スル、萎  
ム、華シク繁茂スル)

答 Flower.....blooms, grows, fades, flourishes, thrives.

Animals.....eat, drink, sleep, live, die. (動物カ.....喰フ、飲ム、眠ル、生活

○第五十四章○動詞ノ變形



スル、死スル)

答 Animal.....eats, drinks, sleeps, lives, dies.

(二) 時

定義、時ハ動作若クハ出來事ノ時刻ヲ表示センカ爲メノ動詞ノ變形ナリ

注意、一時ハ動作又ハ出來事ノ時ヲ表示スルノミナラス併セテ其等ノ完結ノ階級ヲ示ス

動詞ニ六ツノ時アリ即チ

Present (現在)	Present Perfect (第一過去)
Past (第一過去)	Past Perfect (第二過去)
Future (第一未來)	Future Perfect (第二未來)

(三) 法

定義、法ハ動作又ハ有様ヲ確ムル仕方ヲ表示センカ爲メ動詞ノ變形ナリ

注意——法ハ確定ノ仕方ヲ表示スル所ノ変法上ノ形ナリ

動詞ニ四ツノ法アリ即チ

Indicative (直接法)	Subjunctive (接續法)
Potential (可成法)	Imperative (命令法)

直接法ハ事實若クハ事實ト見做セル事柄ヲ叙スルニ用ユ

可成法ハ有リ得ル、有リ能フ、有リ得シ、アリ能ヒシ、アルテアロウ若クハアルヘキ所ノ物ヲ叙スルニ用ユ

接續法ハ單ニ思惟セル物ヲ叙スルニ用ユ

命令法ハ命令又ハ希求ヲ叙スルニ用ユ

(四) 動詞形

定義、動詞形ハ動詞ノ性質ヲ有シ兼テ他ノ品詞ノ用ヲナス所ノ動詞ノ形ナリ



動詞形ハ二種アリ I. Infinitives (不定詞)

II. Participles (分詞)

不定詞ハ動詞形名詞ニシテ單ニ動詞カ確ムル所ノ動作若クハ有様ノ名ヲ表示スルナリ

假令ハ *To read good books is improving.* (善キ書ヲ讀ムトハ有益テアル)ニ於テハ "To read" (讀ム)ハ不定詞ナリ而シテ "books" (書)ナル目的物ヲ取ルカ故ニ動詞ノ性質ヲ有スルヲ知ルヘシ又兼ネテ "is" (アル)ナル動詞ノ主位ナルカ故ニ名詞ノ用ヲナスヲ知ルヘシ要スルニ "to read" (讀ム)ハ動詞形名詞ナリ

Root of verb (動詞ノ根又タ根不定詞)ハ動詞ノ最モ簡單ナル形ニシテ "to" (ト)ナル前置詞ヲ有セサル不定詞ニ同シ假令ハ *read* (讀ム)ハ *to read* (讀ム)ナル動詞ノ根ナリ

不定名詞 (Gerund) —— 不定詞ノ正則ナル形ノ他ニ *ing*ヲ附シタル動詞形ハ不定詞ト同致ナルトアリ假令ハ

*Reading good books (= to read good books) is profitable.* (善キ書ヲ讀ムトハ有益テアル)

此形ヲ不定名詞ト云フ不定名詞ハ動詞形名詞ナリ

分詞ハ動詞形々容詞ニシテ動詞並ニ形容詞ノ性質ヲ有ス假令ハ

*The boy, seeing the bear, ran away.* (熊ヲ見ル所ノ小兒カ走り去リシ)

"Seeing" (見ル所)ハ分詞ナリ其 "bear" (熊)ナル目的物ヲ取ルカ故ニ動詞ノ性質アルヲ知ルヘシ "boy" (小兒)ナル名詞ニ附属スルカ故ニ形容詞ノ性質アルヲ知ルヘシ

語尾ヨリシテ形成セル分詞ニニツアリ現在分詞過去分詞ナリ

規則——凡テ動詞ノ現在分詞ハ其動詞ノ根ニ *ing*ヲ附加シテ形成ス即チ *write, writing* (書ク、書ク) ; *hop, hopping* (片足ニテ飛フ、片足ニテ飛フ)

注意——*ing*ヲ附加スルニハ轉比言辭ヲ綴ルトノ規則ヲ見ヨ

○第五十四章○動詞ノ變形



規則——動詞ノ過去分詞ハ多クハ其動詞ノ根ニ *ed* ナ附加シテ形成ス  
然レモ他ノ過去分詞ハ他ノ方法ニヨリテ形成ス即チ

*wrote, written* (書ク、書カレタル); *tell, told* (話ス、話サレタル)

注意 *ed* ナ附加シテ過去分詞ヲ形成セサル動詞ハ不規則動詞ニ  
屬ス

(五) 態

定義——態トハ他動詞ノ變形ニシテソノ主位カ動作ヲナス人ナルカ又  
動作ヲ受クル人ナルカヲ表示ス

態ニニツアリ即チ働態 (active voice) 及ヒ受態 (passive voice) 之ナリ

働態ナル動詞ハ主位カ目的物ニ動作ヲ及ホスヲ示ス例令ヘハ

*Watt invented the steam-engine.* (ワット)ハ蒸氣器械ヲ發明セシ

受態ノ動詞ハ主位カ動作ヲ受クルヲ示ス假令ヘハ

*The steam-engine was invented by Watt.* (蒸氣器械ハ「ワット」ニ由テ發明サ

レタ)

規則——受態ハ他動詞ノ過去分詞ニ *to be* (ル)ナル動詞ノ種々ノ變形  
ヲ結合シテ形成スルモノナリ

(六) 働詞ノ變法

働詞ノ變法トハ其取ルヘキ種々ノ形ヲ順序正シテ列舉シタル者ナリ

變法ニ二種アリ (一)規則 (二)不規則是ナリ此二種ノ變法ハ過去(直接法ノ)

及過去分詞ヲ作ルノ法ニヨリテ區別シタルモノナリ

規則動詞トハ動詞ノ根元ニ *e* ナ加ヘテ過去詞及過去分詞ヲ作ル働詞

ナリ例セハ(根元) *love*; (過去詞) *loved*; (過去分詞) *loved*. ノ如シ

注意——語尾ニ *ed* ナ附スルニハ轉比語ヲ綴ルノ規則ニ隨フヲ注意  
セサルヘカラス

不規則動詞トハ動詞ノ根元ニ *e* ナ加ヘテ過去詞或ハ過去分詞或ハ兩  
者ヲ作ラサル働詞ナリ例セハ(根元) *take*; (過去詞) *took*; (過去分詞) *taken*. ノ

○第五十四章○動詞ノ變形



如シ

動詞ノ主要部トハ(一)現在直接法(二)過去直接法(三)過去分詞是ナリ  
助動詞トハ他ノ動詞ノ變法ヲナスニ助ケテナス爲ニ用ヰラル、者ナ  
リ主要ナル助動詞ハ do, (爲ス) be, (シル) have, (有ル) shall, (シヤム) may, (マ  
ル) can, (シク) must (セザルベカラズ)等及其變形ナリ

規則動詞ノ變法

To Love (愛スル)

主要部——現在 love 過去 loved. 過去分詞 loved.

直接法——現在 現在直接法ハ簡時形ニシテ主要部ノ一ナリ其變法  
ハ下ノ如シ

- 單數 1. I love (私カ愛スル), 2. You love, (汝ガ), 3. He loves (彼ガ  
一)
- 複數 1. We love (吾々カ愛スル), 2. You love (汝等ガ), 3. They love

(彼等ガ)

第一過去、第一過去直接法ハ簡時形ニシテ主要部ノ一ナリ規則動詞  
ニアリテハ根元ニシテ加ヘテ之ヲ作り不規則動詞ニアリテハ他ノ方  
法ヲ用ヰテ之ヲ作ル

- 單數 1. I loved (私カ愛セシ), 2. You loved (汝ガ), 3. He loved (彼ガ  
一)

- 複數 1. We loved (吾々カ愛セシ), 2. you loved (汝等ガ), 3. They  
loved (彼等ガ)

第一未來、第一未來ハ根元ニ shall 或ハ will ナル助動詞ヲ前方ニ加  
テ之ヲ作ル下ノ如シ

- 一、唯々單ニ未來ノ働ラキ或ハ出來事ヲ顯ハスキハ
- 單數 1. I shall love (私カ愛スルテアラン), 2. You will love (汝ガ)  
3. He will love (彼ガ)

○第五十四章○動詞ノ變形



複數 1. We shall love (吾々カ愛スルデアロウ), 2. You will love (汝等カ  
ー) 3. They will love (彼等カー)

二、決心、命令、或ハ強迫ノ意ヲ現ハスルハ

單數 1. We shall love (私カ愛スヘシ則チ上ノ種々ノ意ヲ含ム), 2. you  
shall love (汝カー), 3. He shall love (彼カー)

複數 1. We will love (吾々ト愛スヘシ), 2. You shall love (汝等ー)  
3. They shall love (彼等カー)

第二過去、第二過去直接法ハ働詞ノ過去分詞ニ have ナル助動詞ヲ結  
合シテ作ラル、者ナリ

單數 1. I have loved (私カ愛シタ), 2. You have loved (汝カー), 3. He  
has loved (彼カー)

複數 1. We have loved (我々カ愛シタ), 2. You have loved (汝等カー)  
3. They have loved (彼等カー)

第三過去、第三過去ノ直接法ハ働詞ノ過去分詞ニ had ナル助動詞ヲ  
結合シテ作ラル者ナリ

單數 1. I had loved (私カ愛シタリキ), 2. You had loved (汝カー), 3.  
He had loved. (彼カー);

複數 1. We had loved (我々カ愛シタリキ), 2. You had loved (汝等カー)  
3. They had loved (彼等カー)

第二未來、第二未來ハ過去分詞ニ have ナル助動詞ノ未來ヲ結合シテ  
作ラル、者ナリ

單數 1. I shall or will have loved (私カ愛シタナロウ), 2. You shall or  
will have loved (汝カー), 3. He shall or will have loved (彼カー);

複數 1. We shall or will have loved (我々カ愛シタナロウ), 2. You shall  
or will have loved (汝等カー) 3. They shall or will have loved (彼等  
カー).



可成法 現在、現在可成法ハ根元ニ may, can, 或ハ must ナル助動詞ヲ結合シテ形成スルモノナリ即チ

單數 1. I may love (私ハ愛シ得ル) 2. You may love (汝ハ愛シ得ル)

3. He may love (彼ハ愛シ得ル)

複數 1. We may love (我々ハ愛シ得ル) 2. You may love (汝ハ愛シ得ル)

3. They may love. (彼等ハ愛シ得ル)

第一過去、第一過去可成法ハ動詞ノ格ニ助動詞 might, could, would, 若シハ should ナ結合シテ形成スル者ナリ即チ

單數 1. I might love (私ハ愛シ得シ) 2. You might love (汝ハ愛シ得シ)

3. He might love (彼ハ愛シ得シ)

複數 1. We might love (我々ハ愛シ得シ) 2. You might love (汝ハ愛シ得シ)

3. They might love (彼等ハ愛シ得シ)

第二過去、第二過去ノ可成法ハ動詞ノ過去分詞ニ助動詞 have ノ現在

可成法ヲ結合シテ形成スルモノナリ即チ

單數 1. We may have loved (我ハ愛シ得タ) 2. You may have loved (汝ハ愛シ得タ)

3. He may have loved (彼ハ愛シ得タ)

複數 1. We may have loved (我々ハ愛シ得タ) 2. You may have love (汝等ハ愛シ得タ)

3. They may have loved (彼等ハ愛シ得タ)

第三過去、第三過去ハ動詞ノ過去分詞ニ助動詞 have ノ過去可成法ヲ結合シテ形成スルモノナリ即チ

單數 1. I might have loved (私ハ愛シ得タ) 2. You might have loved. (汝ハ愛シ得タ)

3. He might have loved (彼ハ愛シ得タ)

複數 1. We might have loved (我々ハ愛シ得タ) 2. You might have loved (汝等ハ愛シ得タ)

3. They might have loved (彼等ハ愛シ得タ)

接續法——現在、現在接續法ハ現在直接法ト同シキ形成ヲ有スル單一  
時ニシテ只第三人稱ニ於テハナル語尾ヲ略スルヲ異ナリトス接續法ハ

○第五十四章○動詞ノ變形



通常ズ(ナラン) *though* (ト雖也) 等ニ伴ヒ來ルモノナリ 現在接続法ハ即チ

單數 1. If I love (若シ私カ愛スルナラン) 2. If you love (若シ汝カ愛スルナラン) 3. If he love (若シ彼カ愛スルナラン)

複數 1. If we love (若シ我々カ愛スルナラン) 2. If you love (若シ汝等カ愛スルナラン) 3. If they love (若シ彼等カ愛スルナラン)

過去、過去接続法ハ過去直接法ト同一ノ形成ヲ有スル單一時ナリ而シテ一般ニズ(ナラン) 等ト伴ヒ來ルモノナリ即チ

單數 1. If I loved (若シ私カ愛セシナラン) 2. If you loved (若シ汝カ愛セシナラン) 3. If he loved (若シ彼カ愛セシナラン)

複數 1. If we loved (若シ我々カ愛セシナラン) 2. If you loved (若シ汝等カ愛セシナラン) 3. If they loved (若シ彼等カ愛セシナラン)

命令法

Love (you) 愛セヨ (汝)

不定法

現在、to love (愛スル) 十分現在 to have loved (愛シタ)

不定名詞 loving (愛スル) having loved (愛シタ)

分詞

現在 loving (愛スル所) 十分現在 having loved (愛シタ所)

習例 第三十六

a

以下ノ各動詞ハ直接法中何レノ時ニ屬スルヤヲ示セ

1. The boy walked home. (小兒カ宅ニ歩ミシ)

答 walked (歩ミシ) ハ直接法ノ過去ナリ

2. The steamer crossed the ocean. (蒸氣船カ大洋ヲ横切リシ)

答 crossed (横切リシ) ハ過去直接法ナリ

3. The enemy will take this road. (敵カ此路ヲ取ルテアロウ)

○第五十四章○動詞ノ變形



- 答 will take (取ルテアロウ) ハ未來直接法ナリ
4. The soldiers took the town. (兵士カ都邑ヲ取リシ)  
答 took (取リシ) ハ過去直接法ナリ
5. The bride kissed the goblet. (花嫁カ盞ヲ接吻セシ)  
答 kissed (接吻セシ) ハ過去直接法ナリ
6. What a look he gave! (何ノナ顔色ヲ彼ハ與ヘシヨ)  
答 gave (與ヘシ) ハ過去直接法ナリ
7. I shall drown. (私ハ溺死スルテアロウ)  
答 shall drown. (溺レルテアロウ) ハ未來直接法ナリ
8. Bright rose the sun. (光明ニ太陽カ登リシ)  
答 rose (昇リシ) ハ過去直接法ナリ
9. You wrote letter (汝カ手紙ヲ書キシ)  
答 wrote (書キシ) ハ過去直接法ナリ

10. The rains descended and the floods came, and beat upon that house. (雨カ降  
リシ而シテ洪水カ來リシ而シテ其家ニ挾テ打チシ)  
答 descended (降リシ) came (來リシ) 及ヒ beat (打チシ) ハ皆過去直接法  
ナリ
11. The merchant writes a despatch. (商人カ急狀ヲ書ク)  
答 writes (書ク) ハ現在直接法ナリ
12. The merchant has written a despatch. (商人カ急狀ヲ書タ)  
答 has written (書タ) ハ第二過去ナリ
13. You play all day. (汝ハ終日遊フ)  
答 play (遊フ) ハ現在ナリ
14. You have played all day (汝ハ終日遊メタ)  
答 have played (遊メタ) ハ第二過去ナリ
15. I tell you I know not. (私ハ汝ニ告ケル私ハ知ラヌト)



答 tell (告ケル) 及 know (知ル) ハ共ニ現在直接法ナリ

16. I have told you all I know. (私ハ私カ知ル凡テヲ汝ニ告ケル)

答 have told (語ル) ハ第一過去直接法ニテ know (知ル) ハ現在直接法ナリ

17. They have sung that song remarkably well. (彼等カ著ク善ク其歌ヲ歌フ)

答 have sung (歌フ) ハ第二過去ナリ

18. The messenger has just left. (使者カ丁度去ツタ)

答 has left (見捨テタ) ハ第二過去ナリ

19. He has sent away the ship. (彼カ船ヲ彼方ニ送ツタ)

答 has sent (送ツタ) ハ第二過去ナリ

20. We have finished this exercise. (我々カ此習例ヲ終ツタ)

答 have finished (終ツタ) ハ第二過去ナリ

21. I had sent the messenger before you arrived. (私ハ汝カ到着セシ前ニ使者ヲ送ツタ)

答 had sent (送ツタリシ) ハ第三過去直接法ナリ arrived (到着セシ) ハ過去直接法ナリ

22. We saw the deer before we had passed through the woods. (我々カ森ヲ通リテ過キタリシ前ニ我々ハ鹿ヲ見シ)

答 saw (見シ) ハ過去直接法ニテ had passed (過キタリシ) ハ第三過去直接法ナリ

23. After the moon had risen, the wind fell. (月カ昇タリシ後ニ風カ落ナシ)

答 had risen (昇ツタリシ) ハ第三過去ニシテ fell (落ナシ) ハ第一過去ナリ

24. The train had gone before we reached the depot. (我々カ待合所ニ達セシ前ニ列車カ行イタリシ)



答 had gone (往イタリシ)ハ第三過去ニシテ reached (達セシ)ハ第一過去ナリ

25. The sun had risen when we left home. (我々カ宅ヲ見捨シキニ太陽カ昇シタ)

答 had risen (昇ッタリシ)ハ第三過去ニテ left (見捨シ)ハ第二過去ナリ

26. When the lion had shaken his victim, he left him. (若シモ獅子カ彼ノ犠牲ヲ揺リタリシ時ニ彼カ彼ヲ見捨シ)

答 had shaken (困迷セシメタリシ)ハ第三過去ニシテ left (見捨シ)ハ第一過去ナリ

27. They had thought we did not know of their conduct. (彼等考ヘタリシ我々ハ彼等ノ行ヒニ付テ知リナサノリマナ)

答 had thought (考ヘタリシ)ハ第三過去ニシテ did (ナセシ)ハ第一過去ナリ

去ナリ

28. It appeared that the boy came home immediately after he had left school. (彼カ學校ヲ見捨テタリシ後直ニ小兒カ宅ニ來リシコト夫レカ見ヘシ)

答 appeared (見ヘシ)ハ第一過去ニテ came (來リシ)モ第一過去ナリ  
had left (見捨タリシ)ハ第三過去ナリ

29. When she had thought a little she wept bitterly. (若シモ彼女カ少シク考ヘタリシキニ彼女ハ苦ク泣キシ)

答 had thought (考ヘタリシ)ハ第三過去ニテ wept (泣キシ)ハ第一過去ナリ  
30. She had laid back all his sunny outis. (彼女ハ凡テ彼ノ太陽ノ如キ捲毛ヲ後ロニ置タリシ)

答 had laid (置タリシ)ハ第三過去ナリ

31. When once you shall have reached that happy shore, you will have no more sorrow. (若シ一度汝カ其幸ナル海岸ニ達シタアロウ時ニ汝ハ最早ヤ悲シ

○第五十四章○動詞ノ變形



ヲ持ツタテアロウ)

答 shall have 'reached (達シタテアロウ) ハ第二未來直接法ニシテ Will have (持ツタテアロウ) ハ第一未來ナリ

32. I shall have walked to the depot before the train arrives. (私ハ電車カ到着スル前ニ符合ニシテ歩タテアロウ)

答 shall have walked (歩タテアロウ) ハ第二未來ニテ arrives (到着スル) ハ現在ナリ

33. Before Saturday the boys will have matured all their plans for the holidays.

(小兒等カ休日ニ向テ凡テ彼等ノ企テ熟議シタテアロウ)

答 will have matured (熟議シタテアロウ) ハ第二未來ナリ

34. The servant will go on the errand as soon as the messenger shall have returned. (使者カ戻ツタテアロウヤ否ヤ僕ハ使事ニ於テ行クテアロウ)

答 will go (行クテアロウ) ハ第一未來ニシテ shall have returned (戻タテア

ロウ) ハ第二未來也

35. The man will have paid dearly for his ignorance. (人カ彼レノ無學ニ向テ貴ク拂タテアロウ)

答 will have paid (拂ツタテアロウ) ハ第二未來ナリ

36. When this exercise is completed we shall have finished all the compound tenses (若シ此習例カ完フサレタル時ニ我々ハ凡テ複合時ヲ終ルテアロウ)

答 is completed (完フサレタル) ハ現在ニシテ shall have finished (終ルテアロウ) 第二未來也

37. She looks upon his lips, and they are pale;

She takes him by the hand, and that is cold;

She whispers in his ear a heavy tale,

And opens both his eyes.

(彼女ハ彼レノ唇ニ於テ眺メル而シテ彼等ハ青サメタル彼女ハ彼ヲ手ニ由テ

○第五十四章○動詞ノ變形



取ル而シテ其カ冷テアル彼女ハ彼ノ耳ニ於テ重キ話ヲ囁ク而シテ兩ナカラ彼ノ  
眼ヲ開ク)

答 looks (眺メル) are (アル) takes (取ル) is (アル) whispers (囁ク) 及ヒ  
opens (開ク) ハ皆現在直接法ナリ

b

次ノ文章ニ於テ現在ノ動詞ヲ變シテ過去トナセ

I shoot an arrow into the air,

It falls to earth, I know not where;

For so swiftly it flies, the sight

Can not follow in its flight.

(私カ矢ヲ空中ニマテ射ル、其カ地ニマテ落ナル、私ハ何處ニカヲ知ラス、何トナ  
レハ左様ニ速カニ其カ飛ヒ、見ヘカ其ノ飛ヒニ於テ續キ能ハヌ故ニ)

答 I shot an arrow into the air,

It fell to earth, I knew not where;

For so swiftly it flew, the sight.

Could not follow in its flight.

(私カ矢ヲ射シ其カ地ニマテ落ナシ私ハ何處ニカヲ知ラサリシ何トナレハ  
左様ニ速カニ其カ飛ヒシ見ヘカ其レノ飛ニ於テ從ヒ能ハサリシ故ニ)

c

Steamers sail on the ocean. (蒸氣船カ大洋ニ於テ帆カケル) ナル敘事ヲ以前  
ニ起リシカ如ク改造セヨ

答 Steamers sailed on the ocean. (蒸氣船カ大洋ニ於テ帆カケシ)

The fire burns brightly to night. (火カ今晚光明ニ燃ユル) ナル敘事ヲ昨夜起  
レル如ク改造セヨ

答 The fire burned brightly last night. (火カ昨夜光明ニ燃ヘシ)

We admire fine statues. (我等ハ美シキ像ヲ賞玩スル) ナル斜事ニ於テ we ニ

○第五十四章○動詞ノ變形



代ユル *ancient Greeks* (昔人ノ希臘人) チ以テセヨ

答 Ancient Greeks admired fine statues. (昔時ノ希臘人ハ美シキ像ヲ賞玩セム)

The Germans love independence. (日耳曼人ハ獨立ヲ愛スル) ナル敘事ニ於テ一千年以前ノ日耳曼人ニ就テノ話ニ改作セヨ

答 A thousand years ago the Germans loved independence. (一千年以前ニ日耳曼人ハ獨立ヲ愛セム)

e

以下ノ各動詞ノ法及ヒ時ヲ示セ

1. The village bell rings. (村ノ鐘カ鳴ル)

答 rings (鳴) ナル動詞ハ直接法現在ナリ

2. If you go, I shall follow you. (若シ汝カ行クナラハ私ハ汝ニ隨フテアロウ)

答 go (行ク) ハ接続法現在ニシテ shall follow (隨フテアロウ) ハ直接法

未來ナリ

3. Scholars may go home when they have learned this lesson. (書生カ若シ彼等

カ此日課ヲ學ンタキニ宅ニ行キ得ル)

答 may go (行キ得ル) ハ可成法現在ニシテ have learned (學ンタ) ハ直

接法第二過去ナリ

4. the storm has ceased. (嵐カ止ンタ)

答 has ceased (止ンタ) ハ直接法第二過去ナリ

5. Come, all ye jolly shepherds. (來レ凡テ汝等樂シキ牧羊者ヨ)

答 Come (來レ) ハ命令法ニシテ從テ現在ナリ

6. The king can make a belted knight. (王ハ帶シタル勳爵士ヲ作り能フ)

答 Can make (作り能フ) ハ可成法現在ナリ

7. The merchant should have learned more caution. (商人カヨリ多クノ注意ヲ

學タテアロウ)

○第五十四章○動詞ノ變形



答 should have learned (學ンタテアロウ)ハ可成法第三過去ナリ

8. My steps might break your rest. (私ノ歩ミカ汝ノ休憩ヲ破リ得シ)

答 might break (破リ得シ)ハ可成法第一過去ナリ

9. If I had not watered the flowers they would have withered. (若シ私カ花ニ灌  
カナムタリミナラハ彼等ハ凋ンタテアロウ)

答 had watered (灌ギタリシ)ハ接続法第三過去ナリ would have withered  
(凋タテアロウ)ハ可成法第三過去ナリ

10. Go where glory waits you. (名譽カ汝ヲ待ツ所ニ往ケ)

答 Go (往ケ)ハ命令法ニテ現在ナリ waits (待ツ)ハ直接法現在ナリ

11. The sun could not shine, for dark clouds covered the sky. (太陽カ輝キ能ハ  
カリシ如何ナレハ暗キ雲カ空ヲ蔽ヒシ故ニ)

答 could shine (輝キ能シ)ハ可成法第一過去ナリ covered (蔽ヒシ)ハ直  
接法第一過去ナリ

12. Up from the ground he sprang and gazed—

But who can paint that gaze?

It hushed their very hearts who saw

Its horror and amaze:

They might have chained him, as before

That stony form he stood.

(地面カラ上ニ彼カ跳ヒシ而シテ見詰メシ——併シナカラ誰カ其見詰ヲ描キ能フ  
カ其カ彼等ハ真ノ心其レハ其レノ彼怖ト驚駭トヲ視シ所ノ心ヲ黙セシ恐メシ  
彼等ハ其石ノ様ナル形ノ前ニ彼カ立ナシキニ彼ヲ縛シ得タ)

答 sprang (跳ヒシ)及ヒ gaze (見詰シ)ハ直接法ニシテ第一過去ナリ  
can paint (描キ能フ)ハ可成法現在ナリ hushed (黙セシメシ)及ヒ saw (見シ)  
ハ直接法ニシテ第一過去ナリ might have chained (縛シ得タ)ハ可成法  
第三過去ナリ stood (立ナシ)ハ直接法第一過去ナリ



f

以下ノ動詞中何レカ規則動詞ニシテ何レカ不規則動詞ナルヤヲ示セ

1. The famine came at last upon the land, and many perished for want. (饑饉

カ遂ニ國ニ於テ來リシ而シテ多クカ欠乏ニ向ツテ死セシ)

答 came (來リシ)ハ不規則動詞ニシテ perished (死セシ)ハ規則動詞

ナリ。

2. Father sold his farm when he went to California. (若シモ彼カ「カリホオルニ

ヤ」ニ行キシトニ父カ彼ノ田地ヲ賣リシ)

答 sold (賣リシ)ハ不規則動詞ニテ went (往キシ)モ亦然リ

3. The sun shone brightly yesterday. (太陽カ昨日光明ニ輝キシ)

答 shone (輝キシ)ハ不規則動詞ナリ

4. Hearing the sound of footsteps we resolved to go no farther. (歩ミノ音ヲ聞

ク所テ我々ハヨリ遙カ行カヌヘシ決心セシ)

答 hearing (聞ク所テ)ハ不規則動詞 resolved (決心セシ)ハ規則動詞也

(往ク)ハ不規則ナリ

5. Shakspeare wrote many dramas. (シェンズピヤ」ハ多クノ淨潔瀟々ヲ書キシ)

答 wrote (書キシ)ハ不規則動詞ナリ

6. We hoped you would visit us when the leaves fell. (我々ハ若シ葉カ落ナシ

時ニ汝カ我々ヲ見舞フテアロウヲ望ミシ)

答 hoped (望ミシ)及ビ visit (見舞フ)ハ規則動詞ニシテ fell (落ナシ)ハ

不規則動詞ナリ

7. The American soldiers fought well. (「アメリカ」ノ兵卒カ善ク戦フシ)

答 fought (戦フシ)ハ不規則動詞ナリ

8. The microscope shows us animalcules. (顯微鏡カ我々ニ微蟲ヲ表ハス)

答 show (表ハス)ハ不規則動詞ナリ

9. The fox will steal the hens. (狐カ鶏ヲ盗ムテアロウ)

○第五十四章○動詞ノ變形



答 steal (盗ム) ハ不規則動詞ナリ

10. The mechanic repaired the engine. (器械師カ機關ヲ修復セシ)

答 repaired (修繕セシ) ハ規則動詞ナリ

11. The study of history will improve our mind. (歴史ノ學問ハ我々ノ心ヲ改良  
スルヲマロウ)

答 improve (改良スル) ハ規則動詞ナリ

12. Adams died on the Fourth of July. (アダムス) ハ七月ノ四日ニ於テ死セシ)

答 died (死セシ) ハ規則動詞ナリ

13. They grew in beauty side by side. (彼等ハ列ビテ美ニ於テ生長セシ)

答 grew (生長セシ) ハ不規則動詞ナリ

14. The church-bell rings. (寺院ノ鐘カ鳴ル)

答 rings (鳴ル) ハ不規則動詞ナリ

復習

Noun. (名詞)

Number. (數).....

{ Singular. (單數)  
Plural. (複數)

Case. (格).....

{ Nominative. (主格)  
Possessive. (物主格)  
Objective. 目的格

Gender. (性).....

{ Masculine. (男性)  
Feminine. (女性)  
Neutor. (中性)

Person. (人稱).....

{ First. (第一)  
Second. (第二)  
Third. (第三)

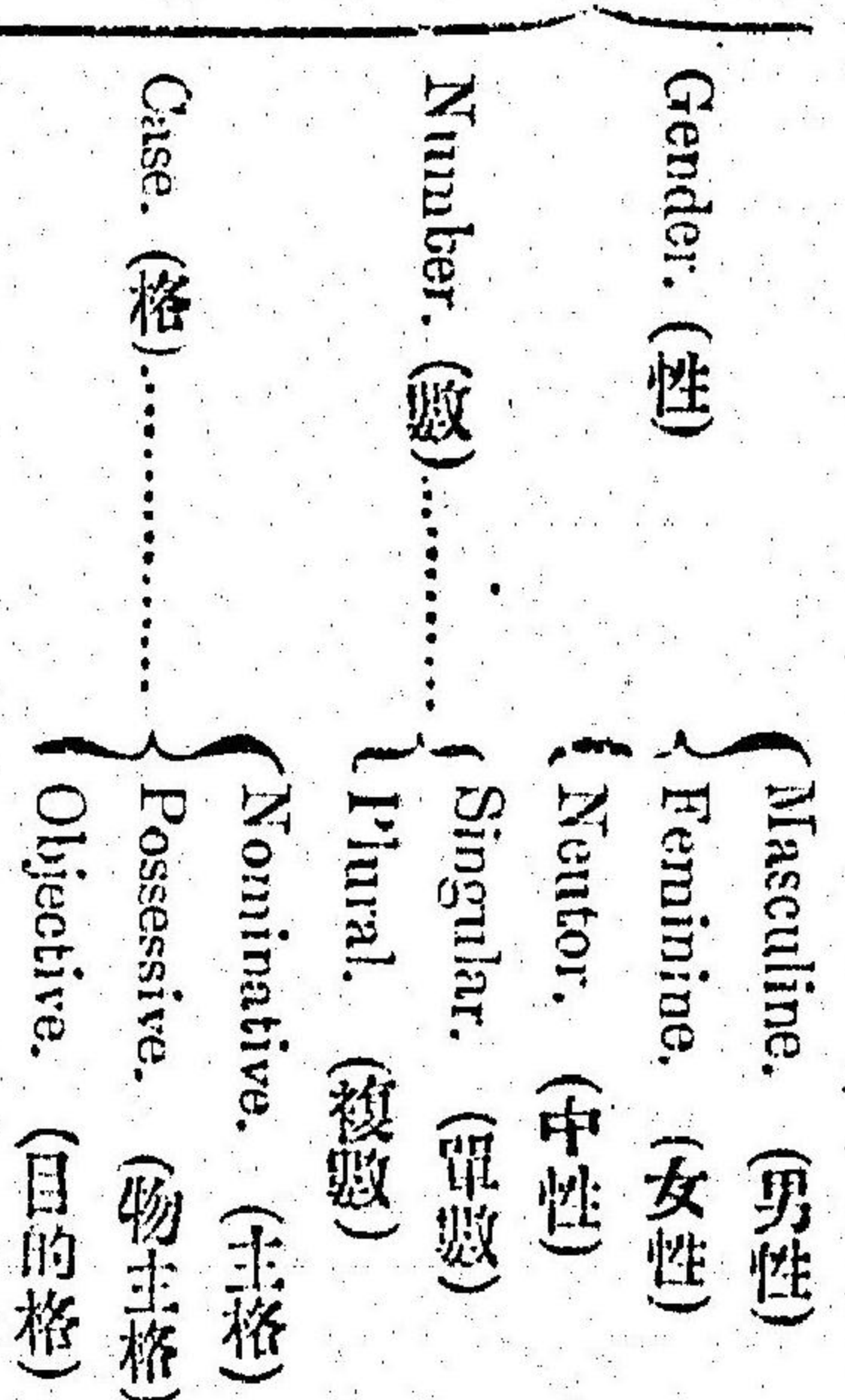
Person. (人稱).....

{ First. (第一)  
Second. (第二)  
Third. (第三)

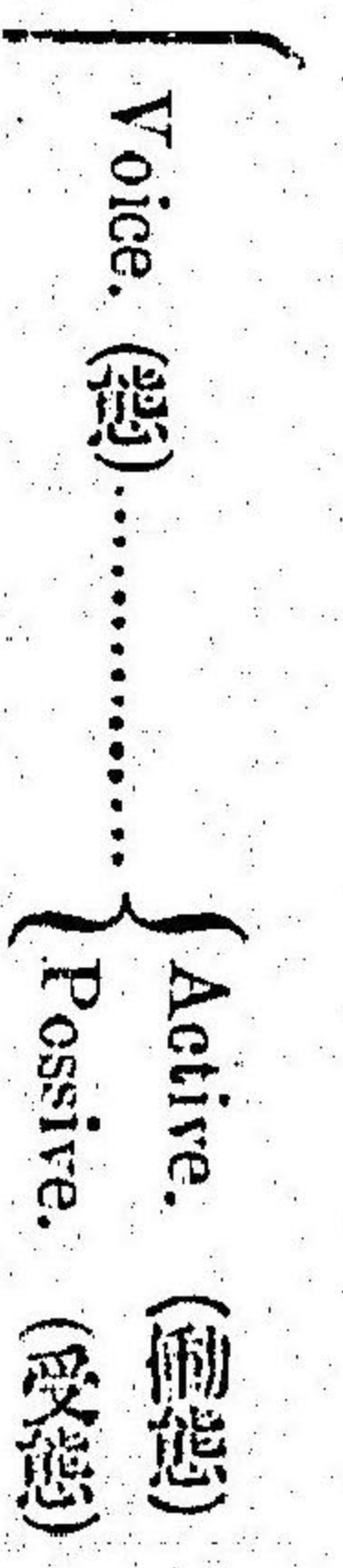
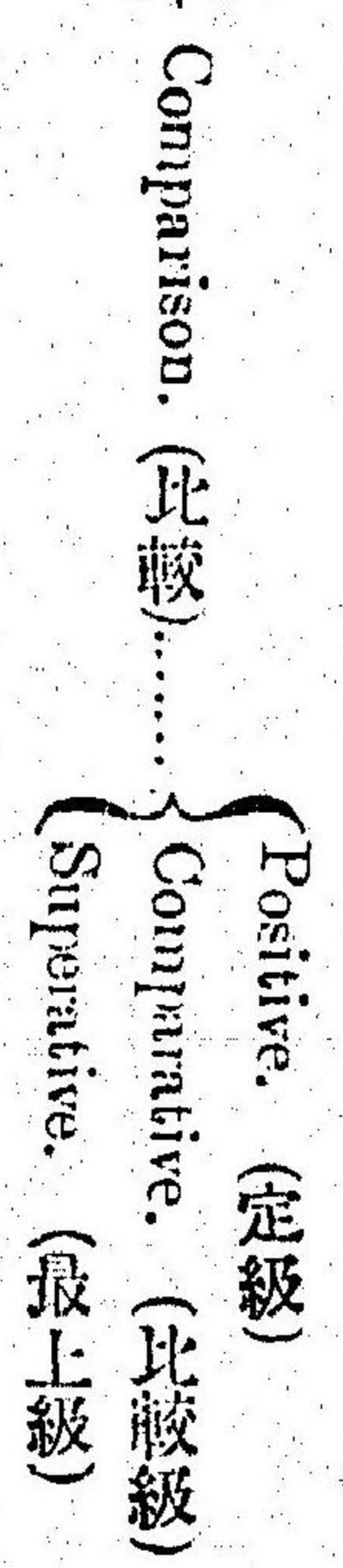
○第五十四章○動詞變形



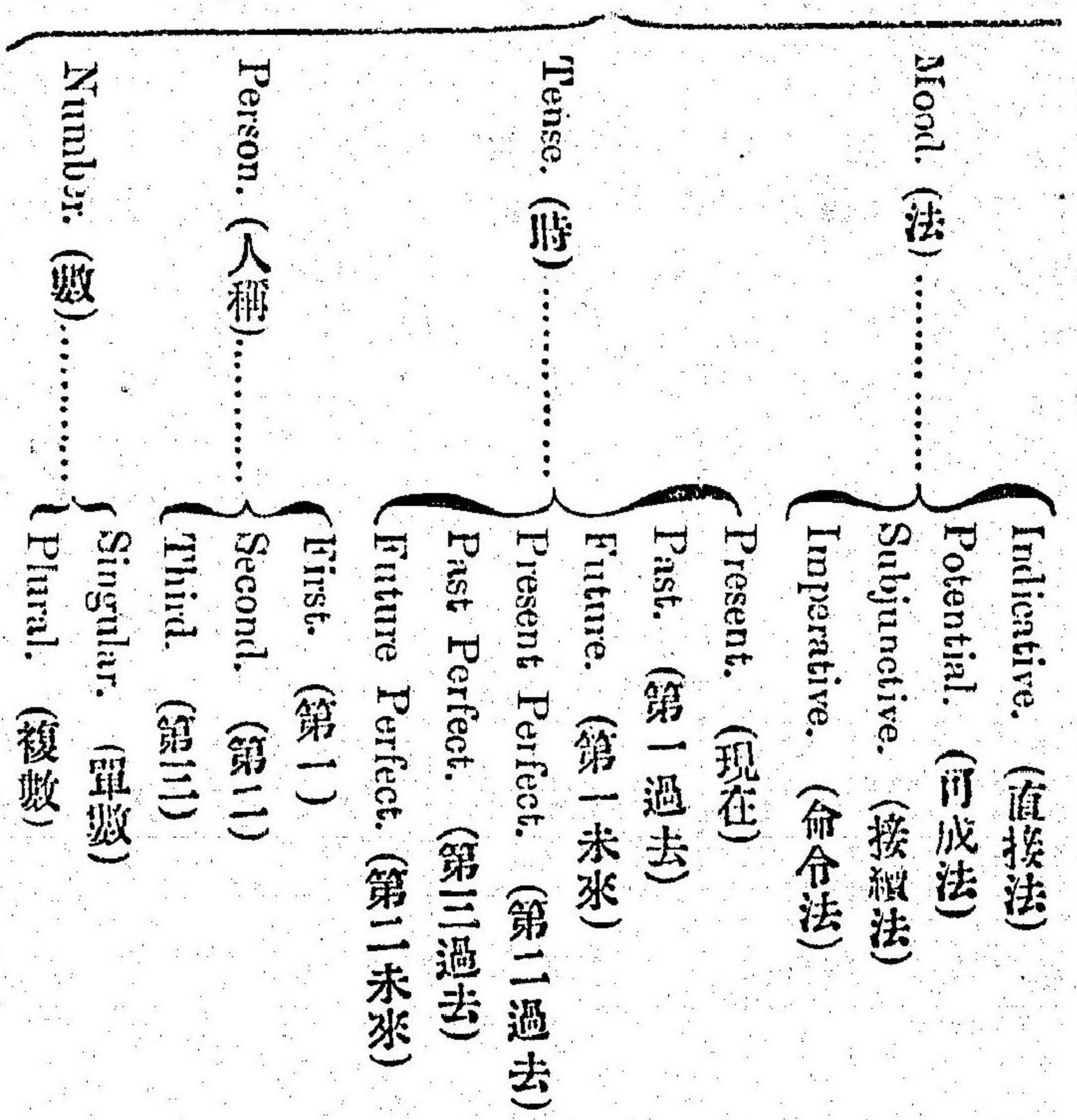
Pronoun. (代名詞)



Adjective and Adverb. (形容詞及副詞)



Verb. (動詞)



復習問題

○第五十四章○動詞ノ變形



第一

- 一、品詞ノ變形トハ如何
- 二、八品詞中幾何ノ品詞ハ變形アリヤ
- 三、變形ヲ有セサル三品詞ノ名ヲ擧ケヨ
- 四、名詞ノ主要ナル二變形トハ何ナリヤ
- 五、名詞ノ第二等ナル二變形ハ何ナリヤ
- 六、名詞ノ數トハ如何
- 七、數ハ何々ナリヤ
- 八、單數ノ定義ヲ示セ又々複數ノ定義ヲ示セ

第二

- 一、名詞ノ複數ハ如何ニシテ形成スルヤ
- 二、複數カ es ヲ取ルハ如何ナル場合ナリヤ
- 三、y ヲ以テ終ル所ノ單數名詞ニ於テ y ノ前ニ子音アレハ如何シテ

複數ヲ作ルヘキヤ

- 四、f 若シハ fe ヲ以テ終ル所ノ名詞ハ如何シテ其複數ヲ作ルモノアリヤ
- 五、名詞ノ格トハ如何
- 六、格ニ幾個アリヤ
- 七、主格トハ何ゾ物主格トハ何ゾ目的格トハ何ゾ

第三

- 一、名詞ノ格中同一ノ形ヲ有スル二個ノ格ハ何々ナリヤ
- 二、名詞ノ物主格單數ヲ作ルノ規則ヲ説明セヨ
- 三、名詞ノ複數ノ物主格ヲ作ル規則ヲ示セ
- 四、boy (小兒) man (男) lady (貴女) sheep (羊) ノ四名詞ヲ屈曲セヨ
- 五、如何ナル場合ニ於テ名詞ヲ男性ト云フヤ如何ナル場合ニ女性ト云フヤ如何ナル場合ニ中性ト云フヤ

○第五十四章○動詞ノ變形



- 六、名詞ノ三个ノ人稱ハ何々ナリヤ
- 七、人稱ハ言辭ノ形ヲ見テ判斷シ得ルヤ

第四

- 一、人代名詞カ有スル四个ノ變形ハ何々ナリヤ
- 二、who (誰) which (何) ナ屈曲セヨ
- 三、比較トハ何ソヤ
- 四、比較ノ三个ノ階級ノ名ヲ舉ケヨ
- 五、比較級ト最上級ヲ作ル一般ノ規則ヲ示セ
- 六、二个以上ノ綴ヲ有スル言辭ニ於テ比較級ト最上級トハ一般ニ如何ニシテ作ラル、ヤ
- 七、副詞ノ比較級ト最上級ハ如何ニシテ作ラル、ヤ

第五

- 一、動詞ノ五个ノ變形ハ何々ナリヤ

- 二、動詞ノ人稱及ヒ數トハ如何
- 三、人稱ニ幾種アリヤ數ニ幾種アリヤ
- 四、時ニ幾種アリヤ
- 五、法ニ幾種アリヤ
- 六、直接法可成法接續法命令法ノ定義ヲ示セ
- 七、動詞形ノ二種トハ何々ナリヤ

第六

- 一、不定法トハ如何
- 二、分詞トハ如何
- 三、動詞ノ態トハ如何
- 四、働態ノ定義ヲ示セ受態ノ定義ヲ示セ
- 五、規則動詞トハ如何
- 六、不規則動詞トハ如何

○第五十四章○動詞ノ變形



七、助動詞トハ何ソヤ

作文習例

a

“My School Days” (私ノ學校ニ在リシ日)ナル題ニテ文章ヲ作リテ以下ノ事實ヲ話セ

- 一、何時汝ハ學校ニ始メテ往ケルヤ
- 二、汝ノ行キタル學校ハ何學校ナリヤ
- 三、汝ノ教師ノ凡ノ名
- 四、何ヲ汝カ學ヒタルヤ
- 五、ノ好ムル學問ハ何ナルヤ
- 六、何科ニ於テ汝ハ秀テタルヤ
- 七、學校ニ在リシ日何事カ起レルヤ

b

以下ノ要略ニ由テ“My Native Town” (私ノ生レタル都邑)ナル題ニテ文章ヲ作レ

要略

- 一、位置——何國ノ何レノ處ニアル何州ニテ何等ノ河都府大都邑ニ近キヤ等
- 二、一般ノ記事——大サ、人民ノ職業、商賈、鐵道、瀛船、水車、製造所等
- 三、景色——湖河海山其他天然風景ノ面白キモノ等

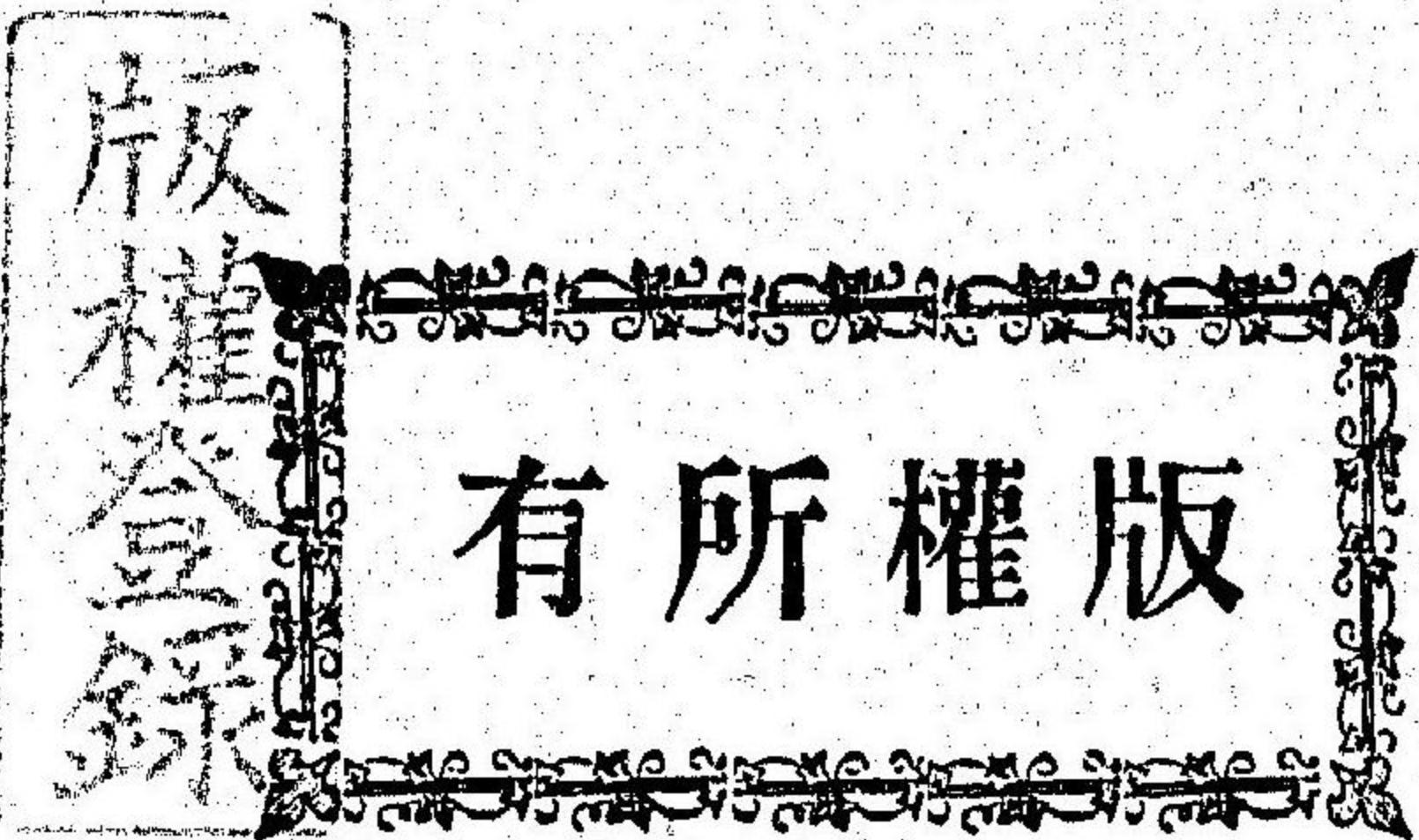
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○第五十四章○動詞ノ變形



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著述者

同

印刷兼發行者

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同

福井縣福井市手寄下町百十四番地

湯淺藤一郎

福井縣福井市寶永上町十三番地

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 同北久寶寺町角  
 同南久太郎町南へ入  
 同北久太郎町北へ入  
 同本町北へ入  
 同安土町南へ入  
 同備後町南へ入  
 同備後町南へ入  
 同備後町角  
 同備後町北へ入  
 同備後町東へ入  
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 鹿田靜  
 小谷卯三郎  
 此岡平彦  
 吉岡龜助  
 梅原分  
 博聞  
 中野正兵衛  
 平野藤兵衛  
 湯川孫兵衛



