

齋藤平治先生講義

英文法講義

完

東京 有明堂發兌

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齊藤平治先生講義

# 英文法講義

完

東京 有明堂發兌

に於て面と蔽ひ謹んでかくは認せり然れども余敢て自  
ると能くせん然れども英文法に志す人の強請賦し難しこ  
に十有餘年未だ堂に上ること甚だ遠し奚んぞ人に譏述そ  
喜ばしきことなり余幼時より英學に志さし學ぶことこゝ  
漢文典と英學と習ふもの英文法と講習するに臻れり誠に  
ころありと見ゆ和文と習ふもの和文典と漢文と習ふもの  
の文と綴り違はざるの意味と解せん近時世人大に悟ると  
る誤謬也文法と學ばずして外國の書と讀む何の時も真正  
ある人曰英學と習ふに左程文法の必要はなしと之れ大な

序

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語の前に原語と附せり

の簡にして意明なるものなきと以てなり故に一々譯

一講義録中文法語の譯語不適當なるものあらんこれ譯語

明治廿四年十二月淘水清處

著 者 謹 識

余また謹んで其教と聞あん

冀くは讀者諸君余が意と諒し不審の箇所あらば教と賜へ  
 説と構へ漫りに放談せず一々據るところありて述べたり

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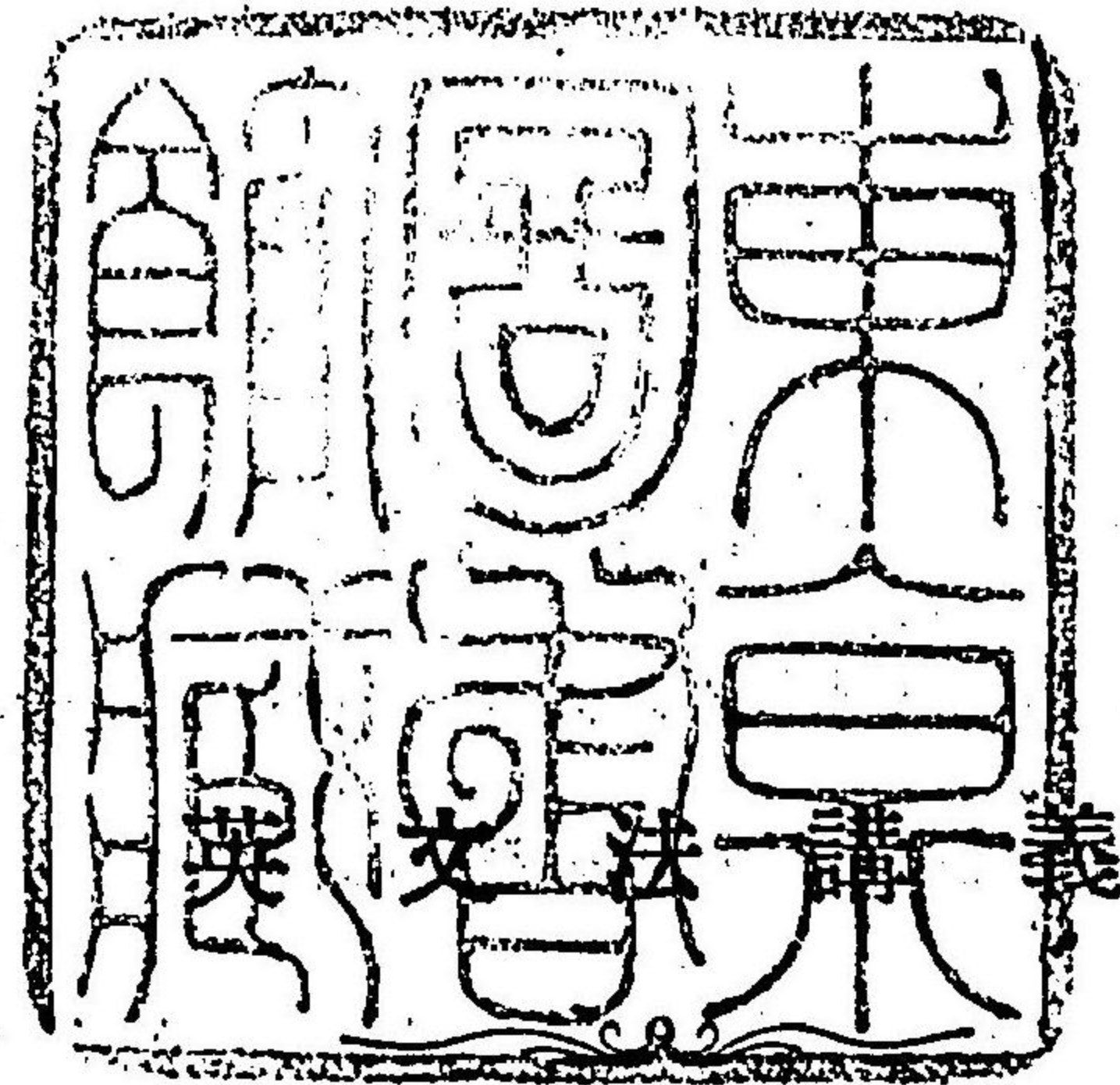
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目録終





發 端

國ノ古今東西ヲ論セス少ナシモ社會ヲ組織スル以上ハ必ラ  
ス國語 (language) ト云フモノアルハ諸君ノ已ニ知ラル、所  
デアリマス。ソコデ日本ニハ日本ノ國語ガアリ外國ニハ外國  
ノ國語カアル譯テス。サテ私ハ是レヨリ英ノ國語ヲ習ハント  
スル學生ノ爲メニ解シ易キ様ニ英文法 (English grammer) ヲ講  
義致シマス。先ツ始メニ文法トハ如何ナルモノナルカヲ研究  
シ順序ヲ逐フテ段々ト進ミマシヨウ。

文法ノ定義。 國語ノ由來ヲ論スル學ヲ文法 (grammer)  
ト云ヒマス。 Grammer is the science that treats of the principles  
of language.

英文法ノ定義。 英ノ國語ノ由來ヲ論スル學ヲ英文法ト

云ヒマス。 English grammer is the science that treats of the principles of English language.

英文法ノ目的。 英文法ノ目的ハ英ノ國語ヲ正シク書ク  
リ話シタリスル技術ヲ教ントスルノデス。 サレバ英文法ヲ  
科學 (a science) トシテ見レバ

國語ノ組ミ立テテ説クモノナリ

即チ 理論 (theory) デス

技術 (an art) トシテ見レバ

國語ノ正シキ用法ヲ曉ラシメシメガ爲メニ諸  
規則ヲ設ク。 即チ 應用 (practice) デス。

### 第一 國語ノ類別 (Parts of speech).

國語。 人々己レノ思想ヲ述ヘントスルニハ目付キヤ身  
振ハカリデハ出來ナイ必ラス言葉(書クカ若シクハ話スカ)ヲ  
用ナケレバナラス。 如此言葉ヲ用テ己レノ思想ヲ述ヘル  
ノヲ國語 (language) ト云ヒマス。 サテ私共ハ己レノ思想ヲ述  
ベマスルニハ少ナクモ二箇ノ言葉ガ必用デスコノ二箇ノ言葉  
ガナケレバ思想ヲ述ヘルヲカ出來マセン。 唯マ鳥 (Birds) トハ  
カリ申シテモ何ノヲタカワカラナイ故ニ飛ブ (fly) ト云フ言葉  
ヲ之レニ加ヘマスレバワカル即チ “鳥カ飛ブ” (Birds fly).

國語ノ分類。 此ノ如ク我々カ種々ノヲ言ハントスレ  
ハ種々ノ言葉ノ必用ヲ感ス必用ヲ感スレハ從テ其言葉ノ用方  
ヲ會得セシメバナラス。 ソコデ會得スルニ便利ノ爲メニ同異ヲ  
分ケテ言葉ヲ類別スルカヨイ。 英國デハコノ類別ヲスルニ八  
品種トナス文法家モアリ十品種トナスモノモアリ九品種トナ  
スモノモアリサレド八品種トナス方ガ最モ便利ノヨウデス左  
ニ其類別ヲ舉クレハ

1. Noun(名詞). 2. Verb(動詞). 3. Adjective(形容詞).
4. Pronoun(代名詞). 5. Adverb(副詞). 6. Preposition(前置詞).

7. Conjunction(接續詞). 8. Interjection(間投詞).

1. Noun. Henry(人ノ名), birds(鳥), dog(犬), Tokyo(東京 morning(朝), table(臺), lamp(ランプ), pain(痛), honesty(正直 等ハ皆ナツレツレノ名デス。ソコデ是等ノ名ヲ英文法テハ noun ト云ヒマス。

Noun ノ定義. 名詞トハアヲユルモノ、名ヲ云フ

A noun is a name of anything.

2. Verb. Birds fly ト云ヘバ Birds ハ noun デス。ソコデ fly ハ何ニカト云フニ Birds ガ何ニチナシタルカヲ吾人ニ知ラセテナル詞デス即チ鳥ノ動作ヲ極メタル詞デス——鳥ガ飛フ。

Clocks hung. ト云ヒバ clocks ハ noun デス。ソコデ hung ハ何ニカト云フニ clocks ハ如何ナル様ヲナシタルカヲ吾人ニ知ラセテナル詞デス即チ時計ノ現象(アリノマヽ)ヲ極メタル詞デス——時計ガ掛タル。

其例——1. Kings rule(動作). 2. We sleep(現象)

3. A dog runs(動作). 4. They sit down(現象) 5. He works(動作)

6. There it is(現象).

Verb ノ定義 動詞トハ動作及ビ現象ヲ極メタル詞デス

A verb is a word that predicates action or being.

3. Adjective. 名詞ノミニテハ充分意味ノ取レ難キヲアリ 主人僕ニ命シテ本ヲ持チ來レト云フ其時ニ僕ハ如何ナル本ヲ持チ來リテ宜ロシキカヲ知ラザルヲアリ。カヽル場合ニハ主人ハ僕ニ向テ三冊ノ黒キ本(three white books)ヲ持チ來レト云ハヽ直チニ僕ハ如何ナル本ナルカヲ判知シ得可シ。僕ノ判知シ得ルハコレ如何ナル本ナルカヲ知り得レバナリ。是ヲ以テ見レバ three ト white トハ books ヲ明カニシタル詞ナリ。ソコデ books ノ意味ヲ明瞭ニスル three ト white ヲ仔細ニ吟味スレバ自ラ其用法ヲ異ニノイマス。即チ white ハ本ノ色ヲ明カニノイマス。 three ハ本ノ數ヲ限リテマス。ソコデ色ト云ヒバ white ハカリデナイ red モアリ black モアリ yellow モアル此等ハモノヽ質ヲ示ス詞デス。數トイヘバ three ハカリデナイ one モアリ ten モアリ或ハ不確ナル some, many, few, 等アリ然レドモ皆チ此等ハ數ヲ示ス詞デス。マタコノ二箇ノ區別ノ外ニ noun ヲ明カニスル詞ガアリマス。

1. 容(ナリフリ=manner) A lofty mountain.

2. 情(コゝロノウゴキ = passion) An angry dog.

此ノ如ク noun ノ意味ヲ鮮明ニスル詞ヲ英文法ニテハ adjective ト云フ。ソコデ noun ノ意味ヲ限ル adjective ヲ to limit(限定形容詞)ト云フ。 An, a, the, these, this, those, that, any, every, each, much, many, few, both, one, two, three, four, first, second, third, fourth, fifth 等ハ to limit ノ形容詞デス。

(附言) hundred(百) thousand(千) 及ヒ million(百万)ハ形容詞

デナイ noun デス。

Noun ノ質(quality) 容(manner) 情(passion) ヲ示ス adjective ハ to qualify(變化形容詞)ト云フ。

1. 質ノ adjective—wise, foolish, hard, soft, sweet, white, red, warm, cold 等

2. 容ノ adjective—lofty, low, tall, large, small, long, short, narrow, broad, humble, proud, timid 等

3. 情ノ adjective—angry, cheerful, sorry, painful 等

Adjective ノ定義 形容詞トハ noun ニ結ビツキテ其意味ヲ限リ (to limit) クリ 變化 (to qualify) シタリスル詞デス。

An adjective is a word joined to a noun (or pronoun) to limit

or qualify its meaning.

4. Pronoun. 權兵衛ヤコ、へ來へト云フ代ハリ = 君 (you) コゝへト云ヒ景頼サソハ此頃キマスカト云フ代ハリ = 彼ノ人 (he) ハ此頃キマスカト云ヒ或ハ自分ノ名ノ代ハリ = 私 (I) ト云フハ、皆ナ此等ノ you, he, I ハ皆ナ名ノ代ハリ = 用キラル、言デス

(附言) 英國ニテハ上下ノ差別ヲク應對ニ you ナル言ヲ用キマス

Pronoun ノ定義. 代名詞トハ名詞ノ代ハリ = 用キラル、詞デス A pronoun is a word used for a noun.

5. Adverb. 上ニ述ベタル Adjective 及ヒ verb ノコトハ諸君ハ解サレマシタロウ。今一二例ヲ出タシテ verb ノ何タルヲ説明致シマス。 Henry spoke. ト云フ文ニ Henry ハ人ノ名デスカラ noun デス, spoke ハ Henry ノ働作ヲ極メテキマスカラ verb デス然ルニ spoke(話セシ)ナル言ヲ鮮明ニセント欲スレバ何カコレニ付ケナケレバナリマセン。コレニ eloquently (能辨ニ)ナル言ヲ付ケテ見マシヨウ, カクスレバ Henry spoke eloquently. (ヘンリーガ能辨ニ話セシ) トナル 即チドンナ具合

= 話セシカトイヘハ能辨 = 話セシト云フコレ eloquently ナル  
言ガ spoke ナル言ノ意味ヲ鮮明ニナシタルナリ

又タ A good man came. ト云フ文 = A ハ to limit ナルガ  
故 = adjective ナリ good ハ to qualify ナルガ故 = adjective ナリ  
came ハ man ナル働作ヲ極メタル故 = verb デス。然ルニ good  
(善良) ナル言ヲ鮮明ニセントセハ何か付ケネハナラス。ツコ  
デマツ問ヲ設ケテ善良ナル人デハワカラヌドレホド善良ナル  
人ガ。 A very good man came. (甚ダ善良ナル人が参リマシタ)  
コノ very (ハナハダ) ナル言ハ good ナル adjective ノ意味ヲ鮮  
明ニシテアリマス。

此ノ如ク verb ノ意味 adjective ノ意味ヲ鮮明ニスル言ヲ  
adverb (副詞) トイヒマス。コレダケデハ adverb ノ定義ハ足り  
マセン今一ツノ例ヲ出シマス

The animal fled rapidly. The ハ adjective デス animal ハ  
noun デス fled ハ verb デス rapidly(速カニ)ハ adverb テス何  
トナレバ fled (ニケシ)ナル verb ノ意味ヲ鮮明ニシテルカラデ  
ス。今一ツ問ヲ設ケマス、ドレホド速カニ逃ゲシヤ。

The animal fled very rapidly (動物ハ甚ダ速カニニケシ) コノ

very ナル言ハ rapidly ナル adverb ノ意味ヲ鮮明ニシテアリマ  
ス。此ノ如ク adverb ノ意味ヲ鮮明ニスルモノヲマタ adverb  
ト云ヒマス

Adverb ノ定義。 サレバ An adverb(副詞)トハ adjective,  
verb, 其他ノ adverb ノ意味ヲ鮮明ニスルモノデス。 An adverb  
is a word used to modify the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or  
another adverb.

Adverb ノ部分。 adverb ノ意味ニ依テ四箇ノ部分ニ之  
レヲ分ケマス。左ニ、

- (1) 時(time) (2) 位置(place) (3) 度(degree) (4) 態(manner)

時。 (1) 時(time) ハ下ノ問ニ依テ答ヘラルモノデス

When(イツ)? How long(ドレダケナガク)?

How soon(ドレダケ直ニ)? How often(ドレダケ屢)?

例ヲ舉クレハ

He will come. (アノ人が参リマス) When?(イツ). tomorrow.  
(アス). tomorrow ハ time ナアラハス adverb デス。

He will stay. (アノ人ハ滞留シマス) How long?(ドレダケ長ク)  
momentarily. (チヨツトノ間)

momentarily ハ time チアラハス adverb デス

時ノ adverb ハ下ノ如ク分カタレマス。

- 1. 現在. Now, yet, today, instantly. 等
- 2. 過去. Already, lately, herefore, since, ago. 等
- 3. 未来. Tomorrow, hereafter, henceforth. 等
- 4. 関係. When, then, before, after, while. 等
- 5. 絶對. Always, ever, never. 等
- 6. 繰返. Often, seldom, daily, thrice. 等
- 7. 順序. First, secondly, thirdly. 等

位置. (2) 位置(Place) ハ下ノ問ニ依テ答ヘラル、モノデス。

Where (ドコ)? Whence(ドコカラ)? Henry is (ヘンリーガ居ル) where(ドコニ)?—here(コゝニ) here ハ place チアラハス adverb デス。

He came (アノ人が来タリシ) Whence (ドコカラ)?—thence.(カシコカラ). thence ハ place チアラハス adverb デス。

位置ノ adverb ハ下ノ如ク分カタレマス。

- 1. 何處ニ. Where, here, there, somewhere. 等
- 2. 何處マデ. Whither, hither, thither. 等

3. 何處カラ. Whence, hence, thence. 等

4. 順序. First, secondly, thirdly. 等

度. (3) 度(Degree)ハ下ノ問ニ依テ答ヘラル、モノデス

How much(ドレホド多ク)? How little(ドレホド少ナク)?

之レヲ例スルニ He is very good man. very ハ how much チアラハシテマス。

It is scarcely known. scarcely ハ how little チアラハシテマス

度ノ adverb ハ下ノ如ク分カタレマス

- 1. 多. Much, chiefly, fully, more, very. 等
- 2. 少. Little, scarcely, hardly, less. 等
- 3. 等. Equally, enough, sufficiently, so, as. 等
- 4. 量. How, ever, so, somewhat. 等

態. (4) 態(Manner) ハ下ノ問ニ依テ答ヘラル、モノデス。 How (ドシナアソバイニ)?

之レヲ例スルニ She wrote(彼ノ女ハ書キシ) How(ドシナアソバイニ)? well(ヨク) well ハ manner チアラハス adverb デス

態ノ adverb ハ下ノ如ク分カタレマス。

1. 質. Well, ill, wisely, foolishly, justly. 等
2. 確. Verily, trully, indeed, surely. 等
3. 消. Not, nowise. 等
4. 疑. Perhaps, haply, possibly, perchance. 等
5. 法. Thus, so, somehow, like, else, otherwise. 等
6. 源. Why, wherefore, therefore. 等

6. Preposition. 私ハ正直ノ人ト言ハントシテ、唯タ正直人ト言ヒバコニ、正直ト人トノ二箇ノ名詞ヲ出タシタルノミニテ何タル意味モアリマセン。ソコデ正直ト人トノ間ニ(ノ)ナル假名ヲ入レ正直ノ人ト云ヒバ始メテ言葉ノ連絡ガツイテ其意味カ理會サレマス。コレヲ英語ニ顯セバ A man of honesty トナル of ハ(ノ)ニ當リマス。

船ガ横濱カラ出帆シタト云ハントセバ(カラ)ヲ除キテ意味カ解セラレヌ英語ニテ同シク from(カラ)ヲ除キテハワカリマセン故ニ A ship sailed from Yokohama. ト言ハチハナリマセン。此ノ如ク或言ト或言トノ意味ノ關係ヲ結ビ付クル言ヲ英文法ニテハ前置詞 (preposition) ト云ヒマス。何故ニ前置詞ト云フカト問フニ常ニ此ノ如ク言ト言トノ意味ヲ連絡スル

言ハ常ニ名詞若シクハ代名詞ノ前ニ置カレルカラデス honesty ノ前ニ置カレル of, yokohama ノ前ニ置カレル from ノ如シ。(附言) pre ハ羅句ノ前ト云フ意味ナリ position ハ羅句ノ positio ニテ置ト云フ意味ナリ。

Prepositionノ定義. A preposition(前置詞)トハ nounト或他ノ言ト pronounト或他ノ言トノ意味ノ連絡ヲ結ビ付ルモノ也

A preposition is a councetive word expressng a relation of meaning between a noun or pronoun and some other word.

次ニ掲クル preposition ハ通常用ユルモノデス

Aboard	across	after	against
along	among	amid	amidst
among	about	around	above
at	athwart	before	behind
below	beneath	beside	besides
between	betwixt	beyond	but
by	down	ere	from
for	in	into	into
of	off	on	over

round since through throughout  
 till to toward towards  
 under underneath until unto  
 up upon with within  
 without

此他連合前置詞ナルモノアリ

abroad of instead of according to out of  
 along with over against as to round about  
 because of from among from between  
 from under

又々動詞若クハ形容詞ニ結ヒ付テ連合詞ヲ作ルモノアリ

Abide at, by, with; accommodate to, with; advantage of, over;  
 agree to, with; angry at, with; argue against, with; arrive at, in;  
 attend on, upon, to; communicate to, with; compare to, with;  
 consists in, of; defend against, from; die by, for, of; different  
 from; disappointed in, of; - distinguish by, from; indulge in,  
 with; influence on, over, with; inquire after, for, into, of; intrude  
 into, upon; joined to, with; liberal of, to; live at, in, on; look

after, on, for; need of; obliged for, to; part from, with; placed  
 in, on; reconcile to, with; regard for, to; remonstrate against,  
 with; sank beneath, in, into; share in, of, with; sit in, on, upon;  
 smile at, on; strive for, with, against; taste for, of; touch at,  
 on, upon; useful for, in, to; weary of, in, with; yearn for,  
 towards.

Preposition ノ活用. preposition ノ活用ハ大概諸君ガ書  
 ニ付イテ理解サレマシヨウ。然レドモ同譯ニシテ活用ノ分明  
 シ難キモノアリ今下ニ之等ヲ掲ケテ諸君ノ参考ニ供ヘマス

上ニト譯スルモノニシテ above, on, upon, up アリ

Above ノ活用. (1.) Above ハ或位置ヨリソレヨリ上ノ  
 位置ト云フ義ナリ。'The water came above my knees.'

'With His loving hand to guide, let the clouds above me roll.'

(2.) 又々重サ, 數, 等ノ過度ヲ表ハスキニ用ユ。

The stone weighs above half a ton. My father is above ninety  
 years old. We need it above forty days.

On ノ活用. (1.) on ハ唯々上ト云フ意義ニシテ隠シ  
 レズ表ヲハレテ物ノ上ニアルト云フ義ナリ



He stands on the floor. The book lies on the table.

'There is a beautiful land on high, I shall enter it by and by.'

(2.) 又維持スル、スガル、等ノ時ニ用ユ。

He leans on the stick.

The roof is supported on iron pillars.

(3.) 又動詞ノ動作ノ原因ヲ示スニ用ユ。

He came on particular business.

He was grieved on her account.

(4.) 又タ目ガケルトカ目的トシテトシテトカニ用ユ。

Henry runs on the goal.

(5.) 又タ進ムト云フ時ニ用ユ。

Blaze on, blaze on. Came on, my boy.

(6.) 又タ問題ニ目ヲ注グ。或ハ主眼トシテトカト云フ時ニ用ユ。

I am writing on the relation between 'Western and oriental question.' The dispute began on the address.

(7.) 又タ動作(事實ノハタラキ)ノ完全ニナリタルニ直チニ他ノ事實ノ起ルニ用ユ即チ先キノ事實ヲ基礎トシテ次ノ

事實ノ起ルニ用ユラルハナリ。

On his father's death, he went to live at the old hall.

On his being searched, a dagger was found on him.

(8.) 又タ場所及ヒ時ヲ示スコトアリ下ノ at ノ處ニ於テ説

明致シマス。

Upon ノ活用. (1.) Upon ハソガ上トカ其上トカト云

フ時ニ用ユ。

Columns upon columns advanced instantly.

(2.) 又タ積ミ重サスルトカ何箇モ何箇モ負擔サセルト

カト云フニ用ユ。

She set upon her amply embroidered petticoat.

(8.) 又タ基礎トスルト云フ時ニ用ユ。

"depend upon it," said Mary. 'The treaty was signed upon these conditions.'

Up ノ活用. (1.) Up ハ登ルトカ若シクハ高處ニ上

トカト云フ時ニ用ユ。

'The kite is up in the air.' 'I remember your little shepherd boys passing by and driving their splashing goats up the village.'

(2.) 又々盡キルトカ全クトカ云フ時=用ユ。但シ adverb トシテ重モ=用ヰラレハナリ。

'They swallowed up it.' 'Time is now up.'

下ト譯スルモノニシテ。Below, beneath, down, under, underneath アリ

Below ノ活用 (1). Below ハ物ノ下ニアルト云フ義ナリ即チ軒端ノ下トカ谷間ノ下トカ木ノ下トカ總テ上下ノ間隔タル其下ヲ云フ意義ナリ。Beneath モ同義ナリ然レトモ文章ニハ餘リ此字ヲ用ヰズ。

'I am happy to welcome you beneath my roof.'

(1). 'Below the cliff runs a dark stream.'

Down ノ活用。Down ハ上ヨリ落ツルトカ降ルトカ沈ムトカト云フ時=用ユ。'Down the high road he went.' 'He drops down.' 'It has been written down.'

Under ノ活用。 (1). Under ハ一般ニ物ヲ脊ニ負フノ意義ノ時=用ユ。'The people all were trampled down under the yoke of him.'

(2). 又々何々ヨリ下ト云フ意義ノ時=用ユ。

'He went up by the Duke of York's column, and as he passed the Athenaeum, he saw his chief standing under the portico talking to a bishop.'

'Under the portico.' = 注目ナサイ。

(3). 又々數ノ足ラサルヲ云フ時=用ユ。above ノ反對ナリ。He is under years of age.

於テト譯ズルモノニ on, in, at ガアリマス。

On, At, In ノ活用。On ノ活用ハ上ニ述ヘタレハ諸君ガ御承知デシヨウ。サレド前ニ斷ハリ置キタル通り未ダ場所及ビ時ニ關シテ説明シナカツタカラコレカラ致シマス。是等ノ活用ヲ示スニ一箇ノ圖ヲ以テルス方至極分リ易キ故下ニ其圖ヲ掲ケマス

	At	In	On
場所 place	A point, and contact of points. 一點及ビ諸點ノ觸レ合ヒ  At his post	Bulk and containing Power. 包含ノカ  In a town.	Area and surface contact. 平面及ビ表面ノ觸レ合ヒ  On the ramparts.
時 time	A moment. 一瞬間  At eight o'clock.	A period having duration and looked upon as containing many events. 間隙アルノ時ニシテ多クノ出来事ヲ包含シ得ヘキ時間 In the year 1791	A limited period, restricted to the conception of one went. 唯ターツノ出来事ニ密着ノ關係ヲ有セル限リアルノ時間 on the 10th of June.

上ノ表ハ Dexon's English Lessons = 依ル。

圖解. At(1.) At ノ場所 = 關シテ一點及ビ諸點ノ觸レ合トアルハ物ノアル點及ビ諸々ノ小サキ物ノ點ノ相集マレル點ヲ云フ。點トハ星(.)ト云フ = 同シテ故 = 諸點ノ觸レ合フ所ト云ヒハ諸星ノ觸レ合フタル所デス。是故 = 指ヲ紙ノ上ニ置ケハ指ノ紙ニ接シタル所ハ點デス。又々多クノ指ヲ紙ノ上

= 觸レ合ハセハ是等ノ指ノ相集リテ紙ニ接シタル所ハ諸點ノ觸レ合デス。總テ at ナ用キテ場所ヲ示スキハ其場所ヲ一點ト見做スノデス。假令ヒハ at Nagoya ト云ヒハ Nagoya ナ一點ト見做シテ云フノデス。

'There is an observatory at the top of the mountain.'

'He is now at home.'

'They live at Nagoya.'

(2.) 時 = 關シテハ圖ニ掲ケタル通り一瞬間ヲ示スノミナリトテ一瞬間ト云フ時間ノ間隙ヲ示スノデハナク出来事ノ起ル其時ヲ指スノデス。故 = 'The sun rises at five o'clock.'

At the age of nineteen he died.'

In. (1.) In ノ場所 = 關シテ包含ノカトアルハ其場所 = 包含即チ含ムト云フ意義デス故 = Tokyo is in Nippon. ト云ヒハ東京ハ日本ト云フ場所 = 包含サレテアルト云フ意義デス 'The fish in the water is red.'

(2.) 時 = 關シテ圖ニ掲ケタル通り間隙アルノ時 = 多クノ出来事ヲ包含シ得ヘキ時間トアルハ文 = 指サハル、一ツノ出来事ト共ニ是レニ似寄リタル出来事ノ其時間中ニ生シ得ヘシ

トノ餘地ヲ表ハスキニ in ヲ用キルナリ The war was broken out in the year 1815.

On. (1.) on ノ場所ニ關シテ平面及ビ表面ノ觸合ヒトアルハ諸君ニハ甚ク解シ難キ句ナランガ。平面トハ場所ノ凸凹ナキヲ言ヒ表面トハ隠クレザルヲ言フノデス。觸合トハ離レズシテ平面及表面ニ接シタルト云フノデス。ソコデ之レヲ地ニ譬ヘテ言ヒハ平地デス。其平地ニ接シタルト云フノデス。場所ニ關シテ At, in, 及ビ on ノ區別。然シ on ハ at 及ビ in ト異トナリ場所ヲ示スキハ此點トカ若シクハ此レニ包含サレテトカト區域限界ヲツケズ唯ダ漠トシテ廣サノ極マリナキ場所ヲ示スモノデス。例スルニ 'Armies fight on land, navies on the sea.'

(2.) 時ニ關シテハ前ニ掲ケタル通り唯ク一ツノ密着ノ關係ヲ有セル限リアルノ時間トアルハ唯ク一箇ノ出來事ノ時ヲ示スノミヲ云フノデス。例スルニ I saw him on the first of October. (彼ノ人ヲ見タノハ十月ノ始メデアツタ)

時ニ關シテ at, in, 及ビ on ノ區別。 at ト on トノ時ニ關シテ異ナル點ハ at ハ出來事ノ起ル若クハ止マルノ其一瞬

間ヲ云フノデス假令ハ私ハ本ヲ讀メ居ツタガ其本ヲ讀ミ終ツタ時ハ十時デアツタトカト云フデ on ハ出來事ノ起ル若クハ止マルノ其瞬間ヲ示スニアラズシテ出來事ノアツタ若シクハ無カツタノハ此時若シクハ彼時デアツタト一物ニ密着シテ云フノデ。例スルニ 'On the evening the vessel sank.' 船ノ沈ンダノハ夕方デアツタト云フガ如シ。

一般ニ on ハ一箇ノ出來事ノアツタ、無カツタヲ示ス時ニ用ヒ。 At ハ出來事ノ始メ終リヲ示ス時ニ用キ。 in ハ on ノ意味ノ廣キモノニシテ一箇ノ出來事ノ生スルト共ニ數多ノ出來事モ其時間中ニ生スル若シクハ生スルナラントノ意ヲ示ス時ニ用ユ。下ノ例ヲ見テ能ク心ニ會得シタマヘ

(1) On the morning we started. (on the morning ハ started ナル一箇ノ出來事ノミノ時間ヲ示セリ)

(2) In the morning we started. (In the morning ハ started ナル出來事ト共ニ他ニモコレト同ク出來事數多クノ朝ニアリシナラントノ意ヲ含メリ)

(3) At the morning we started. (at the morning ハ started ナル出來事ノ始マル其ノ瞬間ヲ示セリ).

是等ヲ會話的ニ云ヒヤ (1) ハ我等ノ出立シタノハ朝デアツタ。(2) ハ我等ノ出立シタノハ朝ノウチデアツタ (他人モコノ朝我等ト同様ノヲナセシモノアラントノ意ヲヒキカケリ、如何トナレバ in アルガ故ナリ) (3) ハ我等ノ出立シタノハ朝ニナルト直グ其時デシタ、夜明ケルト直グ其時デシタ。

At ノ活用. (1.) 時間及ヒ場所ニ關シテハ上ニ細カニ辨シタレハ茲ニハ掲ゲマセシ是ヨリ他ノ活用ヲ示シマス。

(2.) 持格 (possessive case) ノ名詞ノ後ニ家 (house) ナル言來リテ其家ノウチニ在ルヲ示スルニハ持格ノ前ニ at ナ附ス  
'I have been often at Henry's.'

(3.) 目ガケル若シクハ目的トシテト云フ時ニ用ユ。

He shot at the target. 'Up, Guards, and at them!'

目ガケルト云フニ就テ At ト on トノ區別. On ノ活用ニモ目ガケル若シクハ目的トシテト云フ時ニ用ユト示セリ (on ノ活用 (4) ナ參照セヨ), 然レド之レニ關シテ on ト at トノ活用ハ自ラ異ナル所アリ. At ハ弓矢若シクハ鉄炮ノ的ニコナライツケルト云フ意義ニ用ユラル ((3) ノ例ヲ參照セヨ) on ハ空中ヨリ或物ガ或物ノ上ニ目ガケテ落ち來ル意義ノ時ニ用

ニ故ニ at ニ比スレハ勢ヒアリ. The army was marching on this town. 此處ニ用ユラル、on ニ注目シテ其用法ヲ味ヘバ自ラ解セルデシヨウ。

(4.) 意ヲ留メテ、注意シテ、ト云フ意義ヲ示スル。

'He is slow at his reading.'

此ノ意ハ彼人ノ讀方ハ遅イト云フニアラズシテ彼ノ人ハ讀方ニ注意シテ遅ク讀ムト云フ意義ナリ. at ニ注目シテ其味ヲ曉リタマヘ. You should study (at) your lesson. (諸君ハ諸君ノ課業ニ意ヲ留メテ學バチハナリマセシ)

(5.) 出口若シクハ入口ノ點ヲ示スル

'Smoke issued forth at several orifices.'

(6.) 達シテト云フル

'By this method we arrive at the same results.' 此ノ方式ニ依テ吾人ハ同一ノ結果ニ到達スル。

In. ノ活用. (1.) 時間及ヒ場所ニ關シテハ圖解ニ述ベタル通りデス

(2.) 限界ヲ示スル即チ何々ノウチニト云フ意ヲ示スル

'The work was finished in four days.' 'I will travel in two or

three days.'

(3). 何々ノ爲メニトカ若シクハ何々ノ勢ヒ及ビガテト  
カト示ス時. 'I am in good health.' (私ハ壯健デス. コノ意  
ハ私ハ弱ハラズ健康ノ方ニ勢ヒツイテマス.

'This act was done in revenge for a former insult.' (in reveng  
ハ復讐スルタメニ)

'I am in good hopes of his arrival.' (in good hopes ハ充分ノ  
望アルト勢ヒツイテ, 強力(リキンデ)ル.

(4). 何々ノ神聖ヲ以テトカ若シクハ依テトカヲ示ス時  
'In the King's name I arrest you.' (In the king's name ハ王  
ノ神聖ナル名ヲ以テ)

(5). 中ニト示ス時

コレハ into ノ活用ニテ説明シマス

In, Into, 及ビ Within ノ活用. 中チト譯スル言ニ  
シテ in, into, 及ビ within, アリ

Within ノ活用. (1). within ハ without (外)ノ反言ニ  
シテ常ニ内, 若シクハ内部ト云フ意ヲ示ス時ニ用ユラル.

(2). 時ヲ示ス時

'I shall return within three days.' (私ハ三日經ヌウチニ歸ラ  
ニヤナラス) within ハ何々ヨリ少クナキウチニトカ經ヌウチ  
トカ. カハラスウチトカト云フ時ヲ示ス時用ユラル.

(3). 動キヲ示ス時

'Hurrying forward she passed within the natural gates——gates  
of Pradise they were to her.'

within ノ動キヲ示ス時ハ外部ヨリ内部ニト云フ意ヲ示ス  
時ニ用ユラル

Into ノ活用. (1). into ハ比喻ニセヨ. 實際ニセヨ  
中ト云フ意味ノ時ニ用ユラル時ハ必ズ入り込ムト云フ意味ヲ  
示ス時ニ限ル故ニ比喻ノ文ニ He fell into debt. ト云ヒハ彼ノ  
人ハ借金ト云フ穴ノ中ニ入り込ミ落ちマシタ. 又

'He went into public life.' 'A stone was thrown into the water.'

In ノ活用. (1). In ハ into ノ如ク用ヰラルレドモ  
into ニ比スレバ勢ノ足ラザルナリ into ハ掘リ入ル. 穿チ入  
ル, ノ語勢アレドモ in ハ唯ズ入ルト云フニ過ギズ.

The army entered into the city.

'He whispered in my ear.'

二者ノ關係ヲ此二題ニ就テ解シタマヘ。

Beside ト Besides トノ區別. (1) Beside ハ傍<sup>ワタリ</sup>ト云フ意ヲ示スキ。

‘A green tree is planted beside it.’

(2) 正當ノ道ニハツレテ居ルト云フ意ヲ示スキ

‘Paul, thou art beside thyself.’ (beside thyself トハ狂氣ト云フナリ。如何ソトナレハ自分ガ自分ノ居ルベキ正當ノ道ニハツレテ居ルト云フ意ナレハナリ)

Besides ノ活用. (3) 昔時 beside ト besides トハ同意義ナレド現今ニテハ全ク異ナリ besides ハ之レニ加フルニト云フ意味ニノミ用キラル。‘Besides this reason, I have still another.’

Between, among, amongst, 間<sup>マ</sup>ニ若シクハウチニト譯スルモノニシテ between, among, amongst アリ

Between ノ活用. (1) between ハ二箇ノモノ、間ニ用キラルノミ。

It was divided between you and me.

Among ノ活用. (1) among ハ三箇以上ノ間ニ用キ

ラル、モノデス。

‘Prizes were awarded among four scholars.’

Amongst ノ活用. (1) amongst ハ非常ニ混雜シタル間ヲ示スキ

(1) Amongst numberless spectators, I know him only.

Amid ト Amidst トノ活用. 是等ノ二言ハ同意義ナリ何々ノ最中ニト云フ意義ニシテ物ニ依テ取り圍メラル、意アリ。amidst ハ amid ヨリ複雑ノ場合ニ用キラレマス

(1) ‘Amidst the crowd and the scruffle a scrubby-looking yellow faced forciner was warbling inaudibly in a corner.’

(2) ‘Amid the tempest he stood dauntless.’

round ト Around トノ區別. Around トハ完全ノ周圍ヲ云ヒ round ハ完全ニ近キ周圍ヲ云フ。例スルニ。

‘The lords stood around the throne.’

‘The common herd hang round a leader.’

Against ト For トノ區別. (1) Against ハ比較若シクハ其他ニ反對ヲ示スキ

‘The world will set his age against his wisdom.’

'The whole cavalier gentry were against him.'

(2) 敵對ヲ示スル

'His voice is against him.'

(3) 劇ケシク觸レ來ルト示スル

'He ran against us in the street.'

'Napoleon marched against Mark, who was stationed at Ulin.'

(4) 畫若シクハ景色等ニテ後ノ方ト示スル

'The outline of the mountain was clearly drawn against a bright blue sky.'

(5) 背ニスルト示スル

'He stood leaning against a tree till the old man came to him.'

(6) 向側(ムカヒガハ)ト示スル

'The building is over against my house.'

(7) 預備若シクハ後事ノ爲メニト示スル

'We hope to have these things in order against to-morrow.'

For ノ活用. (1.) for ノ原トノ意味ハ何々ノ前面ニ  
(in front of) ト云フ意義ナリソレヨリ轉シテ下ノ如ク活用サ  
ルハニ至レリ.

方向及目的ヲ示スル.

'A ship sailed for Boston.'

'You don't think me ill-used when I pay a day's wages for no work.' 'His head does not fit for mathematics.'

(2) 何々ニシテハト示スル

"You are particular, for a shade." (for a shade ハ幽靈ニシテ)

(3) 何々ノ爲メニ, 何々ノ利益ニト示スル

"It is more than usually desirable that we should make some slight provision for the poor and destitute, who suffer greatly at the present time."

(4) 何々ノ故, 何々ノ譯ト示スル

"(It is) A poor excuse for picking a man's pocket every twenty-fifth of December."

The little tailor whom he had fined five shillings on the previous Monday for being drunk and bloodthirsty in the streets, stirred up to-morrow's pudding in his garret, while his lean wife and the baby sallied out to buy the beef.

(5) 適當, 似合ト示スル



'It is for you, not I.'

(6) 代理ト示スル

'Henry was gone for his master.' 'A Pronoun is used for a noun.'

(7) 換〜ルト示スル

He took a book for money.

(8) 隔ヲ示スル

For many miles we walked yesterday. For a long time I have not seen you.

About ト of トノ區別及ヒ活用. About ノ活用

(1) 近邊, 外部ノ周圍ト示スル.

'I think, Charles is playing about the garden.'

'She wears a golden ring about her neck.'

(2) 殆ント, 頃ト示スル

'About six o'clock this evening she will come here.'

'It occurs about twelve o'clock every night.'

About thirty-five sailors were wounded.

(3) 副詞 (adverb) = 活用サル、其ハ順序ニトカ續イテト

カト示ス.

'We read the scriptures verse about.'

(4) 何々ノ件=付イテ何々ノ事=付イテ. 何々ノ人=付イテ. 物=付イテト日本語ノ所謂付イテト言ヒ得ベキ所=示スル

'The discussion was about the religion.'

'Anxiety about you perplexes me.'

of ノ活用. (1) 付イテトカ或ハカラトカト譯スルアレド about ト全ク活用異ナルモノデス. of ハカラト譯スニセヨ付イテト譯スニセヨ心ノ動キ即チ考ヲ示スルニ用ヰラル. About ト異ナル點上ノ (4) ヲ参照シタマヘ.

'He did it of himself.' (彼レハ助ケラレ若シクハ教ヘラレテ爲タノデナイ自ラ思考シテツレヲシタノマ)

'Any living being can move of itself.'

(2) (ノ)ト譯スル of ノ前ニアル名詞ノ根元, 性質, 及ヒ物質及ヒ材料ヲ示ス. 語ヲ換ヘテ言ヒハ of ト結ヒ付ク名詞若シクハ代名詞ハ of ノ前ニアル名詞若シクハ代名詞ノ持主, 根元若シクハ材料ヲ示スモノナリ.

I lost Swinton's Universal history of him.

'The last of December approaches now.'

'The man of wisdom might not do such a matter.'

(3) (ノ)ト譯シテ意味ハ何々ト云フト助字ニ用ヰラル、

The city of Tokyo (東京ノ都デハアリマセン東京ト云フ都ト云フノデス) The town of Nagoya. The village of Vire. 皆ナ

of ハ(ト云フ)ト讀ムベシ.

Off ノ活用. (1) 隔タル、分カレル等ヲ示スル。

They set off three days ago.

'Off the way of the station his house stands.'

'He was many miles off.'

(2) 何々カラ案内スル、何々ニヨリ入ル、道案内スル等ヲ示スル。

'He lives now at the boarding-house in the alley off Golden gate street.'

off ハ名詞トシテ用ヰラル、其ハ自由トカ幸福トカト云フ意味ヲ持ツナリ。

From ノ活用. (1) 離ナレルト示スル。

A ship sailed from Boston.

'And where have you come from?'

(2) 原因ヲ示スル。

'I proved it from my own memory.'

'We shall not study any thing from which we expect nothing good.'

'We may derive many useful lesson from the lower animals.'

(3) 何々ノ理由若シクハ何々ノ意向ト示スル。

'We know them to be the Aryan from language and religion.'

'His attempt declined from his expectation.'

(4) 場所若シクハ時ニ關シテ何々カラ何々マデト示スル。

'From ten to twelve o'clock it stoped.'

'Through tedious days and nights, he came to Rome from France.'

Out of ノ活用. (1) 起因若シクハ理由ヲ示スル。

'Out of the pomp and circumstance of war, she had come suddenly upon some city of the dead.'

'Out of the darkness, she heard a gasp and a sob.'

(注意) 此第一ノ場合ハ from ト活用相似タル様ナレドモ

out of 方ハ from = 比スレハ活氣アリ勢アルトコロ = 用キ  
ラル可キモノト知リタマヘ。

(2) in 若シクハ into ノ反語ヲ示スキ。

‘He took the poker out of the fire.’

‘He was sentenced to be guilty and vanished out of France.’

Beyond ト Over トノ活用。

Beyond ノ活用。 (1) 勝ルト示スキ ‘It is beyond  
my power.’ (我ガ力ニ勝サル。我ガ力ノ能クスル所ニアラス)

(2) 遙カ向フ = (限リナク遠キ所ヲ云フニアラズシテ目  
ノ届ク所ヲ云フ) ト示スキ。

‘The stream of silent people still went toiling out of the open  
gate; and were lost to sight in the golden sunshine beyond.’

‘A village is situated a little beyond the hill.’

Over ノ活用。 (1) 遙カ向フ(目ノト、カザル所ト示  
スキ

‘The battle begins now over the waters.’

此句ハ米國人ガ米國ニ在リテ普佛戦争ノ始マル時ニ言ヒ  
タル言デスソコデ over ノ意味ヲ知リタマヘ。

(2) 終リタリト示スキ

‘Now school is over; the boys go home.’

‘It is all over.’

(3) 無事ニ経過スル、充分ニ通過スルト示スキ。

‘We kept it over the seasons.’

‘The stag got over the lake.’

‘You might have got over a great quantity of ground in seven  
years.’

(4) 過ギルト示スキ。

‘The due time to pay is now over a week.’

(5) 覆フト示スキ

‘The fire spread over the town.’

(6) 何々ヨリ勝クレタル力ヲ以テト示スキ

‘He ruled over the Greek.’

‘The nation did not need to be protected against its own will.’

‘There was no fear of its tyrannizing over itself.’

‘The limitation, therefore, of the power of government over  
individuals loses none of its importance when the holders of power

are regularly accountable to the community.'

(7) 上ヲ越ヘル (山ヲ, 谷ヲ, 或ハ海ヲ, 人ヲ, 物ヲ) ト示ス

'Over the mountain and over the valley they pursued.'

'The rider ran over a child.'

(8) 心ヲ傾ケ若シクハ何々ニ付テト示ス

'He is hesitating over a journey to Paris.'

Conjunction. Conjunction(接續詞)

私ハ (1) 犬ト猫 (dog and cat) ト云ヒハト (and) ナル言ハ犬及ビ猫ト云フ言ヲ接續シテ居ルト云フハ諸君ニ判リマシヨウ。又タ (2) 瀧ノ音若シクハ落葉ノ音 (The sound of falling waters or of the rustling leaves) ト云ヒハ若シクハ (or) ナル言ハ瀧ノ音及落葉ノ音ト云フ句ヲ接續シテ居ルト云フハ判リマシヨウ。又タ (3) 佐藤ハ來マシヨウ然シ山田ハ來マスマイ (Sato will come, but Yamada will not come.) 然シ (but) ナル言ハ前後ニアル章ヲ接續シテ居リマス。英文法ニテハ (1) ナ words ト云ヒ (2) ナ phrase ト云ヒ (3) ナ proposition ト云ヒマス。 words, phrase, 及ビ proposition ナ文 (sentence) ノ要素 (elements) ト云ヒマス。 ソコデ

Conjunction. ノ定義. A conjunction (接續詞) トハ文 (sentence) ノ要素ヲ結ビ付クル言デス。

次ニ掲グルモノハ重モナル conjunction デス

and, but, neither, nor, either, or, whether, both, that, if, lest, unless, notwithstanding, though, although, after, before, since, for, till, untill, because, except.

Interjection. The Interjection (間投詞).

私共ハ往々我レ知ラズ驚クニツケ悲ムニツケ喜ブニツケ聲ヲ出ダスヲガアル。夜中偶然ニ犬ニ吠ヘラレアト叫ビ或ハオカシサノ餘リ知ラズ知ラズフツト噴キ出スヲガアル。此ノ如キ「ア—(Ah!) フ、フ、フ (pooh! pooh!)」ナ英文法ニテハ Interjection ト云ヒマス。何ガ故ニ之等ノ言ヲ間投詞ト云フ、何タル意味ヲモ表ラハサズシテ文ノ間ニ投ゲ入レラル、ヲ以テ間投詞ト云フノデス。

Interjection ノ定. An interjection トハ不意ノ感動 (an emotion) ナ表ハストコロノ言デス。

國ノ東西ヲ問ハズ不意ノ感動ヲ表ハスモノハ出來事ノ異同ニ依テ種々ニ發聲ヲ別ニスルモノデス。

英國 = テハ

喜悅ノ時 =

eigh! hey! io!

悲哀ノ時 =

Oh! ah! alas! alack! welladay

不思議ノ時 =

heigh! ha! strange!

願望若シクハ熱心ノ時 =

O!

苦痛ノ時 =

Oh! ah! eh!

賤シキ或ハ晋ル時 =

pugh! poh! pshaw! pish! tush! tut!

避ケ嫌フ時 =

foh! fie! off! begone! avaunt!

高聲 = 呼フ時 =

ho! soho! hallo!

喜悅極マル時 =

aha! huzza! heyday! hurrah!

笑フ時 =

ha, ha, ha!

應接ノ時 =

Wellcome! hail! all hail!

注意ヲヒク時 =

lo! behold! look! see! hark!

静カ = 注意スル時 =

hush! hist! mum!

驚愕ノ時 =

Oh! ha! hah! what!

呼吸ノツマル時 =

heigh—ho!

止メル時 =

avast! whoa!

下 = 掲クルハ上ノ凡例マス

O Liberty! how many crimes have been committed in thy name! Hark! the trumpet sounds! Alas! how we have been

betrayed! Fie, You should be ashamed of your conduct! Pshaw this is contemptible! O, that I could have been near him at that time! Avaunt! and quit my sight! Behold! What a beautiful sight is there! Heigh-ho! I am very tired.

(フヲオン大文典及ヒリードエンドケロツグ大文典参照)

## 第二 名詞ノ類別.

Noun ヲ分チテ三トナス (1) Common(普通) (2) Proper (固有). (3) Abstract(無形).

普通名詞ノ定義. (1) 一般ノ名(general name) 若ハ種屬ノ名(class name) ヲ common noun (普通名詞) ト稱ス.

A common noun is a general or class name.

一般ノ名ノ解. 種類ヲ問ハズ階級ヲ問ハズ一般ニ通スル名ヲ general name トイヒマス. 命(life)ナル名ハ動物ノ何タル種類階級ヲ問ハズ必ズ所持シテ居ル名詞デス故ニ life ハ general name デス. 又タ色(color)ナル名ハ白, 黒, 赤ヲ問ハズ皆ナ是等ヲ指シテ色ト云ヒマス故ニ color ハ general name デス. 又タ此點ヨリシテ space トイヒ time ト云フモ皆ナ general name ナルヲ了解サレマシヨウ.

種屬ノ名ノ解. 萬物ノ靈ト自ヲ稱シ神ハ我等ノ爲メニ此世界ヲ創造セリト得意顔ニ他ノ動物ト自ヲ區別シ我等ハ他種屬ト齒セサルモノナリト言フモノハ人間ナリ. シテ人間(man)ナル語ハ八品種ノ何ニ位スルヤ, 問ハスシテ名詞ニ附屬スベシ. ソコデ man ナル語ハ如何ナル name ヲ指スカト問

ヒハ他種ノ動物ト我等人類ヲ區別スル爲メ我等ノ種屬ヲ總括シテ(コノデハ男ト云フ意味ニアラス)稱シタルノデス。サレバ man ハ class name テス。

General name ト Class name トニ就テノ注意。

(注意) 名ニシテ class name トモナリ general name トモナルモノアリ book, tree 等ノ如シ。何か故ニ一名ニシテ二者ヲ兼スルカト云ヒハ見様ノ異ナルニ依テ二者ノ名ヲ帶ブルヲカ出來ルノデス。即チ或種屬ト他種屬トヲ區別スル點ヨリ言ヒバ class name トナリ同種屬ノ各自ヨリ見レバ general name トナルナリ。Bird ナル言ハ空中ヲ自在ニ自動シ能ハザルモノヨリ區別シタル言ナリト言ハ Bird ハ class name トナル。又 Crow(鳥) eagle(鷲) 等ハ皆ナ Bird ナリ即チ空中ヲ自在ニ自動シ得ルモノナリト言ヒバ 鳥, 鷲, 鳩, 雀 等ノ各自ニ Bird ナル言ハ一般ニ通スルノ名トナラフ故ニ此等ヨリ見レバ bird ハ general name デス。然レモ general name ノミニシテ class name トナラサルモノアリ(class name ナレバ必ス general name トナルヲ得レドモ)。color, space, life, time 等ノ如キモノデス。如何ントナレバ是等ノ名詞ハ種族ニ附スヘキ名詞ニアラ

スシテ color ハ白黒赤等ノ各ニ通シテ用キラル space ハ空處ナル所ノ何レヘナリト用キラレ life ハ動物ノ何種族ニ係ハラス用キラレ time ハ年月日時間ニ關セス用キラル。サレバ此點ヨリシテ見レバ自ラ general name ト class name トノ區別カ判然シマシヨウ。然レドモ茲ニ諸君ニ注意ニ置クベキハ general name ト class name トノ區別ハアレト class name ハ見様ニヨリ general name トモナルト云フヲテス。二者ノ意味ヲ違ハヌ様理解シタマヘ。(スウキントノ大文典 七九ページ参照)

集合名詞ノ定義。普通名詞ノウチニ一種ノ名詞アリ即チ個々相集リテ一箇ノ圓体即チ一休ヲ爲セル名詞ガアリマス之レヲ名ケテ collective name(集合名詞)ト稱シマス。

A collective noun is a common noun denoting a collection of individuals considered as forming one whole or body.

Congress(集會) Jury(陪審官) People(人民) Fleet(艦隊) Army(陸軍) Navy(海軍) 等ハ皆ナ collective noun テス。(スウキントノ大文典九ページ参照)

固有名詞ノ定義。特別(一般ノ反對)ノ名 (special name)

若シクハ個々(種族ノ反對ノ名) (individual name) ナ固有名詞ト云ヒマス

A proper noun is a special or individual name.

(注意) 特別ノ名ハ一般ノ名ニアラサルモノヲ云ヒ個々ノ名ハ種屬ノ名ニアラサルモノヲ云フ。サレバ前ニ一般及種屬ヲ述ベ置キクレバソレヨリシテ推シテ知リタマヘ。

Tokyo, Yokohama, Boston, London, France, Italy 等ハ特別ノ名 (special name) デス

Henry, Bismarck, Thomas, Jefferson, Saigo, Okubo, Ito Hirobumi 等ハ個々ノ名 (individual name) デス。

普通名詞ト固有名詞トノ區別。固有名詞ナルヲ直チニ知ラント欲セハ其名詞ハ符號トシテ用ヰラル、ヤ否ヤヲ理解スルニアリ若シ符號トシテ用ヰラルレハ必ス固有名詞ナリ

Ships ナル種屬ノ名詞ニ、ニアリソノ一個ヲ他ノ船ト區別スル爲メ即チマギレヌ様ニ正成丸 (the Masashige) ト云フ符號ヲ付スレバ the Masashige ハ固有名詞ナリ其他 cat ニ太郎ト符シ dog ニ熊ト符ス皆ハ固有名詞ナリ。

普通名詞ハ皆ハ各物ノ至然ノ性質情意異同ヲ辨シテ之レニ

附シタル名詞デス。故ニ單ニ發音ヨリシテ其種屬ノ名トスルモノアリ。crow (鳥。クラウ々々々ト鳴ク故ニ) cricket 蟋蟀ニ一ログ。キリキリト鳴ク故ニ) 等ナリ。又タ所行ヲ見テ名クルモノアリ hero (勇者) usurper (無理取リスル人) 等デス。又タ性質情意等ヨリシテ名クルモノアリ intellectualist (智力アル人) insnarer (侮慢スル人) Lounger (不精ナル人) 等デス。又タ異同ヲ分カチテ名クルモノアリ動物中ノ同シキモノハ一種屬トナシ之レニ名クルニ Man(人間) Dog(犬) City(市) Town(町) Village(村) Master(主人) Servant(僕) eagle(鷲) Sparrow(雀) 等ト云ヒマス。是ヲ以テ之レヲ觀レバ普通名詞ハ意味ヲ有スル言 (significant word) ニシテ固有名詞ハ意味ナク唯タ符號トシテノミ用ヰラル、言 (non-significant word) デス

普通名詞變シテ固有名詞トナル。普通名詞ハ其有セル意味ヲ失ナヒ唯タ符號トシテノミ用ヰラル、ナリ此ノ如キ場合ニ變シテ固有名詞トナルナリ

女ニシテ一國ノ主宰者タルモノヲ女王 (queen) ト云フ故ニ queen ハ普通名詞デス然レドモ英國ノ主宰者ニシテ其人女ナルキハ其符號トシテ The Queen of England ト云ヒバ Queen



ハ符號トシテ用キラレルガ故ニ固有名詞トナルナリ

其他犬ヲ名クルニ熊トイヒ猫ヲ名クルニ花トイヒ菊花ヲ名  
クルニ黄金トイフ皆普通名詞變シテ固有名詞トナルノ證ヲス

固有名詞變シテ普通名詞トナル。 符號ノ名變シテ意味  
ヲ有スル名トナルキハ固有名詞變シテ普通名詞トナルナリ。

Bismarck ハ獨逸ノ有名ナル政治家ノ符號ノ名ナリ然レ  
モ此名意味ヲ有シテ有名ノ政治家トイフ義ニナレバ普通名詞  
トナル之レヲ例スルニ Count Ito is a Bismarck of Oriental (伊藤  
伯ハ東洋ノ有名ナル政治家ナリ)

其他 a Milton トイヒ Some village Hampden ト云フ皆ハ  
固有名詞變シテ普通名詞トナレルナリ前ハ詩人トイフ意味ヲ  
有シ後ハ愛國者トイフ意味ヲ有セリ

(注意) 普通名詞ヲ固有名詞ニ變ズルキハ必ズ始メノ文  
字ヲ花文字 (Capital letter) ニ改ムベシ king ヲ King ト改メ  
queen ヲ Queen ト改メ dog ヲ Dog ト改ムベシ然レモ固  
有名詞ヲ普通名詞ニ變ズルキハ必ズ Capital letter ヲ改ム可  
カラズ其儘ニ用キタマヘ

無形名詞ノ定義. Abstract noun (無形名詞)

動作及現象ノ名 (Name of action and being) 及ビ歸着ノ名  
(Name of attribution or quality) ヲ Abstract noun トイフ。

An abstract noun is the name of some quality or action.

歸着ノ名ハ重モニ形容詞ノ變シテ名詞トナリタルモノヲ  
ス之レヲ例スルニ good, wise, pure, white 等ハ形容詞ヲス之  
レヲ變シテ名詞トナスキハ goodness, wisdom, purity, whiteness  
トナル

動作及現象ハ重モニ動詞ノ變シテ名詞トナリタルモノヲ  
ス之レヲ例スルニ read, sleep, seem, work 等ハ動詞ヲス之レ  
ヲ變シテ名詞トナスキハ reading, sleeping, seeming, working  
トナル。

### 第三 名詞文法上ノ法則.

Grammatical Forms of the Noun. (名詞文法上ノ法則)

名詞 = 文法上ノ法則四箇アリ

(1) Number. (2) Gender. (3) Case. (4) Person.

Number ノ定義. (1) Number ハ一箇若シクハ一箇以上ヲ示ス名詞ノ法則テス

Number is a grammatical form expressing one or more than one of the object named by the noun.

一箇ヲ示スヲ Singular Number (單數) トイヒマス. Star child ノ如シ.

一箇以上ヲ示スヲ Plural Number (複數) トイヒマス. Stars, children ノ如シ

複數ノ法則. Singular ヲ plural ニナスニハ種々ノ法則アリ之レヲ分チテ三箇トス (1) By inflection (語尾ノ變化法) (2) by radical change (母音ノ變化法) (3) by indeterminate form (不定ノ變化法) トス.

語尾ノ變化法. By Inflection.

(1) 總則. — 單數ヲ複數ニ變ズルニハ一般語尾ニ

附ス star (單) ヲ stars (複) トナスガ如シ然レモ s ノミヲ附セザレザル場合アリ下ニ其法則ヲ掲ケマス.

(2) 名詞ニシテ其語尾 ch (チト發音スルキ) s, sh, x, z ニテ終ルキハ es ヲ附シテ複數トナス. church, churches; kiss, kisses; dish, dishes; box, boxes; topaz, topazes.

(3) 名詞ニシテ其語尾 o ニテ終リ o ノ前ニアル文字子音ナルキハ es ヲ附シテ複數トナス若シ母音ナレバ s ヲ附シテ複數トナス: motto, mottoes; hero, heroes; bamboo, bamboos.

(4) 名詞ニシテ其語尾 y ニテ終リ y ノ前子音ナルキハ y ヲ i ニ變シテ es ヲ附シテ複數トナス: sky, skies; lady, ladies. y ノ前母音ナルキハ總則ニ從フ.

(5) 僅少ノ古代英語ノ名詞ニシテ其語尾 f 若クハ fe ニテ終ルモノハ f 及 fe ヲ v ニ變シテ es ヲ附シテ複數トナス.

thief, thieves; wife, wives; life, lives.

母音ノ變化法. By Radical change.

僅少ノ古代英語ノ名詞ニシテ單數ヲ變シテ複數トナスモニ母音ノ變化ヲ以テナスルモノアリ.

其例	Singular.	Plural.
	man	men
	woman	women
	foot	feet
	goose	geese
	tooth	teeth
	mouse	mice
	louse	lice.

不定ノ變化法. By Indeterminate form.

僅少ノ名詞單復同一ノ形ヲ有テルモノアリカ、ル場合ニ單復何レカヲ判別スル作ハ働詞ノ作用ニ依テ決シマス詳クハ働詞ノ作用ノ章ニ於テ知リヨマヘ。

次ノモノハ重モナル不定ノ變化法中ノ名詞デス

Singular.	Plural.
sheep	sheep
deer	deer
grouse	grouse
salmon	salmon

heathen                      heathen.

一種特別ノ數. 或名詞ニシテ一箇ノ單數二箇ノ複數ヲ持テルモノアリ然レモ二箇ノ複數同一ノ意味ヲ有スルニアラズ其用法自ラ異ナレリ. 次ニ其例ヲ掲ク

Singular.	Plural.	Plural.
brother. . . . .	brothers(血ヲツケタル兄弟).	brethren (四海兄弟ノ義)
cloth. . . . .	cloths(數多ノ反物).	clothes(衣類)
die . . . . .	dies(鑄造ノ印).	dice(賽)
genius. . . . .	geniuses(才能家).	genie(精氣)
index. . . . .	indexes(目錄)	indices(代數學ノ符號)
pea. . . . .	peas(一ツ々ノ數多ノ豆).	pease(豆ノ集合ノ塊)
penny. . . . .	pennies(金錢ヲ算用スルトキ).	pence(物ノ價ヲ云フキ)
staff. . . . .	staves(杖).	staffs(大炮ノ穴ヲ掃除スル者)
shot . . . . .	shot(丸)	shots(圓口キモノ)
fish. . . . .	fish(同種類ノ魚).	fishes(異種類ノ魚)

單數トシテノ複數. 複數ノ形チニテ單數トシテノミ用キラル、名詞アリ:—

Politics(政治學) Ethics(倫理學) Physics(窮理學)

Optics(光線學) Mathematics(數學)

複數トシテノミ。 複數トシテノミ用キラルイ名詞アリ

Annals(年代記) Antipodes(合跗人) breeches(ツボン)

Drawers(下ツボン) Entrails(臟腑) Dregs(糟粕)

Nuptials(婚姻) Pantaloon(長袴) Pincers(釘抜キ)

Scales(衡量) Scissors(剪刀) Shears(木剪刀) Tongs(火箸)

Victuals(養生物) Vitals(命脈)

連合名詞。 Compound noun (連合名詞)ナルモノアリ:

Son-in-law, Prefecture-general 等ノ如シ

此ノ如キ連合名詞ヲ複數ニナスニハ其規則三箇アリ

(1) 連合名詞ヲ複數ニセントスルニハ連合名詞ノ重ナルモノ (principal noun) ノ後ニ s 若シクハ es ヲ附スベシ:—  
fruit-tree, fruit-trees; brother-in-law, brothers-in-law;  
aid-de-camp, aids-de-camp.

(2) 連合名詞ノ最後形容詞ナルニハ名詞ニノミ s 若シクハ es ヲ附シテ複數ヲ作ル: attorney-general, attorneys-general;  
court-martial, courts-martial.

又ク連合名詞ニシテ兩方共名詞ナルニハ兩方ニ複數ノ

符ヲツクルアリ: Knights-Templars; men-servants;  
women-servants.

(3) 連合名詞ニシテ其全体ノ連合名詞相關連セサレバ其意味ヲ理解シ能ハサルモノナレバ結尾ニ s 若ハ es ヲ附シテ複數ヲ作ル: forget-me-not, forget-me-nots.

性。 Gender in nouns. 名詞ノ性)

性ノ定義。 性(gender)トハ男女若シクハ中性通性ヲ表ハス名詞ノ文法上ノ法則ヲス。

Gender is a grammatical form expressing the sex or non sex of the object named by a noun.

性ノ數。 Gender ニハ四箇アリ (1) The masculine.

(2) The feminine. (3) The neuter. (4) The common.

男ノ性ヲ表ハス名詞ヲ Masculine gender in noun ト云フ: man, king.

女ノ性ヲ表ハス名詞ヲ feminine gender in noun ト云フ: woman, queen.

男性モ女性モ表ハサル名詞ヲ neuter gender (中性) in noun ト云フ: stone, tree, house.

男女混合ノ複數名詞ヲ common gender (通性) in noun ト云フ: people, spectators.

性ノ分別. 男女ノ性ヲ分別スル法種々アリ下ニ掲グ

(1) 形ノ異ナルニ依テ

Masculine.	Feminine.
nephew	niece
man	women
lad	lass
boy	girl
sire	dam
husband	wife
sir	madam
son	daughter
horse	mare
stag	hind

(2) 連合名詞ヲ作リテ

Man-servant.	Maid-servant.
he-goat	she-goat.

(2) 男性トナスニ er ヲ附シ女性トナスニ ess ヲ附シテ

Murder-er	Murder-ess
sorcer-er	sorcer-ess.

(4) 元ハ男性ナルヲ變シテ女性トナスキハ男性ノ名詞ノ後ニ ess ヲ附シテ女性トナス

host	host-ess.	giant	giant-ess.
heir	heir-ess.	poet	poet-ess.

(5) 男性ヲ變シテ女性トナスニ男性ノ名詞ノ後ニ ess ヲ附スル時ニ次ノ男性ノ語尾ヲ少コシク變シテ ess ヲ附セザル可カラズ

actor	actr-ess.	hunter	huntr-ess.
negro	negr-ess.	votary	votar-ess.

(附言) 接尾語 (suffix) er ハアノグロサクソノ語ニテ男(man)ト云フ意義ナリ之レト對チナスハster(女)ナリ然レモsterナル接尾語廢語トナリ, ノルマンフレンチ (Norman-French) ノ接尾語 ess(女)ハ今 er(男)ト對チナスニ至リタルナリ

格. Case in Noun.

格ノ定義. 格 (case) トハ文中名詞ト他詞ト相關係スル

## 文法上ノ法則デス。

Case is a grammatical form denoting the relation of a noun to some other words in the sentence.

格ノ數. Case = 三箇アリ (1) The Nominative (主格)  
(2) The possessive (持格). (3) The objective (賓格).

(1) The nominative case (主格) トハ文中働詞 (verb) ノ主 (subject) トナル名詞ノ格デス:

The boy grows. boy ハ名詞デス。 ヲシテ働詞ノ主トナリテオリマス。

(注意) 働詞ノ主格トハ如何ナルモノナルヤト云フニ、文ノ主眼ヲ云フノデス私ハ boy ト云フ名詞ニ付テ何か已レノ意ヲ述ベントスレハ即チ boy ハ主眼デス即チ文法ニテ之レヲ subject ト云ヒマス。 サテ subject 即チ主眼ニ付テ述ブル所ノ語ハ如何ナル事ヲ示スヤト云フニ subject ノ働作若ハ現象ヲ表ハシマス之ノ働作現象ナルモノハ何かト云フニ皆ト働詞ヲナイモノハナイ (前章ノ働詞 (verb) ヲ参照セヨ) 是ヲ以テ boy ハ grow ノ subject デス。

(2) The possessive case (持格) トハ持主若ハ持タルト云フ

ヲ表ハス名詞文法上ノ法則デス: The boy's book is lost.

boy's ハ book ノ持主タルヲ表ハシテマス故ニ possessive case デス。

持格單複ノ區別. (1) 總テノ單數ノ名詞ヲ持格ニナサントスル時ニハ其名詞ノ終リニ 's ヲ附セ: boy ヲ持格ニナサントスルニハ boy's. (') 符ヲ英語ニテ、アポストロフ (apostrophe = 略語ノ符) ト云フ故ニ 's ヲ呼ソテ (アポストロフニス) ト云フ。

(2) 複數ノ名詞ヲ持格ニ作ルニハ必ず終リニ s ノアルカナキカニ注意シ若シ語尾ニ s アルニハ唯タ (') ノミヲ附シ s ナキニハ 's ヲ附スベシ boys トアルニハ boys, children トアルニハ children's.

(3) 單數ノ名詞ノ語尾 s アリトナキニカ、ワラズ必ず 's ヲ附スベキモノト心得ベシ。 往古ニハ複數ノ s ノアルト一般單數ニモ其規則ヲ適用シタリシガ今ハ全ク廢スル程ニナリマシタ

賓格. (3) Objective Case (賓格)

賓格ノ定義. Objective case (賓格) ハ Nominative case

(主格) ト其形同一ニシテ其異ナル點ハ動詞若ハ前置詞ノ賓トナル文法上ノ法則デス : The man struck the boy. boy ハ struck ナル動詞ノ賓格 (object) デス.

The history of England is now published. England ハ of ナル前置詞ノ object デス

(附言)——總テ前置詞ノ後ニアル名詞若ハ代名詞ハ objective case デス又ハ動詞ノ object トナル場合ハ他動詞 (transitive verb) ノ條ニ於テ知リタマヘ

變化 . 單複ノ二數ニ排列シテ三箇ノ格ヲ示スヲ名詞ノ變化法 (Declension) ト云フ

Declension of Nouns.

	Boy			Man	
	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
nom.	boy	boys	nom.	man	men
poss.	boy's	boys'	poss.	man's	men's
obj.	boy	boys	obj.	man	men
	lady			Sheep	
	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
nom.	lady	ladies	nom.	sheep	sheep
poss.	lady's	ladies'	poss.	sheep's	sheeps.
obj.	lady	ladies	obj.	sheep	sheep

人稱. Person in Noun (名詞ノ人稱) ハ英國ニテ必要ナシト云フモ可ナリ唯々代名詞ノ活用ニ至テ大ニ必要ヲ見ル故ニ名詞ノ人稱ヲコレニ説カスシテ代名詞ノ人稱ノ所ニ於テ之レヲ説キマス

#### 第四 代名詞ノ類別.

A pronoun ナ分チテ三箇トス (1) Personal. (2) Relative  
(3) Interrogative.

人稱代名詞ノ定義. A personal pronoun (人稱代名詞)  
ハ文法上ノ人稱ヲ示スモノデス

A personal pronoun is one that remarks grammatical person.

人稱ノ數. person(人稱)トハ 話カケル人(the speaker)  
ト話カケラレタル人(the person spoken to) ト話シ出タサレタル  
人若ハ物(the person or the thing spoken of) トノ三箇ノ區別ヲ  
云フ.

一人稱二人稱. 君(you) 待チタマヘト云ヒハ君ナル言  
ハ話カケラレタル言デス話シカケタルハ私(I) デス. 此ノ如  
ク話カケル人ヲ稱シテ一人稱ト云フ(the first person). 話カケ  
ラレタル人ヲ二人稱(the second person) ト云フ.

三人稱. 此ノ如クニシテ一人稱ト二人稱トノ間ニ話シ  
タレタル名詞若ハ代名詞ハ皆ナ三人稱 (the third person) ト云  
フ. 今之レヲ例スルニ.

1. I hope you will give me the book I lent you.

一人稱	三人稱	二人稱
I	book	you
me		

2. She deserves great praise for her work (I tell you).

一人稱	三人稱	二人稱
I	She	you
	praise	
	work	
	her	

人稱代名詞ハ單ニ人稱ヲ表ハスノミナラズ猶ホ數及ビ格  
(number and case) ナ示ス.

人稱代名詞ノ活用法. 次ニ掲クルモノハ人稱代名詞ノ  
活用法デス Declension of the Personal pronouns.

	Singular			Plural		
	Nom.	Poss.	Obj.	Nom.	Poss.	Obj.
First person—I.	my,	mine.	me.	We.	our, ours.	us.
Second person—you.	your,	yours.	you.	You.	your, yours.	you.
Third person	Mas —he.	his.	him.	They.	their, theirs.	them.
	Fem.—she.	her, hers.	hers.			
	Neut.—it.	its.	it.			



Second person solemn style.—Thou, thy or thine.  
thee. Nom. Pl. —Ye.

上 = 掲クル表 = nominative case ハ日本語ニテ(ガ)トカ  
(ハ)トカト讀ム即チ I ハ私ガトカ私ハト possessive case ハ(ノ)  
ト讀ム即チ私ノト objective case ハ(ヲ)トカ(ニ)トカト讀ム即チ  
私ニトカ私ヲトカ. 總テ一人稱 = マレ 二人稱 = マレ 三人稱 =  
マレ, ガハ, ノ, ニテ, ニ通スルト知リタマフ

又ク上 = 掲クル表中 possessive case = my, mine, your,  
yours; thy, thine; her, hers; our, ours; their, theirs. ガアリマス.  
my, your, thy, her, our, their ハ皆テ名詞 = 結び付キテ用ヰラ  
レ mine, yours, thine, ours, hers, thiers ハ單獨ニテ用ヰラレ  
マス.

其例

This is { my  
her  
our  
thy  
your  
their } house. This house is { mine  
hers  
ours  
thine  
yours  
theirs }

連合人稱代名詞. 連合人稱代名詞 (Compound personal

pronoun) ナルモノアリ下 = 掲ク

Singular.	Plural.
一人稱(1st per.) myself	ourselves
二人稱(2nd per.) {Thyself } {yourself }	yourselves
三人稱(3rd per.) {himself } {herself } {itself }	themselves.

連合人稱代名詞ハ文ノ語氣 (emphatic) ナ強ムルキカ若ハ

反照 (reflexive) ノ時ニ用ヰラレマス

其例——John himself went. They went themselves.

John hurt himself. They love themselves.

關係代名詞. 關係代名詞ノ何タルヲ説明スル前 = 章  
(proposition) ノ何タルヲ説明スルノ必要ヲ感シマス. 又ク  
proposition ナ説明スル前 = 文主眼 (subject) 及ビ主働定詞 (pre-  
dicate) ノ何タルヲ説明スルノ必要ヲ感シマス.

私ハ鳥ナラ鳥. 馬ナラ馬 = 付テ何カ言ハントスレバ鳥ヲ  
subject トイヒマス又ク馬ヲ subject トイヒマス

ソコテ鳥ヤ馬ノ働作ヲ告ケ定メタル詞ヲ predicate トイ  
ヒマス. 之ヲ例スルコ Birds sang. ト言ハ Birds ハ subject.

テ sang ハ Birds ハ如何ナル 働作ヲナスカヲ告ケ定メテアリ  
マス故 predicate デス。之レト同様ニ Horses run away ト言  
ハ Horses ハ subject デ run away ハ predicate デス。

此ノ如ク subject ト predicate トヲ包含スルモノヲ文法ニ  
テハ proposition トイヒマス。

章ノ定義。 subject ト predicate トヲ包含スルモノナレ  
バ如何ナルモノニテモ proposition ト云フ

Any combination of the subject and predicate is called a  
proposition.

章ノ種類。 Proposition ニ二種アリ。(1) Independent  
(獨立) (2) dependent(寄立)

The independent proposition ハ完全ノ意味ヲ表ハシ文ノ  
意味判然タルモノヲ云フ : I am just come.

The dependent proposition ハ完全ノ意味ヲ表ハサズシテ  
文ノ意味判然セザルモノヲ云フ : who likes it. (ソレヲ好ムト  
コロノ)

是ヲ以テ dependent proposition ハ independent proposition  
ト結ビ付カザレハ完全ノ意味ヲ表ハシ能ハザルナリ

其例 I have fond the sheep (independent proposition) which  
was lost (dependent proposition).

關係代名詞ノ定義。 コレヨリ關係代名詞(relative pronoun)  
ノ定義ヲ示シマス。

前ニアル名詞若ハ代名詞ヲハ代表シ寄立章 (dependent  
proposition) ヲ獨立章 (independent proposition) ニ結ビ付クルモ  
ノヲ關係代名詞 (relative pronoun) トイヒマス。關係代名詞ノ  
代表スベキ前ニアル詞ヲ antecedent (先立詞) ト云フ。

A relative pronoun. is a pronoun that both represents  
a preceding noun or pronoun and connects with it a dependent  
proposition.

其例

1. He who takes a fish out of water finds a piece of money.  
who ハ relative pronoun リ如何レトナレバ He ナル代名  
詞ヲ代表スルノミナラズ He finds a piece of money ナル  
independent proposition ト who takes a fish out of water ナル  
dependent proposition ヲ結ビ付ケ居ルガ故ナリ。

2. One man admires what displeases another.

3. I dare do all that may become a man.

關係代名詞ノ活用. 關係代名詞ハ次ノ四箇ナリ.

Who, which, that, what.

Who ハ人類若クハ神ヲ代表ス

Which ハ下等動物若クハ無生活物ヲ代表ス

That ハ who ト which ト活用サル、場合ニ代表ス

What ハ一種特別ノ關係代名詞ナリ何レトナレバ antecedent (先立詞) ナクシテ自分自ラ先立詞トモナリ又關係代名詞トモナル故ナリ.

(2. ヲ参照) 其活用ハ that which ト二字合セタルモノニ等シク用キラル. that which = a thing which.

又タ時トシテ as 及ビ but ハ關係代名詞トシテ用キラル然シ下ノ場合ノ時ノミニ限ル.

1. As ノ例 Art thou afraid

To be the same in thine own act and valor.

As thou art in desire?

2. Tears such as angels weep burst with.

1. But ノ例. There is no fireside, howsoever defended,

But has (= which has not) one vacant chain.

此ノ如ク as ハ same, such, as may, as much, so much, ノ後ニアレハ必ラズ關係代名詞ナリ

But ヲ關係代名詞ニ用キタルキハ上ノ例ノ如ク independent proposition ニ打テ消ノ詞アリテソレテ dependent proposition ニモ打テ消シノ詞ヲ用キル時ニノミ限ル故ニ but ハ代名詞トシテ用キラル、キハ必ラズ which + not 若クハ who + not トシテ用キラル

關係代名詞ノ中ニ三格ヲ全ク表ハシ得ベキモノハ唯タ二

箇ノミ	Sing. and Pl.	Sing. and Pl.
Nom.	who	which
poss.	whose	whose
obj.	whom	which

連合關係代名詞. Compound relative pronoun ナリ. コレハ who, which, what ノ三箇ノ後チニ ever 若クハ soever ヲ附シテ作ルノデス 例 whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever. ノ如シ

此ノ連合ハ文ノ語氣 (emphatic) ヲ強ムルキニ用キラル

例 Whatever is done must be done quickly.

關係代名詞ノ活用法ヲ知ラントセバ作文法 (syntax) ノ部  
代名詞活用法ノ所ニテ知リタマヘ。

疑問代名詞. Interogative pronoun (疑問代名詞) 疑問  
ノ時ニ用ヰラル、代名詞ヲ云フ。

An interrogative pronoun is a pronoun used in asking a  
question.

其數. 其數唯タ三箇ノミ who(ダレガ) which(ドレガ)  
what(ナニガ). 附言 who ト which ニ whose whom ノ變化  
アリト知ルベシ

例 Who told you so? Whose is this book?  
Who whom shall I apply? Which of you did this?  
Which shall I take?  
What shall I say? What do you want?

第五. 形容詞ノ類別. The adjective ヲ分ケテ二箇トス。

(1) Limiting. (有限) (2) Qualifying. (變化)

Limiting adj. ノ定義. (1). limiting adjective (有限形  
容詞) トハ名詞ノ意味ヲ指點シ若クハ明カニ限ル形容詞ヲス

This book. That box. .... 指點

Three crows. many houses. 等ハ有限

冠詞. Limiting adjective ノ中ニ冠詞 (articles) ナルモノ  
アリ. 其數唯タ三箇アリ: a, an, the. 及 an ヲ indefinite  
article (不定冠詞) ト云フ the ヲ definite article (確定冠詞) ト云  
フ. 此等ノ活用ハ作文法 (syntax) 形容詞活用法ニ付テ知リ  
タマヘ。

代名詞的形容詞. Limiting adjective ノ中ニ pronomi-  
nal adjective (代名詞的形容詞) ナルモノアリ

是等ハ名詞ヲ省キテ形容詞自身ノミニテ名詞ヲモ兼タル  
ガ故ニ此稱アリ. 其例 Both courses are dangerous. ト云ハズ  
シテ Both are dangerous ト云フキハ both ハ名詞ヲ省キ自身  
自ラ名詞ヲモ兼ス。

代名詞的形容詞ノ數ノ取ナルモノ下ニ掲ク

all, another, any, both, each, either, neither, few, many, much, own, several, some, such, that, this.

是等ノ活用法ハ作文法 (syntax) ノ形容詞活用法ニ付テ知リタマヘ。

指點形容詞, 不定形容詞, 配當形容詞。

此外 limiting adjective ノ中ニ Demonstratives(指點形容詞)アリ this, these; that, those; former, latter; same, such; ナ云フ Indefinites (不定形容詞)アリ all, any, another, few, many, none, other, some ナ云フ Distributives (配當形容詞)アリ each, either, neither ナ云フ Interrogative and Relative (疑問及關係形容詞)アリ which, what ナ云フ:

Interrogatives — { Which book will you have?  
What noise is this?

Relatives — { I see which book you wish.  
I know what pains you take.

表數形容詞. 又々 Numeral(表數形容詞)アリ one, two, three ヨリ ninety-nine (一ヨリ九十九) マデノ算數 (cardinal) ナ表ハスモノ及ビ first, second, third, fourth (第一第二第三第四)

等ノ序數 (ordinal) ナ云フ

(附言) hundred, thousand, million (百, 千, 万) ハ形容詞トシテ用ヰズ總テ名詞トシテ用ヰラル。然レドモ序數ニハ此區別ナシ

變化形容詞. (2) Qualifying adjective (變化形容詞)ハ名詞ノ形狀性質情意ヲ鮮明ニスルモノデス。

A Qualifying adjective is one that denotes some quality or attribute of the object named by the noun.

其例 A running stream. running ハ stream ノ形狀ヲ示ス

A wise man. wise ハ man ノ性質ヲ示ス

An angry dog. angry ハ dog ノ情意ヲ示ス

固有形容詞. 變化形容詞ノ中 Proper adjective (固有形容詞)ナルモノアリコレハ proper noun ヨリ變シ來ルモノデス

下ニ其例ヲ掲シ

固有名詞(Proper nouns) 固有形容詞(Proper adjectives)

England

English

France	French
America	American
Spain	Spanish
Japan	Japanese
China	Chinese
Russia	Russian

ノ如シ

又々連合變化形容詞 (Compound qualifying adjective) ナルモノアリコレハ種々ナル語ノ集マリテ變化形容詞トナリタルモノヲ云フ

A heart-rending scream. A white-robed maiden.

The straw-built shed. ノ如シ

## 第六 形容詞文法上ノ法則.

Grammatical form of the Adjective. 形容詞文法上ノ法則

Adjective ニハ文法上ノ法則唯ター一箇アリマス名ヅケテ

Comparison (比較法) ト云フ

Adjectives have but one grammatical form, namely, comparison.

比較度. Comparison トハ度量 (quantity) 及ヒ形狀性質情意 (quality) ノ度ヲ示ス形容詞ノ變化法ヲス.

Comparison is a modification of adjectives to express degrees of quantity or quality.

Comparison 三箇アリ (1) Positive (基數ノ度) (2) Comparative (比較ノ度) (3) superlative (最上ノ度).

基數度. (1) Positive degree トハ Comparison ナラスニ基トナル形容詞ニシテ即チ形容詞ノ無變化ナルモノヲ云フ

'The positive degree of an adjective is the adjective without modification, used to denote simple quantity: as, long, short, wise righteous.

比較度. (2) Comparative degree ハ二箇ノ比較ヲナス

片 = 用 非ラル、法ナリ即チ或ル一箇ト一箇若シクハ或一箇ト  
 數箇ノ合体ト若ハ數箇ノ合体ト數箇ノ合体ト若ハ數箇ノ合体  
 ト或ル一箇トノ比較ヲナス片 = 用 非ラル法デ : sharper(何々ヨ  
 リ鋭キ) taller(何々ヨリ高キ)

The comparative degree of an adjective is that modification of  
 it by means of which we show that one thing or set of things,  
 posses a certain quality or attribute in a greater degree than another  
 thing, or set of things.

其例.

- (1) My knife (一箇) is sharper than yours (一箇)
- (2) This soldier (一箇) is taller than those (數箇ノ合体)
- (3) Your parents (數箇ノ合体) are richer than mine (數箇ノ  
 合体)
- (4) These books (數箇ノ合体) are larger than that one (一箇)

最上度. (3) Superlative degree トハ三箇以上ノモノ、  
 比較ヲ示スモノデス即チ三箇以上ノモノ、ウチノ最上ヲ示  
 ス法デス : sharpest(最モ鋭キ) tallest(最モ高キ) least(最モ少  
 クナキ)

The superlative degree of an adjective is that modification  
 of it by means of which we show that a certain thing, or set of  
 things, posses some quality or attribute in a greater degree than  
 any other of the class to which it belongs : as, sharpest, tallest,  
 least.

比較法ノ綴組. Comparative degree ヲ組織スルニハ  
 positive degree ノ後ニ er ヲ附セテ出來ル : tall, taller; bold,  
 bolder; wise, wiser.

superlative degree ヲ組織スルニハ positive degree ノ後ニ  
 est ヲ附セテ出來ル : tall, tallest; bold, boldest; wise, wisest.

(注意) 前二者ノ比較法組織ハ形容詞一綴 (one syllable) ノ  
 時ニノミ用非ラルト知リタマヘ. 綴字法ハ Spelling book  
 ニ付テ知リタマヘ

二綴以上ノ形容詞ハ Comparative ニハ more, superlative  
 ニハ most ヲ附シテ比較法ヲ作レ

例 More beautiful; most beautiful.

More dangerous; most dangerous.

然レモ二綴ノ形容詞ニシテ其語尾 y, le, ow, er, ニテ終

ルモノハ Comparative ニハ er, superlative ニハ est ナ附シテ

比較法ヲツクル

例	happy	happier	happiest
	able	abler	ablest
	shadow	shadower	shadowest
	tender	tenderer	tenderest.

此ノ如ク規則正シク形容詞全体ハ整フカト云フコソウデ  
ナイ不規則ナモノガアル。下ニソノ不規則ナモノヲ掲ケマス

Irregular comparison (不規則ナル比較法)

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
well	better	best
bad	worse	worst
evil		
ill		
little	less	least
many	less	least
much		

for	farther	farthest
far	further	furthest
near	nearer	nearest or next
nigh	nigher	nighest or next
late	later or latter	latest or last
old	older or elder	oldest or eldest
hind	hinder	hindmost
up	upper	upmost
out	utter or outer	utmost, uttermost, or out-most.

不規則形容詞ノ活用。 Good ハ日本語ノ善ト意味スル  
所ニ用キラレ well ハ能クト云フ所ニ用キラル故ニ well ハ重  
モニ arveab トシテ用キラル然レドモ連合形容詞トナルキハ  
ハ形容詞トシテ用キラル : It is well-spelled sentence. It is  
well-known fact.

many ハ復數ノ名詞ニ結ビ付キ much ハ單數ノ名詞ニ結  
ビ付ク : There passed many months. I have not so much  
money.



further ハ益々前ニ進ム farther ハ益々遙カ離ナレル furthest ハ最モ前ニ進ム farthest ハ最モ遙カ離ナレル

later ハ益々遅ク latter ハ後(ウシロ former ノ反) latest ハ最モ遅ク last ハ終(first ノ反)

older, oldest ハ new(新)ト對スルキ, elder eldest ハ young (年若)ト對スルキ用サラル。

次ニ掲クルモノハ比較シ能ハザルモノデス。

比較シ能ハサル形容詞. Dead(死シタル), Perpendicular(垂直線ノ) Empty(空ナル) Round(圓キ) Perfect(完全ナル) Infinite(無限ノ) Supreme(最上ノ) Universal(萬物ノ)

(スウキントン大文典 P. 44—45 参照, カッケンボス大文典 P. 81—82 参照)

## 第七 動詞ノ類別.

動詞(verb)ヲ分チテ二箇トス (1) Transitive(他動詞)

(2) Intransitive(自動詞)

他動詞ノ定義. Transitive verb トハ動作ノ verb ノミニテ全ク完全スルヲ能ハズシテ他ノ事物ヲ得テ其動作ノ完全スル verb ヲ云フ例ヘハミルトンガ書キシ (Milton wrote) トノミ云ヒテハ書キシト云フ verb ノ動作充分ニ終リタルトハイヒズ故ニ wrote ノ後ニ Paradise Lost(失樂園)ト云フ名詞ヲ附セバ Milton wrote Paradise Lost.(ミルトンガ失樂園ヲ書キシ)トナリ verb ノ動作完全トナル此ノ如ク或ル名詞若ハ代名詞ヲ得テ動作ノ完全トナル verb ヲ Transitive verb ト云フ

例 Richard struck the ball.

I love you.

Henry killed him.

A transitive verb is one that denotes an action terminating on some object.

(附言) transitive ナル詞ハ羅句語ノ trans = over ト ive = to go ヨリ來リタルモノデス故ニ transitive トハ going or

passing over ナリ

ソコデ transitive verb ノ動作ヲ完全ナラシムルモノヲ稱シテ(目的)ト云フ. transitive verb ノ object ハ必ず noun 若ハ pronoun ノ objective case ナラサルヲ得ズ

自動詞. Intransitive verb トハ(1)現象(アリノマヽ)ヲ顯ハシ(2)若ハ object ヲ處分セザル動作ヲ顯ハス verb ヲ云フ 例ヘハ He sleeps. Clocks hung, sleeps 及ヒ hung ナル詞ハ現象ヲ顯ハシテ居リマス. They walk. The sea-bird rises as the billows rise. walk 及ヒ rise ハ動作ヲ顯セドモ verb 自身ニテ其動作完全デス決シテ object ノ必要ハアリマセン. 此ノ如ク動作ヲ顯ハセド object ヲ取ラズ又タ transitive ニナキ現象ヲ顯ハス verb ヲ Intransitive verb ト云ヒマス.

サレド Intransitive verb ニモマタ不完全ノモノガアリマス. 是等不完全ノモノガ多クハアリマセン下ニ掲クルモノ位デス

be, become, seem, look, appear, smell, feel, taste 及ヒ是等ニ等シキモノデス

是等不完全ノ Intransitive verb ヲ完全ニスルコハ noun 若クハ pronoun ノ nominative case 若シクハ adjective ヲ以テス. ソコデ文ノ subject(主眼)ヲ鮮明ニセントスルキニハ adjective ヲ用ヰ subject ノ同格ヲ示サントスルキハ nominative case ノ noun 若クハ pronoun ヲ用ユ. 例ヘハ

He is brave (an adjective).

He is Napoleon (a noun in nominative case).

It is he (a pronoun in nominative case).

(附言) 同一ノ verb ニテモ用ヰラレ様ニヨリテ Trans. トモナリ Intrans. トモナル然レドモ其意味ヲ異ニス例ヘハ

1. The baby speaks already.

2. The man speaks several languages.

1. ノ speaks ハ意味廣シ如何トナレハ話ストイフノミニテ何國ノ語ト云フ事ヲ含マズ 2. ノ speaks ハ 1 ニ比スレバ其意味狭マシ如何トナレハ數ケ國ノ語ヲ話スト限リタレハナリ.

此ノ如ク The ship sinks, intransitive. The pirate sinks the ship——(transitive).

**Verbals.** verb ノ中 = verbal ト稱スルモノアリ如何ナルモノナルカト云フ = verb ノ性質ヲ一部分取リテ他ノ品種 (some other part of speech) ノ活用ヲナスモノデス

verbal ノ數二箇アリ (1) Participle (2) Infinitive.

**Participle.** Participle トハ verb ノ性質ヲ一部分取リテ adjective ノ活用ヲナスモノデス. The participle is a verbal adjective.

**Infinitive.** Infinitive トハ verb ノ性質ヲ一部分取リテ noun ノ活用ヲナスモノデス. The infinitive is a verbal noun.

**Participle ノ組織.** Participle = (1) present participle ト (2) past participle (3) perfect participle トノ三箇アリ.

present participle ヲ組織スル = 單純ノ verb ノ後 = ing ヲ附シテ作ル: read ノ後 = ing ヲ附セバ reading ナル present participle トナル.

walk, walking; write, writing ノ如シ

(2) Past participle ヲ組織スル = 一般 = 單純ノ verb ノ後チ = ed ヲ附シテ作ル: walk, walked; love, loved; limit,

limited. 然レドモ此規則ニ從ハザル verb アリ是等ハ諸君ガ諳知シテハナリマセン故ニ更ニ ed ヲ附シ能ハザル verb ヲ不規則動詞變化表ニ掲ケテアリマスカラ能ク見テマヘ

(3) perfect participle ヲ組織スル = 有 having ト云フ助動詞ノ後 = 用キル所ノ past participle ヲ附シテ作ル: having walked, having loved, having limited.

**Infinitive ノ組織.** infinitive = (1) present ト (2) perfect トノ二箇アリ (1) present infinitive ヲ組織スル = 有 to ナル前置詞ト單純ナル verb トヲ結合シテ作ル: read, to read; walk, to walk.

(2) perfect infinitive ヲ組織スル = 有 to ナル前置詞ト have ナル助動詞ト用キントスル past participle トヲ結合シテ作ル: to have walked, to have intended.

**Gerund.** infinitive ノ中 = Gerund ト稱スルモノアリ

Gerund = (1) present ト (2) perfect ト二箇アリ

(1) present gerund ノ形ハ present participle = 同シ

(2) perfect gerund ノ形ハ perfect participle = 同シ

何ガ故ニ同形ニシテ名ヲ異ニスルカト云ヒバ其用法異ナ

レハナリ gerund ハ常ニ noun ノ用ヲナシ participle ハ常ニ adjective ノ用ヲナス。

例 The boy, reading (present participle) a book, is Henry.  
Reading (present gerund) a book, is profitable. The man, having attempted (perfect participle) it, was killed.  
Having attempted (perfect gerund) it was to have destroyed it.

(附言) 單純ナル verb ヲ verb ノ root(語原) ト云フ。  
Infinitive ノ活用法ハ作文法 (syntax) 動詞ノ用法ヲ見ヨ

### 第八 動詞文法上ノ法則。

動詞ニ文法上ノ法則五箇アリ (1) Voice (2) Mood  
(3) Tense (4) Person (5) Number.

Voice. (1) voice トハ Transitive verb ノ文法上ノ法則デス即チ transitive verb ノ subject ガ自ラ動キ居ルカ若クハ動キノ受ケテトナリ居ルカヲ示ス法則デス

(附言) subject トハ如何ナルモノナルカヲ知ラントセバ關係代名詞ノ所ニツイテ知リタマヘ。

例ヘハ Watt invented the steam engine.

He struck me. Watt 及 He ナル subject ハ自ラ動キ居ルヲ invented 及 struck ガ示ス

Active Voice. 此ノ如ク subject ノ自ラ動キ居ルヲ示ス verb ヲ transitive verb and active voice ト云ヒマス。

Passive voice. The steam-engine was invented by Watt.

I was struck by him.

上ノ例ニ依ルニ真正ノ subjects Watt 及 He ハコトニテハ句ニ變リテ object, the steam-engine 及 me ガ subject トナリ居レリ此ノ如ク subject ガ動キ受ケル場合ニ用ヰラル、 verb ヲ

Transitive verb and passive voice ト云ヒマス故 = was invented

ト was struck ハ passive voice テス.

(附言) voice ナ口氣ト active voice ナ能相(ハタラキカケ)

ト passive voice ナ所相(ウケミ)ト譯ス.

Active voice. ノ組織. active voice ノ組織ハ載セテ  
字引 = アリ字引 = アルノ verb ナ其儘用ヰレバ active voice  
トナル

Passive voice. ノ組織. passive voice ナ組織スルニハ  
verb ノ to be ト past participle トヲ結合シテ作ル

例〜ハ I am struck. He was discharged. The Prussiaas  
were defeated.

Mood. (1) mood トハ verb ノ働作ヲ確定スル體ヲ  
示ス文法上ノ法則テス.

Mood = 四箇アリ (1) The indicative. (2) The Potential  
(3) The subjunctive (4) The imperative.

直説法. (1) 事實 (fact) 若クハ事實ナリト取り上ケテ  
レタル事柄 (a matter taken as a fact) ナ説明スルニ用ヰラル、  
verb ナ the indicative mood ト云フ

The indicative mood is used in the statement of a fact, or of  
a matter taken as a fact.

例 My native country is Japan.

The Romans were victorious.

We shall set out to-morrow.

(2). 可成法. 可成(possibility) 許可(permission) 希望(disire)  
能力 (ability) 必要 (necessity) 等ノ事ヲ説明スルニ用ヰラル  
verb ナ the potential mood ト云フ

The potential mood is used in the statement of something  
possible, contingent, obligatory, etc.

例 Jane can write(書シ事ガ出来ル) a letter.

We may be happy (幸福テアルナラン) yet.

Children should obey(従ハザル可カラズ) their par-  
ents.

(3). 接續法. 想像 (the statement merely thought of) シタ  
ル事柄ヲ説明スルニ用ヰラル verb ナ subjective mood ト云フ.

The subjective mood is used in the statement of something  
merely thought of.

If he were here (其實ハ彼レハコヽニアラズ), he would act differently.

Though he slay me (其實殺サヌ), yet will I trust in him.

(4). 命令法. 命令(command) 若ハ請求(request) ナスト  
キノ説明ニ用キラル verb ナ The imperative mood ト云フ

The imperative mood is used in the statement of a command or request.

例 Give me a book. Bring me one cup of water.

(3). Tence. Tense (時) トハ verb ノ動作及ビ現象ノ時  
ヲ示シテ其時ノ過去現在等ノ度ヲ顯ハス verb ノ文法上ノ法  
則デス.

Tence = 六箇アリ 1. Present(現在) 2. Past (過去)  
3. Present perfect (完現在) 4. Past perfect (完過去)  
5. future (未來) 6. future perfect (完未來)

直說法ノ tense. Indicative mood ニハ全ク六箇ノ tense  
アリ即チ Present, Past, Present perfect, past perfect, future, and  
future perfect.

諸法ノ tense ノ組織ノ完全ナルヲ知ラントセバ諸法 tense

ノ組織表ニツイテ知レ. 今コヽニ掲クルハ便利ノ爲メ active  
voice ノ組織ノミヲ出ス.

直說法現在ノ組織. 直說法ノ現在ハ單純ナル verb ナ  
リ即 verb ノ語原デス I walk. We work.

現在ノ用法. Present tense ハ次ノ如ク用キラル

1. 出來事ノ現在ノ時———I ask.

2. 過去ノ出來事ヲ目前ニ明瞭ナラシムル爲メ———

Napoleon at once crosses the river, engages the enemy, and  
gains a complete victory.

3. 未來ノ出來事ヲ目前ニ明瞭ナラシムル爲メ———

When the war ends, prosperity will return.

4. 万世不易ノ事實ヲ示スニ———The sun gives light.

5. 屢若ハ習慣ニ起ル事ヲ示スニ———He writes for the  
newspapers.

過去ノ組織. 過去ノ組織ハ一般ニ單純ナル verb ノ後  
ニ ed ナ附シテ作ル. walk, walked; limit, limited. ノ如シ

然レドモ此法則ニ從ハザルモノアリ write, wrote; take, took.

ノ如シ. 此等ノ不規則ナルモノ數多アラズ後ニ掲クル不規則

動詞ノ表ニツイテ知レ

過去ノ用法. Past tense ハ次ノ如ク用キラル

1. 出来事ノ過去ノ時——I asked.
2. 過去ノ習慣動作若ハ現象ノ習慣——“Napoleon took snuff”——that is, Napoleon was in the habit of taking snuff.

完現在ノ助動詞. 完過去ノ助動詞ハ have, has. ナリ

has ハ三人稱ノ單數ニ用キラル、ノミデス. have ハ凡テニ用キラレマス.

I have, we have, you have, they have. he has, she has, it has.

又タ hast ハ二人稱單數ニ用キラル、ノミデス

Thou hast. 然ニ此用法ハ現今散文 (prose) デハ廢サレマシタ. you have ナル複數ガ唯今デハ單數ニモ活用サル、トナリマシタ.

完現在ノ組織. 完現在ノ組織ハ上ニ掲ケタル助動詞ノ後ニ用キントスル past participle ヲ附セ

I have dined. we have walked.

完現在ノ用法. Present perfect tense ハ次ノ如ク用キラル.

1. 現在ノ出来事完全ニタル時——I have dined.
2. 過去ノ出来事現在ニ接續スル時——I have been looking for you every day.
3. 過去ノ出来事ノ結果成立シテ現在ト結合スル時——“Virgil has written some noble verses. Raisanyo has written many valuable histories.
4. When, till, before, after 等ノ後ニ用キラレテ未來ノ出来事ノ完全ニナリタルヲ示スキ.——“I will remain till I have seen my father.”

完過去ノ助動詞. 完過去ノ助動詞ハ had デス

完過去ノ組織. 完過去ノ組織ハ上ニ掲ケタル助動詞ノ後ニ用キントスル past participle ヲ附ス

I had walked. We had intended.

完過去ノ用法. Past perfect tense ハ次ノ如ク用キラル

1. 過去ノ出来事ノ完全ニナリタル時 I had seen him when I met you.
2. 過去ノ出来事ノ前ニアリシ出来事ヲ示ス時 —— “Virgil had started before the emperor arrived.”

未來ノ助動詞. 未來ヲ示スニハ次ノ助動詞ヲ用ユ  
Shall, will.

未來ノ組織. 未來ノ組織ハ上ニ掲ケタル助動詞ノ後  
チ verb ノ語原ヲ附ス——I will go He shall come.

Shall 及ヒ Will ノ用法.

Shall 及ヒ Will ノ起原

Shall ノ起原. Shall ノ起原ノ意味ハ to owe (歸スル)  
to be obliged (從ヘサセラレル) ヨリ來ル

Will ノ起原. Will ノ起原ノ意味ハ to determine (決  
定スル) to wish (願フ) to be ready (用意シテアル). ヨリ來ル  
現今ニ至ルモ二者共ニ是等ノ意味ヲ有ス

故ニ我等ハ如何ナル文ニツイテモ此起原ヲ知ラハ其文ノ  
will ト shall トノ意味ヲ了解シ得ベシ

Shall and will ノ定則.

Shall ノ定則. シヨクダ Shall ハ

文ノ subject (名詞ノ主格ノ解ヲ見ヨ) ノ意志ニアラザル未  
來ヲ示スニ用ヰラル

例 Henry shall go. Henry ハ subject ナス. 此文ハ

Henry ガ行クヲ願フニアラズシテ行クヲ obligé  
サレテアルノデス

You shall go. コレモ上ノ説明ト同シデス

是ヲ以テ見レバ Shall ハ未來ニ關シテ己レヨリ下ノモノ  
若シクハ變セザル物體ノ法則ヲ示スニ用ヰラルモノデス.

Gonbei, you shall go.—己レヨリ下ノモノ.

The earth shall quake—變セザル物體ノ法則.

will ノ定則. Will ハ

文ノ subject ノ未來ノ決定 (to determine) 若クハ用意 (to be  
ready) ナ決定シテ示スニ用ヰラル. 例 I will go.

I ハsubject ナス. 此文ハ I ハ行クヲ決定シテ示ス.

カク shall and will ノ定則ヲ説ク上ハ諸君ハ自ラ心ニ是  
等ノ活用ヲ曉リシナラソ然レドモ初學者ノ或ハ充分ニ了解シ  
能ハザルヲ恐ル、ガ故ニ次ニ是等ノ活用ヲ示ス

Shall and Will ノ活用.

Shall ノ活用. Shall ハ前ニ述ベタル通り起原スルト  
コト to owe 或ハ to be obliged ナルガ故ニ束縛サレル、從ハ  
チハナラズ、ト常ニ活用サレテ己レノ願望用意ヲ少クシモ含



## ▲ 1 得ズ

1. I shall go. = I go, because I ought. = 私ハ行クノ決心  
ナシ人ノ意ニ任ス。(僕ハ行キマシヨウ)
2. You shall go = you go, because you ought = 君ハ命令  
ニ従ハテハナラス故ニ行クノ事(君ハ行カニヤナラス)
3. He shall go. = he goes, because He ought.
4. We shall go = we go, because we ought.
5. You shall go = you go, because you ought.
6. They shall go = They go, because you ought.

will ノ活用. Will ハ前ニ述ベタル通り文ノ subject  
ノ願望若クハ用意ヲ示スモノナルガ故ニ自由ナル, 人ノ意  
ニ従ハズ已レノ意ノ通り決スルト活用サル.

1. I will go. = I go, because I determine. = 私ハ行クト決  
心スルガ故ニ行ク。(私ハ行キマス)
2. You will go = You go, if you determine = 君ハ極メレ  
ハ君ハ行ク。(行クノハ君ノ意ノ自由ニ任ス) = 君ハ行デシヨ  
ウ.
3. He will go = He goes, if he determines = 彼ノ人ハ極

メレハ彼ノ人ハ行ク (行クハ君ノ意ノ自由ニ任ス) = 彼ノ人ハ  
行デシヨウ

4. We will go = we go, because we determine.
5. You will go = you go, if you determine.
6. They will go = they go, if they determine.

應對ニ用キル Shall and will ノ用法.

諸君ノ知ラル通り世間ニハ交際ト云フモノガアリマス此交  
際ニハ誰人モ言語ヲ用キルニ慎ムモノデス故ニ可成謙遜ヲ  
旨トシテ動作ヲナシ言語ヲ丁寧ニ用キマス. ソコデ已レノ意  
デカクナル或ハカクアルベキモノト確信シタル事ニテモ已レ  
ノ其確信ヲ明カニ言ハズ謙遜シテカウデシヨウ或ハア、デシ  
ヨウト云フテカウデス或ハア、デスト斷言シマセン. サレバ  
應對ノ節是等ノ shall and will ヲ用キルニモ上ニ述ベタル活  
用通りニ自分ガ決定シタルカラト云フテ I will ト用キテ宜  
ロシイトノミ思フテハナラン. 今應對ノ用法ヲ示セバ次ノ如  
クナル.

1. 一人稱ニハ—— I shall go. 已レノ決定ヲ言ハズシテ人  
ニ任ス.

2. 二人稱 = ハ —— You will go. 人ノ意 = 任ス.

3. 三人稱 = ハ —— He will go. 人ノ意 = 任ス.

1. 一人稱 —— We shall go. 上 = 同シ.

2. 二人稱 —— You will go. 上 = 同シ.

3. 三人稱 —— They will go. 上 = 同シ.

(注意) 一人稱 = shall ヲ用キレハ謙遜トナリ(己レ人 =) 二人稱三人稱 = shall ヲ用キレハ脅迫若ハ命令的トナル(己レ人ヲ) 又一人稱 = will ヲ用キレハ進メ己レノ決心願望ヲ明カニス(己レ人 =) 二人稱三人稱 = will ヲ用キレハ謙遜トナル(己レ人ヲ) —— 活用法ヲ能ク理解セハ此注意明瞭トナル  
然レドモ謙遜ス可カラザル所 = 謙遜スルハ不可ナリ

例ヘハ —— 'Will (謙遜) you nurse me when I am will?'

'Certainly I will nurse you.' —— 進メ己レノ決心願望ヲ明カニス —— カ、ル場合 = ハ shall ナル謙遜ノ語ヲ用ユ可カラズ.

'So then if, while her husband liveth, she be married another man, she shall be called an adulteress. Bible. コノ處 = will ヲ用ユ可カラズ.

Should ノ用法. Should ハ shall ノ用法 = 等シ然シ直説法 = ハアラズ可成法ノ verb ナリ故 = 可成法 = 於テ規定サル、法則 = 基キ shall ト等シキ用法ヲナス

Would ノ用法. Would ハ will ノ用法 = 等シ然シ直説法 = ハアラズ可成法ノ verb ナリ故 = 可成法 = 於テ規定サル、法則 = 基キ will ト等シキ用法ヲナス

Should —— 'He said that you should bring it.' —— (無理押 compulsion) —— 'I gave order that they should go.' —— (命令的 imperatively)

Would —— 'He said that you would bring it.' (自由 liberty of will. —— 'I gave books that they would read.' —— (自由 liberty of will)

#### Shall and Will ノ結論.

Shall ノ結論. 上 = 詳説シタル所ヲ一括シテ shall and will ノ用法ヲ示セハ次 = 掲クル活用ノ外 = 出テズ

Shall ハ

1. 人間若クハ人間ノ如ク用キラル、語 = 對シテ用キラル、ハ從フ若クハ無理押若クハ命令的トナル.

(1) 'I shall go.'—人間—従フ。

(2) 'Henry, you shall never forget.'—人間—無理押

(3) 'You, my dog, shall remain till I have returned.'—人間ノ如ク用キラル、語。—命令的

2. 物體ニ關シテ入カノ及ハザル所。 (1) 'The earth shall quake.'—地球ヲ動止スルハ入カノ及ハザル所。

(2) 'Eternal are Thy mercies, Lord;

Eternal truth attends Thy word;

Thy praise shall sound from shore to shore.

Till suns shall rise and set no more.' Gospel Hym.

此詩ハ天國ノ様ヲ述ベタル讚美歌ノウチノ一句デス——  
天國ノ有様ハ人智ノ想像スル所入カノ達スル能ハザル所

'But now he is dead. Can I bring him back again?

I shall <sup>(1)</sup> go to him, but he shall <sup>(2)</sup> not return to me.'—Bible.

此詩ハ子供ノ死シタルニツケテ愁嘆ヲ述ベタルモノデス  
I shall <sup>(1)</sup> go to him ハ私モ何時カ死ヌ其時ハ子供ノ處ニ行ケ  
ルナラント云フ意味ナリ故ニ shall <sup>(1)</sup> ハ用キラレタルナリ何  
ントナレバ死セバトテ必ス子供ノ處ニ行ケルト極マラナイ行

ケルト行ケナイトハ神ノ意ニアリ故ニ人智入カノ達セザル所  
ナリ but he shall <sup>(2)</sup> not return to me. ハ然シ子供ハ此ノ世ニハ  
歸テ來ルマシ。故ニ shall <sup>(2)</sup> ハ用キラレタルナリ如何ントナ  
レバ死シタルモノニ何ノ意志モアルベキ筈ナシマタ死シタモ  
ノガ何ニナラスカ人智入カノ及ハザル所ナリ

3. 箇ノ法則アリ其法則通りニ結果ノ生スルヲ示スル

'If the point A coincide with the point D and the point B  
with the point E, then shall the line AB coincide with the line  
DE and be equal to it.'—Euclid's geometry.

4. 疑問法ニ用キルキ

一人稱ニハ Shall I (verb)? ト用ユベシ

二人稱ニハ Shall You (verb)? ト用ユベシ

三人稱ニハ Shall he (verb)? 特別ノ用方デス。

上ノ説明——自分ガ自分ノ考ヘテ自分ニ問クモノナシ故ニ  
will I (verb)? ト用ユル能ハズ必ズ Shall I go? トカ Shall I  
visit? トカト云フベシ。何ガ故ニ二人稱ノ問ニハ Shall ヲ附  
スルカト言ヒハ他ニアラズ總テ我等ノ平常ノ問ニ例ヘハ君行  
キマスカ (shall you go?) ト問フノハ語ヲ換ヘテ言ヒハ君ハ行

テモ不都合ナキカサシツカエナキカト云フニアリテ其人ノ心  
 ニ立チ入リテ君ハ行ク考ヘテルカト問フニアラズ故ニ問ニ  
 ハ Shall you go? ト用ユベキ也サレド君ハ行クト考ヘテルカ  
 若クハ決心シテルカト問フニハ必ズ Will you go? ト云チ  
 ハナラズ此ノ如キ場合ハ甚タ少ナシ。 三人稱ノ問ニハ何故  
 Shall ハ特別ナリヤ他ニアラズ三人稱ノ he(アノ人) they(アノ  
 人等) ナル語ヲ我等ノ用ヰルニハ必ズ自分ノ外ニ他ノ人が居  
 ル時ナル可シ。 ソコテ私ハ二人稱ナル他ノ人ニ向テアノ人ハ  
 行キマスカ或ハアノ人等ハ行キマスカト問ヒマス。 語ヲ換ヘ  
 テ之レヲ言ヒハ君アノ人ハ行キマスカト二人稱ナル君ニ問チ  
 起コスノデス即チ三人稱ニ對スル問ハ常ニアノ人ハ行ク考ガ  
 アルカトイフ意味ヲモツデス故ニ通常ハ Will he go? = Is it  
 his intention to go? ト用ユ可シ然シ彼ノ人ノ行クノヲ君許ス  
 カト云フニハ必ズ Shall he go? ト用ユ可シ。

Will ノ結論. Will.

1. 人間若クハ人間ノ如ク用ヰラル、語ニ對シテ用ヰラル  
 、キハ決心若クハ自由ヲ示ス。

(1) 一人稱ニハ決心スル、企テルト、ナル。

‘I’ll tell thee; for thy sake I will lay hold of all good aims,  
 and consecrate to thee. . . . .—F. M. Kemble.

(2) 二人稱三人稱ニハ自由即チ其意ニ任セルトナル故ニ  
 二人稱三人稱ニ關シテ話スルハ推測トナル

(1) ‘A wise man will (私ハ推測シマス) make haste to for-  
 give, because he knows the true value of time, and will (推測)  
 not suffer it to pass away in unnecessary pain.—Johnson.

(2) If you, my countrymen, will (推測) now, at length, be  
 persuaded to entertain the like sentiments; if each of you be dispo-  
 sed to approve himself a useful citizen, to the utmost that his  
 station and abilities enable him; the rich will (推測) be ready to  
 contribute, and the young to take the field; in one word, if you  
 will (推測) be yourselves, and banish those hopes which every sin-  
 gle person entertains, that the active part of public business may  
 lie upon others, and he remain at ease.—Demosthenes.

‘The wind (人間ノ如ク用ヰラル) will (推測) blow.’

## 2. 物體若シクハ無形物ニ關シテ人智人力ノ及ブ所

(1) 'But as we mount higher, the earth's attraction (物體), and the body's gravity (物體), will (人智人力ノ測リ知ル所) be gradually diminished, till we shall (推測) arrive at a region where the man will (推測) float in the air. —Samul Johnson.

## 3. 獨裁ノ權(神佛ノ如ク)

(1) 'How I know what God will (獨裁ノ權) do with my boy!' —Geraldine Butt.

'The Lord will (獨裁ノ權) come; the earth shall (人智人力ノ測リ知ラサル所) quake.' —Bible.

## 4. 命令ノ意ヲ含ム時 (shall ノ如ク無理押スルコアラヌヲテカクセヨト勸ムル意義ナリ)

'You will (命令ノ意ヲ含ム) take a cup of tea before you go' Miss Tyke would always say. —English lessons for Japanese students.

## 5. 疑問ニ用ルルキ

一人稱ニハ Will I verb? ハ用ルキ

二人稱ニハ Will you verb? ハ特別ナリ shall ノ疑問ニ

關スル説明ヲ見ヨ.

三人稱ニハ Will he verb? ト用ルキ可シ. 其故ハ shall ノ疑問ニ關スル説明ヲ見ヨ

(Sir Edmund Head 氏ノ著セシ shall and will ト云フ書ヲ参照セヨ)

未來ノ用法. future tense ハ次ノ如ク用ルキラル.

1. 單ニ未來ヲ示スキ — I shall write soon.

2. 未來ノ出來事ヲ確定スルキ — I will write soon.

完未來ノ助動詞. 完未來ノ助動詞ハ shall have' 及ヒ will have ナリ

完未來ノ組織. 完未來ヲ組織スルニハ上ニ掲ケタル助動詞ト用ルキトスル past participle ヲ附セ — I shall have gone. You will have asked.

完未來ノ用法. 1. Future perfect tense ハ次ノ如ク用ルキラル.

1. 未來ノ出來事ノ完全ニナリタル時 — I shall have dined by the time (=when) you will arrive.

2. 未來ノ出來事ノ前ニアル出來事ヲ示ス時 — I shall

have finished my letter before you will come.

可成法ノ tense. Potential mood = ハ四箇ノ tense ア

- リ. 1. present. 2. Past. 3. Present perfect.  
4. Past perfect.

(注意) 可成法ハ前 = モ述ベタル通り可成 (possibility) 許可 (permission) 希望 (desire) 能力 (ability) 必要 (necessity) ナ極メ  
ル mood ナルヲ以テ自ラ直説法ト異ナルモノト知り給へ。

ソコデ可成法ヲ組織スルニハ次ノ助動詞ナクテハ出来ヌト知  
リ給へ。 may, might; can, could; must; would; should.

may ト might トノ活用。 might ハ may ノ過去デス。

(1) 許可 (permission) May I up the stair? — 二階へ上ガツテ  
宜シキカ。 意味ハ私ノ二階へ上ガルヲ許可シマスカ。

(2) ナラフ (perhaps) It may be so. — ツレハソ—デアアルナラ  
フ。 (3) 可成 (possibility) We may go. 私共ハ行ケマス。

(4) 希望 (desire) May you die happy! — 幸福 = 君ノ死スル  
ヲ希フ。 (注意) may ハ exclamative sentence ノ始メニアル  
トキハ常 = I wish ト云フ意味ニナル此文ヲ味ヘシマヘ。

Can ト Could トノ活用。 could ハ can ノ過去デス

能力 (ability) I can read it. — 私ハツレヲ讀メマス。 意味  
ハ私ニツレカ讀メル力ガアル。

Must ノ活用。 必要 (necessity) I must start must ハ現在  
過去同形ナリ。

(以上ハカツケンボス大文典及ヒブラオン大文典ノ動詞  
参照)

would 及ヒ could ノ活用ハ直説法ノ shall and will ノ所  
ニツイテ知リタマヘ。

現在ノ助動詞。 可成法ノ現在ヲ組織スルニ用ヰラル、  
助動詞ハ次ノ如シ may, can, must. ノ三箇ナリ。

現在ノ組織。 可成法ノ現在ヲ組織スルニハ上ニ掲グル  
助動詞ノ後ニ助詞ノ語原ヲ附ス: may go; can go; must go.

詳細ハ組織表ニツイテ知レ

現在ノ用法。 Present tense ハ次ノ如ク用ヰラル

1. 現在ヲ示スニ — You may play now.
2. 未來ヲ示スニ — You may play next week.

(注意) 可成法ニハ確固タル tense ナシ故ニコノ tense ニ  
結ビツク詞ニ依テ現在トモナリ未來トモナル (スウヰント)

大文典 P 59. リード・エン・ド・クログ大文典 P 251. カツケン  
ホズ大文典 P 93. 参照)

過去ノ助動詞. 可成法ノ過去ヲ組織スルニ用ヰラル、  
ハ次ノ如シ could, might, would, should, must.

過去ノ組織. 過去ヲ組織スルニハ上ニ掲クル助動詞ノ  
後ニ verb ノ語原ヲ附ス: could work; might work; would work;  
should work; must work. 詳細ハ表ニツイテ知レ.

過去ノ用法. Past tense ハ次ノ如ク用ヰラル

1. 現在 He said that I *might* play now.
2. 過去 You said that you *might* arrive yesterday.
3. 未來 I said that he *could not* meet me tomorrow.

(注意) 上ニモ述べタル通り可成法ニハ tense ヲ定メテア  
ルモノ無シト一般ナリ如何ノトナレバ現在ノ tense デアリナ  
ガラ純粹ノ未來トナリ過去テアリナガラ現在トモナリ未來ト  
モナルガ故ナリサレド可成法ノ現在ハ未來ニ活用サルレドモ  
過去ニハ活用サレズ.

如何ニテ可成法ノ Tense ヲ定ムヘキ. 過去ハ上ノ説  
明ノ如ク 現・過・未・ノ三箇ニ活用サル、ナリ. 如何ニテ可成

法ノ tense ヲ定ムヘキカ. 文法ノ解剖(parsing)ヲナスキハ文  
法ニ規定シタル tense ヲ以テ解剖セヨ. 文ノ意味ヲ取ルキニ  
ハ可成法ノ verb ニ結合スル時ニ關スル (today トカ last night  
トカ) 詞ニ依テ 現・過・未・ヲ知レ.

可成法他ノ法ト一文中ニアルキノ用法. 一文ノウチニ  
可成法ト他ノ法ト用ヰラル必要アルキハ可成法ノ意味現ニセ  
ヨ過ニセヨ未ニセヨ他ノ法ノ tense ト一致セザル可カラズ.  
初學者最モ茲ニ注意セヨ.

He said(直説法過去) yesterday that he could not meet (可成  
法過去) me now.

(意味) 此處可成法ノ過去ハ now ト結合シテ現在ニ活用  
サル. 現在ニ活用サル、故ニ can not meet ト用ヰ得ベシト  
心得給フ勿レ能ク他ノ mood ト照合シテ用ヰヨ.

完現在ノ助動詞. 完現在ノ助動詞ハ次ノ如シ  
may have, must have, can have.

完現在ノ組織. 可成法ノ完現在ヲ組織スルニハ上ニ掲  
クル助動詞ノ後チニ用ヰントスル verb, past participle ヲ附セ  
walk ト云フ verb ヲ用ヰントセバ may have walked, can

have walked.

present perfect tense ノ用法ハ次ノ如シ.

完現在ノ用法. 可成法ノ現在完全トナリタル時——

1. He may have written. 2. I must have written yesterday.

1. ノ説明—— 1 ハ It is possible that he wrote or has written = 等シ.

2 ノ説明—— 2 ハ It is (now) a matter of necessary that etc yesterday.

(注意) 完現在ヲ用ヰルニハ總テ現在ヨリ過去ヲ追想スルニ用ヰラル例ハ 今(現在)カラ見ルト彼ノ時(過去)書ケタ = He may have written. 今(現在)カラ見ルト昨日(過去)書カニヤナラカッタ = I must have written yesterday. 今(現在)カラ見ルト彼時(過去)行カニヤナラナカッタ

I must have gone. 又タ他人ニ向テ

今(現在)カラ見ルト彼時(過去)彼ノ人ハ行タニ違イナヒ.

He must have gone.

完過去 助動詞. past perfect tense ノ助動詞ハ次ノ如

might have, would have, should have.

完過去ノ組織. past perfect tense ヲ組織スルニハ上ノ助動詞ノ後ニ用ヰントスル past participle ヲ附セ ask ヲ用ヰントセバ might have asked, would have asked.

完過去ノ用法. past perfect tense ハ次ノ如ク用ヰラル可成法過去完全ニナリタルニ — I could have helped you, if you had asked me.

(注意) 完過去ト完現在トヲ混ズ可カラズ完現在ハ現在ヨリ過去ヲ追想スルニ用ヰラレ完過去ハ總テ過去ノ出来事ノ時ニ立チ歸リテ其時ヲ示スモノデス 例ハ彼ノ時(過去)君ハ僕ニ頼メバ其時(過去)僕ハ君ヲ助ケルヲ出来タ = I could have helped you, if you had asked me. 此ノ如ク完過去ハ完現在ノ如ク現在ヨリ過去ヲ追想スル verb ニアラザルヲ知リ給ヘ彼ノ人ガコゝニ居タ時(過去)其時(過去)彼ノ人ハ君ニ逢ヘタ. = He might have seen when he had been here.

接續法ノ tense. subjunctive mood ニハ二箇ノ tense アリ (1) present. (2) past.

現在ノ組織. 接續法現在ノ組織ハ直說法ノ現在ノ組織ト同シク verb ノ語原ヲ用ユ.



例 If I walk. If we go.

(注意) 接續法ノ現在ト直説ノ現在ト其組織異ナル點三箇アリ。其一。直説法三人稱單數ニシテ現在ナルキハ其 verb ノ語尾ニ s 若ハ es ヲ附ス接續法ニ此規則ナシ唯々現在ノ verb ヲ其儘ニ用ユ

If he promises. — 直説法

If he promise. — 接續法

其二 直説法二人稱單數ノ現在ニハ est ヲ附セド接續法ニハ此規則ナシ

If thou walkest. — 直説法

If thou walk. — 接續法

其三——直説法 to be ナル verb ヲ用ヰル時ニハ一人稱單數現在ニハ am 二人稱單數現在ニハ art 三人稱單數現在ニハ is ヲ用ヰレド接續法ニテハ一體ニ be ヲ用ユ

直説法	{	單數	複數	{	接續法	單數	複數
		If I am.	If we are			If I be.	If we be.
		If thou art.	If you art			If thou be.	If you be.
		If he is.	If they are			If he be.	If they be
		If she is.				If she be.	
If it is.	If it be.						

現在ノ用法。接續法ノ Present tense ハ次ノ如ク用ヰル

1. 未來ノ有様若クハ想像ヲ示スルニシテ——If he go, he will go alone. go ハ接續法ノ現在デス

2. 命令ノ verb ノ後ニ用ヰラル章(proposition) ニシテ其章ニ用ヰラル verb. 注意セヨト云フ意義ヲ有スルニシテ

1. Take care that thou remain (君ハ殘ル様ニ注意セヨ)

2. Beware lest you fail. (失策セヌ様ニ氣ヲツケヨ)

Take ト Beware ハ命令ノ verb デス。remain ト fail ハ注意セヨト云フ意義ヲ有ス故ニ接續法ノ現在デス

3. It is necessary, it is desirable, 及ヒ是等ニ類スル章ノ後チニ用ヰラル —— It is necessary that these rules be observed. be observed ハ接續法ノ現在デス。直説法ノ are observed ヲ用ユ可カラズ。

過去ノ組織。接續法ノ過去ハ直説法ノ過去ト同形デス

If I went. If we walked.

(注意) 直説法ノ過去ト接續法ノ過去ト異ナル點二箇アリ。其一——直説法ニ to be ナル verb ヲ用ヰルキハ單數複數ニ依テ異ナル接續法ハ總テ一體ナリ

直 説 法	{	單數	複數	}	接 續 法	單數	複數
		If I was.	If we were			If I were.	If we were
		If thou wast.	If you were			If thou were.	If you were.
		If he was.	If they			If he were.	If they
		If she was.	were			If she were.	were.
If it was.		If it were.					

其二——直説法ニテハ二人稱單數過去ノ verb =ハ est ヲ  
verb ノ語尾ニ附ス接續法ニハ此規則ナシ

If thou walkedst.——直説法.

If thou walked. —— 接續法.

過去ノ用法. 接續法ノ Past tense ハ次ノ如ク用ヰラル

1. 願望——有ルヲナキ様ニト——ヲ示スル

Oh that he were innocent! (彼ノ人ハ罪人ヅガ)嗚呼彼  
ノ人ハ無罪デアレハヨカツタ)

2. 想像——有ルヲナシト或ハナキヲアルト)ヲ示スル

If I were now as strong as I was a year ago, I would begin  
the work at once. (私ハ一年若クナイカラ仕方ガナイガ)若シ私  
ハ一年若クアツタナラハ直チニ此仕事ヲ始メルモノニ.

were ハ接續法デス

接續法ト他法トノ關係. (注意) 接續法ノ verb ノ始

メニハ that, if, lest, unless, though, after, before, since 等ノ接  
續詞一般ニ附セラル、モノデス。—— though he slay me, yet  
I will trust in him. Take heed lest ye fall.

此等ノ接續詞ヲ冠スルガ故ニ必ズ接續法ノ verb トノミ  
思フ可カラズ用法ニヨリテハ直説法ノ verb トモナリ可成法  
ノ verb トモナルナリ

‘Ask James if he is ready; and if he is ready, tell him to follow  
as quickly as he can.’——直説法

‘I will not remain, if I can avoid it.’——可成法

之レヲ要スルニ直説法ハ事實ヲ定メ可成法ハ許可. 可成.  
希望. 能力. 必要ヲ定メ接續法ハ想像ヲ定ムルモノナルガ故ニ  
ソレソレ用法ニ依テ上ノ如ク用ヰラルト知ル可シ.

接續法ヲ判別スル一便法. スキントン氏曰文中接續法  
ノverb ナルヤ否ナヤヲ明カニセントセバ可成法ノ verb ヲ適  
用セヨ. 適用シテ文意異ナラズ却テ明瞭トナル場合ニハ其  
verb コソ接續法ノ verb ナレ, マク一便法ト謂フ可シ. 今之ヲ  
例スルニ

1. ‘Though he (1) slay me, I will trust in him’

(1) = may ヲ入ルレバ文意異ナラズ却テ意味明瞭トナル

故 = slay ハ接續法ノ verb デス

2. Go thy way lest a worse fate (2) befall thee.'

(2) = should ヲ入ルレハ文意異ナラズ却テ意味明瞭トナル故 = befall ハ接續法ノ verb デス

3. 'If it were <sup>(1)</sup> done, when ' this done, then ' twere <sup>(2)</sup> well. It were <sup>(3)</sup> done quickly.' (1) (2) (3) ハ接續法ノ verb デス (1) ヲ should be = (2) ヲ would be = (3) ヲ should be = 換ヘレハ意味明瞭トナル.

命令法ノ tense. 命令法ノ tense ハ唯ク一箇ナリ.

The present.

現在ノ組織. 命令法ノ現在ハ單純ナル verb ノ root デス. 例——Do it. Take care.

現在ノ用法. 1. 命令 (command) ——Do not talk.

2. 請求 (request) ——Bring me water, please.

3. 諫言 (exhortation) ——Don't sin.

(注意) 命令法ノ現在ハ常ニ其働ヲ未來ニ及ボスモノト知ルヘシ

(注意) 命令法ニハ常ニ subject ヲ省ク故ニ 1, 2, 3, ノ動

詞ノ後ニ you ナル subject [ガ省カレテアルノデス. 然レドモ一人稱及ヒ三人稱ニ對シテ命令ヲナス時アリカ、ル場合ニハ其 subject ヲ省カズ——

例——1. Confide we in ourselves alone.

2. Laugh those that can, weep those that may.

數ト人稱. 1. verb ノ數ト人稱トハ其 subject (關係代名詞ヲ見ヨ) ト verb 相一致スルヲ示ス動詞文法上ノ法則ヲス

Number and person in verbs are grammatical forms expressing the agreement of a verb with its subject.

數. Numbere = ハ二箇アリ 1. the Singular (單數)

2. the plural (復數)

人稱. person = ハ三箇アリ 1. The first person. 一人稱

2. the second person. 二人稱 3. the third person. 三人稱

verb ノ數ト人稱ト subject ノ數ト人稱ト相一致スルヲ判別スルハ subject ノ三人稱單數ニシテコレニ附隨スル verb ノ直說法現在ナルキト subject ノ二人稱單數ニシテコレニ附隨スル verb ノ直說法及ヒ可成ノ現在過去未來完現在完過去

完未來ナルヲ除イテハ文法上ノ關係ヨリ判別スルノミ。

今此等ノ例ヲ示セバ

直說法——1. He walks. 2. Henry does not study.

此ノ如ク直說法ノ verb 三人稱單數ノ subject = 結ビ付  
クトキハ始メノ verb = s 若クハ es ヲ附ス故ニ現在ノ verb  
ニシテ語尾 = s 若クハ es ヲ附セラルハアラバ直チニ三人稱  
單數現在ノ verb ナルヲ知リ得ベシ。然レドモコレヲ除キ  
テ他ノ verb ノ數及ビ人稱ヲ知ラントセバ subject ト verb ト  
ノ文法上ノ關係ヲ吟味セザル可カラズ如何ントナレバ verb  
ハ同形ナレバナリ。 次ニ掲グルモノハ皆ナ文法上ノ關係ヨ  
リシテ數及ビ人稱ヲ知ルモノナリ

直說法現在 { I (一人稱單數) walk (故ニ一人稱單數)  
We (一人稱複數) walk (故ニ一人稱複數)  
You (二人稱複數) walk (故ニ二人稱複數)  
They (三人稱複數) walk (故ニ三人稱複數)

可成法現在 { I (一人稱複數) may walk (故ニ一人稱單數)  
We (一人稱複數) may walk (故ニ一人稱複數)  
You (二人稱複數) may walk (故ニ二人稱複數)  
He (三人稱單數) may walk (故ニ三人稱單數)  
They (三人稱複數) may walk (故ニ三人稱複數)

以下之レニ倣ヘ

接續法現在 { If I walk. If we walk.  
If thou walk. If you walk.  
If he walk. If they walk.

二人稱單數ノ subject = 附隨スル直說法及ビ可成法ノ  
verb ハ次ノ如ク用ヰラル。

直說法 現在ニハ語尾 = est ヲ附ス——Thou walkest  
過去.完現在.完過去ニハ始メノ verb ノ語尾 = st ヲ附ス  
Thou walkedst——過去. Thou hast walked.——完現在.  
Thou hadst walked.——完過去.

未來ニハ始メノ verb ノ語尾 = t ヲ附ス。—— Thou  
shalt walk. Thou wilt walk. Thou shalt have walked. Thou  
wilt have walked.

可成法ニハ總テ st ヲ始メノ助動詞ニ附ス。

Thou mayst walk.——現在. Thou mayst have walked——  
完現在. Thou mightst walk.——過去. Thou mightst have  
walked.——完過去.

變化法 Conjugation.

變化法トハ文法上ノ法則ニ從フテ動詞ヲ正シク整ヘル法

ヲス

Conjugation is the systematic arrangement of a verb according to its various grammatical forms.

變化ノ數. 變化法ニ二箇アリ. 1. Regular.(規則變化)

2. Irregular (不規則變化)

A regular conjugation (不規則變化法)ハ動詞ノ語原

ヲ附シテ past tense ト past participle トヲ組織スル verb ヲス

即チ語原 (root) = ed ヲ附セハ rooted トナル. コレ用法ニ依テ

past tense (過去) トモナリ past participle (分詞過去) トモナル.

↑ An irregular conjugation (不規則變化法) トハ動詞ノ語原ニ

ed ヲ附サズシテ past tense ト past participle トヲ造ル verb

ヲス即チ語原 take 變化シテ took (過去) トナリマタ變化シテ

taken (分詞過去) トナル

次ニ不規則變化ノ動詞ヲ掲ク學者注意シテ誦ス可シ.

Present.	Past.	Past Par.	Present.	Past.	Past Par.
Abide,	abode,	abode.	Awake,	awoke,	awaked.
				awaked,	

Present.	Past.	Past Par.	Present.	Past.	Past Par.
Be, or am,	was,	been.	Bear, (bring forth)	bore, bare,	born, borne.
Bear, (carry)	bore, bare,	borne.	Beat,	bert,	beaten.
Begin,	began,	begun,	Bend,	bent, bended,	bent, bended.
Bereave,	bereft, bereaved,	bereft, bereaved.	Beseech,	besought,	besought.
Bet,	bet, betted,	bet, betted.	Bid,	bade, bid, bidden,	bid.
Bind,	bound,	bound.	Bite,	bit, bitten,	bit, bitten.
Bleed,	bled, bled.		Blend,	blent, blended,	blent, blended.
Bless,	blest, blessed,	blest, blessed.	Blow,	blew,	blown.
Break,	broke, brake,	broken.	Breed,	bred,	bred.
Bring,	brought,	brought.	Build,	built, builded,	built, builded.
Burn,	burnt, burned,	burnt, burned.	Burst,	burst,	burst.
Buy,	bought,	bought.	Can,	could,	—.
Cast,	cast,	cast.	Catch,	caught,	caught.
Chide,	chid,	chidden, chid.	Choose,	chose,	chosen.
Choose, (edhere)	chose, clave,	chosen.	Cleave, (split)	cleaved, clove, cleft,	cleaved, cloven, cleft.
Cling,	clung, clad,	clung, clad.	(Be) Come,	came,	come.
Clothe,	clothed, clothed,	clothed, clothed.	Creep,	crept,	crept.
Cost,	cost,	cost.	Cut,	cut,	cut.
Crow,	crew, crowed,	crowed.	Deal,	dealt,	dealt.
Dare, (venture)	durst, dared,	durst, dared.			

Present.	Past.	Past Par.	Present.	Past.	Past Par.
Dig,	dug,	dug,	Do,	did,	done.
	<i>digged,</i>	<i>digged,</i>	Draw,	drew,	drawn.
Dream,	dreamt,	dreamt.	Dress,	drest,	drest.
	<i>dreamed,</i>	<i>dreamed.</i>	Dwell,	dwelt,	dwelt.
Drink,	drank,	drunk.		<i>dwelled,</i>	<i>dwelled.</i>
Drive,	drove,	driven.	Feed,	fed,	fed.
Eat,	ate,	aten.	Fight,	fought,	foght.
(Be) Fall,	fell,	fallen.	Flee,	fled,	fled.
Feel,	felt,	felt.	Fly,	flew,	flown.
Find,	found,	found.	Forbear,	forbore,	forborne.
Fling,	flung,	flung.	(For)Get,	got,	got.
Forsake,	forsook,	forsaken.		gotten.*	
Freeze,	froze,	frozen.	Gird,	girt,	girt.
				<i>girded,</i>	<i>girded.</i>
Gild,	gilt,	gilt.	Go,	went,	gone.
	<i>gilded,</i>	<i>gilded.</i>	Grind,	ground,	ground.
(For)Give,	gave,	given.	Grow,	grew,	grown.
(En)Grave,	<i>graved,</i>	<i>graved.</i>	Have,	had,	had.
			Hear,	heard,	heard.
Hang,	hung,	hung.	Hew,	<i>hewed,</i>	<i>hewed.</i>
	<i>hanged,</i>	<i>hanged.†</i>		hewn.	
Heave,	hove,	hove.‡	Hit,	hit,	hit.
	<i>heaved,</i>	<i>heaved.</i>	Hurt,	hurt,	hurt.
Hide,	hid,	hidden, hid.	Kneel,	knelt,	knelt.
(Be)Hold,	held,	held, holden.		<i>kneeled,</i>	<i>kneeled.</i>
Keep,	kept,	kept.	Know,	knew,	known.
Knit,	knit,	knit.	Lay,	laid,	laid.
	<i>knitted,</i>	<i>knitted.</i>	Lead,	led,	led.
Lade,	<i>laded,</i>	<i>laded.</i>	Leap,	leapt,	leapt.
(load)		laden.		<i>leaped,</i>	<i>leaped.</i>
Lean,	leant,	leant.	Leave,	left,	left.
	<i>leaned,</i>	<i>leaned.</i>	Lend,	lent,	lent.
Learn,	learnt,	learnt.			
	<i>learned,</i>	<i>learned.</i>			

Present.	Past.	Past Par.	Present.	Past.	Past Par.
Let,	let,	let,	Lie,	lay,	lain.
(recline)			Lose,	lost,	lost.
Light,	lit,	lit.§	May,	might,	—.
	<i>lighted,</i>	<i>lighted.</i>	Meet,	met.	met.
Make,	made,	made.	Must,	—,	—.
Mean,	meant.	meant.			
Mow,	<i>mowed,</i>	<i>mowed.</i>	Pen,	pent,	pent.
		mown.	(enclose)	<i>penned,</i>	<i>penned.</i>
Ought,	—,	—.			
Pay,	paid,	paid.	—,	quoth,	—.
Put,	put,	put.	Read,	read,	read.
Quit,	quit,	quit.	Rend,	rent,	rent.
	<i>quitted,</i>	<i>quitted.</i>	Ride,	rode,	ridden.
Rap,	rapt,	rapt.	(A)Rise,	rose,	risen.
	<i>rapped,</i>	<i>rapped.</i>			
Rid,	rid,	rid.	Run,	ran,	run.
Ring,	rang,	rung.			
	rung,		Say,	said,	said.
Rive,	<i>rived,</i>	riven.	See,	saw,	seen.
		<i>rived.</i>		<i>scathed,</i>	<i>scathed.</i>
Saw,	<i>sawed,</i>	<i>sawed.</i>	Seethe,	sod.	sodden.
		sawn.	Send,	sent,	sent.
Seek,	souht,	soght.	Shake,	shook,	shaken.
Sell,	sold.	sold.	Shape,	<i>shaped,</i>	<i>shaped.</i>
(Be)Set,	set,	set.			shapen.
Shall,	should,	—.			

\* *Gotton* is obsolescent except in *forgo'ton*.

† *Hong*, to execute by hanging, is regular.

‡ *Hove* is used in sea language.

§ *Lighted* is preferred to *lit*.

Present.	Past.	Past Par.	Present.	Past.	Past Par.
Shear.	<i>sheared,</i> shore,	<i>sheared,</i> shorn.	Shed,	Shed,	shed.
Shine,	<i>shone,</i> <i>shined,</i>	<i>shone.</i> <i>shined.</i>	Shoe,	shod,	shod.
Show,	<i>showed.</i>	<i>shown.</i> <i>showed.</i>	Shoot,	shot,	shot.
Shrink.	shrank, shrunken,	shrunk, shrunk.	Shred,	shred,	shred.
Sing,	sang, sung,	sung.	Shut,	shut,	shut.
Sit,	sat,	sat.	Sink,	sank, sunk,	sunk. sunken.
Sleep.	slept,	slept.	Slay,	slew,	slain.
Sling,	slung, slang,	slung.	Slide,	slid,	slidden, slid.
Slit,	slit, <i>slitted.</i>	slit. <i>slitted.</i>	Slink,	slunk,	slunk.
Smite,	smote,	smitten, smit	Smell,	smelt, <i>smelled,</i>	smelt. <i>smelled.</i>
Speak,	spoke, spake,	spoken.	Sow,	<i>sowed,</i>	sown. <i>sowed.</i>
Spell,	spelt, <i>spelled,</i>	spelt. <i>spelled.</i>	Speed,	sped,	sped.
Spend,	spent,	spent.	Spend,	spent,	spent.
Spin,	spun, span,	spun.	Spill,	spilt, <i>spilled,</i>	spilt. <i>spilled.</i>
Split,	split,	split,	Spit,	spit, spat,	spit. spitten.
Spread,	spread,	spread.	Spoil,	spoilt, <i>spoiled,</i>	spoilt. <i>spoiled.</i>
Stand,	stood,	stood.	Spring,	sprang, sprung,	sprung.
Stay,	staid, <i>stayed,</i>	staid. <i>stayed.</i>	Stave,	stove, <i>staved,</i>	stove. <i>staved.</i>
			Steal,	stole,	stolen.
			Stick,	stuck,	stuck.

Present.	Past.	Past Par.	Present.	Past.	Past Par.
Sting,	stung,	stung.	Stink,	stunk, stank,	stunk.
Strew,	<i>strewed,</i>	strewn. <i>strewed.</i>	Stride,	strode,	stridden.
Strike,	struck,	struck, stricken.	String,	strung,	strung.
Strow,	<i>strowed,</i>	strown. <i>strowed.</i>	Strive,	strove,	striven.
Sweat,	sweat, <i>sweated,</i>	sweat. <i>sweated.</i>	Swear,	swore, sware,	sworn.
Swell,	<i>swelled;</i>	<i>swelled.</i> swollen.	Sweep,	swept,	swept.
Swing,	swung,	swung.	Swim,	swam, swum,	swum.
Take,	took,	taken.	Teach,	taught,	taught.
Tear,	tore, tare,	torn.	Tell,	told,	told.
Think,	thought,	thought.	Thrive,	throve, <i>thrived,</i>	thriven. <i>thrived.</i>
Throw,	threw,	thrown.	Thrust,	thrust,	thrust.
Tread,	trod,	trodden. tred.	Wax,	<i>waxed,</i>	waxen. <i>waxed.</i>
Wake,	<i>waked,</i> woke.	<i>waked.</i>	Weave,	wove, wet,	woven. wet.
Weas;	wore,	worn.	Wet,	<i>wetted,</i>	<i>wetted.</i>
Weep,	wept,	wept.	Win,	won, wrought;	won. wrought.
Will,	would,	—.	Work,	<i>worked,</i>	<i>worked.</i>
Wind,	wound,	wound.	Wring,	wrung.	wrung.
(to)wit wot,	wist	—.	Write,	wrote,	written.

助動詞。 助動詞(auxiliary) トハ動詞ノ tense ヲ顯ハス

トキハ其動詞ノ變化ヲ助クルモノデス。

An auxiliary verb is one used to assist in conjugation other verbs.

助動詞ノ數ハ次ノ如シ be, do, have, shall, will, can, may, to must. 此等ハ皆ナ變化法ヲモツ。コノウチ do to be, will, have, ハ助動詞ニハ 用キラレズシテ subject ナ確定スル主タル動詞トシテモ用キラル、ナリ——例 1. I do it. 2. We did it. 3. You have it. 4. He had it. 5. I will (願フ) to take it. 6. It is he. 7. There was a dog. 8. Many books were there.

Shall, may, can, to must ハ助動詞トシテノミ用キラレ主タル動詞ニ結合セサレハ用ナサズ。——例——1. I shall go. 2. It may be so. 3. We can read it. 4. You must do it.

動詞 active voice ノ組織。 動詞 active voice(能相)ヲ組織セントセハ次ノ例ニ依ル可シ。

#### 主タル部分 (principal parts)

1. 直說法現在. 2. 直說法過去. 3. 分詞過去
- 今 love ナル verb ナ以テ active ナ組織スルニ。

直說法 (Indicative mood)

現在 (present tense)

主タル部分ノ第一ヲ以テ組織セヨ。但シ三人稱單數ノ動詞ニハ語尾ニ s 若クハ es ナ附ス。二人稱單數ニハ est ナ語尾ニ附セ。

Singular	Plural
1. I love.	1. We love.
2. Thou lovest.	2. You love.
3. He loves.	3. They love.

#### 過去 (past tense)

主タル部分ノ第二ヲ以テ組織セヨ。但シ二人稱單數ニハ語尾ニ st ナ附セ。

1. I loved.	1. We loved.
2. The lovedst.	2. You loved.
3. He loved.	3. They loved.

#### 未來 (future tense)

shall 若クハ will ナル助動詞ノ後ニ主タル部分第一ヲ附セ。但シ二人稱單數ニハ語尾ニ t ナ附セ

1. I shall or will love.	1. We shall or will love.
2. Thou shalt or wilt love.	2. You shall or will love.



3. He shall or will love.      3. They shall or will love.

完現在 (present perfect tense)

have ナル助動詞ノ後 = 用 # ノ ト スル past participle 即チ主タル部分第三ヲ附セ。但シ三人稱單數ハ have ヲ用 # ズシテ has ヲ用ユ。二人稱單數ハ hast ヲ用ユ。

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. I have loved.     | 1. We have loved.   |
| 2. Thou hadst loved. | 2. You have loved.  |
| 3. He has loved.     | 3. They have loved. |

完過去 (past perfect tense)

had ナル助動詞ノ後チ = 用 # ノ ト スル past participle 即チ主タル部分第三ヲ附セ。但シ二人稱單數 = hadst

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. I had loved.      | 1. We had loved.   |
| 2. Thou hadst loved. | 2. You had loved.  |
| 3. He had loved.     | 3. They had loved. |

完未來 (future perfect tense)

shall have 若シハ will have ナル助動詞ノ後 = 用 # ノ ト スル past participle 即チ主タル部分第三ヲ附セ。

1. I shall or will have loved.      1. We shall or will have loved.

2. Thou shalt or wilt have loved.      2. You shall or will have loved.

3. He shall or will have loved.      3. They shall or will have loved

可成法 (Potential mood).

現在 (present tense)

現在 = 用 # ル助動詞三箇アリ may, must, can.

是等ノ助動詞ノ後 = 主タル部分第一ヲ附セ。

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. I may love.      | 1. We may love.   |
| 2. Thou mayst love. | 2. You may love.  |
| 3. He may love.     | 2. They may love. |

過去 (past tense)

過去ノ助動詞五箇アリ might, could, would, should, must.

是等ノ助動詞ノ後チ = 主タル部分第一ヲ附セ。

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. I might love.      | 1. We might love.   |
| 2. Thou mightst love. | 2. You might love.  |
| 3. He might love.     | 3. They might love. |

完現在 (present perfect tense)

現在ノ助動詞ノ後 = have ナル助動詞ヲ加ヘ主タル部分第三ヲ附セ。

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I may have loved.    | 1. We may have loved.   |
| 2. Thou may have loved. | 2. You may have loved.  |
| 3. He may have loved.   | 3. They may have loved. |

## 完過去 (past perfect tense)

過去ノ助動詞ノ後子 = have ナル助動詞ヲ加ヘ主タル部分第三ヲ附セ.

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. I might have loved.      | 1. We might have loved.   |
| 2. Thou mightst have loved. | 2. You might have loved.  |
| 3. He might have loved.     | 3. They might have loved. |

## 接續法 (subjunctive mood)

## 現在 (present tense)

直說法現在ト同シ。但シ二人稱單數三人稱單數ノ直說法用法ヲ除ク

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. If I love.    | 1. If we love.   |
| 2. If thou love. | 2. If you love.  |
| 3. If he love.   | 3. If they love. |

## 過去 (past tense)

直說法ト同シ。但シ二人稱單數三人稱單數ノ直說用法ヲ除ク

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. If I loved.   | 1. If we loved.   |
| 2. If thou loved | 2. If you loved.  |
| 3. If he loved.  | 3. If they loved. |

## 命令法 (Imperative mood)

## 現在 (presnt tense)

直說法現在ト同シ。但シ subject ヲ除ク。

Love (you, thou, ye).

動詞 passive voice ノ組織。動詞 passive voice(所相)ヲ組織セントセハ次ノ例ニ依レ。

## 主タル部分 (principal parts)

## 分詞過去 (past participle)

今マ love ナル verb ヲ以テ passive verb ヲ組織スルニ

Indecative mood. present tense.

Singular Plural.

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. I am loved.     | 1. We are loved.   |
| 2. Thou art loved. | 2. You are loved.  |
| 3. He is loved.    | 3. They are loved. |

am ハ一人稱單數 art ハ二人稱單數 is ハ三人稱單數ノ

## 助働詞ナリ

## past tense.

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. I was loved.     | 1. We were loved.   |
| 2. Thou wast loved. | 2. You were loved.  |
| 3. He was loved.    | 3. They were loved. |

## future tense.

- |                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. I shall or will be loved     | 1. We shall or will be loved.   |
| 2. Thou shalt or wilt be loved. | 2. You shall or will be loved.  |
| 3. He shall or will be loved.   | 3. They shall or will be loved. |

## Present perfect tense.

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I have been loved.    | 1. We have been loved.   |
| 2. Thou hast been loved. | 2. You have been loved.  |
| 3. He has been loved.    | 3. They have been loved. |

## Past perfect tense.

- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I had been loved.      | 1. We had been loved.   |
| 2. Thou hadst been loved. | 2. You had been loved.  |
| 3. He had been loved.     | 3. They had been loved. |

## future perfect tense.

- |                                   |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. I shall or will have loved.    | 1. We shall or will have loved.   |
| 2. Thou shalt or wilt have loved. | 2. You shall or will have loved.  |
| 3. He shall or will have loved.   | 3. They shall or will have loved. |

## Potential mood.

## present tense.

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. I may be loved.      | 1. We may be loved.   |
| 2. Thou mayst be loved. | 2. You may be loved.  |
| 3. He may be loved.     | 3. They may be loved. |

## Past tense.

- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I might be loved.      | 1. We might be loved.   |
| 2. Thou mightst be loved. | 2. You might be loved.  |
| 3. He might be loved.     | 3. They might be loved. |

## Present perfect tense.

- |                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. I may have been loved.      | 1. We may have been loved.   |
| 2. Thou mayst have been loved. | 2. You may have been loved.  |
| 3. He may have been loved.     | 3. They may have been loved. |

## Past perfect tense.

- |                                  |                                |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. I might have been loved.      | 1. We might have been loved.   |
| 2. Thou mightst have been loved. | 2. You might have been loved.  |
| 3. He might have been loved.     | 3. They might have been loved. |

## Subjunctive mood.

## present tense.

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. If I be loved.    | 1. If we be loved.  |
| 2. If thou be loved. | 2. If you be loved. |
| 3. If he be loved.   | 3. If he be loved.  |

## Past tense.

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. If I were loved.    | 1. If we were loved.  |
| 2. If thou were loved. | 2. If you were loved. |

## Imperative mood.

## Present tense.

Be (you—thou, ye) loved.

之レニ加フルニ verb ハ他ノ三箇ノ特別ナル變化法ヲ有

- ス. (1) The progressive (進行体). (2) emphatic (語勢体).  
(3) The interrogative (疑問体).

進行体. The progressive form トハ現在ニマレ過去ニマレ未來ニマレ動作ノ續キタルヲ示ス所ノ verb ノ体デス

例—I was sleeping then. I am reading now.

其組織ハ. 其組織ハ verb ノ to be ノ後チニ present participle ヲ附スレバ出來ル

Indicatives—I am reading. Thou art reading. He is reading 等

Potential—I may be reading. Thou mayst be reading. He may be reading 等.

subjunctive—I be reading. If thou be reading. If he be reading 等.

Imperative—Be reading 等.

Infinitive—to be reading 等.

Participle—being reading 等.

語勢体. The emphatic form トハ verb ニ語勢ヲ附スル体デス語勢ヲツケルニハ現在ニ do 過去ニ did ヲ附ス.

例—I learn ト云フ通常体デス之レニ do ヲツケテ I do learn ト云ヒバ learn ナル verb ノ語勢ヲ強メタノテス. 故ニ

語勢ヲ強ムル場所ニアラザレバ do 若クハ did ヲ用ユ可カラズ。然レドモ打テ消シノ場合ニハ必ズ之レヲ用ユベシ

present—I do not know. past—I did not know.

又々直說法ノ問ニハ do 及ヒ did ヲ通常用キマズ——Do you know? Did you hear?

疑問法。 The interrogative form トハ問ヲ起ストキノ verb ノ排列ヲ示ス体デズ。疑問ヲ起ストキニ verb ヲ排列スルニ左ノ三箇ノ法アリ

(1) verb 一箇ナルトキハ其 verb ヲ subject ノ前ニ置ク——Hearest thou?

(2) verb 二箇ナルトキハ verb ノ間ニ subject ヲ置ク——May I go?

(3) verb 三箇以上ナルトキハ始メノ verb ノ後ニ subject ヲ置ク——Could he have called?

不完全ナル動詞。 動詞ノ不完全ニシテ全キ變化ヲ顯スル能ハザルモノアリ其數分チテ三箇トナス (1) The defective verb (欠働詞) (2) The unipersonal verb(不人稱詞) (3) The redundant verb(二重詞).

The defective verb トハ verb 自身ニテ活用シ能ハサルモノ若クハ此レニ用キラレテ彼レニ用キル能ハザルモノヲ云フ

Ought, beware, would, quoth or quod, wit, wis, wot. ハ皆テ defective verb デス

Ought ノ用法。 ought ハ It is my duty ト云フ意義ニ用キラレテ直說法及接續法ノ現在ト完現在トニ用キラル

現在—I ought to write. 完現在—I ought to have written yesterday.

Beware ノ用法。 beware ハ be+ware(注意シテアレ)ニ同シ。此 verb ハ過去ナク未來ヲ含メテ現在ニノミ用キラル。

1. I shall beware. 2. I may beware. 3. If I beware.  
4. Beware thou. 5. To beware.

Would ノ用法。 would ハ to wish(願フ)ニ同シ。但シ此ノ verb ハ可成法ニ用キラル would ニハアラズ。直說法ト接續法トノ現在及ヒ完現在ニ用キラル。然シ此 verb ハ God トカ would Heaven トカ would to God トカ would to Heaven トカ I would that トカト用キラレテ他ニ用キラル、ノ例ヲ見ルニ甚ク稀レナリ

“Would God I had died for thee, O Absalom!” = Oh that it were God's will.

“I would that I see it.” = I wish to see it.

Quoth ノ用法. quod ハ quoth ノ過去ヲ to say ト同義  
デス. 此 verb ハ現今ニテハ一人稱及ヒ三人稱ニノミ用サ  
レテ常ニ subject ノ前ニ置カレマス

“Quoth I” “Quod he.”

Wit ノ用法. wit ハ to know ト同義デス. 現今ハ直説  
法現在ニノミ用サレマス, シテ日本語ノ即チト云フ所ニ  
英語ノ namely ト云フ所ニ用サレマス.

wis ノ過去ハ wot デス. 此 verb ハ wit ト同様ニ用サ  
レタル verb ナレバ唯今デハ不用トナリマシタ

The unipersonal verb トハ三人稱ノ單數ニノミ用サラル、  
verb デス. methinks = meseems ハ unipersonal verb デス.

methinks 及ヒ meseems ハ = It seems to me.

methought 及ヒ meseemed ハ = It seemed to me.

The redundant verb トハ verb ノ不規則ナルモノニシテ  
past tense ト past participle ト異ナリタル形ヲ有スルカ若クハ

同形ナルモノヲ云フ

sang, sung; got, gotten. — 異形.

found, found; began, began. — 同形.

Redundant verb ナ知ラントセバ不規則動詞變化法ヲ見

ヨ.

## 第九 副詞ノ類別.

adverb = ハ三箇ノ分類アリ (1) the simple (單純)

(2) The conjunctive(接續) (3) the modal (全文)

(1) the simple adverb トハ單ニ verb, adjective, 及ヒ他ノ adverb ノ意味ヲ鮮明ニスルモノヲ云フ

Verb——I get up early. we walk hastily.

Adjective——It is very dear. It is exceedingly cold.

Adverb——The dog runs very fast.

(2) conjunctive adverb トハ dependent proposition ト independent proposition トヲ接續スル adverb ナス

例 —— I don't know why it is so.

You know whence we come.

(3) The modal adverb トハ全文ノ意味ヲ鮮明ニスルモノナス

例 Perhaps it does not close at five o'clock.

We always think so.

此等ノ用法ヲ知ラントセハ adverb ノ解ノ條ニ於テ知レ

## 第十 副詞文法上ノ法則.

adverb = 文法上ノ法則一箇アリ

The comparison (比較法)

The comparison ハ形容詞文法上ノ法則ト等シク positive degree, comparative degree, superlative degree ナ顯ハスモノナス

例——Soon (positive degree). sooner (comparative degree).

soonest (superlative degree)

詳細ハ形容詞文法上法則ノトコロニツイテ見ヨ.

## 第十一 接續詞ノ類別.

Conjunction = ハ一箇ノ分類アリ. (1) The coordinate(同位)

(2) The subordinaire (附屬)

The coordinate conjunction トハ同位ノ詞 (word). 句(phrase) 及ヒ章 (proposition) ナ接續スルモノデス.

詞——*He and I are loved.*

句——*I am indebted to you and to John.*

章——*He went, but they returned.*

(注意) 接續詞 = ハ文法上ノ法則ナシ.

(注意) 間投詞 = 類別モナク文法上ノ法則モナシ.



## Syntax.

## 作文法

Syntax. Syntax トハ文法ノ一部ニシテ文中ノ詞ト詞トノ關係ヲ説明スルモノデス.

Syntax is that division of grammar which treats of the relations of words in sentences.

Sentence ノ解. サテ, 作文法ヲ講義スルニ付テハ先ツ第一ニ文 (sentence) トハ如何ナルモノナルカヲ研究セテハナラズ. 總テ吾人々類ハ觀念 (idea) ト云フモノヲ持ツ, ソハ空中ヲ飛ブモノヲ見テハ鳥ト念ヒ水中ヲ遊泳スルモノヲ見テハ魚ト念フ等皆ナ觀念デス. ソコデ是等ノ觀念ガ相集マルト思想 (thought) ト云フモノガ成リ立ツ. ソノ思想ト云フモノガ何ニカト云フニ鳥ト云フ觀念ト飛ブト云フ觀念ト相集マリテ “鳥ガ飛ブ” ト云フ意味アル言葉ヲ顯ラハス. 如此觀念ト觀念ト相集マリテ意味ヲ顯スルハ之レヲ思想ト云フ. サレド思想ナルモノハ何時モ充分ナル意味ヲ顯ハス譯ニハイカズ例スルニ奇麗ナル顔 (fine faces) ト云ヒハ二箇ノ觀念相集マリテ一箇ノ思想ヲ顯ラハセドモコレデハ充分ノ意味ガ顯ラハレ



テナイ。サレハ是等二箇ノ觀念ニ『屢々我等ヲ欺ク』(often deceive us) トイフ觀念ヲ加ヘテ『奇麗ナル顔ハ屢々我等ヲ欺ク』(Fine faces often deceive us) トナセバ始メテ充分ノ意味アル思想ヲ顯ハス。如此充分ノ思想ヲ顯スモノヲ文トイフ。

A Sentence is a combination of words expressing a complete thought.

次ニ掲クルモノハ皆ナ文(sentence) デス。

1. He comes. 2. I love John. 3. The boy likes to play.

4. Is it true? 5. Let us go on.

カク説明スレハ諸君ニハ sentence ノ何タルヲ了解セラレシナラン之レヨリ文ノ種類ヲ舉ゲマス。

文ノ種類. sentence ニハ四箇ノ種類アリ

1. Declaritive sentence (報告文).

事實ヲ告ゲル文デス。例——Just now I am come. You should study. The snow covered the ground. (注意) 報告文ノ終リハ period (.) ヲ以テ收ム。

2. Interrogative sentence (疑問文).

問ヲカクル文デス。例——Is it you?

How are adjectives classified? Hadst thou the same free will and power to stand?

(注意) 疑問文ノ終リハ interrogative point (?) ヲ以テ收ム。

3. Imperative sentence (命令文)

請求若クハ命令スル文デス。例——Come on, my boy Beware lest you fall.

(注意) 命令文ノ終リハ報告文ト同シク period (.) ヲ以テ收ム。其ノ區別——命令文ハ文ノ始マリニ働詞ヲ置キ報告文ニハ文ノ始マリニ働詞ヲ上ノ例ニ依リテ知レ。

4. Exclamative sentence (感動文).

喜怒哀樂若ハ願望ニツケテ感動スル文デス。

例——. Forbid it, Almighty God!

How wonderful is sleep!

(注意) 感動文ノ終リハ Exclamative point (!) ヲ以テ收ム

## Subject and Predicate.

## 主眼 ト 確主.

諸君ニハ文ノ何タルト及ビ文ノ種類ノ何タルトヲ了解サレマシタロウ。サレド文ト云フモノガ如何ナルモノカ種類ハ如何ナルモノカヲ知レハトテ文ヲ作り得ルモノニハアラズ故ニ之レヨリ文ヲ作ル法ヲ講シマス。

**Subject.** 文ヲ作ルニハ少ナクモ二箇ノ要素(elements)ガナクテハ出来ス。(1)ヲ Subject (主眼) トイヒ (2)ヲ Predicate (確主) トイフ。

Subject トハ如何ナルモノナルカ。物アリ其物ニ付イテ何か言ハントセハ其物ヲ名ヅケテ subject ト云フ。

**Subject ノ定義.** The subject represents that of which something is stated.

之レヲ例スルニ私ハ鳥(birds)ト云フモノニツイテ何か言ハントセハ即チ birds ヲ名ヅケテ subject ト云フ。

Predicate トハ如何ナルモノナルカ。subject ヲ確カメル詞ヲ名ヅケテ predicate ト云フ。

**Predicate ノ定義.** The predicate tells what is stated of

the subject.

之レヲ例スルニ私ハ birds ナル subject ノ動作ヲ極メテ fly ト言ヒハ fly ハ predicate トナル: Birds fly.

(注意) predicate トナルモノハ必ず verb デス,

次ノ例ニ依テ上ノ二者ヲ習練セヨ。

Subject	Predicate.
Waves	dash.
Kings	reign.
Fruit	ripens.
Insects	buzz.
Summer	has come.
Napoleon	was banished.
Sentence	may be analzed.
Air	may be weighed.
Snow	is falling.
Treason	should have been punished.
Deception	may have been practiced.

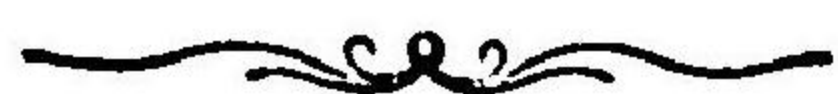
## Modifiers.

## Modifiers.

## 明示詞

前章 = 於テ文ノ要素即チ subject ト predicate トヲ講シマシタガ一體要素ノミニテハ漠トシテ其ノ真ノ意ヲ曉リガタキヲアリカ、ル場合ニハ subject = subject ヲ明カニ示ス詞ヲ結ビ付ケ predicate = predicate ヲ明カニ示ス詞ヲ結ビ付ケテ真ノ意ヲ曉ラシムルナリ

之レヲ例スルニ Exercise is done(仕事ガナサレル) トノミイヒハ如何ナル仕事ナルカ漠トシテ曉リ難シ故ニ This exercise is done (コノ仕事ガナサレル) ト This ヲ subject ノ exercise = 結ビ付クレバ充分ニ了解シ得ベシ。又タ is done (ナサレル) = very easy (甚タ容易ニ) ナル詞ヲ結ビ付クレバ predicate ノ is done ノ働作ヲ明示スルヲ得ベシ。此ノ如ク subject ヲ明示スル詞ヲ The modifier of the subject トイヒ predicate ヲ明示スル詞ヲ The modifier of the predicate トイフ



## Subject の modifier.

The modifiers of subject.

## 主眼ノ明示詞

主眼ノ明示詞 = 三箇アリ。(1) 詞 (words).

(2) 句 (phrase). (3) 章 (proposition).

詞。(1) 詞(words)ノ明示詞ヲ分カチテ三箇トス。

1. 形容詞 (adjective) 2. 持格ノ名詞若ハ代名詞 (Passive case in noun or pronoun) 3. 同格 (noun in opposition)

其例——. The angry wind is howling. —— 形容詞.

All men must die. —— 形容詞. Henry's book has been sold.

—— 持格ノ名詞. His hat was broken. —— 持格ノ代名詞.

Henry, the black-smith (同格), came in. Jhon, a boy 同格, killed a man.

句。(2) 句 (phrase) トハ二字若クハ二字以上相互ニ結ビ付キテ離ツベカラザルモノヲ云フ。日本語ノ所謂 '歴史' ノ '(of history) '陸ニ海ニ' (on land and on sea) 等ハ皆ナ句ニシテ此等ノ詞皆ヲ結ビ付キテ離ツ可カラザルモノナス。

句ノ數——. 句ヲ分カツテ三箇トス。

(1) 前置詞句 (Prepositional phrase). (2) 不定詞句 (Infinitive phrase)

(3) 分詞句 (Participial phrase). Prepositional phrase——.  
Prepositional phrase トハ前置詞ノ導キテ句ヲ成セルモノヲ云フ

其例——. Of history, On land and sea.

In the evening. Across the Ocean. Between them 等.

Infinitive phrase——. Infinitive phrase ハ不定詞ノ導キテ句ヲ成セルモノヲ云フ.

其例——. To say the least. To go abroad. To love our neighbors 等.

Participial phrase——. Participial phrase トハ分詞ノ導キテ句ヲ成セルモノヲ云フ

其例——. Having crossed the Rubicon. Coming home from school. 等

以上ノ例

1. The study of *history* is profitable.
2. The book on the *table* belongs to me.

以上 prepositional phrase.

1. To say the least, it was surprising.

2. A divine command to love our neighbors as ourselves is put before you.

以上 infinitive phrase

1. Having crossed the Rubicon, Caesar's army advanced on Rome.

2. Children, coming home from school, look in at the open door.

以上 participial phrase.

是等ノ phrase ハ subject ノ明示詞トナルキハ名ツケテ adjective phrase (形容詞句) トイフ.

(注意) 文ノ subject トナルモノハ名詞及ヒ代名詞若クハ是等ノ用法ヲナスモノニ限ル (名詞ノ用法ヲナスモノノ解ハ此次ノ章 Formation of subject ノトコロニテ知レ) 故ニ名詞若クハ代名詞ヲ明示スル phrase ナ名ツケテマタ adjective phrase ト云フ

(4) 章 (preposition) トハ subject ト predicate トヲ包含スルモノヲ云フ

其例—— Lion is called the king of beasts. The mighty

rock was uprooted.

カク上ノ例ニヨレハ章ト文ト同シキモノ、如クナレド然ルニアラズ章ニシテ完全ノ意味ヲ持テルモノヲ文トイフ。サレバ章ナルモノニハ不完全ノモノアリ。如何ナル章ハ不完全ナルカト云フニ 1. Relative pronoun. 2. Conjunctive adverb 3. Subordinate conjunction ヲ持テル章ハ皆ナ不完全デス語ヲ換ヘテ之レヲ言ヒハ完全ノ意味ヲ顯ハシテイマセン。之レヲ例セハ That he went(彼レハ行キシ)ハ完全ノ意味ヲ顯ハサズサレドモ subject ニハ he, predicate ニハ went アリ故ニ章デス。何ガ故ニ此章ハ意味不完全トナル、頭ニ That ナル subordinate conjunction ヲ冠スレハナリ。總テ此ノ如ク頭ニ Relative pronoun, conjunctive adverb, 及ヒ subordinate conjunction ヲ冠スル章ヲ不完全ノ章トイフ、英文法ニテハ是等ヲ寄立章 (dependent proposition) 若ハ clause ト云フ下ニ掲クルモノハ clause デス。上ノ三箇ヲ冠ラズシテ subject ト predicate トヲ包含スルモノヲ獨立章 (independent proposition,) ト云フ

(注意) Relative pronoun, conjunctive adverb, 及ヒ subordinate conjunction ハソレソレ代名詞, 副詞, 及ヒ接續詞ノトコ

ロニテ知レ

1. The man *that hath no music in himself* is fit for stratagems.
2. The place *where roses was buried* is unknown.

(注意) Subject ノ明示詞トナル clause ハ必ず頭ニ Relative pronoun 若クハ conjunctive adverb ヲ冠ス。

subordinate conjunction ヲ冠ムル clause ハ決シテ subject ノ明示トハナラズ

英文法ニテハ Relative pronoun ヲ冠ムル章ヲ Relative clause, Conjunctive adverb ヲ冠ムル章ヲ conjunctive adverbial clause, subordinate conjunction ヲ冠ムル章ヲ subordinate conjunctive clause トイフ。

ソシテ名詞若クハ名詞ノ用法ヲナスモノノ明示詞トナル clause ヲ英文法ニテハ adjective clause トイフ。

下ニ掲クルモノハ subject ノ modifiers 即チ words, phrase, clause ノ凡例デス。

1. *The tall* elm bends. — 形容詞
2. *Peter's* mother lay sick. — 持格ノ名詞.
3. *His* fate, alas! was deplorable. — 持格ノ代名詞

4. Milton, the great English poet, became blind.—同格  
以上 words の modifiers.

1. Pride *in dress* or *in beauty* betrays a weak mind. —

前置詞句

2. A boy, *seeing the bear*, cried out.—分詞句

3. This task *to teach the young* may become delightful.—

不定詞句

以上 phrase の modifiers

1. The lever *which moves the world of mind* is the printing-press.—Relative clause.

2. The place *where I went*, is not so far from here.—conjunctive adverbial clause.



Predicate の modifier.

The modifiers of Predicate.

確主ノ明示詞

確主ノ明示詞 = 三箇アリ

(1) 詞(words). (2) 句(phrase). (3) 寄立章(clause).

(1) 詞ノ明示詞ハ唯一箇ノミ.

即チ adverb デス.

其例 —. The angry wind is *violently* howling. He runs *hastily*.

(2) 句(phrase)ノ明示詞ハ subject ノ他ノ明示詞ト其數同ク  
ノ三箇アリ.

(1) Prepositional phrase. (2) Participle phrase.

(3) Infinitive phrase.

其例 —. The ship sailed *from Boston*.

Ireland or the Emerald Isle lies *to the west of England*.

以上 Prepositional phrase.

1. He reads *standing at his desk*.

2. The horse stumbled suddenly *having galloped three miles*.

以上 participle phrase.

1. He stands *to speak now*.

以上 infinitive phrase.

(注意) predicate を明示スル phrase を總テ adjective phrase  
ト云フ  
adverbial

(3) 寄立章 (clause) の predicate の明示詞トナルモノ二箇ナリ。

(1) Conjunctive adverbial clause (2) subordinate conjunctive clause.

此等ノ解ハ subject ノ clause ノ解ノ處ニテ知レ

其例——The wind bloweth *where it listeth*.

*When pleasure calls*, we listen.

以上 conjunctive adverbial clause. I will cry *because I am sorry*. Beware *lest you fall*.

以上 subordinate conjunctive clause.

### Predicate の complements.

Complements of Predicate.

確主ノ完全詞.

私ハ助詞ノ章ニ於テ transitive verb ハ常ニ其働作ヲ完全ニスル爲メニ object を取り. intransitive verb ノ不完全ナ

ルモノアレバ其働作現象ヲ完全ニスルタメニ nominative case ノ名詞若クハ代名詞若クハ形容詞ヲ取テ其働作若クハ現象ヲ完全ニスルトイフヲ説明シマシタ. ソコデ又タ predicate ノ解ニ於テ predicate トナルモノハ verb ヨリ外ニナイ verb ハ常ニ文ノ predicate トナルモノダトイフヲ講シマシタ. サレバコレヨリ進ンデ '不完全ノ確主' (incomplete predicate) を完全ニスルモノ幾許アルカヲ示シテ其用法ヲ講シマス.

Predicate の Complements ハ三箇アリ.

(1) 詞(words) (2) 句(phrase) (3) 寄立章(clause)

(1) 詞ニ二箇ノ種類アリ 1. 其 object ト云フ transitive verb ノ predicate トナリタルキノ完全詞デス. 此用法ハ verb ノ章 transitive verb ノ處ニテ知レ.

其例——Milton wrote *Paradis lost*.

John struck *him*.

2. 其 predicate nominative 及ヒ predicate adjective ト云フ, intransitive ノ predicate トナリタルモノハ不完全ナルヲ完全ニスルモノデス.

此等ノ解ハ verb ノ章 intransitive verb ノ處ニテ知レ.

其例—— It is fine. — P. A.

It seems deep. — P. A.

• Boy becomes man. — P. N.

It is he. — P. N.

(2) 句ノ predicate ノ完全詞トナルモノ。

transitive verb ノ predicate トナリタルキコレヲ完全ニ  
スル phrase ハ infinitive phrase デス。

例—— I would like to *learn English conversation*.

又タ transitive verb ノ passive voice ノ完全詞句トナル  
モノハ infinitive phrase 及ヒ participial phrase デス。

例—— He is called *to be poor*. — infinitive.

We presuppose the human race *advanced from primitive stage*. — participle.

Intransitive verb ノ predicate トナリテ不完全ナルキ其完  
全句トナルモノハ prepositional phrase, infinitive phrase, 及ヒ  
participle phrase ノ三箇デス。

例—— It is *on the table*. — prepositional.

He was about *to start*. — infinitive.

The fawn became *tamed from fear of man*. —  
participial.

(3) 寄立章ノ predicate ノ完全詞トナルモノ。

1. Conjunctive adverbial clause = subordinate conjunctive  
clause. ナリ

例—— I asked *where he went away*. — C. A. C.

The question is not *how the plan will be kept up*. —  
—C. A. C.

I said *that he should go now*. — S. C. C.

It is not because the prize so much valued. —  
—S. C. C.

上ニ述ベタル所ヲ以テ見レバ

名詞ノ用法ヲナスモノハ phrase ニハ prepositional phrase  
infinitive phrase デス。

clause ニハ conjunctive clause ト subordinate clause デス。

形容詞ノ用法ヲナスモノハ phrase ニハ prepositional  
phrase ト infinitive phrase ト participial phrase デス。



clause = ハ Relative pronomial clause ト conjunctive adverbial clause デス.

副詞ノ用法ヲナスモノハ phrase = ハ prepositional phrase ト infinitive phrase デス.

Clause = ハ conjunctive adverbial clause ト subordinate clause デス.

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Subject ノ組織. Formation of subject.

Subject ノ組織ハ上ニ述ベタリ通リデス.

1. Noun. 2. Pronoun. 3. Infinitive.

4. Phrase. 5. Clause. デス

斯クノ如ク subject = 活用スル phrase, Infinitive, 及ヒ clause ナ Substantive トイフ.

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絶対詞ト獨立詞.

Absolute and independent word.

絶対詞ト獨立詞.

文中ノ要素ニ關係ナクシテ獨立スルモノヲ independent.

word トイフ. 獨立詞トナルモノハ名詞及ヒ間投詞デス.

例—— Oh! it were nothing!

Henry, where do you go?

My dear boy, you must not go out.

文中ノ要素ニ關係ナクシテ分詞句若シクハ寄立章ノ明示詞ヲ持テル名詞若シクハ代名詞ヲ Absolute word トイフ.

例—— Henry having crossed the river, he led the army on the town.

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Subject ト predicate トノ名稱.

Names of subject and predicate.

主眼ト確主トノ名稱

單ニ subject ノミチ名稱スルキハコレヲ grammatical subject トイヒ, modifier ト subject トヲ合稱スルキハコレヲ logical subject トイフ.

單ニ Predicate 卽チ文中ニアル主タル動詞ヲ名稱スルキハコレヲ grammatical predicate トイヒ, modifier 及ヒ complement ト predicate トヲ合稱スルキハコレヲ logical predica-

te トイフ.

例——. The proper study of mankind is man.  
 The proper study of mankind.——logical subject.  
 study.——grammatical subject. is man —— logical  
 predicate. is——grammatical predicate.

諸文ノ名稱

Names of sentences.

諸文ノ名稱

sentence ノ種類ノ一ハ既 = Syntax ノ始メ = 於テ述ベマ  
 シタ. コレカラ sentence ノ名ハ幾許アルカヲ講シマス.

Sentence = 其名三箇アリ.

1. The simple. 2. Complex. 3. The compound.

1. The simple sentence トハ單一ノ subject ト單一ノ pre-  
 dicate トヨリ成立スル sentence タイフ.

例——. Why stand we here idle?

Be a hero in the strife.

This misfortune will certainly make the poor man

miserable for life.

2. The complex sentence トハ單一ノ independent propo-  
 sition ト clause トヨリ成立スル sentence タイフ.

例——1. The rose that all are praising is not the rose for  
 me.

The rose is not the rose for me. —— independent  
 proposition.

That all are praising.—— clause.

2. When he was a boy, Franklin, who afterwards became  
 a distinguished statesman and philosopher, learned his  
 trade in the printing-office of his brother, who published  
 a paper in Boston.

Franklin learned his trade in the printing-office of  
 his brother.—— Independent proposition.

{ When he was a boy.  
 { Who afterwarde became...philosopher. } —— clause.  
 { Who published a . . . . . Boston }

3. The compound sentence トハ二箇若シクハ二箇以上

ノ independent proposition ヨリ成立スル sentence ナイヒ  
或ハ二箇若シクハ二箇以上ノ independent proposition ト  
clause トヨリ成立スル sentence ナイフ。

- 例—— 1. Henry comes now, but John goes away.  
2. God sustains and [God] governs the world.  
3. All nature is nutart unknown to thee ;  
All chance, direction which thou canst not see ;  
All discord, harmony not understood ;  
All partical evil, universal good.

(スウキントソ大文典二百十六ページヨリ二百三十五  
ページ参照)

### 作文法ノ用法

Office of Syntax.

### 作文法ノ用法

作文法ノ用法ニ三箇アリ

1. Parsing. 2. Analysis. 3. Synthesis.

1. Parsing トハ八品種ノ類別及ヒ文法上ノ法則ヲ解剖

### スル法ナイフ

2. Analythesis トハ文ノ名稱, 種類, 主眼, 確主, 明示詞,  
完全詞, 及ヒ獨立詞ヲ一々解剖スル法ナイフ。

3. Synthesis トハ文ノ要素ヲ集合シテ sentence ニ組織  
スル法ナイフ

(スウキントソ大文典 137 ページヨリ 235 ページ参照)

リード. エンド. クロック大文典 20 ページヨリ 34 ペ  
ージ参照)

### 文ノ作爲法

Formation of sentence.

自然ノ順序ニ從フテ文ヲ作ルキハ

第一ニ subject ヲ置キ 第二ニ predicate ヲ置ケ。

例—— He went.

John nas been killed.

subject ノ modifier ヲ取ルキハ形容詞及ヒ持格ヲ subject  
ノ前ニ置ケ。 同格ヲ subject ノスグ後ニ置ケ。 其他ノ modi-  
fier ヲ subject ノ後ニ適當ナル所ニ置ケ。

predicate ノ完全詞ヲ取ルキハ verb ノスグ後ニ置ケ。

modifier ヲ取ルキハ adverb ヲ phrase 及ビ clause ノ先キニ置ケ。

例——. My dear boy, Henry, of nine years old, coming home from school, looked in at the door.

I find a book which was lost three days ago.

上ノ如ク自然ノ順序ニ從フテ文ヲ作ルヲ直説作爲法 (direct construction) トイフ。然シテ斯ノ如ク作爲スルキハ聞ク人ノ耳ニ面白カラヌ句調トナルヲアリ。カヽル場合ニハ文ノ順序ヲ轉倒シテ語路ヲ流暢ニスル。此法ヲ名ツケテ變化作爲法 (inverted construction) トイフ。

例——. Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight.

——Inverted construction.

The glimmering landscape fades on the sight now.—

Direct construction.

上ニ作爲法ヲ示スモノヽコレニテ完全無欠トイフニアラズ諸君此法ニ依リテ習練セバ次第ニ能文ニ至ルベキヲ期シタルノミ

## 花文字ノ用法

Capitales.

### 花文字

1. 文ノ始メノ字——The weather is fine.
2. 詩ノ各行ノ始メノ字—— To me the rose  
No longer glows.
3. 直説ニ一文ヲ引用スル時其文ノ始メノ字—— To a tribune who insulted him, he replied, "I am still your emperor."
4. 固有名詞及ビ固有形容詞ノ始メノ字—— Japan.  
Japanese.
5. 人間ト看做サレタルモノノ始メノ字。—— Dog. Cat.
6. 週間ノ名ノ始メノ字。—— Monday, Sunday.
7. 月ノ名ノ始メノ字。—— May, October.
8. 稱號ノ名ノ始メノ字。—— Paradise Lost. Master of Arts.
9. 神佛ノ始メノ字。—— God. Amida.
10. 代名詞ノ I, 問投詞ノ各詞及ビ略字ノ各字

## 作文法ノ規則

## Rules of Syntax.

## 作文法ノ規則.

The subject Nominative.

主眼トナルモノハ主格

第一則. 動詞ノ主眼トナルモノハ必ず主格ヲナケレバ  
ナラス.

(注意) 動詞ノ主眼トナルモノハ先キニモ述ベタス通り  
名詞若クハ代名詞若クハ名詞ノ用法ヲナスモノニ限ル.

殊ニ注意スベキハ代名詞ヲ主眼ニ用ヰル時ニアリ.

(スウキトン大文典 143 ページ, カツケンボス大文典 185  
ページ, フラオン大文典 157 ページ参照)

特別法第一則 名詞若クハ代名詞ニシテ文ノ主眼トナ  
ルキハ文中ニ其主眼タル名詞若クハ代名詞ノ省カレタルニ  
セヨ表ヲハレタルニセヨ必ず動詞ヲ取ラザル可カラズ

例——. Two substantives, when they come together, and  
do not signify the same thing, the former must be in the  
genitive case.

コノ文ハ When two substantives not signifying the same  
thing come together, the former must be in the genitive case トセ  
ザル可カラズ

特別法第二則 名詞若クハ代名詞ノ動詞ニシテ若シ其  
動詞省キテモ意味明瞭ニシテ直ク宛テハメ得ベキ時ハ其動詞  
ヲ省キ得ベシ

例——. She will relent some time; he, never. =

She will relent some time; he will never relent  
some time.

## Idiomatic Formes.

## 方言ノ体

It —— コレハ代名詞ナレド, It was impossible to recog-  
nize him ト云フ場合ニハ It ハ英國ノ方言トシテ用ヰラレ It  
ノ後チノ動詞ヲ導ク爲メニ用ヰラレタルナリ故ニ此文ノ  
眞ノ主眼ハ to recognize him ナス故ニ此文ハ To recognize him  
was impossible トイフノダス. サレバ It ハ何ノ意味ヲモ表  
サナイノテ唯ダ文ヲ導クタメニ用ヰラルノダス. フラオン

ス氏曰ク It ハ全文ヲ代表スルモノナリト此心得ニテモヨロシ。斯ノ如ク用ヰラル、It ヲ名ツケテ the anticipative subject トイフ。

There —— コノ詞ハ一体副詞ナリサレド There came to in beach a poor exile of Erin トイフ場合ニハ It ト同様ニ文ヲ導クタメニ用ヰラレタルナリ故ニ此文ハ A poor exile of Erin came to the beach デス。斯クノ如ク用ヰラル、There ヲ the anticipative subject トイフ。

### Agreement of verb.

#### 動詞ノ一致

第二則 動詞ハ其主眼ト人稱及ヒ數ヲ一致セシメザル可カラズ。(詳細ハ動詞ノ人稱及數ニ就テ知レ)

特別法第一則 單數ノ主眼二箇若クハ二箇以上 and ニ依テ相連續シテ其意味複數ナルキハ複數ノ動詞ヲ用ユ

例—— Mars and Jupiter *have* been visible this week.

(注意) 主眼第一人稱ト他ノ人稱ト連續スルキハ動詞ヲ一人稱複數ニセヨ。

例—— He and I (= we) are to go.

You, he and I (= we) are to go.

主眼ノ第二人稱ト三人稱ト連續シテ一人稱ノナキキハ二人稱複數ニセヨ。

例—— You and James *have* to go.

二箇若クハ二箇以上ノ單數ノ主眼相連續シテ其連續シタル主眼同意義ヲ有スルキハ動詞ヲ單數ニセヨ。

例—— Wherein *doth* sit the *dread* and *fear* of kings.

二箇若クハ二箇以上ノ單數ノ主眼相連續シテ其連續シタル主眼ハ唯タ一箇ノ意味ヲ有スルキハ動詞ヲ單數ニセヨ。

例—— An eminent *scholar* and Judicious *critic* *has* said.

*scholar* ト *critic* トハ唯タ一人ヲ指シタノデス

each, every, no, neither, either ヲ冠ムル單數ノ名詞相連續スルキハ動詞ヲ單數ニセヨ 其故ハ別々ニ相離ナル、意味ヲ有スレハナリ。

例—— *Each* day and *each* hour *brings* its own duties.

*Every* limb and *every* feature *appears* with its appropriate grace.

No book and no paper was arranged.

特別法第二則. 單數ノ名詞二箇若クハ二箇以上 or 及  
 nor = 依テ別ケラル、キハ單數ノ動詞ヲ用ヰヨ.

例—— Neither this nor that is the thing wanted.

(注意) 主眼ノ一箇複數ナルキハ動詞ノ前ニ置キテ其動  
 詞ヲ複數ニセヨ.

例—— Neither the emperor nor his generals were convin-  
 ced.

特別法第三則. 人稱ヲ異ニスル單數ノ主眼 or 若クハ  
 nor = 依テ結ビツケラル、時ハ動詞ハ最モ近キ主眼ト人稱及  
 ビ數ヲ一致セシムベシ

例—— Either he or I am to blame.

You or Thomas is mistaken.

Neither you nor they study.

(注意) 人稱ヲ異ニスル單數ノ代名詞ヲ排列スルキハ始  
 メニ二人稱次ニ三人稱其次ニ一人稱 you, he, and I. 複數ナ  
 ルキハ始めニ一人稱次ニ二人稱其次ニ三人稱. We, You,  
 They.

特別法第四則. 二箇ノ主眼ノウチ一箇ハ打チ消シノ詞  
 ヲ持タルキハ打チ消シヲ持タサル主眼ト動詞ヲ一致セシメ  
 ヰ. 例—— He, and not I, is chosen.

I, and, not they, am to go.

特別法第五則. 集合名詞ニシテ其意味單數ナルキハ單  
 數ノ動詞ヲ用ヰ.

例—— The army was victorious.

集合名詞ニシテ其意味複數ナルキハ複數ノ動詞ヲ用ヰ.

例—— The public are often deceived by false appearances.

特別法第六則. 一箇ノ物ノ、稱號トシテ用ヰラル、複  
 數ノ主眼ハ單數ノ動詞ヲ取ル.

例—— Johnson's "Lives of the Poets" is an admirable work.

The United States occupies the largest part of  
 North America.

特別法第七則. 文中ニ主眼ノ略サル、アリテ其意味複  
 數ナルキハ複數ノ動詞ヲ用ヰ.

例—— The Second and the Third Epistle of John contain  
 each a single chapter.

A literary, a scientific, a wealthy, and a poor man  
are to take part in the meeting.

Adjective and participle.

形容詞ト分詞

第三則 形容詞ト分詞トハ名詞若クハ代名詞ヲ明示  
スル詞ヲス。

(詳細ハ形容詞ノ解及ビ分詞ノ解ニテ知レ)

特別法第一則. (1) Pronominal Adjectives.

代名詞的形容詞

此等ノ形容詞ニシテ單數ナルモノアリ複數ナルモノアリ  
單數ナルモノハ單數ノ名詞ニ複數ナルモノハ複數ノ名詞ニ結  
ビ付ク。

下ニ單複ヲ分カチテ示ス。

單	複
This	these.
That	those.
Much	many.

Little(ワズカト云フ時) few.

Less fewer.

least fewest.

是等ノ外 all, some, no, any, other ハ單複兩方ニ用ヰラル。

特別法第二則. each, every, either, neither ハ單數ノ名  
詞ニノミ結ビツク。

(注意) 諸部分ノ全体ヲ指スキニ whole ヲ用ヰ數ノ全体  
ヲ指スキニ all ヲ用ユ。

例—— The whole population. All the inhabitants.

little ハ not much. few ハ not many.

a little ハ not none. a few ハ one or two or three.

either 及ビ neither ハ二箇ノウチ一箇ト示ス。

each ハ別々一箇トナリテ離ナレテ一箇ヲ示ス。

every ハ別々ニ一箇トナリテ連ナリテ一箇ヲ示ス。

(2) The Articles.

冠詞

特別法第三則. An 若クハ A ハ複數ノ名詞ト結ビ付

ケベカラズ。



廣漠タル意味ヲ有スル名詞ニ如何ナル冠詞ニテモ用ヰベカラズ。廣漠タル意味ヲ有スル名詞ハ性質情意現象ヲ示ス名詞ナリ。

例—— Lead us not into temptation.

a temptation トカ the temptation トイフベカラズ。

特別法第四則。持格(possessive case), 疑問代名詞ノ which, what, 形容詞ノ this, that, you,

one, each, every, any, some, no, either, neither, 等ガ名詞ニ附スルキハ如何ナル冠詞ヲモ附ス可カラズ。

特別法第五則。A and An ノ用法——同種類ノウチノ一箇ヲ示スキニ用ヰラル。

例—— A horse — 馬ナル同種類ノ一箇。故=A, An, ハ種類全体ヲ示スキニハ用ヰ可カラズ。之レヲ例スルニ金ト云フモノハ重イト言ハントセバ金ナル名詞ハ種類全体ノ名ナリ故ニ Gold is heavy. トイフベシ A gold ト云フベカラズ。

又ク固有名詞文ノチウニアリテ其何ナルヲ説明セズ其何タルヲ知ルニヨシナキ時ハ A 若クハ An ヲ冠ラス。

例—— I meet a Mr Ito, a gentleman coming here from

Tokyo.

又ク固有名詞ヲ普通名詞ニナスキニ a 若クハ an ヲ用ヰ Milton ヲ詩人トイフ意味ニシテ普通名詞トナスキ a Milton.

又ク Many ガ單數ノ名詞ニ結ビツクキ其間ニ A 若クハ An ヲ入ル。例—— Many a day.

又ク Such, what, half ノ後チニ A 若クハ An ヲ用ヰ。

例—— I don't mean such a thing to be applied.

What a miserable day!

It passed half an hour.

又ク quite ト rather トノ後チニ必ず用ヰラル。

例—— It is quite a different thing from what you expected.

Mr Peter during his time at the University was rather a dressy man.

又ク two, so, as, how, however ニ依テ明示サル、形容詞ノ後チニ用ヰラル

例—— It is too hot a day.

I don't chose so dear a book.

You will be pleased to meet as favourable an opportunity as Henry met it last night.

How pretty a boy it is!

However comfortable a day it was for us.....

特別法第六則. the の用法——其用法二箇アリ.

(1) ハ一箇若クハ數多ヲ他ノ物ヨリ區別スルキ

(2) ハ一種類ト異種類トヲ區別スルキ

例——. *The horse or the horses* must be turned into *the lot*.

horse ノ前ノ the ハ馬ナル一種類ト他ノ動物トヲ區別シタルナリ horses ノ前ノ the ハ馬ト種類ノウチノ目指シタルモノヲ指シタルナリ. lot ノ前ノ the ハ lot ヲ概若クハ庭等ヨリ區別シタルナリ

又々上ニ掲ケタル名詞ヲ後チニ於テ指摘スルキニ the ヲ用ユ.

例——. Henry is thirteen years old. *The boy* promises to become a great man.

*The boy* ノ the ハ boy ノ Henry ナルヲ示ス.

又々前文ノ關係ヨリシテ名詞ノ何タルヲ明瞭ニ示スルキニ

用ニ

例—— When he arrived at the house, he found no one there. *The gate* was shut.

gate ノ前ニアル the ハ前文ノ house ノ門ナルヲ示ス

又 名詞ニシテ其名詞ノ後チニ密着ノ關係ヲ有スル句ヲ取ルキハ名詞ニ the ヲ冠ス

例—— *The history of England. The evil of sin. The patience of Job. The water at the will of Bethlehem.*

又々普通名詞ノ單數同種類ノ代表詞トナルキハ the ヲ冠ラス. 例——*The man* frequently differs so much from *the boy* It seizes *the eye* at once and makes the heart beat.

I confess I should like something of *the sheep-dog* in a ruler.

又々固有名詞頭ニ形容詞ヲ取り而シテ其形容詞ニ讀者ヲシテ注目セシメントスルキハ形容詞ノ前ニ the ヲ置ケ

例—— *The crafty Lewis* was caught in his own trap.

又々川, 海, 地方, 島嶼, 山脈, 船舶, ノ名ノ前ニ the ヲ附ス.

例—— *The Sumida*(隅田川), *The Mediterranean*(地中海),

The Sahara(サハラノ砂漠), The Ogasawara(小笠原島)

The Alps(アルプス山脈), The India(印度號).

又々會社, 公會所, 等ノ前 = the ヲ附ス.

例—— *The Teikokugikuai, The Mitsubishi.*

又々形容詞(但シ qualifying adjective ナリ) 名詞ノ如ク用  
井ラレ、キ the ヲ冠ラス.

例—— *The Bretons and Genoese had in vain tried to persuade their French co-adjutors to come out to sea.*

又々 north, south, east, west, right(右), left(左), ノ前 =  
the ヲ冠ラス.

特別法第七則. 技術ノ名科學ノ名稱號ノ名 = ハ如何ナル  
冠詞ヲモ附スベカラズ.

特別法第八則. 名詞ノ一箇冠詞ヲ要シ他ノ名詞冠詞ヲ  
要セサルキハ冠詞ヲ要セサル名詞ヲ先キニ置ク

例—— *Mathematics and the classics should both be studied as a mental discipline.*

特別法第九則. 二箇若クハ二箇以上ノ形容詞同一ノ名  
詞ニ結ビ付クキハ始メニ唯ク一箇ノ冠詞ヲ附セ

例—— *A tall, old, and fat man.*

然レドモ同一ノ名詞ニアラザルキハ形容詞ノ各自ニ冠詞  
ヲ附セ *A tall, an old, and a fat man.*

此句ハ一人ヲ示サズシテ三人ヲ示シタルナリ.

特別法第十則. 二箇若クハ二箇以上ノ名詞單一ノ人ナ  
ルヲ表ハスキハ始メニ唯ク一箇ノ冠詞ヲ附セ

例—— *A priest and king* —— 一人ニシテ二役ヲ兼ス.

*The bookseller and stationer* —— 一人ニシテ二役ヲ兼ス.

特別法第十一則. 比較シテ二箇ノ名詞用井ラレ其二箇  
ノ名詞同一物ナルヲ示スキ始メノ名詞ノミ冠詞ヲ附ス.

若シ同一物ニアラザルキハ各自ニ冠詞ヲ附ス

例—— 1. *He would make a better statesman than lawyer.*

= *He would make a better statesman than he would make a lawyer.*

2. *He would make a better statesman than a lawyer*

= *He would make a better statesman than a lawyer would make a statesman.*

特別法第十二則. 一目瞭然異種類ノ名詞ナルヲガワカ

リ、ソレヲ皆ナ同様ノ冠詞ヲ附シ得ルキハ始メノミニ冠詞ヲ附シテヨロシ。

例—— A man, woman, and child.

然レドモ同様ノ冠詞ヲ附スルヲ能ハザルキハ各自ニ附セ

例—— a cow, an ox, and a pig.

Idiomatic Forme.

### 方言

*The*<sup>(1)</sup> sooner *the*<sup>(2)</sup> better (速カナレハ速カナルホドヨシ).

*The*<sup>(1)</sup> more *the*<sup>(2)</sup> merrier (多ケレハ多キホド面白シ). 或ハ twice a week. Ten sen a pond. 等ニ用ヰラル、*the* 及ビ *a* ハ冠詞ニアラズシテ *a* ハ on ヨリ變化シ來リタルモノデス故ニ a week 及ビ a pond ナ prepositional phrase トイフ

(1) ノ *the* ハ by what デ (2) ノ *the* ハ by that デス。故ニ是等ヲ稱シテ prepositional phrase トイヒマス。

## Nouns in the possessive case.

### 持格ノ各詞

第四則 持主タルヲ示ス名詞ハ持格デス。

(詳細ハ名詞ノ格ノ解ニテ知レ)

特別法第一則 主タル詞ハ明瞭ニ判知シ得ベキ時ハ持格ノ後チノ主タル詞ヲ省ク。

例—— Ball's and Black's stores. The court of st. James's [palace]. From Stiles's pocket into Nokes's [pocket]

特別法第二則 共有物ナルヲ示スキハ唯々終リニ持格ノ符ヲ附ス。

例—— Liddell and Scatt's Greek English Lexicon.

特別法第三則 別々ニ持主タルヲ示スキハ各自ニ持格ヲ符ス

例—— Webster's and Worcester's dictionaries.

特別法第四則 同格ヲ持テル名詞アリテ其名詞物ヲ所有スルヲ示スキハ其物文ニ表ハレザルニセヨ表ハレタルニセヨ其物ノ前ノ名詞ヲ持格ニセヨ

例—— At Smith, the bookseller's [store].