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HOW TO USE
THE PREPOSITIONS.

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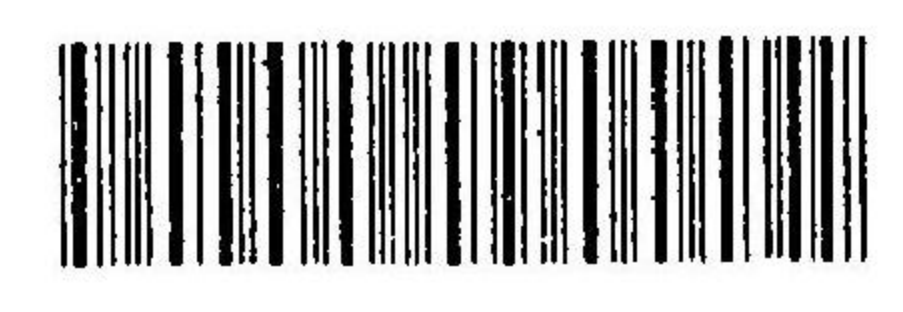
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前置詞活用法

高野 礼太郎 / 著

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前置詞活用法全

マスタークラブ
国民英學會講師 高野禮太郎著

東京英語自修會藏版

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自序

方今我が邦の英語界は日に月に長足の進歩をなし此の語を學ぶもの益多く之を講ずるもの愈多くなりぬ而して斯學は研究するに従ひて益至難なることを覺ゆるものなれば中途にて之を廢するもの少からず就中前置詞の如き一言隻句誤謬すら全文の意を反對にすることあれば之れが爲に往々誤解を生ずる事を免れず此に於て至難なるもの愈至難たるに至る然るに邦文を以て初學の士にも猶克く理解するを得る様説明したるもの鮮なし豈英學界の一大瑕疵ならずとせんや著者聊か茲に鑒みる所あり謏劣を顧みず敢て之を公にし斯學の裨補となさん事を希ふなり

明治三十三年初夏

著者識す

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THE END

HOW TO USE THE PREPOSITIONS.

前置詞活用法

前置詞 Preposition. 總論

定義. 前置詞は名詞又は名詞に相當する語の前に置く詞にして其名詞又は之に相當する語と他語との間の關係を示すものなり

試みに “I place my hand on the table” なる文章につき論せんに此文中より前置詞 “on” を除く時は全文忽ち無意義と化し去るべし my hand なる語と the table なる語との間に挿入すべき前置詞は on 而已ならず “above” にても “under” にても可なりされども兎に角前置詞を中間に挿入するに非らざれば “my hand” と “the table” との關係を示すを得ず。

文典に於ては此の如く前置詞の後に來る語を前置詞の目的詞 (object after preposition) と稱し前置詞と其目的詞とを具備する句を前置詞熟語 (Prepositional phrase) と名づく

前置中にはまた副詞或は接續詞に使用する語少なからず初學の徒混同し易し宜しくたしなむべきなり本篇は單に前置詞の範圍のみに止まり他に論及することなしと知るべし

種類. 前置詞に六種あり (1) 單一前置詞 Simple preposition. (2) 二重前置詞 Double preposition. (3) 複合前置詞 Compound preposition. (4) 分詞狀前置詞 Participial preposition. (5) 熟語前置詞 Phrase preposition 及び變形前置詞 Disguised preposition 是なり。

(1) Simple preposition 單一前置詞は單純なる前置詞にして at, in, on, to, by, for, off, of, from, through, till, up, after, over, 及び under 等なり。

(2) Double preposition 二重前置詞は單一前置詞に於て意義を充分に盡し得ざる時に用ひ into, unto, from among, from under, over against, from off, 及び from within 等なり。

(3) Compound preposition 複合前置詞は意義 by に等しき “be” 又は “on” に等しき “a” といふ前置詞を以て成りたる名詞、形容詞又は副詞を以て構成す Across は on cross に等しく along は on long に amidst は on middle に behind は by hind に about は on by out に above は on by up に before は by fore に within は with in に without は with out に below は by low に beneath は by neath に beside は by side に between は by twain に beyond は by yonder に amongst は on gemong, (in a multitude) に but は by out (except) より成れるなり

(4) Participial preposition 分詞状前置詞は獨立に用ひたる名詞又は省略されたる名詞に伴隨して用ひたる分詞なり pending, during, notwithstanding, except, sane, considering, owing, concerning, touching, regarding 等の如し。

(5) Phrase preposition 熟語前置詞は習慣上一所に排列せられたる單一前置詞を以て終りたる二個己上の詞にして because of (の故を以て) in front of (の前にて) by meanse of (の手段にて) in oposition to (に抗して) in spite of (拘らず) on account of (の爲めに) with regard to (に就いて) for the sake of (の爲めに) on behalf of (の爲めに) instead of (代りに) in prospect of (を期して) with a view to (の考にて) in the event of (の爲めに) 等なり。

(6) Disguised preposition 變形前置詞は by は be に on は a に變し以て名詞又は形容詞の首に置きて構成す “a” は gerund 働詞状名詞の前には “on” の代りに用ひられまた of に代ふるに o を用ふるに往々あり a rupee, a week, a pisce, o'clock 等の如し

第一 前置詞. At の活用

I. At なる語は素と a point in space 即ち空間に一點を領するの義にして夫より轉訛し來り當に處のみならず時又は方向を表明するとき之を用ふるに至れり。

處を表明するに at を用ふる場合四あり第一確實に空間に一點の位置を領する時には at を用ふ試みに “中心へ” なる語を取り考へ見よ中心即ち “the centre” なる語は圓の内に在りて周邊の各部へ等距離の點を謂ふものにして此點は一圓内に一つの外在ることなし而して其占領する面積たるや細微にして細針の尖頭尙ほ太きを感じるもの、如し “中心へ” と言へは斯る細微なる點へとの意味なるか故に “on” 又は “in” は不穩當なり “at” を以て適當となす即ち “at the centre” の如し。

また “二線の交點へ” なる語につきて考へ見よ二直線の相交るは唯一回に限り二線交又する時に而已之れあり他にあることなし而して其交點は中點と同理にて單に細微なる一點に止まる故に “the intersection of two line へ” と言ふ時は “the center へ” と言ふと同しく “at the intersection of two lines” と言はざるを得ず。

第二 最高最低の處に觸着するときは at を用ふ例へは “梯子の頂上へ” と言ふには “at the top of the ladder” といふへく “海の底へ” といふには “at the bottom of the sea” といふか如し。

第三 物に接近を示すときには at を用ふ例へは “食卓に就き食事をなす” といはんは食卓に就くとは食卓の周圍に坐し之に接近するなるを以て “they are at table” といふ “they are by table” 又は “on table” とはいはずまた “我か娘が我か側に坐す” を “my daughter sit at my side”

といひ “汝は殺人の罪を免れずと” を譬喩的に “The guilty of blood is at your door” といふもみな同しく proximity in place 即ち接近を表明するものなり。

第四 境内を示す時には at を用ふ即ち “彼等は毬投場に遊ぶ” を “They play at the ball grounds” といひ在學又は在宅の如き學校の内若くは家の内に在るものを示す時には “He is now at college (彼は今大學に在り) 又は “She is not at home now” (彼は今不在なり) の如くまた町村の如き狹隘なる場所を表示する時は at を用ふ 例へは “Did you pay a visit to the plum tree gardens at Omori? (君は大森へ觀梅に往きしや) また The Parliament met at Edinburg (國會はエヂンラバーにて開かれたりの如し 但し市又は大都會には “at” を用ひず “in” を用ふ

II. 運動の方向を表明するに at を用ふる場合二あり第一は物をねらふの義に用ふるものにして

“He shot at the mark (彼は的をねらひて射たりき);
He catches at a straw (彼は藁に眼を注ぎ熱心に之を捕

ふ);
He mocked at the preacher (彼は説教僧に向つて嘲笑せり);

They are at me for money (彼等は僕をねらつて金を請求に来る);

A great blow was about to be aimed at the Protestant religion. (新教に對し將に大打撃を加へんとせり);

Like Parmegians, he endeavours at grace and grandure of manner. (パーメギヤノ其人の如く彼は熱心に禮容威儀を正ふす).

第二は at を “より出入する” の義に用ふるものにて
Smoke came out at the windows. (煙は窓より出來れり)

の如し

They push'd us down the steps, and thro' the court, and with grim laughter thrush us out at gates. (Tempou)

(階子を下る時も庭前を往く時も彼等は我等を壓迫し苦笑して我等を門より逐出せり) の at gates は亦た其例なり。

III. 時を表明するために at を用ふる場合二あり第一は時刻・刻限を示すものにして

1. The train will start at 6. 14 A. M. (列車は午前六時十四分に發すべし)

2. Diet will adjourn at noon tomorrow. (議會は明日正午に閉會すべし)

3. Addison left off at a good moment (アヂソンは善き時に去りたり)

4. At break of day I ventured forth. (予は黎明發足せり)

第二は若干の時間を表はすものにして

1. He had to lie awake at night. (彼は一夜中醒めて横はりたり)

2. She mused at twilight (彼女は夕暮沈思せり)

3. It is at present uncertain. (其は目下確かならず)

4. I live in constant expectation of hearing something worse, and, at the long run, am seldom disappointed.

(予は平素自ら凶事に接すべきものと絶へず覺悟しければ長き生涯の間殆んど絶望落膽したることなし)

IV. 偶然の出來事・原因・手段を表明するために at を用ふる場合

1. He rose at the word of command. (命令の語出つるや彼直に立てり)

2. At these words the audience broke into applause. (此等の語を發するや聴衆は直に喝采せり)
 3. He hastened to shoot at sight. (彼は見るや否や之を射んと急きたり)
 4. At this news all the people were rejoiced (此報知の來るや居民擧つて之を喜びたり)
 5. They sell goods at auction. (彼等は競賣にて物を賣る)
 6. At this declaration, the war of thirty years began. (此宣戰書の出つるや三十年の役は直に始めたり)
 7. At thy rebuke they fled: at the voice of thy thunder they hastened away.

8. Full well they laugh'd with counterfeited glee.
 At all his jokes, for many a joke had he.
 (彼は諧謔に巧なりければ彼等は之を見るや思はず腹を抱へて笑ひたり)

V. 分量度數價格を表明するために at を用ふる場合は
 最少量を示すときは "at least," (少くとも) 最大量を示す時は "at best" (至極善ければ), 最大多數を示す時は "at most," 最小數を示す時は at all, の如く度數を示す時は "Today the barometre rises at eighty degree (本日寒暖計八十度に昇るの) 如く價格を示す時は "this cloth costs at a dollar a yard" (此反物は一ヤード米貨一弗なり) の如し

VI. 其他一般の關係を表明するために at を用ふる場合は

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. <u>學校の中に在るを</u> | He is at school. |
| 2. <u>祈禱に取掛り居るを</u> | He is at prayer. |
| 3. <u>戰爭をなし居るを</u> | Japan was at war with China. |
| 4. <u>遊戯をなし居るを</u> | They are at play. |

5. 恩恵に依頼するを They are at his mercy.
 6. 自由であるを He is at liberty to do that.
 7. 彼等は間もなく彼の状態を探知せり They soon saw what he was at.
 8. 此等は心に安心して居るしるしなり These are suggestions of a mind at ease といふか如し.

At と In の區別

處を示すに at と in の活用に往々混同を來すことあり慎むべき事共なり. "In" は大都會又は國州などを表明するに用ゐる "at" 町村の如き狹隘なる處を示すに用ふるは通常の法則なり 例へば He lives in Tokyo といひて He lives at Tokyo とはいはずまた "He was born in England 又は in France といひて at England 又は "at France" といはず之に反して "These was a fire at Shinagawa last night といへども in shinagawa といはず

然れども市邑を表明するに in 又は at を用ふる例外使用法とも稱すべきは at なる語は素と一點の地位を表指するの義にして東京へ到着したりといふ時は we arrived at Tokyo とて at を用ゐる in を用ひず また一村落全体を擧げていふ時は in を用ゐて at を用ひず "There are few rich men in this village といふの類なり

第二 前置詞 In の活用

1. 空間に包圍せらるゝ物体を表明す
 第一 内部に在ることを示す時
 1. The stars shine bright in the sky. (星は天に赫々と輝く)
 2. Rome is in Italy. (羅馬は伊太利に在り)

3. They hold him in chains (彼等は彼を鎖にて縛す)
4. He folded me in his arms (彼は予を両手にて抱きたり)
5. He read a passage in his book. (彼は彼の書物より一句を朗讀せり)
6. He lives in the city (彼は市内に住す)
7. Every thing was changed in the house (其家の内に萬事様子の變りたり)

第二 團體の一員たるを表明する時

1. He is one of the bravest in the army (彼は軍隊に於ける勇士の一人なり)
2. One in a thousand can hardly succeed (成効する者は千人に一人もなし)
3. He is one in society. (彼は交際社會の一員なり).

第三 自然の現象又は心意の状態に圍まるゝ時

1. In rain, we have nothing but to spend many idle days (降雨にて吾等は無聊に苦しむの外なし)
2. We are in doubt about it (吾等は其れにつき疑問の中にあり)
3. His mind was always in action (彼の心意は常に活動せり)
4. He was beaten in a quarell (彼は喧嘩に負たり)
5. In tears, she talks (涙を流して彼女は語りぬ)

第四 活動力又は感化力の及ぶ區域範圍を表明する時

1. Every secret shall be disclosed in God's sight (神の神には秘密一として顯はれざるはなし)
2. They talked in my hearing. (彼等は私に聞ゆる處にて話せり)
3. It was not in nature. (其れは自然界にあらざりし)

4. He is in a bad temper (彼は悪しき性情を有す)
5. We found a true friend in him. (余等は彼の親友なるを知れり)
6. To part thus forever — in scorn — in anger — I can not bear it! (斯く侮辱せられ 激怒に觸れ永久に離別するは予の忍ぶ能はさる所なるよ)

II. 運動の目的物を表明す

第一 物の中へ入ることを表明する時

1. They come in the house (彼は家に入る)
2. Dip your pen in ink (汝のペンをインキの中に入れよ)
3. He put her in a rage (彼は彼女をして立腹せしめたり)

第二 物に依頼することを表明する時

1. He had better to hope in God! (彼は神に依頼すれば善かつたに)
2. He trusts in his innocence. (彼は身の潔白を信じ安心す)

III. 時を表明す

第一 一時期の全体又は一部を表明する時

1. In the year of 1889 the new treaties were carried out in Japan. (千八百八十九年に新條約は日本に實施せらるゝなり)
2. In the last century, civilization made a great progress. (前世紀間に文明は一大進歩を爲せり)

第二 事故の期末に出來るを表明する時

1. In a year I shall return (年内には歸省すべし)
2. In time he will relent (時來らば彼は溫和になるべし)
3. Expect me in a few days (二三日中に御目懸り申すべし)

IV. 物を類別す

1. All varied in colour (凡て色を異にす)
2. They agree in kind (皆種類を同くす)
3. He deals in dry-goods (彼は反物を商ふ)
4. I am too stubborn in habits-and too little polished in manner. (予は野蠻育ちにて温雅なる風俗習慣に習はず)

V. 物質手段を表明す

1. It is not in gold to be oxidized (金は酸化することなし)
2. I spoke in a whisper (予は小言にて話せり)
3. Virtue consists in doing right (義徳は正義の行によりて成る)

VI. 愛情を表明す

1. I delight in praise of him. (予は彼を賞賛するを楽しむ)
2. I rejoice in the Lord (予は主君を喜ぶ)
3. I take pleasure accepting him (予は喜んで彼の申込を諾す)

VII. 原因を表明する

He stumbled in anger (彼は怒りたるため躓きたり)
の如し

VIII. 目的を表明す

1. He went in pursuit (彼は逐従せんとて行けり)
2. He shook his head in denial (彼は否まんとて頭を振れり)
3. She laughed in scorn (彼女は嘲らんとて笑へり)
4. He had important advacations to allege in excuse. (彼は免罪を証せんとて重要な辨疏をなせり)

IX. 類似又は専有を表明す

1. God created man in his image (神は人を彼の象に似せて造りたり)
 2. In my opinion this is for better than that (予の意見にては是は彼より遙か優ると存ず)
 3. He claimed in right of his ancestor (彼は祖先の権利を主唱せり)
 4. In all safe reason, he must have some attendants. (彼か若干の従者を伴ふへきは當然の事なり)
- X. 状態・尺度・分配を表明す
1. He moved in a straight line (彼は真直に進みたり)
 2. the rope is measures ten feet in length (此綱は長さ十尺あり)
 3. Among the trees in pairs they rose (二本つゝ列ひたる樹木の間には彼等は立てり)

(補註) 前置詞“in”活用の大綱は既に己上陳述し來りたる如くなりと雖も爰に一言述へ置き度は“in”は屢“into”に代用せらるゝことあり假令へは We cares not who is in or out といふは彼は何人か事務所へ出入するや無頓着なりとの義にして in office or out of office といふへきを省略して in or out と言へるものなり “Come in” といへは家又は他の場所へ入來するとの義にして “he has come in” 又は “he will come in” といふは come into the house の省略また “a vessel has come in” といふは一船入港せりとの義にして “come into the port” の省略と知るべし。

第三 前置詞 “On” の活用

1. On は物体の表面又は上部に觸るゝことを表明す
- 第一 表面に在るの意義を表明す

1. The table stands on the floor (此机は床の上に在り)
2. The largest amount of land on the globe lies around London as a centre. 地球表面上ロンドンを中心とし最大の土地其四周に在り)
3. The evaporation on the surface of the Caspian is very great. (カスピヤン湖の表面は非常に大なる水量を蒸發せしむ)
4. The house rests on its foundation (家は土台の上に立つ)

第二 物体の上より落下して觸るゝ時

1. The stone fell on the ground (石地上に落ちたり)
2. The rain falls on the just and the unjust (雨は義なる人の上にも不義なる人の上にも降るなり)

及び物体の表面又は外側に觸れ運動を生じ又は之に類する儀式を行ふ場合

1. She performs on her organ (彼女は風琴を弾す)
2. They take oath on the Bible. (彼等は聖書に對し宣誓す)

第三 其外に、一層加へての意義を表明する時

1. He suffered loss on loss (彼は損失に損失を招たり)
2. He accumulated gold, heaps on heaps. (彼は黄金の山又山を築けり)
3. There happened mischief on mischief (不幸の上に不幸來る)

第四 權能又は保証により祐助又は約束の實行を希望する意義を表明す

1. I trust every thing on Christ (予は一切をキリストに委かす)
2. I expected support from him on your recommendation. (予は足下の紹介により彼より助けを望みたり)

3. He promised on his word. (彼は彼の一言をかけて約束せり)
4. He promised on his honour (彼は名譽を抵當として約束せり)

第五 物体の物の上に懸り又は物に支へらるゝ意義を表明す

1. He get a fish on his hook (彼は一の魚を釣りたり)
2. There is a picture hanging on the wall (壁上に名畫一幅掛けてあり)
3. The boy walks on stilts (此男兒は竹馬にて歩む)
4. It moves on the hands and feet. (手足に支へられて動く)
5. Owing the submerge state of the ground on which they live, the Indians often raise their homes on piles sunk in the water (彼等の住する土地の浸水により北米土人は彼等の家を水に沈みたる柱の上に載すること往々なり)

II. 目標を逐求する意義を表明す

第一 逐隨接踵の意義を表明する時

1. They are on my track (彼等は我が途を踏み來る)
2. Pestilence followed on the heels of famine. (饑饉に次ぐに疫病を以てす)

第二 理由を表明する時

1. On coming to an agreement they separated. (相談整ひたるを以て彼等は別れたり)
2. On the ratification of the treaty, the armies were disbanded. (條約の批准により軍隊は解散せり)

第三 侮辱又は不幸の來るときを表明し咒言祈禱を用ふる時

1. The blame be on me. (侮辱我に來れかし)
2. A plague be on him. (災禍彼に來れりし)
3. On us be all the blame. (凡ての非難吾人の頭上に來れかし)

第四 従ふての意義を表明する時

1. He went fast on purpose of catching him brother up. (彼は兄弟に逐付かんとどの目的に従ひて是に走れり)

2. He runs on a wager. (彼は賭をなす)

第五 秩序の次位を表明する時

1. Monday follows on Sunday. (月曜日は日曜日の次に來る)

III. 位置及び運動の方位を表明す

1. Our army moved on the enemy's works. (我軍は敵營の方へ進めり)

2. The telescope bears on the star. (望遠鏡は星の方に向ふ)

3. The mansion faces on the river. (此邸は川に臨む)

4. He resolved on amendment. (彼は修正に賛成と決しぬ)

IV. 物を以て蔽ひ道路に沿ひ河海に瀕し又附近に在るの意義を表明する場合

1. He has a black hat on his head. (彼は黒き帽を頭に載けり)

2. London lies on the Thames. (倫敦はテムス河の上になり)

3. The building is on Broadway. (其建物はブロードウエーになり)

4. The fleet is on the Japanese coast. (其艦隊は日本の沿

岸にあり)

5. On each side stands an armed man. (各方に武装したる勇士の立つあり)

6. The island is situated on the coast of England. (其嶋は英國の近海に在り)

V. 行爲の進行中又は勢力の支配を受くる意義を表明す

1. sentinel is a soldier placed on guard. (番兵は見張ヲナスタメニ備付たる兵卒なり)

2. On my journey in Africa I met a danger. (予は亞米利加漫遊中危難に出會ひたり)

3. On the point of going, a friend of mine came to me. (予は將に出てんとする時一友來れり)

4. The house is on fire. (此家は火災に罹りぬ)

VI. 事に従事する意義を表明す

1. An officer is a labourer on a public work. (官吏とは公共的事業に従事したる労働者なり)

2. And I shall be twenty times happier, sir, if my employment on the Dictionary. (若し予の職分が字引を作るにてありたらんには予は十倍も幸福なりしならん).

VII. 物事のためにとの意味を表明す

1. He risked money on a competitor. (彼は競争者のために投資して一か八かを試みし)

2. I will bet on his success. (予は彼の成功のために賭すべし)

VIII. 問題に關係するの意義を表明す

1. They decided their opinion on the plan. (彼等は此件に關し彼等の意見を決定せり)

2. He dwelt on the theme. (彼は此問題に關し久しく躊

踏せり)

IX. 古代の用法にては to gather into heaps (集めて山をなすといふへきを to gather on heaps, to fall into sleep (眠に就く) といふへきを to fall on sleep, the worst case in record (記録に於て最もあしき場合) といふへきを the worst case on record と言へり
また古代には at, by, for, from, in, into, of, over, to, 及び with の代りに on を用ひたれども今は然らす心得置へきなり。

On と Upon の區別

言辭學上より論すれば upon は on へ上に揚ぐるどの意味を加ふる理なれども實際には此區別を見ることなく殆んど同一に見做すものゝ如し然れども to ride on a horse (馬に騎る), to be on the road (途中にて), to write on a certain subject (或る問題につき文を綴る) 等の如き句には on を用ふる方よろし其他には別段區別するに及ばず

第四 前置詞 to の活用

I. 前置詞 "to" は前進する方向を表明する語なり。

第一. 運動行爲の到達せんと欲する所の目的物を表明す

1. He rode to Ueno Park. (彼は馬を馳せて上野公園に赴けり)
2. Stay with us, go not to Yokohama. (此地に止まり横浜へ行く勿れ)
3. She had been to confession. (彼女は告白したり)
4. She had come to grief. (彼は悲愛に陥れり)

第二. 成就せんと欲する目的又は歸着したる結果を表明す

1. He flattered to his ruin. (彼は阿諛を呈し失敗を招けり)

り)

2. He is going to a trade (彼は職業を始めんとす)
3. He is rising to wealth and honour. (彼は富と名譽を得んとす)
4. He went to his death. (彼は死に赴けり)
5. He apprenticed to a trade. (彼は年期奉公をなして職を學へり)
6. He engaged in a war to his cost. (彼は戦争をなし大金を費せり)
7. Violent factions exist to the prejudice of the state. (激烈なる内亂は國家の衰微を來たせり)

第三. 總數を表明す

1. The item comes to Y. 5. (此帳には總計五圓となる)
2. They met us to the number of three hundred. (我等の見る所にては彼等は三百もありし)
3. Count to ten. (十まで數を算へよ)
4. She dressed in perfection. (彼女は完全に装ひし)
5. We are ready to try your fortune to the last man. (我々は足下の幸運を開んためには何處迄も盡力すべし)

第四. 増加を表明す

1. Add to your faith virtue. (汝の信仰に善徳を加へよ)
2. Put on a cloak with hood to it. (其上へ頭巾の付きたる外衣を着よ)
3. Wisdom he has, and to his wisdom courage. (彼は智勇兼備なり)

第五. 關係を表明す

1. He spoke to the resolution. (決心に關して彼は語れり)
2. All agree to that we will confer by and by. (近き内)

に我々か相談會を催すことに關してはみな賛成なり)

3. He had much to his credit. (彼は多くの信用を有てり)
4. No christian man lives to himself. (基督教徒は一人として自己のために生活するものなし)
5. The key to the barn is very large. (納屋の鍵は頗る大なり)
6. The porch to the house is most magnigicent. (此家の玄関は華麗なり)

第六 適應合調を表明す

1. It is suited to your notions. (此は貴下の思想に適應す)
2. This is an occupation to his taste. (此は彼の嗜好に適應する職業なり)
3. She has a husband to her mind. (彼女は自己の心に適應する夫を有つ)
4. He to God's image, She to his was made. (彼は神の肖像に適當して造られ彼女は彼の肖像に適應に造られたり)
5. She sang to his guiter (彼女は彼の風琴に調子を合して歌へり)
6. They dance to the music of a piano. (彼等は音樂に合して踊れり)

第七 義務を表明す

1. My duty to the church, I am never neglected. (教會に對する義務を予は決して怠らず)
2. Loyalty to the Emperor and obedience to parents. (忠孝)
3. Dr. To 5 yards of silk, Y. 7, 50. (貸絹五ヤード, 七

圓五十錢) 簿記専用の語.

第八 反對を表明す

1. Now they engaged hand to hand. (手に手を取りて約せり)
2. Now we see through a glass darkly; but then face to face. (今や鏡にて見る如く見所暗昧なりされば其時には顔を合せて見る如く明らかに見るを得べし)
3. I will bet 5 to 1. (予は一に對し五を賭すべし)

第九 位置を表明す

1. She held him to her heart. (彼女は彼を胸に近く保てり)
2. The bird cling to the branch. (鳥は枝にすばりつく)
3. Stand to your word. (汝の言に立つべし)

第十 比較を表明す

1. 9 is to 3 as 21 to 7. (九の三に於けるは二十一の七に於けるに同じ)
2. All that they did was piety to this. (彼等の爲す所は之に比すれば一として敬神的ならざることなし)

第十一 時を表明す

1. It is ten minutes to nine. (九時に十分前なり)
 2. It is an hour to noon. (正午に一時間前なり)
- II. アカヤ風の語法 (Archaic use) によれば “トモテ” といふべき意義の時に通常 as を用ふべきに to を用ひたり假へは
1. Abraham took Keturah to wife は Abraham took Keturah as wife といふと同しくして “アブラハムはケツラーを妻とせりと譯すべく;
 2. They chose Alfred to King は they chose Alfred as king といふと同しく “彼等はアルフレットを王

に推選せりと譯すべく; また we have Abraham to father は we have Abraham as father にして“我体はアブラハムを祖先となす”と譯すへきなり

III. 他働詞が二重目的辭即ち直接目的辭と間接目的辭とを要する場合に前置詞“to”は間接目的辭の前に置かるゝことあり例へは“Give the ring to me”(其指輪を予に與へよ)といふ文に於ける“to me”の如し然れども此文は毫も意義を變換することなく“give me the ring”と書き換ふるを得べし
Bring me that book (其本を予に持ち來る); I forgave him his faults (予は彼の罪を免せり); 及ひ we allowed him two dollars (我々は彼に二弗を手宛として與へたり)の如きは二重目的辭を要する文にして to me, to him は“to”を省略したるものにて近來は此法流行するものゝ如し

第五 前置詞 “by” の活用

I. 地位方位の關係を表明するため“by”を用ふ

第一 傍らに. 次に. 近き等の意義を表明する時

1. The hotel stands by the station. (旅館は停車場の近傍に在り)
2. I dwell by the Kabuki Theatre. (予は歌舞伎座の近傍に住す)
3. Sit by me. (予に近く座したまへ)

第二 流に沿ふて. 側らに. 通過する. 通路を取り等の意義を表明する時

1. They walked by the river. (彼等は流に沿ふて歩めり)
2. The boat went by them. (舟は彼等の側を行けり)

3. The way to God is by the road of men. (神に到るの路は人の道を踏むにあり)
4. By land, by water, they renewed their charge. (彼等は海陸に於て攻撃を新にせり)

II. 原因手段を表明するために by を用ふ

第一 何々の手段に由りての意義を表明する時

1. The rope hangs by a thread. (繩は絲によりて掛らる)
2. He crossed the river by the bridge. (彼は橋により川を渡れり)
3. He died by poison. (彼は毒藥によりて死せり)
4. The city is destroyed by fire. (市街は火を放たれて亡はされたり)
5. Profit is made by commerce. (利益は貿易によりて得られたり)
6. For we walk by faith, not by sight. (何となれば吾人は信仰によりて歩み見る所によりて歩まず)

第二 助を受くる又は直接に働く意義を表明す

1. He was helped by his father. (彼は父に助けられたり)
2. No one was ever yet made utterly miserable excepting by himself. (誰にても自ら招ふすして極不幸に陥ることなし)

第三 標準によりて意義を表明す

1. They work by the month. (彼等は月極めにて働く)
2. It was one by the village clock when he galloped into Lexington. (村の時計によれば一時頃彼は馬を馳せてレキントンへ急行せり)
3. It is ten o'clock by my watch. (予の時計にては十時なり)

III. 分量を表明す

1. They swarmed by hundreds. (彼等は數百を以て群かれり)
2. She will reduce it by half. (彼女は之を半ば減すべし)
3. It is larger by a half than this. (其れは是より半分たけ大なり)
4. She is older by five years than I. (彼女は予より五年丈年高し)
5. The expences shall be lessened by a third. (入費は三分の一を減すべし)

IV. 時の關係を表明す

1. Come by 10 o'clock. (十時に來れ)
2. The moon shines by night. (月は夜輝く)
3. By this time the sun had risen. (此時早や太陽昇りけり)

V. 所有を表明す

1. He came honestly by it. (彼は正直に其れを以て來れり)
2. There was no money by him. (彼の有せる金錢はなかりき)
3. Butler designs to found a sure system of morals, and, in order to found it, he tells us how we originally came by our instincts and affections. (バツラー氏は此目的を以て倫理の健全なる組織を立てんと謀り吾人人類は始め如何にして本能力及び愛情を所有するに至りしやを詳論せり)

VI. 著者又は製作者を表明す

1. Waverlay, a novel by Sir Water Scott. (サーウオタースコットの著はせる小説ウエバレー)
2. A statue by Canova. (カノバの作れる肖像)

3. A picture by Okyo. (應擧の描きたる繪)
4. A sonata by Beethoven. (ビーソープンの作れる琴曲)

VII. 順序を表明す

1. There are thousands of Christians who have never examined the evidence of the Resurrection piece by piece. (甦生の證據を曾て一々吟味したることなき基督教徒は幾千もあり)
2. She counted them one by one. (彼女は一々之れを數へたり)

VIII. 度量廣狹乘積を表明す

1. He sells cloth by the yard. (彼はヤードにて反物を賣る)
2. The butcher sells meat by the pound. (屠牛者は肉をポンドにて賣る)
3. I bought milk by the quart. (予は牛乳をクォールトにて買へり)
4. They sell eggs by the dozen. (彼等は鶏卵をダースにて賣る)
5. There is a room 16 feet by 18 to let. (横十六尺に縦十八尺の貸間あり)
6. I bought a house 16 ken by 25 ken. (予は間口十六間奥行二十五間の家を買へり)
7. Multiply six by eight. (六に入を乗せよ)

IX. 動作と其目的物との關係を表明す

第一 好意 "for" を表明する時

She tried to do well by him. (彼女は彼のために善くなすべく試みたり)

第二 反意 "against" を表明する時(但し古風)

I know nothing by myself. (予は予に對して何事も失點)

あるを知らず)

X. 呪詛誓詞を表明す

1. I affirm to you by all that is sacred. (予は神聖なる凡ての物を証として汝に確かむ)
2. He swears by his faith as a christian. (彼は一基督教徒にして信仰を証とし誓言す)
3. He swore by the gods. (彼は八百万の神々により誓へり)

補 註

By, through, 及び with の區別

前置詞 by は means of, through, with と同意義の如く用ひらるゝと雖も元來 by は事物の執行者を表明し through は事物の方法、手段、原因或は情態を表明し而して with は事物の器械的作用を表明す故に by は人に關して用ひ with は物に關して用ひ through は人物孰れへも用ふるを通常の用法とす 例へは

The road having become impassable through a long disuse, a way was opened by pioneers with axes. (此道路は久しく使用せざるにより通行し難くなりたれば土方によりて斧を以て新に採り開かれたり)の如し 但し事物の發動者を表明する時には何物に對しても by を用ひるな 例へは

1. The metal was corroded by the acid. (金屬は酸類により腐蝕す)
2. skill is gained by practice. (熟練は實地習練により得らる)

また through は by 或は with よりも遠き關係を表示することあり 例へは

Material objects are perceived by the mind through the

senses. (物体は五官により心に理會せらる)の如し

第六 前置詞 “For” の活用

I. 理由又は原因を表明す

1. He was respected for his virtue. (彼は美德を以て敬せらる)
2. He took medicine for a cold. (彼は風邪に付服藥す)
3. For what offence was he imprisoned? (彼は何の罪を以て禁錮せられしや)
4. He looked with firely eyes sparkling for very rath. (彼は怒りたるか爲め眼を火の如くに輝かせ睨めたり)
5. Tell me how to choose dogs for scend or speed. (如何にして臭覺又は速力により犬を撰ふへきやを余に告げよ)
6. Now for so many glorious actions done, For peace at home, and for the public wealth, I mean to crown a bowl for Ceasar's health. (今や數多の榮譽ある功績の成りしにより 國內の平和により 公共の富有により 余はシーザーの健康を祝するため盃を捧げん)

II. 目的を表明す

第一 實用又は快樂の目的を表明する時

1. This stuff is not fit for food. (此品は食料に適せず)
2. The oak is ill for nothing, the osier good for twigs and the poplar for the mill (櫟樹は何に用ふるも悪からず揚樹は枝條のために善く白揚樹は水車に佳なり)

3. We possess some ships for transporting grain. (我等は穀物運漕の目的を以て数隻の船を有す)

4. Here is the very place for picnic. (此處は運動會目的に最も好き地なり)

第二 是より到達せんとする目的を表明する時

1. He is studying for the ministry. (彼は政治家とならんとて勉強せり)

2. I did it for your good. (余は足下の幸福を謀りて之を爲せり)

3. He is waiting for the verdict. (彼は宣告言渡を待ちつゝあり)

第三 Against に反對にて人及び物に好意を表する時

1. I voted for him. (予は投票せり)

2. I bought it for you. (予は之を君に與へんとて買へり)

3. I will provide for my family. (予は家族のために備ふべし)

4. He fought hard for his friends. (彼は友人の爲めに激闘せり)

5. He is the attorney for the plaintiff. (彼は原告方の辯護士なり)

6. My voice is for war. (予の聲は戦争に賛成を表す)

第四 嗜好傾向を表明す

1. She has a passion for jewelry. (彼女は寶玉に對して嗜好を有す)

2. She has a good taste for music. (彼女は音樂に對して嗜好を有す)

3. Except May, there is no month like October for roses. (薔薇を楽しむには五月を除けば十月に如かず)

4. We learn to love that for which we brave peril. (我等

は冒險なることの愛すべきを知れり)

5. Are you for freedom or are you for slavery? (諸君は自由派に賛成なりやまた奴隸派に賛成なりや)

III. 交換又は認識を表明す

1. He sold his horse for a small sum. (彼は馬を安價に賣れり)

2. He resolved to give his life a ransom for many. (彼は多くの人に代り辨償として生命を與へんと決心せり)

3. He gave a dollar for it. (彼は其物を一弗にて買へり)

4. If any mischief follow, then you shall give life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, and foot for foot. (万一何等の不幸來らん乎汝は生命の代りに生命、眼の代りに眼、齒の代りに齒、手の代りに手而して足の代りに足を捧ぐるなるべし)

5. I took you for a gentleman. (予は足下を紳士と認定せり)

6. They left her for dead. (彼等は彼女を死人と見做し殘し去れり)

IV. 關係又は比例を表明す

1. For me I do not care. (予に取りては無頓着なり)

2. For any help you gave, you might as well have been absent. (汝が捧げし助力に關しては汝は不在になりても善し)

3. He is tall for his age. (年齢の割合に彼は丈高し)

V. 方位金額時間を表明す

1. He will soon start for home. (彼は頓て歸宅すべし)

2. She sailed for Nagasaki. (彼船は長崎へ付けて出帆せ

り)

3. He failed for a half million. (彼は五十万圓を損せり)
4. She has been on the cars for a week. (彼女は一週間車に乗り續けたり)
5. He shall be in prison for life. (彼は終身鐵窓の中に在るべし)

VI. 何々に拘らずとの意義を表明す

1. I will do it, for all you may say. (足下か何を申さるゝにせよ予は之を爲すべし)
2. For all his learning, he has no sense. (彼は學に富むに拘らず智慧に乏し)
3. For any thing that legally appears to the contrary it may be a contrivance to fright us. (規則上全文反對に見ゆるに拘らず此は吾人を驚かさんとする策略なり)

VII. 分與を表明す

1. The doll is for you. (此人形は汝に與ふるのである)
2. Good fortune is not for such as I. (拙者の如き人間に好運は授からず)

VIII. 名譽或は名稱のためにとの意義を表明す

1. The boy is named for his uncle. (此男兒は叔父の名を取りて名つけらる)

第七 前置詞 “off” の活用

I. “離るゝ” の意義を表明す

第一 定規を離るゝ時

1. His voice is off the key. (彼の聲は調子外なり)
2. The story is off colour. (此話は常色を外れたり但し失

禮の義)

第二 距離を隔つる時

1. There was a reef about six miles off shore. (海岸を距る大凡六哩一暗礁ありき)
2. Shikoku is an island off the south of Japan. (四國は日本の南海に在る島なり)

第三 離るゝ時又は取除く時

1. The matter is now off my hands. (此件は今や我手を離る)
2. Take it off the table. (其を食卓より下ろせ)
3. He fell off his horse. (彼は落馬せり)
4. He was taken off his guard. (彼は番兵を奪はれたり)

第四 “何處より” とて出處を示す時(但し俚言)

1. I got these eggs off of Farmer Jones. (農ジョーンズ方より予は此等の鶏卵を取來れり)

II. 何れの處より擴がるかを示す

1. Wall, Chambers and other streets off Broadway. (ウォール、チャムバース及ひ他の諸街はブロードウエーより始まる)

III. 物質を示す

1. We dine off (又は off of) bread and cheese. (我々はパンとチーズを食ひ盡せり)

IV. 航海用にて遠からざる沖を示す

1. The ship lay just off the headland. (船は岬の近海に碇泊せり)

第八 前置詞 “of” の活用

I. 結合を表明す

第一 位置・根原・使用の関係上結合する時

1. The leaning tower of Pisa. (ピサの傾きたる塔)
2. A Norman, as you may see in looking at him, is of the North, and a Provençal is of the South. (ノルマン人は北方よりプロヴェンシャル人は南方より來りたることは一見して明なり)
3. Of what family is he sprung? (彼は何家より出てしや)
4. The piston of a steam engine. (蒸氣機關の活塞子)

第二 理由・原動力・原因を表はす時

1. She is sick of a cold. (彼女は寒胃のため病む)
2. I am here of my own choice. (我撰擇により予は此處に在り—— motive.)
3. This of necessity follows. (是は必然に伴隨す)
4. Truth is a thing of habit rather than of will. (眞理は意志よりも寧ろ慣習より生するものなり)
5. What did he die of? (彼は何の原因により死せしや)

第三 時の関係を表はす時

1. In the days of the French Revolution. (佛國革命の目に分り)
2. He used to come here of an evening. (彼は夕暮此處に來る習慣あり)
3. It was within an hour of the appointed time. (指定の時刻より一時間區内にありき)
4. During the reign of Nero, christians were bitterly persecuted. (帝の在位中基督教徒は痛く迫害せられたり)

第四 物体の成分たる時

1. The lid of a box. (函の蓋)

2. The thickness of a board. (板の厚さ)
3. The hue of her lips is changed. (彼女の唇の色變りたり)
4. Do not tear the page of that book. (其書物の紙を破る勿れ)

第五 性質状態を表はす時

1. His breath smelled of wine. (彼の呼吸は酒の香なりき)
2. His talk smacked of the stable. (彼の話は馬車屋の臭味を帶ふ)
3. Your views savour of fanaticism. (足下の意見は迷信の氣を帶ふ)
4. Speech is of time; silence is of eternity. (辨舌は一時のもの沈黙は永劫のものなり)

第六 特質を表明する時

1. He is a man of strong will. (彼は著しく意志の強き人なり)
2. He is a man of might. (彼は力の強き人なり)
3. We received the tidings of woe. (彼等は悲報に接したり)
4. He possess the nerves of iron. (彼は鐵の如き神経を有す)

第七 附屬を表はす時

1. Every body ought to respect the majesty of the law. (何人も法律の威嚴を尊敬せざるを得ず)
2. It is the skin of the fox. (其れは狐の皮なり)
3. The height of the mountain is never measured. (此山の高さは未だ曾て測られたることなし)

第八 所有を表明する時

1. It is the room of the duchess. (其は侯爵夫人の室なり)
2. He is a man of means. (彼は富豪なり)
3. He lived in the house of his father. (彼は父の家に住へり)

第九 製り又は容るゝ意義を表明する時

1. It is a ship of iron. (其は鐵にて製したる船なり)
2. She gave him a chaplet of flowers. (彼女は彼に花輪を興へたり)
3. The boy brought here a pitcher of milk. (僕童か牛乳の徳利を此處へ持來れり)

第十 大數より減し衆中より選擇する意義を表明する時

1. He took six out of seven. (彼はの中より六を取りし)
2. Three of them were drowned. (彼等の中三人は溺死せり)
3. She got a bite of cheese. (彼女はチーズの一咬を得たり)

第十一 遠近方位を表明する時

1. Within a league of the town there is a village. (市街を距る一里にして一村あり)
2. Are there any plains and long rivers to the east of the mountain range running from north to south? (北より南へ走る山脈の東に何か廣野大川ありや)
3. It lacks five minutes of the time. (刻限に五分後れたり)

第十二 固有名詞に等しき名稱を示す時

1. The domain of Canada. (加那太の領地)
2. The city of New York. (ニューヨークの市)
3. The Bay of Yokohama. (横濱灣)

II. 運動又は分離に關し「なり」「から」の意義を表明す

第一 根原・原由より出たる時

1. He is of gentle birth. (彼は高き生れより出づ)
2. Man is born of woman. (男は女より生る)
3. He was of a Noble family, and was now sixty years old. (彼は貴族より出て今や六十歳老ひぬ)

第二 取除くる時

1. The mother tries to cure her son of a bad habit. (母は息子を悪習より脱せしめんと試む)
2. The chief attempted to rid the town of a villain. (邑長は其町より悪漢を除かんことを謀れり)
3. He relieved him of his burden. (彼は彼の重荷より彼を救へり)
4. He was deprived of his appointment. (彼は任命を剝奪せられたり)

第三 物事の始めを示す時

1. Truly, I have known him of old. (眞に予は久しき前より彼を知れり)

III. 行爲の目的物を表明す

1. The hanging of the murderer was executed. (昨日殺人者の處刑は行はれたり)
2. The massacre of the innocents were committed. (無辜の殺戮行はれたり)
3. The telling of lies is the begining of all vices. (虚言をなすは万惡の基なり)
4. He failed the passing of the counterfeits. (彼は贋造の通用を誤まりき)

IV. 付て・關しての意義を表明す

1. It is said of him that he never lied. (彼は曾て虚言せしことなしと彼に付きて噂あり)

2. Did you hear of the accident? (出来事に關し足下は聞きたりや)
3. I am confident of winning. (予は勝利を請合ふ)
4. He despaired of success. (彼は成功につき落膽せり)
5. Are you desirous of eating your breakfast. (汝朝飯を喫することを欲するや)
6. He repented of having been idle. (彼は怠惰なりし事に關し悔ひぬ)
7. What are you thinking of? (足下は何につひて考へつゝありや)
8. He boasts of his achievement. (彼は其功績につきて誇る)
9. She is fearful of death. (彼女は死につひて懼る)
10. Barbarous of words! and arrogance of mind! (言語に關しては野蠻的だよ心に關ては傲慢だよ)

V. 間の意義を表明す

1. I can not sleep of afternoons. (予は午後中眠るを得ず)
(註) “of afternoon” は “in the course of afternoon” に等し。
2. He came of a Sunday. (彼は日曜日に來れり)
(註) “of a Sunday” は “on a Sunday” に等し
3. “Of a long time” (久しき間) は “through out a long time” に等し
4. I get a dollar of a day. (予は一日に一弗を得)
(註) “of a day” は “for a day” に等し但し 3 及び 4 は古風に屬すと心得べし

VI. 1. “of” を “以て” の意義に用ふる場合

- He lives a life full of unhappiness. (彼は不幸を以て充ちたる生涯を送る)

2. “of” を “over” の意義に用ふる時
 - a. He got the but of the bargain. (最善の相場をなせり)
 - b. The brig had the wind of us. (船は逆風を持つ)
3. “of” を “among” の意義に用ふる時
He is of our party. (彼は我々の仲間の中に在り)
4. “of self” は “他の助力を受けずして” の意義に使用さる。
I did it of myself. (予は其れを獨力にて成せり)
5. “Of consequence” は價值又は重要地位を有すの義。
6. “Of late” は “近來.” “of old” は “従前” の義なり

前置詞 “From” の活用法

I From は “から外へ” “から出發する” “後に見棄つる” の意義に用ひられ遠隔、出發、離去等の運動の起點を表明す

1. He traveled from Tokyo to Kyoto. (彼は東京より京都へ旅行せり)
2. Her departure from home was at hand. (彼女の家を去る近きにありき)
3. The view from Kudan Hill is fine. (九段坂上眺望佳なり)
4. Take two from four. (四の中より二を取れ)
5. Separate the coarse wool from the fine. (美麗なる羊毛中より粗悪なるを撰み出せ)
6. Light proceeds from the sun. (光は太陽より來る)
7. He took his sword from his side. (彼は脇より劔を

取れり)

8. That the continental flow of emigration, which, as we are told, is always impelling the Indo-European races from the east to the west. (聞ならく歐州大陸より流れ来る移民は常に白哲人種を東方(合衆國の)より西方に駆りつゝありと)

II. 時の起點を表明す

1. You must begin from daybreak. (汝は黎明より始めざるへからず)
2. From birth to death. (生れてより死に至るまで)
3. From morn to noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve. (朝より午時に午時より夕刻に及ぶまで彼は倒れたり)

III. 變化の起點又は反對を表明す

1. His character has changed from grave to gay. (彼の品格は沈鬱より快活に變はりたり)
2. It is far from true. (其れは眞實を離るゝ遠し)
3. In order to secure from harm. (害を脱れんために)
4. Her view is different from her mother's. (彼女の意見は其母の意見は異れり)

IV. 原因根原理由手段を表明す

1. His skill comes from practice. (彼の熟練は傳習より来る)
2. He is sprung from noble ancestors. (彼は高尚なる祖先より出づ)
3. He refers a quotation from Shakespear. (彼はセーキスピアより一句を引用せり)
4. He was reasoning from false premises. (彼は間違ひたる前提より論しつゝありき)

5. The merit of an action depends on the principle from which it proceeds. (行爲の功績の多少は之を行ひたる主義に依る)
6. The knights were brave from gallantry of spirit; the Puritans from the fear of god. (武士の勇は勇猛の精神より出て清教徒の勇は神の畏怖より出づ)

V. 原動力を表明す

1. This was all done from spite. (此事は凡て怨恨より爲られたり)
2. Men judge of facts from personal knowledge or from testimony. (人間は己の智識又は他人の証據により判定す)
3. We sicken soon from her contagious care, grieve for her sorrows, groan for her despair. (我等は彼女の傳染性の心配よりして間もなく不快を感じ彼女の悲哀に悲しみ彼女の失望に歎きぬ)

VI. 推測を表明す

1. From all we hear he is mad. (我等の聞く所より推測すれば彼は發狂したるに相違なし)

VII. 區別を表明す

1. A fool may easily be known from a wise man. (愚者は賢人より見れば容易に分かる)

第十 前置詞 "Through" の活用法

I. Through は一端より他端へ。一の表面より他の表面へ。又は一の限界より他の限界へ又は物の中へ或は物の中よりとの意義を表明す

1. We walked through a narrow passage. (我等は狭路を

- 歩み躓へたり)
2. He walked through the snow. (彼は雪中を歩行せり)
 3. I will drive a spike through the plank. (予は此板へ大釘を打込むへし)
 4. They passed through the street. (彼等は街衢を通り過ぎき)
 5. She looked through the window. (彼女は窓より眺めたり)
 6. A ball passed through the side of the ship. (一彈丸此船側を穿てり)
 7. The boy bored through a piece of timber. (此兒童は材木へ穴を穿てり)
 8. They passed through the gate. (彼等は門を通過せり)
 9. Through the gate of ivory, he dismissed his valiant offspring. (象牙製の門より彼は剛勇なる子孫を逐ひ遣りたり)
- II. 一部分より他の部分に移り終に全部を越ゆる意義を表明す
1. He looked through the report. (彼は其報告書を閲了せり)
 2. The poison passed through his system. (毒は全身に廻はりたり)
 3. His fame was spread through the world. (彼の芳名は全世界に轟きたり)
 4. He rode through the country. (彼は地方を乗り廻はせり)
- III. 最初より終に至るまでの意義を表明す
1. He worked hard through the summer. (彼は夏中激働せり)

2. Through the ages one increasing purpose run, And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns. (世々と時世は移つるとも一つのいや増す道である。人の思想は大空を日の行く並に廣がりて)
 3. Through the season it goes on to rain. (此期節中は降雨つゝくなり)
 4. He lived a happy life through life. (彼は一生中幸福なる生涯を送れり)
- IV. 總ての段階を越へるの意義を表明す
1. He will pass through the university this year. (彼は本年大學を了るなるべし)
 2. He still needs four year's study to go through the Law college. (法科大學を卒業するには尙ほ四ヶ年の勉學を要す)
 3. He has passed through many troubles. (彼は多くの困難を通過せり)
 4. Life! we've been long together Through pleasant and through cloudy weather. (人生よ我々は天氣の如何を論せず久しく共に暮しけり)
- V. “中を通ふして”の意義にて運動を表明す
1. Fish swim through the water. (魚は水中を泳ぐ)
 2. He strolled through the fields. (彼は野の中を逍遙せり)
 3. He wandered through the crowd. (彼は群集の中を推分け行けり)
- VI. 變化の連續を表明す
1. In autumn much foliage changes from green through golden to brown. (秋には樹木の葉は多く綠色を變して黄金色となり而して褐色となるなり)

VII. 手段を表明す

1. He accomplished his object through me. (彼は予によりて其目的を達したり)
3. He conquering through god and god by him. (彼は天帝によりて勝利を得また天帝は彼によりて勝利を得たり)

VIII. 原因を表明す

1. Through your help I may succeed. (汝の助力により予は成功すべし)
2. He retreated through fear of an ambush. (彼は伏兵を恐れて退軍せり)

第十一 前置詞 "till" の活用

"Till" は何の時に至るまで又は何れの點に至るまでどの意義を表明す

1. I will give you till Wednesday. (予は木曜日までに汝に與ふべし)
2. He fought till the last. (彼は終に至るまで戦へり)
3. Be true till death. (死に至るまで眞實なれ)
4. She waited for him till four o'clock. (彼女は四時に至るまで彼を待てり)
5. I will wait till next week. (予は來週待つべし)
6. Goethe used to work till eleven without taking anything to eat, then he drink a cup of chocolate and worked till one. (ゲーテは毎朝十一時迄は何を食せず働き十一時に至りてチョコレート一椀を喫したるまゝにて午後一時まで働くを習せり)

第十二 前置詞 "up" の活用

I. "上の方へ運動" の意義を表明す

1. He was climbing up a ladder. (彼は梯子に登りつゝありき)
2. He will sail up the river. (彼は川を逆上るべし)
3. She will sail up the coast of England. (彼女はインランドの沿岸を航すべし)
4. He goes up a shaft. (彼はシャフトより上り行く)
5. In going up a hill, the knees will be most weary, in going down, the thighs. (山を登る時は膝最も疲れを降る時は股最も勞す)
6. The monkey ran up the tree. (猿は樹上に走れり)

II. "上の方に" 在る位置を表明す

1. His house is up the river. (彼の家は川の上^{カミテ}方に在り)
2. Her house is up the street. (彼女の家は街衢の上方に在り)
3. The monkey is up tree. (猿は木の頂上に在り)

第十三 前置詞 "after" の活用

I. "after" が後に來る時を表明す

第一 陸續連接する意義を示す時

1. Time after time (時の後に來る時)
2. After night, day comes, and after turmore peace. (夜の後^{カミテ}に晝來り騒亂の後^{カミテ}に平和來る)

第二 單に後を示す時

1. He arrived after dark. (彼は落日後到着せり)

2. After supper will you have a game of cards? (夕飯後骨牌を遊ひませう)
3. After two days he will come back. (二日後に彼は歸るべし)
4. It is a payment after twenty days of the month. (是は本月二十日後に拂ふべき勘定なり)
5. After I am risen again I will go before you into Galilee. (明朝予は汝曹に先ちてカリラヤに赴くべし)
6. Let me not live after my frame lacks oil. (身体に油を欠くに至りたる後は生かしむる勿れ)

第三 理由を表明する場合

1. After the explanation one can not help understanding. (説明せられたるか故に理解せざるを得ず)
2. After all I have heard I am convinced. (事の始末を一切聞き審したれば予は確信しぬ)

第四 “拘はらず” の意義を表明する場合

1. After every effort, he may fail. (百方盡力するに拘らず彼は失敗するやも計られず)
2. After all the advice I gave, he adopted a contrary course. (予か呉々忠告せしに拘らず彼は反對の針路を取れり)

II. 位置の後方又は高等を表明す

1. I will enter after you. (予は足下の後に入るべし)
2. Men placed in a line one after another. (人々一人つゝ列を爲せり)
3. He comes after the king. (彼は王の後に來る)
4. He is the greatest painter after Raphael. (彼はラファエルに亞いで第一流の畫家なり)

III. 後方より接近する運動即ち跟隨. 搜索. 追求を表明す

1. The hounds ran after the hare. (獵犬は兎を追求せり)
2. After whom is he come out.? (誰を尋ねて彼は出來るや)
3. The miner is after gold. (礦夫は金を搜索す)
4. I shouted after him to hold his long spear. (予は長鎗を持て彼に呼懸たり)
5. He shall not go after other gods. (汝は他の諸神に跟隨する勿れ)
6. He is always seeking after wealth. (彼は常に富を搜索す)

IV. 關係を表明す

1. I went to Kanda to inquire after a friend. (予は一友を訪問せんとて神田に赴けり)
2. She wrote a letter to inquire after health of her friend. (彼女は一友の病を訪はんとて書簡を書けり)
3. Look after the children. (小兒等に付て氣付けよ)

V. 類似を表明す

1. He takes after his father. (彼は父の風に倣ひて取れり)
2. They tried to make a thing after a model. (彼等は手本に摸して物を作らんと試みたり)
3. He painted after Kano. (彼は狩野流に畫けり)
4. He was named after his forefather. (彼は祖先の名を取りて命名せられたり)

VI. 比例を表明す

1. It had better to judge after the sight of his eyes. (目撃した所を以て判斷する方宜し)

2. It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion.
(世の中の輿論に従ひて世に處するは易し)

第十四 前置詞 "over" の活用

I. "Over" が上に在るの意義を表明す

1. The sky is over heads. (天は我等の頭の上にあり)
2. The cliff hangs over the sea. (絶壁は海の上に懸る)
3. The smoke rises over the city. (煙は市の上に揚る)
4. Clouds swell over our heads. (雲は頭上に走る)
5. The sun shines over the earth. (太陽は地上を照らす)

II. 権利に關し上位に在るの意義又は管轄を表明す

1. He is placed over me. (彼は予の上位に在り)
2. A junior is placed over a senior officer. (古參は新參官吏の上に立つ)
3. I will make you ruler over many things. (予は汝を多き物を宰る官吏となすべし)
4. The less of power given to man over man, the better.
(人の上に位する主權者に與ふる權能は少なき程宜し)

III. 尊敬價值の上位にあるを表明す

1. The advantage the educated have over the ignorant are great. (教育ある者が無教育者に優りて有する利益は大なり)
2. The advantage which old persons possess over younger ones is experience. (老年者が若年者輩に優りて有する利益は經驗なり)

IV. 争闘競力に勝つの意義を表明す

1. Japan triumphed over China in the late war. (日清戦争に於て日本は支那に勝てり)
2. The bill was passed over the veto. (該議案は非決權を制して通過せり)

V. 頂上を越して表面を蔽ふの意義を表明す

1. The water is over the shoes. (水は靴の上に至れり)
2. She had to put a shawl over her shoulders. (彼女は肩掛を以て肩を蔽ふを習せり)

VI. 上へ支へて揚げ又は掛けるの意義を表明す

1. He slung a musket over his shoulders. (彼は肩へ銃を揚げたり)
2. She threw a cloak over her arm. (彼女は上衣を腕に打掛けたり)

VII. 横り渡る等の意義を表明す

1. A dog leaps over a stream. (犬が流を躍り越ゆ)
2. A boat sailed over the lake. (一小舟は湖上を渡れり)
3. He struck me over the face. (彼は予の面打ちたり)

VIII. 分量超過を表明す

1. It weighs over 500 pounds. (其目方五百ポンド有餘)
(注意但し此場合には over よりも more than を用ふる方宜し)

VIII. 全表面又は全範圍を表明す

1. The boy walked over a field. (此兒童は全野を跋渉せり)
2. He wandered over the globe. (彼は全世界を經廻れり)
3. The mud was splashed over the garment. (泥は全衣にかゝれり)
4. He glanced over the manuscript. (彼は書類を閱了せり)

- り)
- X. 物事に關し絶へず云々するの意義を表明す
1. I have watched over him in illness. (予は病氣中彼を看護せり)
 2. He grieves over the past. (彼は過去に關し悲しめり)
- XI. 快樂に關するの意義を表明す
1. The contract was settled over a bottle. (徳利の上にて約束が決定せられたり)
- XII. 全き時の間即ち始より終までの意義を表明す
1. The ice kept over summer. (氷は夏中續けり)
 2. He travelled over night. (彼は終夜旅行せり)
- XIII. 有餘の時を表明す
1. He was absent over two weeks. (彼は二週間已上欠席せり)
- XIII. 對側を表明す
1. His house is over the way. (彼の家は道の對側にあり)
- XV. 前進を表明す
1. He has been promoted over my head. (彼は予を超へて昇進したり)

第十五 前置詞“under”の活用

- I. 下なる地置及び物に蔽はるゝの意義を表明す
1. He stand under a tree. (彼は樹の下に立てり)
 2. A cellar under the house is provided for him. (家屋の下に穴座敷は彼の爲めに備へられたり)
 3. A railway under ground will be constructed here. (地中鐵道は當地にも設けらるべし)

4. Bottles let down into wells under water will keep long. (井戸の水の中につるせる瓶は永く保たん)
 5. The carriage is under cover. (此馬車は蔽はる)
- II. 下又は麓の意義を表明す
1. It is found under my window. (其れは我窓の下に見出されたり)
 2. His cottage stands under the hill. (彼の家は丘の麓に在り)
- III. 保護の意義を表明す
1. The chickens sleep safe under the hen's wing. (雛は牡雞の翼さの下に安全に眠れり)
 2. The enemy landed under the cover of batteries. (砲列の掩護を受けて上陸せり)
 3. He was under the paternal roof. (彼は父の家にあり)
- III. 變裝の意義を表明す
1. He was received under the mask of friendship. (交誼といへる假面の下に彼は受けられたり)
 2. He traded under a false name. (彼は變名の下に商賣せり)
 3. He travelled under the guise of a monk. (彼は服を變じて僧となり而して旅行せり)
- V. 數量に關し以下を表明す
1. He is under forty. (彼は四十才以下なり)
 2. It will not be finished under 10 days. (其れは十日以内に於て成就せざるべし)
 3. A lieutenant ranks under a captain. (中尉は大尉の下に在り)
 4. This conversation was not ended under five audiences each of several hours. (此談話は各數時に亘れる五

回許りの謁見にては盡されざりし)

5. Medicines take effect sometimes under, and sometimes over, the natural proportion of their nature. (醫藥は時として天然に有する効能の割合に優りまた時としては之に劣ることあり)
6. There are many high officials in our country under five hundred yen a year. (國には一ヶ年所得五百圓に上らざる高等官多くあり)
7. It was too great an honor for any man under a duke. (公爵以下の人に取りては此は過分の榮譽なりき)
8. He waved not sell the horse under fifty yen. (彼は此馬を五十圓以下にては賣らざるべし)
9. Several young men could never leave the pulpit under half a dozen conceits. (多くの少年説教者は今回も自慢せずしては講壇を降らざるなり)

VI. 服従の意義を表明す

第一 管轄の意義を表はす時

1. India is at present under the British government. (今や印度は英國政府に管轄せらる)
2. Those who live under arbitrary power do nevertheless approve of liberty and wish for it. (專政君主の下に在る人民は自由の尊ぶべきを知らずまた之を得んと欲せず)

第二 勢力の感化を受くる時

1. Korea has become subordinate under the Russian influence. (韓國は露西亞の勢力に化せられたり)

第三 首領又は敎官に服従する時

1. The Liberal party moves actively under able leadership. (自由黨は首領其人を得て活潑に運動せり)

2. He studied under Mr. Fukuzawa. (彼は福澤先生につき勉學せり)

第四 義務に服従する時

1. A statesman under oath should be responsible to public affairs. (誓約を立てゝなれる政治家は國事を一身に荷はさるべからず)

第五 批准又は確かに出逢ふ時

1. He was put under pain of expulsion or death. (彼は放逐又は死の苦痛の下に置れたり)

第六 事情に服従する時

1. A suicide was committed under the circumstances that (自殺は云々の事情によりて爲されたり)
2. Under compulsion she was carried off. (強迫を以て彼女は連れ行れし)
3. Under correction he was forbidden to go out of door for a week. (懲しめのため彼は一時外出を禁せられたり)

第七 余儀なくさるゝ時

1. Under the fear of death he made restitution. (死の恐怖に迫られ彼は賠償をなせり)

第八 取掛る時

1. The house is under repairs. (此家は修繕中なり)

第八 力によりて運動する時

1. The ship runs under sail. (此船は帆の力によりて走る)
2. Under steam the engine moves quickly. (蒸氣の力により機械は速に動く)

VII. 問題となるの意義を示す

1. The patient comes under medical treatment. (此病人

は診察を受けたり)

2. The bill under discussion is of religious laed. (討議中の議案は宗教法案なり)

VIII. 治世の間を表明す

1. American Revolution commenced under the administration of Lord North. (米國獨立戦争はノルス公(英國)の政府の間に生まれり)
2. Under his mayoralty the city thrived. (彼が市尹在職中市は繁榮に赴けり)

IX. 権利により又は記名により意義を表明す

1. Under the authority of Japanese Constitution. (日本の憲法に據れば)
2. Under his hand and seal. (彼の手蹟及び調印により)
3. Under his signature. (彼の署名により)

X. 條約に據りの意義を表明す

1. Under the terms of the contract, quarterly payments were exacted. (條約の條疑によりて四期に費用を課せられし)
2. Under this edict, in the Netherlands alone, more than fifty thousand human beings were deleberately murdered. (此勅語によりニーサーラントだけにても五万以上の人間が商量して殺されたり)

XI. 植付くる意義を表明す

1. He had about 300 or 400 acres under corn. (彼は穀畑三四百エーカーを有せり)

第十六 前置詞“Down”の活用

- I. 前置詞“down”は高さ處より低き場所又は内部へ降る

方向を表明す時に用ふ)

1. The draw-bucket goes down the well. (釣瓶は井の中に降り行く)
2. The girl ran down the hill. (此女兒は丘を下に走れり)
3. He read down the page. (彼は其頁を読み下れり)
4. The miner went down the shaft. (工夫はシャフトを降りり)
5. The monkey ran down the tree. (猿は木を急ぎ下る)
- II. 流水に従ひ河口の方へ流るゝを表明す
1. I sailed down the river to the sea. (予は海まで彼の流を帆かけ下れり)
2. He swimed down the stream. (彼は流れを涸き下れり)
3. We wish to sail down the sound. (我々は海の方へ漕ぎ出でんと欲す)
4. The river runs down the country and discharges its waters into the ocean. (川は此地方を流れ洋に注ぐ)

第十七 前置詞“Since”の活用

- I. 前置詞“since”は過去の時に對し後の意義を表明するに用ふ

1. He has been staying at home since yesterday. (彼は昨日來在宅なり)
2. They have been absent from school since Monday last. (彼等は前の月曜以來學校を欠席せり)
3. I have eaten nothing since before-yesterday. (予は一

昨日來食をなさず)

第十八 前置詞 “than” の活用

前置詞 “than” は比較又は差異を表する場合に限り用ふ

1. I will not take less than ten yen. (予は拾圓より少くはないやだ)
2. No person other than a graduate will be fit. (卒業生に非らざれば何人にも間に合はず)

第十九 前置詞 “towards” の活用

I. “Towards” は方位を表明す

1. They traveled towards Tokyo. (彼等は東京に向ひ旅行せり)
2. The window is towards the east. (此窓は東向なり)
3. He sets his face towards the wilderness. (彼は曠野の方へ顔を向けたり)
4. There is a well-watered country towards the north. (北方に灌溉よろしき地方あり)

II. 道徳的にして “向つて” の義を表明す

1. He was very kind towards his neighbours. (彼は隣人に向つて甚だ親切なり)
2. He had any malice towards none. (彼は何人に向つても悪意を抱かず)
3. His eye shall be evil towards his brother. (彼の目は其兄弟に向つて不善なるべし)

III. 傾向を表明す

1. This was the first alarm England received towards any

trouble. (是は騒動につき英國が受けし最初の恐慌なりき)

IV. 目的を表明す

1. He ever did aught towards the general good. (彼は一般の幸福のために何事もなさいりき)
2. He gave nothing towards object. (其目的のために彼は何事もなさいりき)
3. We may easily observe every creature about us is incessantly working towards the end for which it was designed. (我儕は周囲の物体が其企圖せられたる目的の方へ絶へず運動し居るを容易に観察し得るなり)

V. 處又は時の接近を表明する場合

1. He is coming towards home. (彼は其宅に近づきつゝあり)
2. It is now towards evening. (今は夕暮に近づきぬ)
3. I am towards nine years since I left you. (君の一別以來既に九秋に垂んとす)

(補註) toward と towards とは同言葉なれど towards を用ふる方通常なり

第二十 前置詞 “with” の活用

I. 處. 時. 性質. 又は情態に關し親昵結合の關係を表明す
第一 伴. 相伴隨の意義を表明する時

1. I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you and so following; but I will not eat with you, drink with you, nor pray with you. (予は汝と買ひ汝と賣り汝と談し汝と散歩及び其他の事を

爲さんされど汝と食ひ汝と飲み汝と祈るを欲せず)

第二 監督の意義を表明する時

1. She left the child with a nurse. (彼女は乳母の監督に其兒を委ねたり)
2. He is with a banking house. (彼は銀行に出勤す)

第三 性質を表明する時

1. He was numbered with the transgressors. (彼は罪人と同類に見なされし)
2. The whale is sometimes mistakenly included with the fishes. (鯨と時としては誤りて鱗介と同類に見らるゝことあり)

第四 “俱に、又は合して” の意義を表明する時

1. Your name was mentioned with others. (貴下の名前は他の人と共に記名されたりき)
2. North America with South America comiets the Western Hemisphere. (北亞米利加は南亞米利加を合して西半球を成す)
3. There arose fire and smoke with intense heat. (非常の熱と共に火と烟が同時に起れり)

第五 時の一致を表明する時

1. Frogs begin to croak with the rain fall. (降雨と同時に蛙鳴き始む)
2. I arose with the dawn. (予は曉明と同時に起きたり)

第六 保護味方の意義を表明する時

1. God be with you. (全能の神疾くは汝と共にあれ)
2. He sides with the oppressed. (彼は壓制者の味方となす)

第七 處に於ける一致を表明する時

1. He arrived with all his luggage. (彼は總ての手荷物を以て到着せり)

II. 運動又は感情の伴隨を表明す

1. With a ceaseless motion comes and goes the tide. (潮は絶へず運動を以て來りまた往く)
2. He gazed upon the scene with a deep dejection. (彼は深き憂悶を以て光景を眺めたり)
3. He looked upon them with anger. (彼は怒色を以て彼等を見上げたり)

III. 原因器具方便の意義を表明す

第一 物質を表明する時

1. They began to load the ship with coal. (石炭といふ物質を積込に取り掛れり)

第二 器具方便を表明する時

1. He chopped wood with an ax. (彼は斧を以て木を切りたり)
2. He entertained us with singing. (彼は音樂を以て我輩を饗應せり)
3. He killed the snake with a stone. (彼は一片の石を以て蛇を殺せり)
4. Suffer not yourselves to be betrayed with a kiss. (諸君は接吻を以て敵に賣られざるよう用心し玉へ)

第三 原因を表明する時

1. He was silent with shame. (彼は耻を以て黙せり)
2. He clapped his hands with glee. (彼は喜を以て拍手せり)
3. He has long been sick with fever. (彼は熱病に罹り久しく悩みたり)
4. I am afraid he has got into very uncouth habits with

liveing alone. (予は恐る彼が獨居により偏屈なる習慣に陥らんことを)

IV. 稟有又は抱持を表明す

1. He is a man with good sense. (彼は賢き人なり)
2. He bought a vase with handles. (彼は手のつきたる花瓶を買へり)
3. He is a boy with a bad temper. (彼は根性悪しき兒男なり)
4. They work with eagerness. (彼等は熱心を以て働くなり)

V. 分離を表明す

1. What did you say when you parted with him? (彼に別れし時汝は何といひしや)
2. Upon leaving the town, we dispensed with our servants. (市を出でし時僕婢は解雇せり)
3. I parted with my friends yesterday. (予は昨日友人に別れたり)

VI. 反對 表明す

1. One king fought with another. (王は相互に闘ひたりき)
2. He struggled with temptation. (彼は誘惑は争へり)
3. He disputed with his neighbour. (彼は隣人と争論せり)

VII. 場合又は關係を表明す

1. Deal not harshly with me. (我が場合には酷に扱ふ勿れ)
2. He is not popular with his pupils. (彼は子弟に關し不人望なり)

VIII. 經驗又は立脚點よりの意義を表明す

1. With his friends he is irreproachable. (友人より見れば彼は欠點なし)
2. With you religion means gloom and sadness. (君の立脚點より見れば宗教は憂鬱にして悲哀を意味す)
3. With us, the education of a gentleman disciplines the impulses, and leaves the good manner to grow naturally of habits of self-command. (彼等の經驗によれば君子の教育は感激を制し自治の慣習を自然に發達せしむるに在り)

VIII. 比例一致又は拘らずの意義を表明す

1. His influence increases with his wealth. (彼の勢力は富と共に増加す)
2. His views does not accord with mine. (彼の意見は予の意見と一致せず)
3. With all his wealth he is in debt. (彼は富豪に拘らず負債山をなす)

二重前置詞用法

“Into” の活用

第一 中に入る運動を示す時吾人は運動を示す動詞の後に into を附す

1. He comes into the house. (彼は其家に入れり)
2. One stream flows into another. (一の川は他に流れ込む)
3. They go into the church. (彼等は會堂に入る)
4. Water enters into the fine vessels of plants. (水は植物の細質に入る)

第二 外面より透過する意義を表明する時

1. He cut into the wood. (彼は木まで切り込みたり)
2. If you could look into my heart, I am sure you would not condemn me. (若し君にして予の心中を看透すを得ば予は保証す予を罪せざらんことを)
3. We looked into an apartment. (我々は一の室をのぞきたり)

第三 挿入の意義を表明する時

1. He infuses more spirit, or animation into a compositein (彼は作文に倍々精神根氣を注入せり)
2. Into her poems she put her heart and file. (詩歌のため彼女に全神全力を致せり)

第四 混和を表明する時

1. I put these ingredients into a compound. (予は此等の原質を混和せり)

第五 形体の變化を表明する時

1. Water is convertible into either ice or steam. (水は氷又は蒸氣の何れにも變化するを得)
2. We may reduce many distinct substances into one mass. (吾人は種々の異物体を一塊と變することを得)
3. Water is changed into steam by heat. (水熱すれば變して蒸氣となる)

第六 包括を表明する時

1. Put the same idea into different languages. (同思想を異なりたる國語にて述べよ)

第七 時を表明する時

He slept late into the day. (其日^{ナツク}晩くまで眠れり)

第八 乗算の讀法を表明する時

$a(x+y)$ は a into x plusy と讀む

第九 不足を示す時

Six feet tall into an inch. (身の丈六尺には一寸及ばす)

Unto の活用

Unto は to と同意義にして單に古文又は詩文に用ふるのみ他に之を用ひすと心得べし故に之を略す

From among の活用

From among は多數の中より云々せらるるの意義を表明す

1. One man was chosen from among the rest. (残りの衆中より一人推選せられたり)
2. We came out from among the trees, and went home as we could. (我等は森の中より出て一生懸命に急ぎて歸宅せり)

From under の活用

From under は何々の下層より物の出づるの意義を表明す
The seed had sprouted from under the ground. (種は地の下より既に芽を出したりき)

Over against の活用

Over against は後部を何々の方へ向けあるの意義を表明す
The cart stands over against the bank. (馬車は土手に對して立つ)

from off の活用

from off は物を場所より取り去るの意義を表明す

A live coal was taken from off the fire place. (生の石炭は竈の中より取り除かる)

From within の活用

From within は内部よりの意義を表明す

He came from within the house. (彼は家の内側より来れり)

複前置詞用法

Across の活用

I. Across は横裁るの意義を表明す

1. The wind swept across the country. (風は野を横切りて吹けり)
2. A bridge is laid across a river. (橋は川を横裁りて架せらる)
3. It is thirty feet across the garden. (庭は幅三十尺あり)
4. The line across the forehead also, denoting musical power, is very common. (また音楽の力を示したる筋の額を横るあるは甚だ通常なり)
5. He laid the bundle across his shoulder. (彼は肩を横きりて包物を負へり)
6. The light fell across the street. (光は街衢を横り照せり)

II. 對岸を表明す

1. They live across the river. (彼等は對岸に住す)
2. My house is across the stream. (拙宅は對岸にあり)
3. Across the borderline people take a pride in marrying when they please—not when they can. (國境を越ゆれば人民は準備の如何に拘らず思ひたちたる時婚禮す)

along の活用

I. Along は across の反對なり across は横距離を表はし along は縦距離を示す而して物に沿ふて又はの方向にの意義を表明す

1. The ship sailed along the coast. (船は海岸線に沿ひて航せり)
2. An electric shock runs along the nerve. (電觸は神経に沿ひて走る)
3. He went along the highway. (彼は大道に沿ひて行きたり)
4. Along the crowded path they bore her now pure as the newly fallen snow. (群集雜沓せる道に沿ひて彼等は新に降りたる雪の如き白き彼女を今やかつき行きたりき)
5. He walked along the lowlands. (彼は低地に沿ひて歩みたり)

II. 沿ひ赴く所に存在する物を表明す

1. The trees grow along the road. (樹木は沿道に生す)
2. Along his life were scattered many blessings. (彼の生活に沿ひて多くの幸福散在せり)

Against の活用

I. Against は反対を表明す

第一 反対して運動をなす時

1. The ship was dashed against the rocks. (船は岩に打つれたり)
2. He went against the wind. (彼は風に逆ひて行けり)

第二 品格精神又は目的の反対を表明す

1. He acted against his conscience (彼は其良心に反して行へり)
2. This is against custom. (是は習慣違犯なり)
3. I never worked against law. (予は法律を犯したることなし)
4. Nature is always against a liar. (天然は常に虚言者に反対す)
5. The whole Mohamedan people are against you (the Chrestian world) (今回教徒は汝基督教國に反対す)
6. He is acting against his own interests. (彼は己の利益で反して行ひつゝあり)

第三 位置の反対を表明する時

1. He is leaning against the wall. (彼は壁に寄り掛れり)
2. There is a town against the mouth of the river. (此の河口に面して一都府あり)
3. Against the sides of the cave, stood long rows of boys and girls, with very sorrow faces. (窟内の側面に憂鬱なる容貌を有ちたる男女兒の長さ列立てり)

II. 禍害を豫防するの意義を表明す

1. He was warned against a plot. (彼は隠謀につき告られたり)

III. 準備を表明す

1. Store up your grain against famine. (凶年のため穀を儲蓄せよ)
2. They have food laid up againnt a day of want. (彼等は欠乏の日のために儲へ置きたる食物を有つ)
3. Get ready against visitors come. (來賓のため用意せよ)
4. I want a new saddle against the races. (余は競走のため新しき鞍を要す)
5. We made ready against the triumph of our soldiers. (我等は我兵士の凱旋に對し準備せり)

IV. 交換を表明す

1. The trader used to take live stock against wheat. (商人は小麥を家畜と交換するを常とせり)

V. 商用語に用ゐる場合

1. The items entered against Mr. A. (customer) are... (華客某の勘定項目は云々なり)
2. He asks to draw 1000 yen against a credit balance. (彼は信用勘定を以て金千圓を引出さんと請ふ)

VI. 比較を表明する場合

1. Four students have passed their year against three last year. (昨年は三名なれど本年は四名及第せり)
2. The idle reports of half-educatid youth can not weigh against the opinions of experienced men. (書生の無益なる報告は經驗ある人士の説と對比する能はず)

Between の活用

元來 Between なる語は二物の中間を表示するものにして三個以上の物に適用するを得ず故に二個物体の間又は數の如何に關せず群をなし或は對をなせる二物の間又は主賓敵味方兩者の間には之を用ふるものとす

I. 處を表明す

1. The point is put between two lines. (此點は二線の間に在り)
2. The village is situated between two stations. (此村は二停車場の間に在り)
3. He was crucified between two thieves. (彼は二人の盜賊の間に十字架に刑せられたり)
4. Wreathing her hair, a song between her lips. (髪に花輪を飾り兩唇の間に歌を吟ふ)

II. 時性質情態を表明す

1. I shall go between 8 and 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. (予は明朝八時と九時の間に行くべし)
2. It is between sour and sweet. (此れは酸味と甘味の間にあり)
3. There is a very far separation between poverty and wealth. (貧富の懸隔は甚だ遠大なり)
4. Between saving a cent and spending a cent there is two cents difference. (一仙を儲蓄すると一仙を消費するとの二者の間には二仙の差あり)
5. Thomas Brown has shown that there is no link coming between the cause and its effect. (トマスブラウン氏は原因結果の間に鎖鑰なしと論證せり)

III. 人、物、又は物体を表明す

1. Choose between this and that. (此物と彼物との間を擇べ)
 2. Jealousy comes between friends. (嫉妬は二友の間に起る)
 3. The consumation of peace between Great Britain and the United States of America was the sublime result of powers which were conspiring together for the revolution of the world. (大英國及北米合衆國間平和の成就是世界の革命に共力しつゝありし諸強國の麗波なる結果なり)
 4. Will it please you to hear the epilogue, or to see a Bergomask dance between two of our company? (我仲間兩人の間に結尾の口上を聞くと假裝演舞を見ると貴下は何れを願はるゝや)
- IV. 往復の處を表明す
1. The departure of the steamer between Yokohama and London will be postponed a week. (横濱倫敦間汽船の出帆は一週間延期すべし)
 2. The railway between Tokyo and Yokohama was constructed about 20 years ago. (京濱間の鐵道は二十年前に敷設せられたり)

Among 及び Amongst の活用

Amongst は Among より後に生じたる語にして合衆國に於ては後者の多く用ふ所にして兩者とも三個以上に及びたる物の間を表示するに用ふ二個の間には之を用ひざるものと心得べし

I. 群集の中へ混合するの意義を表明す

1. He was among the crowd. (彼は群衆の中に在り)
2. They were talking amongst the trees. (彼等森林中に談話せり)
3. To be happy yourself you must live among the happy. (自ら幸福ならんと欲せば須らく幸福なる人士の間に住すべし)
4. He sent his apostles forth amongst the wolves. (彼は其弟子を狼の間へ遣はせり)
5. For two years I lived entirely amongst the Chinese. (予は全く二年間支那人の間に住せり)

II. 種類又は団体を表明す

1. It is reckoned among the most interesting examples. (此は最も有益なる實例の中に數られたり)
2. We hear Des Cartes (great man as he was) laying it down amongst the golden rules for guiding his studies, that he would guard himself against all prejudices. (吾人は聞く Des Cartes は (如何に偉人なればとて (一切の妄想に陥らずとの一句を其 耕學金則の中に加へたりと。)

III. 習慣を表明す

1. Among the Romans, People used to bathe in steam baths. (羅馬人の間には蒸氣浴行はれたり)
2. Amongst educated people, such a vice will never be found. (教育ある人民の間には斯る不徳は決して發見せられざるべし)
3. Love among mortals is but an endless sigh. (死すべき人間の間に情人を有する者は無限の歎息の種に外ならず)

IV. 分配を表明す

1. The bequest was divided among the poor of the town. (此遺産は市の貧民の間に分配せられたり)
- V. 最上級比較に用ふ
1. He is the tallest among the villagers. (彼は村民中最も高さ人なり)

Betwix の活用

Betwix は between と同意義にして今多く用ゐず時に時又は處の二者の間に表明す

1. There was some speak of marriage betwixt myself and her. (余と彼女との間の結婚につきてある話ありき)
2. You shall see, as I have said, great difference betwixt our Bohemia and your Sicillia. (予が既に述べし如く我等のボヘミヤと汝のシシリヤとは大差あるを見るべし)

Amid の活用

Amid の活用を知らん欲せば先づ between 及び among の使用範圍を詳にするを要す Amid 又は Amidst は取り圍まるゝの意を表し Among 又は Amongst は混合するの義を示す而して between は二個の物体又は団体に用ふ Amid は單に位地を示すのみなれども Among は友とか敵とかの如く活動的關係の意義を表す故に Among my books と言へば書籍を companionship 座右の友と見做し Amid my books と言へば書籍を單に物品と見做すなり Among frinds, Among enemies とか Amidst the woods, amid the shadows は

常用の一例なりまた “In the midst of” なる語は單に位置を示すものなれども時としては “among” よりも密着なる關係を示すことあり例へば I found myself in the midst of friends といへば予は朋友に推し寄せられ而して予は中心點となれりとの意義を示すなり

Amid 中心に圍まるゝの意義を表明す但し重に詩文に用ふ

1. She stood amid the throng (彼女は雑沓の真中に立てり)
2. She stood and listened my song amid the lingering light. (彼女は淡暗きの光の中に立ち我歌を聴けり)

Amidst の活用

Amidst は真中に又は進行の最中にの意義を表明す

1. He was brave amidst all dangers. (彼は凡ての危難の中に勇敢なりき)
2. The troop marched amidst flying bullets. (軍隊は飛丸の真最中に進撃せり)
3. He was moving amidst the throng. (群集の真中を動きつゝありき)

Around の活用

I. Around は圓内の全部又は四周を表明す

1. He will go around the world. (彼は全世界を週遊すべし)
2. Go where I will, an infinity will spread around me. (何れの處に到るも無限は予の四周に擴るべし)
3. Glorious indeed is the world of god around us, but

more glorious the world of God within us. (君人の四周に存すの神の世界は實に榮光あり然ども心内の神の世界は一層榮光あり)

II. 周圍を表明する場合

The hunter goes around a squirrel as the squirrel goes around the tree to escape him. (栗鼠か彼を脱れんとして樹の周圍を廻るたけ獵夫は栗鼠の周圍を廻る.)

III. 此處彼處又は廻り角を表明する場合 (特に米國にて用ふ)

1. I am loafing around the city. (予は市内此處彼處にゴロツキつゝあり)
2. We would go to the church around the corner. (我は廻り角の教堂へ常に行けり)

About の活用

I. About は外面表面又は周圍を表明す

第一 周圍(四方)を表明する時

1. There were the walls about the city. (其市街の周圍に壁を築けり)
2. Look about you. (汝の周りを眺めよ)
3. Bind them about thy neck. (汝の頭に彼等を續付よ)

第二 周邊を表明する時

1. We can learn the movement of a planet about the sun through some glass. (吾人は天文鏡により太陽の周邊に於ける游星の運動を知り得べし)

第三 其所此所を表明す

1. He goes about the world. (彼は世界を歴遊せり)
2. He is roving about the world. (地球上を彼は徘徊し)

- つゝあり)
3. The watchmen that went about the city found me. (市内をあちらこちら徘徊せし番人が予を發見せり)
- II. 傍又は近所を表明す
1. The cool air about the door. (戸の邊の涼氣)
 2. There is a man about the house. (家の近所に人が居る)
- III. 關與するの意義を表明す
1. I must be about my father's business. (余は父の職業に關與せざるべからず)
 2. He inquires about a trade. (彼は職業に關して尋ぬ)
 3. They consult about the trouble. (彼は此難件につき相談せり)
 4. They quarrelled about trifles. (彼等の些末の事につき争べし)
 5. I shall treat about thy ransom. (予は汝の宥免につき處理せんとす)
 6. Bring me a book about traveler. (旅行者に關する書物を持ち來る)
- IV. 所持を表明す
- Has he much money about him? (彼は身に多分の金を所持するや)
- V. 時又數の接近を表明す
1. He went out about three o'clock. (彼は三時頃出行けり)
 2. It was about the space of three hours after. (三時間位の後なりき)
 3. There fell in the field about three thousands. (三千人許戰場に仆れたり)

Above の活用

- I. Above は一層高所を表明す
1. He lives the room above this one. (彼は此上の室に在り)
 2. The fowls that fly above the earth live in the Ogusawara. (地上を高く飛ぶ雞は小笠原に棲息す)
 3. The surrounding mountains are about 200 feet above the level of the sea. (四方を圍繞する諸山は海面を抜くこと凡二百尺なり)
 4. He had on large stocking coming above his knees. (彼は膝の上に来てある大きな靴足袋を穿ちたり)
- II. 數量の過多を表明す
1. We have blessings above measure. (彼等は不可量の幸福を有す)
 2. He was seen by above five hundred brethren. (彼は五百以上の兄弟に見られたり)
- III. 上位優等を表明す
1. The king is above the subjects. (王は臣民の上に位す)
 2. The moral law is above the civil. (道德律は民法の上に在り)
 3. Some music is above me; most music beneath me. (或る音樂は予の上にあれど大抵は予の下にあり)
- IV. 脱する意義を表明す
1. He is above such dishonorable deeds. (彼は此様なる不名譽の行をなす人にあらず)
 2. He is above suspicion. (彼は嫌疑に及ばず)
 3. He is above corruption. (彼は腐敗する如き士にあらず)

Before の活用

I. 前面前方を表明す

1. Before him sound the drums. (彼の前に太鼓の音かする)
2. He stands before the fire. (彼は火の前に立つ)
3. The church stands before my house. (教會は我家の前にあり)

II. 時の以前を表明す

1. The train starts before ten o'clock. (瀛車は十時に發す)
2. Lilacs come before the roses. (リラクスは薔薇の前に來る)
3. Let us have a glass of wine before supper. (夕飯前に酒を一杯飲まん)

III. 撰擇を表明す

1. They will die before yielding. (彼等は降るよりは死すべし)

IV. 前面を表明す

1. Paul made his defense before Agrippa. (パウロはアグリッパの面前にて辨証をなせり)
2. He carried all before him. (彼は彼の前に凡てを運ひたり)
3. He made oath before god. (彼は神の前に誓へり)
4. All his deeds are before the public, even his family quarrels.

V. 直に爲すの意義を表明す

1. The question before the meeting is (會議に於て

直に議せらるべき件は云々)

2. I have a heavy task before me. (予は眼前に大仕事を有てり)

VI. 勢力を表明す

1. The ship drifted before the wind. (船は風力に依て漂流さる)
2. The general decided to retreat slowly before a force so superior to his own. (敵の兵力は已に比し大に優勢なりしは 將軍は徐々退軍せんと決したり)

Behind の活用

I. Behind は元來 before の反對にして後面を表明す

1. The dog ran behind its master. (犬は主人の後に走れり)
2. The lady stands behind the curtain. (貴女は窓掛の後に立つ)
3. A troop encamped behind the woods. (兵は森林の後に夜營を張れり)
4. I stood behind her. (予は彼女の後に立てり)

II. 秘密なる補助又は勢力を表明す

1. He has capital behind him. (彼は資本を後盾となす)
2. It was not the famous needle gun which won the late Prussian victories, but the intelligence and discipline of the Prussian soldier, the man behind the gun. (プロシヤの此度の戦勝は有名なる大砲の力に非らず 兵士即ち砲の後なる人の智識と規律に由るものなり)

III. 遠國へ行きたる後又は死したる後を表明す

1. She was left behind him. (彼女は彼の後に残されたり)
2. But he, whose loss our tears deplore
He left behind him more than fame.
(吾々の涙は其死亡を哀哭する 彼は名譽よりも一層
貴き者を彼の後に遺せり)
- IV. 時に後るゝの意義を表明す
 1. The train is behind its time. (瀛車は遅刻す)
- V. 隠るゝの意義を表明す
 1. There is a smile behind his frown. (澁面の後に微笑あり)
- VI. 智識上劣等を表明す
 1. He is behind his class. (彼は學級に後れたり)

Beside の活用

- I. ^{ソバ カタハラ}側又は傍を表明す
 1. He is standing beside his father. (彼は彼の父の側に立てり)
 2. You will find a cottage beside the sea. (汝は小屋を海の側に見るべし)
 3. He hanged his bow beside him. (彼は側へ弓を掛けたり)
- II. 比較を表明す
 1. This is poor work beside yours. (此は君のと比れば實にまづいよ)
- III. 外以を表明す
 1. This discussion is beside the matter in hand. (此議論は進行中の事件外なり)
 2. This is beside our present purpose (此は目下吾人の目

- 的外の事なり)
- IV. 氣抜きの意義を表明す
 1. My father was as one beside himself, being in ecstasy or rapture of mind. (我父は無限の歡喜により氣抜きの如くなれり)

Besides の活用

Besides は beside と混同すべからず beside は物の側に在るか又は二者比較を表明し besides は之に加ふるに又は此外にの意義を表明す。

1. Besides advising, he gave them money. (忠告に加ふるに彼は金錢を彼等に與へたり)
2. Besides wealth, he had opportunity. (彼は富に加ふるに好機會を有す)
3. Besides this, there are persons in certain situations who are expected to be charitable. (此外に尙ほ或る地位にして慈善者と屬望する人々あり)

Athwart の活用

- I. Athwart は横截る意義を表明す
 1. The shadow ran athwart the grass. (蔭は草原を横きりて走れり)
 2. The sea birds fly athwart the bow of the ship. (鳥は船の艦前を横りて飛べり)
- II. 反對を表明す。

He get ready athwart their plans. (彼は彼等の設計に反して用意せり)

Beyond の活用

- I. Beyond は “より遠き場所” / “越へて” の意義を表明す
1. My house is beyond those hills. (我家は其等の小山の向ふにあり)
 2. My uncle's is a mile beyond the town. (我叔父の宅は市を越へて一哩にあり)
- II. 既に経過したる時を表明す
1. He stayed beyond the house. (彼は時を越へて停まれり)
- III. 限外を表明す
1. It was beyond expectation. (其れは案外の事なりき)
 2. This is beyond endurance. (此れは忍耐も出来得ず)
 3. I only know that I can not drift beyond his love and care. (予は自ら彼の愛と監督の外に迷ふこと能はざるを知るのみ)
- III. 優等を表明す
1. He has a skill beyond Raphael's. (彼はラファエットの右に出づる熟練を有す)
 2. He is beyond any of the greatmen of our country. (彼は我邦の豪傑の何人にも優る)
 3. Chivalry arose and became a tie beyond national affection. (武士道なる者起り國民的愛情の右に出づる結団力となれり)
- V. 超過を表明す
1. Take nothing beyond your due. (君の割合を超へて何物をも取るなかれ)
 2. To accumulate wealth, labor must go beyond what is

essential to meet immediate necessities. (金を儲蓄せんと欲せば日用の生活を営むに必用なるより超過したる労働をなさざるを得ず)

But の活用

But は除外を表明す

1. All but one were drowned. (一人を除き皆溺死せり)
2. He was all but ruined. (彼は唯一人滅亡を脱したり)
3. Who can it be but persured Lycon. (彼は偽髻したるリコンに非らずして誰ぞや)

Below の活用

I. 場所の下方を表明す

1. A stream runs below the fountain. (一水噴水の下方を流る)

II. 官職位記又は度数の下級を表明す

1. A captain is next below a colonel. (大尉は大佐の一级下なり)
2. He stood below me in class. (彼の學級の席順は予の下なりき)
3. His mark was below average. (彼の得点数は平均点已下なり)
4. Neither the ice so melted nor the water which results from its liquefaction can fall below 32 Fahrenheit. (此く溶解したる氷もまた溶解法を施したる後の水も孰れも華氏寒暖計三十二度より下に降ることなし)

5. A proud and sensitive nature finds it far easier, often, to speak confidently to one in a station below him than to an equal or a superior. (高慢なる感情深き人は屢々同等若くは上席の士に告ぐるよりは下席の者へ傲然命令する方容易なりと見ゆることあり)

III. 劣等無價を表明す

1. His attainments are below yours. (彼の熟達は汝のよりは劣等なり)
2. No woman dresses below herself from caprice. (多心に關し彼女よりも値なきはなし)

III. 數の已下を表明す

1. The number was below ten. (其數は十已下なりき)

Beneath の活用

下の意義を表明するに under below beneath の三語あり under は他の物体か眞上にある場合の下, below は其物体の位置か單に我々の位置より低しといふ場合の下, 而して beneath は其物の位置か遙か我々の位置より低しといふ場合の下にして物を賤しみ譬喩的に語る時は below を用ゐず beneath を使用するを例とす.

I. 物の下又は山の下を表明す

1. Let us rest beneath the shade. (我等は蔭にて休憩せん)
2. Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies. (粗き名もなき石の下に彼は横はれり)
3. A stream murmurs beneath the precipice. (絶壁の下に水流の聲す)

4. Relics were found beneath the stone slab. (石盤の下に遺物發見せられたり)
5. The voice of our father's blood begins to cry to us from beneath the soil which it moistened. (吾等の祖先の血の聲は其血の濕ふたる土の下より我々に絶泣するべく始む)
6. The man sank beneath his load. (此人は彼の荷物の下に沈みたり)

II. 下級を表明す

1. His conduct is beneath contempt. (彼の品行は輕蔑の下に在り)
2. He is courteous to all, whether above or beneath him) (彼は上級下級の別なく凡てに對し懇切なり)

III. 輕蔑的無價を表明す

1. Such conduct is beneath the dignity of a man. (こんな行爲は極下等な人間だ)
2. There was no class of human beings so low as to be beneath his sympathy. (彼に同情を仰く如き人間はあるものか)
3. Such charges are beneath the notice of a gentleman. (こんな職務は紳士の注意すべきものにあらず)

Within の活用

Within は outside (外部) の反對にして内部を表明す.

I. 内部内側を表明す.

1. He always slept within doors. (彼は常に戸内に臥せり)
2. O, unhappy youth, come not within these doors;

within this roof the enemy of all your graces. (嗟不幸なる青年よ。此等の戸内に來る勿れ此屋根の内部には貴殿の敵潜伏す)

3. Truth is within ourselves: it takes no rise from outward things, whatever you may believe. (汝等は何を信するにせよ真理は自己の内心にあり外物より來る者に非す)

II. 時處量の範圍内を表明す。

1. You must be back within an hour. (君は一時間内に歸來らさるべからず)
2. The castle came within sight. (城は見ゆる様になれり)
3. I can get there within ten minute's walk. (予は十分間の歩行にて彼處へ達すべし)
4. You had better to live within your means. (君は資金の範圍の許す丈の生活を爲すか宜しい)

III. 情態の範圍内を表明す

1. This is not within power. (此は我力の及ぶ所に非らず)
2. It is still within my power. (其れ位は僕ので出来る)
3. Not only is man within nature, but his acts and works are within nature, and thus human industry itself is within nature. (人は自然の範圍内に在るのみならず人の行爲事業も自然の中にある故に人間社界其物もまた自然を脱する能はず)

Without の活用

- I. Without は with の反對にして此を表明す

1. He came without any money. (彼は錢なしにて來れり)
2. She remains without home. (彼女は家なしなり)
3. Wise men will do it, without a law. (賢人は法律に因らずして其れを行ふべし)

II. within に反對し外部を表明す

1. He stand without the gate. (彼は門外に立てり)
2. They fought without the walls. (彼等は壁外に戦へり)

III. 力及はずと意義を表明す

- The savages remain without the pale of civilization. (文明の力未だ蠻族に及ばず)

分詞狀前置詞用法

Pending の活用

Pending は固と働詞 pend の現在分詞にして前置詞には during 間の意義に用ふ

I. 進行する間の意義を表明する場合

1. Pending debate, the house adjourned. (討論中議院は延會す)
2. He stopped there pending the negotiation. (彼は商議中其處に止まれり)

II. 待つ間の意義を表明する場合

1. The court met and adjourned pending the receipt of orders from the convening authority. (宮中會議は議院より命令の請書を待つ間延會せり)
2. Pending fresh orders ... (新しき命令の出るまで……)

During の活用

During は固と dure なる働詞の現在分詞にして前置詞には時間の一期節を表明するに用ゆ

1. It happened during the war. (其は戦争中に出来せり)
2. It continued during the night. (其は夜中連続せり)
3. During last summer we have been at Kamakura. (過る夏の間我々は鎌倉へ赴きたり)

Notwithstanding の活用

Notwithstanding は固と分詞に編入せられたれども今は前置詞となれり此語は障碍多き情態に關らすとの意義を表明す despite 又は in spite of とは能く似たれども前者は單に情態に關係し後者は人又は擬人物的に重に適用するを通例とす。

1. I shall go, notwithstanding the rain. (降雨に拘らす予は行かん)
2. Notwithstanding his anger, I dit it. (彼の忿怒に拘らす予は之をなせり)
3. Where men are protected in the enjoyment of what has been created by their industry and laid up by their selfdenial, society will advance in arts and in wealth, notwithstanding the sterility of the earth and the inclemency of the air, notwithstanding heavy taxes and destructive wars. (勤勉を以て作り克己を以て儲へたるものを樂しみ得るやう人民の保護せらるゝ處には土地の不毛空氣の殘酷に拘らす重税を課し破壊的の戰役の行はるゝにも拘らす社會は美と富に於て進歩す)

4. Notwithstanding all you have said, I must still differ with you. (足下は滔々と辨したるに拘らす猶予の説と異れり)
5. He failed notwithstanding his good intentions. (善き心掛けに拘らす彼は失敗せり)

Except の活用

Except は固と働詞なれども今は單に前置詞として用ゐる除外の意義を表明す

1. He could discern clearly enough the folly and meanness of all bigotry except his own. (彼は自らの固執は除外とし凡ての固執の愚にして且つ卑劣なるを充分明白に見るを得たり)
2. All except one failed. (一人を除きみな落第せり)
3. I have finished all the letters except one. (一通を除き予は手紙をみな書き終れり)

Save の活用

Save は固と働詞 save より出て前置詞として用らるゝなり減するの意義を表明す。

1. He recieved forty stripes save one. (彼は四十に一を減したる鞭を受けたり)
2. She gave him all save one. (彼は一を残し置き他はみな彼に與へたり)

Past の活用

Past は働詞 pass の分詞にして前置詞には時刻を過ぎたるの意義を表明す

1. In two hours past sunset we reached the village. (日没後二時にして我等は其村に達したり)
2. I shall be there at half past eight tomorrow morning (予は明朝八時半彼處に赴くべし)

Considering の活用

Considering は働詞 consider の分詞にして前置詞としては……を基準として考ふれば……の割合にはの意義を表明す

1. The price is not high, considering the quality. (性質の割合に直段は高からず)
2. Considering your age you have done very well. (年齢の割合に君は頗る上出来なり)

Owing の活用

Owing は固と働詞 owe の分詞にして前置詞にては起因の意義を表明す

1. Owing to the long drought the crops have failed. (長き旱魃により収獲は不作なり)

Conceruing の活用

Conceruing は固と働詞 concern の現在分詞なれども前置詞にては關しての意義を表明す

1. I spoke conceruing his duty. (彼の職務に關し予は語

りし)

2. Inform me conceruing this matter. (此件に關し予に通信せよ)

Touching の用法

Touching は働詞 touch の現在分詞にして前置詞にては concerning と同じく關しでの意義を表明す

1. Any one may have a fancy, and a squirrel has a right to make up his mind touching a catamomet. (人間は想像をなすを得栗鼠は山猫に關し彼の心を決定すべき權利を有す)
2. I will let you know afterward more fully touching the matter. (予は此件に關し尙ほ委しく後より報知すべし)

Regarding の活用

Regarding は固と働詞 regard の現在分詞にして前置詞にては concerning 及び touching 同しく“關する”の意義を表明す

1. I am anxious regarding his plans. (予は彼の目論見に關し心配して居るなり)
2. Tell us fully regarding this matter. (此件に關し委しく語れり)
3. We had several disputes regarding the policy against China. (我等は支那政略に關し數多の議論をなせり)

前置詞熟語 Prepositional phrases の用法

As to の活用

As to は concerning 又は respecting, 關しての意義を表明す

1. I will inquire again as to what your reasons are. (予は足下の理由に關し再び尋問する所あるべし)

At home in の活用

At home in は acquainted with, 熟知するの意義を表明す

1. She is quite at home in Euclid. (彼女はユークリッドの幾何學を全く熟習せり)

At the top of の活用

At the top of は絶頂の意義を表明す。

1. She shouted at the top of her voice. (彼女は出来るだけ大聲にて絶叫せり)

At the enmity with の活用

At the enmity with は enemies to と等しく敵視するの意義を表明す

1. The Jews were at enmity with the Samaritans. (猶太人はサマリア人を敵視せり)

At variance with の活用

At variance with は撞着齟齬の意義も表明す

1. Your words are at variance with the fact. (足下の言は事實と齟齬す)

Because of の活用

Because of は理由を以ての意義を表明す

1. He could not leave the house because of a snow storm. (彼は雪嵐のために家を去る能はざりし)

By dint of の活用

By dint of は何々爲したるに因りの意義を表明す

1. This gentleman gained the first prize by dint of steady application. (此紳士は専心盡力なしたるに因り第一等賞を得たり)

By force of の活用

By force of は何々の力に因りての意義を表明す

1. Most things can be made easy by force of habit. (大抵の事は慣習の力に因りて容易になるものだ)

By means of の活用

By means of は何々の手段に因りての意義を表明す

1. She recovered her health by means of sea-air and sea-bathing. (彼女は海の空氣と海水とに因り其健康を恢復せり)

By the side of の活用

By the side of は恰も beside に等しく側傍にの意義を表明す

1. The cat is sleeping by the side of the fire place. (猫は爐側に眠りつゝあり)

By virtue of の活用

By virtue of 何々の功によりての意義を表明す

1. We won the day but only by virtue of hard fighting. (我等は激戦によりて勝利を得たり)

By way of の活用

By way of は何々のためにどの意義を表明す

1. I mention this point by way of cautioning you. (予は諸君の注意を引かんために此事を記す)

For fear of の活用

For fear of は恐れて、用心しての意義を表明す

1. She took an umbrella for fear of being caught in rain. (彼女は雨に遇はんことを恐れて傘を持ち來れり)

For the purpose of の活用

For the purpose of は何々の目的を以ての意義を表明す

1. I bought the land for the purpose of building on it.

(予は其上に新築せんと目的を以て此土地を買へり)

For the sake of の活用

For the sake of は何々を完ふせんとする目的を以ての意義を表明す

1. For the sake of settling the matter they agreed to a compromise. (事件を決定せんと目的を以て彼等は和談に一決せり)

For want of の活用

For want of は何々の欠乏のためにの意義を表明す

- Is the crops failed for want of seasonable rain. (穀物は雨量の欠乏により収獲を減したり)

In accordance with の活用

In accordance with は何々に據りの意義を表明す

1. There were also many cages of birds which were set free during the service in accordance with the beautiful Buddhist custom. (また佛教の美俗に據り式中に放ちし數多の鳥籠ありき)

On behalf of の活用

On behalf of は何々の利益を慮りの意義を表明す

1. The request is made to you on behalf of my son. (予

か貴下に斯く希ふも我子のためを思へばこそ)

In case of の活用

In case of は何々の場合に臨みたる時のための意義を表明す

1. He has kept a reserved fund in case of accidents. (彼は不時の用に供するため儲蓄をなしたり)
2. In case of fire, sound the alarm. (出火の場合には警鐘を鳴らせ)

In common with の活用

In common with は共同にての意義を表明す

1. You deserve to be blamed in common with the rest. (貴下も他の人々と共に辱しめらるべき筈なり)

In connection with の活用

In connection with は何々に關しての意義を表明す

1. Please tell me all you know in connection with the matter. (冀は此事件に關し足下の知るだけを予に告げられよ)

In consequence of

In consequence of は何々の結果としての意義を表明す

1. In consequence of that fire many became homeless. (はの火災のために多くは家を失へり)

In consideration of

In consideration of は恰も considering と等しく何々を基準として考ふればの意義は表明す

1. In consideration of her hard work, she may be allowed another chance. (彼女の骨折を基準とすれば外に可然仕事もありうなものだ)

In course of の活用

In course of は何々の順序にの意義を表明す

1. She happened, in course of conversation, to say that. (彼女は口舌の序に云々の事を云ひに掛れり)

In defence of の活用

In defence of は防禦又は辯護のための意義を表明す

1. I said all I could in defence of my client. (予は予の依頼者の辯護のため全力を奮つて辨論せり)

In defiance of の活用

In defiance of は蔑視しての意義を表明す

1. He got up a riot in defiance of the law. (彼は國法を蔑みし一揆を起せり)

In favour of の活用

In favour of は利益を謀りの意義を表明す

1. He has resigned his post in favour of his son. (彼は彼の息子の利益を謀り既に其職を辭したり)

In front of の活用

In front of は何々の前面にの意義を表明す

1. The house stood in front of the bridge. (家は橋の前に在り)

In honour of の活用

In honour of は名譽のための意義を表明す

1. The day was kept as a public holiday in honour of the victory. (戦勝の紀念にして其日は祝日として守られたりき)

In keeping with の活用

In keeping with は harmony, 一致するの意義を表明す

1. The dress is rather modern and not quite in keeping with the antique chair she is sitting in. (衣裳は寧ろ新流行の風にて彼女が腰を掛つゝある古風の椅子とは全く一致せず)
2. His love of sport is in keeping with his age. (彼が遊戯に對する愛は其年齢と一致せず)

In lieu of の活用

In lieu of は代りにの意義を表明す

1. The countess, in lieu of a seal and silken thread, had secured the letter with a braid of her own beautiful tresses. (伯爵夫人は印章及び絹絲の代りに彼女の美しき捲髮の辨縹を有ちたる書翰を手に入れたり)
2. You must take my subscription in lieu of his. (足下は彼の申込よりも僕の申込を取らざるを得ず)

In opposition to の活用

In opposition to は反對しての意義を表明す

1. man's life, taken as a whole, is often in opposition to his acknowledged views and principles. (人の生涯は大體の上より論すれば其智見及び主義に相反すること往々あり)
2. What you have done was in opposition to my wishes. (足下の既に爲されたる所は我か意に背きたりき)

In point of の活用

In point of は regards に似て關してはの意義を表明す

1. He is senior to me in point of age, but not of service. (彼は年齢より言へば予の兄分なり我か下に使役さるゝ者ならず)

In prospect of の活用

In prospect of は希望を抱きての意義を表明す

1. Farmers plough and sow in prospect of the coming

harvest. (農夫は來らんとする収穫を望みて耕種す)

In pursuance of の活用

In pursuance of は何々の目的を達し之を成就せんたのの意義を表明す

1. She was ready to do any thing is pursuance of that object. (彼女は其目的を成就せんためには何事にても爲さん覺悟なり)

In quest of の活用

In quest of は探索するための意義を表明す

1. He betrayed among hills is quest of game. (彼は獵の獲物を得んとて山中に迷へり)
2. They went out to Alaska in quest of gold. (彼等は金を得んとてアラスカに赴けり)

In respect of の活用

In respect of は in point of と等しく關係より見れば、關すればの意義を表明す

1. In respect of age she is my senior. (年齢よりいへば彼女は我姉分なり)

With respect to の活用

With respect to も上と同じく關係を表明す

1. I learned nothing with respect to your affair. (足下の件に關しては予は未だ何事をも聞かず)

In spite of の活用

In spite of は notwithstanding と等しく何々に拘らすの意義を表明す

1. In spite of all the advice that I gave him, he took to the practice of drinking. (予は色々彼に忠告をなしたるに拘らす彼は飲酒をなせり)

In search of の活用

In search of は探索するための意義を表明す

1. I go over land and sea in search of the Holy Grail. (予はホーリーグレールを探索せんとて海陸共に經巡るなり)
2. They went into the mountain in search of a last child. (彼等は迷子を探索せんとて山に赴けり)

Instead of の活用

In stead of は代りにの意義を表明す

1. You had letter work instead of idling away your time. (足下は無益に光陰を費さんよりも寧ろ働きたまへ)
2. She found in him a friend instead of an enemy. (彼女は彼に於て敵の代りに朋友を見出せり)

In view of の活用

In view of は considering と等しく何々の積にての意義を表明す

We must make up our minds at once in view of the urgency of the case.

我等は此事件を強請する積にて直に決心せざるを得ず

In sight of の活用

In sight of は視線の達する點にどの意義を表明す

1. He was in sight of the goal. (彼は目標の見ゆる點に達したりき)
2. He has now come in sight of land. (今や彼は漸く陸の見ゆる點に達したり)

In the event of の活用

In the event of は in case of と等しく万一何々の場合にはの意義を表明す

1. In the event of his death, the policy will at once fall due. (万一彼死したらんには其政略をた忽ち従つて倒るべし)
2. I shall have another chance in the case of failure. (予は失敗の場合には他の機會を有つべし)

In the face of の活用

In the face of は 向ひて臨みての意義を表明す

1. He was always brave in the face of danger. (彼は危

難に臨み常に勇敢なりき)

In the guise of の活用

In the guise of は服装をなしての意義を表明す

1. He travelled over the country in the guise of a Chinese. (彼は支那人の服装をなして全國を旅行せり)

In the hope of の活用

In the hope of は希望を抱きての意義を表明す

1. He tried again in the hope of succeeding next time. (彼は次回成効せん積にて再度試たみり)

In the rear of の活用

In the rear of は行列の後部に於ての意義を表明す

1. The baggages followed in the rear of the troops on march. (行軍の際荷物は軍列の後部に隨進す)

In the teeth of の活用

In the teeth of は強く反對するの意義を表明す

1. The ship could scarcely hold his course in the teeth of the wind. (此太風に抗して此船は殆んど進航し得ず)

In order to の活用

In order to は目的を達するためにはの意義を表明す

1. In order to sell goods, one must first have them in possession. (貨物を賣らんとするには先づ自ら之を所有せざるべからず)
2. Nothing could be left untried in order to accomplish this. (此事を成就せんためには何事をも爲すべし)

In proportion to の活用

In proportion to は比例して割合にの意義を表明す

1. A nation becomes weak in proportion to its becoming more luxurious. (國民は其奢侈に赴く度に比例して弱くなる)
2. She is cleverer than you are in proportion to her years. (彼女は年齢の割合に足下より伶俐なり)

In regard to の活用

In regard to は with regard to と等しく何々に關しての意義を表明す

1. He spoke with regard to his work. (彼は其事業に關して演説せり)
2. What have you to say in regard to that subject? (足下は彼の問題に領し何を云はんとするや)

In unison with の活用

In unison with は agreement 一致の意義を表明す

1. Your opinions are not in unison with of the majority

of men. (貴下の意見は多數人士の意見と一致せず)

On account of の活用

On account of は理由を以ての意義を表明す

1. The famine took place on account of the failure of the rain. (降雨不足の故に饑饉が起りたりき)

On the brink of の活用

On the brink of は危険の場所又は事の縁に立つとの意義を表明す

1. He stood on the brink of a precipice. (彼は絶壁の縁に立てり)
2. The country is on the brink of a serious disaster. (此國は將に重大なる不幸に瀕せんとす)

On the eve of の活用

On the eve of は直き前にの意義を表明す

1. He died on the eve of victory. (彼は勝利の直き前に死せり)
2. It was on the eve of battle. (時は戦争のちき前なりき)

On the ground of の活用

On the ground of は斷る理由としての意義を表明す

1. He declined the invitation on the ground of a previous engagement. (彼は先約ありとの理由を以て其案内を断りたり)

On the part of の活用

On the part of は敵味方の一方を表明す“方に”と譯すべし

1. Incompetence on the part of a judge can not but lead to miscarriage of justice. (判事の方に於ける無能は裁判を誤るの外はなし)

On the point of の活用

On the point of は何々の瞬間にの意義を表明す

1. On the point of starting he bound his sister coming in haste to look off. (將に出發せんとする瞬間に彼は急ぎて見送り來る姉妹を見出せり)
2. He was on the point of letting out the secret when he checked himself. (將に秘密を漏さんとせし瞬間彼は自ら制止せり)

On the score of の活用

On the score of は on the ground of と等しく理由を以ての意義を表明す

1. He begged to be excused on the score of inexperience. (彼は無經驗の理由を以て免恕せらんこと請へり)

On pretence of の活用

On pretence of は口實としての意義を表明す

1. His evil deeds were done on pretence of religion. (彼の悪しき行爲は宗教の口實を以て行はれたり)

With a view to の活用

With a view to は目的を以ての意義を表明す

1. All was planned with a view to conquest. (征討の目的を以て萬事計畫せられたり)
2. I said all I could with a view to proving his innocence. (予は彼の無罪證せんがために全力を盡して辨解せり)

With an eye to の活用

With an eye to は願望を以ての意義を表明す

1. He is gradually edging back; always rather back, with an eye to his provisions, and to certain bog and woods he knows of. (彼は漸次退却す常の如く小心翼翼として其糧食を安全にし彼の知る所の澤及び森林に達せんと願望を以て退却するなり)
2. He is working hard now with an eye to the future. (彼は將來の爲めに今厳しく働くなり)

With reference to の活用

With reference to は with regard to 又は with respect to

- と等しく關しての意義を表明す
1. I have nothing to say with reference to this question.
(此問題に對し予は何も言ふべきものなし)

前置詞活用法附録

第一 At の用例

At the centre. At the intersection of two lives.

At the top of the ladder.

They are *at* the table. My daughter sits *at* my side. The guilty of blood is *at* your door. They play *at* the ball grounds. He is now *at* college. She is not *at* home now. Did you pay a visit to the plum-tree garden *at* Omori? The parliament *at* Edinburgh. He shot *at* the mark. He catches *at* a straw. Ho mocked *at* the preacher. They ars *at* me for money. A great blow was about to be aimed *at* the Protestant religion. Like Parmegians, he endeavouours *at* grace and grandure of manuer. Smoke came out *at* the windows. They pushed us down the steps, and thro' the court, and with grim laughter thrush us out *at* gates. The train will start *at* 6, 14 A. M. Diet will adjourn *at* noon tomorrow. Addison left off *at* a good moment. *At* break of day I ventured forth. He had to lie awake *at* night. She mused *at* twilight. It is *at* present uncertain. I live in constant expectation of hearing something worse, and, *at* the long run, am seldom disappointed. He rose *at* the word of command. *At* these words the audieuce broke into applause. He hastued to shoot *at* sight. *At* this news all the people were rejoiced. They sell goods *at* auction. *At* this declaration, the war of thirty years began. *At* the rebuke, they fled; *at* the voice of the thunder, they hastened away. Full well they langh'd with counterfeited glee, *At* all his jokes, for many a joke had he. Today the baromatre rises *at* eighty

degree. This cloth costs *at* a dollar yard. He is *at* prayer. Japan was *at* war with China. They are *at* play. They are *at* his mercy. He is *at* liberty to do that. They soon saw what he was *at*.

第二 In の用例

The stars shine bright *in* the sky. Rome is *in* Italy. They holds him *in* chains. He forced me *in* his arms. He read a passage *in* his book. He lives *in* the city. Every thing was changed *in* the house. He is one of the bravest *in* the army. One *in* a thousand can hardly succeed. He is one *in* society. *In* rain, we have nothing but to spend many idle days. We ere *in* doubt about it. His mind was always *in* action. He was beaten *in* a quarrel. *In* tears, she talks. They come *in* the house. Dip your pen *in* ink. He put her *in* a rage. He had better to hope *in* God. He trusts *in* his innocence. In the year of 1889 the new treaties were carried out *in* Japan. *In* the last century, civilization made a great progress. *In* a year I shall return. *In* time he will relent. Expect me *in* a few days. All vorud *in* kind. He deals *in* dry-goods. I am too stubborn *in* habits and too little polished *in* manner. It is not *in* gold to be oxidized. I spoke *in* a whisper. Virtue consists *in* doing right. I delight *in* praise of him. I rejoice *in* the Lord. I take pleasure *in* accepting him. He stumbled *in* anger. He went *in* pursuit. He shook his head *in* denial. She laughed *in* scorn. He had important advocations to allege *in* excuse. God created man *in* his image. *In* my opinion

this is for better than that. He claimed *in* right of his ancestor. *In* all safe reason, he must have some attendants. The rope measures ten feet *in* length. He moved *in* a straight line. Among the trees *in* pairs they rose.

第三 To の用例

He rode *to* Uyeno Park. Stay with us, go not *to* Yokohama. She had been *to* confession. She had come *to* grief. He flattered *to* his ruin. He is going *to* a trade.

He is rising *to* wealth and honour. He went *to* his death. He apprenticed *to* a trade. The item comes *to* y 5. They met us *to* the number of three hundred. Count *to* ten. We are ready try your fortune *to* the last means. Add *to* your faith virtue. Wisdom he has, and *to* his wisdom courage. The key *to* the barn is very large. The porch *to* the house is most magnificent. He spoke *to* the resolution. All agree *to* that we will confer by and by. He had much *to* his credit. No christian man lives *to* himself. It is suited *to* your notions. This is an occupation *to* his taste. She has a husband *to* her mind. He *to* God's image, she *to* his was made. She sang *to* his guitar. They dance *to* the music of a piano. My duty *to* the church, I am never neglected. Loyalty *to* the Emperor and obedience *to* parents. Dr. *To* 5 yards of silk. 7.50. Now they engaged hand *to* hand. Now we see through a glass darkly; but then face *to* face. I will bet 5 *to* 1. She held him *to* her hearts. The bird cling *to* the branch.

Stand *to* your word. 9 is *to* 3 as 21 *to* 7. All that

They did was piety *to* this. It is ten minutes *to* nine. It is an hour *to* noon. He engaged in a war *to* his cost. Violent functions exist *to* the prejudice of the state.

第四 On の用例

The table stands *on* the floor. The largest amount of land *on* the globe lies around London as a centre. The evaporation *on* the surface of the Caspian is very great. The house rests *on* its foundation. The store fell *on* the ground. The rain falls *on* the just and the unjust. She performs *on* her organ. They take oath *on* the Bible. He suffered loss *on* loss. He accumulated gold, heaps *on* heaps. There happened mischief *on* mischief. I trust every thing *on* Christ. I expected support from him *on* your recommendation. He promised *on* his word. He promised *on* his honour. He got a fish *on* his hook. There is a picture hanging *on* the wall. The boy walks *on* stilts. It moves *on* the hands and feet.

Owing the submerge state of the ground *on* which they live, the Indians after raise their homes *on* piles sunk in the water. They are *on* my track. Pestilence followed *on* the heels of famine. *On* coming to an agreement they separated. *On* the ratification of the treaty, the armies were disbanded. The blame be *on* me. A plague be *on* him. *On* us be all the blame. He went fast *on* purpose of catching his brother up. He runs *on* a wager. Monday follows *on* Sunday. Our army moved *on* the enemy's works. The telescope bears *on* the star. The mansion faces *on* the river. He resolved *on*

amendment. He has a black hat *on* his head. London lies *on* the Thames. The building is *on* Broadway. The fleet is *on* the Japanese coast. *On* each side stands an armed man. The island is situated *on* the coast of England. Sentinel is a soldier placed *on* guard. *On* my journey in Africa I met a danger. *On* the point of going, a friend of mine come to me. The house is *on* fire. An officer is a labourer *on* a public work. And I shall be twenty times happier, sir, if my employment *on* the Dictionary. He risked money *on* a competitor. I will bet *on* his success. They decided their opinion *on* the plan. He dwelt *on* the theme.

第五 by の用例

The hotel stands *by* the Kabuki Theatre. Sit *by* me. They walked *by* the river. The boat went *by* them. God is *by* the road of men. *By* land, *by* water, they renewed their charge. The rope hangs *by* a thread. He crossed the river *by* the bridge. He died *by* poison. The city destroyed *by* fire. Profit is made *by* commerce. For we walk *by* faith, not *by* sight. He was helped *by* his father. No one was ever yet made utterly miserable excepting *by* himself. They work *by* the month. It was one *by* the village clock. It is ten O'clock *by* my watch. They swarmed *by* hundreds. She will reduce it *by* half. It is larger *by* a half than this. She is older *by* five years than I. The expense shall be lessened *by* a third. Come *by* ten O'clock. The moon shines *by* night. *By* this time the sun had risen. He come honestly *by* it. There was no money *by* him. Butler designs

to found a sure system of morals, and, in order to found it, he tells us how we originally come *by* our instincts and affections. Waverley, a novel *by* sir Walter Scott. A statue *by* Canova. A picture *by* Okyo. A sonata *by* Beethoven. There are thousands of Christians who have never examined the evidence of Resurrection piece *by* piece. She counted them one *by* one. He sells cloth *by* the yard. The butcher sells meat *by* the pound. I bought milk *by* the quart. They sell eggs *by* the dozen. There is a room 16 feet *by* 25 feet to let. I bought a house 16 ken *by* 25 ken. multiply six *by* eight. She tried to do well *by* him.

I know nothing *by* myself. I affirm to you *by* all that is sacred. He swears *by* his faith as a christian. He swore *by* the gods. The road having become impassable through a long disuse, a way was opened *by* pioniers with axes. The metal was corroded *by* the acid. Skill is gained *by* practice. Material objects are perceived *by* the mind through the success.

第六 For の用例

He was respected *for* his virtue. He took medicine *for* a cold. *For* what offence was he imprisoned? He looked with fiery eyes sparking *for* very rath. Till me how to choose dogs *for* scent or speed.

Now *for* so many glorious actions done, *For* peace at home, and *for* the public wealth. I mean to crown a bowl *for* Caesar's health. This stuff is not fit *for* food. The oak is ill *for* nothing, the osier good *for* twigs and the poplar *for* the mill. We posses some ships *for* transporting grain.

Here is the very place *for* picnic. He is studying *for* the ministry. I did it *for* your good. He is waiting *for* the verdict. I voted *for* him. I bought it *for* you. I will provide *for* my family. He fought hard *for* his friends. He is the attorney *for* the plaintiff. My voice is *for* war. She has a passion *for* jewelry. She has a good taste *for* music. Except May, there is no month like Octover *for* roses. We learn to love that *for* which we brave peril. Are you *for* freedom or are you *for* slavery. He sold his horse *for* a small sum. He resolved to give his life a ronson *for* many. He gave a dollar *for* it. If any mischief follow, then you shall give life *for* life, eye *for* eye, tooth *for* tooth, hand *for* hand and foot *for* foot. I took you *for* a gentleman. They left her *for* dead. *For* me I do not care. *For* any help you gave, you might as will have been absent. He is tall *for* his age. He will soon start *for* home. She sailed *for* Nagasaki. He failed *for* a half million. She has been on the cars *for* a week. He shall be in prison *for* life. I will do it, *for* all you may say. *For* all his learning, he has no sense. *For* any thing that legally appears to the contrary, it may be a contrivance to fright us. The dall is *for* you. Good fortune is not *for* such as I. The boy is named *for* his uncle.

第七 Off の用例

His voice is *off* the key. The story is *off* colour. There a reef about sin miles *off* shore. Shikoku is an island *off* the south of Japan. The matter is now *off* my hands. Take it

off the table. I got these eggs *off* of Farmer Janes. He was taken *off* his guard. Wall, Chambers and other streets *off* Broadway. We dine *off* bread and cheese. The ship lay just *off* the headland.

第八 Of の用例

The leaning tower *of* Pisa. A norman, as you may see in looking at him, is *of* the North and a Provencial is *of* the south. *Of* what family is he sprung? The piston *of* a steam engine. She is sick *of* a cold. I am here *of* my own choice. This *of* necessity follows. Truth is a thing *of* habit rather than *of* will. What did he die *of*? In the days *of* the French Revolution. He used to come here *of* an evening. It was within an hour *of* the appointed time. During the reign *of* Nero Christians were bitterly persecuted. The lid *of* a box. The thickness *of* a board. The hue *of* her lips is changed. Do not tear the page *of* that book. His breath smelled *of* wine. His talk smacked *of* the stable. your views savour *of* fonaticiem. Speech is *of* time; silence is *of* eternity. He is a man *of* strong will. He is a man *of* might. We received the tidings *of* woe. He possesses the nerves *of* iron. Every body ought to respect the majesty *of* the law. It is the skin *of* the fox. The height *of* the mountain is never measured. It is the room *of* the duchess. He is man *of* means. He lived in the house *of* his father. It is a ship *of* iron. She gave him a chaplet *of* flowers. The boy brought here a pitcher *of* milk. He took six out *of* seven. Three *of* them were drowned. She got a bite *of* cheese.

Within a leagne *of* the town there is a village. Are there any plains and long rivers to the east *of* the mountain range running from north to south? It lacks five minutes *of* the time. The domain *of* Canada. The city *of* New York. The Bay *of* Yokohama. He is *of* gentle birth. Man is born *of* woman. He was *of* a noble family and was now sixty years old. The mother tries to cure her son *of* a bad habit.

The chief attempted to rid the town *of* a villain. He relieved him *of* his burden. Truly, I have known him *of* old. The hanging *of* the murderer was executed yesterday. The masscre *of* the innocents were committed. The telling *of* lies is the begining *of* all vices. He failed the passing *of* the counterfeits. It is said *of* him that he never lied. Did you hear *of* the accident? I am confident *of* wiuning. He despaired *of* success. Are you desious *of* eating your breakfast? He repented *of* having been idle. What are you thinking *of*? He boasts *of* his achievement. She is fearful *of* death. Barbarous *of* word's, and arrogant *of* mind!, I can not sleep *of* afternoons. He come *of* a sunday. He lives a life full *of* unhappiness. He got the best *of* the bargain. The brig had the wind *of* us. He is *of* our party. I did it *of* myself.

第九 from の用例

He traveld *from* Tokyo to Kyoto. Her departure *from* home was at hand. The view *from* Kanda Hill is fine. Take two *from* four. Separate the coarse wool *from* the fine. Light proceeds *from* the sun. He took his sword *from* his side. That the continental flow of emigration, which, as we

are told, is always impelling the Indo-European races *from* the east to the west. You must begin *from* daybreak. *From* birth to death. *From* morn to noon he fell, *from* noon to dewy eve. His character has changed *from* greave to gay. It is for *from* true. In order to secure *from* harm. Her view is different *from* her mothers. His skill comes *from* practice. He is sprung *from* noble ancestors. He refers a quotation *from* Sha kespear. He was reasoning *from* false premises. The merit of an action depends on the principal *from* which it proceeds. The knights were *from* gallantry of spirit; the puritans *from* the fear of God.

This was all done *from* spite. Men judge of facts *from* personal knowledge or *from* testimony.

We sicken soon *from* her contagious care, Grieve for her sorrows; groan for her despair. *From* all we hear he is mad.

第十 through の用例

We walked *through* a narrow passage. He walked *through* the snow. I will drive a spike *through* the plank. They passed *through* the street. She looked *through* the window. A ball passed *through* the side of the ship. The boy bored *through* a piece of timber. They passed *through* the gate. *Through* the gate of ivory, he dismissed his valiant offspring. He looked *through* the report. The poison passed *through* his system. His fame has spread *through* the world. He rode *through* the country. He worked hard *through* the summer. *Through* the ages one increasing purpose run, And the thought of men are widened with the process of the suns. *Through*

the season it goes on to rain. He lived a happy life *through* life. He will pass *through* the university this year. He still needs four years' study to go *through* the law college. He has passed *through* many troubles. We have been long together *through* pleasant and *through* cloudy weather. Fish swim *through* the water. He strolled *through* the fields. He wondered *through* the crowd. In autumn much foliage changes from green *through* golden to brown. He accomplished his object *through* me. He conquering *through* god and god by him. *Through* your help I may succeed. He retreated *through* fear of an ambush.

第十一 Till の用例

I will give you *till* Wednesday. He fought *till* the last. She waited for him *till* eleven without taking anything to eat. Goethe used to work *till* twelve o'clock.

第十二 Up の用例

He was climbing *up* a ladder. He will sail *up* the river. She will sail *up* the coast of England. He goes *up* a shaft. In going *up* a hill, the kness will be most weary; in going down, the thighs. The monkey ran *up* the tree. His house is *up* the river. Her house is *up* the street. The monkey is *up* the tree.

第十三 After の用例

Time *after* time. *After* night, day comes, and *after* turmoil peace. He arrived *after* dark. *After* supper will you have a game of cards? *After* two days he will come back. It is a payment *after* twenty days of the month. *After* all I am risen again I will go before you into Galilee. Let me not live *after* my frone lacks oil. *After* the explanation one can not help understanding. - *After* every effort, he may foil. *After* all the advice I gave, he adopted a contrary course. I will enter *after* you. Men placed in a line one *after* another. He comes *after* the king. He is the greatest painter *after* Raphael. The hounds ran *after* the hare. *After* whom is he come out? The miner is *after* gold. I shouted. *after* him to hold his long spear. ye shall not go *after* other gods. He is always seeking *after* wealth. I went to Kanda to inquire *after* a friend of mine. She wrote a letter to inquire *after* health of her friend. Look *after* the children. He takes *after* his father. They tried to make a thing *after* a model. He painted *after* Kano. He was named *after* his forefather. It had better to judge *after* the sight of his eyes. It is easy in the world to live *after* the world's opinion.

第十四 Over の用例

The sky is *over* our heads. The cliff hangs *over* the sea. The smoke rises *over* the city. Clouds swell *over* our heads. The sun shines *over* the earth. He is placed *over* me. A junior is placed *over* a senior officer. The loss of power given to man *over* man, the better. The advantage

that the educated have *over* the ignorant are great. The advantage which old persons possess *over* young ones is experience. Japan triumphed *over* China in the late war. The bill was passed *over* the veto. The water is *over* the seas. She used to put a shawl *over* her shoulders. He ships a musket *over* his shoulders. She threw a cloak *over* her. A boat sailed *over* the lake. And he struck me *over* the face. It weighs *over* too pounds. The boy walked *over* a field. He wandered *over* the globe. The mud was splashed *over* the garment. He glanced *over* the manuscript.

I have watched *over* him the past. The contract was settled *over* a bottle. The ice kept *over* summer. He travelled *over* night. He was absent *over* two weeks. His house is *over* the way. He has been promoted *over* my head.

第十五 Under の用例

He stood *under* a tree. A cellar *under* the house is provided for him. A railway *under* ground will be constructed here. Bottles let down into wells *under* water will keep long. The carriage is *under* cover. It is found *under* my window. His cottage stands *under* the hill. The chickens sleep safe *under* the hen's wing. He was *under* the paternal roof. He was received *under* the mask of friendship. He traded *under* a false name. He travelled *under* the guise of a monk. He is *under* forty. It will not be finished *under* 10 days. A lieutenant ranks *under* a captain. This conversation was not ended *under* five audiences, each of several hours. Medicines take effect sometimes *under*, and sometimes.

over the natural proportion of their value. There are many high officials in overcountry *under* five hundred yen a year. It was too great an hour for any man *under* a duke. He would not sell the horse *under* fifty yen. Several young men could never have the pulpit *under* half a dozen conceits. India is at present *under* the British government. Those who live *under* arbitrary power do nevertheless approve of liberty and wish for it. Korea has become subordinate *under* the Russian influence. The liberal party moves actively *under* able leadership. He studied *under* Mr Fukuzawa. A statesman *under* oath should be responsible to public affairs. He was put *under* pain of expulsion or death. A suicide was committed *under* the circumstances that *Under* compulsion she was carried off. *Under* correction he has forbidden to go out of door for a week. *Under* the fear of death he made restitution. The house is *under* sail. *Under* steam the engine moves quickly.

The patient comes *under* medical treatment. The bill *under* discussion is of religious law. American Revolution commenced *under* the administration of Lord North. *Under* his mayoralty the city thrived. *Under* the authority of Japanese constitution. *Under* his hand and seal. *Under* his signature. *Under* the terms of the contract quarterly payments were exacted. *Under* this edict, in the Netherlands alone, more than fifty thousand human beings were deliberately murdered. He had about 300 or 400 acres *under* corn.

第十六 Down の用例

The draw bucket goes *down* the well. The girl run *down* the hill. He read *down* the page. The miner went *down* the shaft. The monkey ran *down* the tree. I sailed *down* the river to the sea. He swam *down* the stream. We wish to sail *down* the sound. The river runs *down* the country and discharges its waters into the ocean.

第十七 Since の用例

He has been staying at home *since* yesterday. They have been absent from school *since* Monday last. I have eaten nothing *since* before yesterday.

第十八 Than の用例

I will not take less *than* ten yen. No person other *than* a graduate will be fit.

第十九 Towards の用例

They trawled *towards* Tokyo. The window is *towards* the east. He sets his face *towards* the wilderness. There is a well watered country *towards* the north. He was very kind *towards* his neighbours. He has any malice *towards* none. This was the first alarm England received *towards* any trouble He ever did ought *towards* the general good. He gave nothing *towards* that object. He is coming *towards* home. It is now *towards* evening.

第二十 With の用例

I will buy *with* you, sell *with* you, talk *with* you, walk *with* you and so following, but I will not eat *with* you, drink *with* you, nor pray *with* you. She lift the child *with* a nurse. He is *with* a bankinghouse. He was numbered *with* the transgressors. The whale is sometimes mistakenly included *with* the fishes. Your name was mentioned *with* others. North America *with* South America consists the Western Hemisphere. Frogs begin to croak *with* the rain fall. I arose *with* the dawn. God be *with* you. He sides *with* the oppressed. He arrived *with* all his luggage. *With* a ceaseless motion comes and goes the tide. He gazed upon the scene *with* a deep dejection. They begun to load the ship *with* coal. He chopped wood *with* an ax. He entertained us *with* singing. He was silent *with* shame. He clapped his hands *with* glee. He is a man *with* good sense. He bought a vase *with* handles. What did you say when you parted *with* him? Upon leaving the town, we dispensed *with* our servants. One king fought *with* another. He struggled *with* temptation. Deal not harshly *with* me. He is not popular *with* his pupils. *With* his friends he is irreproachable. *With* you religion means gloom and sadness. His influence increases *with* his wealth. His views does not accord *with* mine.

第廿一 Into の用例

He comes *into* the house. One stream flows *into* another. He cut *into* the wood. If you could look *into* my heart,

I am sure you would not condemn me. He infuses more spirit or animation *into* a composition. *Into* her poems she put her heart and life. I put these ingredients *into* a compound. Water is convertible *into* either ice or steam. We may reduce many distinct substances *into* one mass. Put the same idea *into* different languages. He slept late *into* the day. Six feet tall *into* an inch.

第廿二 From among, From under, Over against, From off 及び From within の用例

One man was chosen *from among* the rest. The seed had sprouted *from under* the ground. The cart stands *over against* the bank. A live coal was taken *from off* the fire place. He come *from within* the house.

第廿三 Across 及び along の用例

The wind swept *across* the country. A bridge is laid *across* a river. They live *across* the stream. *Across* the border live people take a bride in marrying when they please not when they can. The ship sailed *along* the coast. An electric shock runs *along* the nerve. The trees grow *along* the road. *Along* his life were scattered many blessings.

第廿四 Against の用例

The ship was dashed *against* the rocks. He went *against* the wind. He acted *against* his conscience. This is *against* custom. He is leaning *against* the wall. There is a town *against* the mouth of the river. He was warned *against* a plot. Store up your grain *against* famine. They have food laid up *against* a day of want. The trader used to take live stock *against* wheat. The items entered *against* Mr A are . . . Four students have passed this year *against* three last year.

第廿五 Between の用例

The point is put *between* two lives. The village is situated *between* two stations. I shall go *between* 8 and 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. It is *between* sour and sweet. Choose *between* this and that. Jealousy comes *between* friends. The departure of the steamer *between* Yokohama and London will be postponed a week. The railway *between* Tokyo and Yokohama was constructed about 25 years ago.

第廿六 Among 及び Amongst の用例

He was *among* the crowd. They were taking *amongst* the trees. It is reckoned *among* the most interesting examples. We hear Descartes laying it down *amongst* the golden rules for grinding his studies, that he would guard himself against all prejudices. *Among* the Romans people used to bathe in steam baths. *Among* educated people, such a vice will never be found. The bequest was divided *among* the poor of the

town. He is the tallest *among* the villagers.

第廿七 Betwix, Amid 及び Amidst の用例

You shall see, as I have said, great difference *betwix* our Bohemia and Sicillia. She stood *amid* the throng. She stood and listened my lay *amid* the lingering light. He was brave *amidst* all dangers. The troop marched *amidst* flying bullets. He was moving *amidst* through.

第廿八 Around, About 及び Above の用例

He will go *around* the world. Go where I will, an infinity will spread *around* me. The hunter goes *around* a squirrel as the squirrel goes *around* the tree to escape him. I am lo'ying *around* the city. We would go to the church *around* the corner. There were the walls *about* the city. Look *about* you. We can learn the movement of a planet *about* the sun through same glass. He goes *about* the world. He is roaming *about* the world. The cool air *about* the door. I must be *about* my father's business. He inquires *about* a trade. Has he much money *about* him? He went out *about* three o'clock. It was *about* the space of three hours after. The fowls that fly *above* the earth live in the Ogasawara. He lives the room *above* this one. We have blessing *above* measure. He was seen by *above* five hundred brethren. The king is *above* the subjects. The moral law is *above* the civil. He is *above* such dishonourable deeds. He is *above* suspicion.

第廿九 Before, Behind 及び Beside の用例

Before him sound the drums. He stands *before* the fire. Lilacs come *before* the roses. They will die *before* yielding. Paul made his defence *before* Agrippa. He carried all *before* him. The question *before* the meeting. . . . I have a heavy task *before* me. The ship drifted *before* the wind. The general decided to retreat slowly *before* a force so superior to his own. The dog ran *behind* its master. The lady stands *behind* the curtain. He has capital *behind* him. It was not the famous needle gun which won late Prussian victories, but the intelligence and discipline of the Prussian soldier, the man *behind* the gun. She was left *behind* him. The train is *behind* its time. He is *behind* his class. He is standing *beside* his father. This is poor work *beside* yours. My father was one *beside* himself, being in ecstasy or rapture of mind. (附ス besides の例用) *Besides* advising, he gave them money. *Besides* wealth, he had opportunity.

第三十 Beyond, But, Below Beneath 及び Within の用例

My house is *beyond* those hills. He stayed *beyond* the hour. It was *beyond* expectation. He has a skill *beyond* Raphael's. Take nothing *beyond* your due. He was all *but* ruined. Who can it be *but* perjured Lycon? A stream runs *below* the fountain. A captain is next *below* a colonel. His attainments are *below* yours. The number was *below* ten. Let us rest *beneath* the shade. His conduct is *beneath* contempt.

Such conduct is *beneath* the dignity of a man. He always slept *within* doors. You must be back *within* an hour. This is not *within* power.

第三十一 Pending, Puring, Notwithstanding Save, Owing, Except 及び Past の用例

Pending debate, the house adjourned. The court met and adjourned *pending* the receipt of orders from convening authority. It happened *during* the war. I shall go *notwithstanding* the rain. All *except* one failed. She gave him all *save* one. In two hours *past* sunset we reached the village. *Owing* to the long drought the crops have failed.

THE END.

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今や英語研究の我國史今の社に必要なるは今更々々々するを待たず況んや内地難居施行の今日修學に供する資料は如何各科に於ける總論は非可從來世に著わらざる或は餘譯せし者多しと雖も英語學全科を大成したる著あるも未だ有之を聞き見は實に英語修學者の一大地事にあらずや本會茲に諸大家の贊助を得、英語學に關する各科を統括して其既進學の便に供せんことを謀り、周知簡明平易なるは本書の秘訣にして、且に我邦人の修學上必要缺く可からざる一大頁書あり、請ふ本會か語て如何に裨益あることを得ば幸甚

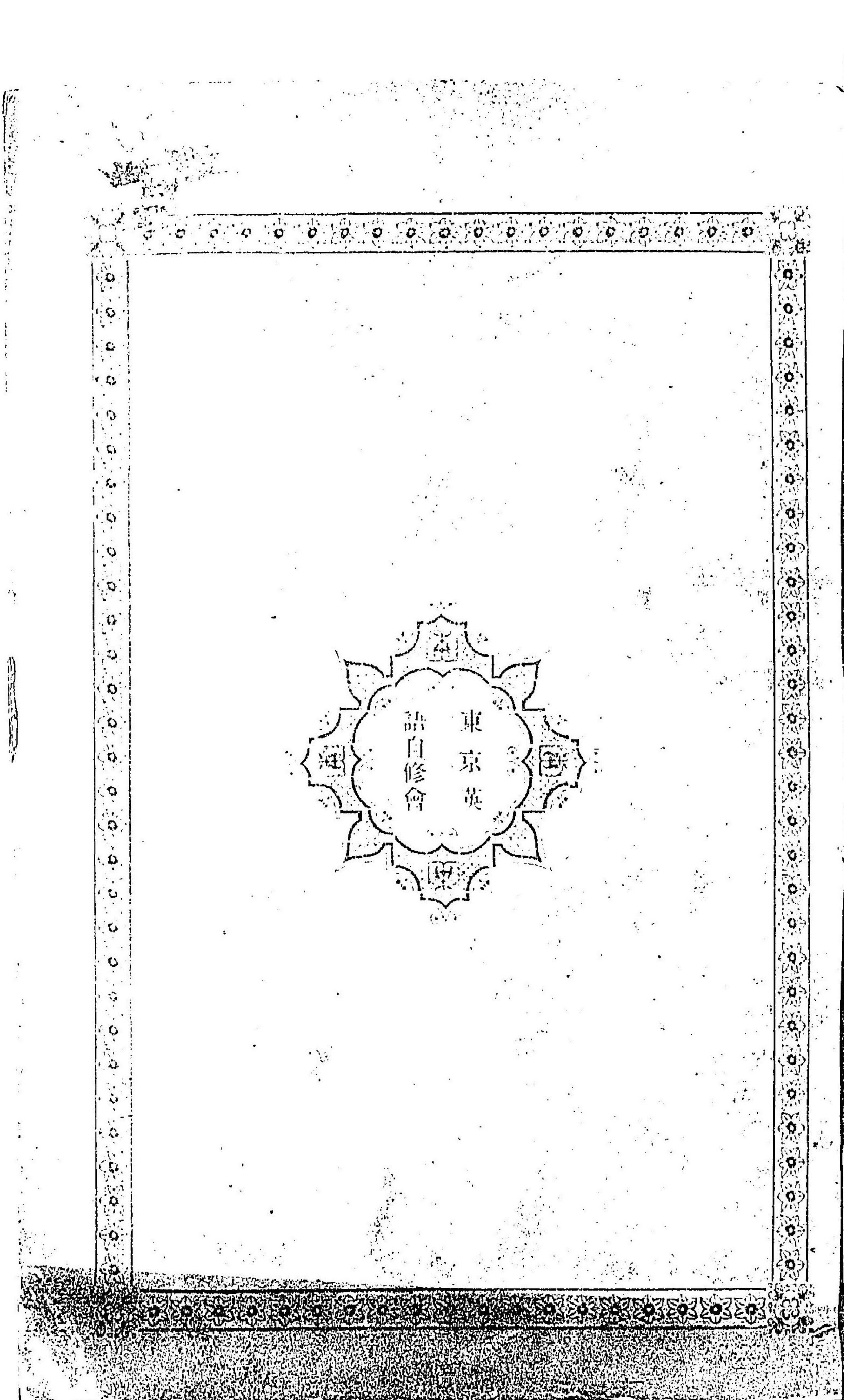
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