

(4) Participial construction に用ひたる *participle* :—

We all went out, **he alone remaining**.

Night coming on, we began to feel alarmed.

Judging from the reports, his character must be very remarkable.

My wealth is but a trifle, after all, **considering that it has taken me my whole life to get it together**.

(5) Adverb として用ひられたる *preposition* :—

On the road I fell **in** with an old friend.

We will read **on** to the end of the chapter.

They handed **over** the prisoner to the police.

Please come **in**.

(6) *Adverbial phrase* :—

They have been at enmity with each other over **since that failure**.

I have done my duty **at the price of my friends**.

He has all that sort of things **at his finger's end**.

Though rather poor **at first**, he soon got rich.

It may be worth five yen or so **at least**.

(7) *Adverbial clause* —

If one is not master of himself, he will say and do a great many unwise things.

Jack became so angry **that he jumped up and down**, and fairly screamed **as he made another sudden grasp to catch the other monkey in the minor**.

Some persons thought that, **after its fright had passed over**, the animal would return of its own accord.

We should never despise any person, **however humble his condition may be**.

第 十 章

FIGURES OF SPEECH.

218. 言語文章の最大なる効果を収めんがために、言語を普通以外の意味に用ふることを Figure of speech といふ。

There are six **pillars** verandah of this house.

この文にては、pillars は普通の意味に用ひられたれど、

That man is a **pillar** of the state.

この文にては、pillar は普通の意味を表はすことなく、原意以外の “support” といふ意味をあらはすやう轉義せられたり。かくの如く、言語を普通の原意以外の意味に轉じて用ふることを、figure of speech とはいふなり。

219. Figure of speech の分類、名稱種々あれども、これを詳説せんことは、徒に煩雜を重ねるのみにて、この書の目的にあらざれば、今はその略説をなし讀書作文の榮となすべし。

220. Simile. Simile とは、あらはに一つの事物を他の事物と比ぶる辭様にして、轉義と原義とを明に區別し並べ掲ぐるもの、通常 “like,” “as” の如き説明の語を附す。

He stood *like* a **rock**.

His word felt soft *as* **snow** upon the ground.

His voice was *like* **thunder**.

His eyes flashed *like* **lightening**.

上に掲げたる例題に於ては、man を rock に、words を snow に、voice を thunder に、eye の閃きを lightening に比したるものなり。

221. Metaphor. Metaphor は、最も廣く用ひらるゝ figure of speech にして、この metaphor を除かば、殆ど文章の修飾なきに至るべく、談話も文章も不能の難事となるべし。metaphor とは、云はば、“like,” “as” の如き説明の語を藉らざる simile と云ふべく、轉義と原義との區別を隠して、比喩の比喩たるところを埋没したるものなり。例へば、

The *colourless rays* of pure truth.

The *light* of nature.

The *dying* day.

An *angry* sea.

A *shade* of doubt.

The *cold shade* of opposition.

The town was *stormed* after a long sieze.

He was fond of *blowing his own trumpet*.

の如し。metaphor の特質は、文章の簡勁といふ點にあれば、その比喩は最も明瞭なるべく、單純にして解し易きものならざるべからず。

222. Allegory. Allegory とは、figure of speech といはんよりも、寧ろ一つの説話の中に他の意味を含ましむるものなり。意味なき言語を假りて、これに意味ある事柄を影の如く寓せしむる辭様なり。通常人事上の諷刺勸誨の意を、無生物その他劣等の事物の動作に托して云ひあらはすときに用ふる比喩なり。されば、allegory は

fable, parable などに相当し、metaphor とは、多少の相異あるべし。この allegory と metaphor との差異は、比喩の長短に歸す。metaphor は短き phrase, sentence に用ひらるゝ比喩法にして、allegory は長く引き續きたる一つの説話の中に比喩を寓したるものなり。

Allegory の著しき例證として擧ぐべきは、Bunyan の 'Pilgrim's Progress.' 又は Spenser の 'Fæerie Queen' なり。その外、New Testament の中なる寓言は皆 allegory に屬するものなり。次に掲ぐるものは、短き allegory の一例なり。

The days of his youth rose up before him in a vision, and he recalled the solemn moment when his father had placed him at the entrance of two roads, one leading into a peaceful, sunny land, covered with a plentiful harvest, and resounding with soft, sweet songs; the other leading the wanderer into a deep, dark cave, whence there was no issue, where poison flowed instead of water, and where serpents hissed and crawled.

223. Metonymy. Metonymy とは、種類の相異相關を主とする比喩にして、隨伴物を以て本名に換ふるものなり。例へば *Turkish Government* に換ふるに "the Sublime Porte" といふ語を用ひ、*barristers and judges* の代

りに "The bar and the bench" を用ひ、*sub-editor* の代りに "Paste and scissors" を用ひ、*bishop* の代りに "Shovel-hat" を用ふるの類これなり。metonymy は、これを大別して四類とすべし。

(1) 記號を以て表示せられたる事物を代表せしむるもの。

He succeeded to *the crown* (= *the monarchy*).

Leather (= *shoe-making*) pays better than learning.

From *the cradle* (= *child hood*) to *the grave* (= *death*).

Gray hairs (= *old age or old man*) should be respected.

(2) 持物を以て持主を代表せしむるもの。

The crown (= *the king*) would not yield to *the mitre* (= *the priest*).

The pen (= *those who use the pen*) is stronger than *the sword* (= *those who use the sword*).

Give every man thine *ear*, but few thy *voice* (= pay heed to what every man says, but say little yourself).

(3) 原因を以て結果に換へ、結果を以て原因に換ふるもの。

I have never read *Homer* (= *the works of Homer*).

May a favourable *speed* (= *wind*) ruffle the mirrored mast of the ship.

(4) 容器を以てその中に在る事物に換ふるもの。

He drank *the cup* (= *the contents of the cup*).

He is fond of *the bottle* (= *the liquor contained in the bottle.*)

The conquerors smote *the city* (= *the inhabitants of the city*).

(5) 原料の名を以て製作物の名に代ふるもの。

A foeman worthy of his *steel*. (= *his sword*).

He was buried under this *stone*. (= *this tablet made of stone.*)

224. *Synecdoche*. *Synecdoche* とは、全と分との関係によりて、結構せられたる比喩法にして、部分を全體に代へ、或は總名を以て特稱に代へ、或は特稱を以て總名に代へ、或は抽象語を以て具象語に代へ、或は具象語を以て抽象語に代へたるの比喩なり。

(1) 部分を以て全體に代へたるもの。

He manages to earn his *bread* (= *the necessities of life*).

All *hands* at work (= *all men*), the royal work grows warm.

A fleet of fifty *sail* (= *fifty ships*).

(2) 特稱を以て總名に代へたるもの。この場合には、proper noun が、common noun として用ひられたるなり。

He is the *Newton* (= *the greatest astronomer*) of this country.

A *Daniel* (= *a very wise judge*) come to judgement!

I hope there may be many future *Napoleons* (= *great generals like Napoleon*) among there young soldiers.

(3) 具象語を以て抽象語に代へたるもの。この場合には common noun を抽象的の意味に用ひたるものなり。

There is a mixture of *the tiger and the ape* in the character of a French-man.

He has some thing of *the gentleman* about him.

These circumstances only served to develop *the poet* in him, which might otherwise have remained dormant.

(4) 抽象語を以て具象語に代へたるもの。この場合には、abstract noun を common noun として用ひたるものなり。

All *the rank and fashion* came out to see the sight.

There were gathered together, from all parts of the kingdom, *grace and female loveliness, wit and learning*, the representatives of every science and of every art.

高貴、貴顯の人名に代ふるは、abstract noun を以てし、*His Majesty, His Highness, His Lordship, His Grace, His Excellency, His Holiness, His Beatitude* などを用ふるも、この辭様によりてなり。

225. **Onomatopoeia.** Onomatopoeia とは、事物の音をそのまゝ借りて、そのものを寫し出だす比喩法なり。*brawl, buzz, crack, crash, hum, shriek, gurgle, peewit, whippoorwill* 等の verb は、皆 onomatopoeia の一例なり。小兒は、殊にこの onomatopoeia を用ひて、語を構成すること普通なり。例へば、dog の代りに *bow-wow* を用ひ、rain の代りに *puff-puff* を用ふるの類これなり。

次に掲ぐるものは、この figure を用ひて効果を收め得たる、Pope の *Essay on Criticism* の一節なり。

'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence,
The sound must seem an echo to the
sense;

Soft is the train when zephyr gently blows,
And the smooth stream in smoother
numbers flows;

But when loud surges lash the
sounding shore,

The hoarse rough verse should like
the torrent roar.

When ajar strives some rock's vast
weight to throw,

The line too labors, and the words
more slow;

Not so when swift Camilla scours
the plain,

Flies o'er the unbending corn, and
skins along the main.'

226. **Antithesis and Parallel.** antithesis とは、二事二物を相對せしめて布置する法なり。parallel とは、長

く引き續きたる antithesis を云ふなり。何れも正反對のもの、若くは相類似するものを對照するを修飾の妙とするものなり。二つの figure は、文章中普通に用ひらるゝ修辭法の一にして、Macaulay は、特に好みてこれを用ひたりき。

Silence is deep as Eternity; speech is shallow as Time.

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy his crimes.

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

上に掲げたるは、antithesis の一例なり。なほ下に、Dr. Johnson の 'Life of Pope' の一節を引用して、parallel の一例を示すべし。

'The style of Dryden is capricious and varied, that of Pope is cautious and uniform; Dryden obeys the motions of his own mind, Pope constrains his mind to his own rules of composition. Dryden is sometimes vehement and rapid; Pope is always smooth, uniform, and gentle. Dryden's page is a natural field, rising into inequalities, and diversified by the varied exuberance of

abundant vegetation; Pope's is a velvet lawn, shaven by the scythe, and levelled by the roller.'

227. Epigram. epigram とは、相反する語句を對立せしめて、簡潔なる語中に深長なる意味を含蓄せしむる修辭法なり。多くの epigram は、打ち見たるところ、矛盾なりとの感を起さしむるものあり。例へば、"Well begun is half done" の如し。されど、深くこれを味ふときは、毫も論理上の矛盾あることなく、その中に動かすべからざる真理を含み、實にもと背かしむるなり。epigram の妙味は、簡單なる語句の中に、多大の真理を含め、撞着若くは無意味と見ゆる語句の中に、意外にも無量の真理の潜める所にありと云ふべし。

The child is father to the man.

Affected simplicity is refined artfulness

Silence is sometimes more eloquent than words.

'Ambition first sprang from your blest abodes,

The glorious fault of angels and of gods.'

In the midst of life we are in death.

228. Hyperbole. Hyperbole とは、總じて事物を、その實際よりも誇張して云ひあらはすの謂なり。支那の文

學に普通なる、「白髮三千丈綠愁似個長」の修辭法は、やがてこの hyperbole なるなり。漫に語句の末を誇大にするは、眞の意義を害するの弊なきにあらざれど、偉大、壯嚴の叙述に用ひらるゝこと多し。

'Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired *the short heard round*
the world.'

上に掲げたる Emerson の語句は、論理上より云へば、非常なる誇張にして、餘りに實際を離れたるの感なきにあらざれども、American revolution の及ぼす無上の影響は、よくこの句中にあらはされたり。

They were *swifter than eagles*; they were
stronger than lions.

この文にても、誇張せられたる空想の効果は偉大なりといふべし。

He was so gaunt that the case of flageolet
would have been a mansion for him.

Hyperbole は、またこれを滑稽の意味に用ひて、多大の効果を收め得べきことを見るべし。

229. Climax and Anticlimax. Climax といふ語は、本來 "ladder" といふ意味を云ひあらはせる希臘語なり。されば、climax は原語の示すが如く、語句の布置をして淺より深に、弱より強に、低より高に、次第に終に近づくに從ひて、その調子を高めしめ、終に讀者の感

を絶頂に導く修辭法なり。anticlimax は、climax の順序を轉倒して、大なるもの、強きものを初に置き、順序を追ひて、次第に文意を弱く小にする修辭法なり。anticlimax は、またこれを Bathos といふ。されば、climax にては、適勁の度次第に増大し、anticlimax にては、次第に減少するものなり。

Since *concord* was lost, *friendship* was
lost; *fidelity* was lost; *liberty* was lost—all
was lost!

It is an *outrage to bind* a Roman citizen;
to scourge him is an *atrocious crime*; *to put*
him to death is almost a *parricide*; but *to*
crucify him, what shall I call it?

上に掲げたるは climax の一例なり。

He lost *his wife*, *his child*, *his house-hold*
goods, and *his dog* at one fell swoop.

'Here, thou great Anna! Whom
three realms obey,
Dost sometimes counsel take—and
sometimes *tea.*'

Great men—such as *Washington*, *Adams*,
Jefferson, *Aaron*, *Burr*, *Stephen Arnold*,
and *the worthy friend of my opponent.*

上に掲げたるは anticlimax の一例なり。

230. Irony. Irony はまた Sarcasm といふ。文字の上にはあらはれたる意義と、裡面に潜める意義と異なるが如き句法を、irony と云ふ。陽に譽めて陰に毀り、陽に説明して陰に勸説するの類これなり。irony は、他の缺點を攻撃し嘲弄するに、最も効力ある辭様にして、これに對する者にとりては、正面よりその瑕疵を指摘せらるるよりも、一層の苦痛を感すべきなり。irony の格好なる適例は、Julius Caesar の第三段二幕目の、Antony の演説これなり。今その一節を掲ぐ、

When that the poor have cried, Cæsar
hath wept:

Ambition should be made of sterner stuff;

Yet Brutus says he was ambitious,

And Brutus is an honourable man.

You all did see that on the Lupercal:

I thrice presented him a kingly crown,

Which he did thrice refuse.

Was this ambitious?

Yet Brutus says he was ambitious;

And, sure, he is an honourable man.

I speak not to disprove what Brutus
spoke,

But here I am to speak what I do know.'

231. Euphemism and Litotes. これ等は何れも皆、語勢を緩和せんため、若くは語勢を強くせんため、斷言すべき所を斷言せず、直言すべき所を直言せざる修辭法なり。Litotes は、その反對を否定する叙述なること、これ euphemism と異なる所なり。

例へば、事實を物語らぬ人をさして、婉曲に "fond of romancing" といひ、清楚ならざる少女をさして、"she displays singularly little vanity about her personal appearance" といふが如きは、euphemism なり。"a citizen of an illustrious city" の代りに、"a citizen of no mean city" といひ、"he is decidedly clever" といはずして "he is no dullard" といふが如きは、Litotes なり。

232. Vision. Vision とは、まのあたり見るが如くに寫し出づる義なり。過去に起りし事實、眼前にあらざる事物、架空にして實際に存せざる事實等を、現に目のあたりに見るが如くに、描寫する修辭法を vision と云ふ。所謂 "Historic Present" は vision の一例なり。vision は詩歌などに最も多く用ひらる。次に掲げたるは、Longfellow の詩の一節なり。

Lives of great men all remind us
We may make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us,
Footprints on the sands of time;

Footprints which perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's troubled main,
Some forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing may take heart again.'

233. **Personification.** Personification とは、情の高まれる結果、非情の物をも、我と同等なる有情の物の如くに、云ひ做すの修辭法なり。要するに、personification は無生物無形物に生を附し、人間ならぬ事物をして、人間と同様の動作をなさしむるものなり。例へば、

Do we look for *Truth*? *She* is not the inhabitant of cities nor delights in clamor; *she* steals upon the calm and meditative as Diana upon Endymion, indulgent in *her* chastity, encouraging a modest, and requiting a faithful love.

And then came *autumn*, with *his* immense burden of apples, dropping them continually from *his* overladen shoulders as *he* trudged along.

[注意] The *smiling* morn, the *furious* wave, the *laughing* harvest, a *happy* period, a *melancholy* disaster, the *childhood* of the world などの云ひあらはしは、metaphor の例として前に述べたりしものなり。かく

の如き人事上の比喩をあらはす metaphor は、多少 personification の傾向を有するものとす。

234. **Apostrophe.** Personification の一種なり。この figure は、無生物、無形物を生あるものゝ如く見立て、これと呼び掛け、現にあらざる人を在るが如く見立て、これと呼び掛くる修辭法なり。apostrophe も personification の如く、我が感情の極めて激切となり。現實と想像との境を見極め得ざる場合に用ひらるゝ辭様なりとす。例へば、

'Hast thou a charm to stay the
morning-star.
In his steep course? So long he
seems to pause
On thy bold awful head, O *Souvan
Blanc!*'

'How are the mighty fallen in the
midst of the battle!

O *Fonathan*, thou wast slain in
the high places.

I am distressed for thee, my brother
Fonathan!

Very pleasant hast thou been to me;
thy love to me was wonderful.'

Violet, sweet violet, thine eyes are full of tears.

235. **Repetition.** Repetition とは、文意を強め、讀者をして一處に滞りて、深くこれに注意せしめんために、同義の語を繰り返す法なり。repetition は、詠嘆の意をあらはすに適當なる語法にして、情を抒ぶるを主とする詩には、これを用ふる事極て多し。

‘Oh *dark, dark, dark*, amid the blaze
of noon!

Irrecoverably dark, without all hope
of day!’

‘*Break, break, break!*

On thy cold grey stones, O sea!’

236. **Interrogation.** Interrogation とは、文勢を遒勁ならしめんがために、平叙體の文にて云ひあらはさるべき敘述を、わざと疑問體の文にて説述するの謂なり。この figure には、讀者をして自らこれが解を作らしめ、その感を一層深切ならしむるの效果あり。例へば、

Alexander the Great is dead; the snows
of yesterday are gone.

この文は、これを疑問體に轉換すれば、特別の注意を惹き得べし。

*Where now is Alexander the Great?
Where are the snows of yesterday?*

なほ、Shakspeare の用ひたる interrogative の一例を、下に掲ぐべし。

*Who is here so base that would be a
bondman? Who is here so rude that would
not be a Roman? Who is here so vile that
will not love his country?*

237. **Exclamation.** 文勢を遒勁ならしめんがために、若くば我が感情の極めて激切なるがために、平叙體の文にて云ひあらはさるべき敘述が、詠嘆の意を含めて云ひあらはさるることあり。これを exclamation と云ふ。Antony の演説中なる次の一節は、この figure を用ひたるものなり。

*O what a fall was there, my country
men!*

*Then I and you and all of us fell down,
Whilst bloody treason flourished over us.*
次なるも、exclamation の一例なり。

*But oh! for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!*

238. Figure の主要なるものに就きては、上來これを説明し了れり。文章言語の多大なる効果を收めんためには、figure の有用なることは、上述するが如し。されど、周到なる注意なくば、濫用の弊に陥り易きこと、また figure ほど恐るべきはなし。例へば *hyperbole* の濫用

は、漫に語句の末を誇大にし、ためにその眞の意義を害するの弊に陥り易く、*antithesis* は、最も學び易きものなれども、多きに過ぐれば、讀者の嫌惡を惹き、*simile* も多量に過ぐれば、無味人をして倦厭せしむるが如し。要するに、*figure* は、須らく適當に用ふべく、その事をすなほに云はんよりも、*figure* を用ふるかた遙に恰好なるときにこれを用ふべきものとす。例へば、

The liberties of rising states were shackled by paper chains.

この文に於ては、たゞ防ぐべからずと云はんよりも、紙の如く切れ易きものにて造れる鎖にて縛られたるやう、各州の自由は到底制すべきものにあらざと云はんかた、文意明晰にして且つ文勢適勁なるべきなり。かくて、始めて *figure* を用ふるの効果あるものといふべし。

第十一章

PUNCTUATION.

239. Punctuation. 文章の區劃を明にし、又は正常なる口調を示さんかために、文章に施す種々の記號あり。これを Mark 若くば *point* と云ふ。適當なる場所に適當なる *point* を施すことを *punctuation* と云ふ。

Sentence の一部と他部との區劃、非然として秩序正しくば、讀む人の便宜は極めて多大なるべく、談話の休止、口調正しく表示せらるれば、聞く人は、た易く文意を會

得するの便大なるべし。されど、この *punctuation* の法則を編み成さんことは、容易の業にあらざるべく、或は不能のことならん。sentence の構造は千種にして、*clause* と *clause* との關係は萬態なるが上に、個々の作者は皆特殊の感情と論法と有すればなり。作者は各自の判斷に従ひて、*point* を施すに先ちて、その文章を讀下し、適當なる場所を裁定して、*point* を施すべきなり。今は一般の法則を略説すべし。

240. 上述の目的を到達するがために、用ひらるゝ記號は次の如し。

- | | | |
|------|----------------------|---------|
| (1) | Comma. | , |
| (2) | Semicolon. | ; |
| (3) | Colon. | : |
| (4) | Full stop or Period. | . |
| (5) | Interrogation-point. | ? |
| (6) | Exclamation-point. | ! |
| (7) | Dash. | — |
| (8) | Brackets. | () |
| (9) | Hyphen. | - |
| (10) | Apostroph. | ' |
| (11) | Quotation-points. | " " ' ' |

241. Comma. Comma は、最小度の休止をあらはずに用ふ。sentence に於ての主なる用法は次の如し。

(1) Apposition に用ひられたる noun には、comma を施さるべからず。

Mary, *Queen of Scots*, was executed at Fotheringay.

Columbus, *the famous navigator who discovered America*, died in poverty.

(2) 文法上同一の關係に用ひられたる三つ以上の語が、最後の二つの語の間にのみ、これ等の語を結び合はする“and”を有するときは、commaによりてこれを分離せざるべからず。

Thou canst not miss his praise; *each tree, herb, and flower* are shadows of His wisdom and His power.

Greece, Italy, and Spain are the peninsulars of Southern Europe.

We should live *sobriety, prudently, and industriously* at all times.

Early to bed and early to rise

Makes a man *healthy, wealthy, and wise*.

(3) Nominative of addressの後には、commaを附す。

Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your eyes.

My son, give me thine heart.

Tell me, *boy*, what is your name?

(4) Absolute constructionの後には、commaを用ふ。

Strange to say, the owl can not see in the light as in the dark.

The sun having set, we all went home.

Admitting that your theory is right, how could you put it into practice?

(5) Sentenceの首位に用ひられたる adverbial phraseは、commaによりて分離せらる。

In fact, his poetry is no better than prose.

In spite of difficulties, they resolved to make the attempt.

By looking a little deeper, the reason will be found.

For my part, I am tired of it.

(6) Participial constructionの前及び後には、commaを用ふ。

Having finished my work, I went out for a walk.

Cæsar, *having defeated the Gauls*, led his army into Britain.

Encouraged by his first successes, he redoubled his efforts.

[注意] その係属する noun の適用を制限する participle は、comma にて分離せらるゝことなし。例へば、

A king depending on the support of his subjects can not rashly go to war.

I received a letter written in English.

(7) 同種の語が一對となりて、compound sentence の成分として用ひられたるときは、comma によりてこれを分離せざるべからず。但し、かくの如き一聯の成句が、二つ若くは二つ以上用ひられたるときに限る。

A dying man cares not for pomp or luxury, silver or gold.

By night or by day, at home or abroad, asleep or awake, he is constant source of anxiety to his father.

The rich and the poor, the high and the low, the old and the young, were alike subjected to the vengeance of the conqueror.

(8) Direct narration を引き出づる clause の、前又は後には comma を用ふ。

"My son," said he, "never keep company with immoral people."

He told them at once, "the train is gone; you are too late."

He has confessed, "I am the guilty man, and deserves the punishment."

(9) 叙述の意味を明晰ならしむるために、用ひられたる説明的の成句は、comma にてこれを區別す。

The field was oblong, 60 yards in length, 40 in breadth.

We saw a Japanese farmer wearing a mino, or straw rain coat.

(10) Compound sentence に於て、前に云ひあらはされたる verb の省略せられたるときは、comma を施してこれを表示するを常とす。

From law arises security; from security, curiosity; from curiosity, knowledge.

To error is human; to forgive, divine.

My regiment is bound for India; yours, for Gibraltar.

(11) Co-ordinate clause が充分の長さに云ひあらはされたるときは、comma を施してこれを區別するを常とす。

I assembled a number of my play-fellows,

and we worked diligently like so many em-mets.

His vanity is greater than his ignorance, and what he lacks in knowledge is supplied by imprudence.

些少の省略あるも、なほ comma の使用に障害なし。

We should make the best of things that cannot be changed, and not let our own lives be poisoned by discontent.

Jack became so angry that he jumped up and down, and fairly screamed as he made another sudden grasp to catch the other monkey in the mirror.

A man of polite imagination can converse with a picture, and find an agreeable companion in a statue.

(12) ある co-ordinate conjunction の前又は後には、常に comma を用ふ。

He was *not only* degraded to a lower class, *but* was expelled from the school.

He went to market, *but* did not find what he wanted.

He was much praised, *however*, for his zeal and energy.

Cricket is the grandest of school games, *and therefore* every student should learn it.

He is on the same road, *only* he has arrived at another station.

(13) Co-ordinate clause を連結する conjunction が省略せらるゝときは、comma を施してこれを分離するを常とす。されど、semi-colon を用ふることも普通なり。

Steam *propels, elevates, lowers, pumps, drains, pulls, drives, &c.*

He would put his hand into the bag, *take out* a handful of seed, and *throw* it on the ground.

I don't know him; indeed I have not so much as heard his name.

I am too old to learn; I am too little of a scholar; I cannot be a professor.

French people do it when forced by necessity, but they do it with a sad heart; English people of their own free will have

courage to sever old ties and begin new experiments of life.

(14) Complex sentence に於て、Verb の Subject として用ひられたる noun clause は、comma を施して verb と区分するを常とす。

What takes you only three hours, takes me as many days.

When letters first came into use, is uncertain.

That the earth rotates on its axis, was denied by the ancients.

(15) Restrictive use に用ひられたる adjective clause には、comma を附するを要せざれども、co-ordinate use に用ひられたる adjective clause は、comma を施してこれを principal clause と區別せざるべからず。

Anyone that refuses to earn an honest livelihood is not a subject for charity. (Restrictive)

At Liverpool he remained for seven weeks before he could obtain employment, *during which* time he lived in sheds and fared hardly.

Tennyson, *who* was the foremost poet of England, died in 1892.

Diamond, *which* is pure carbon, is the same substance as charcoal.

(16) Adverbial clause は、comma によりて、その従属する principal clause と分離せらるべし。

As soon as you have reached manhood, you will have to work for your living.

Whenever he saw men in such a condition, Philip was sure to forget the prince in the man and do his best to alleviate their misery.

One's home is one's capital; *be a place what it may, one gets to like it, if one lives long in it.*

He is quite at home in German, *though he does not profess to have made a specialty of it.*

されど、adverbial clause の短きものには、comma を施さざること多くこれあり。

Send me word *before you start.*

He likes you better *than me.*

You might think otherwise *if you were not in the present condition.*

(17) Sentence の間に挿入せられたる clause は、comma によりて區分せられざるべからず。

He expected, *it seems*, to surprise the enemy.

He was murdered, *it is supposed*, by a band of robbers.

242. Semicolon and Colon. Semicolon は、comma よりも長き休止をあらはすに用ふ。これをあらはすに、semicolon にてはなほ不十分なりと思はるゝときは、colon の用ひらるゝこと普通なり。されど、colon の用法に關しては、定れる法則といふべきものなく、一般に文を草する人の考によりて、思ひ思ひに使用せられ居るが如し。

243. Semicolon の主なる用法は次の如し。

(1) 長き clause は、聞く人の耳を混亂し易きが故に、その區劃を明にして、文意を害はざらんために、semicolon を施してこれを分離せざるべからず。

When snow accumulates on the ground in winter, it is useful in keeping the earth at a moderate degree of cold; for, where the snow lies the temperature of the ground

beneath seldom falls below the freezing point.

Having detained you so long already, I shall not trespass longer upon your patience; but, before concluding, I wish you to observe this point.

Honesty of purpose in worldly affairs has many advantages over deceit; it is a safer way of dealing with men; it is an easier mode of despatching business; it inspires men with greater confidence; it acquires more and more confidence in itself, while deceit becomes more and more diffident.

(2) それぞれの clause の語勢を強むるために、clause の後に semicolon を用ふることあり。蓋し、相續きて云ひあらはさるゝ clause の何れへも皆、心をとめて注意せしむるが故に、自ら語勢を強くすることゝなるなり。

As Cæsar loved me, I weep for him; as he was fortunate, I rejoice at it; as he was valiant, I honour him; but as he was ambitious, I slew him. So there is tear for his love; joy for his fortune; honour for his valour; and death for his ambition.

He was a young man at this time, only just of age; but he was brave, cool, intrepid, and wise.

244. Colon の用法に就きては、semicolon にては望ましき休止をあらはし得ずと思はるゝときに、作者の随意使用することゝなり居るが如し。故に、定りし規則を興へがたきも、以下その主なる用法を説明すべし。

(1) Sentence の大なる部分が、semicolon によりて分離せられたる小部分より構成せらるゝときは、colon を施して、これ等の大なる部分を區分せざるべからず。

Man has effected wonders; he is every day advancing in knowledge and power: yet, surpassed by nature even in her humblest efforts, he can not so much as make a blade of grass.

(2) Direct narration を引き出づるに用ふ。この場合には、dash を伴ふこと多し。

Then Peter stood forth and said:— “Of a truth I perceive that God is no respectator of persons,” etc.

The Duke of Norfolk told him of his danger, saying: “By the mass, Master

More, it is perilous striving with princes; the anger of a prince brings death!”

(3) 前なる clause の叙述を説明する説述、若くばこれを確證する記述を引き出づるに用ふ。

There were four great empires in ancient times: first, the Assyrian; second, the Persian; third, the Macedonian; fourth, the Roman.

Strive above all things, in whatever station of life you may be, to preserve health: there is no happiness in life without it.

(4) 例證を引き出づるときに用ふ。この場合には dash を伴ふを常とす。

The Indefinite Article has sometimes the force of a Numeral Adjective, signifying “one”:—as, “A stitch in time saves nine.”

245. Full stop or Period. Full stop は、まとまりたる思想を叙述したりたる場合に、declarative sentence と imperative sentence との結尾に用ひらる。full stop を施したる sentence の次に、續きて云ひあらはさるゝ sentence の首字は、常に capital letter にて記されざるべからず。

I was not in the least surprised, for I had fully expected as much.

Do not rely on the help of others.

なほ、この外に、略語の後にも、full stop を附す。例へば、

B. A. (Bachelor of Arts.)

B. C. (Before Christ.)

A. P. (Anno Domini.)

A. M. (Ante meridiem.)

No. (Number.)

M. P. (Member of Parliament.)

の如し。

246. Interrogation-point. Interrogative sentence の結尾に用ひらる。これに續きて云ひあらはさるゝ sentence は、常に capital letter にて書き初められざるべからず。

Where was he born? When did he die?

“Has air weight?” “Air has weight; do you not believe it?”

若し、疑問が、indirect narration にて云ひあらはさるゝときは、interrogation-point を要せざるは、云ふまでもなし。

He said to me, “Will you go with me?”

He asked me if I would go with him.

247. Exclamation-point. 願望、咏嘆の意をあらはす、語又は文の後に用ひらる。

Ah! Who could have foreseen it?

Here a general shout burst from the bystanders—“A tory! a tory! a spy! a refuge! hustle him! away with him!”

Long live the Emperor!

O, then you will come in your uniform, Papa? I love to see you in your uniform!

248. Dash. Dash は、次の意味をあらはすに用ふ。

(1) 突然の休止をあらはすに用ふ。

Glory—what is it?

Here lies the great—false marble where? Nothing but solid dust lies here.

“You know my feelings; you know—”

“Hold!” interrupted my friend.

(2) 躊躇をあらはすに用ふ。

Such a man is a—a—I know not what to call him.

Hm—yes—no—I tried to do, but could not.

(3) 説明の句を挿入するときに、この記號を用ふ。この場合には、二つの dash を用ふるものとす。

At the age of ten—such is the power of genius—he could read Greek with facility.

A great many guests—say a hundred—are expected on the occasion.

249. Brackets. Dash の (3) の如く、sentence の中間に、説明の句を挿入するときに、brackets を用ふ。

At the age of ten (such is the power of genius) he could read Greek with facility.

The Saxons (for they descended from the ancient Sacae) retained for centuries the energies and morality of their ancestors.

250. Hyphen. Hyphen は、compound word を構成する語を結合するに用ふ。例へば、bathing-place, father-in-law, in side-out, shoe-maker, red-hot, man-of-war, law-abiding の如し。

251. Apostrophe. ある語の文字が省略せられたるときに、これを指示するために、apostrophe を用ふ。例へば、

You're	(You are)
'Tis	(It is)
Ta'en	(Taken)
E'en	(Even)
Don't	(Do not)

Shan't (Shall not)

Tho' (Though)

の如し。又、noun の possessive case は、nominative case の form に apostrophe を附し、且つ句調を害はざる限りは、s を添へて構成す、例へば、

Man. man's.

Men. men's.

Lady. lady's.

Foxes. foxes'.

Children. children's.

の如し。

252. Quotation-points. ある人の談話を、そのままに文章に記すときには、quotation-point を附して、これを指示せざるべからず。

The robber said to Alexander, "I am thy captive: I must hear what thou art pleased to say, and endure what thou art pleased to inflict. But my soul is unconquered; and if I reply at all to thy reproaches, I will reply to thee like a free man."

又他の記者の文若くば古事を引用して、己の文の中に挿入するときにも、この記號を附す。時としては、談話の中に、他の談話を引用することあり。この場合には、

Single quotation-point を用ふ。これを *Inner quotation mark* or *point* と稱す。

The teacher said, "The proverb, 'Time is money', is illustrated by many stories."

Appendix.

I. PREFIX.

{すべて、單獨に使用せらるゝことなく、他の語の頭に}
{接して、これに諸種の意義を附する語を prefix と云ふ}

A. English Prefixes.

a-	(a) <i>on.</i>	a-bed, a-side, a-shore.
	(b) <i>out of, from.</i>	a-rise, a-wake, a-light.
	(c) <i>back.</i>	a-bide, a-gain, a-gainst.
	(d) <i>at.</i>	a-gaze, a-fare.
	(e) <i>off, from.</i>	a-down, a-far, a-kin.
after-	<i>after.</i>	after-noon, after-thought.
al-	<i>all.</i>	al-mighty, al-one.
be-	<i>by.</i>	be-half, be-set.
by-	<i>on the side.</i>	by-stander, by-name.
for-	<i>through, thoroughly.</i>	for-bear, for-give.
fore-	<i>before.</i>	fore-sight, fore-tell.
in-	<i>in.</i>	in-come, in-bed.
mis-	<i>defect, error.</i>	mis-lead, mis-deed.
ne-	<i>not.</i>	n-aught, n-ever.
out-	<i>out.</i>	out-door, out-spread.
over-	<i>above, excess.</i>	over-flow, over-work.

un-	(a) <i>back, against.</i>	un-learn, un-bind.
	(b) <i>not.</i>	un-truth, un-known.
	(c) <i>on.</i>	un-less, un-to, until.
under-	<i>below.</i>	under-current, under-sell.
up-	<i>up.</i>	up-heap, up-lift.
wel-	<i>well.</i>	wel-fare, well-bred.
with-	<i>against.</i>	with-draw, with-stand.

B. Latin Prefixes.

ab-	<i>from,</i>	ab-ject, ab-use.
a-		a-vert, a-void.
abs-	<i>away from.</i>	abs-tract, abs-tain.
ad-	<i>to, at.</i>	ad-dress, ad-here.
a-		a-bundon, a-gree.
ac-		ac-cede, ac-count.
af-		af-fect, af-firm.
ag-		ag-gravate, ag-grieve.
al-		al-lege, al-low.
an-		an-nihilate, an-nul.
ap-		ap-parel, ap-prove.
ar-		ar-range, ar-rear.
as-		as-certain, as-sist.
at-	at-tempt, at-tract.	
ambi-	<i>both,</i>	ambi-dextrous, ambi-guity.
amb-	<i>on both, or all</i>	amb-ition, amb-ulance.
am-	<i>sides.</i>	am-putate.
ante-	<i>before.</i>	ante-cedent, ante-room.

bi-	<i>twice.</i>	bi-sect, bi-ennial.
bis-		bis-sextile, bis-cuit.
bin-	<i>two by two.</i>	bin-ocule, bin-onial.
cir-cum-	<i>about, round.</i>	cir-cum-locution, cir-cum-scribe.
circu-		circu-lation, circu-its.
com-	<i>with,</i>	com-bat, com-pound.
col-		col-league, col-lide.
con-		con-centrate, con-tract.
cor-	<i>to-gether.</i>	cor-rect, cor-rupt.
co-		co-operate, co-ordinate.
contra-	<i>against.</i>	contra-dict, contra-st.
contro-		contro-versy, contro-vert.
counter-(Fr.)		counter-act, counter-feit.
de-	<i>down, from, away.</i>	de-cay, de-clare, de-part.
di-	<i>asunder,</i>	di-gress, di-verge.
dis-		dis-believe, dis-agree.
dif-	<i>in two.</i>	dif-fer, dif-ficult.
ec-	<i>from,</i>	ec-centric, ec-lipse.
e-		e-ducate, e-normous.
ex-	<i>out of,</i>	ex-ceed, ex-press.
ef-		ef-ficient, ef-fect.
es-	<i>exceeding.</i>	es-cheat, es-cape.
equi-	<i>equally.</i>	equi-valent, equi-angular.
extra-	<i>beyond, without.</i>	extra-ordinary, extra-vagant.
in-		in-justice, in-human.
i-		i-gnonimity, i-gnoble.

il-	} <i>not.</i>	il-legal, il-liberal.
im-		im-pure, im-piety.
ir-		ir-rational, ir-responsible.
in-	} <i>in,</i> <i>into,</i> <i>upon,</i> <i>against.</i>	in-vade, in-crease.
il-		il-lusion, il-lumine.
im-		im-merse, im-port.
ir-		ir-radiate, ir-ruption.
em-(Fr.)		em-brace, em-play.
en-(Fr.)		en-crose, en-title.
inter-	} <i>between</i> <i>among.</i>	inter-course, inter-val.
intel-		intel-lect, intel-ligent.
enter-(Fr.)		enter-prise, enter-tain.
intro-	<i>into</i>	intro-duce, intro-vert.
magni-	} <i>great.</i>	magni-ficient; magni-loquent.
magn-		magn-aminity.
male-	} <i>ill.</i>	male-factor,
mal-		mal-treat, mal-content.
mis-(Fr.)	<i>ill.</i>	mis-adventure, mis-chief.
non-	<i>not.</i>	non-age, non-sense.
ob-	} <i>in front of,</i> <i>against.</i>	ob-ject, ob-verse.
oc-		oc-cupy, oc-casion.
of-		of-fend, of-fer.
op-		op-portunity, op-press.
os-		os-tentation, os-tensib'le.
o-		o-mit.

per-	} <i>through,</i> <i>thoroughly.</i>	per-ceive, per-form.
par-(Fr.)		par-amour, par-dom.
post-	<i>after.</i>	post-date, post-pone.
pre-	<i>before.</i>	pre-caution, pre-pare.
pro-	} <i>before,</i> <i>forward,</i> <i>in place of.</i>	pro-ceed, pro-fess, pro-noun.
pol-		pol-lute.
por-		por-tend.
pur-(Fr.)		pur-pose, pur-sue.
re-	<i>back, again.</i>	re-ceiver, re-claim, re-prove.
se-	} <i>apart,</i> <i>away,</i>	se-clude, se-perate.
sed-		sed-ition, sed-uce.
sub-	}	sub-ject, sub-merge.
sou-(Fr.)		sou-venir.
so-		so-journ.
suc-	<i>under,</i>	suc-ceed.
suf-	} <i>from below,</i> <i>inferiority.</i>	suf-fix, suf-fer.
sug-		sug-gest.
sup-		sup-port.
sur-		sur-reptitious, sur-rogate.
sus-		sus-pend.
trans-	} <i>across,</i> <i>over,</i> <i>through.</i>	trans-atlantic, trans-act.
tran-		tran-scend, tran-scribe.
tra-		tra-diction, tra-verse.
tres-(Fr.)		tres-pass.
tri-	} <i>three,</i>	tri-angle, tri-ple.
tre-		tre-ble, tre-vet.

ter-	} <i>thrice.</i>	ter-century, ter-nary.
un-	} <i>one.</i>	un-animous, un-animity.
uni-		uni-form, uni-verse.
vice-	} <i>in place of.</i>	vice-admiral, vice-chairman.
vis-(<i>fr.</i>)		vis-count.

C. Greek Prefix.

amphi-	<i>both, on both sides.</i>	amphi-bious, amphi-lology.
an-	} <i>without.</i>	an-archy, an-onymous.
a-		a-pathy, a-theism.
anti-	} <i>against.</i>	anti-pathy, anti-slavery.
ant-		ant-agonist, ant-arctic.
arch-	<i>chief.</i>	arch-bishop, arch-angel.
di-	<i>two, twice.</i>	di-lemma, di-ptuong.
dia-	} <i>through.</i>	dia-metre, dia-gonal.
di-		di-ocese, di-orama.
en-	} <i>in, on.</i>	en-ergy, en-thusiasm.
em-		em-phasis, em-bryon.
el-		el-lipse.
epi-	} <i>upon.</i>	epi-taph, epi-gram.
ep-		ep-och.
eu-	<i>well.</i>	eu-phemism, eu-phony.
hemi-	<i>half.</i>	hemi-sphere, hemi-stich.
hepta-	} <i>seven.</i>	hepta-gon.
hept-		hept-archy.

homo-	} <i>similar.</i>	homo-genius, homo-logous.
hom-		hom-onym.
hyper-	<i>over.</i>	hyper-critical, hyper-bole.
hypo-	} <i>under.</i>	hypo-crite, hypo-thesis.
hyp-		hyp-allege, hyp-hen.
meta-	} <i>after,</i>	meta-morphize, meta-phor.
met		<i>change.</i>
meth-		meth-od.
mono-	} <i>alone.</i>	mono-gamy, mono-tone.
mon-		mon-archy, mon-astery.
pan-	} <i>all.</i>	pan-theism, pan-orama.
panto-		panto-graphy, panto-mime.
para-	<i>beside.</i>	para-ble, para-dox.
par-	<i>against.</i>	par-allel, par-onym.
peri-	<i>round.</i>	peri-metre, peri-phrase.
poly-	<i>many.</i>	poly-gamy, poly-theism.
pro-	<i>before.</i>	pro-phet, pro-logue.
syn-	} <i>with.</i>	syn-onym, syn-thesis.
syl-		syl-lable.
sym-		sym-pathy.
sy-		sy-stem.
tele-	<i>afar.</i>	tele-graph, tele-phone.
tri-	<i>three, thrice.</i>	tri-pod, tri-sect.

II. SUFFIX.

{ Suffix も、prefix と同じく、單獨に使用せらるゝこと
なく、他の語の語尾に添ひて、これに諸種の意義を
附するものなり。 }

A. English suffixes.

(a) Noun Suffixes.

(1) Abstract noun を構成する Suffix.

-dom.	free-dom, wis-dom, christen-dom.
-hood.	man-hood, neighbor-hood, false-hood.
-head.	god-head.
-ing.	bles-sing, draw-ing, learn-ing.
-ness.	wilder-ness, good-ness, useful-ness.
-red.	hat-red, kind-red.
-ship.	friend-ship, lord-ship, wor-ship.
-th.	heal-th, bread-th, grow-th.
-t.	heigh-t, drif-t, migh-t.

(2) 人又は器具をあらはす Suffix.

-ard.	drunk-ard, cow-ard, poni-ard.
-er.	speak-er, bak-er, foreign-er.
-ar.	begg-ar, li-ar.
-or.	sail-or, tail-or.
-ier.	court-ier, graz-ier.
-yer.	law-yer, saw-yer.
-el.	shoo-el, runn-el.
-le.	brid-le, cripp-le, bead-le.

-n.	wai-n.
-en.	burd-en, heav-en.
-on.	beac-on, wagg-on.
-ster.	spin-ster, song-ster, young-ster.
-ter.	daugh-ter.
-ther.	fa-ther, fea-ther, wea-ther.
-der.	spi-der, lad-der.
-nd.	fi-e-nd, erra-nd, wi-nd.

(3) 小さきものを示す語を構成する Suffix.

-el.	kern-el, nav-el, dams-el.
-le.	cast-le, spark-le, freck-le.
-en.	chick-en, kitt-en, maid-en.
-kin.	lamp-kin, peter-kin, nap-kin.
-ie.	bird-ie, ann-ie, lass-ie.
-ling.	dar-ling, lord-ling, seed-ling.
-ing.	forth-ing, tith-ing, herr-ing.
-ock.	hill-ock, bull-ock, poll-ock.

(b) Adjective Suffixes.

-ed.	<i>like, having.</i>	wretch-ed, letter-ed.
-en.	<i>belonging to.</i>	heath-en, wood-en.
-n.	<i>made of.</i>	silver-n, norther-n.
-ful.	<i>full of.</i>	hope-ful, power-ful.
-ish.	<i>belonging to somewhat like.</i>	fool-ish, boy-ish.
-ish.	<i>nationality.</i>	Engl-ish, Turk-ish.
-less.	<i>without.</i>	shame-less, fear-less.

-like.	<i>likeness.</i>	war-like, business-like.
-ly.	<i>likeness.</i>	friendly, lovely.
-some.	<i>having the quality of.</i>	trouble-some, glad-some.
-ward.	<i>inclining to.</i>	home-ward, awk-ward.
-y.	<i>having quality of.</i>	cloud-y, blood-y.
-teen.	} <i>ten.</i>	nine-teen, thir-teen.
-ty.		twen-ty, six-ty.
-th.	<i>order.</i>	four-th, fif-th, hundred-th.
-fold.	<i>repeated.</i>	two-fold, mani-fold.

(c) Verb Suffixes.

-le.	}	spark-le, gamb-le, start-le.
-l.		knee-l, draw-l, sniv-el.
-en.		length-en, fright-en, hast-en.
-er.		ling-er, glimm-er, clamb-er.

(d) Adverb Suffixes.

-ly.	<i>like.</i>	miser-ly, bad-ly.
-wards.	<i>turning to.</i>	up-wards, down-wards.
-wise.	<i>manner.</i>	other-wise, like-wise.
-way.		al-ways, straight-way.
-ther.		whi-ther, thi-ther.

B. Latin and Greek Suffixes.

(a) Noun Suffixes.

(1) Abstract noun を構成する Suffix.

-age.(L.)	person-age, post-age, marriage.
-----------	---------------------------------

-ance.(L.)	}	abund-ance, brilli-ance, endur-ance.
-ence.(L.)		obedi-ence, innoc-ence, abs-ence.
-ate.(L.)		consul-ate, elector-ate, magistr-ate.
-cy.(L.)		aristocra-cy, intima-cy, fan-cy.
-ic(s)(G.K.)		log-ic, mus-ic, polit-ics.
-ice.(L.)	}	avar-ice, serv-ice, coward-ice.
-ise.(L.)		exerc-ise, merchand-ise.
-ess.(Fr.)		larg-ess, rich-es, prow-ess.
-ion.(L.)	}	opin-ion, lect-ion, confus-ion.
-on.(L.)		reas-on, treas-on, pois-on.
-om.(L.)		rans-om.
-ism.(G.K.)	}	patriot-ism, social-ism, Ameran-ism.
-asm.(G.K.)		enthusi-asm, pleon-asm, sarc-asm.
-ment.(L.)		punish-ment, nourish-ment, frag-ment.
-mony.(L.)		testi-mony, cere-mony, matri-mony.
-our.(L.)		fav-our, hon-our, colour.
-ry.(L.)	}	chival-ry, poet-ry, carpent-ry.
-ery.(L.)		slav-ery, treach-ery, cook-ery.
-tude.(L.)		apti-tude, magni-tude, longi-tude.
-ty.(L.)		cruel-ty, pi-ty, proprie-ty, ci-ty.
-ure.(L.)		cult-ure, creat-ure, cens-ure.
-y.(L.G.K.)		harmon-y, philisoph-y, memor-y.
-acy.(L.)		priv-acy, pap-acy, magistr-acy.

(2) 人をあらはす Suffix.

-ain.(Fr.)	}	chieft-ain, cap-tain, Vill-ain.
-an.(L.)		artis-an, guardi-an, librari-an.

-en.(Fr.)	}	citiz-en, ward-en.
-on.		
-ar.(L.)	}	vic-ar, chol-ar.
-er(Fr.)		
-eer.	}	mountain-eer, engin-eer.
-ier.(Fr.)		
-or.	}	councell-or, govern-or, ancest-or.
-ary.		
-ee.(Fr.)	}	committ-ee, pay-ee, nomin-ee.
-y.		
-ist.(G.K.)	}	soph-ist, art-ist, novel-ist.
-ast.(G.K.)		
-ant.(L.)	}	merch-ant, serv-ant.
-ent.		
-ot.(G.K.)	}	patri-ot, zeal-ot, idi-ot.
-or.(L.)		
-our.	}	savi-our.
-er.		
-eur.(Fr.)	}	amat-eur.

(3) 小さきものを示す語を構成する Suffix.

-cule.(L.)	}	animal-cule.
-ule.		
-cle.	}	parti-cle, arti-cle.
-sel, cel.		
-el, le.	}	chap-el, mod-el, cast-le.
-il, l.		

-et.(L.)	}	trump-et, pock-et, tick-et.
-let.		
-ot.	}	parr-ot, ball-ot, chari-ot.
-ette.(L.)		

(4) Collective noun と場所をあらはす noun を構成する Suffix.

-ery.(L.)	}	machin-ery, treasur-ery, bak-ery.
-ry.		
-ary.(L.)	}	libr-ary, gran-ary, semin-ary.
-ory.(L.)		
-age.(L.)	}	assembl-age, vill-age, cott-age.
-ter.(L.)		
-tre.(L.)	}	thea-tre, spec-tre, scep-tre.
-cre.(L.)		

(b) Adjective Suffixes.

-al.(L.)	}	loy-al, mort-al, nation-al.
-an.(L.)		
-ane.	}	hum-ane.
-ain.		
-ar.(L.)	}	sol-ar, regul-ar, singul-ar.
-ant.(L.)		
-ent.(L.)	}	vac-ant, err-ant, indign-ant.
-ary.(L.)		
-arious.(L.)	}	obedi-ent, innoc-ent, confid-ent.
	}	necess-ary, contr-ary, ordin-ary.
	}	greg-arious, nef-arious.

-ate.(L.)	}	priv-ate temper-ate, accur-ate.
-ete.(L.)		compl-ete, obsol-ete.
-ble.(L.)	}	fee-ble, terri-ble, audi-ble.
-able(L.)		mov-able, agree-able, eat-able.
-ese.(L.)		Chin-ese, Siam-ese, Portugu-ese.
-esque.(G.K.)		arab-esque, grot-esque, pictur-esque.
-ic.(G.K.)		dramat-ic, com-ic, polit-ic.
-ine.(L.)		div-ine, femin-ine, Alp-ine.
-ive.(L.)		act-ive, attent-ive, posit-ive.
-lent.(L.)		corpu-lent, vio-lent, pesti-lent.
-ory.(L.)		amat-ory, compuls-ory.
-ous.(L.)		glori-ous, peril-ous, continu-ous.

(c) Verb Suffixes.

-ate.(L.)	}	agit-ate, captiv-ate, stimul-ate.
-ite,-t,-se.		exped-ite, construc-t, incen-se.
-fy.(L.)		magni-fy, edi-fy, terri-fy.
-ise.(G.K.)	}	equal-ise, patron-ise, civil-ise.
-ize.(G.K.)		Christian-ize, sympath-ize, real-ize.
-ish.(L.)		establ-ish, flour-ish, van-ish.

III. COMPOUND WORDS.

Compound word とは、それぞれに、獨立の意義をいひ表はせる、二つ以上の語によりて、構成せられたる語を云ふ。一般に、前なる語は次なる語に係屬するを常とし、且つ、compound word を構成する語の accent は、變化を受くるを常とす。

1. Verb とその object との連合により成る compound words.

Tell-tale, pick-pocket, cut-throat, breakfast, make-weight, turn-key, spend-thrift.

2. 事物の名と行動者との連合によりて成る compound words.

Snake-charmer, shoe-maker, ring-leader, house-holder, care-taker, grass-hopper, life-preserver, screw-driver.

3. Object と Verbal noun との連合によりて成る compound words.

Snake-charming, star-gazing, hull-baiting, deer-stalking, wool-gathering.

4. Object と present participle の複合によりて成る compound words.

Rate-paying, time-serving, self-sacrificing, ear-piercing, note-worthy.

5. Adjective とその係属する noun との連合によりて成る compound words.

Black-bird, free-trade, long-run, shorthand, second-sight, mad-man, safe-conduct.

6. Present participle とその係属する noun との連合によりて成る compound words.

Humming-bird, flying-fish, fighting-man, rising-ground, loving-kindness.

7. Possessive case の noun とその限定する noun との連合によりて成る compound words. (Apostrophe を省略することあり)

Lands-man, sports-man, oars-man, headsman, stone's-throw, king's-bench, bird's-nest.

8. Adverb をその係属する participle 又は adjective との連合により成る compound words.

Far-seeing, wide-spread, long-suffering, base-born, so-called, red-hot, half-blind, ill-looking, high-fed.

9. Verb 又は noun とそれに係属する adverb との連合によりて成る compound words.

Run-away, look-out, passer-by, hanger-on, break-down, fare-well.

10. Noun とそれに係属する adjective との連合によりて成る compound words.

Hand-ful, help-meet, knight-errand, court-martial, head-foremost.

11. Preposition とその object との連合によりて成る compound words.

Over-land, behind-hand, out-door; afternoon, under-graduate.

12. Noun とその限定する noun との連合によりて成る compound words.

Lamp-oil, man-servant, hero-worship, table-talk, moon-shine, work-house.

13. Verbal noun とその限定する noun との連合によりて成る compound words.

Sealing-wax, dressing-case, spelling-book, playing-card, walking-stick, landing-plate.

14. Adverb とその係属する noun との連合によりて成る compound words.

Under-lip, after-thought, by-path, bystander, fore-finger, down-fall.

15. Adverb とその係属する noun との連合によりて成る compound words.

Out-let, out-cry, up-start, off-set.

16. Adverb と adjective との複合によりて成る compound words.

Sea-sick, home-sick, hen-pecked, weather-beaten, knee-deep, world-wide, breast-high, blood-red, sky-blue, milk-white, sea-green, head-strong, colour-blind, blood-thirsty, peace-ful.

17. Adjective 又は adjective として用ひたる noun と noun との連合に "ed" を添へて成りたる compound words.

Bare-footed, narrow-minded, publicspirited, eagle-eyed, one-sided, beetle-browed, yellow-skirted, half-blooded.

18. Adverb と Verb との連合によりて成る Compound words.

Over-come, over-work, fore-tell, under-go, under-write, out-vote, half-drown.

19. Adjective と Verb との連合によりて成る compound words.

White-wash, rough-hew, safe-guard, ful-ful, rough-shoe.

20. Noun と Verb との連合によりて成る compound words.

Back-bite, brow-beat, hood-wink, way-lay.

[THE END.]

主要なる譯語

Adjunct. 係屬語	Enlarge. 擴張す
Adversative. 反意的	Enlargement.
Allegory. 寓意法	擴張
Anti-climax.	Epigram. 警句法
反漸層法	Euphemism. 婉曲法
Antithesis. 對偶法	Exclamation.
Apostrophe. 頓呼法	咏嘆法
Bathos. 漸下法	Expansion. 文の擴大
Classes of the Sentence.	Fable. 寓意譚
文の分類	Figure of Speech.
Clause. 句	修辭法
Climax. 漸層法	Government of words.
Compound words.	語の支配
合成語	Hyperbole. 誇張法
Concord. 呼應	Illative. 推理的
Contraction. 文の收縮	Interrogation.
Conversion of the Sentence. 文の轉換	疑問法
Copulative. 連結的	Irony. 反語法
Double object.	Litotes. 曲言法
二重客語	Mark. 句讀點
Elements of the Sentence. 文の成分	Metaphor. 隱喩法
Independent elements. 獨立の成分	Metonymy. 換喩法
Principal elements. 主要の成分	Modify. 限定す
Subordinate elements. 從屬の成分	Wodification.
	限定
	Modifier. 限定語
	Narration. 說話
	Direct Narration. 直接說話

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Indirect Narration.	Exclamative Sentence.
間接	咏嘆文
Intermediate Form.	Imperative Sentence.
折中の形式	命令文
Onomatopoeia.	Interrogative Sentence.
擬音法	疑問文
Parable. 寓言	Optative Sentence.
Parallel. 對偶法	願望文
Passive Forms of Expression.	Simple Sentence.
受働的語法	單文
Personification.	Sequence of Tenses.
擬人法	時の呼應
Phrase. 連語	Simile. 直喩法
Pleonasm. 贅語	Subject. 主語
Predicate. 述語	Indefinite Subject. 不定主語
Prefix. 接頭辭	Substitution of one part of Speech for another.
Point. 句讀點	品詞の代用
Punctuation. 句讀法	Suffix. 接尾辭
Repetition. 反覆法	Syntax. 文章論
Reported Speech.	Synthesis of Simple Sentences.
他人の談話を傳ふる説述	單文の綜合
Reporting Verb.	Synecdoche.
說話を引き出づる動詞	提喩法
Sarcasm. 諷刺法	Variety of Expression.
Sentence. 文	語法の種類
Complex Sentence.	Variation of Expression. 語法の轉換
複文	Vision. 現寫法
Compound Sentence.	Words. 語
重文	
Declarative Sentence.	
平敘文	

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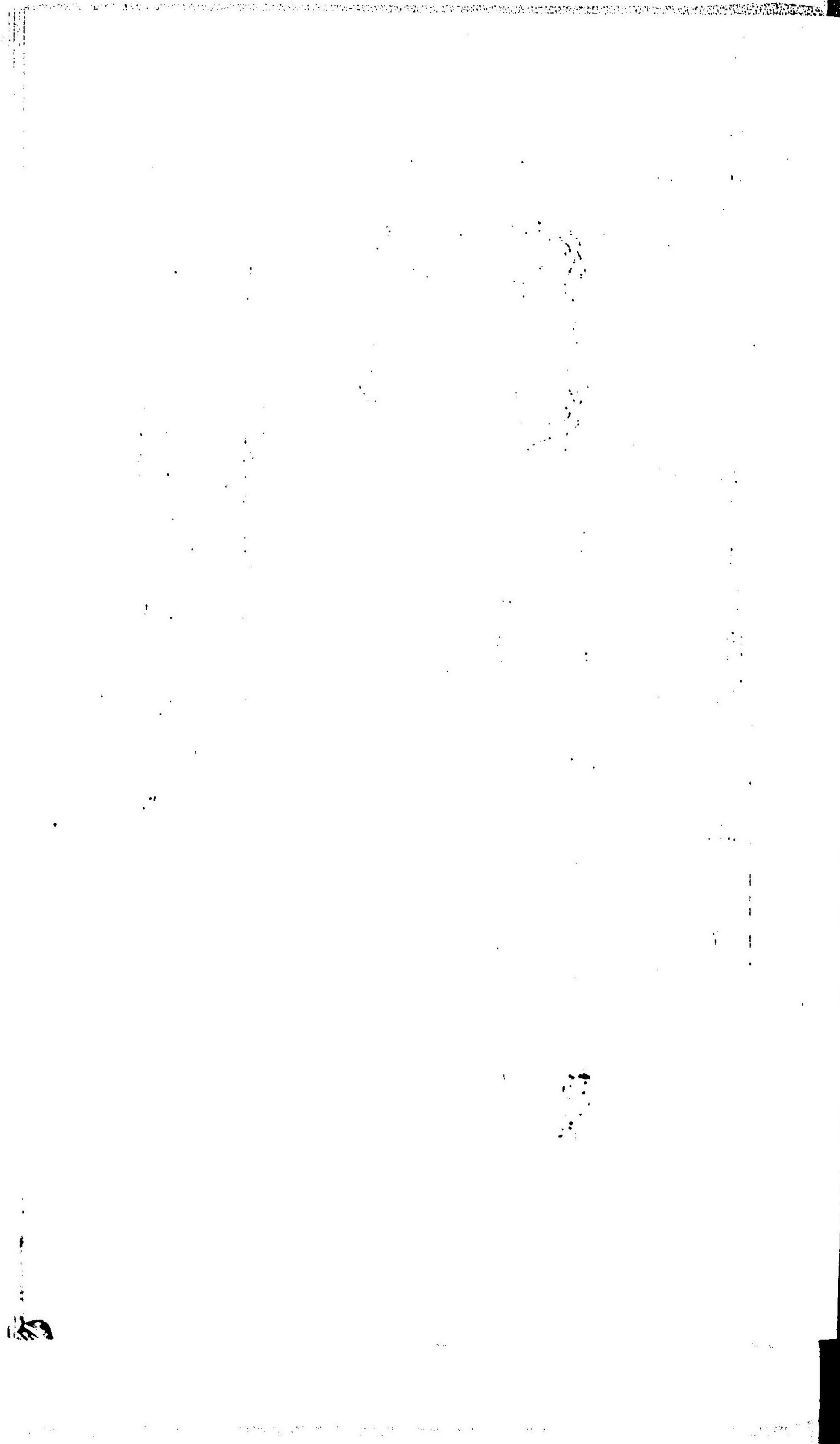


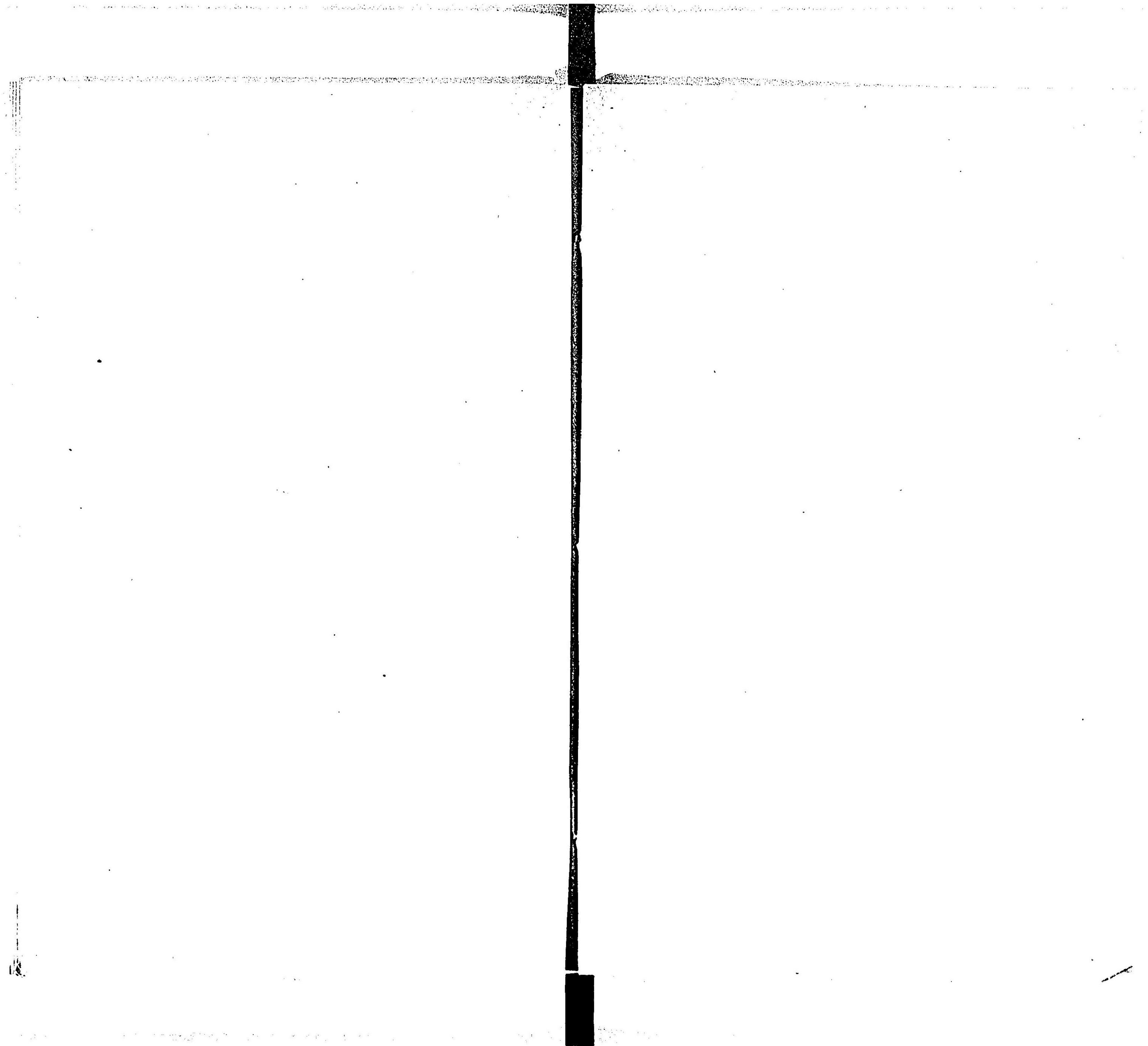
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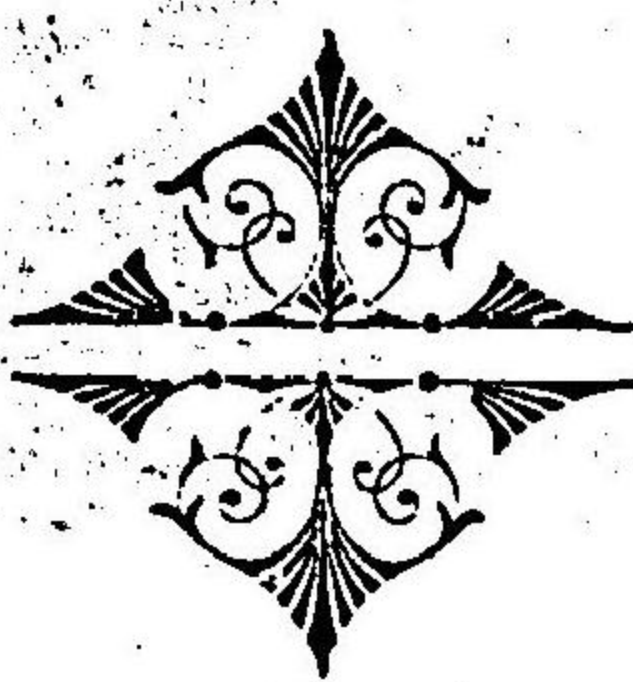
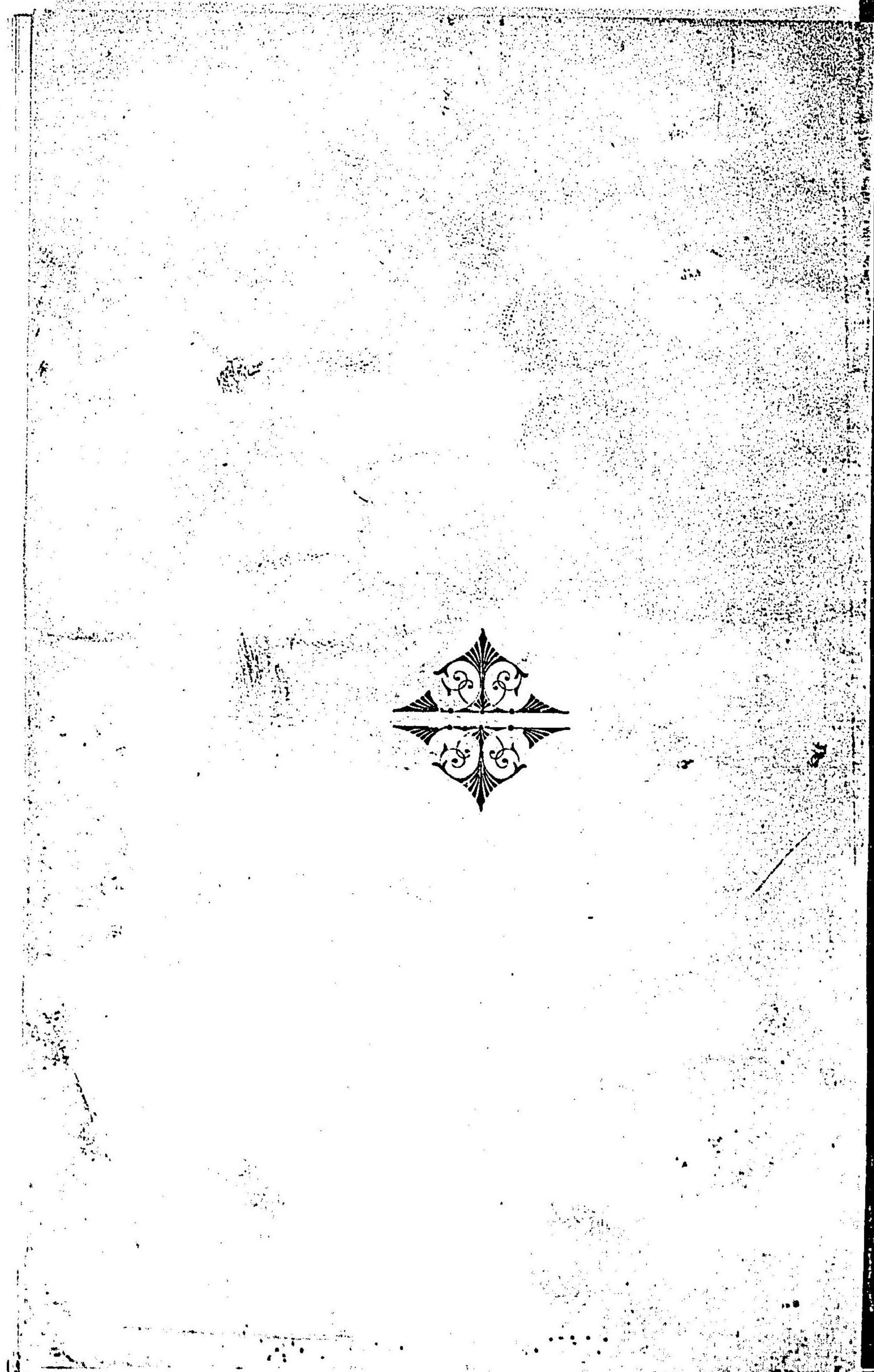
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