

A fleet standing *athwart* our course. (我船の進路を遮る艦隊)
To be *athwart* house.

(註) 一船が他船の船首を横切て横はるを云ひ、二船相近きにも隔りたるにも用ふ; *house* は頭又は暎の義なり。

Athwart the fore foot.

(註) 甲船が乙船を止まらしむる合闘として、其針路を横切て大砲を放つときに用ふる熟語なり。

To go *athwart* ships. (船の側より他側へ横切り行く)

系貳 單に *thwart* のみを前置詞として用ふるは稀なり; 又 Milton は *thwart of* を用ひたることあり:—

When Cerdon gave so fierce a shock,
With sturdy truncheon, *thwart* his arm,
That down it fell and did no harm.—*Butler*.

Thwart of these as fierce
Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent winds.—*Milton*.

系三 時として *overthwart* を前置詞として用ふ、其意義 *across* に同じ:—

While far beyond, and *overthwart* the stream,
The sloping land recedes into the clouds.—*Cowper*.

Ralpho was mounted now, and gotten
O'erthwart his beast with active vaulting.—*Butler*.

TRAVERSE.

此語は近代に至り *athwart*, *across*, *through* 等と同義に用ひらるれども、其用頗る少なし:—

He through the armed files
Darts his experienc'd eye, and soon *traverse*
The whole battalion views their order due.—*Milton*.

ASLANT.

此前置詞は一物が他物と直角をなさず斜めに運動し、又は斜めの方向に在るを示す; 是れ亦近世までは前置詞として用ひられざりしなり:—

There is a willow grows *aslant* the brook.—*Shak*.

Aslant the dew bright earth and coloured air
He looks in boundless majesty abroad.—*Thomson*.

The swelling upland, where the sidelong sun
Aslant the wooded slope, at evening goes.—*Longfellow*.

AROUND, ROUND.

此等の前置詞は本來一物が他物の周囲の一點より運動を始め、其周囲に沿ふて圓形に進行し原位地に回歸することを示す、而して一物と他物とが密接すると相離るゝとは論ぜざるなり。然れども圓形と云ふ觀念は周囲と云ふ觀念と相離れざるが故に、又單に周囲の位地を示すにも用ひらる。一般に云へば *round* は *around* と意義に於て懸隔あるにあらず。

此等の前置詞は Old French の *roond*, *round*, *reound* より作られ、Old English には又 *aroun* なる形もありて、今尙ほ北方の方言に用ひらる。蓋し *around* は Old French の *a la rounde* 及 *a la reounde* に關係ある者の如し。

A. Around. 此語は *a* と *round* との結合にして、“周囲に”なる義なるが故に、一物體が他物體の周囲を運行するを示すよりは、寧ろ他物體の周囲に於ける位地を示す。

EXAMPLES.

They stood *around* him, while he spoke.
I will see a crown *around* her head.—Coleridge.
They swarm *around* thee.—Cowper.

The innumerable stars
Which are *around* us.—Byron.

They thronged *around* the Admiral.—Irving.
Her love of seeing happy faces *around* her.—Leaves.
A lambent flame *around* his brows.—Dryden.

B. Round. 此語も亦た *around* の如く周囲の位地を示すに用ふれども、主として 物體の周圍を運行する義に用ふ。

EXAMPLES.

To draw a circle *round* a given centre.
The sun sheds light *round* the earth.
The people stood *round* him.

(註) 上の二例の場合には寧ろ *around* を用ふること多しとす; 若し *round* を用ふれば腰々 *all* を其前に加ふ; 次例の如し:—

They stood *all round* (or *around*) him.
The sailors are winding the cable *round* the windlass.
A shoreless ocean tumbled *round* the globe.—Thomson.
He was sentenced to be led *round* Westminster Hall with an inscription declaring his infamy over his head.—Macaulay.
His portrait presents him in a perruque à huit étages, with the heavy golden chain *round* his neck.—Leaves.
The nation rallied *round* the sovereign.—Macaulay.

C. *Around* 及び *round* は又四方八方 有ゆる方向に延長遍満する意を示すことあり; 此場合には *about* 又は *in all parts* の義を有し、周圍を圍繞又は運動する意を含まず。

EXAMPLES.

Death treads in pleasure's footsteps *round* the world.—Young.
He wanders *round* the world.
The "angya" are persons who go *round* the country on pilgrimages.—Brinkley.
The report went all *round* Tokyo.—Ib.
He led his guest *round* his fields and garden.
To go *round* the city.—Webster.
No war, or battle's sound
Was heard the world *around*.—Milton.

D. To get (or come) *round* a person は 阿諛又は詐譎を以て人を誘惑又は陥落する義にして、此熟語を除くの外 *round* 及び *around* は前述の義理に違ふ場合を有せず。

ABOUT, 'BOUT.

此前置詞は由來一物が他物の 周邊を廻旋又は圍繞する 義を有し、恰も *around*, *round* と其値を同ふす; 然れども更に此義を移して、一物が他物の 接近の位地に在るの義にも用ひらる。
Anglosaxon には之を *abūtan*, *onbūtan* と云ひ、*a* と *be* と *ūtan* との結合したる者にして、又 *būtan* なる形をも用ゐたり、Old English には之を *abouten*, *abowglt* 等と云へり。元來副詞なれども夙に之を前置詞にも用ゐる來れり。

第壹節

圍繞之意義

一物が他物の周邊を廻旋又は圍繞し、又は其周邊の位地に在ることを示すは即 *about* の圍繞之義 (*Encompassment*) にして、恰も *around* と其義を同ふす。然れども又之を抽象名詞の前に加へて比喩的に用ふる場合少なからず。

EXAMPLES.

He had a comforter *about* his neck.

Let not mercy and truth forsake thee: bind them *about* thy neck.—*Bible*.

The chain he drew was clasped *about* his middle.

It was long, and wound *about* him like a tail.—*Dickens*.

Its hair, which hung *about* its neck and down its back.—*ib.*

Then they clung *about*

The old man's neck.—*Tennyson*.

Scrooge glanced *about* him on the floor.—*Dickens*.

Good angels guard you,

And spread their gracious wings *about* your slumbers.—*Rowe*.

The country *about* *Itabashi* is very like England.—*Brinkley*.

系壹 上述の意義よりして *about* は又接近 (*Nearness*) の義を生ず; 詳言すれば後項なる物體の極めて近き所又は密接したる所を指すに用ひ、殊に人を後項とする場合多くして、其人が身邊に所持する物を前項とす。例へば *I have some money* は今爰に金を有すると家に收めあると或は他に預けあるとの別なく、唯金を有するのみの義なれども、*I have some money about me* は身に附けて爰に所有し居るを云ふ。然れども常に有形物を所有するに止まらず、又智徳才學等の無形の性状を具有するをも示す; 約言すれば智力的及び徳義的の性質の所有をも示すを得。

EXAMPLES.

Do you think I carry such things *about* me?—*Goldsmith*.

Have you much money *about* you?—*Bulwer*.

(註) 此の如き場合には *about* に代ゆるに *with* を以てすることを得。

I have worn it [=an old handbill] *about* me for many a long day.—*Douglas*.

He had nothing of the sober Englishman *about* him.—*Bulwer*.

(彼には沈着な英國人らしい所が一寸ともなかつた)

She had not an atom of pride or formality *about* her.—*Dickens*.

(彼女は高慢な所も体裁ぶる所も更に無かつた)

There's more of gravy than of grave *about* you.—*ib.*

Every thing *about* him is in order.

Is your snuff-box *about* you?

系貳 *About* は又或る動作又は運動が一の場所の全面を蔽ひ、又は多くの物體全面に延長するを示すに用ひられ、恰も *around*, *throughout*, *through* と相似たり:—

Flock after flock has died; yet have I smiled upon't [=upon it], and gone whistling *'bout* the fields.—*Douglas*.

Some of the most lampoons which were handed *about* the coffee-houses were imputed to him.—*Macaulay*.

系三 位地に用ひらるゝ *about* は屢 *round* と結合し、*round about* となりて後項の前に立ち、“ぐるり八方”の意義を有す。

EXAMPLES.

Look *round about* the wicked streets of Rome.—*Shak*.

Herne the hunter

Doth all the winter time, at still midnight,

Walk *round about* an oak.—*Shak*.

All the Egyptians digged *round about* the river for water to drink.—*Bible*.

Through a cloud

Drawn *round about* thee like a radiant shrine.—*Milton*.

Round about は又副詞としても用ひらる:—

And scattering flowers above, and *round about*.—*Longfellow*.

第 貳 節

時 之 意 義

時に關する語を about の後項とすれば、其時の直ぐ前又は直ぐ後を指す; 換言すれば其時に甚はだ近き時を指す; 畧言すれば 時之近接 (*Approximation or Proximity of Time*) なり。之を邦語に譯すれば、“頃” 又は “時分” と云ふに當るべく、*About three o'clock* は “三時頃” の義にして、三時より少しく前又は少しく後を云ふ。

EXAMPLES.

It is *about three o'clock*.

To-morrow *about this time* I will cause it to rain.—*Bible*.

It was *about this time* that the stranger deemed it advisable to commence his retreat.—*Bulwer*.

He went out *about the third hour*.—*Bible*.

At *about one* in the morning of Monday the sixth of July, the rebels were on the open moor.—*Macaulay*.

I think of going to the hot springs *about the beginning of autumn*.—*Brinkley*.

It must be *about time* for apricots to be ripe.—*Ib.*

(もう彼此杏の出る時節だらう)

第 參 節

畧 近 量 之 意 義

分量又は數量を顯はす語を about の後項とすれば、其量より稍や多きか又は稍や少なきを示す; 約言すれば 略近量 (*Approximative Quantity*) の義なり; 而して數を示す語は殊に多く後項となる。邦語の“凡そ,” “大約,” “程” 等は此 about の義に相當す。

EXAMPLES.

At this time the vicar was *about twenty-five years* of age.

—*Trollope*.

“I believe that you have paid five thousand pounds.”—“Yes, and *about three* before.—*Ib.*”

Nova Scotia measures *about 300 miles* in length.

—*Chambers*.

About four years ago, old Melnotte died.—*Bulwer*.

There fell that day *about three thousand men*.—*Bible*.

I'm told he's much *about my size and figure*.—*Goldsmith*.

此意義に於て about は又副詞としても用ひらる、*about as high* 又は *about as cold* の如し。由來此語が此義と爲る時は或は前置詞として、或は副詞として用ひられ、常に兩者の間に動搖して定まらざるに似たり。拉丁語の副詞 *circiter* は恰も是に相當し、近世に至り *about* は又た大に此意義に用ひらるゝとなれり。

第四節

從事及説及之意義

About の後項に事物の名稱を用ふれば、其事物に從事し、又は之に關して或る行爲又は動作を爲すを示す。

A. 從事之義 (*the Meaning of Occupation*) 此場合には前項に be なる動詞を用ふること尤も屢にして、其他 busy, set, go 等の動詞も亦た用ひらる。

EXAMPLES.

I must be *about* my father's business.—*Bible*,
What are you *about*?—*Bulwer*. (君は何をしておるのだ)
We must *about* it straight.—*Buller*.

(註) 是れ前項に set を畧したる者なり。

She busied herself *about* my couch.—*Melville*.
He *went about* his work in earnest.
Mind *what* you're *about*.—*Brinkley*. (おまへの仕事に氣を付けよ)
If it were you, how would you set *about* it?—*Ib*.
(あなたなら何所から手をお下しなさいませ)

B. 説及之義 (*the Meaning of Reference*) 此場合に於ては: See, seek, think, know, care, inquire, ask, hear, write, read, prose, say, tell, talk, speak, answer, remember, confer, converse, consult, contend, dispute, argue, quarrel, cry, laugh, hint, disturb oneself, trouble oneself, be interested 等の動詞及び類似の動詞が前項として用ひられ、be も亦其用少なからず。

此 about の後項に置かるゝ事物は、此等の動作を起す動機となり、或は此等の動作の目的となり、或は此等の動作を受くる標的となる。例へば To quarrel *about* the matter に

於ては、*the matter* なかりせば *quarrel* も起らざるべきに、之あるが爲めに *quarrel* を起すなり、故に *the matter* は即ち *quarrel* の動機なり。又 To talk *about* the matter に於ては、*the matter* に關して talk する義なるを以て、talk の目的は *the matter* に在るなり。然れども To care *about* the matter は心を *the matter* に注ぐ義なるが故に、*the matter* は *about* を隔てゝ care なる動作を受くる標的となる。但し始めの二つは殆んど相髣髴たる者にして、必しも明瞭に區別するを要せず。

説及の about は種々の語句の代用となる力を有す。例へば To hear *about* him は彼に關して聞く所ある義なれども、其品行に就て、又は其財産に就て、又は其學識才能、事業、職業、浮沈、成敗、若くは過去の經歷未來の企圖等、凡そ彼の一身に關する事なれば何にても聞く所あるに用ひ得べし。故に about は廣義の語にして、詳密の事項を述ぶる百般の語句を代表し、大に語數を省畧するの利あり。

EXAMPLES.

I will *see about* the matter. (其事を考へて見よう)
I had *thought* a good deal *about* it.—*Melville*.
They *knew about* the Emperor's requisitions.—*Coleridge*.
You women regard men just as you buy books—you never *care about* what is in them.—*Bulwer*.
He does not appear to *care* much *about* [for] his wife, for he allows her to *go about* everywhere by herself.—*Brinkley*.
Government sent some officers to *inquire about* the matter.
These requisitions of the Emperor—I too have *heard*
Did you *ask about* his health?—*Müller*.
I am fond of *hearing about* ships.—*Nesfield*.
I *wrote about* it at once (or I *sent word about* it at once by letter), but several days elapsed before any answer came.
—*Brinkley*.

I *read about* the life of the great man.
 I saw him this morning, but he *said* nothing *about* the matter.
 My clerk, with fifteen shillings a-week, and a wife and family,
talking about a merry Christmas.—*Dickens*.
 What are you *talking about*?—*Müller*.
 He *told* me *about* his reasons for leaving.—*Ib.*
 The orator *spoke about* the present evils of the society.
 Will you *answer* a question *about* the lesson?—*Müller*.
 Do you *remember* anything *about* him?—*Ib.*
 I am going to *confer* with Mr. B *about* this subject.
 We have often *conversed* with each other *about* the merit of
 Milton's poetry.

(註) Confer 及 converse は又 on と給合す。

We *consulted about* the great reception of the new comer.
 The parties *contend about* trifles.
 Two boys *disputed about* whether the sun or the moon is
 remoter from the earth.

(註) About の後項は *whether, who, which, where* 等の如き疑問代名詞
 又は疑問副詞を首に有する間接疑問文なることを得。

The professor *argued about* the cause of the commercial
 depression.
 He *quarrelled* with the proprietor *about* the repair of the
 garden-wall.—*Mackenzie*.
 Do not *trouble* yourself *about* him.—*Longfellow*.
 You are *interested about* the cause.—*Coleridge*.
 Two old campaigners will sufficiently *prose about* their marchings
 and counter marchings.—*Melville*.
 Lloyd *hinted* something *about* the honours and rewards designed
 for Russel himself.—*Macaulay*.
 This here *question is about* severity and justice.—*Goldsmith*.
 There *was no doubt about* that.—*Dickens*.
 If you say so, that *is all about* it.—*Brinkley*.

此三例よりして前項に名詞を用ふるに至れるは容易に解し
 得らるべし。

C. 元來 about は動詞との關係極めて薄弱なるが故に、必ず
 しも之に依りて動詞の意を制限する者にあらず。下
 の二例を見て之を知るべし：—

Here comes the nobleman that committed the prince for striking
 him *about* Bardolph.—*Shak.*
 She must have her way *about* Sarah.—*Trollope*.

D. 前述の動詞と類似の意ある形容詞若くは about の後項
 と直接に結合すべき形容詞も亦た about の前項に用ひ
 らる。

EXAMPLES.

This Oroonoko is naturally *inquisitive about* the men and
 manners of the white nations.—*Southern*.

He is very *inquisitive about* news.

(註) 此形容詞には *after* を用ふるも同じ。

We were not quite so *particular about* uniform as we are
 now.—*Marryat*.

Don't be *angry about* the poor spaniel.—*Scott*.

What is he *angry about*?—*Müller*.

We can easily imagine that Goethe was *silent about* the tailor.
 —*Lewes*.

He is *happy about* his promotion.—*Müller*.

I can not be *certain about* it, but I think—*Ib.*

He is *anxious about* the result of the examination.—*Ib.*

What are you *industrious about*?—*Thoreau*.

此他 sad, sorry, easy, uneasy, troubled, sure, careful,
 concerned 等皆 about と結合することを得れども、又 of と
 結合する者あり、宜しく OF の部を参照すべし。

AGAINST, 'GAINST.

此前置詞は Anglosaxon の *ongæn, âgæn* より來り, Latin の *contra* と同義を有し, 反對 (*Opposition*) を示す。

第 壹 節

位 地 之 意 義

Against を位地に適用すれば, 一物が他物の方に向ふこと (即ち *the direction turned towards an object*) を示す, 是れ *against* の根本義なり。

A. 方向 一物が他物の方に向ふを示す, 但し其一物が位地を變ぜざるにも又は他物の方に動くにも用ひらる。

EXAMPLES.

If thou be that princely eagle's bird,
Show thy descent by gazing 'gainst the sun.—*Shak.*
He turned and took the road *against* the hill.—*Scott.*
The passage to the hell opens *against* the doors of bliss.
What! are my doors opposed *against* my passage?—*Shak.*

B. Over against. *Against* は又向ひ側の義に用ひらる, 此場合には屢々其前に *over* なる語を置く:—

Go your way into the village *over against* you.—*Bible.*
A ship is *against* the mouth of a river.—*Imp. Dict.*
Aaron lighted the lamps *over against* the candlesticks.—*Bible.*

C. 又一物が他物に極めて接近したる位地に在るを示すに用ひらる:—

Stoop then and set your knee *against* my foot.—*Shak.*

此の義は頗る稀に用ゐらる。

D. 抵抗力ある物體への進行壓着を示す; 此場合には抵抗力を有する物體を後項とし, 其前項としては概むね抗抵, 壓着, 摩擦, 打撃等の意ある動詞を用ふ。

EXAMPLES.

He *threw* himself *against* the sliding-door, and burst it open.
—*Brinkley.*

He *lean'd* *against* the lofty pillar nigh.—*Byron.*

First *lean* thine aged back *against* mine arm.—*Shak.*

Leaning himself *against* the door, he applied then his eye to a chink.—*Bulwer.*

I put my umbrella *resting against* the wall a few minutes ago, and it has disappeared.—*Brinkley.*

He *pressed* his hands *against* his forehead.—*Scott.*

His heavy body *knocked against* my small one.

A hammer *strikes against* the bell of a clock.

O, thy cry did *knock*

Against my very heart.—*Shak.*

I *throw* thy name *against* the bruising stones.—*Ib.*

A wheel *rubs against* the gate-post.

The waves *dash against* the rocks.

E. 一物が他物と相向つて進行接近することをも示す; 舟の流に溯るが如く, 馳走する二列車の衝突するが如き是なり:—

To ride *against* the wind.

Two trains dashed *against* each other.

To row *against* the stream or the current.

第 貳 節

時 之 意 義

Against の後項に時を置き (*against to-morrow*), 又は未來に起るべき事變を置く (*against my return*) ときは、時々刻々に其時又は事變に接近しつつあることを示すのみならず、其事變に適應すべき準備を爲すの義となる。故に此 *against* は *in provision for* 又は *in preparation for* と解釋するを得べく、“何時何時までに、” “何々の間に合ふ様に、” “何々の用意に、” と譯するを得べし。

EXAMPLES.

We have been delayed by the unfavourable weather, but we will certainly manage to have it *against* [or *by*] *your return*.—*Brinkley*.

Store up your grain *against* *famine*.—*Nesfield*.

Let them be ready *against* *the third day*.—*Bible*.

Against *ill chances* men are ever merry ;
But heaviness foreruns the good event.—*Shak*.

It is now high time to look about me for a decent execution *against* *next sessions*.—*Gay*.

She contrived to fit up the baby's cradle for me *against* *night*.

—*Swift*.

Urijah made it *against* king Ahaz came from Damascus.—*Bible*.

(註) 此 *against* は接續詞に似たれども、實は前置詞にして、其次に *the time* なる語を省略したる者と見るべし。

He saved all the money he could spare *against* *the evil day*.

—*Nesfield*.

第 參 節

比 較 之 意 義

一物又は數物を他の一物又は數物に比較計量 (*Comparison and Measurement*) するを示すに *against* を用ふることあり、其後項には比較の標準となる物體又は數量を置く；例へば *Three against ten* を “十に對して三なり” と讀むが如し；此用法は反對の位地に置くの義より起りたる者に外ならず：—

Four students have passed this year *against* *three* last year.

—*Nesfield*.

There were twenty votes in the affirmative *against* *ten* in the negative.

Can the idle reports of a silly boor weigh, in your breast, *against* *my tried affection*?—*Sheridan*.

第 四 節

背 反 之 意 義

此前置詞は近來特に比喩的に用ひらるゝこと多く、其事物が後項の事物に向て反對、嫌惡、背戾、敵對等の意志、若くは行爲を顯はすことを示す (即ち *Contrariety, Repugnance or Hostile Disposition and Activity* を示す)。

EXAMPLES.

His hand will be *against* *every man*, and every man's hand *against* *him*.—*Bible*.

I say this is *against* *all nature*.—*Lourcic*.

He is acting *against* *his own interests*.—*Nesfield*.

He has committed a great crime *against* the state.—*Brinkley*.
 The people murmured *against* Moses.—*Bible*.
 An honest man dares challenge *'gainst* the world.—*Sheridan*.
 His speaking *against* you is nothing strange; it is his habit to abuse people.—*Brinkley*.
 It was no longer *against* one man he should have to contend.
 —*Bulwer*.

This change of measures is *against* us.
Against both these propositions Ritson made a determined opposition.—*Scott*.
 Many would not marry at all, were not an unseen coercion exercised *against* them by the other sex.—*Trollope*.

Everything goes *against* me; do what I may, it never succeeds with me.—*Brinkley*.

Well, they will discover hereafter, that their present policy is *against* their own interests.—*Ib.*

In vain he warned me *against* this absorbing love of play.
 —*Melville*.

He never goes *against* the dictates of his own conscience.
 —*Brinkley*.

It is very much *against* my own inclination to say this to you, but as I have received orders to do so from my superiors, I have no choice.—*Ib.*

系 壹 前述の意義より轉じて、against は 保護、防守、保證の義に用ひらる；詳言すれば其後項の事物に侵害又は攻撃せられざらんが爲めに保護、防守、又は保證するの意を有す；此場合には往々 from を against と交換することあり。

EXAMPLES.

The fidelity of the legions might protect him *against* the secret dagger of association.—*Gibbon*.

Their courage secured their territory *against* foreign invasion.
 —*Macaulay*.

I am *proof against* their enmity.—*Shak.*

The mutual hatred betwixt these hags and the rest of mankind had *steeled* their hearts *against* all impressions of festivity.—*Scott*.

No skill in Swordmanship, however, just,
 Can be secure *against* a madman's thrust.—*Cozper*.

The love that cheers life's latest stage,
Proof against sickness and old age.—*Cozper*.

第五節
餘論

Against を比喩的關係を示めずに用ふる場合にも尙且つ常に反對の意を含まざると無し：—

In all enjoyments
 Superior and unmov'd, here only *weak*
Against the charm of Beauty's powerful glance.—*Milton*.

OPPOSITE.

此語は形容詞として to 又は with と結合すれども、稀には against の義ある前置詞となる、是れ近代迄屢用ひられざりし所なり：—

Gothe who sat *opposite* Stilling.—*Leaves*.
 Her sottish husband was sitting *opposite* the fire.—*Warren*.

斯の如き使用は、like の次に to を略したる如く、本來の形容詞と釋し、to を省きたる者と見る方宜しからん。

系 形容詞なる *opposite* の一二例を次に示す:—

An edifice *opposite to* the exchange.

The medicine had an effect *opposite to* what was expected.

To be *opposite with* a kinsman.—*Shak.*

(註) *To* を用ふれば反對又は向ひ側の義となり, *with* を用ふれば異りたる意見を有する義となる。

第三章

常住不變之意義の 卓越する前置詞

IN.

此前置詞は本來一物體が他の物體又は場所の内部に在て變動せざる義を有すれども、又時として内部に於ける運動を示すこと無きに非ず。又 *Anglosaxon* に於けるが如く屢 *on* と交換して用ひらる場合あり、是れ *in* と *on* との性質上然らざるを得ざるなり、宜しく *ON* の部を参照せよ。時ありては *n* を去りて *o* と縮むることあり。

Anglosaxon, *Old Highdutch* には *in*, *Gothic* には *in*, *Old-norse* には *i* と云ひ、*Latin* の *in* に對稱す。

昔は其後項に賓格 (*Dative*) を用ふる場合と、直接目的格 (*Accusative*) を用ふる場合とありて、賓格を用ふれば定住の意となり、直接目的格を用ふれば運動を示せしが、方今之を區別するは難事なりとす。

第一節

位地之意義

此前置詞の根本義は位地に關する界限 (*Confinement*)、即ち一物が他物の範圍内に制限せらるゝこと、換言すれば某物體が其後項たる物の區域中に在るを示す。但し其後項は必しも周

圓八面を有する立體に限らず、單に四方を限界せらるゝ平面にても可なるべく、或は一部分開きたる立體（鉢、池の如く）にてても可なり。此意義に於ける in は往々 on, at と交換し得ること有り、又更に精密の義を有する他の語を以て之に代ふることをも得べし。

A. I. 定住不動 (Abiding). 是れ位地の in の要義にして、一物が或物體の範圍内に定住して位地を變ぜざるを示す。故に其前項には be, live, situate, sleep の如く一處に停止する意ある語を用ひ、又た flow, boil の如く同一地又は同一物の區域内に於ける動作及び運動を示す語も用ひらる。

EXAMPLES.

He is not *in the house*.

I had rather lie *in prison*.—*Shak.*

The babe lying *in a manger*.—*Bible.*

To think that your blood flows *in these veins* of mine!—*Warren.*

His lordship sleeps sounder *in parliament* than *in his own bed*.

—*Douglas.*

He was one of the most popular men *in the university*.

—*Trollope.*

His accession had excited hopes and fears *in every continental court*.—*Macaulay.*

There is latent heat *in air*.

These officers are always *in one's way* in love affairs.—*Sheridan.*

Goethe was born *in the busy town* of Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

—*Lewes.*

His father lived *in Tokyo*.

No stir *in the harbour*, no merchandize *in the mart* or on the quay.—*Rogers.*

The sun sets weeping *in the lowly west*.—*Shak.*

Constantinople, situated *in the forty-first degree* of latitude.

—*Gibbon.*

A Vagabond shalt thou be *in the earth*.—*Bible.*

There is no light *in earth or heaven*.—*Longfellow.*

The sun is high *in the cloudless heavens*.—*Melville.*

The Olympians are left quite undisturbed *in their mountain*.

—*T hackeray.*

In their hats they wore a medal.—*Rogers.*

Were you *in bed* when I called last night?—*Brinkley.*

A beggar is basking *in sunshine*.

You had better keep *in doors* till your cold gets better.—*Brinkley.*

II. 抱擁 (Comprehension). 是れ界限の義より來り、一物が後項の物體に抱擁又は束縛せらるゝ義を示す、紐にて括る、腕にて抱くの如き是にして、又比喩的にも用ひらる：—

Fetter strong madness *in a silken thread*.—*Shak.*

Fettered *in amorous chains*—*Id.*

I hold you *in these arms*.—*Bulwer.*

In a moment I had my wife folded *in my arms*.—*Warren.*

III. 着服 (Dress) 及 包裹 (Envelopment). 是れ抱擁の義より生じ、而かも極めて親密の關係ある者にして、人が in の後項の物體を衣服として身に纏ひ、又は一物が後項の物體中に裹み覆はるゝ意を示す：—

Here he comes *in the gown* of humility.—*Shak.*

He makes a pretty figure *in his fine clothes*.—*Bulwer.*

系 Clothe, array, invest 及び類似の義ある動詞は通常 with と結合すれども、又 in の前項にも用ひらる。

EXAMPLES.

The field is *clad in cheerful green*.

Nature would not *invest* herself *in such shuddering passion*.

—*Shak.*

The hill was *veiled in a mist*.

I have a project in my head of *wrapping* myself up warm *in my roquelaure*.—*Shak.*

His face is *muffled in his cloak*.—Byron.
 Several little girls were *dressed in white*.
 It was the custom for a gentleman to *envelop* his head *in a perwig* and his hands *in lace ruffles*.—Thackeray.
Masked in grey hairs and wrinkles.—Shelley.
Clothe envy in the garb of honest zeal.—Byron.

IV. 包括 (Inclusion). 兵卒の軍隊に於ける、個人の社會に於けるが如く、一個又は數個の物體が許多集合したる物體中に包含せらるゝを示すには、in の後項に集合體の名稱又は數量を置く、此場合には among と其意義同様となる。而して後項は集合名詞を普通とし、人を指す複數の具體名詞は稀に用ゐらる：—

Would it not shame thee *in so fair a troop*?—Shak.
 He is *in the army*.—Brinkley.
 They were evidently subalterns *in one of those Free bands*.
 —Rogers.

They hold eminent stations *in society*.

系 此意義の in を數量の前に加ふれば of 又は out of の義となり、若干數中的一部分を示す；例へば one in ten は“十の中一つ”の義にして、猶ほ one of ten 又は one out of ten と云ふが如し：—

When that house failed, the assets were not a tenth of the liabilities, so that they could barely pay the creditors *six or seven yen in the hundred*.—Brinkley.

V. 自然之現象 (Natural Phenomena) 及び 身心之 情態 (Bodily and Mental Conditions). In の後項には屢々自然の現象、身體及び心情の狀態、又は徳義に關する行爲等を示す抽象的の名詞を置き、或人又は或物體が其情態又は其現象中に在るを示す。例へば *in thunder, in wind* 等は自然の現

象に關し、*in health, in quarrel* 等は身體の狀況又は行爲に關し、*in anger, in doubt* 等は心性の狀態に關し、*in the wrong, in favor* 等は徳義的行爲に關するが如し。此等の名詞中には五官に感觸する者 (*thunder, wind* の如し) 無きに非れども、何れも一定の區域と境界とを有せざる物とす；然れども人又は物が已に其狀態中に在る以上は、位地の意義を之れに移し用ふるも敢て妨なしとす、是れ即ち此場合に in を用ふる所以にして、而かも又之を位地の意義に併せ論ずる所以なり。

EXAMPLES.

When shall we three meet again,
In thunder, lightning, or in rain?—Shak.

A brave man struggling *in the storms* of fate.—Pope.
 The billows leap *in the morning beams*.—Shelley.
 The steamer ran aground *in foul weather*.
 Somnambulism is the act of walking *in sleep*.
 Joseph was warned by God *in a dream*.
 The dog is groaning *in his sleep*.—Brinkley.
 I have not been *in good health* for some time back.—Ib.
 I stood as *in a trance*.—Rogers.
 These things were transacted *in silence*.
 I am *in doubt*.—Gay.
 I stand *in doubt* of you.—Bible.
 She is fond of wasting time *in vain thoughts*.
 You had better ask him to-day; he seems to be *in a very good humour*.—Brinkley.
 He is undoubtedly *in love* with her.—Ib.
 He is *in great trouble* about his child.—Ib.
 So and So is *in disgrace* at present.—Ib.
 We are both *in the wrong*.—Gay.

Seldom your opinions err,
 Your eyes are always *in the right*.—Prior.

I felt *in a fever* of excitement.—Warren.

I had rather die at once than live *in fear* of those rascals.

—*Thackeray*.

To part thus for ever — *in scorn* — *in anger* — I cannot bear it.

—*Bulwer*.

I am afraid they are *in sinking circumstances*. — *Warren*.

They are *in action*. — *Shak*.

The law is still *in force*.

Do not be *in such a hurry*. — *Brinkley*.

The locomotive is set *in motion*.

They were always ready to serve *in any quarrel*.

I often detect her alone *in tears*. — *Warren*.

(註) 此例には *tears* なる具体名詞を用ひたれども、心の悲哀を表する者なるを以て、此種の名詞は猶ほ茲に併せ論すべき者とす。

The dog is leaky *in his liquor*. — *Gay*.

(註) *Liquor* は具体名詞なれども酩酊なる抽象名詞として用ひたる者とす。

VI. 動作之到達範圍 (*Sphere of Activity*). 視力の達する區域、聴力の及ぶ區域、聲音の達する距離等是にして、*in view* は視力の及ぶ範圍内、*in one's hearing* は聴力の及ぶ範圍内、*in call* は聲音の達する範圍内を指すが如し。此場合には一物が後項たる物の中に在る意を全く脱し、従て *in* の後項は抽象名詞なるか、抽象名詞の代りとなる具体名詞なるべし。

EXAMPLES.

I have a man now *in my eye*.

Kill him, and *in her eyes*. — *Shak*.

The harbour is *in sight* of the town.

The group is full *in view*. — *Cowper*.

Had such a thing been said *in my hearing*, I should have felt bound to notice it. — *Brinkley*.

If he should lose the way,

We may not be *in call*. — *Bulwer*.

系 壹 同様に一物が他物の到達する處又は他物の勢力の及ぶ處に在る場合にも *in* を用ふ。

EXAMPLES.

The living of Framley was *in the gift* of the Lufton family.

—*Trollope*.

I am sorry to say it is not *in my power* to do as you desire.

—*Brinkley*.

The beauty of epistolary writing consists *in ease and freedom*.

Great pity consists *in pride*. — *Bulwer*.

The reward is *in the race* we run, not *in the prize*. — *Rogers*.

It was not *in thy nature* to be thus. — *Rowe*.

Is it *in words* to paint you? — *Young*.

Most of the livings in the church of Scotland are *in the gift* of laymen or of the crown.

Is it *in time* to hide eternity? And why not *in an atom* on the shore? — *Young*.

系 貳 或る性狀又は動作が物又は人に屬することを示すに、其人物を *in* の後項に置くこと有り。例へば I found many defects *in him* は彼の身に瑕瑾(即ち一の性狀)の多く存する義を示す。

EXAMPLES.

High sparks of honour *in thee* have I seen. — *Shak*.

In thee is no deficiency found. — *Milton*.

Falsehood is worse *in kings* than [*in*] *beggars*. — *Shak*.

'Tis some praise *in peers* to write at all. — *Byron*.

There is danger *in thee* which must be watched. — *Bulwer*.

Professional spirit and party spirit were strong *in him*. — *Macaulay*.

Remember that you will always find a friend *in me*. — *Brinkley*.

系 三 或る章句又は論説等が或る書物中に載せらるゝを示す場合は勿論其書名に *in* を加ふれども、其書名を呼ぶに著作者の名を以てする時にも亦た *in* の後項に著作者の名を置くを得；例へば Shakspeare の著作物を指して Shakspeare と云

ふ、猶ほ孟子、荀子の論説を記載せる書を指て“孟子、”“荀子”
と云ふが如し；故に *in* Shakspeare と云へば Shakspeare の
著作物中と云ふ義なり：—

It is written *in the prophets*.—*Bible*.

This clause is found *in Shakspeare*.

VII. *In itself, in themselves* 等は某物が純粹無雜にし
て他物の混入せざる義を顯明に示す熟語なり。

EXAMPLES.

The thing that's heavy *in itself*.—*Shak*.

Fame is the shade of immortality,

And *in itself* a shadow.—*Young*.

Sounds unharmonious *in themselves* and harsh.—*Cowper*.

Things *in themselves* innocent, may under certain circum-
stances cease to be so.

Borrowing of foreigners, *in itself*, makes not the kingdom rich
or poor.—*Locke*.

The thing is good *in itself*.

B. I. 運動及動作 (*Movement and Activity*). 運動

又は諸般の動作を示す動詞も亦た屢々 *in* の前項となり
後項なる事物の内部に向て運動又は動作が趣むくの義を有す。

EXAMPLES.

Oil will not *sink in water and many other liquids*, for it is special-
ly lighter.

I *sink in deep mire*.—*Bible*.

To *sink away in pleasing dreams*.

(註) Sink は亦 *into* と結合す：—Stone *sunk into his forehead*.—*Bible*.
The eyes *sink into the head*. A free state gradually *sinks into ruin*.

They *fell in the pit* they themselves had digged.—*Bulwer*.

(註) 此 *in* も亦 *into* とするも可なり。

John was *put in prison*.—*Bible*.

We are often *put in jeopardy* by our own ignorance or rashness.

Lay her in the shade.—*Rogers*.

Let him *dip* his foot *in oil*.—*Bible*.

It is a high moral duty of sovereigns and supreme magistrates and
councils, to *place in office* men of unquestionable virtue and talents.

—*Anon*.

To *place* confidence *in a friend*.

A creature rational and *cast in human mould*.—*Cowper*.

(註) Cast は通常 *into* と結合す：—A mighty west wind *cast* the locusts
into the sea.—*Bible*.

Never after *look* me *in the face*.—*Shak*.

系 此 *in* の後項に抽象名詞を用ふること屢なり。

EXAMPLES.

The town *fall in fright*.—*Shak*.

To *fall in love* with him.—*Id*.

I *fell in a doze*.—*Tennyson*.

Don't *put* me *in a frenzy*.—*Sheridan*.

He would not *plunge* his brother *in despair*.—*Addison*.

This is the first time my honour was ever *called in question*.

—*Gay*.

The author, blinded by ambition, *set in motion* a machinery.

—*Macaulay*.

此種の動詞を數へ來らば日も亦た足らざるべし、其中には又
in 及 *into* の何れと結合するも意義の變ぜざる者多し。

II. 信任及期望 (*Belief and Hope*). 事物又は人に信

任、信仰、期望を置くことを示すに、其名詞の前に *in* を加ふ。

斯くして造りたる熟語には方向の意を含蓄す、何となれば信頼

心又は希望が後項なる人物の方に向ふを以てなり。

EXAMPLES.

We have *believed in the Great Sage*.

I am one of those who *believe in Fate and Predestination*.

—*Pope*.

I will not *trust in my bow*.—*Psalms*.
Hope thou in God.—*Bible*.
 I *hope in God* he will still mend.—*Sterne*.
 They shall be greatly ashamed that *trust in graven images*.
 —*Bible*.
 My misfortunes may be of use to credulous maids, never to *put*
 too much *trust in deceitful men*.—*Swift*.
 The king *confided in his minister*, and the minister *confided*
in the strength and resources of the nation.
 Faith is an affectionate practical *confidence in the testimony* of
 God.—*J. Hawes*.
 He *had faith in nothing else*.—*Trollope*.
 The *trust I have is in mine innocence*.—*Shak*.

第 貳 節

時 之 意 義

In を時に適用すれば、若干時間の連続を示し、其後項は時、日、週、月、年、世紀の如き連続時を示し、或は連続期間を充たす出来事を示すも可なり；例へば *In May* there was a great fire に在ては明かに時を示し、*In his reign* there was a great war に在ては表面に時を示さず；而して文中に述ぶる事實即ち此例の *fire* 又は *war* が *May* 又は *his reign* の期間中連続するも連続せざるも、何れも in を用ふるを得。

EXAMPLES.

He was a useful man *in his day*.
 The spindles move much faster and move steadily than *in the old days*.
 He does more *in one day* than some men will do *in two days*.
 The physician visits his patients four times *in a day*.

It pains me more *in the night* than *in the day*.—*Brinkley*.
 The price of land will sink *in time of peace*.—*Ib*.
 It is very warm *in the middle* of the day now.—*Ib*.
 It is cool *in the mornings and evenings*.—*Ib*.
 His family reside in Kyoto *in winter*, and at Odawara *in summer*.
 The whole force of the confederate powers was assembled at Saint Helen's *in the second week* of May.—*Macaulay*.
 At Lynn, *in June*, 1752, Frances Burney was born.—*Ib*.
 Our fathers have told us, what work thou didst *in their days, in the times of old*.—*Bible*.
In the past century the young gentleman of the Universities all exercised themselves at these queer compositions.—*Thackeray*.
 Hero-worship, done differently *in every different epoch* of the world.
 —*Carlyle*.

Prince Frederick died *in 1751*.—*Macaulay*.
 The Spanish Armada was equipped to invade England *in the reign* of Queen Elizabeth.
 Magna Charta was obtained *in the reign* of King John.

I never spoke
 An angry word to you *in all my life*.—*Sheridan*.

He married early *in life*.—*Brinkley*.
In the interim. In the meantime. In the meanwhile. In the interval between the two wars. *In the present age. In the duration of life.* etc.

系 連続期間の最終點 (*the Final Point*) も亦た *in* にて示さる；例へば *in ten days* は十日を過ぎたる最後の點にして *at the end of ten days* 即ち “十日過ぎたる時” の義なり。

EXAMPLES.

Expect me *in a few days*.
 The cadets will assemble *in three months*, and in the interim the college is to be repaired.—*Brinkley*.
In seven months, one of the messengers returned.—*Johnson*.
 My papa and mamma may *in time* relent.—*Gay*.

In two years after
Were they at wars.—*Shak.*

Nought of the bridal will I tell,
Which after *in short space* befall.—*L. Minstr.*

第 三 節

説 及 之 意 義

“事業に成功する,” “外交に失敗する” の如きは, 事業又は外交に關して成功又は失敗するの義にして, 其事業又は外交に關したる事に説き及ぼせるなり. 故に此 *in* は “何々に至ては” 又は “關して” の意を含む. 此使用法も亦た位地の意義より來る, 何となれば事業若くは外交の範圍内に限て成功又は失敗するの意なればなり.

A. 説及の *in* は用途甚はだ廣く, 後項には 具體名詞 をも 抽象名詞 をも用ひ, 前項には 他動詞, 自動詞 共に用ひられ, 形容詞 の用ひらるゝこと亦た頗る多し.

EXAMPLES.

We did well *in that*.—*Sheridan.*
Richelieu was most disloyal *in that marriage*.—*Bulwer.*
We shall be shortened *in our aim*.—*Shak.*
He has mistaken *in his aim*.
Men err *in opinion and judgment* from ignorance, from want of attention to facts, or from previous bias of mind.
The enemy attacked the fort, but failed *in his design*.
He did not succeed *in his design*.
He stoops a little *in the shoulder*.—*Longfellow.*

系 人を *in* の後項とすれば, 文中の動作又は現象が其人に及ぶを示す. 例へば “親の罰が子に報ふ” に於ける “子” なる語を後項とするが如し.

EXAMPLES.

Thy sins are visited *in this poor child*.—*Shak.*
(可哀想に汝の罪が何にも知らぬ此の子に報ふた)
The virtue of that fruit *in thee* first prov'd.—*Millon.*
You are too much mistaken *in this king*.—*Shak.*
You are deceived *in me*.—*Longfellow.*
A great conqueror, but unfortunate *in his friend*.—*Southern.*

(註) A great conqueror なる以上は万事幸福ならざる所なけれども, 只だ其朋に背き友を棄てて天地の間に孤立するが故に, 其不幸は偏に朋友の一點に在り, 故に朋友に關して不幸なりと云ふ. 斯く人に關して或る性状の現はるゝ場合には何れも *in* の後項に人を置くことを得.

B. 説及の *in* に就て特に注意すべきは, 其前項となる 動詞 と形容詞 なり, 今次に其梗概を示さん.

均等, 匹敵, 超過, 繁榮, 進歩, 降落, 充溢, 欠乏, 一致, 不平等の意ある自動詞及び他動詞は多く *in* の前項となる:—*Equal, match, vie, contend, vary, rival, rank, excel, exceed, surpass, top, etc.; grow, thrive, improve, advance, rise, gain, sink, abate, lose, etc.; abound, want, make up, agree, coincide, acquiesce, concur, disagree, differ, vary, flinch, etc., etc.*

EXAMPLES.

Few commanders can expect to *equal* Wellington *in fame*.
My arms could *match* thee *in contention*.—*Shak.*
Distress not the Moabites, nor *contend* with them *in battle*.
—*Bible.*
How delightful it is to see children *vie* with each other *in diligence and in duties of obedience*.
The man *varies in* his opinions.
To *rival* thunder *in its rapid course*.—*Dryden.*
Poets were *ranked in* the class of philosophers.—*Broome.*

Lord Clive *excelled in heroic achievements*.
Demosthenes and Cicero *exceeded* their contemporaries *in oratory*.

Perhaps no man ever *surpassed* Washington *in genuine patriotism and integrity of life*.

Topping all others *in boasting*.—*Shak*.

He *grew in popularity and repute*.—*Bulwer*.

Diligence and humility is the way to *thrive in the riches* of the understanding, as well as *in gold*.—*Watts*.

The girl, *improving* daily *in beauty, modesty, and genteel and good behaviour*.—*Scott*.

To *advance in knowledge, in wisdom, in stature, or in years*.

Sinking in virtue as you *rise in fame*.—*Young*.

E'en the favour'd isles inert through plenty, *lose in morals* what they *gain*

In manners.—*Cowper*.

She *in pleasant purpose* did *abound*.—*Spenser*.

(註) Abound は又 *with* にも結合して同義に用ひらる。

What the conversation *wanted in wit*, was *made up in laughter*.—*Goldsmith*.

In the expediency of the law, all the parties *agree*.

The judges did not *coincide in opinion*.

They *acquiesced in the dispensations* of Providence.

Mr. Burke *concurred* with Lord Chatham *in opinion*.

All doctors *disagreed in opinion*.

You *differ in opinion* with me. —*Sheridan*.

Men *vary in opinion*.

If I break time, or *flinch in property*

Of what I spoke, unpitied let me die. —*Shak*.

C. “某人は才識に富む”と云へば、某人が才識の點に關して豊富なる謂なり、“某花は其色濃艶なり”と云へば、其花が色なる點に關して濃艶なる謂なり。斯く物又は人が或る部分又は或る點に於てのみ特種の性質を有することを示

さんには、其部分又は點を現はす名詞を *in* の後項とし、其性質を現はす形容詞を前項とす。後項なる名詞は具体名詞なることあり、抽象名詞なることありて、前項なる形容詞は有形體の性狀を現はし、或は善惡謙讓傲慢等の如き徳義上の性狀を現はす。此種の形容詞は其數頗る多くして、*of* と結合する者より遙に夥しく、*in* と *of* との何れにも結合する者亦た尠きに非らず。

EXAMPLES.

A massy slab, *in fashion square or round*.—*Cowper*.

She was *short in stature*.—*Dickens*.

The hounds were *level in size* and *faultless in frame* and symmetry.—*Melville*.

Be *level in preferments*, and you will soon be as *level in your learning*.—*Bentley*.

The purple of ocean is *deepest in dye*.—*Byron*.

Each minute shall be *rich in some great action*.—*Rowe*.

His discourse was *poor in strength, beauty, and dignity*.

Rich in titles, honours, and promotions.—*Shak*.

He is *rough in form*, but *mild in mood*.

The Lord shall make thee *plenteous, in goods, in the fruit of thy body*.—*Bible*.

I was *stronger in prophecy* than *in criticism*.—*Dryden*.

The Lord God is *abundant in goodness and truth*.—*Bible*.

The court of St. Petersburg has never been supposed entirely *deficient in intrigue*.—*Melville*.

I am *bankrupt in gratitude*.—*Sheridan*.

He was *less in power and wealth* than his rivals.

These two stones are *equal in bulk*.

Things perfectly *similar in their nature*, must be of the same essence, or homogeneous.

Of the Dutch officers Van Almonde was *highest in rank*.

—*Macaulay*.

High in demand, though *lowly in pretence*.—*Cowper*.

You seem mighty *low in spirits*.—*Gay*.

Phantoms *inferior in intelligence*.—Byron.

Pay due respect to those who are *superior in station*, and due civility to those who are inferior.

The cherry-blossoms are *beautiful in form and colours*.

This passage is *elegant in style*.

The words in the sentence are *correct in arrangement*.

She is *easy* and *graceful in manners* or *behaviours*.

He is an operator *expert in surgery*.

(註) Pope は expert of arms なる語を用ひたれども宜しからず。

Alexander Bain was a professor *skilled in logic and psychology*.

To be *proficient in* any business, art, science, or branch of learning.

He is *versed in history* and *geometry*.

Fluent in words, and *bold in peaceful counsels*.—Rowe.

I am too *stubborn in habits*, and too little *polished in manners*.—Scott.

Be *frank in words*.—Bulwer.

The man is *slack in duty* and *service*.

Slack in discipline.—Cowper.

Slow in making up his mind.—

He is remarkably *quick in his motions*.

A short poem *forcible in style*, and not *contemptible in versification*.—Macaulay.

He died *young in years*.—Bulwer.

此他數へ來れば殆んど底止する所なかるべし、學者宜しく自から三思を費して可なり。

D. 關與之義 (Participation). 或る事物に關與し又は之を分取する意を有する動詞は屢 in と結合し、爰に併せ論ずべき者とす：—Share, have, part, participate, etc.; join, engage, meddle, interfere, concern, etc. 物品賣買の義を有する動詞 deal, trade も蓋し此範圍に屬せん。

EXAMPLES.

A right of inheritance gave every one a title to *share in the goods* of his father.—Locke.

It is fit he should *share in its amusements*.—Goldsmith.

Sheba said, we *have no part in David*.—Bible.

The heart of sensibility *participates in the sufferings* of a friend.

(註) Participate は時として of にも結合す：—Few creatures *participate of the nature* of plants and metals both.—Bacon.

Russia and Austria *joined in opposition* to Bonaparte's ambitious views.

(註) 此義に用ゆる join は又腰 with にも結合す：—Should we again break thy commandments, and *join in affinity* with the people of these abominations?—Bible.

Be cautious not to *engage in controversy*, without indispensable necessity.

The civil lawyers have *meddled in a matter* that belongs not to them.—Locke.

(註) 此義の meddle は with と結合するを通常とす：—Meddle not with edge-tools.

It is prudence not to *interfere in party disputes*, but from necessity.

A good prince *concerns himself in the happiness* of his subjects; a kind parent *concerns himself in the virtuous education* of his children.

I will *deal in poison* with thee, or *in bastinado*, or *in steel*.

—Shak.

They *deal in political matters*. They *deal in low humour*.

Our banks are permitted to *trade in inland bills* of exchange.

(註) Trade with の次に取引の對手となる人を置く：—British merchants *trade with the Americans* at New York, and New Orleans; and they *trade with Turkey and China*.

第 四 節

材料及媒介之意義

A. 材料 (Material). 或事物を製作する材料の前には *in* を用ふ; 但し“銀にて細工する”“英語にて文章を作る”の如く手工、文辭等に関する熟語に用ひられ、*of* 又は *from* の如く起原の概念を含まず、唯手工文辭を費やしたるは何物の範圍なるやを示す。故に此 *in* も亦た本源の意義より來れるや明けし。

EXAMPLES.

A wreath of oak and olive leaves, *wrought in silver*.—*Butler*.
Thine evil deeds are *writ* [=written] *in gore*.—*Byron*.
(汝の悪行は血にて書かれたり)
This book is *written in English*.
So *scoffing in ambiguous words*.—*Milton*.
I will *tell you in a few words* how the case stands.—*Brinkley*.
They *spoke in whispers*, so I could not catch a word.—*Ib.*
My wife discovered her pride *in a whisper*.—*Goldsmith*.
His views were *expressed in very intelligible terms*.
To *pay in cash* is opposed to *payment in goods, commodities, or labour*, as in barter.
Let us *call on God in the voice* of his church.—*Fell*.
The speech *in which* conversation can most agreeably be *carried on*, and ingenious ideas best *expressed*.—*Kavanagh*.
We saw one *casting out devils in thy name*.—*Mark*.

(註) 認識の意を示めずにも亦た *in* を用ふ。—“*In this* thou shalt know that I am the Lord.”—*Exodus*.

B. 媒介及代表者 (Medium and Representative). 人は又媒介と見做すとを得べく、此媒介に依りて某事が起り、或は此媒介が他の者の代表となる。

EXAMPLES.

For, as *in Adam* all die, even so *in Christ* shall all be made alive.
—*I. Corinthian*.

But there are honest men,
Who are your friends: you are secured *in them*.—*Southern*.

For thus his royalty doth *speak in me*.—*Shak*.
The nursing of the camp *spoke in thee*.—*Coleridge*.
In me all Posterity stand's curs'd.—*Milton*.
In him Demosthenes was heard again.—*Cowper*.
Who dares *in Richelieu* murder France.—*Butler*.

系 壹 人の名に伴ふて *in the name* なる熟語を用ふるとあり、是亦た媒介の意を示す者にして、其人の爲め、其人の請求の爲め、或は其人の許可、稱讚に依り何事かが起るを顯はす:—

He that receiveth a prophet *in the name of a prophet* shall receive a prophet's reward.—*Mathew*.
Whosoever shall give you a cup of water to drink *in my name*.
—*Mark*.

系 貳 次の諸例亦た媒介を表す:—

I drink to you *in a cup of sack*.—*Shak*.
He was drinking her ladyship's health below *in a cup of her ale*.
—*Fielding*.

第 五 節

動機及原因之意義

“勝利を喜ぶ”“博學を誇る”等に於ける“勝利”及“博學”は“喜ぶ”及び“誇る”なる情緒の目的なり。斯く情緒の目的となる者、殊に喜悅及び自負の目的となる人物の前には *in* を用ひ、前項には通常次の如き動詞あり:—

Delight, joy, rejoice, be glad, be pleased, take pleasure, exult, triumph, boast, glory, pride, etc. 憤怒の意ある語も亦た愛に併せ論ずるを得, be offended の如し. 此 in は喜悅, 自負, 憤怒等が後項の人又は物の範圍内に限る意にして, in の本來の義に適合す, 然れども後項は喜悅, 自負等の動機, 原因と見做すも妨なし. 此使用に於ける in は時として at, 時として of と交換せらる.

EXAMPLES.

I *delight in* the law of God after the inward man.—*Bible*.

I will *delight* myself *in* thy statutes.—*Ib.*

(註) Delight は過去分詞となる時に *with* と結合す.—That ye may be *delighted with* the abundance of her glory.—*Bible*.

His *delight* is *in* the law of the Lord.—*Ib.*

She *rejoiced in* six daughters.—*Melville*.

Be glad *in* the Lord.—*Bible*.

(註) Glad は通例 *of* と結合す.

This is my beloved son, *in whom* I *am* well pleased.

—*Matthew*.

He *takes a pleasure in* helping the poor.—*Brinkley*.

The Lord *taketh pleasure in* his people.—*Ib.*

I *feel* a great *interest in* her.—*Warren*.

To *exult in* a victory over a rival.—*Nesfield*.

While his passion touch'd my heart, I *triumph'd in* his pain.

—*Goldsmith*.

They *boast* themselves *in* the multitude of their riches.—*Bible*.

No one should *glory in* his prosperity.—*Richardson*.

But yesterday I *gloried in* a wife and son.—*Byron*.

Blessed is he who shall not *be offended in* me.—*Bible*.

The name *in which* thy heart *hath prided*

Must change.—*Ib.*

系 人の情緒, 状態, 境遇が其事件の動機, 原因となるを示すに, 同様に其情緒, 状態, 境遇の前に *in* を加ふ; 恐怖したる爲に跌くを *to stumble in fear* とするが如し.

EXAMPLES.

Douglas

Stumbling *in fear*, was took.—*Shak*.

To risk life *in defence of* rights.

He slew his son *in zeal* to you.

A million hungry operative men started up, *in an utmost paroxysm* of desperate protest against their lot.—*Carlyle*.

Pompey thrives *in our* idleness.—*Shak*.

How blest this land would be

In this your cousin's death.—*Ib.*

(汝の此従兄の死は此國の爲に如何ばかり幸福ぞや)

第 六 節

豫 定 之 目 的

豫じめ計畫したる目的を遂ぐる爲に或る行爲動作を爲す意を示すには, 其行爲動作を顯はす語を *in* の後項とす. 例へば *To send a man in pursuit of* some one は或人を追跡するが爲に人を遣す義にして, 人を遣はすは即ち追跡の目的を達せんが爲なり. *In* の後項には屢々 抽象名詞 を用ふ.

EXAMPLES.

A pamphlet written *in answer* to a criticism.

I hope to hear from you *in reply*.

He received nothing *in recompense* for his services.

I claim *in my reward* his captive daughter.—*Addison*.

No land but listens to the common call,

And *in return* receives supply from all.—*Cowper*.

A pillar of 200 feet in height, composed of Portland stone, was erected in London *in memory* of the great conflagration that took place in 1666.

A judge should disabuse himself of prejudice *in favour* of either party in a suit.

He had important avocations to allege *in excuse*.—*Scott*.

He urged, *in defence*, that he was quite ignorant of the laws.

—*Brinkley*.

Loudly the Beattison laugh'd *in scorn*.—*Scott*.

He shook his head *in denial*.

I traversed half the town *in search* of it.—*Sheridan*.

He despatched Captain Lawton *in pursuit* of the pedler.—*Cooper*.

She went *in quest* of her lost child.

The day was kept as a public holiday *in honour* of the victory.

—*Nesfield*.

Men plough and sow *in prospect* of the coming harvest.—*Ib.*

He was ready to do anything *in pursuance* of that object.—*Ib.*

He tried again *in the hope* of succeeding next time.—*Ib.*

This request is made to you *in* [or *on*] *behalf* of my son.—*Ib.*

第七節

適合及準據之意義

A. 適合 (*Appropriateness*). “甲物の 模型 に適合して乙物を作る” 場合には、甲物の名を *in* の後項とす。

EXAMPLES.

So God created man *in his image*.—*Bible*.

Let us make now man *in our image*.—*Milton*.

Who [=Christ], being *in the form* of God took upon him the form of a servant, and was made *in the likeness* of men.—*Bible*.

I want you to make a table *in this shape*.

B. 準據 (*Conformity*). “余の判断に據れば彼は斯く不正の人に非ず” の如き文に於て、“彼は不正の人に非ず” なる断定の由て來りたる本源は“余の判断” なり、詳言すれば“余の判断” を準據として此断案を下すなり。斯の如く、何に準據して断案を下せしやを示さんには、其準據となる者 (“余の判断”) を *in* の後項とす。

EXAMPLES.

She, *in my judgment*, was as fair as you.—*Shak*.

In all safe reason,

He must have some attendants.—*Shak*.

The lamb's-wool even *in the opinion* of my wife, who was a connoisseur, was excellent.—*Goldsmith*.

The last prince who claimed the crown *in right* of Henry the Fourth.—*Macaulay*.

In appearance it is a very strong building.—*Brinkley*.

He defied, *in Musgrave's right*,

Stout Deloraine to single fight.—*Scott*.

When anything is proved by as good arguments as a thing of that kind is capable of, we ought not, *in reason*, to doubt of its existence.

—*Tilloston*.

第八節

種類, 様式, 程度, 尺度.

In より成りて副詞の作用を有する熟語中 物體又は動作の種類, 様式, 程度, 尺度, を顯はす者多様あり、之を明晰に分類區劃するは頗る難し、是れ此前置詞が柔輒なる性質を有して無意味に資格にも直接目的格にも結合せしに起因し、又 Romance 及び獨逸の副詞的熟語構造法を取て變化少き英語に移したるにも因由す。

A. 長廣厚 (Dimensions). 物体の長さ, 廣さ, 厚さを示す副詞的熟語は, 此等の語の前に *in* を加へて之を造る.

EXAMPLES.

227 feet *in length*, and 101 *in breadth*.—*Chambers*.

Ten diameters *in height*.—*Ib.*

There is a pretty farm house, of four rooms *in length* and two stories *in height*.—*Bain*.

The river may be ten feet *in depth*.

The orbit of the earth is nearly one hundred and ninety millions of miles *in diameter*.

B. 線之方向 (Lineary Direction). 直線 又は 曲線 に 延長する方向も亦た *in* にて示さる.

EXAMPLES.

The land bends *in a curve* to the south.—*Chambers*.

Every new building must be set *in a line* with others in the same street.

We advanced *in an oblique line*.

A comet appeared *in the direction* of the tower.

With the ship's prow turned *in that direction*.—*Carlyle*.

The ship sailed *in a south-easterly direction*.

The earth moves *in an elliptic orbit*.

Thus *in a circle* runs the peasant's pain.—*Dryden*.

C. 様式 (Manner or Form). 一物体を構成する諸部分が如何なる有様, 如何なる形容なるやを顯はさん爲めに, 其諸部分を示す名詞に *in* を加ふ.

EXAMPLES.

His flowing hair

In curls on either cheek play'd.—*Milton*

Her auburn hair hung *in loose and natural curls* over her forehead.
—*Bulwer*.

Among the trees *in pairs* they rose.—*Milton*.

The herbage grew up *in sickly patches*.—*Bulwer*.

No man can be such an exemplar. Humanity reveals itself *in fragments*.—*Leaves*.

The birds gathered *in flocks*.

D. 種類 (Sort), 尺度 (Measure), 程度 (Degree), 動作 (Activity), 性状 (Quality). 此等を示す副詞も *in* にて作る.

EXAMPLES.

I have laid down, *in some measure*, the description of the old world.—*Abbot*.

Neither the courage nor the military power (which) that people possessed in old times, exists *in the smallest degree* now.—*Brinkley*.

Flowers, *in such sort* worn, can neither be smelt nor seen well by those that wear them.—*Hooker*.

I shall not be wholly without praise, if *in some sort* I have copied his style.—*Dryden*.

You shall hear *in such a kind* from me

As will displease you.—*Shak*.

He took his degree—not with any brilliancy, but quite *in the manner* that his father desired.—*Trollope*.

Thou dost consent

In some large measure to thy father's death.—*Shak*.

He launched out *in the style* of a prince.—*Bulwer*.

We will be free *in reality* as *in name*.—*Ib.*

She spoke *in haste*.

It is necessary sometimes to be *in haste*, but never *in a hurry*.

—*Anon.*

In all probability I shall never see him again.—*Brinkley*.

此等の外 *in good sooth, in fact, indeed, in earnest, in truth, in faith*, 其他類似の熟語にして半ば副詞に等しきもの、及び *in* と形容詞との結合したる者 *in general, in common, in short, in private, in vain*, 及び同種に屬する多くの熟語は前諸節中の種々の範圍に屬し、一半は獨逸語より來り、一半は Romance より來れり。今上に示したる類の最も樞要なる者に就て例を示さん。

EXAMPLES.

In fact :—He has, *in fact*, nothing to 'live on'.—*Brinkley*.

Indeed :—There is *indeed* no greater pleasure in visiting these magazines of war.—*Addison*.

In earnest, in jest :—I was not in the least *in earnest*; I was quite *in jest*.—*Brinkley*.

In faith :—We ought, *in good faith*, to fulfil all our engagements.

In truth :—*In truth*, he was much afraid.

In general :—I have shown that he excels, *in general*, under each of these heads.—*Addison*.

In particular :—This, *in particular*, happens to the lungs.

—*Blackmore*.

In common :—We enjoy the bounties of Providence *in common*.

In short :—Then *in short*, you cannot consent?—*Brinkley*.

In private :—I wish to talk with you *in private*.

In vain :—*In vain* they do worship me.—*Bible*.

In secret :—Bread eaten *in secret* is pleasant.—*Bible*.

In secrecy :—A company of counterfeiters carry on their villany *in secrecy*.

In privacy = *In secrecy*.

In public :—The announcement was made *in public*.

ON, UPON.

此二個の前置詞は實際上甚だ屢ば同様に用ひらるゝが故に、相併せて之を論ずるを便とす。蓋し詞論より考ふれば此二者の間に區別あり、*upon* は *on* に高擧の意を加へたる者に外ならず、然れども歲月の推移と共に此區別は大に摩滅し、時ありて慣例上多少の用別無きに非ざるも、必竟慣例と云ふに過ぎずして、決して其本來の意義より出でたる區別に非ず、唯だ *upon* は *on* に比すれば往時よりも其用途減じたるのみ。

On は之を省畧して又 *o*, 及び *a* とす、近世の人は通常 *o* を用ひずして *o'* と綴る。

此前置詞は Old English に *on, an, o, a* と云ひ、Anglosaxon の *on, an, o, a*, Old-norse の *a*, Old Saxon 及 Old Friesish の *a*, Swedish の *a*, Gothic 及 Old Highdutch の *ana*, Modern Highdutch の *an* に對稱す。昔は獨逸語に於けるが如く賓格及直接目格的と結合し、*in* と屢混同せられしが、爾來漸々分化して今は頗る *in* と其用途を異にするに至れり。

Upon は時として *'pon* とすることあり、*on* に *up* を加へて語意を強めたる者とす。Old English に *apon, opon*, Anglosaxon に *uppon, uppan, upon*, Hallsaxon に *uppe on, uppen, upon, upo*, Old norse に *uppa* と云ひ、Swedish の *på* 及 Danish の *paa* は之より出でたる者なり。蓋し *up* を諸の前置詞及び副詞に加へて語勢を強くするは Anglosaxon に於ても屢見る所にして、*up to, up ofer* の如き語ありたり；之と同様に *on* にも *up* を加れば、恰も *on* に高擧の義を加ふることとなりて、常に表面の意あるのみならず更に高處の義を含有す。又 *on* は *in* と混同し易きも、*upon* とすれば明瞭に兩者を區別するとを得、而して前述の如く古代は *in* と *on*

との間に近き関係ありしかども、其関係の年と共に疏遠となるに従て、*on* と *upon* は漸々密接し、今は此二者の間に重要な區別無きに至れり。

第 壹 節

位 地 之 意 義

近世の慣例に據り、位地に適用せらるゝ *on* 及 *upon* は接觸 (*Contact*) 及び接近 (*Proximity*) の觀念を明瞭になしたり、是れ此前置詞の根本義なり。

A, I. 定住不動 (*Abiding*). *On* は元來或る物體又は動作が其後項となる場所又は物體に觸接することを示し、若くは其後項となる場所又は物體の至近の處に有ることを示す。觸接の義を有する場合には必しも物體の上部なるを要せず、其側面にては下面にては、或は其周圍八面にては亦た可なり、要する處は相互の觸接を示すに在り；場合に由れば *in* と混同するが如しと雖も、*in* は明かに物體又は場所の内部を示すに反し、*on* は四方を圍繞限界する意を有す、換言すれば *in* は表面内に圍繞限界するの意に重きを置き、*on* は全く其意を捨つると同時に表面に觸接及近接するの意に重きを置く。

Upon は前説の如く *on* と同義に用ふれども、今も尙ほ *up* の義を帶ぶる場合無きに非ず、従て高處又は上方の意を明確ならしむる爲めに之を用ふるを得。

前項には、靜止の動詞を用ふるを得べく、又一定處に於て運動する意ある動詞をも用ふるを得べし。

EXAMPLES (ON).

They brought to him a man sick, *lying on a bed*.—*Matthew*.

He *moved* uneasily *on his chair*.—*Metville*.

Jerusalem is *seated on two hills*.

Pale horror *sat on each Arcadian face*.—*Dryden*.

I *repose on the faith* and honour of a friend.

I beg the boon *on bended knee*.—*Scott*.

Glory to God in the highest and *on earth* peace.—*Bible*.

A creature of amphibious nature,

On land a beast, a fish in water.—*Bulwer*.

They *were on the ground* by seven o'clock.—*Warren*.

How pleasant it is for friends to *meet on the road*.

Where the holy land *borders on Egypt*.—*Milton*.

I have seen them [=the flowers] *on her breast*.—*Bulwer*.

A faint tinge *gathered on his features*.—*Cooper*.

With your loins girded, your shoes *on your feet*, and your staff in you hand.—*Bible*.

The last sounds of the combat *died on the ears* of the anxious listeners.—*Cooper*.

The rose of England *bloom'd on Gertrude's cheek*.—*Campbell*.

Silence and solitude *set an edge on the genius*.—*Dryden*.

He *paused on the brink* of ruin.

The daily *turning* of the earth *on its axis* is a rotation.

The agonies of death *are on her*.—*Rowe*.

系 壹 翼に乗じて翱翔し、又は樂器に向て奏曲する動作が五官の作用に感觸する場合に、“乗じて、”“向て”の義として *on* を用ふ。

EXAMPLES (ON).

Soaring *on her own unborrow'd wings*.—*Cowper*.

I *am on the wing* for Virginia.—*Cooper*.

The hawk *floated* aloft through the air *on wings*.

The bigger ones dance with castanets while others *play on the cymbal* to them.—*Gray*.

The musician *performs* well *on the organ*.—*Imp. Dict.*

To *perform on* an instrument of music is to *play on* a flute, a violin, or handsichord.—*Imp. Dict.*

系貳 事物又は動作が存在し又は發生する方面及方向を示すに用ふる *this side, that side, left, right, east, west, north, south* 等の語には *on* を加へて副詞とす:—

He was *on this side* of the border.—*Scott.*

There is a row of gas-lamps *on the right side* of the road.

We see difficulties *on every side*.

One man enlisted *on the side* of the tories; another *on the side* of the whigs.

In that battle, the slaughter was great *on both sides*.

Passion invites *on one side*; reason restrains *on the other*.

Open justice bends *on neither sides*.—*Dryden.*

On his father's side he was a complete and true Breton; *on his mother's side* he was a Gascon.

The recent fate of André has created much irritation *on both sides*.—*Cooper.*

Norway is bounded *on the west* and *north* by the Northern Ocean.—*Chambers.*

A man standing with his face toward the east or rising sun, has the south *on his right hand*.

The left bank of a river, is that which is *on the left hand* of a person whose face is toward the mouth of the river.

EXAMPLES (UPON).

To die *upon the bed* my father died.—*Shak.*

Thy King cometh unto thee sitting *upon an ass*.—*Bible.*

Upon thy belly groveling thou shalt go.—*Milton.*

The Duke of Omnium whom Lady Lufton regarded as an impersonation of Lucifer *upon earth*.—*Trollope.*

Mr. Lackitt has left the richest widow *upon the place*.—*Southern.*

Impose *upon yourself* this back.

We saw a village *upon the river*.

And now I'm in the world alone,
Upon the wide, wide sea.—*Byron.*

Ye shall serve God *upon this mountain*.—*Bible.*

Upon a hill stands the curious pile called the Cheese Wring.—*Chambers.*

The Borders of Scotland formed the stage *upon which* were presented the most memorable conflicts of two gallant nations.—*Scott.*

This country borders to the north *upon Scotland*.

Wit which borders *upon profaneness*, deserves to be branded as folly.—*Tillotson.*

He rode *upon a cherub*, and did fly: yea, did fly *upon* the wings of the wind.—*Psalms.*

I followed him *upon the foot*.—*Scott.*

This tablet lay *upon his breast*.—*Shak.*

I shall read *upon her cheek* the sweet thoughts that translate themselves into blushes.—*Bulwer.*

She sat down with an angry frown *upon her forehead*.

—*Trollope.*

The Grace of God was *upon him*.—*Bible.*

It came from yonder drifting bark

That just has caught *upon her side*

The death-light.—*Thomas Moore.*

東西南北の方角には *on* を用ひて, *upon* を用ひず.

II. 抽象名詞又は人の具體名詞の前に在る *on* 及 *upon* は屢比喩的に用ひらる, 但し抽象名詞は廣く用ゐられず. 下に示す諸動詞及び類似の意ある或る動詞は屢其前項となる.

1. Be, stand, lie, repose, rest, stay, bear, dwell, insist, lay, stress, etc.

EXAMPLES (ON).

I *am on fire*.—*Shak.*

Each ravine, each rocky spire
Of that vast mountain *stood on* fire.—*Th. Moore.*

This excellent man, who *stood* not *on* the advantage-ground
before, provoked men of all qualities.—*Clarendon.*

The officer *is on* duty to-day.

This was an easy matter with a man
Oft in the wrong, and never *on* his guard.—*Byron.*

On the watch he *lies*.—*Rogers.*

They *dwell on* praises, which they think they share.—*Young.*

I *repose on* the faith and honour of my friend.

Free institutions *rest on* popular intelligence and virtue.

I must *stay* [=dwell] a little *on* one action.—*Dryden.*

Your argument does not *bear on* the subject.

The famine *bore* heavily *on* the settlers.

In times like these, we need not *stand on* idle ceremony.

—*Cooper.*

The creditor *insisted on* immediate payment of a debt.

The Minister *insisted on* oppressive terms in the treaty.

Fichte *laid* all *stress on* the subjective, conscious ego and the free
moral will; Schelling emphasized the objective—the unconscious
development of nature.—*M. T. Harris.*

EXAMPLES (UPON).

They *were upon* hard duty still.—*Buller.*

My friends have *been upon* very disagreeable duty.

—*Goldsmith.*

You are in the right to *stand upon* your guard.—*Berkley.*

They *are upon* their march then?—*Sheridan.*

Friends should not *insist upon* ceremonies.—*Gay.*

This fellow doth not *stand upon* his points.—*Shak.*

Excuse my *dwelling upon* these melancholy recollections.

—*Dickens.*

2. Depend, (dependent, dependence), hang, hinge, turn, etc.

EXAMPLES (ON).

Our habits, our principles, our characters, *depend* very
much *on* the nature of our youthful pleasures.—*Everell.*

To *depend on* the word or assurance of one's friends.

To *depend on* the arrival of the maid at the usual hour.

To *depend on* one's parents for support.

To *depend on* air for respiration.

To *depend on* a friend for existence.

(註) Depend に因みたる形容詞及び名詞 *dependent, dependence, pen-*
dent 等も *on* と結合す, 次例の如し:—

The pupil is *dependent on* his preceptor for instruction.

Life makes the soul *dependent on* the dust.—*Young.*

In the natural and moral world, we observe the *dependence* of
one thing *on* another.

Renown, that would not quit thee, tho' disgraced,

Nor leave thee *pendent on* a master's smile.—*Young.*

This question *hangs on* a single point.

The truth of the proposition at large *hinges* entirely *on* the
cognition that what holds in one case holds in all cases.

—*Herbert Spencer.*

The decision *turns on* a single fact or point.

EXAMPLES (UPON).

My zenith doth *depend upon*

A most auspicious star.—*Shak.*

Depend upon it, I'll never control your choice.—*Goldsmith.*

Many thoughts are so *dependent upon* the language in which
they are clothed, that they would lose half their beauty if otherwise
expressed.—*Ruskin.*

Life *hangs upon* me and becomes a burden.—*Addison.*

3. Prove, avenge, revenge, visit, maintain, 及び此等に関係したる名詞.

EXAMPLES (ON).

He will *on Musgrave's body prove*,
He lies most foully in his throat.—*Scott*.

Remember to *avenge* me [=myself] *on the French*.—*Shak*.
Shall not my soul *be avenged on* such a nation as this?—*Bible*.
We'll *be revenged on him*.—*Shak*.

It is a custom, and a part of the system of jurisprudence amongst all savages, to *revenge upon* the person or persons who give the offence.—*Collin*.

She thought of *revenging* his refusal *on herself*.—*Fielding*.
The Lord will *take vengeance on* his adversaries.—*Bible*.

EXAMPLES (UPON).

Did you ever *prove* yourself *upon* any of our masters of defence here?—*Ben Jonson*.

I am a jealous God, *visiting* the iniquity of the fathers *upon the children* unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me.—*Bible*.

The father's sins *were visited upon* his children.
To be *revenged upon* her.—*Shak*.
Denouncing vengeance upon John.—*John*.
To *retaliate upon* an enemy.

To honour his anointed son *aveng'd*
Upon his enemies.—*Milton*.

They, indeed, so *revenge upon* the poor envoys this great respect shewn to ambassadors.—*Montague*.

4. 獲る, 勝つ, 威壓す, 慕る (金を) 等の意ある者; 即ち Gain, win, get, prevail, triumph, gather, ground, levy, etc.

EXAMPLES.

A fleet horse *gains on* his competitor.
My good behaviour had so far *gained on* the emperor, that I began to conceive hopes of liberty.—*Swift*.
The English have not only *gained upon* the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itself.—*Addison*.

Our army *gained ground on* the enemy.

There must be something more than common in him, that in so short a time should *win* so much *upon the affections* of his host.

—*Sterne*.

To *win upon* the heart or affections—to gain favour or influence.

The rabble will in time *win upon power* (=gain ground).—*Shak*.

The spoil *got on* the Antiates.—*Shak*.

To *get on* them a race of champions.—*Buller*.

'Tis a monster

Begot upon itself.—*Shak*.

They *prevailed on* the president to ratify the treaty.—*Williams*.

Fondness has *prevail'd upon* revenge.—*Roxce*.

He *prevailed upon* her at last.—*Bulwer*.

I never had *triumph'd upon* a Scot.—*Shak*.

Our conqueror comes on,

And *gathers ground upon* us every moment.—*Addison*.

He *levied* ample contributions *on* ladies enriched by the spoils of more liberal lovers.—*Macaulay*.

To *levy* taxes *on* any articles.

B, I. 後項への方向又は到達 此二前置詞は運動が後項に到着し又は其方に向ふを示すこと屢あり。前項となる動詞は 見る, 見詰る, 笑ふ, 遊蕩する, 戦ふ の如く 五官に關する連續運動又は方向 を示すことあり, 或は 愛戀する, 依頼する, 與ふる の如く 一物が他物に遅くする動作を示すことあり。又文脈の模様に由り, 親愛又は敵對の運動及方向 の意を含むことあり。

EXAMPLES (ON).

Mount on my swiftest horse.—*Shak*.

I *laid* me down

On the green bank.—*Milton*.

I *deposited* him *on* his own couch.—*Melville*.
 The sacred oil had been *poured on* his head.—*Macaulay*.
 A weaker man may sometimes *light on* notions which had
 escaped a wiser.—*Walls*.
 The bee *lights on* this flower and that.
 Fear and dread shall *fall* [=rush, assail] *on* them.—*Bible*.
 To *stick* a pin *on* the sleeve. To *stick* an apple *on* a fork.
 The rays of the soul *alights* first *on* things nearest.—*Emerson*.
On diff'rent senses diff'rent objects *strike*.—*Pope*.
 He *on* his impious foes right onward *drove*.—*Milton*.
 The ferocity of the Crusaders whom the priesthood *let lose on* an
unwarlike population.—*Macaulay*.
 Men *rush on* danger and even *on* death.—*Rogers*.
 My hate was *on* my rival *bent* alone.—*Rowe*.
 All eyes were *turn'd on* me.—*Coleridge*.
 The youth sufferer *turned* his eyes *on* the man of science.
 —*Cooper*.
 The gentleman *fixed* his eyes *on* the speaker, and addressed him
 with firmness.
 The contracting parties have *fixed on* certain leading points.
 No matter whether the sun *shine on* the noble in his palace.
 —*Bulwer*.
 He *took on* him the single fight.—*Scott*.
 I have *brought* this *on* thee.—*Bulwer*.

EXAMPLES (UPON).

Mount thee *upon* his horse.—*Shak*.
 Cato *is fallen upon* his sword.—*Addison*.
 A deep sleep *fell upon* Abram.—*Bible*.
 God hath not yet *ruined*
Upon the earth.—*Milton*.
Give thy sword *upon* thy thigh.—*Bible*.
 He *threw* himself *upon* a chair.—*Scott*.
 We *hanged* our harps *upon* the willows.—*Bible*.
 He *pressed* his hand *upon* his forehead.—*Warren*.
 He *sunk* his head *upon* his breast.—*Ib*.

She herself *spit*, and *throw* stones, *cast* mire *upon* me.—*Shak*.
Put no shame *upon* my counsels.—*Scott*.
 I *rushed upon* him.—*Shak*.
 They *poured* on all sides *upon* their enemies.—*Bulwer*.
 Thy softness *steals upon* my yielding senses.—*Rowe*.
 Mr. Marrow, *whom* I have *pitched upon*, is the son of my old
 friend.—*Goldsmith*.
 None of them *hit upon* the art.—*Addison*.
 To *cast* the eyes *upon* the beauties of the court.
 To *turn* one's back *upon* the foe.
 To *strike upon* an unknown path.

II. 運動及び方向を示す *on* 及び *upon* と屢結合する動詞
 若干を撰て更に之を次に示す。

1. Look, gaze, glance, gloat, bend one's looks, turn the eyes,
 fix the eyes, rivet the eyes, etc. ; smile, frown, etc.

EXAMPLES (ON).

I *looked on* Virgil as a succinct, majestic writer.—*Dryden*.
 You *look* but *on* the outside of his work.—*Shak*.
 To *gaze on* those terrific things.—*Th. Moore*.
 She *glanced* her dark eye *on* the King.—*Scott*.
 May heaven *smile on* our labours.
 Sweet face thou *smilest on* me from the canvass.—*Bulwer*.
 When Providence *frowns on* our labours, let us be humble and
 submissive.

EXAMPLES (UPON).

Look upon that man.—*Shak*.
 The kitchen which *looks upon* the street.—*Leaves*.
 Old Giaffir *gazed upon* his son.—*Byron*.
 Why dost thou *frown upon* me ?—*Addison*.
 2. Think, meditate, muse, deliberate, ponder, reflect, contem-
 plate, speculate, cogitate, ruminare, dream, bestow thought,
 bestow consideration, etc.

EXAMPLES (ON).

He *thought on* the days that were long since by.—*Scott*.

Think on my words.—*Shak*.

A Buddhist never really prays, he only *meditates on* the perfections of the Buddha and the hope of obtaining Nirvana.

—*Monier Williams*.

I *muse on* the works of thy hands.—*Bible*.

The council *deliberates on* the subject proposed.

The tempest will not give me leave to *ponder*

On things would hurt me more.—*Shak*.

I do not *reflect* in the least *on* the memory of his late majesty.

—*Swift*.

We *reflect* with pleasure *on* a generous or heroic action, but with pain *on* our follies and vices.

He delights to *contemplate on* the works of creation.

I am fond of *speculating on* political events.

He practises a slow meditation, and *ruminates on* the subject.

—*Watts*.

EXAMPLES (UPON).

I am poor and needy, yet the Lord *thinks upon* me.—*Psalms*.

Have you *thought upon* the consequence?—*Rosce*.

I *meditated upon* the scheme.

He *maused upon* some dangerous plot.—*Sidney*.

In every action, *reflect upon* the end.—*Taylor*.

How he *ponders upon* every word he might, could, would, or should say.—*Melville*.

Long and deeply did I *cogitate upon* the future.—*Ib*.

To *dream upon* the crown.—*Shak*.

3. Rely, trust, believe. 此等の動詞は本と *on* 及び *upon* と結合せしが、今は概して *in* と結合す。Rely は、Webster に依れば、*in* と結合する事稀にして、*on* と結合するを通常とす。

EXAMPLES.

On these points you may *rely*.—*Coleridge*.

I must *reply upon* you.—*Southern*.

Blest for ever is she who *relied*

Upon Erin's honour and Erin's pride.—*Th. Moore*.

Trust in the Lord, and do good.—*Psalms*.

Trust in your parents.

(註) "I will lay *trust upon* thee." (—*Shak*.) の如きは *lay* なる動詞に付たる *upon* にして、今爰に論ずる 合に關せず。

I *believe in* my soul that is equal with the universal spirit.

4. Call, accost. Call *on* は宗教上に ふれば祈願の義となり、常話に用ふれば訪問して暫く足を止むる義となる。

EXAMPLES.

Abraham *called on* the name of the Lord.—*Bible*.

He did command me to *call* timely *on* him.—*Shak*.

In my distress I *called upon* the Lord.—*Bible*.

Some days afterwards he *called upon* me in the evening.

—*Irving*.

5. Open, shut, close. 此等の動詞が *on*, *upon* と結合すれば、其後項となる物の方に向て窓戸等を開閉するを示す。

EXAMPLES.

Hope *opens on* his soul.—*Pope*.

Heav'n *opens on* my eyes.

A small wicket gate *opened upon* a footpath.—*Irving*.

Keep the door *shut upon* all comers.—*Ben Jonson*.

The door already *had closed upon* me.—*Coleridge*.

He *closed* the door *upon* Adrian.—*Bulwer*.

6. Reckon, count, calculate, miscalculate, etc.

EXAMPLES.

I never *reckon'd* yet *on* gratitude.—*Coleridge*.

He *reckons on* [or *upon*] the support of his friends.

We cannot *count on* [or *upon*] *the friendship* of nations.
Count not on [or *upon*] *the sincerity* of sycophants.
 I *calculated on* a prudent son.—Coleridge.
 I *calculate on* a good trade.
 Thou hast *miscalculated on* me grievously.—Coleridge.

7. *Upon* 或は *on* の後項に 權威, 感化, 勢力 を及ぼすを示す動詞:—Have power, have influence, have commandment, have effect, exercise authority, exercise power, etc.

EXAMPLES.

The *power* that I *have on* you.—Shak.
 I *have no power upon* you.—Ib.
Have I *commandment on* the pulse of life?—Ib.
 Fore-knowledge *had* no *influence on* their fault.—Millon.
 They will *have* indeed *influence upon* the case, as well as the direction of it.—W. Temple.
 That sunny evening *had* an *influence on* my later life.
 —Melville.
 Their great ones *exercise authority upon* them.—Mark.
 This threat did *have* its *effect upon* him.—Trollope.

8. 戦を仕向ける (*to fight, make war*) には, 目今 *on* よりも *upon* を用ふ, 又た *against* 及 *with* をも用ふ; 其他反抗運動には *on* 及 *upon* を用ふ.

EXAMPLES.

Your son *drew on* my master.—Shak.
 (汝の子は余の主人に對して刃を抜きたり)
 Christian king is *warring upon* Scotland.—Scott.
 (In politics and morals, as in mechanics, it is impossible to *war* successfully *against* principle.—Stephenson.)
 (And they *warred* against the Midianites.—Bible.)
 (Henry III. had no sooner come to his majority, than the barons *raised war against* him.)
 The Scot, who will *make road upon* us.—Shak.

At last they came to Britain, and *make* a great *war upon* the inhabitants.—Scott.

Then the wild people of Scotland began to come down from their mountains, and *make inroads upon* that part of the country.—Ib.

9. Bestow, confer, enjoin, entail, inflict, inculcate, obtrude, expend, repay, lavish, spend, waste, lose, use up, throw away, etc. 此等及び其他多くの動詞は直接目的と間接目的との二者を一時に伴有し, 直接目的は授受等に用ゆる物體を示し, 間接目的は *on* 又は *upon* の後項となり, 物體を受くる人となる. 此場合には “授く,” “費す,” “罰す” 等の動作が後項の方向に向て進む意となる. 蓋し昔は資格を間接目的とせしが, 近世は *on, upon* を用ひて格の缺乏を補ふ.

EXAMPLES (ON).

You will *bestow* her *on* Orlando.—Shak.
 English sees and English estates were *bestowed on* Normans.
 —Macaulay.
 Coronation *confers on* the king no royal authority.—South.
 By the apostasy misery is supposed to be *entailed on* mankind.
 —Williams.
 A parent *enjoins on* his children the duty of obedience.
 To *inflict* punishment *on* an offender.
 Our Saviour *inculcates on* his followers humility and forgiveness of injuries.
 Men *obtrude* their vain speculations *on* the world.
 I hope the time, labour, and money *expended on* this book will not be wholly misemployed.
 Heaven *repay*
On thee, and on thy children's latest line,
 The wild caprice of thy despotic sway.—Scott.
 He *lavishes* money *on* vices and amusements.
 It is folly to *spend* words in debate *on* trifles.

'Tis mine to *waste on* love my time.—*Byron*.

Instruction is often *lost on the dull*; admonition is *lost on the profligate*.

I have *used up* all my common excuses *on his duns*.—*Bourcic*.

To *throw away* money *on useless things*.

EXAMPLES (UPON).

I could have *bestowed* her *upon a fine gentleman*.—*Taller*.

Among so many signs of power and rule

Confer'd upon us.—*Milton*.

The duty *enjoined upon him* by his Christian faith.—*Scott*.

The intemperate often *entail* infirmities, diseases, and ruin *upon their children*.

The objects of our senses *obtrude* their particular ideas *upon our minds*, whether we will or not.—*Locke*.

The attentions *lavished upon a youth* in the actual enjoyment of one of the largest estates.—*Cooper*.

I must inform you at once that compliments are entirely *lost upon me*.—*Scott*.

10. *Wait, attend*. 此二語は人又は場所に侍べる、人に陪従する義に於て *on, upon* と結合し、後項には陪従せらるゝ人を置く、故に此 *on, upon* は其動作の向ふべき方向を示す者とす。

EXAMPLES.

Tell the gentleman I will *wait on him* at ten o'clock.

My soul shall *wait on thee* in heaven,

As it on earth hath been thy servant still.—*Shak*.

I believe he'll *wait on your lordship* presently.—*Sheridan*.

Aaron and his sons shall *wait on their priests' office*.—*Bible*.

The servant shall *wait on the table*.

You

Shall *wait upon your father's funeral*.—*Shak*.

(註) 人又は物の到着するを待つには *for* を用ふ。—I went to the place of meeting, and there *waited* an hour *for* the chairman; The court was obliged to *wait for* a witness. 此場合に *for* を略して *wait* を他動詞として用ふることもあり。—And *wait* with longing eyes their promis'd guide.—*Dryden*. To *wait for* は又敵の番をする義に用ふることもあり。—He is *waited for* of the sword.—*Job*, 15, 22. 詩に於ては *wait on* の代りに *wait* を用ふるの自由あり。—He chose a thousand horse, to *wait* the funeral.—*Dryden*. * 某行爲より生ずる結果として陪従する者には通常猶ほ *on, upon* を用ふれども、又之を略し *wait* を他動詞として用ふるも可なり。—Such doom *waits* luxury.—*Philips*.

The clouds that *on his western throne attend*. (従ふ)—*Milton*.

That ye may *attend upon* (奉仕) *the Lord* without distraction.

—*Bible*.

Thus far success *attends upon* (伴ふ) *our councils*.—*Rowe*.

(註) To *attend upon* は上に示したる陪従の意義よりして奉仕、又従事の意を生じ、更に結果を生ずるの意即ち“伴ふ”なる意ともなる。又た注意する義に用ふる *attend* は *to* と結合す。—To *attend to* one's business. 出席の義には *at* と結合す。—To *attend at* church. 他動詞の *attend* は病の看護をなす義、關係を有し又は好奇心を有する事物に臨む義等を有す。—The physician or the nurse *attends* the sick; lawyers or spectators *attend* a court. 人又は物を待つときにも他動詞として用ふる。—Happiness or misery *attends* us after death; “Three days I promised to *attend* my doom.—*Dryden*.

11. *Pledge, wager, bet, hazard, stake, venture* 等、凡そ賭ける、質する、險を冒す等の意ある動詞は屢 *on, upon* と結合す; 此場合には後項となる事物が此等の動作の向ふ目的にして、又心の向ふ方向なりとす。

EXAMPLES.

'Twas merry, when

You *wagered on your angling*.—*Shak*.

Wager. 1. Something *deposited, laid* or *hazarded on the event of a contest* or *some unsettled question*. 2. Subject on which bets are laid.—*Webster*.

To *bet on one's success*.

I dare *pledge* my life and honour *upon his truth*.

To *risk* money *on a competitor*.

It is foolish to *hazard* an estate *on the throw of a die*.

I dare *pledge* my life and honour *upon his truth*.—*Goldsmith*.

I would *stake* my happiness *upon* her veracity.—*Ib.*

I *stake* my fame my heart — my hope — my soul *upon* this cast.—*Byron.*

It is rash to *venture upon* such a project.

To bet is to *stake* or *pledge* something *upon* the event of a contest.

Isaiah had *staked upon* his prophetic word the existence of his country, his own and his people's faith in God.—*A. P. Stanley.*

Who freights a ship to *venture on* the seas.—*Dryden.*

It is rash to *venture upon* such a project.—*Webster.*

(註) Venture は又 *at* と結合す:—When I *venture at* the comic life.
Waller.

12. Heaps on heaps, loss on loss, mischief on mischief, wrong on wrong, misfortunes on misfortunes, word on word, ruin upon ruin, weight upon weight 等の如く、二個の同一名詞の間に *on*, *upon* を挿入する熟語甚だ多く、何れも多数の事物の群集堆積 (*Accumulation*) を顯はす。後項となる名詞の格は本と何なりしやを明示する能はざれども、之を直接目的格と思惟して敢て不可なきなり。邦語の“損の上に損をする,” “不幸に不幸を重ねる,” “幾つも幾つも有る” の如きは此熟語と語勢を同するが如し。蓋し此種の熟語は往々時に應じて任意に製作し得るが故に其數に制限なし。次に數例を掲げて其一端を示す。

EXAMPLES.

Misfortunes on misfortunes press upon me.—*Rowe.*

Word on word gave fuel to fire.—*Scott.*

Sonets on sonets crowd, and *ode on ode*.—*Byron.*

I saw and heard

With *ruin upon ruin*, *rout on rout*,

Confusion worse confounded.—*Milton.*

Yet more! *weight upon weight* to drag me down.—*Coleridge.*

Broke *oath on oath*, committed *wrong on wrong*.—*Shak.*
Thousands upon thousands, they came on.—*Bulwer.*

上例を取て下例と比較せよ:—

Horrid *confusion heap'd*

Upon confusion ROSC.—*Milton.*

13. 前項なる動詞を省略し乍ら尙ほ運動の意を文外に顯はすことあり。

EXAMPLES.

Blessing *o' your good heart!*—*Shak.*

Infamy *on thy head!*—*Rowe.*

Pest *on his friendship*.—*Bulwer.*

A curse, a threefold curse *upon this journey!*—*Coleridge.*

Out *upon all apologies!*—*Scott.*

14. Intent, eager の如く心が他物に傾き向ふ意を含蓄する形容詞も亦た *on*, *upon* の前項となるを得。

EXAMPLES.

He is *intent on* [or *upon*] business, study, pleasure, or the acquisition of knowledge.

They *on* their mirth and dance *intent*.—*Mil.*

Intent upon all that followed.—*Bulwer.*

Eager as greyhound *on* his game.—*Scott.*

(註) Eager は通常 *for* と結合す:—A man is *eager for* the gratification of any appetite or passion; *Eager for* distinction, honour, favour, etc. Men are *eager in* the pursuit of wealth or knowledge は富又は智識を追求する針路に在るを示す故に *in* を用ふ。

第 貳 節

時 之 義 意

A. 短時限 *On* 及 *upon* を時に適用すれば殆んど *in* に近似す、然れども、*in* は長日月に用ひられ、之に反して *on* は概して短き時限に用ひらる。

I. 故に此前置詞は或る動作又は事變の起る時限、殊に日、夜、朝、夕等を後項とし、歲月の如く長時に亘る語に用ふること比較的になし。

EXAMPLES (ON).

When wilt thou leave fighting *o' days* and foining *o' nights*?—*Shak.*
I came here *on Monday last.*
For issuing *on a summer's morn.*—*Milton.*
I was *on a hot sultry day* that—*Cooper.*

On such a tranquil night as this
She woke Endymion with a kiss.—*Longfellow.*

To bear her home *on thy wedding night.*—*Bulwer.*
On that year the wrong horse won the Derby.—*Bourcic.*
He goes *on Sunday* to the church.—*Longfellow.*
On the twentieth of February William was ambling through
the park of Hampton Court.—*Macaulay.*
Some were for departing *on the instant.*—*Bulwer.*

On some morrow-morn, all suddenly,
The tents drop down.—*Coleridge.*

On the Christmas-eve
The person and I sat round the wassail-bowl.
—*Tennyson.*

系 Now-a-days (= *in this age*) も亦此部類に屬す。

EXAMPLES (UPON).

Upon は *on* に比すれば其用途更に少し。

Young lives shall answer it,
At Coventry, *upon Saint Lambert's day.*—*Shak.*

Upon a given day. *Upon the seventh day.* *Upon the first of*
January.

Stars arise *upon the night.*—*Scott.*
She said *upon a time*—*Shak.*

Once *upon a time* a giant and a dwarf were friends.
—*Goldsmith.*
Once *upon a time* I pour'd along the town a flood of rhyme.
—*Byron.*

II. 時點への接近 此前置詞は又後項となる時限に接近することを指す、例へば *Close on 3 o'clock* は三時に程なき義なり：—

Hard *on my nineteenth year,* I should be a fool indeed to throw
myself into such a whirl of turbulence and agitation.—*Bulwer.*

'Tis close *upon the hour.*—*Sheridan.*

He was hard *upon sixty years* old.

On 及 *upon* は元來位地の接近をす、置詞なれども、時限の接近を示すにも適用せらるゝ所以は、蓋し是れ前節に論じたる諸意義より來りたるなり。詳言すれば直接密着の意は位地にも時限にも終始附隨して離るべからざる要素にして、一物體が他物體に接觸又は接近するを示すに *on, upon* を用ふると同様に、一事件が或る時限に起り又は或る時限に近く起るを示すにも亦た之を以てするなり。

B. 同時又は稍後るゝ時 上述の使用法に關鍵せる他の使用法あり、即ち時を示す語を後項とせず、事情又は出來事を顯はす語 (“His death,” “This occasion” の如し) を後項とする者是にして文中の事實が其事情又は出來事の同時又は少しく後に起るの意なり。故に、*On this occasion, they appear in full dress* と云へば、*they appear in full dress* なる事實が *this occasion* と同時なるを示し、“*On his return, he was taken ill*” と云へば、*his return* の直ぐ後に *he was taken ill* なる事實が起りたるなり。但し多くの場合に於ては此の如き副詞的熟語が多少原因の意義を含蓄することりて、*on, upon* に“故に”の如き意を含む者とす。

EXAMPLES (ON).

On the death of that prince he received from the conspirators the bloody purple.—*Gibbon*.

On public occasions, the officers appear in full dress or uniform.

On the raising of the hand, he became sensible of confused noises in the air.—*Dickens*.

On his return to Weimar he was distressed by the receipt of one of the many letters, etc.—*Lewes*.

A wedding is about to come off—will you take a part *on this occasion*?—*Bourcicault*.

On careful inquiry I find that I was mistaken.—*Brinkley*.

On the melting of the ice the ships depart.—*Bain*.

I will speak to him about it *on the first opportunity*.—*Ib.*

Still it is bad travelling *on an empty stomach*.—*Bulwer*.

Bulwer の此句に於ける *on* の後項は *stomach* なる具體名詞なり。此の如き場合には“空腹の時”なる義に解すべき者にして、事情の代に物名を以てしたるなり。

EXAMPLES (UPON).

Upon my arrival in town, Sir, my first care was to deliver your letter of recommendation to our cousin.—*Goldsmith*.

Upon Mr. Thornhill's entering, he seemed, at seeing my son and me, to start back.—*Ib.*

She went to church, to the great surprise of every body, who wondered to see her ladyship there so suddenly *upon her journey*.—*Fielding*.

I don't know what we have to do with your gratitude *upon this occasion*.—*Goldsmith*.

Lord Cloten,

Upon my lady's missing, came to me, with his sword drawn.

—*Shak.*

第 參 節

給 養 品 之 意 義

To live *on rice* は米を食物として生くるなり、To feed *on fruits* は果實を食とするなり。此の如く食品を以て *on, upon* の後項とし、“食ふ,” “生く,” “肥ゆ”等の意ある語、特に動詞を以て其前項とする場合少なからず; 約言すれば此 *on, upon* は給養品 (*the Means of Maintenance*) に加ふる前置詞なり。其前項となる動詞は, Live, feed, fatten, feast, batten, board, make meal, prey, keep, etc. にして, eat, drink 等は之に屬せず。

EXAMPLES (ON).

On the spoil of women he doth *live*.—*Spenser*.

She almost *lives on acids and small whey*.—*Sheridan*.

Carnivorous animals *live on flesh*.

Some birds *feed on seeds and berries*, others *on flesh*.

Thou therefore *on these herbs, and fruits, and flowers*

Feed first, *on each beast* next.—*Milton*.

He *fed on poisons*.—*Byron*.

Those court harpies,

Who *fatten on the wrecks of citizens*

Driven from their house and home.—*Coleridge*.

Fame,

That like a thin camelion *boards*

Herself *on air*, and eats her words.—*Buller*.

What strange fish

Hath *made his meal on thee!*—*Shak.*

The wolf *preys on sheep*; the hawk *preys on chickens*.

Grief *preys on the body and spirits*; envy and jealousy *prey on the health*.

To *feast* [=take delight] *on* a novel.
He *keeps* his horses *on* oats.

EXAMPLES (UPON).

To frown on her that *lives upon* thy smiles.—Addison.
Like Bellerophon he *fed upon* his own heart, away from the haunts of men.—Lewes.

Language is too faint to show
His rage of love; it *preys upon* his life;
He pines, he sickens, he despairs, he dies.—Addison.

You assured us of a conspiracy among the bakers, to poison us in our bread; and so *kept* the whole family a week *upon* potatoes.
—Goldsmith.

On, upon の後項は必しも食品なるを要せず, “給料,” “収入,” “扶助” 等 間接に糊口の補助となる物 にても亦た可なり:—

Many of the clergy are obliged to *live on* small salaries.
And *lives upon* his bow.—Addison.

前述の場合の動詞は概むね自動詞若くは反射動詞として用ひらる; 又同種の他動詞に於けるが如く, *by, of, with* を給養品の前に置くことあり, 宜しく此等の前置詞の部を参照すべし.

第四節

原因之意義

On 及 *upon* を以て原因を示す場合甚だ多し, 今之を六段に分て説述せん.

A. 行爲の原因又は理由 或る行爲, 動作, 事件の結果として某事が起るを示さん爲め, 其行爲, 動作, 事件等を *on, upon* の後項とす, 故に此後項は文中の事柄を生ぜしむる原因又は理由と見做すを得. 例へば “人の勧告を受けて某危険なる事に従事せんと決心せり” と云はば, “人の勧告” は即ち決心を促がす原因なるを以て, 之を後項となし, “I made up my mind to engage in such a hazardous affair *on his suggestion*” とするが如し.

EXAMPLES (ON).

Of Arthur, who, they say, is kill'd to-night
On your suggestion.—Shak.

I engaged a servant *on* So and So's recommendation.—Brinkley.
He was imprisoned for ten days *on* a mere suspicion.—Ib.

Suppose he should relent,
And publish grace to all, *on* promise made
Of new subjection.—Milton.

I accepted the command but *on* conditions.—Coleridge.

He comes *on* the old affair, I suppose.—Goldsmith.

I can liberate him *on* parole.—Cooper.

On the ratification of the treaty, the armies were disbanded.

He reasons *on* sound principles.

On what principle can this be affirmed (or denied)?

On the failure of his plans, he threw up the project.—A. Bain.

He was fined fifty yen and imprisoned a month *on* account of some trivial offence.

I did not like accepting it without paying for it, but he would not take the money *on* any terms.—Brinkley.

He was injured in the discharge of his duty, and *on* that account the government ought to help him.—Ib.

EXAMPLES (UPON).

You ran away *upon* instinct.—Shak.

I have it *upon* his own report.—Ib.

'Tis not well,
That you and I should meet *upon such terms*.—*Ib.*

We pass for his cousins, coming here to Surinam chiefly *upon his invitation*.—*Southern.*

She stipulated with her servants that they were not to trouble her with afflicting news, except *upon some positive necessity* for the communication.—*Leaves.*

B. 擔保 (Warrant). “生命を賭して是非を争ふ”の如き句に於ける“生命を賭して”なる副詞は、“on or upon one's life”なる熟語を用ふ、即ち *on* 又は *upon* は“賭して”の如き義に該當す。歸する所、文中に述ふる行爲、動作、事柄等の擔保を *on, upon* の後項となす。蓋し保證物を呈出して賭物となし、其近接の地位に在て其取捨を争ふ意を含むが故に、此 *on, upon* も亦た其原初の義より來りたるや明けし。

EXAMPLES (ON).

On my honour I would swear you had been born blind.
—*Scott.*

So, *on my soul*, he did.—*John.*

The members of the House of Lords, in their judicial capacity, gave their verdict *on their honour*.

“Wilt thou destroy him then?”—

“Ay, *on mine honour*.”—*Shak.*

EXAMPLES (UPON).

Upon mine honour, sir, I heard a humming.—*Shak.*

'*Pon my life*, I feel

As I were like to sink into the earth.—*Sheridan.*

'*Pon my soul* I pity you.—*Marryat.*

A pretty fairy '*pon my word*.—*Planché.*

I'll be sworn *upon all the books* in England.—*Shak.*

C. 或る事物の所有を自負し又は或る事物を臆断するに、屢 *on, upon* の後項に其事物を置き、前項に *value oneself, boast, presume, pride, congratulate* 等を加ふ。

EXAMPLES.

I *valued myself on my taste* in the Belles lettres.—*Smollet.*

You *congratulate yourself* internally *on your prudence*.

—*McNeill.*

This man *presumes upon his parts*.—*Locke.*

I will not *presume so far upon myself*.—*Dryden.*

Luther *presumes upon the gift of continency*.—*Atterbury.*

Dare, *presuming on the patience* with which his insolence was endured, ventured to shake a switch at the high born and high spirited Scot.—*Macaulay.*

Upon my death the French can little *boast*.—*Shak.*

I *valued myself upon being* a strict monogamist.—*Goldsmith.*

She *prided herself also upon being* an excellent contriver in housekeeping.—*Ib.*

系 此等の中には *in* にも結合する者あり、*pride oneself* の如き是なり：—

They *pride themselves in* their wealth, dress, or equipage.

A savage Indian *priding himself in* those trifles which our children have learned to contemn.—*Bp. Hall.*

He *prides himself in* his achievements.

Boast の通常 *of* と結合することは已に *OF* の部に述べたる所なり。

D. 憐愍、慈悲等の情緒を起さしむる人を *on, upon* の後項とし、前項に此等の情緒を示す語を置くは昔時甚だ多く用ひられたる所にして、方今も之れ無きに非らず。其前項は通例動詞にして、殊に *Have mercy, have compassion, have*

pity, fawn, dote 等を用ひ、時として glad, anxious 等の形容詞を用ふ; amorous も亦時々用ひらる。

EXAMPLES (ON).

Heaven *have mercy on me!*—*Shak.*
 I *have compassion on* the multitude.—*Bible.*
Have pity on me.—*Melville.*
 Dogs, easily won to *fawn on any man.*—*Shak.*
 She *doted on her lovers.*—*Bible.*
 A heart that *dots on truer charms.*—*Tennyson.*
 I am very *glad on't.*—*Shak.*
 Her ladyship was becoming *anxious on the subject.*—*Trollope.*
 My brother is *amorous on Hero.*—*Shak.*

EXAMPLES (UPON).

Have mercy upon me, and hear my prayer.—*Shak.*
 Like the feeling made my childish ear
Dote upon tales of superstitious dread.—*Scott.*

昔時は悔恨, 憐愍, 嗚罪, 驚駭, 喜悅等の意を有する動詞も亦た on, upon の前項に用ひられしも, 今は廣く之を用ふる事無し。

E. 或る事物に關する事を“聞き”又は“商議し”又は“語る”ことを示す場合に, 其事物を on, upon の後項とし, 聞く, 語る, 謀る等の意ある動詞を前項とす:—Hear, chat, speak, lecture, discourse, prophesy, communicate, consult, write, examine, 及類似の語是にして, upon は on よりも應用區域狭し。後項に置かるゝ事物は動作の動機にして, 其事物あるが爲めに聞く, 語る, 商議する等の動作を生ずるなり。然れども一面より考ふれば, 此 on, upon は説及の意義を有すと見做し難きに非らず。Old English に在ては by, be を以

て此前置詞に代用するを得しが, 近世の英語に於ては of を以て之れに代用するを得, OF の部を参照せよ。

EXAMPLES (ON).

I'll *hear* no more *on't.*—*Southern.*
 We *chatted on* politics and the news of the country.
 —*Goldsmith.*
 No one ventured to *speak* to her *on the subject.*—*Leaves.*
 The professor *lectures on* geometry, or *on* chemistry.
 —*Imp. Dict.*
 He *discoursed* with us an hour *on the events* of the war.—*Ib.*
 The preacher *discoursed on* the nature and effect of faith.—*Ib.*
Consulting on the sum of things.—*Milton.*
 The homage of as many sonnets as Petrarch *has written on* Laura.—*Rogers.*
 You *are in the right on't.*—*Goldsmith.*

EXAMPLES (UPON).

I'll *hear* you *upon* that another time.—*Goldsmith.*
 Old men do *prophesy upon* it dangerously.—*Shak.*
Examine me *upon* the particulars of my life.—*Ib.*
 If it please you to *communicate*
 With me *upon* this subject, come and see me.—*Sheridan.*

F. 形容詞 諸種の形容詞を前項とする on, upon も亦た此部に屬し, of 若くは about と交換せらるゝこと多く, 従て又之を説及の義と見做すを得べし。

EXAMPLES.

I think I may be *sure on't.*—*Southern.*
 I'm *sure on't.*—*Goldsmith.*
 Frances became somewhat *sceptical on* the inefficiency of her countrymen.—*Cooper.*
 The statement which the Upper House was expected to receive as *decisive on* the point of fact.—*Macaulay.*
 Nature is *dumb on* this important point.—*Young.*

系壹 “政治に関する意見,” “宗教に関する論文,” “時事の問題,” “本文の説明若くは註解” 等に於ける “意見,” “論文,” “註解” 等は, 或る問題に付て意思又は陳説を顯はす者にして, “意見,” “註解” 等の名詞を *on, upon* の前項とし, “政治,” “宗教,” “本文” 等の名詞を其後項とす。

EXAMPLES.

Your *exposition on the holy text*.—*Shak.*

His *opinion on matters* of ecclesiastical and even theological law.—*Trollope.*

Her *doubts on the subject*.—*Ib.*

Another long *eulogy on the dowager*.—*Ib.*

An *Essay on the Freedom* of Wit and Humor.—*Shak.*

A *Treatise on Algebra*.

I don't think that Lucy has any *idea upon the subject*.

—*Trollope.*

That he could choose a *discourse upon any other subject*.—*Ib.*

系貳 書物の表題, 文章の題目等に在ては, 通常上に示したる如き文辭を用ひずして, 前項の名詞を略す:—

On Conversation.—*Addison.*

On Style. *On* Greatness.—*Irving.*

On Liberty; *On* Representative Government.—*J. S. Mill.*

Of も亦た同様の場合に省略せらるゝことあり, Addison の “*Of the Christian Religion*” の如し。

系三 通常の談話には屢々 *of* を *on* に變じて用ふ:—

That is the *truth on't*.—*Fielding.*

Tell us, Mr. Fag, the *meaning on't*.—*Sheridan.*

All the parish says you have spoiled me, and so you may *take the fruits on't*.—*Goldsmith.*

We only want a robbery to *make a complete night on't*.—*Ib.*

第五節

目的之意義

“使に遣はす,” “遠征に出づ” 等は “使事を果たさん爲めに人を遣はす,” “遠征せんが爲めに出發する” の義なるが故に, “遣はす” 及び “出づ” なる動作の目的は “使事” 及び “遠征” に在るなり; 斯る場合には “遣はす,” “出づ” 等の動詞を *on, upon* の前項とし, “使事,” “遠征” 等を其後項とし, “To send a man *on* an errand,” “To depart *on* an expedition” とす。約言すれば此 *on, upon* は豫定の目的 (*Purpose or Destination*) を顯はす。前項には屢運動の動詞及び豫定目的の動詞, 例へば *send, depart, resolve* 等を有し, 其後項は抽象名詞にして, 古は直接目的格を用ゐたり。

EXAMPLES (ON).

The servant was sent *on an errand*.

God will send his winged messengers

On errands of supernal grace.—*Milton.*

He departed *on a hazardous expedition*.—*Irving.*

They were sent *on a foreign mission*.

No sooner was the elder boy departed *on this mission*.—*Scott.*

I am resolved *on two points*.—*Shak.*

Happily death presented himself to her in so many shapes that her distracted mind could resolve *on none*.—*Fielding.*

EXAMPLES (UPON).

When the unhappy king did set forth

Upon his Irish expedition.—*Shak.*

I have myself resolved *upon a course*

Which has no need of you.—*Ib.*

You're engaged with us this morning *upon a strolling party*.

—*Goldsmith.*

I spoke it *on purpose* to try my patience.—*Shak.*
I came *on purpose* to tell you.—*Goldsmith.*

此二例に於ける *on purpose* は邦語の“故らに,”“故意に,”“態々”の義を有し, 目的の觀念を有すると同時に, 動機の觀念をも含む, 蓋し此二個の觀念は往々相一致する者とす。

第六節

副詞之製造

On を以て副詞的熟語を造るは甚だ頻繁にして, 屢之を變じて *a* とすることあり. 而して往々無意味に *on* を加へたるの觀をなすこと有れども, 注意して分拆すれば何れも前述の諸部類中に屬し, 中には其語の歴史に溯り根本の語形に改め得べき者もあり.

EXAMPLES.

<i>On</i> tip-toe (<i>a</i> tip-toe と比較せよ).	<i>On</i> foot.	<i>On</i> the contrary.
<i>On</i> a (<i>or</i> the) sudden.	<i>On</i> the whole.	<i>On</i> bail.
<i>On</i> a par.	<i>On</i> a spree.	<i>On</i> an average.
<i>On</i> credit.	<i>On</i> file.	<i>On</i> hand.
<i>On</i> leave.	<i>On</i> sale.	<i>On</i> tap.
<i>On</i> the sly.	<i>On</i> tick.	<i>On</i> time.
		etc., etc.

AT.

此前置詞は其意義往々 *on, upon* 及び他の諸前置詞と一致す. 近世は昔時よりも或る點に於て其應用區域縮少したれども, 他の點に於て却て膨脹せり.

Anglosaxon には之を *at*, Gothic, Old-norse, Old Saxon には *at*, Old Highdutch には *ass* と云ひ, Latin の *ad* に對稱す. Gothic に於ては概むね賓格を後項とし, 唯だ時を後項とする場合に直接目的格を要せり; 又 Old-norse には賓格及直接目的格の何れにも連結し, Anglosaxon には單に賓格と結合するに止まれり.

第一節

位地之意義

此前置詞の根本義も亦た位地を示し, 一物が其後項なる物に近接 (*Proximity*) なるを顯はす; 例へば “*A is at B*” は *A* が *B* と至近の地位に在る義にして, *A* と *B* と相觸るゝも妨なし. 然れども *in* の如くに一物が他の物躰又は位地の内部に在るの意を有せず. 換言すれば *B* を以て假りに一點と見做し, *A* が其點と一致するか若くは其近所に在るの意を有す. 故に *at* の本來の義は Bain 氏の説の如く *near* 又は *close by* にして, “*At the house*” は “*Near or by the house*” の義を有し, 必しも家の内外を問はざるなり. 人あり一友の家を訪ひ, 其僕に問ふに主人の在否を以す, 僕答へて “*He is at the house*” と云はゞ, 是れ單に主人の住宅を指す者にして必しも屋内に在りとは言はず, 屋上に登り居るも可なり, 花

園内に逍遙するも亦た可なり。然れども僕若し答へて “He is *in* the house” と云はんか、是れ明かに屋内を指す者、詳言すれば主人は家の “外部” に在らずして “内部” に在るなり。此場合に於ける *at* は屢々 *by, on, upon* と其意義を同ふす。

A, I. 定住不動 (*Abiding*). *At* の根本義は其後項の極めて近接の所 (*Immediate Neighbourhood*) に於て或物体が存在し又は或事件が発生するを示すに在り

EXAMPLES.

I sat behind him *at* a small sideboard.
Peter stood *at* the door without.—*Bible*.
The guilt of blood is *at* your door.—*Tennyson*.
At his right hand was the knight of Province
At the left of Stephen Colonna rode Adrian.—*Bulwer*.
He is not *at* home just now.—*Nesfield*.
A fireman stood *at* the top of the ladder.
There had been a strike *at* the neighbouring manufacturing village.
—*T. W. Higginson*.

系 壹 上の意義は又比喩的にも移し用ゐらる。

EXAMPLES.

It was no disparagement to the bravest and noblest knights to kneel *at* his feet.—*Macaulay*.
The shiv'ring urchin, bending as he goes,
With slipshod heels, and dewdrop *at* his nose.—*Cooper*.
He is *at* the head of them all.—*Bulwer*.
Weary and sick *at* heart.—*Rogers*.
They who heard it listened with a curling horror *at* the heart.
—*J. F. Cooper*.
My ship *at* anchor rides
In yonder broad lagoon.—*Longfellow*.

Love stops *at* nothing but possession.—*Southern*.
The merchant was pressed with difficulties, and was *at* his wit's end.
[Your master is] *at* his wit's end, I believe.—*Goldsmith*.

系 貳 *At* は必しも一點と看做すべき小區域に止まらず、大小廣狹を論ぜず各種の位地を指す場合にも適用せられ、田野平原の如き廣漠の地にも、殿堂寺院の如き周囲を圍繞せらるゝ物にも、海洋の如き深淺ある處にも皆適用するを得べし。

EXAMPLES.

The fleet is *at* sea.
There may be treasures *at* the bottom of the sea.
I understand
What fights thou mean'st *at* sea and land.—*Bulwer*.
And had not our swords shone foremost *at* most of those fields in which England was victorious over her rival?—*Scott*.
An English King was crowned *at* Paris.—*Mircaulay*.
Promising that he would afterwards maintain him *at* the university.
—*Fielding*.
He played Richard the Third *at* a private theatre.—*Dickens*.
I expect a message from Mrs. Malaprop *at* my lodgings.—*Sheridan*.
I shall be glad to see you *at* my house.—*ib.*
You work *at* the factories.—*Bulwer*.
A public ordinary *at* which all persons are welcome for their money.—*Fielding*.
The Parliament met *at* Edinburgh.—*Macaulay*.
Sheafs of ballads issued from it weekly, for the amusement of the sojourners *at* the alehouse.—*Scott*.
To dine *at* the Golden Lion.—*Bulwer*.
We shall feed like oxen *at* the stall.—*Shak*.
I was *at* school.—*Tennyson*.
While the family is *at* church.—*Leaves*.
Swift was born *at* No. 7., Hoey's court, Dublin.
—*Thackeray*.

A Minister resident *at the court* of St. Jame's.
 A resident is a minister who resides *at a foreign court*.
 He is a regular stay-*at-home*.—*Brinkley*.
 (始終家にへばり付ておる人だ)

系三 To be at 3 miles は三哩を距てたる所に在るを示し, "To be at some distance" は若干の距離に在るを示す。斯の如く後項に距離を示す抽象名詞 (*distance* 等) 又は尺度を示す名詞 (*three miles* 等) を有する at は、距離の一端に在る點を指す:—

He remained *at a cautious distance*.—*Melville*.
 He waits *at distance* till he hears from Cato.—*Addison*.
 Everybody keeps him *at a respectful distance*.
 He would have clapped i' the clout *at twelve score*.—*Shak*.

系四 後項に人名を置けば、其人と共に住居し、又は其人の處に滞在する義となる、但し稀に用ふる語法なり:—

These reasons made his mouth to water with am'rous longings to be *at her*.—*Buller*.
 In the phrase, "He longs to be *at him*," the meaning is, *present* or *with him in attack*.—*Smart*.
 I would rather you were *at the devil* than here.—*Douglas*.

因に言ふ、創世紀第四十四章の He searched, and began at *the eldest* and left *at the youngest* に於ける at は *search* なる動作の始點及び終點を示す者にして、爰に論ずる所と全く關係なし。

系五 下に示す數例に於ける at は其後項なる人に關せずして、人の次に省略せられたる house, dwelling, store, shop, church, cathedral, palace 等に關す、故に是れ宜しく前述の部に屬すべき者とす。

EXAMPLES.

My residence in Rome *at one Phitaris's*.—*Shak*.
 The advantage of his absence took the king,
 And in the mean time sojourn'd *at my father's*.—*Ib*.

I saw him *at the jeweller's*.—*Longfellow*.
 He is stopping *at a friend's* till his own house is finished.
 —*Brinkley*.

At St. Gregory's the Declaration was read by a divine of the name of Martin.—*Macaulay*.

II. 連累及從事 (*Implication and Engagement*). 此使用法には主格の語 (殊に人) が或る事物 (後項) に從事連累する意を含む; 戦争, 骨牌等の語を以て後項とし, "at cards," "at war" とするが如し。此場合には概ね人を以て文主となし, 其人が現場に出席して他の人と動作を共にするを示す。後項は抽象名詞又は具體名詞を用ひ、動作, 状態, 情緒を顯はす抽象名詞は殊に多く用ゐらる, war, labour, rest, peace, trouble, ease 等是なり。

EXAMPLES.

They have as much pleasure in cheating a father and mother, as in cheating *at cards*.—*Gay*.
 Both are *at dinner* on the same ox or calf.—*Shak*.
 I have drunk too much sack *at supper*.—*Ib*.
 He was present *at the feast*.
 You are as silent and as gloomy as a mute *at a funeral*, or an Englishman *at a party of pleasure*.—*Bulwer*.
 A tall Irish baronet, she met one night *at Lady Macshuffle's rout*.—*Sheridan*.
 She had never been in a court or *at an assembly*.—*Gay*.
 He might as soon learn wit *at a masquerade*.—*Goldsmith*.
 We don't meet many such *at a horse-race*.—*Ib*.
 Shall we have a game *at [or of] cards*?—*Brinkley*.
 War is a game *at which* all are sure to lose.—*Rogers*.

You were not *at* the play to-night.—*Longfellow*.
He is *at* work.

We must be risen,
And *at* our pleasant labour.—*Mill*.

The king and prince *at* prayers!—*Shak*.
The body is *at* liberty, when not confined; the will or mind is *at* liberty, when not checked or controlled.

I have lived *at* honest freedom.—*Shak*.
I and my people were *at* great strife with the children of Ammon,
—*Bible*.

What cause
Brought him so soon *at* variance with himself?—*Millon*.

He sits *at* his ease.
I have not, since we parted, been *at* peace.—*Rowe*.
I am not *at* rest in my mind.—*Sterne*.
A country is *at* war with another.
The heads of the two departments are *at* daggers drawn.
—*Brinkley*.

I am *at* leisure now.
My tongue is *at* a loss.—*Rowe*.
He has been *at* a great deal of trouble.—*Goldsmith*.
The hounds were *at* fault.—*Scott*.
He is seldom *at* faults.—*Metville*.

III. { 形容詞 + at + 後項, } Expert at puns.

此構文に於ける at の後項は性質(形容詞にて示されたる)の存在する點を示す。

EXAMPLES.

Those who *at* the spear are *bold*
And *venturous*.—*Millon*. (= Those who are bold and venturous *at* the spear.)

Expert in science, more *expert at* puns.—*Byron*.
Dexterous at [or *in*] *doing something*.
Those are generally *good at* flattery who are good for nothing else.—*Southern*.
This boy is *good at* cricket.
He was *quick at* inventing expedients.
Ready or *slow at* accounts.

B. At + hand. “甲者より某物を受く,” “乙者に某物を要求する”等の場合に, 甲者, 乙者を示す名詞を of 又は from の後項に置くは已に説述せる所なり; 昔は此 of, from と同様に at を廣く用ゐたりしが, 近代其用概むね消滅し, 唯だ hand, hands の二語を後項とする場合にのみ此意義を存し, 其前項には 要求す, 受領す, 報を得る, 苦を忍ぶ等の義ある動詞を有す。

EXAMPLES.

When have I aught *exacted at* your hands?—*Shak*.
I can never repay you for all the favours I have *received at* your hands.—*Brinkley*.
Shall we *receive* good *at* the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil?—*Bible*.
Such comfort come to thee, as now I *repay at* thy too cruel hand.
—*Shak*.
Call Edward king, and *at* his hands *beg* mercy.—*Shak*.
What *wilt* thou *at* my hands?—*Longfellow*.
A dearer merit
Have I *deserved at* your highness' hand.—*Shak*.
Did I not tell you it was a vain dream to *ask* for law and justice *at* the hands of the great?—*Bulwer*.
The same atrocities *were* now *suffered* by the Saxon *at* the hand of the Dane.—*Macaulay*.

次例の如きも此中に入るを得べし:—

Nor only tears
Rain'd at their eyes, but high winds worse within
 Began to rise.—*Milton*.

C, I. 運動 又は 方向 “To throw a stone at a boy,” “To arrive at a place” に於ける *throw*, *arrive* は *a boy, a place* に向ふ運動を顯はす。又 “To bark at a man,” “To look at a thing” に於ける *bark*, *look* は *a man, a thing* の方に向て爲す動作にして單に方向のみを顯はし、運動の意を含まず。斯の如く、人又は物を標的とする運動又は方向示すには、其人又は物の名を *at* の後項とす。而して運動を顯はす場合には、或は單に到着の意を含むあり、或は衝突の意を含むあり、或は敵對の意を含むあり、或は攻撃の意を含むありて、文脈の關係に由り其意義常に一樣なること能はず。

1. 來る、達す、落る、急ぐの意ある動詞は一物が他物に進行して一處に結合することを明示する場合に於てのみ前項となる:—*Come, arrive, fall, run* の如き是なり。又 *Throw, hurl, cast, let fly, level, point, practise, aim, uplift, strike, grasp, snap, reach, shake, bark, spit, hiss, shoot, fire* 及其他類似の動詞も之に屬す; 但し此等は宜しく敵對の意向を示す場合に用ふべき者とす; 例へば *practise* は語其者に敵意を含まざれども、射的を練習するに用ひて “To practise at a mark” に於ては、*mark* なる標的を打つ意なるが故に、敵對の義を生ずるなり。

EXAMPLES.

Why scruple a lie or two to *come at* a fine girl?—*Goldsmith*.
 To *come at* a true knowledge of ourselves.

I see not yet, by what means they will *come at*
 The moneys they have advanced.—*Coleridge*.

They fired *at* the boat.

He *arrived at* manhood.—*Rogers*.

In adoration *at* his feet I fell.—*Milton*.

To run *at* Orsin with full speed.—*Butler*.

If he *hurled* but one idea *at* the audience, it was hurled with a giant force, and was no pigmy thought.—*Mathews*.

My uncle *hurled* the chair *at* the man in skyblue.

—*Dickens*.

Each *cast* such a frown *at* the other.

Orsin first *let fly* a stone *at* Ralpho.—*Butler*.

On the watch he lies

Levelling his carbine *at* the passenger.—*Rogers*.

The gentleman *pointed* a thrust *at* her heart.—*Dickens*.

They *practised* individually *at* a mark.—*Scott*.

A man *aims at* distinction.

To *aim* a satire or a reflection *at* some person or vice.

To *shoot at* foes.—*Butler*.

That son with knife *uplifted at* my heart.—*Talf*.

A puny subject *strikes at* thy great glory.—*Shak*.

Alexander *grasped at* universal empire.

They *snap at* it with dog's hunger.—*Coleridge*.

He turned back, and *shaking* his clenched hand *at* Adrian, exclaimed “Faithful to death.”—*Butcher*.

The rest stand all aloof and *bark at* him.—*Shak*.

I *spit at* him.—*Id*.

They *hiss at* me like serpents.—*Longfellow*.

The archers have sorely grieved him, and *shot at* him.—*Bible*.

2. *Look, peep, scowl, stare, wink* 等は、他の前置詞にも結合すれども、視線を注ぐ目的物の前には *at* を用ふ。

EXAMPLES.

Look at this incendiary letter.—*Goldsmith*.

She never even condescended to *look at* him.—*Butcher*.

Thro' chinks, styl'd organs, dim life *peeps at light*.—*Young*.
 A heart that is not Glad at *the thing they scowl at*.—*Shak*.
 We cannot *stare at the sun*.
 He *winked at the footman* to get away.

3. 笑ふ, 晒ふ, 嘲げる, 愚弄する, 等の意ある動詞も *at* の前項となる:—Laugh, smile, grin, mock, rail, carp, cavil, puff, scorn, poke, fun, bite one's thumb, spurn, snarl, jeer, joke, sneer, murmur, scoff, make a wry face, make a wry mouth, make a mouth, make mouths, etc., etc. 後項は即ち笑はれ, 晒はれ, 嘲けられ, 若くは愚弄せらるゝ人又は事物にして, 従て此 *at* は此等の動作の進む方向を示す, 然れども又動機の意を混有せざるに非らず.

EXAMPLES.

The lads *laugh'd at him*.—*Bulwer*.
 The stranger *smiled at this story*.—*Fielding*.
 To *mock at one's misfortune*, or *one's fear*.
 It is better to fight for the good, than to *rail at the ill*.—*Tennyson*.
 (註) Rail は又 *against* にも結合す; 昔は *on* と結合せり:—*Lesbia for ever on me rails*.—*Swift*.

To *carp and cavil at his royal right*.—*Shak*.
 It would be well for us to admire what is worthy of admiration in such a people, rather than to *carp at their errors*.—*R. G. White*.
 There is always a disposition, also, to *cavil at the conduct* of those in command.—*Irving*.
 As for all his enemies, he *puffeth at them*.—*Psalms*.
 Why *scorn'st thou at Sir Robert*?—*Shak*.
 To *poke fun at a stranger*.
 (註) Poke fun は嘲弄する意にして米國の俗語なり.
 Do you *bite your thumb at me*?—*Shak*.
 To *spurn at the gracious offers* of pardon.
 Nay more, to *spurn at your most royal image*.—*Shak*.
 It is malicious and unmanly to *snarl at the little lapses* of a pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted.—*Dryden*.

He *jeers and sneers at the old country doings*.—*Trollope*.
 The yeoman was not inclined to *murmur at dignities* to which his own children might rise.—*Macaulay*.
 To *scoff at religion and sacred things* is evidence of extreme weakness and folly, as well as of wickedness.
 To *make faces*, or *make a wry face*, or *make wry faces*, or *make mouths*, or *make a mouth*, or *make a wry mouth at a person*.

上述の諸の動作は諸種の意義を有し, 彼此必しも相同じからざれども, 後項なる人又は事物に抵抗反對するの意は何れにも共通す.

4. Envy, guess, wink, connive 等の動詞も彼此同じからざる意義を有するに拘はらず, 人又は事物に動作を向くる意は何れにも共通す.

EXAMPLES.

I *envy at their liberty*.—*Shak*.
 Who will *envy at the prosperity* of the wicked?—*Taylor*.
 (註) 昔日の著作家は *envy* に *at* を用ゐたれども, 方今は一般に他動詞的に用ひらる.
 You *guess at our business*.—*Goldsmith*.
 We do not know which road to take, but we must *guess at it*.
 Make mouths upon me
 When I turn, my back;
Wink at each other.—*Shak*.
 "I protest I should not have thought it a joke, had you not told me."—"Perhaps not, Sir," cried my wife, *winking at us*.
 —*Goldsmith*.

系 To *wink* なる動詞を to *connive* 即ち "黙許する," "見遁がす," "見ぬ振をする" の義とする時は *at* と結合すれども, 其 *at* は目的物に對する方向の義を有せずと思惟するも妨なし.

EXAMPLES.

To *wink at* the faults of somebody.

He knows not how to *wink at* human frailty.—Addison.

A nation might *connive at* some illegal acts.

—Macaulay.

The father *connived at* the vices of his son.

II. { To set + 人物 + at + 行爲 又は 状態, }
 { To set him at liberty. }

此文は或人又は事物をして某行爲を爲さしめ、又は某状態に入らしむるを示す；例へば “To set one's heart at rest” は心を安ぜしむる意なり。是れ A の I に述べたる者に類似すれども、彼に在ては人が自から進んで某行爲又は状態に關し、此に在ては事物が他力に由て某行爲又は状態に誘導せらるゝの意なり。

EXAMPLES.

Thou hast *set* my busy brain *at* work.—Rowe.

Could Miss Richland have *set* him *at* liberty?—Goldsmith.

Set your heart *at* rest.—Gay.

I am come to *set* a man *at* variance against his father.—Bible.

They *set* us all *at* odds.—Shak. = They *set* us all *at* variance.

To *set* things or persons *at* sixes and sevens.

系壹 At sixes and sevens は in neglect, in disorder, in confusion, 又は in disagreement の義にして、昔は單數に用ゐて six and seven とせしが、今は一般に複數に用ふ；若し單數とする時は概して on を加へ、複數とする時は at 又は to を用ふ。

(註) At six and seven, 及 at sixes and sevens なる熟語は近世の著作家之を休止の意ある動詞にも運動の意ある動詞にも結合し、To be at six and seven 又は To be at sixes and sevens 等の句あり、To be in disorder の義なり。Shakespeare に:—All is uneven, And every thing is left at six and seven あり、Goldsmith に:—Have 'nt I

reason to be out of my senses, when I see things going at sixes and sevens? 又 Town. M. に:—I shall, [=shall]..... set alle [=all] on sex and seven; 此れ at の代りに on を用ふる例なり。蓋し此例にては disagreement の意あるが如し; To set on seven も亦然りとす; Town. M. の句に:—The maker of heaven Reward you this day, as he set alle on seven [=The maker of heaven reward you this day, as he set all on seven]. 又同人の句に “God omnipotent That set alle on seven” [=Omnipotent God that set all on seven]; 及 “Thus sett I my mynde, truly to heaven, By my wytt to fynde to cast the world in seven” [=Thus set I my mind, truly to heaven, by my wit to find to cast the world in seven] 等あり、但此 in seven を以て in seven days なりと思惟すべからず、是亦 in confusion の義なり。蓋し six は偶數、seven は奇數にして、偶數と奇數とを相並ぶること恰も六寸の尺度と七寸の尺度とを相並ぶる如くすれば、二者正しく一致すること能はず、爲めに其接合處は不定混錯するや明かなり、故に six and seven を以て “混雜” “不一致” 等の義に用ふるに至りたるやも知るべからず。然れども此熟語の眞成の淵源は今尚ほ不明にして言語學に於ける難問題とす。

系貳 Have at you. Have at は蓋し省略の熟語なるや必せり、今は殆んど用ゐざれども、常談に於て用ゐられ又 Shakspeare に “Have at you” あり。概むね命令法に使用し、打撃を人に加へんとする恐嚇、及び決闘を挑むに用ゐらる。故に Have at you! は “サア來い” “コリヤ野郎” 等の語氣を帶ぶる者とす; Standard Dictionary に “Have at you, him, etc.” を釋して “Here is a challenge, or a blow, for you, him, etc.” としたる者即ち是なり。又 Imperial Dictionary には “To have at は to encounter, to assail の義にして、 “To have at him;” “to have at you” の如し、然れども是れ俗話なり” と云へり；然らば此句は命令法のみならず、他の法にも用ゐ得べきや明かなり。又同書には “相競争する” “優劣を試む” なる義をも載せ、且曰く “Dryden は此義にて Have with you を用ゐしも美文に非らず” と；蓋し Standard Dictionary に據る時は “Have with you” は I will accompany you の義となればなり。骰子にふ博奕する時に用ゐたる句として昔し Skelton の句に “Now have at all!” あり、“イザ悉皆勝ち取らん” の義ならん。Smart は “Have at you” を以て Have this weapon or blow at you の義なりとせり、蓋し其意

義は通ぜざるに非ざるべきも、歴史的に證明したる者に非ざれば、其説の眞偽未だ輕しく知るべからざるなり。

第 貳 節

時 之 意 義

A. 瞬時即ち一點の時 (*A point or Moment of Time*).

午前六時、正午、日没、等の如く時間中の一點を示すには此等の語を at の後項とす、“I got up *at 6 o'clock*” の如し。故に文中の動作の起る時の點を指示するに止まり、其動作の連續時間を示さず。此使用法は古代より行はれ、且つ夙に on と交換して用ゐられたり。蓋し “*at 6 o'clock*,” “*at noon*” は “*on the point of 6 o'clock*” 又は “*upon the coming of noon*” の義なればなり。

EXAMPLES.

At what hour shall we meet?

I will be with you *at an early hour*.

You have arrived *at a good hour*.

At an early hour this morning the Hall was in a bustle.

—*Irving*.

What, think'st thou, is she doing *at this moment*?

—*Long fellow*

At one o'clock they went to dinner.—*Thackeray*.

They return *at evening*.—*Psalms*.

We must meet *at night*.—*Sheridan*.

At sunrise the next morning the search recommenced.

—*Macaulay*.

At break of day

A voice cried through the startled air.—*Long fellow*.

He wished to attack *at daybreak*.—*Parkman*.

They buried him darkly, *at dead of night*.—*Wolfe*.

She glides through the green wood *at dawn of light*.—*Scott*.

It is *at this day* the basis of the French, Spanish and Portuguese languages.—*Macaulay*.

Gorgeous as the sun *at midsummer*.—*Shak*.

At Pentecost, which brings

The Spring I sought the woodlands wide.

—*Long fellow*.

At such a season

Once went I forth.—*Cooper*.

The house was a low building of two stories, built *at different periods*.—*Trollope*.

Addison left off *at a good moment*.—*Thackeray*.

At times he reads; *at other times* he rides.

She waked *at times* the lute's soft tunc.—*Scott*.

At no time has the country been more prosperous than *at present*.—*Brinkley*.

此他 *at the same time*, *at noon*, *at midnight*, *at the noon of night*, *at twilight*, *at the stroke of twelve [=at noon]*, *at the same instant*, *at this tide* 等の副詞あり。

系 壹 At の後項には人の年齢を顯はす複數名詞を用ふることあり、*at fifty* は “五十歳の時に” の義となるが如し。是れ過去五十年の最終點を示す者に外ならず、從て時の點なる意義を失はず。

EXAMPLES.

What! she is not a girl *at these years*.—*Southern*.

'Tis beauty always in the flower,

That buds and blossoms *at fourscore*.—*Buller*.

She was married *at seventeen*.—*Lewes*.

He began to navigate *at fourteen years* of age.—*Irving*.

At three years old.—*Lewes*.

系貳 *At (the) first, at (the) last, at once* 及び同種の熟語も時に用ゐらるゝ以上亦た茲に屬すべき者にして、時の一瞬を顯はす:—

At first he looked very tall.

At last I came to recognize my friend.

You shall prepare for the journey *at once*.

系三 *At length*. 時を示すに用ふれば“遂に”の義にして、恰も場所を示す *at distance* に對稱す:—

At length he gain'd the landing place.—*Scott*.

然れども此熟語は必しも時の最終點を示すに止まらず、又若干時間の連續を顯はすことあり:—

I shall dwell *at some length* on the vicissitudes of that contest.—*Macaulay*.

此熟語は又時を示すよりも寧ろ“詳細に”なる義を有することあり:—

I have no space to explain *at length*.

Let the name be inserted *at length*.

系四 *At* と後項の時との間に *about* を挿入することあれども、要するに無用の語なり:—

We entered the Eternal City *at about four o'clock* in the afternoon.—*Dickens*.

B. AT + 出來事, 事情, 又は 動作 時を示すに此の如き熟語を用ふれば, *at* は尙又時の一瞬を表す; 例へば *At our meeting* は吾等の會合したる時を指すが如し。蓋し此の熟語の *at* は第壹節, A, II の範圍にも屬し, 又 *on* の第二節, B に示したる *on, upon* と同義となることあり。

EXAMPLES.

At our last meeting, his impudence had almost put me out of temper.—*Sheridan*.

At the first plunge the horse sunk low.—*Scott*.

At interview both stood

A while.—*Milton*.

At sight of me thou fled'st.—*Rosce*.

The bill is made payable *at sight*.

At this declaration, he rose from his seat.

系壹 *Scott* の句 “When the convent met *at the woodside bell*” の如きは“打つ,” “鳴らす”等の語を省略したる者にして、從て又此部に屬す。

系貳 次の如き例も亦た之に屬す:—

At a step

Two thousand years roll back.—*Rogers*.

With his sickle keen

He reaps the bearded grain *at a breath*.—*Longfellow*.

系三 此他 *L'Estrange* の句 “The eagle fell and carried away a whole litter of cubs *at a swoop*” に於ける *at a swoop* も亦た之に外ならず。其外 “*at one fell swoop*,” “*at a stroke*,” “*at one jump*,” の如き熟語も亦た同區域に入るを得べし。

第 三 節

手 段 之 意 義

“急撃を以て敵を破る”ときは“急撃”は即ち敵を破るに用ふる手段(即ち方法)なり, “全速力にて走る”ときは“全速力”は即ち走るに用ふる手段なり; 此の如き場合には手段となる語に *at* を加へ, To defeat the enemy *at a sudden charge* 又は To run *at full speed* となす。約言すれば, 其

事を爲し遂ぐるに用ふる手段, 方法 (*Means*) を *at* の後項とす。

EXAMPLES.

We dispersed the enemy's troops *at one charge*.—*Brinkley*.

The two trains came into collision when they were going *at full speed*.—*Ib.*

That we, *at our own charge*, shall ransom straight
His brother-in-law.—*Shak.*

I have bred her *at my dearest cost*.—*Ib.*

Let me bring him down *at a long shot*.—*Sheridan*.

He took me *at my word*.—*Melville*.

As you are so kind, I will take you *at your word*.—*Brinkley*.

He, *at the risk* of his life, saved a drowning man.

You do it *at your peril*, or *at the peril* of your father's displeasure.

The vicious man indulges his propensities *at a great cost*.

To travel *at a round pace* [*round means quick, brisk*].

In going down-hill *at a round trot*.—*Smollet*.

He cross'd the barriers *at a bound*.—*Scott*.

A power of observation, capable of perceiving *at a glance*
the leading circumstances.—*Ib.*

系 賭博する義に用ゆる *To play* も *at* の前項となり, 後項には賭戯の種類を置く, *To play at cards* は骨牌の賭博をする義なるが如し。

EXAMPLES.

Ferdinand and Miranda *playing at chess*.—*Shak.*

We'll *play at bowls*.—*Ib.*

They do not *play at cards*, but only *play at playing at them*.—*Ch. Lamb*.

Scots *play best at the roughest game*.—*Scott*.

此動詞は又他動詞として用ゐられ, *at* を省くことあり—

He and Sowerby *had played billiards*.—*Trollope*.

In talking to her or *playing chess* with her.—*Ib.*

第 四 節

原因及感應之意義

“*To do something at his request*” は彼の要求ありし爲めに事を爲す義にして, “彼の要求” は“事を爲す”の原因なり。又 “*To tremble at a fearful sight*” は恐しき者を見て戦慄する義にして, “恐しき者” は“戦慄”の原因なり; 但し此場合には恐しき者の感應を受けて戦慄するの意をも含蓄す。斯の如き場合には, 原因 (*Cause*) 若くは感應 (*Influence*) を *at* の後項となす。蓋し本節に説く總ての場合を通じ時間又は位地の意義の多少含有するを見るべし。

EXAMPLES.

He must have written this letter *at somebody's instigation*, and not out of his own head.—*Brinkley*.

It cannot be done *at a moment's notice*, seeing that preparations have to be made.—*Ib.*

No matter what I say he does not mind me at all, but he will do it *at a word from you*.—*Ib.*

His heart leaps *at the tidings*.—*Rogers*.

At spur or switch no more he skipt,
Or mended space, than Spaniard whipt.—*Butler*.

At thy rebuke they fled; *at the voice* of thy thunder they hasted away.—*Bible*.

At these words the audience broke into applause.

I felt my heart chill *at the dismal sound*.—*T. W. Knox*.

Full well they laugh'd with counterfeited glee

At all his jokes, for many a joke had he.—*Goldsmith*.

At this the knight grew resolute.—*Butler*.

Prince Henry

At whose request the king hath pardon'd them.—*Shak.*

系 恐る, 驚く, 悲しむ, 喜ぶ, 怒る 等, 凡そ 情緒を顯はす
動詞及形容詞 は殊に at の前項となり, 後項は此等の情緒を惹
起すべき物とす.

EXAMPLES.

Cloten, thou double villain, be thy name,
I cannot *tremble at it*.—Shak.

Be not *dismay'd*,
Nor *troubled at these tidings*.—Milton.

We cease to *wonder at what we understand*.—Johnson.
My soul *amazes at God's goodness*.

And *frighten'd*
At the wild yell.—Scott.

Why should you *be surprised at my youth*.—Bourcic.

We are *surprised at desperate acts* of heroism.

I Daniel, was *astonished at the vision*.—Bible.

We were *startled at the cry* of distress.

We *felt an alarm at the cry* of fire.

We are *alarmed at the approach* of danger.

I was *shocked at the sight* of so much misery.

How my heart *rejoices at your safety*.—Rowe.

(註) Rejoice (は通例 in と結合す:—I will rejoice in thy salvation.
—Bible.

It is natural to man to *exult at the success* of his schemes, and
to exult over a fallen adversary.

Delighted at the smashing music.—Leaves.

So shall your country ever *gladden at the sound* of your voice.
—Adams.

A heart that is not *glad at the thing*.—Shak.

He was *pleased at my proposal*.

I'm not *displeas'd at this interview*.—Goldsmith.

They were *offended at him*.—Bible.

To be *disgusted at foppery*.

He was greatly *enraged at the insult*.

Goliath was *indignant at the challenge* of David.

Wherefore should God be *angry at thy voice*?—Bible.

(註) 人の前には with を要す:—God is angry with the wicked every
day.—Bible.

To envy is to *fret or grieve* one's self *at the real or supposed*
superiority of another, and to hate him on that account.

We *grieve at the loss* of friends or property.

We *grieve at the misfortunes* of others. (We *grieve for our*
own misfortunes, follies, and vices, as well as *for those of our children*.)

I was *horrified at the sight*.

The father was *chagrined at his son's failure*.

People are generally *calm at the misfortunes* of others.

—Goldsmith.

I am greatly *distressed at your news*.

He was *incensed at their sarcasm*.

第 五 節

確 定 之 意 義

少数の場合に於て at は人又は物の状態を確定(即ち講説)す
るに用ゐらるゝこと多し, 此場合に於ては at の前項に be,
have, deem, put 等の動詞あるを見る。

EXAMPLES.

Sweet wife, my honour *is at pawn*.—Shak.

(註) At pawn は又 in pawn と云ふ, 抵當に預けある義なり。

I *had* him long *at high despite*.—Scott.

My honour *is at stake*, so I cannot let the matter rest.

—Brinkley. (此方の名義にも拘はるから其事は打捨ておかれぬ)

次例の at は 目的 (Purpose) を示し, 高利を得んが爲めに
Put my moneys なる動作を爲すなり:—

Am I a Jew

To *put* my moneys out *at usury*?—Long fellow.

第六節
統轄之意義

意思、撰擇、處置、號令等の意を有する語を at の後項とすれば、自由に其意思、撰擇等を行ひ得べきを示す副詞となる、邦語の“思ふ通りに、”“好きな様に、”“思ふ儘に、”“随意に、”“勝手次第に”の如き是なり。例へば“*At pleasure*”は“好くが儘に”の義、“*At one's will*”は“欲する通りに”の義、“*At one's choice*”は“好むに任せて”の義なるが如し。約言すれば此 at は自由意思を行ふ力、即ち統轄力 (*Ruling Power*) を示す。其前項は時として自動詞なる有り、時として他動詞なる有り。

EXAMPLES.

At your choice, sir.—*Shak.*
I am entirely *at your disposal*.—*Sheridan.*
Certain offices are *at the disposal* of the premier.
I am quite *at your mercy*.—*Bulwer.*
The ship was *at the mercy* of the winds and the waves.
He is *at the mercy* of his informants, and is compelled to repeat their statements, where he does not believe them.—*Racine.*
They have walked *at free will*, and with unconstrained steps, along the wilds of Parnassus.—*Scott.*
He can vary his scheme *at pleasure*.
He could *at his pleasure* dismiss them.—*Macaulay.*
My life is yours I humbly set it *at your will*.—*Shak.*
The immense wealth which the spoliation of the abbeyes placed *at his disposal*.—*Macaulay.*
This he put *at my absolute command*.—*Irving.*

第七節
價值之意義

物の代價、價值、遠度、利率、數量等を顯はす語は at を加へて副詞を作る、而して其前項は概むね賣る、買ふ、貸す、借り、計算する等の意ある動詞とす。

EXAMPLES.

If you *buy* ladies flesh *at a million* a dram.—*Shak.*
They are *selling* them *at 50 sen* a basket.—*Brinkley.*
All this, methinks,
He might have *purchased at a cheaper rate*.—*Coleridge.*
At what price is this *sold*?
I should like to *do* it *at as small an outlay* as possible.—*Brinkley.*
Silver *valued at the rate* of six shillings and eight pence the ounce.
Wit may be *purchased at too dear a rate*.
Wheat is often *sold at the rate* of sixty shillings the quarter.
The cruiser *sails at the rate* of 20 knots an hour.
Lending at the highest rate and exacting with the utmost vigour.
—*Rogers.*
Money is said to be *borrowed or lent at five per cent.*, when the interest on every hundred pounds is five pounds.
The total area of the colony *is sent down at 2134 square miles*.—*Chambers.*
The entire area of the province is *estimated at 57,000 square miles*, and the population *at 96,000*.—*Ib.*
Ye have *set at nought* all my counsel.—*Bible.*

第八節

極點及超越之意義

At は前節に示したるより他の尺度を示す語、殊に形容詞と結合して副詞を造る; *at length*, *at full*, *at first*, *at the best* 等是なり。此場合の *at* は運動及び方向を示すに似たれども、其職務は事物の極點を示し、又は或る一定點以外に超越するを示す。

EXAMPLES.

The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the swell *at full* of tide.—*Shak.*

I thought our love *at full*, but I did err.—*Lowell.*
Strech'd out *at length* upon the floor.—*Buller.*
Strech'd *at his length*, he spurns the swarthy ground.—*Dryden.*

系 最大級の形容詞は殊に多く此 *at* と結合す:—*At least*, *at best*, *at worst*, *at first*, *at last*, *at farthest*, *at widest*, *at the greatest*, *at most*, *at the most*, etc.

EXAMPLES.

If he has not incurred a penalty, he *at least* deserves censure.
Let useful observations be *at least* a part of your conversation.
Life is *at best* very short.
It's a bad bargain *at best*.—*Brinkley.*
Life *at the greatest and best* is but a froward child.
—*Goldsmith.*

The disease is *at the worst* [= *at the height*].
It was difficult to use *at first*, but gradually, as I grew accustomed to it, it became easy.—*Brinkley.*
I shall be back by five o'clock *at latest*.—*Ib.*
In two or three days *at farthest*.—*Goldsmith.*
And gape *at wid'st* to glut him.—*Shak.*

At most he will not make more than two or three hundred dollars.—*Brinkley.*

Stock brings six per cent. interest *at the most*, often less.

And death itself, what is it *at the worst*,
What but a harlequin's leaf.—*Rogers.*

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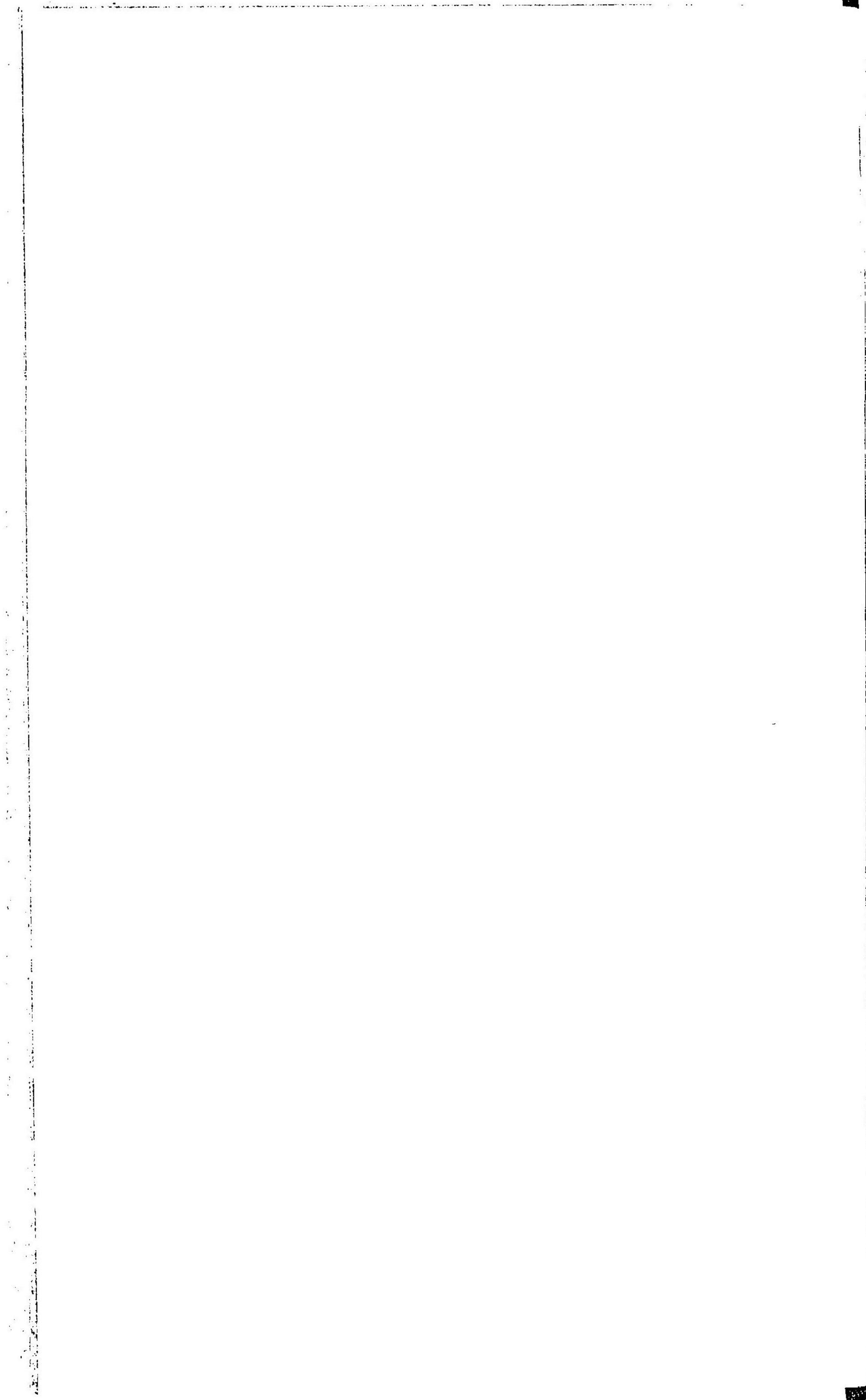
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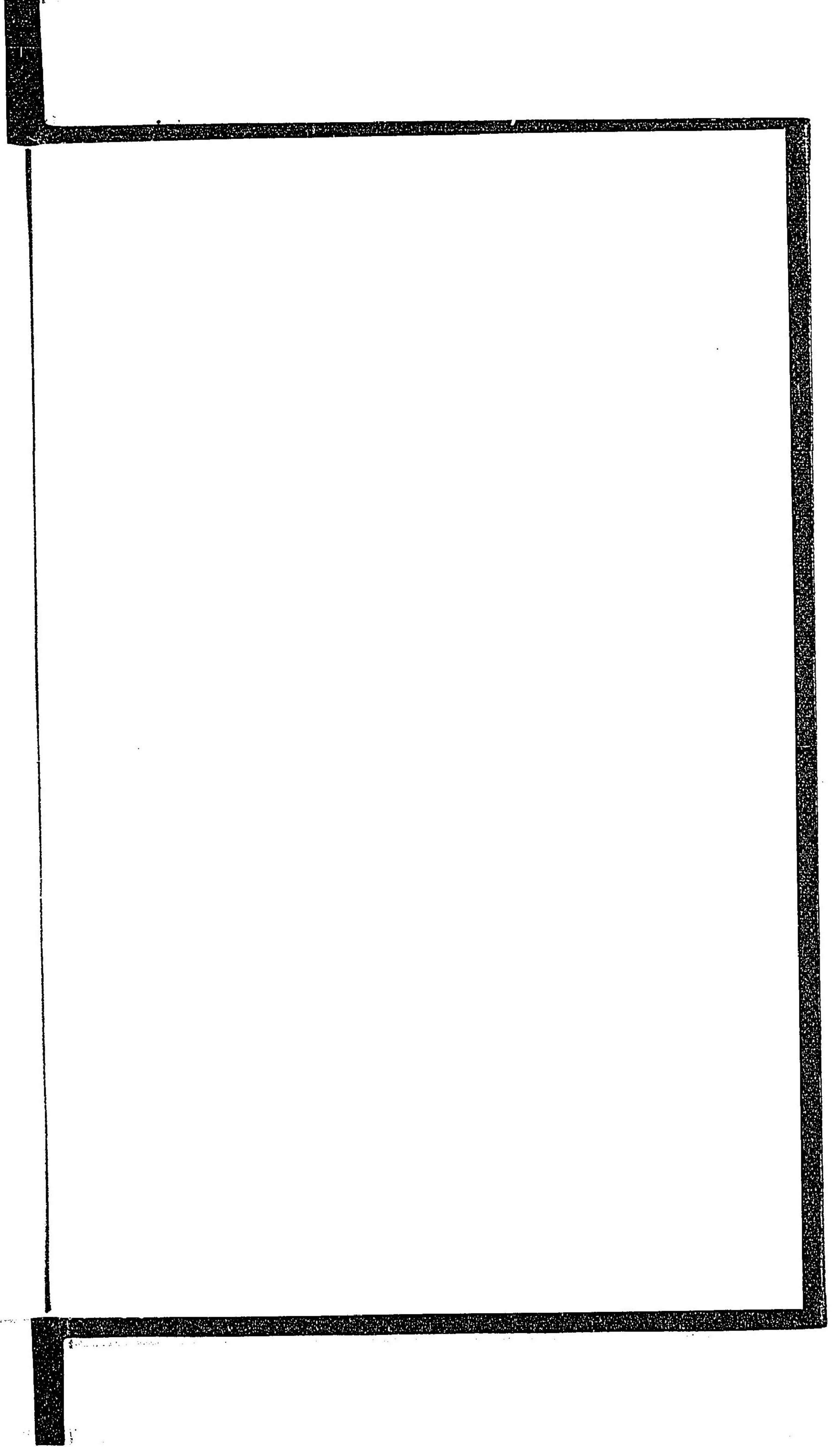
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