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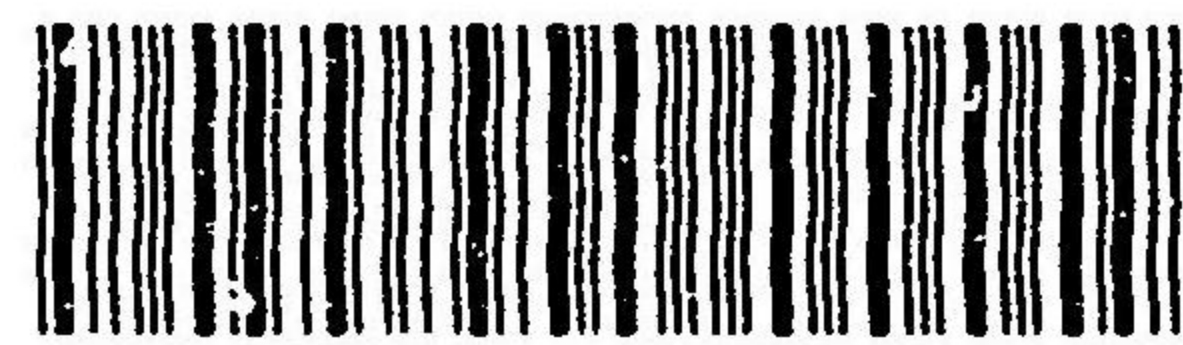
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英文典摘要(受験用復習用)

田淵 友彦/著

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特65

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## 序 言

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本書の目的は中學校、師範學校、高等女學校の生徒諸氏及び諸官立學校入學受験諸氏の爲めに英文法を最も明確に最も秩序的に僅少の時間を以て記憶し易からしめんが爲めに編纂したのである

されば編者は内外諸大家の著書を参考し編者多年の實驗に徴してなるべく諸氏が受験及び参考用に適切なる材料を精選したのである

書中には餘白を存じて書き入れに便し書物の體裁はポケット入りに適すれば諸氏が常に携帯して受験、参考及び備忘用等に供して益せらるゝ所あらば編者の大に満足する所である

明治四十年三月

編者しるす

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事ヲ學大學科ナリ
- (a. 名稱... Alphabet ト云ヒ其數 十六ア)
- (1. Vowel (母音) a, e, i, o, u
2. Consonant (子音) b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z.

- b. 種類
3. w, y..... Syllable 節  
音ノ初メニアル時  
ハ子音他ハ母音

a. 定義..... 詞ハ用法ニヨリテ種々ノ類別ニ分タル此類別ヲ品詞ト云フ

1. 總論

3. 品詞 Parts of Speech.

- b. 入品詞
- 名詞 (Noun), 代名詞 (Pronoun), 形容詞 (Adjective), 動詞 (Verb), 副詞 (Adverb), 前置詞 (Preposition), 接續詞 (Conjunction), 間投詞 (Interjection).

- 4. 文章 Sentence
  - a. 定義.....語ノ集リテ完全ナル意義ヲ現ハスモノヲ云フ
  - b. 文章ヲ成スニ必要ナル詞
    - 1. Subject (主言) 文章ノ主トナル詞
    - 2. Predicate (叙言) 主言ノ動作ノ有様ヲ叙スル詞
  - c. 文章ノ部分
    - 1. 詞.....各品詞
    - 2. Phrase (句) 詞ノ集リテ或意義ヲ現セド完全ナラザルモノ
    - 3. Clause (節).....文章中ノ一部ヲナセル小文ナリ
- 1. 固有名詞 Proper Noun.
  - a. 地名, 人名, 官衙, 學校, 書籍, 雜誌, 病名等一個ノ特殊ナル者ノ名, 又七曜, 十二月, 祭日等ノ名
  - b. (例) Japan, Hideyoshi, The Home Department (内務省), The Higher Normal School, The Gaishi, The Tokyo, Sunday, January (正月), Kigensetsu 等

- 2. Common Noun. 普通名詞
  - a. 固有名詞ハ必ズ大文字ヲ以テ書キ始ムベシ
  - b. 一般ニ複數(後ニアリ)トナラズ冠詞(後ニアリ)ヲ用キズ
  - c. 同種中ノ何レノ者ニモ共通ニ用キラル、名
  - d. (例) Man, book, river, lamp. 等
- 3. Abstract Noun. 抽象名詞
  - a. 無形名詞ニシテ物ノ性質, 動作, 状態ノ名ナリ
  - b. 大部ハ形容詞(後ニアリ)ヨリ形成セラル
  - c. 一般ニ複數トナラズ不定冠詞ヲ用キズ
  - d. (例) Cleverness (伶俐), poverty (貧乏), laughter (大笑) 等
- 4. Material Noun. 物質名詞
  - a. 物質ノ名ナリ, (普通名詞ハ形ニ附シタル名ニシテ破壊スレバ其實ヲ變ズレドモ物質名詞ハ否ラズ)
  - b. 一般ニ複數トナラズ, 不定冠詞ヲ用キズ (抽象名詞ニ同シ)
  - c. (例) Gold, powder (火藥), paper 等
- 5. Collective Noun.
  - a. 多ク集合シテ一ノ完全體ヲナセル物ノ名ナリ
  - b. 普通名詞ト同性質ナリ

2. 名詞ノ種類



集合名詞

c. (例) Army, flock (羊群), nation (國民) 等

1. Number 數

a. Singular (單數) 一個ノ事物ノ (名詞) 時

b. Plural (複數) 二個以上ノ時

2. Gender. 性

a. Masculine 男性.....Boy, king, father 等

b. Feminine 女性.....Girl, queen, mother 等

c. Common 通性.....Child, friend, parent 等

d. Neuter 無性.....House, room, ink 等

3. Case. 格

a. 名詞ト他ノ詞トノ關係ヲ現ス 變化ナリ

b. Nominative c. (主格)

c. Possessive c. (物主格)

d. Objective c. (目的格)

3. 名詞ノ變化

例 題

I. Form noun from;—

lovely delighted told beautiful greatly (love) (delight) (talk) (beauty) (greatness)

II. Correct the errors;—

(I) Our school is wood but theirs is brick and stone (of wood, of brick トス可シ物質名詞ノ前ナレバナリ)

(2) Is your family all very well? (is ナ are トス可シ, 集合名詞ナル family ハ此場合ニテハ全家族ヲ指スニアラズ其個人個人ノ多數ヲ指スガ故ニ Noun of Multitude ト呼バレ意味複數ナレバナリ)

1. 單數ニ s ナ加フ

Book—books, boy—boys, cat—cats 等

單數ニ es ナ加フルモノハ

(a) s, sh, x, z, ch (チト響ク)ニテ終ルモノ Gas—gases, brush (刷毛)—brushes, box—boxes, topaz (寶石ノ名)—topazes, bench—benches 等

2.

(b) 子音ニ先タレタル語尾 o ナ以テ終ルモノ Hero—heroes, potato—potatoes 等

a. 正則複數

單數ノ語尾 y ニシテ子音之ニ先テル時ハ y ナ i ニ變ジ es ナ加フ

Lady—ladies, fly—flies 等

單數ノ語尾 f 又ハ fe ナラバ之ヲ v ニ變ジ es ナ加フ

4. 複數ヲ作ル法

4. { Knife—knives, wife—wives  
leaf (木ノ葉)—leaves 等  
(但シ例外モアリ)  
(例外) Bay, gulf, roof, handkerchief 等

1. { 中間ノ母音ヲ變化スルモノ  
man—men, foot—feet,  
woman—women,  
tooth—teeth,  
goose—geese,  
mouse—mice 等

2. { en 或ハ ne ノ語尾ヲ以テス  
ルモノ  
Ox—oxen. child—children.  
brother—brotheren 等

3. { 合成名詞ハ其主語ニ s ヲ加  
フ  
Father-in-law—fathers-in-law.  
Shoe-maker—shoemakers.  
Step-son—stepsons 等

b. 不規則複數

4. { 合成名詞ハ又複數ノ形ヲナス  
Man-servant—men-servants.  
Knight-templer(騎士組合)—  
knights-templars. 等

5. { 單數複數トモ同様ナルモノ  
Deer, sheep, cannon,  
plenty, (fish), means (手段)  
rest (残り) sen (錢)

6. { 外國語ノ複數  
Axis. 軸 Axes.  
Phenomenon. Phenomena  
Radius. Radii.

例題

Give the plural of the following nouns:—

- (1) monarch (s ノミヲ附ス, a ノ 2 ヲ見ヨ)
- (2) roof (a ノ 4 ヲ見ヨ)
- (3) duty, shelf, axis, cargo, court-martial, life, salmon, box, fly, volcano, father-in-law, ox, sheep, echo.
- (4) donkey. (donkeys ナリ a ノ 3 ヲ見ヨ)

1. 各性ト各種ノ名詞

男性	.....	固有名詞
女性	.....	普通名詞
通性 Common g	.....	普通名詞
無性 Neuter g.	.....	固有名詞
		普通名詞
		物質名詞
		抽象名詞

語ノ全ク異レルモノ

Sir—madam  
Brother—sister. King—

5. 性ノ詳説

2. 男女兩性區別法

1. queen, Nephew(甥)-niece (姪). Son—daughter. Uncle—aunt. Gentleman-lady Cock—hen.

語ノ附加ニヨルモノ

2. He-goat(牡山羊)-she-goat Man-servant. (僕)—Maid-servant. Claud-lord (旅舎主人)—land-lady 等 Hero-heroine. pea-cock—pea-hen.

男性ノ詞ニ ess ナ加フルモノ

3. Author (著者)—authoress giant (大男)—giantess. Emperor—Empress. 等

1. 定義...無性物ヲ人トシテ話スナ云フ

強勢, 壯大, 優勝ナルモノ

2. 男性

Sun. Dawn (曉). Wars (戰). Death (死). Summer (夏). Anger (怒).

美麗, 優雅, 下劣等ノモノ

3. Personified. 擬人法

3. 女性 { Moon, Mercy (惠) Peace (平和). Jealousy(嫉). Spring(春).

4. 他ノ女性 { 船及ビ國名 (國民トシテ)ハ常ニ女性ナリ

5. 注意 { 擬人名詞ハ (capital letter) ナ以テ書キ始メ固有名詞トシテ取扱フナリ

例題

I. Give the noun of the Opposite Gender.

- (1) man. (2) daughter. (3) grandson. (4) god.

II. Correct the mistake.

China is a vast country. She covers an area larger than that of all Europe (國民トシテナレバ she ニテ可ナレドモ國トシテナレバ it トス可シ)

1. Nominative C. 主格

{ 名詞ガ動詞ノ主言トナリ又呼掛ニ用キラル、時

例 Boys run. (主言)

Are you coming, my friend? (呼掛)

u. 定義 { 名詞ガ所有者ヲ現ス時 例 Taro's book, a

6. 格ノ詳説

2. Possessive C. 物主格

b. 物主格ヲ作ル法

- horse's tail.
- My friend Itō's book  
(friend ト Itō ヲ 同格 's (Apostrophe s) ヲ 附ス  
例 boy's, men's 等
- I. (1) s ニテ 終ル 複數 名詞
- (2) 單數 名詞ノ 最後ノ 節音が s ニ 始リ s ニ 終ル 時
- (3) 單數 名詞ノ 最後ノ 節音が s 或ハ ce ニテ 終リ sake ナル 語ニ 先ツ 時  
(例) for convenience' sake.
- (4) 語尾ノ x 又ハ us ナル 時
- 2. (')ノミヲ 附スル 場合
- 3. 複合 名詞ノ 時ハ 最後ノ 語ノミヲ possessive トナス  
Emperor of Japan's palace (不規則 複數ノ 4 ヲ 参照セヨ)

c. 物主格トナルベキ名詞ノ範圍

- 1. 人ヲ現ス名詞. Taro's book. Man's feet.
- 2. 人以外ノ生物. Horse's tails. The governor's carriage.
- 3. 擬人ノ名詞. Death's hand. Sorrow's tears. Temptation's whisper
- 4. 時. 距離. 重量ヲ現ス名詞.  
a day's journey (一日ノ旅).  
a boat's length (一艇身)  
a ton's weight (一噸ノ重量).
- 5. 壯嚴雄大ナル物ノ名.  
The sun's rays (太陽ノ光線).  
The ocean's roar (大洋ノ浪聲).  
Heaven's will (天ノ意).

3. Objective C. 目的格

- 名詞ガ動詞或ハ前置詞ノ目的 (object) ニ用キラル、時  
The man killed a bird. (動詞ノ目的)  
He is in London. (前置詞ノ目的)

例題

Correct the errors:—

- (1) Will you tell me this word's meaning.  
(The meaning of this word).
- (2) The wine's color is red.
- (3) What is the Queen's age of England? (bノ3ヲ見ヨ)

7. Pronoun. 代名詞

- I. 定義 { 代名詞ハ名詞或ハ名詞ノ用ヲナス語ノ代用ヲナス詞ナリ
- 2. 種類 {
  - 1. Personal p. 人代名詞 I, you, he. 等
  - 2. Relative p. 關係代名詞. which, who, that, 等
  - 3. Interrogative p. 疑問代名詞 who? which? what? 等
  - 4. Demonstrative p. 指示代名詞 this, that, such. 等
- I. First Person. 第一人稱...話ス人ヲ現ハスモノ I, we, myself 等
- 2. Second Person. 第二人稱...話

1. Person. 人稱

- シカケラレタル人ヲ現スモノ thou, you, thyself 等
- 3. Third Person 第三人稱...話サレ居ル人ヲ現ハスモノ he, she, it, himself 等

單數

- 1. 第一人稱 (男・女性) {
  - 主格 I.
  - 物主格 my (mine).
  - 目的格 me.
- 2. 第二人稱 (男・女性) {
  - 主格 Thou.
  - 物主格 Thy, thine.
  - 目的格 Thee.
- 3. 第三人稱 {
  - 男性 {
    - 主格 He.
    - 物主格 His.
    - 目的格 Him.
  - 女性 {
    - 主格 She.
    - 物主格 Her(hers).
    - 目的格 Her.
  - 通無性 {
    - 主格 It.
    - 物主格 Its.
    - 目的格 It.

2. Declension. 變化

複數

- 1. 第一人稱 (男・女性) {
  - 主格 We.
  - 物主格 Our (ours).
  - 目的格 Us.

8. Personal Pro. 人代名詞

2. 第二人稱 (男・女性) { 主格 Ye 又 you.  
 物主格 Your(yours).  
 目的格 You.

3. 第三人稱 { 男性 { 主格 They.  
 物主格 Their. (theirs).  
 目的格 Them.

{ 女性 { 主格 They.  
 物主格 Their. (theirs).  
 目的格 Them.

{ 通無性 { 主格 They.  
 女性 { 物主格 Their. (theirs).  
 目的格 Them.

1. 第二人稱ノ Thou, ye ハ  
 普通用キラレズ you ナ  
 用ヲ

注意

1. 神ヲ呼ブ時(祈禱)  
 2. 韻文ニ於テ  
 3. 親愛ノ或ハ輕蔑ノ意ヲ含ム時(日本ノお主)  
 4. Quaker 宗教徒間ノ談話

2. Thou ナ用  
 ヲル場合

單 數

1. 第一人稱 (男・女性) { 主格及ビ 目的格 myself  
 物主格 my own

2. 第二人稱 (男・女性) { 主格及ビ 目的格 Thyself  
 物主格 Thy own 又 thine own

3. 第三人稱 { 男性 { 主格及 目的格 Himself  
 物主格 His own

{ 女性 { 主格及 目的格 Herself  
 物主格 Her own

{ 通無性 { 主格及 目的格 Itself  
 物主格 Its own

複 數

1. 第一人稱 (男・女性) { 主格及 目的格 Ourselves  
 物主格 Our own

2. 第二人稱 (男・女性) { 主格及 目的格 Yourselves  
 物主格 Your own

{ 男性 { 主格及 目的格 Themselves  
 物主格 Their own

3. Reflexive Pers. Pro. 反照代名詞

3. 第三人稱	女性	主格及	Them-
		目的格	selves.
		物主格	Their own
		通無性	Them- selves
		物主格	Their own

4. 効用
- (a). 自己ニ或動作ヲ加フルヲ示ス  
例 I hit my own head.
- (b). 代名詞ノ語勢ヲ強ムル爲メ Apposition トシテ用キラル  
例 I myself saw the man.

### 例題

I. Substitute pronouns for the underlined words:—

(1) May of the towns in England are very large towns. (ones).

(2) This hat is my hat. (mine)

(3) That is your hat.

II. Correct the mistakes:—

It is you that is mistaken, not *me*.

*Mine* watch is dearer than *him*. (my, his).

1. 定義 { 關係代名詞ハ名詞又ハ代名詞ヲ  
代表スルノミナラズ又ニ文章ヲ  
連結スルモノナリ故ニ又接續代  
名詞トモ云フナリ

2. Antecedent. 先行言 { 代表スル名詞又ハ代名詞ヲ先行  
言ト云フ

3. 主ナル關係代名詞 { (1) who.....ハ人名ニ用キラレ  
(2) which ...ハ通性及ビ無性ニ  
用キラレ  
(3) that .....ハ各性ニ通ジテ用  
キラル但最上級ノ形容詞及  
some, all, same, ノ後ニハ  
who, which ヨリ that ナ用  
フルヲ良シトス

4. 變化 { 主格 who. which. that  
物主格 whose. { whose 又 } ナシ  
                  { of which, }  
目的格 whom. which. that.

{ 先行言ト關係代名  
詞トナ含ミ  
that which, those  
(1) what { which ノ意ヲナス  
          He remember  
          what (that which)  
          he hears.

9. Relative Pro. 關係代名詞



5. 代用言

- (2) as... Such, as, the same  
等ニ先タ、ル、時  
ハ關係代名詞ノ用  
チナス  
This is not *such as*  
I expected.  
“that not”ノ意ニ  
用キラレ必ズ打消  
ノ語ニ先タ、ル、  
ナリ
- (3) But... There was no one  
present but saw  
(who did not see)  
the deed.

1. 性トノ  
關係

- (1) who .....男女兩性ニノミ用  
ウ
- (2) which ...各性ニ用ウ
- (3) what.....通性. 無性ニノミ  
用ウ

2. 五ツノ  
形狀

- (1) 動詞ノ主言.....*Who* spoke?
- (2) 前置詞ノ目的..... Of *whom*  
did you speak?
- (3) 動詞ノ目的.... *What* did he  
say?
- (4) 物主格.....*Whose* book  
is this?

10.

Interrogative. Pro. 疑問代名詞

- (5) 動詞ノ主言.....*Which* of  
these boys will win the  
prize?

3. who,  
which,  
what.

- 1. which ハ撰擇ノ意義ニ  
用キラル  
who, what ハ一般ノ意  
義ニ用キラル
- 2. Who is he? (誰デ) 名或  
ハ系統ヲ問フナリ  
What is he? (何デ) 職業  
身分ヲ問フナリ  
Which is he? (ドチラ  
デ) 衆入ノ中ノ一人ヲ問  
フナリ

4. 複合關  
係代名  
詞

- (1) 格
  - 主格 Whoever.
  - 物主格 Whosoever.
  - 目的格 Whomever.
  - 主格ト目的格 *Whichever*, *whatever*.
- (2) 格ヲ定ムル法 其 Relative  
トシテノ任務ニ由テ決定シ  
Antecedent ハニ關係セズ  
I will reward *whoever* (=any  
one who) can answer.

例題

- I. What is the antecedent of the relative pronoun "which." (9ノ(2)ヲ見ヨ).
- II. Correct of the following mistakes:—
  - (1) I will give it to whomever wants it. (4ヲ見ヨ).
  - (2) Who do you speak to. (3ヲ見ヨ).
  - (3) He did not know *who* he should send.
  - (4) This is the same thing which I saw yesterday. (whichヲthatトス可シ, 2ノ(3)ヲ見ヨ)
  - (5) This is the place *that* we dwell. (whereトス可シ).

11.

Demonstrative (Adj.)

- 1. 定義 { 前ニ出タル或名詞ヲ指示シ又其代用ヲナスモノヲ云フ
- 2. 主要ナル者 { This (these), that (those), one (ones), either, none, such, the other, the former, the latter.
- 3. Pro-nominal Adjective. 形容詞トノ區別 {
  - (1) 其ノ語ノ次ニ名詞來ルカ又ハ省略セラレタル名詞アルベキ時ハ形容詞ナリ
  - (2) 前ニ出タル名詞ニ代用シ又次ニ名詞又ハ省略セラレタル名詞ノ來ラザル時ハ代名詞ナリ

Pro. 指示代名詞

4. 用法

- (1) 既出ノ文中ニニツノ名詞アル時ハ this (these) ハ後者, that (those) ハ前者ヲ代表ス
- (2) that (those) ハ既出ノ一個名詞ノ代用言トシテ用キラル
- (3) This 及ビ that ハ既出ノ句或ハ節ノ代用言トシテ用キラル
- (4) {
  - One ハ單數ニ ones 複數ニ用フ
  - Such ハ單數複數共ニ用フ
  - One should love *one's* parents. (his ナラズ).
- (5) {
  - Each other ハ二人ノ時
  - One another ハ三人以上ノ時

例題

Correct the following mistakes:—

- (1) One must be faithful to *his* duty (3ノ(4)ヲ見ヨ).
- (2) Either of these four will answer (noneトス可シ).

(3) One of his two brothers is a merchant, another a soldier. (今一人ト云フ所ナレバ the other トスベシ another ニテハ ドレカ外ノト云フ意ナリ).

12. Adjective. 形容詞

- 1. 定義 { 名詞ニ附加シテ名詞ノ意味ヲ他ノ名詞ノ意味ヨリ區別スル詞ナリ
- 2. 種類 {
  - 1. Proper 固有 { = Qualifying-Adj.
  - 2. Descriptive 性質 { = Qualifying-Adj.
  - 3. Quantitative 量 { = Quantitative Adj.
  - 4. Numeral 數 { = Quantitative Adj.
  - 5. Demonstrative 指示 { = Pronominal Adj.
  - 6. Distributive 配分 { = Pronominal Adj.
- 3. 比較 {
  - 1. Positive 原級
  - 2. Comparative 比較級
  - 3. Superative 最上級

13. Proper Adj. 固有名詞

- 1. 定義 { 固有名詞ノ範圍内ニ含マレタル人又ハ物ノミニ名詞ヲ制限スルモノナリ
- 2. 固有名詞ヨリ作ラル { English (England ヨリ), Russian (Russia ヨリ), Buddhist (Buddha ヨリ), Christian (Christ ヨリ), Turkish (Turkey ヨリ), French

固有形容詞

3. 名詞ニ用キラル

(France ヨリ), Spanish (Spain ヨリ), European (Europa ヨリ), The Japanese (日本人), A Christian (キリスト教徒), A Buddhist (佛教徒)等

14. 性質形容詞

Descriptive Adj. 性質形容詞

1. 定義

其語ノ現ハス性質若クハ状態ヲ具ヘタル人又ハ物ノミニ名詞ヲ制限スルモノナリ

2. 其例

A brave (大膽ナル) boy; a black horse; a young man; a large field 等. The golden age; wooden bridge; a learned man; a puzzling question; a good-for-nothing youth (無益ノ).

15. 量形容詞

Quantitative Adj. 量形容詞

1. 定義

其語ノ現ハス量若クハ度ヲ具ヘタル物ノミニ名詞ヲ制限スルモノナリ

2. 主ナルモノ

Much, little; no, none; some, any; enough, sufficient; all, whole; half.

3. 形容スベキ名詞

物質名詞又ハ抽象名詞ナラザル可ラズ 單數タラザル可ラズ

1. 定義

其語ノ現ス數又ハ順序ヲ具ヘタル人或ハ物ノミニ名詞ヲ制限スルモノナリ

16. Numeral Adj. 數形容詞

2. 類別

(1) Definite 定

- 1. Cardinals (原數詞) One, two, three 等.
- 2. Ordinals (序數詞) First, second, third 等.
- 3. Multiplicative (倍數詞) Single, two-fold, double, half, 等.

(2) Indefinite 不定

正確ニ云ハレザル數ヲ現ハスモノニテ All, some, enough, no, many, few, several 等.

(1) Some, all, 等ノ語ニ就キテ

- a. 附加セラレタル名詞ガ物質又ハ抽象名詞ナル時ハ量形容詞ナリ
- b. 附加セラレタル名詞ガ普通名詞ニシテ複數トナリ得ベキ者ナル時ハ數形容詞ナリ

3. 注意

17. Demonstrative Adj. 指示形容詞

1. 定義

- (2) A little ト little ノ區別— A little (少シハアリマス)有ル方ノ意味ニ, little (アマリナイ)無キ方ノ意味ニ, 用キラル
- (3) A few, few ノ區別モ上ニ同シ

形容詞ニヨリテ指シ示サレタル人或ハ物ニノミ名詞ヲ制限スルモノナリ

(1) 定. 人或ハ物ヲ正確ニ指シ示ストキ The, this, (these), that, (those), yon (yonder), such, a boy the same, the other (今一ノ) both the sister, this day week (來週ノ今日).

(2) 不定. 人或ハ物ヲ不正確ノ意ニ指シ示ストキ. A (an), one, any, a certain, certain, such, some, another (異ナレル).

(但シ定, 不定トモ全部ヲ舉ゲタリ).

(1) Someハ一定セルモ精密ニ知ラレ

(注意) { ザル時 (何か, ド  
 ナタカ)  
 (2) A certain ハ一定  
 ニシテ知ラル、  
 モ名ヲ擧ゲザル  
 時(アル, 某)

18.

配分形容詞  
Distributive Adj.

1. 定義

{ 名詞ノ現ハセル人或ハ物が個々  
 ニ又ハ個々ノ類別ニ考ヘラルハ  
 1ヲ示シテ名詞ヲ制限スルモノ  
 ナリ

2. 用法

- (1) Each { a. 銘々個々  
 b. 二個ノ一ヲ云フ  
 (2) Every (皆残ラズ)ハ常ニハ  
 三個以上ニ用キ Each ヨリ  
 モ強キ語ナリ  
 (3) Either ....ハ二個中ノ一又  
 ハ二個ノ各方ヲ云フ  
 (4) Neither ....ハ二個中ノ一  
 ニテモナク他ニテモアラザ  
 ルヲ云フナリ

例題

I. Explain the difference between :—any and some  
 any (ドレデモ) 不定ノ意アリテ否定, 疑問及 if  
 ノ後ニ用キ, Some ハ確定ノ意アリテ肯定ノ文章  
 ニ用フ (少シ許リ)

Have you any paper? Yes, I have *some*.  
如シ

II. Form Adjective from:—

Ease, use, wisdom, late, happy,  
(easy), (useful), (wise), (lately), (happily).

III. Correct the errors:—

(I) Many a captain will all his crew *have*  
been lost at sea. (have ナ *has* トスベシ  
*many a* ナ many time one student 幾人モ  
々々ノ意ナリ)

1. 意義

1. 單級 Positive

Degree 單純  
ナル性質

2. 比較級 Com-  
parative D. 上  
者ノ比較

3. 最上級 Su-  
perative D. 性  
質ノ最高度

Good Old.  
Better Older.  
Best Oldest.

2. 第一類

二節音以上ノ總テノ形容詞及ビ多數ノ二  
節音ノ形容詞ハ比較級ニハ more ナ, 最上  
級ニハ most ナ附スベシ

單級 比較級 最上級  
Care'ful' more careful most careful  
Beaû'ti'ful' more beautiful most beautiful

19. 形容詞ノ比較 (Comparison).

3. 第二類

一節音ノ形容詞及ビ二節音ノ形容詞ノ一部ハ次ノ如シ

a. 二子音ヲ以テ終ルカ, 終ノ一子音ノ前ニ二母音, アル時ハ比較級ニ er, 最上級ニ est ヲ加フ

Rich richer richest  
Poor poorer poorest

b. 語尾子音ニテ前ニ短母音來ル時ハ子音ヲ重ネテ後 er, est ヲ加フ

Fat fatter fattest  
Thin thinner thinnest

c. 語尾 e ナラバ單ニ r 及ビ st ヲ加フ  
Brave braver bravest  
Wise wiser wisest

d. 語尾 y ニシテ子音之ニ先タバ y ナリニ變ジテ後 er 及ビ est ヲ加フベシ  
Happy happier happiest  
Pretty prettier prettiest

其方法不規則ナリ

主ナル者數語ヲ擧グ

Good (well) better best  
Bad (ill) worse worst  
Fore former formost  
Hind hinder hindmost  
Much (many) more most

4. 第三類

Late { later { latest (時ニ用キ)  
latter { last (順序ニ用キラル)

原級ハ副詞ニテ比較級, 最上級ノ形容詞ナル語六アリ

5. 第四類

(Forth) { further { furthest, (此上ノ) { furthestmost  
(Far) farther farthest  
(In) inner { innermost, inmost  
(Out) outer, utter { uttermost, utmost  
(Beneath) nether nethermost  
(Up) upper uppermost

例題

I. Compare the following adjectives:—

little, hot, dry, well, ill, thin, angry, brave, heavy, big, mery, clean, far, many, beautiful.

II. Correct the errors:—

(1) The Ishikari is long than all the Japanese rivers.

(Longer トシ all the ヲ any other トス可シ)

(2) In eloquence he is inferior than none.

1. 種類 { (1) Definite Article....the  
(2) Indefinite Article ...a, an

2. 不定冠詞ノ規則

- (a) A ハ子音ノ前ニ用キラル  
又母音ニテモ子音ノ如ク  
響ク時ニ用キラル  
*A useful animal.*  
Such *a* one.
- (b) An ハ母音又ハ發音ナキ  
(silent) h ノ前ニ用キラル  
例外—不定冠詞ハ一般ニ  
單數名詞ノ前ニ用キラ  
ル、者ナレドモ great  
many 若クハ few ト結合  
スレバ複數ニ用フルコ  
アリ  
*A great many hours.*  
*A good many children.*  
*A few boys.*
- (c) 名詞ヲ限ルニ用キラル  
[注意] Sun, moon, earth,  
(地球), country (田舎)等  
ハ The ヲ附ス  
單數ノ普通名詞ヲ以テ同  
種類ノ總體ヲ表ハスニ用  
フ  
*The horse is a useful  
animal (= Horses are  
useful animals).*

3. 定冠詞ノ規則

- [注意] man, woman ニハ  
附セズ
- (c) 時間ヲ表ハス phrase ニ用フ  
*In the morning; in the  
evening; in the afternoon;  
in the day time; in the  
light; in the dark.*
- (1) 海洋, 河灣, 山脈, 群島  
ノ名  
*The Japan Sea.*  
*The Tokyo Bay.*  
*The Sumida.*  
*The Alps.*
- [注意] 孤山, 湖水, 府縣  
名ニ附セズ  
*Lake Biwa, Musashi pro-  
vince, China prefecture.*
- (2) 船艦ノ名稱  
*The Satsuma.*  
*The Inaba-maru.*
- (3) 公共ノ建築, 寺院, 會  
社, 學校ノ名  
*The Kyōto Imperial  
University.*  
*The Naval Depart-  
ment.*
- (4) 書籍, 雜誌, 新聞ノ名  
*The Jiji-shimpō.*  
*The Tai-yō.*

(d) 代名詞ニ冠ス



例題

Correct the following errors :—

- (1) *Yashima* was a fine big ship.
- (2) *Formosa* is a island (代名詞 (I) ノ注意ヲ見ヨ孤島ナル故ニ冠詞ヲ要セズ)
- (3) *The Lake Biwa* is a largest lake in Japan. (a ナ the トス可シ最上級ノ前ニハ the トナスナリ)
- (4) *Fujikawa* overflowed its banks (代名詞 (I) ナ見ヨ)

- 1. 定義 { 事物ノ動作又ハ有様ヲ現ハス詞ナリ
- 2. 種類 {
  - 1. Intransitive v. 自動詞...其現ス所ノ動作, 有様ノ他物ニ及バザルモノ
  - 2. Transitive v. 他動詞....其現ス所ノ動作ノ他物ニ及ブモノ
  - 3. Auxiliary v. 助動詞...他ノ動詞ノ時ノ形成又ハ其意味ノ變更ヲ助ルモノ

21.

Verb.

- 1. Person 人稱 {
  - 1. 第一人稱 1st person
  - 2. 第二人稱 2nd person

動詞

- 3. 第三人稱 3rd person
- 2. Number 數 {
  - 1. 單數
  - 2. 複數
- 3. Tense. 時 {
  - 1. Present T. 現在
  - 2. Past T. 過去
  - 3. Future T. 未來
  - 4. Present Perfect T. 現在完了
  - 5. Past Perfect T. 過去完了
  - 6. Future Perfect T. 未來完了
- 3. Modifications. {
  - 1. Indicative M. 直說法
  - 2. Subjunctive M. 接續法
  - 3. Potential M. 可成法
  - 4. Imperative M. 命令法
  - 5. Infinitive M. 不定法
- 4. Mood. 法 {
  - 1. Active V. 發動調

22.

動詞ノ人稱數

- 2. Passive V. 受動調
- 6. Conjugation 變化 動詞ノ要部ヲ示スモノナリ
- 1. 定 則 { 動詞ノ人稱及ビ數ハ主言ノ人稱及ビ數ニ從フ
- 2. 例 表 {
 

	單 數	複 數
第一人稱	I love	We love
第二人稱	You love	You love
第三人稱	{ He, She, It loves }	They love
- 3. 注 意 { 總テノ名詞ニハ第三人稱ノ動詞ヲ要ス  
單數ニハ s ナ語尾ニ除スル例ナリ(名詞ニ s ナ附セバ複數トナルナリ)

23.

動詞ノ時

- 1. 現 在 { 動作が現在ノ時ニ爲サル、事  
例 I work.
- 2. 過 去 { 動作が過去ノ時ニ爲サレシ事  
例 I worked.
- 3. 未 來 { 動作が未來ノ時ニ爲サルベキ事  
例 I shall work.
- 4. 現在完了 { 動作が過去ニ始リテ現在ニ完了スルヲ  
例 I have worked.

5. 過去完了

動作が過去ニ始リテ或過去ノ時ニ至ル迄ニ完了シタルヲ  
例 I had worked.

6. 未來完了

動作が未來ニ始リテ或未來ノ時ニ至ル迄ニ完了スベキヲ  
例 I shall have worked.

1. 定 義

事實ト認ムル動作又ハ有様ヲ確言スル法ナリ

(a) 一般ノ眞理又ハ習慣ノ動作ヲ現ハス  
The earth *moves*.  
I *go* to school every day.

[注意] 眼前動作ニハ現在進行法ヲ用ウルヲ通例トス

(但 See, hear, 等ハ progressive ニ用キズ)  
He *is writing* a letter.

1. 現在

(b) if, when, before, after, till, while, as soon as 等ノ先立テル未來ヲ現ハス副詞節ニ於テハ未來ニ代用セラル  
(但名詞節ニハ否ラズ)

24.

Indicative M. 直接法

I will come if it *is*  
(will be ナラズ) fine  
to morrow.

2. Tense.  
使用法

2. 未來

(a) Shall.

- (イ) 一人稱及疑問ノ二人稱ニハ單ニ未來ヲ現ハシ
- (ロ) 又一般ニ命令強制ノ意ヲ有ス

- 例 (イ) I fear I shall fail.  
Shall you be able to go?
- (ロ) You shall go?  
What shall I do?

(b) Will.

- (イ) 第二, 第三人稱ニハ單ニ未來ヲ現ハス  
I fear you will fail.
- (ロ) 又一般ニ intention (企

望)ヲ示ス  
I will go.  
Will you go?

- (a) Have been ハ行テ來タノ意アリ  
I have been to Corea.

3. 現在完了

(b) [注意]

- (イ) 定過去ヲ表スル副詞 (Yesterday, ago 等)ノヲ有スル時ハ過去ノ動詞ヲ用ウベシ (現在完了ニアラズ)  
I saw him Yesterday.
- (ロ) When ナル語ノアル時ハ現在完了ヲ用フ可シ  
When did you see it?

例題

I. When do you use "shall" and "will" in a merely futures?

I shall go.                      We shall go.  
 Thou will go.                  You will go.  
 He will go.                      He will go?

II. Correct the following sentences :—

- (1) I shall never do such a thing again. (未  
來ノ(b)ヲ見ヨ)
- (2) I just finished it. (*have finished* トス可シ  
just アレバナリ)
- (3) The elephant *is living* in India. (*lives* ナ  
リ, *is living* ハ現在ノ動作ヲ現ハスニ用  
フ現在, (a)ヲ見ヨ)
- (4) He leave here a moment *ago*. (3ノ(b)ヲ  
見ヨ)
- (5) The ship *run* only a short distance, when  
she *was overtaken* by the enemy. (*had*  
*run* トスベシ)
- (6) I *did not* think that you *are* so sick. (*were*  
トス可シ主節ノ動詞ガ過去ナレバナリ)
- (7) I *was* ill *all this week*. (*have been* トス繼  
續ノ意アレバナリ)

1. 定義 { 條件又ハ假定トシテ動作又ハ有  
様ヲ云ヒ表ハス法ナリ  
(1) 現在 ハ假定ノ動作ガ不確  
實ナルコトヲ現ハス  
If he *be* really sick, he will  
not come. (病氣カ否ヤ不明)

25.

Subjective M.

[注意] If he *is* sick (アルト  
シテモ) ハ Indicative M.  
ナリ

(2) 過去 ハ現在ノ事實ニ反對  
ナル假定ヲ現ハス (形ハ過  
去ヲ用フ)

If he *were* sick, he would  
not come. (實ハ病氣ナラ  
ズ)

I *wish* I *had* some money.  
(But I *have not*)

(3) 過去完了 ハ過去ノ事實ニ  
反對ノ假定ヲ表ハス (形ハ  
過去完了ヲ用フ)

If he *had meet* me, he would  
have known me. (But as  
he *did not meet* me, he *did*  
not know me 即チ直接法過  
去ノ断定スル所ナリ)

2. Tense.

1. 定義

{ 能不能, 成不成, 諾不諾等ヲ云ヒ  
表ハス法ナリ

{ 助働詞 may, can, must, might,  
could, would, should 等ヲ前置  
シテ作ル

{ (a) } 1. テキル  
Can. } 2. ヨイ

26. Potential M.

I. 現在

3. 答がナイ (can not)

(b) May.

1. カモ知レヌ  
2. ヨウ御座イマス

(c) Must.

1. セネバナラヌ  
2. 相違ナイ

(a) 現在或ハ未來ニ關スル否定若ハ疑惑(口)ヲ表ハス

(イ) I *would* do so, if I *could*. (テキルナラ左様シタイガ)

(ロ) It *might* be so (左様カモ知レヌガ, 左様デナイカモ知レヌ)

(b) 目的ヲ表ハス (that, so that, in order that 等ノ後ニハ *might* ヲ, *lest* ノ後ニハ *should* ヲ用フベシ *lest* = that not)

2. 過去

I kept your book. { *lest* you should lose it.  
*that* you might not lose it.

2. Tense.

(c) 義務, 若ハ適應ヲ表ハス

One *should* obey one's parents.

*It is natural* that he should thank so.

(d) 過去ノ習慣ヲ現ハス  
Whenever he met any one; he *would* complain of his poverty (= was in the habit).

- 3. 現在完了
- 4. 過去完了

例題

I. Correct the errors in the following sentences:—

- (1) If he *is* not idle, he *would* be a good student. (sub. ノ現在ヲ見ヨ)
- (2) I *will* not go there again, if I *was* you. (pot. 過去 (a) 及 subj. 過去ヲ見ヨ)
- (3) Had he studied more carefully, he *will* have succeeded. (would ヲリ)
- (4) He worked had *lest* he might not fail. (that ヲリ, pot. (b) ヲ見ヨ)
- (5) If this old tree *has* a tounge, it *will* tell

you many interesting story. (2 例ヲ見  
ヨ)

(6) If you *ran*, you *should* have caught the  
train. (*ran* ハ *had run*, *should* ハ *would*  
ト改ム可シ, subj. 過去完了ヲ見ヨ)

II. Must not ト need not ノ區別如何

You *must* not go (往テハナラヌ) ノ如ク  
禁止ノ意アリ

You *need* not go (往カナイテモヨイ) ノ如  
ク必用ヲ現ハス

27.

命令法  
Imperative M.

1. 定義 命令又ハ要求ヲ云ヒ現ス法ナリ

2. Tense. { Present T. { 1. Be silent.  
2. Go and fetch  
me some chalk.

3. 注意 { 通例二人稱ニノミ用キラレ其主  
言 you ハ多ク省略セラル第一  
人稱第二人稱ヲ現ハサンガ爲ニ  
ハ助動詞 Let ナ前置スルナリ  
Let him go (ユクガイーサ)

28.

不  
Infinitive

1. 定義 { 主言ニ結合セズシテ人稱, 數ノ  
制限ナク不定ニ動詞ノ意味ヲ云  
ヒ現ハス法ナリ

2. Tense. { Present T. To learn.  
Present Prefect T. { To have  
learned.

不定法  
Infinitive M.

3. 注意

1. 不定法ノ動詞ハ動詞ノ root  
(根) ニシテ前置詞 to ニ先タ  
タルヲ常トス

2. 不定法ハ屢々名詞ノ如ク他  
ノ動詞ノ主言, 目的トナル  
アリ

[附説] 次ノ participle, ge-  
rund ト合シテ verbals ト  
モ謂フ

1. Present Part.

(例) reading (ヨム所ノ)

2. Past Part.

(例) read (讀テ)

3. Perfect Part.

(例) gone having read.

各體

1. 分詞  
Participle.

1. 性質ノ一部トシテ動詞  
ノ性質ヲ有ス

2. 性質

2. 形容詞トシテ全然形容  
詞ノ性質ヲ有セリ

29.

分詞・名動詞  
Participle. Gerund.

2. 名動詞  
Gerund.

1. 體ハ分詞ト同ヅク ing ニ終  
リ名詞トシテ用キラル

(例) Reading (ヨムコト)

2. 性質 分詞ノ如ク二重ノ性  
質アリ名詞ノ一種トシテ又  
動詞ノ一部トシテ用キラル  
動詞, 名詞ノ二性ヲ兼有ス

(例) He began reading (ヨム  
コトヲ)

3. 兩者ノ別 { 分詞ハ形容詞ノ一種ナリ, 名動  
詞ハ名詞ノ一種ナリ

Have 又ハ got + noun + past p.  
ハ (a) サレタ (b) サセタノ意アリ

4. 注意 { (a) I { had } my watch stol-  
{ got } en. (サレタ)  
(b) I { had } a book mended.  
{ got } (サセタ)

例題

Correct the mistakes :—

(1) I saw him to enter the house. (to ナ省ク  
可シ一般ニ Active voice ナル see, hear,  
feel, make, have ノ後ニアル時ハ省略サ  
ルヲ常トス)

(2) I have heard him to say so.

1. Active  
V. 發  
動調

1. 定義 subjectノ現セル事物  
ガ他ノ事物ニ或働チナス時  
ニ用フル態ニシテ即チ他働  
詞ノ有スル變化ナリ  
2. (例) Taro killed a snake.

2. Passive  
V. 受動  
調

1. 定義 subjectガ他ノ事物  
ヨリ働チ受クル時ヲ云フ  
2. (例) A snake was killed  
by Taro.

30.

Voice.  
調

(1) 其動詞ノ object チ subject  
トシ subjectニ byヲ前置  
シテ其動詞ノ後ニ置クナリ  
又動詞ニハ必其 auxiliary  
トシテ beノ變化ヲ用フ

(2) Incomplete ノ他働詞ナル  
時ハ objective Complement  
チ Subjectトナス

They proclaimed him king.  
He was proclaimed king by  
them.

(3) 二個ノ object ヲ有スル時  
ハ其一チ Subjectトス可シ  
I forgave him his fault.

The fault was forgiven  
him by me.  
He was forgiven his fault  
by me.

(4) 主動者ガ必用ナルカ若クハ  
不明ナル時ハ people, they  
等ヲ用フ  
People (they) say that=It  
is said that.

3. 主動ヲ  
受動ニ  
變ズル  
法

例題

Change the voice of verbs in the following sentence :—

- (1) We can not depend upon what he said.  
(What he said can not *depend upon* by us  
トスベシ by us ハ無クトモ宜シ, *depend*  
ハ自動詞ナレトモ upon ト合シテ他動詞  
ノ意ヲ有セルモノナリ, 前置詞ヲ並記ス  
ルヲ忘ル可ラズ)
- (2) They *laughed at* me.
- (3) It can not *be done by* me. ((1) ナ見ヨ)
- (4) He was asking *us* a strange *question*. ((3)  
ヲ見ヨ)
- (5) When will *they* hold the meeting? (when  
will the meeting be held.)
- (6) The bee stung the children on the arm.
- (7) Mount Fuji can be seen from Tokyo. ((4)  
ヲ見ヨ)
- (8) *They say* Mr. A has gone abroad. ((4) ナ  
見ヨ)

31.

The

- 1. 意義 { 動詞ノ要部即チ Present, Past,  
及 Past-participle ナ示スヲナリ
- I. Regular v. 規則動詞...動詞  
ノ root ニ d 又ハ ed ナ附シ  
テ Past 及 Pi Past participle  
ヲ作ルモノ

Conjugation.  
變化

2. 動詞ノ  
・ 二大別

(例) learn, learned, learned.  
love, loved, loved.

2. Irregular v. 不規則動詞.....  
Past 及 Past Participle ナ作クル  
ニ一定ノ規則ナキモノ

(例) Arise arose arisen,  
Begin began begun.  
cut cut cut.

{ Dwell, dwelt or dwelled,  
{ dwelt or dwelled.

3. 注意

{ 不規則動詞ノ變化ハ附表ニ示  
セリ

例題

I. 下記動詞ノ past tense 及 past participle ナ列記  
セヨ

Write, catch, sing, read, hear, chose, win,  
loose, lie, lap, swing, fly, flow, stick, speak,  
sit, seek, forget, bid, buy, cut.

Lie, lay, lain (横ハル); lay, laid, laid (横  
ヘル)

II. Conjugate the verb *to know, to fall, to hold, to*  
*teach, to rise, to raise.*

1. Indefinite  
Form.  
不定形

{ 各 Tense ノ通常ノ形ヲ云フ  
go, went, will go 等



32. 動詞ノForms.

2. Progressive Form. 進行形

Present participle = be ナル動詞ノ各形ヲ附加セルモノヲ云フ

am going, is going, are going.

3. Interrogative Form. 疑問形

疑問ノ時ニ用キラル、動詞ノ形ニテ助動詞ト動詞ノ間ニ主言ヲ挿ムナリ

Do you teach? } 疑問ニ do ナ  
Does he teach? } 有スルヲ見ヨ

4. Negative Form. 否定形

助動詞ト動詞トノ間ニ not ナル副詞ヲ添ヘテ作ラル、形ヲ云フ

I do not teach.  
He does not teach.

5. Negative Interrogative Form. 否定疑問形

主言ノ前或ハ後ニ not ナ添ヘシ疑問形ナリ

Do you not teach?  
Do not you teach?  
Does he not teach?  
Does not he teach?

第五ノ例ニアル如ク助動詞ノ次ニ not ノ詞來ル時ハ合シテ一字ノ如ク短縮セラル、トアリ

do not = don't.  
does not = doesn't.  
did not = didn't.  
have not = haven't.

6. 注意

- has not = hasn't
- had not = hadn't
- are not = aren't
- is not = isn't
- was not = wasn't
- will not = won't
- shall not = shan't
- may not = mayn't
- can not = can't
- must not = mustn't
- might not = mightn't
- could not = couldn't
- would not = wouldn't
- should not = shouldn't

副詞ハ名詞及ビ代名詞ヲ除クノ外總テノ他ノ品詞ヲ modify スル爲メニ用キラル、詞ナリ

1. 定義

33.

Adverb. 副詞

2. 種類

1. Simple Adv. (單純副詞) 單ニ他ノ詞ヲ modify スルモノナリ
2. Interrogative Adv. (疑問副詞) 疑問ニ用キラル、モノニシテ主要ナルハ when, where, why, how 等
3. Conjunctive Adv. (關係副詞) 形ハ疑問副詞ト同一

ナレドモ其ノ用ハ副詞タル  
ト同時ニ二個ノ文ヲ連結ス  
ル接續詞ノ用ヲ兼ヌルモ  
ノナリ then, the, since 等

34. Simple Adv. 類別
- 1. 時ノ副詞 { Then, already, daily, early, how 等
  - 2. 場所ノ副詞 { Here, far, in, out, above, near 等
  - 3. 數ノ副詞 { one, twice, thrice, firstly, secondly 等
  - 4. 度ノ副詞 { very, much, too, almost, little 等
  - 5. 性質, 狀態ノ副詞 { bravely, willingly, so, well, thus 等
  - 6. 承認ノ副詞 { Yes, certainly, indeed, truly 等
  - 7. 拒絶ノ副詞 { no, not, nay, never 等

35. 副詞ノ比較

	單級	比較級	最上級
1. 規則的	Soon	sooner	soonest
	Fast	faster	fastest
	Loud	louder	loudest
	near	nearer	nearest
	early	earlier	earliest
	wisely	{ more wisely	{ most wisely
	Bravely	{ more bravely	{ most bravely

Comparison.

2. 不規則的

原級	比較級	最上級
Well	better	best
Ill or badly	worse	worst
Much	more	most
Little	less	least
Far	farther	farthest
Forth	further	furthest

(a) Yes ト No: 答カ肯定ナレバ Yes  
ヲ用キ否定ナレバ No ヲ用フ (疑問ノ形ニハ關係ナシ)

Do you play? { Yes, I do.  
No, I do not,

[使用上ノ注意]

Do you not play? { Yes, I do. (No, I do  
ナラズ)  
No, I do not. (Yes, I do not ナラズ)

(b) Scarcely, hardly, rarely, seldom ハ little ノ如ク否定ノ意義ヲ有ス

例題

Correct the mistakes:—

(1) He explained his meaning *much* clear. (ly)  
(much ヲ very トス可シ much ハ比較級ヲ very ハ單級ヲ modify スルニ用フ)

(2) Did you *went* to Kyoto *yesterday*. (go, yesterday).

No, I went to home. (注意 (a) ヲ見ヨ)

1. 定義

名詞又ハ代名詞ガ他ノ事物ニ如何ナル關係ヲ有スルカヲ示サンガ爲メニ其前ニ置カル、詞ナリ

1. Simple (單純).....of, in, at, about, with, for, under, over, after, through, against, except, into, since (以來).

2. Double (重複)..... 單純前置詞ノ充分ニ文意ヲ表シ得ザル時ニ用フ

from, beyond, over, against, untill, toward, from under from among 等

3. Phrase prep. (句體).....ニ以上ノ詞ガ前置詞ノ用ヲナスモノ

by means of, in front of, on account of, in place of, with regard to, as to, in spite of, owing to.

4. Participial (分詞體).....前置詞ヲ用ナス分詞

During these three weeks .....

Touching this affair.....

Notwithstanding the storming weather .....

2. 種類

36.

Preposition.

前置詞

(1) 時間ヲ表ハス時ニハ At ハ時, On ハ日, In ハ月,年ニ用フ  
The school was built *in* the 30th Year of Meiji.

(a) At, In 及 On

He died *at* the age of twenty.

(2) 場所ヲ表ハス時ニハ In ハAt ヨリ區域廣キ所ニ用フ

He arrived *at* Yokohama *in* Japan.

In ハ幾日間ノ終リニ, within ハ幾日以内ニ By ハ幾日迄ニノ意ヲ有ス  
till ハ迄ノ義ナリ

(b) In, within, 及 By

共ニ上ナレドモ Above ハ物ヲ離レ

(c) Above ト On

テ高ク On ハ物ニ接シテ有ル時ニ用フ

3. 使用上ノ注意

(d)	Between ト Among	{	Between ハ二物ノ
			時, Among ハ三物 以上ノ時ニ用フ
(e)	From ト Of	{	From ハ物質ノ變化 ヲ表ハス時 of ハ之 ニ反ス
			Wine is made <i>from</i> grapes. This box is made <i>of</i> wood.

## 例題

## I. Insert suitable prepositions:—

- (1) I arrived (at) Sendai ( ) eight o'clock.  
(注意(a)ヲ見ヨ)
- (2) The steamer will leave Kobe ( ) Saturday, ( ) three o'clock (in) the afternoon.
- (3) They were standing (at) the gate, when we passed.
- (4) Come and see me ( ) any time.
- (5) The moon rose ( ) twelve o'clock ( ) the night.
- (6) This letter is written (in) English.
- (7) He is not afraid ( ) the dog. (of).
- (8) I am fond ( ) it. (of).

- (9) Japan is a small country. It *consists* ( ) four principal islands. (of).
- (10) It is very kind (of) you to help me. (=you are very kind to help me).
- (11) I have been *suffering* (from) Influenza (for) two weeks.
- (12) He was sick (with) Influenza.
- (13) He died (of) fever ( ) the age of thirty.
- (14) I like to walk ( ) wood. (into ナリ運動ノ意ヲ有ス時 in ナラズ)
- (15) We can change water ( ) steam. (into ナリ變化ノ意ヲ有スル故ナリ)
- (16) This bag is made ( ) paper. (of ナリ注意eヲ見ヨ)
- (17) He seized the robber (by) the hand.
- (18) I know him to be an American (by) his accent.
- (19) This is *inferior* (to) that. (*Superior to* ニモ注意セヨ)
- (20) He divided the apples ( ) the five boys.  
(注意ノdヲ見ヨ)

## II. Explain the difference between:—Among and between.

- (1. 定義 { 詞, 文章又ハ文章ノ部分ヲ連結スルニ用フル詞ナリ

2. 種類

1. Co-ordinate Conj. (同一位接續詞) 同位ノ詞或ハ文ヲ連續スルモノナリ  
 He *and* I went together.  
 We must go to Yokohama *or* to Yokosuka.

He went *but* I returned.

2. Subordinate Conj. (從位接續詞) 從文ヲ主文ニ連續スルモノナリ

I will do this *if* I am allowed.

He is an honest man *though* he is poor.

*He will succeed because he has word hand.*

3. Correlative Conj (相須接續詞) 同位タルト從位タルトヲ問ハズ一對ニ用ウルモノヲ云フ

As—as, so—as, both—and,

Either—or, neither—nor,

whether—or 等

同一ノ詞ニシテ用法ニヨリ副詞トモナリ置前詞トモナリ接續詞トモナルモノアリ次ノ例ノ如シ

3. 注意

I have seen him before (副詞).

He stood before (前置詞) the house.

The rain fell before (接續詞) we reached there.

例題

I. Explain between the difference :—

as.....as and so.....as.

(as.....as ハ肯定ニ, so.....as ハ否定ニ用フ.

He is as wise as you. He is *not* so wise as you ノ如シ)

II. Fill up the following blanks :—

(1) He is not only a statesman, ( ) a scholar.  
 (but ヲ挿ム可シ not only but (also) ハ correl. conj. ノ一種ナリ)

(2) She is not *as* tall as *me*, but no means the short of all. (例題 (I) ヲ見ヨ, me ハ I トス可シ)

1. 定義

單ニ激シキ感情ヲ表サンガ爲メニ文中ニ投セラレタル感嘆ノ音響ニシテ其實品詞ノ一ニアラズ文章中ノ他ノ語ト文法上ノ關係ヲ有セズ

38.

Interjection.  
間投詞

2. 種類

- 1. 喜悅 Hurrah! Huzza!
- 2. 悲嘆 Alas! ah! Oh!
- 3. 笑ヒ Ha! ha!
- 4. 賞讃 Bravo! Hear! hear!
- 5. 注意 Hush! Lo! Hank!
- 6. 呼掛 Ho! Hallo!
- 7. 談シ掛 O mother!
- 8. 疲勞 Heigh-ho!
- 9. 嘲弄 Pooh! tut-tut!
- 10. 非難 Fie! fie!
- 11. 告別 Good-bye! Farewell!

3. 注意

句或ハ動詞ノ法及ビ或品詞ハ間投詞トシテ用キラル、コアリ

1. Assertive Sent.  
確文

或ル事物ヲ唯承認シ又ハ否認スル文章ヲ云フ  
You are honest.  
He did not go to school.

39.

用法ニヨル文章

2. Imperative Sent.  
命令文

命令又ハ禁止ヲ表ハス爲メニ用キラル、文ナリ  
Be honest.  
Don't go to school.

3. Interrogative Sent.  
疑問文

疑問ヲ爲スニ用キラル、文ヲ云フ  
Are you honest?  
Did you go to school?

ノ類別

4. Exclamative Sent.  
感歎文

感動ヲ表ハス爲メニ用キラル、文ヲ云フ  
How honest you are!  
What an honest man you are?

5. Optative Sent.  
希望文

希望ヲ表ハスニ用キラル、文ヲ云フ  
G. d save the queen.

40.

構造ニヨレル文章ノ類別

1. Simple Sent.  
單文

一個ノ主言ト一個ノ叙言ヲ有スル文ヲ云フ  
Fire burns.  
The fire burns brightly.

2. Complex Sent.  
混文

一個又ハ一個以上ノ附屬節 (dependent clause) ナ有スル文ヲ云フ  
I will go if he comes.  
This is the book which my uncle gave me.

3. Compound Sent.  
複文

二個又ハ二個以上ノ獨立節 (independent clause) ナ有スル文ヲ云フ  
He went and I returned.  
My uncle gave me a book but I have lost it.

此三種類ノ文章何レニテモ同シ意味ヲ表ハスコトヲ得  
I am sure of your success.

[注意] } I am sure *that* you will succeed.  
 (Comp. Sent.)  
 You will succeed, *and* I am sure of  
 it. (Comp. Sent.)

例題

Change the following sentences into simple ones expressing the same idea :—

- (1) He ground so that it became powder.  
 (He ground it into powder トスベシ.)
- (2) This picture is so good that it may be sent to the exhibition.  
 (This picture is good *enough* to be sent to the exhibition.)

41. 單文ノ分解

- 1. Subject. 主語
  - 1. 名詞
  - 2. 代名詞
  - 3. 不定法 (Noun-Infinitive)
  - 4. 名動詞
  - 5. 名詞句
- 2. 主語 Modifier.
  - 1. 形容詞
  - 2. 分詞
  - 3. 不定法 (Adjective-Infinitive)
  - 4. 物主格ノ名詞及ビ代名詞
  - 5. 形容詞トシテ用キラレタル名詞

- 3. Predicate. 說明語
    - 1. 動詞
    - 2. 目的
    - 4. 完成言
  - 4. 說明語 動詞ノ言 Modifier.
    - 1. 副詞
    - 2. 副詞句
    - 3. 分詞
    - 4. 不定言
    - 5. 獨立句
  - 6. 同格名詞
  - 7. 形容詞句
42. 句ノ種類
- 1. Noun phr.
    - 名詞ノ代用ヲナス句ナリ
    - To study history* improves the mind.
  - 2. Adjective phr.
    - 形容詞ノ代用ヲナス句ナリ
    - The study *of history* improves the mind.
  - 3. Adverbial phr.
    - 副詞ノ代用ヲナス句ナリ
    - He lived *in this place*.
  - 4. Absolute Participial phr.
    - 文章中ノ獨立部分ノ一ニシテ他ノ部分ト文法上ノ關係ナキ分詞句ナリ
    - The sun having set*, we went home.
  - 5. Absolute Infinitive phr.
    - 前項ト同一ナル不定句ナリ
    - To tell the truth*, I don't like to do so.

43. Clause. 節

1. 種類

I. Independent cl. 獨立節

其レ自身ニテ 完全ナル文法上ノ全形ヲ作ルモノナリ  
*He went, but returned.*

1. Noun cl. ... 名詞ノ代用ヲナス節ナリ.  
*I know that he is honest.*

2. Adjective cl. ... 形容詞ノ代用ヲナス節ナリ  
*I know a man who is honest.*

3. Adverbial cl. ... 副詞ノ代用ヲナス節ナリ  
*He is honest though he is poor.*

2. Dependent cl. 附屬節

- 1. Co-ordinate Conjunction. ... 獨立節ヲ連結ス
- 2. Relative pronoun. ... 名詞節, 形容詞節ヲ連結ス
- 3. Interrogative pronoun. ... 名詞節ヲ連結ス

2. Con-junctives. 連結語

- 4. Relative Adverb. ... 名詞節, 形容詞節ヲ連結ス
- 5. Interrogative Adverb. ... 名詞節ヲ連結ス
- 6. Subordinate Conjunction (thatヲ除ク)... 副詞節ヲ連結ス
- 7. Subordinate Conj. / that... 名詞節ヲ連結ス

直接法ヲ間接法トナス規則

44.

Direct Narration 直接 報告  
Indirect 間接 報告

I. Reporting Verb が 現在, 現在完了, 若クハ 未來ナル時ハ reported speechノ動詞ハ毫モ變ズルノ要ナシ

- Direct. He says, "I was reading."
- Indirect. He says that he was reading.

II. Reporting Verb が 過去ナル時ハ次ノ變化アリ (potential, subjunctiveニハナシ)

- (1) reported sp.ノ現在或ハ未來ハ過去ニ變ズ
- (2) 現在完了若クハ過去ハ過去完了ニ變ズ

時ノ副詞モ變化ス

- He said, "The man comes."
- He said that the man came.
- They said "We have read it to-day."
- They said that they had read it that day.



He said, "The rain fell yesterday."  
 He said that the rain *had* fallen the *day*  
*before*.

[注意] Reported speech が疑問ナル時ハ  
 if, wheather 等ノ字ヲ挿入スル  
 ヲ要ス  
 He asked me, "Do you know  
 my father?"  
 He asked me *if*, (wheather) I  
 knew his father.

## 例題

Convert the following quotations from Direct into  
 Indirect, and vice verb :—

- (1) He said to me, "Have you ever been in  
 America!" (If I had been トス可シ II  
 ノ注意ヲ見ヨ)
- (2) He asked me, "Have you *read to-day's*  
*paper?*" (that day's トス可シ)
- (3) He said to me, "Where are you going?"  
 (疑問ナレドモ where アレバ if ナ入ル、  
 ニ及バズ)
- (4) My father told me not *to* tell a lie. (不定  
 法ハ命令法トス可シ)
- (5) The teacher told us, "The prize *will* be

presented to-morrow. (will チ would ト  
ス可シ. II ノ (I) チ見ヨ)

(6) We said to him, "The weather is stormy,  
and the way is long."

1. Comma. (,)

1. 同格名詞又ハ代名詞  
ノ前後ニ
2. 同種品詞 三個以上連  
續シタル時ニ
3. 話シ掛ケニ 用キラレ  
タル主格ノ後ニ
4. 文ノ始ニアル 副詞句  
ノ後ニ
5. 説明ノ句ノ前後ニ
6. 獨立節間ノ接續詞ガ  
節略セラレタル時ニ
7. 其前後ニ長キ形容詞  
節ノ後或ハ前ニ
8. 副詞節ノ後或ハ前ニ

2. Semicolon. (;)

1. 長キ諸節ヲ 互ニ分離  
スル爲メニ
2. 諸節ノ語勢ヲ 強メ讀  
者ニ熟考ノ時ヲ 與ヘ  
ンガ爲メニ
1. 前文ヲ説明センガ 爲  
メニ追加ノ文ヲ 挿入  
スル時

3. Colon. (:) { 2. 引用語ヲ挿入 センガ  
爲メニ、此時ニハdash  
(-)之ニ伴フ  
3. 前出諸節ヲ一括セン  
ガ爲メニ、此時モdash  
之ニ伴フ
4. Period or Full stop. (.) { 1. 疑問文、感歎文ノ外ニ  
文章ノ末尾ニ  
2. 略字ノ次ニ
5. Note of Exclamation. (!) { 感動ヲ表ハス語或ハ文ノ  
後ニ
6. Note of Interrogation. (?) { 疑問文ノ後ニ用フ次ニ來  
ル字ハ必ズ大字ヲ以テ始  
ムベシ
7. Note of Quotation or Inverted Comma. (" ") { 實際ノ談話ノ始メ終リヲ  
示サンガ爲メニ用キラ  
ル
8. Apostrophe. (') { 1. 文字ノ省略 セラレタ  
ルヲ示スニ用キラル  
2. 名詞ノ持格ノ後ニ
9. Dash. (—) { 1. 文中ノ破隙又ハ急轉  
ヲ示サンガ爲ニ  
2. 文中ニ註解ノ句又ハ文  
ヲ挿入センガ爲メニ  
3. 説明ノ語ヲ記 サンガ  
爲メニ

10. Hyphen. (-) 合成名詞ノ中間ニ  
11. Brackets. { 文中ニ註解ノ語又ハ文ヲ  
( ) { 挿入センガ爲メニ

## 雜題

Correct the following sentences:—

- (1) Tōfu is a kind of *the* food which made from beans. (Tōfu is a kind of food [which is] made from beans.)
- (2) They understand to write as well as *him*; but he is the best grammarian *than* them. (of トス可シ).
- (3) *On* the forty second years of Meiji, the Korean foreign trade will attain to one million *yens*.
- (4) This *class's* students are *diligence*.
- (5) My father is now *at* Tokyo and is seriously *sickness*. (at ヲ in トシ sickness ヲ sick トス可シ).
- (6) Of these houses *my* is the largest.
- (7) *Which* of thin or thick paper is better? Yes, I like the paper very better. (Which kind of paper is better, thin or thick? I like thin paper *much* better).
- (8) With now *much* of your friends did you *went*? (How *many* (數) of your friends did you go with?)

## 不規則動詞表

(Present)	(Past)	(Past Participle)	
Abide	abode	abode	(住ム)
Arise	arose	arisen	(起ル)
Awake	awoke, awaked	awaked	(醒ム)
Am or Be	was	been	(有ル)
Bear	bore, bare	born	(産ム)
Bear	bore, bare	borne	(運フ)
Beat	beat	beaten, beat	(打ツ)
Become	became	become	(成ル)
Begin	began	begun	(始ム)
Behold	beheld	beheld	(見ル)
Bend	bent	bent	(曲ク)
Bet	bet	bet	(賭ル)
Bereave	bereft	bereft	(奪フ)
Beseech	besought	besought	(求ム)
Bid	bade, bid	bidden, bid	(命ズル)
Bind	bound	bound	(結フ)
Bite	bit	bitten, bit	(噛ム)
Bleed	bled	bled	(出血スル)
Blow	blew	blown	(吹ク)
Break	broke, brake	broken, broke	(破ル)
Breed	bred	bred	(養育スル)
Bring	brought	brought	(携フ)
Build	build	build	(築ク)

(Present)	(Past)	(Past Participle)	
Burn	burnt	burnt	(燃ユ)
Burst	burst	burst	(破裂スル)
Buy	bought	bought	(買フ)
Cast	cast	cast	(投ク)
Catch	caught	caught	(捕フ)
Chide	chid, chode	chidden, chid	(叱ル)
Choose	chose	chosen	(撰フ)
Cleave	clove, cleft	cloven, cleft	(割ル)
Cling	clung	clung	(粘着スル)
Come	came	come	(來ル)
Creep	crept	crept	(這フ)
Crow	crew, crowed	crowed, crown	(鷄鳴ク)
Cut	cut	cut	(切ル)
Deal	dealt	dealt	(處置スル)
Dream	dreamt, dreamed	dreamt, dreamed	(夢ミル)
Dig	dug	dug	(掘ル)
Do	did	done	(爲ス)
Draw	drew	drawn	(引ク)
Drink	drank	drunk	(飲ム)
Drive	drove	driven	(追フ)
Dwell	dwelt, dwelled	dwelt, dwelled	(住ム)
Eat	ate	eaten	(食フ)
Fall	fell	fallen	(養フ)
Feed	fed	fed	(落ル)
Feel	felt	felt	(感ズル)

(Present)	(Past)	(Past Participle)	
<i>Fight</i>	fought	fought	(戦フ)
<i>Find</i>	found	found	(見出ス)
<i>Flee</i>	fled	fled	(逃レル)
<i>Fling</i>	flung	flung	(投ク)
<i>Fly</i>	flow	flown	(飛ブ)
<i>Forbear</i>	forbore	forborne	(忍ブ)
<i>Forget</i>	forgot	forgotten, forgot	(忘ル、)
<i>Forsake</i>	forsook	forsaken	(捨ツ)
<i>Freeze</i>	froze	frozen	(凍ル)
<i>Get</i>	got	got, gotten	(得ル)
<i>Gild</i>	gilt, gilded	gilt	(鍍金スル)
<i>Gird</i>	girt, girded	girt	(纏フ)
<i>Give</i>	gave	given	(與フ)
<i>Go</i>	went	gone	(行ク)
<i>Grave</i>	graved	graven, graved	(彫ル)
<i>Grind</i>	ground	ground	(粉ニスル)
<i>Grow</i>	grew	grown	(成長スル)
<i>Hang</i>	hung	hung	(懸ク)
<i>Have</i>	had	had	(持ツ)
<i>Hear</i>	heard	heard	(聞ク)
<i>Heave</i>	hove, heaved	hoven, heaved	(擧ル)
<i>Hew</i>	hewed	hewn	(刻ム)
<i>Hide</i>	hid	hidden, hid	(隠ル)
<i>Hold</i>	held	held, holden	(持ツ)
<i>Keep</i>	kept	kept	(保ツ)

(Present)	(Past)	(Past Participle)	
<i>Kneel</i>	knelt, kneeled	knelt, knelt	(跪ク)
<i>Knit</i>	knit, knitted	knit, knitted	(結ブ)
<i>Know</i>	knew	known	(知ル)
<i>Lade</i>	laded	laden, laded	(荷積ム)
<i>Lay</i>	laid	laid	(置ク)
<i>Lead</i>	led	led	(導ク)
<i>Leave</i>	left	left	(去ル)
<i>Lend</i>	lent	lent	(貸ス)
<i>Let</i>	let	let	(許ス)
<i>Lie</i>	lay	lain	(横タハル)
<i>Light</i>	lit, lighted	lit, lighted	(点火スル)
<i>Lose</i>	lost	lost	(失フ)
<i>Make</i>	made	made	(作ル)
<i>Mean</i>	meant	meant	(意味スル)
<i>Meet</i>	met	met	(會フ)
<i>Mow</i>	mowed	mown, mowed	(草刈ル)
<i>Pay</i>	paid	paid	(拂フ)
<i>Put</i>	put	put	(置ク)
<i>Read</i>	read	read	(讀ム)
<i>Rend</i>	rent	rent	(破ル)
<i>Rid</i>	rid	rid	(脱ル、)
<i>Ride</i>	rode	ridden	(乗ル)
<i>Ring</i>	rang	rung	(鳴ル)
<i>Rise</i>	rose	risen	(昇ル)
<i>Rive</i>	rived	riven	(割ル)

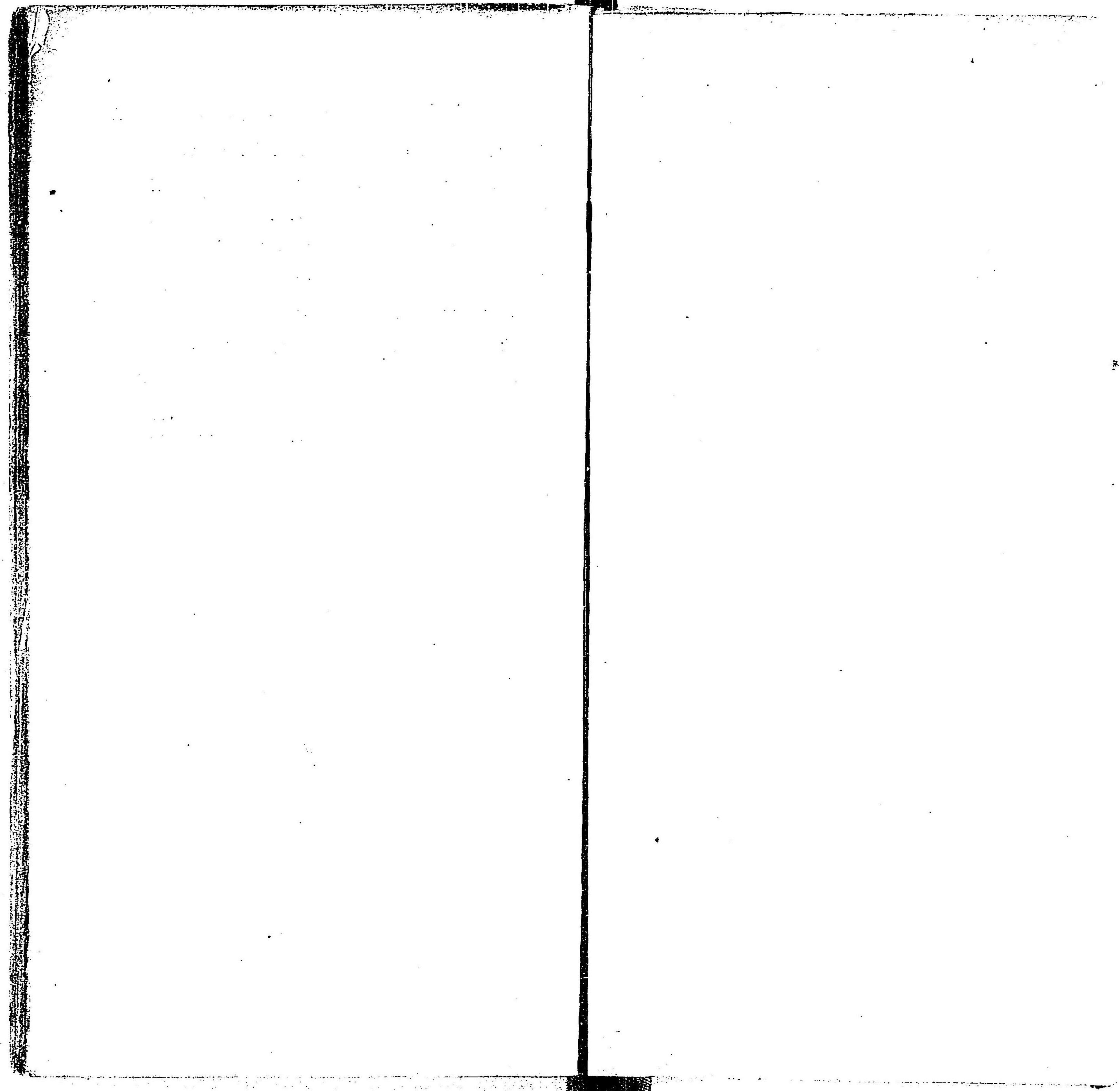
(Present)	(Past)	(Past Participle)	
Rot	rotten	rotted, rotten	(腐ル)
Run	ran	run	(走ル)
Saw	sawed	sawn	(鋸ル)
Say	said	said	(云フ)
See	saw	seen	(見ル)
Seek	sought	sought	(搜索スル)
Seethe	sod, seethed	sodden, seethed	(煮ル)
Sell	sold	sold	(賣ル)
Send	sent	sent	(送ル)
Set	set	set	(置ク)
Sew	sewed	sewn	(縫フ)
Shake	shook	shaken	(振ル)
Shape	shaped	shapen, shaped	(形造ル)
Shave	shaved	shaven	(剃ル)
Shear	sheared	shorn, sheared	(切ル)
Shed	shed	shed	(注ク)
Shine	shone, shined	shone, shined	(輝ク)
Shoe	shod	shod	(靴ヲ穿タシムル)
Shoot	shot	shot	(射ル)
Show	showed	shown	(示ス)
Shred	shred	shred	(細截スル)
Shrink	shrank	shrunk, shrunken	(畏縮スル)
Shut	shut	shut	(閉ヅ)
Sing	sang	sung	(歌フ)
Sink	sank	sunk	(沈ム)

(Present)	(Past)	(Past Participle)	
Sit	sat	sat	(坐ル)
Slay	slew	slain	(殺ス)
Sleep	slept	slept	(眠ル)
Slide	slid	slidden, slid	(滑ル)
Sling	slung	slung	(投ク)
Sink	slunk	slunk	(遁逃ル)
Slit	slit, slitted	slit, slitted	(竪ニ切ル)
Smell	smelt, smelled	smelt, smelled	(嗅ク)
Smite	smote	smitten, smit	(嚙ム)
Sow	sowen	sown, swed	(蒔ク)
Speak	spoke	spoken	(話ス)
Speed	sped, speeded	sped, speeded	(急行スル)
Spell	spelt, spelled	spelt, spelled	(綴字スル)
Spend	spent	spent	(費ス)
Spill	spilt, spilled	spilt, spilled	(注ク)
Spin	spun	spun	(紡ク)
Spit	spit, spat	spit	(唾ス)
Split	split, splitted	split, splitted	(裂ク)
Spoil	spoilt, spoiled	spoilt, spoiled	(汚ス)
Spread	spread	spread	(擴ガル)
Spring	sprang	sprung	(飛テ立ツ)
Stand	stood	stood	(立ツ)
Stave	stove, staved	stove, staved	(穿ツ)
Stay	staid, stayed	staid, stoyed	(止マル)
Steal	stole	stolen	(盗ム)

(Present)	(Past)	(Past Participle)	
Stick	stuck	stuck	(刺ス)
Sing	stung	stung	(衝ク)
Stride	strode, strid	stridden	(闊歩スル)
Strike	struck	struck, stricken	(打ツ)
String	strung	strung	(線付ケル)
Strive	strove	striven	(勉ムル)
Strow, Strew	strowed, strewed	strown, strew	(散ス)
Swear	swore	sworn	(誓フ)
Sweat	sweat, sweated	sweat, sweated	(發汗スル)
Sweep	swept	swept	(掃フ)
Swell	swelled	swollen, swolled	(膨脹スル)
Swin	swam	swun	(泳グ)
Swing	swung	swung	(振ル)
Take	took	taken	(取ル)
Teach	taught	taught	(教ル)
Tear	tore	torn	(破ル)
Tell	told	told	(話ス)
Think	thought	thought	(考ル)
Thrive	throve, thrive	thriven, thrived	(繁フ)
Thrust	thrust	thrust	(撞ク)
Throw	threw	thrown	(投ル)
Thread	trod	trodden, trod	(踏ム)
Wake	woke, waked	woke, waked	(醒ル)
Wax	waxed	waxen, waxed	(臘ヲ塗ル)
Wear	wore	worn	(被ル)

(Present)	(Past)	(Past Participle)	
Weave	wove	woven	(織ル)
Weep	wept	wept	(泣ク)
Wet	wet, wetted	wet, wetted	(濕フ)
Win	won	won	(勝ツ)
Wind	wound, winded	wound	(結ブ)
Work	wrought, worked	wrought, worked	(働ク)
Wring	wrung	wrung	(扭ル)
Write	wrote	written	(書ク)
Writhe	writhed	writhen, writhed	(扭ル)

~~~~~  
**End.**  
 ~~~~~







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Handwritten text on a piece of aged paper, possibly a document or ledger page. The text is arranged in several horizontal lines and is significantly faded and obscured by noise. Some faint characters are visible, but they are illegible due to the quality of the scan.

5