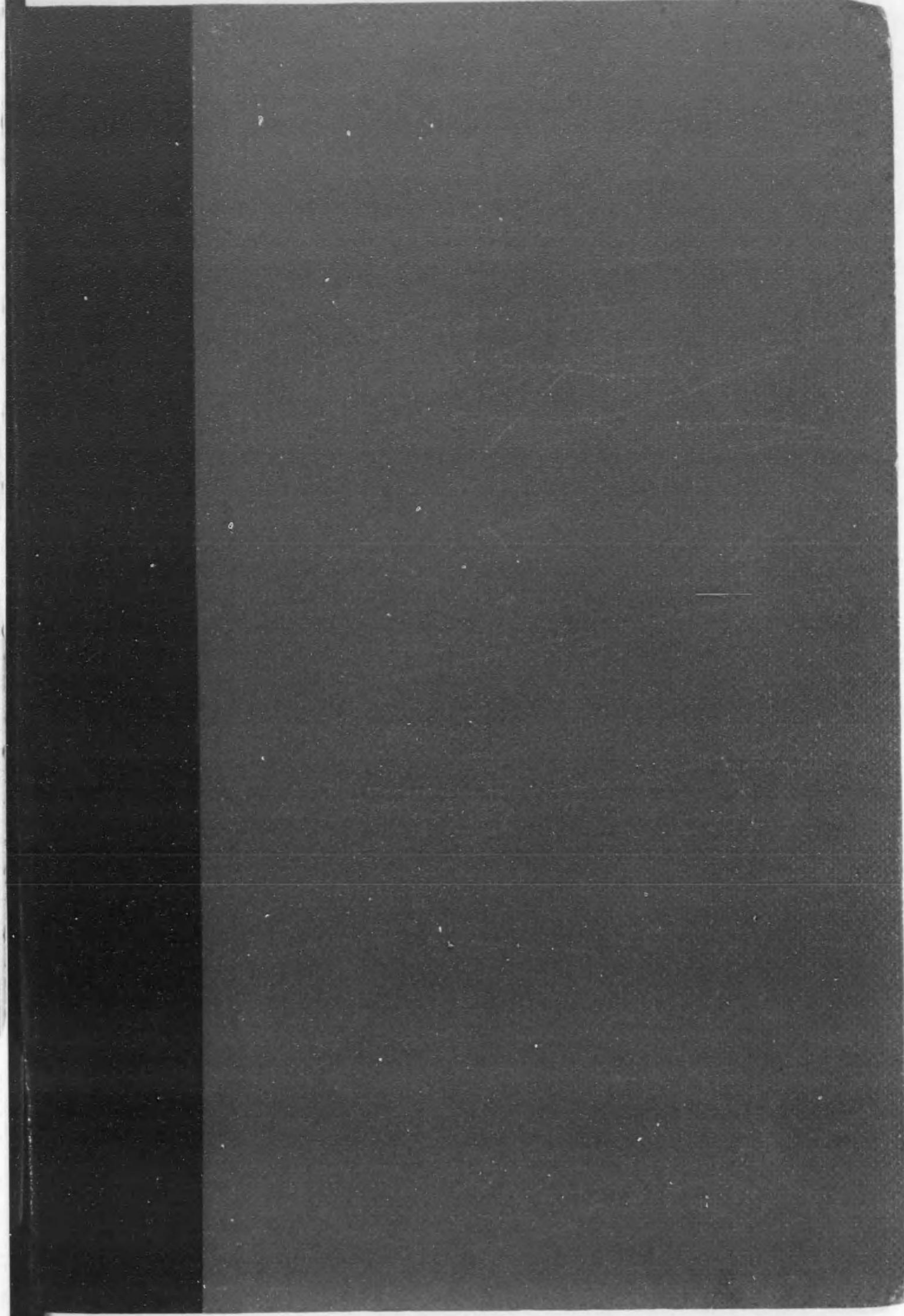


始



350

200

350-200

例 解 詳 說

最 新

英 文 典 講 義

東京高等師範學校助教授

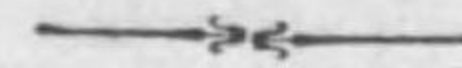
石 黑 魯 平 著



東 京

日 進 堂 藏 版

THE AUTHOR'S APOLOGY.



Nearly two years ago, the publisher was urged by a certain scholar of the English language to publish a book on English Grammar. The manuscript was delivered and the printing was begun. But when the work was half done, the original author, for some reason or other, abandoned it, and the publisher in great distress came to me with the request that I would complete it. Thinking the work of proof reading was not beyond me, I consented. Such being the case, there has been no scope for any important alterations, especially in the first half.

While I am prepared to accept the verdict of my readers on this book, in justice to myself I feel bound to offer this apology and explanation.

R. Ishiguro.

Tokyo, September, 1913.

緒 言

外國語を學ぶ最も良い方法は、其國語を用ふ社會に入り込むである。けれどもそれは總ての人に望む譯に行かぬから、出来る限り其國語に親むが大切である。けれども全々其國語のみを用ゐて生きて行かれる職業にあるか、若くは其國語を専門に研究する人の外は、時間が許さぬ、機會が備らぬ。即ち今日の日本に於て英語の學習は非常な必要を吾人に告げ、非常な努力を吾人に求めて、中學校以上に於て多大の時間と精力とを費してゐるが、押しならしての中學生乃至高等専門に入らうとする者に於ては、時間と機會との不足の爲に思はしい効果を收め得ないのが今日の實際である。即ち英語といふ外國語を學習するに、理想的最上方法は申すに及ばず、第二流の方策も事實に於て施す餘地が乏しい。茲に於て第三流の方法を講ずる必要がある。其要義は即ち時間と精力とを出来る丈經濟的に用ゐて、大體に於て豫期に近い効果を收めるといふ所にある。

其方法としては、文法の自覺である。敢て自覺といふ。知識とは云はない。今年の高等學校の入學試験で、和文英譯の成績にあらはれた文法上の無智は驚くべきものがある。其擔當の齋藤五高教授は文法の知識の乏しいのに驚いたと云つて居られる。併し文法の知識は或る意味に於て、今日の中學校卒業生に大分あると思ふ。即ち名詞の種類だとか、直接話法と間接話法との關係などと、本

に書いてある理屈は心得て居るやうである。けれども、英語其物にあつて、其所に組織をしてゐる文法上の事實を自覺して、讀解なり、譯なりをしてゐるといふ點は極めて覺束ないやうである。時間と機會との乏しい英語學習に於て、方法の考ふべき所は此所であらうと思ふ。

然らば文法の自覺を増して行くには如何にするか。自分にも能く判らぬけれども、文法といふものを、定義や分類や法則の文句として頭にたいき込むことは後まはしにして、文例をぐんぐん誦讀するのが有効でなからうかと思ふ。そんなら面白い本をたんと讀む方が賢い方法ではないかといふ議論が出よう。けれども、面白い本をたんと讀むことは無論差支ない、大にやるべしだが、文法の自覺は、吾々初歩の者の讀書力の速度ではなかなか早速出來て來ない。どうしても、ちやんと此所だ、此所だと指摘してもらはねば氣が付かぬ。

斯る意味に於て本書は一特色を持つてゐる。名は講義とあつても、理屈はなる丈短簡にし、法則を書き流す底のことはなるべく省いて、實例に就て、讀む人自ら、斯る所は斯く云ふと會得するやうに計つてある。而して之を頭から讀むも結構だし、又座右に置いて、相談役のやうに用ゐてもよいやうに索引が施してある。例なり、解なり、排列なりが、餘程正則學校のを拜借したやうに見えるが、其所は齋藤先生の教を受けた結果として許して戴きたい。随分校正の不行届があり、書方の不統一甚しき所があり、又解釋の誤つた所さへあつたりすることだ

らうと思ふ。何卒御叱正を願ひたい。此書に就いては随分御非難のあることと今から覺悟をしてゐる。

大正二年秋分

東京小石川林町の寓居にて

編 者 識 す

練習問題(第十二篇)に就て

練習の爲に明治四十一年度以降大正二年度に至る六年間の官立學校入學試験問題の文法の分を集めて、解釋を添へて提供するものが此の編の目的である。抑文法の問題は、凡そ如何なる點を求めてゐるかといふ見當を付けて準備するのが必要で、何處の學校は毎年何を尋ねるかといふことは定つてゐない。だから、學校別にはしないで、大體求むる事項を標準して排列して見ると、

- 〔一〕 Parsing (解剖) (1)
- 〔二〕 Word-Building (語の組立) (2—22)
- 〔三〕 Searching (搜索) (23—25)
- 〔四〕 Explanation (説明) (26—43)
- 〔五〕 Composition (綴文) (44—56)
- 〔六〕 Inserting (填語) (57—87)
- 〔七〕 Rewriting (改文) 88—128)
- 〔八〕 Error-Correcting (訂正) (129—164)

といふ位になる。之は無論理屈に當つた分類ではないし又、何れに屬するかなどといふ點も實際に於て疑はしい節節は澤山あるが、大體之で掩へるやうに思ふ。

學校によつては文法の問題の有る年と無い年とがあつて、甚だ人が悪いやり方がある。又或年には馬鹿げた問題を出し、或年には恐しく六ヶしいものを出すといふ人泣せの學校もある。併し大勢を見ると、次第に、文法上の理論を問うたり、極々の専門的知識を尋ねたりする

風は減じたと思はれる。之は目出度いことである。併し極めて普通で、實際的な練習の有無は遠慮なく問ふから本書の様な慣用的な文法は常に心得て居らねばならぬ。

申すまでもないが、此の問題集を参考とする諸君は、直に解釋に凭れないで、先づ自分で充分考へて而して後に解釋と照り合せる様にしなければ爲にならぬ。而して尙更に本書本文に立ち歸つて其と同時に起る問題を併せ考へて置く様にすることを切に希望する。

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proper noun
Common —
Collective —
Material —
abstract —

例 解 詳 說

最新英文典講義

第 一 編

SECTION FIRST.

NOUNS. 名 詞

Kinds of Nouns. (名詞の種類)

England, Hideyoshi, dog, water, beauty, army. 等ノ如ク凡テ物ノ名ヲ Noun ト云フノデアル, 今之等ヲ種類ニ依ツテ分ツト次ノ如クナル.

1. PROPER NOUNS. (固有名詞)
2. COMMON NOUNS. (普通名詞)
3. COLLECTIVE NOUNS. (集合名詞)
4. MATERIAL NOUNS. (物質名詞)
5. ABSTRACT NOUNS. (抽象名詞)

1. PROPER NOUNS.

(1) KINDS OF PROPER NOUNS.

England, Napoleon, Russia 等ノ如ク或ル一ツノモノニ對シテ特別ニ附シタル名ヲ Proper Noun ト云フ。

Boy, country ノ如キモノハ、名詞デハアルガ其類全體ニ通ズル名稱デアルカラ、ドノ子供デアルカ、ドノ國デアルカハ分カラヌ、然ルニ Napoleon (ナポレオン) France (佛蘭西) ト云ヘバ、自然他ノモノト區別ガ出來テ居ルノデアル。

固有名詞ハ一人一物ノ名デアルカラ、常ニ單數デアリ、冠詞ヲ附スル必要ハナイ、又記スルニ大字ヲ用フルノデアル。

例 Tokyo is the Capital of Japan.
東京ハ日本ノ首府デアル。

地名、人名ノ外ニモ固有名詞トシテ取扱ハル、モノガアル。

(a) 十二箇月ノ名:—January (一月) April (四月) etc.

(b) 週日ノ名:—Sunday (日曜日) Monday (月曜日) etc.

(c) 祭日ノ名:—New Year's Day (新年) Christmas (耶蘇降誕節) etc.

(d) 天體ノ名:—Jupiter (木星) Saturn (土星) Mars (火星) Venus (金星) etc.

(注意) 四季ノ名. Spring, (春) Autumn, (秋) Summer, (夏) Winter, (冬) 及 the sun, (太陽) the moon (月) ハ普通名詞デアル。

2. 國語ノ名:—English (英語) Japanese (日本語) etc.

(注意) 1. 國語ニ the ヲ附スルハ、或ル特別ノ語ニ關シテ用フル場合デアル。

例. 1. {What is the English for the Japanese "hana"? 日本語ノ花ト云フ語ヲ英語デ何ント云フカ、

2. {This is translated from the French 之ハ佛蘭西文カラ譯シタモノデアル。

The Japanese language (日本語)

(注意) 2. {It was written in Japanese.
= 't was written in the Japanese language.
= ツレハ日本語デ書イテアツタ

(2) PRONOUNS AND ARTICLES.

固有名詞ノ中ニハ常ニ定冠詞ヲ附シテ用ヒラル、モノガアル

1. 河川ノ名:—The Sumida (the river Sumida) (the Sumida River) the Thames (テムス川) the Amazon (アマゾン川)

2. 海灣ノ名:—The Pacific (太平洋) the Japan Sea (日本海) The Strait of Gibraltar (ジブラルタル海峽) the Gulf of Mexico (メキシコ灣) the Mediterranean (地中海) etc.

3. 船ノ名:—The Shikishima, the Tosa Maru, the

Umegaka-maru) etc.

4 公共ノ建物ノ名:—The Imperial University (帝國大學) the Imperial Museum (帝國博物館) the Yasukuni Shrine (靖國神社) the Home Department (内務省)

5. 天皇皇后ノ名:—The Emperor Napoleon, the Emperor William, the Empress Josephine, the Czar Alexander, Tycoon Hideyoshi.

[注意] 稱號又ハ官名ヲ人名ニ附シテ用フルトキハ冠詞ヲ省略スルガ常デアル。上例ノ如キハ英人ニ取ツテ親シキ官名デナイ處カラ the ヲ附シタモノデアル。次ノ例ヲ見ヨ。

Queen Victory, Queen May, King George, Prince Ito, Marquis Saionji.

6. 書籍, 新聞, 雜誌ノ名:—The Taiyo, the Nihon Seiki, the Japan Mail, the Jiji Shimpō etc.

[注意] 固有名詞ガ書籍ノ名トナツタ場合ニハ the ヲ附ケナイ。

例. { Robinson Crusoe is my favorite book.
{ ロビンソンクルーソーハ私ノ愛讀書デアル。

{ We are now reading Mencius
{ 私ハ今孟子ヲ讀ンデ居ル。

例外. { Have you a Bible?
{ 君ハ聖書ヲオ持チデスカ

7. 街道ノ名:—The Tokaido, the Nakasendo, the Ginza, etc.

[注意] Hibiya Park, Shimbashi Station 等ハ the ヲ附ケナイ。

8. 固有名詞ニ形容詞ヲ附シタルトキ:—The daring Hideyoshi, the famous Napoleon, the ambitious Caesar, Alexander the Great. etc.

[注意] little, dear, old, young, poor ヲ附シタルキトハ the ヲ附ケナイ。

(3) PLURAL PROPER NOUNS.

1. 山脈ノ名:—The Alps, the Himarayas.
2. 群島ノ名:—The Philiphines, the Goto Islands (五島) the Pescadores (澎湖島) the Loochoo Isles (琉球).
3. 國名:—The United States of America.
4. 國民ノ名:—The English, the Germans (國民總體).
5. 家族ノ名:—The Rothschilds, the Genji, the Tokugawas.
6. 宗派ノ名:—The Christians, the Buddhists.
7. 黨派ノ名:—The Tories (勤王黨) the Conservatives (保守黨).

[注意] 4, 5, 6, 7 ハ其ノ總體ヲ指スモノデアル。故ニ國民ノ一員, 家族ノ一員ト云フ場合ニハ次ノ如ク云ハネバナラヌ。

{ He is a Japanese.
{ I am a Christian.
{ His father was a Fujiwara.

Buddhists
Buddhists

(4) PROPER NOUNS AS COMMON.

或ル固有名詞ト同様ナル性質ヲ有スル人又ハ物ヲ曰フ場合ガアル。

例. { I wish to become a Newton. 私ハ Newton
{ ノ様ナ人(大數學家)ニ成リタイト思フ。

Queen Elizabeth
手紙に書かれたり、
手紙に書かれたり、
手紙に書かれたり、

Handwritten notes and scribbles on the right margin of page 5.

- { He is a *Hercules* of Japan.
 { 彼ハハアキリスノ様ナ(大力ナ)人デアル。
A Milton = Milton ノ様ナ詩人。
A Napoleon = Napoleon ノ様ナ偉人。
 { Osaka is the *Manchester* of Japan.
 { 大阪ハ日本ノまんちえすたーデアル。
 { Japan is called the "*England* of the East."
 { 日本ヲ東洋ノ英國ト呼ブ。

(5) 固有名詞ハ、人又ハ物ニ附シタ特別ノ名デアルガ、時トシテ同名異人ニ表ハスコトガアル。

- 例 1. { There are **two Tanakas** in this class.
 { コノ級ニハ田中ト云フ人が二人居ル。
 2. { Is **the Tanaka** you spoke of a Tokyo man?
 { 君ガ噂シタ 其田中ト云フ人ハ東京ノ人デスカ。
 3. { **The Tanakas** in our class are both Tokyomen.
 { 吾々ノ級ニ居ル田中ト云フ生徒ハ二人共東京ノ人デス。

(6) 今マデ名ヲ知ラナカッタ人ヲ指ス場合ニ、不定冠詞ヲ附スルコトガアル。

- 例. { Do you happen to know **a Mr. Tanaka**?
 { ヒヨット君ハ田中君ヲ御存ジデハ有マセンカ。
 { The letter is from **a certain Tanaka**.
 { 之ハ田中ト云フ人カラ來タ手紙ダ。

MORE EXAMPLES.

1. { *The Japanese* are a brave people.
 { 日本人ハ勇敢ナル國民デアル。
 2. { *The French* fight for glory; *the Germans* for living;
 { *the Russians* to divert the attention of the people
 { from home affairs.
 { 佛蘭西人ハ名譽ヲ得ンガ爲、獨逸人ハパンノ爲、露
 { 西亞人ハ内亂ヲ防グ爲ニ戦争ヲスル。
 3. { *The Iwasakis* are the *Rothschilds* of Japan.
 { 岩崎家ハ日本ノ ロスチキイルドデアル。
 4. { *The Sumida* empties itself into the *Bay of Tokyo*.
 { 隅田川ハ東京灣ニ入ル。
 5. { *Alps on Alps* arise.
 { 困難ガ絶エナイ。
 6. { *New year's day* is celebrated by rich and poor,
 { young and old alike.
 { 新年ハ老若貴賤ノ差別ナク祝スル日デアル。
 7. { *The United States* has annexed the *Philippines*.
 { 合衆國ハ Philippine 郡島ヲ版圖ニ加ヘタ。

2. COMMON NOUNS.

普通名詞トハ各々類ヲナス事物ニ附シタ名稱デアル。Man, boy, school 等ハ之等類

全體ニ附シタ名デアルカラ、單數、複數、此ノ、彼ノト云フ區別ヲ表ハス語ヲ附スル必要ガ生ズル。

(1) COMMON NOUNS AND ARTICLES.

單數普通名詞ニハ、ソノ前ニ必ズ冠詞

A. An 又ハ **The** ヲ附サネバナラヌ。

(a) **A, an** (=one ノ弱キ意)。

Here is *a* dog. Is there *a* river near hear?

(b) **A, an** (=any) 或ルー物ヲ舉ゲテソノ類全體ヲ代表ス。

{ *A* dog is a faithful animal.

{ 犬ハ忠實ナ動物デアル。

(c) **The** (=this, that ノ弱キ意)。

Bring me *the* book on *the* desk.

(d) **The** (類全體ヲ代表スル場合)。

{ **The** cat can see in the dark.

{ 猫ハ暗闇デ目ガ見エル。

〔注意〕 單數普通ニ次ノ如キ形容詞ヲ附スルト冠詞ヲ附サナイ。

This book, *that* book, *what* book, *which* book, *each* boy, *every* boy, *yonder* hill etc.

(2) PLURAL COMMON NOUNS.

{ There are over five hundred *students* in our school.

{ 我々ノ學校ニハ五百人以上ノ生徒ガ居ル。

{ These *potatoes* are very excellent.

{ コノ馬鈴薯ハ實ニ見事ダ。

{ *Cows* are useful animals.

{ 牛ハ有用ナ動物デアル。

上ニ舉ゲタ如ク普通名詞ガ類全體ヲ表ハス場合ハ三通リアル。

1. { **The whale** is not a fish.

{ 鯨ハ魚デハナイ。

2. { **A bird** can fly.

{ 鳥ハ飛ベル。

3. { **Cows and horses** feed on grass.

{ 牛馬ハ草ヲ喰フ。

次ギニ舉ゲタ單數複數ノ對照ヲ見ヨ。

1. { *A child* likes to hear stories.

{ *Children* like to hear stories.

2. { I saw *a child* playing in the street,

{ I saw *some children* playing in the street.

3. { This is *the child* that has done it.

{ These are *the children* that have done it.

尙次ノ用法ニ注意セヨ。

a. { *The cunning workman* never quarrels with his tool.

{ 弘法筆ヲ選バズ。

b. { *The gentleman* keeps out of danger.

{ 君子危キニ近寄ラズ。

- c. { Can you play on *the piano*?
君ニハピアノのガ弾ケルカ.
- d. { He is *the principal* of our school.
彼ハ我校ノ校長デス.
- e. { *The eagle* is among birds what *the lion* is among
beasts.
獅子ガ獸ノ王デアアル如ク鷲ハ鳥ノ王デアアル.
- f. { *The pen* is mightier than *the sword*.
文ハ武ニ勝ツ.
- g. { He gave up *the sword* for *the plough*.
劍ヲ棄テ農ニ就イタ.
- h. { He has nothing of *the hero* in him.
彼ニハ豪傑ラシイ處ハナイ.
- i. { He has *an ear* for music.
彼ハ中々音楽ガ分ル.
- j. { Better be the head of an ass than the tail of a horse.
雞口トナルモ牛尾トナル勿レ.
- k. { He is a *good hand* at all sorts of games.
彼ハ遊戯ハ何ンデモ上手ダ.
- l. { He lives a *Paradise of a house*, but leads a *Hell of*
a life.
彼ハ御殿ノ様ナ家ニ住ミナガラ地獄ノ様ナ生涯ヲ
送ツテ居ル.

- m. { What an *idol* of a fellow he is!
何ント云フ愚ナ奴ダラウ.
- n. { He is an *angel* of a man.
彼ハ實ニ佛様ノ様ナ人ダ.

(3) 普通名詞ノ中ニハ常ニ複數ノ形ヲ用
ヒラルルモノガアル.

scissars (剪刀)	tongs (火箸)	riches (財寶)
drawers (股引)	spectacles (眼鏡)	
ashes (灰)	ruins (舊蹟)	clothes (衣服)
mustaches (ウハヒゲ)		whiskers (頬髭)
lungs (肺藏)	news (報知)	billiards (撞球戲)
savings (貯蓄金)	arms (武器)	drinkables (飲物)
manners (作法)	trappings (鳥飾)	

{ A good name is better than *riches*.

{ 名譽ハ寶ニ勝ル.

{ *Riches* have wings.

{ 寶ハ失ヒ易キモノ.

{ Ill *news* runs apace.

{ 惡事千里.

(4) 數量ノ普通名詞.

A **number** of men = some men.

A **great number** of men = many men.

A **quantity** of water = some water.

A **great quantity** of water = very much water.

Large quantities of water=very much water.

A pond of sugar.

Two tons of coal.

A cup of water.

A basket of fruit.

A bag of money.

A bucket of water.

A head of hair.

An armful of wood.

A shipload of treasure. A pair of horses.

A cartload of furniture. A couple of hours.

A world of wealth would not buy true happiness.

眞ノ幸福ハ山程金ヲ積マウトモ金デ買フコトハ出来ヌ。

(5) 單複同形ノ普通名詞.

Deer (鹿), trout (鱒), sheep (羊), carp (鯉), fish (魚), salmon (鮭), etc.

尙以下ノ例ニ注意セヨ.

a. { The rest of them were killed.
残りノ者ハ皆殺サレテ了ツタ.

b. { The rest of the water was thrown away.
残りノ水ヲ捨テテシマツタ.

a. ハ複數, b. ハ單數ナリ.

He has { plenty of books.
= many books.

He has { plenty of money.
much money.

Stockings

(6) 名詞ガ形容詞ノ如ク用ヒラレ複數ノ變化ヲナサヌ場合ガアル. *stocking*

Two pair of stockings. (靴下一組)

Two change of garments. (上衣二着)

An eight-day clock. (八日巻キノ時計)

A three-foot rule. (三尺定木)

A ten dollar note. (十弗紙幣)

A three year old child (三歳ノ童子)

A three hundred yard race. (三百ヤード競走)

Ten dozen books. (十冊ノ本)

以下ノ慣用法ニ注意セヨ.

a. { Days passed and yet no news from him.
長イ事經ツタガ彼カラ何ノ便モナイ.

b. { He is away from home for days on end.
續イテ何日間モ家ヲ空ケテ居ル.

c. { The noise can be heard miles away.
何ント云フ大キナ騒ギダラウ (物音が何哩モ遠クマデ聞エル).

d. { The folly cost him years of poverty.
アツタ馬鹿ヲシタ爲彼ハ幾年モ辛イ目ニアツタ.

e. { Hundred of students went to see it.
何百人ト云フ生徒ガアレヲ見ニ行ツタ.

f. { Eggs are sold by the dozen.
雞卵ハ一打幾ラデ賣ル.

- g. { We hire a horse by the hour.
一時間何程デ馬ヲ借ル.
- h. { I bought it at the price of one yen a pound.
私ハソレヲ一ぼん^ど一圓ノ割デ買ツタ.
- i. { By day and by night he thought and dreamed of
his father.
夜晝彼ハ父親ノ事ヲ思ツテ居ツタ.

3. COLLECTIVE NOUNS.

(1) People, army 等ノ如ク集合體ノ名ヲ集合名詞ト云フ。而シテ集合名詞ハ二ツニ分カル。

a. 一群ノ事物ヲ一箇ノ團體ト看做シタトキ。之ノ意味ノ集合名詞ハソノ取扱ニ於テ普通名詞ト異ナル事ハナイ。

b. 或ル團體ノ名々、面々等ノ如ク看做ストキ。

a ノ意味ノ集合名詞：一

{ He has a large family.

{ 彼ハ家族ガ多イ。

{ These men have families.

{ 此等ノ人ニハ皆家族ガアル。

{ I saw two or three groups of children playing in the park.

{ 私ハ公園デ二三ノ群ヲ成シテ遊ンデ居ル子供ヲ見タ。

- { This class is too large
此ノ級ハ餘リ大キ過ギル。
- { How many classes are there in your school?
君ノ學校ニハ幾級アルカ。
- { Those fleets were commanded by excellent leaders.
ソレ等艦隊ハ立派ナル指揮官ニ指揮サレテ居ツタ。

b ノ意味ニ用ヒラレタル集合名詞ハ、形ハ單數デ意味ハ複數^ノアルカラ、動詞ハ複數ノ形ヲ用ヒナケレバナラヌ。而シテ複數普通名詞ノ様ニ冠詞ヲ附ストキト附サナイトキガアル。

{ How are your family?

{ オ宅デ皆様如何デスカ。

{ My family are all well.

{ 皆健全デス。

{ This class are very diligent.

{ 此ノ級ハ(級ノ生徒ハ)皆勉強シマス。

{ People say that she is a virtuous woman.

{ 彼女ハ操ノ正シイ婦人ダト世間デ(人々ガ)云ツテ居ル。

{ The company were at dinner.

{ 來客ハ皆食事中デアツタ。

(2) 常ニ複數^{數ノ裏に}ニ用ヒラルルモノ。

- a. { His **forks** are poor enough.
アノ人ノ家ハ貧乏ナノデス。
- b. { **Mankind** are progressive.
人類ハ進歩的ナモノデアル。
- c. { Those **cattle** are mine.
ソレ等ノ家畜ハ私ノデス。
- d. { These **vermin** do much harm.
此等ノ惡蟲ハ非常ナ害ヲナス。
- e. { A large herd of **swine**.
豚ノ大キナ一群。
- f. { All the **crew** were lost,
乗組員ハ皆死ンデシマッタ。
- g. { The **public** were in favour of it.
公衆ハソレニ賛成デアッタ。
- 【注意】 Society is not very particular what a man does, so that it prove him to be a man. 社會ハ人間ガ如何ナル事ヲ成サウトモ一人前ノ人間ラシクシテ行クナラバ彼ノ職業ニ就テハ八釜シイ事ハ云ハヌ。

○ (3) 計ノ集合名詞。

- A **party** of travellers. (一行ノ旅人)
- A **crowd** of children. (一群ノ子供)
- A **mob** of peasants. (百姓一揆)
- A **group** of people or islands. (一群ノ人又ハ島)
- A **swarm** of bees or mosquitoes. (一群ノ蜂又ハ蚊)
- A **flock** of sheep or birds. (一群ノ羊又ハ鳥)

- A **herd** of oxen, horses, or deer. (一群ノ牛馬又ハ鹿)
- A **flight** of steps. (階段)
- An **army** of rats. (一群ノ鼠)
- A **gang** of robbers. (一群ノ賊)
- A **clump** of bushes. (一叢ノ林)
- A **fleet** of ships. (一艦隊)
- A **pack** of wolves or dogs. (一群ノ狼又ハ犬)
- A **multitude** of readers. (幾千萬ノ讀者)

(4) 次ノ名詞ヲ區別セヨ。

- a. { The Japanese are a brave **people**.
日本人ハ勇敢ナル國民デアル
What will **people** say?
世間デナント云フカシラ
- b. { He has a **family**.
彼ニハ子供ガアル
My **family** are all well.
私供デハ皆丈夫デス
- c. { He grew up to be a fine **youth**.
彼ハ立派ナ青年トナッタ
The **youth** are instructed in military drill.
青年ハ皆兵式教練ヲ教ヘラル
- d. { I caught a **fish** in this pond the other day.
私ハ先日コノ池デー匹魚ヲ捕ヘタ
Fish live in the water.
魚ハ水中ニ棲ム

- e. { The **cavalry** was victorious.
騎兵ハ大勝利デアッタ
{ **Infantry** play a more important part than **cavalry**.
歩兵ハ騎兵ヨリ一層重要ナ役ヲ務ムル
- f. { The **committee** is composed of eight members.
ソノ委員ハ八人ヨリ成ツテ居ル
{ The **committee** have resigned in a body.
委員ハ總辭職ヲシタ

4. MATERIAL NOUNS.

(1) 物質名詞トハ water, glass, iron, silver 等ノ如ク一定ノ形ナキ物質ノ名デアル。故ニ常ニ單數デアツテ不定冠詞ヤ, many, large 等ノ形容詞ヲ附スルコトモナシ。又複數ノ形ニモ出來ナイ。

- 例 { This is made of *glass*.
コレハ硝子製ダ。
{ The bridge is of *stone*. { Cows feed on *grass*.
ソノ橋ハ石デ出來テ居ル。 { 牛ハ草ヲ喰フ。

(2) 物質名詞ニハ次ノ如キ三ツノ用法ガアル。

- (a) 廣ク全般ヲ表ハストキニハ冠詞ヲ附ケナイ。
(b) Some, any: 等ノ形容詞ヲ附シテ, 或ル一部分ヲ表ハスモノ。

- (c) 定マリタルモノ。(the ヲ附スル).
全般ヲ表ハスモノデナク the ヲ附シテ或ル特別ナルモノヲ指ス場合。

a ノ類ニ屬スルモノ

- { **Meat** is more nourishing than **fish**.
獸ノ肉ハ魚ヨリ滋養ニナル。

- { **Smoke** rises in the air.
煙ハ空中ニ昇ル。

- { **Bread** is made from **wheat**.
パンハ小麦デツクル。

- { Do you drink **wine**?
君ハ酒ヲ飲ミマスカ。

- { **Gold** and **silver** are called precious metals.
金ヤ銀ハ金屬ト云ハレテ居ル。

- { Cows give us **milk**.
牝牛ハ吾々ニ乳ヲ與ヘル。

b ノ類ニ屬スルモノ。

- { I want **some** paper.
紙ガ欲シイ。

- { I drink **some** wine at supper.
私ハ夕飯ノ時少シ酒ヲ飲ム。

- { Give me **some** bread and sugar.
パント砂糖ヲ下サイ。

{ Is there **much water** in it?

{ ソノ中ニ水ガ澤山アリマスカ。

{ There is **little water** in the pond.

{ 池ニハ水ガ餘リナイ。

{ I have **no money**.

{ 私ニハ錢ハナイ。

{ Bring me **a cup of water**.

{ 水ヲ一パイ持ッテ來テクレ。

{ Give me **a piece of chalk**.

{ 白黒ヲ一本下サイ。

c ノ類ニ屬スルモノ。

{ Bring me **the milk** on the shelf.

{ 棚ノ上ノ牛乳ヲ持ッテ來テクレ。

{ **The water** of this well is not good to drink.

{ コノ井戸ノ水ハ飲メナイ。

{ **The meat** we ate at dinner was very good but **the wine** was not.

{ 午ニ食ベタ肉ハ良カツタガ酒ガ惡カツタ。

{ **The money** is not sufficient.

{ オ錢(アシ)ガ充分デナイ。

(3) 普通名詞ニ變ジタル物質名詞。

物質名詞ニ A, an ヲ附シ又ハ複雑ノ形ニナストキハソノ種類、ソノ一部分、ソレニテ作りタルモノヲ云フ意ニテ普通名詞ニ變ジタルモノデアル。

例 { Platinum is **a rare metal**.

{ プラチナムハ稀ナ金屬デアル。

{ I have found **a new grass**.

{ = a new kind of grass.

{ 新シイ草ヲ發見シタ。

{ Are these **cloths** made in Japan?

{ コノ織物ハ日本デ出來タノデスカ。

{ Bring me **a light**.

{ 燈ヲ持ッテ來テ呉レ。

{ It was like **a cloud** in the sky.

{ ソレハ恰モ空ニ浮ブ一塊ノ雲ノ様デアッタ。

{ He bought **a loaf of bread** with all the money he had.

{ 彼ハ持ッテ居ル錢ヲ皆拂ッテ一片ノぱんヲ買ッタ。

{ Don't throw **stones**.

{ 石ヲ投ゲルナ。

{ The **papers** have been signed.

{ 書類ニ記名調印ヲシタ。

{ I am reading to-day's **paper**.

{ 私ハ今日ノ新聞ヲ讀ンデ居ル。

{ Will you take **a glass** of wine?

{ オ酒ヲ一杯上リマセンカ。

尙次ノ例ニ注意セヨ。

{ **A fire** broke out last evening.
昨夜火事がアッタ.

{ We had many long **rains** last year.
昨年ハ度々長降りガアッタ.

{ Tokyo is noted for its **fires** and London for its fogs.
東京ハ火事, んどんハ霧デ有名デアル.

24 June
5. ABSTRACT NOUNS.

抽象名詞トハ重ニ動詞形容詞ヨリ生ジタル無形ナル性質, 有様等ノ名デアル.

抽象名詞ニ二種アリ,

a. 形容詞カラ生ジタ性質有様ノ名.

例.

抽象名詞	形容詞
Happiness (幸福)	happy.
Wisdom (知識)	wise.
Diligence (勤勉)	diligent.
Kindness (親切)	kind.
Honesty (正直)	honest.

b. 動詞カラ生ジタ動作ノ名.

抽象名詞	動詞
Invention (發明)	invent.
Speech (言語)	speak.
Sight (視覚)	see.
Perseverance (忍耐)	persevere.
Imagination (想像)	imagine.
Conversation (會話)	converse.

抽象名詞ハ物質名詞ト同ジク複数ノ形ヲ有セズ又 a, an ヲ附スルコトハナイ.

(I) 抽象名詞ハ廣キ意味ニ用ヒタル時ハ冠詞ヲ用ヒナイ.

{ **Health** is better than **wealth**.
健康ハ富ニ優ル.

{ **Diligence** is the mother of **invention**.
勤勉ハ發明ノ母ナリ.

{ **Punctuality** is essential to **success** in **business**.
時間ヲ嚴守スルハ事業ニ成功スル秘訣デアル.

{ True **happiness** lies in **contentment**.
眞ノ幸福ハ満足ニ存スル.

{ **Silence** is sometimes more eloquent than **speech**.
云ハヌハ云フニ優ルコトアリ.

{ **Learning** enables a man.

{ 學問ハ人ノ品位ヲ高メル。

{ **Perseverance** conquers everything.

{ 忍耐ハ萬事ニ勝ツ。

{ **Death** comes to all.

{ 死ハ何人ニモ來ル(生アルモノハ死ス)。

{ **Life** is but a span.

{ 人生朝露ノ如シ。

{ **Life** is a struggle at best.

{ ヨク見テモ人生ハ戰爭ノ様ナモノデアル。

{ Iyeyasu had three retainers unequalled in **valour**.

{ 家康ハ武勇絶倫ナル臣下三名ヲモツテ居タ。

{ The general was distinguished for **bravery**.

{ ソノ將軍ハ武勇ヲ以テ有名デアッタ。

(2) 抽象名詞ニ有形名詞ヲ附シテ性質、動作ヲ制限スル場合アリ。

{ The general praised **the bravery** of his men.

{ 將軍ハ部下ノ武勇ヲ賞讃シタ。

{ The righteous man regardeth **the life** of his beasts.

{ 君子ハ動物ノ生命ヲモ重ンズル。

{ The rich envy **the happiness** of the poor.

{ 富者ハ貧者ノ幸福ヲ羨ム。

{ **The wisdom** of nations is expressed by their proverbs.

{ 國民ノ知識ハ諺ニヨツテ知ラル。

{ What is **the height** of that mountain?

{ アノ山ノ高サハ何程デスカ。

{ What is **the size** of the box?

{ ソノ箱ノ大キサハ何程デスカ。

{ What is **the length** of that rope?

{ アノ繩ノ長サハ何程カ。

{ **The strength** of the elephant is enormous.

{ 象ノ力ハ實ニ偉大デアル。

(3) 抽象名詞ハ前置詞ト合シテ副詞又ハ形容詞ノ働ヲナス phrase ヲ作ル。

形容詞ノ phrase ニハ of ヲ用フ。

副詞ノ phrase ニハ with 又ハ in ヲ用フ。

形容詞 { A thing **of great use**.
= A *useful* thing.
= 有益ナルモノ。

{ **Of no use**.
= *Useless*.
= 無益。

{ A man **of strength**.
= A *strong* man.
= 力強キ人。

{ A woman **of beauty**.
= A *beautiful* woman.
= 美人。

- A man **of honesty**.
 = An *honest* man.
 = 正直ナル人。
- A man **of courage** will not tell a lie.
 = A *courageous* man will not tell a lie.
 = 勇者ハ偽ヲ語ラヌ。
- I considered the matter **of no importance**.
 = I considered the matter *unimportant*.
 = 私ハコノ事ハ餘リ必要ナ事デハナイト思ツタ。
- The elephant is **of** as much **value** to the people of India as the horse is to us.
 = The elephant is as much *valuable* to the people of India as the horse is (*valuable*) to us.
 = 象ノ印度ニ對シテ有用ナルコトハ馬ガ吾々ニ對スル如キモノデアル。
- It is (*of*) **no use** crying over split milk.
 = It is *useless* to cry **over** split milk.
 = 悔イテ返ラヌ事ハ諦メルガトクダ。

副詞

- He did it **with ease**.
 = *easily*.
 (彼ハ樂クニソレヲ成シタ)
- He died **with calmness**.
 = *calmly*.
 (彼ハ從容トシテ死ニ就イタ)

- I wrote it **in haste**.
 = *hastily*.
 (私ハ急イデソレヲ書イタ)
- He slept **in peace**.
 = *peacefully*.
 (彼ハ枕ヲ高カウシテ寝ツタ)
- He treated me **with kindness**.
 = *kindly*.
 (彼ハ私ヲ親切ニ歡待シテクレタ)
- They marched off **with triumph**.
 = *triumphantly*.
 (彼等ハ勝チ誇ツテ引キ上ゲタ)
- (4) 年齢大サ等ヲ云フ形容詞ニ相當スル phrase.
- He was **thirty years of age**.
 = *thirty years old*.
 (彼ハ三十歳ダ)
- It is ten feet **in height**.
 = *high*.
 (ソノ高サハ一丈アル)
- A mat is six feet **in length** and three feet **in breadth**.
 = A mat is six feet *long* and three feet *broad*.
 (畳ハ長サガ六尺巾ガ三尺アル)
- They are almost **of the same size**.
 = *equally large*.
 (彼等ハ殆ンド同ジ大サデアル)

(5) 抽象名詞ニハ不定冠詞ヲ附スルコトハナク從ツテ複數ノ形モ用ヒラレナイ事ハ前ニ述ベテ置イタ。然ルニ之等ニ不定冠詞ヲ附シ又ハ複數ノ形ヲ用フル事ガアル。コノ用法ハ抽象名詞ガ普通名詞ニ變ジタモノデアアル。

次ノ例ノ區別ニ注意セヨ。

Practise **virtue** for its own sake.

名利ヲ目的トセスシテ徳ヲ行ヘ。

Temperance is **a** virtue.

攝生ハ一種ノ徳ナリ。

Authority should not be abused.

權力ハ濫用スベキモノデナイ。

Leave the matter to the **authorities**.

此事件ハ當局者ニ任カセ置ケ。

Knowledge is **power**. The Conference of the **Powers**.

智識ハ力ナリ。列國會議。

Japan is now **on a par** with any **power**.

日本ハ目下列國ノ何レニモ劣ラヌ。

He hates **cruelty** with all but **cruelty**.

彼ハ殘酷ヲ惡ムガソノ惡ミ方ガ殆ド殘酷デアアル。

He committed many **cruelties**.

彼ハ澤山殘酷ナ行ヲシタ。

A woman of **beauty**.

美人。

She must have been **a beauty** in her youth.

アレデモ若い時ハ美人デアッタラウ。

The **beauties** of the town.

町ノ美景。

He shall have **justice** done him.

彼ヲ公平ニ裁判シテヤル。

He is **a justice** of peace.

彼ハ治安判事ダ。

I learned first conversation and then **composition**.

私ハ會話ヲ先ニ習ツテソレカラ作文ヲ習ツタ。

I am writing **a composition**.

私ハ作文ヲ書イテ居ルトコロダ。

Man alone has the gift of **speech**.

言語ノ天賦ヲ有スルモノハ人間ノミダ。

At the request of the principal I made **a speech**.

校長ノ望ミデ私ハ演説ヲシタ。

He has done me much **kindness**.

彼ハ私ヲ大層親切ニシテ呉レタ。

He has done me **a kindness**.

彼ハ私ニ親切ナ行ヲシテ呉レタ。

Time flies like an arrow.

光陰矢ノ如シ。

The **times** are hard at present.

今ハ時勢ガ惡ルイ。

Take it three **times** a day.

一日ニ三回ソレヲ飲メ。

He is getting his livelihood by **writing**.

彼ハ著述ヲ暮ラシヲ立テテ居ル。

Have you read any of his **writings**?

君ハ彼ノ著作ヲ何か讀ミマシタカ。

I spent the whole day in **reading**.

私ハ讀書ニ一日ヲ費シタ

It is a **poor reading**

ソレハ讀ンテモツマラヌ本ダ。

Out of **sight** out of mind.

去ル者ハ日々ニ疎シ。

It was a pitiful **sight**.

ソレハ可哀想ナ有様デアッタ。

Are there many **sights** worth to see there?

ソコニハ何か見ルモノガアリマスカ。

No medicine can cure **folly**. I have done a **folly**.

馬鹿ニツケル藥ナシ。 僕ハ馬鹿ナコトヲシタ。

(6) 稱號ノ抽象名詞。

高位高官ノ人ヲ云フ場合ニ其人々ニ應ジテ **Majesty** (陛下), **Highness** (殿下), **Excellency** (閣下) 等ノ尊號ヲ附スル。而シテ向ツテモノ云フ時, 即チ (you) ト云フ場合ニ **Your Majesty**, **Your Highness** ノ如ク your ヲ用ヒ, コレニ對シテ (He, She, They) ト云フ場合デアルト **His**, **Her**, 複數 **Their** ヲ附スル。

Sovereign (帝王) ニ對シテハ *Your, His, Her Majesty; Their Majesties*. (陛下)

His (Imperial) **Majesty** the Emperor. **H. I. M.**

Her (Imperial) **Majesty** the Empress. **H. I. M.**

Their (Imperial) **Majesties** Emperor and Empress.

Prince, Princess (皇族) ニ對シテハ *Highness*. (殿下)

Duke, Duchess (公爵) ニ對シテハ *Grace*. (閣下)

稍位ノ低キ貴族ニ對シテハ *Lordship*. (閣下)

Minister of state (大臣) }
Foreign ambassador (大使) } = 對シテハ *Excellency*. (閣下)

Priest (牧師) ニ對シテハ *Reverence*. (閣下)

【注意】 主格 you ノ代リニ斯ル稱號ヲ用フル時ハ第三人稱ノ取扱ヲシナケレバナラス。

Is **your Excellency** (= Are you) going to see it?
閣下ハソレヲ御覽ナサル御考ヘデスカ。

(7) 形容詞ニ用ヒラレタル抽象名詞。

He is **all anxiety**.
= very *anxious*.

(彼ハ非常ニ心配シテ居ル)

{ She is **neatness itself**.
= She is extremely *neat*.
= 彼女ハ實ニ美シイ。

{ He is **politeness itself**.

= He is very *polite*.

{ 彼ハ實ニ丁寧ダ。

{ He is **avarice itself**.

= He is very *avaricious*.

= He is *an incarnation of avarice*.

{ = 彼ハ慾ノ固リダ。

The boy { was *all ears*.
= listened attentively.

(ソノ子が熱心ニ聞イテ居ツタ)

【注意】 形容詞ト抽象名詞ヲ誤用シテハナラヌ

誤 { He is sickness.

{ I am attention.

{ He is patience.

正 { He is sick.

{ I am attentive.

{ He is patient.

コノ例ハ複數普通名詞ヲコノ形ニ做ツテ用ヒタモノデアル。

6. CASE. 格.

英語ニハ case ガ三ツアル。

1. The Nominative Case 主格.
2. The Possessive Case 所有格.
3. The Objective Case 目的格.

I. THE NOMINATIVE CASE.

名詞ガ Nominative Case ニ用ヒラレナル
時四ツノ形ガアル。

1. **Subject of Verb** 動詞ノ主格トナルモノ。
2. **Predicative Nominative** 動詞ノ後ニアツテ主格ヲ説明スルモノ。
3. **Nominative of Address** 人ヲ呼ビ掛ケル時。
4. **Nominative Absolute Participle** ノ主格ニシテ或ル獨立句ノ主格トナリ本文ノ主格トハ文法上關係ナキモノ。

例 1. { *Tanaka* is a good student.
(田中ハ善良ナ生徒デアル)。

{ He became a *soldier*.

(彼ハ軍人ニナツタ)。

{ She lived and died a *virgin*.

(彼女ハ一生結婚ヲシナカッタ)。

2. { He turned *traitor*.

(彼ハ叛逆人トナツタ)。

{ His father is a great *scholar*.

(彼ノ父ハ大學者ダ)。

{ Mr. *Ito*, you may read.

(伊藤サンオ讀ミナサイ)。

3. { *Boys*, you do not know what you lose by being
idle.

(諸君、諸君ハ怠惰ケテ居ルト如何ナル損ヲス
ルモノデアルカ知ラヌデセウ)。

{ *Tanaka* being absent, there was no one to do
it.

4. { (田中が不在デアッタ爲ニ、ソレヲスルモノガナ
カッタ).
A storm rising, we were compelled to stay there.
暴風雨ニナツタノデ吾々ハソコニ留マラナケレ
バナライナカッタ).

II. THE POSSESSIVE CASE.

(I) Possessive Case ハ名詞ニ 'S ヲ附シテ作
ル。

a cat's paw (猫ノ足), a golgon's head (鬼ノ頸).

a. 復數所有格ヲ作ル時名詞ノ語尾 S ナル時ハ (')
ノミヲ附ス次例ヲ比較セヨ。

A girls' school. (女學校)

Birds' nests. (鳥ノ巢)

Women's shoes. (婦人ノ靴)

Children's clothes. (小兒ノ服)

b. 單數名詞ノ語尾ノ一綴ガ s-s ノ如ク終ル時ハ
(') ノミヲ附ス次例ヲ比較セヨ。

{ Mouses' laws, { Jesus' sake,
{ Venus's beauty, { James's hat.

c. 抽象名詞ノ語尾 s 又ハ ce ニテ終ル時.
for goodness' sake (慈善ノ爲).
for convenience' sake (便宜上)

【注意】 { for mercy's sake
{ for appearance' sake

d. 複合名詞又ハ apposition ニ用ヒラレタル名詞ニ
ハ終リノ語ニノミ 'S ヲ附ス。

My brother-in-law's children.

Alexander the Great's conquests.

He married his friend Ito's sister.

(2) Possessive case ナ用フル場合次ノ如シ。

1. 人又ハ動物。

a man's foot. (人ノ足)

a bird's feathers. (鳥ノ羽根)

2. 擬人名詞。

Fortune's favourite. (運命ノ恩惠)

Sorrow's tears. (悲哀ノ涙)

Heaven's will. (神ノ御心)

以下ノモノハ擬人名詞ヨリ轉ジタルモノデアル。

Sun's rays; nature's works; the mind's eye; the
earth's surface; the ocean's roar; the river's bank; the
country's welfare; the mountain's brow.

3. 時。

To-day's paper; a week's journey; ten year's absence.

4. 距離。

An arm's length; a hair's breadth; a cable's length;
a stone's throw.

5. 船舶。

The ship's crew; a man-of-war's man.

6. 價.

A *dollar's* worth.

7. 重量.

A *pound's* weight; a ton's weight.

8. Phrase トシテ用ヒラレタルモノ.

At one's *wit's* end; (途方ニ暮レル).

At one's *finger's* end. 暗ンジテ居ル.

Within a *stone's* throw. 石ヲ投ゲテ達スル所(近ク)

For *mercy's* sake. 後生ダ(何卒).

At one's journey's end.

(3) Meaning of the Possessive Case.

所有格ノ表ハスモノハ

a. 所有主 The man's property.

b. 働キ主 { My father's departure
The man's arrival.

c. 著作者 Dicken's novels.

發明者 { Watt's steam-engine.
Marconi's wireless telegraphy.

發見者 Columbu's discovery of America.

d. 目的.

{ A girls' school.
= A school for girls.

{ A childrens' hospital.
= A hospital for children.

e. 所有名詞ノ次ニハ house, shop, store ヲ省略スルコトガ多イ.

{ I am going to Nakano's (house).

{ 中野ノ家へ行クトコロダ.

{ Take it to the watch-maker's (shop).

{ ソレヲ時計屋へ持ツテ行ケ.

{ I bought it at Maruya's (store).

{ 私ハソレヲ丸屋デ買ッタ.

(4) 次ノ習慣法ニ注意セヨ.

My friend. (君ノ知テ居ル僕ノ友人).

A friend of mine. (僕ノ友ノ一人).

故ニ友人ガサウ云ツタハ A friend of mine told me so.

又友ノ名ヲ云フ場合ニハ My friend, Mr. A. told me so. デヨイ.

{ *My brother's friend.*

{ = The friend of my brother you know of.

{ *A friend of my brother.*

{ = One of my brother's friends.

{ *My brother's friends.*

{ = All the friends of my brother.

{ *Some friends of my brother.*

{ = Some of my brother's friends.

トナルノデアル. 然ルニ

That face of my father's = My father's that face. ハ
私ノ父ノアノ顔ト云フ意デイクツモアル顔ノ中ト云フ事
デハナイ。

但シ my father's that face ハ用ヒナイ。

{ *A portrait of Sato.* 佐藤ノ寫眞。

{ *A portrait of Sato's.* 佐藤ノ持テヨル寫眞。

{ *Ito's and Sato's mothers.*

{ 伊藤ノ母ト佐藤ノ母。

{ *Taro and Jiro's father.*

{ 太郎ト次郎ノ父 (太郎ノ父デモアリ次郎ノ父デモ
アル)

III. THE OBJECTIVE CASE.

名詞ガ目的格トナル場合ニシテ

(1) 動詞ノ目的。

{ He killed a **dog**.

{ 彼ガ一匹ノ犬ヲ殺シタ。

{ All the boys like that **teacher**.

{ 子供ハ皆ソノ先生ガスキダ。

(2) 前置詞ノ目的。

{ The *Hakkenden* was written **by** **Bakin**.

{ 八犬傳ハ馬琴ガ書イタ。

{ I have been sick **for** **three** **weeks**.

{ 私ハ三週間病氣シテ居ル。

(3) Dative Verb ノ目的。

{ He told the **boy** an interesting **story**.

{ 彼ハソノ子ニ面白イ話ヲシタ。

{ I bought **him** a **watch**.

{ 私ハ彼ニ時計ヲ買ツテヤッタ。

(4) 目的ニ附シコレト同格ナル補足語。

{ I named **him** **Taro**.

{ 私ハ彼ヲ太郎ト名付ケタ。

{ I will make **him** my **servant**.

{ 私ハ彼ヲ召使ニシヤウ。

{ I thought **him** a **brave man** but found **him** a
coward.

{ 私ハ彼ヲ勇敢ナ人ト思ツテ居ッタ處ガ卑怯者デア
ッタ。

(5) 動詞形容詞ヲ形容スル場合。

時 { I will set out **this instant**.

{ 今スグ出掛ケマス。

方向 { He is coming **this way**.

{ 彼ガコチラニ参リマス。

{ **Which way** are you going?

{ ドチラノ路ヲ行キマスカ。

距離 { The house is a **long way** **off**.

{ 家ハコノカラ未ダ遠イ。

- 年齢 { He is **ten years** old.
彼ハ十歳ダ。
- 量 { This is a **great deal** better than that.
コレハソレヨリモ非常ニヨイ。
- 尺度 { It is **five inches** thick.
ソノ厚サハ五インチアル。
It is **six feet** high,
ソノ高サハ六尺ダ。
The mat is **six feet** long and **three feet** wide.
畳ハ丈ガ六尺幅ガ三尺アル。
It is worth a **hundred** dollars.
コレハ百圓ノ價ガアル。

尙次ギノモノハ時ヲ表ハス副詞デアル。

- { **One day** I met him in the street.
或ル日私ハ通りデ彼ニ逢フタ。
He went home **the day before yesterday**.
彼ハ一昨日歸省シタ。
He goes to church **every Sunday**.
彼ハイツモ日曜ニハ教會ヘ行ク。

(6) 名詞ハ形容詞ノ如ク名詞ヲ形容スル
場合。

- a. { *The poet* Goethe.
=Goethe *the poet*. (詩人ゲーテ).
- b. *King* Edward; (エドワード王).
Lake Biwa (琵琶湖).

- c. An *iron* bridge. (鐵橋).
d. A *winter* day. (冬日).

7. GENDER. 性.

英語ニハ名詞ノ性が四ツアル。

- a. **Masculine Gender**, (男性) Man, boy, father.
b. **Feminine Gender**, (女性) Woman, girl, mother,
cow.
c. **Common Gender**, (通性) Parent, child, baby.
d. **Neuter Gender**, (無性) Tree house, school,
book, stone, pencil.

a. 男性ト女性トノ區別ニ三通リアルル。

1. 男性ト女性ト語ノ異ルモノ。

男性	女性	男性	女性
Boy	girl	Boar	sow (豚)
Brother	sister	Bull	cow (牛)
Son	daughter	Stag	hind (鹿)
Gentleman	lady	Horse	mare
Father	mother	Dog	bitch
Husband	wife	Cock	hen
Earl	countess (伯爵)	Drake	duck (鴨)
King	queen	Gander	goose (鵞鳥)
Man	woman	Drone	bee (蜜蜂)

Nephew	niece	Swain	nymph (泉林等 ノ神)
Papa	mamma	Wizard	witch (女巫)
Sir	madam		
Uncle	aunt		

2. 男性女性ヲ表ハス語ヲ通性名詞ノ前又ハ後ニ附スベシ.

男性	女性
Man-servant	maid-servant (召使)
Malecousin	femalecousin (従弟)
He-goat	she-goat (山羊)
Orphan-boy	orphan-girl (孤兒)
Dog-fox	bitch-fox (狐)
Cock-sparrow	hen-sparrow (雀)
Pea-cock	pea-hen (孔雀)
Land-lord	Land-lady (宿屋女主人)
Grand-father	Grand-mother (祖母)
Bulb whale	cow-whale (鯨)
Washer-man	washer-woman (洗濯女)

3. 男性ニ *ess* ヲ附スルモノ.

男性	女性	男性	女性
Author	authoress (著者)	Patron	patroness (保護者)
Baron	baroness (男爵)	Peer	peeress (貴族)
Count	countess (伯爵)	Poet	poetess (詩人)
God	goddess (神)	Priest	priestess (僧侶)
Heir	heiress (嗣子)		

Host	hostess (女將)	Prince	princess (皇族)
Jew	Jewess (猶太人)	Prophet	prophetess (豫言者)
Lion	Lioness (獅子)	Shepherd	shepherdess (牧羊者)
		Viscount	viscountess (子爵)

b. 男性最後ノ綴ノ母音ヲ省キテ *ess* ヲ附スルモノ.

男性	女性	男性	女性
Actor	actress (役者)	Negro	negress (黒奴)
Benefactor	benefactress (恩主)	Porter	portress (擔夫)
Conductor	conductress (管理者)	Tempter	temptress (誘惑者)
Director	directress (指導者)	Tiger	tigress (虎)
Hunter	huntress (獵人)	Traitor	traitress (謀反者)
Instructor	instructress (教師)		

c. 不規則ナルモノ.

男性	女性	男性	女性
Duke	duchess (公爵)	Marquis	marchioness (侯爵)
Emperor	empress (皇帝)	Murderer	murderess (殺人者)
Governor	governess (知事)	Widower	widow (寡婦)
Lad	lass (若者)		
Master	mistress		

Master (boy)	miss (girl)	Hero	heroine (英雄)
Mr.	Mrs.	Sultan	sultana (トルコノ王)

d. Common Gender.

通性名詞ニ取扱ハル重ナルモノ。

Parent (兩親)	Sheep (羊)	Monarch (君主)
Relation (親戚)	Mouse (廿日鼠)	Person (人)
Friend (友人)	Child (小兒)	Pupil (生徒)
Cousin (從弟)	Dear (鹿)	Rat (鼠)
Bird (鳥)	Baby (幼兒)	Swine (豚)
Pig (豚)	Servant (僕)	Cat (猫)

尙次ノ用法ニ注意スベシ。

(a) 男性又ハ女性ト定マリタル語が通性ノ意ニ用ヒラル、時。

{ **Man** is lord of the creation.

{ 人ハ萬物ノ長デアアル。

{ **Man** alone has the gift of speech.

{ 言語ノ天賦ヲ有スルモノハ人間ノミデアアル。

{ A **dog** is a faithful animal.

{ 犬ハ忠實ナル動物デアアル。

{ A **cow** is a useful animal.

{ 牛ハ有用ナル動物デアアル。

(b) 性ヲ表ハス必要ノナキ時。

{ As soon as the *dog* caught sight of me, *it* began to wag its tail.

{ 犬ガ私ヲ見ルヤ否ヤ尾ヲ振り始メタ。

{ A *fox* caught a hen and ran away with it.

{ 狐ガ鶏ヲ捕ヘテ逃ゲテ行ツタ。

{ I was much pleased with the *horse* and I bought it.

{ 私ハソノ馬ヲ氣ニ入ツテ買ツタ。

(c) 國名ガ國名トシテ用ヒラル、場合ニハ *it* ヲ用フ。

{ Japan is an island empire, and *it* consists of four large islands and many small ones.

{ 日本ハ島帝國デアツテ四ツノ大島ト多クノ小島ヨリ成ツテ居ル。

(d) 國名ガ國名ノ意味ニ用ヒラル、場合ニ *she* ヲ用フ。

{ China is doing *her* best to come off safe from *her* present dangerous condition.

{ 支那ハ今ノ危険ナル状態ヲ脱セントシテ全力ヲ盡シテ居ル。

(e) 男性トシテ用ヒ得ベキモノ。

The sun; winter; death; dawn; war; summer.

(f) 女性トシテ用ヒ得ベキモノ。

The moon; the earth; spring; hope; virtue; truth; justice; mercy; charity; peace; modesty; nature.

船ハ普通女性。

The ship went down with all *her* crew on board.

船ハ乗組員共沈ンデシマッタ。

As the Tosamaru has finished *her* repairs, *she* will shortly weigh anchor.

土佐丸ハ修理ガ出来上ツタカラ間モナク拔錨スルダラウ。

名詞ハ常ニ第三人稱デアル。然レドモ第一人稱、第二人稱ニ用ヒラル、時モアル。

We *Japanese* would rather die than live in dishonour.

我々日本人ハ辱メヲ受ケテ生き長ヲヘルヨリ死スルコトヲ望ム。

You *boys* should be obedient to your parents.

汝子供等ハヨク親ニ従ハネバナラヌ。

8. NUMBER. 數.

(I) 名詞ノ複數ハ大概語尾ニ *s* 又ハ *es* ヲ附シテ作ル。

1. *S* ヲ附シテ作ル主ナルモノ。

Cups; books; cuffs; cats; cloths; cubs; dogs; houses; lads; days; pens; names.

2. *es* ヲ附シテ作ルモノ。

Glasses; brushes; boxes; benches.

3. 語尾ノ *y* ノ前ニ子音アルトキハ *y* ヲ *i* ニ變シテ *es* ヲ附ス。

Duties; flies; armies; ladies; cities.

然レドモ語尾ノ *y* ノ前ニ *a, e, o* ノ母音アル時ハ單ニ *s* ヲ附ス。

Days; plays; keys; monkeys; toys; boys.

4. 語尾 *o* ニテ終リソノ前ニ子音アル時ハ *es* ヲ附ス。

Cargoes; buffaloes; heroes; negroes;

(船荷) (水牛) (英雄) (黒色人)

mottoes; potatoes; echoes; valcanoes.

(格言) (馬鈴薯) (反響) (噴火山)

例外 Cantos octavos pianos.

5. 語尾ノ *o* ノ前ニ *o, i, e, y* ヲ有スルトキ單ニ *s* ヲ附ス。

Bamboos (竹); cameos (カメオ)

portfolios (紙挾); Hindoos (印度人)

embryos (胎子); curios (骨董)

6. 語尾ニ *s* ト *es* 兩形ヲ有スルモノ少數アリ。

Calico { calicos (更紗)
calicoes

Mcsquito { mosquitos (蚊)
mosquitoes

Portico { porticos (玄關)
porticoes

7. 語尾ノ *f* 又ハ *fe* ヲ *ves* ニ變ズルモノ。

Wife—wives (妻)

Knife—knives (小刀)

Calf—calves (犢)

Leaf—leaves (葉)

Wolf—wolves (狼)	Self—selves (自身)
Life—lives (生命)	Thief—thieves (盜賊)
Half—halves (半分)	Shelf—shelves (棚)
Elf—elves (小鬼)	

例外 Safe—safes (金庫); Strife—strifes (争); Fife—fifes (横笛).

8. *f*ニテ終ル語ニ單ニ *s*ヲ附ケルモノ.

Reef—reefs (暗礁)	Chief—Chiefs (首領)
Belief—beliefs (信仰)	Roof—roofs (屋根)
Hoof—hoofs (蹄)	Scarf—scarfs (衿卷)
Dwarf—dwarfs (矮人)	Wharf—wharfs (埠頭)
Gulf—gulfs (灣)	Cuff—cuffs (カフス)
Turf—turfs (芝土)	Cliff—cliffs (斷崖)
Grief—griefs (悲)	

(2) 母音ノ變化ニヨリテ作ルモノ.

Man—men (人)	Louse—lice (虱)
Woman—women (婦人)	Mouse—mice (二十日鼠)
Foot—feet (足)	Ox—oxen (牝牛)
Goose—geese (鶩鳥)	Child—children (小兒)
Tooth—teeth (齒)	Brothers { brothers (兄弟) brethren (同胞)

(3) 複合名詞ノ複數ハ主ナル名詞ヲ變化セシム.

Father-in-law—fathers-in-law (養父)
Son-in-law—sons-in-law (養子)

Daughter-in-law—daughters-in-law (養女)
Step-son—step-sons (繼子)
Step-daughter—step-daughters (繼女)
Passer-by—passers-by (通行人)
Maid-servant—maid-servants (下女)
Foot-man—foot-men (歩兵, 馬丁)
Worker-man—worker-men (労働者)
Court-martial—courts-martial (軍法會議)
Commander-in-chief—commanders-in-chief (大總督)

尙以下ノ如キ二重ニ複數ノ變化ヲナスモノアリ.

Man-servant—men-servants (下男)
Woman-servant—women-servants (下女)
Lord-justice—lords-justices (判事長)

(4) 外國語ノ複數ヲソノマ、用フルモノ
ガアル.

Analysis—analyses (分析)	Index—indices (索引)
Axis—Axes (軸)	Series—series (連鎖)
Crisis—crises (危機)	Apparatus—apparatus (機械)
Oasis—oases (砂漠中ノ沃地)	Monsieur—messieurs (貴下)
Phenomenon—phenomena (現象)	Madam—mesdames (貴女)
Criterion—criteria (標準)	Memorandum—memoranda (備忘録)
Radius—radii (半徑)	

(5) 普通名詞 (5) = 擧ゲシ如ク單複共ニ
同一ノ形ヲ有スルモノガアル。

Deer; sheep; fish; salmon.

{ I shot a deer. (一匹ノ鹿)

{ 私ハ鹿ヲ一匹射タ。

{ He shot two deer. (二匹ノ鹿)

{ 彼ハ鹿ヲ二匹射タ。

{ I saw a sheep. (一匹ノ羊)

{ 私ハ一匹ノ羊ヲ見タ。

{ I saw a flock of sheep. (一群ノ羊)

{ 私ハ一群ノ羊ヲ見タ。

{ I caught a fish in this pond. (一尾ノ魚)

{ 私ハコノ池テ魚ヲ一尾捕ヘタ。

{ I caught three fish in this pond. (三尾ノ魚)

{ 私ハ私ハコノ池三尾ヲ捕ヘタ。

(fishes ハ稀デアル)

(6) 複數ノ形ニツアツテ其意味各異ルモノ
ノガアル。

Brother { brothers 兄弟
{ brethren 同胞(同宗信徒)

Cloth { cloths (太物類)
{ clothes (衣類)

{ This cloth wears well.

{ コノ反物ハ持チガヨイ。

{ Show me other cloths.

{ 外ノ反物ヲ見セテクレ。

{ We must have clothes to wear.

{ 吾々ニハ着ル衣服ガ無ケレバナラヌ。

Penny { pennies 錢(貨幣)
{ pence (錢) ペンス

How many pennies have you? (四錢銅貨幾ツアル
カ)。

I gave six pence for it. 六ペンスデ買ッタ。

Staff { staves 杖
{ staffs 參謀

(7) 單複ニ依ツテ意味ノ異ナルモノ。

{ Beef 牛肉

{ Beeves 家畜

{ good 利益

{ goods 品物

{ Physic 藥

{ Physics 物理學

{ Air 空氣, 様子

{ Airs 尊大ブツタル

様子

{ Time 時

{ Times 時勢

{ Compass 區域, 羅針盤

{ Compasses 兩脚規

{ Iron 鐵

{ Irons 足械, 手錠

{ Force 力

{ Forces 軍隊

{ Sand 砂

{ Sands 砂原

{ Word 約束

{ Words 言語

{ Manner 舉動	{ Work 仕事
{ Manners 禮儀, 舉動	{ Works 製作品
{ Custom 習慣	{ Part 部分
{ Customs 稅金, 習慣	{ Parts 部分, 能力
{ Content 滿足	{ Circumstance 起事
{ Contents 中身	{ Circumstances 事情, 財產

第二編

SECTION SECOND.

PRONOUNS. 代名詞

Introductory Table.

Personal (人稱)	I, you, he, they, it.
Possessive. (所有)	Mine, yours, theirs.
Relative. (關係)	Who, what, which.
Interrogative. (疑問)	Who, what, which.
Demonstrative. (指示)	This, that, such, each

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Person	Singular.			Plural.		
	Nom.	Poss.	Obj.	Nom.	Poss.	Obj.
I	I	my	me	We	our	us
II	You Thou	your thy	you thee	You	your	you
III	He She It	his her its	him her it	They	their	them

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Nominative & Objective				
Singular	Mine	yours (thine)	his	hers
Plural	Ours	yours	theirs	

1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND THE THREE CASES.

Grammatical Forms.

代名詞ニハ四ツノ變化ガアル。

1. Person 人稱
2. Number 數
3. Gender 性
4. Case 格

此ノ中人稱、數、性ノ三ツハ他ノ形カラ變化シタモノ
デナイ。例ヘバ Noun ニアツテハ boys ハ boy ヨリ變
化シタモノト云ヘルガ We ハ I カラ變ジタモノデナイ
只以下ニ示ス如ク覺エル他ハナイ

	男性女性各レモ		
	單數	複數	
第一人稱	I	We	
第二人稱	You	You	
第三人稱	男	He	They
	女	She	
	通	It	

唯注意セナケレバナランノハ格ノ變化デアアル。

I. NOMINATIVE CASE. (主格)

代名詞ノ主格ニ三ツノ用法ガアル。

a. Subject of Verb.

動詞ノ主格。

例ヘバ

{ I am a student.
You are a soldier.
He works very hard.

接續詞ノ様ナモノデアアル as, than ノ次ニハ Nomina-
tive case ヲ用フ。

b. Predicate Nominative.

動詞ノ次ギニアツテ主格ヲ説明スルモノ。

例へば
Who is it? It is {
I.
we.
you.
he.
she.
they.

Who did it prove to be? (ソレハ誰デアッタノカ)

It proved to be he. (彼デアルトワカッタ)

Who was it thought to be?

It was thought to be I.

c. **Nominative Absolute.**

或ル句ノ主格トナツテ他ノ文法上ノ關係ガナイ獨立主語デアル。例へば

It being cold, I put on my coat.

寒カッタカラ私ハ上衣ヲ着タ。

He being absent, we could not carry it out.

彼ガ缺席シテ居ッタノデ我々ハソレヲ實行シ得ナカッタ。

2. **POSSESSIVE CASE. (所有格)**

My, your, her 等ノ所有格ノ次ニ來ル名詞ヲ省ク時ハ mine, yours, hers 等ノ代名詞ヲ用フ, 是等ヲ absolute form ト云フ。

This is	{	my book.	This book is	{	mine.
		our book.			ours.
		your book.			yours.
		his book.			his.
		her book.			hers.
		their book.			theirs.

This one, that one ヲ用ヒルガ my one, your one ヲ用ヒナイ。

{ Give me *this one*.

{ My hat is *this one*.

誤 This book is *my one*.

正 This book is *mine*.

誤 That knife is *your one*.

正 That knife is *yours*.

次ノ慣用法ニ注意セヨ。

Idiom— { He *took me by the hand*.
= He took my hand.

Idiom— { He *slapped me on the shoulder*.
= He slapped my schoulder.

Idiom— { He *looked me in the face*.
= He looked in my face.

Idiom— { He was *wounded in the leg*.
= His leg was wounded.

所有格ガ二様ノ意味ヲ有スルコトガアル。

{ I went to *his* help,

{ 私ハ彼ヲ助ケニ行ッタ。

{ We can not depend upon *his* help.
 { 彼ニ助ケテ貫ヘルナドト的ニシテハ居ラレヌ。
 { They were loud in *her* praise.
 { 彼等ハ彼女ヲシキリト褒メ立テ、居ツタ。
 { *Their* praise did not spoil her.
 { 皆カラ褒メ立テラレテモ彼女ハ少シモ慢心スル様
 { ナコトハ無カッタ。

3. OBJECTIVE CASE. (目的格)

代名詞ノ目的格ニ四ツアル。

a. Object of Verb:—

{ I do not like *him*.
 { 私ハ彼ヲスカヌ。

b. Object of Preposition:

{ He is kind to *me*.
 { 彼ハ私ニハ親切ダ。

c. Indirect Object:

{ I will make you a kite.
 { 君ニ紙鳶ヲ作ツテ上ゲヤウ。

d. Objective Complement:

{ I thought it to be *him*.
 { 私ハソレハ彼デアルト思ツタ。

(注意) 1. I thought it to be *him*. *him* ハ it ト同格デアルカラ目的格デアル。

{ It was thought to be *he*.
 { ソレハ彼デアルト思ハレタ。

ノ he ハ It ト同格デアルカラ主格デアル。

I thought that *it* was *he*.

ノ he ハ It was he ト云フ文デアツテ he ハ It ト同格デアル。

(注意) 2. Objective Case ガ hear, listen 等ノ動詞ノ次ニ用ヒラル、時。

Hear:—Do you *hear* me? 私ノ云フ事ガ聞コエルカ。Listen:—*Listen* to me. 私ノ云フ事ヲ聞イテ呉レ。Understand:—I do not *understand* you. 汝ノ云フ事ガ分カラ
ナイ。Believe:—I can not *believe* you. 汝ノ言フ事ハ信ジラレヌ。

2. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

(1) I. 代名詞 I ハ往々祈ノ文ニ省カル。

(I) would that it were so!

何ウカソーアツテ呉レ、バヨイ。

(2) We. We ニハ二ツノ用法ガアル。

a. 獨裁ノ主君ニ用ヒラル。

We highly appreciate the royalty and bravery of the
officers and men who took part in this enterprise.

朕ハ深ク此事ニ與リシ將校下士卒ノ忠烈ヲ嘉ミス。

b. 新聞雜誌ノ記者ニ用ヒラル。

We believe that it is the urgent necessity at present.

吾輩ハ之ヲ目下ノ急務ナリト信ズ。

(3) 人稱代名詞ガ不定ノ意味ニ用ヒラル
、場合。

a. We. We are apt to think so.

我々ハ左様ニ考ヘガチダ。

b. **You.** *You* should always be prepared for misfortune.

諸君ハ常ニ不幸ニ對スル用意ヲシテ居ナケリヤナラシ。

What do *you* call this flower in English?

此花ヲ英語デナント云ヒマスカ。

Go straight on this way and *you* will find a large building on the right.

此道ヲ眞直ニ御出ニナレバ右側ニ大ナ建物ガアリマス。

c. **They.** *They* export a great deal of silk every year.

≡ A great deal of silk is exported every year.

澤山ノ生絲ヲ毎年輸出スル。

Do *they* teach English in that school?

≡ Is English taught in that school?

アノ學校デハ英語ヲ教ヘルカ。

<i>They</i> say	} that he is a rich man.
= It is said	
= People say	

(彼ハ金持ダト云フ話ダ)。

(4) It ノ用法.

I. It ニハ三ツノ用法ガアル。

a. 普通ノ用法.

Won't you read this book? *It* is very interesting.

(君ハ此本ヲ讀マンカ、ソレハ随分面白イヨ)。

b. 前ニアル Phrase 又ハ Clause ヲ受ケル場合.

I treated him kindly and he knew it.

(私ガ彼ヲ親切ニシテヤッタノヲ彼ハ知ツテ居ル)。

I tried to run away but it was impossible.

(僕ハ逃ゲ去ラウトシタガ駄目デアッタ)。

c. 後ニアル phrase 又ハ clause ヲ受ケル場合.

It is likely that he will succeed.

(彼ハ成功シソーダ)。

It is wrong to tell a lie.

(虚言ヲ云フノハ悪イ)。

(2) It is.....that ハ文ノ意味ヲ強メル形デアアル。

a. 主格ヲ強ムル時.

They have done this.

(彼等ハコレヲナシタ)。

It is they that have done this,

(コレヲナシタノハ即チ彼等デアアル)。

I owe you everything.

(僕ハ萬事君ニ負フテアル)。

It is I that owe you everything.

(君ニ萬事負フテアルノハ即チ私ダ)。

b. 目的格ヲ強ムル時.

He gave me *this* book.

(彼ハ私ニ此本ヲ呉レタ)。

It is this book that he gave me.

(彼ガ私ニ呉レタノハ即チ此本ダ)。

He is calling *you* now.

(彼ハ今君ヲ呼ンデ居ル).

It is you that he is calling now.

(彼ガ今呼ンデ居ルノハ君ヲ呼ンデヲルノダ).

c. 補足語ヲ強ムル時.

He came *yesterday*.

(彼ハ昨日來タ).

It was yesterday that he came.

(彼ノ來タノハ即チ昨日ダ).

I did so *against my own will*.

(僕ハ止ムヲ得ズソーヤッタ).

It was against my own will that I did so.

(僕ガソーヤッタノハ全ク止ムヲ得ズダ).

He was born *when I was staying* there.

(私ガ其處ニ滞在中ニ彼ハ生レタ).

It was when I was staying there that he was born.

(彼レガ生レタノハ丁度僕ガソコニ滞在シテ居タ時ダツタ).

(3) 不定 *It* ノ用法.

時, 天候, 距離, 状態等ヲ云フニ *It* ヲ主格ニ
用ヒル此場合ノ *It* ハ明カニ其動作ノ主ヲ表
ハスノデハナイ. 漠然時, 天候, 距離等ヲ指
スモノデアル.

a. 時. What time is *it*? (何時カ).

It is half past seven. (七時半デス).

Is *it* time to go to school? (登校スル時刻カ)

It is still early. (未ダ早イ).

It is getting dark. (ダンダン暗クナル).

It was sometime before I thought of it.

(暫クシテ漸クソノ事ニ氣ガツイタ).

It was not long before I thought of it.

(間モナクソノ事ニ氣ガ付イタ).

It is a long time since I saw him last.

(彼ニハモウ長イ事逢ハヌ).

b. 天候. *It* is fine weather. 良イ天氣ダ.

It is bitterly cold. ヒドク寒イ.

It blows hard. ヒドイ風ダ.

It rains much in June. 六月ハ雨ガ多イ.

It never rains but *it* pours.

思フ様ニハナラヌモノダ. (雨が少シ降ツテ突レ
バヨイト思ヘバ土砂降ガスルシサウカト 思ヘバ天氣バカ
リ續イテ困ル).

Does *it* freeze much here?

コノ邊ハ澤山氷ガハリマスカ.

c. 距離. How far is *it* from here to Kyoto?

コノカラ京都迄ドノ位アリマスカ.

Let's go on foot for *it* is a little way.

近イカラ歩イテ歸リマセウ.

d. 有様. *It* is well with him. = He is very well.

彼ハ達者デス.

It fared $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{well with him. 彼ニハ何事モ工} \\ \text{合ヨク行ツタ.} \\ \text{ill with him. 色々工合ノ悪イ事} \\ \text{ガアツタ.} \end{array} \right.$

It is all $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{up} \\ \text{over} \end{array} \right\}$ with him. 彼ハモウダメ
ダ (望ハナイ).

It is always the case with him.
彼ハ何日モサウダ.

(4) 目的格ノIt.

It ガ目的ヲ漠然表ハスコトガアル.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{If you do fight, } \mathbf{fight\ it\ out.} \\ \text{喧嘩ヲスルナラドコ迄モヤレ (勝負ノツク迄ヤレ).} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rumour } \mathbf{has\ it}$ that the robber has been arrested.
ソノ盗人ハ捕マツタト云フモツバラノ評判ダ.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{As } \mathbf{ill\ luck\ would\ have\ it,}$ he caught his leg in a
hole and sprained his ankle.
何ノ因果カ彼ハ穴ニ踏シ込ムデ足ヲ挫イテシマツ
タ.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{You are satisfied, } \mathbf{I\ take\ it.} \\ \text{君ハ満足ノ様德斯ネ.} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I thought } \mathbf{I\ had\ the\ best\ of\ it.} \\ \text{大丈夫私ノ勝チダト思ツタ.} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Let's } \mathbf{make\ a\ night\ of\ it.} \\ \text{一晚面白ク遊バウジヤナイカ.} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I } \mathbf{was\ in\ for\ it.} \\ \text{退引ナラナカッタ.} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{There is nothing for it but } \mathbf{to\ hunt\ up\ those\ old\ ladies.}$
ソノ老母等ヲ探シ出スヨリ外ニ途ハナカッタ.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{We had } \mathbf{a\ hard\ time\ of\ it.}$
随分苦シカッタ.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{We had } \mathbf{no\ help\ for\ it.}$
ドウモコウモ仕方ガナカッタ.

5. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

	Nominative	Possessive	Objective	
1st Person	Myself	My own	Myself	Singular
2nd Person	Yourself Thyself	your own thy own	yourself thyself	
3rd Person	Himself Herself Itself	his own her own its own	himself herself itself	
1st Person	Ourselves	our own	ourselves	Plural
2nd Person	Yourselves	your own	yourselves	
3rd Person	Themselves	their own	themselves	

複合代名詞ニハニツノ用法ガアル。

(1) 名詞又ハ代名詞ノ Apposition ニ用ヒ其ノ意味ヲ強ムルトキ。之ノ場合ニハ格ハ Nominative デアル。

例 { He *himself* did not think of it.
彼デサヘ其ノ事ニ氣ガ附カナカッタ。

{ I saw it *myself*.
私ハ自分デ見タノダ。

し { Do it *yourself*.
自分デヤリナサイ。

{ I am fond of reading *myself*.
私モ讀書ガ好きダ。

{ He was hospitality *itself*.
彼ハ客ノ歡待ガヨイ。

{ She is lovelines *itself*.
彼女ハ實ニ愛ラシイ。

(2) 他動詞ノ目的ニ用ヒラル、トキ。

此ノ場合ハ主格ガ自分自ラニ働キヲ及ボストキデア
ル。

{ He *killed himself* with a pistol.
彼ハピストルデ自殺ヲ遂ゲタ。

{ Did he *hang himself*?
彼ハ首ヲ縊ツテ死ンダノカ。

{ It is difficult to *know oneself*.
自レヲ知ルハ難イ事デアアル。

{ *Respect yourself*.
自重セヨ。

Idioms.

{ He *acquitted himself to his credit*.
天晴ノ働キヲシタ。

{ I *pride myself* on the art of fencing.
僕ハ擊劍ハ得意ダ。

{ I once *lost myself* in this wood.
曾テ此森デ路ニ迷ツタコトガアル。

{ I *flatter myself* to be able to do it.
出来サウナ氣ガスル。

{ You must *thank yourself* for your failure.
失敗ハ君自ラガ惡イノダ(人ヲ恨ムコトハナイ)。

{ Heaven helps those who *help themselves*.
天ハ他人ノ助ヲ的ニセヌ様ナ人ヲ助ケテ呉レル。

{ *Quite forgetting myself*, I cried out.
我ヲ忘レテ呼ンダ。

{ *Help yo. rself* to anything you like.
何レナリトオ好ナモノヲオ上リナサイ。

{ It is no use trying to excuse yourself.
申譯ヲシテモ無駄ダ。

- { I must revenge myself on him.
 { 此ノ復讐ヲシナケレバナラヌ。
 { He is now dressing himself.
 { 彼ハ今衣物ヲ着テイルトコロダ。
 { If you overwork yourself, you will make yourself
 { sick.
 { 勉強ガ過ギルト病氣ニナルヨ。
 { Be careful not to overeat yourself.
 { 食イ過ギヌ様注意シ給へ。
 { We have enjoyed ourselves to-day.
 { 今日ハ面白カツタ。
 { He had to *cook his own food* and *mend his own*
 { *clothes*.
 { 彼ハ自分デ煮焼モシ自分デ衣物モ繕ハネバナラナ
 { カツタ。

【注意】 *Have you your own house?* ノ形ハ用イナイ習慣デアル。

次ヲ見ヨ。

Have you a house of your own?

He has no house of his own.

She has some property of her own.

ノ様ニ one's own ノ形ヲ用ヒル。

- a. { You shall *have your own way*.
 { 君ノ勝手ニサセテヤル。
 b. { *Each country has its own customs*.
 { ドコノ國ニモツレヅレ習慣ガアル。
 c. { *Every man has his own faults*.
 { 缺點ノナイ人ハナイ。 ↓

2. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Nominative	Possessive	Objective
who	whose	whom
which	(whose)	which
what	——	what
That	——	that

COMPOUND RELATIVE,

Nominative	Possessive	Objective
whoever	whosever	whomever
whatever	——	whatever
whichever	——	whichever

關係代名詞ハ接續詞ノ働ト代名詞ノ働ヲ兼ネタ詞デアル。

I met Mr. A. this morning, **who** told me this story. ノ who ハ (接續詞 and + 代名詞 he) デアル。

I met Mr. A. this morning. *And he* told me this story. ト云フニツノ文ヲ結ビツケタモノデアル。關係代名詞ノ用法ニ就テ第一ニ學バネバナラヌコトガニツアル。

(1) **Restrictive Use** コレハ Adjective ノ働キヲ成ス clause トナルモノデアル。

例 { This is the boy *that showed me the way*.
(コレガ(私ニ道ヲ教ヘテ呉レタ)子)デアル。

(私ニ道ヲ教ヘテ呉レタ)コレダケノ語ハ子供ヲ形容シタモノデアル。又 *that* ハ the boy ノ代名詞デ showed me the way ノ主語デアル。

{ This is the book *which my uncle gave me*.
(コレガ(叔父ノ呉レタ)本)デアル。

(叔父ノ呉レタ)ハ本ヲ形容シタモノ。又 *which* ハ the book ノ代名詞デアリ、My uncle gave me *this book* デアルカラ gave ノ目的デアル。

{ A widower is a man *whose wife is dead*.
(妻ニ死ナレタ)男ヲ鰥ト云フ。

whose カラ下ハ man ノ形容詞デアル。

{ The man *that is standing at the gate* is our teacher.
(アノ(門ノ處ニ立ツテ居ル)男)ハ我々ノ先生デアル。

{ A child *whose parents are dead* is called an orphan.
(親ニ死ナレタ)子ヲ孤兒ト云フ。

{ The boy *of whom you spoke the other day* has set out for Tokyo.

(先日君ガ話シタ)子ハ東京へ出發シマシタ。

{ The house *in which he lives* is very large and fine.

彼ノ(住ンデ居ル)家ハ大キクテ立派ダ。

上等ハ皆形容詞ノ働キヲスルモノデアル。

(2) **Continuative Use** 關係代名詞ガ文ト文トヲ結ビ付ケルトキ。

(注意) コノ用法ハ今述ベタ形容詞ノ働キヲスルモノノ場合トハ全ク異リ。又譯ストキモ下カラ週ツテ何々シタトコロノ何々ト云フテハナラヌ。

例 { I met Mr. Ito, *who* (=and he) told me the news.
(僕ハ伊藤ニ逢ツタスルト彼ガ)コノ話ヲシタ。

{ I read the book, *which* (=and it) proved very easy and interesting.

私ハソノ本ヲ讀ンデミタスルト(ソノ本ハ)非常ニ易ク又面白カッタ。

{ He had three children, *all of whom* (=and they all) died young.

彼レニハ三人ノ子ガアツタガ皆若死シテ了ツタ。

以上ノ様ニ *who, which* ガ *and he, and it* 等ニナルトキハ *who which* ノ前ニ必ズ Comma ノアルコトニ注意セネバナラヌ。

(3) **Who, which** ニハ Restrictive ヤ Continuative ノ用法ノ外ニ理由ト目的ヲ表ハス

コトガアル。

例. Nishikawa, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{who} \\ = \textit{because he} \end{array} \right\}$ had been found guilty
理由 was hanged.
西川ハ有罪ト云フコトニナツテ絞罪ニ所セラレタ。

目的. Envoys were sent, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{who} \\ = \textit{that they might} \end{array} \right\}$ sue for
peace.
講和ヲスルタメニ使^使者ヲ遣ハシタ。

(4) Relative Pronoun in Phrase.

關係代名詞ガ Preposition, Infinitive, participle, Gerund ノ目的ニ用ヒラル、コトガアル。

例. Is this the man $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{of whom} \text{ you spoke yesterday?} \\ = \textit{whom} \text{ you spoke of yesterday?} \end{array} \right\}$
ソレガ君ガ昨日噂シタ男デスカ?

He lost the position $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{to obtain which} \text{ he had tried so} \\ \textit{hard.} \\ = \textit{which} \text{ he had tried so hard to} \\ \textit{obtain.} \end{array} \right\}$
永イコト骨折ツテ漸ク得タ位置ヲ失ツテ了ツタ。

The guide carried a bell, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{hearing which} \text{ we followed} \\ = \textit{which} \text{ we hearing follow-} \\ \textit{ed.} \end{array} \right\}$

案内者ハ鈴ヲ提ゲテ居ツタ、シテコノ鈴ノ音ヲ聞キ
ナガラ我々ハ續イテ行ツタ。

I undertook a word, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{in performing which} \text{ I succeeded.} \\ \textit{which} \text{ I succeeded in performing} \end{array} \right\}$
私ハ一ツノ仕事ヲ引受ケタソシテ立派ニヤリ了ツ
タ。

5. 關係代名詞ガ Objective Case ニアル
トキハコレヲ省クコトガ出來ル。

Show me the book (which) you spoke of the other
day.

先日御話ノ本ヲ見セテ呉レ給へ。

This is the house (which) he lives in.

此レガ彼ノ住ンデ居ル家ダ。

This is the watch (that) I lost yesterday.

此ハ僕ガ昨日失ツタ時計ダ。

(6) 關係代名詞ハ先行語ト人稱、數ヲ同シ
ウスル。

I who am only a poor student.

You who are so rich.

He who is so honest.

People who are civilized.

(注意) 人稱代名詞 *It* ノ用法。2 デ述ベテ置イタ様ニ主語ヲ強ムル
爲ニ *It is...I...that* ノ形ヲ用フルコノ文デハ眞ノ主語ハ *It* デ *I* ハ
subjective Complement デアルカラ、*that* ハ *It* ニ從ハナケレバトラ
ヌ答デアルガ、Complement ノ方が近クニアル處カラコレト人稱、數

ヲ同シウスル習慣デアル。

例. { It is *I that am* suspected, not you.
疑ハレタノハコノ私デアツテ君デハナイ。

{ It is *you that are* in the wrong.
悪イノハオ前ノ方ナノダ。

{ It was *they that were* making such a noise.
ソナ騒ギヲシタノハ彼等デアツタ。

(7) Which ノ用法.

關係代名詞 which ハ其 antecedent トシテ clause, Phrase ナ取ル事ガ出來ル而シテコレハ which ニ限ラレテ居ル。

{ I tried to speak, *which*, (=to speak) however, was impossible.

{ 口ヲキカウトシタガ出來ナカッタ。

{ He has paid his debts, *which* (=the fact that he has paid his debts) shows his honesty.

{ 彼レハ借金ヲ皆拂ッタコレガ(=彼ガ借金ヲ拂ッタコトガ)彼ノ正直デアルト云フ事ヲヨク表ハシテ居ル。

注意. コノ which ハ Demonstrative ノ *It* ト同シ意味デアル。

(8) That ノ用法. (1)

關係代名詞 that ハ Restrictive Use, Who, Which ノ代用ナスルガ Who which ハ單ニ説明的デアリ that ハ一層制限的デアル。

但シ that ハ { *whose* ノ代リニハ用ヒラレナイ。
前ニ前置詞ヲ置クコトハ出來ナイ。

例. { I want a book { *which* } is both easy and interesting.
=that
易クテ面白イ本ガ欲シイ'

{ I know the teacher { *who* } teaches you English.
=that

{ 君ニ英語ヲ教ヘテ居ル人ヲ知ツテ居ル。

{ I met the man { *whom* you spoke of yesterday.
=of whom you spoke of yesterday.
=that you spoke of yesterday.

{ 君ガ昨日噂シタ人ニ會ツタ。

コノトキニ of that you spoke—トハ云ヘヌ。

(9) That ノ用法. (2.)

必ズ that ナ用ヒネバナラヌトキ。

a. 最上級ノ形容詞ノ次:—

{ He is *the richest* man *that* I know.

{ 私ノ居ッテ居ル人ノ中デ彼ハ一番金持チダ。

b. the first, the last ノ次:—

{ He was *the first* man *that* came and the last man *that* left.

{ 彼ガ第一番ニ來テ一番後デ出テ行ツタ。

c. the only ノ次:—

This is *the only* mistake *that* he has ever made.

彼ハコレヨリ外今迄デニ間違ヲシタコトハナイ。

d. all ノ次:—

{ I did *all that* I could.
 { 出来得ル丈ケ盡シタ.

e. the same ノ次:—

{ This is *the same* book *that* I lost.
 { コレハ私ノ失ツタソノ本ダ.

f. the very ノ次:—

{ That was *the very* thing *that* I wanted.
 { 私ノ欲イト思ツテ居ツタノハ其レダ.

g. no ノ次:—

{ There is *no such* person *that* I know of.
 { 私ノ知ツテイル中ニハ其ンナ人ハアリマセン.

h. It is.....that

{ *It is I that* have done it.
 { ソレヲ爲シタノハ私デス.

i. 人ト物ト先行語ニ成ツタトキ.

{ *The man and his horse that* fell over the cliff were
 killed on the spot.
 { 崖カラ落ちタ男モ馬モ即死シタ.

{ *The boy and his dog that* appeared there were enthu-
 siastically cheered by the spectators.
 { ソコニ現ハレタ子供ト犬トハ非常ニ観客ニ喝采サレ
 タ.

j. 疑問代名詞ノ次:—

{ *Who* is the man *that* is standing there?

{ アソコニ立ツテ居ルノハ誰レカ.

{ *Who* that is honest can do such a thing?

{ 正直ナ人ニ誰ニソナ事ガ出来ヤウカ.

{ *What that* is not bad will come of it?

{ 何ニ(悪クナイコト)善イコトガ来ヤウカ.

{ (ソナ事ヲスレバろくナ事ハナイ.)

(10) What ノ用法.

What ハ先行語ヲ兼ネタ關係代名詞デア
 ル.

What = that which or all that.

{ Man can do $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{what} \\ = \textit{that which} \end{array} \right\}$ man has done.

{ 人間ノ爲タ事ナラバ人間ニ出来ル.

{ This is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{what} \\ = \textit{the thing which} \end{array} \right\}$ I want.

{ コレガ僕ノ欲シテ居ルモノダ.

{ Mind $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{what} \\ = \textit{that which} \end{array} \right\}$ he tells you.

{ 彼ノ云フ事ヲヨク注意セヨ.

而シ what ハ that which トカ all that トカ先行語
 ヲ用ヒテ云ハナクトモヨイトキ又云ヒタク無イ様
 ナ場合ニ多ク用ヒラレル.

{ I gave him *what* I had.

{ 持ツテ居タモノヲ皆ナ彼ニヤツテ了ツタ.

次ノ Idiom ニ注意セヨ。

{ He has made me *what* I am.

{ 私ガカウナツタノハ皆ナ彼ノ庇蔭ダ。

{ *From what I have seen* of him, he seems a good man.

{ 僕ノ知ツテ居ル處デハ彼ハ善イ人ヲシイ。

{ I have given her *what little* money I had.

{ 持テ居ツタ金ヲ皆彼女ニ呉レテヤツタ。

{ He is *what people call* a lady-killer.

{ 彼ハ世間デ云フ女殺シダ。

{ I know *what it is* in debt.

{ 借金シタ經驗ガアル。

{ *what* food is to the blood, *that* is reading to the mind.

{ 食物ガ血ニ必要ナル如ク讀書ハ智識ニ必要デアル。

{ (物ヲ食ハネバ血ハ出来ヌト同様本ヲ讀マズバ智識ハ得ラレヌ。)

(II) **Whatever, whoever, whosoever, whomever, whichever** ナ Compound Relative ト云フ。

(1) **whatever** ニ三ツノ用法ガアル。

a = anything that :—

{ you may do *whatever* you like.

{ 何ンデモ好キナ事ヲシテヨイ。

b = any — that :—

{ You may read *whatever* novel you like.

{ 何ンデモ好キナ小説ヲ讀ンデヨイ。

c = no matter what :—

{ *Whatever* you may attempt you can not succeed without perseverance.

{ 何ニヲ爲セウトモ忍耐ガナクテハ成功セヌ。

(2) **Whoever** ニ二ツ用法ガアル。

a = any one who :—

{ *Whoever* wishes to succeed, must persevere.

{ 誰レデモ成功シタイト思ウモノハ我慢が必要ダ。

b = no matter who :—

{ *Whoever* may say so, it is not true.

{ 誰レガソウ云ヌウトモソレハ眞實デハナイ。

(3) **Whomever** ニ二ツ用法ガアル。

a = any one whom :—

{ You may bring *whomever* you like.

{ 誰デモ好キナ者ヲ連レテ來イ。

b = no matter whom :—

{ *Whomever* you may ask, he will say so.

{ 君ガ誰レニ聞イテミヤウトモ屹度ソウ云フダヲウ。

(4) **Whichever** ニ三ツ用法ガアル。

a = any one that :—

{ You may take *whichever* you like.

{ 何ンデモ君ノ好キナモノヲオ取り。

b = any of — that :—

You may study *whichever* language you choose.
 ドチラデモ君ノ好キナ語ヲ學ンデヨイ。

c=no matter which :—

Whichever you may choose, you can not *come*
 back safely through it.
 何レヲ選バウトモ君ハ無事ニ歸ツテ來ル事ハ出
 來ヌ。

(12) **Compound Relative** ハ Antecedent ト
 Relative ナ兼ネタモノデアル、而シテソノ格
 ハ Relative ト一致スル。

例. { I will reward { *any one who* } can do it.
 { = *whoever* }
 コレノ出來タモノニ褒美ヲ上ゲヤウ。
 { I will give it { *any one who* } wishes to get it.
 { *whoever* }
 誰レニデモ之ヲ欲イト思フモノニ與ヘヤウ。
 { I will give this book { *any one who* } you like.
 { *whomever* }
 誰レニデモ君ノ氣ニ入ツタ者ニ此本ヲ與ヘヤウ。
 You may bring { *any one whom* } you like.
 { *whomever* }

誰レデモ君ノ好キナ人ヲ連レテ來イ。
 (13) **As, than, but** モ關係代名的デアルガ
 コレハ連關詞ノ用法ニ於テ述ベヤウ。

4. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Nominative	Possessive	Objective
who?	whose?	whom?
what?	—	what?
which?	—	which?

(1) **who** ハ人間ニ用フ。

{ *Who is he?* } { *Who are they?* }
 彼ハ誰デスカ。 彼等誰デスカ。

(2) **what** ハ人間ニモ物ニモ用フ。

{ *What is he?* } { *What is it?* }
 彼ハ何ナ事ヲシテ居ル男カ。 ソレハ何か。

(3) **which** ハ人間ニモ物ニモ用フ。

{ *Which of you* have done this? }
 オ前等ノ中何レガコレヲ爲シタノカ。
 { *Which of these books* have you read? }
 コノ本ノ中ドレヲ君ハ讀ンダノカ。

(4) 疑問代名詞ハ前置詞ヲ添ヘテ意味ヲ
 限定スル必要ノアル場合ガアル。

{ *To whom* does this book belong? }
 = *Whom* does this book belong to?
 此本ハ誰ニ屬スルカ。

{ *With what* do you eat?
= *What* do you eat *with*?

{ 君ハ何デ物ヲ食フカ。

{ *Of whom* do you speak?
= *Whom* do you speak *of*?

{ 君ハ誰レノ事ヲ云ツテ居ルノカ。

{ *For whom* is this letter?
= *Whom* is this letter *for*?

{ 此ノ手紙ハ誰レニヤルノカ。

(5) 疑問代名詞ハ疑問形容詞トシテ用ヒラレルコトガアル。次ニ名詞ノアル場合ハ疑問形容詞デアル。

{ *What* do you want?

{ *What book* do you want?

{ *Which* of them do you want?

{ *Which book* do you want?

(6) **which** ニニツ用方ガアル。

a. { *Which* do you want?.....三個以上ノ物ノ内ニテ。
{ ドレガ入用カ。

b. { *Which* do you want?.....二個ノ物ノ内ニテ。
{ ドチラガ入用カ。

(7) 疑問詞ノ位置ハ文ノ始トス。但シ他ノ節ニ對スル附屬文トナルトキハ其附屬文ノ始ニ置ク。

a. { *What* do you want?
{ I do not know *what* you want.

b. { *Who* is he?
{ Do you know *who* he is?

附屬文デハ主格ト動詞トノ位置ハ肯定ノ時ト變ラヌ事ニ注意セヨ。

(8) 疑問詞ヲ附屬文ノ初ニ置カズシテ動詞ノ次ニ置クトキアリ之ハ動詞ニ依ツテ定マル。

{ **know** :—Do you know *what* he wants?
a. { **ask** :—Have you asked *what* he wants?
{ **tell** :—Has he *told* you *what* he wants?

{ **think** :—*Who* do you think he is?
b. { **suppose** :—*What* do you suppose he wants?
{ **imagine** :—*What* do you imagine he wants?

(9) **Idiom.**

{ *What* is that to you?

{ オ前ノ知ツタ事ヂヤナイ。

{ I don't know *what* to do with it?

{ ソレヲ如何シタラヨイカ分カラヌ。

{ I will tell you *what*.

{ 君ニ話シタイ事ガアル。

{ *What* with teaching, and *what* with writing, my time is entirely taken up.

{ 教授ヤラ著述ヤラデ少シノ暇モナイ。

- { *Who on earth are you?*
オ前ハ一體何者カ。
{ *What the devil do you want?*
一體オ前ハ何が入ルノカ。
{ He knows *what he is about.*
彼ハ自分ノ仕事ハ良ク心得テ居ル。
{ *What though I should fail?*
僕ハ失敗シタツテ何カ。
(僕ハ失敗シテモ平氣ナモノダ。)
{ *What was my astonishment!*
私ノ驚キハ何ウデアツタラウ。

(10) 疑問詞ガ Infinitive ト合シテ phrase

ヲ成ストキ。

- { I did not know *what to do.*
何ウシタラヨイカ分カラナカツタ。
{ I don't know *whom to ask.*
誰レニ聞イテヨイカ分ラヌ。

(11) 區別。

- { *What do you want?* (何ニガ)
{ *Do you want anything?* (何ニカ)
{ *Whose dog is it?* (誰レノ)
{ *Is that any one's dog?* (誰レカノ)
{ *Who has come?* (誰レガ)
{ *Has any one come?* (誰レカ)
{ *Whom do you want?* (誰レガ)
{ *Do you want any one?* (誰レカ)

5. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS. PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

Singular			Plural		
Nom.	Poss.	Obj.	Nom.	Poss.	Obj.
this	——	this	there	——	these
that	——	that	those	——	those
such	——	such	such	——	such
the other	the other's	the other	the other(s)	the others'	the other(s)
another	another's	another	other(s)	others'	other(s)

Demonstrative Pronoun トハ前ニ擧ゲタル
名詞ヲ指摘スル代名詞デアアル。

Pronominal Adjective トハ代名詞ヨリ起ッ
タ形容詞デアアル。

今コ、デハコノニツヲ同時ニ説明スルコトニシタ。
何故ト云フニ *This is better than that.* ノ *this* ヤ *that* ハ代
名詞デアアルガ *This watch is better than that one.* ト云へ
ハ *this*, *that* ハ忽チ形容詞ニ變ジテシマフノデアアルカラ
兩者ハ共ニ研究スル方が便利デアアル。

○ (I) 代名詞 *this, that*.

a. *This* ハ手近ナモノヲ指シ *that* ハ稍遠イモノヲ指ス。而シテドチラモ *it* ヨリ意味が強イ。

This } is a school. *It* is a school.
That }

b. *This, that, these, those* ガ相對スルトキ。何レヲ指スカ。下ノ例ヲ見ヨ。

Health is better than *wealth*, for *this* (=wealth) can not give such true happiness as *that* (=health).

健康ハ富ニ勝ル。何故ト云フニコレ(=後者=富)ハ到底ソレ(=前者=健康)程ニ人ニ幸福ヲ與ヘルコトガ出来ヌカラ。

Work and *play* are both necessary to health; *the former* (=work) gives us energy and *the latter* (=play) gives us rest.

仕事モ遊ビモ健康ニ必要デアル。前者(=仕事)ハ吾々ニカヲ與ヘ後者(=遊ビ)ハ休ヲ與ヘルノデアルカラ。

Eschew vice and practice *virtue*; *the one* (=vice) leads to misery, and *the other* (=virtue) to happiness.

惡ヲ避ケ善ヲ行ヘ。前者(=惡)ハ不幸ニ後者(=善)ハ幸福ニ人ヲ導クノデアル。

コノ三ツノ云ヒ方ノ中, *the former, the latter* ハ *the one, the other* ト全ク同ジデアル。 *this, that* (複數 *these*

those) ノ *this* ハ *the latter* ヲ受ケ *that* ハ *the former* ヲ受ケル事ニ注意セネバナラヌ。

c. *That, those* ガ名詞ノ代リニ用ヒラレシトキ。

{ The air of the hills is cooler than *that* (=the air) of the plains.

{ 山ノ空氣ハ平地ノ空氣ヨリモ冷イ。

{ His dress was *that* of a gentleman but his speech and *demeanour* were *those* of a clown.

{ 彼ノ着物ハ紳士ノ着物ノ様デアツタガ言語ト舉動トハ田夫野人ノ言語舉動ノ如クデアツタ。

d. *This, that* ガ clause 又ハ sentence ノ代リニ用ヒラレタトキ。

all this: { He got drunk, struck his servants, insulted his friends, and *all this* he did with impunity.

{ 彼ハ酔ツテ召使ヲナグツタ、友人ヲ侮辱シタ、シカモ斯ル事ヲシナガラ何ソノ罰モ受ケナカッタ。

コノ文ノ *all this* ハ He got drunk カラ insulted his friends 迄ノ文ヲ受ケタモノデアル。

that: { Make the best use of your time at school; *that* is a wise boy.

{ 學校ニ行ツテ居ルウチ充分時ヲ利用セヨ (即勉強セヨ) コレガ賢イ子デアル。

コノ文ノ *that* ハ one who makes the best use of his time at school (學校ニ居ル内ヨリ勉強スルモノハ)ト云フ文ノ代リデアアル。

and that:—
 { The ship was built in less than a year, and *that* in the midst of the war.
 コノ船ハ一年モカヽラズニ造ツタシカモ戦ノ真最中ニ。
 コノ文ノ *that* ハ The ship was built in less than a year ノ代リニ用ヒタモノデアアル。

e. **this and that, this or that.**

{ One man says *this* and another *that*; whom should I believe?
 一人ハ斯ウ云フシ一人ハアヽ云フ。ドチラノ云フ事ヲ信ズレバヨイノカ。
 { He is always visiting *this* friend or *that*.
 彼ハ絶エズ何處ノ家カヘ遊ビニ行ツテ居ル。

f. 形容形 *this, these* ハ 現在, 過去, 未來ノ時ニ附スルコトガ出來ル。

✓ Present:— { We have had no rain *this* month.
 { 今月ハ雨ガ降ラナカッタ。

✓ Past:— { I have been studying English *these* five years.
 { 私ハコノ五年間英語ヲ學ンデ居ル。

Future:— { I shall not be able to do it *these* fifteen days.
 { 未ダコノ十五日間ハソレヲ爲ス譯ニハ參リマスマイ。

g. Idioms:—

This much:— { *This much* is certain that he will succeed.
 { 彼ハ必ズ成功スル, コノ事丈ケハ確デア
 ル。

This once:— { Hear me for *this once*.
 { 何卒コレ一回丈ケ聞イテ下サイ。

This day week, (month, etc.):—

{ I shall leave here *this day week*.
 { 來週ノ今日私ハ此處ヲ立チマス。
 { I left there *this day month*.
 { 私ハ先月ノ今日ソコヲ立チマシタ。

One of these days:—

{ I will take you there *one of these days*.
 { イツカソノ中連レテ行カウ。

(2) Same ト云フ形容詞モ指示代名詞ノ如ク用ヒラル。故ニ此所ニ連關シテ一言説明シヨウ。

常ニ the ヲ附ス。而シテ指摘詞 same ニハ二ツ意味ガアル。

a. the same as 同種類ノ:—

{ This is *the same* watch as mine.
 { コレハ私ノト同種類ノ時計ダ。

b. the same that 同一ノ:—

{ This is *the same* watch *that* I lost.
 { コレハ私が失シタソノ時計ダ。

c. 名詞ニ用ヒラレタル Same:—

{ *The same* is the case with me.

{ 私ガ丁度ソレト同ジ様ダ。

{ Are you the principal of this school? Yes, *the same*.

{ 貴君ガ此ノ學校ノ校長サンデスカ。ハイ左様デス。

{ I bought a watch and lost *the same* the very next day.

{ 私ハ時計ヲ買ツテシカモソノ翌日ソレヲナクシテ了ツタ。

d. 副詞ニ用ヒラレタル **Same** :—

{ I can not accept your offer, but I thank you *all the same*.

{ 折角ノオ勸デスガオ受ケ致ス譯ニハマイリマセン然シ御志ハ有難ク御禮ヲ申シマス。

② e. **One and the same**. 同一ト云フ意味ヲ強メタニ過ギナイ。

{ They are *one and the same* thing.

{ コレ等ハ一ツモノデ(同ジモノデ)アル。

[注意] Same = very ヲ附シ the very same トスレバ意味ガ強クナル。
same = much ヲ附シ much the same トスレバ殆ンド同ジダトイフ意味ダカラ意味ガ弱クナル。

(3) Such.

a. Such ガ代名詞ニ用ヒラレタルモノ。

{ If you are a gentleman at all, show yourself *such*.

{ 苟モ紳士ダト云フナラ紳士ラシクシナサイ。

{ He was a learned man and was respected as *such*.

{ 彼ハ學者デアツタ, ソシテ又學者トシテ尊敬サレテ居ツタ。

① { *Such as* (=those who) have plenty of money can do it.

{ 金ノ澤山アル者ニハ出來ル。

b. Such ガ形容詞ニ用ヒラレタルモノ。

{ I did not expect *such* treatment at your hands.

{ 君カラコナ取扱ヲ受ケヤウトハ思ハナカッタ。

c. **such and such a** :—

{ He ordered me to do so and so at *such and such a* time.

{ 彼ハコレコレノトキニ私ニコレコレセヨト命ジタ。

{ I met *such and such a* man at *such and such a* place.

{ 私ハ斯々ノ場所ニ斯々ノ人ニ逢ツタ。

d. Such as ハ連關接續詞ノ部デ述ベル筈デアアル。

(4) All.

a. All ハ打消ノ意味ニヨク注意セネバナラヌ。

{ They *all* went there.

{ 彼等ハ皆ソコへ行ツタ。

① { *All* of them did *not* go.

{ 彼等ノ中皆ハ行カナカッタ。(行ツタモノモアリ行カナカッタモノモアル)。

{ *None* of them went

{ 彼等ハ皆行カナカッタ。(行ツタモノガナイ)。

Not 卜 all 卜合スルト皆デハナイト云フノデ半ハ打消スノダカラ some 卜同ジ意味ニナル。

b. all ガ名詞ニナツタトキ。

{ All went well with him.

{ 彼ニハ何事モ故障ハ無カツタ。(萬事好都合ニ行ツタ)。

{ All is not gold that glitters.

{ 光ルノハ黄金バカリデハナイ。(見カケニ依ラヌモノ)。

{ All are not saints that go to church.

{ 教會ヘ行クカラト云ツテ良イ人バカリトハ限ラヌ。

{ Our all is at stake now.

{ 今ハ我々ノ大切ナモノガ悉ク危険ニナツテ居ル。

{ All you have to do is to obey him.

{ 君ハ彼ノ命ニ従ヘサイスレバヨイノダ。

c. All ノ phrase :—

{ He is practical **above all**.

{ 就中彼ハ實用的デアル。

{ Do it **before all things**.

{ 何ヨリ先ニソレヲヤツテ呉レ。

{ I like it **first of all**.

{ 私ハ何ヨリソレガ好キダ。

{ This is **the best of all**.

{ 皆ノ中デコレガ一番良イ。

{ **Last of all**, he rose to speak.

{ 一番後デ彼レガ立ツテ話シヲシタ

{ He is a great man **after all**.

{ 何ント云ツテモ彼ハ偉イ。

{ He failed **after all** his labours.

{ アンナニ働イタニモカ、ハラズ彼ハ失敗シタ了ツタ。

{ I found him absent after coming **all the way**.

{ ワザワザ行ツタノニ彼ハ不在デアツタ。

{ I was **all but** dead.

{ 私ハ殆ンド死ンダヤウデアツタ。

{ She was **all-in-all** to her husband.

{ 彼女ハ良人ニ非常ニ愛サレテ居ツタ。

{ Believe me **all-in-all or not at all**.

{ 私ノ云フ事ヲ信ズルナラ充分信ジテ呉レ。又信ゼヌナラ少シモ信ジナクモヨイ。

{ Will you do it **at all**?

{ 君ハ一體ソレヲ爲ス氣ナノカ。

{ If you do it **at all** do it well.

{ ヤル位ナラバシツカリヤレ。

{ I don't know it **at all**.

{ 私ハ少シモ知りマセン。

{ **For** } all his wealth he is unhappy.

{ **With** } アレ程金ガアルニモ拘ハラズ彼ハ不幸ナ人ダ。

{ He may be drowned **for all** } I care.

{ } me. アンナ奴ハ死ンダツテ私ハ構ハヌ。

{ It is true for all that.

{ ソレニモ構はずソノ事ハ實デアル。

○ { I will not do such a thing for all the world.

{ 何シテ事ガアラウトモ私ハソノ事ハセヌ。(世界ヲ
呉レルト云ハレテモ.....セヌ)。

{ There were ten men in all.

{ 皆デ十人居ツタ。

{ He was in all his glory then.

{ 彼ハ其ノ時得意デアツタ。

{ Come on me one and all.

{ 皆カ、レ。

○ { I tell you this once for all.

{ コレ一回ダケ云ツテヤル。

{ I will do it with all my heart.

{ 一生懸命ヤリマセウ。

{ Do it with all your might.

{ 全力ヲ盡シテヤレ。

{ He is a ~~jack~~ of all trades.

{ 彼ハ萬屋ダ。

{ It is all ^{over} _{up} with him.

{ 彼ハモウダメダ。

{ He is all there.

{ 彼ハ才物ダ。

{ He was struck all of a heap.

{ 彼ハ不意打ヲ喰ツテ狼狽シタ。

{ He cried out all of a sudden.

{ 突然彼ハ叫ンダ。

{ I am all the better for it.

{ ソレガ爲ニ却ツテ良イ。

{ I am all the worse for it.

{ ソレガ爲ニ却ツテ悪クナツタ。

{ I am all aux'ety.

{ 私ハ非常ニ心配シテ居ル。

{ I am all attention.

{ 注意シテ居リマス。

{ The boy was all ears.

{ ソノ子が熱心ニ聞イテ居ツタ。

(5) None (= no one).

コノ代名詞ハ單數ニ取扱ハレルノガ當然デアルノニ
實際ハ複數ノ方ガ多イ。

{ None wishes to do it.

{ = None wish to do it.

{ ソレヲ爲サウト思フ者ハナイ。

但シ None of them ハ常ニ複數デアル。

{ None of them were glad to see it.

{ 彼等ノ中ソレヲ見タイト思フモノハ無カツタ。

{ This is *no* business of yours.
= This is *none* of your business.
オ前ノ知ツタ事ヂヤナイ。

{ I have *no* brothers or sisters.
= Brothers or sisters have I *none*.
私ニハ男ノ兄弟モ女ノ姉妹モ無イ。

(6) One = 三ツ用法ガアル。

(1) Indefinite Pronoun (不定代名詞)トナルトキ。

{ What must *one* (=we) give to buy a good gold watch.
良イ金時計ヲ買フニハ何程位出サナケレバナラヌ
カ。

{ *One* (=we) can not be too careful in this world.
我々ハ如何程注意シテモ注意ノ過ギルコトハナ
イ。

レ { *One* (=any one) who mixes with virmilion, will turn
red.
朱ニ交レバ赤クナル。

コノ場合ノ *One* ハ常ニ意味ハ複數デアアル。

(2) Repetitive Pronoun (反覆代名詞)トナルトキ。

{ I want to buy a watch, but I have no money to buy
one (=a watch) with.
時計ヲ買イタイガ買フ金ガナイ。

コノ場合ニハ前ノ名詞ガ複數ナラバ *ones* トナル。

(3) *One*=a certain (或ル)ノ場合。コノ *one* ハ不定指
摘形容詞デアアル。

One day he came to see me.

{ *One* Mr. Tanaka came to see me yesterday.

{ 田中ト云フ人ガ昨日逢ヒニ來タ。

[注意] 1. *One* ガ *Some*, *any*, *no*, *every* 等ト合スルト複合代名詞ヲ作ル。

There is *some one* at the door. (誰レカ)

Do you want *any one*? (誰レカ)

No one went there. (誰レモ何々セヌ)

You must tell it to *every one*. (皆ニ)

[注意] 2. *One* ト *it*, *It* ハ定ツタ名詞 *one* ハ不定ノ名詞ノ代リニ用ヒル

Have you a pen? Yes, I have *one*. (=a pen).

Have you the knife? Yes, I have *it* (=the knife).

I bought a knife and gave *it* (=the knife) to my brother.

[注意] 3. *One* =形容詞ヲ附シテ a good *one*, a bad *one* ノ如ク用ヒラレタ
ルトキハ普通名詞ニ變ジタモノデアアル。

[注意] 4. *One* ヲ受ケルニハ *one* ヲ用ヒ *he*, *his*, *him* ヲ用キナイノヲ本
則トス。

{ *One* must be careful in the choice of *one's* friend.

{ 人ハ友ヲ撰ブニ注意セネバナラヌ。

(7) Another.

○ { There is *another bridge* a little way off.

{ 少シ行クト。モーツ橋ガアル。

{ If I am a fool, you are *another*.

{ 私ガ馬鹿ナラオ前モソウダ。

{ Bring me *another one*.

{ モーツ他ノヲ持ツテ來イ。

{ One man was blind, another was deaf, and a third was lame.
一人ハ盲デ一人ハ聾デ今一人ハ跛デアッタ.

(8) Other. 代名詞ノトキニハ複數ハ others トナル.

○ (1) 單數ノ the other ハ常ニ one, this 等ノ語ト共ニ用ヒニツノモノニ關シテ云フ.

He has two sons, one lives in Tokyo, the other in Kyoto.

彼レニハ二人ノ子供ガアル一人ハ東京ニ住ムデ居リ一人ハ京都ニ住ムデ居ル.

{ Is the boat on this side of the river?
No, it is on the other side.
舟ハ川ノコチラ側ニアルカ. 否ヤ向側ニアル.

Idiom: I met him the other day. (先日)

(2) the others = the rest. (ソノ他ハ)

One of them was a teacher and the others were all students.

(3) 複數ノ other(s) = any, some, no 等ヲ附シテ冠詞ヲ附ケズニ用フルコトガアル.

Have you any other(s)? (未ダ他ニアルカ.)

I have no other(s). (モウ他ニハナイ.)

There are many other(s). (未ダ他ニ澤山アル.)

(4) Others, another ガ不定ノ意味ニ用ヒラレルコトガアル.

{ Never mind what others may think of you.
他人ガ君ヲ何ウ思フカソナコトニ構フナ.

○ Do to another as you would have another do to you.
己レ他ニ望ム如ク. 他ニ對シテ行ヘ.

○ (5) { Each other: -互ニ(ニツノトキ)
One another: -互ニ(三ツ以上ノトキ)

The two brothers loved each other.

They helped one another.

○ (6) { One after the other: -(交ル交ル)
One after another: -(後カラ後カラト續イテ)

He lifted his feet one after the other.

They left the room one after another.

(7) Somehow or other ニハニツノ意味ガアル.

a. { I will do it somehow or other.
何ウニカシテヤツテ見マセウ.

b. { I did not like him somehow or other.
何ウ云フモノカ彼ヲ好カナカッタ.

(8) On the one hand, on the other (hand) (一方デハ何々又一方デハ何々).

{ On the one hand, the teachers were severe and cruel;
on the other, the students were idle and slavish.
一方デハ教師ガ嚴シク慘酷デアリ又一方デハ生徒ガ怠惰卑屈デアッタ.

{ He was walking with his wife *on one hand* and his daughter *on the other*.

{ 片手ニ妻君. 片手ニ娘ヲ引キナガラ散歩シテ居タ.

⑨ (9) Both ト All. ソノ位置ニ注意セヨ.

二人ノトキ { I know *both his parents*.
= I know *them both*.
= I know *both of them*.

三人以上 { I know *all these students*.
= I know *them all*.
= I know *all of them*.

[注意] { All of them did not go = Some of them went.
Both of them did not go = Only one of them went.

(10) Either ト any ニハ三ツノ用法ガアル.

a. 疑問 { Do you know *either* of them? (二人ノ中) ドチラカ.
Do you know *any* of them? (三人以上ノトキ)

b. 否定 { I don't know *either* of them. (二人ノ中) ドチラモ知ラヌ.
= I know *neither* of them.
I don't know *any* of them. (三人以上居ル中) 誰レモ知ラヌ.
= I know *none* of them.

c. 肯定 { You may take *either* of the two.
(二ツノ中) ドチラヲ取ツテモヨイ.
You may take *any* of them.
(三ツ以上アル中) ドレヲ取ツテモヨイ.

(11) Both—and, either—or, neither—nor ハ連
關接續詞ナレド. 便宜上茲ニ略擧ス.

{ I know *both English and French*.

{ 英語モ佛蘭西語モ知ツテ居ル.

{ Do you want *either* a pen *or* a pencil?

{ ペンカ鉛筆カドチラカ入用デスカ.

{ I know *neither French nor German*.

{ 私ハ獨逸語モ佛蘭西語モ知ラヌ.

[注意] either—or ト or トハ異フ.

{ Do you want a pen *or* a pencil?

{ ペンガ入ルノデスカ. ソレトモ鉛筆ガ入ルノデスカ.

(12) Every ト each. 常ニ單數デアル.

a. I know *every* one of them. (一人殘ラズ知ツテ居ル.)

b. *Each* boy has his own desk. (銘々机ヲ持ツテ居ル.)

c. *Every* boy *doesn't* like to learn.

{ 勉強ヲ好マヌ子供モアル.

(13) Every ト any:—Every ハ(一人ノコラズ) any ハ(誰レデモ).

a. You must tell it to *every body*.

{ 誰レニデモ皆云ハナケレバナラヌ.

b. You may tell it to *any one* you like.

{ 誰レニデモ好キナ人ニ話シテヨイ.

c. Not every = some, not any = none.

{ Man can *not* do *every* thing.

{ 人間ニハ出来ヌ事モアル。

{ He can *not* do *anything*.

{ 彼ニハ何ニモ出来ヌ。

Idiom:— { He can do anything and everything.
{ 彼レニハ何ンデモ出来ル。

(14) **Every other** (= every second).

{ I take a bath every other day.

{ 私ハ隔日ニ湯ニ入ル。

Every third day (= every three days).

{ He teaches us every third day.

{ 彼ハ三日置キニ我々ニ教ヘル。

Every few years. (數年目毎ニ).

Idiom:— { He is a Japanese, *every inch* of him.
{ 彼ハ何處カラ何處迄日本人ダ。

{ I know *every inch* of the neighbourhood.

{ 此邊ハ私ハ良ク知ツテ居リマス。

(15) **Some** ト **any**:—some, any ハ one, body, thing ト合スルト數量ノ意味デナク不定代名詞ガ出来ル。又 where ト合スルト不定代名副詞ガ出来ル。而シテ some ハ肯定, any ハ否定及疑問ニ用ヒル。

{ Did *any* one come in my absence?

{ 留守中誰レカ来タカ。

{ *Some* one must have come in my absence.

{ 留守中誰レカ来タニ違ヒナイ。

{ Are you going *any where* this after-noon?

{ 午後何處カヘオ出掛ニナリマスカ。

{ He has gone *somewhere*.

{ 彼ハ何處カヘ行ツタ。

[注意] 人=物ヲ進メルトキハ疑問ニテモ, any ノ代リ= some ヲ用ヒル。

Will you take *some* cake?

Will you please give me *some* money?

(16) **Some** = about:—

{ There were *some* (=about) fifty men present.

{ 殆ンド五十人計リ出席シテ居ツタ。

(17) **Some** ト **certain**:—

Some ハ其ノ人其ノ物ノアルコトハ知レドモ之レヲ良ク知ラヌトキ, **certain** ハ知ツテ居リナガラ之レヲ云フコトヲ欲セヌトキニ用ヒル。

Some one is at the door. (誰レカ来テ居ル。)

{ *Something* must have happened.

{ 何カ起ツタニ違ヒナイ。

{ I met him at a *certain* place.

{ 或ル所デ彼ニ會ツタ。

{ A *certain* man came to see me.

{ 或ル人が會ヒニ来タ。

第三編
SECTION THIRD.

ADJECTIVES. 形容詞

Introductory Table.

Pronominal	<i>This man. That boy. Which book?</i>
Quantitative	<i>Five days. Much water. Many men.</i>
Qualifying	<i>Wise man. Pure water. Sick child.</i>
Comparison	Positive <i>Good. bad. many. little.</i>
	Comparative <i>Better. worse. more. less.</i>
	Superlative <i>Best. worst. most. least.</i>

1. (a) **Pronominal Adjectives** は Demonstrative Pronoun と共に説明シタレバ今ハ省ク。

(b) **Relative Adjectives** (關係形容詞). コノ用法ハ關係代名詞ト變ル處ハナイ. 唯名詞ヲ次ニ有シテ居ル點ガ違フダケデアル.

代名詞 You may read *whatever* you like.

形容詞 You may read *whatever book* you like.

代名詞 Take *whichever* you like.

形容詞 Take *whichever book* you like.

(c) **Interrogative Adjectives** (疑問形容詞). コレモ次ニアル名詞ヲ省クトキハ疑問代名詞トナルノデ用法ハ代名詞ト同様デアル.

代名詞 *Which* will you take?

形容詞 *Which pen* will you take?

(d) **Exclamative Use.** 感嘆文ニ用フル場合.

{ *What* a beautiful sight!

{ 何ント良イ景色デハナイカ.

{ *What* a good boy he is!

{ 何ント良イ子ダラウ.

2. **Quantitative Adjectives** トハ數量及程度ヲ表ハス形容詞デアル.

程度ノ形容詞ハ 抽象名詞ニ附ス

量ノ形容詞ハ 物質名詞ニ附ス

數ノ形容詞ハ 定數, 不定數ヲ表ハス

普通數 (Cardinal Numerals) ヲ表ハスモノ. *five apples, ten men.*

定數 { 順序 (Ordinal Numerals) ヲ表ハスモノ. *the first man, the second son.*

單數複數ノ名詞ヲ形容シ何倍・何分ノ幾ツト云フトキ.

不定數 { 複數普通名詞ニ付シテ不定ノ數ヲ表ハスモノ.
Many men, a few days.

(1) **Many** ト **few** :—共に複數普通名詞ニ附ス.

There are *many* trees in the park.

Few Japanese study Italian. (少ナイ)

(2) **Much** ト **little**:—物質名詞又ハ抽象名詞ニ附ス.

Is there *much* water in it?

{ We have had *little* snow this year.

{ 今年ハ雪ガ少カッタ.

{ He showed me *much* kindness.

{ 私ニ非常ニ親切ニシテクレタ.

{ He has *much* money but *little* wisdom.

{ 彼ハ金ハ澤山アルガ智慧ハナイ.

(3) **Many, much** ノ慣用:—

{ *Many* a father has learned to his sorrow what it is to have his boy idle.

{ 子供ヲ遊バセテ置クト何ンナコトニナルカト云フコトヲ知ツテ悲ンデ居ル親ハ澤山アル.

{ *So many* men, *so many* minds.

{ 十人十色.

{ He regards his children as *so many* encumbrances.

{ 彼ハ子供ヲ厄介者ノ様ニ思ツテ居ル.

{ These hours seemed *so many* years to me.

{ 一日千秋ノ思デアッタ.

{ He looked *as much as to* say—

{ 何々ト云ハン許リノ顔付ヲシテ居ッタ.

{ He did not *so much as* say good-bye.

{ =He left *without so much as* saying good-bye.

{ 左様ナラトモ云ハズニ出テ行ツタ.

(4) **Double**. 單數複數何レニモ附ス.

{ A transitive verb sometimes takes a *double* object.

{ 他動詞ハ時ニ二重ニ目的ヲ取ルコトガアル.

{ This is worth *double* that.

{ コレハソレノ二倍ノ價ガアル.

{ The enemy has *double* our troops.

{ 敵ハ我軍隊ノ二倍ヲ有シテ居ル.

(5) **No**. 單數複數ノ何レニモ附ス.

數 { *No man* is born wise.

{ 生レナガラ賢イモノハナイ.

There are *no trees*.

程度 He has *no* wisdom.

量. There was *no* water in it.

(6) **A few** ト **few**. **A little** ト **little**.

A few } ハ少シハアル (アルト云フ方ニカヲ入レタ
A little } 形)

Few } ハ殆ンドナイ. (無イト云フ方ニカヲ入レタ
Little } 形)

Few ハ複數普通名詞ニ附シ.

Little ハ單數物質名詞・抽象名詞ニ附ス.

- 例. { There are *a few* mistakes in it.
 { 間違が少シハアル.
 { There are *few* Japanese who do not love their own
 { country.
 { 國ヲ愛サヌ日本人ハ殆ンドナイ.
 { It contains *a little* gold.
 { コレニハ金が少シ入ッテ居ル.
 { It contains *little* gold.
 { 金ハ殆ンドナイ.

(7) *The few* ト *the little* 各々ニツノ意味
 ガアル.

He read *the few* books he had.

打消: - 澤山モナカッタ本ヲ } 皆讀シタ.
 肯定: - 持ッテ居ッタ本ヲ }

He spent *the little* money he had.

打消: - 澤山モ無カッタ金ヲ } 皆費ッテ了ッタ.
 肯定: - 持ッテ居ッタ金ヲ }

(8) 順序數詞ヲ複數名詞ニ附スルニハ其
 名詞ノ前ニ普通數詞ヲ置カネバナラヌ.

{ The *first two* students are the best in the class.
 { 初メノ生徒二人ガコノ級デ一番ヨイ.

{ The *first ten* men had failed.
 { 初メノ十人ハ失敗シテ了ッタ.

(9) 普通數詞ト順序數詞トガ同一ノ意味
 ニ用ヒラル、コトガアル.

The first = number one. 第一.

The third lesson = lesson three.

The fourth page = page four.

He left home { at the age of fifteen.
 { = at fifteen years of age.
 { = at fifteen years old.
 { = in his fifteenth year.

(10) 普通數詞ガ名詞ニ用ヒラレタルトキ.

{ **Hundreds** of students went to see it.

{ 何百ト云フ學生ガソレヲ見ニ行ッタ.

Milions of stars = 何萬ト云フ星.

{ They were walking hand in hand **by twos and threes**.

{ 彼等ハ三々五々手ヲ取り合ッテ歩イテ居タ.

{ She married **in her teens**.

{ 彼女ハ十代ノ中ニ結婚シタ.

In one's twenties = 二十代.

In one's thirties = 三十代.

(11) 二十ヨリ百以上ノ數詞デ二語ヲ合シ
 タトキハ其間ニ hyphen ヲ入レル.

twenty-one. fifty-six. thirty-three.

(12) 數詞ノ讀ミ方.

百以上ノ數ハ hundred ノ次ニ and ヲ入レル。

千以上ノ數デ thousand ノ次ニ hundred ノ無イトキ
ハ thousand ノ次ニ and ヲ入レル。

265=two hundred and sixty-five.

1036=One thousand and thirty-six.

1890= $\begin{cases} \text{One thousand eight hundred and ninety.} \\ \text{Eighteen hundred and ninety.} \\ \text{Eighteen ninety.} \end{cases}$

(13) 21 ヨリ 49 迄ハ二様ニ讀ミ方ガアル。

$\begin{matrix} 23 \\ 31 \end{matrix} \begin{cases} =\text{Twenty-three.} \\ =\text{Three and twenty} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \text{Thirty-one.} \\ \text{One and thirty.} \end{cases}$

(注意) 51 ヨリ 99 マデノ範圍ニモ、例ヘバ five and ninety
ノ如キ例ナキニアラズ。

(14) **Henry III.**=Henry the Third.

Charles I.=Charles the First.

(15) 分數ノ讀ミ方。

$1/2$ =A half (or *one half*) $2/3$ =Two thirds.

$1/3$ =A third (or *one third*) $3/4$ =Three fourths.

$1/4$ =A fourth (or *a quarter*) $5/22$ =Five twenty seconds.

$1035\frac{2}{3}$ =One thousand and thirty-five and two thirds.

(16) **First** ノ用法:—

{He is always *the first* to come.

{彼ハイツモ一番先キニ來ル。

{The captain is *the last man* to leave his ship.

{船長ハ一番後デ船ヲ去ル。

{He *first* went to Korea *and then* to China.

{彼ハ初メ朝鮮ヘ行キソレカラ支那ヘ行ツタ。

{*At first* I did not like him.

{初メノ中ハ彼ヲ好カナカッタ。

{I went there *for the first time*.

{初メテソコヘ行ツタ。

{In the first place you must learn this.

{先第一ニ君ハコレヲ學バネバナラヌ。

3. Qualifying Adjectives.

事物ノ性質狀態ヲ現ハシテ形容スルモノデアル。

(1) 性質ヲ現ハスモノ:—

An **idle** boy. A **good** student. A **diligent** boy.

(2) 有様ヲ現ハスモノハ:—

A **healthy** man. A **sick** child. A **large** dog.

上ニ擧ゲタ様ナ純粹ノ形容詞ノ外ニ次ノ様ナモノガアル。

(a) **Proper Adjectives** 即チ固有名詞ヨリ起ツタモノ。

固有名詞

形容詞

Japan

Japanese

Spain

Spanish

England

English

但シ町又ハ一地方が形容詞ニナツタトキハ其マ、名詞ニ附シテヨイ。

An **Osaka merchant**. A **Tokyo man**.

〔注意〕 Proper Adjective ハ常ニ大字ニテ始ムル。又國名ヨリ成レル Proper adjective ハ形容詞トシテ用ヒラル、外ニ三ツアル。

- (a) 形容詞:—*Japanese oranges*.
 (b) 國民:—*The Japanese are a brave people*.
 (c) 個人:— { *He is a Japanese.*
 { *They are all Japanese.*
 (d) 國語:—*Does he speak Japanese?*

(b) **Material Adjectives** 即チ物質名詞ノ形ヲ變ゼズ其ノ儘用ヒタモノ。其中少數ハ語尾ニ *en* ナ加ヘルモノモアル。

A **gold ring**, an **iron ship**, a **silver watch**, **woolen cloth**, **wooden ships**, an **earthen ware**.

〔注意〕 *golden* ハ近世ノ英語デハ黄金ノ様ヲ貴キト云フ意ニ用ヒラレル。

golden fields 金色ノ野。

golden deeds 貴キ行。

但シ *golden-fish* ハ *gold-fish* トスルガ普通デアル。

(c) **Verbal Adjectives** 即チ動詞ヨリ起ツタモノ。

(a) 現在分詞

The **rising sun**. A **dying man**.

An **interesting story**. The **setting sun**.

(b) 過去分詞

A **lighted candle**. A **learned man**.

A **broken watch**. A **stolen dog**

(d) **Compound Adjectives**. 種々ノ語ヲ合セテ作ツタモノ。

A **kind-hearted gentleman**.

A **left-handed man** (= 左キノ人).

A **near-sighted boy** (= 近視ノ子).

A **well-to-do merchant** (= 相應ニ暮シテ居ル商人).

A **three-hundred yard race**.

A **good-for-nothing man**. (= 役ニ立タヌ男).

(e) 尙次ノ如ク形容詞ノ働ヲ爲ス語アリ。

(a) { The **then king** (= ソノ時ノ王).
 { The **down train** (= 下リ列車).

(b) { A **river fish** (= 川魚).
 { A **bathing place** (= 浴場).

(c) { A house **to live in** (= 住ム家).
 { Water **to drink** (= 飲ム水).

(d) { A man **of honour** (= 名譽アル男).
 { A woman **of beauty** (= 美人).

(e) { The book **you lent me the other day** is very
 interesting.

先日君ガ貸シテ呉レタ本ハ實ニ面白イ。

4. Comparison.

(I) 形容詞ガ事物ノ性質ヲ現ハストキ。他ノモノト比較セズニ云フ場合ヲ **Positive**

Degree (原級) ト云フ

English is an *easy* language.

(2) 二物ヲ比較シテ コレニ優ルトカ劣ルトカ云フ場合ヲ Comparative Degree (比較級) ト云フ。

(a) 次ニ than ヲ置クガ普通ナリ。

English is (an) *easier* (language) than German.

(b) 次ニ of the two (二ツノ中デ) ヲ置クトキハ前ニ the ヲ附シ. than ハ自然ニ消滅ス. English is *the easier* of the two.

(3) 三ツ以上ノモノヲ比較シテ最高度ヲ現ハストキヲ Superlative Degree (最上級) ト云フ。

{ English is *the easiest* of all languages.

{ 英語ハ凡テノ國語中デ最モ易イ。

{ English is *one of the easiest* languages.

{ 英語ハ最モ易キ國語ノ一デアル。

{ He was *the bravest* of them all.

{ 皆ノ中デ彼ガ一番勇敢デアッタ。

{ He was *a most* brave man.

{ 彼ハ非常ニ勇敢デアッタ。

(4) 階級ニ優ル方ヲ表ハストキト. 劣ル方ヲ表ハストキトガアル。

a. 優ル方ニハ *er, est, more, most* ヲ附スル。

He is *cleverer* than his brother.

He is the *cleverest* of the three.

She is more beautiful than her sister.

She is the most beautiful of the three.

b. 劣ル方ニハ *less, least* ヲ附スル。

He is *less* clever than his brother.

He is the *least* clever of them all.

She was *less* beautiful than her sister.

She was the *least* beautiful of them all.

(5) “*latter, last,*” “*later, latest,*” ハ皆 late (晚キ) ヲ起ツタモノデアアルガ意味ハ違フ。

a. *latter, last* ハ順序ヲ表ハス。

A little boy and a girl went together, *the former* (前者=the boy) was ten and the *latter* (後者=the girl) was eight years of age.

His *last* words (最後ノ言葉) were “thank God, I have done my duty.”

b. *later, latest* ハ時ヲ表ハス。

{ None were *later than* I.

{ 私ヨリ晚イモノハナカッタ。

{ This is the *latest* novel written by him.

{ コレガ彼ノ書イタ最近ノ小説ダ。

(6) 最上級ノ意味トナル比較級。

Nothing is simple. (コレヨリ易イモノハナイ。)

I have *never been better.* (今ヨリ體ノヨイコトハ)

未ダ管テナイ)

(7) 比較級・最上級ノ中ニ單ニモノ、位置ヲ表ハスモノガアル。

{ The **inner** wall (=中ノ壁) { The **upper** lip (=上唇)
 { The **outer** wall (=外ノ壁) { The **under** lip (=下唇)
 The **topmost** story of the building (=最上階).

(8) 程度ヲ表ハスモノ。

utter darkness (=眞ノ闇). **utmost** misery (=非常ナル不幸).

(9) 尺度時日等ノ比較級。

{ I arrived **two days later** (=人ヨリ二日遅レテ)
 { I arrived **two days too late** (=定メタ日ヨリ二日遅レテ).
 { He is **two years older** than I (=彼ハ私ヨリ二ツ年上ダ).
 { He is **two years too old** (=彼ハ二ツ年が多過ギル).

(10) 次ノ二様ノ云ヒ方ニ注意セヨ。

{ He is **three inches taller** than I.
 { =He is taller than I **by three inches**.

(11) 倍数ノトキハ as.....as ノ形ヲ用フ。

He is **twice as old as** I am (=彼ハ私ノ倍年ヲ取ツテ居ル). twice older than トハ云ハナイ。

(12) 最上級ノ phrase :—

{ Life is a struggle **at** (the) **best**.

{ 一生ハ善クシテモ戦争ノ様ナモノダ。

{ It will not be over ten yen **at** (the) **most**.

{ 多ク見テモ十圓以上デハナカラウ。

{ It will cost you five yen **at least**.

{ 少クトモ五圓ハカ、ルダラウ。

{ It is not dangerous **in the least**.

{ 少シモ危険ナコトハナイ。

{ **For the most part**, houses are built of wood.

{ 大樽家ハ木デ出来テキル。

{ I shall be back at the end of the month **at latest**.

{ 晚クトモ今月末ニハ歸ツテ來ル。

{ The blossoms will be **at their best** next Sunday.

{ 花ハ次ノ日曜ガ見頃デセウ。

(13) **Latin Comparatives**:—Latin 語ヨリ來タ比較級ガアル。コレニハ than ノ代リニ to ヲ附スル。

{ He is **superior to** me in every respect.

{ 何レノ點ニ於テモ彼ハ私ニ勝ツテ居ル。

{ I am **inferior to** him in all respects.

{ 何レノ點ニ於テモ私ハ彼ニ劣ツテ居ル。

This is **anterior to** (=earlier than) that (=コレヨリ先キ).

This is **posterior to** (=later than) that (=コレヨリ後).

{ *The samurai* values honour above life.
 { = 武士ハ生命ヨリモ名譽ヲ重ンズル。

The dog is a faithful animal.

{ By whom was *the* telephone invented?

{ 電話ハ誰レニ發明サレタカ。

(3) 抽象ノ意味ヲ表ハストキ。

The father 父親ノ情 *The sword* 武力

The mother 母親ノ情 *The plough* 農業

The hero 豪傑ノ性質 *The grave* 死

The head 智力 *The hearth* 家庭

The heart 感情 *The eye* 視力

The pen 文 *The press* 印刷

{ He acts **the lord** every where he goes.

{ 彼ハ到ル處デ大盡風ヲ吹カセル。

{ He has nothing of **the orator** in him.

{ 彼ニハ雄辯家ラシイ處ハナイ。

{ I have acted **the fool**.

{ 馬鹿ナ真似ヲシタ。

{ It is useless to play **the hypocrite** any longer.

{ モ早猫ヲ被ツテモダメダヨ。

{ It is harsh to **the ear**.

{ 聞エガ惡イ。

(4) 集合ノ **the**.

(a) 普通名詞ニ **the** ヲ附シタモノ。

{ They are **the teachers** of our school.

{ 我々ノ學校ノ教員全體。

The students of our school (= 我校ノ生徒全體)。

The senses (= 五感)。

(b) 固有名詞ニ **the** ヲ附シタモノ。

The Japanese (= 日本國民全體)。

(c) 集合名詞ニ **the** ヲ附シタモノ。

{ **The people** are longing for peace.

{ 國民全體和睦ヲ望ンデ居ル。

(d) 形容詞ニ **the** ヲ附シタモノ。

The rich = rich people. **the poor** = poor people.

The young = young people **the old** = old people.

{ *The rich* are not always happy.

{ 富者必ズシモ幸福ナラズ。

{ *The healthy* do not know their health.

{ 健康ナル者ハ己ノ健康ヲ知ラヌ。

以下ノモノハ形容詞ニ **the** ヲ附シタルモノデアアルガ全ク

抽象名詞ノ意味トナツタモノデアアル。

The beautiful = beauty. **the true** = truth.

The good = goodness. **The sublime** = sublimity.

(5) 性質ヲ表ハス **the**.

{ He is not *the* man to do such a thing.

{ 彼ハソナ事ヲスル様ナ(ソナ)男ヂヤナイ。

{ He had *the* good luck to succeed in his first attempt.

{ 運ヨクモ彼ハ初メテノ試ニ成功シタ。

(6) Phrase :—

In the morning (=午前). In the day-time (=日中).

In the after noon (=午後). In the light (=明ルイ所).

In the evening (=晩). In the dark (=暗イ所).

In (the) summer. In (the) winter.

In (the) spring. In (the) autumn.

In the distance (=遠方ニ). In the offing (=沖ノ方ニ).

On the way (road)(=途中). In the way (=邪魔ニナル).

On the rise (=上リ坂). On the fall (=下リ坂).

On the flow (=満汐). On the ebb (=引キ汐).

On the wing (=飛ンデ居ル). On the watch (=見張リシテ居ル).

{ Do they sell it by the pound?

{ ソレハ一ポンド幾何デ賣ルノカ.

{ Do you hire a horse by the hour?

{ 馬ハ一時間幾何デ借リルノカ.

{ They were put to the sword.

{ 彼等ハ死刑ニ處セラレタ.

{ He speaks to the point.

{ 彼ハ云フ事がヨク要領ヲ得テ居ル.

{ I was wet to the skin.

{ ビシヨ濡ニ濡レタ.

{ I will put his friendship to the test.

{ 彼ノ友情ヲ試メシテ見ヤウ.

2. Indefinite Article :—A, an ハ one ノ輕イ意味デアル.

(1) A=One :—{ I shall stay here a day or two.
{ 一兩日滞在シマス.

{ A stitch in time saves nine.

{ 早イ内ニ一針縫テ置ケバ後ニナツテ九ノ針ノ手數ガ省ケル.

{ They came in a body.

{ 一度ニ押掛ケテ來タ.

{ In a word, I was not fit for the post.

{ 一言デ申セバ私ハソノ地位ニ適シテ居ナカッタノデス.

(2) A=the same :—A ハー ツ ト云フ意味カラ同一ト云フ意味ニナル.

{ We are nearly of an age.

{ 我々ハ殆ンド同年輩ダ.

{ Birds of a feather flock together.

{ 同種類ノ鳥ハ一所ニ集ル (類ヲ以テ集ル).

{ They are very much of a size.

{ 殆ンド同ジ大サダ.

{ Two of a trade seldom agree.

{ 商賣仇キ.

(3) **A** が not ト合シテ no ノ強キ意味ヲ表ハスコトガアル。

There was *no* one there.

There was *not* a soul to be seen.

(4) **A** = a certain :—

{ Do you happen to know **a** Mr. Tanaka?

{ ヒヨット田中ト云フ人ヲ御存ジアリマセンカ。

{ I have **a liking** for him.

{ 私ハ彼が何ントナク好きダ。

{ I have **a dislike** to him,

{ 何ントナシニ私ハ彼ヲ好カヌ。

(5) **A** = Some (少シ) :—

{ Hold this **for a** (=some) **while**.

{ 一寸ト持ッテ呉レ。

{ It was only **for a** (=some) **time**.

{ ホンノ一時デアッタ。

(6) **A** = per :—

{ He gets a hundred yen **a** month.

{ 一ヶ月百圓ノ收入ガアル。

{ The earth moves at the rate of 68,130 miles **a** hour.

{ 地球ハ一時間ニ 68,130 m. ノ速度デ廻轉スル。

(7) **A** ノ phrase :—

{ *It is a pity* that the weather is bad.

{ 天氣ノ悪イノガ如何ニモ残念ダ。

{ *It is a wonder* that he should be here.

{ 彼ガコゝニ來ルトハ不思議ダ。

{ He *has an eye* to her property.

{ 彼ハ彼女ノ財産ヲ當ニシテ居ルノダ。

{ He is insolent *to a degree*.

{ 彼ハ非常ニ傲慢ダ。

3. 冠詞反復。

a. 別々ノ物ヲ表ハス時ハ冠詞ヲ附スルガ常デアアル。

{ I have two coat, **a** new and **a** old one.

{ 新シイノト古イノト上衣ヲ二枚モツテ居ル。

{ The carriage was drawn by **a** white and **a** black horse.

{ 白馬ト黒馬ト二頭デ曳イテ居ッタ。

b. 同一物ヲ指ス時ハ冠詞ヲ省クガ常デアアル。

{ He was **a** poet and novelist.

{ 彼ハ詩人デモアリ小説家デモアッタ。

{ I saw **a** white and black dog.

{ 白ト黒ノ斑犬ヲ見タ。

4. 冠詞ノ位置。

冠詞ハ名詞ノ前ニ置キ。又名詞ノ前ニ形容詞ノ詞アルトキハソノ前ニ置クト云フノガ規則デアアル。處ガ或ル形容詞及副詞ガ來レバ其ノ後ニ來ルコトガアル。

冠詞ヲ前ニ附スルコトノ出来ヌ形容詞及副詞:—

Such:— I never saw **such** a fine sight.

What:— **What** a foolish fellow

However:— **However** good an opportunity you may have—
如何程ヨイ機會ガアラウトモ。

As:— I have as good a right to the money as you.
私トテモ此ノ金ヲ貰フ權利ハアル。

Quite:— He is **quite** a gentleman.
彼ハ全ク紳士ダ。

All:— I know **all** the student.

Both:— I know **both** the brothers.

Many:— **Many** a man went there.

Half:— I have done it in **half** an hour.

Double:— I paid **double** the usual price.
普通ノ價ノ二倍ヲ拂ツタ。

例外. a half-yen price (=半圓), a double heart (=二心).
a full half-hour (=半時間), the double end (=二ツノ目的)

5. 冠詞ノ省略.

(1) 人ヲ呼ビ掛ルトキ:— *Young man, away!*

(2) 稱號ノ前:— *Queen Victoria.*

(3) 連關名詞ノ前:—

mother and child.

Master and servant.

Husband and wife.

Sovereign and subject.

Brother and sister. Teacher and student.
Pen and ink. Doctor and patient.
rich and poor. young and old.
Day and night. pen and paper.

(4) Phrase ノトキ.

I know it from beginning to end.
初メカラ終マデ知ツテ居ル。

I gave him tit for tat.
しつぺい返シヲシテヤッタ。

I am **over head and ears** in debt.
私ハ借金デ首ガ廻ラヌ。

I worked **with might and main**.
魂限リ働イタ。

He **lives from hand to month**.
彼ハ其日暮シヲシテ居ル。

I **can not make head or tail** of his letter.
彼ノ手紙ハ何が何ヤラ少シモ分ラヌ。

I stood **face to face** with him.
彼ト向ヒ合ツテ立ツテ居ッタ。

He measured me **from head to foot**.
頭カラ足ノ先迄見タ。

The ship rolls **from side to side**.
船ガ左右ニ搖レル。

They lay **side by side**.
並ンデ寝テ居ッタ。

{ They were walking **arm in arm**.

{ 腕ヲ組ミ合ツテ歩イテ居ッタ。

{ He rushed toward the enemy **sword in hand**.

{ 手ニ刀ヲ提ゲテ彼ハ敵ヲ見掛テ突進シタ。

(5) 場所ノ名ガ抽象ノ意味トナツタモノ。

Home:— { He is quite **at home** in English.
{ 彼ハ英語ガ苦モナク話セル。

{ Please make yourself **at home**.
{ 御樂ニナサイ。

School:— Do you go to school? (稽古ニ行クカ)

School begins at eight (授業ハ八時ニ始マル)

Church:— He goes to church every Sunday.

Church is over. (禮拜ガ終ッタ)

Hospital:— { you had better go to hospital.
{ 君ハ入院シタ方ガヨイ。

Prison:— { He was once shut up in prison.
{ 獄ニ入レラレタコトガアル。

Market:— He has gone to market. { 物ヲ賣リニ行ッタ。
{ 物ヲ買ヒニ行ッタ。

Land:— { I plunged into the river and brought the child
safe to land.

{ 私ハ川ヘ飛ビ込メテ小供ヲ救ヒ揚ゲタ。

Earth:— who are you on earth? (オ前ハ一體誰カ)

Sea:— { He went to sea after leaving school.
{ 學校ヲ出テ彼ハ船乗ニ成ッタ。

The ship is now **at sea**. (=今航海中)

Table:— They are now **at Table**. (=今食事中)

Bed:— { At what time do you go to bed?
{ 何時ニ寝ミマスカ。

(6) 手段ヲ表ハス phrase ニハ名詞ニ冠詞ヲ付ケナイデヨイ。

{ I informed him **by word of mouth**.

{ 私ハ彼ニ口デ云ツテヤッタ。

I went there **by land**. (=陸路ヲ行ッタ)

Did you go there **by railway**? (=汽車デ行ッタカ)

No, I went **on foot**. (=否徒歩デ行ッタ)

{ They came **on horse back**.

{ 馬ニ乗ツテ來タ。

I will go **by** { sea 海路ヲ行カウト思フ。
{ steamer 汽船デ行カウト思フ。

(7) 動詞ノ phrase ニハ名詞ニ冠詞ヲ付ケヌ。

{ When did it **take place**?

{ ヲレハ何時アツタカ。

{ Ship will **set sail** to-morrow.

{ 船ハ明日出帆スルデセウ。

The ship **cast anchor**. (=投錨シタ)

The ship **weighed anchor**. (=拔錨シタ)

The ship is now **at anchor**. (=碇泊シテ居ル)

You have **done wrong**. (=君ハ悪イ事ヲシタ)

Wine will **do you harm**. (=酒ハ君ノ體ニ悪イデセウ)

Make room for him. (=彼ニ席ヲ明ケテヤレ)

They **made fun of** me. (=彼等ハ私ヲ馬鹿ニシタ)

Make haste. 急ケ

The next house **caught fire**. (=隣ノ家ニ火ガ附イタ)

Take care not to **take cold**. (=風ヲ引カヌ様ニ氣ヲ附ケロ)

{ I **took** (caught) **hold of** the rope.

{ 私ハ繩ヲシツカト攪シタ。

He **took leave of** us. (=我々ニ暇シテ行ツタ)

He was **taken prisoner**. (=捕虜ニナツタ)

It **took effect**. (=功驗ガアツタ)

The floor **gave way**. (=床ガ落チタ)

{ You must not **give way to** your feelings.

{ 君ハ感情ニ負ケテハナラヌ。

{ My sister **keeps house** for me.

{ 妹ニ家事ノ取締ヲシテ貰ツテ居ル。

{ We must **keep pace with** the times.

{ 吾々ハ時勢ニ遅レヌ様ニシテ行カネバナラヌ。

{ The efforts will **bear fruit** in time.

{ 御丹精ノ甲斐ガアリマセウ。

(8) **most** ガ 大概 ト云フ意味ノ時ニハ the ヲ附ケナイ。

most houses are built of wood.

但シ for the most part ニハ the ガ附ク。

(9) **next, last** ガ現在ヨリ見テ 次ノ, 前ノ ト云フトキニハ the ヲ附ケヌ。

I will call on you **next** Sunday. (=次ノ日曜ニ)

I saw him **last** month. (=先月彼ニ逢ツタ)

(10) **next, last** ガ 其ノ次ノ 最後ノ ト云フ意味ノ時ニハ the ヲ附ケル。

It was **the next** week that he came. (=其翌週デアツタ)

The next boy was Tanaka. (=其次ノ子が田中デアツタ)

{ It was **the last** day of the year.

{ 一年ノ中ノ 最後ノ 日デアツタ。

第五編

SECTION FIFTH.

VERB. 動詞

各種ノ分類.

(a)	Transitive	他動詞	Intransitive	自動詞
(b)	Complete	完全	Incomplete	不完全
(c)	Personal	人稱	Impersonal	不人稱
(d)	Principal	本動詞	Auxiliary	助動詞
(e)	Finite	有限	Infinite	無限
(f)	Regular	規則	Irregular	不規則

(1) **Transitive** ト **Intransitive**:—動ノ主ガ何カ他ノモノニ働キヲ及ボシタルトキソノ働ヲ他動ト云フ。之ニ對シテ他ノモノニ働ヲ及ボサヌ時ヲ自動ト云フノデアアル。

(2) **Complete** ト **Incomplete**:—他動詞自動詞何レニテモソノ賓辭ニ補足語ヲ附ケズトモ意味ノ完全スルモノヲ完全動詞ト云ヒ。之ニ對シテ補足語ヲ要スルモノヲ不完全動詞ト云フノデアアル。

(3) **Personal** ト **Impersonal**:—或ル定マツタルモノ(即チ私ガトカ彼ガトカ云フモノ)ガ働ノ主トナツテ居ル

トキハ其動詞ヲ Personal Verb ト云ヒ。之ニ對シテソノ働ノ主トシテハ特ニ定マツタモノナク *It rains. It snows* ノ如ク用ヒラレタルモノヲ Impersonal Verb ト云フ。

(4) **Auxiliary** ト **Principal**:—動詞ハ必ズシモ一語トバカリ限ラヌ。二三ノ語ガ合シテ動詞ヲ成シタトキソノ主ナル働キヲ爲ス方ガ Principal Verb デコレノ働ヲ助ケルモノガ助動詞デアアル。

(5) **Finite** ト **Infinite**:—文法上ノ主格ヲ有シ之ニ依ツテ變化ヲ成スモノガ Finite Verb デアル。之ニ反シテ文法上ノ主格ナク從ツテ變化モ受ケズ働詞形容詞ノ働キヲ爲スモノヲ Infinite Verb ト云フ。

(6) **Regular** ト **Irregular**:—動詞ノ過去及ビ過去分詞ヲ作ルニ語尾ニ d (ed) ヲ附シテ作レルモノヲ Regular Verb ト云ヒ。然ラザルモノヲ Irregular Verb ト云フ。

他動詞ト自動詞:—動詞ノ分類法ヨリ云ヘル目的ヲ有スルモノヲ他動詞、目的ヲ有セザルモノヲ自動詞ト云フノデアアルガ普通他動詞ニ用ヒラル、モノデアリナガラ自動詞ニ用ヒラル、事アリ、普通自動詞ニ用ヒラル、モノガ他動詞ノ如クニ用ヒラル、コトガアル。

(1) 他動詞ニ用ヒラレタル自動詞:—

(a) 自動詞ガソノ動詞ト同ジ意味ノ語ヲ目的語トシテ取ツタトキ之ヲ Cognate Object ト云フ。

Dream:— {I *dreamed* a strange dream.
私ハ變ナ夢ヲ見タ。

Die:— {He *died* a happy death.
彼ハ後生ガヨカッタ。

Smile:— {He *smiled* a sad smile.
彼ハ淋シイ笑ヒ方ヲシタ。

Laugh:— {He *laughed* a hearty laugh.
彼ハ大笑ヒヲシタ。

Live:— {He *lives* a happy life.
私ハ樂シク暮シテ居ル。
{A bachelor can *live* a jolly life.
獨身ノ方ガ呑氣ニ暮セル。

Die:— {He died a violent death.
彼ハ横死シタ。

Sleep:— {I *slept* a sound sleep.
私ハグツスリト寢入ッタ。

Fight:— {They *fought* a desperate fight.
彼等ハ死モノ狂ニ戦ッタ。

尙次ノモノモ之ノ類ニ屬ス。

to sing a song 歌ヲ歌フ to tell a tale 話シヲスル

to blow a gale 嵐シガ吹ク to run a race 競走スル

(b) 自動詞ガ Causative ニ用ヒラレタルトキ。

{I **stood** it on the table.
私ハテーブルノ上ニ立ッタ。

{I **walked** my horse.
私ハ馬ヲ歩マセタ。

(c) 自動詞ニ前置詞ヲ附シテ用ヒタルトキ。

{I am **looking at** the bird.
私ハ鳥ヲ見テ居ル。

{They **laughed at** me.
彼等ハ私ヲ笑ッタ。

{The dog **ran after** the fox.
犬ガ狐ヲ逐ヒカケテ行ッタ。

(d) 補足語ヲ附シテ用ヒタルトキ。

{We **talked** the night away.
吾々ハ一夜ヲ語り明シタ。

{I **reasoned** him into compliance.
私ハ彼ヲ説キ服シタ。

(2). 自動詞ニ用ヒラレタル他動詞。

{他 They **sell** the book very dear.
{自 The book **sells** very well. (ヨク賣レル。)

{他 I **ate** the meat and **drank** the wine.
{自 I **ate** and **drank** heartily. (充分飲食シタ。)

{他 I **wrote** a letter.
{自 I will **write** to him. (手紙ヲ出シマセウ。)

{他 I **paid** fifty yen.
{自 {I will undertake the work, if it **pays**.
金ニナルナラ仕事ヲ引キ受ケヤウ。

{他 The bee **tastes** honey.
{自 Honey **tastes** sweet. 甘イ味ガスル。

{他 **Smell** this flower.
{自 This flower **smells** sweet. イハ香ガスル。

{他 We **feel** things with our fingers.
{自 It **feels** {smooth. スベスベスル。
{rough. ザラザラスル。

{他 We **wear** clothes.
{自 This cloth **wears** well. 持チガヨイ。

(3). 次ノ他動詞ノ慣用法ニ注意セヨ。

The wind **shook** the house. (風デ家が揺レタ)

Industry **made** him **rich**. (勉強ノ爲ニ金持ニナツタ)

Money **enables** him **to** do it. (金ガアルカラツレガ出来ル)

{ Business **prevented** me **from** going there.
{ 用事ガアツテ行ケナカッタ.

(4) 他動詞ニハ三ツノ形ガアル.

(a) **Active**:— 働ノ主ガ他ノ Object ニ働ヲ及ボスモノ.
I **struck** him.

She **Painted** a picture.

(b) **Passive**:— 主格ガ他カラ働ヲ受ケタモノ.

I **was struck** by him.

This picture **was painted** by my sister.

(c) **Reflexive**:— 主格ガ自分自身ニ働ヲ及ボス形.

{ He **made himself** sick by **overworking himself**.
{ 彼ハ働キ過ギテ病氣ニナツタ.

{ He **raised himself** by his own merit.
{ 彼ハ自分ノカデ出世ヲシタ. (陸ツタ)

{ He **betook himself** to teaching.
{ 彼ハ教師ヲ初メタ.

Ⓟ { We must **avail ourselves** of this opportunity.
{ コノ機會ヲ利用シナケレバナラヌ.

I **gave myself** up. (助カラヌモノト思斷タ)

{ He **proved himself** worthy of confidence.
{ 彼ハ天晴ノ働キヲシタ.

You are **ruining yourself**. (身ヲ滅ス様ナモノダ)

{ You need not **make yourself** uneasy about this.
{ 御心配ニハ及ビマセン.

I **slept myself** sober. 一寝入りシテ酔ガ醒メタ.

{ He **talked himself** out of breath.
{ 彼ハ息ヲ切ツテ話シヲシテ居タ.

{ He **laughed himself** red **into** face.
{ 彼ハ面ヲ赤クシテ笑ツテ居タ.

{ He **laughed himself** red **in the** face.
{ 彼ハ面ヲ赤クシテ笑ツテ居タ

(5) 他動詞ニ三ツノ種類ガアル.

(a) **Dative Verb**:— 誰ニ何ヲト云フニツノ目的ヲ有スルモノデアル. 而シテ

誰ニノ方ヲ *Indirect Object* ト云ヒ.

何ヲノ方ヲ *Direct Object* ト云フ.

Give **me** this **picture**.

Indirect Direct

He sent **me** this **book**.

Indirect Direct

I will buy **you** a **bicycle**.

Indirect Direct

Direct Object ト **Indirect Object** トノ位置ハ *Indirect Object* ヲ始メニ置キ *Direct Object* ヲ後ニ置クノガ普通デアルガ前置詞ヲ用ヒテコレヲ置換ヘテモ差支ヘナイ.

Give this **picture** **to me**.

He sent this **book** **to me**.

I will buy a **bicycle** **for you**.

Direct ト *Indirect* トガニツナガラ名詞デアルトキハ何レヲ前ニ置イテモヨイ.

I gave the *boy* a *book*. I gave a *book* to the *boy*.

ニツノ目的ノ中何レカガ代名詞デアルトキハ代名詞ノ方ヲ前ニ置ク方が普通デアアル。

ニツノ目的ガ何レモ代名詞デアルトキハ Direct Object ヲ前ニ置ク方が普通デアアル。

I gave **it** (to) *him*.

Indirect Object ヲ強メント思フトキハ之ヲ後ニ置ク。

I gave the book to *him*.

區別

{ He **left** the matter to me.

{ 彼ハソノ事件ヲ私ニ任セタ。

{ He **left** me all his property.

{ 彼ガ死ンデ財産ハ皆私が貰ツカ。

{ I **wrote** a letter to him.

{ 彼ニ手紙ヲ出シタ。

{ I **wrote** a letter for him.

{ 彼ニ手紙ヲ書イテヤッタ。

(b) **Factitive Verb**:—目的ヲ取ツタ上ニ意ヲ完全スル爲メ形容詞又ハ名詞ヲ附スルモノデアアル。

I **made** him **my** servant.

Diligence **made** him rich.

I painted it **white**.

They **elected** Washington **president**.

We **found** the report **true**.

I **thought** it **strange**.

She **fancies** herself **beautiful**.

I **named** him **John**.

They **call** him **Jack**.

(c) **Causative Verb**:—何々セシムルト云フ働キヲスルモノデアアル。

Bring him here. 連レテ來イ。

I **sent** him to school. 學校へ遣ツタ。

I **stood** him in the corner. 隅ノ所ニ立タセタ。

I **seated myself**=I sat down.

I **laid myself** down=I lay down.

(6). 完全, 不完全動詞.

(a) 完全自動詞:—補足語ヲ用ヒズシテ意味ノ完全スルモノ。

It rains.

He laughed.

A dog barked.

A bird can fly.

(b) 不完全自動詞:—補足語ヲ用ヒテ意味ノ完全スルモノ。

He **is** *honest*.

He **became** *rich*.

He **seems** *glad*.

You **look** *pale*.

(c) 然レドモ同ジ動詞ガ用ヒ方ニ依ツテハ完全ニモ不完全ニモナル。

完全自動詞

{ Some say that God **is**.

{ 神ハ在ルト云フモノモアル。

{ The plant **grows** in warm countries.

{ ソノ植物ハ暖國デ生長スル。

{ He **went** there by himself.

{ 彼ハ一人デ行ツタ。

- { I **stood** up and said.
私ハ突立ッテ言ッタ。
{ He **appeared** on the scene.
彼ハ其場ニ現ハレタ。
○ { When were you **born**?
君ハイツ生レタノカ。

不完全自動詞

- { He **is** diligent.
彼ハ勉強家ダ。
{ He **grew** very angry.
彼ハ非常ニ怒ッタ。
{ The man **went** mad.
ソノ男ハ發狂シタ。
{ He **stood** idle.
何ニモセズニ居ッタ。
{ He **appears** ignorant of it.
ソノ事ヲ知ラヌ様デアル。
{ He was **born** great.
彼ハ生レナガラノ偉人ダ。

(d) 完全他動詞: 一目的以外ニ補足語ナク意味ノ完全セルモノ。

I **struck** it. He **killed** a dog.
They **build** houses. I **ainted** a picture.

(e) 不完全他動詞: 一目的以外ニ補足語ヲ有スルモノ。

- Keep **it** open. { I **got** it mended.
It made **him** happy. { ソレヲ修繕サセタ。
(f) 同ジ動詞ガ完全ニモ不完全ニモ用ヒラレルコトガアル。

完全

- I **have** a watch.
I **made** this book.
You may **keep** it.
I **found** **him** at last.
I can not **leave** my mother.
I can **drive** a horse.

不完全

- { I **had** it stolen.
盗マレタ。
{ He **made** her his wife.
彼女ヲ妻ニシタ。
Keep **it** clean. 汚サナイ様ニセヨ。
{ I **found** h'm sad.
逢フタトキ彼ハ悲シゲナ様子ヲシテ居タ。
Leave **it** open. 閉メズニ置ケ。
{ The news **drove** him mad.
コノ報ヲ聞イテ彼ハ發狂シタ。

(g) 他動詞ト自動詞トノ意味ノ一致スル場合。

Why do you think so? = What makes you think so?
It sounds strange. = It is strange to the ear.

It proved to be true. = We found it (to be) true.
 { It was easy for me to learn it.
 { I found it easy to learn it.

2. VOICE.

他動詞(4) = 於テ述ベタ通リ他動詞ニハ
 Active ト Passive トガアル。之ヲ Verb ノ
 Voice ト云フ。今ソノ變化ヲ説明シヨウ。

(a) 定マツタル働ノ主ヲ有スルモノ:—

Active:— { He *wrote* this book.

Passive:— { This book *was written* by him.

Active:— { Columbus *discovered* America.

Passive:— { America *was discovered* by Columbus.

(b) 働ノ主ノ定マラヌモノ:— 働ノ主ノ定マツテ居ラ
 ヌモノガ Passive Voice ニ作ラレテ居ルコトガアル。斯ル
 モノヲ Active ニ變ズルニハ次ノ様ナモノヲ主格ニ置ク。

Passive:— { The house *was built* last year.

Active:— { **They** *built* this house last year.

Passive:— { *It is said* that he is rich.

Active:— { **They** (or **People**) *say* that he is rich.

Passive:— { *I am told* that he has resigned.

Active:— { **They** (or **People**) *say* that he has resigned.

Passive:— { My dog *has been stolen*.

Active:— { **Some one** *has stolen* my dog.

Passive:— { The camel *is called* the ship of the desert.

Active:— { **We** *call* the camel the ship of the desert.

(c) 補足語ヲ有スル不完全他動詞ノ Active ト

Passive:—

Active:— { I made **him** *my servant*.

Passive:— { **He** *was made* a servant.

Active:— { I named **him** *John*.

Passive:— { **He** *was named* John.

Active:— { They supposed **him** *honest*.

Passive:— { **He** *was supposed* honest.

○〔注意〕 Active ノトキハ Objective Complement デアルモノガ Passive
 ニナルト Subjective Complement トナルヲニ注意セヨ。

(d) Dative Verb ノ Passive:— Dative Verb ハ目的ヲ

ニツ有シテ居ルカラニ様ノ Passive ガ出來ル。

Active:— He gave **me** this book.

Passive:— { **I** *was given* this book by him.

Passive:— { **This book** *was given* me by him.

Active:— He told **me** this story.

Passive:— { **I** *was told* this story by him.

Passive:— { **This story** *was told* me by him.

〔注意〕 Indirect Object デモ Direct Object デモ Passive ニ成ツタトキ主
 格ニ成ラナカッタ方ノモノヲ Retained Object ト云フ。

(e) 他動詞(1)ノ(c)ニテ述ベシ如ク自動詞ニ前置詞ヲ
 附シテ他動詞ノ如ク用フルモノガアル。之等ノ Passive
 ヲ作ルニハ次ノ如キ形トナル。

- { They laughed at *him*.
 { *He* was laughed at by them.
 { They ran after *her*. (=彼女ハ賣レツ子デアッタ)
 { *She* was much run after.
 { We can not depend upon *him*. (=彼ハ當ニハナラヌ)
 { *He* can not be depended upon.

尙次ノ形ニ注意セヨ。

- { It was destroyed by fire. (=火デ燒ケテ了ッタ)
 { = Fire destroyed it.
 { It was destroyed with fire. (=火デ燒ケテ了ッタ)
 { = They destroyed it with fire.

3. MOOD.

Mood (法) ニハ下ノ如キ種類アリ。

Indicative (直接法)

Subjunctive (假定法)

Conditional (條件法)

Potential (可能法)

Imperative (命令法)

今 Indicative mood ノ各 tense ヲ詳説シ。漸次他ノ mood ニ及バントス。

(I). Primary Tenses:—普通ノ Tense ニ三ツアル。

- (1) Present:— I see him very often.
 (2) Past:— I saw him yesterday.

- (3) Future:— I shall see him to-morrow.

(II). Perfect Tenses:—完了ノ Tense ニ三ツアル。

- (1) Present:— I have written a letter.
 (2) Past:— I had written a letter.
 (3) Future:— I shall have written a letter.

I. The Indefinite Present Tense.

(I) ^{indefinite present} 完全ヤ繼續ヲ表ハス Tense ト區別シテ附ケタ名稱デアル。而シテコノ Tense ノ表ハスモノハ。

- (a) 一般ノ眞理:— { Two and two **make** four.
 { ニトニデ四ニナル。
 { Time and tide **waits** for no man.
 { 歲月人ヲ待タズ。
 (b) 日常ノ習慣:— He **speaks** English well.
 He **goes** to school.
 He **lives** in Kanda.
 He **keeps** his word. (約束ヲ守ル)
 (c) 現ニ働キノ進行シテ居ルコトヲ表ハスニハ Progressive ヲ用フルノガ常デアルガ次ノ如キ動詞ニハ Progressive ヲ用ヒズ Indefinite Tense ヲ用ヒテ繼續ヲ表ハス。

Be:—I *am* a student.

Have:—He *has* a large house.

knew:—I *know* it.

See:—I *see* it. (見エマス)

Understand:—I *understand* you well. (アナタノ云フコトハ分リマス)

Hear:—Do you *hear* me? (私ノ云フコトガ聞エルカ)

Love:—He *loves* you.

Feel:—I *feel* thirsty.

Want:—I *want* a cup of water.

Resemble:—He *resembles* his father.

Belong:—The book *belongs* to me.

Like:—I *like* apples.

(d) Present Indefinite が未來ヲ表ハス副詞ト共ニ用ヒラレテ未來ノ代用ヲスルコトガアル。而シテ之ハ *Coming*, *going* が主デアル。

He **Comes** to-morrow.

When **do** you **leave**?

(e) 時ヲ表ハス副詞句ガ接續詞ノ *if*, *when*, *before*, *till*, *as soon as*, *while* 等ヲ附シテ文中ニ用ヒラレタトキハ未來ノ代リニ現在ヲ用ヒル

I will not go *if it rains to-morrow*.

{ I **will** let you know *when* (=as soon as) he arrives.

{ 彼レガ著キ次第御知ラセ致シマス。

(注意) 若シ名詞句デアラバ普通ノ未來ヲ用ヒネバナラス。

I think he **will** come. 私ハ(彼ガ來ルダラウ)ト思フ

{ I don't know *when* he will arrive.

{ 私ハ(彼ガ何時歸ツテ來ルカ)知ラナイ。

(f) 完了ノ代用ヲスルトキ

Do you understand me? 分リマシタカ。

{ He is going to resign, I hear.

{ 彼ガ辭職スル様ナ事ヲ聞キマシタ。

(g) 過去ノ代リニ現在ヲ用フル事ガアル。ソノ起リ事ヲ聞手ノ眼前ニ現ハサントスルトキニ用フル形デ Historic Present トモ云フ。

(2) Progressive Present. 現ニ働ノ進行シテ居ル事ヲ表ハス形デアル。

(a) He *is speaking* now. (今話ヲシテ居ル)

I *am writing* a letter. (今手紙ヲ書イテ居ル)

(b) **Begin**, **die**, **open** 等ノ進行法ハ何々シカハツテ居ル意味トナル。

He **is dying** now: 今死ニカハツテイル。

{ The flowers **are opening** now.

{ 花ガ咲キカケテ居ル。

The train **is starting**. (今汽車ガ出ル處ダ)

{ I **am beginning** to understand it.

{ 段々分リ初メテ來タ。

(c) 未來ノ代用ヲスル場合

I **am going** there next year. (來年行カウト思フ)

{ When **are** you **leaving** Tokyo?

{ 何時東京ヲ御立チニナリマスガ。

*3. 2000
15. 2000*

II. The Past Tense.

(1) Indefinite Past:—

(a) 單ニ過去ノ出來事ヲ述ブル形デアアル。

He **died** of consumption last year.

I **thought** he would succeed.

(b) 過去ノ習慣ヲ表ハスモノ。

He **used** to go to church.

彼ハヨク教會へ行ツタ。

(c) Indefinite Pastハ單ニ過去ノ働ヲ述ブルモノデ現在ト何ノ關係モ無イノデアアルカラ次ノ様ナコトハ云ヘナイ。where is he now?ニ對シテ He *went* to America.ト云ヘヌ。何如ナレバ He went to A.ハ單ニ過去ノ働ヲ云ツタモノデ「彼ハ今何處ニ居ルカ」ト云フ現在ノ問ニ對シテノ答ニハナツテ居ラヌ。其ノ答ニハ

He *is* now in America. 又 He *has gone* to Americaト云フベキデアアル。次ノ様ニモ云ヘル。

He *went* to America last year, but I *don't know* where he *is* now.

(2) Progressive Past:—

或ル定メタル過去ノ時ニ働ノ進行シテ居ツタコトヲ表ス形デアアル。

I **was writing** a letter *at that time*.

丁度ソノ時私ハ手紙ヲ書テ居ツタ。

I **was reading** a book *when he came*.

彼ノ來タ時丁度私ハ本ヲ讀ンデ居ツタ。

III. The Future Tense.

(1) Indefinite Future:— 未來ヲ表ハス形ハ普通 Shall 又ハ Will ナ動詞ノ原形ニ附シテ作ル。而シテ未來ノ中ニハ主格ノ意思決定ヲ表ハスモノト。事情ノ制裁ニ依ツテ起ルモノトガアル。之等ヲ區別シテ

意思ノ未來 } ト名ヅクル。
普通ノ未來 }

(I) 普通ノ未來ヲ作ルニハ
第一人稱ニハ Shall:—

I **shall** succeed this time.

今度ハ成功スルダラウ。

I **shall** need it soon.

チキニソレガ入用ニナルダラウ。

I **shall** have to do it.

ソウ爲ナケレバナラヌ様ニ成ルダラウ。

I **shall** be able to do it.

ソレガ出來ル様ニナルダラウ。

I **shall** be punished if I do it.

ソナナコトヲ爲タナラバ罰セラレルダラウ。

第二人稱三人稱ニハ will:—

{ You will fail, if you don't study.

{ 勉強セヌト失敗スルヨ。

{ He will be glad to see you.

{ 君ニ逢フタナラバ彼が悦ブダラウ。

You (He) will need it soon.

(2) 意思ノ未來ヲ分ツテ主格ノ意思ト Speaker ノ意思トノニツトスル。

(a) 主格が何々ヲ爲セヤウト決心シタルトキ。

第一人稱ニ will:—

{ I will help you.

{ 君ヲ助ケテヤル。

{ I will try.

{ ヤツテ見マセウ。

{ I will do my best.

{ 盡力致シマス。

第二人稱ニ will:—

{ You will do your best, won't you?

{ 君ハ充分盡ス氣ナノデセウネ。

{ If you will take that, I will take this.

{ 君ガソレヲ取ルナラバ私ハコレヲ取リマセウ。

{ If you will have it so, it shall be so.

{ 強ヒテ左様セヨト云フナラバ左様シマセウ。

第三人稱ニ will:—

{ He says he will do so.

{ 彼ハソウスルト云ツテ居ル。

{ He says he will never speak to you again.

{ 彼ハ君ニハ物ヲ云ハヌト云ツテ居ル。

(b) Speaker ノ意思ヲ表ハスモノ。即チ物ヲ云ツテ居ル人が「誰々ニ何々サセル考ヘタ」ト云フトキデアル。第一人稱ニ will:—コノ主格ハ I=Speaker デアルカラ主格ノ決心ヲ表ハスノト同ジデアル。

第二人稱三人稱ニハ Shall:—

You shall take it.=I will give it to you.

You shall hear it.=I will tell it to you.

He shall go.=
 { I will let him go. (行カセテヤル)
 { I will make him go. (無理ニモ行カセル)

ノ如ク You shall ハ私ハオ前ニ何々サセル。He shall ハ私ハ彼ニ何々サセルト云フ意味デアルカラ I will ヲ用ヒテ云ヒ換ヘル事ガ出來ル

(3) Will ガ習慣ヲ表ハスコトガアル。コレハ今迄説明シテ來タモノト全ク異フ。

{ He will often come home drunk.

{ 彼ハヨク酔ツテ歸ツテ來ルコトガアル。

Accidents will happen. 怪我ハヨクアルモノデス。

This door will not shut. 此ノ戸ハドウシテモ閉マラナイ。

(4) 尙ホ次キノ慣用ニ注意セヨ。

○ That will do. ソレデ宜シイ。Anything will do. 何ンデモヨイ。

A pencil will do as well. 鉛筆デモヨイ。

(5) 疑問文ニ於ケル **Shall, Will.**

(a) *Will I?* ハ己ノ意思ヲ人ニ問フコトニナルカラ普通通用ヒナイ。稀ニ用フルコトモアル。例ヘバ *Will I do it?* Yes, *I will.* (君ハ僕ニソレヲスル氣カト云フノデスカ。エ、シマストモ。)

(b) **Shall I?** 相手ノ者ノ意思志望知識ヲ聞ク場合：—
What **shall I** do? 何ヲ爲マセウカ。

Go and bring me some water. 行ツテ水ヲ持テッ來イ。

What **shall I** have? 何ニヲ呉レマスカ。

I **will** give you 10 yen. 十圓呉レヤウ。

Where **shall I** find him? 彼ニ何處デ會ハレマセウカ。

You **will** find him in the school. 學校へ行ケバ會ヘルダラウ。

(c) **Shall we?** ハ希望又ハ知識ヲ聞クトキ：—

Where **shall we** go? 何處へ行カウカ。

Let us go to the park. 公園へ行カウ。

When **shall we** arrive? 何時ニ著クデセウカ。

We **shall** arrive at sunset. 日暮ニ著クダラウ。

(d) **Shall you?** 二人稱ノ普通ノ未來ヲ云フ形デ

I shall ノ答ヲ待チ設クルトキ：—

{ **Shall you** be at leisure this evening?

{ 今晚ハオ暇デセウカ。

Yes, I **shall** be at leisure.

{ **Shall you** need this book to-morrow?

{ 明日此本ガ御入用デスカ。

No, I **shall** not need it.

(e) **Will you?** ハ二人稱ノ意思ヲ聞クモノニテ答ニハ各レモ *I will* ヲ用ヒテヨイ。

依頼：— { **Will you** please show me the way?
何卒道ヲ教ヘテ呉レマセンカ。

[注意] コノ場合ニハ *will you not* ヲ用ヒナイ。

誘引：— { **Will you or won't you** go there with me?
一所ニ行カナイカ。

意思：— Which **will you** take? トチヲ取ルカ

(f) **Shall he?** ニハ二ツノ意味ガアル：—

{ **Shall he** call on you to-morrow?
(イ) { 明日彼ヲ伺ハセマセウカ。

Let him call. (來ル様ニシテ呉レ)

(ロ) What **shall he** have? 彼ニ何ニヲ呉レマスカ

He **shall** have this book. (コノ本ヲヤラウ)

(g) **Will he?** ハ普通ノ未來ヲ問フ形デアアル：—

Will he be able to do this? コレガ出來ル様ニナルダラウカ。

Will he need this? コレガ入ル様ニナルダラウカ。

(6) **May, can, must** ガ未來ノ意味ヲ表ハスコトガアル：—

Perhaps he **may** succeed. (成功スルカモシレヌ。)

{ Such a man **must** succeed.
ア、云フ人ハ成功スルニ違ヒナイ。

{ Such a man **can** never succeed.
ア、云フ人ハ決シテ成功ハ出来ヌ。

(7) **likely** ヲ用ヒテ未來ヲ表ハス:—
He is **likely** to succeed. (成功シサウダ。)

(2) **Progressive Future**:—未來ニ定メタル或ル時ニ丁度働ノ進行シテ居ルコトヲ表ハスモノデアル。

{ I shall be **studying** at ten o'clock this evening.
今晚十時ニハ丁度私ハ勉強ノ最中デアラウ。

IV. The Present Perfect Tense.

Perfect Tense ハ過去ノ働ヲ述ベナガラ其ノ現在ニ殘ス結果ヲ表ハス Tense デアル。而シテ分ツト結果經驗繼續トナル

(1) 結果:—

{ He **has** gone to America.
彼ハ米國ヘ行ツテ居ル。

{ I **have** read it already.
モウ讀ンデ了ツタ(モウ讀ムニハ及バヌ)。

I **have** heard it. (聞イテ知ツテ居ル)。

He **has** ^{come} **come**. 彼ハ來テ居ル。

I **have** **lost** it. 失シテ了ツタ(カラ持ツテ居ラヌ)。

結了ヲ表ハス重ナル副詞ハ

Already:—I have finished it *already*.

Yet:—Has the bell rung *yet*. (モウ鐘ハ鳴ツタカ)。

Just:—He has *just* gone out. 今出掛ケマシタ。

Now:—We have *now* come at the end. アハヤツトシマツタ。

By this time:—{ He must have arrived *by this time*.
今頃ハ著イタニ違ヒナイ。

(2) 經驗:—經驗ヲ表ハス重ナル副詞ハ

Before:—I have seen it *before*. 前ニ見タコトガアル。

Ever:—Have you *ever* met him? 嘗テ會ツタコトガアルカ。

Never:—I have *never* seen it. 見タコトガナイ。

Once:—I have been there *once*. 一度行ツタコトガアル。

Often:—I have met him very *often*. 度々會ツタコトガアル。

(3) 繼續:—Perfect Tense ハ續イテ何々シテ居ルト云フトキ用ヒラレル。此重ナル副詞ハ

How long?:—{ *How long* have you known him?
何時カラ知ツテ居ルカ。

Since:—{ I have known him *since* his infancy.
彼ノ子供ノ頃カラ知ツテ居ル。

From:— { I have known the man *from* a boy.
彼ノ子供ノ頃カラ私ハ知ツテ居ル

These:— { I have known him *these* five years.
私ハ五年前カラ彼ヲ知ツテ居ル。

For:— { I have known him *for* five year.
五年前カラ彼ヲ知ツテ居ル。

(4) 常ニ完了ノ意味ニ用ヒラレ経験ヲ表ハサヌ動詞

Go:—He *has gone* there. (=He is there.)

Come:—He *has come*. (=He is here.)

Become:—He *has become* rich. (=He is rich.)

Give:—I *have given* it to A. (=A has it.)

Lose:—I *have lost* it. (=I am without it.)

Buy:—I *have bought* it. (=I have it.)

(5) **Come, Go** ノ経験ヲ表ハスニハ *Be* ノ形ヲ用フル。

I **have once been** there. 一度行ツタコトガアル。

I **have been** here before. 前ニ來タコトガアル。

Have you ever been there?

[注意] *Go* ハ完了ノ意味ニ用ヒラレルノデアルカラ間接話法ノ時ヲ除ケバ第一人稱第二人稱ニハ用ヒラレヌ。

{ If any one asks for me, say that I *have gone* to school.
若シ誰レカ尋ネタナラバ私ハ學校へ行ツテ不在ダト云ウテクレ。

{ Then I will say you *have gone* to school.
ソレナラバ君ハ學校へ行ツテ居ラヌト云ヒマセウ。

○ (6) Perfect Tense ハ現在ノ一種デアルカラ明カニ過去ヲ表ハス詞ト共ニ用フルコトハ出來ヌ。

誤 **When has** he come?

正 **When did** he come?

誤 He *has gone* out just now.

正 He *went* out just now.

[注意] *just* ト *now* ハ別々ニ用ヒラレタトキハ現在ニ取り扱ハレ *just* *now* ト用ヒタトキハ過去ニ見做サレル。

(6) 働キノ始マツタトキハ過去デアツテモ現在迄繼續シテ居ル語デアラナラバ Perfect Tense ト共ニ用ヒラレル。

To-day:—We have enjoyed ourselves *to-day*.

This month:—We have had no rain *this month*.

This year:—We have had much rain *this year*.

lately:—We haven't seen him *lately*.

For the lasthours (years):—

{ I have been waiting *for the last two hours*.

{ コノ二時間待ツテ居ル(二時間前カラ待ツテ居ル)。

(8) 未來完了ノ意味ニ現在ヲ用フルコトガアル。

{ I will go when I *have written* it.

{ ソレヲ書イテ了ツタナラバ參リマセウ。

コレハ Indefinite Present Tense ノ (e) ノ用法ト同ジデアル。

(9) **Have been** ニ二ツノ意味ガアル。

I *have been* to Nikko. 日光へ行ツテ來タ處ダ。

I *have been* at Nikko once. 一度日光へ行ツタコトガ

アル。

V. The Progressive Present Perfect Tense.

働が現在迄續イテ行ハレテ居ルコトヲ表ハス形デアル。

{ I have been studying English for five years.

{ コノ五年間續イテ英語ヲ學ンデ居ル。

{ Have you been reading anything lately?

{ 近頃何ニカ御讀ミニナツテ居リマスカ。

VI. The Past Perfect Tense.

(1) Past Perfect Tense ハ丁度 Present Perfect Tense ガ過去ニナツタモノト思ツテヨイ。

完了:— { When I went there, he had left already.
{ 私ノ行ツタ時ハ彼ハ立ツテ了ツテ居ツタ。

{ It had just commenced.

{ 丁度ソノ時始マツテ居ツタ。

{ He had arrived by that time.

{ 彼ハソノ時既ニ着イテ居ツタ。

経験:— { I had once seen him before?

{ ソノ前ニ一度彼レニ逢タコトガアツタ。

{ Had you ever met him before?

{ 彼ニソノ以前逢タコトガアツタカ。

繼續:— { I had long wanted to be there.
{ 長イ事行キタイト思ツテ居ツタ。

{ I had been ignorant of it up to that time.

{ 丁度ソノ時迄ソレヲ知ラナカッタ。

(2) Past Perfect Tense:— 同文中ニ過去ノ起リ事ガ二ツ述ベラレタトキ前ノ起リ事ノ方チ Past Perfect ナ以テ表ハス。

{ He said that his father had returned.

{ 彼ノ父ハ歸ツテ來タト彼ガ云ツタ。

{ I read the book which I had bought.

{ 私ノ買ツタ本ヲ讀ンダ。

{ I soon found the watch that I had lost.

{ 私ハ失ツタ時計ヲスグニ見付ケタ。

(注意) Past Perfect Tense ヲ用フル必要ハ二ツ起リ事ノ中何レガ先キデアツタカヲ表ハスノデアルカラ起リ事ヲ順ニ從ツテ云フ時ニハコレヲ用フル必要ハナシ。

I bought a book and read it.

I lost my watch but found it soon.

(3) Past Perfect Tense ト接續詞 “before,” “after”:

(a) “Before,” “after” ノ代リニ when ヲ用フルト先キノ起リ事ヲ Past Perfect デ表ハス。

He *left* before I *arrived*.

He *had left* when I *arrived*.

I *arrived* after he *had left*.

I *arrived* when he *had left*.

(b) “Before,” “after” ト Past Perfect Tense トヲ用ヒルト次ノ如キ意味トナル。

{ I *had finished* it *before* he came.

{ 彼ノ來ル前迄ニスツカリソレヲ爲シ了ツテ居タ。

{ I came back *after* I *had examined* it.

{ ソレヲスツカリ調べ終テカラ歸ツテ來タ。

VII. The Progressive Past Perfect Tense.

Progressive Past Perfect ハ過去ニ定メタル或ハ時迄働ノ繼續セルコトヲ表ハス形デアル。

{ Up to that time I *had been studying* it.

{ 丁度ソノ時迄私ハ勉強シテ居ツタ。

{ I *had not been waiting* an hour before he came.

{ 一時間迄ハ待タヌウチニ彼ガ來タ。

丁度一時間丈ケ續イテ待ツテ居ラヌウチト云フ意デ

アル。

VIII. The Future Perfect Tense.

Future Perfect Tense ハ定メタル未來ノ或時ニ働ノ完了スルコトヲ表ハス形デアル。

{ I *shall have finished* my task by the time you come.

{ 君ノ來ル時迄ニハ私ハ仕事ヲ爲シ了ツテ居ルダラウ。

IX. The Progressive Future Perfect Tense.

定メタル未來ノ或ル時迄働ノ繼續セルコトヲ表ハス形デアル。

{ I *shall have been studying* English for five years by that time.

{ ソノ時ニナルト私ハ丁度五年間續イテ英語ヲ學ンデ居ルコトニナル。

4. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

(1) 事柄ノ有リノ儘ヲ述ブル形ヲ Indicative ト云ヒ想像ヲ述ブルモノヲ Subjunctive Mood ト云フ、而シテ想像ヲ表ハス形ニニツアル。

(a) 附屬法 (Subjunctive Form)

(b) 條件法 (Conditional Form)

(Subjunctive)

(Conditional)

{ If I *were* rich, I *would* help you.
私ハ金ガ有ルナラバ、御助ケスルノダガ。

上ニ示セル如ク條件法ハ實際ニ事ヲ爲スノデハナク
附屬文ニアル條件ガ成立ツナラバ爲サウト云フ事ヲ意味
スルノデアル。

Subjunctive Mood ニ於ケル動詞 **To Be** ノ Tense.

<i>Subjunctive Present.</i>	<i>Subjunctive Present Perfect.</i>
If I be	If I have been
If you be	If you have been
If he be	If he have been
<i>Subjunctive Past.</i>	<i>Subjunctive Past Perfect.</i>
If I were	If I had been
If you were	If you had been
If he were	If he had been
<i>Subjunctive Future.</i>	<i>Subjunctive Future Perfect.</i>
If I should be	If I should have been
If you should be	If you should have been
If he should be	If he should have been

表ニ示セル如ク Subjunctive Form ニハ人稱、數ノ變
化ナク現在ニハ **Be** ヲ用ヒ過去ニハ總テ **were** ノ形ヲ
用フ。

(2) **Subjunctive Present** 及 **Present Perfect** ハ
現在又ハ未來ノ事ニ關シ疑又ハ不確實ナル
コトヲ表ハス形デアル。而シテ動詞ノ原形ヲ
用フルノガ規則デアルガ現今ノ英語デハ In-
dicative Present ヲ代用スルノガ普通デアル。

現在:— { If it **be** (is) worth while to do it, I will do it.
スル價ガアルナラバ致シマセウ。

コレハ(爲ス甲斐ガアルカ何ウカハ確ニ分ラヌガ)價
ガアルナラバヤツテ見ヤウ。

{ If he **is** not too old, I will employ him.
其男ガ餘リ年ヲ取ツテ(居ルカ居ラヌカハ分ラヌガ)
居ラヌナラバ雇フ事ニシヤウ。

{ Tell him to return the book if he *have* (has) *done*
with it.
本ガアイタナラバ返ス様ニ彼ニ云ウテ呉レ。

(未ダ其本ヲ彼ガ讀ンデ居ルカ何ウカハ知ラヌガ。モ
ウ讀ンデ了ツタナラバ返セト云フ意味ガアル)

未來:— { I shall not go, if it *rain* (rains) to-morrow.
明日雨ガ(降ルカ降ラヌカ分ラヌガ)降ルナラバ
行キマセン。

{ If he *come* (comes), I shall be delighted.
彼ガ來ルナラバ私ハ實ニ嬉シイ。(來ルカ來ヌカ疑ハ
シイガ)

(3) **Subjunctive Past** ハ確實ナル現在ノ事實ニ反對ナル想像ヲ假定シタモノデアル。

If there *were* no earthquakes in Japan, it would be a better country to live in.

若シ日本ニ地震ガナイナラバ住ムニハ一層ヨイ國デアラウ。(然ルニ日本ニハ地震ガ多イト云フノガ事實デアル)

If I *were* you, I would not do such a thing.

私ガオ前デアアルナラバソナ事ハシナイ。

If I *were* a bird, I would fly to you.

若シ私ガ鳥ナラバ君ノ所ヘ飛ンデ行クノダガ。

(4) 以上述べた様ニ **Subjunctive Past** ハ形ハ過去デアツテモ意味ハ現在デアル。次ノ對照ヲ見ヨ。

Subjunctive: — If I *were* rich, I would help you.

Indicative: — = I *am* poor, so I can not help you.

Subjunctive: — If Japan *were* not an insular country (empire), she would not need such a powerful navy.

Indicative: — = Japan *is* an insular country, so she needs such a powerful navy.

(5) **Subjunctive Past** ヲ *as if, as though* ノ後ニ用ヒタ時ニハ 現在過去共ニ形ガ變ハラヌ。

{ The child **talks as** (it would talk) if it **were** a man.
{ コノ子供ハマルデ大人ノ様ナロキク。

(コノ子供ガ大人ナラバソナ口ノキ、方ヲスルダラウガ丁度サウ云フ風ニロキク)

{ The child **talked as if** it **were** a man.

{ ソノ子供ガマルデ大人ノ様ナロキ、方ヲシタ。

(6) **I wish, I would** ノ次ニ **Subjunctive Past** ヲ用フルト、出來ナイ望ヲ表ハスコトニナル。

I wish to be a soldier. 軍人ニ成リタイト思フ。

{ I wish I were a soldier.	{ 私ハ軍人デアレバ
{ = I <i>am sorry</i> I <i>am not</i> a soldier.	{ ヨイガ。
	{ = 私ハ軍人デナイ
	{ ノガ残念ダ。

(7) **Subjunctive Past Perfect** ハ或ル確カナル過去ノ事實ニ反對ナル想像ヲ假定シタル形デアル

{ If I **had gone**, I would have been killed.

{ = I *did not go*, so I was not killed.

若シ私が行ツタナラバ殺サレタノデアツタラウ

(實際ハ行カナカッタカラ殺サレナカッタ)

{ If I **had known** it, I would have told you.

{ = I *did not know* it, so I did not tell you.

・若シ私がソレヲ知ツテ居ッタナラバオ知ラセシタノ
ダガ。

(8) I wish, I would ノ次キニ Subjunctive
Past Perfect ヲ用ルトソノ時何カデアレバヨ
カッタト云フ意味ニナル。

次ヲ比較セヨ。

I wish I were rich = I am sorry I am not rich.

I wish I had been rich = I am sorry I was not rich.

(9) Subjunctive Future ハ普通 should ヲ附
シテ作ルモノデアツテ Subjunctive Present
トハ意味ガ異フ。

(a) Subjunctive Present ハ現在又ハ未來ニ關シ疑ハシ
キ事ヲ表ハスモノデアル。

If it rains to-morrow, I shall not go.

(b) Subjunctive Future ハ強キ疑ヲ表ハス。即チ萬一
サウ云フ事ガアルナラバノ意味デアル。

If it should rain to-morrow, I shall not go.

(雨ハ降りサウモナイガ)萬一降ルナラバ行キマセン。

{ If I should die to-morrow, what would they do?

{ 萬一私が明日死ヌ様ナコトデモアツタナラバ彼等ハ
如何スルカシラ。

○ 10 Subjunctive Future ニ should ヲ附スル
トキハ主格ノ意志ヲ表ハスモノデナク單ニ
萬一斯ル事ガアルナラバト云フ意味ニナル。

{ If ~~you~~ should fail, what would (or will) you do?

{ 若シヒヨット私が失敗シタナラバ彼等如何スルカ
シラ。

{ If I should meet him, what should (or shall) I do?

{ 若シ彼ニ逢フ様ナコトデモアツタナラバ何ウシヤ
ウ。

○ (11) Subjunctive Future = would ヲ用フルト
キハ主格ノ意志ヲ表ハス。

{ If I would try, I could do it.

{ ヤラウトサヘ思ヘバ私ニハ出來ルノダガ。

{ If you would work harder, you would certainly
succeed.

{ 君ハモット勉強シヨウト思フ氣ガアルナラバ成功ス
ルノダガ。

○ (12) Lest should:—ヒヨット斯フ云フ事ガ
アルト惡イト思ツテ。

{ I am studying hard lest I should fail.

{ 萬一失敗スルト惡イト思ツテ勉強シテ居ル。

{ I studied hard lest I should fail.

{ 失敗セヌ様ニト思ツテ勉強シタ。

(13) **Were to** ハ Subjunctive Future トシテ用ヒラレル。

If I **were to** swallow this poison, I should die at once.

此毒ヲ飲ムナラバ直ニ死ンデ了フ。

(14) **Subjunctive Future Perfect** ニ **should** ナ用フレバ 現在完了未完了 ノ事柄ニ關シテ強キ疑ヲ表ハス形トナル。

現在:— If he **should have arrived**, he ought to call on me first.
(彼ガ今頃着イテ居ル筈ハナイガ) 若シ萬一着イタトスルナラバ第一ニ私ヲ訪ネル筈ダ。

未來:— If I **should not have finished** it, would you be kind enough to wait a little longer?
(ソノ頃迄ニハ仕事ガ終ルダラウト思フガ) 若シ萬一仕事ガ終ラナカッタナラバ今少シ待ッテハ下サイマスマイカ。

(15) 以上述べテ來タ處デハ **Subjunctive Form** ニハ必ズ **If** ガ附イテ居ルモノ、様ニ思ハレルガ、助動詞ヲ主格ノ前ニ出シテ其ヲ省クコトガ屢々アル。

Were it not (= If it were not) for his idleness, he would be a good student.

若シ彼レガ怠テ無イナラバ良イ子ナノダガ。

Had I known (= If I had known) it, I would have told you.

若シ知ッテ居ッタナラバ申シ上ゲルノデシタガ。

Should any one (= If any one should) call on me, say that I am sick.

若シ誰レカ尋ネタナラバ私ハ病氣ダト云ッテ呉レ。

5. CONDITIONAL MOOD

Conditional Mood トハ **should would** ナ附シテ作ル形デ次ノ如キニツノ Tense ガアル。

(I) **Conditional Future** (單ニ *should, would* ナ附シタ形)ハ、現在ノ事實ニ反對セル想像ヲ表ハス **Subjunctive Past** ナソノ附屬文トシテ有スルトキニハ、若シ其條件備ラバ爲サウト云フ假定デアル。

又 **Conditional Future** ハ **Subjunctive Future** (即チ強キ疑ヲ表ハス形)ヲ附屬文トシテ有スル場合ニハ疑ヲ含ム未來ノ想像ヲ表ハスコトニナル。

コノニツノ區別ハ下ノ文デ明カニ分カルダラウ。

事實ニ想像ノ反對
 (If I knew it, I would tell you.)
 ソレヲ知ラヌカラ話サヌガ、若シ知ツテ居ルナラバ
 話スノダガ。

強ハイス疑モヲノ表
 (If I should fail, I should have to serve my time in
 the army.)
 (大概ハ成功スルト思フガ)萬一失敗スル様ナコト
 ガアルト兵隊ニ出ナケレバ成ラヌ様ニナルカモ知
 レナイ。

(2) **Conditional Past** (*Should have been* 及 *would have been*) ノ形ハ過去ノ事實ニ反對ナル想像ヲ表ハス *Subjunctive Past Perfect* チソノ附屬文トシテ有スル本文デアツテ若シサウデアツタナラバ何々シタノデアツタラウガト云フ過去ノ想像ヲ表シ實際ハ其ノ働ヲ行ハナカッタコトヲ意味スルノデアアル。

If he had not been sick, he **would have passed**.

若シ彼ガ病氣デナカッタナラバ及第ガ出來タノデアツタラウニ。(事實ハ病氣ノ爲及第ガ出來ナカッタ)

〔注意〕 **Conditional Form** = "would" "Should" ヲ附スル。規則ハ **Shall, will** ノ規則ト同シデアアル。

6. THE POTENTIAL MOOD.

Potential Mood (可能法)トハ助動詞 **May, Can, Must** チ用ヒテ作ル動詞ノ形デアアル。而シテソノ Tense ニ四ツアル。

<i>Potential Present</i>	<i>Potential Present Perfect.</i>
I may do	I may have done
I can do	I can not have done
I must do	I must have done
I need not do	I need not have done
<i>Potential Past</i>	<i>Potential Past Perfect</i>
I might do	I might have done
I could do	I could have done

I. May ノ用法.

(1) **May** :—Present Tense ニ於ケル **May** ノ意味.

1. Permission (許可)

(a) { **May** I go there?
行ツテ宜シイカ。

(b) { Yes, you **may** go, if you like.
行キタイナラバ行ツテ宜シイ。

{No, you **must not** go.

{否行クヨトハナラヌ。

{**May I not** go there?

(c){行ッテハイケマセンカ(宜シイデセウネ)。

{I **may not** tell it.

(d){私ハソレヲ語ッテ宜シイト許サレテハ居ラヌ。

2. Concession (讓歩)

{He **may** be a good scholar, *but* he is not a good teacher.

(a){彼ハ立派ナ學者カモシレヌガ決シテ良教師デハナイ。

{You **may as well** call England the "Japan of the west" as call Japan the "England of the East."

(b){日本ヲ東洋ノ英國ト云ッテイ、モノナラ英國ヲ西洋ノ日本ト云ッテモヨカラウ。

{He **may** be going very well for aught I know.

(c){私ハ知リマセンガ彼ハヨクヤツテ居ルノデセウヨ。

{**Whatever may** happen, I am ready for it.

(d){何事ガアラウトモ私ハ覺悟シテ居ル。

{**Whoever may** say so, it is not true.

{誰レガサウ云ハウトモソレハ眞實デハナイ。

3. Possibility (カモシレヌ)

{The report **may** be true.

{評判ハ眞實カモ知レヌ。

{It **may not** be true.

{眞實デナイカモ知レヌ。

{He **may** succeed this time.

{彼ハ今度ハ成功スルカモ知レヌ。

4. Purpose (目的)

{He works hard (*in order that, or so that*) he **may** succeed.

{彼ハ成功スル様ニト思ッテ勉強シテ居ル。

{He works hard *in order that* his family **may** live in comfort.

{一家ガ無事ニ暮セル様ニト彼ハ一生懸命ニ働イテ居ル。

5. Optative (祈願)

{**May** you succeed this time!

{君ノ成功ヲ祈リマス。

{**May** Heaven protect you!

{何卒達者ニ御暮シナサル様ニ。

{**May** I never see him again!

{彼ノ様ヲ奴ニハ二度ト遇ヒタクナイモノダ。

(2) **May**:-Past Tense = 於ケル **May**.

1. Permission (許可)

{He said that I **might** go.

{=He said, "You **may** go"

私ニ行ツテ宜シイト彼ガ云ツタ。

2. **Possibility** (カモシレヌ)。

{ He said that the report **might** be true.
彼ハソノ評判ガ本當カモシレヌト云ツタ。

3. **Subjunctive**.

{ If I **might** give an opinion, I should say that it is not
a good one.
私ニ云ハセルナラバソレハ餘リ良イモノトハ申サレ
マセン。

コノ云ヒ方ハ丁度(私如キガとやかに申シタ事デア
アリマセンガ)ト前置ヲシテ自分ノ考ヲ述ブル形デア
ル。甚ダ申シ兼ネマシタガト前置ヲ云ツテ人ニ物ヲ願フ様ナ
類デアル。

4. **Conditional**.

He **might** succeed, if he tried hard enough.
充分勉強シタナラバ彼ハ成功スルカモシレヌ。
(成功セヌトモ限ラヌ)

{ You **might not** succeed, if you did not try hard
enough.
シツカリ勉強セヌト成功ガ出来ヌカモ知レヌヨ。

5. **Past Purpose** (過去ノ目的)。

{ He studied hard *in order that* he **might** not fail.
= He studied hard **lest** he **should** fail.
彼ハ失敗セヌ様ニト思ツテ充分勉強シタ。

6. **Polite Request** (丁寧ナル願)。

{ **Might** I go out a little while?
一寸外へ出テ宜シウ御座イマスカ。

(3) **May**:—Present Perfect Tense ニ於ケ
ル may.

{ I **may** have seen you before.
コノ前ニ貴君ニ逢ツタ事ガアルカモシレマセン。
I **may** have said something to that effect.
私ハ何ニカソノ様ナコトヲ云ツタカモシレン。

(5) **May**:—Past Perfect ニ於ケル may.

1. **Possibility** (カモシレヌ)

{ He said that I **might** have done it.
= He said, "You **may** have done it."
(私ガソレヲ爲シタカモ知レヌト彼ガ云ツタ。
=「君ハサウ云フ事ヲ爲タカモ知レヌ」ト彼ガ云ツ
タ。

2. **Subjunctive**.

{ He would have come if he **might** have done so.
若シ彼ニ出来タナラバ來タノデアツタラウガ。

3. **Conditional**.

{ If I had tried, I **might** have succeeded.
若シヤツテ見タナラバ私ハ成功シタカモ知レナカツ
タ。

II. Can ノ用法

(I) Can: -Present Tense = 於ケル can.

1. Ability (能力)

(a) { Can you do so?
左様スルコトが出来マスカ.(b) { Yes, I can. { No, I can not.
はい出来マス { 否出来マセン.

2. Permission (許可)

{ You can go there, if you like.
行キタケレバ行ッテヨイ.

3. Possibility in question (サウ云フ事ガアルカシラン)

{ Can it be true?
ソレハ本當カシラ(本當ノ答ハナイガ){ What can this mean?
コレハ何ンノ意味カシラ(何ンノ意味モ無ササウダガ)

4. Impossibility (答ハナイ)

{ It can not be true.
ソレハ本當ノ答ハナイ.

(2) Can: -Past Tense = 於ケル can.

1. Past Ability (過去ノ能力)

{ I thought I could do it.
私ニハ出来ルト思ッタ.

2. Past Impossibility (過去ノ答ハナイ)

{ I thought it could not be true.
私ハソレハ本當ノ答ハナイト思ッタ.

3. Subjunctive.

{ I would do so, if I could.
私ニ出来ルナラバスルノダガ(=出来ナイカラ爲ナイ).

4. Conditional.

I could do so, if I would.

私ニハ爲ヨウトサヘ思ヘバ出来ルノダ(=出来ルノダケレドモシナイノダ).

5. Present Impossibility (答ハナイ)

{ How could there be such a thing?
= There can not be such a thing.
ソナ物ノアル答ハナイ.

6. Polite Request (丁寧ナル願)

{ Could you do it for me?
 { ヤッテ下サイマセウカ.

(3) Can:--Present Perfect Tense = 於ケル
 can.

1. Possibility in question (ソノ事ヲ云フ
 ヲカ)

{ Can I have said such a thing?
 { 私ガソノ事ヲ云ツタカシラ。(云ツタ覺エハナイ
 { ガ)

{ Can he have done it?
 { 彼ガソノ事ヲ爲タカシラ(スル筈ハナイト思フガ).

2. Impossibility (筈ハナイ)

{ He con not have done such a thing.
 { 彼ハソノ事ヲシタ筈ハナイ.

{ He can not have seen me before.
 { 彼ハ前ニ私ニ遇ツタ筈ハナイガ.

(4) Can:--Past Perfect = 於ケル can.

1. Past Impossibility (筈ハナカッタ)

{ I thought I could not have done wrong.
 { =I thought, "I can not have done wrong."
 { 悪イ事ヲ爲タ筈ハナイガト 思フタ.

2. Subjunctive.

{ If I could have gone with you, I should have been
 { very happy.
 { 君ト一所ニ行ケルト愉快デシタケレドモ(行ケナカ
 { ッタノガ残念デアッタ).

3. Conditional.

{ But for your help, I could not have done it.
 { 君ノ助ケガ無ツタナラバ私ニハ出来ナカッタノダラ
 { ウガ.
 { If you had helped me I could have done it.
 { 君ガ助ケテ呉レタナラバ私ニ出来タノデアッタラウ
 { ニ.

III. Must ノ用法.

(I) Must:--Present Tense = 於ケル must.

1. Necessity (必要)

{ Must I go?
 (a) { 行カナケレバナラヌカ.

{ Yes, you must go.
 (b) { 行カナケレバナラヌ.