

(註) 第十二ノ文章ニ於テ “He said” ハ主文ニシテ “He $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{could} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right\}$ come” ハ其ノ續文ナリ。主文ニテ “Said” (云ヒマシタ) ハ過去働詞ナルガ故ニ續文ノ働詞モ過去働詞 “could” 或ハ “might” ヲ用フベシ。故ニ主文ノ働詞ガ過去ナルキハ其續文ノ働詞モ矢張過去ニナスベキモノト心得ベシ。

英 語 演 習

- (1) 犬ガ走ルコガ出来マス。
- (2) 貴方ハ英語ヲ話セマスカ。
- (3) 私ハ英語ヲ話スコガ出来マセン。
- (4) 英語ヲ話スコハ出来ナイト彼ノ人ハ申シマシタ。
- (5) 私等ハ怠惰デアツテハナリマセヌ。

- (6) 私等ハ勉強シナケレバナリマセヌ。
- (7) 私ハ來ルカモ知レヌ。
- (8) 彼ノ人ハ來ルコガ出来ルト申シマシタ。
- (9) 彼ノ人ハ來タ筈デス。
- (10) 私ハ外出シテ宜シキカ。
- (11) 私ハ昨日書イテシマツタカモシレマセヌ。
- (12) 私ハ昨日書イテシマハナケレバナリマセナンタ。
- (13) 子タルモノハ父母ニ從フベシ。
- (14) 私ハ鳥ノ如ク飛ブコヲ得ント欲ス。
- (15) 部屋ハ掃除シナケレバナラヌ。
- (16) 其ハ木デ作ラレルコハ出来ナイ。
- (17) 此ノ鳥ハ鐵砲デウタレタニ相違ナイ。

- (18) 此ノ櫻木ハ七八百年古イカモ知レマセヌ。
- (19) 此ノ本ハ日本人ノ書カレタノデハアルマイ。

假定法 (Subjunctive Mood.)

1. (日本ニ未鉄道ガナケレバ)ノ如ク全然事實ニ反對セルヲヲ假想シテ事實ノ如ク言ヒ又(人間ガ鳥ノ如ク飛ベルナラ)ノ如ク事實上爲シ得ベカラザルヲヲ言ヒ表ハス方法ヲ假定法ト云フ故ニ事實ヲ其ノ儘ニ直叙スル直接法ト全ク正反對ナリ而シテ直接法ノ動詞ハ人稱及ビ數ニ依テ變形スレモ假定法ノ動詞ハ決シテ變形スルヲナシ換言スレバ假定法動詞ハ大體直接法動詞ト同形ナレモ第三人稱ノ單數ニ (s) 或ハ (es) ヲ添ヘズ次ノ表ヲ見ルベシ。

“Go” 動詞 (現在)

單 數	複 數
If I go.	If we go.
If { you go. thou goest.	If { you } go. ye }
If he, she, it go.	If they go.

“Go” 動詞 (過去)

單 數	複 數
If { I went { were } to go. { was }	If { we went { were } to go. { was }
If { you went { were } to go. { was }	If { you } went ye } were to go.
If { thou went { wert } to go. { wast }	
If { he } went she } { was } to go. it } { were }	If { they } went were to go.

以上ノ打消

單 數	複 數
If I { did not { was } not to } go.	If we { did not { were not to } go.

以下之レニ準ズ。

“To Be” 働詞.

假定法働詞ハ現在. 過去. 未來. 現在完全.
過去完全. 未來完全ノ六ノ時ヲ有ス.

假定現在.	假定現在完全.
If I <i>be</i> If you <i>be</i> If he <i>be</i> , 等.	If I <i>have been</i> If thou <i>have been</i> If he <i>have been</i> , 等.
假定過去.	假定過去完全.
If I <i>were</i> If thou <i>wert</i> If he <i>were</i> , 等.	If I <i>had been</i> If thou <i>hadst been</i> If he <i>had been</i> , 等.
假定未來.	假定未來完全.
If I <i>should be</i> If thou <i>shouldst</i> If he <i>should be</i> , 等.	If I <i>should have been</i> If thou <i>shouldst have been</i> If he <i>should have been</i> , 等.

不定	繼續	受働
假定現在. If he <i>write</i> .	If he <i>is writing</i> .	If it <i>be written</i> .
假定過去. If he <i>wrote</i> .	If he <i>were writing</i> .	If it <i>were written</i> .
假定未來. If he <i>should write</i> .	If he <i>should be writing</i> .	If it <i>should be written</i> .
假定現在完全. If he <i>have written</i> .	If he <i>have been writing</i> .	If it <i>have been written</i> .
假定過去完全. If he <i>had written</i> .	If he <i>had been writing</i> .	If it <i>had been written</i> .
假定未來完全. If he <i>should have written</i> .	If he <i>should have been writing</i> .	If it <i>should have been written</i> .

2. 今此處 = 現在. 過去. 未來. 過去完全ノ假定法働詞ノ用法ヲ説明スベシ.

(1) 現在假定法働詞ハ疑惑又ハ不確實ノ意ヲ表ス.

例. "If this be good."

此ガ能クアルカ又ハ能クナキカ不確實ニシテ疑惑ノ意ヲ表ス.

(2) 過去假定法働詞ハ事實ノ信スベカラザルヲ述ブルルニ用フ.

例. "If this were good."

(此ガ能クアリシナラ) 則チ(シカシ此ハ能クナイ)ト云フ義ナリ.

(3) 未來假定法働詞ハ事實ノ信スベカラザルヲ述ブルルニ用フ.

例. "If this should be good."

(此ガ能クアルデアラウナラハ) 則此ガ能クアラウト信ジ難キト云フ意ヲ表ス

(4) 現在完全假定法働詞ハ現在 = 完全シ

タル行爲働作ノ確實ナラズシテ疑ハシキ意ヲ示スルニ用フ.

例. "If he have come."

(彼ノ人が今シガタ來リマシタナラ) ト云ヘバ彼人が今來タカ來ラザルカ確實ナラザル意ヲ表ス

(5) 過去完全假定法働詞ハ過去 = 起リタル事實ヲ反對 = 假想シテ述ブルルニ用フ.

例. (1) "If this had been good."

(此ガ其ノ節善クアツタナラ) 則此ハ其ノ節善クナカッタト云フ義ナリ

(2) "If I had known him."

(私ガ彼人ヲ前ニ知ツテ居ツタナラ) ト云ヘバ則過去ノ事實ハ實際(彼ノ人ヲ知ラザリシ)ヲ反對 = (彼ノ人ヲ知ツテヨツタナラ)ト假想シテ述ベタルナリ故ニ "If I had known him" ハ "I did not know him." ト同意義ヲ有ス.

(6) 未來ノ完全假定法働詞ハ現在完全假定法ヨリ猶一層信シ難キノ意ヲ題ス。

“If he should have finished dinner.”

(彼ノ人ハ晝餐ヲ喫シタデアラウナラ)

“If he have finished dinner.”

(彼ノ人ガ晝餐ヲ喫シタナラ)ヨリ一層(不信)ノ意ヲ表ハス。

3. 假定文ニ於ケル現在ノ事實ヲ打消シテ假想スルルハ “would be,” “should be” ヲ用フ。

過去ノ事實ヲ打消スルルハ “Should have” 又ハ “would have been” ヲ用フルナリ。

例

(1) “He would be an excellent scholar if he studied a little harder.”

= “He is not an excellent scholar because he did not study hard.

(彼ノ人ガ勉強スルナラ優等ノ生徒デアルガ)

(2) “He would have been an excellent scholar if he studied a little harder.”

(彼ノ人ガ今少シ勉強シタナラ優等ノ生徒デアツタカモシレナカツタ)

4. Were, had, could 及其ノ他ノ過去働詞ノ下ニ主格ヲ下グルノミニテ接續詞ノ過去ニ用フルヲ得。

Were it } Could-I }
=If it {was } good. } =If I could } go.

Had I }
=If I had } time.

(1) “If it was } I, I would refuse positively.”
were it }

(2) “If the wind were not } so strong, it would
Were not the wind } rain.

(3) “If I had money } I would give you.”
Had I money, }

和 譯 演 習

(1) If it be in Tokyo, you shall have it.

(2) If the wether were fine, the view would be very beautiful.

- (3) I could use this umbrella if I had.
- (4) I would give you a thrashing, if I had a stick.
- (5) I would go even if it should rain.
- (6) If we had not stopped on the road, we should have arrived long ago.
- (7) Tell him to come, if he have finished his lesson.
Tell him to come, if he should have finished his lesson.
- (9) I should go, if it did not rain.
- (10) You would be stronger, if you did not drink so much.
- (11) He would be a good student, if he were not idle.
- (12) If I had applied sooner, I should have obtained the place.

- (13) If you had worked harder, you would have succeeded.
- (14) If the doctor had come sooner, he would have been saved.

命 令 法.

(IMPERATIVE MOOD.)

1. 命令法働詞＝ハ、唯一ツノ現在時ヲ有シ、而シテ常＝二人稱ナリ。

(1) "Come [thou or you]."
(語氣ヲ強メテ演ズル) do come.

(2) "Be quiet [Thou or you]."
() do quiet.

2. 拒否ノ命令法働詞ハ“do not”ヲ以テ始ムルヲ通則トス。

(1) "Do not talk."

(2) "Do not be idle."

3. 命令法働詞＝ハ通常主格ヲ省ク。

不 定 法

(INFINITIVE MOOD.)

1. “To study” (學ブ) ト言ハ誰ガ學ブヤラ, 幾何ノ人ガ學ブヤラ, 何時, 學ブヤラ則, 人稱・數・時ノ制限分明ナラズシテ單ニ(學ブ) ト云フ働作状態ヲ表ハスニ過キズ, 斯カル働詞ヲ稱シテ不定法働詞ト云フ. 不定法ノ働詞ハ他ノ働詞ノ如ク人稱・數・時ノ變化ナク名詞ト同ジク主格・目的格・又ハ補充語トシテ用ヒラル.

例.

- (1) “To err is human.” (主 格)
(誤ルハ人ノ性ナリ)
- (2) “I wish to go.” (目的格)
(私ハ行クコトヲ希望ス)
- (3) “To flee is to win.” (補充語)
(逃グルハ勝ち)

第三例ニ於テ (is) ハ不完全ノ自働詞ナ

ルガ故ニ (win) ナル補充語ヲ加ヘテ其意味ヲ完全ニス.

2. 不定法働詞ハ働詞・形容詞又ハ前置詞ニ隨伴シテ用ヒラル、コアリ.

例.

- (1) “He loves to play.” (働詞ニ隨伴スルノ例)
(彼ハ遊ビヲ好ム)
- (2) “I am slow to learn.” (形容詞ニ隨伴スルノ例)
(私ハ學ビ知ルコト遅シ)
- (3) “He was about to die.” (前置詞ニ隨伴スルノ例)
(私ハ將サニ死ナントセリ)

3. 不定法働詞ガ下ニ掲クル働詞ノ目的格トナルキハ其ノ前ニ前置詞 to ヲ置カズ.

Bid ; can ; dare ; feel ; hear ; let , make ; have ; may ; must ; need ; see ; shall ; will.

- (1) “I bid him (to) run to doctor.”
(私ニ彼ハ醫師ニ走レト命ゼリ)

- (2) "I can (to) go."
(私ハ行キ得ル)
- (3) "I dare (to) say."
(私ハ言フコト敢テス)
- (4) "We can feel the wind (to) blow."
(私等ハ吹ク風ヲ知覺シ得ル)
- (5) "We can hear the bird (to) sing."
(私等ハ鳥ノ囀ルヲ聞クコトヲ得)
- (6) "Let him (to) sing."
(彼ニ歌ハセヨ)
- (7) "Make the man (to) sit down."
(彼ノ人ヲ座ハラセ)
- (8) "I can not have you (to) come."
(私ハ貴方ニ來テ貰フコト出來ヌ)
- (9) "May I (to) go?"
(私ハ行キテモ宜シキカ)
- (10) "You must (to) take care."
(貴方ハ注意ヲセヨナラス)
- (11) "We need not (to) speak to."
(私等ハ話スニ及ハス)

- (12) "We saw the house (to) fall."
(私等ハ家ノ倒ル、ヲ見シ)
- (13) "Shall we (to) return?"
(私等ハ歸ラ子バナラスカ)
- (14) "He will (to) come to-morrow."
(彼ノ人ハ明日來ルナラン)

4. To ナル前置詞ヲ具備スル働詞(不定法働詞)ガ働詞ノ後ニ置カレ恰モ副詞ノ如ク用ヒラル、コアリ又名詞又ハ形容詞ト連結シテ形容詞ノ如ク用ヒラル、コアリ。

- (1) "They were sent *to find* me."
(彼等ハ物ヲ見出ス爲ニ遣ハサレシ)

此例中 "to find" ハ働詞 "were sent" ノ副詞ノ如ク用キラル。

- (2) "A house *to let*."
(貸家)

此例中 "to let" ハ名詞 "house" ノ形容詞ノ如ク用キラル。

- (3) "This is good to eat."
(コレハ食フニ適ス)

此例中 "to eat" ハ形容詞 "good" ヲ形容ス。

前置詞ナル (to) ガ副詞ノ意ニテ用ヒラル、片ハ "In order to" (爲メニ) "for the purpose of" (何々ノ目的ニ向ツテ) ノ意義ヲ有スルナリ。

例. "I came to see him."

= "I came in order to see him."

= "I came for the purpose of seeing him."

5. 拒否ノ不定法働詞ヲ作ルニハ not ヲ不定法働詞ノ前ニ置クヲ通則トス。

"I told him *not to do* that."

(ソレヲ致シテハナラヌト私ハ彼ノ人ニ話シマシタ)

6. 不定法働詞ハ文法上他ノ詞ニ關係ヲ有セズ獨立ニ用ヒラル、コアリ。

例 "To speak truth, he is not a good man."

(實ヲ御話申セバ彼ノ人ハ善人デハアリマセン)

7. 發働ノ不定法ハ通常ノ現在働詞ニ前置詞 to ヲ置キテ作レテ受働ノ不定法ヲ作ルニハ過去分辭働詞ト to ノ間ニ be ヲ置キテ作ルベシ。

"To write." (發働)

(書クベク)

"To be written." (受働)

(書カルベク)

8. 文章ノ後部ニ置カル、不定法働詞ヲ受ケ it ト指シテ文章ノ首端ニ置クコアリ。

例. "It is wrong to tell a lie."

(虚言ヲナスハ悪ルイ)

英 譯 演 習

Duty 義務	High-tempered 短氣ナル
dishonest 不正直ナル	letter 文字
plainly 明カニ	waste 消費スル

- (1) 行クノハ私ノ義務デス。
- (2) 私ハ將ニ行カントシテアル所デス。
- (3) 私ハ佛蘭西へ行キタイ。
- (4) 彼ノ人ハ父ヲ見ニ行キマシタ。
- (5) 父ガ私ニ家ニ留守セヨト命ジマシタ。
- (6) 私ハ晩景マデハ歸宅スルニ及バナイ。
- (7) 私ハ木ノ倒ル、ヲ見シ。
- (8) 此ノ文字ハ書クニ面倒ダ。
- (9) 彼ノ人ハ短氣ダサウダ。
- (10) 明カニ御話シ申セバ彼ノ人ハ不正直ナ人ダ。
- (11) 時ヲ消費スルノハ善イコカ。

分 詞。

(PARTICIPLE.)

1. 分詞トハ働詞ニ似テ働詞ニアラズ形容詞ニ以テ形容詞ニアラズ則働詞及形容詞ノ役ヲ兼有スル詞ナリ。

(2) "I beat the dog *barking* at me."

(2) "A thief, *seeing* a policeman, ran off."

2. 分詞ハ他働詞及自働詞ヨリ作ラル而シテ他働詞ハ六ツノ分詞ノ形式ヲ有シ自働詞ハ四ツノ形式ヲ有ス。宜シク下ニ掲クル表ヲ見テ知ルベシ。

(2) 過去—“Having learned my lesson, I took a walk.”

(3) 未來—“After having learned my lesson, I will take a walk.”

次ノ文例中ノ分詞働詞ヲ指名シ其ノ (voice) 及 (Tense) ヲ説明セヨ。

(1) Burgoyne having surrounded at Saratoga, and the North being thus freed from the fear of invasion, joy spread through the land.

(2) Having been condemned to death, Socrates refused to save his life by secretly escaping.

(3) Hoping for the best, yet fearing the worst, Congress, though surrounded by difficulties, took measures to increase the army.

(4) Having constructed a telescope for himself, Galileo made many important discoveries in astronomy.

分 詞 ノ 構 造

(CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPLES.)

6. 分詞ノ形ヲ有シテ純然タル形容詞ニ用ヒラル、者ト働詞形容詞ノ役ヲ兼有スル分詞ト混合セザル様注意スベシ。

(1) 形容詞 “A *hard working* man; An *enlightened* mind.”

“working” ハ分詞ト同ジ形ヲ有スレモ名詞 “man” ヲ形容スルニ止マル詞ナレバ分詞ニアラズシテ純然タル形容詞ナリ。

(2) 分詞 “A man *working* hard. A mind *enlightened*.”

分詞 “working” ハ “名詞 man” ヲ形容スルノミナラズ且名詞 “man” ノ働作ヲ顯スモノナレバ働詞形容詞ノ二役ヲ有スル詞則分詞ナリ。

7. 以上述へタル如ク通常分詞ハ名詞ノ意味ヲ形容スルモノナレモ若ク特別ノ名詞・代名詞ニ關係セズシテ獨立ニ用ヒラル、キハ、カ、ル分詞ヲ稱シテ獨立ニ用ヒラレタル分辭ト稱ス。

“Generally speaking, the hardest workers are the happiest.”

8. 分詞ハ働詞ノ役ヲ兼有スルモノナレバ目的格詞ヲ有スルコトヲ得。

“Leading his soldiers over the Alps, Hanniba entered Italy.”

名詞 “soldiers” ハ 分詞 “leading” ノ目的格詞ナリ。

9. 過去分詞—過去分詞ノ用法ハ其ノ他働詞ナルト自働詞ナルトニヨリテ大ニ異ナルトコロアリ。

(1) 働詞ガ他働詞ナルキハ過去分詞ハ決シテ發働ノ詞トシテ用ヒラル、コト能ハズ必ラズ受働ノ詞トシテ用フベシ。

(1) “This is much-praised man proved to be a rogue.”

(2) “Gold is a metal dug out of the earth.”

(2) 働詞ガ自働詞ナルキハ過去分詞ハ必名詞ノ前ニ置クベキモノトス。

“The faded rose;” “A retired officer;” “A withered flower.”

10. 日本語ノ(爲テ貰フ)、(書テ貰フ)等英語ニ記スルキハ “get” 又ハ “have” ノ次ニ目的格ノ語ヲ置キ其ノ格ノ後ニ過去分詞ヲ置クベシ。

(1) “I (^{want}/_{wish}) to have it done by him.”

(私ハ夫ヲ彼人ニ爲テ貰ヒタヒ)

(2) “Where did you (^{get}/_{have}) this table made.”

(君ハ此御机ヲ何處^{コソ}テ製造テ御貰ヒナサイマシタ)

GERUND.

(働詞狀名詞)

1. 働詞狀名詞ハ働詞、名詞ノ兩役ヲ兼有スル詞ナリ。
2. 働詞狀名詞ニハ四ツノ形式アリ宜シク下ニ掲クル表ヲ見テ知ルベシ。

發 働	受 働
現在・繼續 loving.	Being loved.
完全・Having loved.	Having been refused.

3. 働詞狀名詞ハ通常名詞ノ如ク主格・目的格又ハ補充語トシテ用ヒラル、トヲ得。

- (1) "Reading is taught in every school, yet good reading is rare." (働詞 "Reading" ノ主格)
- (2) "I enjoyed reading," (働詞 "enjoyed" ノ目的格)

- (3) "His almost constant habit was reading." (働詞 "was" ノ補充語)
- (4) "He is fond of reading." (前置詞 of ノ目的格)
4. 働詞狀名詞ハ物主格名詞又ハ代名詞ニヨツテ形容セラル、トアリ。
 1. "I was surprised at John's writing so well."
 2. "I was pleased at his coming to-day."
 3. "I ask the favor of your doing this."

次ノ文例中ノ分詞及働詞狀名詞ヲ舉ゲテ精密ニ説明スベシ。

- (1) We can learn much by simply observing and remembering what we see.
- (2) Filled with remorse on account of having betrayed his Lord, Judas killed himself.
- (3) Having been thrown into the sea, Jonak was swallowed by a great fish.

- (4) Bayonets are so called from having been invented at Bayonne, in France.
- (5) Arnold, having matured his plans, met Andre near the river, and after arranging matters with him returned to the fort.
- (6) That house was of an architect's designing.
- (7) Disappointed at not having obtained an interview with the Queen, Columbus was about leaving Spain.

英 譯 演 習

headache 頭痛.	rock 岩石.
famine 饑饉.	wear away. 磨滅スル.
last, -ed-ing 續ク.	retire, -ed-ing 退ク.
Starve, -ed-ing 餓死スル.	officer 官吏.

whole account 總勘定.	autumn 秋.
horse's feed 飼料.	leave 木葉.
include, -ed-ing 包ム.	fall, fell, fallen 落ル.
come ナル.	volume 書冊.
leak, -ed-ing 漏ル.	defeat, -ed-ing 敗ル.
objection 異論.	mediation 仲裁.
whale 鯨.	apply, -ied-ing 請求スル.
catch, caught, caught.	translate, -ed-ing 翻譯スル.
	捕ヘル
trickle, -ed-ing. 滴ル.	mend, -ed-ing. 修繕スル.

- (1) 私ハ今朝頭痛ガ致シテ學校へ行ケマセン.
- (2) 石ヲ取テ馬へ打付マシタ.
- (3) 狐ガ犬ヲ見テ逃走シマシタ.
- (4) 私ハ彼人ヲ度々見掛マシタデ顔ヲ能ク存シテ居マス.
- (5) 饑饉ガ三年ノ間引續キテ國民ガ餘程餓死シマシタ.

- (6) 私ハ昨夜大風ノ爲ニ終夜寢ヲレマセヌダツタデ今日ハ眠クツテ仕様がゴザイマセヌ。
- (7) 飼料ヲ入テ總勘定ガ二圓ニナリマス。
- (8) 新シキ紙ガ^{アマモリ}雨漏ノ爲ニ^{マル}全デダイナシニナツテシマイマシタ。
- (9) 私ハアノ人ノ商人ニナルニ異論ハナイ。
- (10) 貴方ハ鯨ノ捕ラハル、ノヲ見マシタカ。
- (11) 濺々ノ水ハ岩石ヲ磨滅スルヲ得ベシ。
- (12) 彼ノ人ハ退職ノ官吏デス。
- (13) 疲レテ居リマスルカラ私ハ早ク寐マシタ。
- (14) 庭ヘ秋ガ來テ木ノ葉ガ落ル。

- (15) 第一卷目ヲ終ハリマシタカラ今度ハ第二卷ヲ始メマス。
- (16) 私ハ東京ヘ參リマシタ前ニ三四年モ英語ヲ學ビマシタ。
- (17) 支那ガ各戦ニ敗ブレマシタカラ露西亞國ヘ仲裁ヲ請求シマシタ。
- (18) 貴方ハ英語ニ譯サレタル源氏物語ヲ見マシタカ。
- (19) アノ人ハ英國ニ永ク居リマシタカラ能ク英語ヲ話シマス。
- (20) 私ハ渴シテ居リマシタカラ澤山ノ水ヲ飲ミマシタ。
- (21) 君ハ何處デ散髮シテ御賞ヒナサイマシタカ。
- (22) 私ハ髮ヲ洗テ賞ヒタイ。
- (23) 私ハ此時計ヲ修繕シテ賞ヒタイ。

(働 詞 ノ 一 致)

AGREEMENT OF THE VERB.

1. 働詞ハ人稱 (Person) 又ハ數 (Number) ニ依テ變形ス, 詳言スレハ働詞ハ主格ニ伴フモノナレバ働詞ノ人稱及數ハ其ノ主格詞ノ人稱及數ト相一致スベキモノナリ. 英語ノ働詞ノ人稱及數ヲ顯スニ唯二様ノ變形アルノミ則二人稱單數働詞ヲ語尾ニハ est 又ハ st ヲ附シ, 三人稱單數ノ語尾ニハ e 又ハ es ヲ附ス, 而シテ現在 to be 働詞ハ四ツノ異ナル變形アリ, 過去 to be 働詞ニハ三ツノ變形アリ, 次ノ表ヲ見テ知ルベシ.

働 詞 “To write.”

單 數

	現在	過去
一人稱	I write...wrote.
二人稱	Thou writestwrotest.
三人稱	He writeswrote.

複 數

	現在	過去
一人稱 We	} write	} ...wrote,
二人稱 You		
三人稱 They		

働 詞 “To be.”

單 數

	現在	過去
一人稱	I am...was.
二人稱	Thou artwast.
三人稱	He iswas.

複 數

	現在	過去
一人稱 We	} are... ..	} ...were.
二人稱 You		
三人稱 They		

2. ニツ又ハニツ以上ノ名詞又ハ代名詞ガ複數ノ意味ニテ同シ働詞ノ主格ニ置カル、其ハ其働詞ハ複數ニテ用フルナリ.

- (1) "Boys and girls go to school."
(男ト女ト小兒等ガ學校へ行ク)
- (2) "Cat and tiger love living prey."
(猫ト虎ハ生ケル餌食ヲ好ム)
- (3) "He and I live in the same house."
(彼ノ人ト私ハ同ジ家ニ住マウ)

3. ニツノ單數名詞ガ "and" = 依テ連
合セラル、其ト雖モ同一物ノ意ヲ顯ハス
其ハ其働詞ハ單數ニ用フルナリ。

- (1) "Slow and steady wins the race."
(遅クトモ撓マザレバ競争ニ勝ツ)
- (2) "The draper and tailor on the corner is about
to remove."
(角ノ呉服屋兼仕立屋ハ將ニ移轉スルトコロ
デス)

4. 集合名詞ガ單數ノ意味ニ用ヒラル
、其ハ其働詞ハ單數ナリ然レモ複數ノ意
味ニ用ヒラル、其ハ其ノ働詞ハ複數ニテ
用フルナリ。

- (1) "The crowd was composed of men of every
class."
(群集ハ各種ノ人ヨリ組織セラレシ)
- (2) "The crowds were eager to hear the news."
(群集セル人々ハ熱心ニ報知ヲ聞カントシテ居
リマシタ)

5. Few, many, hundred, thousand 等ハ
通常複數ノ働詞ヲ具ス。

- (1) "A few have escaped altogether."
(僅カノ人相伴ヒテ逃レマシタ)
- (2) "A great many of the survivors are seriously
injured."
(存命者ノ大勢ハ烈シク負傷シタリ)
- (3) "A hundred of sword were drawn."
(百ノ劔カ拔カレシ)

6. 接續詞ノ or 又ハ nor = 依テ連結セ
ラル、單數ノニツノ名詞ガ主格ニ置カル
、其ハ其ノ働詞ハ單數ニテ用フルナリ。

(1) "Lithography, or the art of obtaining impression from stone is a modern invention."

(石版術則石カラ印刷物ヲ得ル術ハ近世ノ發明デス)

(2) "Either my father or mother is going to call on you."

(私ノ父カ母カイヅレカ貴方ヲ訪問致シシマス)

(3) "Your idea is neither amusing nor novel."

(貴方ノ意見ハ面白クモ珍ラシクモナイ)

7. ニツ又ハニツ以上ノ代名詞ガ接續詞ノ or 或ハ nor = 依テ連結セラル、其ハ其ニ伴フ働詞ハ其ノ直ク前ノ代名詞ノ人稱及數ニ依テ其働詞ノ人稱及數ヲ定ムベシ。

(1) "You or he is deceiving me."

(汝カ彼カ私ヲ欺イテ居ル)

(2) "Neither he nor I have any objection."

(彼モ私モ少シモ異存ナシ)

8. 接續詞ノ or 又ハ nor = 依テ連結セラル、名詞ガ一ツハ單數ニシテ今一ツハ複數ナルキハ其ニ伴フ働詞ハ其ノ働詞ノ直前ニ在ル名詞ニ因テ其働詞ノ數ヲ定ムベシ。

(1) "Neither rank nor riches make me think highly of a man."

(位アル人モ富メル人モ私ハ尊敬スルヤウニナラヌ)

(2) "Either Victoria and her cabinet or Louis Napoleon has made a great mistake."

(ウイクトリヤ女皇及ヒ女皇ノ内閣カ、ルイナポレオンカが大ナル仕損ジラシマシタ)

9. not one
no one } 獨モナイ、一ツモナイ。
none

Any one { 何レカ獨.
何レカーツ.

Everything 何モ.

Each 各.

Everyone } 誰モ.
Everybody

以上ノ詞ニ對スル働詞ハ單數ニテ用フルナリ。

- (1) "That is not one I want."
(私ノ要ルモノハソレデナイ)
- (2) "No one understands English well."
(英語ヲ理解スルモノ一人モナシ)
- (3) "None of the scholars seems to be making much progress."
(生徒ハ當節誰レモ上達ガ見ヘマセヌ)
- (4) "Is there any one who can answer the question."
(此ノ問ヒニ答ノ出來ル處ノ人ガアルカ)
- (5) "Each house was decorated."
(各家ガ飾ラレシ)
- (6) "Every body has to pass an examination."
(誰デモ試験ヲ受ケナケレハナラヌ)
- (7) "Every one has a gun."
(銃砲ヲ持タヌモノ一人モナイ)
- (8) "Everything in the house was carried away."
(家内ノ物一ツ殘ラス持チ去ラレシ)

10. "As well as" (並ビ) 又ハ "But also" (尙ホ亦) ニ依テ連結セラル、二ツノ名詞ガ主格ニ置カル、片ハ其働詞ハ複數ニテ用フルナリ。

- (1) The earth as well as the sun are moving forward.
(地球モ太陽モ前へ進行シテ居ル)
- (2) Not only the construction but also the timber are exceedingly bad.
(構造ノミナラズ尙ホ亦材木モ非常ニ悪ルイ)

働 詞 ノ 變 化 表

SHALL.

直接法.
(Indicative Mood.)

現 在.
(Present Tense.)

單 數. (Singular)	複 數. (Plural)
1. I shall.	1. We shall.
2. Thou shalt.	2. You shall.
3. He shall.	3. They shall.

單數
(Singular)

1. I should.
2. Thou shouldst.
3. He should.

複數
(Plural)

1. We should.
2. You should.
3. They should.

命令法—— 不定法—— 分詞——
Imp. Mood. Inf. Mood. Participles.

WILL.

直接法.

現在.

(Present Tense.)

單數
(Singular)

1. I will.
2. Thou wilt.
3. He will.

複數
(Plural)

1. We will.
2. You will.
3. They will.

過 去.

(Past Tense.)

單數
(Singular)

1. I would.
2. Thou wouldst.
3. He would.

複數
(Plural)

1. We would.
2. You would.
3. They would.

命令法—— 不定法—— 分詞——

(1) Shall 及 will ハ時ヲ示ス助働詞 (Tense-auxiliaries) トシテ用ヒラル、モノナリ。

I will write; Thou will write; he will write—
(單ニ未來ヲ表スルキ)

(2) 一人稱ニ shall ヲ用フルキハ單ニ未來ヲ表シ。
二人稱三人稱ニ用フルキハ命令ノ意ヲ表シ。
一人稱ニ will ヲ用フルキハ決意ヲ表シ。二人
稱三人稱ニ用フルキハ單ニ未來ヲ表ス。

HAVE.

直接法.

(Indicative Mood.)

現在不定時

(Present Indefinite Tense.)

單數
(Singular)

1. I have.
2. Thou hast.
3. He has.

複數
(Plural)

1. We have.
2. You have.
3. They have.

現在完全時.

(Present Perfect Tense.)

單數.
(Singular)複數.
(Plural)

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. I have had. | 1. We have had. |
| 2. Thou hast had. | 2. You have had. |
| 3. He has had. | 3. Thou have had. |

過去不定時.

(Past Indefinite Tense.)

單數.
(Singular)複數.
(Plural)

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. I had. | 1. We had. |
| 2. Thou hadst. | 2. You had. |
| 3. He had. | 3. They had. |

過去完全時.

(Past Perfect Tense.)

單數.
(Singular)複數.
(Plural)

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. I had had. | 1. We had had. |
| 2. Thou hadst had. | 2. You had had. |
| 3. He had had. | 3. They had had. |

未來不定時.

(Future Indefinite Tense.)

單數.
(Singular)複數.
(Plural)

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. I shall have. | 1. We shall have. |
| 2. Thou wilt have. | 2. You will have. |
| 3. He will have. | 3. They will have. |

未來完全時.

(Future Perfect Tense.)

單數.
(Singular)複數.
(Plural)

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I shall have had. | 1. We shall have had. |
| 2. Thou wilt have had. | 2. You will have had. |
| 3. He will have had. | 3. They will have had. |

假定法.

(Subjunctive Mood.)

現在不定.

(Present Indefinite Tense.)

單數.
(Singular)複數.
(Plural)

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. I have. | 1. We have. |
| 2. Thou have. | 2. You have. |
| 3. He have. | 3. They have. |

現在完全.

(Present Perfect Tense.)

單數. (Singular)	複數. (Plural)
1. I have had.	1. We have had.
2. Thou have had.	2. You have had.
3. He have had.	3. They have had.

過去不定.

(Past Indefinite Tense.)

直接法ト異ナル點ハ 第二人稱ノ變化ナ
キノミ.

過去完全.

(Past Perfect Tense.)

直接法ト異ナル點ハ 第二人稱ノ變化ナ
キノミ.

過去不定.

(Past Indefinite Tense.)

單數. (Singular)	複數. (Plural)
1. I had.	1. We had.
2. Thou had.	2. You had.
3. He had.	3. They had.

過去完全.

(Past Perfect Tense.)

單數. (Singular)	複數. (Plural)
1. I had had.	1. We had had.
2. Thou had had.	2. You had had.
3. He had had.	3. They had had.

命 令 法——單數: Have! 複數: Have r
(Imperative Mood)

不 定 法——現在不定: (To) have.
(Infinitive Mood) (Present Indefinite)

完 全 : (To) have had.
(Perfect)

分 詞——不 完 全 : Having.
(Participle) (Imperfect)

過 去 (受 働) : Had.
Past (Passive)

合 成 完 全 (發 働) : Having had.
Compound Perfect (Active)

BE.

直 接 法.
(Indicative Mood.)

現 在 不 定.
(Present Indefinite Tense.)

單 數. (Singular)	複 數. (Plural)
1. I am.	1. We are.
2. Thou art.	2. You are.
3. He is.	3. They are.

現 在 完 全.
(Present Perfect Tense.)

單 數. (Singular)	複 數. (Plural)
1. I have been.	1. We have been.
2. Thou hast been.	2. You have been.
3. He has been.	3. They have been.

過 去 不 定.
(Past Indefinite Tense.)

單 數. (Singular)	複 數. (Plural)
1. I was.	1. We were.
2. Thou wast or wert.	2. You were.
3. He was.	3. They were.

過 去 完 全.
(Past Perfect Tense.)

單 數. (Singular)	複 數. (Plural)
1. I had been.	1. We had been.
2. Thou hadst been.	2. You had been.
3. He had been.	3. They had been.

假 定 法

(Subjunctive Mood.)

現 在 不 定

(Present Indefinite Tense.)

單 數 (Singular)	複 數 (Plural)
1. I be.	1. We be.
2. Thou be.	2. You be.
3. He be.	3. They be.

現 在 完 全

(Present Perfect Tense.)

單 數 (Singular)	複 數 (Plural)
1. I have been.	1. We have been.
2. Thou have been.	2. You have been.
3. He have been.	3. They have been.

過 去 不 定

(Past Indefinite Tense.)

單 數 (Singular)	複 數 (Plural)
1. I were.	1. We were.
2. Thou wert.	2. You were.
3. He were.	3. They were.

過 去 完 全

(Past Perfect Tense.)

單 數 (Singular)	複 數 (Plural)
1. I had been.	1. We had been.
2. Thou had been.	2. You had been.
3. He had been.	3. They had been.

過 去 不 定

(Past Indefinite.)

單 數 (Singular)	複 數 (Plural)
1. I should be.	1. We should be.
2. Thou should be.	2. You should be.
3. He should be.	3. They should be.

未 來 完 全
(Future Perfect.)

單 數 (Singular) 複 數 (Plural)

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. I should have been. | 1. We should have been. |
| 2. Thou should have been. | 2. You should have been. |
| 3. He should have been. | 3. They should have been. |

命 令 法——單數: Be! 複數: Be!
(Imperative Mood)

不 定 法——現 在 不 定: (To) be.
(Infinitive Mood) (Present Indefinite)

現 在 完 全: (To) have been.
(Present Perfect)

分 詞——現 在: Being. 過 去: Been.
(Participle) (Present) (Past)

合 成: Having been.
(Compound)

- (1) Have, shall 及 will の時ヲ示ス助働詞 (Tense Auxiliaries) ナリ。Have ノ助ケニ依リテ完全時

(Perfect Tense) ヲ作り。Shall 及 will ノ助ニ依
リテ未來時 (Future Tense) ヲ作ル。

- (2) Can ハ唯一ツノ直接法ノ變化アルノミ而シテ
時ハ現在過去ノニツアルノミ。

現 在. I can ; Thou canst, etc.
(Present)

過 去. I could ; Thou couldst, etc.
(Past)

- (3) May ハ Can ト同ジク唯一ツノ直接法ノ變化
アルノミ而シテ時ハ現過去ノニツアルノ
ミ。

現 在. I may ; Thou mayest, etc.
(Present)

過 去. I might ; Thou mightest, etc.
(Past)

- (4) Must ハ唯直接法ニノミ用ヒラレ或場合ニハ
現在ニ用ヒ或場合ニハ過去ニ用ヒラル而シテ
現在過去同形ナリ。

次ニ働詞ノ全變化ヲ示ス。

發 働

(Active Voice.)

直 接 法

(Indicative Mood.)

I. 現在不定. 現在不完全.
(Present Indefinite) (Present Imperfect)

I strike. I am striking.

現在完全. 現在完全繼續.
(Present Perfect) (Present Perfect Continuous)

I have struck. I have been striking.

II. 過去不定. 過去不完全.
(Past Indefinite) (Past Imperfect)

I struck. I was striking.

過去完全. 過去完全繼續.
(Past Perfect) (Past Perfect Continuous)

I had struck. I had been striking.

III. 未來不定. 未來不完全.
(Future Indefinite) (Future Imperfect)

I shall strike. I shall be striking.

未來完全. 未來完全繼續.

I shall have struck. I shall have been striking.

假 定 法

(Subjunctive Mood.)

I. 現在不定. 現在不完全.
(Present Indefinite) (Present Imperfect)

(If) I, thou, he strike. (If) I, thou, he be striking.

現在完全. 現在完全繼續.
(Present Perfect) (Present Perfect Continuous)

(If) I, Thou, he have struck. (If) I, Thou, he have been striking.

II. 過去不定. 過去不完全.
(Past Indefinite) (Past Imperfect)

(If) I, Thou, he struck. (If) I, Thou, he were striking.

過去完全. 過去完全繼續.
(Past Perfect) (Past Perfect Continuous)

(If) I, Thou, he had struck. (If) I, Thou, he had been striking.

III. 未 來 不 定. 未 來 不 完 全.
 (Future Indefinite) (Future Imperfect)

(If) I, Thou, he should strike. (If) I, Thou, he should be striking.

未 來 完 全. 未 來 完 全 繼 續.
 (Future Perfect) (Future Perfect Continuous)

(If) I, Thou, he should have struck. (If) I, Thou, he should have been striking.

命 令 法.

(Imperative Mood.)

I. 現 在

(Present.)

單 數 Strike (thou): 複 數 Strike (ye):
 (Singular) (Plural)

II. 過 去

(Past.)

無 シ

III. 未 來.

(Future.)

Thou shalt strike. You shall strike.

不 定 法.

(Infinitive Mood.)

1. 現 在 不 定, (To) strike.
(Present Indefinite)
2. 現 在 不 完 全, (To) be striking.
(Present Imperfect)
3. 現 在 完 全, (To) have struck.
(Present Perfect)
4. 現 在 完 全 繼 續, (To) have been striking.
(Present Perfect Continuous)
5. 未 來 不 定, (To) be about to strike.
(Future Indefinite)

分 詞

(Participles.)

1. 不 定 及 不 完 全, Striking.
(Indefinite and Imperfect)

2. 現在完全,.....Having struck.
(Present Perfect)
3. 完全繼續,.....Having been striking.
(Perfect continuous)
4. 未來,Going or about to strike.
(Future)

動詞狀名詞.

(Gerund.)

1. Striking. 2. To Strike.

受 働.

(Passive Voice.)

直 接 法.

(Indicative Mood.)

- I. 現在不定. 現在不完全.
(Present Indefinite) (Present Imperfect)

I am struck.

I am being struck.

現在完全.
(Present Perfect)

I have been struck.

II. 過去不定.
(Past Indefinite)

I was struck.

過去完全.
(Past Perfect)

I had been struck.

III. 未來不定.
(Future Indefinite)

I shall be struck.

未來完全.
(Future Perfect)

I shall have been struck.

現在繼續.
(Present continuous)

I am being struck.

過去不完全.
(Past Imperfect)

I was being struck.

過去繼續.
(Past continuous)

I was being struck.

未來不完全.
(Future Imperfect)

無シ

未來繼續.
(Future continuous)

無シ

假 定 法.

(Subjunctive Mood.)

- I. 現在不定. 現在不完全.
(Present Indefinite) (Present Imperfect)

(If) I, 'Thou, he be struck.

無シ

現在完全 (Present Perfect) 現在完全繼續 (Present Perfect continuous)

(If) I, Thou, he have been struck. 無シ

II. 過去不定 (Past Indefinite) 過去不完全 (Past Imperfect)

(If) I, Thou, he were struck. (If) I, Thou, he were being struck.

過去完全 (Past Perfect) 過去完全繼續 (Past Perfect continuous)

(If) I, had been struck. 無シ

III. 未來不定 (Future Indefinite) 未來不完全 (Future Imperfect)

(If) I, Thou, he should be struck. 無シ

未來完全 (Future Perfect) 未來完全繼續 (Future Perfect Continuous)

(If) I, Thou, he should have been struck. 無シ

命令法 (Imperative Mood.)

I. 現在 (Present.)

複數 Be struck: (Singular) 單數 Be struck: (Plural)

II. 過去 (Past.)

(Past.)

無シ

III. 未來 (Future.)

(Future.)

單數 (Singular)

複數 (Plural)

Thou shalt be struck. You shall be struck.

不定法

(Infinitive Mood.)

1. 不定, (To) be struck. (Indefinite)
2. 不完全, 無シ (Imperfect)
3. 現在完全, (To) have been struck. (Present Perfect)

分 詞.

(Participles.)

1. 不 定, Struck.
(Indefinite)
2. 不 完 全, Being struck.
(Imperfect)
3. 現 在 完 全, Having been struck.
(Present Perfect)
4. 未 來, Going or about to be struck.
(Future)

副 詞.

(ADVERB.)

1. 副詞ハ働詞. 形容詞及他ノ副詞ヲ形容スル詞ナリ.

1. "He writes Badly" (彼ハ悪シク書ク) 此文ニ於テ副詞 Badly ハ働詞 writes ヲ形容ス.

2. "The weather is very hot." (天氣ハ甚暑クアル) 此文ニテ副詞 very ハ形容詞 hot ヲ形容ス.
3. "She writes very rapidly." (彼ノ女ハ甚迅速ニ書ク) 此文ニテ副詞 very ハ他ノ副詞 rapidly ヲ形容ス.

副 詞 ノ 分 類.

(Classification.)

2. 効用ヨリ論ズレバ副詞ハ單純副詞 (Simple Adverb) ト 接續副詞ト (conjunctive Adverb) ノ二種ニ分ツヲ得ベシ.

單純副詞トハ單ニ詞ノ副詞トシテ其ノ詞ノ意義ヲ形容スルモノヲ云フ.

"We arrived yesterday."

(私等ハ昨日到着セシ)

接續副詞トハ二者ノ作用ヲ有ス一ハ單純副詞ト同シク單ニ詞ノ意義ヲ形容シニハ二個ノ文章ヲ接續スル作用ヲ有ス.

1. "He came when (at the time by which) he was ready."

(彼ノ人ハ都合宜シキ時ニ來ヌ)

此ノ文ト副詞 when ガ働詞 came ヲ形容シテ何時彼ガ來リシカヲ示ス且前後ノ文ヲ接續セリ。

2. "This is the place where (=at which) I live."

(此ハ私ノ住フテ居ル所ノ場所デアル)

3. "That is the reason why (=for which) I can go."

(何故私ガ行カレヌカ道理ハソレデス)

4. That is how (=the manner in which) he treats me.

(彼ノ人ガ私ヲ遇スル風ハアレデス)

3. 意義上ヨリ觀察セバ副詞ハ猶數種類ニ別ツヲ得ベシ。

1. 時刻ノ副詞 (Adverbs of Time.)

Now (今ニ); Then (其ノ時ニ); To-day (今日);

To-morrow (明日); By and by (程ナク)等。

2. 場所ノ副詞 (Adverbs of place).

Here (此處ニ); There (其處ニ); hither (此處ニ); hence (此處ヨリ); Thence (其處ヨリ)等。

3. 顯數ノ副 (Adverb of number).

Once (一度); Twice (二度); Thrice (三度); singly (單ニ); Two by Two (ニツ宛)等。

4. 状態ノ副詞 (Adverbs of manner).

well (善ク); ill (悪シク); slowly (遅ク); quickly (速ク); better (尙ホ善ク); worse (尙ホ悪シク)等。

5. 度量ノ副詞 (Adverbs of Degree)

Very (甚); little (少シク); almost (殆ト); quite (全ク); all (總テ); half (半分)等。

6. 確言ノ副詞 (Adverbs of Assertion).

Nay (否); yea (諾); No (否); yes (諾)等。

7. 推論ノ副詞 (Adverbs of Reasoning).

Therefor (其故ニ); wherefor (其ノ理由ニテ)

Thus (斯ノ如ク); Consequently (是ヲ以テ)等。

4. 副詞ノ階級 (Comparison of Adverbs).

副詞ハ形容詞ト同シク階級ノ定度アリ。

1. "John works hard." 定 級
(ジョンハ焼マズニ働ク)
2. "John works harder." 比 較 級
(ジョンハ尙焼マズニ働ク)
3. "John works hardest." 最 高 級
(ジョンハ最焼マズニ働ク)

副 詞 ノ 不 規 則 變 化.

定 級	比較級	最高級
Ill 悪シク	worse	worst.
Well 善シ	better	best.
Much 多ク	more	most.
Little 少ナク	less	least.
Nigh (or near) 近ク	nearer	next.
Far 遙カニ	farther	farthest.
Forth 前ニ	further	furthest.
Late 遅カ	latter	last.

5. 状態ノ副詞(Adverbs of quality)ノ過半ハ形容詞ノ語尾ニ ly ヲ添ヘテ用フ.

1. y ナル文字ニテ終ルトコロノ形容詞:—

Happy—happily (幸ニ) | Sly—slyly or slily (敏捷ニ)
Heavy—heavily (重ク) | Gay—gayly or gaily (樂シク)

2. le ニテ終ハルトコロノ形容詞:—

Able—Abley (能キ) | Probable—Probably (多分)
Noble—nobley (尊ク) | Possible—Possibly (或ハ)

3. ll ニテ終ハルトコロノ形容詞:—

Dull—dully (勢ナク) | full—fully (十分ニ)

4. ue ニテ終ハルトコロノ形容詞:—

Due—duly (當然) | true—truly (誠實)

6. 形容詞ヨリ作ラル、二様ノ副詞ニシテ一ハ語尾ニ ly ヲ附スルモノト又一ハ語尾ニ ly ヲ有セザルモノトアリテ意義ノ全ク相同シカラザルモノアリ.

形容詞	副 詞	副 詞
Hard (堅キ)	Hard (焼マズニ)	Hardly (辛ウジテ)
late (晩レタル)	late (晩ク)	latoly (近頃)

High (高キ) High (高ク) Highly (非常ニ)
 wide (廣キ) wide (廣ク) widely (大ニ)
 Sound (高聲ナル) Soundly (高聲ニ) Aloud (稍高ク)

7. 形容詞ト同形ノ副詞：一

Well; ill; fast; far; long; early; late; enough;
 much; little; etc.

副詞ト形容詞ト一見判別シ難キ場合アラム、此ノ場合ニハ文章ノ前後ノ關係及語ノ用法ヲ察シテ名詞ノ意義ヲ形容シ、且制限シタル者ヲ形容詞ト判断シ、働詞ヲ形容シ且ツ制限シタルモノヲ副詞ト判断スベシ。

1. "I am *well*."
2. "Speak *well* of others."
3. "A *fast* horse."
4. "He runs *fast*."
5. "He has gone to a *far* country."

- (6) "We live *far* from each other."
- (7) "There is *much* sickness here."
- (8) "He was *much* pleased."
- (9) "He went on a *long* Journey."
- (10) "He stayed *long*."
- (11) "There is a sound of *loud* voice."
- (12) "He spoke *loud*."
- (13) "He woke up at an *early* hour."
- (14) "He came *early*."
- (15) "This is a *hard* piece of wood."
- (16) "He hit him *hard*."
- (17) "They rode along at a *quick* pace."
- (18) "He came *quick*."
- (19) "He is my *near* relation."
- (20) "Stand *near* while I speak."
- (21) "There is a *little* hope now."
- (22) "He was a *little* tired."

- (23) "This is my *only* son."
 (24) "He came *only* once."
 (25) "He has eaten *enough* bread."
 (26) "He has slept *enough*."

副詞ハ文章中何レノ場ニモ置カルベキモノナレバ其ノ配置ノ次第ハ一々規則ノ中ニ律シ難シ大抵副詞ニ形容セラル、主眼ノ詞ニ成ル可ク接近シテ置クヲ肝要ナリ。

1. 普通ノ規則トシテ副詞ヲ形容詞ニ添フルルハ形容詞ノ前ニ置キ單純ナル時 (simple tense) ヲ示ス働詞ニ添フルルハ其ノ働詞ノ後ニ置ク。

1. "The weather is very hot."
 (天氣非常ニ暑シ)
 2. "He is slowly going to outdoor."
 (彼ハ徐カニ戶外ニ行キツ、アル)

2. 複合時 (compound Tense) ヲ示ス働詞則 (助働詞ヲ借リテ時ヲ示ス働詞) ニ添フルル時ハ常ニ最初ノ助働詞ノ後ニ置ク。

"He would slowly have gone."

(彼ハ徐カニ行キテシマフタデシヤウ)

3. 短キ文章ニ副詞ヲ添フルルハ其ノ文ノ終リニ置ク。

1. "Who brought him here?"
 (誰ガ此處ニ彼ヲ連レ來リシヤ)
 2. "He rose very early."
 (彼ガ甚ダ早ク起キス)

4. 文章ノ語意ヲ強クスルルハ副詞ヲ文章ノ前ニ置ク。但此ノ規則ハ重ニ代名副詞 (Pronominal Adverb) ニ用ヒラル。

1. "Here we are again."
 (此處ニ私等ハ再アリ)
 2. "Then all advanced."
 (其ノ時總勢進行セシ)

時 (Time) 状態 (manner) 及ヒ原因 (cause) ヲ顯
ス副詞ハ主格ト働詞トノ間ニ置ク。

1. "The bird *soon* returned to her nest, without food; the eaglets *at once* set up a cry for food"
(鳥ガ食物ヲ得ズシテ速カニ巢ニ立戻レリ小鷹ハ直ニ食物ヲ得ンガ爲メニ泣聲ヲ上ゲタリキ)
2. "He *Thus* succeeded in escaping."
(彼ハ逃レテカク成功セン)
3. "The robbers, *from some unknown cause*, liberated him."
(或不明ノ理由ニ因テ盜賊ハ彼ヲ解放セン)

章句ノ中數多ノ副詞ヲ重子テ用フルハ其ノ配列ノ順序ハ概子第一ニ時ヲ顯ス副詞ヲ置クナリ。

副詞ハ上ニ講述セシ如ク文中種々ニ變轉シテ置カル、モノナレバ悉ク其ノ適例ヲ舉クル能ハズ蓋副詞ハ其ノ隨伴スル他

ノ詞或ハ文章トノ關係ニ依リテ配置スルモノニテ或ハ句ノ後端ニ置キ、或ハ主格ノ前ニ置クコトアリ、或ハ一句若クハ數句ノ語ヲ副詞句トシテ置クコトアルナリ。

1. "They pitched their tents (1) That day (2) About three miles from Bridgewater, (3) On the plain of Sedgemoor."
(彼等ハ其ノ日(ブリッヂウウォーター)ヨリ凡ソ三里(セツヂムーア)ノ平原ニ彼等ノ天幕ヲ据エ置キシ)
2. "Presently, at full speed, thirty horsemen dashed through the gate."
(間モナク全速力ニテ三十ノ騎者ガ門ヲ通シテ突進セシ)

副詞ガ名詞トシテ用非ラル、コトアリ。

1. "I have met him before *now*."
(私ハ既ニ彼ノ人ニ出逢ヒマシタ)
2. "He is dead since *then*."

副詞が形容詞トシテ用非ラル、コアリ。

1. The then king = The king then reigning.

(其ノ時統御マシマセシ王)

Only ト曰フ副詞ヲ用フルニ當リテ初學者ハ尤注意スルヲ要ス其ノ用法ニ依リテ文章ノ意義ニ差異ヲ生ズレバナリ。

1. "He only translated this passage."

(此ノ文ニテハ彼ノ人ノミガ此章句ヲ翻譯セリト云フ意トナレリ)

2. "He translated this passage."

(此ノ文ニテハ彼ノ人ガ只此章句ノミヲ翻譯セリト云フ意トナレリ)

和 譯 演 習

- (1) Does the horse run *fast*?
- (2) Yes, it runs very fast.
- (3) How did the girl sing?

- (4) She sung very sweetly.
- (5) What are they doing?
- (6) They are learning how to write.
- (7) *When* do you wake up?
- (8) Early in the morning.
- (9) Why did he not come?
- (10) I think his father is very ill.
- (11) Do you *ever* drink?
- (12) No, never.
- (13) Is the boy always good to his mother.
- (14) Yes, he always is.
- (15) Do you always stay up late in the night.
- (16) No, I very seldom stay out late in the night.
- (17) Does he often go to Tokyo?

- (18) No, not *very often*.
- (19) No, only every now and then.
- (20) No, once in a while.
- (21) Certainly, he goes as often as he can.
- (22) How often do you hear from your mother.
- (23) *Once* in a month.
- (24) Do you ever read Chinese classics?
- (25) Very seldom.
- (26) Yes, sometimes.
- (27) Did you ever see such a beautiful flower?
- (28) No, I never saw one so beautiful.
- (29) Look that man! Did you ever see a man jump so high?
- (30) No, never.

英 譯 演 習

Piano (樂器ノ名).	last night 昨夜.
Play (奏スル).	return,-ed-ing 戻ル.
Skillfully (巧ミニ).	smoke,-ed,-ing 喫煙スル.
Ill 病氣.	stay in house 家ニ居ル.
boat 小舟.	in the night 夜ニ.
Row 漕ク.	novel 小説.
learn 稽古スル.	uncle 伯父.
go to bed 就寢スル.	a week 一週間.
twice 二回.	A boarding school 寄宿舍.

- (1) 彼ノ女ハ(ピアノ)ヲ奏スルヤ.
- (2) ハイ彼ノ女ハ巧ミニ(ピアノ)ヲ奏ス.
- (3) 彼ノ人ノ容體ハ如何デス.
- (4) 彼ノ人ハ余程病氣デス.

- (5) 何ヲアレラノ小供等ハ致シテ居リ
マスルカ。
- (6) アレラノ小供等ハドウシテ船ヲ漕
クカヲ稽古シテヨリマス。
- (7) イツ君ハ就寝スルカ。
- (8) 夜遅ク。
- (9) ナゼ君ハ昨夜寄宿舍ニ歸ラナイ。
- (10) 君ハ喫煙スルコアルカ。
- (11) イエ決シテ喫煙シマセン。
- (12) 君ハ夜ハ常ニ家ニ居ルカ。
- (13) ハイ常ニ
- (14) 君ハ常ニ小説ヲ讀ムカ。
- (15) イエ私ハ甚稀ニ小説ヲ讀ミマス。
- (16) イエ時々。
- (17) イエ折節。
- (18) 如何ニ屢々君ハ伯父ヲ見舞ニ行ク
カ。

- (19) 一週間ニ二回ハ行キマス。
- (20) ソレハ何ト云フ鳥カ。
- (21) ソレハ孔雀ダ。
- (22) 君ハ彼ノ様ナ美シキ鳥ヲ見タコアル
カ。
- (23) イエ私ハ嘗テ左様ニ美シキ鳥ヲ見
タコハナイ。

前 置 詞。

(PREPOSITION.)

1. 前置詞ハ名詞ト働詞、形容詞ト名詞
又ハ二個ノ名詞ヲ連結スルニ用フ。

例。

(1) "He stood *on* table."

"ON" ナル前置詞ハ働詞 "Stood" ト名詞 "table"
ヲ連結ス。

(2) "Mary is fond *of* music."

“OF” ナル前置詞ハ形容詞 “Fond” ト名詞
“music” ヲ連結ス。

(3) “The man AT the door is waiting.”

“AT” ナル前置詞ハ名詞 “man,” “door” ヲ連
結ス。

2. 前置詞ニ伴フ名詞又ハ代名詞ハ目
的格ニシテ且前置詞ニ支配セラレ、モノ
ナリ。

前置詞ハ文章ノ終リニ置カル、コトアリ。

例。

(1) “This is the house we were looking at.”

(2) “Whom were you talking to?”

3. 前置詞ニ單純前置詞、組成前置詞ノ
二種アリ。

(1) 單純前置詞 (Simple preposition) トハ at, by,
for, in, of, off, on, out, to, with, up.

(2) 組成前置詞 (Compound preposition) トハ
after, over, under, throughout, above,

about, before, behind, beneath, but, within,
aboard, across, around, among, beside
outside, into, upon, until 等ナリ。

4. But ハ前置詞ニ用ヒラル、モノト接
續詞ニ用ヒラル、モノトノ別アリ。

例。

(1) “All were there *but* him.”

(彼レノ外總ベテノ人ガ其處ニアリシ)

(2) “He waited an hour ; *but* he did not come.

(彼ノ人ハ一時間待チマシタガ來タラザリ
シ)

第二例ニテ “But” ハ接續詞トシテ用
ヒラレタルガ故ニ “And” (而シテ) ノ意
味ナリ。

5. 數語ヲ集メテ作ラレタル組成前置
詞アリ。

“Instead of.” (何々ノ代リニ)

“On account of.” (何々ノ故ニ)

“In spite of.” (何々ニ係ラズ)

6. 或働詞狀形容詞 (Participles) が前置詞トシテ用ヒラル、コアリ.

“Notwithstanding” (何々ニ拘ラズ)

“Concerning.” (何々ニ就テ)

“Respecting.” (何々ニ關シテ) 等.

(補註) Notwithstanding ハ副詞ニモ用ヒラル.

7. 同一ノ詞ガ副詞ニ用ヒラレ又ハ前置詞ニ用ヒラル、コアレハ能ク其詞ノ用法ヲ熟察シテ此ノ區別ヲ知ルヲ要ス、下ニ副詞又ハ前置詞何レニモ用ヒラル、詞ヲ舉テ示スベシ.

副詞トシテ用ヒラレタル 前置詞トシテ用ヒラレタル
例. 例.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| (1) “Stand up.”
(立テ) | “The boy ran up the hill.”
(小兒ガ小山ノ上ニ走リシ) |
| (2) “Come on.”
(進ミ來レ) | “The book lies on the table.”
(本ガ机ノ上ニアリ) |
| (3) “Be off.”
(去レ) | “Get off the chair.”
(椅子ヨリ離ル) |

下ニ重ナル前置詞ノ用法ヲ述ベン.

ABOUT.

(1) “He does not appear to care much (about for) his study.”

(アノ人ハ勉強ニ餘リ頓着シナイト見エル)

(2) “I am about to go.”

(私ハ今行ク所デス)

(3) “He has his wits well about him.”

(アノ人ハ能ク氣配ヲスル人ダ)

(4) “I read about an hour.”

(私ハ一時間程讀ミマシタ)

(補註) About ハ “Around” 又ハ “round”
ヨリハ漠タル意味ニ用ヒラル.

英 譯 演 習

1. 私ハ其ニ關シテ知リマセム.
2. 彼ハ將ニ將ニ死ナムトス.
3. 小兒等ハ花園ノ周リニ遊ムデ居リ.
4. 凡月末ニハ私ハ歸ツテ參リマセウ.

ABOVE.

- (1) "Twinkle, Twinkle above the sky."
(空高クビカリ々々々ト輝ク)
- (2) It is the custom of the world to value birth
above accomplishment."
(藝ヨリ家柄ノ方ヲ尊フハ世ノ常ダ)

英 譯 演 習

1. 私ノ上座ニ^{オスラ}御坐リナサイマセ.
2. コノ建物ハ二千圓以上デス.

ACROSS.

1. "Let us take a short cut across the fields."
(田圃ヲ突切テ近路ヲ取ラフジャナイカ)

ALONG.

1. "If you go a little farther along this bank,
There is a bridge."
(モウ少シ此ノ堤ニ沿フテ往ケハ橋ガアル)
2. "there are cherry-trees along the bank."
(堤ニ沿フテズツト櫻ノ木ガアル)

英 譯 演 習

1. 船ハ太平洋ヲ(横ギリ)航ス.
2. 私ハ往來ヲ横ギリテ歩ミシ.
3. 彼等ハ流ニ順ヒ漕キタリ.
4. 彼ハ海岸ニ沿ヒ行キタリ.
5. 街道ニ松ノ樹ガズツトアル.

AFTER, BEHIND, BEFORE.

- (1) "A dog ran after a fox."
(犬ガ狐ヲ追駈シ)
- (2) "The better classes in Japan live after the
European fashion."
(日本デハ上流社會ガ西洋風ニ暮シテ居マス)
- (3) "The boy hid behind the door."
(小兒ガ戸ノ蔭ニ隠レシ)
- (4) "The train is behind time."
(汽車ガ時ニ後ル)
- (5) "He stood before the gate."
(アノ人ハ門ノ前ニ立チシ)

(6) "He arrived two days before his time."

(アノ人ハ日限ヨリ二日早ク到着セシ)

OVER.

(1) "To cross over a river."

(川向へ渡ル.)

(2) "To haul in a rope hand over hand."

(綱ヲタグリ込ム.)

BEYOND.

(1) "It was beyond expression beautiful."

(言フニ言ハレナイ程美麗デアッタ)

(2) "I have stayed beyond very much my time."

(大ニ時刻外^{ハズレ}マデ居マシタ)

英 譯 演 習

1. 其ハ私ノ力ニ餘リマス.
2. ソレハ全ク議論ノ及ブ所デハナイ.
3. 車ガ小兒ノ上ヲ走リシ.

ACCORDING.

(1) "The carriage is according to the weight of the goods."

(荷物ノ目方ニ依テ運賃ノ高下ガアル)

(2) "According as the demand increases, prices go up."

(賣ガ能キ程品ガ高クナルモノダ)

AGAINST.

(1) "He put his umbrella resting against the wall."

(アノ人ハ此ノ壁^{カベ}ニ立掛ケテ置キマシタ)

(2) "He has committed a great crime against the state."

(アノ人ハ國へ對シテ大罪ヲ犯シタ)

英 譯 演 習

1. アノ人ハ木ニ向ツテ倚リカ、ツテ居ル.
2. 私ハアノ人ノ意ニ反シテ^{アライ}歩行テヨリマシタ.

3. 兵士ハ敵ニ對シテ進ミタリ.
4. 此ノ規則ニ依リテ文章ヲ作レ.

AMONG, AMIDST, BETWEEN, DURING.

Among ハ多クノ數ノ中ト云フ意ニテ用
ヒ Between ハ二ツノ數ノ中ト云フ意ニテ
用フベシ.

Among ト Amidst ノ相違セル點ハ Among
ハ同種類ノ者ト混淆スルヲ意味シ
Amidst ハ異種類ノ者ニテ圍マル、ヲ意味
ス.

- (1) "He divided his property between his two
sons."
(彼ハ二人ノ男子ノ間ニ彼ノ財産ヲ分チシ)
- (2) "He divided his property among his children."
(彼ハ小供等ノ間ニ彼ノ財産ヲ分チシ)
- (3) "He was found among the dead."
(彼ハ死者ノ中ニアリシ)

- (4) "He was found amidst the dead."
(彼ハ死者ノ中ニ生キテ居ツタ)
- (5) "During my stay in 'Tokyo.'"
(東京ニ居ル間ハ)

1. 此等ノ本ノ中私ノ好ムヤツハーツモ
見當ラナイ.
2. 彼等ハ自分達ノ間ニ其ヲ分チシ.
3. 平町ハ水戸ト仙臺トノ間デ一番大
ナル所デス.
4. 地獄デ佛.

AROUND, ROUND.

Around ハ各邊ヲ意味ス.

Round ハ全體ヲ意味ス.

- (1) Let us walk round the fire.
(花園ヲ周リテ歩行フジャナイカ)
- (2) Let us sit around the fire.
(火ノ周圍ニ座ラウジャナイカ)

1. 彼ノ女ハ首ノ周^マリニ手巾ヲ着ス。
2. アノ人ハ世界ヲ一周セリ。
3. 小兒等ガ彼ノ人ノ周圍ニ立チシ。
4. グルリト周レ。

AT, ON, IT, INTO.

In, into 共ニ内ニト譯セドモ In ハ日本語ニテ示セバ“魚ハ水ノ中ニ住ム”或ハ“東京ニ住居ス”杯ノ如シ Into ハ井戸ノ中ニ落込ム或ハ中へ押込ム杯ニ用フ。

- (1) “I live in Tokyo.”
- (2) “He fell into the well.”

In, At, On ハ場所又ハ時ヲ示スニ用フ。

時ヲ示ス用法

In ハ長キ時ヲ示ス。

“In Spring,” “In May,” “In 1900.” 等

At ハ短キ時ヲ示ス。

“At sunrise,” “At noon,” “At ten o'clock,”

“At this moment.” 等

On ハ月日ヲ示ス。

“On Monday,” “On the 10th.” 等

場所ヲ示ス用法

In ハ國, 大都會則大ナル場所ヲ示ス。

“In Japan,” “In Tokyo.”

At ハ村, 小都會則小ナル場所ヲ示ス。

“At Hi-yoshi village,” “At Kanamachi,” “At spring.” 等

On ハ原野, 道路, 海, 湖水等ノ如キ廣キ容積ノアルモノヲ示ス。

“On the road,” “On the plain,” “On the sea.” 等

At ハ又(近ク)ノ意ニ用ヒラル、コトアリ。

“I saw him at his brother's house.”

(私ハ彼ノ兄弟ノ家ノ近クデ彼ヲ見タリ)

(IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION.)

1. "She is playing on the Samisen."
2. "I gazed on the moon."
3. "We prevailed on him to come."
4. "I insisted on an apology."
5. "He resolved on going."
6. "I will sell my house on reasonable terms."
7. "On this account."
8. "The Russian made war on the Turks."
9. "A house on fire."
10. "The picture is now on view."
11. "I promised on the park of my friend."
12. "Did you come to school on foot?"
13. "No, I came on horseback."

和 譯 演 習

1. 私ハ朝學校へ參ッテ夕刻歸宅シマス。
2. 私等ハ日出ニ働キ夕暮ニ歸リマス。
3. 私ハ來ル五日ニ招カレマシタ。
4. 東京發一番瀛車ハ七時ニ平町ヲ出發シマス。
5. 晝ノ中ハ勉強シテ夜ニナルト休ム。
6. 狐ハ晝ハ寢テ夜ニナルト出掛ケマス。
7. 私ハ今日神田ノ或本屋デ本ヲ一冊買ヒマシタ。
8. 私ハ二ケ年間田舎ニ住ンデ居リマシタガ今ハ東京ニ居リマス。

9. 小供等ガ往來デ遊ンデ居ル。
 10. 彼ノ人ハ宅ニ居ルカ。
 11. 彼ノ人ハ家ノ中ニハ居リマセン庭
 デ遊ンデ居リマス。
 12. 私ハ大ナル犬ヲ見テ家ノ中ニ駈ケ
 入リマシタ。

In school 又ハ At school トモ云フヲ得
 レドモ “At home” ヲ “In home” ト云フ
 能ハザルハ一般ノ規則ナリ。

(IDIOMATIC PHRASES.)

“At peace,” “At war,” “At play,” “At hand,”
 “At a loss,” “At liberty” “At best,” “At an end,”
 “At all,” “At full speed.”

OF.

- (1) “The city of Tokyo.”
 (東京ノ市)
 (2) “What did he die of?”
 (何デ彼ノ人ハ死ニマシタカ)

- (3) “This is made of gold.”
 (コレハ金デ作ラル)
 (4) Did you hear of it?
 (貴方ハソレニ關シテ御聞キナスツタカ)

英 譯 演 習

1. 英國ノ女王ニハ澤山ノ御子様ガア
 ル。
 2. 日本ノ書生多クハ肺病テ死ヌ。
 3. コレハ何デ作ラル、カ。
 4. コレハ銀デ作ラル。
 5. アノ人ヲ貴方ハ何ト御考ヘナサル
 カ。

SINCE.

- (1) “How long is it since I wrote you the last?”
 (私ガ貴方へ最後ノ手紙ヲ書キマシタ以來何
 位ニナリマスカ)

(THROUGH
 THROUGH OUT), URING.

Since ハ(爾來)ト云フ意義ニシテ From ハ(カラ)
 ト云フ意義ナリ。

During ハ或ル時限中ニ働作ノ繼續スルヲ示スル
 =用ヒ Through out ハ始メカラ終リマデト云フ意義
 =用フ。

“To live comfortably {Throughout
 all through } one's life.”
 during

TILL, (UNTIL), BY.

- (1) “I waited till twelve o'clock.”
 (私ハ十二時マデ待チマシタ)
- (2) “I shall be here by two.”
 (私ハ二時迄ニ参リマスル)

Until ハ till ヨリ一層意義強シ。

- (3) “I shall stay there until my business is completed.”
 (私ノ用事ノ済ミマスマデ其處ニ居リマセウ)

TOWARD.

- (1) “He turned his horse toward the east.”
 (彼ハ東ノ方角ニ馬ヲ向ケタリ)

- (2) “We must do our duty to our god.”
 (我等ハ神ニ對シテ我等ノ義務ヲ盡サネバナ
 ラヌ)

FROM

- (1) “He sailed from Kobe.”
 (彼ガ神戸ヲ出航セシ)
- (2) “He was saved from drowning.”
 (彼ハ溺ル、^トカラ救ケラレシ)
- (3) “He works from morning to night.”
 (彼ハ朝カラ晩マデ働ク)

FOR.

- (1) They have started for Kyoto.
 (彼等ハ京都ヘ向ケ出發シマシタ)
- (2) He has no taste for music.
 (彼ノ人ハ音樂ノ性質ガ悪イ)
- (3) I am going out for a few minutes.
 (私ハチヨイト行キテ参リマス)
- (4) Is this book for me.
 (此ノ本ハ私ヘノデスカ)

- (5) He is very tall for his age.
(年齢ニ合セテハ餘程丈が高イ)
- (6) I can not sell it for less than one yen.
(私ハ一圓ヨリ以下デハ賣リマセヌ)

TO.

- (1) Is he going to France?
(彼ノ人ハ佛蘭西ニ參リマスルカ)
- (2) Is it hard to speak English?
(英語ヲ話ノハ難イカ)

BESIDE, BESIDES.

- (1) She sat beside her mother.
(彼ノ女ハ母ノ側ニ座リシ)
- (2) Has he brought anything besides this?
(彼ハ此ノ外ニ何か持テ來タカ)

英 譯 演 習

1. 三時カラ御待チ申シテ居リマシ
タ。

2. 太陽ガ雲間ヲ通シテ輝ク。
3. 私ハ森ヲ歩イテ通ツタ。
4. 彼ハ勉強ニ因テ富裕ニナツタ。
5. 一月續イテ雨が降りタ。
6. 夜ノ中風ハ烈シク吹キマシタ。
7. 私在京中ハ姉ノ家ニ居リマシタ。
8. 鳥ハ東ノ方ヘ飛去レリ。
9. 向カラ來ル人ヲ見マシタ。
10. アノ人ノ側ニ立テ。
11. 奴婢ヲ除キ都合十人ノ家族デス。
12. 今朝友人カラ手紙ヲ一通受取リマ
シタ。
13. 此處カラ仙臺マデ何里アリマスル
カ。
14. アノ人ハ東京ヘ行キマシタカ。
15. 虚言ヲツクノハ悪イカ。
16. ドウカ私ノ爲メニ停車場ヘ御出下
サイマセヌカ。

17. 此ノ靴ハ私ニ少シ大キイ。
 18. 此ハ私ノ妻ヘノテ其ハ私ノ子供ヘ
 ノデス。
 19. 私ハ一圓以上デハ買ヒタクナイ。

BY.

- (1) "You must learn this poem off by heart."
 (此ノ詩ヲ暗誦シナケレバナラヌ)
 (2) "Shall I let you know by letter?"
 (手紙デ御知ラセ申シマセウカ)
 (3) "He stood (by beside) me."
 (彼ハ私ノ側ニ立チシ)
 (4) "Shall we go round by Uyeno?"
 (上野ヲ廻リテ参リマセウカ)
 (5) "He will arrive by the end of this month."
 (今日マデニ到着シマセウ)

WITH.

- (1) "Is he living with his grandmother?"
 (彼ハ祖母ト一所ニ住ンデ居リマスルカ)

- (2) "He writes with a gold pen."
 (彼ハ金ペンヲ以テ書ク)
 (3) "The road is covered with snow."
 (道路ハ雪デ蔽ハル)

英 譯 演 習

1. 誰ニ依テ此ノ本ハ書カレシヤ。
2. 私ハ日々ノ様ニ彼所ノ側ヲ通りマ
 ス。
3. 來ル日曜日マデニハ出來上リマセ
 ヅ。
4. 私ハ姉ト共ニ日本橋ヘ買物ニ参リ
 マシタ。
5. 彼ハ朝鮮デ虎ト格闘シタサウデス
 子一。
6. 何ヲ以テ貴方ハ書クヤ。

WITHIN, WITHOUT.

- (1) "Within doors."
(戸ノ内ニ)
- (2) "Within the memory."
(記憶ノ内ニ)
- (3) "Without money."
(金銭ナシニ)
- (4) "From without."
(外部カラ)

英 譯 演 習

1. 私ハ今月ノ内ニハ先方へ着シマス。
2. 食物ナクテハ我等ハ一日モ活キテ居レマセン。
3. 餘程丹精シナクテハ出来マセン。

接 續 詞.

(CONJUNCTION.)

1. 接續詞ハ文章ヲ連續スルトコロノ詞ナリ。

- (1) "And" ナル詞ハ文章ヲ連續スルノ外名詞或ハ他ノ詞ヲ連結スルコトヲ得。

- (1) "John and Jane are a happy pair."
(2) "Two and three are five."

2. 接續詞ニ二種アリ。

- (1) 同格接續詞 (Coordinate conjunction.)
(2) 附屬接續詞 (Subordinate conjunction.)

- (1) 同格接續ハ同格ノ文章及句 (Coordinate sentences and clauses) ヲ連結スルモノナリ詳言スレハ文章相互ニ關係セズ獨立セル二文ヲ連結スルモノナリ。

And, both, but, either—or, neither—nor.

- (2) 附屬接續詞ハ主文ト其屬文トヲ連結スルモノニシテ "that" (實際ハ指示代名詞ナリ) ハ附屬接續詞ノ最重ナルモノナリ。

"I know that he has gone to London.

= "He has gone to London : I know that,"

- 次ニ附屬接續詞ノ重ナルモノヲ舉グベシ。

After; before; till, while; since; lest;
because, as; for; if; unless; though;
whether—or; than.

3. 接續詞ハ往々相關係シテ用ヒラル。

Both—and.

Either—or.

Neither—nor.

Though—yet.

So—as. (Negative ニ用フ)

So—that.

As—as.

As—so.

和 譯 演 習

- (1) “Either he or I is in the wrong.”
- (2) “Neither you nor I is in the wrong.”
- (3) “Be so good as to direct the letter for me.”

- (4) “He is not so well to-day as to be able to get up.”
- (5) “We travelled so slowly that we might enjoy the scenery.”
- (6) “His translation is as good as yours.”
- (7) “I do not know whether he will go or stay.”
- (8) “Though he is a clever man, yet he often makes mistakes.”

英 譯 演 習

- (1) 我等ハ彼ト彼ノ女ヲ見タリ。
- (2) 彼カ私カイヅレカ行カシテ下サイ。
- (3) 彼ト私ハ同シ年齢デス。
- (4) 彼ノ人モ私モイヅレモ只今参リ乗マス。

- (5) 此ノ本ハ面白クモナク有益デモ
アリマセン。
- (6) 太陽ガ輝イテ居リマスケレモ寒ウ
ゴサリマス。
- (7) 私ハ品川ヘ行クダケ遠イ。
- (8) ソレハ算術程六ケ敷ハナイ。
- (9) ソレハ歩行ガ出来ヌホド疲レマ
シタ。
- (10) 君ノ父サンハ昨日ヨリ御快氣ノ
方デゴサイマスカ。

感 投 詞.

(INTERJECTION.)

感投詞ハ別ニ意義ヲ有セズシテ唯突然
起ル發情ヲ顯ハスモノナレバ眞成ノ言語
ト云フベカラズ故ニ文章ノ材料トシテハ
重キヲ置カザルナリ抑感投詞ハ文章中他

ノ詞ト更ニ相關係セザルモノナレバ理論
上言語ノ部類ニ入ル、コト穩當ニアラズ
ト思惟スルナリ。

凡有情動物ニハ喜怒哀樂愛惡ノ念アル
ヲ以テ其感情ヲ言語ニ發スルニ當リテ種
々ナル音聲ヲ成スナリ。

- (1) 苦惱, 悲哀, 憤怒, 驚駭等ノ感動ヲ顯スモノ.
Ah! O! Oh! Alah! Heigho, etc.
- (2) 嫌惡, 輕蔑, 諷諷, 等
Fugh! Pish! Pshaw! Tush! etc.
- (3) 歡喜, 驚喜, 等
Ah! Ha! Hurrah! Eh! etc.
- (4) 注 意.
Hark! Look! See! etc.
- (5) 疑 惑.
Hum! Humph! etc.

附 錄

句 讀 法.

(PUNCTUATION.)

文章ノ句讀ヲ截斷スル諸般ノ方法ヲ
punctuation ト云フ其重ナル點符下ノ如シ.

- 第一 句讀點 (Comma) [,]
- 第二 半重點 (Semicolon) [;]
- 第三 重 點 (Colon) [:]
- 第四 段落點 (Period) [.]

此等ノ句點ハ皆誦讀ノ斷音符ナリ

短クシテ單純ナル文章ニハ通常斷音ナ
キヲ以テ結尾ニ Period ヲ附スルノミナリ.

- 例. 1. "Life is short."
2. "We daily receive blessing from God."

單純ナル文章ニシテ長キモノ并ニ組成
文ハ句點ヲ用フ.

規則第一 數語ガ主格ニ連絡スルトキハ
通常働詞ノ前ニ comma ヲ附ス。

例. "A man of undoubted honesty, will command respect."

規則第二 副詞及副詞句ハ comma ヲ以テ
他ノ言語ト區劃ス。

例. 1. "They are, however, in circumstances of great danger."

2. "We ought not, in any case, to lose our temper."

(注意) 副詞ガ他ノ語ニ接近シテ連絡シ且
文章ノ中ニ附屬スルトキハ句讀點
ヲ用ヒズ。

例. "He is always there."

規則第三 同格名詞ニ他ノ語ノ連絡シタ
ルトキハ comma ヲ以テ主要名詞ト
分截ス。

例. "Many, Queen of Scotland, was beheaded by her Cousin Elizabeth, Queen of England."

規則第四 名詞ノ次ニ隨フ形容詞ガ他ノ
從屬スル語ヲ有スルトキハ其前後ニ
comma ヲ用フ。

例. 1. "God, full of love, looks compassionately upon his creatures."

2. "The vessel, freighted with life, sunk in the deep water."

規則第五 働詞ガ省略セラル、トキハ
comma ヲ用フ。

例. "A comma denotes a short pause, a colon, a longer one."

規則第六 Participle ヲ有スル獨立主格句
其他獨立不定句 (The infinitive inde-
pendent) 及ビ獨立格詞 (The case in-
dependent) 等ハ comma ヲ附シテ自餘
ノ章句ト區別ス。

例. 1. "The sun rising, the clouds dispersed."

2. "To be candid, I desire not to see him."

3. "Brutus, the fault is in ourselves."

規則第七 簡單ナル文相集リテ組成シタル文章ハ comma ヲ以テ各其單文ヲ分ツ。

例. 1. "Art is long, and time is fleeting, love enlarges the heart, while selfishness contracts it. But, though I saw his pain, I could not relieve it."

規則第八 二箇以上ノ詞ガ同シ構成ニテ連續シタルトキハ comma ヲ以テ其各詞ヲ分ツ。

例. 1. "He was a *wise, virtuous, and benevolent* man."
 2. "*Mary, or John, or William* will be here."
 3. We may *advise, exhort, and comfort* him."

(注意) (a) 唯二箇ノ詞ヲ連續セシムルトキハ句讀點ヲ用ヒズシテ and ヲ以テ接續セシム。

例. "Honor and virtue belong to him."

(b) 然レモ接續詞ヲ用ヒサル時ハ comma ヲ用フベシ。

例. "Honor, virtue belong to him."

(c) 同シ物ヲ指セル二詞ノ間ニハ comma ヲ用フベシ。

例. "An, or A is the indefinite article."

Semicolon ハ comma ヨリモ長キ斷音ニ用ヒ colon ハ尙一層長キ斷音ニ用ヒ period ハ文章ノ結末及略語ニ用フルナリ。

例. Dr., Capt., Oct., B.

以上掲載セシ句點ノ外猶種々ナル句點アリ下ノ如シ。

疑問點 (Interrogation)	[?]
情呼點 (Exclamation)	[!]
頓挫線 (Dash)	[—]
挿註 (Parenthesis)	()

略字符 (Apostrophe) [']

It is ヲ It's ト略スガ如シ其他持主格名詞ノ符號ニモ用フ.

連字符 (Hyphen) [-]

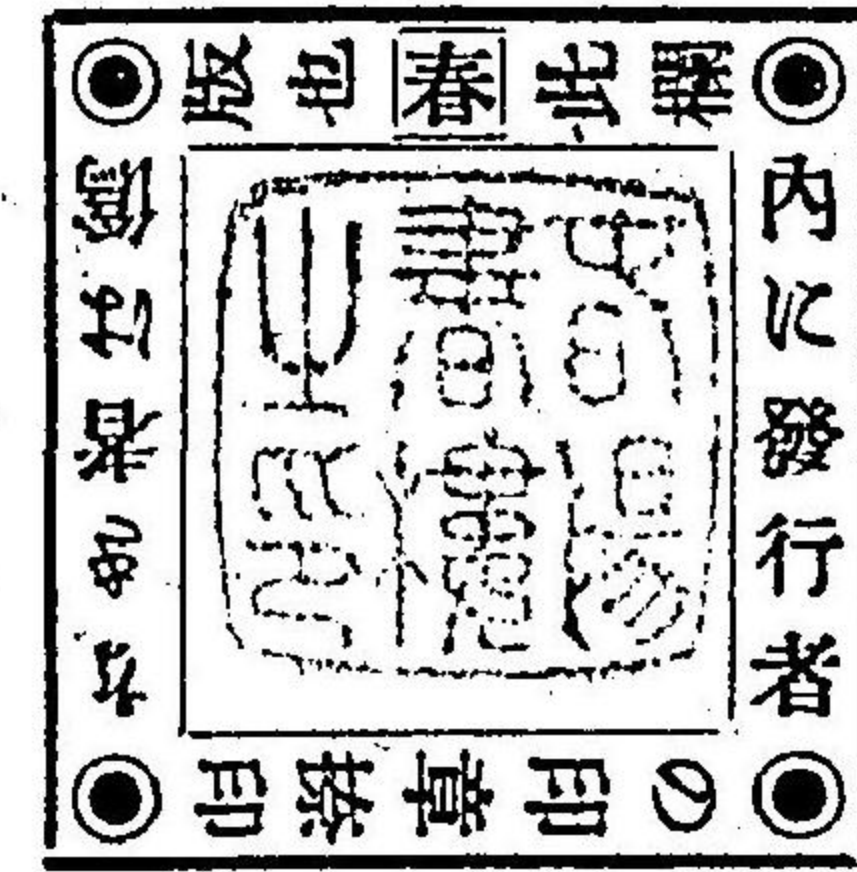
省字符 (Ellipsis) [—]

Charles ヲ C—S ト略スガ如シ.

引用點 (Quotation) [“ ”又ハ ()]



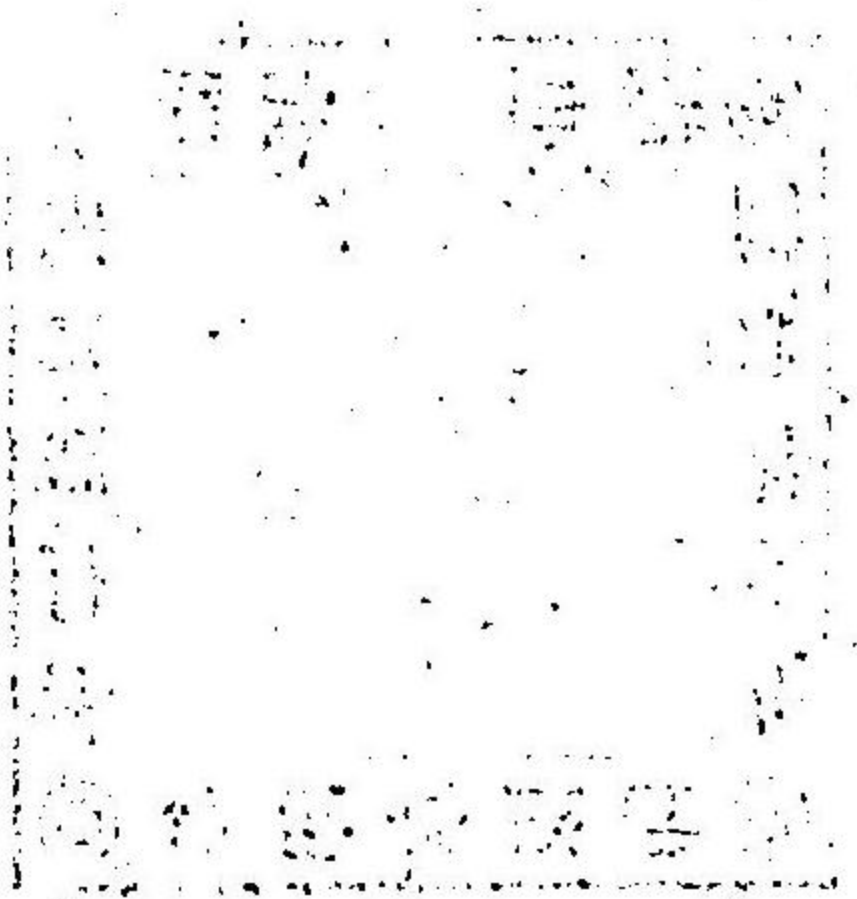
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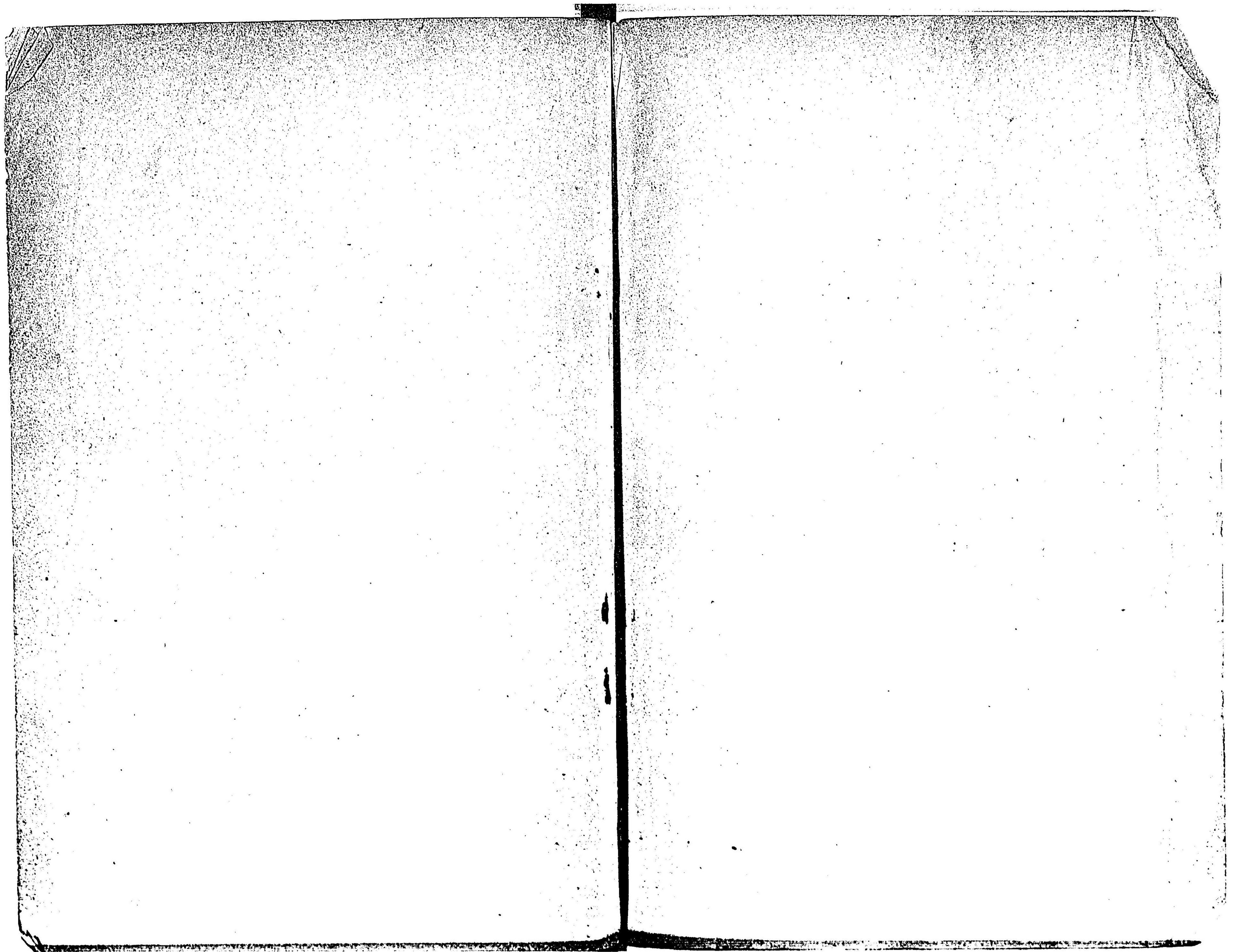
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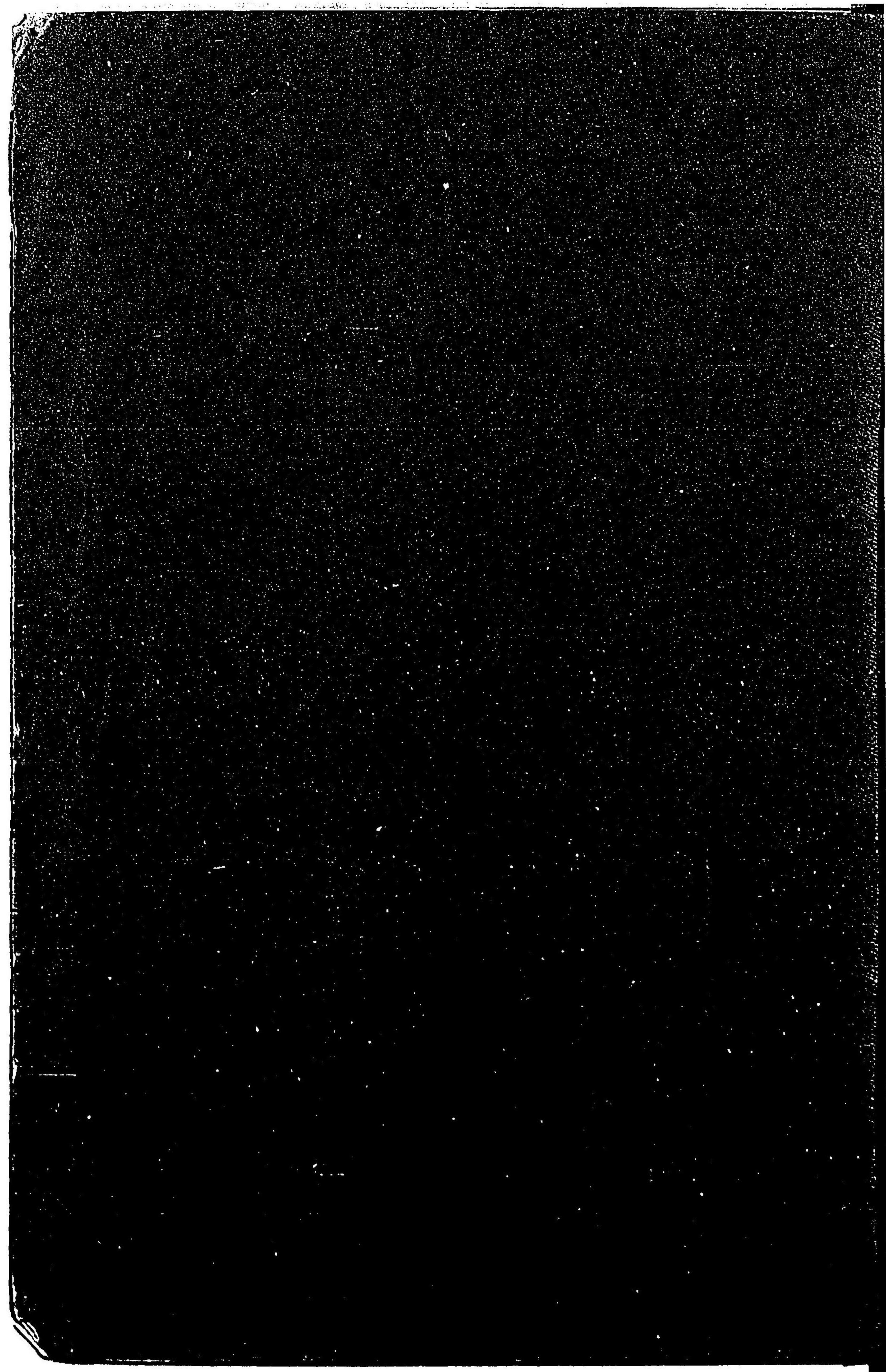
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