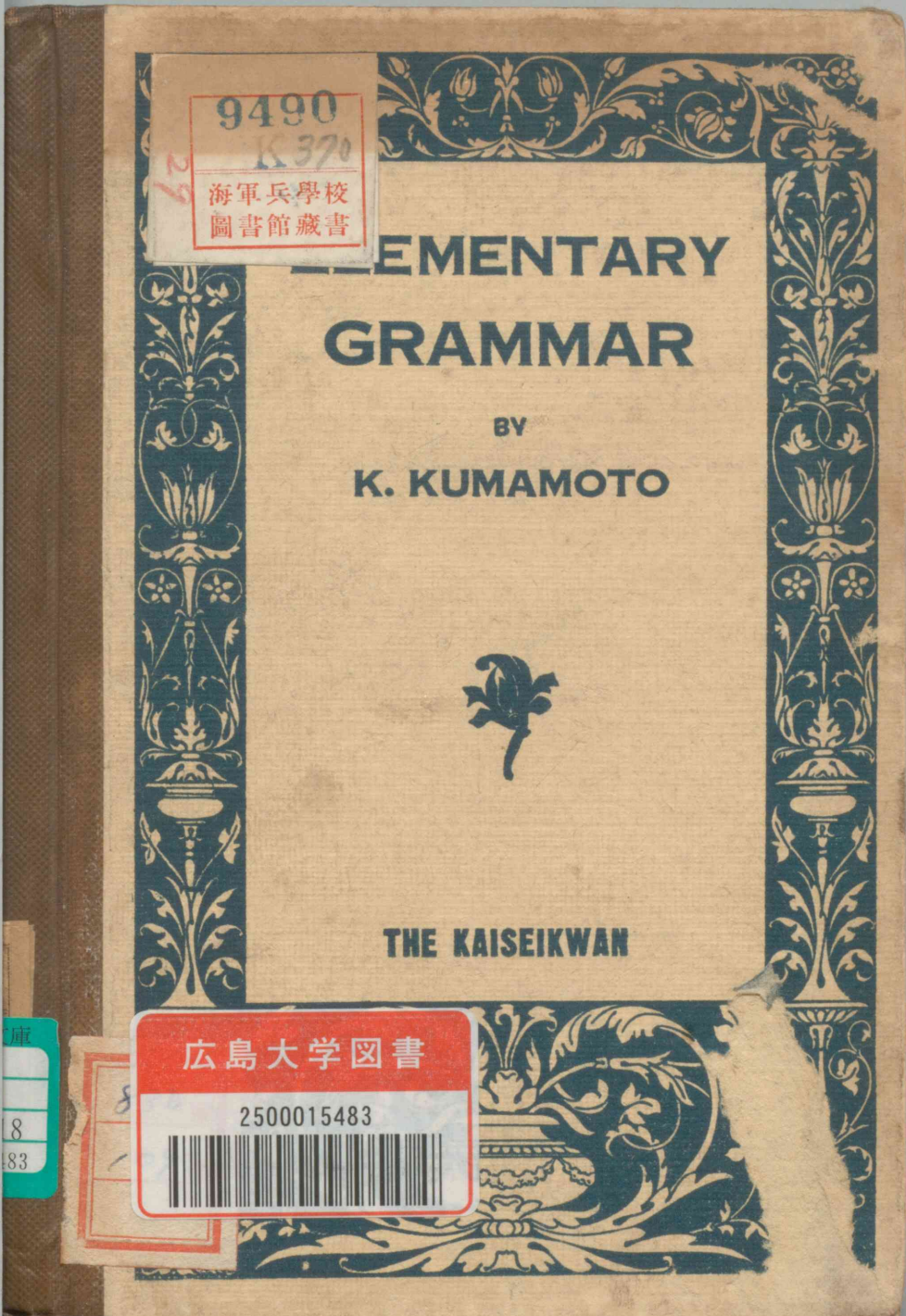
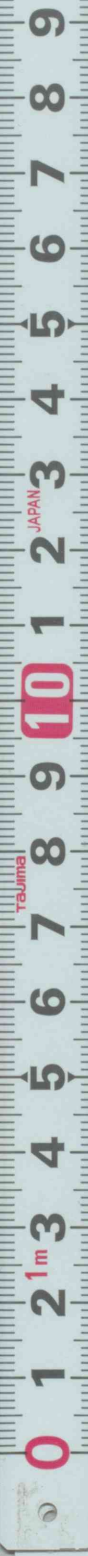
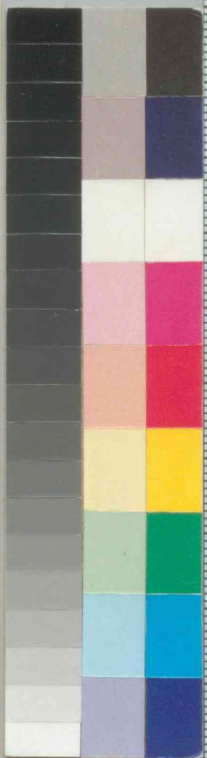


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ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR

BY

K. KUMAMOTO



THE KAISEIKWAN

広島大学図書

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大正七年一月八日



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GRAMMAR

BY

PROFESSOR KUMAMOTO

OF THE PEERS' SCHOOL



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TOKYO KAISEIKAN CO.

YAMAGUCHI
UNIVERSITY
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洋書

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ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR

—○○○○—

LESSON 1.

PART OF SPEECH.

英語の **Word** (語) を其役目によりて分類すれば
次の八種となる。

1. **Noun** (名詞) は人又は物又は事の名なり。

Frank has a sparrow.

Water freezes in winter.

Lying is a bad habit.

2. **Pronoun** (代名詞) は **Noun** の代用語なり。

Henry has longer legs than I.

These are his trousers.

3. **Adjective** (形容詞) は **Noun** を形容する語
なり。

I see many big white birds on the rocks.

An old man is coming this way.

“A,” “an,” “the” を特に **Article** (冠詞) と
名く。

4. **Verb (動詞)** は動作又は状態を表はす語なり。

I *went* to the station.

She *will come* home by five.

I *have* a book.

5. **Adverb (副詞)** は Verb, Adjective, 又は他の Adverb を形容する語なり。

He rises *early*.

He rises *very* early.

He is *quite* old.

6. **Preposition (前置詞)** は Noun 又は Pronoun と結びて句を作る語なり。

We live on the surface of the earth

He went with me.

7. **Conjunction (接続詞)** は語と語、句と句、又は文と文を接続するに用ふる語なり。

They are brother and sister.

Is the book on the table or under it?

The train left before I got there.

8. **Interjection (間投詞)** は感情を表はす聲を字に寫せるものなり。

Oh! oh! They are going to kill her.

My mother, *alas!* is dead.

是等八種の語類を **the Eight Parts of Speech (八品詞)** と云ふ。

THE EIGHT PARTS OF SPEECH	Noun	Japan, country, water, history, &c.
	Pronoun	I, he, it, this, they, &c.
	Adjective	{many, young, cold, pretty, &c. la, an, the.
	Verb	kill, come, love, stand, &c.
	Adverb	fast, slowly, there, then, somewhat, &c.
	Preposition	at, in, on, with, to, &c.
	Conjunction	and, but, or, if, unless, &c.
	Interjection	Oh! Ah! Pshaw! &c.

EXERCISE.

各語の Part of Speech を問ふ。

1. I have a bag under my arm.
2. My brother Henry lives there with his uncle.
3. You will meet your brother if you go that way.
4. Ah! my father is very poor and must work hard in his old age.
5. The sparrows near a school sing the primer.
6. One man can lead a horse to the water, but ten men can not make him drink.

LESSON 2.

SENTENCE.

Word の集まりて一つの纏まれる思想を表はすものを **Sentence (文章)** といふ。

The poor boy is working hard.

The sun shines brightly in the sky.

Sentence は常に Capital Letter を以て書き始む。

Sentence は頭と胴とよりなる。頭は文の主題となるものにして之を **Subject (主部)** といひ、胴は此 Subject に關し或事柄を述ぶるものにして之を **Predicate (述部)** と云ふ。

Subject	Predicate
The poor boy	is working hard.
The sun	shines brightly in the sky.
They	are brother and sister.

Subject は數語より成ることあれども、最も主要なる語は Noun 又は Pronoun にして之を **Subject Word (主語)** と云ひ、Predicate の中心となるものは Verb にして之を **Predicate Verb (述語)** と云ふ。此兩者は Sentence 中に缺くべからざる要素なり。

品詞の關係

Adjective NOUN

VERB Adverb

Preposition NOUN
PRONOUN

Adverb ADVERB

Adverb ADJECTIVE

語 Conjunction 語

句 ” 句

文 ” 文

Interjection

EXERCISE.

(1) 次の Sentence を先づ Subject と Predicate とに分ち、而して後 Subject Word と Predicate Verb とを指摘せよ。

1. The children are now in the woods.
2. Chestnuts are ripe now.
3. Fred is putting a chestnut in the ground.
4. He will cover it with earth and leaves.
5. A tiny green plant will grow from the seed.

(2) 次の語句を用ひて Sentence を作るべし。

1. the table in the room
2. playing baseball
3. a running horse
4. a story about a tiger
5. the man with a gun on his shoulder

LESSON 3.

NOUN.

1. 同種類のものに普く通じて用ひらるゝ Noun を **Common Noun** (普通名詞) と云ふ。

A boy went up the mountain.

A river runs through the city.

2. 其物又は其人一個の特有する名を **Proper Noun** (固有名詞) と云ふ。

Frank went up Mt. Fuji.

The Sumida runs through Tokyo.

3. 是と定まれる形なき物の名は之を **Material Noun** (物質名詞) と云ふ。

Bread is made of flour.

Paper is made from the bark of the paper mulberry.

“Paper” や “bread” の形は人爲のもの、且つ如何に小さく之を引裂くも尙ほ “paper” たり “bread” たることを失はず。

4. 個々のもの集合して成れる團體を表はす Noun を **Collective Noun** (集合名詞) と云ふ。

People say that the audience was large.

5. 性質、動作、有様等を表はす無形名詞を **Abstract Noun** (抽象名詞) と云ふ。

Necessity is the mother of invention.

Proper Noun は常に Capital Letter を以て書き始む。

Common Noun 及び Collective Noun は一つ二つと數へ得べきもの、名なれば **Singular Number** (單數), **Plural Number** (複數) の別あれども、Proper Noun, Material Noun 及び Abstract Noun にはさるものなし。

NOUN	Common	dog, river, city, ship, day, flower, &c.
	Proper	Fido, Amazon, Tokyo, Victory, Sunday, Lake Biwa, &c.
	Material	water, glass, chalk, rain, rice, &c.
	Collective	army, fleet, family, nation, class, &c.
	Abstract	happiness, action, running, youth, manhood, &c.

EXERCISE.

文中の Noun を分類せよ。

1. Three families live in the same house.
2. The cat shuts its eyes while it steals cream.
3. Make hay while the sun shines.
4. Alexander was a famous king of Macedon.
5. People who live in cold countries take much fat.
6. Speech is silver; silence is gold.

LESSON 4.

ARTICLE.

Singular Common Noun には必ず Article を附すべきものと心得置くべし。

I have bought *a* book.

The book on my desk is not mine.

One day *a* hare met *a* tortoise. "Let us have *a* race," said *the* hare. "Very well," replied *the* tortoise.

“A”及び“an”には“one”の意あり、又“the”には“this”又は“that”の意あれども、共に其意遙かに弱く、邦語には譯さざるが普通なり。

“A”又は“an”は始めて話頭に上る Noun の前に附し、之を **Indefinite Article** (不定冠詞) といふ。“The”は話を聞く人に其何れの人又は物の話なりや定かに判かる場合に用ひ、之を **Definite Article** (定冠詞) といふ。

“A”は次に子音の來る時に用ひ、“an”は母音の前に置く。

{ a	man	{ an	uncle
{ an	old man	{ a	young uncle

“The”は母音の前にある時と子音の前に来る時と發音異なり。母音子音の區別は Appendix を見よ。

{ an	American city	{ an	ox
{ a	European city	{ a	one-eyed man
{ a	horse	{ an	umbrella
{ an	honest man	{ a	university

其類全體の事を云ひ表はす場合には (1) “the + SINGULAR COMMON NOUN” 又は (2) Article なき複數名詞を用ふ。

(1) *The dog* is a faithful animal.

(2) *Dogs* are faithful animals.

Exceptions:—man, woman.

Man was made in the image of God.

Compare:—*Man* is stronger than *woman*.
The little man is stronger than *the big woman*.

Material Noun 又は Abstract Noun を用ひて一般的の事を言ひ表はすには Article なれども、其特別のものゝ話には “the” を冠す。

{ *Bread* is made of flour.

{ *The bread* we had at lunch was not good.

{ *Happiness* can not be bought with money.

{ People envy *the happiness* of our family.

Proper Noun の中には常に Definite Article を要するものあり。

河、海—*The Thames*; *the Japan Sea*.

船—*The Mikasa*; *the Victory*.

公共的建物—The Foreign Office; the Kabukiza.
 新聞、雜誌、書籍—The Japan Times; the Taiyo.
 複數形の固有名詞—The Alps; the United States
 of America.

Singular Common Noun は次に掲げたる Ad-
 jective と共に用ひらるゝ時は Article を要せず。

This, that. I was born in *this* [*that*] village.

What, which. *What* [*Which*] book shall I give
 you?

My, your, his, &c. *My* [*Your*] father is in America.

No. The boy has *no* father.

Some. I want *some* book to read.

Any. *Any* boy can do this.

Each. *Each* boy has his own desk.

Every. *Every* Japanese loves his country

Either. *Either* pen will do.

Neither. *Neither* tree bears fruit.

Article の位置は

a boy

a diligent boy

a very diligent boy

Exceptions :—

What a tall man he is!

I never had *such a* good time before.

It is only *half a* mile from here.

All the students attended the meeting.

EXERCISE.

(1) 必要なる所に Article を挿入せよ。

1. I met in street old man with black beard and white hair.
2. Chicago is large city in America.
3. Washington is capital of United States of America, but it is not largest city there.
4. What pretty flower there is in vase!
5. Which road shall I take to get to station?
6. Principal of this school is tall man of about 40.
7. Invention of steam-engine was made by James Watt.
8. Japan is empire, while England is kingdom.

(2) 英譯せよ。

1. 鐵は有用なる金屬なり。
2. 彼は何といふ勉強な子だらう。
3. 鯨は魚にあらず。
4. 此井戸の水は飲めない。
5. 櫻(樹)は四月の初に花が咲く。
6. 彼は英國人で私共に英語を教へて下さいます。
7. 彼の兄は外國語學校の生徒です。
8. 何新聞をお取りになりますか。—朝日を取ります。

LESSON 5.

PLURAL.

Noun の Plural Form を作るには Singular の語尾に “s” を附す。

cat—cats	table—tables	bridge—bridges
roof—roofs	pen—pens	horse—horses
cap—caps	name—names	house—houses

但し

(1) “s,” “x,” “sh,” “ch” * にて終る語。

kiss—kisses	fox—foxes
dish—dishes	bench—benches

(2) “CONSONANT + o” にて終る語。

hero—heroes	potato—potatoes
(But—Hindoos ; pianos)	

(3) “CONSONANT + y” にて終る語。

fly—flies	city—cities
(But—boys ; days)	

(4) “f” 又は “fe” にて終る語。

loaf—loaves	(But—roofs)
thief—thieves	(„ —chiefs)
half—halves	(„ —dwarfs)
knife—knives	(„ —safes)

* “ch” が “k” の發音の時は “s” を附す。例 monarch—monarchs. Plural Form の發音は Appendix を見よ。

不規則なる Plural Form.

man	woman	foot	tooth
men	women	feet	teeth
ox	child	mouse	penny
oxen	children	mice	pence
deer	sheep	fish	
deer	sheep	fish(es)	
passer-by	brother-in-law		
passers-by	brothers-in-law		

Pronoun の Plural は

I	you	he	she	it
we	you	they		

EXERCISE.

次の Noun の Plural を作るべし。

ass	baby	negro	calf
shoe	lens	donkey	lady
leaf	volcano	German	louse
country	ax	goose	ox
monkey	maid-servant	handkerchief	she

LESSON 6.

GENDER.

Masculine (男性)	Feminine (女性)	Common (通性)	Neuter (無性)
man	woman	person	tree
father	mother	parent	school
boy	girl	child	box
bull	cow		stone
emperor	empress	sovereign	
tiger	tigress		
hero	heroine		
widower	widow		
bridegroom	bride		
boy-student	girl-student	student	
man-servant	maid-servant	servant	
he	she	I, you	it

動物のここを述べるには、其物の用途若くは特質に適ひたる性の Noun を用ひ、Pronoun は多くは“it”を用ふ。

The tiger is a fierce animal.

The cow is a very useful animal.

LESSON 7.

PERSON.

話す人自身を表はす語を First Person (第一人稱)、話し相手を表はす語を Second Person (第二人稱)、話題に上るものを表はす語を Third Person (第三人稱) と云ふ。

	Singular	Plural
First Person :	I	we
Second Person :	you	you
Third Person :	he	they
	she	they
	it	they

Noun の例を擧ぐれば、

First Person : We boys ought to work hard.

Second Person : Be diligent, boys.

Third Person : The boys are all diligent.

されど Noun は通常 Third Person なり。

The King (=He) arrived at the Windsor Castle on the 3rd.

The first train for Sendai (=It) leaves at 8.

EXERCISE.

(1) 各語の反對の Gender を問ふ。

cock	actor	Mr.	gentleman
queen	niece	god	step-son
count	earl	prince	peacock
duke	Miss	aunt	lion
wife	widow	mistress	marquis

(2) 次の文中の邦語を英譯せよ。(單複數及び冠詞に注意せよ)

- Those [黒人] bought three [ナイフ] and a dozen [ハンケチ].
- [葡萄酒] is made from [葡萄].
- He is [教師] of the middle school.
- Bring me a box of [マッチ].
- There are many [猿] in the Zoo.
- Please give me some [紙].
- [ミシシピ河] is the longest river in America.
- This cow is more valuable than that [牡牛].
- [何といふ赤い鼻] that old man has!
- The shepherd is [人] who tends [羊].

(3) 英譯せよ。

- 此國には火山が澤山ある。
- 私の姪は齧齒が五本ある。
- 日本人は死を恐れず。
- 信濃川は日本海に注ぐ。
- 私は奈良へ行つた時鹿を澤山見ました。
- 勤勉は成功の母なり。
- London は英國の首府なり。
- 金は黄色で銀は白い。
- どちらの本を上げませうか。——どちらでも宜しい。
- 酒は米にて作る。

Classes of Nouns	Number	
	Singular	Plural
Common	a the	boy boys
Proper	the	John Sumida the Alps
Material	the	water water
Collective	a the	family families the families
Abstract	the	death death

LESSON 8.

VERB.

Verb を分ちて次の三とす。

1. **Copula** (即是動詞): Subject と其説明語とを結び附くるものなり。

He is a tall boy. (He = a tall boy.)

.....ハ	アル	.....デ	..... 1st Form
(1)	(3)	(2)	

2. **Intransitive Verb** (自動詞): 其表はす動作が他のものに及ばざるものなり。

The sun shines.

.....ハ	.....スル	..... 2nd Form
(1)	(2)	

3. **Transitive Verb** (他動詞): 其表はす動作が他のものに及ぶものにして、其次には其動作を受くる Noun 又は Pronoun あるを要す。此 Noun 又は Pronoun を其 Verb の **Object** (目的) と云ふ。

The boy loves work.

.....ハ	.....スル	.....ヲ	..... 3rd Form
(1)	(3)	(2)	(1)

Transitive Verb の中には、二つの Object を要するものあり。

此種の Verb を **Dative Verb** (與格動詞) といふ。

I gave him a ball.

...ハ	...スル	...ニ	.....ヲ	.....4th Form
(1)	(4)	(2)	(3)	

又一つの Object と、其 Object を説明する Noun 又は Adjective とを其次に置かざれば完全なる意味をなさぬものあり。

此種の動詞を **Factitive Verb** (作為動詞) と云ふ。

I made him my guide.

...ハ	...スル	.....ヲ	.....ト	...5th Form
(1)	(4)	(2)	(3)	

Subject が他のものに動作をしかくることを表はす形を **Active Voice** (授動態) と云ひ、Subject が他の動作を受くることを表はす形を **Passive Voice** (被動態) と云ふ。

The house *was destroyed*.

.....ハ	...サレル	..... 6th Form
(1)	(2)	

- { Hokusai *Painted* the picture. [Active]
 { The picture *was painted* by Hokusai. [Passive]
 { The boys *call* him "Captain." [Active]
 { He *is called* "Captain" by the boys. [Passive]
 { The teacher *gave* me a book. [Active]
 { A book *was given* me by the teacher. [Passive]
 { I *was given* a book by the teacher. [Passive]

英語のあらゆる文章は皆此六つの形の何れかなり。

普通の文法書には、Copula は之を Intransitive Verb の中に編入す。

LESSON 9.

FIRST FORM.

.....ハ	アル	.....デ
(1)	(3)	(2)

John is a tall boy.

They became rich merchants.

Predicate の Noun を省略して

John is tall.

They became rich.

となす事屢々あり。此 "a tall boy" (又は "tall"), "rich merchants" (又は "rich") は Subject を説明する語にして、是等なくては文意完からず。故に是等を名けて Complement (補部) と云ふ。

I	am	we	} are
you	are	you	
he, she, it	is	they	

"Am," "are," "is" の代りに他の語を代用することあり。

{ He *is* pale.

{ He *looks* pale.

{ That medicine *is* bitter.

{ That medicine *tastes* bitter.

This flower *smells* sweet.

It may *sound* strange, and yet it is true.

Velvet *feels* smooth.

The book *lies* open.

He *sat* silent.

“Become” の變化を擧ぐれば、

He has *grown* old.

He *got* angry.

I *fall* asleep as soon as I go to bed.

Subject	Predicate	
	Verb	Complement
John	is └not	boy └a └tall
flower └this	smells	sweet
it	may sound	strange

EXERCISE.

英譯せよ。

1. 彼は今日は缺席です。
2. 彼は年の割には若く見える。
3. そんなに林檎を澤山食べると病氣になりますぞ。
4. 砂糖は甘い。
5. 其手紙は卓の上を開いてあつたが、僕は讀まなかつた。

LESSON 10.

SECOND FORM.

.....ハスル
--------	---------

(1)

(2)

The sun *shines*.

The stars *shine*.

The sun and the moon *shine*.

Subject が Third Person, Singular Number なる時は現在動詞の語尾に “s” を附す*。但し “have” は “has” となす。

I	} run.	We	} have.	I	} have.	We
You		You		You		
He	} run.	He	} have.	He	} have.	He
She		They		She		They
It		It		It		

My uncle lives $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{here} \quad \textit{now.} \\ \textit{in this village at present.} \end{array} \right.$

His brother died $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{yesterday.} \\ \textit{on the tenth.} \end{array} \right.$

That tall boy studies $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{hard.} \\ \textit{with diligence.} \end{array} \right.$

* Verb に “s” を附する綴字上の規則は Noun の Plural を作る場合に等し。

Adverb は動作のありし 時、場所、仕方、理由などを表はすものなるが、Preposition+Noun を以て其意を表はすことあり。之を名けて **Adverb Phrase** (副詞句) といふ。**Phrase** (句) とは二語以上の集まりたるものにして、若干の意味はあれども其中に Subject も Predicate もなきものなり。

Adverb Phrase 中の Preposition を省くことあり。最も普通なるものを挙げれば、

Last week, last Sunday, &c.

This morning, this month, &c.

Next winter, next year, &c.

Every day, every other morning, &c.

The day before yesterday, the night before last, &c.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Predicate</i>
uncle └ my	lives └ in this village (句) └ at present (句)
boy └ that └ tall	studies └ hard
he	went └ to the garden (句) └ with his brother (句)

EXERCISE.

(1) 次の Sentence を解剖せよ。

1. Franklin went to the city of Philadelphia.
2. At that time he was a very poor boy.
3. Here he worked in a printing-house.
4. After a year he went to London.
5. Afterwards he became a great scientist.

(2) 英譯せよ。

1. He looked [悲しさう].
2. He looked round [悲しさうに].
3. He consented [喜んで].
4. The trumpet sounded [音高く].
5. This expression sounds [妙に].
6. The girl looked [寒さう].
7. 一昨夜私の義兄が逗子で死にました。
8. 猫は暗がりて(物が)見える。
9. 人は物を言ふことが出来る。
10. 私の甥は毎朝早く學校へ行きます。
11. 君は一行置きに書かなければならぬ。
12. 花嫁は花婿と共に支那に向けて出發した。
13. あの子は病人らしい顔附だつた。
14. 彼は間もなく快くなるだらう。
15. 段々暗くなる。

LESSON 11.
THIRD FORM.

.....ハスルヲ
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(1)	(3)	(2)
She	praises	the boy.
The boy	praises	her.
He	translated	it { easily. with ease.
His step-mother	did not treat	him { kindly. with kindness.

Transitive Verb を形容する Adverb 又は Adverb Phrase は、普通之を Object の次に置く。

Compare:—

<i>First Form.</i>	<i>Third Form</i>
It is a pen.	I have a pen.
It is not a pen.	I have no pen.
They are pens.	I have some pens.
They are not pens.	I have no pens.

Subject	Predicate	
	Verb	Object
he	translated └with ease	it
step-mother └his	did treat └not └with kindness	him

LESSON 12.

CASE.

The servant struck his master's son with a broom.

He threw it at her.

Noun 又は Pronoun が他の Word に對する關係を **Case** (格) と云ふ。

Sentence の Subject にある Noun 又は Pronoun は **Nominative Case** (主格) なり。

他の Noun に對して其ものゝ所有者たる關係にあるものを、**Possessive Case** (所有格) と云ふ。

Transitive Verb の Object、及び Preposition の次にある Noun 又は Pronoun は **Objective Case** (目的格) なり。

Noun にありては Nominative Case と Objective Case とは其形相等し。單數名詞の Possessive Case は語尾に "s" を加へて之を作る。

(參照:—Lesson 24)

Pronoun にありては其形次の如し。

Nom.	Pos.	Obj.	Nom.	Pos.	Obj.
I	my	me	it	its	it
you	your	you	we	our	us
he	his	him	you	your	you
she	her	her	they	their	them

LESSON 13.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.

自己の動作を自己が受くる場合には、普通の Objective Case の Pronoun を用ひず、“-self” の添へる Reflexive Pronoun (再歸代名詞) なるものを用ふ。

myself	ourselves
yourself	yourselves
himself	themselves
herself	
itself	

一般的の形.....oneself

用例:—

It is hard to know *oneself*.

I concealed *myself* behind the door.

Have you enjoyed *yourself*?

He killed *himself*.

Heaven helps those who help *themselves*.

Reflexive Pronoun は又單に意味を強むる爲に用ひらるゝことあり。

I did it *myself*.

It was the President *himself*.

Napoleon *himself* could not do it.

I am a student *myself* (=too).

EXERCISE.

(1) 次の Sentence を解剖せよ。

1. He always carries a cane.
2. He raised himself up in his bed.
3. I have a silver watch in my hand.
4. Mr. Takano teaches English in that school.
5. He became a station-master last year.

(2) 和譯せよ。

1. She seated herself.
2. I did not go myself, but sent a boy in my place.
3. How did you enjoy yourself last night?
4. She did not hang herself; she drowned herself.
5. He killed his own child.

(3) 英譯せよ。

1. あれはペンではありません。僕はペンを持つては居ません。
2. 先生が彼を厳しくお叱りになりました。
3. 彼は英語を流暢に話します。
4. 弟は其本を漸くのことで讀みました。
5. 母は喜んで其女を迎へました。
6. 女中は注意して其花瓶を持つて來た。
7. 途中で驛長に逢つた。
8. 彼は秘密に其會を催した。

LESSON 14.

PRESENT AND PROGRESSIVE PRESENT.

The sun *rises* in the east.

She *plays* well on the piano.

Present Tense (現在形) は習慣的動作又は状態を表はす。現に動作最中の事は **Progressive**

Present (現在進行形) 即ち $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{is} \\ \text{are} \\ \text{am} \end{array} \right\} + \dots\dots\text{ing}$ の形を以て之を表はす。

Mr. Ono *teaches* history and geography.

He *is* now *teaching* history in the next room.

Father *reads* the Japan Times every morning before breakfast.

He *is* *reading* a novel now.

“Have,” “resemble,” “know,” “like” の如き「……して居る最中なり」と和譯すべからざる動詞には **Progressive** の形なし。

He *has* a good constitution.

I *know* that foreign lady.

“Go,” “come,” “leave,” “start” の **Progressive Present** は未來の意を表はすことあり。

He *is* *going* to school now.

He *is* *going* to America next year.

I *am* *going* to write a letter.

He *is* *coming* to-morrow.

When *are* you *leaving*?

LESSON 15.

PAST AND PROGRESSIVE PAST.

Kiyomasa *was* a very brave man.

He once *killed* a fierce tiger with a spear.

Past Tense (過去形) は過去に於ける状態又は動作を表はすに止まり、**Present Tense** に於けるが如く習慣的動作を表はすことなし。

Compare :—

{ He *got up* at five this morning.

{ He *used to get up* early.

{ He *came* to see me in the afternoon.

{ He *would* often *come* to see me.

過去の或定まれる時に動作最中なりし事を表はすには、**Progressive Past (過去進行形)** を用ふ。

He *was* *studying* hard when I called.

I *was* *writing* a letter at that time.

“……ing” の形を **Present Participle (現在分詞形)** と云ふ。

study	take	stop	lie
studying	taking	stopping	lying
admit'			lim'it
admittng			limiting

EXERCISE.

(1) 次の Verb の Present Participle を作るべし。

sit	die	make	begin
come	swim	tie	knock
hop	hope	run	admire

(2) 英譯せよ。

1. He [似て居る] his father.
2. The school I attend [立つて居る] on the hill.
3. The beggar [立つて居る] at the door.
4. I [勉強して居る] English under a foreigner.
5. I [見えます] some pretty birds in the tree.
6. 大工が小さな家を建て、居ます。
7. 彼の姪が今ヴァイオリンを弾いて居ます。
8. 彼は何時亞米利加にお出でになりますか。
9. 貴方は明朝御出發ですか。
10. 彼はもと東京に住んで居たものです。
11. 彼等は朝から晩まで働く。
12. 彼等は今畑でセツセと働いて居ます。
13. 太陽は東より昇り西に没す。
14. 彼は月に二三度國へ手紙を出します。
15. 一昨日私が出發した時は、雨が少し降つて居ました。

LESSON 16.

FOURTH FORM.

.....ハ	...スル	...ニ	.....ヲ
(1)	(4)	(2)	(3)
Uncle	<i>gave</i>	me	a motor-car.
Father	<i>built</i>	me	a house.

Transitive Verb が Object を二つ持つことあり。此構文を許す主なる Verb は、“give,” “bring,” “send,” “tell,” “teach,” “buy,” “get,” “make” 等なり。

此形は語の順序轉換の爲に「.....に」の「に」に當る英語 (Preposition) が略されたるものなり。

{He sent a photo *to* me.

{He sent me a photo.

{Father bought a camera *for* me.

Father bought me a camera.

Exception :—

{He told *it to* me.

{He told *it* me.

Subject	Predicate	
	Verb	Object
he	lent	{me magazine —the
he	lent ↳to me(句)	magazine —the

LESSON 17.

FIFTH FORM.

.....ハ	.....スル	.....ヲ	.....ト
(1)	(4)	(2)	(3)

They *think* him honest.

I *have named* my son Fujio.

此形は First Form の變形を見るを得。

{ He *is* (an) honest (man).

{ They *think* him (an) honest (man).

{ The book *was* (an) easy (book).

{ I *found* the book (an) easy (book).

{ He *became* a lawyer.

{ His father *made* him a lawyer.

Compare :— { I *made* him a box.
 { I *made* him a servant.

Subject	Predicate		
	Verb	Object	Complement
father └his	made	him	lawyer └a
I	found	book └the	(an) easy (book)

EXERCISE.

(1) 次の Sentence を解剖せよ。

1. I will tell you a story about a dog.
2. A dog once stole some meat from a butcher's shop.
3. He ran off with it to his kennel.
4. On his way he saw his own shadow in the water.
5. He thought it another dog with another piece of meat.
6. He was a greedy dog.
7. He wanted the meat.
8. He barked at the shadow.
9. His own meat dropped into the water.
10. He lost all.

Subject	Predicate		
	Verb	Object	Complement
I	will tell	{ you story └a └about a dog	
dog └a	stole └once └from a butcher's shop	meat └some	

(2) 次の Sentence を Fourth Form に變へよ。

1. He taught English and universal history to the boys.
2. Will you get some fruit for me?
3. Please return the book to me.

(3) 和譯せよ。

1. Diligence made him rich.
2. He made the child a toy-ship.
3. He made the boy his guide.
4. What made him so angry?
5. They painted the boat green.
6. This overcoat will keep you warm.

(4) 英譯せよ。

1. 僕は彼をもつと賢い人と思つた。
2. (お読みになれば) 此本は面白いと云ふ事がお分かりになりますよ。
3. 私は菊は總ての花の中で最も綺麗だと思ひます。
4. 君は僕を馬鹿だと云ふのか。
5. 彼は僕に其金を直ぐに拂つた。
6. 米國人は Washington を「國の父」と呼ぶ。
7. 伯母さんが私に自轉車を買つて下さつた。
8. 明日の朝貴方に見せて上げませう。

LESSON 18.

CONJUGATION.

Verb には **Root-form** (原形)、**Past** (過去形)、及び **Past Participle** (過去分詞形) の三段變化あり。

“**ROOT-FORM+ed**” が Past 及び Past Participle となる動詞を **Regular Verb** (規則動詞) と云ひ、然らざるものを **Irregular Verb** (不規則動詞) と云ふ。

Root-form に “ed” を附するには、

(a)	learn	attend	play
	learned	attended	played
(b)	like	live	tie
	liked	lived	tied

(c) 單節語：—

stop	stir	beg
stopped	stirred	begged

(But— stooped wired)

多節語：—

occur'	admit'	prefer'
occurred	admitted	preferred

(But— con'quered lim'ited of'fered)

(d) study try pity

studied	tried	pitied
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(But— stayed played)

Irregular Verb.

lay	laid	laid	meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid	shoot	shot	shot
say	said	said			
			send	sent	sent
hear	heard	heard	lend	lent	lent
flee	fled	fled	spend	spent	spent
tell	told	told	bend	bent	bent
			build	built	built
keep	kept	kept	have	had	had
creep	crept	crept	make	made	made
deal	dealt	dealt			
feel	felt	felt	cling	clung	clung
kneel	knelt	knelt	spin	spun	spun
leave	left	left	sting	stung	stung
lose	lost	lost	swing	swung	swung
mean	meant	meant	wring	wrung	wrung
sweep	swept	swept	hang	hung	hung
weep	wept	wept		hanged	hanged
lead	led	led	win	won	won
feed	fed	fed	get	got	got
bleed	bled	bled	sit	sat	sat
breed	bred	bred	spit	spat	spat

hold	held	held	write	wrote	written	
behold	beheld	beheld	strive	strove	striven	
stand	stood	stood				
under-	under-	under-	blow	blew	blown	
	stand	stood	stood	grow	grew	grown
shine	shone	shone	know	knew	known	
			throw	threw	thrown	
bind	bound	bound	draw	drew	drown	
find	found	found				
(found	founded	founded)	break	broke	broken	
grind	ground	ground	speak	spoke	spoken	
wind	wound	wound	steal	stole	stolen	
(wound	wounded	wounded)	weave	wove	woven	
			freeze	froze	frozen	
catch	caught	caught	tread	trod	trodden	
teach	taught	taught	forget	forgot	forgotten	
			choose	chose	chosen	
bring	brought	brought				
buy	bought	bought	bite	bit	bitten	
seek	sought	sought	hide	hid	hidden	
think	thought	thought				
			see	saw	seen	
drive	drove	driven	eat	ate	eaten	
ride	rode	ridden	beat	beat	beaten	
rise	rose	risen	give	gave	given	

bid	bade	bidden	drink	drank	drunk
forbid	forbade	forbidden	ring	rang	rung
fall	fell	fallen	sing	sang	sung
take	took	taken	sink	sank	sunk
mistake	mistook	mistaken	spring	sprang	sprung
shake	shook	shaken	swim	swam	swum
forsake	forsook	forsaken			
slay	slew	slain	run	ran	run
lie	lay	lain	come	came	come
be	{ was }	been	become	became	become
	{ were }				
swell	swelled	swollen	rēad	rēad	rēad
awake	awoke	awaked	burst	burst	burst
show	showed	shown	cast	cast	cast
			cost	cost	cost
do	did	done	cut	cut	cut
go	went	gone	hit	hit	hit
bear	bore	{ born }	hurt	hurt	hurt
		{ borne }	knit	knit	knit
tear	tore	torn	put	put	put
wear	wore	worn	set	set	set
swear	swore	sworn	shed	shed	shed
begin	began	begun	shut	shut	shut
			spread	spread	spread
			thrust	thrust	thrust

Root-form の用法。

1. 其儘の姿にて Present となる。但し “be” は例外。

2. 命令法に用ふ。

例:—*Go at once. Be careful.*

3. 助動詞 (“will,” “can” 等) の次に置く。

例:—*He will be here. You must go.*

4. “to” の次に置きて “to be,” “to go” などの形を作る。

5. 語尾に “ing” を附して “going,” “being,” などの形を作る。

Past Participle の用法。

1. “is,” “are,” “am” の次に置く。

例:—*English is spoken here.*

2. “have” “had” の次に置く。

例:—*I have sold it. He had brought it.*

EXERCISE.

次の Verb の三段變化を問ふ。

lie	lay	fly	flow
awake	welcome	get	show
drop	droop	swim	come
sting	sing	win	hang

LESSON 19.

PRESENT PERFECT.

“Have + PAST PARTICIPLE” の形を **Present Perfect** (現在完了形) と云ふ。

(1) Present Perfect は動作の完了を表はす、換言すれば動作を表はす Verb を用ひて現在の状態を述ぶ。

He *has bought* a book. } = He *has* a book.
He *has stolen* a book. }

School *has begun*. = School *is* going on.

Have you a watch?

Yes, I *have bought* one.

Is your father at home?

No, he *has gone* to Osaka.

(= No, he *is* in Osaka.)

Do you know French?

Yes, I *have learned* it a little.

(= Yes, I *know* it a little.)

されば Present Perfect は過去の時日を表はす Adverb と共に用ふる事を得ず。

{ He *has arrived* already.

{ He *arrived* three days ago.

{ *When did* he send it? [正]

{ *When has* he sent it? [誤]

(2) Present Perfect は又経験を表はすことあり。

Have you ever seen him?

I *have read* it once.

Have you ever been there?

He *has once lived* in China.

(3) 過去より現在までの繼續を表はすことあり。

I *have lived* here since 1900.

He *has been* ill these three weeks.

I *have had* this dictionary for ten years.

此用法は“be,” “know,” “love”等の如き「……最中」と譯されぬ Verb に限り用ひらる。「……最中」と譯し得る Verb の働きが過去より現在まで繼續せる事を表はすには、**Progressive Present Perfect** 即ち“have [has] been ……ing”を用ふ。

He *has been studying* English since.

What *have you been doing* all this while?

I *have been reading* upstairs.

(4) “To-day,” “this year,” “lately” などの如き現在を表はす「時」の Adverb を用ひて、過ぎ去りし事を表はすことあり。

Has he been here to-day?

I *have been* to Koganei this spring.

It *has rained* much this month.

It *has been* fine lately.

PRESENT PERFECT	
完了	I <i>have read</i> the book through.
繼續	We <i>have lived</i> ten years in this house.
經驗	{ I <i>have read</i> the book once. He <i>has</i> once lived in China.
過去の事 ("to-day"な どと共に用ふ)	{ It <i>has rained</i> much this month. Has he <i>been</i> here to-day?

	「……最中」と譯 し得る Verb	「……最中」と譯 し得ざる Verb
今 其 最 中	He <i>is reading</i> .	I <i>know</i> him.
過去より現在 までの繼續	He <i>has been</i> <i>reading</i> since morning.	I <i>have known</i> him long.

EXERCISE.

1. 御尊父様はお着きになりましたか。——いゝえ、まだ着きません。
2. 六月には雨が多い。今日で丁度一週間降り續きました。
3. 私は以前に知事に逢つた事があります。
4. 私は財布をなくしました。——何時なくしたか。——昨朝なくしました。
5. 兄は寝て居ます。風を引いたのです。
6. 私は十年前に佛語を研究しましたが今は全く忘れて了ひました。

LESSON 20.

PAST PERFECT.

Present Perfect は現在を標準とし、現在までの完了、經驗、繼續を表はす。然るに Past Perfect (過去完了) は或定まれる過去の時を標準とし、其時までの完了、經驗、繼續を表はす。

{ (現在 I *know* the contents); I *have read* the book already.
(過去 I *knew* the contents); I *had read* the book already.
(現在 I *know* the place); I *have often been* there.
(過去 I *knew* the place); I *had often been* there.
(現在迄 He *has been* here only ten days).
(過去迄 He *had been* here only ten days) *when* he was summoned home.

「……最中」と云ひ得る動作の或過去の時までの繼續は、Progressive Past Perfect 即ち "had beening" を以て之を表はす。

Up to that time I *had been studying* without any definite object.

Past Perfect は又一の動作が他の過去の動作よりも以前にありし事を示すに用ふ。

{ He *bought* a book and *read* it.
He *read* the book which he *had bought*.
{ I *said*, "She *returned* on Sunday."
{ I *said* that she *had returned* on Sunday.

EXERCISE.

(1) 和譯せよ。

1. The train left before I had reached the station.
2. I had been waiting about an hour, when he came.
3. He had not gone far before he began to limp.
4. The sun had set when we started for home.
5. When we went out for a walk, it had not begun raining yet.

(2) 英譯せよ。

1. 僕が宅を出た時は雨が劇しく降つて居た。
2. 雪が深く積つて居た。前夜に雪が降つたのだ。
3. 私は丁度辨當を食べた處ですから、何も戴けません。
4. 彼は昨年細君をなくしたので、以後下宿屋に居ます。
5. 僕が停車場に着いた時は、汽車がもう立つた後だつた。
6. 彼は大層青い顔をして居た。久しい間病氣をして居たのだ。
7. 教科書を持つて来たか。——いや内に置いて来た。
8. 僕は其邊の土地をよく知つて居た。度々来た事があつたから。
9. 僕は此家へ来る途中で君の學校の先生に逢つた。
10. 電報が来た時は彼の出發後であつた。
11. あの金をどうしたか。——乞食にやつた。
12. 今日は終日手紙書きをした。
13. 彼が来た時は丁度作文を書いて了つた處だつた。
14. 其前に飛行機を見た事はなかつたのか。

LESSON 21.

FUTURE.

未來の事は普通 “will” 又は “shall” を以て之を表はす。

“I will” は自己の意志を表はし、“I shall” は自己の意志を交へざる未來の状態又は動作を表はす。

“I will” に對する問は “Will you?”

“I shall” に對する問は “Shall you?”

Will you lend me your knife?

Yes, I will.

Will you keep the secret?

Yes, I will never tell it to anybody.

Which will you take?

I will take this one.

Will you have some more wine?

No more, thank you.

When shall you reach there if you take this train?

I shall get there at nightfall.

Shall you pass?

I am afraid I shall fail.

Where shall you be this summer?

I shall stay in Tokyo. I shall not be able to leave here.

第二人称第三人称の未来は “you will,” “he will” を以て之を表はす。但し之に對する疑問形は “shall I?” “will he?” なり。

Shall I have to start at once?

Yes, *you will* have to do so.

Will she be scolded?

I don't think *she will* be scolded.

無意志	有意志
Shall you? I shall	Will you? I will
Shall I? You will	
Will he? He will	

EXERCISE.

1. 明日の午後公園へ行かないか。——あゝ行かう。
2. 二三日すれば彼から便りがあるだらう。
3. 私は直ぐに彼に手紙を出ませう。
4. 君は米國では幾ら金が必要でせうか。
5. 少くとも月に百圓は入用でせう。
6. 御両親様は君に會うて御喜びでせう。
7. 來年になつたら此本が讀める様になりませう。
8. 私共はあまり勉強すると體を毀して了ひます。
9. 僕はもう二度と彼に物は言はぬ。
10. 彼が賞與を貰ふでせうか、又は僕が貰ふでせうか。

LESSON 22.

AUXILIARY VERB.

Verb を助けて其意を補ふ Verb を **Auxiliary Verb** (助動詞) と云ふ、之に對して本の Verb を **Principal Verb** (本動詞) と云ふ。

Do. *Do* you like it?

I *do* not like it.

I *did* go, but found him absent.

Compare: — $\left. \begin{array}{l} Do \text{ it at once.} \\ \text{That will } do. \end{array} \right\}$

May. You *may* go.

He *may* die.

He *may* not fail.

He *may* have said so.

We eat that we *may* live.

May you succeed!

Can. I *can* swim.

Some birds *can* not fly.

It *can* not be true.

He *can* not have written it.

Where *can* he be?

Can it be true?

Must. You *must* go to school.
 You *must not* stay away from school.
 He *must* be somewhere in Tokyo.
 He *must* have been rich.

Ought to. You *ought to* ask your father.
 You *ought to* have asked your father.
 He *ought to* know English well.

Need not. He *need not* write it.
 He *need not* have written it.

Compare:— { He *needs* no money.
 { He *does not need* any money.

Be. I *am* going to school.
 He *is* loved by everybody.

Compare:— { He *is* a student.
 { He *says* that there *is* a god.

Have. The bell *has* rung already.
 Compare:— This table *has* three legs.

Auxiliary Verb と Principal Verb との連絡次の如し。

do	} + write	ought to	} + write
may		need not	
can		} writing	
must			} written
will			
shall		have + written	

“Do,” “be,” “have” 以外の Auxiliary Verb は、Third Person, Singular Number の影響（即ち語尾に “s” を附すること）なし。

Root-Form	Present	Past	Past Participle
—	do	did	—
—	will	would	—
—	shall	should	—
—	may	might	—
—	can	could	—
—	must	—	—
—	ought	—	—
—	need	—	—
be	am, are, is	was, were	been
have	have, has	had	—

缺けたる Root-form 又は Past Participle を用ふる要ある場合には、他の語を以て之が代用となす。

You may *be permitted* to attend the ceremony.

He may *be able* to come to-morrow.

He has *been unable* to translate it.

I *had to* keep standing all the time.

You will *have to* serve in the army.

I have *had to* stay at home all day.
 You may *not have to* pay the money.
 She did *not have to* go.

EXERCISE.

(1) 和譯せよ。

1. He can not be a soldier,
2. He must have said so.
3. I thought that it might be true.
4. He said he could not play with me, for he had to learn his lesson for the next day.
5. He ought to be able to write a letter in English.

(2) 英譯せよ。

1. 君は行つても宜いが、久しく居てはいけないよ。
2. 兄は僕の辭書を持つて居るに違ひない。
3. 君方に分かる様に緩くり話ませう。
4. かれは大して利發ではないかも知れぬ。
5. 彼は金を澤山持つて居るから、働かなくともよい。
6. 君は直ぐ醫者を迎へに行くべきだ。
7. 彼が此窓を毀したに違ひない。
8. 彼は何處に居るのだらうか知らん。東京に居るのか知らん。
9. 彼は又落第した。學校を廢めなくちやなるまい。
10. 僕の弟は大層勉強しましたから、今度は及第するに違ひありません。
11. 彼は私が此處に居る事を知る筈がない。
12. 彼は番地を知らないから、其家の見つかる筈はない。

LESSON 23.

PASSIVE.

.....ハ

.....サレル

(1)

(2)

The gate *is opened* at six.

Passive Voice は “Be+PAST PARTICIPLE” の形を以て之を表はす。

{ Everybody loves him.

{ He *is loved* by everybody.

{ Watt invented the steam-engine.

{ The steam-engine *was invented* by Watt.

{ The boys have opened the door.

{ The door *has been opened* by the boys.

Active の Subject が “people,” “we,” “they,” “you” などの時は、Passive となす場合に之を省くこと普通なり。

{ We shall soon know it.

{ It *will soon be known*.

{ You must learn it sooner or later.

{ It *must be learned* sooner or later.

{ They can not have said such a thing.

{ Such a thing *can not have been said*.

{ People say that he is honest.

{ It *is said* that he is honest.

- His brother *told* us a funny story.
 A funny story *was told* us by his brother.
 We *were told* a funny story by his brother.
 He *made* her happy.
 She *was made* happy by him.

Subject	Predicate		
	Verb	Object	Complement
we	<u>were told</u> └by his brother	story └a └funny	
she	<u>was made</u> └by him		happy

EXERCISE.

Voice を變へよ。

1. Carpenters build houses.
2. In Japan we drink tea without sugar in it.
3. You ought to do it.
4. You must speak English in class.
5. This fish can be eaten.
6. He may have written it.
7. You must keep the door open.
8. They have not sold it yet.
9. What do you call it?
10. They speak English all the world over.
11. Sugar is sold at that store.
12. Many books have been written by him.

LESSON 24.

NEGATION.

Not は之を Auxiliary Verb の次に置く。

- I will *not* do so.
 The lecture was *not* given in English.
 He has *not* written it yet.
 She may *not* have seen it.

Verb が Present 又は Past にして Auxiliary なき場合には、先づ其 Verb を “do [does, did]” と Root-form とに分ちて、“not” を其間に置く。

- I know him. I knew him.
 I do *not* know him. I did *not* know him.

Exceptions:—

- The whale is *not* a fish.
 I have *not* your book.

No. I have *no* book.

Compare:—I have not your book.

Never. He *never* tells a lie.

Compare:—He does not tell a lie.

Nothing. He knows *nothing*.

Compare:—He does not know anything.

None. *None* of my brothers are at home.

Compare :—No one is at home.

Neither. *Neither* of my parents is ill.

Compare :—Both my parents are not ill.

Seldom. He *seldom* goes out at night.

Hardly. There is *hardly* any chance.

Scarcely. He *scarcely* ever goes to church.

Little. He is *little* better than he was yesterday.

I *little* expected that he would come.

He knew the world as *little* as a baby.

EXERCISE.

(1) 次の Sentence を否定文となすべし。

1. Smith had a dictionary.
2. He spoke very fast.
3. He climbed the pine-tree.
4. I want something.
5. Once I went to Omiya.

(2) 英譯せよ。

1. 彼は殆んど歩く事も出来ませぬ。
2. 病人は此一週間殆んど何も口にしません。
3. 彼は教會へ行くことは滅多にありません。
4. 彼の兄弟はどちらも勉強ではありません。
5. 彼の両親は二人とも死んだのではありません。

LESSON 25.

INTERROGATION.

疑問文には、

(1) Auxiliary を以て始まり、“Yes”か“No”の答を求むるもの、

(2) Interrogative (疑問詞) を以て始まり、“Yes,” “No” を以て答へられざるもの、

この二あり。Interrogative とは何物(何人、何れ、何處、何時、如何、何故)なるかを問ふ語にして、“what,” “who,” “which,” “where,” “when,” “how,” “why” 等是なり。

Does he not attend school?

Will he not consent?

Hasn't he been here often?

Whom do you want to see?

Whose knife did you take home?

What ought he to do?

What language can he speak?

Which do you like best?

Which boy must I teach?

Where are you going?

When may I go?

How could you get there so fast?

Why should I take his place?

但し “be,” “have” を用ひたる場合には此順序に従はず。

Be. { *Are* you quite well?
{ How *are* you?

Have. { *Has* he a camera?
{ What *has* he in his right hand?

(*But—Did* you *have* a good time yesterday?)

Subject が Interrogative なる時又は Interrogative+Noun なる時には、其肯定文章には Auxiliary Verb を用ひず。

Who *struck* the boy?

Whose horse *runs* fastest?

What *happened* next?

Which boy *broke* the window?

Compare:—

{ *What* is he?

{ *Who* is he?

{ *What* book have you read?

{ *Which* book have you read?

{ *Who* *is* he?

{ I don't know who he *is*.

{ *Where* *did* you *get* it?

{ Will you tell me where you *got* it?

Compare:—

{ Did you buy *anything*?

{ *What* did you buy?

{ Do you want to see *anybody*?

{ *Whom* do you want to see?

{ Did he give you *any* of the pictures?

{ *Which* of the pictures did he give you?

{ Did you go *anywhere*?

{ *Where* did you go?

{ Did you *ever* call on him?

{ *When* did you call on him?

Compare:—

Do you know who he is?

Yes, I do.

Who *do* you think he is?

I think he is Mr. James Robinson.

Yes & No.

Is he old? *Is* he not idle?

{ *Yes*, he is old.

{ *No*, he is *not* old.

{ *No*, (he is *not* old;) he is young.

No one speaks English better than John.

{ *Yes* (, James speaks it better than he).

{ *No* (, *no* one speaks it better than he).

EXERCISE.

- (1) 次の Sentence を疑問文に改めよ。
1. The fine ship lay at anchor in the harbour.
 2. The bell has rung already. [yet? を用ふべし]
 3. Once he visited the village.
 4. That pine-tree on the hill is not very beautiful.
- (2) Underline せる語を Interrogative に變へよ。
1. Was America discovered by Columbus?
 2. Did any one come in my absence?
 3. Does he teach the English language?
 4. Did he buy the book-case?
 5. Did this side win the match?
- (3) 英譯せよ。
1. 彼は何處へ行つたか御存じですか。——私共は誰も知りません。
 2. あの女が妹に何をくれたと思ひますか。——分かりません。
 3. 君は飛行機を見た事はないか。——はい、ありません。
 4. 自動自轉車を未だ買はないか。——いや、買った。
 5. 彼は何處へ行かうとして居るのか君に話しましたか。
 6. あの老紳士は何をする人ですか。——醫者です。
 7. 君は何が入用だとお言ひになりましたかね。

LESSON 26.

EXCLAMATION.

感嘆文は疑問文と等しく “how,” “what” を以て始められども、Subject と Verb との関係位置は平叙文に同じ。

{ How fast *does* that horse *run*?
 { How fast that horse *runs*!
 { How many *are* there?
 { How many there *are*!

疑問文にては “what” の次に來る Noun に Article を要せざれども、感嘆文にありては “what” の次に來る Singular Common Noun の前に Indefinite Article を置く。

What book are you reading?
 What *a* good book it is!

“What” は Adjective ならば其次に Noun を要し、“how” は Adverb ならば其次に Adjective 又は Adverb の來るを普通とす。

What *a* pretty flower this is!
 What pretty flowers they are!
 How pretty this flower is!
 How tall he is!

How hard he works!

How he snores!

“What” の次に Adjective を用ひざるこゝ屢あり。

What a (fine) sight it is!

What a (big) fool you are!

What an (excellent) idea!

EXERCISE.

(1) 感嘆文に改めよ。

1. Isn't it a very beautiful sunset?
2. You have very big apples.
3. The poor mother felt very sad.
4. You are a bad boy to kill the bird.
5. You must be very tired.

(2) 英譯せよ。

1. なんと酷く降りますね。
2. あの子は何と云ふ大きな音をさせて居るんでせう。
3. あの人は何と流暢に英語を話しますね。
4. お母さまは幾つ指輪をお持ちですか。——五つ持つて居ます。
5. 何と澤山お持ちですね。
6. 何と綺麗な繪ですね。誰が畫きましたか。
7. あの娘は大層太つて居ますね。誰ですか。——姪です。

LESSON 27.

ADJECTIVE.

That gentleman is *kind*.

I see *many big white* birds on the pond.

There is *some* wine in the bottle.

These two caskets have each a *new gold* ring in it.

“That,” “these” Noun を指摘す。

“Many” “some,” “two” 數量を表はす。

“Kind,” “big,” “white,” “new” 性質、大小、色、などを表はす。

“gold” 材料を示す。

Proper Noun より作られたる Adjective は、必ず Capital Letter を以て書き始む。

English	French	German
Italian	American	Asiatic
European	Greek	Dutch

Participle も亦 Adjective の働きをなす。

A running horse; a horse *running* at full gallop.

Boiled fish; fish *boiled* in soy.

Possessive case は Adjective の働きをなす。

Tanaka's father; *our* text-book.

- { **Many.** There are *many* books in the library.
Much. There is *much* water in the pond.
How many silver pieces have you?
How much money have you?
- { **Few.** This composition has *few* mistakes in it.
A few. This composition has *a few* mistakes in it.
- { **Little.** Is there *much* beer in the bottle?
 No, there is *little* (beer in it).
A little. Is there *any* money in the purse?
 Yes, there is *a little*.
- { **Any.** Do you want *any* novels?
 If you want *any* novels, I will lend you
Some. *some* (novels).
 I do not want *any* novels.
- { **No.** I want *no* novels.
 Do you need *any* money?
 Yes, I need *some* (money).
Some student must have written it.
 He was reading *some* book.
- Compare:— { *A certain* student came to see me.
 { I am reading *a certain* novel.
Any student can solve the problem.
No one can do it.

- { **Any.** *Any* book will do.
Either. *Either* book will do.
 Do you know *any* of those students?
 Do you know *either* of his parents?
- { **Any.** *Any* boy can tell you.
Every. *Every* boy knows it.
 He is very ignorant and does *not* know
anything.
Every man can *not* be a poet.
 = Very few men can be poets.
- { **Every.** I know *every* one of them.
Each. *Each* boy has his own desk.
Each of { the pupils } has his own desk.
 { them }
 The pupils have *each* his own desk.
- Compare:— { *Every* one of them.
 { *Each* (one) of them.

Every other.

He teaches us *every other* day.

That comet appears *every* { seventh year.
 { seven years.

I was so tired that I had to stop at *every*
few steps.

- All.** *All* the brothers [*All* his brothers] are diligent.
- Both.** *Both* the brothers [*Both* his brothers] are ill.

Compare:—I gave one yen to *each* of the boys.

His brothers } are { *both* (二人) kind.
They } { *all* (三人以上) kind.

Both } of them went on an excursion.
All }

Compare:—

{ *All* the students did *not* go.
{ *No* students went.

{ *Both* his parents are *not* living.
{ *Neither* of his parents is living.

- The same.** We all attend *the same* school.
- Such.** I never read *such* an interesting book.
- Other.** Give me *another* ball. [an+other]
- We keep two dogs. One is white, and *the other* is black.
- Three of them are natives of this province; *the other* students come from *other* parts of the country.

Adjective の中には “be” と合して Verb の働きをなすものあり。

I *am fond* of eels.

Do not *be afraid* of the dog.

You should not *be ashamed* of your shabby clothes.

He *is proud* of his wealth.

I *am aware* of the fact.

He *is ignorant* of it.

I *am glad* that you have passed.

次に掲ぐる Adjective は “be” と合して Auxiliary Verb の働きをなす。

He *is able* to stand on his head.

He *is sure* to succeed.

He *is likely* to come.

You *are free* to go.

EXERCISE.

(1) 次の Noun より Adjective を作るべし。

Japan	China	Austria
Russia	India	Mexico
Korea	Spain	Rome

(2) 英譯せよ。

1. 佐藤ほど英語の旨く書ける學生は動い。
2. 此頃は少しも雨が降らないので井戸には水が少い。
3. 金が御入用ならばお貸し申しませう。
4. 玄關に誰か来て居る。誰だか行つて御覽。
5. 本箱の本は皆讀んだと云ふのではない。
6. 此棚の本はまだ一冊も讀まぬ。
7. 私は學生を一人も残らず試験しなければならぬ。
8. 國には各其習慣あり。
9. 私は冬は二日置きにお湯に入ります。
10. 彼が死んだと云ふことを誰かお話し致しましたか。
11. 二三日前に或る處で或る紳士に逢ひました。
12. 何時か君を奈良へ伴れて行つて上げよう。
13. 何時でも宜しい。
14. どんな學生でもこんな易さしい問題は解ける。
15. 皆の人を満足させることは出来ぬ。
16. 彼は金は澤山あるが友達は少い。
17. 彼は英書を澤山持つて居る、そして佛蘭西語の本も幾らか持つて居る。
18. 彼の兄弟を二人とも知つて居るのではありません。
19. 彼の両親はどちらも知りませぬ。
20. 學生が幾人其會に出席したと思ひますか。
21. 彼は英語教授の経験がある。十年以上も教へて居る。
22. 其ピアノに幾弗出しましたか。

LESSON 28.

NUMERAL.

Cardinal Numeral (基数詞).

one	two	three	four
eleven	twelve	thirteen	fourteen
twenty-one	thirty-six		forty-eight

234,567,898
 =two hundred and thirty-four million,
 five hundred and sixty-seven thousand,
 eight hundred and ninety-eight

Ordinal Numeral (序数詞).

first (1st)	second (2nd)	third (3rd)
fourth (4th)	fifth (5th)	eighth (8th)
ninth (9th)	eleventh (11th)	twelfth (12th)

twenty-first (21st)

用法:—

The first=No. 1.

The second page=page two.

George V.=George the Fifth.

Ten minutes to three.

April 12(th)=April the twelfth.

1917=nineteen seventeen.

The sixth year of Taisho.

LESSON 29.

POSSESSIVE CASE.

Possessive Case は Noun を形容して Adjective の働きをなす。Possessive を作るには、Noun は其語尾に “’s” を附す。Plural Noun の語尾に “s” あらば “’” のみを附す。*

boy—boy’s	boys—boys’
ass—ass’s	asses—asses’
lady—lady’s	ladies—ladies’
child—child’s	children—children’s
Dickens—Dickens’s	

Pronoun には特別の形あり。

My, our, your, his, her, its, their.

	Nominative Case	Possessive Case	Objective Case
Noun	girl girls	girl’s girls’	girl girls
Pronoun	I we	my our	me us
	you you	your your	you you
	he she it they	his her its their	him her it them

* Possessive Case の Noun の發音は Appendix を見よ。

其次に来る Noun を略することあり、但し此場合には Pronoun は特別なる形 “mine,” “ours,” “his,” “hers,” “theirs” を用ふ。

{ My hat is better than my *brother’s*.
 { My hat is better than *his*.
 { That is my fountain-pen.
 { That fountain-pen is *mine*.
 { I bought it at *Nakanishiya’s* (shop).
 { I am going to my *uncle’s* (house).
 { I am going to *his house*.

Possessive Case は「所有」の外種々の意味を表はすことあり。

Poe’s poems. *Marconi’s* wireless telegraph.
 A *girls’* school. *Ladies’* shoes.
 I have been here since my *father’s* death.
 The *boy’s* murderer has been arrested.

無生物の Noun には Possessive Case を用ひざる事普通なれども、次の如き場合は特別なり。

It is *five minutes’* walk from here.
 Give me two *dollars’* worth of sugar.

The King of England’s sister
 = (The King of England)’s sister.
 A and B’s desk = (A and B)’s desk.
 A’s and B’s desks = A’s desk and B’s desk.

Reflexive Pronoun の Possessive Case は普通の Pronoun の Possessive Case の次に “own” を置いて之を表はす。

I saw it with my *own* eyes.

He killed his *own* child.

He cleans his *own* boots.

(=He cleans his boots for himself.)

EXERCISE.

(1) 和譯せよ。

1. I have prepared to-morrow's lessons.
2. On my way here I met our teacher Mr. Mimori's father.
3. I bought Rowe and Webb's Grammar at Kelly and Walsh's.

(2) 英譯せよ。

1. 英國々王の宮殿は Windsor に在り。
2. 此本は何處の書店でも買はれます。
3. 兄は五年振りで英國から歸朝しました。
4. 今日の朝日新聞を御覽になりましたか。
5. 晝飯は兄の家で食べた。
6. 此テーブルの脚は長さがどれ程あると思ふか。
7. 加藤の父と佐藤の父とは今到着した計りだ。
8. あれは婦人の靴ですか。妹に一足買つてやりませう。
9. 床屋へ行くにはどの道ですか。

LESSON 30.

ADJECTIVE PHRASE.

Noun の次に來りて之を形容し又は Complement となりて恰も Adjective の如き役目をなす Phrase あり、之を名けて **Adjective Phrase** (形容詞句) と云ふ。凡そ Phrase は皆其形容する語の次に置くものと知るべし。

{ We all love the *Japanese* flag.

{ We all love the flag of *Japan*.

{ The newspaper is very *useful*.

{ The newspaper is of great *use*.

EXERCISE.

Adjective Phrase と Adverb Phrase とを指摘せよ。

1. Grapes from Koshu are very sweet.
2. He lives in a cottage at the seaside.
3. Spring is the time for flowers.
4. We are a family of early risers.
5. There is a boat on the pond.
6. The house is on fire.
7. I will take you on my back.
8. Who is the gentleman with a pipe in his mouth?
9. He is always hard at work.
10. I always find him at his books.

LESSON 31.

RELATIVE PRONOUN.

{人が来た	A man	came.
{来た人	The man	<i>who</i> came.
{其本はやさしい	The book	is easy.
{やさしい本	A book	<i>which</i> is easy.

口語體の邦語動詞及形容詞は、文の終に用ふる形と、名詞の前に來りて之を形容する形とは同形なれども、名詞に對する關係位置異なるを以て容易に之を判別することを得。されども英語にては此兩者の關係位置何れの場合にも相等しきを以て、區別上 Verb が Noun を形容する場合には “who,” “which,” “that” などの **Relative Pronoun** (關係代名詞) を用ふるの要あり。“Who” は「人」に用ひ、“which” は「物」に、“that” は「人」「物」何れにも用ひらる。關係代名詞は之を關節代名詞といふも可なるべし。

Nominative	Possessive	Objective
who	whose	whom
which	{ whose of which	which
that	—	that

Compare :—

{余 ^ハ 有 ^ス 家 ^ヲ	I have a house.
{余 ^ノ 所 ^ニ 有 ^ル 之 ^ノ 家	The house <i>which</i> I have.

{I know the lady—(She is standing at the door).
{I know the lady <i>who</i> is standing at the door.
{A child—(His parents are dead) is called an orphan.
{A child <i>whose</i> parents are dead is called an orphan.
{The foreigner—(We met <i>him</i> just now) is an engineer.
{The foreigner <i>whom</i> we met just now is an engineer.
{The man—(You speak of <i>him</i>) has not come yet.
{The man <i>whom</i> you speak of has not come yet.
{The novel—(I am reading <i>it</i>) is interesting.
{The novel <i>which</i> I am reading is interesting.
{The mountain—(We see <i>its</i> summit) is Mt. Fuji.
{The mountain <i>whose</i> summit we see is Mt. Fuji.
{The mountain—(We see the summit of the <i>mountain</i>) is Mt. Fuji.
{The mountain <i>of which</i> we see the summit is Mt. Fuji.
{The mountain <i>the summit of which</i> we see is Mt. Fuji.

Relative Pronoun は文と文とを接續する Conjunction と Pronoun とを一語に兼ねたるものなれば、出來得るだけ **Antecedent** (先行語) に接近

するを要す。Antecedent とは Relative Pronoun の主體たる Noun なり。

Objective Case の Relative Pronoun は之を省略すること屢あり。

The teacher { whom we loved
we loved } has gone home.

The house { in which we live
which we live in
we live in } stands on a hill.

He is the man
— who gave me the book.

The river is called the Sumida.
— which flows through the city

例文の “whom we loved,” “in which we live,” “who gave me the book” 及び “which flows through the city” は各 “teacher,” “house,” “man” 及び “river” なる Noun を形容して其等に對し Adjective の働きをなす。斯くの如く他の文に附屬して Adjective の働きをなす文節を **Adjective Clause** (形容詞節) と稱す。

“Where,” “when,” “why” 等の **Relative Adverb** (關係副詞) も亦 Adjective Clause を作

る。Relative Adverb は Conjunction と Adverb との働きを一語に兼ねたるものなり。

{ This is the town-(I was born *here*).

{ This is the town *where* I was born.

Put it in the place *where* you found it.

I will tell you the day *when* he will start.

This is the reason *why* I can not consent.

Antecedent と Relative Pronoun とを一語に兼ねたるものあり。“What” (=the thing which) 即ち是なり。

What is beautiful is not always good.

Do you understand *what* I say?

This is *what* I little dreamed of.

例文中の “what is beautiful,” “what I say,” “what I little dreamed of” は Noun の働きをなし、或は Subject となり或は Object となり或は Complement となる。斯くの如き文節を名けて **Noun Clause** (名詞節) と云ふ。其他 Noun Clause の例を擧ぐれば

He said *that he did not know her*.

Do you know *if he has returned?*

Please tell me *who made it*.

This is *where I was born*.

Adverb の働きをなして他の一文に附屬する文節を名けて **Adverb Clause** (副詞節) と云ふ。例へば

She cried *when she heard of his death.*
 He was praised *because he was diligent.*
 He works hard *that he may succeed.*
 The girl is so big *that she looks quite a woman.*
 I will tell you *if you keep it secret.*
 He is about as old *as I am.*

EXERCISE.

英譯せよ。

1. 僕は一枚繪を買つた。此が僕の買つた繪だ。
2. あれが横須賀で造られた戦闘艦である。
3. あの人が僕等に會話を教へる英國人だ。
4. 昨日僕等が汽車の中で逢つた老人は餘程學者に違ひない。
5. 私は祖父の死んだ日に生まれました。
6. 私の出る學校は生徒が彼是六百人ある。
7. 君の腰掛けて居る椅子は毀れて居る。
8. 夫の死んだ女を寡婦と云ふ。
9. 君が一週間程前に買つた繪葉書挟みを見せ給へ。
10. 先生が黑板に書かれたことが讀めますか。
11. 此本を書いた人は日本人です。
12. あの機械を發明した人の名は何と云ふのか。
13. 君の會ひたい人は誰ですか。
14. 僕が一緒に行かうと云ふ人は米國人です。

LESSON 32.

COMPARISON.

John is *tall.*
 John is *taller* than James.
 John is the *tallest* of all.

二つの物又は人を比較して、其一方が或點に於て他の一方よりも勝れ、又は劣れることを表はす場合に用ふる Adjective 又は Adverb の形を **Comparative Degree** (比較級) と云ひ、三つ以上の物又は人を比較して或點が最も勝れ又は劣れることを表はす形を **Superlative Degree** (最上級) と云ふ。是等に對し普通の Adjective を **Positive Degree** (原級) と稱す。

Comparison (比較) の作り方は、

1. 單音節 * 語及び少數の二音節語は其語尾に “-er,” “-est” を加ふ

{ rich	richer	richest
{ soon	sooner	soonest
{ narrow	narrower	narrowest
{ wide	wider	widest
{ large	larger	largest
{ gentle	gentler	gentlest

* 音節の數に就ては Appendix を見よ。

big	bigger	biggest
hot	hotter	hottest
thin	thinner	thinnest
easy	easier	easiest
happy	happier	happiest
early	earlier	earliest

2. 其他の二音節語及び多音節語は Positive の前に “more,” “most” を置く

useful	more useful	most useful
famous	more famous	most famous
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful

3. 不規則なる變化をなすものあり

good	better	best
well		
bad	worse	worst
ill		
many	more	most
much		
little	less	least
old	older	oldest
	elder	eldest
far	farther	farthest

4. 以上は皆其度合の他より勝れたることを言ひ表はす形なるが、之に對し他よりも劣れることを言ひ表はすには、音節數の多少に拘らず Com-

parative には “less,” Superlative には “least” を其語の前に加ふ。

用例:—

Which is *the taller*, John or James?

John is *taller* than James.

John is a *taller* boy than James.

John is *the taller* (boy) of the two.

Henry is *cleverer* than Tom.

Tom is *less clever* than he.

Dick is *the least clever* of the three.

Ned is *the most diligent* (boy) in the whole class.

Ned is *more diligent* than any other boy in the class.

He is *the most diligent* of them all.

He is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{one of} \\ \text{among} \end{array} \right\}$ *the best* scholars in Japan.

They are among *the richest* merchants in America.

His *eldest* brother is *the oldest* boy among us.

My *elder* brother is two years *older* than I (am).

I am *younger* than he by two years.

That album is $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{far} \\ \text{much} \end{array} \right\}$ heavier than this.

That album is *twice as heavy as* this.

This album is *half as heavy as* that.

EXERCISE.

(1) 次の語の Comparison を問ふ。

thick	few	fine	busy
far	ill	fat	difficult

(2) 英譯せよ。

1. 露西亞は日本の五十倍ある。
2. 鐵は凡ての金屬中最も有用なものである。
3. 鐵はどの金屬よりも有用である。
4. 兎は馬より耳が長い。
5. 肉は魚より餘程滋養がある。
6. Everest 山は日本のどの山よりも高い。
7. 日本と英國とは天下有數の海軍國である。
8. 僕はどの季節よりも秋の方が好きだ。
9. 大阪と神戸とどちらが大きいか。
10. 病人は段々悪くなります。
11. 一番上の姉は兄より二吋だけ丈が低い。
12. 私は兄より少し目方が少い。

LESSON 33.

INFINITIVE.

もこ Verb より出で、Noun, Adjective, 又は Adverb の働きをなし、Predicate Verb としては用ひられざるものあり、之を Verbal (兼務動詞) と名く。Verbal には Infinitive (不定詞)、Participle (分詞)、及び Gerund (體用詞) の三種あり。

Infinitive は “to+ROOT-FORM” の形にして、Noun, Adjective, 又は Adverb の務を兼ね。

Infinitive が Noun の働きをなすは、猶ほ邦語の「降りが烈しい」「生れは良いが育ちが悪い」に於けるが如し。

To teach is hard. [Subject]

They refused *to go*. [Object]

The hardest thing is *to know oneself*.

[Complement]

Noun の働きをなす Infinitive が Subject 又は Factitive Verb の Object となる場合には、“it” を形式上の Subject 又は Object とし、Infinitive を文尾に置くを普通とす。

It is wrong *to tell a lie*.

It is good *to have friends everywhere*.

I found *it* easy *to do so*.

I think *it* my duty *to tell you this*.

Adjective の働きをなす Infinitive.

There is no one *to do it*.

I have no time *to spare*.

Adverb の働きをなす Infinitive.

We go to school *to learn*.

I am glad *to hear it*.

He is old enough *to be independent*.

I awoke *to find him in the room*.

He worked hard, only *to fail*.

EXERCISE.

(1) 和譯せよ。

1. As you know English, you will find it easy to learn French.
2. It is impossible for such an idle fellow to succeed.
3. What makes it hard for us to master English?
4. He promised never to go there again.

(2) 英譯せよ。

1. 私は來年兵學校の入學試験を受ける積りです。
2. 私は京都見物に行きたい。
3. さう言ふのは容易だが、實行することは困難だ。
4. 何か読み物が欲しい。何か雑誌の持ち合せがあるか。
5. 起き給へ、起き給へ。もう學校へ行く時間だ。

LESSON 34.

PARTICIPLE.

Participle には Present Participle と Past Participle の二あり。共に Adjective の働きをなすこと猶ほ我が「話しする人」「米國にて話さるゝ國語」に於けるが如し。但し Present Participle は Active、Past Participle は Passive の意味を含むを普通とす。

The man (who is) *speaking* to your father is our teacher of English.

The language (which is) *spoken* in America is English.

Present Participle:—

1. Who is the man *writing* at that desk?
Men *living* in towns do not know rural pleasures.
2. I have bought an *interesting* book.
(=I have bought a book that interests us.)
Look at the *sleeping* child.
(=Look at the child that is sleeping.)
3. He lay *thinking*.
I kept *standing* all the time.
I kept him *waiting*.
I sent the ball *flying*.

Past Participle:—

1. Here is a letter *written* in English.
Time once *lost* can never be regained.
2. The *wounded* soldier was carried to the hospital.
He is a *retired* officer.
(=He is an officer that has retired.)
3. He seems *satisfied*.
He sat *surrounded* by his children.
I *had* my photograph *taken*.
He will *have* his hat *blown* off.

Participle を用ひて文を縮むることあり。

- { John saw a policeman *and* ran off.
 { John, *seeing* a policeman, ran off.
 { *Seeing* a policeman, John ran off.
- { *As* I live a long way from the city, I
 seldom have visitors.
 { *Living* a long way from the city, I seldom
 have visitors.
- { *As* I was very tired with the work, I soon
 fell asleep.
 { (*Being*) Very tired with the work, I soon
 fell asleep.

- { *When* school was over, I went to see him.
 { *School being* over, I went to see him.
 { He was absent, so I took his place.
 { *He being* absent, I took his place.

EXERCISE.

- (1) 和譯せよ。
 1. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
 2. A drowning man will catch at a straw.
 3. I could not make myself understood.
- (2) Participle を用ひて文を簡単にせよ。
 1. As there was no seat left in the car, I kept standing all the way.
 2. The robber drew his sword and threatened to kill me.
 3. As I felt the house shake, I ran out into the garden.
 4. If we are united, we stand; if we are divided, we fall.
 5. It was cloudy, so I took my umbrella with me.
- (3) 英譯せよ。
 1. 赤ん坊が終夜泣き通しに泣いて少しも眠られなかつた。
 2. お待遠様 (君を待たして置いて氣の毒です)。
 3. 電車に乗つて居る間に財布を盗まれた。
 4. 時計を直さねばならぬ。
 5. 兄は髪を刈りに床屋へ参りました。

LESSON 35.

GERUND.

Present Participle と Gerund とは同形なれども、前者は Adjective の働きをなすに對し、後者は Noun の如き働きをなす。次の二文を比較せよ。

Who is the lady *writing* at that table?

She makes much money by *writing* novels.

Gerund の用例:—

Seeing is *believing*.

I like *teaching*.

He spends most of his time in *reading*.

The merchant's *being* rich is known to all.

She is proud of her father *being* rich.

She is proud of his *being* rich.

(=She is proud that he is rich.)

It is no use crying over spilt milk.

Compare:—

{ A *sleeping* child = a child that is sleeping.

{ A *sleeping*-car = a car for sleeping.

{ *Rising* early is good for the health. [Gerund]

{ Early *rising* is good for the health. [Noun]

{ I could not but laugh.

{ I could not help *laughing*.

LESSON 36.

MOOD.

動作状態を述ぶるに種々の言ひ表はし方あり。其言ひ表はし方を Mood (法) と云ふ。Mood には次の三種あり。

(1) **Indicative Mood** (直説法) は事實を事實として陳述するものにして、今迄本書に述べたるものは皆之に屬す。

Tenses		
Present	Past	Future
I do	I did	I shall do
<i>Present Perfect</i>	<i>Past Perfect</i>	
I have done	I had done	
<i>Progressive Present</i>	<i>Progressive Past</i>	
I am doing	I was doing	
<i>Progressive Present Perfect</i>	<i>Progressive Past Perfect</i>	
I have been doing	I had been doing	

(2) **Subjunctive Mood** (附屬法) は假設條件、及び達し得ざる願望を表はす。

If I *were* you, I would not be so idle.

If you *had been* there, you might have been killed.

I wish I *had studied* French.

(3) **Imperative Mood (命令法)** は命令又は依頼を表す。

Run as fast as you can.

Lend me some money, if you please.

LESSON 37.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

(1) 現在又は未來に關して強き疑を表はすには、Person に關係なく常に “should” を用ひ、之を受くる文には “would,” “should,” “could,” “might” 等過去形の Auxiliary Verb を用ふ。

I don't think he is old, but if he *should* be found older than I think, I *would* not employ him.

I shall not pass the examination this time, but if I *should* succeed, I *would* treat you to some nice entertainment.

(2) 現在に關する假設條件を表はすには、Verb は常に過去形 (“be” は Number に關係なく “were”) を用ひ、之を受くる文には前項と等しく過去形の Auxiliary Verb を用ふ。

If I *were* a snail, I *should* have a shell.

(But I am not a snail and have no shell.)

If I *had* a pair of wings, I *would* fly to you.

If she *did not work* as hard as she does, she *might* lose her position.

(3) 過去に關する假設條件を表はすには、Verb は Past Perfect の形を用ひ、之を結ぶ文の Verb は “would[should, &c.] + PRESENT PERFECT” の形を用ふ。

If I *had had* any money, I *would have helped* you.

(I had no money then and could not help you.)

If you *had been* there, you *might have met* him.

If she *had known* your address, she *would have written* to you.

(4) 到底達し得ざる願望を表はすには、“I wish” の次に Subjunctive を用ふ。

I *wish* I *were* a soldier.

(I am sorry I am not a soldier.)

I *wish* I *could* read it.

I *wish* you *had been* here.

(I am sorry you were not here then.)

I *wish* I *had worked* harder when I was a boy.

(5) “As if” の次にも Subjunctive を用ふ。

He cries *as if* he *were* a girl.

(He is not a girl.)

He looks *as if* nothing *had happened*.

(A great deal has happened.)

EXERCISE.

(1) 假設條件文に書き直すべし。

1. He has no son, so he has to work in his old age.
2. I succeeded, because I did my best.
3. I am sorry my father is not living.
4. I arrived a day too late and was not in time for the examination.
5. I am sorry I stopped on the road.
6. I am sorry I have not brought my camera with me.
7. I did not lose my way, because I met you.
8. I wish to go abroad, but I can not.

(2) 英譯せよ。

1. 明日雨は降るまいが、萬一降つたら彼は來ないだらう。
2. 私が君なら承諾しますね。
3. 彼が僕に尋ねたら云つて聞かしてやつたんだが。
4. 彼は何でも知つてる様なことを云ふ。
5. 若し私が三分遅かつたら急行に乗り後れたのだ。
6. 君そんな旨い演説をしたのか。會へ出れば宜かつた。
7. 自動車があれば宜いのはなあ。
8. 萬一君が失敗したらどうする。
9. 商人になつて澤山金を儲けたい。
10. 僕が商人ならうんと金を拵へるのに。

LESSON 38.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

命令文の Subject は常に “you” なければ之を略するが普通なり。而して Verb は常に Root-form を用ふ。否定命令は其前に “Do not” 又は “Don't” を置く。

Be diligent.

Work hard.

Be careful.

Stop that noise.

Do not be idle.

Do not work too hard.

Don't be careless.

Don't make such a noise.

Now *you* go and get me my hammer, Will; and *you* bring me the rule, Tom.

命令文の次に “and” 又は “or” を置けば條件文の意を表はす。

Work hard, *and* you will succeed.

=If you work hard, you will succeed.

Be diligent, *or* you will fail.

=If you are not diligent, you will fail.

EXERCISE.

條件文に書き直すべし。

1. Stop, or I will shoot you.
2. Don't take the eggs, and soon there will be young birds.
3. Keep still, and the bee will fly away.

LESSON 39.

SEQUENCE OF TENSES.

(時態連続法)

Past Tense の Verb に續く Clause の Verb は皆 Past 又は Past Perfect を用ふ。邦語この差異を注意すべし。

{ I *did* not know that he *was* here.

{ I did not know that (彼は此處に居る)。

{ I *thought* that she *would* come.

{ I thought that (彼の女は來るだらう)。

{ He *said* that he *was* poor.

{ He said that (私は貧乏です)。

{ You *said* that your father *had* *died* on the 10th.

{ You said, "My father died on the 10th."

{ He *told* me that she *had* *come* to Tokyo.

{ He told me, "She has come to Tokyo."

{ He *said* that his father *had* *returned* the day before.

{ He said, "My father returned yesterday."

{ I *asked* him what he *wanted*.

{ I asked him, "What do you want?"

{ She *asked* me if I *knew* the man.

{ She asked me, "Do you know the man?"

Present, Present Perfect, Future の Verb の後にある Clause には斯かる變化なし。

He *says* that he *has been* here twice.

He *will say* that he *will* never repeat it again.

I *have said* that I *did not see* him on Monday.

EXERCISE.

(1) Paraphrase せよ。

1. He has been saying all day that he is tired of work.
2. She said that he would fail.
3. He said that he didn't know French; but that he spoke German a little.
4. She said that he had come to live there three years before.
5. She wondered if she should be able to read such books.
6. He asked me what I had done with my watch.
7. I said that I had met him the night before.

(2) 英譯せよ。

1. あの方は君の叔母さんですか。
2. 僕はあの方が君の叔母様とは知らなかつた。
3. 私は君は洋行していらつしやると思つて居ました。
4. 彼は承諾しないだらうと云ふことを私は知つて居ました。
5. 彼は洋食は嫌ひだと云ひました。

LESSON 40.

CONJUNCTION.

- And.** He gave me a watch *and* a ring.
I sang *and* she danced.
This book is *both* easy *and* interesting.
He *as well as* you is to blame.
- But.** He is poor, *but* he is happy.
I did not go out, *but* stayed at home.
Not only he, *but* all his family are kind to me.
- Or.** He said he would give me a banjo *or* a violin.
Will you go *or* shall I go?
Either come in *or* go out.
He *neither* drinks *nor* smokes.
- So.** It is late, *so* let us go home by car.

以上の Conjunction によつて接続されたる語、句、又は文は皆文法上 對等の位置を有するものにして、何れが主、何れが従と云ふことを得ず。斯くの如き場合に用ふる Conjunction を **Co ordinate Conjunction** (等位接続詞) と云ひ、Co-ordinate Conjunction を以て二つ以上の Sentence を結び付けて成る Sentence を **Compound Sentence** (集合文) と云ふ。

然るに

I know *that* he is rich.

I arrived *after* the sun set.

に於ては “that he is rich” なる Noun Clause は “know” の Object となり、“after the sun set” なる Adverb Clause は “arrived” の時を示し、共に本文の一部をなす。斯くの如く従位にある Clause を主位なる文の一部分となす場合に用ふる Conjunction を **Subordinate Conjunction** (従属接続詞) と云ひ、之を以て結附けたる Sentence を **Complex Sentence** (複合文) と云ふ。

之に對して *Birds sing.* 及び *Early in the summer he went into the country to see his little brother.* の如く、一つの Subject と一つの Predicate とを有する Sentence を **Simple Sentence** (單文) と云ふ。

Subordinate Conjunction の主なるものを擧ぐれば、

- When.** I will let you know *when* he arrives.
As soon as. He ran off *as soon as* he saw me.
No sooner than. *No sooner* had he seen me *than* he ran off.
While. He took my place *while* I was ill.
As. You may read *as* you run.
Do *as* I tell you.
Before. The train left *before* I had arrived.
Till. I shall wait *till* he comes.

- Since.** He has been in Tokyo *since* he returned from abroad.
It is ten years *since* he died.
- Because.** He succeeds, because he perseveres.
- For.** I will not go, *for* I have a headache.
- If.** You will be in time, *if* you make haste.
- Unless.** You will be too late, *unless* you make haste.
- Though.** *Though* he is poor, he is happy
- Lest.** Work hard, *lest* you should fail.
- That.** He replied *that* he did not know.
He works hard, *that* he may succeed.
He works *so* hard *that* he makes good progress.
He works hard, *so that* he makes good progress.

EXERCISE.

(1) 次の Sentence を分類せよ。

1. The boy has been ill since last Monday.
2. The boy was ill, so he did not go.
3. The boy did not go, because he was ill.
4. He is happy though he is poor.
5. He is poor, but he is happy.
6. I am sure of the boy being diligent.

(2) 和譯せよ。

1. They ceased talking the moment I entered the room.
2. He is so honest that everybody trusts him.
3. Such is his honesty that everybody trusts him.
4. Suppose you had a million 'yen,' what would you do?
5. I will leave a note in case he is absent.
6. Young as he is, he has much experience.
7. He is old; and yet he is very active.
8. I will take care of you as long as I live.
9. I will ask him if he can do it.
10. It was not till the next day that I learned the truth.

(3) 英譯せよ。

1. 私は寢坊ですが、今朝は五時半に起きました。
2. 彼は教師ではない、學生だ。
3. 彼は廿歳の時に實業界に這入つた。
4. 彼は僕を下男扱ひにする。
5. 僕は學校から歸つてからズーツと本を読んで居た。
6. 彼は教へ始めてから二十年以上になる。
7. 汽車に乗り損ねると悪いから急ぎ給へ。
8. 彼は英人か米人かなのかい。
9. 彼は歸ると直ぐ書齋に入る。
10. 僕の病氣中彼は度々見舞つてくれた。

LESSON 41.

CONNECTIVE.

文中に在りて關節の用をなす語を **Connective**
(關節語) と總稱す。關節には四種あり。

Relative	{	who, which, that	} Adj. Clause の頭に在り
		when, where, why	
Interrogative	{	what	} Noun Clause の頭に在り
		what, who, which when, where, why	
Subordinate Conjunction	{	if, whether	} Adv. Clause の頭に在り
		that that, lest where while, when, till, after than, as because, for if, unless though	
Co-ordinate Conjunction	{	and but or so, therefore	} 兩文の間に在り

文例：—

- (1) Those *who* are rich do not want for friends.
That *which* is bought cheap is the dearest.
Who *that* has common sense can do it?
The time will come *when* Japan will be the
greatest power in the world.
This is the town *where* he was born.
There is no reason *why* you should not go.
This is *what* I expected.
- (2) Tell me *what* you have been doing.
Do you know *who* did it?
I don't know *which* is his.
I wonder *when* he posted the letter.
I asked him *where* I should go.
I don't know *why* he is so angry.
- (3) He asked me *if* I was leaving on the 10th.
I can't tell *whether* it is true or not.
He said *that* he would not go.
We eat *that* we may live.
He works hard, *lest* he should fail again.
Put it *where* you found it.
When I started, it was raining hard.

Wait *till* I return.

He came soon *after* you left.

He is better to-day *than* he was yesterday.

He is as patient *as* Job (was).

I was absent, *because* I was ill.

I did not go, *for* I did not want to.

I will tell you, *if* you won't tell any one.

He will not pardon you, *unless* you apologize.

Though the water is deep, it is very clear.

There was a storm *and* many houses were blown down.

The motor-car fell *over* the cliff, *but* no one was injured.

I must go, *or* I shall be scolded.

He has a bad cold, *so* he will not come.

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

Compare :—

{ I will not employ him, *if* he is old.
 { I will ask *if* he is old.
 { *If* he is old, he is still active.

LESSON 42.

ANALYSIS.

(解剖)

(1) Simple Sentence の解剖。

1. Man can speak.
2. It is wrong to tell a lie.
3. Do not tell him such a foolish story.
4. I found the book easily.
5. I found the book easy.
6. I thought it wrong to disobey.
7. He left his son a large fortune.
8. I have called my dog John.
9. America was discovered by Columbus.
10. I have been reading it since morning.

Subject	Predicate		
	Verb	Object	Complement
(1) man	can speak		
(2) it [to tell a lie]	is		wrong
(3) (you)	do tell |—not	{ him story —such —a —foolish	

(2) Complex Sentence の解剖。

1. The moon looks bright because the sun first shines on it.
2. Here is the story of an idle boy which John told us one evening after supper.
3. Just hear what he says.
4. When I was a boy at school, I was often very idle.
5. My parents did not know that I seldom attended school.
6. We can not see the stars when the sky is black with clouds.

	Con- nective	Subject	Predicate		
			Verb	Object	Com- plement
(1) {		moon └the	looks └because..		bright
	Adverb Clause	because sun └the	shines └first └on it		
(2) {		story └the └of an idle boy └which...	is └here		
	Adjec- tive Clause	(which) John	told └one even- ing └after sup- per	{us └which	

(3) Compound Sentence の解剖。

1. The stars look small, but really they are not small.
2. A thirsty crow flew to a pitcher and saw that it had a little water in it.
3. The crow took a pebble and dropped it into the pitcher.
4. One day a dog crept into a stable and lay down in the manger full of hay.
5. An ox, tired and hungry, came in and wanted to eat the hay.
6. The dog got up, and began to bark at the ox.
7. Cross the bridge, and go straight on to the end of the street.

	Con- nective	Subject	Predicate		
			Verb	Object	Com- plement
(1) {	A	stars └the	look		small
	B	but they	are └not └really		small
(2) {	A	crow └a └thirsty	flew └to a pitch- er		
	B	and (it)	saw	that....	

LESSON 43.

PREPOSITION.

Preposition は其 Object と合して Adjective Phrase 又は Adverb Phrase を作る。

The post-box *at* the corner is painted red.

He lives *at* No. 95, Nakashibuya.

When you are *at* Rome, do as Rome does.

The ship arrived *at* Hongkong.

I was born *in* this village.

He has lived *in* Tokyo since 1880.

We live *on* the earth.

The town stands *on* the coast.

The ship went down *off* the coast of Sagami.

Fish live *in* the water; they can not live *out* of it.

He came *into* the room when we were going *out* of it.

The falls *above* the bridge are all big ones.

The sun sank *below* the horizon.

The train ran *over* a child.

They rested themselves *under* a tree.

We went *up* the mountain.

We sailed *down* the river.

The tree *in front of* the house is nearly dead.

He concealed himself *behind* the door.

The maid-servant is now *at* the well.

There is a willow-tree *by* the well.

The ship sailed *along* the coast.

The dog swam *across* the river.

I looked *through* the telescope.

The boy went *to* Kamakura.

They have started *for* Kamakura.

They ran *toward* the seashore.

The gun is fired *at* noon.

School begins *at* ten minutes past eight.

We go to school *in* the morning and returns *in* the afternoon.

We got up late *on* the morning of the 10th.

[*on* Sunday morning]

The baseball match took place *on* Friday.

He was born *on* the 19th of September, 1880.

The new term began *in* January.

The cherry-trees blossom *in* spring.

[*at* the beginning of April]

We got home *after* seven.
 It was half *past* seven.
 She left home at a quarter *to* three.

He works *from* morning *till* night.
 He has been in America *since* 1900.
 He will stay there *till* the end of next year.
 He will be back *by* April next.

He will be here *in* a few days.
 You must finish it *within* a week.
After a week we finished it.

I stayed there *for* a fortnight.
 He often came to see me *during* the holidays.

Be careful *in* choosing your friends.
On leaving school, he went into business.

He comes *from* Sendai.
 He is a merchant *from* Yokohama.

David was killed *by* Goliath.
 He was killed *with* a stone.

Did you go *on* foot or *on* horseback?
 We went *by* boat and returned *by* train.
 I informed him *by* letter.

He wrote it *with* a pencil.
 You must write it *with* pen and ink.
 But you must not write it *in* red ink.

The deaf generally speak *in* a loud voice.
 He made a speech *in* English.
 Translate it *into* English.

In Japan most houses are built *of* wood.
 Wine is made *from* grapes.

He is ill *with* a fever.
 He is suffering *from* a headache.
 His father died *of* consumption.

The letter is *for* you.
 Let us go out *for* a walk.
 Send *for* the doctor.
 Write *for* a copy of the book.

I gave ten yen *for* the book.
 What is the English *for* "hikōsen"?

He was rewarded *for* saving a girl from
 drowning.
 Nagoya is noted *for* its castle.

EXERCISE.

(1) 適當なる Preposition を挿入すべし。

1. He has been ill—ten days.
2. He has been ill—last Monday.
3. We buy things—money.
4. I bought the book—three 'yen.'
5. What do you generally do—the afternoon?
6. I went to see him—Wednesday afternoon.
7. Write it—pen and ink, but not—red ink.
8. There is a map—the wall.
9. There hangs an electric light—the table.
10. They went—the side of the steep precipice.
11. He was absent—school—three weeks.
12. He has been sitting—his desk—morning.
13. The carriage is waiting—us—the door.
14. The air-ship has risen—the clouds.
15. Hideyoshi was born—Nakamura—the province
—Owari.
16. The class-meeting was held—the morning—the
15th inst.
17. He left town—Kobe—the end of last month.
18. He arrived—eleven.

(2) 英譯せよ。

1. 君の不在中には誰が代りをしましたか。
2. 二十四時間以内に御回答を乞ふ。
3. 隅田川は東京市を貫きて東京灣に注ぐ。
4. 其師範學校は此通りの突き當りにある。
5. 此野原には近道がある。
6. 私は今月末まで當地に居ます。
7. 兄は十五日までには當地に参りませう。
8. 艇庫は橋の少し下にあります。
9. 私は松平伯から招待を受けて居る。
10. 天井に澤山蠅が居る。
11. 吾々は草の上に毛布を敷いた。
12. 君はあの溝が跳び越されるか。
13. 私は通辯を介して露國人と話しをした。
14. 彼は階段の上から落ちて怪我をした。
15. 新學期は四月の初に始まる。
16. 片瀬は相摸の海岸にある。
17. 今月十五日の午後に微震があつた。
18. 君は何處の方ですか。—九州です。
19. 私共は通の向うへ歩いて行きました。
20. 此傘に幾らお出しになりました。—四圓出しました。

LESSON 44.

IT.

Do you want this knife?

Yes, I want *it*.

“It” は或る定まれる Singular Noun を受くる Pronoun なり。不定の Common Noun 又は同名の異物を指す時には “one” を用ふ。

Do you want any knives?

Yes, I want *one*.

Yes, I want a sharp *one*.

Yes, I want some sharp *ones*.

Is this dictionary yours?

No, *it* is not mine. Mine is *the one* on the desk.

同名異物を指す時にても “the — of” となる場合には “that,” “those” を用ふ。

This gate is finer than $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the gate} \\ \text{that} \end{array} \right\}$ of this house.

The ears of a horse are shorter than $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the ears} \\ \text{those} \end{array} \right\}$ of a rabbit.

“It” は又後に來る Infinitive 又は Noun Clause を受く。

It is wrong *to steal*.

I found *it* easy *to do so*.

It is certain *that he will succeed*.

其他 “it” には次の慣用あり。

時間：—

It is Monday to-day.

It is eight o'clock.

It is time to go to school.

It is ten years since I left home.

距離：—

How far is *it* from here to Osaka?

It is three hundred and fifty miles from here.

It is two minutes' walk from here to the station.

天候：—

It was fine yesterday.

It was very warm.

It is cloudy to-day. How cold *it* is!

It looks like rain.

It blows hard.

It is getting warmer.

It will soon clear up.

It rains much in July.

明暗：—

How dark *it* is!

Let us go upstairs. *It* is light there.

天候等を云ふ場合に “we [you, they] have”
を用ふるこゝあり。

{ *It will be a holiday to-morrow.*
 { *We shall have a holiday to-morrow.*

{ *Was it fine weather during the journey?*
 { *Did you have fine weather during the journey?*

{ *It rains little in California.*
 { *They have little rain in California.*

EXERCISE.

英譯せよ。

1. 雨模様であつた。
2. 彼は傘を一本持つて来て私に貸してくれた。
3. まだ降つて居ますか。
4. いゝえ、もう止んで星が出て居ます。
5. 段々明るくなつて来る。
6. 遅くならぬ内に歸らうではないか。
7. 僕等が内へ着いた時にはもう暗かつた。
8. 今日は昨日よりも餘程暖かだ。
9. 今何時か。
10. 十時を打つた處だ。君の寝る時間でせう。
11. 當地は雪が多くない。
12. あんなに雷が鳴らなければ出立するんだが。

LESSON 45.

THERE.

There is a bird in the cage. (a)

The bird *is* in the cage. (b)

(a) は物又は人の有無を表はし、(b) は位置を示す。

Are *there* many schools here?

No, *there* are not many.

Are *there* any libraries there?

No, *there* are none.

There ought to be a high school in this city.

Once *there* lived a farmer in this village.

是等の場合に “we [you, they] have” を用ひて同じ意味を表はす言ひ方あり。

{ *Are there* always so many fires here?

{ *Have you* always so many fires here?

{ *There is* an examination at the end of each term.

{ *We have* an examination at the end of each term.

{ *There is* no school to-day.

{ *They have* no school to-day.

Compare : —

{ There are many Japanese who do not drink.
Many Japanese drink.

{ There are few students who do not go.
Few students go.

EXERCISE.

- (1) “Have” を用ひて書き直せよ。
1. How many examinations are there in a year?
 2. It has snowed much this year.
 3. Do you think it will rain?
 4. There was a regatta on the Sumida yesterday.
 5. People say there will be another war.
- (2) 英譯せよ。
1. 私共の今度の處には大きな庭があります。
 2. 此村には宿屋がありませんが、隣村には一つあります。
 3. 此學校は商業學校よりも生徒が多い。
 4. 昔々お爺さんとお婆さんが居ました。
 5. 昨夜は風が強くて眠られなかつた。
 6. 昨夜火事があつて五軒焼けた。
 7. 維新以來大戦争が三度あつた。
 8. 戦争が無かつたとしたら、日本は今よりも金があるだらうか。

LESSON 46.

INTERJECTION.

Interjection は唯感情を表はす聲に過ぎずして、
Sentence 中何れの語にも文法上の關係なく、隨時
Sentence 中に挿入するを以て此名あり。

Alas! my mother is dead.

My mother, *alas!* is dead.

主なるものを擧ぐれば、

喜悅: Hurrah! Huzza!

笑聲: Ha! ha!

悲哀: Alas! Ah! Oh!

驚愕: Hah! What! Why! Dear me! Oh
dear! Good Heavens! Lo! Behold!

嘆賞: Bravo! Well done! Good!

輕蔑: Pooh! Pshaw! Tut-tut! Fie! For
shame!

注意: Look! Hark! Look here!

呼掛: Ho! Halloo! Hello! Ahoy!

賛成: Hear! hear!

歡迎: Welcome!

訣別: Good-bye! Farewell! Adieu!

擬聲: Bang! Bow-wow! Mew!

SUMMARY.

變 化 ア ル P A R T S O F S P E E C H	Noun	Common	Noun & Pronoun	Number	{ Singular Plural	
		Proper		Case	{ Nominative Possessive Objective	
		Material		Gender	{ Masculine Feminine Common Neuter	
		Collective		Person	{ First Second Third	
		Abstract				
	Adjective	Comparison { Positive Comparative Superlative				
	Adverb					
	Verb	Copula Intransitive Transitive	Dative Factitive	Person Number	Tense	{ Present Progressive Pres. Pres. Perfect Prog. Pres. Per- fect Past Progressive Past Past Perfect Prog. Past Perfect Future*
						Auxiliary
		Verbal { Infinitive Participle Gerund	Voice	{ Active Passive		
Mood				{ Indicative Subjunctive Imperative		

* Tense は此他にもあり。

變 化 ナ キ P A R T S O F S P E E C H	Prepo- sition	
	Conjunc- tion	Co-ordinate Subordinate
	Interjec- tion	

Phrase	Preposition + { NOUN PRONOUN
Clause	Connective* (Subject + Predicate)

Sentence	Simple = Subject + Predicate
	Complex = 主なる文 + { Noun Clause Adjective Clause Adverb Clause
	Compound = 等位文 + 等位文

*Connective { Relative Pronoun ; Relative Adverb
Interrogative Pronoun ; Interrogative
Adjective ; Interrogative Adverb
Subordinate Conjunction
Co-ordinate Conjunction

EXERCISE.

英譯すべし。

1. 彼は今何をして居ますか。
2. 彼は軍人になりました。
3. 君の辭書は何處にあるか。
4. デスクの上に置いた。
5. 彼の住んで居る家は洋館造りだ。
6. 梅雨は約一ヶ月續く。
7. 梅雨には物に黴が生える。
8. 表紙の裂けた教科書は誰のですか。
9. 名が書いてないから判りません。
10. 英國で住むのは米國で住むよりも費用が多くかゝる。
11. 彼は此前の日曜から私共の家に居ます。
12. もう二週間位居るでせう。
13. あの白墨箱には白墨が二三本あるだけです。
14. 赤いチョークは一本もありません。
15. 彼の兄は歸つたか聞いて見ませうか。
16. どうかなるべく早く聞いて下さい。
17. 茶、砂糖、珈琲等を賣る人を grocer といふ。
18. 父は年を取りまして今は何も出来ません。
19. だが兄が家を支へて呉れます。
20. あの女の子は戦死した士官の長女です。

21. 君も僕と一緒にいきたいなら明朝五時までに僕の家へ寄り給へ。
22. そんなに早くは行けますまい。
23. 日本には幾個師團あると思ふか。
24. 如何にも長い鐵橋ですね。
25. 長さがどれ程あるか御存じですか。
26. 吾々は大概徒歩で行つたが中には電車で行つた者もあつた。
27. それは何人程でした。
28. 伊藤公は明治四十二年に Harbin で刺客の手に羅つた。
29. 天長節には青山練兵場へ行つて觀兵式を見た。
30. 日が暮れると直ぐ五臺の花電車が運轉された。
31. あの人は僕よりも収入が多い。
32. 僕は兄よりも支出が少ない。
33. 彼の細君は先月生れた赤坊を残して死んだのです。
34. 品川から目白まで電車は何分かゝりますか。
35. 約四十分かゝります。
36. そんなに時間がかゝりますか。
37. 彼は級中のどの生徒よりも英文がうまい。
38. 君が今十萬圓持つて居ると假定すれば君は其金をどうする。
39. 先づ大きな學校を建て、貧民の子弟を教育するね。
40. 僕なら世界漫遊に出るね。

41. あの金を皆使つ了つて悪いことをした。
42. 使はなければよかつたのに。
43. 出来るだけ早く走り給へ。さうしないと汽車に後れるよ。
44. 後れはしないよ。また後れても宜いぢやないか。
45. 吾々日本人は歐羅巴人よりも肉を食ふことは少ない。
46. 此本を讀んで了つたら二三日貸してくれたまへ。
47. いゝとも、何時まで使つて居ても構はない。
48. 僕は父が三十歳の時に生れた。
49. だから父は存命なら四十六になるんだ。
50. 君は今迄何をして居たのだ。
51. 弟とテニスをして居た。
52. 僕は明日英語の試験があるから、今夜は大いに勉強しなければならぬ。
53. それでも十一時には寝るんですよ。
54. 貴方お國はどちらですか。
55. 北海道です。
56. 北海道は何處ですか。
57. 函館から十哩の處で生れました。
58. 雨が降ると悪いから、傘を持つて行きたまへ。
59. 何時から御病氣ですか。
60. 丁度二週間になります。
61. 父が滿州へ行つてから滿三年になる。

62. 長谷川の叔父さんは、毎週土曜の午後に横濱へ行つて、日曜の夜歸京される。
63. 西田君が米國から歸つたら、電報で知らせて下さい。
64. 私の不在中どんな事が起つたか知りません。
65. 小刀が見えない。誰か持つて行つたに違ひない。
66. 此壘は空ではない。薬が入つて居る。
67. 今は忙しいが、晩には何も用がありません。
68. 一年中緑な木を常盤木と云ふ。
69. 松は常盤木の一です。
70. 此休暇中には何處かへお出でになりますか。
71. 何處へお出になりますか。
72. 北海道では雪が多う御座いますか。
73. 寒さは烈しいが、雪は餘り降らぬといふことだ。
74. 彼は英語を上手に話す筈だ、米國に十年居たのだから。
75. 父は出かけましたが、間もなく歸るでせう。
76. 兄もさつき出かけましたが、もう歸つてゐるでせう。
77. 私が半時間程待つて居ると、彼が其室へ入つて來た。
78. 日本が島國でなければ、海軍も要らないのだ。
79. 島國だから大に海軍の必要がある。
80. 君が途中で買物をしなかつたら、疾くに着いて居たんだが。
81. 萬一目が癒らなければ、學問をやめなければなりません。

82. 彼は五年前から佛蘭西語をやつて居るけれども、まだ佛蘭西の新聞が讀めない。
83. 何時讀めるやうになるでせう。
84. 君達の學校の後ろの大きな建物は何か。
85. 高等女學校です。
86. 青山行の電車が須田町で脱線して居る。
87. だから此處で下車をして車でお出でになつた方がよい。
88. 何處へ行つて來たか。
89. 上野へ櫻見に行つて來た。どの樹もどの樹も皆満開だつた。
90. 私共が此處へ移つてから十日になるが、向ひ側の二階屋の人達の外出するのを見たことがない。
91. 私は十年振で歸國して見ると、何もかも變つて居た。
92. 父は老人となり、弟は成人して居た。
93. 誰の剃刀が一番よく切れるか。
94. よく切れる剃刀を買ふには少くとも三圓出さなければならぬ。
95. 日本剃刀は三十錢で買へる。
96. なせ西洋剃刀はあんなに高いんだらう。
97. 彼が机に向ふことは殆んど無い。何といふ懶け者だらう。
98. 天氣のよい時には窓を開けて置き給へ。
99. 君はよく窓を閉めることを忘れる。

100. 來月の初には此代價を拂ふ事が出来るかも知れぬ。
101. 今拂ふことは出来ないのですか。
102. 君は掛けで物を買つてはいけない。それはよくない癖です。
103. 君は其事を父様に言つてはいけなかつたんだのに。
104. お話しの方はお幾つですか。
105. 三十五になりますが、見た處ではズツと若さうです。
106. いくつ位に見えますね。
107. 二十七八に見る人が多う御座います。
108. 彼は日曜に僕の家へ來ますから、君も當日お出でになれば御紹介致します。
109. 私は幾つだと君は思ひますか。
110. 僕は年齢を當てることが下手です。
111. 金と鉛とどちらが重いか知つて居ますか。
112. 世界で金を一等多く産する處は何處でせう。
113. 君は萬國地理を學んだでせう。
114. そんな事は御存知の筈です。
115. 英語は邦語より代名詞を餘計に使ひます。
116. 英語は何といふ學びにくい國語でせう。
117. 然し外國人は日本語は實にむづかしいと申します。
118. 私は日本語を自由自在に話す佛蘭西人を知つて居ます。
119. 其人は何年日本に居りますか。
120. 日本で生れたのです。

和文英譯用語集

Page 11.

1. 金屬 metal.
3. 鯨 whale.
4. 飲めない not good to drink; not fit to be drunk.
5. 花が咲く blossom.
6. 英國人 Englishman.
7. 外國語學校 School of Foreign Languages.
8. 取る take; take in.

Page 17.

2. 齲齒 decayed tooth.
3. 死 death.
4. 海に注ぐ empty [flow, fall] into the sea.
6. 勤勉 industry; diligence.
成功 success.

Page 22.

1. 缺席 absent.

2. 年の割には for one's age.

Page 25.

8. 暗がり with in the dark.
11. 一行置きに on every other line.

Page 29.

2. 厳しく severely.
叱る scold.
3. 流暢に fluently.
4. 漸くのことで with great difficulty.
5. 喜んで with joy.
迎へる receive; welcome.
6. 注意して carefully; with care.
花瓶 vase.
8. 秘密に in private; in secret.
催す hold.

Page 32.

12. 畑 fields.
 13. 東より in the east.
 没す set.
 14. 國へ手紙を出す write home.

Page 36.

1. もつと賢い人 (a) wiser (man).
 2. 分かる find.
 3. 菊 chrysanthemum.
 6. 國の父 Father of his Country.

Page 44.

3. 知事 governor.
 4. 財布 purse.
 5. 寝て in bed.
 6. 全く all.

Page 46.

1. 劇しく hard heavily.
 2. 深く積る lie deep.
 前夜に during the night; the night before.
 3. 辨當 lunch.
 4. 下宿屋 boarding-house.

7. 教科書 text-book.
 内に置く leave at home.
 8. 其邊の土地 neighbourhood.
 9. 此處へ來る途中で on my way here.
 10. 電報 telegram.
 11. どうした what have you done with....?
 14. 飛行機 aeroplane.

Page 48.

2. 二三日すれば in a few days.
から便りがある hear from.....
 3. ... に手紙を出す write to....
 5. 少くとも at least.
 8. 體を毀す make oneself ill.
 10. 賞與 prize.

Page 52.

4. 利發 clever.
 9. 落第する fail.
 12. 番地 address.

Page 55.

2. 病人 invalid.

Page 60.

4. 自動自轉車 motor bicycle.
 6. 醫者 physician.

Page 62.

2. 音 noise.
 6. 畫く paint; draw.
 7. 太つて stout.

Page 68.

4. 玄関に at the door.
 6. 棚 shelf.
 7. 試験する examine.
 8. 習慣 custom.
 9. 湯に入る take a bath.
 12. 伴れて行く take.
 15. 満足させる please.
 21. 英語教授の經驗 experience in teaching English.
 22. 出す give (金高) for (品物)

Page 72.

3. 五年振りで after five years' absence.

9. 床屋 barber's.

Page 78.

2. 戦艦 battle-ship.
 9. 繪葉書挟み picture postcard album.
 見せる show.
 12. 機械 machine.

Page 82.

1. 五十倍 fifty times.
 5. 肉 meat.
 滋養がある nourishing.
 7. 海軍國 naval power.

Page 84.

1. 兵學校 Naval Academy; Naval Cadet School.
 受ける take; go up for; go in for; sit for.
 積り intend.
 2. 見物 see the sights.
 3. 實行する practise.
 4. 持合せがある have with one.

Page 92.

5. 急行 express (train).

乗り後れる miss; not
be in time for....; be
too late for....

6. 演説をする make a
speech.

9. 金を儲ける make
money.

Page 99.

1. 寢坊 late-riser.

3. 實業界に入る go into
business.

9. 書齋 study.

10. 見舞ふ come to see.

Page 111.

1. 代りをする take an-
other's place.

4. 師範學校 normal
school.

突き當り end.

5. 近道 short cut.

8. 艇庫 boat-house.

9. 招待する invite.

10. 天井 ceiling.

11. 敷く spread.

12. 溝 ditch.

13. 通辯 interpreter.

14. 階段 stairs.

怪我をする get hurt;
hurt oneself.

17. 微震 slight (shock of)
earthquake.

Page 114.

4. 出て居る be out.

10. 打つ strike.

寝る時間 bed-time.

11. 雷がはげしく鳴る
thunder hard [se-
verely; uproariously].

Page 116.

1. 私共の今度の處には at
our new place.

2. 宿屋 inn.

3. 商業學校 commercial
school.

6. 焼ける be destroyed;
be burnt down.

Page 120.

5. 洋館造り be built in
European style.

6. 梅雨 rainy season.
續く last.

7. 黴が生える become
mouldy.

8. 表紙 cover.

10. 費用がかかる be ex-
pensive.

16. 成るべく早く as soon
as possible.

19. 支へる support.

20. 戦死する fall in battle.

Page 121.

21. 家に寄る call at a
house.

23. 師團 army division.

28. 刺客の手に罹る be
assassinated; fall a
victim to an assassin;
fall by the hand of an
assassin.

29. 練兵場 parade
ground.

觀兵式 military
review.

30. 花電車 decorated car.
運轉する run.

31. 多額の収入 a large
income.

34. かける take.

39. 建てる start.
子弟 children.

40. 世界漫遊に on a tour
round the world.

Page 122.

44. 宜いぢやないか what
if.....

47. いゝとも certain-
ly.

52. 英語の試験 examina-
tion in English.

53. 寝る go to bed.

56. 何處 what part
of....?

61. 滿洲 Manchuria.

Page 123.

63. 電報で by wire.

66. 空 empty.

68. 常盤木 evergreen
(tree).

73. といふことだ I hear.

76. さつき a little while
ago.

もう by this time.

78. 島國 island country;
insular country.

海軍 navy.

79. 大に必要がある have
a great need of....

80. 買物をする shop.
 疾くに long ago.
 81. 癒る get better.
 學問 one's studies.
 やめる give up.

Page 124.

86. 青山行 for Aoyama.
 脱線する get derailed;
 run off the track.
 87. 方がよい had better.
 89. 満開 in full blossom.
 90. 移る come to live;
 move.
 向ひ側の over there.
 二階屋 two-storied
 house.

92. 成人する grow up.
 93. 剃刀 razor.
 よく切れる be sharp.
 96. 高い expensive; dear.

Page 125.

100. 代價を拂ふ pay for.
 102. 掛けで on credit.
 108. 紹介する introduce.
 110. 當てる guess.
 下手 (a) poor (hand)
 at....
 112. 産する be found.
 113. でせう I suppose.
 114. 萬國地理 geography
 of the world.

APPENDIX.

母音と子音

Vowel (母音) 喉、舌、齒、唇等にて遮られざる音。

Consonant (子音) 喉、舌、齒、唇等にて遮られたる音。

“A,” “e,” “i,” “o,” “u” の五母音字は普通母音に發音すれども、子音に發音さるゝ事もあり。

例へば

use [yūs] one [wun]

“W,” “y” は母音の前にある時は子音に發音し、其他の場合には母音の音を生ず。

子音: want west wood

母音: law few how

子音: yard yes yoke

母音: hay key city

其他の Letter (字母) は悉く子音を發す。

Plural を表はす “s” 又は “es” の音

1. “s,” “z,” “sh,” “ch,” “j” の音の次は [ɪz]
2. 其他清音の次の “s” は [s]
3. 他の濁音の次の “s” は [z]
 1. horses bridges dishes asses
 2. mates capes caps cloths
 3. tables pins boys cabs

注意:—

house [haus]	path [pæθ]	truth [truθ]
houses [hausɪz]	paths [pæθz]	truths [truθz]

清音 には聲帯に響かずして出でたる音。

濁音 には聲帯に響きて出でたる音。

清濁兩音を區別するには喉に指を當て、發音し、指頭に震動を感じれば其音は濁音、然らざれば清音なりと知るべし。

Possessive Case の音

Boy's, boys' 共に “boys” と等しく [boɪz]
 Ass's, asses' 共に “asses” と等しく [æs'ɪz]
 Lady's, ladies' 共に “ladies” と等しく [lə'dɪz]
 Dickens's [dɪk'ɛnzɪz]

音節の數

Syllable (音節) の數は其語に含む響く母音の數と等し。

但し “oi,” “ou,” “ei” 等の二重母音は一音節をなす。

語尾の “tle,” “dle,” “kle,” “cle,” “gle,” “ple,” “ble,” “gle” 及び “fle” は一音節をなす。

Head, stretch, book, oil, out. [一音節]

Polite, sincere, handsome, pleasant, able.

[二音節]

Idea, difficult, beautiful, cleverly. [三音節]

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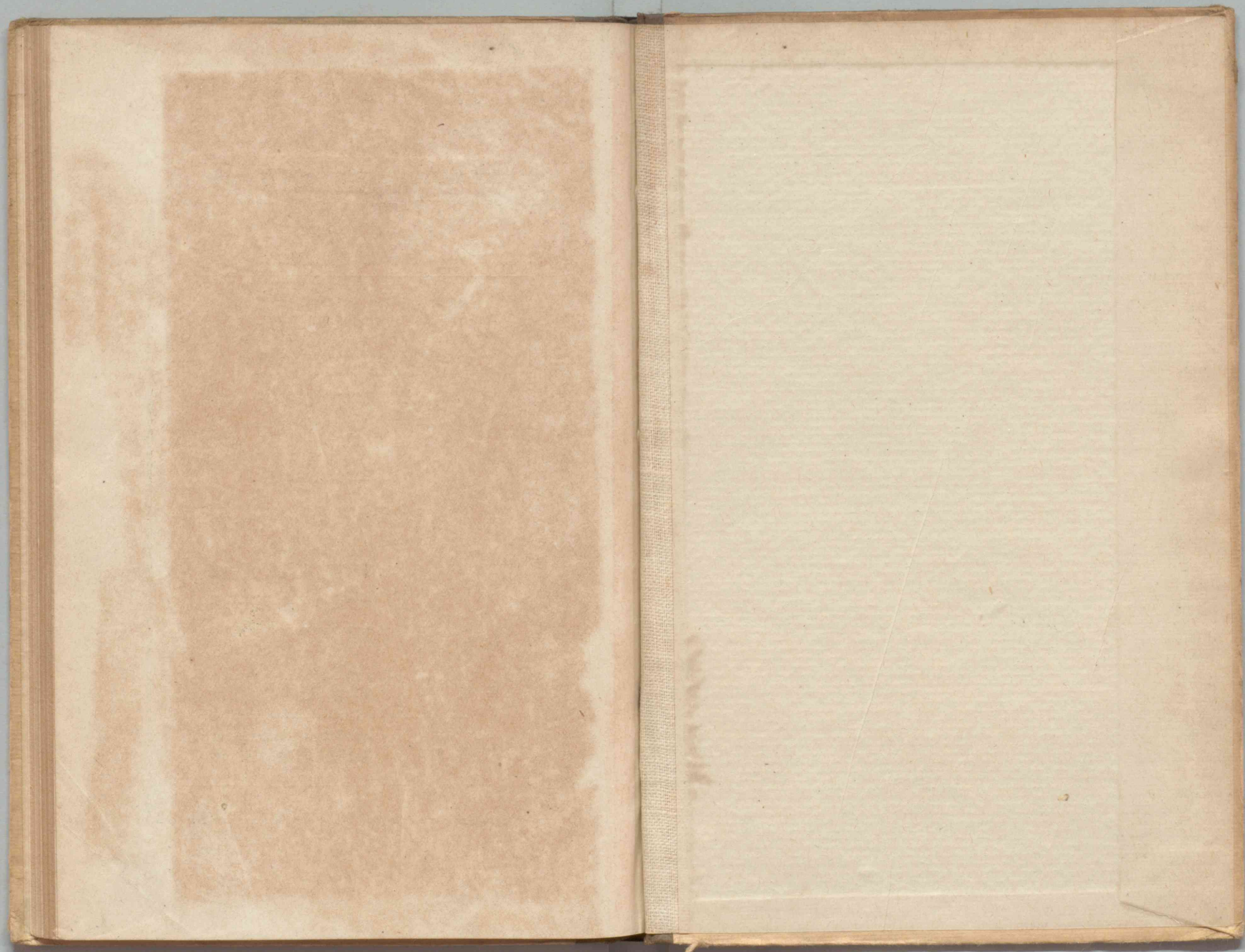
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