

049782-000-1

特27-516

英文典義解(受験応用) 下卷

越山 平三郎/著

M38

BEM-0508



増補四版

A NEW GUIDE
TO
ENGLISH GRAMMAR

受験
應用
英文
典義
解

越山平三郎著

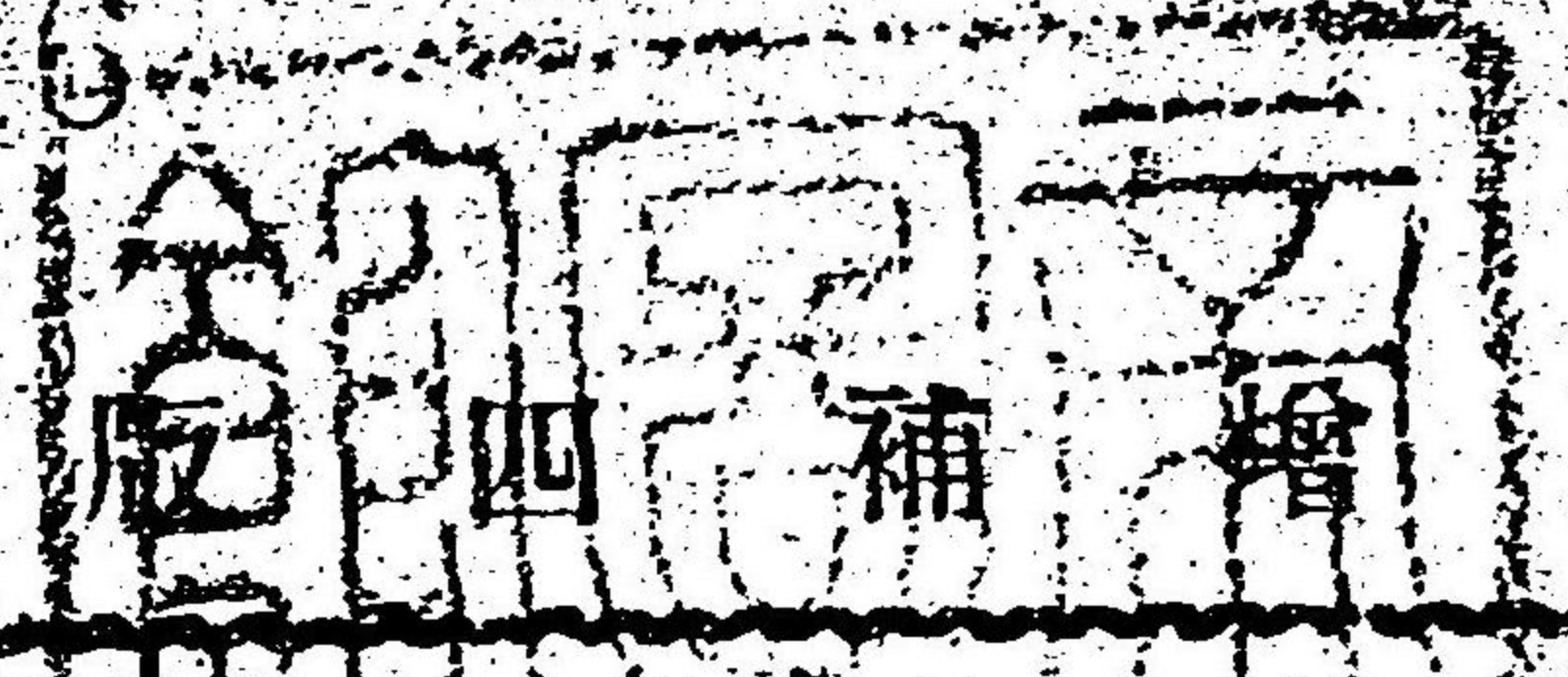
東京
金刺兵衛克

下
之
卷

FOR
JAPANESE STUDENTS

B30
621

特27
~~985~~
516



A NEW GUIDE
TO
ENGLISH GRAMMAR

受驗
應用
英文
義解

越山三郎著

東京 金利成發兌

下
之
卷

FOR
JAPANESE STUDENTS

明治
38 4 25
内交

CONTENTS (目次)

VOLUME II. (下卷)

	page.
V. The Adverb. (副詞).....	1.
I. Definition (定義).....	1.
II. Classes (種類).....	5.
(1) Simple Adverbs. (2) Interrogative Adverbs. (3) Conjunctionive (or Relative) Adverbs.	
III. Modification (變形).....	26.
Comparison.	
IV. Uses (用法).....	29.
Exercise V.....	29.
VI. The Preposition. (前置詞).....	31.
I. Definition (定義).....	31.
II. Classes (種類).....	33.
(1) Simple Prepositions. (2) Double Prepositions. (3) Compound Prepositions. (4) Participial Prepositions. (5) Phrase	

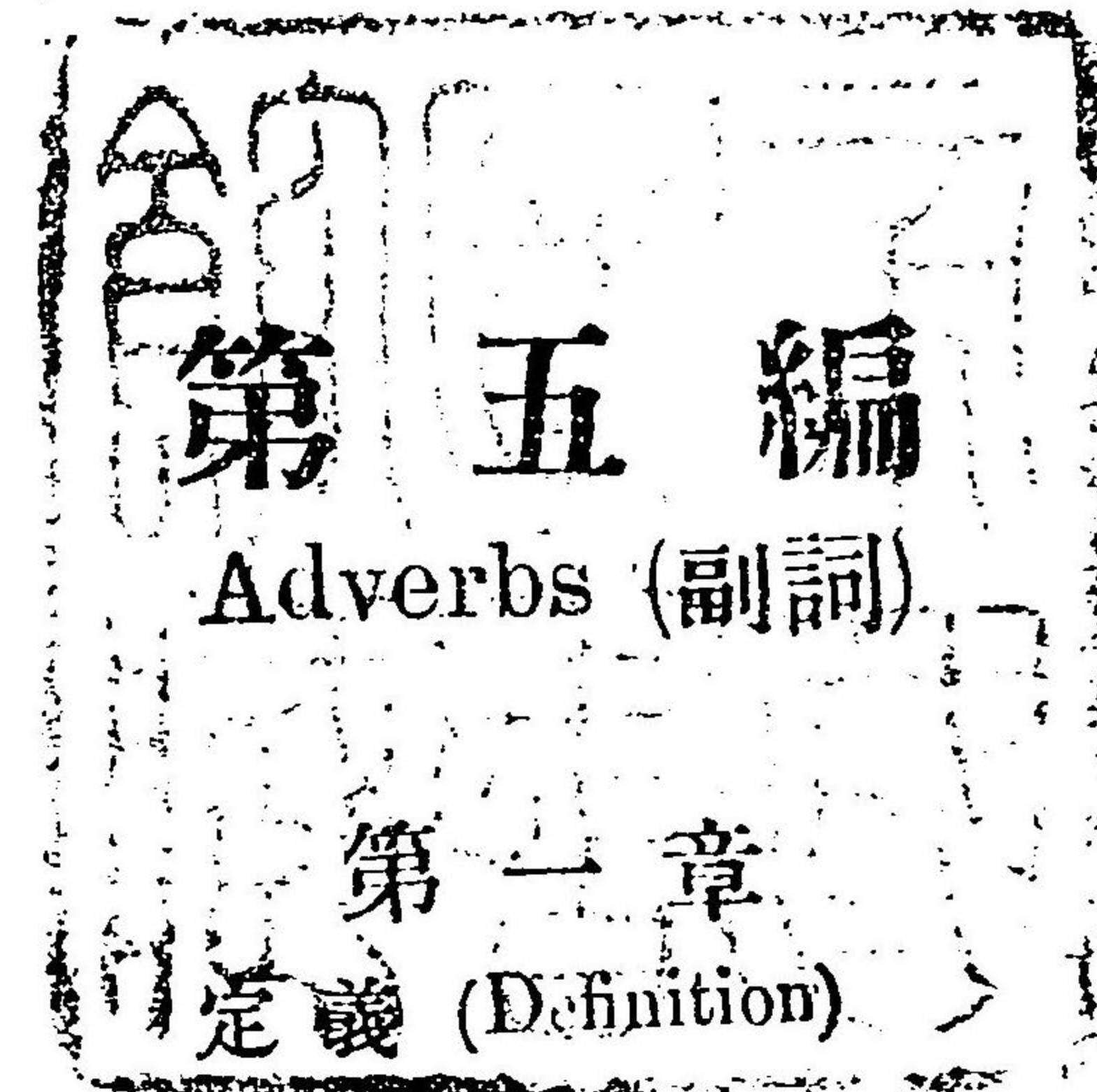
Prepositions.	
III. Uses (用法).....	37.
IV. Words Followed by Prepositions (前置詞ヲ伴へ ル詞類).....	56.
Exercise VI.....	83.
VII. The Conjunction. (接續詞).....	85.
I. Definition (定義).....	85.
II. Classes (種類).....	85.
(1) Co-ordinate Conjunctions. (2) Subordinate Conjunctions. (3) Conjunctional Phrases.	
Exercise VII.....	95.
VIII. The Interjection. (間投詞).....	97.
I. Definition (定義).....	97.
IX. The Sentence. (文).....	99.
I. The Sentence and Its Elements(文及其原素) ...	99.
(一) 資格上ノ原素.....	99.
(1) Principal Elements. (2) Subordinate Elements. (3) In- dependent Elements.	
(二) 構成上ノ原素.....	103.
(1) Words. (2) Phrases. (3) Clauses.	
(二) 用法上ノ原素.....	107.
(1) Substantive Elements. (2) Adjective Elements (3) Ad- verbial Elements.	
II. Classes of Sentences (文ノ種類).....	114.
(一) 用法上ノ區別.....	114.

(1) A Declarative Sentence. (2) An Interrogative Sentence. (3) An Imperative Sentence. (4) An Exclamative Sentence.	
(二) 構成上ノ區別.....	116.
(1) A Simple Sentence. (2) A Complex Sentence. (3) A Compound Sentence.	
III. Syntax and Analysis(構成及分解)....	123.
Rules of Syntax.....	125.
IV. Sequence of Tenses (時ノ關係).....	131.
V. Direct and Indirect Narration (直接語法及間接語 法).....	133.

附 錄

諸官立學校入學英文法試驗問題解答
(明治三十七年度)

高等學校.....	1
專門學校入學者檢定試驗.....	2
陸軍士官學校.....	4
海軍機關學校.....	6
海軍兵學校.....	7
大阪高等工業學校.....	10
仙臺醫學專門學校.....	13



1. Adverbs ハ verbs (働詞) adjectives (形容詞) adverbs (副詞) prepositions (前置詞) 及 conjunctions (接續詞) ヲ形容スル爲ニ用ヒラル、語ナリ例セバ下ノ如シ

(1). He works **diligently**.

(説明) Diligently ハ an adverb ニシテ works ナル a verb ナ形容ス

(2). Glass is **very** brittle.

(説明) Very ハ an adverb ニシテ brittle ナル an adjective ナ形容ス

(3). He slept **quite** soundly.

(彼ハ全ク熟睡シタリ)

(説明) Quite ハ an adverb ニシテ soundly ナル他ノ an adverb ナ形容ス

(4). The ship had sailed **half** across the Pacific.

(船ハ既ニ太平洋ノ半ヲ航セリ)

(説明) Half ハ an adverb ニシテ across ナル a preposition ナ形容
ス但シ across the Pacific ナル an adverbial phrase (副詞
句) ナ形容スト解釋スルモ敢テ不可ナシ (本文ノ註ヲ見ヨ)

(5). I like him **simply** because he is learned.

(余ノ彼ヲ好ム所以ハ單ニ彼ノ博學ナルヲ以テナ
リ)

(説明) Simply ハ an adverb ニシテ because ナル a conjunction ナ
形容ス但シ because he is learned ナル an adverbial clause
(副詞節) ナ形容スト解釋スルモ敢テ差支ナシ (本文ノ註ヲ見
ヨ)

(註) 副詞ノ定義ニ關シテハ少ナクモ二説アリ 從來多數ノ文法家ハ曰
ク副詞ハ動詞形容詞若クハ他ノ副詞ヲ形容スト然ルニ輒近ネスフ
ールド氏ハ唱道シテ曰ク副詞ハ名詞代名詞ヲ除キタル凡テノ詞
類ヲ形容スト但シ氏ノ所謂凡テノ詞類中ニハ勿論間投詞ヲ含マザ
ルガ如シ何トナレバ間投詞ハ本來他ノ詞類トハ何等ノ關係ナク全
ク獨立ニ使用セラルハ一種ノ音聲ニ過ギザレバナリ然レドモ鄙見
ヲ以テスレバ二者何ノ定義ニ從フモ敢テ不可ナキガ如シ何トナレ
バ從來ノ文法家ノ所謂他ノ副詞ヲ形容ス云々中ノ副詞ノ意義ヲ擴
張シ副詞ハ“動詞形容詞若クハ他ノ副詞(又ハ副詞句又ハ副詞節)
ヲ形容ス”ト解釋スレバ毫モ差支ナキヲ以テナリ 例セバ本文(4)
及(5)ノ説明中ニ述ベタルガ如シ

2. **Adverbs**ノ或ルモノハ又全文(a whole sentence)ヲ
形容スル爲ニ用ヒラル之ヲ稱シテ **modal adverbs** (狀
態副詞)ト云フ例セバ下ノ如シ

(1). **Surely** he shall die.

(彼ハ死スルヤ必セリ)

(2). **Unfortunately** the thief was not caught.

(不幸ニシテ盜賊ハ捕ヘラレザリキ)

(3). **Apparently** he acted from some ill motive.

(明ニ彼ハ或ル惡意ヲ以テ爲シタルナリ)

(説明) (1) ハ It is sure that he shall die. ノ意味ニシテ surely ハ he
shall die ナル全文ヲ形容ス又(2) ハ It was unfortunate that
the thief was not caught. ノ意味ニテ unfortunately ハ全
文ヲ形容ス又(3) ハ It was apparent that he acted from
some ill nature. ノ意味ニテ apparently ハ全文ヲ形容ス

3. **Adverbs** ハ決シテ a noun 又ハ a pronoun ヲ形
容スルヲナシ然ルニ下例ノ如ク a noun 又ハ a pronoun
ノ前(又後)ニ直ニ adverbs ヲ附シタルハ其間ニ an ad-
jective 若クハ an adjective ニ代ルベキ語ヲ省略シタル
モノトス

(1). The **then** king = the king then reigning.

(其時在位シタル王)

(2). The **late** queen = the queen lately reigning.

(近頃位ヲ禪リタル女王)

(3). A **down** train = A down-going train.

(下リ瀛車)

(4). The **above** examples = the examples given above.

(上ニ掲ゲタル例)

(5). I am **sincerely** yours = I am sincerely your friend.

(私ハ貴君ノ眞友デアル)

(6). This knife is **certainly** mine = This is **certainly**
my knife.

(之ハ儘ニ私ノ小刀デアル)

(説明) (5) 及 (6) ノ場合ニ於ケル yours 及 mine ハ其下ニ名詞ヲ包含セル所有格名詞ナルガ故ニ其用法形容詞ニ同シク從ヒテ an adverb ナリテ形容スルヲ得ルナリ

(7). The people **there** = The people living there.

(其所ニ住スル人)

(8). His return **home** = His returning home.

(彼ノ歸宅)

4. 或ル少數ノ adverbs ハ a noun ノ如ク用ヒラル
トアリ {48, (3) ヲ参照スベシ}

It takes just two hours from **here** † **there**.

(此所カラ其所マデハ丁度二時間ヲ要シマス)

Now is the time to go.

(今ハ行クベキ時デス)

I lived there till **then**.

(私ハアノ時マデ彼所ニ住ミマシタ)

5. **Adverbs** ハ 時トシテハ and ナル a conjunction ヲ以テ結合セラレ對句ヲ爲ストアリ

up and down (上下ニ), to and fro (前後ニ),
in and out (内外ニ), backwards and forwards
(前後ニ), here and there (所々ニ), hither
and thither (彼方此方ニ), now and then
(屢バ), off and on (不規則ニ), by and by
(瞬時ニ), far and away (無双ニ), out and
out(全上), far and near (所々方々).

第二章 種類 (Classes).

6. **Adverbs** ヲ分チテ下ノ三種トス

(1). **Simple adverbs** (簡單副詞)

(2). **Interrogative adverbs** (疑問副詞)

(3). **Conjunctive (or Relative) adverbs** (接續副詞)

(註) Modal Adverbs (状態副詞) ハ其語形 Simple adverbs ト同一ナルヲ以テ同種類中ニ包含セシメタリ

Simple Adverbs.

7. **Simple adverbs** (簡單副詞) トハ動詞以下五種ノ語ヲ單ニ形容スルノミニ止マルモノヲ云フ (1. ノ定義ヲ参照スベシ)

He fell sick **yesterday**.

(彼ハ昨日病氣ニ罹レリ)

We are **always** ready.

(我等ハ常ニ用意ス)

8. **Simple adverbs** ハ其數最モ多ク time (時), place (場所), number (數), manner (状態), degree (程度), affirming or denying (賛否), ヲ示ス爲ニ用ヒラル下ニ其主要ナルモノヲ掲ゲン

Time (時):—

其主要ナルモノハ下ノ如シ

Afterwards, ago, already, before, early, ever, immediately, instantly, late, now, once, presently, since, soon, then, to-day, to-morrow, yesterday.

△ Ago, Since, Before ノ用法

Ago 及 **since** ノ用法ハ全ク同一ニテ二者共ニ from the present time dating backwards (今日ヨリ數ヘテ何日以前) ト云フ意味ヲ顯スニ用ヒラル。

(註) 但シ since ハ三詞類ニ屬シ或ハ副詞トシテ用ヒラレ或ハ前置詞トシテ用ヒラレ或ハ接續詞トシテ用ヒラル此故ニ此三用法ヲ混同スベカラズ (79 及 99 ナ参照セヨ)

Ago 及 **since** ヲ用フルニハ下ノ二條件ニ從フヲ要ス

- (1). Past tense ノ verb ト共ニ之ヲ用フベシ
- (2). 其前ニ time ヲ顯セル a noun 又ハ a phrase (句) ヲ附スベシ而シテ其 noun 又ハ phrase ハ例セバ yesterday, last month, last year ノ如キ定マリタル狭キ時ヲ示サズシテ some days, a month, two years ノ如キ比較的不定ナル廣キ時ヲ示セルモノナラザルベカラズ

例

- (a). My friend's house fell *three months ago* (or *since*).

(我が朋友ノ家今日ヨリ三月以前ニ倒レタリ)

(註) Fell; three months, ナ用ヒタルニ注意セヨ

- (b). His father died *two years ago* (or *since*).

(彼ノ父ハ今日ヨリ二年以前ニ死去シタリ)

(註) Died; two years, ナ用ヒタルニ注意セヨ

- (c). *A long, long time ago*, it was believed that the sun moved around the earth.

(今日ヨリ久シキ以前ニハ人皆太陽地球ノ周圍ヲ廻轉スト云フ説ヲ信セリ)

(注意) 以上述べタル如ク ago ト since トハ全ク同一用法ノ語ナレドモ然モ比較的長キ以前ノ時ヲ示サントスルニハ寧ロ ago ナ用フルヲ適當トス例セバ a very long, long time ago ト云フガ如シ

Before ハ ago, since ニ於ケルガ如ク time ヲ顯セル a noun 又ハ a phrase ト共ニ用ヒラレタルキハ from a certain past time dating backwards (或ル過去ノ時ヨリ數ヘテ何日前) ト云フ意味ヲ顯スニ用ヒラル然レドモ若シ單獨ニ用ヒラレタルキハ必ズシモ過去ノ時ト限ラズ formerly, or on a former occasion 或ル一定ノ時ヨリ以前ト云フ意味ニ用ヒラル下ニ其例ヲ示サン

1.

- (a). *Two weeks before*, I went to the country.

二週間以前 (或ル過去ノ時ヨリ數ヘテ) ニ余ハ田舎ニ行キタリ

- (b). When I told him the news, he said that he had heard of it *a month before*.

余彼ニ其報知ヲ語リシニ彼ハ曰ヘリ余ハ一ヶ月以前 (余ノ語リタル時ヨリ數ヘテ) ニ既ニ之ヲ聞ケ

リト

2.

- a. I never saw such a fine view **before**.

余ハ未ダ(今ヨリ以前ニ)斯ノ如キ美景ヲ見タル
ヲナシ

- b. I had done this once **before**.

是ヨリ先余ハ會テ(或ル過去ノ時ヨリ數ヘテ以前
ニ)一度之ヲナシタルヲアリキ

(註) (a)ノ saw ハ past tense ナレドモ (b)ノ had done ハ past
perfect tense ナルニ注意スベシ

10. Ever, Once ノ用法

Ever ハ常ニ questions (疑問) 若クハ conditions (條件)
ヲ顯スニ用ヒラレ **once** ハ常ニ affirmative sentences (是
認文) ニ用ヒラル例セバ下ノ如シ

1.

Have you **ever** seen a tiger?

(君ハ會テ虎ヲ見タルガアリマスカ)

If you **ever** meet him, do not forget to give him
my kind complements.

(若シ何時カアノ人ニ逢フヲガアッタラ忘レズニ
宜シク言ツテクレ給へ)

2.

I **once** (not ever) heard that there are white
bears in Hokkaido.

(僕ハ會テ北海道ニ白熊ガ居ルト云フヲ聞キマ

シタ)

I was **once** (not ever) in America.

(僕ハ會テ亞米利加ニ居リマシタ)

11. Still, Yet ノ用法

Still ハ past time ノ事ニ關聯シテ‘以前ノ如ク未ダ’ト云
フキ之ヲ用ヒ **Yet** ハ future time ノ事ニ關聯シテ‘其
後モ未ダ’ト云フキ之ヲ用フ

- (1). Is he **still** at the middle school?

彼ハ(以前ニ中學校ニ居タガ)未ダ中學校ニ居
マスカ

- (2). Has he not graduated **yet**?

彼ハ(其後疾ニ卒業シタ筈ダガ)未ダ卒業シマ
センカ

12. At once, Soon, etc. ノ用法

At once, Immediately, Instantly, Now 等ハ in a
moment (即刻) ト云フ意味ニ用ヒラレ **Soon, Presently**
等ハ after a short time (忽チ) ト云フ意味ニ用ヒラル

- (1). You must begin **at once**.

(汝ハ即時ニ始メザルベカラズ)

- (2). They **soon** reached home.

(彼等ハ忽チニシテ家ニ達セリ)

Place (場所):—

13. 其主要ナルモノハ下ノ如シ

Above, below, far, hence, here, hither, in, inside, near, out,
outside, thence, there, thither, within, without.

14. **There** ノ用法

There ハ通例 “in that place” (其所ニ) ト云フ意味ヲ顯スニ用ヒラルレドモ往々働詞ヲ導キ出ス爲ニ文ノ最初ニ置カル、コアリ此場合ノ **there** ハ全ク無意義ニシテ一種ノ虚字ト見ナスベキモノナリ而シテ **there** ノ次ニ來ル働詞ハ必ズ自働詞ニシテ主語 (subject) ハマタ其次ニ置カル(普通ヨリ云ヘバ主語ハ働詞ノ前ニ置カル、者ナリ)

There came to the beach a fisherman's child.

(=A fisherman's child came to the beach.)

(漁夫ノ子ガ濱邊ニ來タ)

There is a cherry-tree in the garden. (=A cherry-tree is in the garden.)

Number (數):—

15. 其主要ナルモノハ下ノ如シ

Once, twice, thrice, again, seldom, never, sometimes, always, often, firstly, secondly, thirdly, etc.

16. **Once** ノ用法

Once ニ二様ノ意味アリ若シ an adverb of time トシテ用ヒラレタルキハ formerly (曾テ) ト云フ意味ナリ (10ヲ参照セヨ) 然レドモ an adverb of number トシテ用ヒラレタルキハ “on one single occasion” (一度) ト云フ意味ナリ

If he **once** begins, he is sure to come to the end.

(若シ彼ガ一度始メサヘスレバキツト成就スル)

17. **Seldom** ノ用法

Seldom ハ rarely ト同義ニシテ “not often” “not frequently” (度々デハナク) ノ意味ヲ顯シ寧ロ打消シノ意義ニ用ヒラル

Wisdom and youth are **seldom** joined in one.

(分別ト若年トハ兩立シ難シ)

Manner (模様):—

18. 其主要ナルモノハ下ノ如シ

Thus, so, well, ill, amiss, badly, hardly, scarcely, rarely, surely, slowly, probably, etc.

19. **Hardly, Scarcely** ノ用法

Hardly, Scarcely ハ全ク同義ニシテ二者共ニ “almost not;” “not with few exceptions” (殆ト……セヌ) ト云フ意味ヲ顯ス

His own exertions were such as are **hardly** (or **scarcely**) to be expected from a human body or a human mind.

(彼自身ノ勉勵ハ人間業トハ思ハレザル程過激ナリキ)

(註) *Hardly* (or *scarcely*) *before*, *hardly* (or *scarcely*) *when* ハ conjunctive phrase ニシテ其用法ハ 107 ニ出ヅ

Degree (程度):—

20. 其主要ナルモノハ下ノ如シ

Very, much, too, quite, almost, little, a little, rather, somewhat, half, partly, wholly, the, etc.

21. **Very, Much** ノ用法

- (1). **Very** ハ positive degree (定級) ノ形容詞及副詞ヲ形容スルニ用ヒラル又 **much** ハ comparative degree (比較級) ノ形容詞及副詞ヲ形容スルニ用ヒラル

I am **very glad** to hear this.

He started **very early**.

The air is **much hotter** to-day than yesterday.

He returned **much sooner** than I had expected.

- (2). **Very** ハ概ネ a present participle (現在分詞) ヲ形容スルニ用ヒラル又 **much** ハ a past participle (過去分詞) ヲ形容スルニ用ヒラル

(a). This news is **very surprising**.

(b). I am **much surprised** at the news.

22. Too ノ用法

Too ハ “more than enough” (過ギル) ト云フ意味ヲ有シ其下ニアル an infinitive phrase (不定詞句) 若クハ a prepositional phrase (前置詞句) ノ意味ヲ打消ス爲ニ用ヒラル

- (1). His life is far **too precious to be** lost. (=His life is so precious that it must not be lost.)

(彼ノ生命ハ非常ニ貴重ナレバ之ヲ失ハシムベカラズ)

- (2). He was **too good for telling** a lie. (=He was so good that he could not tell a lie.)

(彼ハ非常ニ善人ナリシガ故ニ虚言ヲ語ルヲ能ハ

ザリキ)

(註) 若シ **too** ガ can not, could not ノ如キ negative sense (否認ノ意味) ノ副詞ノ次ニ用ヒラレタルキハ全ク其用法ヲ異ニス下例ヲ参照スベシ

- (1). True liberty can not be **too much** valued 眞ノ自由ハ之ニ多過ギル程ノ價ヲ附スル能ハズ (眞ノ自由ハ其價測リ知ルベカラズ)
- (2). We can not be **too anxiously** attentive to accustom our children to self-control.

(我等ハ我等ノ小兒ニ克己心ヲ養ハシムル爲メニハ如何ナル注意ヲ加フルモ未ダ以テ足レリトセズ)

23. Little, a Little ノ用法

Little ハ a negative adverb (否認副詞) ニシテ “not much” or “not at all” (殆トアラズ又全クアラズ) ト云フ意味ニ用ヒラレ **a Little** ハ an affirmative adverb (是認副詞) ニシテ “to a slight extent” or “for a short time” (少シ許リ又少シノ間) ト云フ意味ナリ (上巻 120 ヲ参照セヨ)

- (1). He was **little** ashamed of his failure.

(彼ハ其失敗ヲ愧ヂザリキ)

- (2). I was **a little** proud at having succeeded.

(余ハ余ノ成功ヲ少シク誇レリ)

24. The ノ用法

Simple adverb トシテノ **the** ハ “to that extent” (ソレダケ、ソレニ準シテ) ト云フ意味ニ用ヒラル (an article トシテノ **the** ト混ズベカラズ) 而シテ常ニ comparatives (比較級) ノ前ニ置カル

He was **the more** respected because he had worked very diligently. (彼ハ熱心ニ勤メタルガ故ニ其ニ準シテ一層尊敬セラレタリ)

(註) A conjunctive or relative adverb トシテノ the ノ用法ハ 37ニ出ヅ

Affirming or denying (賛否):—

25. 其主要ナルモノハ下ノ如シ

Yes, no, not, yea, nay, not at all, by all means, etc,

(註) 但シ not at all, by all means ハ adverbial phrases ニ屬スベキモノトス (39ヲ参照スベシ)

Yes, No ノ用法

Yes ト No ノ用法ニ關シ注意スベキ點三アリ

(1). 單ニ Yes 又ハ No ト答フルノミニテ答語ノ主意ヲ表明スルヲ得ル場合ニ限リ之ヲ用フベシ

(問) Is he at home? (彼ハ家ニ居リマスカ)

(答) { Yes, he is at home. (ハイ居リマス)
No, he is not at home. (イエ居リマセン)

(2). 單ニ Yes 又ハ No ト答ヘテハ一向其ノ答語ノ

主意ノ分明ナラザル場合ニハ決シテ用フベカラズ

此場合ノ疑問文ハ必ず其始ニ who, why, where 等ノ an interrogative pronoun 若クハ an interrogative adverb ヲ有ス

(問) Who is the man? (アノ人ハ誰デスカ)

(答) He is Mr. Kato. (アレハ加藤君デス)

(問) Why do you stop? (何故君ハ休ムノカ)

(答) Because I am tired. (疲レテ居ルカラ)

(問) Where are you going? (君ハ何處ヘ行クノデスカ)

(答) I am going to my uncle's (叔父ノ家ヘ行ク所デス)

(3). 答ノ主意ガ affirmative (是認的) ナルキハ其始ニ Yes ヲ用ヒ negative (否認的) ナルキハ No ヲ用フベシ換言スレバ Yes ハ必ず an affirmative verb ト共ニ之ヲ用ヒ No ハ必ず a negative verb ト共ニ之ヲ用フ其例下ノ如シ

An affirmative question.

Have you finished that task?

(君ハ既ニ其仕事ヲ終レリヤ)

{ Yes, I have finished it.

{ (然リ既ニ終レリ)

{ No, I have not finished it.

{ (否未ダ終ラズ)

A negative question.

Are you not hungry? (君ハ腹ガ空キマセンカ)

{ Yes, I am hungry. (ハイ空キマシタ)

{ No, I am not hungry. (イエ空キマセン)

(注意) 問ガ affirmative ナル時ハ決シテ yes, no ノ用法ヲ誤ルナシト雖モ若シ問ガ negative ナル時ハ動モスレバ其用法ヲ轉倒スルナリ何トナレバ此場合ニ於ケル英語ノ yes, no ト日本語ノ然リ否ナトハ全ク反對ナレバナリ例セバ君ハ腹ガ空カナイカト云フ問ニ對シ日本語ニテハ「イヤ空イタ」「ア一空カナイ」ト答フレドモ英語ニテハ上文ノ如ク Yes, I am hungry. No, I

am not hungry. ト答フルナリ之ヲ要スルニ日本語ニテハ其間ノ如何ニ由リテ「イヤ行ク」「イヤ行カナイ」「ア-行ク」「ア-行カナイ」等ノ如ク「yes」ト「no」トチ affirmative answers (是認的答語) ニモ negative answers (否認的答語) ニモ勝手ニ應用スルヲ得ルモ英語ニテハ其間ノ如何ニ拘ラズ affirmative answers チ顯スルニハ必ズ「yes」ヲ用ヒ negative answers チ顯スルニハ必ズ「no」ヲ用フルヲ一定シ居ルナリ

Interrogative Adverbs.

26. Interrogative Adverbs (疑問副詞) ハ疑問ヲ起スニ用ヒラル、副詞ニテ (1) Time (時), (2) place (場所), (3) number (數), (4) manner (模様), (5) degree (程度), (6) cause or reason (原因又ハ理由) ヲ示スニ用ヒラル例セハ下ノ如シ

Time:—

When will you come? (貴君ハ何時來マスカ)

How long did he stay there? (彼ハ何日程彼處ニ居リマシタカ)

Place:—

Where is my brother gone? (我が兄弟ハ何處ニ在リヤ)

Whence has he come? (彼ハ何處ヨリ來リシヤ)

Whither is he going? (彼ハ何處ニ行キツ、アリヤ)

Number:—

How often have you been there? (君ハ彼處へ何度行キマシタカ)

Manner:—

How do you do to-day? (今日ハ御機嫌ハ如何デスカ)

Degree:—

How much shall I pay? (如何ホド拂ヒマシヤウカ)

How far is this story true? (此話ハドノ位マテ眞實テスネ)

Cause or Reason:—

Why do you laugh? (君ハ何故笑ヒマスカ)

Wherefore is she weeping? (何故ニ彼女ハ泣イテ居マスカ)

27. How ノ特別用法

How ハ時トシテハ an exclamatory sense (嘆息ノ意味) ニ用ヒラル、アリ

How beautiful it is!

(嗚呼美ナルカナ)

How often have you been cautious?

(ア、君ハ度々注意セラレタノニ)

28. What ノ特別用法

What モ亦 an exclamatory sense ニ用ヒラル、アリ

What foolish fellows they are!

(嗚呼彼等ハ愚人ナルカナ)

What a obedient son he has!

(彼ハ大層柔順ナ子ヲ持ッテ居ル)

29. Why ノ 特別用法

Why ハ俗談ニ於テ虚字ノ如ク用ヒラレテ輕キ impatience (短氣) surprise (驚愕) 若クハ hesitation (躊躇) フ意味スルコトアリ

(1). Why, what a foolish question!

(咄何タル愚問ヅ)

(2). But when he came to look for more eggs—why, there were none to be found!

(然シ彼ハモット多クノ卵ヲ探ッウトシタキニ。ハテナ。一ツモ見ツカラナカッタ)

(3). What are you talking about?

Why, I cannot tell you.

(イヤ話ス譯ニハ參リマセン)

30. Interrogative adverbs ハ屢 infinitive phrases フ作ル爲ニ infinitives ノ前ニ置カルコトアリ

I do not know { when to do it. (爲スベキ時)
 { what to do. (爲スベキ事)
 { how to do it. (爲スベキ方法)
 { where to go. (行クベキ場所)

Conjunctive (or Relative) Adverbs.

31. Conjunctive Adverbs (接續副詞) ハ働詞其他ノ

語ヲ形容スルノミナラズ文ト文トヲ結合スル爲ニ用ヒラル、語ナリ此故ニ adverbs ト conjunctions トノ性質ヲ兼有ス其主要ナルモノハ下ノ如シ

When, whence, whereby, whereat, whenever, where, why, wherefore, while, as, whether, wherein, whereon, whereafter, the.

32. Conjunctive adverbs ハ relative pronouns ノ如ク必ズ其始ニ明記セラレタル若クハ省略セラレタル antecedents (先行名詞) フ有ス

先行名詞ノ明記

先行名詞ノ省略

(1). This is the *place* where he lives.

This is **where** he lives

(是彼ノ住ヘル場所ナリ)

(2). Tell me the *time* when he will come.

Tell me **when** he will come.

(彼ノ來ルベキ時ヲ語レ)

(3). I do not know the *reason* why he has gone home.

I do not know **why** he has gone home.

(余ハ彼ノ歸宅セル理由ヲ知ラズ)

(説明) (1) > where ハ lives ナ形容スルト同時ニ其前後ノ二文ヲ結合シ (2) > when ハ will come ナ形容スルト同時ニ其前後ノ二文ヲ結合シ (3) > why ハ has returned ナ形容スルト同時ニ其前後ノ二文ヲ結合ス又タ place ハ where ノ先行詞

time ハ when ノ先行詞 reason ハ why ノ先行詞ナリ

33. As ノ用法

A conjunctive adverb トシテノ as ノ用法バ下ノ如シ
但シ a relative pronoun トシテノ用法ト混同スベカラズ
(上卷 101 フ見ヨ)

(1). Time フ示ス

He spoke **as** he entered.

(説明) As ハ “at what time” or “when” ノ意味ニシテ entered フ形容スルト同時ニ前後ノ二文ヲ結合ス

(2). Manner or state フ示ス

Do not act **as** I did.

(説明) As ハ “in what manner” ノ意味ニテ did フ形容スルト同時ニ前後ノ二文ヲ結合ス

Take the world **as** it is, not **as** it ought to be.

(世ト共ニ推移シ其風潮ニ逆フベカラズ)

(説明) As ハ “in what state” ノ意味ニテ is フ形容シ 他ハ ought to フ形容スルト同時ニ各前後ノ二文ヲ結合ス
Not=do not take the world.

(3). Extent or Degree フ示ス

He is as brave **as** a lion (is).

(説明) 終ノ as ハ “to what extent” ノ意味ニテ省略セラレタル is フ形容スルト同時ニ前後ノ二文ヲ結合ス而シテ始ノ as ハ a simple adverb ニシテ “to that extent” ノ意味ナリ

(4). Contrast or Concession (對照又ハ許容) フ示ス

(a). Brave **as** he was, he was compelled to retire.

(説明) Brave as he was =though he was brave (彼ハ勇敢ナリカド) ニシテ as ハ contrast フ示ス但シ此場合ニハ必ず其前

ニ形容詞又ハ副詞又ハ分詞ヲ有ス

(b). Hot **as** the weather may be, we must go out now.

(説明) Hot as the weather may be=however hot the weather may be (陽氣ハ如何ニ暑クトモ) ニシテ as ハ concession フ示ス而シテ (a) ニ等シク必ず 其始ニ形容詞又ハ副詞又ハ分詞ヲ有ス

(5). Cause (原因) フ示ス

As the rain has fallen, the air is cooler.

(説明) As ハ “from what cause” “or for the reason that” ノ意味ニテ has fallen フ形容スルト同時ニ其前後ノ二文ヲ結合ス

(註) Conjunctive adverbs トシテノ as ハ the conjunction (接續詞) ト同一ノ性質ヲ有スルガ故ニ文法家ニ由リテハ之ヲ subordinate conjunctions ノ中ニ編入シタルモノアリ

34. As.....as, so.....as ノ用法

As.....as, ト **so.....as** トハ孰モ Comparison of equality (同等ノ比較) フ顯スニ用ヒラル、語ナレドモ as.....as ハ主トシテ是認文即チ同等ナリト云フ場合ニ用ヒラレ so.....as ハ否認文即チ同等ナラズト云フ場合ニ用ヒラル

You are **as** tall **as** I (am).

You are not **so** tall **as** I (am).

(註) 始ノ as 及 so ハ a simple adverb ニシテ終リノ as 及 as ハ a conjunctive adverb ナリ

35. 以上ハ一般ノ區別ナレドモ詳ニ言ヘバ **as.....as** ハ時トシテ **so.....as** ノ如ク否認文ニモ亦用ヒラル、

「アリ要スルニ as.....as」ハ是認文ト否認文トノ二者ニ用ヒラレ so.....as ハ單ニ否認文ニノミ用ヒラル、モノトス例セバ下ノ如シ

He is **as** learned **as** he is wise.

(彼ハ賢明ニシテ且ツ學識アリ)

He is not **as** learned **as** he is wise.

(彼ハ賢明ナレドモ學識ナシ)

He is not **so** learned **as** he is wise.

(全 上)

36. **So.....as** ハ又 comparison (比較) ヨリハ寧ロ restriction (制限) ヲ顯スニ用ヒラル、「アリ但シ此場合ニハ必ズ其後ニ an infinitive phrase ヲ伴フ

Will you be **so** kind **as to explain** the meaning of this sentence?

(此文章ノ意味ヲドーズ説明シテ下サイ)

(説明) 本文ノ主意ハ他ノ事ヲ願フニアラズシテ單ニ此文意ノ説明ノミヲ願フト云フ「ナリ故ニ so.....as」ハ單ニ to explain ナル制限的意味ヲ顯ス爲ニ用ヒラル

37. **The** ノ用法

A **Conjunctive adverb** トシテノ **the** ハ必ズ the comparative degree ノ adjectives 又ハ adverbs ノ前ニ置カレ且ツ a simple adverb ノ the (24 ヲ参照セヨ) ヲ其下ニ伴フ

(1). **The** more enemies an Indian killed, **the** higher rank did he take in his tribe.

(印度人ハ多クノ敵ヲ殺スニ從ヒテ益々其種族中ノ上位ヲ占メタリ)

(説明) 最初ノ the ハ “to what extent” or “in what degree” (何々スル程) ト云フ義ノ “a conjunctive adverb” ニテ killed ナ形容スルト同時ニ初ノ文ヲ次ノ文ニ結合ス而シテ次ノ the ハ “to that extent” or “in that degree” (其レ程) ト云フ意味ノ a simple adverb ナリ乃チ之ヲ言ヒ換ヘレバ下ノ如シ
To what extent an Indian killed more enemies, to that extent he took (did take) higher rank in his tribe.

(2). **The** higher character a man supports, **the** more he should regard his minutest actions.

(人ハ其名聲ノ高キニ從ヒテ益々其細行ヲ慎マザルベカラズ)

38. **Adverbs** ノ或ルモノハ verbs ト結合シテ其一部トナレルアリ是等ハ既ニ adverbs ニ非ズ verbs ノ一部トシテ取扱ハレベキモノナリ

The orator **stands up** and **speaks out**.

(辨士ハ立上リテ陳べ始メタリ)

A large profit **came in**.

(大利益ヲ得タリ)

The crops **came out** well.

(充分ノ收穫ヲ生シタリ)

A great fire **broke out**.

(大火事起リタリ)

I will **set out** on my journey to-morrow.

(余ハ明日旅途ニ上ルベシ)

The lamp was put out by the wind.
(ランプハ風ノ爲メニ消ヘタリ)

Adverbial phrases.

39. Adverbial phrases (副詞句) トハ adverbs ノ如クニ用ヒラル、句ニシテ其主要ナル種類ハ下ノ如シ

- (1). A noun ノ前ニ a preposition ヲ附シタルモノ
At random (妄ニ); of course (勿論必然); at length (遂ニ); in fact (實ニ); to boot (加之); of a truth (眞ニ); in a truth (實際ハ); in case (其場合ニハ).
- (2). An adjective ノ前ニ a preposition ヲ附シタルモノ
In general (概シテ); in particular (特ニ); in short (畧言スレバ); at large (自由ノ、一般ノ); in vain (無益ニ); on high (高キ); of old (昔ノ); at first (最初ニ); at last (終ニ); at least (少ナクトモ); at most (極善クツテモ); at best (極讚メテ曰ツテモ); in future (未來ハ); at present (現在ハ).
- (3). 其形ノ一定セザルモノ
By all means (決シテ); by no means (決シテ...セヌ); by the by (序デニ); by the way (全上); in passing (全上); inside out (裏返シタル upside down (轉倒シタル); to be sure

(慥ニ); topsy-turvy (轉倒シタル); once on (or upon) a time (昔シ).

40. 最モ普通ニ使用セラル、adverbial phrases ハ下ノ如シ (但シ前節ニ掲ゲタルモノハ之ヲ畧ス)

Above all (就中); above board (明白ニ、詐ナク) after all (畢竟、遂ニ); all at once (一齊ニ、一旦ニ); all in all (何モカモ); again and again, over and over again, time and again, (再三再四); as it was (其後ノ實況デハ); as it were (云ハバ、假令ハ); as yet (今日ニ至ルマデ); at all (全ク、少シモ); at hand (近ク); at once (即時ニ); at present (現今ハ); at times (屢ハ); before long (間モナク); by and by (ヤガテ); by chance (偶然); by turns (輪番ニ); ever and anon (往々); far and away, out and out (無双ニ、無上ニ); far and near, far and wide, (四方八方); first and foremost (第一ニ、眞先ニ); for all that (然レドモ、ソレニ拘ラズ); for long, for a long time (永ラク); from above (上カラ); from below (下カラ); in time (好時機ニ、遂ニ); in the long run, sooner or later (遂ニ、早晚); in (the)like manner (之ニ等シク); inasmuch as (是故ニ); now and then, every now and then (時々、不時ニ); off and on (不規則ニ) on the alert (注意シテ、油斷ナク); on the con-

trary (之ニ反シテ); to the contrary (反對シテ); on the defensive (守勢ヲ取リテ); once again, once more, over again, (今一度); once for all (コレギリ, 今度限リ); over and above (加之); through and through (全然, 少シモ殘サズ); to and fro (前後ニ); on the morrow (其翌日); what not (以下之ニ準ズ, 以下之ヲ畧ス).

(註) 結末ノ what not ハ多クノ名詞又ハ動詞ヲ列記シタル後以下煩ヲ避ケテ之ヲ畧スト云フ場合ニ用フル句ナリ例セバ下ノ如シ

(Nesfield's Idiom, Grammar & Synthesis for High Schools ニ據ル)

Steam propels, lowers, elevates, pumps, drains, pulls, and what not. (=and what does it not do?)

蒸氣或ハ突キ或ハ下リ或ハ上リ或ハ噴出シ或ハ徐行シ或ハ飛散シ一々名狀スルニ違アラズ

Persians, Copts, Tartars, Medes, Syrians, and what not (=and several more whom I need not name), were brought under the dominion of Alexander the Great.

バルシヤ人コプト人ターター人メデス人シリヤ人及其他ノ諸國民等ハ皆アレキサンダー大王ノ配下ニ屬スルニ至レリ

第三章

變形 (Modification).

41. Adverbs ノ或ルモノハ形容詞ニ等シク只一箇ノ

變形 (modification) ヲ有ス即チ Comparison (比較) 是ナリ而シテ之ヲ作ルノ方法ハ形容詞ニ於ケルガ如シ下ニ其作法ヲ述ベシ

(1) 若シ adverbs ガ one syllable (一綴) ノ語ナル時ハ語尾ニ er ヲ加ヘテ comparative degree (比較級) ヲ作り est ヲ加ヘテ superlative degree (最上級) ヲ作ル

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
soon	sooner	soonest
long	longer	longest
fast	faster	fastest
high	higher	highest
near	nearer	nearest

(註) 副詞ニ er 及ビ est ヲ添フルノ方法ハ凡テ形容詞ノ場合ニ於ケルガ如ク derivative words (支語) ヲ作ルノ方則ニ從フヲ要ス (上卷147, (1) ノ(註) ヲ參照スベシ)

(2) 若シ adverbs ガ two syllables 以上ナルキハ more ヲ加ヘテ comparative degree ヲ作り most ヲ加ヘテ superlative degree ヲ作ル

positive	comparative	superlative
wise-ly	more wisely	most wisely
skil-ful-ly	more skilfully	most skilfully
suc-cess-ful-ly	more successfully	most successful-ly

(3). Adverbs ノ或ル者ハ其 comparison ヲ不規則ニ作ル

positive	comparative	superlative
well(善ク)	better	best
ill or badly(悪ク)	worse	worst
much(多ク)	more	most
little(少ナク)	less	least
forth(前方ニ)	further	furthest
far(遠ク)	farther	farthest

42. Adverbs ノ作法

Manner or State ヲ示セル adverbs ハ大概 adjectives ニ
ly ヲ加ヘテ之ヲ作ル

adjective	adverb
poor	poorly
rich	richly
wise	wisely
foolish	foolishly
short	shortly
low	lowly

43. Adverbs ノ或ルモノハ adjectives ト同一ノ形ヲ
有ス下ニ其數例ヲ示サン

adjective	adverb
He went on a long journey.	He stayed long.
This is a hard prob- lem.	He works hard.
I have a little hope.	I am a little tired.

She is my **only** daughter.
He called on me **only** once.
He set out at an **early** hour.
I get up **early** every morning.

第四章
用法 (uses)

44. Simple adverbs ト interrogative adverbs トハ
其用法單ニ働詞若クハ他ノ詞類ヲ形容スルニ止マル

45. Conjunctive adverbs ハ其用法働詞若クハ他ノ
詞類ヲ形容スルト同時ニ其後ニアル文ト前ニアル文トヲ
接續ス

Exercise V.

下ノ文中ヨリ adverbs ヲ摘出シテ之ヲ解剖セヨ

(注意) Adverbs ヲ解剖スルニハ下ノ三項ヲ指示スベシ

(1) Its class (2) Its comparison (3) Its use

但シ comparison ハ positive degree ノキハ之ヲ指示スルヲ要セ

1. He was here yesterday.
2. It is not all of life to live.
3. Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid some heart.
4. Do you know why it is cold in northern countries?

5. I know where you live.
6. It is as necessary for the heart to feel, as for the body to be fed.
7. What were you doing and where were you going?

解 答

1. Here=**a simple adverb**, modifying the intransitive verb "was."
Yesterday=**same as the above.**
2. Not=**a simple adverb (or a modal adverb)**, modifying the whole sentence "It is all of life to live."
3. Perhaps=**a simple adverb (or a modal adverb)**, modifying the whole sentence "In this neglected spot is lived some heart."
4. Why=**a conjunctive adverb**, modifying the intransitive verb "is" and connecting the clause which it introduces with the previous clause.
5. Where=**to be parsed just as the above.**
6. As=**a simple adverb**, modifying the adjective "necessary."
As=**a conjunctive adverb**, modifying the intransitive verb "is" understood, and connecting the clause which it introduces with the previous clause.
(註) As for the body to be fed=**as it is necessary for the body to be fed.**
7. Where=**an interrogative adverb**, modifying the intransitive verb "were going."
(註) What=**an interrogative pronoun**, used as object of the transitive verb "were doing"

第六編

The Preposition (前置詞)

第一章

定義 (Definition)

46. Prepositions (前置詞) ハ常ニ名詞又ハ代名詞ノ前ニ置カレテ結合的性質ヲ有シ其名詞又ハ代名詞ト或ル他ノ語トノ間ノ意味ノ關係ヲ示スモノナリ

(註) 或ル他ノ語トハ名詞代名詞形容詞若クハ動詞ヲ云フ

例

(I). I saw a man **on** horseback.

(註) A man on horseback ハ馬上ノ人ト云フ意味ナレバ on ハ名詞ト名詞トノ間ノ意味ノ關係ヲ示ス前置詞ナリ若シ此例題ニ於テ on 無キハ man ト horseback トノ關係全ク不明ニシテ無意味トナル

(2). The people preferred famine and fever **to** the tyranny of that man.

(註) 本題ハ人々ガ彼ノ暴虐ニ苦シムヨリ寧ロ飢餓ト熱病トニ罹ルヲ望ムト云フ意味ナレバ to ハ preferred ト云フ動詞ト tyranny ト云フ名詞トノ關係ヲ示シ又々 of ハ tyranny ト him ト云フ代名詞トノ關係ヲ示ス

(3). The boy is fond of amusement.

(註) Of ハ fond ト云フ形容詞ト amusement ト云フ名詞トノ關係ヲ示ス

47. **Prepositions** ノ後ニ在ル名詞又ハ代名詞ハ the object of a preposition (前置詞ノ目的物) ト稱セラル例セバ上例 (1) ノ horseback, (2) ノ tyranny 及 him, (3) ノ amusement 等はナリ

48. **Prepositions** ノ目的物トナルベキ語ハ概ネ名詞若クハ代名詞ナレドモ The equivalents of the noun (準名詞) モ亦往々斯ノ如ク使用セラル是故ニ一層精密ニ云ヘバ前置詞ハ名詞代名詞又ハ準名詞ト或ル他ノ語トノ間ノ關係ヲ示スモノナリ例セバ下ノ如シ

(1). **An infinitive** (不定詞)

None know thee *but to love* thee.

(註) But ハ except ノ義ニテ know ト to love トノ關係ヲ示ス而シテ to love ハ but ノ object ナリ

(2). **A gerund** (動詞狀名詞)

His conduct *in rescuing* the child was greatly praised.

(註) In ハ conduct ト rescuing トノ關係ヲ示シ rescuing ハ in ノ object ナリ

(3). **Some adverbs of time or place** (時又場所ノ意味ヲ顯ス或ル副詞)

He has worked hard *from then to now*.

(註) Then ハ that time ト同ニテ from ノ object ナリ 又タ now ハ this time ト同ニシテ to ノ object ナリ而シテ斯ノ如キ場合ノ then ト now トハ其實副詞ニアラズシテ名詞ナリ

He walked about *from there to here*.

(註) There ハ that place ニ同シク here ハ this place ニ同シ

(4). **Noun-phrases** as objects (目的格ノ名詞句)

Tea comes to us *from beyond the sea*.

(註) Beyond-the-sea ハ '海ノ向フ' ト云フ意味ヲ顯ス noun-phrase ニシテ from ノ objects ナリ

(5). **Noun-clauses** as objects (目的格ノ名詞節)

This depends *upon whether he will consent or not*.

(註) Whether he will consent or not. (彼ノ承諾スルカセザルカニ) ハ noun-clause ニシテ upon ノ object ナリ

(附言一) Prepositions ハ 通例其 objects ノ前ニ置カルハモノナレドモ時トシテハ其後ニ置カルハトアリ例セバ下ノ如シ

The pen *that* I am writing *with* = The pen *with which* I am writing. *What* did you come *for*? = *For what* did you come?

(附言二) Prepositions ノ objects カ關係代名詞ナルカ若クハ指示代名詞ナルハ往々之ヲ省略スルトアリ例セバ下ノ如シ

The book I was looking *for*. = The book *that* I was looking *for*.
A chair to sit *on* = A chair *on which* to sit.

第二章

種類 (Classes).

49. **Prepositions** ヲ分チテ下ノ五種トス

(1). **Simple prepositions** (簡單前置詞).

(2). **Double prepositions** (疊用前置詞)

(3). **Compound prepositions** (混成前置詞)

(4). **Participial prepositions** (分詞狀前置詞)

(5). **Phrase prepositions** (前置詞句)

50. **Simple prepositions** ノ主要ナルモノハ下ノ如シ
At, by, for, from, in, of, off, on, through,
till, to, up, with.

51. **Double prepositions** トハ二箇ノ前置詞ヲ疊用
シタルモノヲ云フ例セバ下ノ如シ

The rat ran **into** the hole.

The chair fell **onto** the floor.

The dog is barking at the chipmunk **over in** the meadow.

(註) Over in the meadow = 向フノ牧場ニ居ル

The spring bubbles **up from** the ground.

The boy stands **over against** the wall.

(註) Over against the wall = 向フノ壁ヲ背ニシテ

One man was chosen **from among** the rest.

(註) From among the rest = 残りノ人々ノ中カラ

52. **Compound prepositions** トハ be (=by) 又ハ
(=on) ナル前置詞ト或ル名詞 又ハ形容詞 又ハ副詞トヲ
結合シテ作りタルモノヲ云フ例セバ下ノ如シ

A-bout, a-bove, a-cross, a-against, a-mind, a-
midst, a-mong, a-round, a-thwart, be-fore, be-
hind, be-low, be-neath, be-side, besides, between,
be-yond.

53. **Participial prepositions** トハ現在分詞 又ハ過去
分詞ノ前置詞ニ變シタルモノヲ云フ例セバ下ノ如シ

Pending the negotiation (評議ノ未ダ決セザル間)

During the winter (冬ノ續ク間)

Notwithstanding his endeavour (彼ノ勉勵ニモ
拘ラズ)

Inform me **concerning, regarding, or touching**
the news.

All **except** one (=all, one being excepted).

All **save** one (=all, one being saved).

The hour **past** sunset = the hour, sunset having
passed).

54. **Phrase prepositions** ハ一名 prepositional
phrases トモ云ヒ句ニシテ前詞詞ノ用法ヲ爲スモノナリ
而シテ其句尾ニハ必ズ簡單前置詞ヲ有ス

As for (取リテハ, ニ至リテハ); as to (關シテ);
at enmity with (敵對シテ, 反目シテ); at home
in (通曉シテ); at the top of (能フ限り高ク);
at variance with (反對シテ, 矛盾シテ).

Because of (故ニ); by dint of (効ニテ, 由リテ);
by force of (力ニテ, 由リテ); by means of (助
ニテ, 由リテ); by the side of (傍ニ); by virtue
of (庇蔭ニテ, 由リテ); by way of (目的ニテ,
爲ニ).

For fear of (恐ル、ガ故ニ, セザランガ爲ニ);
for the purpose of (目的ニテ); for the sake of
(爲ニ); for want of (不足ノ爲ニ).

In accordance with (適應シテ); in or on **half**
of (利益ノ爲ニ); in case of (場合ニハ, 際スレ

ハ); in common with (共ニ); in connection with (合セテ); in consequence of (結果トシテ); in consideration of (思ヒテ, 所以ニテ); in course of (間ニ, 中ニ); in defence of (保護セントテ); in defiance of (蔑視シテ); in the event of (場合ニハ, 際スレバ); in the face of (向ヒテ); in favour of (惠マントテ, 爲ニ); in front of (前面ニ); in the guise of (風ヲ装ヒテ); in honour of (紀念ノ爲ニ); in the hope of (希望ニテ); in keeping with (相當シテ); in lieu of (代リニ, 同一トシテ); in opposition to (反對シテ); in order to (爲ニ); in point of (關シテハ, 於テハ); in proportion to (比ベテハ); in prospect of (希望シテ); in pursuance of (遂グル爲ニ); in quest of (求メントテ); in the rear of (背後ニ); in regard to (關シテ); in respect of (關シテハ); in sight of (見ユル所ニ); in spite of (拘ラズ); instead of (代リニ, セズシテ); in the teeth of (面シテ); in union with (一致シテ); in view of (思ヒテ, 所以ニ).

On account of (所以デ); on the brink of (瀕シテ, 垂タントシテ); on the eve of (前夜ニ); on the ground of (理由ニテ); on the part of (タル人ノ方ノ); on the point of (將ニセントシテ); on pretence of (託ケテ, 口實トシテ); on

the score of (理由ニテ).

With an eye to (望ミテ, 樂ミテ); with reference to (關シテ); with regard to (全上); with respect to (全上); with a view to (目的ニテ, 爲ニ).

第三章

用法 (Uses).

55. 下ニ主要ナル前置詞ノ用法ヲ示サン

About.

56. **About** ハ 元來 nearness of some kind (或ル種類ノ近接) ヲ示ス語ナルガ時トシテハ occupation (職業) 又ハ concerning (關係) ヲ示スヲアリ

(職業) The men went **about** their work in earnest.

(人々ハ熱心其職務ニ從事シタリ)

(關係) I will tell you a story **about** a tiger.

(余ハ虎ニ關スル談話ヲ汝ニ語ラント欲ス)

Above.

57. **Above** ハ 本來 in a higher position (一層高キ位置ニ) ト云フ義ナレバ從ヒテ more than 又ハ superior to ノ意味ニ用ヒラル、ヲアリ

(1). His acquisitions are **above** his expenses.

(彼ノ所得ハ其出費ヨリ多シ)

(2). Though poor, he is **above** selling his honour at any price.

(彼ハ貧困ナレドモ金錢ノ爲ニ其名譽ヲ賣ルガ如キ人ニアラズ

After.

58. **After** ハ時トシテ (1) Search, (搜索) (2) Resemblance (類似), (3) Agreement (一致), (4) Inquiry (質問), (5) Desire (願望), (6) Contrast (對照) 等ノ意義ヲ示スヲアリ

(1). He is always **after** money.

(彼ハ常ニ錢ヲ求ムルニ汲々タリ)

(2). The girl takes **after** her mother.

(此娘ハ其母ニ似タリ)

(3). He is surnamed "the Lazy" **after** his character.

(彼ハ其性分通リニ怠惰者ト綽名セラル)

(4). He inquired **after** my health.

(彼ハ我が安否ヲ問ヒタリ)

(5). I am longing **after** immortality.

(余ハ不死ヲ渴望シツ、アリ)

(6). **After** all the advice he has received, he persists in his foolish attempt.

(彼ハ有ラユル忠告ヲ受ケタルニモ拘ラズ其愚カナル計畫ヲ固守ス)

(註) Contrast ナ示スニ "for" 又ハ "with" ナ用フルヲアリ 75, (4) 及 86, (2) ナ参照スベシ

After, In.

59. **Time** (時) ノ意味ニ用ヒラレタル **after** ト **in** トノ區別ハ下ノ如シ

After ト **in** トハ孰レモ at the close of (終リニ) ノ義ヲ表ハセドモ **after** ハ過去ノ時ニ關シテ之ヲ用ヒ **in** ハ未來ノ時ニ關シテ之ヲ用フ

He *died* **after** (=at the close of) a few days.

He *will die* **in** (=at the close of) a few days.

(註) (1) ハ過去動詞ト共ニ之ヲ用ヒ (2) ハ未來動詞ト共ニ之ヲ用ヒタルニ注意セヨ

Along.

60. **Along** ハ **in** the same line with any thing (他物ト同列ニ) ノ義ヲ示シ **across** (=from one side to the opposite) ト全ク反對ナリ

We walked **along** the street.

(註) **Along** ハ an adverb トシテ用ラレタルキハ全ク別義ヲ有ス下ニ其例ヲ示サン

(1). 前方ニ (onward; forward)

We will go *along* by the king's highway. (我等ハ官道ニ沿ヒテ進行セン)

(2). 共ニ (in company; together)

He to England shall *along* with you.

(彼ハ英國マテ君ニ伴ハン)

Amid, Among.

61. **Amid** (or **Amidst**) ト **Among** (or **Amongst**) ハ孰モ三箇以上ノ物ノ中間ニト云フ意味ニ用ヒラル、ナレドモ二者ノ間自カラ區別アリ

Amid ハ元來 in the midst of (中間ニ) ト云フ意味ナレドモ **among** ハ one out of many (多クノ物中ノ一ツ) ト云フ意味ナリ此故ニ **amid** ハ量又數ヲ示シ

among ハ單ニ數ノミヲ示ス然レバ **amid** ハ單數複數孰ノ名詞ノ前ニモ用ヒラルレドモ **among** ハ常ニ複數名詞ノ前ニノミ用ヒラル下例ヲ比較スベシ

I was **amidst** (or **amid**) snow and rain.

(余ハ雨雪ヲ冒シテ戶外ニアリタリ)

He stood up **amidst** acclamations.

(彼ハ喝采ノ裡ニ立ち上リタリ)

Among these books, I can not find the one I want.

(私ハ是等ノ書物中ニ私ノ要スル一書ヲ見出スヲガデキス)

62. **Amidst** ハ又或ル一物ヲ異種類中ヨリ區別スルニ用ヒ **Among** ハ或ル一物ヲ同種中ヨリ區別スルニ用フ

We are **among** friends, not **amidst** enemies.

(我等ハ敵中ニ在ラズシテ味方ノ中ニ在リ)

Among, Between.

63. **Among** ハ前ニ陳ヘタル如ク三箇以上ノ者ノ中間ニト云フ意義ニ用ヒラルレドモ **Between** ハ in the middle of two (二者ノ中間ニ) ト云フ意義ニ用ヒラル

Those two men quarrelled **between** themselves.

(二人互ニ相爭論シタリ)

Those three men quarrelled **among** themselves.

(三人互ニ爭論シタリ)

At.

64. **At** ハ about ノ如ク nearness or proximity (近接)

ヲ示スニ用ヒラル、語ナレバ從ヒテ方向又ハ目的ノ近接ヲ示シ「ノ方ニ」「ニ向ヒテ」ト云フ意味ヲ顯スヲアリ

The hen ran **at** the cat.

(牝鶏ハ猫ノ方ニ走レリ)

He took his bow and aimed **at** the bird.

(彼ハ弓ヲ取リテ鳥ヲ狙ヘリ)

(註) 然レドモ **at** ハ一名 indefinite preposition (不定前置詞) ト稱セラレ特別ノ用法頗ル多ク之ヲ分類スルヲ困難ナリ之ヲ要スルニ **At** ハ他ノ前置詞ヲ用ヒテハ不都合ト思ハル、場所ニ之ヲ用フルヲ多シ下ニ數例ヲ示サン

At sunrise, at night, at eve, at delight, at disappointment, at peace, at war, at play, at hand, at liberty, at fault, at best, at most, at an end, at large, at sea, at fault, at any rate, at all event, at full speed, etc.

At, In, On.

65. 場所ノ意味ニ於ケル此三者ノ用法ハ下ノ如シ **At** ハ場所ノ狭キ範圍ヲ顯スニ用ヒ **In** ハ其大ナル範圍ヲ顯スニ用ヒ **On** ハ其表面ニト云フ意味ヲ顯ス

I live **at** Kanda **in** Tokyo.

I stood **on** the hill **at** midnight.

66. 時間ノ意味ニ於ケル **At, In, On** ノ用法ハ下ノ如シ

(1). **At** ハ時ノ最小ナル範圍即チ一瞬時ヲ顯スニ用ヒラル (但シ **at night, at eve** 等ノ用法ハ例外ナリ)

At break of day, he arose.

I get up **at** six o'clock every morning.

- (2). **In** ハ At ヨリ大ナル範圍ヲ示ス詳カニ言ヘル
文中ニ記載セラレタル事件ノ外他ニ數事件ガ起
リタラント思ハル、程ノ長キ時間ヲ顯スニ用ヒ
ラル

This was fashionable **in** the era of Genroku.

He never spoke an angry word to me **in** all his life.

- (3). **On** ハ 或ル特別ノ事件ト關係シテ記載セラレタ
ル定マリタル時限ヲ示スニ用ヒラル

On the 21st of September, he was born.

On the evening of the 10th inst., a fire broke out at Kanda.

Before.

67. **Before** ハ behind ノ反對ニシテ priority (先行)
ノ意味ヲ示シ從ヒテ rather than ノ義ニ用ヒラル、
アリ

I take death **before** shame.

(余ハ恥辱ヨリハ寧ロ死ヲ取ラン)

Behind, After.

68. **Behind** ト **after** トハ孰モ「後」ト和譯スレド
モ **behind** ハ position (位置) ノ前後ヲ示シ **after** ハ
order (順序) ノ前後ヲ示ス

The cat stands **behind** the hen.

The boy runs **after** the dog.

Below.

69. **Below** ハ Above ノ反對ニテ at a lower point or
degree (一層低キ程度ニ) ノ義ヲ示シ從ヒテ less than 又
ハ inferior to ノ意義ニ用ヒラル

(1). The number is **below** ten.

(2). His attainments are **below** yours.

(彼ノ學藝ハ君ニ劣ル)

Beneath.

70. **Beneath** ハ in a lower position. (一層低キ
位置ニ) ノ義ニシテ下ノ諸用法ヲ有ス

(1). **Under** (下ニ) ノ意味ニ用ヒラル

Let us rest **beneath** the shade.

(2). **Inferior to** (劣等) ノ意味ニ用ヒラル

His conduct is **beneath** contempt.

(彼ノ行爲ハ輕蔑スルニ餘アリ)

Below, Beneath, Under.

71. **Below** ト **Beneath** トハ孰モ Inferior to ノ義
ニ用ヒラルレドモ後者ハ前者ヨリ其意味強シ又 **under**
ハ「蔽ハレタル位置」ト云フ義ナリ今此三者ノ別ヲ述ベ
ンニ **Below** ハ主トシテ「高低」ヲ顯シ **Beneath** ハ主
トシテ「優劣」ヲ顯シ **under** ハ主トシテ「庇護」ヲ顯
ス

(1). The sun went already **below** the horizon.

(2). He will do nothing that is **beneath** his high station.

(3). We live **under** the protection of the government.

Beside.

72. **Beside** ハ by the side of (ノ側ニ) ノ義ヲ示シ
從ヒテ Irrelevant to (應用シ難キ) 又ハ Outside of (ヲ
外レテ) ノ意味ニ用ヒラル

(1). The remark is **beside** the question.

(其説明ハ問題外ナリ)

(2). He is **beside** himself.

(彼ハ亂心シタリ)

But.

73. **But** ハ except (除キテ, 外ノ) ト同意義ヲ示ス

All **but** one were killed.

By.

74. **By** ハ元來 nearness of some kind (或ル種類ノ近
接) ヲ示ス下ニ其用法中ノ著シキモノヲ掲ゲン

(1). 時ノ近接ヲ示ス

Always get up **by** sunrise.

(常ニ日出ニ起キヨ)

(註) **By** ハ或ル時件ノ完成シタル又ハ完成スベキ時限ヲ顯スモノナル
ガ故ニ往々 the perfect tense ト共ニ用ヒラル、トアリ

He must have arrived there **by** this time.

He will have arrived there **by** that time.

(2). 時ヲ顯ス名詞ト共ニ用ヒラレ during (間) ノ意
義ヲ示ス

The sun shines **by** day, and the moon **by** night.

(3). Agency (行爲) 又ハ Cause (原因) ノ意味ヲ示
ス

Many of them were killed **by** the enemy.

The trees were pulled off **by** the wind.

By, With.

前節(3)ノ意味ニ於ケル **by** ト **with** トノ區別チ一言センニ **by** ハ
事ヲ爲シタル人ヲ示スニ用ヒラレ **with** ハ之ヲ爲スニ使用シタル機械ヲ示
スニ用ヒラル下例ヲ比較スベシ

Goliath was killed **by** David **with** a stone.

(4). Measure (度量) 及 Comparison (比較) ヲ示ス

Sugar is sold **by** the pound.

(砂糖ハ斤目ニテ賣ラル)

This is too large **by** half.

(此ハ半分マケ大キ過ギル)

(5). Distribution (區分) 及 Accumulation (推積) ノ
意義ヲ示ス

They were killed one **by** one.

(彼等ハ一人ツ、殺サレタリ)

Step **by** step we approached the mountain.

(我等ハ一步一步山ニ近ヅキタリ)

For.

75. **For** ハ本來 in front of (前面ニ); 又ハ in the
place of (代リニ) ノ意味ヲ表スル語ナレドモ下ノ如ク
用ヒラル、トアリ

(1). Duration of time or distance (時又距離ノ連續)

ヲ示ス

(1). He was imprisoned **for** life.

(彼ハ終身禁錮ニ處セラレタリ)

(註) 此場合ノ for ハ during ト同意義ナリ

We walked on **for** five miles.

(我等ハ五マイル前進シタリ)

(註) For five miles ハ「五マイルノ距離ヲ續ケテ」ト云フ義ナリ然レ
斯ノ如キ場合ノ for ハ概ネ省略セラレトテ通例トス例セバ I have
walked two miles ノ如シ(上巻 64, (8)ヲ参照セヨ)

(2). Defence (保護) ヲ示ス

You are acting **for** my interests and against your
own.(汝ハ自身ノ利益ニ反對シ却テ余ノ利益ヲ保護ス
ルタメニ働キツ、アリ)

(註) 此場合ノ for ト against トハ全ク反對ノ意義ナリ

(3). Cause or Reason (原因又理由) ヲ示ス

For what offence was he imprisoned?

(彼ハ何ノ罪ニテ捕ヘラレシヤ)

(4). In spite of (拘ラズ) ノ意義ヲ示ス

For all his learning, he is foolish.

(彼ハ學問ノ深キニ拘ラズ愚者ナリ)

(5). Conformity (一致) ヲ示ス

Do not translate word **for** word.

(語ヲ語ノマヽニ翻譯スベカラズ)

(6). To be or as being (トシテ) ノ意味ヲ示ス

He took the poet **for** a rustic.

(彼ハ其詩人ヲ田夫ト思ヘリ)

(註) To take for ハ「誤認スル」ト云フ意義ノ一熟語ヲ成ス

(7). Reference (關係) ヲ示ス

So much **for** the two travellers.

(此二旅人ニ關スル談話ハ之ヲ澤山)

From.

76. **From** ハ本來 motion or rest apart from anything
(物カラ分離シタル移動又ハ停止) ヲ示ス 語ナルガ下ノ
如ク用ヒラル、トアリ

(1). Inference (推測) ヲ示ス

From what do you tell me he must be a bad
man?

(君ハ何カラ推測シテ彼ヲ惡人ナリト云フヤ)

(2). Discrimination (識別) ヲ示ス

Can you tell a whip **from** a doll?

(君ハ人形ト鞭トノ區別ヲ知ツテ居ルカ)

He scarcely knows one colour **from** another.

(彼ハ色ノ種類ヲ識別スルヲガテキヌ)

(3). Cause or Reason (原因又理由) ヲ示ス

The crops failed **from** the want of rain.

(收穫ハ雨ノ缺乏ノ爲ニ減シタリ)

In, Into, To.

77. Place ノ意義ヲ表セル In, Into, To ノ區別ハ下
ノ如シ

In ハ rest in space (場所内ノ停止) ヲ示シ **Into** ハ motion towards the interior of space (場所ノ内部ニ向ヒテノ移動) ヲ示シ **To** ハ motion toward space (場所ニ向ヒテノ移動) ヲ示ス下例ヲ比較スベシ

The frog is **in** the well.

(蛙ハ井中ニ在リ)

The frog fell **into** the well.

(蛙ハ井中ニ陥リタリ)

The frog went **to** the well.

(蛙ハ井ニ行キタリ)

of.

78. **Of** ハ本來 proceeding from (生ズル)又ハ pertaining to (屬スル) ノ意義ヲ表スル語ナルガ下ノ如ク用ヒラル、ニアリ

(1). Cause (原因) ヲ示ス

He died **of** fever.

(彼ハ熱病ノ爲ニ死シタリ)

(2). Separation (分離) ヲ示ス

The robber deprived him **of** his money.

(盜賊ハ彼カラ其金ヲ奪ヒ取ツタ)

(3). Out of or from amongst (内カラ、中ノ) ト云フ意味ヲ示ス

Of this little he had some to spare.

(彼ハ此少量中ヨリ幾分ヲ節セザルベカラズ)

He is the bravest **of** the brave.

(彼ハ勇者中ノ勇者ナリ)

(註) The brave=brave men (上卷 159, (1) ナ参照スベシ)

因ニ曰フ同種類ノ多クノ物ノ中ヨリ幾箇カヲ取出シテ「其中ノ一又二」ト云フキハ in 又 among ナ用ヒズ of ナ用フ尙例セバ The eagle is the strongest of all birds. ノ如シ

(4). Material (材料) 即チ物ノ製作セラル、材料又ハ物ノ含有セル材料ヲ示ス

He bears a sword **of** steel.

(彼ハ鋼鐵製ノ劔ヲ佩フ)

Give me a cup **of** water.

(私ニ水ノ入レル杯ヲ下サイ)

(5). Apposition (同格) 即チ二物が同一ナルヲ示ス

The city **of** Tokyo contains more than two millions of inhabitants.

(東京ト云フ都府ハ人口二百万餘ヲ有ス)

(6). **Of** ノ後ニ在ル名詞ガ subject タルヲ示ス

The love **of** parents is deeper than the sea.

両親ノ慈愛(其子ニ對スル)ハ海ヨリ深シ

(7). **Of** ノ後ニ在ル名詞ガ object タルヲ示ス

The love **of** parents is the duty of children.

(両親ヲ愛スルコトハ子タルモノノ義務ナリ)

(註) (6) ノ The love of parents=parents' love for children ニシ

テ (7) ノ The love of parents=children's love for parents ナリ尙一例ヲ擧ゲルバ "The love of God" ハ場合ニ由リ或ハ Our love for God ノ意味トモナリ或ハ God's love for us ノ意味トモナル

Since.

79. **Since** ハ from some point of past time (或ル過去ノ時ヨリ以來) ト云フ意味ヲ示ス (副詞トシテノ since 及接續詞トシテノ since ト混スベカラズ 9 及 99 参照)

Since the Restriction, Japan has made a great progress.

(王政復古以來日本ハ大進歩ヲナシタリ)

I have been ill **since** Monday last.

(私ハ前ノ月曜日以來病氣デス)

(附言) **Since** ハ或ル過去ノ時ニ始マリテ今日マテ連續セル事件ヲ顯スニ用ヒラルハ 語ナレバ常ニ the present perfect tense ノ動詞ト共ニ之ヲ用フベシ

Since, For.

80. **Since** ハ或ル時日ノ始マリヲ指示シ **For** ハ或ル連續シタル時日ノ始ヨリ終マデヲ指示ス下例ヲ比較スベシ

Since the month last, he has been absent.

(彼ハ先日以来今モ尙不在ナリ)

For the last two months, he has been absent.

彼ハ最近二ヶ月間 (先月以來引續キテ) 病氣ナリ

(註) **Since** ハ前ニ陳ベタル如ク單ニ the present perfect tense ノ動詞ト共ニ用フベキモノナレドモ **For** ハ如何ナル tense ノ動詞ト共ニ之ヲ用フルモ可ナリ下ニ其例ヲ示サン

He lived there for ten years.

Stop here for a moment.

The war will last for two years.

Since, From.

81. **Since** ト **From** トハ孰レモ連續シタル時日ヲ示サズシテ時日ノ始マリヲ顯ス語ナルガ二者ノ間自カラ區別アリ下ニ之ヲ説カン

(1). **Since** ハ單ニ過去ニ始マリタル事件ヲ記スルニ用ヒラル **From** ハ過去又ハ現在又ハ未來ニ始マル事件ヲ記スルニ用ヒラル

(2). **Since** ハ單ニ the present perfect tense ト共ニ用フレドモ **From** ハ the past indefinite 又ハ the present indefinite 又ハ the future indefinite ト共ニ用ヒラル

(1).

I *have been studying* English **since** last month (the present perfect tense).

(私ハ先月カラ英語ヲ始メマシタ)

(2).

He *began* English **from** the age of ten (the past indefinite tense).

(彼ハ十歳ノ時ヨリ英語ヲ始メタリキ)

He *begins* school **from** to-day (the present indefinite tense).

(彼ハ今日ヨリ學校ヲ始ム)

He *will begin* school **from** to-morrow (the future indefinite tense).

(彼ハ明日ヨリ學校ニ入ル)

Than.**82. Than** ハ下ノ用法ヲ有ス

(1). Comparison (比較) ヲ示ス

I wish to take more **than** that.

(私ハソレヨリ多クヲ取リタイ)

(2). Difference (殊異) ヲ示ス

This rough-looking man was no other **than** the general himself.

(此無骨ニ見ユル人ハ將軍其人ニ外ナラザリキ)

(附言) 接續詞トシテノ **than** ト混ズベカラズ (98
ヲ参照セヨ)

Through.**83. Through** ハ本來 across the interior of anything (物ノ内部ヲ横斷シテ) ト云フ義ナレドモ下ノ意味ニ用ヒラル、コアリ

(1). Cause (原因) ヲ示ス

Through your help I have succeeded.

(君ノ補助ニ由リテ今僕ハ成就シタリ)

(2). Motive (意志) ヲ示ス

All these things were done **through** envy.

(是等ノ事ハ皆怨恨ノ意志ニテ爲サレタリ)

(註) **Through** ト **throughout** ハ同意義ナレドモ後者ハ前者ヨリ其意味強シ

To.**84. To** ハ下ノ如ク用ヒラル、コアリ

(1). Adaptation or Agreement (適合又ハ一致) ヲ示ス

This food is exactly **to** my taste.

(此食物ハ全ク我が嗜好ニ適ス)

To all appearance, you are tired.

(君ハ其態度ノ示ス如ク疲勞シタリ)

(2). Proportion (比例) ヲ示ス

It is ten **to** one that you will fail.

(十中八九君ハ失敗スベシ)

(3). Extent or Limit (範圍) ヲ示ス

They fought **to** the last man.

(彼等ハ一人ニナルマテ戦ツタ)

(4). Effect (結果) ヲ示ス (上卷 244, (3) ヲ参照)

The prince was flattered **to** his ruin.

(王子ハ阿諛ノ爲ニ惑ハサレテ遂ニ滅亡スルニ至レリ)

(5). Purpose (目的) 又ハ Cause (原因) ヲ示ス (上

卷 244, (3) ヲ参照セヨ)

They came **to** see you.

They wept **to** see that miserable sight.

Until (or Till).

85. Until ト **till** トハ孰モ before an event, and up to that event (或ル事件ノ以前ヨリ其事件ニ至ルマテ) ト云フ義ヲ示シ **Since** ト全ク反對ナリ而シテ過去現在未來孰ノ働詞ト共ニ之ヲ用フルモ不可ナシ

“Shall you remain at Yokohama **till** next week?”

"I shall stay there **until** my business is finished."
(the future tense).

I work **till** three o'clock every day (the present tense).

He worked **till** three o'clock yesterday (the past tense).

(註) Until ト Till トハ同義ナレモ前者ハ後者ヨリ少シク強意味ナリ
因ニ曰フ Until 及 Till ハ又々接續詞トシテ用ヒラル例セバ下ノ如シ
You must stay here **till** (or **until**) I return.

With.

86. **With** ハ下ノ如ク用ヒラル、ニアリ

(1). Opposition (反對) ヲ示ス

One king fought **with** another.

(王ハ互ニ相戦ヘリ)

(2). In spite of (拘ラス) ノ意味ヲ示ス (但シ此場合ハ after 又ハ for ト同一ナリ)

With all his power he is timid.
(彼ハ權力アルニ拘ラス怯懦ナリ)

(3). Cause (原因) ヲ示ス

He is sick **with** fever.

(彼ハ熱病ノ爲ニ病ム)

Within.

87. **Within** ハ本來 inside the limits of (以内) ヲ云フ義ヲ表シ **Without** ノ反對語ナリ例セバ下ノ如シ

He always slept **within** doors.

(彼ハ常ニ戸内ニ眠レリ)

You must be back **within** an hour.

(汝ハ一時間以内ニ歸ラザルベカラズ)

This is not **within** my power.

(此事ハ我力ノ及ハザル所ナリ)

Within, In.

88. **Within** ト **In** トノ別ヲ一言センニ **Within** ハ前節ニ陳ベタル如ク「以内」ト云フ義ヲ表シ **in** ハ 59 ニ述ベタル如ク「終リニ」ト云フ義ヲ表ス下例ヲ比較スベシ

I shall come back **in** (=at the close of) a month's time.

(私ハ一ヶ月ノ終リニ歸リマス)

I shall come back **within** (=in less than) a month's time.

(私ハ一ヶ月以内ニ歸リマス)

(附言) 「To do」 or 「to have」ノ如キ a simple infinitive ト「doing」 or 「having」ノ如キ gerund トハ其意味同一ナレドモ若シ始ニ自動詞アリテ其次ニ或ル前置詞ヲ要スルガ如キ場合ニハ the infinitive ニ代フルニ the gerund 若クハ之ト同意義ノ an abstract noun ヲ以テスベシ要スルニ infinitive ハ決シテ前置詞ノ object タルヲ能ハザルヲ通則トス下例ヲ比較スベシ

誤

He assisted to **do** this.

I insisted to **have** my offer accepted.

正

He assisted in **doing** this.

I insisted on **having** my offer accepted.

誤

He has a passion to study.

He despaired to succeed.

正

He has a passion for studying.

He despaired of success.

(註) 然レドモ about, than, but, for ノ四前置詞ハ時トシテ an infinitive ナ其 object トナスヲアリ

He was about(=near) to go (=going).

She did nothing else than (to) weep.

He desired nothing but or except to succeed(=success)

They came for to see (=for seeing) the sight

第四章

前置詞ヲ伴ヘル詞類

(Words followed by prepositions).

89. Nouns, adjectives, verbs, participles, adverbs
ノ五詞類ハ各其語ノ如何ニ從ヒテ適當ナル prepositions
ヲ其後ニ伴フ而シテ此前置詞ノ適用ニ關シテハ一定ノ規
則ナク只習慣ニ由リテ一々暗記スルノ外ナシ此故ニ我ガ
學生ニ取リテハ之ヲ記憶スルヲ頗ル難シ例セバ茲ニ“彼
ハ熱病ノ爲ニ死シタリ”ト云フ文アリトセンニ cause or
reason ヲ示セル前置詞ハ of, from, by, which, for 等種々
アレドモ to die ト云フ動詞ニ伴フベキモノハ of ナラ
ザルベカラズ故ニ前文ヲ英譯スレバ “He died of fever.”
ナリ今 Nesfield's Idiom, Grammar & Synthesis for High
Schools 及 Saito's Practical English Grammar VOL. IV.
ヲ參照シテ下ニ畧表ヲ掲ゲ以テ其著シキモノヲ示サン

(注意) 其孰ノ詞類ニ屬スルカチ明瞭ナラシメンガタメニ働詞ヲ除キタ
ル各語ノ下ニ下ノ畧字ヲ附シタリ (畧字ヲ附セザル語ハ凡テ働詞
トス)

(n.)=noun. (a.)=adjective. (p.)=participle.

Abandoned (p.) to his fate. Accord with or to a thing.
Abashed (p.) at anything. According (p.) to a circum-
Abatement (n.) from a price. stance.
Abhorrence (n.) of guilt. Account (辨明スル) for a
Abhorrent (a.) to his feelings. fact.
Abide by a promise. „ with a person for a
Ability (n.) for or in some- thing.
thing. Accountable (a.) to a person
Able (a.) to do something. for a thing.
Abound in or with something. Accurate (a.) in one's statis-
Absent (a.) from school. tics.
Absolved (p.) of a charge. Accused (p.) of a crime.
Absorbed (p.) in study. Accustomed (p.) to some act.
Abstain (a.) from wine. Acquainted (p.) with a person
Abstinence (n.) from wine. or thing.
Accede to a request. Acquiesce in a decision.
Acceptable (a.) to a person. Acquit (赦ス) a person of
Access (n.) to a person or blame.
place. Adopted (p.) to the needs.
Accomplished (a.) in an art. „ for a purpose.

Add to something.	thing.
Addicted (p.) to bad habits.	Aggravated (p.) at a thing.
Adequate (a.) to one's wants.	„ with a person.
Adhere to a plan.	Agree to a proposal.
Adjacent (a.) to a place.	„ with a person.
Adjoin to a thing.	Aghast (a.) at a sight.
Admission (面會) to a person.	Agreeable (a.) to one's wishes.
„ (入場) into a place.	Aim (v.) at a mark.
Admit of an excuse.	Akin (a.) to anything.
„ to or into a secret.	Alarmed (p.) at a rumour.
Admonish (誡ムル) a person	Alliance (n.) with a person
of or against a fault.	or state.
„ (責ムル) a person for	Allied (p.) to a thing.
a fault.	„ with a person or state.
(To take) advantage of some	Allowable (a.) to or for a
one's mistake.	person.
(To gain an) advantage	Allusion (n.) to something.
over some one.	Alternate with something else.
Adverse to one's interests.	Alternative (a.) to anything.
Affection (n.) for a person.	Amazed (p.) at anything.
Affectionate (a.) to a person.	Ambition (n.) for distinc-
Afflicted (p.) at a circum-	tion.
stance.	Ambitious (n.) of distinc-
„ with an illness.	tion.
Afraid (a.) of a person or	Amused (p.) at a joke.

Angry (a.) at or about a	fame.
thing.	Aspire after greatness.
„ with a person.	„ to some particular
Annoyed (p.) at a thing.	object.
„ with a person for	Assent (n. v.) to an opinion.
some cause.	Assiduous (a.) in his
Answerable (a.) to a person.	studies.
„ for one's conduct.	Associated (p.) with a person.
Anterior (a.) to a event.	„ in some business.
Anxious (a.) for one's safety.	Assure a person of a fact.
„ about the result.	Astonished at something.
Apology (n.) for some fault.	Atone for a fault.
Appetite (n.) for food.	Attack (n.) on a place.
Applicable (a.) to a case.	Attend on a person.
Apply to a person for a thing.	„ to some business.
Appoint to a situation.	„ school.
Apprehensive (a.) of danger.	Attentive (a.) to a person
Approve of an action.	or thing.
Arrive at a place.	Authority (n.) over a person.
„ in a country.	„ on a subject.
Ashamed (p.) of ignoranc.	Aversion (n.) to anything.
Ask a person for a thing.	Aware of circumstance.
„ of or from a person.	
„ after one's health.	Backward (a.) in his studies.
Aspiration (n.) after or for	Bar (n.) to success.

Bargain (n., v.) <i>with</i> a person <i>for</i> a thing.	Blind <i>to</i> one's own faults. ,, <i>with</i> intensity.
Bark <i>at</i> a person.	Board <i>in</i> a house. ,, <i>at</i> another's house.
Based (p.) <i>on</i> some principles.	,, <i>with</i> another.
Battle (n.) <i>with</i> some one.	Boast <i>of</i> one's skill.
Battle (v.) <i>for</i> something.	Border <i>on</i> a place.
Beg pardon <i>of</i> a person. ,, a person <i>to do</i> a thing. ,, <i>for</i> something <i>from</i> some one.	Born (p.) <i>of</i> rich parents. ,, <i>in</i> a country. ,, <i>to</i> high rank.
Begin <i>with</i> the first.	Bound <i>for</i> (or <i>to</i>) some place. ,, <i>by</i> a promise.
Behave <i>to</i> or <i>towards</i> a person.	Break <i>from</i> something. ,, <i>with</i> any one.
Believe <i>in</i> one's honesty.	Burst <i>into</i> a rage (or tears).
Beneficent (a.) <i>to</i> the poor.	Busy oneself <i>with</i> something. ,, <i>at</i> work.
Benumbed (p.) <i>with</i> cold.	,, <i>about</i> or <i>with</i> or <i>over</i> one's business.
Bereft (p.) <i>of</i> something.	Buy <i>of</i> (from) a person. ,, <i>at</i> ten yen.
Beset <i>with</i> dangers.	
Bestow a thing <i>on</i> a person.	Calculate <i>on</i> success.
Beware of bad things.	Call <i>at</i> a house. ,, <i>on</i> a person.
Blame a person <i>for</i> some- thing.	
Blush <i>at</i> one's own faults. ,, <i>for</i> any other person.	
Blind (a.) <i>of</i> (or <i>in</i>) one eye.	

Call upon (命スル) some one <i>to do</i> something.	victory.
,, <i>for</i> (要求スル) some- thing.	Commerce <i>with</i> a country.
Candidate (n.) <i>for</i> election.	Communicate a thing <i>to</i> a person. ,, <i>with</i> a person <i>on</i> a subject.
Capacity (n.) <i>for</i> some arts.	Compare <i>with</i> something else. (同種物ヲ比較スル). ,, <i>to</i> something else. (異 種物ヲ比較スル)
Care <i>for</i> (尊重スル) a person or thing. ,, <i>of</i> (注意スル) a person or thing.	Compassion (n.) <i>for</i> a man.
Careful <i>about</i> his dress. ,, <i>of</i> his money.	Compatible (a.) <i>with</i> reason.
Cease <i>from</i> quarrelling.	Compensate <i>for</i> a loss.
Celebrated (p.) <i>for</i> one's ability.	Competent (a.) <i>for</i> some work.
Glamorous (a.) <i>for</i> pay.	Competition (n.) <i>with</i> a person. ,, <i>for</i> a thing.
Clear (v.) a man <i>of</i> blame. ,, (a.) <i>of</i> or <i>from</i> a crime.	Complain <i>of</i> or <i>about</i> some- thing <i>to</i> person. ,, <i>against</i> a person.
Clothed <i>in</i> (着シテ) purple. ,, <i>with</i> (蒙リテ) shame.	Comply <i>with</i> one's request.
Clumsy (a.) <i>at</i> something.	Composed (p.) <i>of</i> some material or parts.
Coincide <i>with</i> one's opinion.	Concern oneself <i>in</i> , <i>about</i> , <i>with</i> something.
Collect <i>into</i> a body.	
Combine <i>with</i> something.	
Commemorative (a.) <i>of</i> a	

Conclusive (a.) of some fact.	about some matter.
Concur with a person in his opinion.	„ a person on or about some thing.
Condole with a person on a thing.	Contemporary (n.) of some person.
Confer (興ヘル) a thing on a person.	Contemporary (a.) with some person.
„ (相談スル) with a person about something.	Contempt (n.) for anything.
Confess to a fault.	Contend with or against a person for or about a thing.
Conform to a rule.	Content (a.) with something.
„ with one's views.	Control (n.) over a person or thing.
Confounded (p.) at anything.	Convenient (a.) for a person.
Congratulate a man on his success.	„ for or to a thing.
Conjoin with anything.	Converse with a person on or about something.
Connect with anything.	Conversation (n.) with some one.
Conscious (a.) of a fault.	Convicted (p.) of guilty.
Consent to some proposal.	Convinced (p.) of a fact.
Consequent (a.) to or on some cause.	Copy something from something.
Consist of parts.	Correct (a.) in writing.
Consistent (a.) with honesty.	Correspond (通信スル) with
Conspicuous (a.) for honesty.	
Consult with a person on or	

a person.	Deceived (p.) in something.
„ (一致スル) to a thing.	Decisive (a.) of the fate.
Covered (p.) with something.	Decrease (n., v.) in number.
Covet after something.	Defeated (p.) of his purpose.
Cruel (a.) to or towards a man.	Defend against an attack.
Cry for or with joy.	„ from injury.
„ to some one.	Deficient (a.) in energy.
„ out against a anything.	Defective (a.) in some point.
Cure a man of a disease.	Degenerate into some worse condition.
Customary (a.) with or for a person.	Deliberate on a matter.
Cut a thing in half (or to pieces)	Delight (n., v.) in music.
	Delighted (p.) with a person or thing.
	„ at some news.
	Demand a thing of a person.
Dangerous (a.) to a person.	Depart for a place.
Dart at or on the enemy.	„ from a place or rule.
Date (n.) from a period.	Depend on a person or thing.
Dead (a.) of a disease.	Deprive a person of a thing.
Deaf (a.) of or in one ear.	Designed (p.) for some purpose.
„ to entreaties.	Desire for distinction.
Debate (n., v.) on or about a question.	Desirous (a.) of doing something.
Deceive into doing something.	

- Desirous *to do* something.
 Desist *from* an attempt.
 Despair *of* success.
 Desperate (a.) *of* something.
 Destined (p.) *for* something great.
 Destitute (a.) *of* knowledge.
 Deter a person *from* a thing.
 Determine *on doing* or *to do* something.
 Devote *to* something.
 Dexterous (a.) *in* or *at* doing something.
 Die *of* a disease.
 „ *from* some cause.
 „ *by* violence.
 Differ *with* a person *on* a subject.
 „ *from* anything.
 „ *in* some point.
 Different (a.) *from* something else.
 Difficult (a.) *for* a person *to do* a thing.
 Diffident (a.) *of* success.
 Dig *for* iron.
 Diligent (a.) *in* business.
 Dine *on* some food.
 Disappointed (p.) *in* a thing obtained.
 „ *of* a thing not obtained.
 „ *with* a person.
 Disastrous (a.) *to* a person.
 Discourage *from* doing something.
 Discourse (n., v.) *on* a subject.
 Discuss something *with* some one.
 Disgust (n.) *at* meanness.
 Disgusted (p.) *with* something.
 „ *at* or *with* a person.
 Dismayed (p.) *at* the result.
 Dispute *with* some one *on* or *about* something.
 Dissuade *from* an action.
 Distant (a.) *from* a place.
 Distinct (a.) *from* something else.
 Distinguish one thing *from*

- another.
 „ *between* two things.
 Distracted (p.) *at* some occurrence.
 „ *with* pain.
 Distrustful (a.) *of* man's motives.
 Dizzy (a.) *with* anything.
 Doubtful (a.) *of* success.
 Dressed (着シテ) *in* white.
 „ (飾ラレテ) *with* colours.
 Due (a.) *to* some cause.
 Dull (a.) *of* understading.
 Dumb (a.) *on* a subject.
 „ *with* astonishment.
 Dwell (議スル) *on* a subject.
 „ (住居スル) *at* or *in* a place.
 Eager (a.) *for* distinction.
 „ *in* the pursuit of knowledge.
 Earnest (a.) *in* his endeavours.
 Easy (a.) *of* access.
 Economical (a.) *of* time.
 Effective (a.) *for* a purpose.
 Embark *on* board ship.
 „ *in* some business.
 Emigrate *from* or *to* a country.
 Eminence (n.) *in* writing.
 Employ a man *in* a work.
 „ anything *on* something.
 Enamoured (p.) *with* debt.
 Engaged (p.) *in* some business.
 „ *to* some person.
 Engagement (従事) *in* a business.
 „ (約束) *with* a person.
 Engrave *on* the memory.
 Enraged (p.) *against* or *with* a person.
 „ *at* something done.
 Enter a house, a room, etc.
 „ *into* one's plans.
 „ *on* or *upon* one's career.
 Entrance (n.) *into* a place.
 Entitled (p.) *to* a praise.
 Entrust a person *with* a thing.
 „ something *to* some one.

Envious (a.) <i>of</i> another's success.	Exhausted(p.) <i>with</i> labour.
Envy some one <i>for</i> something.	Experience(n.) <i>of</i> a thing.
Equal (v.) <i>in</i> some points.	„ <i>in</i> doing something.
Equal(a.) <i>to</i> some task.	Explain <i>to</i> a person.
„ (a.) <i>in</i> some points.	Exposed(p.) <i>to</i> a danger.
Equality (n.) <i>with</i> a person.	Expressive(a.) <i>of</i> contempt.
Equivalent(a.) <i>to</i> something.	Extract <i>from</i> something.
Escape(n. & v.) <i>from</i> danger.	Fail <i>in</i> an attempt.
Essential(a.) <i>to</i> happiness.	„ <i>of</i> a purpose.
Even(a.) <i>with</i> a rival.	Faint(a.) <i>with</i> perfume.
Examine a candidate <i>in</i> some subject.	Faith(n.) <i>in</i> anything.
Examination(n.) <i>in</i> English.	Faithful(a.) <i>to</i> a master.
Exceed <i>in</i> number.	Fall <i>among</i> thieves.
Excel <i>in</i> languages.	„ <i>in</i> love (戀慕スル) <i>with</i> a person.
Exception(n.) <i>to</i> a rule.	„ <i>into</i> (陥ル) an error.
Exchange one thing <i>for</i> another.	„ <i>on</i> (攻撃スル) the enemy.
„ <i>with</i> a person.	„ <i>in</i> with (一致スル) one's views.
Excited(p.) <i>with</i> joy.	False(a.) <i>to</i> one's friends.
Exclude <i>from</i> something.	„ <i>of</i> heart.
Exclusive(a.) <i>of</i> expenses.	Familiar(a.) <i>to</i> a person.
Excuse a person <i>from</i> his duty.	„ <i>with</i> a thing.
Excuse (n.) <i>for</i> one's fault.	Familiarity(n.) <i>with</i> a person

or thing.	Gain <i>in</i> some point.
Famous(a.) <i>for</i> something. ㄥ	„ <i>on</i> some one <i>in</i> a race
Fatal(a.) <i>to</i> one's prospects.	Gaze <i>at</i> or <i>on</i> anything.
Fatigued(p.) <i>with</i> walking.	Gifted(p.) <i>with</i> a talent.
Fawn(媚ブル) <i>on</i> a person.	Glory <i>in</i> success.
Fearful(a.) <i>of</i> results.	Glow <i>with</i> eagerness.
Feed <i>on</i> (食スル) grass.	Good (a.) <i>for</i> nothing.
„ a cow <i>with</i> grass.	„ <i>to</i> some one.
Fill <i>with</i> something.	Gratitude <i>to</i> a person.
Fit <i>for</i> some use.	„ <i>for</i> a thing.
Fond (a.) <i>of</i> music,	Greediness (n.) <i>for</i> or <i>after</i> wealth.
Fondness(n.) <i>for</i> music.	Greedy(a.) <i>of</i> or <i>after</i> wealth.
Foreign (a.) <i>to</i> something.	Grieve <i>at</i> , <i>for</i> , <i>about</i> an event.
Form something <i>of</i> material.	„ <i>for</i> a person.
Free(a.) <i>of</i> or <i>from</i> anything.	Guarantee (v.) <i>for</i> a man's honesty.
Frightend(p.) <i>at</i> anything.	Guard <i>against</i> a bad habit.
Frown (嫌フ) <i>at</i> or <i>on</i> a person.	Guilty(a.) <i>of</i> theft.
„ (顔色ニテ非難スル) some one <i>into</i> silence.	
Frugal (a.) <i>of</i> money.	Hand <i>to</i> some one.
Hall (a.) <i>of</i> anything.	Handy (a) <i>at</i> doing something.
Furnish a person <i>with</i> a thing.	Happen <i>to</i> a person.
„ a thing <i>to</i> a person.	

Hard(a.) <i>for</i> some one to do something.	another.
„ (苛酷ナル) <i>on</i> some one.	Ignorant(a.) <i>of</i> learning.
Harmonize <i>with</i> anything.	Ill (a.) <i>of</i> or <i>with</i> fever.
Hasten to anything.	Illustrative(a.) <i>of</i> a theory.
Hate (n.) <i>for</i> something.	Impatient(a.) <i>at</i> a rebuke.
Hateful(a.) to a person.	„ <i>for</i> something one wants.
Healed (p.) <i>of</i> a disease.	Impeach some one <i>of</i> or <i>for</i> misconduct.
Hear <i>of</i> or <i>about</i> an event.	Important(a.) to one.
„ <i>from</i> some one.	„ <i>for</i> one to know.
„ some one <i>on</i> something.	Impossible (a.) to some one.
Heedful <i>of</i> consequence.	„ <i>for</i> some one to do it.
Heir (n.) to some property.	Improve <i>in</i> knowledge.
„ <i>of</i> some person.	Incident(a.) to travelling.
Hint (n.) <i>at</i> a secret.	Inclination(n.) <i>for</i> or to something.
Hope <i>for</i> something.	Incompatible(a.) <i>with</i> reason.
Hopeful (a.) <i>of</i> success.	Incomprehensible (a.) to a person.
Horried (p.) <i>at</i> the sight.	Inconsistent (a.) <i>with</i> a person.
Hostile(a.) to a person.	Increase(n. & v.) <i>in</i> wisdom.
Hunt <i>for</i> or <i>after</i> anything.	Indebted(p.) to a person <i>for</i>
Hurtful (a.) to health.	
Identical(a.) <i>with</i> something.	
Identify one thing <i>with</i>	

<i>for</i> a thing.	health.
„ in the sum of one yen.	„ <i>for</i> (探索スル) something.
Indemnify <i>for</i> damage.	„ <i>into</i> (推究スル) a matter.
Independent (a.) <i>of</i> anything.	Insensible(a.) to shame.
Indifferent.(a.) to anything.	Inseparable(a.) <i>from</i> anything.
„ <i>about</i> a matter.	Insist <i>on</i> something being done.
Indispensable (a.) to success.	Inspire <i>with</i> hope.
Indulge <i>in</i> wine.	Instruct some one <i>in</i> something.
„ oneself <i>in</i> or <i>with</i> something.	Intent(a.) <i>on</i> one's study.
Inferior(a.) to anything.	Interest some one <i>in</i> something.
„ <i>in</i> some quality.	Interesting(a.) to a person.
Inflict punishment <i>on</i> a man.	Interfere <i>with</i> anything.
Influence(n.) <i>over</i> or <i>with</i> a person.	Interview(n.) <i>with</i> a person.
„ <i>on</i> a man's action.	Intimate(a.) <i>with</i> a person.
Inform some one <i>of</i> something.	Introduce to a person.
Injurious(a.) to anything.	„ <i>into</i> a place.
Innocent(a.) <i>of</i> a crime.	Intrigue <i>with</i> the opposite party,
Inoffensive(a.) to any one.	„ to a person.
Inquire <i>of</i> some one <i>about</i> something.	Intrude <i>into</i> a house.
„ <i>after</i> (尋問スル) one's	

Intrust something to some one.	„ at a door.
„ some one with some thing.	Know(知ル) something.
Invisible to the eye.	„ of(傳聞スル)a person.
Invitation(n.)to a dinner.	Known to every one.
Involved(p.)in difficulties.	Labour at some work.
Jealous(a.)of one's fame.	„ in a good cause.
Join in a game.	„ for the public good.
„ one thing to another	„ under a mistake.
Joyful(a.)of something.	Laden(a.)with anything.
Judge from a report.	Lament for the dead.
„ of something by something.	Land at a place.
Jump at(飛ビ附ク)anything	„ in a country.
„ over(飛ビ越ス)a ditch.	on a coast.
„ to(急ク)a conclusion.	Languish for or after home.
Keep from(禁ズル)wine,	Laugh at a person or thing.
„ to(固執スル)a point.	„ to scorn.
Key(n.)to a mystery.	Lay before a person.
Kind(a.)to anything.	„ a person under an obligation.
Knock one's head against a wall.	„ something to some one's charge.
	Lax(a.)in one's morals.
	Lead to(通ズル)some place.
	Lean against(倚ル)a wall.

„ on(凭ル) a staff.	situation.
„ to(傾ク)a certain opinion.	„ ot(從事スル)some matter.
Learn of(カラ學ブ)a person.	to some one for help.
„ from a book.	Lose in value.
Learned(a.)in some subject.	„ on goods.
Leave for some place.	Lost(p.)to all sense of shame.
Lecture on a subject.	Loyal to the government.
Leisure(n.)for play.	Lust after anything.
Liable(a.)for payment.	Mad(a.)with disappointment.
„ to error.	Make away with(竊ム)money.
Liken(a.)to anything.	„ for(導ク) happiness.
Limited(p.)to anything.	„ up to(接近スル)a person.
Listen to complaints.	son.
Longing(at)for or after something.	„ some meaning of a thing.
Look at a person or thing.	„ light of(輕ンズル) a thing.
in one's face.	„ much of(尊重スル) a person.
„ into(考究スル)a matter.	Made(p.) of wood.
„ after(注意スル) anything.	„ from rice.
for(搜ス) something.	„ for(仕立上げタル) a teacher.
„ over(一見スル)an account.	March against or on an enemy
„ out(用心スル) a	

„ to, toward, on a place.	„ with pity.
Marry into a family.	„ by words.
„ to a person.	„ to ears.
Match one thing with another.	Murmur at or against anything.
Material (a.) to or for success.	Muse on or upon the beauties of nature.
Meddle in other men's business.	Naked (p.) of clothing.
„ with politics.	Natural (a.) to youth.
Meditate on anything.	Necessary (a.) to happiness, to any one.
Meet some one.	„ for some purpose.
„ with contempt, with one's reward, with a kind reception, etc.	Necessity (n.) for anything.
Mindful (a.) to one's promise.	„ of the case.
Mistaken (p.) in some point.	Neglect of duty.
„ for (見違ヘル) some one else.	„ in doing a duty.
Mistrustful (a.) of a person.	Neglectful (a.) of one's interests.
Moist with dew.	Negotiate with some one.
Mortified (p.) at (with) anything.	„ for some object.
Mourn for the dead.	New (a.) to a person.
„ over the death of some one.	Next (a.) to anything.
Moved (p.) at a sight.	Nod at or to some one.
	North (市内ノ北) of the city.

North (市外ノ北) to the city.	Ominous (a.) of ruin.
Noted (a.) for its scenery.	Operation (n.) on anything.
Notorious (a.) for one's wickedness.	Opportunity (n.) for actions.
	Opposed (p.) to anything.
	Opposite a place.
	„ to one's views.
Obedient (a.) to the parents.	Order (注文スル) shoes of a shoemaker.
Objection (n.) to a proposal.	„ (命スル) the coach to the door.
Obliged (p.) to some one for a kindness.	Originate in a thing or place.
Observant (a.) of anything.	„ with a person.
Obstinate (a.) in one's resistance.	Outlook from a window.
Obvious (a.) to any one.	„ on the sea.
Occupied (p.) with some business.	Overcome with sorrow.
„ in doing something	Overwhelm with kindness.
Occur to one's mind.	Owing (p.) to some cause.
Offended (p.) at something done.	
„ with a person.	Painful (a.) to one's feeling.
Offence (n.) against morality.	Pale (a.) with fear.
„ at something done.	Parallel to or with something.
Offensive (a.) to a person.	Parched (p.) with thirst.
Officious (a.) in one's attention.	Part with a person or thing one values.
	„ from a person.

Partake of some food. <i>in an entertainment.</i>	„ one's affections <i>on</i> some one.
Partial (a.) <i>to</i> anything.	Pleasant (a.) <i>to</i> a person.
Participate <i>with</i> a person <i>in</i> his gains.	Pleased <i>with</i> a person or thing.
Partnership (n.) <i>with</i> a person. „ <i>in</i> a thing.	„ <i>at</i> a circumstance.
Pass (變ズル) <i>from</i> one thing <i>into</i> another.	Polite (a.) <i>to</i> a person.
„ <i>for</i> (思ハレル) a clever man.	„ <i>in</i> manner.
„ <i>by</i> (過キル) a man's door.	Poor (a.) <i>in</i> spirit.
Passion (n.) <i>for</i> gambling.	Popular (a.) <i>with</i> the students.
Patient (a.) <i>of</i> pain. „ <i>toward</i> , <i>with</i> any one.	Possessed (p.) <i>of</i> wealth. „ <i>with</i> a notion.
Peculiar (a.) <i>to</i> anything.	Possible (a.) <i>for</i> , <i>to</i> , <i>with</i> a person.
Peep <i>at</i> a room. „ <i>into</i> a room.	Posterior (a.) <i>to</i> an event.
Perish <i>by</i> the sword. „ <i>of</i> , <i>with</i> hunger.	Powerful (a.) <i>over</i> a person.
Perplexed (p.) <i>at</i> something.	Pray <i>to</i> God <i>for</i> something.
Persevere <i>in</i> an effort.	Precedent (n. & a.) <i>to</i> anything.
Persist <i>in</i> an attempt.	Precious (a.) <i>to</i> a person.
Pine <i>for</i> or <i>after</i> home.	Preface (a.) <i>to</i> a book.
Place confidence <i>in</i> a person.	Prefer one thing <i>to</i> another.
	Preferable (a.) <i>to</i> some thing else.
	Prefixed (p.) <i>to</i> something.

Prepare <i>for</i> the worst. „ <i>against</i> disaster.	Progress (n.) <i>in</i> study.
Preparator (a.) <i>to</i> an inquiry.	Prohibit <i>from</i> doing something.
Preparation (n.) <i>for</i> an examination.	Prone (a.) <i>to</i> deceit.
Present a thing <i>to</i> a person. „ a person <i>with</i> a thing.	Proper (適切ナル) <i>for</i> the occasion. „ (固有ナル) <i>to</i> anything.
Preserve <i>from</i> harm.	Proportional (a.) <i>to</i> anything.
Preside <i>at</i> , <i>over</i> a meeting.	Protect <i>from</i> harm. „ <i>against</i> an attack.
Press some one <i>for</i> something. „ something <i>on</i> some one.	Proud (a.) <i>of</i> one's riches.
Pressed (p.) <i>for</i> money.	Provoke a man <i>to</i> anger.
Presume <i>on</i> a man's kindness.	Provoked (p.) <i>against</i> a person. „ <i>at</i> or <i>with</i> a thing.
Prevail <i>over</i> or <i>against</i> an adversary. „ <i>with</i> (大權力ヲ得ル) a person.	Punish a man <i>for</i> his fault.
Proceed <i>with</i> (續ケル) a business. „ <i>to</i> (始メル) a business. „ <i>against</i> (告訴スル) a person.	Put <i>in</i> mind. „ <i>in</i> or <i>into</i> practice. „ a man <i>to</i> death. „ <i>to</i> flight, silence, etc.
Profit <i>by</i> anything.	Quake <i>with</i> fear.
	Qualify oneself <i>for</i> a post.
	Quarrel <i>with</i> some one <i>over</i> or <i>about</i> something.

Question <i>about, on</i> something.	„ <i>with</i> (精算スル) a person.
Quick (a.) <i>at</i> mathematics.	Recommend <i>to</i> some one.
„ <i>of</i> understanding.	Recompense some one <i>for</i> some service.
Quote <i>from</i> an author.	Reconciled (p.) <i>with</i> a person.
	„ <i>to</i> a situation.
Radiant (a.) <i>with</i> smiles.	Recover <i>from</i> an illness.
Rage <i>at</i> some one.	Reduced (p.) <i>to</i> practice.
Rail (罵ル) <i>at</i> or <i>against</i> some one.	„ <i>to</i> rules.
Rate anything <i>at</i> a price or degree.	„ <i>to</i> poverty.
Ratio (or proportion) of one <i>to</i> three.	Refer <i>to</i> a subject.
Ready (a.) <i>for</i> action.	Reflect <i>on</i> a man's past conduct.
„ <i>at</i> accounts.	Refrain <i>from</i> doing something.
„ <i>in</i> one's answers.	Regardless (a.) <i>of</i> one's safety.
„ <i>with</i> a work.	Regret <i>for</i> something done.
Reason <i>with</i> some one <i>about</i> something.	Rejoice <i>at</i> the success of another.
„ (n.) <i>for</i> or <i>against</i> something.	„ <i>in</i> one's own success.
Rebel <i>against</i> anything.	Relapse <i>into</i> idleness.
Rebuke a person <i>for</i> a fault.	Relieved (p.) <i>from</i> or <i>of</i> pain.
Reckon <i>on</i> (豫期スル) some thing.	Rely <i>on</i> a person or thing.
	Remarkable (a.) <i>for</i> something.

Remined some one of something.	<i>for</i> his actions.
Remonstrate <i>with</i> a person <i>against</i> some proceeding.	Restore <i>to</i> its former states.
Remorse (n.) <i>for</i> crime.	Result <i>from</i> a course.
Remote (a.) <i>from</i> one's intentions.	„ <i>in</i> consequence.
Renowned (p.) <i>for</i> something.	Retreat <i>before</i> the enemy.
Reparation (n.) <i>for</i> a damage.	Revenge (n.) <i>on</i> some one <i>for</i> some injury.
Repent <i>at</i> imprudence.	Reverence (n.) <i>for</i> age.
Repine <i>at</i> misfortune.	Revolt (n. & v.) <i>against</i> authority.
Reproach a person <i>with</i> something.	Reward a man <i>with</i> something <i>for</i> some service.
Reprove a person <i>for</i> something.	Rich (a.) <i>in</i> gold.
Request something of someone.	Ride <i>at</i> anchor.
„ (n.) <i>for</i> a thing.	„ <i>on</i> horseback.
Require something of some one.	„ <i>to</i> or <i>toward</i> a place.
Rescue <i>from</i> drowning.	Ripen (p.) <i>into</i> something.
Resemble (a.) <i>in</i> some quality.	Rise <i>against</i> the government.
Resentful (a.) <i>of</i> anything.	Rise <i>to</i> honour.
Resolve <i>on</i> a course of action.	Rival (n. & v.) <i>in</i> anything.
Resort <i>to</i> some means.	Rivalry <i>with</i> a person.
Responsible (a.) <i>to</i> a person	Rob a person <i>of</i> a thing.
	Rouse (p.) <i>from</i> sleep.
	Rude (a.) <i>in</i> manner.
	„ <i>to</i> a person.

Rule over a people.	Search for or after (捜ス) something lost.
Run after (求ムル) something.	„ into (精査スル) a matter.
„ at (進撃スル) a person.	Secluded(p.) from the world.
„ into (起ス) debt.	Second(a.) to some one.
Ruinous(a.) to some one.	Secure from harm.
Rush against (衝突スル) anything.	„ against an attack.
„ at (進撃スル) anything.	Select from or out of a number.
	Send for (迎へル) a doctor.
Sacred(a.) to one's memory.	„ on (遣ル) an errand.
Sad(a.) for (at, with) something.	Sensible(a.) of kindness.
Safe(a.) from danger.	Sensitive(a.) to blame.
Satiated(p.) with pleasure.	Separate from something.
Satisfied(p.) of a fact,	Serve for or as anything.
„ with one's income.	Serviceable to a man.
Satisfactory(a.) to a person.	Shame at or for one's fault.
Save from harm.	Sharp (敏捷ナル) at something.
Saving(a.) of money.	„ (苛酷ナル) on a person.
Scant(a.) of money.	Shiver with cold.
Scatter over a place.	Shocked (p.) at some one's behavior.
Scoff at religion.	Shocking(a.) to every one.
Scowl at a person.	
Scruple at a thing.	

Short(a.) of money.	Speak of (少シ話ス) a subject.
Shrink at anything.	„ on (長ク話ス) subject.
„ from doing something.	„ for, to, with a person
„ with fear.	Spend money on clothing.
„ into nothing.	Stare at anything.
Shudder at cruelty.	„ a man in the face.
Sigh for or after (嘆慕スル) something.	Start at something.
„ at or over (嘆息スル) an incident.	„ for a place.
Similar(a.) to something.	Starve to death.
Sin (n. & v.) against nature.	Steady(a.) in anything.
Sink in price.	stoop to meanness.
Skilful in something.	Strange(a.) to a person.
Slothful(a.) in business.	Strive against or with a person.
Slow(a.) of hearing.	„ for some object.
„ in doing something.	„ with difficulties.
„ at accounts.	Struck(p.) with fear.
Smile at (嘲弄スル) a thing.	Struggle with or against difficulties.
„ on (恵ム) a person.	„ for some object.
Sorry(a.) for a man's suffering.	Studious of something.
Sorrow (n.) for a man's misfortunes.	Subject a man to discipline.
	„ (a) to authority.

Subjection(n.)to authority.	Supplement(n.)to a book.
Submit to necessity.	Supremacy(n.)over a country.
Submissive(a.)to any one.	Sure(a.)of success.
Subordinate(a.)to any one.	Surpass in some point.
Subscribe to a fund.	Surprised(p.)at any thing.
Subsequent to another event.	Suspect a person of something.
Succeed(成就スル)in an undertaking.	Suspicious(a.)of his motives.
„ to a property.	Sweep the dirt off the floor.
„ (嗣少) some one in his office.	Sweet(a.)to the state.
Successful(a.)in something.	Swell(a.)with pride.
Succession(a.)to a property.	Sympathize with a person in his troubles.
Sufficient (a.) for or to a purpose.	Sympathy (n.) with or for sufferers.
Suffocated(p.)with smoke.	Take for(間違ヘル)a spy.
Suited(p.)to the occasion	„ after(似ヨル)his father.
„ for some purpose.	„ by the hand(手ヲ取ル)
Suitable(a.)to the occasion.	„ to(爲始メル)gambling.
„ for some purpose.	„ to(好ム)heart.
Superior(a.) to a person or thing.	„ upon(企テル) oneself to do a thing.
„ in some quality.	Talk of or about something.
Supply a person with a thing.	
„ a thing to a person.	

Talk over(討論スル) a matter.	Tired of (倦キタル) doing nothing.
„ to or with a person.	„ with (疲レタル) one's exertions.
Taste (v.) of salt.	Title(n.)to an estate.
„ (經驗)of hardship.	Totter with age.
„ (嗜好)for hardship.	Touch at(着港スル) a port
Tell of or about something.	„ on(畧論スル)a subject.
„ (識別スル) one thing from another.	Touched(p.)at, with, by anything.
Temperate(a.)in one's habits.	Tower over or above every one else.
Tempt to evil.	Trade with a country in something.
Tend to or towards anything.	Traffic (n.) in tea, with a country.
Tender(a.)of heart.	Train for something.
Terrified at or with anything.	Traitor(n.)to his country.
Thank for benevolence.	Trample on justice.
Thankful(a.)to a person for a thing.	Transform into something.
Think of or about (思フ) something.	Translate into English.
„ over(熟慮スル)a matter.	Transported(p.)with joy.
Thirst for or after something.	Travel by land, rail, etc.
Thoughtful of a thing.	„ through or in a country.
Threaten a person with something.	

Travel <i>to</i> a place.	Useful (a.) <i>to</i> a person.
Treatise (n.) <i>on</i> medicine.	„ <i>for</i> a purpose.
Tremble <i>at</i> a sight.	Usual (a.) <i>with</i> a person.
„ <i>with</i> fear.	
„ <i>for</i> (恐ル) some one.	Various (a.) <i>in</i> kind.
Trespass <i>against</i> the laws.	Venture <i>on</i> or <i>upon</i> an un-
„ <i>on</i> a man's time.	dertaking.
„ <i>in</i> a man's house.	Vexed (p.) <i>at</i> a thing done.
Trifle <i>with</i> a man's feelings.	„ <i>with</i> a person <i>for</i> doing
Triumph <i>over</i> obstacles.	something.
Trouble oneself <i>about</i> some-	(A) Victim (n.) <i>to</i> oppres-
thing.	sion.
„ some one <i>for</i> some-	(The) Victim <i>of</i> oppression.
thing.	Victory (n.) <i>over</i> the enemy.
Troublesome (a.) <i>to</i> a person.	
Trust (v. i.) <i>in</i> a person.	Wait <i>at</i> table.
„ (v. i.) <i>to</i> a man's	„ <i>for</i> (待ツ) a friend.
honesty.	„ <i>on</i> (待ル) a person.
„ (v. t.) money <i>to</i> a man.	Want (n.) <i>of</i> money.
„ a man <i>with</i> money.	Wanting (a.) <i>in</i> common
Turn verse <i>into</i> prose.	sense.
„ <i>to</i> a friend <i>for</i> help.	Warn a person <i>against</i> his
	fault.
Urge a fact <i>on</i> one's attention	„ a person <i>of</i> danger.
Use (n.) <i>for</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>of</i> anything.	Wasteful (a.) <i>in</i> life.

Watch <i>for</i> (覘フ) an opportu-	Worthy (a.) <i>of</i> blame.
nity.	Write <i>on</i> or <i>about</i> something.
„ <i>over</i> (監視スル) a child.	„ <i>for</i> newspapers.
Weak (a.) <i>of</i> understanding.	„ <i>in</i> English.
„ <i>in</i> faith.	„ <i>in</i> ink.
Wearied (p.) <i>with</i> labour.	„ <i>on</i> a subject.
Weary a.) <i>of</i> anything.	„ <i>to</i> some one.
Weep <i>at</i> some news.	
„ <i>for</i> a person.	Yearn <i>for</i> affection.
„ <i>over</i> an event.	Yield <i>to</i> temptation.
„ <i>with</i> or <i>for</i> joy.	Young (a.) <i>in</i> experience.
Wish <i>for</i> anything.	
Wonder <i>at</i> anything.	Zealous (a.) <i>for</i> progress.
Work <i>at</i> mathematics.	„ <i>in</i> a cause.
„ <i>for</i> small pay.	Zeal (n.) <i>for</i> or <i>in</i> a cause.

EXERCISE VI.

下ノ文中ヨリ Prepositions ヲ抽出シテ之ヲ解剖セヨ

(注意) Prepositions ナ解剖スルニハ下ノ二項ヲ指示スベシ

- (1) 其詞類 (即チ前置詞タルヲ) ナ指名スベシ
- (2) 其結合スル二語ヲ指名スベシ但シ其目的物タル語ヲ最初ニ指名スルヲ要ス

1. He goes on Sunday to church.
2. Truth in the heart is better than truth on the lips.

3. The boy stood on the burning deck, whence all but him had fled.
4. He was fond of any drink other than wine.

解答

1. On=a preposition joining the noun "Sunday" to the verb "goes."
To=a preposition joining the noun "church" to the verb "goes."
2. In=a preposition joining the noun "heart" to the noun "truth."
On=a preposition joining the noun "lips" to the noun "truth."
〔註〕 Than は a preposition ニアラズシテ a conjunction ナリ何トナレバ truth on the lips は truth on the lips is ノ省畧ナレバナリ尙例セバ He is better than I (am). ノ如シ
3. On=a preposition joining the noun "deck" to the verb "stood."
But=a preposition joining the pronoun "him" to the pronoun "all."
4. Of=a preposition joining the noun "drink" to the adjective "fond."
Than=a preposition joining the noun "wine" to the adjective "other."

第七編

The Conjunction (接續詞)

第一章

定義 ((Definition))

90. Conjunctions (接續詞) トハ文ト文若クハ文ノ元素ト元素トヲ接續スル語ナリ例セバ下ノ如シ

〔註〕 文ノ元素トハ (1) 語 (words) (2) 句 (phrases) (3) 節 (propositions or clauses) ナリ

(1) Burk **and** Fox were distinguished statesmen.

〔註〕 And は Burk ト Fox ト云フ語ト語トヲ接續ス

2. The sound of falling waters **or** of the rustling leaves is agreeable to the ear.

〔註〕 Or は of falling waters (落ッル水) ト of the rustling leaves (戦カ葉) ト云フ句ト句トヲ接續ス

(3) Napoleon conquered nearly all of Europe; **but** he died a prisoner at St. Helena.

〔註〕 But は其前後ノ節ト節トヲ接續ス

第二章

種類 (Classes)

91. Conjunctions ヲ分チ二種トスーヲ Co-ordinate

Conjunctions(同位接續詞)ト云ヒ他ノ一ヲ **Subordinate Conjunctions** (附屬接續詞)ト云フ

92. Co-ordinate Conjunctions トハ同資格ノ語・句・又ハ文ヲ接續スルモノヲ云フ例セバ下ノ如シ

(1) The winds **and** the waves are absent there.

[註] The winds ト the waves トハ共ニ此文ノ主語ニシテ同資格ノ語ナリ

2. The boy is always running down to the river **or** into the woods.

[註] To the river ト into the woods トハ共ニ is running ト云フ動詞ノ副句ニシテ同資格ノ句ナリ

(3) I will go, **but** you will remain.

[註] I will go ト you will remain トハ共ニ獨立文ニテ同資格ノ節ナリ

93. Co-ordinate Conjunctions ノ主要ナルモノハ下ノ如シ

And, both, but, either, neither, nor, or, whether.

94. Co-ordinate Conjunctions 中ニ **correlatives** (相關接續詞)ト云フ一種アリ此種ノ接續詞ハ必ズ二語相關聯シテ用ヒラレ二語ヲ合シテ一接續詞ノ用ヲナス

Both.....and—He was **both** degraded **and** expelled. (彼ハ貶黜セラル、ト同時ニ追放セラレタリ)

Either.....or—He is **either** a dunce **or** reprobate. (彼ハ愚者ニ非レバ自棄者ナリ)

Neither.....nor—**Neither** he **nor** I was injured.

(彼モ我モ害セラレザリキ)

Whether.....or—It does not matter **whether** you go **or** not. (君ガ行ツテモ行カナクトモ構ハヌ)

[附言] Subordinate conjunction 中ニモ亦此種ノ語少ナカラズ例セバ not onlybut; though.....yet ノ如キ類是ナリ然レドモ是等ハ凡テ conjunctive phrases ノ中ニ屬セシメタリ (103 ナ参照スベシ)

95. Subordinate Conjunctions トハ獨立文ト附屬文トヲ接續スルモノナリ

(1) **If** you do not begin, you will never come to the end.

[註] You.....begin ハ附屬文ニシテ you will.....end ハ獨立文ナリ

(2) Stay a while, **that** we may enjoy ourselves.

[註] Stay a while ハ獨立文ニシテ we may 以下ハ附屬文ナリ

96. Subordinate Conjunctions ノ主要ナルモノハ下ノ如シ

After, although, because, before, except, for, if, lest, notwithstanding, since, that, though, till, unless, until.

97. That ノ用法
Conjunction トシテノ **that** ハ下ノ五種ノ用法ヲ有ス

(1) **That** 以下ノ附屬文ガ其前ニ在ル獨立文中ノ一名詞ト apposition ナルヲ示ス

He made a promise **that** he would call on me.

〔註〕 A promise that he would call on me ハ「彼が私ヲ訪問シヨウトノ約束」ト云フ義ナレバ that 以下ノ附屬文ハ promise ト同格ナリ

It is generally believed **that** the soul is immortal.

〔註〕 That 以下ハ冒頭ノ it ノ apposition ニテ「其即チ靈魂不滅ト云フ事ト」云フ義ナリ

(2) Effect (結果) ノ意味ヲ顯ス但シ此場合ハ概ネ獨立文中ニ在ル so 又 such ト相伴フ

He worked so hard **that** he was quite exhausted.

〔註〕 That ハ effect ヲ示シ「彼ハ烈シク働キシガ故ニ疲勞ノ結果ヲ來タシタ」ト云フ義ナリ

The internal misgovernment of the province had reached *such* a point **that** it could go no further.

〔註〕 That ハ effect ヲ示シ「最早其上ノナイ程ノ極度」ト云フ義ニテ such ニ接續ス

(4) Purpose (目的) ノ意味ヲ顯ス但シ此場合ニハ其下ニ may 又 might ト云フ助働詞ヲ伴フ (上卷 222 ヲ参照スベシ)

He studies(studied)diligently, **that** he may(might) pass the examination.

〔註〕 That he may pass 以下ハ「試験ニ及第セントノ目的ニテ」ト云フ義ナリ 又 that ノ代リニ so that 又ハ in order that ヲ用フルモ同一ナリ

(5) An elliptical sentence (省略文)ニ於テ a wish (願望) 又ハ a cause of surprise (驚愕ノ原因) 又ハ indignation (憤怒)等ノ意味ヲ表スタメ a depend-

ent clause (附屬節)ノ始ニ置カル、トアリ

Oh, **that** I could have the wings of a bird!

(ア、ト一ツ鳥ノ翼ガアレバヨイガ)

98. Than ノ用法

Than ハ Comparison of unequal degrees (違程度ノ比較)ヲ表スニ用ヒラル (34 ト對照セヨ)

同質ノ比較

(1) He is more diligent **than** I (am.)

(2) He loves you more (or less) **than** I (love you).

〔註〕 Than ノ次ニハ必ず主格ノ名詞又ハ代名詞ヲ用ヒザルベカラズ何トナレバ 第一例ニ於テハ I ノ次ニ am ヲ畧シ第二例ニ於テハ I ノ次ニ love you ヲ畧シタルモノナレバナリ

異質ノ比較

(1) The sea is deeper **than** the mountains are high.

(2) He is more good **than** (he is) wise.

99. Since ノ用法

A conjunction トシテノ **since** ハ from which time (其時以來)ノ義ヲ表シ其用法ニ關シテハ下ノ三條件ニ從ハザルベカラズ

(1) 其導キ出シタル附屬文中ノ働詞ハ必ず the past indefinite tense ナルヲ要ス

(2) 其前ニ來ルベキ主要文中ノ働詞ハ必ず the present indefinite 若クハ the present perfect tense ナルヲ要ス

(3) 其前ニ置カルベキ主要文中ニハ time ヲ表スル

a noun 又ハ a phrase ヲ包含セシムベシ而シテ
此 noun 又ハ phrase ハ to-day, to-morrow, last
month, last year ノ如キ確定シタル時ニ非ズシテ
now, a week, two months, ten years ノ如キ比較
的廣義ノ時タルヲ要ス下ニ其例ヲ示サン

- (a) It is a month **since** the vacation commenced.
(b) It is now a week **since** the school broke up.
(c) Five years have passed **since** I came up to the city.
(d) Three hours have elapsed **since** he went on an errand.

(附言) Since ハマタ because ノ意味ニモ用ヒラルトアリ例モバ下
ノ如シ
Since you command, I must obey.

100. If ノ用法

If ハ三種ノ用法アリ

- (1) Doubt (疑惑) ヲ示ス
I asked him **if** he would start soon.
〔註〕 此處ハ、if ハ whether ト同ク同意義ナリ下例ヲ見ヨ
I do not know **whether** (or **if**) he was ready to start.
I do not know **whether** (or **if**) he is right or not.
(2) A condition or supposition (條件又假定) ヲ示ス
you will succeed **if** you persevere.
(3) A concession (許容) ヲ示スニ用ヒ

If I am dull, I am at least industrious.

私ハ愚昧ノモノデアリマスガ然シ飽クマデ勤
勉ハ致シマス

〔註〕 If I am dull=though I admit that I am dull ニシテ此場合
ノ if ハ假定ノ意義ヲ示サズシテ事實ヲ顯ス故ニ其次ニ來ル動詞
ハ必ズ假定法ニ非ズシテ事實法ナリ (上卷 196 ヲ参照セヨ)

101. But ノ用法

A conjunction トシテノ but ノ用法ハ下ノ如シ (73
ト對照セヨ)

- (1) Unless ノ意味ヲ顯ス
I shall not go **but** you call me.

〔註〕 But ハ unless ト同義ナレバ but you call me=if you do not
call me.

- (2) Except when 又ハ Without that ノ意味ヲ顯ス
There is never a lawsuit **but** a woman is at the
bottom of it.

訴訟ハ一トシテ婦人ニ基ヅカザルナシ

〔註〕 本題ヲ言ヒ換ヘレバ下ノ如シ
There is never a lawsuit **except when** (or **without that**) a
woman is at the bottom of it.

- (3) A negative sentence (否認文) ノ後ニ置カレテ
that.....not ノ意味ヲ顯ス
There is nothing so bad, **but** may be of some use.
—Proverb.

世上ニハ何等ノ用ヲモナササル程悪シキモノナ
シ

〔註〕 But ハ that.....not ノ意味ナルガ故ニ本題ヲ言ヒ換ヘレバ下
ノ如シ
There is nothing so bad that it may not be of some use.

It can not be **but** Nature hath some Director of infinite power.—Hooker.

造化ハ無限ノ權力アル指揮者ヲ有セズンバアラズ

〔註〕 本題ヲ言へ換へレバ下ノ如シ

It cannot be, or it is impossible, that Nature hath not some Director of infinite power.

(4) Doubt, deny, fear ト云フ働詞ノ次ニ **that** ノ來ルキハ此代リニ **but, but that, but what** ヲ用フルモ同意義ナリ

I do not doubt **that** he is honest.

I do not doubt **but** he is honest.

I do not doubt **but that** he is honest.

I do not doubt **but what** he is honest.

102. **Indeed.....but** ノ用法

Indeed ト **but** トハ對句トシテ用ヒラレ 第一文ト第二文トノ對照ニ強勢ヲ與フ

The robbers **indeed** were caught; **but** nothing that they had stolen could be found.

盜賊ハ捕擄セラレタリ然レモ其竊取シタル物品ハ一モ發見セラレザリキ

Conjunctive Phrases

103. **Conjunctive phrases** トハ句ニシテ接續詞ノ如ク用ヒラレタルモノヲ云ヒ其句尾ニ概ネ簡單接續詞ヲ

有ス其主要ナルモノ下ノ如シ

As soon as(否ヤ); as well as(並ニ, 等シク); as long as(間ハ); as sure as(ノ如ク); according as(ニ由リテ, ニ從ヒテ); at the same time; all the same(然レドモ); An if(=if); for as much as(ノ故ニ); inasmuch as, in so much that(ノ故ニ); in order that(爲ニ, ノ目的ニテ); in case(若シ何々スル時ハ); no less than(ニ等シク); no sooner than(否ヤ); not only.....but, not only.....but also(ノミナラズ尙); scarcely(or hardly)before, scarcely(or hardly)when(否ヤ); so.....that(ホド); so that(ノ目的ニテ; 其故ニ); though.....yet(ナリト雖モ, 然モ).

104. **As well as, No less than** ノ用法

二者共ニ一語ニ他ノ一語ヲ附加スルキ又ハ一文ニ他ノ一文ヲ附加スルキニ用ヒラル、語ナルガ孰モ初ニ在ル語又文ニ重キヲ與フ

He, **as well as** you, is innocent(=He is innocent **as well as** you are innocent).

He is **no less** innocent **than** you(=He is innocent **no less than** you are innocent).

〔註〕 此二例トモ you ヨリ he ニ重キヲ置キタルナリ

105. **Not only.....but or but also** ノ用法

此二者ハ前ノ二語ト同一用法ナレドモ孰モ後ニ在ル語又文ニ重キヲ與フ

Not only I, **but** all other men believe it to be true.

He was **not only** arrested, **but also** put to death.

〔註〕 第一例ニ在リテハ all other men ニ重キヲ置キ第二例ニ於テハ was put to death ニ重キヲ置ク又 not only ヲ置クベキ位置ニ注意セヨ

106. As soon as, No sooner than (否ヤ)ノ用法
此二者ハ其意義同一ナレドモ只其異ナル點ハ前者ハ附屬文ニ屬シ後者ハ主要文ニ屬スルニ在リ下例ヲ比較スベシ

主要文

附屬文

He proved himself a man **as soon as** he was placed
born for conquest and com- at the head of an army.
mand,

He had **no sooner** been placed **than** he proved himself
at the head of an army, a man born for conquest
and command.

(彼ハ一軍ノ將トナルヤ否ヤ 其生レナカラニシテ
名將ノ器ヲ具ヘタルヲ知ラシメタリ)

〔註〕 As soon as ノ場合ニハ was placed ナル過去動詞ヲ用ヒ no sooner
than ノ場合ニハ had been placed ナル完成過去動詞ヲ用ヒタル
ニ注意スベシ又 no sooner ハ助動詞ト主動詞ノ間ニ置クベキヲニ
注意セヨ

**107. Scarcely (or Hardly) before, Scarcely (or
Hardly) when (否ヤ)ノ用法**

此二者ハ孰モ同意義ニシテ且ツ前節 no sooner than ノ
用法ト同一ナリ

The soldier had **scarcely (or hardly)** mounted, **when**

a shot from the adjoining heights struck and killed him.
The soldier had **scarcely (or hardly)** mounted, **before** a
shot from the adjoining heights struck and killed him.

(此兵士ノ馬ニ乗ルヤ否ヤ一丸附近ノ高地ヨリ飛
來リテ彼ヲ擊殺シタリ)

〔註〕 The soldier had scarcely mounted ハ所謂 grammatical
order ナレドモ之ニ一層ノ文勢ヲ添ヘンガ爲ニ往々其順序ヲ換ヘ
テ Scarcely had the soldier mounted ノ如ク作ルヲアリ之ヲ
literary order ト云フ

EXERCISE VII.

下ノ文中ヨリ Conjunctions ヲ抽出シテ之ヲ解剖セヨ

(注意) Conjunctions ヲ解剖スルニハ下ノ二項ヲ指示スレバ足レリ

(1) 其種類 (2) 其結合スル語又ハ句又ハ節

- (1) Though he was rich, yet for our sake he became poor.
- (2) Contentment is better than riches.
- (3) Life is so uncertain that we should always be prepared for death.
- (4) He is both a fool and a knave.

解答

- (1) Though.....yet=a subordinate conjunctive phrase joining the dependent clause "he was rich" to the principal clause "for our sake he become poor."

(2) Than=a subordinate conjunction joining the dependent clause "riches (is)" to the principal clause "Contentment is better."

(3) So.....that=a subordinate conjunctional phrase joining the dependent clause "we.....death" to the principal clause "Life is uncertain."

〔註〕 That ナ a subordinate conjunction ト見ナシ we.....death ト云フ附屬文ヲ so ト云フ an adverb ニ結合スト云フモ不可ナシ

(4) Both.....and=a co-ordinate conjunction forming a correlative and joining the noun "fool" to the noun "knave."



第八編

The Interjection (間投詞)

第一章

定義 (Definition)

108. Interjections トハ或ル感情ヲ顯ス語ニシテ文中ノ他語ト毫モ文法上ノ關係ヲ有セザルモノヲ云フ例セバ下ノ如シ

(喜悅) Hurrah! huzza!

(悲哀) Oh! ah! alas! alack!

(賞讚) Bravo!

(注意) Ho! hark! hush! hist!

(愉快) Ha! ha!

(叱責) Fie! fie!

(耍弄) Pooh! pshaw! pish! stuff! bosh!

〔註〕 間投詞ハ必ズ其終ニ exclamation mark (!) ナ有ス

109. Phrases (句)ノ或ルモノハ間投詞ノ如ク用ヒラレテ或ル強キ感情ヲ顯スヲアリ

O dear me!(オヤオヤ). Bad luck to it! (同上). Ah

me(嗚呼悲ヒカナ). Ay me(同上). Woe is me!(同上).

Good gracious! (ア、驚イタ). Good heavens! (同上).

Well to be sure! (同上). For shame! (ア、耻ヅカシイ).

110. 可能法及命令法ノ或ル働詞又ハ他ノ詞類ノ或ルモノハ間投詞ノ如ク用ヒラレテ感嘆ノ意味ヲ顯スヲアリ

- (1) 名詞:—Dreadful sight! (恐ロシキ光景ヨ)
Foolish fellow! (馬鹿メ).
- (2) 代名詞:—What a cruel thing it is!
(何タル慘酷ナ事ヅ)
- (3) 形容詞(其次ニ省畧セラレタル名詞ヲ有ス):—
Strange! (ア、奇妙). Shocking! (ア、怖ロシイ).
- (4) (副詞):—How beautiful! (ア、美シイ).
- (5) 接續詞:—Oh, that I could dream like him!
(ア、ドーカ彼ノ様ナル夢ヲ見タイモノダガ)
- (6) 不定詞:—To think that he should have stolen
my ring!
(ア、彼ガ私ノ指環ヲ盗ンダカト思ヘバ)
- (7) 假定法働詞:—If he would only come again!
(ア、彼ガ今一度來サイスレバ)
O, had I the wings of a bird!
(ア、ドーカ鳥ノ翼ガアレバヨイガ)

【附言】 前ニ陳ベタル如ク間投詞ハ文中ノ他語トハ何等ノ關係ナク全ク獨立ニ使用セラル、語ナレバ之ヲ解剖スルニ際シテハ單ニ之ヲ指名スルノミニテ足レリ故ニ特ニ其練習ヲ附セズ

第九編

The Sentence (文)

第一章

文及其元素

(The sentence and its elements.)

111. The sentence (文) トハ words (語) ノ相集マリテ完全ナル思想ヲ表ハスモノヲ云フ例セバ下ノ如シ(上卷3ノ註ヲ参照スベシ)

- (1) Time is money.
- (2) No man is born wise.

112. The sentence ヲ構成スル各部ヲ稱シテ elements (元素) ト云フ而シテ此 elements ヲ分チテ三種トス第一資格 (rank) 上ノ原素第二構成 (structure) 上ノ原素第三用法 (office) 上ノ原素是ナリ

資格上ノ元素

113. 資格上ノ元素ヲ分チテ下ノ三種トス

- (1) Principal Elements (主要元素)
- (2) Subordinate Elements (附屬元素)

(3) Independent Elements (獨立元素)

114. Principal elements (主要原素) トハ思想ヲ發表スルニ最モ必要ナル語即チ一文ノ基礎トナレル語ニシテ Simple subject (簡短主語) 及 Simple predicate (簡短説明語) ノ二トス例セバ下ノ如シ

Simple subject	Simple predicate.
Birds	sing.

〔註〕 Simple subject トハ一文ノ主題即チ題目トナリタル名詞又ハ準名詞ヲ云フ而シテ之ヲ容易ニ見出スノ法ハ此文ハ何人又ハ何物ノ事ヲ記述シタルモノナリヤト云フ問ヲ起スニ在リ然スレバ其答トシテ必ズ simple subject ナ得ベシ又タ simple predicate ハ simple subject ニ關スル或ル事柄ヲ記載シタル語ニシテ常ニ動詞ナリ因ニ曰フ此 subject ト predicate トハ實ニ文ノ骨子ニシテ之レ有レバ僅々二語ニテモ文ヲ成シ之レ無ケレバ數十言ヲ列ヌルモ文ヲ成サズ

115. 文ノ Simple subject トナリ得ベキ語ハ名詞ノ外ニ下ノ六種アリ之ヲ稱シテ noun-equivalents (準名詞) ト云フ即チ下ノ如シ

(1) A pronoun (代名詞)

You must blame yourself for your loss.

(汝ハ自己ノ損失ノ爲ニ自己ヲ責メザルベカラズ)

(2) An adjective used as a noun (名詞トシテ使用サレタル形容詞)

The just is higher than the expedient.

(正直ハ計略ニ優ル)

〔註〕 上卷 159 (2) ナ参照スベシ

(3) An infinitive (不定詞)

To return good for evil is the noblest revenge.

(仇ニ報ズルニ恩ヲ以テスルハ最モ高尚ナル復讐ナリ)

(4) A gerund (動詞狀名詞)

Saying and doing are quite different things.

(言フト行フトハ大差アリ)

(5) A phrase (句)

How to do this puzzles all of us.

(我等ハ皆之ヲ爲スノ方法ニ窮ス)

(6) A clause (節)

That he is not honest is beyond dispute.

(彼ノ正直ナラザルヲハ争フベカラズ)

116. Subordinate elements (附屬元素) トハ文ニ何等カノ意義ヲ添ヘンガ爲ニ principal elements ニ附加シタル語ナリ之ヲ稱シテ Adjuncts (附加語) 又ハ Modifier (形容語) ト云フ例セバ下ノ如シ

Some (birds of this country)
(sing) sweetly | during the day.

〔説明〕 Some ト of this country トハ共ニ bird ト云フ簡短主語ノ adjuncts ナリ又タ sweetly ト during the day トハ共ニ sing ト云フ簡短説明語ノ adjuncts ナリ

〔註〕 The simple subject ト其 adjuncts トヲ合セタルモノヲ the complete subject (完全主語) ト云ヒ又タ the simple predicate ト其 adjuncts トヲ合セタルモノヲ the complete predicate (完全説明語) ト云フ

The simple subject or predicate 一名 the grammatical subject or predicate (文法的主語又ハ説明語) ト稱セラレ又タ the complete subject or predicate 一名 the logical subject or predicate (論理的主語又ハ説明語) ト稱セラル

117. Independent elements (獨立元素) トハ文ノ他ノ部分ニ何等文法上ノ關係ヲモ有セザル語又句ヲ云フ換言スレバ principal elements ニモアラズ又 subordinate elements ニモアラザル獨立又ハ絶對ノ元素ヲ云フ例セバ下ノ如シ

- (1) Well, it is now too late.
(イヤ最早遅過ギマス)
- (2) Mary, your lilies are in bloom.
メーリーヨ汝ノ百合ハ満開ナリ)
- (3) To tell you the truth, I do not like him.
(實ノ所ハ私ハ彼ヲ好ミマセヌ)
- (4) The storm having ceased, we went home.
(我等ハ嵐止ミテ後家ニ行ケリ)
- (5) Supposing we are late, the door will be locked.
(我等ノ遅カルベキヲ思ヒテ戸ハ鎖サルベシ)
- (6) A few men — say fifteen — were taken captives.
(少數ノ人——十五人許リノ——捕虜トナリタリ)

(説明) (1) ハ Well ナル an adverb チ (2) ハ Mary ナル a proper noun チ (3) ハ to tell you the truth ナル an infinitive phrase チ各獨立ニ用ヒタルナリ (4) ハ storm ナル noun ト共ニ having ceased ナル participle チ獨立ニ用ヒ (5) ハ supposing ナル participle チ獨立ニ用ヒ (6) ハ say ナル impera-

tive mood ノ a verb チ獨立ニ用ヒタルナリ 尙上卷 64 (7) 及 107 (7) チ參照スベシ

構成上ノ原素

118. 構成上ノ原素ヲ分テ下ノ三種トス

- (1) Words (語)
- (2) Phrases (句)
- (3) Clauses (節)

119. Words トハ 或ル意義ヲ有スル一音若クハ數音ヨリ成リ一文字若クハ數文字ヲ用ヒテ之ヲ書キ顯スモノヲ云フ (上卷 3 ノ註ヲ見ヨ)

I, they, brother, sister.

120. Phrases (句) トハ語ノ相集マリタルモノナレドモ然モ Sentences ノ如ク完全ナル思想ヲ表ササルモノヲ云フ之ヲ換言スレバ subject ト predicate トヲ具有セザル語ノ集合ヲ云フ 例セバ下ノ如シ
At a loss (困却スル), through thick and thin (千辛万苦シテ), bereft of reason (正氣ヲ失ヒタル).

121. Phrases ハ其用法上ヨリ云ヘバ之ヲ a noun phrase (名詞句) an adjective phrase (形容詞句) an adverbial phrase (副詞句) ノ三種ニ分ツモ (131 ヲ參照スベシ) 其形狀ヨリ云ヘバ之ヲ下ノ六種ニ分ツ

- (1) Prepositional phrases (前置詞句)

Prepositional phrases ニ下ノ二種アリ

- (a) 前置詞ヲ其始ニ有スル句

- (b) 前置詞ヲ其終ニ有シ前置詞ノ如ク用ヒラレタル

句 54 ヲ参照スベシ)

- (a) We sailed **on the river by the light of the moon.**
(我等ハ月明ニ乗テ河上ニ浮ベリ)
- (b) I have nothing to say **with reference to or with regard to or with respect to** this question.
(余ハ此問題ニ關シテハ毫モ言フベキヲナシ)
- (2) **Conjunctive phrases** (接續詞句) 此句ハ其終ニ接續詞ヲ有シ接續詞ノ如ク用ヒラル (103 ヲ参照スベシ)
That man was **not only** arrested, **but also** thrown into the jail.
- (3) **Infinitive phrases** (不定詞句)
此句ハ其始ニ不定詞ヲ有ス
To love our neighbors as ourselves is a divine command.
(己ノ隣人ヲ愛スルヲ宜シク自己ヲ愛スルガ如クナルベシトハ神ノ命ズル所ナリ)
- (註) Infinitives ノ代リニ gerunds ヲ用ヒ gerundial phrases ヲ作ルヲ得然レドモ此二者ハ全ク同種類ノ句ナレバ特ニ之ヲ區別スル必要ナシ例セバ上文 To love ノ代リニ loving ヲ用フルガ如シ
- (4) **Participial phrases** (分詞句)
此句ハ其始ニ分詞ヲ有ス
- (c) **Being tired of work**, the men went home.
(人々ハ仕事ニ飽キタルガ故ニ家ニ歸レリ)
- (b) America, **called the New World**, was discovered by Columbus.

(新世界ト呼バレタル亞米利加ハコロンブスノ發見スル所ナリ)

- (説明) (a) ノ Being ハ現在分詞ニシテ (b) ノ called ハ過去分詞ナリ而シテ孰モ主語ノ形容句トシテ用ヒラル然レドモ茲ニ分詞句ノ他ノ一種アリ即チ既ニ 117 ノ(4) 及 (5) ニ示タルモノト謂ニテ文ノ他ノ語ト何等文法上ノ關係ナク全ク獨立ニ使用セラル之ヲ稱シテ independent or absolute participial phrase (獨立又ハ絶對的分詞)ト云フ(例ハ之ヲ畧ス 117 ノ(4) 及(5) ヲ参照スベシ)
- (5) **Conjunctive or Relative phrases** (接續又ハ關係句)
此句ハ其始ニ接續(又ハ關係)副詞ヲ有ス
Will you show me **how to perform this example?**
(此例題ノ解法ヲ教ヘテ下サランカ)
- (6) **Interjectional or exclamatory phrases** (間投詞句又ハ感嘆句) 此句ハ或ル感情ヲ顯ス爲ニ用ヒラルモノニテ (4) ノ Independent participial phrase ニ等シク文ノ他ノ部分トハ何等文法上ノ關係ナシ
(例ハ之ヲ略ス 109 ヲ参照スベシ)
122. **Clauses** (節) トハ長文ノ一節ニシテ其節自身亦ター箇ノ文ヲナセルモノヲ云フ換言スレバ長文ノ一部ヲ成セル短文ノ謂ナリ此故ニ必ズ其中ニ subject ト predicate トヲ具有ス例セバ下ノ如シ
I was told | that life is but an empty dream.
(余曾テ聞ク人生ハ空夢ノ如シト)
- (説明) I was told ハ一個ノ簡短文ナリ何トナレバ I ナル subject (主語)

ト was told ナル predicate (説明語) ト有スレバナリ that life is but an empty dream モ亦一箇ノ簡短文ナリ何トナレバ life ナル主語ト is ナル 説明語ヲ有スレバナリ而シテ此二文相合シテ一ノ長文ヲ成セルガ故ニ二者共ニ a clause ナリ

123. Clauses (節) ハ其資格ノ上ヨリ之ヲ二種ニ分類ス一ヲ Independent (or Principal) clause (主要節) ト云ヒ他ノ一ヲ Dependent (or Subordinate) clause (附屬節) ト云フ例セバ下ノ如シ

主要節	附屬節
I was told	that life is but an empty dream.

124. Independent (or Principal) clauses ハ獨立ノ simple sentence ニ同一ナルヲ以テ其用法形狀等ニ種々ノ區別ナシト雖モ Dependent (or Subordinate) clauses ハ種々ノ形狀ト種々ノ用法ヲ有ス

125. Dependent clauses ハ用法ノ上ヨリ云ヘバ a noun clause, an adjective clause, an adverbial clause ノ三種ニ分タルレドモ(132 ヲ参照スベシ)其形狀ノ上ヨリ云ヘバ下ノ三種ニ分タル

- (1) A subordinate conjunction ヲ其始ニ有スルモノ
The promise that he would soon pay back the debt was not fulfilled.
(速ニ債償ヲ償却セントノ彼ノ約束ハ履行セラレザリキ)
- (2) A relative or Interrogative pronoun ヲ其始ニ有スルモノ

(a) "There are few of whom it can be said, 'These are truly happy'."

(真ニ幸福ナリト云ハル、人ハ極メテ稀ナリ)

(説明) Whom ハ a relative pronoun ニシテ其 antecedent ハ few 也

(b) I beg to inquire who came here to-day.

(余ハ今日茲ニ來レル人ノ誰ナルカヲ問ハント欲ス)

(説明) Who ハ interrogative pronoun ナリ

(3) A conjunctive adverb ヲ其始ニ有スルモノ

Where there is a will there is a way.

(爲サント欲ス意志アレバ必ス之ヲ遂グルノ方法アリ)

(説明) Where ハ a conjunctive adverb ナリ

The more men have, the more they desire.

(人ハ多クノ富ヲ有スルニ從ヒテ益々多クヲ得ント欲ス)

(説明) 最初ノ the ハ to what extent or in what degree ト同意味ノ a conjunctive adverb ナリ次ノ the ハ to that extent or in that degree ト同意味ノ a simple adverb ナリ(37 及 24 ヲ参照スベシ)

用法上ノ原素

126. 用法ニ關スル原素ヲ分チテ下ノ三種トス

- (1) Substantive Elements (名詞的要素)
- (2) Adjective Elements (形容詞的要素)
- (3) Adverbial Elements (副詞的要素)

127. Substantive elements トハ名詞ノ如ク用ヒラレタル語、句、節ヲ云フ

128. Adjective elements トハ形容詞ノ如ク用ヒラ

レタル語・句・節ヲ云フ

129. Adverbial elements トハ副詞ノ如ク用ヒラレタル語・句・節・ヲ云フ

130. 若シ文ノ元素ガ語ナルキハ其屬スル詞類 (parts of speech) ニ由リテ直ニ其用法ヲ知ルヲ得レドモ句及節ハ文意ヲ明カニシ其組織ヲ分解スルアラザレハ精密ニ之ヲ知ル能ハズ下ニ例ヲ舉ゲテ之ヲ説明スベシ

Phrases (句) ノ用法

131. Phrases ノ用法ハ下ノ三種トス

(1) Nonu Phrases (名詞句)

Noun phrases ハ句ニシテ名詞ノ職務ヲナスモノナリ此故ニ或ハ動詞ノ subject 或ハ其 object 或ハ其 complement トシテ用ヒラル

Subject 主語

(a) To rule one's anger is well; to prevent it is better.
(怒ヲ和グルハ善シ然レドモ始ヨリ怒ラザルハ更ニ善シ)

(b) It is well to rule one's anger; it is better to prevent it.

(説明) (a) (b) ノ文中ノ to rule one's anger ト to prevent it トハ共ニ is ナル simple predicate ノ subject トシテ用ヒラレタルナリ而シテ (b) ニ在リテハ文勢ヲ強メンガ爲ニ特ニ始ニ it ナル假ノ subject ヲ置キタレドモ眞ノ subject ハ等シク to rule one's anger ト to prevent it ノ二者ナリ但シ此ノ如ク句ヲ it ノ後ニ置クキハ文法上之ヲ it ノ apposition (同格) ト云フ (上

卷 86 (3) ナ参照スベシ)

Object (目的格)

(a) A patriot does not fear to die for his country.

(愛國者ハ自國ノ爲ニ死スルヲ畏レズ)

(説明) To die 以下ノ phrase ハ does fear ノ object ナリ

(b) I know not what to do next.

(余ハ次ニ爲スベキ事ヲ知ラズ)

(説明) What to do next ハ know ノ object ナリ

Complement (補語)

(a) He appears to be a good man.

(彼ハ善人ノ如シ)

(b) It is impossible to solve this problem.

(此問題ハ解説シ難シ)

(2) Adjective phrases (形容詞句)

Adjective phrases ハ句ニシテ形容詞ノ職務ヲナスモノナリ

(a) A thing of beauty is a joy forever.

(美麗ナルモノハ永久ノ歡喜ナリ)

(説明) Of beauty ト云フ phrase ハ thing ナ形容ス

(b) Having crossed the Rubicon, Caesar's army advanced on Rome.

(シーザーノ軍ハルビコン河ヲ渡リテローマニ進メリ)

(説明) Having 以下ノ phrase ハ army ナ形容ス

(c) The combined fleet were distinctly seen formed in

a close line of battle ahead.

(聯合艦隊ハ密接セル戦列ヲ作リテ明ニ前方ニ現出セリ)

(説明) Formed 以下ノ phrase ハ fleet ヲ形容ス

(3) **Adverbial Phrases** (副詞句)

Adverbial phrases ハ句ニシテ副詞ノ職務ヲナスモノナリ

(a) Our house is beautifully situated **about three miles from town.**

(我等ノ家ハ市街ヲ去ル殆ト三哩ノ勝地ニ在リ)

(説明) About three miles from town ハ in the distance of about three miles from town ノ省略ニシテ is situated ヲ形容ス

(b) **In spite of all difficulties, they resolved to make the attempt.**

(彼等ハ如何ナル困難ヲモ排シテ此計畫ヲ行ハント決意シタリ)

(説明) In spite of 以下ノ phrase 及 to make 以下ノ phrase ハ共ニ resolved ヲ形容ス

(c) He could not leave the house **because of a snow-storm.**

(彼ハ吹雪ノ爲ニ其家ヲ出ヅルヲ能ハザリキ)

(説明) Because of 以下ノ phrase ハ could leave ヲ形容ス

Clauses (節)ノ用法

132. **Clauses** ノ用法ハ下ノ三種トス

(1) **Noun Clauses** (名詞節)

Noun clauses ハ節ニシテ名詞ノ職務ヲナスモノナリ此故ニ或ハ働詞ノ subject 或ハ働詞前置詞ノ object 或ハ働詞ノ complement 或ハ名詞ノ apposition トシテ用ヒラル

Subject.

(a) **That rain will fall to-day** is quite evident.

(今日ハ必ズ雨降ラン)

(b) It is quite evident **that rain will fall to-day.**

(全 上)

(説明) (a) (b) 二文ノ關係ハ 131 (1) ノ (a) (b) ノ關係ニ同シ

(c) **When he will go** is not known to any one.

(彼ノ出立ノ時日ハ未ダ何人モ之ヲ知ラズ)

Object of a Verb

(a) We hear **that the school will open in ten days' time.**

(彼等ハ學校ガ十日ノ後ニ始マルベキヲ聞ク)

(b) Do you remember **what the teacher said?**

(君ハ教師ノ言ヲ記憶セリヤ)

Object of a Preposition

(a) My success in future depends on **whether I am diligent or not.**

(我が將來ノ立身ハ出精ナルト出精ナラザルトニ基ク)

(b) Except **that he is poor, he is a square man.**

(彼ハ其貧窮ナル點ヲ除ケバ完全ナル人ナリ)

Complement

- (a) This is exactly what we expected.
(此事ハ全ク余等ノ豫期セル所ノ者ナリ)

In Apposition to a Noun

This is the reason why I can not agree with him.

(之レ余ノ彼ニ同意スル能ハザル理由ナリ)

(説明) Why 以下ノ節ハ reason ト云フ名詞ヲ説明スル爲ニ用ヒラル故ニ之ト同格ナリ

- (2) Adjective Clauses (形容詞節)

Adjective clauses ハ節ニシテ形容詞ノ職務ヲ爲スモノヲ云フ

- (a) It is the mind that makes the body rich.
(眞ニ身体ヲ富マシムルモノハ心ナリ)

(説明) That 以下ノ clause ハ mind ナ形容ス

- (b) I have seen the house where Shakespeare was born.
(余ハシエクスピアノ生レタル家ヲ見タリ)

(説明) Where 以下ノ clause ハ house ナ形容ス

- (c) He forgot to tell me the time when he will return.
(彼ハ其ノ歸ルベキ時日ヲ我ニ告グルヲ忘レタリ)

(説明) When 以下ノ clause ハ time ナ形容ス

- (d) You who are so boastful should give some evidence of your ability.

(君ハ斯ク自負スルカラニハ何か其優リテ居ルト云フ證據ヲ見セネバイケヌ)

(説明) Who 以下ノ clause ハ you ナ形容ス

- (3) Adverbial Clauses (副詞節)

Adverbial clauses ハ節ニシテ副詞ノ職務ヲ爲スモノヲ云フ

- (a) He will succeed because he works hard.
(彼ハ熱心ニ勤ムルカ故ニ成功スベシ)

(説明) Because 以下ノ clause ハ will succeed ナ形容ス

- (b) The boy ran so fast that I could not overtake him.

(男兒ハ余ニ捕ヘ得ザルホド速ニ走レリ)

(説明) That 以下ノ clause ハ so ナル副詞ヲ形容ス

- (c) He is proud that he is noble.

(彼ハ自分ノ貴キガ爲ニ誇ル)

(説明) That 以下ノ clause ハ proud ナ形容ス

- (d) I will do this, if I am allowed.

(我若シ許サルレバ之ヲ爲サント欲ス)

(説明) If 以下ノ clause ハ will do ナ形容ス但シ I will do this ナル principal sentence ナ形容スト云フモ不可ナシ

- (e) He is honest although he is poor.

(彼ハ貧困ナレドモ正真ナリ)

(説明) Although 以下ノ clause ハ He is honest ナル principal sentence ナ形容ス

因ニ曰フ全文ヲ形容スル節ハ副詞ナルガ故ニ(2ヲ参照スベシ)全文ヲ形容スル節ハ勿論副詞節ナリ

133. 以上ニ記述シタル文ノ元素ニ關スル區別ヲ更ニ一括スレバ下ノ如シ

資格上ヨリテ分類シタル元素 { 主要元素.
附屬元素.
獨立元素.

構成上ヨリ分類シタル元素... { 語.
句.
節.

用法上ヨリ分類シタル元素... { 名詞的要素.
形容詞的要素.
副詞的要素.

第二章

文ノ種類

Classes of Sentences

134. 文ハ其用法 (use) ノ上ヨリ之ヲ四種ニ區別シ又其構成 (structure) ノ上ヨリ之ヲ三種ニ區別ス下ニ順次之ヲ説明スベシ

用法上ノ區別

135. 用法上ノ區別ハ下ノ如シ

- (1). **A Declarative Sentence.** (報告文)
- (2). **An Interrogative Sentence.** (疑問文)
- (3). **An Imperative Sentence.** (命令文)
- (4). **An Exclamative (or Exclamatory) Sentence.** (感嘆文)

[註] 或ル文法家ハ文ノ用法上ノ種類ヲ五種ニ分チ以上ノ外ニ **An Optative sentence** (願望文) ナル一種ヲ加ヘタレドモ編者ハ之ヲ **An Exclamative sentence** 中ニ包含セシメタリ

136. **A Declarative Sentence** トハ或ル事實ヲ報告スル文ヲ云フ換言スレバ或ル事實ヲ是定シ若クハ否定スル文ヲ云フ例セバ下ノ如シ

(1) Man's success depends upon how he governs himself from within.

(人ノ成業ハ自己ガ内部ヨリ自己ヲ制御スルノ如何ニ基ク)

(2) It does not matter how a man is governed from without.

(人ガ外部ヨリ受クル制御ノ如何ハ敢テ問フ所ニアラズ)

(説明) (1) ハ或ル事實ヲ是定シ (2) ハ或ル事實ヲ否定ス

137. **An Interrogative Sentence** トハ或ル疑問ヲ言ヒ顯ハス文ナリ例セバ下ノ如シ

Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery?

(身ハ奴隸トナリテ鐵鎖ニ繋ガル、ノ辱ヲ受クルモ尙且生命ヲ保チ平和ヲ全センヲ願フヤ)

138. **An Imperative Sentence** トハ命令禁制若クハ要求ヲ言ヒ顯ハス文ヲ云フ例セバ下ノ如シ

(1) Turn from your wicked ways.

(汝ノ惡行ヲ改メヨ)

(2) Do not rely too much on the help of others.
(大ニ他人ノ補助ニ依頼スル勿レ)

(3) Be kind enough to lend me your book.
(君ノ書物ヲ僕ニ貸シ給ヘ)

(説明) (1) ハ命令ヲ示シ (2) ハ禁制ヲ示シ (3) ハ要求ヲ示ス

139. **An Exclamative (or Exclamatory) Sentence** ト
ハ或ル感嘆若クハ願望ヲ言ヒ顯ス文ヲ云フ例セバ下ノ如シ

(1) What a fearful spectacle!

(真ニ戰慄スベキ光景ナルカナ)

(2) How bright the stars are to-night!

(今夜ハ星光燦爛タリ)

(3) May he rest in peace!

(余ハ彼ノ成佛センヲ望ム)

(4) As for me, give me liberty or give me death!

(我ニ取リテハ我ニ自由ヲ與ヘヨ然ラザレバ死ヲ與ヘヨ)

(説明) (1) 及 (2) ハ感嘆ヲ示シ (3) 及 (4) ハ願望ヲ示ス

140. **A Declarative** 及 **An Imperative** ノ二文ハ常
ニ a period (.) ヲ以テ終リ **An Interrogative** ハ an
interrogation point (?) ヲ以テ終リ **An Exclamative**
ハ an exclamation point (!) ヲ以テ終ル

構成上ノ區別

141. 構成上ノ區別ハ下ノ如シ

(1) **A Simple Sentence** (簡單文)

(2) **A Complex Sentence** (複雜文)

(3) **A Compound Sentence** (混成文)

A Simple Sentence

142. **A Simple Sentence** (簡單文) トハ一箇ノ In-
dependent clause (獨立節) ヨリ成レル文ヲ云フ詳カニ言
ヘハ一箇ノ subject (主語) ト只一箇ノ predicate (説明
語) トヲ有スル文ヲ云フ例セバ下ノ如シ

主語

説明語

Leonidas

died.

143. 若シ二箇ノ subjects 及 二箇ノ predicates ヲ生
ゼザル限リハ simple sentence 中ノ subject 及 predicate
ニ如何程多クノ adjuncts (附加語) ヲ附スルモ可ナリ
其例下ノ如シ

(註) 然レドモ二箇以上ノ subject 若クハ predicate ヲ生ズルハ既
ニ a simple sentence ニアラズシテ a complex or compound
sentence ニ變ズ (146 及 150 ヲ参照セヨ)

The dauntless **Leonidas**, king of Sparta, **died**
like a hero at Thermopylae in Greece.

(勇敢ナルスパルタ王レオニダスハ希臘ザーモピ
レニ於テ勇マシク戰死シタリ)

(説明) The, dauntless, king of sparta ハ共ニ Leonidas ト云フ the
simple subject ノ adjuncts ナリ又々 like a hero, at Ther-
mopylae in Greece ハ共ニ died ト云フ the simple predicate
ノ adjuncts ナリ

因ニ曰フ simple predicate ハ必ず動詞ニ限ルカ故ニ一名 predi-
cate verb トモ稱セラル

144. Simple sentences 中ノ the simple subject 及其他一般ノ a noun = 附加シ得ベキ adjuncts ハ下ノ如シ

(1) Adjectives (形容詞):

A pretty bird is singing.

(2) Possessive nouns (所有格名詞):

Men's deeds are not forgotten.

(3) Nouns in Apposition (同格名詞):

Socrates, the Greek philosopher, was poisoned.

(4) Adjective phrases (形容句):

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

145. Simple sentences 中ノ the simple predicate (or predicate verb) = 附加シ得ベキ adjuncts ハ下ノ如シ

(1) Adverbs (副詞):

The sun shines **brightly**.

(2) Adverbial phrases (副詞句):

I went **from Tokyo, through Kamakura, to Yokohama, by railway.**

(3) Objective nouns (目的格名詞):

Fools despises **knowledge**.

(4) Predicate adjectives (or Adjective complements)

(補語形容詞):

Contented persons are **happy**.

(5) Predicate nominatives (or Noun complements) (補語名詞):

Temperance is a **virtue**.

[註] (1) 及 (2) ハ純然タル adjuncts ナレドモ (3) (4) 及 (5) ハ精密ニ言ヘバ adjuncts ト稱スルヲ得ズ即チ (3) ハ他動詞ノ object ニシテ (4) 及 (5) ハ自動詞ノ complement ナリ
又曰フ (4) 及 (5) ノ如ク complements チ要スル動詞ハ之ヲ Intransitive verbs of incomplete predication ト云ヒ to be ノ動詞及之ト同種類ニ屬スル多クノ自動詞ヲ包含ス (上卷 170 及 172 チ參照スベシ)

A Complex Sentence

146. A Complex Sentence (複雜文) トハ一箇ノ independent clause (獨立節) ト一箇以上ノ dependent clause (附屬節) トヨリ成レル文ヲ云フ例セバ下ノ如シ

(1) If you would be happy (附屬節),

You must be active. (獨立節).

(人若シ幸福ヲ得ント欲セバ須ラク活潑ナルベシ)

(2) **We know not** (獨立節) whence it comes (附屬節)

or whether it goes (附屬節).

(我ハ其何處ヨリ來リ何處ニ行クヤヲ知ラズ)

147. 二箇ノ Independent clauses (獨立節) ヲ生ゼザル限リハ如何程多クノ dependent clauses (附屬節) ヲ附加スルモ可ナリ其例下ノ如シ

[註] 若シ二箇以上ノ independent clauses チ生ズルキハ a complex sentence ニアラズシテ a compound sentence トナル

When he was a boy (附屬節), **Franklin** who afterwards become a distinguished statesman and philosopher (附屬節), **learned his trade in the printing-office of his brother, who published**

a paper in Boston. (附屬節).

(後年著名ナル政治家兼哲學者トナリタルフランクリンハ少時其兄ノ活版所ニ於テ印刷術ヲ練習シタルガ當時其兄ハボストン府ニ於テ新聞紙ヲ發刊シ居レリ)

148. Complex sentences 中ノ simple subjects 及其他ノ noun ニ附加シ得ベキ adjuncts ハ I44 ノ(1) (2) (3) (4) ニ掲ゲタル四種ノ外ニ尙 adjective clauses ナル一種アリ例セバ下ノ如シ

(1) The boys who went a-fishing had good luck.

(説明) Who went a-fishing ト云フ a clause ハ boys ト云フ subject ノ adjunct ナリ

(2) I do not admire such books as he writes.

(説明) As he writes ト云フ a clause ハ books ト云フ objective noun ノ adjunct ナリ

149. Complex sentences 中ノ simple predicates ニ附加シ得ベキ adjuncts 若クハ complements ハ I45 ノ(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) ニ掲ゲタル五種ノ外 adverbial clauses 及 noun clauses ノ二種アリ而シテ前者ハ adjuncts トシテ用ヒラレ後者ハ objects 又ハ complements トシテ用ヒラル例セバ下ノ如シ

(1) When the door was opened, the people crowded into the hall

(説明) When 以下ノ a clause ハ crowded ナル simple predicate ノ adjunct ナリ

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

(人生ハ吾人ガ自活シ得ルノ日ニ始マルモノト思惟スベカラズ)

(説明) That.....himself ト云フ a clause ハ must think ナル simple predicate ノ object ナリ而シテ又此 clause ナ更ニ分解スレバ when he can feed himself ト云フ a clause ハ begins ト云フ simple predicate ノ adjunct ナリ

(3) My question is whether there is any hope of his recovery.

(余ノ問フ所ハ彼ニ全快ノ見込有リヤ否ヤニ在リ)

(説明) Whether 以下ノ a clause ハ is ト云フ simple predicate ノ complement ニシテ question ト云フ subject ト同格ナリ

A Compound Sentence

150. A compound sentence (混成文) トハ二箇以上ノ Independent clauses (獨立節) ヨリ成ル文ヲ云フ而シテ是等二箇以上ノ clauses ハ勿論 and, but, or 等ノ如キ co-ordinate conjunctions (同位接續詞) ニ由リテ結合セラル(但シ時ニ或ハ接續詞ヲ省略シ單ニ comma ノミヲ附スルヲアリ

[註] 若シ之ニ反シテ二箇以上ノ clauses ガ a subordinate conjunction (附屬接續詞) ニ由リテ結合セラルハ其孰カ一方ハ必ズ a dependent clause (附屬節) ナラザルベカラズ

The Japan-China war lasted for two years (獨立節)

and it ended in the 28 th year of Meiji. (獨立節).

151. A compound sentence ヲ組成セル Independent clauses ノ各ハ多クノ Dependent clauses ヲ伴ヒテ a complex sentence ヲ構成スルヲ得此故ニ精密ニ言ヘバ a compound sentence ハ下ノ三種ヨリ成ル

(1) A co-ordinate conjunction ニテ結合セラレタル二箇以上ノ simple sentences:

A great war may be very glorious, **but** it is also very miserable.

(大戦争ハ誠ニ勇壯ナルト同時ニ又誠ニ悲惨ナリ)

(2) 同上ノ二箇以上ノ complex sentences:

I speak not to disprove what Brutus spoke,
But here I am to speak what I do know.

(余ハブラタスノ言ヲ辯駁セシガ爲ニ語ルニ非ズ
余ノ知レル所ノモノヲ語ランガ爲ニ此所ニ來レリ)

(3) 同上ノ一箇以上ノ simple sentence ト一箇以上ノ complex sentence:

Go where you may **and** you will find traces of sin everywhere.

(人ハ如何ナル場所ニ行クモ到處罪惡ノ痕迹ヲ見ルベシ)

(説明) Go where you may ハ a complex sentence ニシテ you will find 以下ハ a simple sentence ナリ

第三章

構成及分解

(Syntax and Analysis)

152. **Syntax** (構成) トハ文中ニ於ケル各語ノ文法的關係 (grammatical relations) ヲ論ズル文典ノ一科ナリ 詳ニ之ヲ言ヘバ文中ノ各語ノ性質用法ヲ解剖シテ以テ其相互ノ關係ヲ明ニスルヲ是ナリ (本書各詞類ノ終ニ附記セル exercise ヲ見ヨ)

153. **Analysis** (分解) トハ文中ニ於ケル各元素ノ論理的關係 (logical relations) ヲ論ズル文典ノ一科ナリ之ヲ換言スレバ一文ヲ分解シテ以テ之ヲ構成セル各元素ヲ明示スルヲ是ナリ

154. 下ニ例ヲ擧ゲテ **Syntax** ト **Analysis** トノ別ヲ示サン

(文例) Virtue is as rare as it is admirable.

(徳ハ大ニ珍稀ナルガ故ニ大ニ尊重セラル)

Syntax.

Virtue..... is an abstract noun of the nominative case, being the subject of the verb "is."

(註) An abstract noun ハ常ニ單數、中性ナルガ故ニ特ニ之ヲ指示スルノ要ナシ

Is.....is an irregular intransitive verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with

its subject "virtue."

As.....is a simple adverb, modifying the adjective rare.

Rare.....is a qualifying adjective, used as the complement of the intransitive verb "is," and modifying the subject "virtue."

As.....is a conjunctive adverb, modifying the adverb "as" and connecting the latter clause with the former.

It.....is a personal pronoun, of the third person, singular number, neuter gender, and nominative case, being the subject of the verb "is."

Is.....is an irregular intransitive verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its subject "it."

Admirable.....is a qualifying adjective, used as the complement of the verb "is," and modifying the subject "it."

Analysis.

This is a complex declarative sentence, the independent clause being "virtue is as rare," and the dependent clause, "as it is admirable."

The grammatical (or simple) subject is "virtue;" the grammatical (or simple) predicate "is." The grammatical predicate is completed by "rare," an adjective complement, which is modified by "as," an adverb—thus

forming the logical (or complete) predicate, "is as rare."

Analysis of the dependent clause.

"As it is admirable.

The grammatical subject is "it;" the grammatical predicate is "is." The grammatical predicate is completed by "admirable," an adjective complement, and modified by "as," a conjunctive adverb—thus forming the logical predicate, "as it is admirable.

(註) Grammatical subject and predicate ノ代リニ simple subject and predicate ト云ヒ Logical subject and predicate ノ代リニ complete subject and predicate ト云フモ可ナリ又々序ナガラ一言センニ Adjective complement ハ一名 Predicate adjective ト稱セラレ Noun complement ハ一名 Predicate nominative ト稱セラル (上卷 151 (2), 64 (6) ナ参照セヨ)

構成ノ法則 (Rules of Syntax)

155. 上述ノ如ク Syntax ノ目的トスル所ハ各詞類ノ性質及用法ヲ研究スルニ在リテ要ハ之ヲ文ニ構成スルニ當リ能ク其應用ヲ誤マラザルニ在リ下ニ其大則及ビ之ニ附帶セル小則ヲ掲ゲン

(大則一) 働詞ノ主語タル名詞又ハ代名詞ハ常ニ主格ナラザルベカラズ (上卷 (64 (1) 及 107 (1) フ参照セヨ)

(小則一) 働詞ノ主語タル名詞又ハ代名詞ハ必ズ明記セラレタル又ハ省略セラレタル説明語ヲ有セザルベカラズ
You are wiser than he. (is).

(大則二) 働詞ハ必ズ其人稱及數ヲ其主語ト同フセザルベカラズ(上卷 181 ヲ参照セヨ)

(小則一) 二箇以上ノ單數名詞ガ and ニ由リテ結合セラレ相合シテ複數ノ意義ヲ表ハス場合ニハ之ニ對シテ複數働詞ヲ用フベシ

(小則二) 二箇以上ノ單數名詞ガ or 又ハ nor ニ由リテ結合セラレタル場合ハ其意義依然單數ナルガ故ニ單數働詞ヲ用フベシ

(小則三) 其人稱ヲ異ニセル二箇以上ノ代名詞ガ or 又 nor ニ由リテ結合セラレタル場合ニ 働詞ハ 最後ノ代名詞ト其人稱及數ヲ同フス
You or he is mistaken

〔註〕 然シ此ノ如キ構成ハ 餘リ好マシカラズ寧ロ各代名詞ニ適當ナル働詞ヲ附シ下ノ如ク作ルヲ可トス

You are mistaken or he is.

(小則四) 一ハ是認ノ意味ヲ表ハシ他ノ一ハ否認ノ意味ヲ表ハス二箇ノ主語アル場合ニハ働詞ハ前者ト其人稱及數ヲ同フス

I, and not they, am to go.

(小則五) 働詞ハ皆必ズ其主語ヲ有セザルベカラズ但シ同文中ニ於テ多クノ働詞ヲ列記スル場合ニハ其初ニ主語ヲ置キ他ハ之ヲ省略スルヲアリ

The dog barks and [the dog] runs.

(大則三) 形容詞ト分詞トハ名詞又ハ代名詞ヲノミ形容ス(上卷 108 及 245 ヲ参照セヨ)

(小則一) 普通名詞ノ前ニハ必ズ冠詞ヲ附スルヲ通則トス(上卷 155 ヲ参照スベシ)然レドモ同種類ノ名詞ヲ列記スル場合ニ是等名詞ガ皆同一ノ不定冠詞ヲ要スベキ語ナルハ煩ヲ避テ最初ノ名詞ニノミ a 又 an ヲ冠シ他ハ之ヲ省略スルヲアリ

A man, woman, and child. (=A man, a woman, and a child.)

An eagle, owl, and oriole. (=An eagle, an owl, and an oriole.)

然レドモ是等名詞ガ同一ノ不定冠詞ヲ要スベカラザル語ナルハ之ヲ省略スルヲ能ハズ

誤

A cow, ox, and pig.

正

A cow, an ox, and a pig.

(小則二) 物ヲ比較スルニ當リテ比較級ヲ用フルハ前ニ來ル比較物ハ後ニ來ル比較物ト全然別物ナラザルベカラズ然レドモ最上級ヲ用フルハ前者ハ後者ノ一部分ナラザルベカラズ

(1) China is larger than any other country in the world.

(2) China is the largest country [of all the countries] in the world.

〔註〕 (1) ハ比較級ナルガ故ニ勿論 than any other country (支那ヲ除キタル凡ノ國ヨリ)ト云ハザルベカラズ若シ之ニ反シテ單ニ than any country ト云ハ any country ノ内ニハ支那モ無論包含セラルベキモノ故自己ヲ自己ト比較スルガ如キ不合理ヲ生ズルナリ又タ (2) ハ最上級ナルガ故ニ勿論支那ヲモ其中ニ包含センメ「世界中凡テノ國ノ中テ」ト云ハザルベカラズ尙下例ヲ参照スベシ

The eagle is stronger than any other bird.

The eagle is the strongest [bird] of all the birds.

(大則四) 他ノ異リタル名詞ヲ形容スル一名詞ハ必ズ所有格ナラザルベカラズ(上卷 64 (2) ヲ参照スベシ)

(小則一) 二人以上ノ人ガ一物ヲ共有シタル場合ニハ最後ノ人名ニノミ 's ヲ附ス

"Eastlake and Kanda's Japanese-English Dictionary."

(小則二) 二人以上ノ人ガ各自別物ヲ分有シタル場合ニハ各ノ人名ニ 's ヲ附ス

Webster's and Worcester's dictionary. (=Webster's dictionary and Worcester's dictionary).

- (大則五) 他ノ名詞又ハ代名詞ヲ説明スル爲ニ用ヒラレタル一名詞又ハ一代名詞ハ之ト其格ヲ同フセザルベカラズ (上卷 64(5)ヲ参照セヨ)
- (大則六) 他働詞ノ目的物タル語ハ目的格ナラザルベカラズ (上卷 64(3), 107(3), 163 ヲ参照セヨ)
- (大則七) 自働詞若クハ或ル受働態働詞ノ補語トシテ用ヒラレタル名詞若クハ代名詞ハ必ず主格ナラザルベカラズ (上卷 64 (6) 及 192 ヲ参照セヨ)

It was **he** (not **him**); Washington became **president**; Napoleon was elected **emperor**.

- (大則八) 副詞ハ働詞・形容詞・他ノ副詞・前置詞・又ハ接續詞ヲ形容スル爲ニ用ヒラル (下卷 1 ヲ参照セヨ)

- (小則一) 副詞ハ通例形容詞ノ前ニ置クベシ
He is **exceedingly** kind.
- (小則二) 一文ガ自働詞ト副詞トニテ終ルルハ副詞ヲ自働詞ノ後ニ置クベシ
He **fought** bravely. Some birds **fly** swiftly.
- (小則三) 働詞ガ一語ヨリ成ルルハ副詞ハ通例其後ニ置クベシ若一働詞ガ助働詞ヲ伴ヒテ二語以上ヨリ成ルルハ通例最初ノ助働詞ノ次ニ置クベシ

- (1) The girls **play** nicely.
(2) A winter so cold **has scarcely** been known before.

〔註〕 場合ニ由リテ助働詞ト主働詞ノ間ニ置クモ不可ナシ
I have been **greatly** disappointed at your conduct.

- (小則四) 他働詞ト目的格名詞トノ間ニ副詞ヲ置クベカラズ

The boy **prepared** his lessons **perfectly**.

- (小則五) 副詞ヲ the simple infinitive ノ中間ニ置クベカラズ詳ニ言ヘバ to ト根原動詞トノ間ニ之ヲ入ルベカラズ之ヲ此 infinitive ノ前又後ニ置クベシ the compound infinitive ノ併モ亦然リ下例ヲ見ヨ

〔種〕 The simple infinitive トハ to know ノ如キ簡單形ヲ云ヒ The compound infinitive トハ to have known, to be known ノ如キ混成形ヲ云フ (下卷 236, 237, 239 ヲ参照セヨ)

誤

He used **to** often come.

I wish **to** really know.

It is believed **to** often have happened.

He is thought **to** well be informed.

正

He used **to** come often.

I wish really **to** know.

It is believed **to** have often happened.

He is thought **to** be well informed.

- (大則九) 代名詞ハ其先行詞即チ其代表セル語ト人稱・性及ビ數ヲ同フセザルベカラズ

- (小則一) 單數代名詞ハ單數ノ意義ヲ表ハセル名詞 (又ハ準名詞) ヲ代表スルニ用ヒラル

But **love** or **friendship**, with all **its** pleasures and embarrassments, was insufficient to occupy Swift's active mind.

愛情ト云ヒ友誼ト云ヒ皆ソレゾレ 或ハ快樂ヲ與ヘ或ハ煩勞ヲ興フルモノナレドモ未ダ以テスウィフトノ活潑ナル心ヲ充タスニ足ラザリキ

- (説明) Love ト friendship トハ or ニテ接續セラレタルガ故ニ其意義單數ナリ

The army dragged **itself** along through the mud.

- (説明) Army ハ a collective noun ナルガ故ニ其意義單數ナリ

Every plant and **every** flower proclaims **his** Maker's praise.

- (説明) Every, each, either, neither 等ノ語ヲ其始ニ冠スルルハ如何

ニ多クノ名詞ヲ列擧スルモ其意義ハ單數ナリ

(小則二) 複數代名詞ハ複數ノ意義ヲ表ハセル名詞(又ハ準名詞)ヲ代表スルニ用ヒラル

Both *Cato* and *Cicero* loved **their** country.

(説明) *Cato* ト *Cicero* トハ相合シテ複數ノ意義ヲ表ス

The *clergy* began to withdraw **themselves**.

(説明) *Clergy* ハ a noun of multitude ナルガ故ニ其語形ハ單數ナレドモ其意義ハ複數ナリ

(小則三) 二種以上ノ複數ノ人稱代名詞ヲ and 又ハ or ヲ用ヒテ列記スルキニハ下ノ順序ニ從フベシ

第一位.....*We*. 第二位.....*You*. 第三位.....*They*; **We and you and they**.

[註] 單數ノ場合ニ於ケル順序ハ上卷 74 = 出ヅ要スルニ此順序ハ自己ヲ卑下シ直接ニ自己ノ面前ニ在ル人ヲ敬禮スルノ主旨ニ基クナリ

(大則十) 前置詞ハ名詞又ハ代名詞ヲ或ル他ノ語ニ連結スルタメ其前ニ置カルモノナリ而シテ此前置詞ノ後ニ在ル名詞又ハ代名詞ハ必ず目的格ヲラザルベカラズ

(大則十一) 接續詞ハ語句又ハ節ヲ結合スルタメニ用ヒラル

(小則一) 一ハ *Than* ヲ要シ他ノ一ハ *As* ヲ要スルニ箇ノ節ヲ接續セシムルニ當リテ *As* 若クハ *Than* ノ一ヲ兼用シテ以テ此二箇ノ關係ヲ顯ハシムベカラズ必ず之ヲ別用スベシ

誤

正

You are more beloved but not **You** are more beloved **than** he, so much admired **as** he. but not so much admired.

汝ハ彼ヨリ多ク愛セラルレドモ彼ノ如ク敬セラレズ

(説明) So much admired as ハ文法ニ合ヘドモ more beloved as ハ文法ニ合ハズ故ニ左ニ在ル文ハ誤ナリ又々右ニ在ル文中ノ more

beloved than ハ固ヨリ文法ニ合ヒ so much admired ハ so much admired as he ノ省略ナルガ故ニ是亦文法ニ合ヘリ

(大則十二) (1) 其格ガ文中ノ他語ト何等ノ關係ナキ名詞又ハ代名詞ハ絶對主格トシテ用ヒラル (2) 獨立主格ノ名詞又ハ代名詞ト間投詞トハ文ノ他ノ部分ト何等文法上ノ關係ヲ有セズ(上卷 64 (7) 及 107 (7) ヲ参照スベシ)

第四章

時ノ關係

(Sequence of Tenses)

156. A complex sentence ニ於ケル主要文ト附屬文トノ Tenses (時) ノ關係ニ就キテ二大則アリ而シテ若干ノ例外之ニ附隨ス以下順次之ヲ説明スベシ

157. 大則第二

主要文中ノ働詞ノ時ガ過去形ノ一ナルキハ附屬文中ノ働詞ノ時モ亦過去形ノ一ナラザルベカラズ

(註) 過去形ニ不定過去 連續過去 完成過去 完成連續過去ノ四種アリ(上卷 202 ヲ参照スベシ)

主要文

(過去形)

附屬文

(過去形)

- (1) No one could tell what had become of him.
- (2) The eagle dashed by, as they drew near the nest.
- (3) I would do this, if I were allowed.

- (4) I should have been if it had not been for
killed, him.

158. 大則第二

主要文中ノ働詞ガ現在形又ハ未來形ノ一ナルキハ附屬文中ノ働詞ハ如何ナル時ヲ用フルモ可ナリ

(註) 現在形及未來形ハ前節ニ述べタル過去形ニ等シク各四種ノ形ヲ有ス(上卷 202 ナ参照セヨ)

主要文 (現在又未來)	附屬文 (過去又現在又未來)
I know	that he returns.
”	that he has or had returned.
”	that he will return.
I shall know	that he is going.
”	that he went.
”	that he will have gone.

159. 大則第一ノ例外

(1) タトヒ主要文ノ働詞過去形ナルモ附屬文ガ不易ノ真理又ハ習慣的事實ヲ表ハスモノナルキハ其働詞ハ不定現在ヲ用フベシ

主要文 (過去形)	附屬文 (不定現在)
(a) We were told	that lost time never returns.
(b) I was glad to hear	that he has a good temper.

(2) 附屬文ノ始ニ目的ノ意義ヲ表スル That ノ如キ一接續詞アルキハ下ノ二則ニ從フベシ

(a) 若シ主要文ノ働詞ガ現在形又ハ未來形ナルキハ附屬文ノ働詞ハ may ヲ用フ(上卷 222 ノ例ヲ見ヨ)

(b) 若シ主要文ノ働詞ガ過去形ナルキハ附屬文ノ働詞ハ might ヲ用フ(上卷 222 ノ例ヲ見ヨ)

(註) 若シ附屬文ノ始ニ Lest (=that not) ナル接續詞アルキハ主要文ノ働詞ノ時ノ何タルニ拘ハラズ 附屬文ノ働詞ハ必ズ should ナ用フベシ(上卷 222 ノ註ヲ見ヨ)

160. 附屬文ノ始ニ比較ノ意義ヲ表スル Than ノ如キ一接續詞アルキハ附屬文ト主要文トハ互ニ如何ナル時ヲ用フルモ可ナリ何トナレバ比較ハ時ニ制限ナク古ヲ今ニ比スルモ今ヲ未來ニ比スルモ未來ヲ古ニ比スルモ本ヨリ差支ナケレバナリ

主要文	附屬文
He works harder	than you (work).
He worked harder	than you (work).
He will work harder	than you (work).
He has worked harder	than you worked.
He is working harder	than you will be (working).
He will work harder	than you have worked.

第五章

直接話法及間接話法

(Direct and Indirect Narration)

161. 茲ニ二箇ノ文アリテ初ノ文中ノ働詞ガ次ノ文ヲ

假リテ或ル事柄ヲ報告スルキハ此初ニ在ル働詞ヲ the reporting verb (報告働詞)ト云ヒ其次ノ文ヲ the reported speech (報告談)ト云フ例セバ下ノ如シ

(報告働詞) (報告談)

He said, "I am busy."

162. 報告談ヲ言顯ハス方法ニニアリ一ハ其談話者ノ言ヲ有リノマヽニ言顯ハスモノ他ハ其意味ノミヲ言ヒ顯ハスモノ是ナリ而シテ前者ヲ Direct Narration (直接話法)ト云ヒ後者ヲ Indirect Narration (間接話法)ト云フ

(直接話法) He said, "I am busy."

(間接話法) He said that he was busy.

(註) 直接話法ノ報告談ト間接話法ノ報告談ニ於ケル著シキ區別ハ下ノ如シ

(一) 直接話法ニ於ケル第一人稱ノ主語ハ間接話法ニ在リテハ第三人稱ニ變ズ

(二) 直接話法ノ報告談ニハ前後ニ the quotation mark (" ")ヲ附シ最初ノ文字ハ大字ヲ以テ書シ且ツ comma (,)ヲ以テ前ノ文ト分ツベシ然ルニ間接話法ニハ是等ヲ要セズ

(三) 間接話法ニハ接續詞 thatヲ要スレドモ直接話法ニハ之ヲ要セズ

163. 直接話法ヲ間接話法ニ變ズル規則

直接話法ヲ間接話法ニ變ズルニハ第一ニ報告働詞ノ如何ニ從ヒテ報告談中ノ働詞ヲ變セザルベカラズ而シテ此場合ニハ報告働詞ヲ含ム文ハ即チ主要文トナリ報告談ハ即チ附屬文トナルモノナレバ其方法ハ一ニ前章ニ掲ゲタル

ニ大則ニ從ヘバ足レリ下ニ實例ニ由リテ之ヲ詳説スベシ (第一則) 報告働詞ガ過去形ナルキハ報告談中ノ働詞モ亦過去形ナラザルベカラズ此故ニ (1) 報告談中ノ不定現在ハ之ヲ不定過去ニ變シ (2) 完成現在ハ之ヲ完成過去ニ變シ (3) 不定過去ハ之ヲ完成過去ニ變ズベシ例セバ下ノ如シ

直接話法

間接話法

(1)

He said, "I am ill."

He said that he was ill.

He said, "My father can ride."

He said that his father could ride.

He said, "I will go."

He said that he would go.

(2)

He said, "I have finished."

He said that he had finished.

He said, "My father may have gone."

He said that his father might have gone.

(3)

He said, "I bought this yesterday."

He said that he had bought it the day before.

(附言) 其他連續形完成連續形等皆之ニ準ズ

例セバ "is going"ヲ "was going"ニ變シ "has or have been going"ヲ "had been going"ニ變ズルガ如シ

(第二則) 報告働詞ガ現在形又ハ未來形ナルキハ報告談中ノ働詞ノ Tenseハ變ズルヲナシ

直接話法	間接話法
He says, "I have been reading."	He says that he has been reading.
He has said, "I am coming."	He has said that he is coming.
He will say, "I have read it."	He will say that he has read it.
He will say, "You were playing."	He will tell you that you were playing.

(附言) 働詞ノ Tense ニハ毫モ變化ヲ及ボサレドモ場合ニ應ジテ必要ナル變化ヲ其 person ニ與フルヲ忘ルベカラズ例セハ am チ is ニ變シ have チ has ニ變ズルガ如シ

164. 第一則ノ例外ニアリ即チ下ノ如シ

(1) 報告談ガ不易ノ真理又ハ習慣的事實ヲ表ハスモノナルキハ其働詞ノ Tense ハ依然變ズルヲナシ (159 ヲ参照セヨ)

直接話法	間接話法
He said, "Learning is the eye of the mind."	He said that learning is the eye of the mind.
He told me, "It is never too late to learn."	He told me that it is never too late to learn.

(2) 報告談中ノ働詞ガ可能法若クハ假定法ノ過去働詞ナルキハ其 Tense ハ依然變ズルヲナシ

直接話法	間接話法
He said, "I would give	He said that he would

freely if I were rich.	give freely if he were rich.
He told me, "If I had money, I would lend it to you."	He told me that if he had money, he would lend it to me.

165. 直接話法ノ報告談ガ疑問文ナルキハ之ヲ間接話法ニ變スルニ當リ其始ニ if 又ハ whether ヲ置キ以テ that ノ代用トナスベシ但シ報告談ノ始ニ who, what, where, when, how ノ如キ疑問語ノ有ル場合ハ if 又 whether ヲ附スルノ要ナシ

直接話法	間接話法
He asked me, "Do you know his name?"	He asked me if (whether) I knew his name.
He asked me, "What is your name?"	He asked me what my name was.
I said to him, "Where are you going?"	I asked him where he was going.

166. 直接話法ヲ間接話法ニ變ズルニ當リテハ以上ニ述ベタルモノ、外凡テ近キ意味又ハ現在ノ意味ノ形容詞及副詞ヲ遠キ意味又ハ過去ノ意味ノモノニ改メザルベカラズ其著シキモノヲ舉グレバ下ノ如シ

This 又 these	ヲ	That 又 those	ニ改ム
Hither	ヲ	Thither	ニ改ム
Here	ヲ	There	ニ改ム
Come	ヲ	Go	ニ改ム

Thus	ヲ	So	= 改ム
Hence	ヲ	Thence	= 改ム
Now	ヲ	Then	= 改ム
Ago	ヲ	Before	= 改ム
To-day	ヲ	That day	= 改ム
To-morrow	ヲ	The next day	= 改ム
Yesterday	ヲ	The day before 又 the previous day	= 改ム
Last night	ヲ	The night before 又 the previous night	= 改ム

附 錄

(明治三十七年度)

諸官立學校英文法試驗問題解答

高等學校

英語文法

1. Correct the mistakes, if any, in the following sentences:—
 - (a) I have heard him to say so.
 - (b) They asked a question of him.
 - (c) It is you that is mistaken, not me.
 - (d) He is reported to be killed in the late war.
2. Change (a) into the direct form of narration, and (b) into the indirect form:—
 - (a) My father told me not to tell a lie.
 - (b) He said to me, "Have you ever been in America?"

答 案

1.

- (a) I have heard him
- say
- so.

【註】 To hear, to see, to make, to feel, to have 等ノ動詞ヲ active voice = 用フルキハ其次ニ來ル infinitive, to ヲ省クベシ

- (b) No mistake

- (c) It is you that
- are
- mistaken, not
- I
- .

【註】 That ヲ you ノ relative pronoun ナリ故ニ are ヲ用フベシ. I ハ nominative case ナリ objective case ヲ用フベカラズ

(d) He is reported to have been killed in the late war.

〔註〕「殺サレタ」ノハ過去ノナリ現在ノナラズ。故ニ perfect infinitive ナ用フベシ

2.

(a) My father told (or, said to) me, "Don't tell a lie."

(b) He asked me if (or whether) I had ever been in America.

〔註〕 Had been ト云フ past perfect tense ナ用フベキコトニ注意セヨ

専門學校入學者檢定試験

英文法

1. Correct the errors:—

(a) Have you gone to the school to-day?

(b) This class's students are diligence.

(c) I am working at this problem during the last five hours.

2. Change the following sentence into indirect narration:—

He asked me, "Have you read to-day's paper?"

3. Fill the blanks with appropriate words:—

(a) I bought the book—a store—Jimbōchō.

(b) He is generally absent—the morning except—
Sunday mornings.

4. Which of the underlined forms is preferable? Give the reason:—

(a) Many a captain with all his crew have (has) been

lost at sea.

(b) If I were (was) in his place, I would go.

答 案

1.

(a) Have you been at school to-day?

〔註〕 To go 又ハ to come ハ「行ク」又ハ「來ル」ト云フ意味ニノミ用ヒラル「今日マテノ經驗」即チ「行ツタ」ガアル「來タ」ガアルト云フ意味ニ用フルコト能ハズ故ニ have you gone ハ「君ハ行ツテシマツテ今マ居ナイカ」ト云フ意味トナリ全ク無意義ナリ。然レバ此代リニ have (or has) been ナ用フベシ序テナガラ have been at ト have been to ノ區別チ一言センニ前者ハ「行ツタ」ガアル又ハ「行ツテ居タ」ニシテ後者ハ「行ツテ來タ」ナリ故ニ此場合ハ at ナ to ニ變ズルモ不可ナシ

又タ本題チ Did you go to school to-day? ト云フ過去形ニ變ズレバ go ナ用フルモ差支ナシ何トナレバ「君ハ過去ニ於テ行ツタカ」ト云フ意味ナシナリ。To-day ハ概シテ present indefinite 又ハ present perfect ト共ニ用ヒラルレドモ時トシテ past ト共ニ用ヒラルトアリ。例セバ He came here to-day ハ如シ

(b) The students of this class are diligent.

(c) I have been working at this problem during the last five hours.

〔註〕 During the last five hours ハ「五時間前カラ今マテ」ノ意味ナリ故ニ have been ナ用フ

2.

He asked me if (or, whether) I had read that day's paper.

3.

- (a) I bought the book at a store in Jimbōchō.
 (b) He is generally absent in the morning, except on Sunday mornings.

〔註〕一般ノ(廣キ)意味ニテ morning ト云フキハ in ナ用ヒ。Sunday mornings ノ如ク狭キ意味ニテ或ル一定ノ朝ヲ指シテ云フキハ on ナ用フ。Evening, night 等モ亦然。

4.

- (a) Many a captain with all his crew has been lost at sea.

〔理由〕Many a captain ハ單數ノ主語ナレバ has ナ用ヒザルベカラズ

- (b) If I were in his place, I would go.

〔理由〕If I was ハ indicative past ナレバ「自分が實際彼ノ位置ニ居タ」ト云フ意味トナル。然ルニ本題ハ a supposition contrary to the present fact ナ示スナ故ニ subjunctive past ナ用フベシ

陸軍士官學校

英文法

- (1) I read at my desk while he wrote.

上文中ニ就テ letter, word, phrase, sentence フーツ
 ヅ、扱キテ下ノ表中ニ記入セヨ

letter	
word	
phrase	
sentence	

- (2) 下ノ文ノ誤謬ヲ訂正セヨ

- (a) This letter is written by English.
 (b) Did you saw whose brother?
 (c) I was send to a more good province than he.
 (3) I was telling a story to my brother when John came in.
 上文中ニ就テ transitive verb ト intransitive verb ト
 objects トヲ下ノ表中ニ記入セヨ

tr. nsitive verb	
intransitive verb	
objects	

答 案

(1)

letter	I
word	read
phrase	at my desk
sentence	while he wrote

(2)

- (a) This letter is written in English.
 (b) Whose brother did you see?
 (c) I was sent to a better province than he.

(3)

transitive verb	was telling
intransitive verb	came
objects.	story, brother

〔註〕 Story は was telling の object ニシテ brother は to の object ナリ

海軍機關學校

文法

- Write the plural of the following nouns:—
Leaf; gul'; major-general; commander-in-chief.
- Correct the mistakes:—
(a) Asama, a man-of-war, come here two day's before.
(b) What hour the train leave to Kobe?
- Supply the proper tense of the verbs enclosed in brackets:—
(a) I (write) for the last two hours.
(b) Our fleet not go far when the enemy appeared.
- Give the past and the past participle of the following verbs:—
Win; seek; mistake.

答案

- Leaves; gulfs; major-generals; commanders-in-chief.
 - The Asama, a man-of-war, came here two days ago.
- 〔註〕 現在ヲ標準トシテ「前」ト云フキハ ago ナ用ヒ. 過去ヲ標準トシテ「前」ト云フキハ before ナ用フ
- At what hour will the train leave for Kobe?

- I have been writing for the last two hours.
 - Our fleet had not gone far when the enemy appeared.
- Win, won, won; seek, sought, sought; mistake, mistook, mistaken.

海軍兵學校

文法

- A man who had fallen down a well shouted out:—
“I will be drowned; nobody shall save me.” And no one came to his help; tell the reason.
- Correct the mistakes in the following:—
A crow one day stealed a bit of a cheese and fyled away with it to the branch of a tree, where he can devour it in peace. The fox has seen it and made up his mind to got the cheese from he. But he could not climed the tree, and, even if he could, the crow should have flown away long before the fox could get near him.
- Fill the blanks in the following:—
(a) He was very glad () his success.
(b) He has met () a misfortune.
(c) We shall fail () we are industrious.
(d) He is sad, () hopeful.
(e) This is the place () we dwell.
- Fill the blanks with yes or no in the following answers

if, needful:—

- (a) Where are you going?
 () I am not going anywhere.
- (b) It will either rain or snow, do you think so?
 () I think it will snow.
- (c) Will you come?
 () my brother will come.

5. Invert the following sentences from Direct to Indirect, and also explain the use of the italicized words:—

- (a) He said, "I heard a bird sing."
 (b) He said, "I am sick."

答 案

1. Declarative Sentence = 於テ first person (I 又 we) = will ヲ用フルキハ future ヲ示スト共ニ其人ノ desire 又ハ intention ヲ示シ又タ third person (he 又 they) 及ビ second person (you) = shall ヲ用フルキハ future ヲ示スト共ニ third 又ハ second person ノ人ニ命令スルカ又ハ之ヲ強迫スル意味ヲ示ス。故ニ本題 I will be drowned 云々ハ「私ハ溺死セント欲ス 何人モ來リ助クルヲ許サズ」ト云フ意味ナリ。是レ救助者ノ來ラザリシ所以ナリ
2. A crow one day stole a bit of cheese and flew away with it to a branch of a tree, where he could devour it in peace. A fox saw it and made up his mind to

get the cheese from him. But he could not climb the tree, and, even if he could have done so, the crow would have flown away long before the fox could have got near him.

〔註〕本文中 下ニ線ヲ引キタル語ハ訂正ノ箇所ナリ宜シク 誤文ト對照スベシ

3.

- (a) He was very glad of his success.
 (b) He has met with a misfortune
 (c) We shall fail unless we are industrious.
 (d) He is sad, though hopeful.

4.

- (a) Where are you going?
 I am not going anywhere.

〔註〕日本語ニテハ凡テノ答語ノ始ニ yes 又ハ no ナリ濫用スルノ傾キアレドモ英語ニテハ單ニ yes 又ハ no ト答ヘタルノミニテ 其答語ノ意味明瞭ナル場合ノ外ハ之ヲ用フルヲ能ハズ。故ニ本問ノ如キ場合ニハ決シテ yes 又ハ no ナリ用フベカラズ

- (b) It will either rain or snow, do you think so?
 I think it will snow.

〔註〕本問ハ「雨が降ルト思フカ又ハ雪が降ルト思フカ。孰チラダト思フ」ト云フ意味ナリ故ニ答語ニ yes 又ハ no ナリ用フルヲ能ハズ

- (c) Will you come?
 No, my brother will come.

5.

- (a) He said that he had heard a bird sing.

〔解釋〕 Sing ハ infinitive ノ to sing チ省略シタルモノニテ bird チ形容スル adjective phrase ナリ (高等學校英語文法第一問ヲ參照スベシ)

(b) He said that he was sick.

〔解釋〕 Sick ハ adjective ニシテ was ノ complement トシテ用ヒラレ he ナル subject チ modify ス。之レヲ稱シテ predicat^e adjective 又ハ adjective complement ト云フ

大阪高等工業學校 英文法

1. What is the difference of meaning between "this" and "that"?
2. Write all you know about the verbs "sh. II" and "will."
3. Write down the possessive of the following nouns:—
Men, sheep, cows, fishes, boys, oxen, days, months, children.
4. Correct the errors:—
(a) He had a bag of rice.
(b) There are many spot of dirt on the wall.
(c) Do you know whom he is?
(d) The pine is a kind of the tree.

答 案

1. 二箇ノ名詞ガ前ニ記載シアル先ニアルモノヲ指シテ that ト云ヒ 後ニアルモノヲ指シテ this ト云フ。故ニ that ハ the former ニ同ジク this ハ the latter

ニ同ジ例セバ下ノ如シ

I like a dog better than a cat: this (=a cat) attaches itself to a place, and that (=a dog) to a person.

2. Declarative Sentence = 於ケル用法

- (1) 單純ナル未來ヲ示ストキハ第一人稱ニ shall ヲ用ヒ 第二人稱及第三人稱ニ will ヲ用フ

I shall pass the examination.

You will pass the examination.

He will pass the examination.

- (2) Speaker 即チ I 又 we ガ單純ナル未來ト共ニ自己ノ intention 又ハ desire 又ハ determination ヲ示ス場合ニハ第一人稱ト共ニ will ヲ用フ

I will pass the examination under any circumstances.

- (3) Speaker ガ you 又ハ he ナル人ニ對シテ單純ナル未來ト共ニ command 又ハ threat 又ハ favorable promise ヲ示スニハ you 又 he ト共ニ shall ヲ用フ

例

(命令) You shall do this.

(") He shall do this.

(強迫) You shall be punished.

(") He shall be punished.

(約束) You shall get a prize.

He shall be promoted.

- (4) Will ハ時トシテ present habit ヲ示スヲアリ

When he comes to Tokyo, he will call on me.

- (5) Will の時トシテ各人稱ニ通ジテ wish or desire ノ意味ヲ示スニ用ヒラル

If you will take this, I will take that.

He will lend you what money you want, if you ask him.

- (6) Shall の時トシテ各人稱ニ通ジテ prediction or prophesy (豫言) ノ意味ニ用ヒラル。トアリ。此場合ニハ其事件ノ結果ガ天意又ハ自然ノ運命ニ歸セラレナリ

Rome shall fall.

He shall be called a Nazarene.

(Jesus Christ = 關スル豫言)

Interrogative Sentence = 於ケル用法

- (1) 單純ナル未來ヲ示スニハ第二人稱及第一人稱ト共ニ shall ヲ用ヒ第三人稱ト共ニ will ヲ用フ。

例

Shall you go there?

Shall I go there?

Will he go there?

- (2) The person addressed 即チ you ナル人ノ will 又ハ determination ヲ問フニハ第二人稱ト共ニ will ヲ用ヒ第一人稱及第三人稱ト共ニ shall ヲ用フ

例

Will you go there?

Shall I go there?

Shall he go there?

〔註〕 上例ニ示セル如ク疑問文ニテハ第一人稱ニ對シ常ニ shall ヲ用フルヲ見ルベシ。何トナレバ Will I.....? ハ自己ノ意志ヲ他人ニ問フ意味トナリ不合理ナレバナリ。要スルニ疑問文ニテハ一切ノ權利 you ナル人ニ存シ I ハ其命ニ服從スベキ答ノモノナリ

3. Men's, sheep's, cows', boys', fishes', oxen's, days', months', childrens'.

4.

(a) He had a bag of rice.

(b) There are many spots of dirt on the wall.

(c) Do you know who he is?

(d) The pine is a kind of tree.

仙臺醫學專門學校

英文法

左ノ文ノ誤ヲ正シ又タ——ノ代リニ適當ノ語ヲ入レ

ヨ

- (1) I think I will go the next week.
 (2) He talks as if he knows a great deal.
 (3) If he is not idle, he would be a good student.
 (4) If you need —— paper, I'll give you ——.
 (5) If you need a pencil, I'll give you ——.

答 案

- (1) I think I shall go next week.

- (2) He talks as if he knew a great deal.
- (3) If he were not idle, he would be a good student.
- (4) If you need any paper, I'll give you some.
- (5) If you need a pencil, I'll give you one.

THE END

明治三十五年一月廿五月初版 發行
 明治三十八年四月二十日增補四版印刷
 明治三十八年四月廿五日增補四版發行

英文典義解奧付

 不 許
 複 製

著者	越山平三郎
發行者	東京市神田區今川小路一丁目五番地 金刺源次
印刷者	同市本郷區湯島一丁目二番地 椿市太郎
印刷所	同市本郷區湯島一丁目二番地 株式會社 葆光
發賣所	東京市神田區今川小路一丁目五番地 金刺芳流堂
同	同市神田區雜子町三十二番地 岡崎屋書店
同	同市牛込區肴町三十二番地 武田芳進堂
同	同市神田區表神保町二番地 東京堂書店

發行所

東京市神田區今川小路一丁目五番地
 (電話本局七六六番)

金刺芳流堂

所 捌 賣 大 方 地

大 阪 市 備 後 町 四 丁 目
 同 市 同 町
 名 古 屋 市 本 町 三 丁 目
 京 都 市 寺 町 通 二 條 下 ル
 廣 島 市 鹽 屋 町
 熊 本 市 新 二 丁 目
 久 留 米 市 米 屋 町
 鹿 兒 島 市 松 山 通 仲 町
 仙 臺 市 大 町 五 丁 目
 金 澤 市 片 町
 新 潟 市 古 町 通 七 番 町
 長 野 市 大 門 町
 長 野 縣 松 本 町
 福 島 縣 郡 山 町
 盛 岡 市 肴 町
 札 幌 區 南 一 條 西 二 丁 目

小 谷 卯 三 郎
 吉 岡 平 助
 川 瀨 代 助
 若 林 善 書 館
 積 崎 次 郎
 長 崎 書 次 郎
 菊 竹 書 次 郎
 久 永 金 光 堂
 沽 哉 堂
 宇 都 宮 書 館
 北 澤 喜 太 郎
 松 榮 堂
 磐 岳 書 館
 佐 々 木 書 館
 富 貴 堂



特
5