no 例へば『彼は廿才だが僕は十九だ』を He is twenty, but I am nineteen.

などゝ譯する人があるが、是はよくない。彼と僕とは何 も同年でなければならぬといふ譯はない、唯二つの事實 を並べて書いた丈けだから

He is twenty and I am nineteen.

とすべきである。 又『彼は 寢 坊だのに細君は早起である』も夫婦共寢坊のお 揃でなければならぬといふ理 由もなければさういふ 法律 もないから 對照 の意を表はす"while"を使つて

He is a late riser, while his wife is an early riser.

とすべきものである。

同じ主格の否定文と肯定文とを"but"で結合した時には『併し乍ら』と譯さない。 此場合の"but"は單に『……(せず)して』と語勢を下の文に續ける丈けの働きをする。

(I did not go out, but stayed at home.

(私は外出しないで内に居た)

I did not go, but he said nothing.

(僕は行かなかつたが<u>併し</u>彼は何も言はなかつたい)

Not that I dislike the task, but because I am unequal to it.

=其仕事が厭やだと云ふのではなくて、任に堪 へないからなのだ。 "But (that)"が"that not,""unless,""without"などの意味の事もある。

There is no school-boy but knows it.

- =There is no school-boy that does not know it.
- =それを知らぬ生徒は一人もない。

She is not so old but (that) she may get married.

- =She is not so old that she may not get married.
- =人に嫁し得ぬといふ齢でもない。

There is nothing either good or bad, but (=unless) thinking makes it so.

=凡そ善い物でも悪い物でも考へ様一つでさう (即ち善くも悪くも)なるものだ、考へ様一 つでさうならぬものはない。

It never rains but it pours (= without pouring).

- =いざ降り出すとなると篠つく雨とならぬ事はない; 物事は丁度よい程には行かぬもの、無い時には無くて困るし有る時は有りすぎて困るものだ。
- "But that"が『なかりせば』の意味の事もある。

But that he is idle, he would be a good student.

- =But for his idleness, he would be a good student.
- =彼は懶けなければ善い生徒だが。
- "But that" が "doubt," "deny" などの打消の次に ある場合には "that" の意味である。

I don't doubt (but) that he will succeed.

=僕は彼の成功を疑はぬ。

I don't deny (but) that I know him.

=僕は彼を知らぬと否定はしないo

Yet.

"Though" と聯關して使ふ事が多い。

Though he is poor, yet he is contented with his lot.

=彼は貧乏ではあるが、夫れでも彼は分に安んじて居る。

"Yet" が單獨に用ひらるゝ事もあれば又 "and" と結合して "and yet" とする事もある。 何れにもせよ "but" よりも力が强く邦語の『それにも拘らず』に相當する。

I have it on good authority, and yet he denies it.

=僕は確な筋から聞いて居る、夫れにも拘らず 彼は其事を否定して居る。

Still.

反對の意味と繼續の意味とを兼ねた語で、邦語の『で も矢張』に相當する

It is a fault on the right side; still it is a fault.

=善い方の間違ではあるが、それでも矢張間違 には違ひない。

However.

"But"と同意義の語である。 併し"but"は必ず二文の繋ぎ目に置くのに對し、是は"but"と同位置に置く事もあるが、普通は文の中程に挿入して其左右にComma を打つ。

Very true: \begin{cases} however, among the many, \among the many, \however, \begin{cases} I dare say

there may be some who think otherwise.

一大いにさうです、けれども此多數の中にはさう思はぬ人もありませう。

It is a costly article, which, however, is worth the price.

=高價ではあるが、併し價段丈けの價値はある。 俗語では"though"を"however"の意味に使つて文 の結尾に置く事がある。

He is a kind man, though.

=でもネ先生中々深切な男だよ。

Nevertheless.

"And yet"と同意義ではあるが、是は文の始にも終 にも置く事が出來る。 [参照: P. 318]

He is a clever man, nevertheless he often makes none the less

mistakes.

=彼は才子だか、それにも拘らず度々間違をやる。

I shall certainly say nothing, but it will come to his ears nevertheless.

-大丈夫僕は一言も言はない、が併し自然先方 の耳に這入るだらうよ。

Only.

邦語の『但し』に相當する。

Read it by all means; only read it carefully.

=是非讀め、但し熟讀するんだよ。

Go where you like; only do not stay here.

=何處へなりと好きな處へ行くが可い、但し此 處に居てはいけない。

So.

『だから』の意味を表はす最も普通の接續詞で、"so that"と同意義である。

It is late, so let us go home by car.

=Let us go home by car, as it is late.

= 遅いから電車で歸らう。

Therefore.

"Therefore"は『だから』『大れ故に』には違ひないが、 此語は論文其他理屈。ぽい場合に使ふのが普通である。 此意味を表はす場合に何でも彼でも"therefore"を使 ひたがるのは日本學生の通弊と言っても宜からう。 日常 の事なら大抵"as"か"so"で間に合ふ。

"Therefore" も文中に挿入される事が度々ある。

He was injured in the discharge of his duty and therefore it is right that the Government should help him.

=彼は職務執行中に負傷したのだ、だから政府から手當のあるのが當然だ。

All men are mortal; all kings are men; therefore, all kings are mortal.

=人は皆死すべき者である、そして王は皆人である、夫れ故に王は皆死すべき者である。

This book, therefore, is not much used.

=夫れ故に此本は餘り使はれない。

Hence.

"Hence" の次には屢 "comes" などの語が略される。
The ass has long ears; hence its Japanese name
"usagiuma."

- 驢馬は耳が長い。だから日本語では兎馬と言ふ。

以上の接續詞を以て結合した二つの文は同資格の Clause である、例へば

It is late, so let us go home.

に於て"It is late."も"let us go home."も共に獨立した文である、何れが主の文章で、何れが從位に立った文章だとは云はれない。 斯ういふ場合に用ふる接續詞を Co-ordinate Conjunction (等位接續詞)と云ひ、是等を以て結合した文章を Compound Sentence (集合文)といふ。

是に對して一つの文章が或は名詞、或は形容詞、或は副詞の働きをして他の文の一部分となる事がある、例へば

I did not know that he was rich.

の文章に於て"I did not know" と"he was rich" とは同等の資格を持つた文ではない、即ち"that"以下が一つの名詞の働きをして"know"なる動詞の目的になって居る、斯ういふ文章を、Complex Sentence(複合文)と云ひ、是等の文に用ふる接續詞を Subordinate Conjunction (從位接續詞)といふ。 以下 Subordinate Conjunction の主なものを説明しよう。

When & While.

He went into business when he was twenty.

=彼は廿歳の時に實業界に這入つた。

He went into business when he left school.

=學校を出てから實業界に這入つた。

He gave me the pencil when it was the only one he had.

=彼は一つしか鉛筆が無かつたのに夫れを僕に 吳れた。

"When" が "and then" の意味となり真直に譯を下

す事がある、其場合には Co-ordinate Conjunction で、必ず其前に Comma がある。

I met him when I was taking a walk.

When I was taking a walk, I met him.

=I was taking a walk, when I met him.

=僕が散步して居る時に彼に逢つた。

"When"の次に來る Adverbial Clause は假令未來の事を云ふ場合にでも"will"や"shall"を使はないで、常に現在の形にする。 [参照: P. 208] 比較:一

He will arrive here in a few days.

(二三日すると到着します)

I will let you know when he arrives.

(着いたら御知らせします)

"When"が過去又は未來の或時を示すに對し、 while"は繼續の意味を表はす。

He was kind to me when I was ill.

(僕が病氣した時に彼は深切にして吳れた)

He took my place while I was ill.

(僕が病氣中彼は僕の代理をして吳れた)

(I read it when I was young.

(僕は若い時に夫れを讀んだ)

I studied English while I was in the country.

(田舎に居る間に英語をやつた)

"When"も"while"も共に『のに』と譯する事があるが、後者は同じ類の兩者を對比さする場合に使ふ。

He trudges when he might ride his horse.

(馬に乗れば乗れるのに彼はテクテク歩いて居る)

See him riding, while his father walks in the dust.

(あれ御覽父親は埃の立つ處を歩いて居るのに) 彼は馬に乗つて居る)

How can you let him walk when he looks so tired?

(あんなに疲れてる様だのに能くもマー歩かせられたものだ)

How can you ride, while he trudges in the dust?

(彼は埃の中をテクテクやつて居るのに君は能
くもマー馬に乗つて居れるね)

"Whenever" は "at any time when" の意o Come whenever you like.

=何時なりとも好きな時に來たまへ。.

As.

時間を表はす事がある。其場合には『.....と同時に』の意味で、普通『.....し乍ら』『.....するに從つて』『.....する處を』などゝ譯する。

A good idea struck me as I was speaking.

=話をして居る内に善い考が胸に浮んだ。
You may read as you run.

=走り乍ら讀める、明々白々。

As one becomes rich, one grows stingy.

=金持に成るに従って吝嗇に成るものだ。

Catch them as they come out.

=出かける處を掴へよ。

度合を表はす事がある。

It is (as) white as snow. =雪の様に白い。 仕方を表はす事もある。

Do as you like. 一好きな様にし給へ。 原因や理由をも表はす。

As I am ill, I will not go.

=I am ill, so I will not go.

=I will not go, for I am ill.

=病氣だから行かない。

「……であるけれども』と"though"の意味になる事もあるが、共場合には形容詞(又は名詞、副詞)を"as"の前に置く、そして單數名詞を用ふる場合でも常に冠詞を省く。

Young as he is, he has much experience.

=Though he is young, he has much experience.

=年は若いが經驗が有る。

Hero as he was, he shuddered at the sight.

=Though he was a hero, he shuddered at the sight.

=流石勇者の彼も其様を見て戰慄した。
Gallan ly as they stormed the position, they were repulsed.

=彼等は勇ましく共陣地を攻撃したがそれでも 撃退された。

"As" は種々の語と關聯して用ひられたり、又は成句となつて使はれたりする場合が多い。

As A is to B, so is C to D.

=CがDに於けるはAがBに於けるが如しo

I will take care of him as long as (= while) I live.

=僕が生きて居る間は彼の世話をして遣らう。

So long as (=if) you are innocent, fear nothing.

=無實ならば何も恐れるな。

Never mind so long as (=since) you have done it in time.

=間に合はせたのだから何も心配するには及ば ぬ。

I wish I had some money. As it is (=as I have no money, however), I can not buy it.

=金が有るというのに、金が無いので買へぬ。 (此 "as it is" は常に假定條件文の次にあつて『處) が實際に於ては左様でないから』の意味になる

Leave it as it is. = 其儘にして置け。 He is, as it were, a book-worm.

=彼は謂は、書物の蠢見た様なものだ。

This is as heavy as that.

=是とあれと重さが同じだ。

This is not so pretty as the other. [参照: P. 310] = 是は今一つの程綺麗ではない。

He is as modest as he is brave.

=彼は勇敢なると同時に又謙遜である。

He is as clever as his brother is dull.

=兄が鈍なのに引替へて彼は才子だ。

He is as brave as any soldier.

=彼はどの軍人にも劣らず勇敢だ。

He is as diligent as ever.

=彼は相變らず勉强だ。

I went as far as Omori.

=僕は大森まで行つた。

I will try as far as I can.

=出來る文け遣つて見よう。

So far as my eyes are concerned, I am already an old man.

=服文けの點から云へは僕は旣に老人だ。

He can not so much as (=not even) sign his own name. [參照: P. 311]

=彼は自分の名も書けない。

He is not so much a teacher as a scholar.

(=He is not a teacher, but rather a scholar.)

[參照: P. 311]

=彼は教師の方ではない、寧ろ學者の方だ。

"As"が接續詞であり乍ら種々の語が省略して有る為に前置詞か何かの様に見える事があるけれども、此語が 前置詞として用ひられる事は決して無い。 His arguments are as [what] follows [is].

=彼の議論は次の通り。

He treated me as [he would treat] a servant.

-下男の様な待遇をした。

I went to school as [it was] usual [with me].

=僕は常の通りに學校へ出た。

He cries as [he would cry] if he were a girl.

=彼は女の子見たいに泣く。

He was so kind as to lend me the money.

[參照: P. 312]

=彼は深切にも僕に金を貸して吳れた。

(I started so early as to be in time. (參照: P. 312)

(早く出たから間に合うた) [結果]

I started early so as to be in time. (參照: P. 312)

(間に合はうと云ふので早く出た) [目的]

As Soon As;

No Sooner Than;

Scarcely When. Before.

皆邦語の『するや否や』に相當するが、"as soon as"は 後ろより溯つて譯するけれども、其他は皆眞直に譯を下 す。 そして"as soon as"以外のものには前の Clause を Past Perfect にする事が多い。

He ran off as soon as he saw me.

= No sooner had he seen me, than he ran off.

=He had no sooner seen me, than he ran off.

詞

= He had $\begin{cases} scarcely \\ hardly \end{cases}$ seen me $\begin{cases} before \\ when \end{cases}$ he ran off.

=彼は僕を見るが早いか走つて逃げた。

Before.

"Before"は場合により色々と違つた譯を下さなければならぬ。先づ次の比較を研究して貰ひたい。

(a) The train left before I arrived. (汽車は僕が到着する前に出た)

(大車が出て了つた後へ僕は着いた)

(c) The train left before I had arrived.

(僕が未だ到着せぬ内に汽車が出た)

是等三文共皆汽車の出た後に到着したと云ふ意味には相違ないが、(a) は『汽車が出た後へ僕が着いたのだ』と唯二つの働きの順序を云ふのに過ぎない。(b) に於ても(c) に於ても主なる動作は過去で言ひ表はしてある、即ち(b) は真直に『發車して了った後へ』と譯し、到着した時には汽車は出て了つて旣う停車場には無かつたといふ意味を表はして居る。(c) では以前にあつた動作の"leave"が Past にしてあるのに、"left"よりも後に起つた"arrive"と云ふ動作が"had arrived"とPast Perfect にしてあるので一見誤文の様に思はれようが決して誤ではない。"before I had arrived"は『到着行為が完了して了つた其前』即ち『未だ到着しない

先に』『到着しない内に』である、此場合に邦語では必ず 打消に譯さなければならない。

We saw a deer before we had passed through the forest.

も『森を通り抜けるといふ動作の完了前』『未だ森を通り 抜けぬ内に』、詰まり『森の中を歩いて居た時に』の意味 となる。

(d) She had died long before he returned.

(女が死んでから除程經つて後漸く彼は歸つた)

(e) She died long before he had returned. (彼が歸る餘程前に其女は死んだ)

- (d) に於けるが如く"before"が『漸く』の意味になる場合には、其前にある動作を表はす語は Perfect Tenseを使ふが、時間の長さを言ふ時には無論 Indefinite の形を使はなければならぬ。
 - (f) It was past two before we arrived. (二時過ぎになつて漸く到着した)
 - (g) It was past two when we arrived. (到着した時は二時過ぎであつた)
 - ((h) It was an hour before he appeared. (一時間も經つて後漸く彼は顔を出した)
 - (i) It was not an hour before he appeared.

 (一時間も經たぬ内に彼は顏を出した)
- (i) に於けるが如く打消した場合には常に "soon"即 ち『問もなく』の意味を表はす。 次の (j) (k) も皆此類 である。

- (j) I had not waited long before he came.
- =待つ程もなく彼はやつて弥た。

 They had not been married a month before they
 - began to quarrel.

 =結婚して一と月と經たぬ内に夫婦喧嘩をやり出した。

比較:一

| It will be some time before he gets well.

(癒る迄にはひまが掛かるだらう)
| It will not be long before he gets well.

(=He will soon get well. 問もなく癒るだらう)

Till; Until.

"Till"は『まで(續く)』意。

I shall wait till (又は until) he comes.

=彼の來る迄待ちます。[参照:—"By,"P. 333]
"Till"の前に"not"があれば『共時初めて』の意味 となる。

People do not know the blessing of health till they lose it.

=人は健康を失つて始めて具難行味が分かる。 次の場合には"till"は前置制ではあるが譯の仕方は 變らぬ。

I did not know it till then.

= 其時までは知らなかつた、其時始めて知つた。 It was not until the next day that I learned the truth. = 共翌日になつて始めて其事實が分かつた。
"Till"の前に Comma が有れば眞直に譯して『終に』
と言ふがよし。

I kept standing under a burning sun for a long while, till I had sunstroke.

=僕は久しく炎天に立ち詰めにしたので、<u>とう</u> とう日射病に罹つた。

They were busily engaged in gathering chestnuts, till the last rays of the setting sun were fading away.

=彼等は頻りと栗を拾つて居たが<u>終に</u>入り行く 日の光がズンズン薄れ行く頃となつた。

Since.

"Since"は『……以來 (現今まで續く)』意味であるからして、其次に來る Clause の動詞は Past (又は Past Perfect) で、主文即ち Principal Clause の動詞は、動作が現在まで續く事を示す Progressive Perfect か、又は有樣の繼續を表はす Perfect Tense かである。

I have been working at this problem since I came home from school.

=僕は學校から歸つてからズーッと今 迄 此の問題をやつて居る。

He has been in Tokyo since he returned from America.

=彼は亞米利加から歸つてから此方東京に居る。

I have lived with my uncle since my father died.

=僕は父が死んでから此方伯父の内に居る。

Ten years have elapsed [又は have passed] since my father died.

= 父が死んでから此方十年になる。 同じ意味であり乍ら"It"を主格として時の長さを云ふ 場合には Perfect は使はない。

It is ten years since he died.

=彼が死んでから此方十年になる。

It was ten years since he had died.

= 其時は彼が死んでから十年經つて居た。

"Since"が理由を表はす事もある。

Since you say so, I must believe it.

=君が左様言ふからには信じなくてはならぬ。 此時は"since"を冐頭に置くのが普通である。

Because & For.

共に理由を表はす接續詞である。

He succeeds, because he perseveres.

=君が成功するのは忍耐があるからだ。

I will not go, for I have a headache.

=僕は行かない、頭痛がするから。

但し"Why?" に對しては"because" を用ひ、推論の理由には"for"を使ふ。

Why did you strike him?

____Because he called me names.

=君は何故彼を擲つたか

――だつて彼は僕に惡口を言ひましたもの。

Why does he not work?

____Because he is ill.

=何故彼は働かないのか

――病氣だから。

He cannot be idle, for he makes remarkable progress.

=彼は懶ける筈がない、進步が著しいから。

The oil must be out, for the lamp has gone out.

=油が切れたに違ひない、ランプが消えたから。

"Because"は『だから』『故に』などと譯する場合と、『だからとて』と譯する場合とがある。

- (a) He is proud, because he is rich.
- (b) Don't be proud because you are rich.
- (a) は『彼は金持だから威張つて居る』と云ふ意味で、"because" 以下は前の Clause 全體の理由を説明して居る、そして此場合には "because" の前に Comma があるのが普通だ。
- (b) は『金持だからとて威張るな』で、"because"以下は前の"be proud" 丈けにかゝつて居る。 此場合には Principal Clause に必ず打消の言葉がある、そして"because"の前には Comma をうたない。

A bird need not be smutty because he lives in a chimney.

=鳥が煙突に棲めばとて必ず汚ないとは限らぬ。

Because the sky is cloudy, it does not necessarily follow that it will rain.

=曇天だからとて必ずしも雨になるとは限ら

併し前の Clause に "not"があつても其"because"を 『だからとて』と譯さぬ場合もあると云ふ事をも心得て置いて貰ひたい。 例へば

I did not attend the meeting, because I was ill. =病氣だつたから會に出席しなかつた。

などは無論(a)の類に属するものである。

"All the more . because" や "none the less . . because" の "the" は副詞で『夫れだけ』の意。〔參照: P. 317〕

I like my work all the more because it is difficult.

- =僕の仕事は困難だから僕が其仕事を好む度合 も夫れ丈け多い。
- = 其仕事が困難だから僕は却て(盆)好きだ。

I like my work none the less because it is difficult.

=仕事が困難だからとて僕が其仕事を好む度合 も夫れ丈け少いといふのでは決してない。 =仕事は困難だければもよれなにもない。

=仕事は困難だけれども夫れにも拘らず僕は好きだ。

I do not think the worse of him because he and 1 differ in opinion.

=彼と僕と意見が違へばとて僕は彼の事を夫れ 支け惡く思つてゐるのではない。

=彼と僕とは意見が違ふけれども<u>夫れにも拘ら</u> **李僕は彼の事を善く思つてゐる。**

理由を表はす接續詞にはまだ色々ある。

You ought to write to him now that I have told you his address.

=彼の宛名を君に教へたの<u>だから</u>君は彼に手紙を遣るのが至當だ。

I will make allowances, seeing that he is a foreigner.

=彼は外國人だから大目に見てやらう。

A participle differs from a gerund, in that the former is an adjective while the latter is a noun.

=Participle が Gerund と異る<u>點は</u>前者は形容 詞なるに後者は名詞なるにあり。

Health is above wealth, inasmuch as the former is essential to happiness while the latter is not.

=健康は富に優さる、何となれば前者は幸福に 必須なるに反し後者は必ずしも然らざれば なり。

If.

條件文に最も多く使はれる接續詞は"if"である。

I shall not start if it rains.

=雨が降るなら立ちません。

If I were rich, I would go abroad.

=僕が金持なら洋行するのだが。

"If" 以外の語で同じ意味を表はすもの二三を擧ぐれ

Suppose you had a large sum of money, what would you do with it?

=君に大金があると假定したら君は夫れで何うする。

I will employ you on condition that you will give up drinking.

=君が禁酒するなら傭つてやらう。

I will pardon him provided (that) he acknowledges his fault.

=彼があやまるのなら赦してやらう。

So long as you are innocent, fear nothing.

=無實なら恐れるな。 [参照: P. 400]

"In case" は "if" の意味の事と、"lest—should....."
即ち『.....だと悪いから其時の用意に』"の意味の事とある。

I shall wait in case he is absent.

=彼が留守なら待たう。

Take an umbrella with you, in case it should rain.

=雨が降ると悪いから傘を持つて行き給へ。
"So that"が "if" の意味に 用ひられるのは多くは

古文體である。

So that it be done, I care not who does it.

= 其事がされるのなら誰がしても構はQo

"So that" には其外に次の様な場合がある。

He works hard, so that he makes good progress.

〔結果〕

=彼は勉强する、だから進步する。

He works hard, so that he may pass.

(目的)

=彼は及第しようと云ふので勉强する。

"If" の否定は"unless"である。

He will not succeed if he does not work hard.

=He will not succeed unless he works hard.

=勉强しなければ成功せぬ。

"If"は又"though"の意味の事がある。

- (a) If he is old, I will not employ him. =彼が老人なら傭はぬ。
- (b) If he is old, he is still active.

=彼は年を取つては居るがまだ活潑だ。

此二文を比較すれば(a)は條件文で、其人が老人であるか青年であるかは不慥であるが、(b)の"if"は"though"の意味で、其人が老人だと云ふ事は明かに分かつて居る。"If"が何れの意味に用ひてあるかは前後の關係を見れば容易く分かる。

What (would you do) if you should fall ill? You would have no one to nurse you.

(君が病氣に成ったら大變だ、看護をして臭れる 人も無からうし) What [matters it] if [又は though] I fall sick?
The doctor lives near by.

(病氣に罹ったつて何ともない、醫者が近くに居るから)

If they have better ships, we have more experience.

一成程敵には船のよいのが有る事はあるが、夫れにしても僕等の方には經驗がある。

There are few, if any, such books.

=そんな本はあるにしても少ない、有るかなしだ。

He seldom, if ever, goes to church.

=彼は教會に行く事があるにしても滅多にない、有るかなした。

He is economical, if not stingy.

=彼は吝嗇でないまでも經濟家だ、殆ど吝嗇と云つても可い位だ。

假設條件文で『とも』と云ふ場合には其前に"even"を 附けて"even if"とする事が多い。

Even if I were rich, I would not do such a foolish thing.

=僕は金持でもそんな馬鹿な事はしない。

"If"は又間接疑問の前に置いて『か』と譯する事がある。

I asked him, "Are you a student?" [直接疑問]

=I asked him if he was a student . [間接疑問]

= 僕は彼に君は學生かと聞いた。

(Al)though.

『とも』の意味を表はす最も普通の接續詞は"though" と"although"である、前者は"yet"と關聯して使は れる事が度々ある。

Although he is poor, he is happy.

= Though he is poor, yet he is happy.

=彼は貧乏だけれども、夫れでも滿足して居る。 『とも』の意味を表はす語には"though"と"if"の 外に次の様なのがある。

Burdened as he was, he ran faster than I.

[參照: P. 399]

=彼は荷を負うて居るが僕よりも早く走つた。 Granting that it is true, it does not concern me. = 其事は假りに本當だとしても僕には關係のない事だ。

"Whoever," "whatever," "whichever" "however," "whenever" など凡て疑問詞と"ever" と結合して出來 た語が『とも』の意味になる事がある。 其時には"no matter who [what, which, how, when]"などの意味で其次に"may"を用ふるのが普通である。 [参照: P. 151]

Whoever may say so, it is not true.

= 誰が左様云つても夫れは嘘だ。

Whenever you may go, you will find him at home.

=何時行つて見ても彼は宅に居る。

Whichever you may read, you will find it interesting. = どちらを讀んでも面白いよ。

比較:-

Whoever (=any one who) comes, will be admitted. [參照: P. 151]

(來る人は誰れでも入場を許される)

Whoever (=no matter who) may come, he will be admitted.

(誰が死ようとも、來た人は入場を許される)

邦語でも『笑は、<u>笑へ</u>だ、僕はチャンと腰をきめて居る』など如くの命令の形で『君が笑はう<u>とも</u>』の意味と成る様に、英語でも命令法を使つて其意味を表はす事がある。

「参照: P. 255〕

Laugh as you may, I am determined to do so.

=However you may laugh, I am determined to do so.

= 笑はい笑へ、乃公はチャンと腰をきめて居る。
Say so who will, it is not true.

=誰がさう言はうと夫れは嘘だ。

Whether.

"Whether"は『とも』の意味に成る場合と、間接疑問の前に置いて"if"と同じく『か』と譯する場合とある。 孰れの場合に於ても"or no"又は"or not"を添へる のが普通である。 I don't know whether or no he is rich.

(彼は金持か金持でないか僕は知らぬ)

Whether he may be rich or not, he cught no to be so idle.

(金持であらうとあるまいと、あんなに懶けては可けない)

『とも』の意味の時には"whether"のみならず他の語をも省略して簡單にする事がある。

(Whether it may be) Interesting or not interesting, you ought to read it.

=面白からうと面白くなからうと君は失れを讀む可き筈だ。

Official or no official, he has no right to do such a thing.

=役人で<u>あらうと</u>役人で<u>なからうと</u>そんな事をする権利は彼に無い。

That.

"That" は Noun Clause にも Adjective Clause にも 又 Adverbial Clause にも使はれる接續詞で、其用途は頗る廣い。 尤も Adjective Clause に使はれた "that" は 純粹の接續詞ではなくて關係代名詞である。

[參照: P. 1387

That we shall succeed, is certain.

=吾々が成功する事は慥である。

I am of opinion that he is in the wrong.

=僕は彼の方が悪いと云ふ意見だ。

I am surprised that you should say so.

=君がさう言ふとは驚く。

Who on earth are you, that you should say such a thing?

=そんな事を言ふとは、一體全體君は誰だ。

He is always the first that comes.

=彼は何時も眞先に來る。

He works hard, (so) that he may succeed.

=He works hard, in order that he may succeed.

=彼は成功しようと云ふので勉强する。

He is so diligent that he makes good progress.

= Such is his diligence that he makes good progress.

=彼は大層勉强するから進歩する。

I never see it that I do not think of my school-days.

=I never see it without thinking of my school-days.

=是を見ると乾度學生時代の事を思ひ出す。

(It is) Not that (=not because) I am dissatisfied, but because I am unequal to the task.

一不平があると云ふ為ではなくて、僕が不適任 だからだ。

Lest.

"Lest"は次に"should"を伴ひ、(a) 『……すると惡いから』『……すると大變だから』と譯する場合と、(b) 『……しはしないかと』と云ふ場合と、(c) 『……しはしないかと云ふ』と前の名詞と同格になる場合とある。

Work hard, lest you should fail.

=失敗すると大變だから勉强しろ。

He trembled lest he should be discovered.

=彼は見つけ出されは<u>しないかとブルブル</u>慄へて居た。

There was great danger lest the provisions should fail.

=食糧が不足しはしないかと云ふ大危險があった。

間接調

(INTERJECTION)

間投詞は唯强き感情を表はす叫び聲に過ぎない。そして文章中何れの語にも文法上の關係がなく、隨時に文中に挿し挟むものだからして此名がある。主なるもを舉ぐれば、

[喜] Hurrah! Huzza!

[笑] Ha! ha! Aha!

· 〔悲〕 Alas! Ah! Oh!

[驚] Hah! What! Why! Dear me! Good heavens!

[疑] Hum! Hem!

[明] Pooh! Pshaw! Tut-tut! Fie! For shame!

(賞) Bravo! Well done! Hear! hear!

[人の注意を引く時] Look! Lo! Behold! Hark! Hush!

[人を呼びかくる時] Ho! Halloo! Hollo! Ahoy!

"Well" や "why" が間投詞として用ひられた時には色々な意味を表はす。

Well, let him come.

・=ヨシ彼に來させ給へ。

-Well, I never!

=これは驚いた。

Well, that you should make such a mistake!

=マー君が斯んな間違をしようとは。

Well, here we are at last.

=ヤーとうとうやつて來た。

Well, perhaps you are right.

=サウサネ君の言ふ通りかも知れぬ。

Well, it can't be helped.

=アー仕方がない。

Why, of course.

=ダツテ無論さうぢやないか。

What is twice two? -- Why, four.

=二の二倍は?--それや四つサ。

Is it true? -- Why, yes, I think so.

=本當かームーさうる、僕は左様思ふる。

Why, what is the harm?

=それがや、其害は? (別に害は無いぢやないか)

文章

(SENTENCE)

總論で言つた通りに Sentence は之を譬ふれば人體の 様なもので、頭部と胴との二つの部分から成立つて居る、 但し手足は無論胴の方に屬するものである。頭部に對應 するものは Subject (主格)で、是が話の題目となり、其 Subject に關して述べた言葉が Predicate (賓辭)で、これ が胴に相當するものである。 例へば

Birds fly.

に於ては"Birds"が Subject で、"fly"が Predicate だと云ふ事は言を待たない。

Subject.

は普通 Noun か Pronoum かであるが、必ず是等に限つ に譯ではない。 凡そ Noun の代りになり得る言葉、即 ち "The"+Adjective, Infinitive, Gerund, Phrase, Clause は皆 Subject となる事が出來る。

> Phrase は語の結合で、意味はあるが何等鑑まつた考を表はさ わものである。

I will be more careful in future.

He is poor in spite of all his labours.

He has experience as well as knowledge.

The moon rising, we put out the light.

Good Heavens!

(Clause) は文章の一部を成す Sentence である。 此事に就ては 追て詳述する。 例を擧ぐれば

Tanaka came. = 田中が殊たっ

[Noun]

I am ill.=僕は病氣だ。

[Pronoun]

The rich (=rich people) often envy the happiness of the poor (=poor people). 「参照: P. 101〕 =金持であり乍ら貧乏人の幸福を羨む者が澤山

ある。

To study)
Studying a language (=language study) requires

great diligence.

[Infinitive; Gerund]

=語學研究は非常な勉强を要する。

How to do it (=the way of doing it) puzzled us all.

[Phrase]

=其やり方に皆困つた。

That we shall succeed (=our success) is certain.

=僕等が成功する事は慥だ。

[Clause]

Predicate.

の主要なる部分は Verb で、Verb は缺くべからざる要素である。 其 Verb が完全自動詞ならば其 Verb 丈けで Predicate となる事が出來るが、他動詞ならば其次に一つ又は二つの Object が來なければならず [参照: P. 155]、又動詞の自他を問はず其 Verb が不完全動詞ならば其次に Complement (補缺語) [参照: P. 156] が來なければならぬ。 詰まりObject や Complement は Predicate の一部で、人間ならば手足とも云ふべきものである。

422

Noun の代りに成り得べき言葉は何語でも皆 Object とする事が出來る。Complement になり得べき言葉は Noun, Pronoun Adjective, Participle, Infinitive, Phrase 及び Clause である。

01:	(I made a box.	
Object	I made a box. I made him a box.	
	He is a merchant.	(Noun)
7	I made him my servant.	
	It was he	(Pronoun)
	It was he He is rich. I made him happy.	[Adjective]
	The ball went flying.	
	I made him happy. The ball went flying. (球が飛んでいつた)	Participle
Comple-	I sent the ball flying.	C-urrapio.
ment	(球を飛ばした)	
	He seems to be rich.	
	I shall have him come.	(Infinitive)
	(彼に死られるだらう))	
	He is in debt.	(Phrase)
	(彼は借金して居る)	
	This is what I expected.	(Clause)
	(是は僕の豫想した處だ)	

Adjunct.

Subject & Predicate とは文章の主要なる部分で、此兩者が揃はなければ、纏まつた思想を表はす事が出來ない。即ち Sentence とはならない。

頭、胴、手、足が揃へば、これで完全な人間となったのではあるが、何時も裸體の儘では居られぬ。 頭には帽子、胴や足には着物下駄などの必要がある。 文章に於ても帽子の代用となって Subject を形容するものは

A pretty flower.

Tanaka's book.]

My book.

Milton the poet

(詩人のミルトン)

A house to let. (資家)

[Adjective]

(Noun in Apposition)

(Infinitive)

The sleeping child.

A woman of virtue (真女)

[Infinitive]

(Participle)

(Phrase)

Articles は必要缺くべからざるもので、他の形容詞の如く隨意に附けたり省略したりする事は出來ない。譬へて見れば丁度頭髪の様なものであるから、是は名詞の一部分と見做して差支あるまい。

着物、足袋、下駄の用をなして Verb を形容するものは

The horse ran fast.

He did it with ease (=easily).

(Adverb)

(Phrase)

He walked ten miles. [Adverbial Objective]

She came to see me. (Infinitive)

人の體に附屬したもので頭にも屬しなければ胴や手足にも屬しないものがある。例へば傘の如きは手には持つけれど、手に附屬したものとは云はれぬ、體全體を保護するから體全體に屬するものと云はなければならぬ。英

語の文章にも是に對應したものがある。文章中特にどの 部分を形容するともつかず、文章全體に關係するものが ある、之を Independent Element といふ。 例へば

What are you doing, Tanaka?

[Noun]

=田中、君は何をしてるのか。

Alas! he is dead.

[Interjection]

=アー彼は死んで了つた。

To my joy, he passed first on the list. [Phrase] =嬉しい事には彼は一番で及第して吳れた。

To do him justice, he is not a bad man. [Infinitive] = 公平に批評すれば彼は悪い男ぢやない。

He being absent, I left a note. [Participle] =彼が留守だつたので手紙を発して來た。

以上を表にあらはせば

	Sentence.
飲くべから	Subject + Predicate (名詞の類) (動詞、目的、補缺語)
添辭	形容詞、及び副詞の類 Independent Element

文章の種類

構造の上から文章を分類すれば Simple Sentence, Complex Sentence, Compound Sentence 及び Mixed Sentence の四つとなる。

Simple Sentence (單文) は之を譬ふれば一人の人間の様なもので、頭が一つと胴が一つある、そして無論獨步きが出來る。

Complex Sentence (複合文)は一人の大人が未だ獨歩きの出來ない赤。坊を負うて居る様なもの。

Compound Sentence (集合文)は獨步きの出來るものが手を繋ぎ合つて居る様なもの。

Mixed Sentence (混合文) は赤、坊を負うた母親が他の人と手を繋いで居る様なもの。



Simple



le Complex Sentence.



Compound Sentence.



Mixed Sentence.

Simple Sentence.

Simple と名が附いては居るけれども必ずしも簡單な短い文章とは限らぬ。近頃西洋で流行の直徑五六尺もある帽子を頭に被り、シャツ、チョッキ、上衣、洋袴は云ふに及ばず、其上にドララを五枚も十枚も重ねて着たなら

ば、隨分と大きな人間が出來ようが、それでも頭が一つ、 胴が一つである以上は矢張一人の人間である。 Subject や Predicate にどんな長い形容の言葉が 附いて居ても、 蝙蝠傘に相當する Independent Element が幾つ附いて居 ても、Subject や Predicate Verb が一つ宛しかなかつた ら矢張 Simple Sentence である。

> Caught in a shower on his way to his house in Hongo, a tall American gentleman, a teacher of English of one of the most flourishing private schools in Tokyo, began running, with some books under his arm, in order to catch a car going at full speed about twenty yards ahead of him.

=一人の丈の高い米人、此人は東京で一番盛大 な内に數へられて居る或る私立學校の英語 教師だが、本郷の自宅へ歸る途中俄雨にあ つたので彼是十間程先の方を全速力で走つ てる電車に乗らうといふので二三冊の本を 小脇に抱へて走り出した。

是は無理に引延ばして作つた長い文だが、こんなに長く ても Subject は "a gentleman" で、Predicate Verb は "began" だけしかないから矢張 Simple Sentence であ る。 そして "Tokyo" より前の Participle や Adjective や Apposition は皆 Subject を形容する帽子で、"began" 以下の Phrase や Infinitive は皆着物である。

Complex Sentence.

Complex Sentence は二つ乃至二つ以上の文章が集まっ て出來たものである。そして是を組成する各の文章は之 を Sentence と云はないで Clause と云ふ。 Complex Sentence には主となる Clause が一つあって他の Clause は 或は名詞、或は形容詞、或は副詞の意味になって其主な る Clause の一部分となったものである。 主なる Clause は之を Principal Clause (主文)と云ひ、附屬の Clause は 之を Dependent Clause (附属文)と云ふ。 前者は母親で、 後者は負はれた子供である。

- (a) That we shall succeed (=our success) is certain. =吾々が成功する事は確な事だ。
- (b) I don't understand what the teacher says (=the teacher).

= 先生の言はれる事が分からぬ。

- (c) Students who are diligent (=diligent student) are sure to succeed.
 - =勉强な子供は屹度成功する。
- (G) The day when we are to depart (= for our departure) is not fixed upon yet.

=出發の日が未だきまらぬ。

(e) You will be welcome wherever you go (=anywhere).

= 君は何處でいも歡迎されるだらう。

- (f) He reached the city after the sun had set (=after sunset).
 - =彼は日没後に着京した。

(a) (b) に於ては附屬の Clause は"our success"又は"the teacher"なる名詞と同意義で、動詞の主格、或は目的となつて居る。 斯ういふ Clause を名けて Noun Clause といふ。

- (c) (d) の Clause は "diligent" 又は "for my departure" なる形容詞又は形容詞句と同意義で、名詞"students"や"day"を形容して居るから之を名けてAdjective Clause といふ。
- (e) (f) に於ては附屬の Clause は"anywhere"なる副詞又は"after sunset"なる副詞句と同意義で、主なるClause 中の"welcome"や"reached"を形容して居るから、之を Adverbial Clause といふのである。

Noun Clause に用ひられる接續詞は"that"や疑問詞 ("who,""what,""which,""how.""when""where,""why,""if,""whether") 及び"lest"などである。

Where he is going is known to all.

= あの人が何處へ行くかと云ふ事は皆の人が知 つて居る。

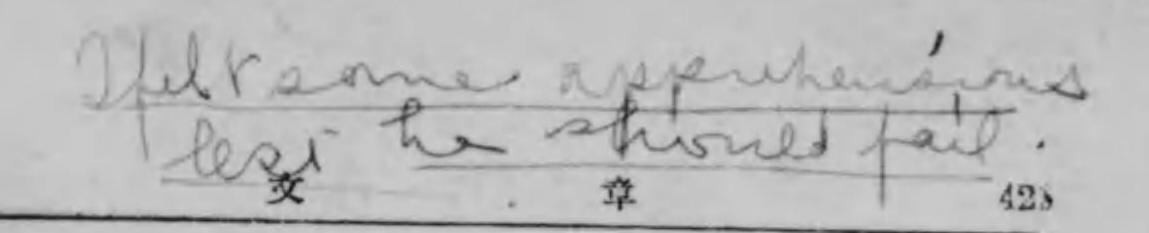
Do you know if he has returned?

=彼が歸つたかどうか知つて居ますか。

No one can rely on what he says.

= あの男の言ふ事は誰も當てに出來ない。
("what he says" なる Clause は "on" なる前置詞の目的)
This is what I expected.

= これは僕の豫期した處だ。 ("what I expected" なる Clause は Complement)



I felt some apprehensions lest he should fail.

一彼は落第しはすまいかと云ふ懸念が幾らかあった。

("lest he should fail" は "apprehensions" と同格)

It seems that he is a rich man.

=あの男は金持らしい。

["that he is a rich man" は"It" と同格〕

Adjective Clause を導く接続の言葉は関係代名詞及び 関係副詞である。

This is the book that I bought last night.

=是は僕が昨夜買つた本だ。 lut.

Read such books as you can understand easily.

=容易く解かる様な本を讀め。

This is the village where I was born.

=是が僕の生れた村だ。

(Adverbial Clause の頭につく接續詞は Subordinate

Conjunction (從位接續詞)である。 [参照: P. 396]

Put it where you found it.

[場所]

=もとあつた處へやつて置け。

I must wait till he comes.

〔時間〕

=僕は彼の來るまで待たなければならぬ。

I did as he told me.

[仕方]

=僕は彼の言ふ通にした。

I did not go there, because I was ill.

[理山]

=病氣だつたから行かなかった。

CH

He is much taller than I am.

〔比較〕

文

章

431

__=彼は僕よりも除程文が高い。

We eat that we may live.)

〔目的〕

=生きんが為に食ふ。

He worked so hard that he succeeded.

[結果]

=彼は非常に勉强したから成功した。

I shall not start if it rains.

[條件]

=雨天なら出立せぬ。

He is honest though he is poor.

[對照]

=彼は貧乏だけれども正直だ。

Can

Compound Sentence.

Compound Sentence は對等の獨立した文を接續したもので、前にも述べた通り獨步きの出來る人が手を繋いた形である。例へば

He sang and 1 danced.

に於て"He sang"は"I danced"の一部分でもなく、 又"I danced"が"He sang"の一部分だと云ふので もない。全然獨立した同資格の文章を二つ結合したの に過ぎない。之に用ふる接續詞は Co-ordinate Conjunction (等位接續詞) [参照: P. 396] で、("and"などに て)單に二つ又は二つ以上の文章を繋ぎ合せたり、("or" などにて)選擇を表はしたり、("but"などにて)反對、 例外等の意を示したり、("so,""therefore"などにて)推 論を表したりする。

Either he (must leave the house) or I must leave the house.

=彼か僕かい此家を出なけれやならぬ。

I am a late riser, but I got up at 5 on that particular morning.

=僕は一體寢坊だが、あの朝は特別で五時に起きた。

He is diligent, so he makes remarkable progress.

=彼は勉强するから著しく進歩するのだ。

文の意味によつて Complex か Compound かを定める事は出来ない。

(As I was ill, I did not go there. [Complex] (僕は病氣だったから行かなかった)

I was ill, so I did not go there. [Compound] (僕は病氣だった、だから行かなかった)

He is happy, though he is poor. [Complex]

(彼は貧乏だけれども幸福だ) He is poor, but he is happy.

[Compound]

(彼は貧乏だ、けれども幸福だ)

同じ接續詞でも場合によつて用法の違ふ事がある。例へば關係詞の如きは下から溯つて譯する場合と、眞直に譯する場合と二通りある「參照: P. 143」。前者の場合に於ては其關係詞以下の Clause は主文中の名詞を説明し其意味を制限するものであつて、其關係詞の前にはComma を打たない方が普通であるが、後者の場合に於ては其關係詞は唯前の文と次の文とを結合する丈けの働きをするからして、其關係詞は接續詞と代名詞又は副詞とに分ける事が出來る、即ち"where,""when,"

432

"which," "who" by "and there," "and then," "and it [又は they]," "and they [又は he, she]" などゝな る場合なので、其時には關係詞の前に Comma をうつ事 になつて居る。

He is the man whom I met in the train. (あの人は僕が汽車の中で逢つた人だ)

(b) I met Mr. A., who (=and he) told me the news.

> (僕はA君に逢つた、處がA君は僕に 其報を聞かして吳れた)

This is the place where he died. (此處が彼の死んだ處です)

He went to Kyoto, where (=and there) he stayed for ten days.

(彼は京都へいつて、其處で十日滯在し

(a) や (c) に於ては "man" や "place" は Italic の 部分次第で其意味が定まる、詰まり此 Italic の部分は "man"や "place" の意味を制限して居るから Adjective Clause である、即ち (a) (c) 雨文は Complex Sentence であるが、(b) や (d) に於ては其"news"を聞か して吳れようが吳れまいが、又逗留しようが逗留しなか らうが、其為に『A君』や『京都』に違ひのある譯では ない、即ち"who"以下の"where"以下のClause は 少しも前の語を制限して居るのでないから、此兩文は Compound Sentence と云はなければならない。 關係代

名詞は又理由や目的を表はす事があるが、其場合には共 Clause は Adverbial Clause と見るべきものである。

女

I will employ Mr. A., who (=because he) understands English.

章

=英語が解かるから A 君を傭はう。

A man was sent, who should deliver the message. = 其使命を傳へる為に人をやつた。

比較:一

和

This is where I was born. (N. Cl.) [Complex] This is the place where I was born.

(Adj. Cl.) [Complex]

Then my parents went to America, where I was born. [Compound]

/I will let you know when he returns. [參照: P. 209] (Adv. Cl.) [Complex.]

I will let you know when he will return. [P. 209] (N. Cl.) [Complex.]

I will let you know the day when he will return.

(Adj. Cl.) [Complex.]

I was taking a walk, when I met him.

[Compound]

I did not know that he was there.

(N. Cl.) [Complex.]

I do not know the foreigner that is standing there. (Adj. Cl.) [Complex.]

[I got up early that I may be in time. (Adv. Cl.) [Complex.]

Mixed Sentence.

Mixed Sentence は Simple と Complex、又は Complex と Complex とが集まつて出來た文章である。 例へば

All of you who have seen elephants, know that they are very gentle when (they are) kindly treated, and (they) can be taught to understand (many things) and (they can be taught to) do many things.

に於て"who have seen elephants"は Adjective Clause で"you"にかゝり、"that"以下全體は"know"の目的、而して其目的中"they are very gentle";"(they) can be taught to understand (many things)";"(they can be taught to) do many things"は皆對等な文章で、それが"and"で結び附けてある。そして"when (they are) kindly treated"は其前の Clause にかゝる Adverbial Clause である。

文章の換形

Complex Sentence や Compound Sentence を Simple Sentence に直す事が出來れば、其反對に Simple を Complex や Compound に直す事は容易く出來よらから此處では前者の場合の主なるものを簡單に述べて置かう。

Noun Clause を含んだ文章を Simple Sentence とするには

(a) 其 Noun Clause を Noun, Pronoun, Gerund 又は Phrase にかへる。

That he will succeed is certain.

His success is certain.

(I can not believe what he says.

I can not believe him.

(That I should go, is impossible.

My going is impossible.

(He said that what I said was true.

(=He said that my statement was true.)

He admitted my statement to be true.

He admitted the truth of my statement.

此文章の意味は『御説の通り……』と人の言を容るく考だから其意味を表はす "admit" なる動詞を使つたのである。 斯かる場合には "say"を使ぶ事は出來ないから、文章全體の意味を考へて適當なる語を之に代へなければならない。

(b) "That" を以て始まる Noun Clause の前には假

令形容詞や、又は當然前置詞を伴ふべき動詞が來て居て も、其前置詞は省略する。 けれども其 Noun Clause を Noun や Gerund や又は Phrase に縮めると Noun Clause の時に省略した前置詞は復活して來る。

(I was not aware [of the fact] that he was rich.

I was not aware of his being rich.

I did not know of his being rich.

(I have heard that he is dead.

I have heard of his death.

(I am pleased that he is honest.

I am pleased at his honesty.

"Hear" なる動詞は "hear him"; "hear a noise"; "hear the news" などの場合には他動詞として用ひられるが、事質又は事件を表はす言葉が次に來れば、必ず其次に "of" を置いて "hear of one's success"; "hear of one's arrival" などと云はなければならない。 〔參照: P. 371〕

(c) Noun Clause を Infinitive にかへる事もある。併し"say"と"think"とは (Passive の場合を除いては) 其次に Infinitive を置く事が出來ないから、此等の動詞 は何か他の語に代へなければならぬ。但し"think"は 目的を隔て、 Infinitive の、 Complement をとる事は出來 る。

He said that I must not go.

He forbade me to go.

I think that I will go.

I intend to go.

(I think that I shall fail.

I expect to fail.

(I think that he will succeed.

I expect him to succeed.

(I think he is wise.

I think him to be wise.

(I think that he was a rich man.

I think him to have been a rich man.

(It is impossible that I shall go.

For me to go is impossible. [參照: P. 263]

It is impossible for me to go. (終照: P. 256)

(d) Principal Clause 中に"seem,""be sure"などの語がある場合には附属の Clause の主格を其等の語の主格として Simple Sentence にかへる事が出來る。

(It seemed that he knew it.

He seemed to know it.

(It seems that he was a great man.

He seems to have been a great man,

阿 Clause の Tense が等しい場合には Infinitive も普通の形でよるしいが、Dependent Clause の Tense が一段進んで居た時には其 Infinitive も Perfect の形にしなければならか事は以上の二例と(c) の第五、第六の二文を見て知つて貰ひたい。 (参照: P. 261)

I am sure that he will succeed.

He is sure to succeed.

比較:一

I am sure of success=I am sure I shall succeed.

(僕は乾度成功する)

I am sure of his success=I am sure he will succeed.

(彼は乾度成功する)

He is sure to succeed=I am sure he will succeed.

(彼は屹度成功する)

He is sure of succeeding = He is sure that he will succeed.

(営人は屹度成功の積りで居る)

(e) 意味を强める為に語又は Phrase を"It is .. that" で圍んで文の冒頭に置いたものは [参照: P. 118]、其 "It is...that" を除き語の順序を變へさへすれば可い。

> | It was yesterday that he arrived. | (昨日だつたよ、彼が到着したのは) | He arrived yesterday.

Adjective Clause を含んだ文章は

(f) Adjective Clause を Adjective, Participle, Possessive Case, Adjective Phrase などに換へる。

(I don't like a boy who is coward.

I don't like a coward boy.

A stone that is rolling gathers no moss.

A rolling stone gathers no moss.

(轉石苔を生せず、住宅や職業を度々かへる人は金が溜まらぬ)

Customs are laws that are not written.
Customs are unwritten laws.

(習慣は不文律なり)

The explanation he gave was not to the point.

His explanation was not to the point.

(彼の説明は要領を得なかつた)

Tell me the place where you were born.
Tell me the place of your birth.

He read us a poem which he had written.

He read us a poem of his own writing.

(彼は自作の詩を讀んで聞かせた)

(g) Infinitive にかへる場合もある。

I have no time that I can spare.

I have no time to spare.

(僕は暇が無い)

He has no one who will help him.

He has no one to help him.

(彼を助ける人がない)

Adverbial Clause を含んだ Complex Sentence を Simple Sentence とするには、場合々々により色々な換へ方があつて一概には言はれないから、此處では Clause を意味によつて分類し、主な場合 丈けの説明に止めて置く。

文

(h) 原因、や理由を表はす Clause

(We were surprised when we heard of his death.

We were surprised to hear at the news of his death.

(彼が死んだと聞いて驚いた)

As I was convinced of my error, I resolved to amend my conduct.

(Being) convinced of my error, I resolved to amend my conduct.

. (僕は過を悟り、行を改めようと決心した)

(As it was fine weather, we set out on foot.

It being fine weather, we set out on foot.

(天氣がよかつたから徒歩で出發した)

(He was praised, because he was diligent.

He was praised for his diligence.

(あの人は勉强するので譽められた)

(They are envious of him, because he has power.

They are envious of him because of his power.

(彼には權力があるので彼等は妬んで居る)

(As I am indisposed, I can not teach to-day.

I can not teach to-day { owing to on account of } indisposition.

(今日は加減が悪いから教へられない)

I could not go abroad, because I did not have the means.

|I could not go abroad for want of the means. (金がなくて洋行が出来なかつた)

I could not attend the meeting, because I was busy.
Business prevented me from attending the meeting.

(用事があつて會に出席が出來なかつた)

He can do anything, because he is rich.

His wealth enables him to do anything.

(彼には金があるから何でも好きな事が出來る)

(i) 目的や懸念を表はす Clause

He works hard (so) that he may support his family.

He works hard in order to support his family.

(家族を養はんが為に彼は勉强する)

He works hard (in order) that he may succeed.

He works hard so as to succeed.

(成功しようといふので勉强して居る)

(意志動詞の前には "in order to" を用ひ、) 無意志動詞の前には "so as to" を用ふ、)

(I went that I might see him.

I went to see him.

(彼に會ひに行つた)

We started by night for fear I might be seen by any one.

We started by night to escape being seen by any one.

(人に見られると悪いから夜出發した)

You must take care that you do not offend him.
You must take care not to offend him.

(あの男を怒らせぬ様に注意しなければならぬ)

(He went abroad that he might study medicine.

He went abroad with the purpose of studying medicine.

(醫學研究の目的で洋行した)

(I did it that I might save you trouble.

I did it with the view of saving you trouble.

(君の勞を省いてやらうと思つて左樣したのだ)

I worked hard lest I should fail.

I worked hard for fear of failing.

(落第しはすまいかと思つて勉强した)

(j) 結果を表はす Clause

She is so young that she looks quite a child.
She is so young as to look quite a child.

(あの女は若くて、まるで子供の様だ)

比較:— I got up early so as to be in time.

[目前]

Let up so early as to be in time.

[編集]

(=I got up so early as to be in time.

(結果)

I am so old that I can understand it.

I am old enough to understand it.

(僕も年をとつて居るから其位の事は分かる)

It was such a dreadful sight that it could not be seen twice.

The sight was too dreadful to be seen twice.

(質に恐ろしい様で二目とは見られなかつた)

(He is so wise that he can not but know it.

He is too wise not to know it.

(賢い男だから夫れを知らぬ筈はない)

He was so successful that everybody was susprised.

He was very successful, to the surprise of everybody.

To the surprise of everybody, he was very successful. (彼が大成功したので皆が驚いた)

(k) 譲歩即ち「けれども」の意味を表はす Clause

Though he did his best, he could not solve the problem.

To do his best, he could not solve the problem.

(一生懸命でやつたが其問題が解けなかつた)

Even if I grant it to be true, that is no excuse for it.

Granting it to be true, that is no excuse for it.

(假りに夫れを本當としても言譯にはならぬ)

They came, though it rained heavily.

They came in spite of the heavy rain.

They came notwithstanding the heavy rain.

The heavy rain did not prevent them from coming.

The heavy rain did not prevent their coming.

(雨が烈しく降つたけれども彼等はやつて死た)

Though he has many faults, he is a great man.

With all his faults, he is a great man.

(缺點は隨分あるが夫れにも拘らず彼は偉い)
Though he has much learning, yet he is a fool.
For all his learning, heris a fool.

(あんなに學問はあるが夫れでも矢張馬鹿だ) (He failed, though he worked so hard.

He failed after all his labours.

(折角あんなに勉强したのに落第して了つた)
(However rich a man may be, he ought not to be idle.

The richest man ought not to be idle.

(どんな金持でも傾けてはならぬ)

(1) 條件

If we consider his age, he is very active.

He is very active $\begin{cases} considering \\ for \end{cases}$ his age.

(あの人は年の割には大層活潑だ)

(We shall start to-morrow, if weather permits.

We shall start to-morrow, weather permitting. (天氣がよくば明日出發します)

If you get clear of the station, you will see the mountain to the left.

Getting clear of the station, you will see the mountain to the left.

(停車場を離れると左手に共山が見える)

(If I am to do him justice, he is a good man at heart.

To do him justice, he is a good man at heart.

(公平に批評すれば、彼は心はい)男だ)

I should be sorry, if I were to stand in your way.

I should be sorry to stand in your way.

(御邪魔をしては濟みません[から止しませう])

If there were no water, nothing could live.

Without water, nothing could live.

(水が無なけれや何も生存する事は出來ぬ)

If he were not idle, he would be a good student.

(= Were it not for his idleness, he would be.....)

But for his idleness, he would be a good student.

(懶けなけれや良い生徒なんだが)

I will employ you, if you will give up drinking.

(=I will employ you on condition that you will.....)

I will employ you on condition of your giving up

(酒を止めるなら雇うてやらう)

drinking.

He will have to leave school, if his father should die.

He will have to leave school in the event of his father dying.

(彼の父が死んだら彼は退學しなければなるまい)

| I will leave a note in case (=if) he is absent. | I will leave a note in case of his absence. (留守だつたら手紙を置いて來よう)

(m) 比較や比例を表はす Clause

That house is as high as the next one.

The height of that house equals that of the next one.

(あの家は其隣の家と同じ高さだ)

He is about as old as I am.
He is about my own age.

(彼は僕と同年輩だ)

This is twice as large as that.

This is twice the size of that.

(是はあれの倍大さがある)

London is larger than any other city.

London exceeds any other city in size.

London is the largest city in the world,

(ランダンはどの都市よりも大きい)

He is braver than his brother.

He is superior to his brother in bravery.

He is the braver of the two.

(彼は兄さんよりも勇氣がある)

This is more than I can tell.
This is above my comprehension.
(是は私には分かりません)

He cried as if he were a girl.

He cried like a girl.

(彼はまるで娘の子の様に泣いた)

The higher up you go, the colder it becomes.

The air becomes colder in proportion to the height of the ground.

(上の方へ登れば登る程寒くなる)

The more a man has, the greedier he becomes.

A man becomes greedier in proportion to the increase of his possessions.

(溜れば溜る程きだなくなる)

(n) 仕方を表はす Clause

(Act as you are ordered.

Act according to your orders.

(指圖された通りにしる)

/I will treat you just as you treat me.

My treatment of you shall be similar to your treatment of me.

(君が僕に對すると同様な取扱を僕も君に對してしよう)

As you sow, so you will mow.

The harvest will depend upon the sowing.

(蒔き様次第で刈取も定まる)

(o) 時を表はす Clause

When the examination was over, I went home.

The examination being over, I went home.

(試験が濟んでから國へ歸つた)

You must be careful when you choose your friends.
You must be careful in choosing your friends.
(友を撰ぶ時に注意をしなければならぬ)

When the cat is away, the mice will play.

In the absence of the cat the mice will play.

(鬼の留守の間に命の洗濯)

He lost both his parents when he was a child.
He lost both his parents in his childhood.

(彼は子供の時に兩親を失つた)

When the war broke out, everybody felt some apprehensions.

At the outbreak of the war, everybody felt some apprehensions.

(戰爭が始まつた時には皆が幾分か懸念をして居た)

She cried when she heard the news.

She cried at the news.

(彼女は其報を聞いて泣いた)

When he left school, he went into business.
On leaving school, he went into business.

(彼は學校を出てから實業に這入つた)

He was sorry when he found out his mistake. He was sorry on finding out his mistake.

(其誤を發見した時に彼は殘念がつた)

(He got married as soon as he was graduated.

He got married immediately on his graduation.

(彼は卒業すると直ぐ結婚した)

You may pay me whenever it is convenient to yourself.

You may pay me at your own convenience.

(御都合次第で何時拂つて頂いても宜しい)

(Whenever he coughs, he feels a great deal of pain.

With every cough, he feels a great deal of pain.

(咳をする度毎に非常に痛む)

He took my place while I was ill.

He took my place during my illness.

(僕の病中彼は代理をして吳れた)

You must think over the matter before you give your answer.

You must think over the matter before giving your answer.

(熟考してから返事をしなけれやいけない)

- I had the house thoroughly cleaned before he arrived.
- I had the house thoroughly cleaned previous to his arrival.

(彼が到着する前に家をスッカリ掃除させた)

(I shall stay here till he arrives. I shall stay here till his arrival.

(あの人が到着するまで此處に逗留します)

(After he was appointed to the post, everything went well.

After his appointment to the post, everything went well.

(彼の任命後は萬事都合よく行つた)

/I have lived with my uncle since my father died.

I have lived with my uncle since my father's death.

(父が死んでから以來伯父の厄介になつて居る)

(It is three years since he died.

It is three years since his death.

He has been dead for three years.

(彼が死んでから三年に成る)

(p) 原因や理由を表はす場合に "enable," "prevent" などの他動詞を使つた樣に、自動詞の代りに他動詞を用 ひて Simple Sentence とする場合が多い。

[參照: P. 165]

(If you hear the story, your hair will stand on end. The story will make your hair stand on end.

(身の毛も竦立つ様な談だ)

(If one gets wealth, one becomes desirous of more.

The possession of wealth makes one desirous of more.

(金が手に 這入ると又其上に欲しくなる)

When he heard the news, he began laughing. The news set him a-laughing.

(其報を聞いて彼は笑ひ出した)

(When I see the picture, I think of my school-days. The picture reminds me of my school-days.

(其畵を見ると僕の學校時代の事を想ひ出す)

(I was so astonished that I could not speak.

Astonishment deprived me of my power of speech.

(驚いて物が言へなかつた)

(However you may talk, you can not make him comply.

You can not talk him into compliance.

(幾ら談じても彼に承知させる事は出來ない)

(However you may laugh at me, I will not forget my duty.

You can not laugh me out of my duty.

(君が如何に笑つても僕は僕の本分を盡す)

Compound Sentence を Simple Sentence に直す事は、 Complex を Simple に直す事とよく似て居るから、夫れ から推して見れば容易く分かる。最も普通の例を擧ぐれ

Infinitive を用ふる場合。

I worked hard, but failed.

I worked hard, only to fail. [參照: P. 258] (勉强はしたが失敗して了つた)

I awoke and found myself lying in a ditch.
I awoke to find myself lying in a ditch.
(目が覺めて見ると溝の中に寢て居た)
(You must go at once, or you will be scolded.
You must go at once to escape being scolded.
(直ぐ行かなくちや叱られるよ)

(r) Participle を使ふ場合。

He drew his sword and sprang on board.

Drawing his sword, he sprang on board.

(拔刀して船に乗込んだ)

The fog was dense, so we were forced to halt.

The fog being dense, we were forced to halt.

(蒙於漢以ので僕等は詮方に(傷きつた)

(霧が深いので僕等は詮方なく停まつた)

She gave a shout and jumped into the river.

Giving a shout, she jumped into the river.

With a shout she jumped into the river.

(一聲叫んで其女は川へ跳び込んだ)

(s) Preposition を使ふ場合。

He was diligent, so his teacher rewarded him.
His teacher rewarded him for his diligence.
(彼が勉强するので先生は彼に賞與をやられた)
I did not go myself, but sent a messenger.
Instead of going myself, I sent a messenger.
(自分では行かないで使をやつた)

He not only advised me, but helped me liberally.

In addition to (又は besides) advising me, he helped me liberally.

(僕に忠告をして吳れたのみならず、氣前よく手助けもして吳れた)

He was in ill health, so he could not go abroad.

Owing to ill health, he could not go abroad.

(彼は病氣の為に洋行が出來なかつた)

直接叙法と間接叙法

(DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH)

Direct Speech (直接叙法)とは人の言つた言葉をソック り其儘引用した言ひ方で、Indirect Speech (間接叙法)と は人の言つた言葉の趣意文けを記事文に直した言ひ表は し方である。 邦語でも

「君ハ此人ヲ知ル筈ガナイ』ト田中ガ言ッタ。
(Direct Speech)

田中ハ僕ガ其人ヲ知ル筈ガナイト言ッタ。

(Indirect Speech)

などう言ふが、邦語には英語ほど小八釜しい規則は無い、 英語程完備した Indirect Speech はない。 此智識缺 乏の為に和文英譯及び英文解釋の際に思ひ掛けぬ間違を する事がある。

Direct Speech の時には

He said, "It is time to go to school."
に於けるが如く"He said"の様な Introductory Clause
の次には單に Comma を打てば宜しい、決して邦語の
「……と言つた』の『と』に相當する接續詞を附けてはなら
ね。 そして引用文の始の字は Capital Letter で始め、
引用文の前後に Quotation Marks を置く。

Indirect Speech の方では

He said that it was time to go to school.

「たけるが如く Introductory Clause の次に Comma を打たない。そして其次には場合々々によつて色々な接續詞を置く、但し"that"は屢省略される。そして其次に來る文は引用語其儘ではなく唯其意味文けを書き表したものであるから Capital を以て始めてはならない。

Direct Speech を Indirect Speech に書き直す時に

若し Introductory Clause の動詞が Present, Present Perfect 又は Future の時には、其次に來る動詞の Tense には變りはないが、代名詞は場合によつて色々と變化す

るる例へば

He says, "I will never drink any more."

He says that he will never drink any more.

She has said to me, "He is going."

She has said to me that the is you are going

("He"と云はる」人が今の話相手ならば "you") となり、全く別人の事なら矢張 "he" である

You will say, "I have been studying."

You will say that you have been studying.

Introductory Clause の動詞が Past Tense ならば引用 文中の

Present Perfect Past Past Perfect

となり、"shall," "will," "may," "can" は夫々 "should," "would," "might," "could" となる。

"Must" は必要義務を表はす場合には"had to"となるが、禁止、主張、推論の意を表はす場合には矢張元通り"must"を使ふ。 [参照: P. 245]

She said, "He returned from China a few days ago, and has left for England."

She said that he had returned from China a few days before, and had left for England.

He said. "She will soon be here."

He said that she would soon be there.

Father said, "You may go."

Father said that I might go.

He said, "I must stay at home."

He said that he had to stay at home.

(He said, " You must not go there."

He said that I must not go there.

(He said, "I must know your reason."

He said that he must know my reason.

(He said, "It must be so."

He said that it must be so.

詰まり Quotation Marks は代數式

A(B+C) = AB + AC

の括弧の様なものである、即ち

He said, "I am poor."

= He said (I am poor).

=He said he [=I×第三人称] was [=am×過去] poor.

此點に於て日英兩國語の慣用に大なる差異がある、即 ち邦語では Indirect の場合でも『彼は貧乏だと言つた』 と常に現在に言ふけれども、英語では其人が現に今も尚 ほ貧乏であつても、其前にある動詞即ち "said"が過去 ならば其次の動詞即ち "am"も其影響を受けて"was" と過去の形を使はなけれなばならない [参照: P. 205]。 其例外としては

- (a) 不易の真理は常に Present で云ふ。
 [He said, "The earth moves round the sun."]
 (He said that the earth moves round the sun.")
- (b) 歴史上の事實は常に Past で云ふ。
 「He said, "Columbus discovered America."

 He said that Columbus discovered America.





No (副)287	NOUN CLAUSE PAGE 428
Noing277	Now that410
No less 95	Number
NOMINATIVE CASE 40	NUMERALS 77
NOMINATIVE COMPLE-	
MENT157	
No more than95,97	
None 63	
None the less318,393	
None the less because409	1
Nor 314,386	
No soonerthan	OBJECTIVE CASE
Not	OBJECTIVE COMPLEMENT.157
Not a bit	Obliged
Not a button	
	Of342
Not a little	Of a19,20
Not a pin	Off
Not a straw 204	Off duty349
Noted325	Of oneself112
Not enough300	Of one's own
Nothing but331	Of one's own doing276
Not less than 96	On
Not more than 96	On account of440
Not nearly soas	On an average
Not one in ten351	On any account201
Not onlybut (also)386	On board 23
Not quite305	Once293
Not quite soas306	On condition that
Not so much as311	On duty348
Not so muchs311	One
Not thatbut because417	The one
Notthe less because318	One after another 72
Nottill405	One after the other 72
Not to say 260	One another 72
Not to speak of260	One day
Notwithstanding443	Oneself 100 164
NOUN 4	One's own

英女法講義索引

PAGE	BACE
One would have thought238	Pay161,375
On fire348	Peas 8
On foot 23	Pease 8
Only (形) 65	Pence 8
Only (副)285	Pennies 8
Only (接)394	People 27
Only too302	Persevere376
Open (動)375	Persist376
Open (形)375	PERSON166
Or387	PERSONAL PRONOUN 103
ORDINAL NUMERALS 78	PHRASE420
Or so315	Play 347,376
Other60,70	Pleased376
Otherwise236	PLURAL 5
Ought226	Point376
Ought to have done226	Possess
Out of	Possessed376
Over351	POSSESSIVE CASE 40
Owing to440	Pessibility 30
	POTENTIAL MOOD250
P	PREDICATE1,421
	Prefer376
Pains 38	Preferable376
Painting 37	Prepare376
Paper 34	Prepared376
Part375	PREPOSITION319
Participate	PRESENT186
PARTICIPIAL CONSTRUC-	Present (動)376
TION271	PRESENT PARTICIPLE266
PARTICIPLE266	PRESENT PERFECT193
PART OF SPEECH 3	Pretend376
Pass 375	Prevail376
Passed (形) 49	Prevent376,443
PASSIVE177	Previous to449
PASSIVE INFINITIVE262	Prey376
PAST188	PRICE 83
PAST PARTICIPLE174,266	Price328
PAST PERFECT202	PRINCIPAL CLAUSE427

PRINCIPAL PARTS CF	Rejoice
THE VERB173	RELATIVE ADVERB270
Proceed376	RELATIVE PRONOUN131
PROGRESSIVE FUTURE193	Relieve377
PROGRESSIVE FUTURE	Relieved377
PERFECT204	Remind377
PROGRESSIVE PAST189	Rescue377
PROGRESSIVE PRESENT187	Respective 59
PROGRESSIVE PRESENT	Retire
PERFECT201	Retired 49
Prohibit377,505	Revenge
PRONOUN102	Revenged
Proof377	Rid
PROPER NOUN 28	Rob343,378
Propriety 39	Room 37
Protect377	ROOT-FORM173
Provide377	ROOT-INFINITIVE265
Provided411	Ruin(s) 38
Put to sea	Bun378
	Run into debt350
	Run over
Q	
Quarrel377	S
Quick377	
Quite21,305	Safe378
	Same 66
570	Sands 35
IZ	Satisfied378
TO .	Say so who will255
Rain 35	Scarcely296
Rather 21	Scarcelybefore402
Reach377	Scarcelywhen402
Ready377	Search378
Reason	Seat oneself178
Reconciled377	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O
Recover377	
	See~done268
REGULAR VERB175	Seeing that275,410

Rejoice	PAGE377
RELATIVE ADVERE	
RELATIVE PRONOU	C. M. R. & State of Column School of State of Column School of Column Scho
Relieve	
Relieved	AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE
Remind	
Rescue	
Respective	
Retire	
Retired	
Revenge	
Revenged	
Rid	
Rob	
Room	
ROOT-FORM	The second secon
ROOT-INFINITIVE .	
Ruin(s)	
Bun	
Run into debt	
Run over	
S	
Safe	378
Same	
Sands	
Satisfied	
Say so who will	
Scarcely	
Scarcelybefore	
Scarcelywhen	
Search	
Seat oneself	
Secure (動) (形)	
See	
	268
	The second secon

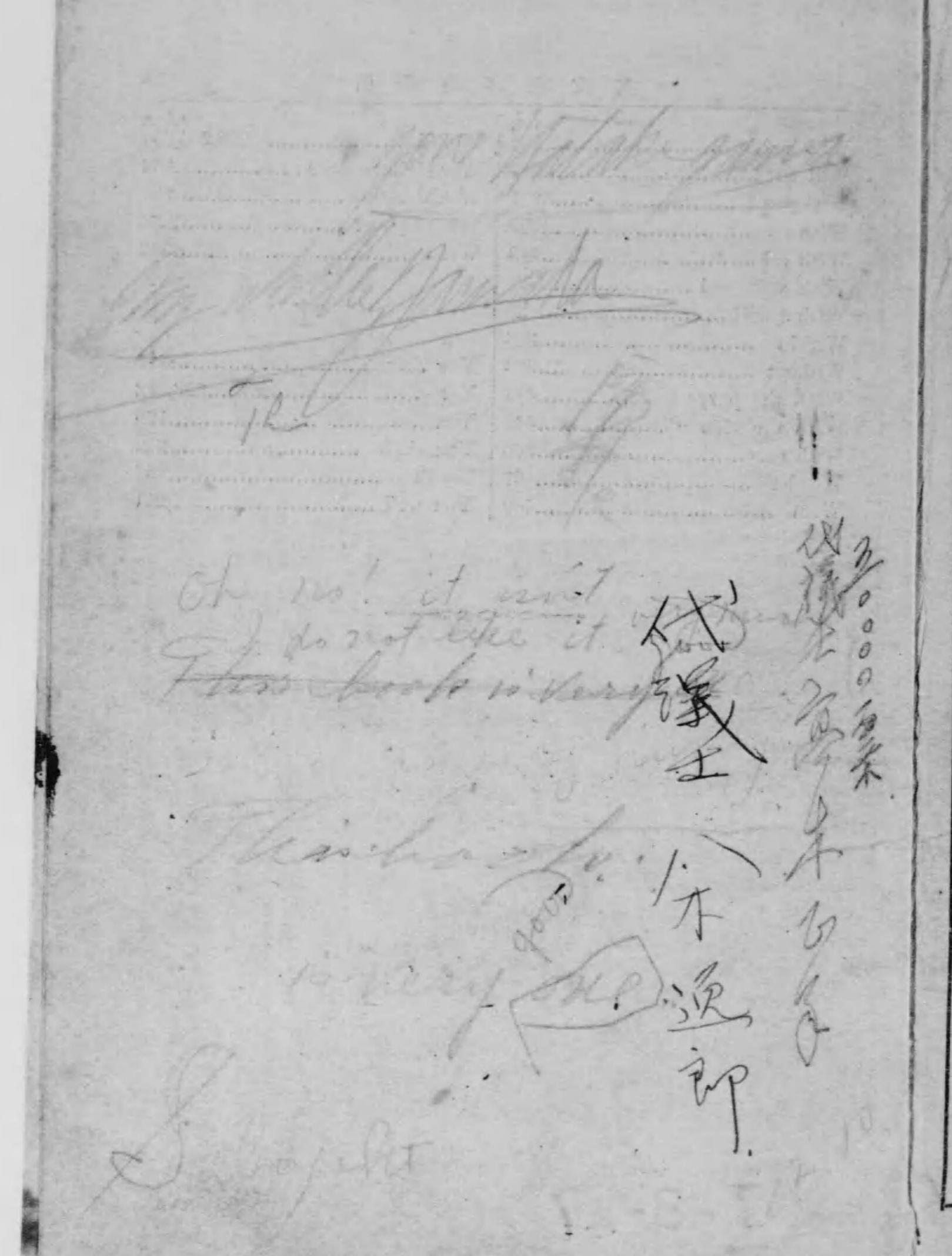
Seek	Soas to
Seem180	
See the last of	3
Sell	1
Send for161	
Send~ing268	Some
Sensible	Some day302
SENTENCE	Something of a~343
KIND OF SENTENCES425	So much315
TID ANTERDAME . MEASE	Sorry379
SENTENCES	So that334
Separate	Sothat
SEQUENCE OF TENSES205	So that~may240
Set OF TENSES200	So to speak
Set	Spare257
Set~ing	Speak379
Set out	Speech37,379
Several 59	Spirit(s) 38
Shall207	Spring379
Shall he?218,220	Stand379
Shall I ?215,218,220	Stand by332
Shall you?215	Stand in the way350
Should222,229	Stare379
Should have done223,232	Start379
Show379	Steal380
Sick	Stiek380
SIMPLE SENTENCE425	Still392
Since406,505	Stone 34
SINGULAR 5	Stoop380
Sit379	Strictly speaking274
it out	Strike380
kilful379	Strip380
leep off	Struggle380
mile379	Study 38
mile at	Studies 38
o (副)21,309	Stumble380
0 (接)394	SUBJECT
oas310	Subject (形)380
o as to	SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD228
The same of the sa	

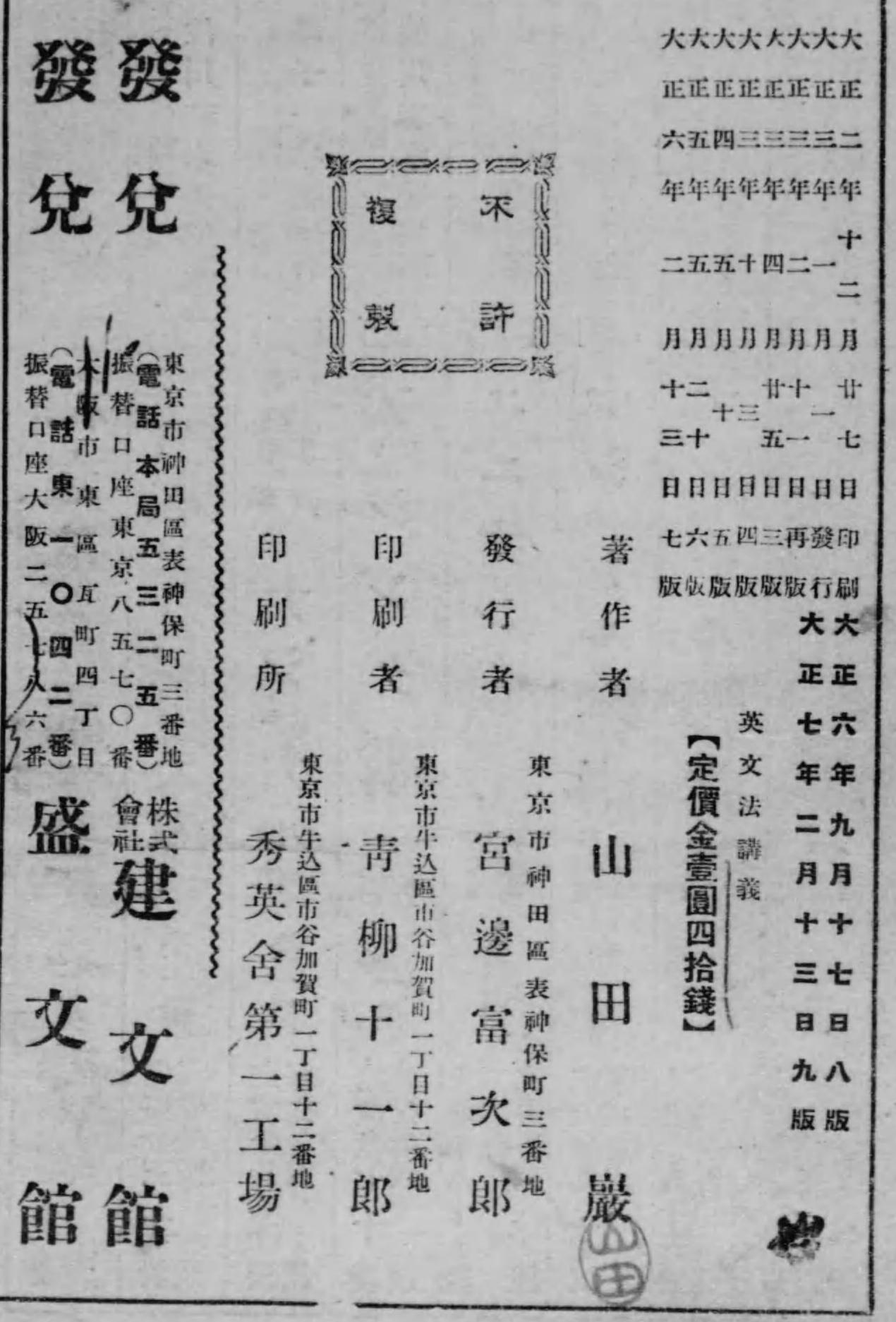
	时 我 大	1.
SUBORDINATE CONJUNC. PAGE	That of	PAGI
TION396	The (冠)	10,15
Succeed380	The (副)	317
Such 17	The+ADJECTIVE	101
Suchas 68	The+COMPARATIV	
Suchthat 69	COMPARATIVE	318
Sue380	The other	71
Suffer330	The other day	302
Superior380	There	315
SUPERLATIVE DEGREE	Therefore	394
85,95,510	There is noing	276
Supply380	The+SINGULAR CO	
Suppose411	NOUN	
Sure	They	
Swim it120	Think	
Sympathize380	Think over	The second secon
	Though	
	. Through	The second secon
T	Throughout	
	Throw	
Take	Till	
Take after321	Time(s)	
Take care442	Tired	
Take place 24		
Take ship 24	To crown one's misery	
Talk381	To death	
Talking of274	To do~justice	Professional Profe
Talk over352	To do one's best	
Telegraph381	To make matters wors	
Tell161 381	Too	
TENSE186	To one's cost	
Than153	To one's sorrow	
That (開代)138,147	Toonot to	
That (陽副)279	Tooto	
That (接)416		
That book of mine167	To say nothing of	250
That-may240	To that affect	209
Thatnot	To that elect	356
Thatnot	10warc(s)	357

TRANSITIVE AS INTRAN-	Weather permitting
SITIVE160	The state of the s
TRANSITIVE VERB154	Well (間)419
Translation381	Were it not for
Treat381	
True381	(ME 14)
Turn381	What (職代)148
	What (形)
	What ic 2
U	What if?126,412,413
** 1	What is better149
Under357	What little148
Unless412	What not126
Until405	What they call148
Up358	What though?126,413
Up and down359	What with, what with126
Upon345	When396,402
Used to183,191	Whenever
Useful382	Wherever
	Whether415
V	Which (疑代)126
	Which (關代)133,143
Value382	Which (形) 83
VERB154	Whichever149,414
Very307	While396
Vexed332	Who?126
Vice 37	Who (關代)133,143
Victory382	Whoever149,414
	Whom shouldbut~?225
	Who shall?220
W	Who shouldbut~?225
Wait	Who wouldbut~?225
Wait382	Who would have thought?237
Warn382	Why (問)419
Watch382	Why not?223
Waters 35	Why should~?223
We105	Widely282
weary	Will207

Vill he ?215	Would 222,226,230
Vill not212	Would have done232
Vill you?217	Would rather227
Vith359	Would you?238
Vith all443	Write382
With all speed327	
Vith a will 20	Y
Vithin363	-
Vithout363	Yes387
Vith the purpose of442	Yet303,392
	You105
	You shall212
Vonder 37	Youth 37
	You will207,211

发表, 整, 高, 双行, 战





佐川春水先生著在則英語學校講師 唯子 一也 先生著止則英語學校講師 先生著 先生著 先生著 先生著 生 語英讀 珍釉獨 ユ 語 本界名所案內第 ٤ 習 才 英譯 ナ ナ ナ IE ル ル シ 讀本 造 讀本 講 讀第本二 講 解 講 講 ナ 義習慣 ル 義 義 義 義 一第 全二册 全 全 全 全 全 冊 册 册 郵 和 和 和 和 和 和 和 和 和 和 和 金 金 元 九 十 工 郵稅金六 郵稅金四 郵程金四 郵價金八 五. + 錢錢 錢錢

インスススススススススススススススススススススススススススススススススススス	左川 存 水 先生	建文館編輯所纂編	明治大學講師	正則英語學校講師 正則英語學校講師	佐川 春水 先生著正則英語學校講師	明治大學講師 先生著	建文館編輯所編纂	建文館編輯所編纂
1						-		
117	験和文英澤とま	和文英譯例照	銀行統	御上の怪	の研究チロウム傑が	滑稽	高等學校 人路空殿海	實業學校準備 予統的
1	善取	と 集	賊	物	抄抄	集	備書	算術
-	全	全	全	全	全	全	全	全
1	冊	册	删	册	册	1111	1111	册
老金旦	定價金六十五錢	郵稅金六十五錢	郵稅金六 十 錢	郵稅金四 五 錢	郵稅金六十五錢	郵稅金六 五 錢	郵稅金八 十 錢	郵稅金四 五 錢

石原 盆治 先生著	穿 高 兵 作 先生著	宇高 兵作 先生著	加藤貞次郎先生著	李學士 李學士 李學士 一 李學士	長谷川康先生著	牧田 勝 先生譯	イリストレキ先生著
ーイ	利	利	□ 修養動	一詞	1	將	高英
ソップ	英慣	英對	法的手	華	ノック	軍	入和會
物語	用法	譯脚	2	類	アー	0	話と
講義	比較	平集	格	典	デン	戀	手紙
全一册	全一册	全册	全一册	全一册	全一册	全一册	全一册
郵稅金九	郵稅金六	郵價金六	稅價	小 特 價 全 金 壹	郵程 金八	郵稅金六	郵稅金六
社 發	+ 錢錢	一一錢錢	圓 廿 錢錢	十二段	十錢錢	十錢錢	十錢錢

A STATE OF THE STA

