

**A GUIDE TO
KANDAS ENGLISH
GRAMMAR**

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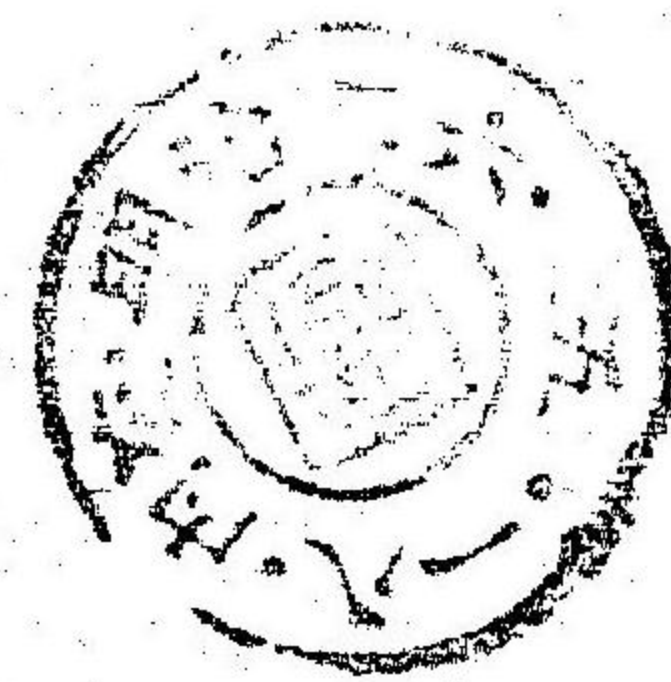
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A GUIDE TO
KANDAS ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

神 田 氏

英 文 典 案 內

(2)



Tokyo

G. Koidsumi.

例 言

(I)此書は神田氏の文典中にて、解し難き文字に注釋を施し、尙ほ文法に關して注意すべき要旨を擧げたり、されば、氏の文典を讀むものにして、常に此書を手にはせば、其便盛尠少にあらざるべし

(2)此書は.匆卒の際版に附したれば.誤謬の點なきにあらず.そは再版を待つて訂正すべければ.大方諸君幸に示教を垂れ給はらんことを望む。

明治三十六年四月

編者識

英文典案内

卷二

第一章

詞類の階級及變化

Classes and modifications of
the parts of speech

第一節

名詞

The noun

page
1.

Invaded 攻む

Korea 朝鮮

Welcomed 歡迎した

Army 軍隊

Bottle 罇

Glass 硝子

Holding 保有する.入れる

Diligence 勉強

Proper noun 固有名詞

Example 例

Common noun 普通名詞

2.

Collective noun 集合名詞

Family 家族

Nation 人民

Fleet 艦隊

Poultry 家禽

Material noun 有形名詞

Sugar 砂糖

Flesh 肉

Bread 麵包

Abstract noun 無形名詞

Idleness 怠惰

Truth 信實

Happiness 幸福

Running 走

Punishment 責罰

Action 活動

Definition 定義

定 義

A proper noun is a particular or individual name.

Proper noun は特別即ち獨一の名なり。

3.

Common noun は普通即ち類名なり

Collective noun は同一なる個人の集合せる

名なり。

Material noun は實体の名なり。

Abstract noun は或る性質又は動作の名なり。

Defferent 異なる

Food 食物

Brittle 碎け易き

Caught 捕へた

Bought 買ふた

Quality 性質

Point out 指摘

(Common)

4.

Animals 動物

Tail 尾

Arm 腕

Hand 手

End ^{ハシ}端

Harbour 港

Warships 軍艦

School 學校

Youth 少年

Bridge 橋

Brick 煉瓦

Birds 鳥

Student 生徒

Composition 一篇の文

Stone 石

(Abstract)

Ignorance 無學

Blindness 盲目

Composition 作文法

Bravery 勇氣

Youth 幼少

Health 健康

Cheers ^{カッパイ}喝采

(Material)

Beef 牛肉

Mutton 羊肉

(Collective)

Fleet 艦隊

Family 家族

Group 群集

Regiment 聯隊

(Proper)

Kiyomasa 清正

數

Number

Singular number 單數

Plural number 複數

Denotes 示す

Limited 制限する

5.

Formation 形成

Regular forms 正規の形

Ass ^{ウサギノ} 驢 Ax 斧

Branch 枝

Church 教會堂

Dish 皿 Bush 藪

Hero 英雄

potato 馬鈴薯

Monarch 王

Consonant 子音

Letter 字

Compar 比較

Leaf 葉

Gulf 灣

Roof 屋根

Irregular form 不規則形

Foot 足

Goose 鵞

Tooth 齒

Louse 虱

Mouse ハツカネツミ 繸鼠

Ox 牡牛

Deer 鹿

Sheep 羊

Pair 一對

Compound nouns 混交名詞

Farther-in-law 義父

Foot-man 從僕

Shoe-maker 靴師

(a) 複數

Minutes 分

Countries 國

Men 人

Birds 鳥

Oxen 牡牛

Stockings 靴下

單數

Hour 時

Owl ^{フクロ}梟

3. Sheep 羊 4. pair は複數の意味に用ふ

(b)

1. Men man

2. Stories story

4. Wolf wolves

5. Shelves 棚 shelf

8. Echo 反響 echoes

9. Fly 蠅 flies

(c)

1. How many boys are there?

7.

2. Has she many children ?3. I saw two old women.4. I have bought a dozen handkerchiefs6. The roofs of those are very high.

Zoological garden 動物園

格

Case

Nominative 主格

Subject 主辭

Possessive case 持格

Possessor 所持人

Objective case 客格

Object 目的

Complement 補充詞

Subjective complement 主的補充詞

Objective complement 客的補充詞

8.

Appositive noun 同位名詞

Novelist 小說作者

Blind 盲目

Joiner 指物師

Sick 病氣

Objective adverbial 客的副詞狀

Apostrophe 持格符

Father-in-laws 義父

9.

Fortune 財產

Palace 宮殿

Carriage 馬車

Dictation 口授

Absence 不在

Income 收入

10.

Uncle 伯父

Barber 理髮師

(a)

1. A cat caught a rat.

verb の object なるが故に objective なり

2. She brought me a cup of coffee and a glass

of water. (objective)

3. I will make the man my servant.

verb の subject なるが故に nominative なり。

4. Hakuseki was a great historian.

(nominative)

5. Have you ever read Hakuseki the historian's work ?

Possessor を指示するが故に possessive case

the historian は Hakuseki の appositive

noun. Hakuseki に s を附せざるは其 case を

同うする appositive noun に譲りたるなり。

8. I have walked all the way. (objective

adverbial)

(b)

1. The cover of this book is red.

11.

2. The voice of that is loud.

7. I saw it in jiji shimbun yesterday.

8. He visited the palace of the emperor of
China.

Historian 歴史家

Idiot ^{アハツ} 駄子

Cover 表紙

Handle 柄

Sorrow 悲哀

性

Gender

Masculine gender 男性

Male 男・雄

Six 性・類

Feminine gender 女性

Female 女・雌

Prince 皇子

Man-servant 僕

Princess 皇女

Maid-servant 婢

Common gender 普通性

Either 孰れか

Elephant 象

Fawl 鳥

Orphan 孤兒

Relation 親戚

Scholar 學生

Neuter gender 中性

Neither 何れでもなき

Distinguish 區別する

12.

Host 亭主 Hostess 女亭主

Actor 役者 Actress 女役者

Master 主人 Mistress 主婦

Cock 雄鶏 Hen 雌鶏

Sir 紳士 Madam 夫人

Uncle をぢ Aunt をば

Hegoat 牡羊 Shegoat 牝羊

Peacock 孔雀の雄 Peahen 孔雀の雌

Washer-man 男の洗濯人 washer-woman

女の洗濯人

(a)

1. Child

2. Cousin

Parents (普通性)

3. Widower (男性) 鳏夫

Wife (女性)

4. Prince (男性)

Princess (女性)

Opposite 反対の

(b)

1. Woman (men)
2. Lioness (lion)
3. Wife (husband)

13.

4. Son (daughter)
5. Sister (brather)
6. grand-son (grand-daughter)
7. God (goddess)
8. Cock (hen)
9. Emperor (empress)

1. Noun の five classes は

(1) Proper noun 一人一物に固有の名にし

て例せば

Masasige (正成)

Tai hēki (太平記)

China (支那國)

等の如きを云ひ。

(2) Common noun 同種の人若しくは物に普

通の名にして man. chair. river の如きを云

ふ

(3) Collective noun 集合體の名にして people.

family. fleet

の如きを云ひ。

(4) Material noun 物質の名にして glass. wine
silver 等の如きを云ひ

(5) Abstract noun 只だ思ひ浮べて知らるる所
の動作性質の名にして running. truth. hap-
piness 等の如きを云ふ

2. Nounのthree modifications は case gender
なり

3. Common 及び material の両様に用ひらる
る noun は stone. fish. 等の如き語なり

4. Possessive case の使用は通常人又は動物の
名詞に限らる。

5. Possessive case の前にある “of” の使用
は a book of my farther's. を云へば私の父
の書物の中一冊即ち幾冊もある中と云ふこ
とを意味する “of” の如し。

第二節

代名詞

The pronoun

Sure 確か

Glad 喜ぶ

Cheaper より安い

Sent 送る

Letter 書面

Staying 止る

14.

Grammatical 文法上の

Person 人稱

Personal pronoun 人稱代名詞

Possessive pronoun 所有代名詞

Adjective pronoun 形容代名詞

Relative pronoun 關係代名詞

Interrogative pronoun 疑問代名詞

15.

定義

A personal pronoun is one that de-

notes grammatical person.

人稱代名詞は文法上の人稱を指示する所のものなり。

Declension 變用

Compound personal pronoun 混合人稱代名詞

16.

Weather 天氣

Hour 時刻

Distance 距離

Season 季節

Already 既に

Spring 春

Village 村

prise 懸賞

phrase 語句

Clause 句

Impossible 能はぬ

17.

Musician 音樂師

Believed 信ずる

(a)

1. "us" 人稱代名詞. 一人稱. 複數. 普通性. 客

格.

"My" 一人稱. 單數. 普通性. 持格.

2. "He" 二人稱. 單. 男性. 主格. "our" 一人稱. 複. 普通性. 持格.

3. "You" 二人稱. 單. 普通性. 主格.

"Is[†]" 三人稱. 單. 中性. 客格.

4. "She" 三人稱. 單. 女性. 主格.

Herself 混合人稱代名詞. 單. 客格.

5. "They" 三人稱. 複. 通融性 (all genders)

主格 "that" 關係代名詞. "their" 三人

稱. 複. 通融性. 持格. themselves 混合代名

詞. 複. 客格.

1. I called on him.

2. She loves her sister dearly.
3. Their school is in Kanda.
4. A gentleman and his wife with their daughter were walking together.
5. Some of men is proud of himself.
Some men are proud of themselves.

18.

6. You said so yourself.
7. He killed himself at last.
8. It is ten miles from to my place.
9. It was that did so.
10. It is he that looking for you.

 Possessive pronouns

定 義

A possessive pronoun is one that stand for the thing possessed.

Possessive pronouns は所有物に向て用らるる所なり

19.

(a)

1. Our school is farther than theirs.
2. Your ink is good, but mine is very bad.
3. My watch is dearer than his.

4. Our parents are more indulgent than their.

(b)

1. Lend me your knife, I lost mine.
2. I met your friend this morning.
3. I give him mine.
4. Our house is small, but theirs are very large.

20.

Adjective pronoun

定 義

An adjective pronoun is one that

parkes of the nature of the adjective.

Adjective pronoun は形容詞の性質を帯ぶる所のものなり。

20.

The former 前者

The latter 後者

Either いづれも

Neither いづれにもあらず

None 一も無き

21.

Proposal 提議

(a)

1. Lend me another.
2. Lend me the other.
3. Will buy some.
4. Both were killed.
5. I like both Sanzo and Bakin, the former was a famous poet the latter a celebrated novelist.
6. One of the boys is a student, the other is an apprentice.

22.

10. His is very smart one.

11. Is that book interesting?

(b)

1. There were many boys, some were crying.
2. I did see none.
3. Health is more precious than wealth, the latter cannot give so much happiness as the former.

Relative pronoun

定義

A relative pronoun is one that not only stands for a preceding

noun or pronoun, but also connects two parts in a sentence.

關係代名詞は常に先立つ所の名詞又は代名詞を代表するものならず亦成句の兩部分をも結び付ける所のものなり。

23.

Antecedent 先行名詞(或は先辭)

Fallen in 落ち込む

24.

(a)

1. Man は who なる relative pronoun の ant-

cident.

4. Interrogative pronoun who は that の antecedent.

5. Lady. dog は that の antecedent.

Tower 塔

Top 頂

Destroyed 破毀された

Suddenly 不意に

Cart 車

Upset ^{クツガ}覆へす

Seriously 重く

Hurt 傷く

Passing by 通りかゝりの

○ Blanks 餘白

(b)

1. He is the richest man that I know.
2. A child whose parents are dead is called an orphan.
5. This is the boy of whom I told you yesterday.

(c)

1. He shot a bird that was singing there.
2. The gentleman whom you see there is Sano's father.

25.

4. The boy to whom I gave a book is his brother.
5. I have found a watch that chain is broken.

Interrogative pronoun

定義

An interrogative pronoun is one that asks a question.

Interrogative pronoun は質疑を問

ふ所のものなり

Conjunctive interrogative pronouns 接續疑

問代名詞

Guess 推量

Meant 意味する

Praises 褒む

Prefer 撰む

26.

1. Whose book is it.
2. Whom are you going to visit ?
3. Who do you think I am ?

1. Pronoun の five classes

- (1) Personal pronoun.

(2) Possessive pronoun.

(3) Adjective pronoun.

(4) Relative pronoun.

(5) Interrogative pronoun. なり

2. Possessive pronoun は所有物を表して必ず
独立し personal pronoun は所有主を表し
て常に名詞に添ふ是れ其の異なる所以なり

27.

3. This is not so good as that. に於ける
this は (是れは) と物を指し that は (あれ)
と物を指すが故に共に形容代名詞なれども
that pencil is not so good as that pencil の

this は (是の) 鉛筆と云ふて鉛筆を形容し
 that は (あの) 鉛筆と云ふて同じく鉛筆を
 形容す即ち同語にして其の用法に依り形容
 代名詞ともなり形容詞ともなる區別なり。

4. Relative pronoun の antecedent は these
 の如き語にて例せば. we like those who
 are kind to us. に於ける those は relative
 pronoun who の antecedent なり。

第三節 形容詞

The adjective

Pronominal adjective 代名詞狀形容詞

Quantitative adjective 定量形容詞

Qualifying adjective 限定形容詞

Sunny 日當りよき

Field 野

Pronominal adjectives

定義

A pronominal adjective is one that
 partakes of the nature of the
 pronoun.

pronominal adjective は代名詞の
 性質を帯ぶる所のものなり。

Slew 殺した

Surprised 驚ろかされた

Rebel 謀反せる

29.

Exclamatory 感嘆的

View 景色

30.

(a)

1. Some body is knocking at the door.
2. One day I felt very sorry.
5. give me some apple.
6. Which boat is ours ?

8. Who is in the next room ?

9. Is any one in the next room ?

(b)

1. Give me those flowers.
2. Look at these two pictures. which one do you prefer ?
3. Both the parents of mr. Sato are sick.
6. All the people were astonished at such a uncommon sight.

Quantitative adjectives

定 義

A quantitative adjective is one that expresses quantity or number.

Quantitative adjective は量又は數を表する所のものなり。

Respect 尊敬

Suffecient 十分なる

Indefinite number 不定數

Definite number 定數

Numeral adjective 表數形容詞

Cardinal 基數

Ardinal 序數

Multiplicative 加倍

33.

(a)

1. I have intered the fifth house.
2. The fourth boy was Yamada.
7. They paid much respect to him.
8. There are few happy people.

(b)

1. I have drunk much water.
2. He has drunk a little beer.
4. He has spent only half the sum.
5. By using much diligence he earned a suff-
cient money.

6. I am sorry I have little money.

34.

9. About three thousand two hundred and thirty men joined the army.

10. Do you know the life of Charles the First.

Qualifying adjective

定義

A qualifying adjective is one that describes the quality or state of a thing.

Qualifying adjective は物の性質又

は状態を叙述する所のものなり。

Poor 哀れなる

Helpless 助けなき

Bright 清き

Proper adjective 固有形容詞

Chinese custom 支那風

The English law 英國法

Material adjective 有形形容詞

An iron bridge 一個の鉄橋

A brick house 一個の煉瓦屋

A stone gate 一個の石門

Verbal adjective 動詞的形容詞

The rising sun 旭日

A dying man 垂死の人

Written language 成文語

Wounded soldier 負傷兵

35.

1. Little. blind (qualifying adj.)
 2. Young. great.
 5. The setting sun. the rising moon (verbal adj)
 7. A stone bridge. a lofty brick building.
a great iron gate (material adj.)
- Leading 導く所の

Kitten 猫兒

Greeting 挨拶する

The European tongues 歐洲語

Lofty 高さ

Comparison

Positive degree 無較級

Comparative degree 比較級

36.

Superative degree 最大級

Formation 形成

Regular form 正形

Syllable 綴り

Clever さかしき

Noble 貴き

Polite 丁寧なる

Thin 薄き

Spelling 綴り方

37.

Skillful 巧みなる

Diligent 勉強なる

Irregular form 不規則形

38.

Dispute 争論

Explored 探検した

Region 地方

(a)

1. Thinner 比較級

Thinnest 最大級

Thin 無較級

2. Better 比較級

Best 最大級

Well 無較級

5. Ill 無較級

Worse 比較級

Worst 最大級

6. Most 最大級

More 比較級

Much 無較級

7. Least 最大級

Less 比較級

Little 無較級

(b)

1. She is my elder sister.

2. This is more beautiful than that.

39.

8. He is the best student in all the school.

9. Fuji is higher than any other japanese

mountain.

10. Frightened by his opponents he took no farther step.

1. Quantitative adjective の much, little, sufficient の如き種類は常に material 又は abstract なる singular noun に伴ひ plural noun には使用せられず

2. More と most の positive form は many 又は much にして many の變化は常に plural noun に伴ひ much の變化は常に singular noun に伴ふ

3. Japanese English

American Chinese

French Russian

German

4. Another book はどれか外の書物 the other book は今一ツの方の書物と云ふ意味なり。

5. 比較級の形成は正形と不規則形との両様あり。正形は One syllable の場合と two syllable の或る場合には、元來の形を無較級とし er を加へて比較級となし est を加へて最大級となし又 two syllable のもの多數と three syllables 以上のものは凡て more, most

を前に添へて比較級を作る。不規則形は Good, better, best の如きものを云ふ。

40.

第四節

冠詞

The articles

Impatient 短氣

Fury 激怒

Indefinite article 不定冠詞

Definite article 定冠詞

不定冠詞

The indefinite article

Consonant 子音

Vowel 母音

Silent 無音

Sound 響

A unit 單位

A one eyed monster 一ツ目の怪物

Generalize 概括する

41.

Special uses 特別の使用

A certain 或る

Finish 終ふ. すます.

Rate 割合

Assembly 集會

Exception 例外

42.

1. I have a good knife.
3. It took me about an hour.
6. — ignorance is a bad thing
7. — health is better than wealth.
8. A healthy man is happier than a wealthy man.

 定冠詞

The definite article

Particularizes 特別にする

Hired 借りする

Rent 家賃

43.

Price 價

Town 町

44.

Remain 留る

Hospital 病院

Market 市場

45.

Journal 新聞紙

Ranges 山脈

Doubted 疑ふ

Statement 陳述

Province 州. 縣.

Climed 登る

1. I know the father of that boy.

46.

3. Who is the bravest soldier in the regiment5. Early in the morning he saw somethingwhite in the garden.8. This road leads to the church.

Noble 貴き

Leads 導く

Mortal 死すべき

Ascended 登る

第五節

動詞

The verb

Transitive verb 他動詞

Object 目的

定義

A Transitive verb is one that takes an object.

12. He was reading the Mainich while I was reading the Gwaishi.

Transitive verb は目的を取る所のものなり。

47.

Intransitive verb 自動詞

定義

An intransitive verb is one that does not take an object

Intransitive verb は目的を取らぬ所のものなり。

Burns 燃やす. 焼ゆる

Returned 返へした. 歸つた

Complete 完全

Incomplete 不完全

Complement 補充詞

Require 要す

48.

1. Got は transitive verb. angry は形容詞に

して complement なり

4. This is the man I spoke of yesterday.

relative pronoun の object たるべき whom

が零せられたるなり

6. He has sent me a letter. sent は transitive

verb にして "better" direct "me" indir-

ect の double object を取りたるなり

人稱及數

Person and number

50.

1. Where are his brothers?

2. Your brother is rather strong, but mine
is very weak.

5. You and he are more diligent than my
brother?

6. What do the hunter and his dog there?

動詞の活用

Conjugation

Infinitive 不定法

Root 語根

Past tense 過去

Past participle 過去分詞

Perfect tense 過去

Principal 重なる. 主要なる.

51.

Interrogative form 疑問形

progressive form 進行形

定義

Conjugation is the aragement of the principal parts of the verb.

Conjugation は動詞の主要なる部分の整頓なり

52.

Stop 止

Omit 零

Accent 揚音. 發音の抑揚

Limit 限

Pronanciation 發音

1. Shake shook shaken

2. Blow blew blown

Grow grew grown

Throw threw thrown

Fly flew flown

3. Arise arose arise

Ride rid rid
rode ridden

Write writ written
wrote

4. Steal stole stolen

Choose chose chosen

53.

5. Bear bare borne
bore

Bear bore born
bare

6. Bind bound bound

Grand ground ground

Wind wound, ed wound

7. Ring rang rung
rung

Spring sprang sprung
sprung

Sing sang sung
sung

Sink sank sunk
sunk

Swim swam swum
swum

8. Cling clung clung

Stick stuck stuck

9. Bleed bled bled

Lead led led

Read	rěad	rěad
10. Creep	crept	crept
Feel	felt	felt
Kneel	knelt, ed	knelt, ed
11. Bring	brought	brought
Buy	bought	bought
Catch	caught, ed	caught, ed
12. Hide	hid	hidden. hid
Chide	chid chode	chiden. chid
13. Send	sent	sent
54.		
14. Let	let	let

Cost	cost	cost
55.		
1. Go	went	gone
3. Speak	spoke spake	spoken
5. Reen	ran run	run
6. Do	did	done
7. Become	became	become
10. Eorget	forgot	forgotten. forgot
11. Stand	stood	stood
12. Throw	threw	thrown
13. Be	were	been
14. Shine	shone	shone

16. Teach	taught	taught
19. Think	thought	thought
20. Bring	brought	brought

時

Tense

Primary 原始の

Present tense 現在

Past tense 過去

Future tense 未來

Perfect 成全の

Secondary 第二の

Present perfect tense 現在過去

56.

Past perfect tense 成全過去

Future perfect tense 成全未來

Present

Singular

Plural

1st person I walk
speak
take1st person we walk
speak
take2nd .. you walk
speak
take2nd .. you walk
speak
take3rd .. he walks
speak
take3rd .. they walk
speak
take

Past

	Sing.	Pl,
1.	I walked oke tospok	we walked spoke took
2.	You walked spoke took	you walked spoke took
3.	He walked spoke took	they walked spoke took

Future

	Sing,	Pl,
1.	I Shall walk	we shall walk
1.	You will walk	you will walk

3. He will walk they will walk

57.

Present perfect

	Sing,	Pl,
1.	I have walked	we have walkad
2.	You have walkd	you have walked
3.	He has walked	they have walked

Past perfect

	Sing,	Pl,
1.	I had taken	we had taken
2.	You had taken	they had taken
4.	He had taken	they had taken

Future perfect

Sing,

1. I shall have spoken
2. You will have spoken
3. He will have spoken

Pl,

1. We shall have spoken
2. You will have spoken
3. He will have spoken

59.

Indefinite form 不定形

Negative form 否定形

60.

Negative interrogative form 疑問否定形

Truth 事實

Habitual 常慣の

Action 動作. 作用

61.

Kite 紙鳶

Intention 意志

Command 命令

Allow 許す

62.

Question 質問

Completion 完成

63.

Purse 財布

Finished 終へる

Prevented 妨げる

Completely 十分に

Gerund 動詞的中性名詞

64.

Certain 或る

Train 列車

Already 既に

Started 出發した

Recognized 認めた

At once 直ちに

65.

Arrive 到着

(a)

1. I will not go if it is rain to-morrow.
2. I am drawing a picture.
3. Have you ever seen an elephant?
4. I have been sick since sunday.
5. He is able to do so.
8. if you want you shall have it.
9. They have studied English for five years.

10. When the police man arrived robbers had already escaped.

66.

13. He has sold his dictionary that bought the day before.

14. They have been to Kameido to see the plum tree.

(b)

1. you will be blamed if you fail.
2. Before they begin work they will come and help you.
3. He goes to school every morning.

4. I will show you the letter when I have received it.

5. What shall I do?

6. When do they come to Tokyo?

9. Perhaps he will fail.

10. He asked me where I have been till that time.

法

Mood

Indicative mood 直説法

Subjunctive mood 接續法

Potential mood 可能法

Imperative mood 命令法

67.

(1) The indicative mood

The Indicative mood makes an assertion as a fact

直説法は事実上の断言を作る

Assertion 断言

Fact 事實

(a) The subjunctive mood

The subjunctive mood makes an assertion as mere condition or su-

pposition 接續法は單なる條件又は假定の断言を作る

Condition 條件, 状態

Supposition 假定

Uncertainty 確かならぬと

Really 眞に

Succeed 成效

68.

Contrary 反對

69.

(a)

1. If he had come yesterday I should have

started.

2. If he is really sick I must inquire after him.
5. If we had started earlier we should have caught the train.
6. If you had not said so he would not have got angry.

(b)

1. If it had been wet yesterday, I would not have gone.
2. If I had the dictionary, I would lend it to you.

3. If you were not so rich, you would think otherwise.
4. He would have passed the examination, if he had studied a little harder.

(3) The potential mood.

The potential mood makes an assertion as something possible, permissible, contingent or necessary.

可能法は或物が爲し得られ可く許され可く、或は起るべく又は必要なる事に就ての斷言を作る

Ability 能力

Possibility 或然

Permission 許可

Necessity 必要

Compulsion 強迫

Inference 推定

Affermatively 是定的に

Certainty 確實

Negatively 否定的に

Denial 拒絶

Doubt 疑念

Secret 秘密

72.

Angry 怒り

Polite 丁寧なる

Request 請求

Introduce 紹介

Duty 義務

Obey 順ふ

Attentive 注意深き

Waste 費す

Regarded 關して

73.

Performed 爲す

74.

Followed 随ふ

Advice 忠告

Probably 恐らくは

Swallowed 呑み込む

Wet 雨天

(a)

1. I could not answer the problem.
2. As he said such a thing he must be a fool.
3. No, he cannot be a fool.
6. If I would.
7. If I were you, I would not do so.

9. May I go for a walk?

10. Could you do so for me?

76.

(b)

1. I might have seen him one time or two
2. I must have seen him two or three times
3. They might have done so.
4. I would have with you, if I could.
5. If Taiko lived five years longer, he might possessed Chinese empire.
8. I have had to do a great deal of work to day.

9. I cannot have told so
10. I should have killed, if you had not been
with

77.

The imperative mood

The imperative mood makes an assertion as a command or request.

命令法は命令又は請求としての
断言を作る

Command 命令

Request 請求

Umbrella 傘

Ready 用意す

Careful 注意深き

1. Be more industrious.
3. Be more kind to your family and more
polite to your neighbours.

78.

5. Let him come as he may.

Voice

Active voice 能動態

Represent 代表する

Agent 動作者

Action 動作

punish 罰する

Passive voice 所動態

Recipient 受くる人

Various 種々の

Thief ^{ヌスビト} 偷兒

Blamed 非難する

Meaning 意味

Means 方便

79.

Prepositional verb 前置詞的動詞

Depend 頼む. 依る

80.

1. It was seen by me
2. It is made by him.
4. He will be rewarded by the teacher.
6. He must have written it.
7. I was laughed at by them.
10. they sent me for.
11. Who killed him?
12. We must reparate even the dearst friends by death.
15. People speak well of him.

16. He has not been heard of since.

81.

動詞的

Verbals

In haste 急ぎて

What he likes 好きな事ばかり

Such a thing かやうな事

Predicate verb 賓辞的動詞

Finite verb 定限動詞

定義

Verbals are verb-forms, partaking

of the nature of verb, but not used as predicate verbs.

Verbals は動詞の性質を帯ぶるも賓辞的動詞として使用せられぬ所の動詞形なり

Infinitive 不定法

Participle 分詞

Gerund 動詞的中性名詞

定義

The infinitive is a verbal, having "to" as its sign.

Infinitive は其の符號として "to"

を持つ所の verbal なり

82.

To do so 左様するのは

Regret 悔ゆる

To have said so 左様言つたのを

To do なすべき

To eat 食ふべき

To sit on ^{スハル} 坐る

To write with 書く

To do so 左様しやうとして

Wept 嘆た

To see him dead 彼の死を見て

Omission 脱略

83.

Cipher 暗號. 花押

定 義

The partiple is a verbal, partaking of the nature of the adjective.

Participle は形容詞の性質を帯ぶる所の verbal なり

Verbal adjective 動詞的形容詞

Foreign 外國の

Walking ^{アルイ} 歩てる

Wounded 負傷した

Pleased 気に入りて

Having done 終へて

Rising さし昇る

Running 流るゝ

Dying 死にかゝつた

Printed 印刷した

Expected 待つた

Stolen 盗まれた

Neck 頸

Mended 繕ふた

Treated 治療した

定 義

The gerund is a verbal, ending is "ing" and used as a noun.

Gerund は "ing" に於て了り而して名詞として用ひらるゝ所の verbal なり.

Verbal noun 動詞的名詞

Impossible できぬ

Proof 証據

Folly 愚

(a)

1. To see は simple infinitive として adver-

bial として使用せられたるなり。

2. To read は noun として用ひられたる infinitive. "write" の上に to なきは omission にして矢張 infinitive noun として用ひられしなり

4. "Having learned" perfect participle

6. "Intresting" participle "to read" adjective

として用ひられたる infinitive

8. "Running" gerund.

9. "Running" participle.

(b)

2. Learninh Englisk is a difficult thing.

4. I had my watch broken.

6. He seemed much pleased teaching children

8. I havd him severely wounded and almost dying.

10. I am ashamed to have said so.

87.

1. Indicative mood second person, present tense, you are,

Potential mood you may be,

Subjunctive mood if you be,

Imperative mood be you

2. Subjunctive past は現在の事實に反したる
假定を表示す
3. Passive voice は be の種々の形と過去分
詞とにて形成す
4. He told me a story に於ける "told" は
transitive verb にして "me" と story なる
double object を有す
5. Present perfect tense は決して "when" を
用ふることなし
6. I caught it に於ける他動詞 caught は one
sentence に於て complete なるものとして用
ひられ I kept it hot に於ける transitive

- verb. kept は incomplete なるものとして用
ひらる
7. To do so is very wrong に於ける infini-
tive "to do" は subject として用ひられ I
don't like to go there の infinitive to go は
object として用ひらる
 8. Where does your brother live?
 9. What are you reading there?
 10. He returned yesterday, and just gone out
for a walk.
- 88.
12. I must be punished, if I do so.

14. The child was crying, for it feels very hungry.

15. If he had started at once, perhaps he must have arrived there in time.

17. When did you catch it?

18. What a beautiful flower it is;

第六節

副詞

The adverb

Cheerful 機嫌よく

Murdered 殺された

Simple adverb 單副詞

Conjunctive adverb 接續副詞

89.

Interrogative adverb 疑問副詞

定義

A simple adverb is one that simply modifies another word.

Simple adverb は單に他の語を加減する所のものなり。

A conjunctive adverb is one that not only modifies another word, but also connects two parts in a sentence,

Conjunctive adverb は啻に他の語を加減するのみならず成句中の二ツの部分をも亦結合する所のものなり

An interrogative adverb is one that asks a question.

Interrogative adverb は疑問を問ふ所のものなり

90.

Practical hints 實際的諷示

Introductory 緒言的 (キツカケノ)

Hardly 辛うじて. ヤット.

Scarcely 終に

Rarely 稀に. たまに

Seldom 稀に

91.

Draw 引く

Attention 注意

Escape 逃れる

Fortunate 仕合せ

Clear 晴れたる

View 眺望

Problem 問題

Eloquent 能辯

(a)

1. He reads well.
3. He was reading a newspaper when I was writing a letter.

92.

7. This is the place where the great Taiko was born.
10. As I am very busy I don't write to anyone

(b)

1. Your exercise is written better than mine.
3. Have you none? yes, I have or no, I have none.

7. There are about two hundred students in our school.

Expected 豫期した

Exercise 練習作文

第七節

前置詞

The preposition

93.

Sharpen ^{トガ} 尖らす

Mild 温和

Double 二重の

Inst. (instant の畧) 本月

Established 設立された

94.

Finish 了へる

Temple 宮

Shine 輝く

Enemy 敵

Bushes 藪

95.

Divided 分れた

Several 数人の

Imprisoned 入牢された

1. I go to school at half past seven.

3. The war broke out on the tenth year of Meiji and lasted in about a year.

6. There was a lamp on the desk and a pair of shoes on it.

8. He had a gun on his shoulder and a sword at his hand.

96.

10. A dispute was going on among the villagers.

15. I shall return in three weeks.

16. I shall have finished this by next Monday evening.

Half past seven 七時半

Broke out 破裂した

Graduate 卒業する

Beggars ^{ゴジキ} 乞丐

Shoulder 肩

Sword 劍

Dispute 爭論

Villagers 村人

Revolves 回轉す

第八節

接續詞

The conjunction

Together 一所に

Remained 残つた

Honest 正直

Failed 失敗した

97.

Co-ordinate conjunction 同格接續詞

Subordinate conjunction 從屬接續詞

定義

Co-ordinate conjunction は同様な
る文法上の構造に於ける語又は
部分を結び付くる所のものなり

Subordinate conjunction は重なる

部分と依屬者を結付くる所のものなり

Correlative conjunction 相關的接續詞

97.

1. I did not know that you were so old.
2. I did not go because I was sick.
5. He is as tall as his father.
6. I am not as rich as he.
8. The teacher praised neither him or me.

第九節

The interjection

Hallo オーイ

Hurrah 歡迎などに發する聲, 即ち喝采

Sorrow 悲哀

Applause 稱揚

Address 話し掛くること

Feeling 感情

Sight ^{アリス} 光景

第二章

The sentence

第一節

成句の要素

Elements of the sentence

Classified 類別する

Rank 階級

Principal elements 主要なる要素

Absolutely 絶對的に

Subordinate elements 從屬の要素

Independent element 獨立の要素

169.

Related 關聯して

To tell the truth 實を云へば

Nominative independent 主格の獨立

Absolute participle phrase 絶對の分詞語句

Absolute infinitive phrase 絶對の不定法語

句

Structure 結構

Well-to-do 工面のよき

Hyphen 連字符

Phrases 語句

101.

A man of virtue 有徳の人

定 義

A phrase is a group of words forming an element of the sentence, and equivalent to a noun, an adjective, or an adverb.

Phrase は成句の要素を形成する所の言葉の配置にして名詞・形容詞又は副詞と同等のものなり。

Group 集合・配置

Equivalent 同等

Clause 句

102.

定 義

A clause is part of a sentence, having its own subject and predicate.

Clause は夫れ自身の主辞と賓辞とを有する所の成句の部分なり。

Dependent clause 附屬句

Connective 連接法

103.

Courageous 勇猛なる

Hesitates 躊躇する

Sweetness 好音

Ability 才能

(a)

1. A courageous man sometimes hesitates.

Man hesitates が principal elements 即ち subject と predicate にして a courageous と sometimes とは modifier 即ち subordinate elements なり。

2. A man of courage hesitates at times.

of courage と at times は subordinate elements にして of courage は adjective phrase. at times は adverbial phrase なり。

4. Some students of our school study with great diligence.

Some of our school と with great diligence は subordinate elements. some students of our school は noun phrase にして with great diligence は adverbial phrase.

7. Has your father returned, Kato? nominative independent.

8. To have done so proves his ability.

Absolute infinitive phrase.

104.

Busy 忙しき

Knave 悪漢

Attend 出席する

Meeting 集會

(b)

1. I don't think that he will come.

That he will come は connective なる relative pronoun "that" に於て結び付けられたる dependent clause なり.

5. I don't know who has been rewarded who
 は connective としての interrogative pronoun sawho has been rewarded は dependent clause

9. As I was sick in bed, I could not attend the meeting.

I could not attend the meeting は conjunctive adverb "as" に結び付けられたる dependent clause.

Important 肝要

Value 價值

For the most part 大概は

Quick temper 短氣

105.

Anticipative subject 先主辭

Real subject 實主辭

Introduce 導く

106.

(a)

1. To be thought a hero pleased him not a little.

(absolute infinitive phrase)

4. The sun having risen, we began work.

(absolute participle phrase)

7. Young man, why do you remain here

alone?

(nominative undependent)

107.

11. The report was that he had fled into the
country.

(adjective clause)

13. That he is angry is certain.

(noun clause subject)

Triumph 凱旋・勝利

Destroy 破壊する

Report 風説

Fled 逃れた

Dull 陰氣

Pleasant 樂しき

Neighbourhood 近隣

Detective 探偵

(b)

1. I find it very dull to lie in bed all the day.

Is は anticipative object として to lie in bed

は real object なり

6. It was quite impossible for me to work so hard.

“it” は anticipative subject “it work so hard”.

は real subject.

(c)

1. It is quite impossible to go there in such

weather.

108.

6. If you are late at school, may be suspected that you are idle.

第二節

Classes of sentences

Assertive sentence 斷言的成句

Interrogative sentence 疑問的成句

Imperative sentence 命令的成句

Exclamative sentence 感嘆的成句

109.

Simple sentence 單的成句

定 義

A complex sentence is one that has one or more dependent clauses,

Simple sentence は只集語又は語句より成立して全句を含有せざる所のものなり。

Complex sentence 複的成句

A complex sentewce is one that has one or more dependent.

Complex sentence は一以上の附屬句を持つ所のものなり。

Compound sentence 合成的成句

A compound sentence is one that consists of two or more independent clauses

Compound sentence は二以上の獨立句より成立する所のものなり。

Accordingly それ故に

110.

Active 活動

Notwithstanding にも拘はらず

Health 健康

Sure 確か

(a)

1. Are you strong? (interrogative)

How you are strong! (exclamative)

3. What a beautiful rose this is;

5. Let soldiers fight bravely.

III.

(b)

The wind grew violent, so we stopped the sports. (compound)

Nearly all the members attended the meeting notwithstanding the bad weather. (simple)

5 I do not doubt that he will succeed if he only does his best. (complex) "he" subject

"succeed" predicate

(c)

Closed Washington returned home when the Washington who saved his country retired to mount Vernon after the war closed.

3. He is proud of being a soldier,

6. You must not play before you learn your lesson.

You may play after you learn your lesson.

The end

大 尾

神田氏

英文典案内

(三)

郵送税金四錢
正價 金參拾錢
近刻

神田氏

英文典案内

(二)

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正價 金廿五錢

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印刷所 橫 田 活 版 所

東京市神田區松下町十番地

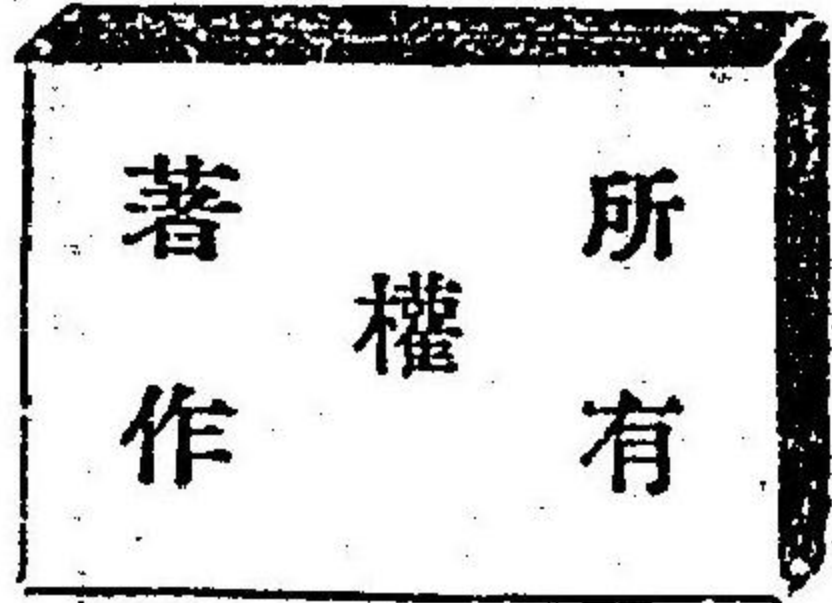
印刷者 橫 田 五 十 吉

東京市神田區松下町十番地

發行兼編輯者

小 泉 潤 郎

東京市本郷區元町貳丁目六拾番地

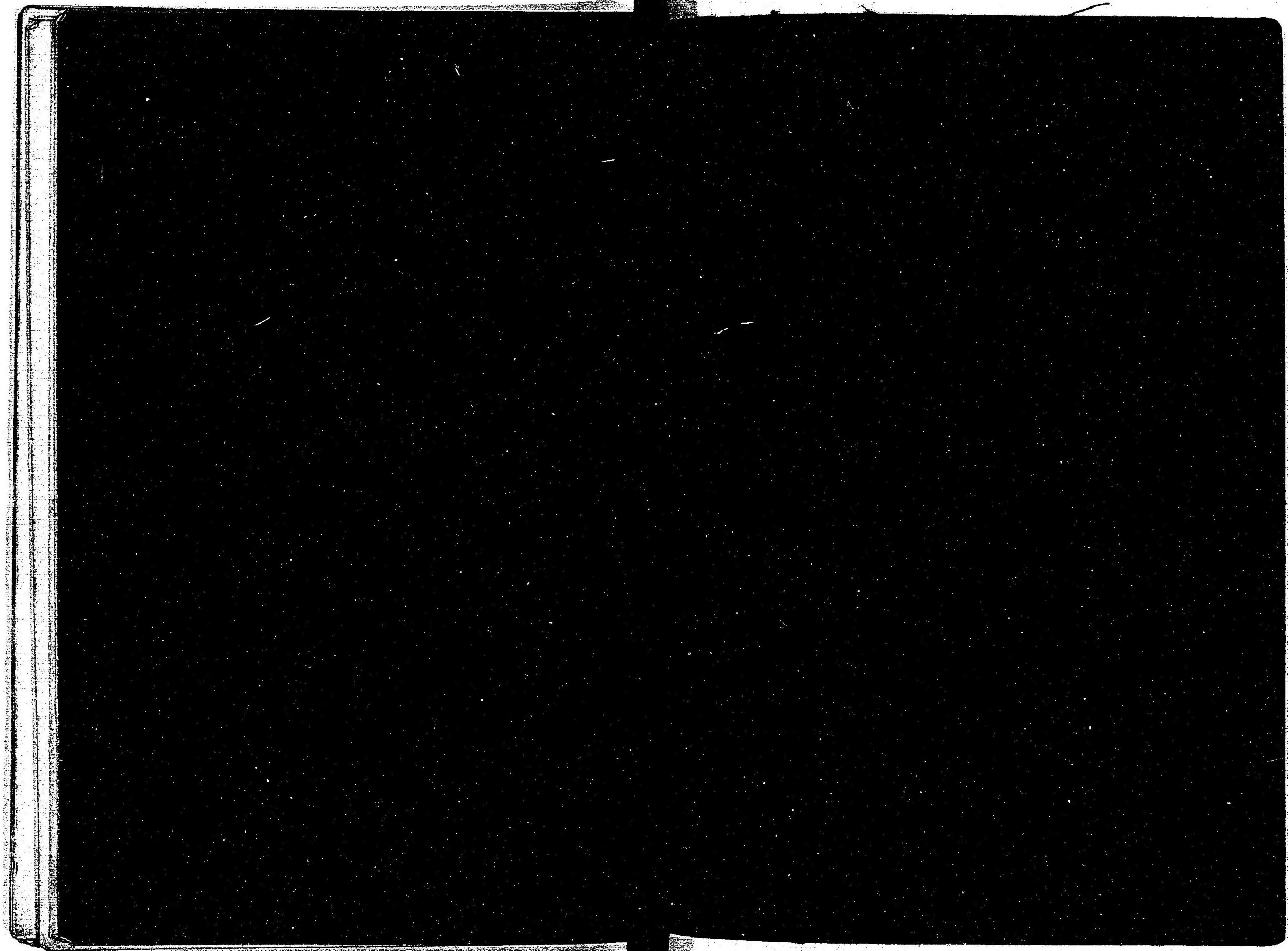


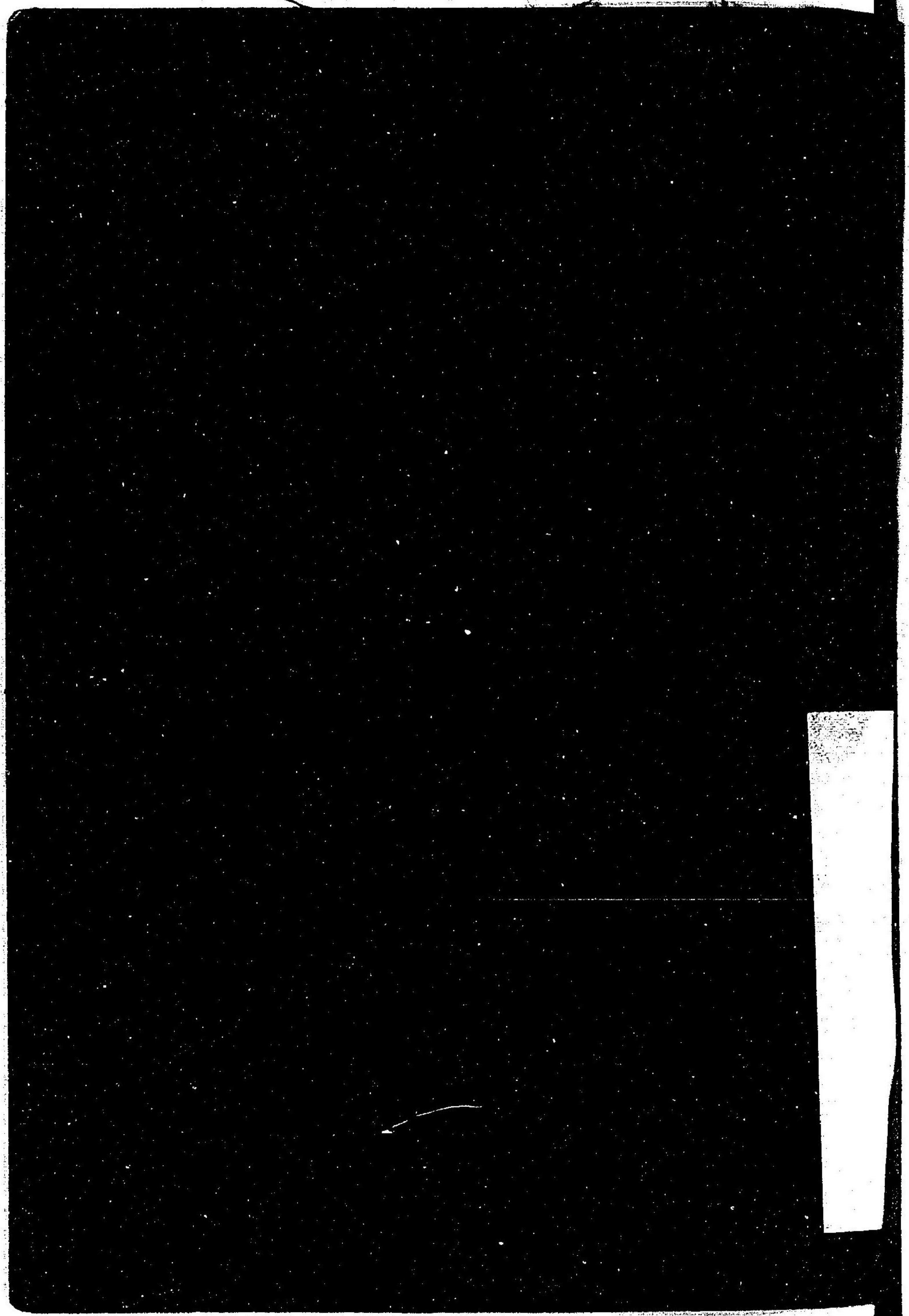
明治三十六年五月十五日發行

正價金廿五錢

明治三十六年五月十二日印刷

英文典案內卷二





[Redacted area]