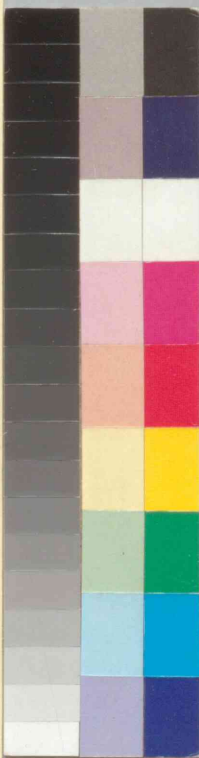


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AOKI'S
NEW ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

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SHUBUNKAN
TOKYO AND OSAKA

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昭和六年九月三十日
文 部 省 檢 定 済
中 學 校 ・ 外 國 語 科

AOKI'S

NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR

BY

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Professor of English
in the
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広島大学図書

2000024268



THE SHUBUNKAN
TOKYO AND OSAKA



は し が き

本書は、中等學校の第三學年以上に於て、一週一時間づゝ二ヶ年間に、英文法の大要を教授し得る様に編纂した。但し毎週二時間を充て一ヶ年間に終了することも出来る。

材料は、必ずしも清新なるものを採らず、生徒が譯讀なり作文なりで屢々出會ふだらうと思はれるものを選んだ。

解説の順序は、品詞本位を排し、出来るだけ文章の構成を基調とした。尙、各課の解説事項が文章構成上如何なる地位を占めるかを明かにするため、諸所に文章解剖表を挿入した。

練習問題は英文和譯と和文英譯とを主とし、其他を副とした。英文和譯では、解説事項の應用練習に加へて、少々稀な用法を含む文章を載せておいた。此部分は解説の補遺とも、又一種の成句集とも見られる。

昭和六年六月 青木常雄

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下村清廣島文理科大学教授

I

Aoki's New English Grammar

CHAPTER I THE SENTENCE

LESSON I

THE ELEMENTS OF THE SENTENCE

section 1. Sentence.—纏りたる思想を表す語群。

§

Good students learn well.

(1) Subject ; Predicate. *叙述部*

主部

Good students | learn well.

本書に於ては次の如く表示す。

Good students | learn well

(2) Subject Word ; Predicate Verb.

Good students | learn well.

(3) Modifier. — 修飾語。

Good students | learn well.

EXERCISE

Tell the Elements of the following Sentences :—

1. You have a good fountain-pen.
2. Mine is an old one.
3. The boy can swim very well.
4. The boys of my village swim in this pond.
- ✓ 5. After breakfast I leave for school.
6. Run faster.
7. The sunset is very beautiful.
8. Mr. Smith teaches us English conversation.
9. He speaks very rapidly.
10. Birds fly in the air.
11. Boys fly their kites.
12. I will make him a statesman.
13. He gave me a pretty book.
14. I sent a letter to him.
15. I sent him a letter.

LESSON II

THE PARTS OF SPEECH

5. The Parts of Speech

Subject Word は通常事物の名稱たる語なり。斯かる語を Noun と謂ふ。 Predicate の中心をなす語は動作又は状態を表す語なり。斯かる語を Verb と謂ふ。是等の外に Pronoun, Adjective, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection と呼ばれるものあり。是等を The Eight Parts of Speech と謂ふ。

6. Noun の主なる用法。

(1) Subject として。

A dog is a faithful animal.

名詞	dog	is	animal
冠詞	A		a faithful

(2) Object として。

I keep a very handsome dog.

I	keep	dog
		a very handsome

(3) Complement として。

Fido is a faithful dog.

Fido		is	{	dog
<i>フイド</i>				<i>犬</i>
				a faithful

7. Pronoun は (Modifier+) Noun の代りに用ふる語なり。

Tom and May are brother and sister.	Tom	brother and sister.	Tom and May are brother and sister.	He is kind to May and May loves Tom dearly.	May	kind to her and she loves him dearly.
-------------------------------------	-----	---------------------	-------------------------------------	---	-----	---------------------------------------

The girl has a pretty doll.	The girl	likes the pretty doll very much.	The girl has a pretty doll.	She likes it very much.
-----------------------------	----------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------

8. Adjective.—Noun を修飾する語。

A hungry wolf saw a little lamb.

wolf		saw		lamb
<i>ウルフ</i>				<i>ラム</i>
A hungry		a little		

The wolf was very hungry

wolf		was	{	hungry
<i>ウルフ</i>				<i>腹ペコ</i>
The				very

補語詞は名代形か

“a” “the” を特に Article と謂ふ。
“an”

9. Adverb.—Verb, Adjective 等を修飾する語。

The boy works hard.

boy		works
The		hard

He is very diligent.

He		is	{	diligent
				very

10. Preposition.—Noun (又は Pronoun) の前に置かれて Noun 又は Verb の修飾句を作る語。

The book on the desk is mine.

book		is	{	mine
The	on the desk			

I put the book on the desk.

I		put		book
on the desk			the	

Preposition+Noun が Noun を修飾する時は Adjective Phrase と呼ばれ、Verb を修飾する時は Adverb Phrase と呼ばる。

noun phrase

11. Conjunction.—語句を連結する語。

(1) John **and** his brother are diligent, **but** his sisters are not.

(2) a. **That** he will come is certain.

noun clause
That he will come | is | certain

b. I know **that** he will come.

I | know | that he will come

c. I will wait **till** he comes.

I | will wait

till he comes *adverbial clause*

a 及び b にありては Noun Clause を導き、c に於ては Adverb Clause を導くと謂ふ。

12. Interjection.—單に感情を表す語。

Alas! he is no more!

感嘆詞

n. no. adj. adv. pron. interj. conj. prep.

EXERCISE

Tell the Part of Speech of each word:—

1. The boys shouted "Hurrah!"
2. See the boy and the dog.
3. The sun rises in the east.
4. The sun sets in the west.
5. The moon shines at night.
6. I like interesting books.
7. The book on the chair belongs to me.
8. I study in my study.
9. He and I study hard.
10. We worked but they played.
11. After that we went for a walk.
12. We returned after the sun set.
13. We went to bed at nine last night.
14. A gentleman is at the door.
15. Come and see me tomorrow.

LESSON III

KINDS OF SENTENCES

13. 叙述の様式による種類。

(1) Declarative Sentence.—平叙文。

Thomas learns very well.

He is a good boy.

(2) Interrogative Sentence.—疑問文。

Does Thomas learn well?

Is he a good boy?

(3) Imperative Sentence.—命令文。
は動詞は必ず原形を用い、主語を省く

Thomas, learn well.

Be a good boy, Thomas. *は動詞は自分自身を用い*

(4) Exclamatory Sentence.—感嘆文。

How well Thomas learns!

What a good boy he is!

1. Subject を中心として四種の文を比較せよ。
2. Interrogative Sentence と Exclamatory Sentence の差異如何。
3. 平叙文と疑問文との差異如何。

14. 文の構造上より見たる種類。

(1) Simple Sentence.—Clause を含まざる文。

He went to the theatre. *adverbial*

I remained at home.

(2) Complex Sentence.—Noun Clause, Adjective

Clause, Adverb Clause の一つ又は夫れ以上を含む文。

Though he went to the theatre, I remained at home. *conj*

The soft breezes that blow show that spring has come. *adj clause noun clause*

(3) Compound Sentence.—對等の Clause を二つ以上含むもの。

He went to the theatre, but I remained at home. *an*

He | went
.....
to the theatre

[but]

I | remained
.....
at home

EXERCISE

(a) Classify the following Sentences:— 13

1. Do you like apples?
2. How do you like apples?
3. You like apples very much.
4. You can run fast.
5. How fast you can run!
6. Run faster.
7. The sunset is beautiful.
8. How beautiful the sunset is!
9. What a beautiful picture this is!

(b) Classify the following Sentences:— 14

1. He promised that he would pay back the debt.
2. He promised to pay back the debt.
3. He promised to pay back the debt, but he has not done so yet.
4. You live in a fine house on a hill.
5. The house you live in stands on a hill.
6. You live in a fine house and it stands on a hill.

subject が、あるか、あるか、あるか
 170の場合に simple sentence
 27以上の時は 変化する

LESSON IV

NOUN

15. Noun の種類。

- (1) Proper Noun. 一人一物に固有の名。
Napoleon, London, England, Frank.
- (2) Common Noun. 同種類の事物に共通の名。普通名詞
emperor, city, country, boy.
- (3) Collective Noun. 同種類の事物の集合體の名。
army, fleet, family, class.
- (4) Material Noun. 物質材料の名。
water, sugar, gas.
- (5) Abstract Noun. 性質、動作の名。
honesty, diligence, success.

☞ Classify the Nouns:—

1. That house is built of stone.
2. He threw a stone at the dog.
3. Are your family all well?
4. There are about fifty families in that village.
5. Many things are made of glass. coll.

6. Bring me some glasses.
7. Columbus discovered America.
8. This bottle is full of water.

Put into Japanese:— 省略

1. There are many future Edisons in this school.
2. Japan is the England of the Far East.
3. Admiral Togo is the Nelson of Japan.
4. Please give me a glass of milk.
5. Bring me two pieces of chalk.
6. There are three bottles of beer here.
7. He has done me many kindnesses.

16. 以上五種の Noun の中 Plural となるは
Common Noun と Collective Noun となり。

次の名詞の複数を作れ。省略

1. bat, ball, desk, table, picture.
2. ass, fox, bush, match.
3. army, family, city, country; day, monkey.
4. knife, wife, life, wolf; roof, handkerchief.
5. hero, negro, volcano.
6. child, ox.
7. sheep, deer; fish, fruit.

8. brother-in-law, man-of-war, looker-on.

次の用法を比較せよ。

the members of common noun
His family **is** very large.

His family **are** all well.] # 26

the members collective
Abstract Noun は Subject, Object, Complement と
して用ひらるゝ外、Preposition と共に Phrase を作るこ
と多し。

sub. com.
Happiness **is** contentment.

object.
He enjoys good health.

adverb
He arrived **in** safety. } *adverb phrase*

verb phrase
He | *verb* arrived
| *preposition* in safety

modifier
He **is** a man **of** character. *adject.*

modifier
He | is } man
| a
| of character

17. Noun の Gender. 概ね別語を以て表す。

(1) Masculine Gender (男性)

father, boy, lion, Mr. Smith, pea-cock.

(2) Feminine Gender (女性)

mother, girl, lioness, Mrs. Smith, pea-hen.

- (3) Common Gender (通性)
parent, child, animal, person, bird.
- (4) Neuter Gender (無性)
house, table, pencil.

Give the Masculine equivalents:—
(男性の同義語)

1. lioness, hostess; princess; actress, empress; goddess.
- ✓ 2. queen, daughter, wife, niece, hen.
- ✓ 3. grand-daughter, woman-servant, girl-student.
- ✓ 4. heroine, widow, bride. *bridegroom*
widower

18. Noun の Case. Noun が Subject なるか、所有者なるか、Object なるかを表す變化。

- (1) Nominative Case. 主格

That gentleman has a motorcar. *objective case*

gentleman	has	motorcar
That		a

- (2) Possessive Case.—Modifier として用ふ。修飾格

She is that gentleman's daughter.

She	is	daughter
	that gentleman's	

to work at arms length 招き働きたる

- (3) Objective Case. Nominative Case と同形。

I know that gentleman.

I	know	gentleman
		that

19. Possessive Case の語尾。

- (1) a gentleman's hat, a dog's tail.
- (2) today's paper, yesterday's dictation.
- (3) birds' nests, a girls' school; children's doctor.
- (4) at arm's length. *of a person*
phrase

cf. the top of the hill, the legs of the table.

Put into Japanese:—

1. He returned home after **three years'** absence.
2. It is **ten minutes'** walk from here.
3. **Mary's and Jane's** knives are the same size.
4. This is **Frank, Henry, and George's** study.
5. I saw him yesterday at the **barber's**.
6. This is **the King of England's** palace.
7. **His** books are all popular.
8. **His** crime deserves death.
9. A man of **his** age should know better.

20. Noun Equivalents の主なるもの。

(1) Pronoun.

John is a good runner. He is also a good swimmer.

(2) Noun Phrase.

I knew what to do.

I | knew | what to do

How to spend money is more difficult than how to earn money. (is difficult)

(3) Noun Clause. (主語と目的語も兼ねるもの)

That he said so is quite certain.

What made him say so is unknown.

What made him say so | is { unknown

☞ Point out all the Noun Equivalents :—

1. He knew that he had done wrong.
2. What he said just now is nonsense.
3. Do you know when she did it?
4. I know what to say, but I do not know how to say it.
5. To err is human.

Summary 一覽

Elements of the Sentence				
Subject	Predicate Verb	Object	Complement	
何れも Modifier を有するが常なり				
Parts of Speech	Noun の用法—Subject ; Object ; Complement			
	Pronoun—(Modifier +) Noun の代用語			
	Adjective—Noun の修飾語			
	Adverb—Verb, Adjective, の修飾語 <i>adverb etc</i>			
	Preposition—Noun と共に Phrase を作る語			
	Conjunction—語句を連結する語			
Verb—動作状態を表す語 (Predicate の中心語)				
Interjection—單に感情を表す語				
文の種類	Declarative	Interrogative	Imperative	Exclamatory
	Simple	Complex	Compound	
Noun	Proper	Plural { Regular Irregular	Gender ————— { Masculine Feminine Common Neuter	
	Common			
	Collective			
	Material	Case { Nominative Possessive Objective		
	Abstract			
Noun Equivalents		Pronoun	Noun Phrase	Noun Clause

CHAPTER II

SUBJECT MODIFIER

LESSON I

SUBJECT MODIFIER の種類

1. Subject Modifier の主なるもの。

(1) Adjective.

A good boy is loved by everybody.

boy | is loved
A good | by everybody

There are many beautiful sights in Japan.

(2) Adjective Phrase.

The book on the desk is Yamada's.

book | is { Yamada's
The
on the desk

The fish in the globe are goldfish.

(3) Adjective Clause.

The man who is standing at the gate is Mr. Yamamoto.

man | is { Mr. Yamamoto
The
who is standing at the gate

This is the watch which I bought yesterday.

This | is { watch
the
which I bought | yesterday

EXERCISE

Distinguish the Subject Modifiers :-

1. The large building on the hill is a school.
2. The best winter sport is skiing.
3. The river which runs through London is the Thames.
4. Beautiful melodies floated on the air.
5. The people who live in the Far North wear fur coats.

LESSON II

ADJECTIVE

2. Adjective の種類。

(1) Pronominal Adjective. 其の修飾する Noun を省略すれば其儘 Pronoun となるもの。

(2) Quantitative Adjective. 数、量を表すもの。

(3) Qualifying Adjective. 性質、状態を表すもの。

3. Pronominal Adjective.

(1) 常に Singular Noun を修飾するものは this, that, each, another, either, neither 等なり。

Each student has his own desk.

I went into another room.

There were trees on either side of the road.

He supported neither side.

(2) 常に Plural Noun を修飾するものは these, those, both 等なり。

Both his parents are still living.

(3) Singular, Plural 何れの Noun をも修飾するものは all, some, other, same, such 等なり。

all, each, every
any は各々 彼等、場合

✓ any = to one; some; whichever

Singular

Plural

all the world

all the students

✓ any paper

any pencils

some ink

some pens

the other side

other directions

the same book

the same books

such a flower

such flowers

4. Quantitative Adjective.

(1) 定数

a. 基数

b. 序数

one	first	1st
two	second	2nd
three	third	3rd
four	fourth	4th
five	fifth	5th
eight	eighth	8th
nine	ninth	9th
eleven	eleventh	11th
twelve	twelfth	12th
thirteen	thirteenth	13th
twenty	twentieth	20th
twenty-one	twenty-first	21st
twenty-two	twenty-second	22nd

example 各々 彼等、場合

twenty-three twenty-third 23rd

forty fortieth 40th

c. 乗數

half the price; double the usual fare.

(2) 不定數

(3) 量

many	} friends	much	} money	
(a) few		(a) little		(not much)
no		no		
any		any		
some		some		
all (the)	=	all (the)		

(4) 數の讀み方。

123=one hundred and twenty-three

3,045=three thousand and forty-five

1932=nineteen thirty-two

the 8.30 p.m. train=the eight thirty p.m. train

Napoleon I=Napoleon the First

Chapter II=Chapter Two

Read or write out the following:—

1. 25 teachers; 367 students; 1,489 applicants.

2. June 6; in the 7th year of Showa.

3. America was discovered in 1492. *by Columbus*

4. Open your book at Page 15.

5. Begin at Lesson 20.

Learn the following:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ =a half, one half $\frac{1}{3}$ =a third, one-third

$\frac{2}{3}$ =two-thirds $\frac{45}{67}$ =forty-five sixty-sevenths

$8\frac{3}{5}$ =eight and three-fifths

2.03=two point nought three

4.56=four point five six

本局三八〇五番=three eight nought five

Honkyoku

5. Qualifying Adjective.

(1) 本來のもの。

good, bad, young, old, etc.

cf. { I have a few English books.
I have few English books.

cf. { I have a little time to spare.
I have little time to spare.

cf. { I saw many a pretty flower.
I saw a good many pretty flowers.
I saw a great many pretty flowers.

(2) Proper Noun より來れるもの。

English, French, European, etc.

- (3) Material Noun より來れるもの。
a gold watch, a stone bridge, etc.
- (4) Verb より來れるもの。
an interesting novel, a touching story; 他動詞
a wounded soldier, a murdered man, etc.

Form Adjectives from:— ㊦

1. China ; Germany ; Asia ; Italy ; Spain ; London.
2. iron ; wood ; wool ; bamboo.
3. amuse ; move ; die ; write ; speak.
6. Comparison. 度合を表す變化。

{	原級	tall	diligent	good
	比較級	taller	more diligent	better
	最上級	tallest	most diligent	best

7. 次の形容詞の比較級及び最上級を言へ。
- (1) rich, poor, high, low, hard, soft. ㊦
 - (2) fine, noble, wise, brave, wide.
 - (3) big, hot, thin, red.
 - (4) easy, happy, merry, pretty, dry.
 - (5) famous, careful, beautiful, fortunate.
 - (6) bad, many, much, far, little ; old, late ; near.

8. 同一の度を表すに二種以上の Degree を用ひ得ることあり。

He is the **tallest** boy in his class.

He is **taller** than any other boy in his class.

No other boy in his class is so **tall** as he.

EXERCISE

(a) Insert suitable Adjectives:—

1. Have you—money about you?
2. Yes, I have—money.
3. He has—money, but I have—money.
4. I am glad he has—true friends.
5. If you want—pens, I will lend you some.
6. I am glad I have made—mistakes.

(b) Put into Japanese:— X

1. I came here for the first time this year.
2. He comes here every fifth day.
3. Write your composition on every other line.
4. Many a day passed by, and still he did not come back.
5. Save at least one-tenth of your income.

6. Thousands of spectators came to see the sports.
7. He is now in his thirties, but when he came here he was still in his teens.
8. If it takes you three hours to do this work, it will take me as many days.
9. The boys were working like so many ants.
10. He is twice as tall and three times as heavy as I.
11. He is the very man that you want.
12. If we rejoice and are glad, the very birds sing more sweetly.
13. The wisest man in the world can not know everything.
14. We have dictation every other week.
15. He expected every moment to be swept away by the waves.
16. He is superior to me in English, but far inferior (to me) in mathematics.
17. Nothing is more precious than time, yet nothing is less valued.
18. There is no better way of doing it than to do it carefully.

19. A whale is no more a fish than a horse is.
20. He was the first man to come and the last man to depart.
21. He was a most industrious pupil.
22. Most people are inclined to think so.
23. The larger, the better.
24. The richer one becomes, the more will one want.
25. When I reached the higher part of the hill, I saw large clouds of smoke hanging over the lower parts of the city.

LESSON III

ARTICLE

9. "a" "an" の用法。

(1) "one" の意に。

He came here a week ago.

He will leave here in a day or two.

(2) "any" の意に。

A horse is a useful animal.

cf. Man is stronger than woman.

(3) "a certain" の意に。

A gentleman told me so.

(4) "per" の意に。

We have dictation once a week.

10. "a" "an" の位置に注意せよ。

(1) I never saw such a pretty flower.

(2) What a pretty flower this is!

(3) He is quite a rich man.

(4) I spent half an hour there.

11. "the" の用法。

(1) Noun が話の中に繰返された時。

既と話題の巻いた時 the
初めて " 不定冠詞 a, an

I lost a bat and a ball. The bat was found, but the ball was gone.

(2) 初めて話の中に出たる Noun と雖も、何等かの理由により、その指す處の明かなる時。

Please open the door.

I am going to the post-office.

He is the principal of my school.

cf. He is a student of my school.

He is the tallest boy in my class.

The earth goes round the sun.

(3) 同種類を代表する Noun の前に。

The horse is a useful animal.

cf. { A horse is a useful animal.
Horses are useful animals.

(4) 下の如き Phrase の中に。

in the morning; in the afternoon;

in the evening; in the daytime;

in the light; in the dark;

in the country; in the right;

in the wrong; by the week;

by the pound.

(5) 特殊の Proper Noun の前に。

a. 川、海、船の名。

water の関係ある

the Thames; the Pacific (Ocean); the Empress of Canada.

cf. Tokyo Bay; Lake Biwa. この場合にのみ使用せず

○ b. 或公共の建物の名。

The Foreign Office; the Tokyo Higher Normal School; the Imperial Theatre.

c. 書籍、雑誌、新聞の名。

← London The Times; The Review of Reviews. 月刊雑誌

d. 山脈、群島の名。

The Alps; the Philippines. islands

cf. Mt. Fuji; Formosa. 山脈 群島

○ e. Plural の形を有する國名。

the United States of America.

○ f. "of" を有する Proper Noun.

the Cape of Good Hope; the Duke of Wellington.

12. Article の省略。

(1) 呼び掛けの Noun の前に。

Young man, come over here.

Boys, let us play ball.

(2) 次の如き Expression の中に。

Is your father at home?

by the darkness = by night

Do you go to school by train or on foot?

The sun shines in the daytime, but the moon and stars shine at night.

I will answer by letter or by telephone.

He came here last year, and will leave here next month.

this place

EXERCISE

(a) Insert suitable Articles:—

1. London is largest city in world.
2. Won't you go to park with me?
3. Owl can see in dark, but most birds can not.
4. I get up early in morning and go to bed late at night.
5. I went there by train and came back by steamer.
6. Father went to United States by "Shunyo-maru."
7. I dropped purse with some money in it. Purse was found next day but money was gone.
8. Horse is useful animal.
9. I have never seen such glorious sunset.

(b) Put into English:—

1. 一二年前に。 數年經つて。
2. 月に三回。 年に五回。
3. 半哩。 一メートル半。
4. 内務省。 帝國大學。
5. 眞夜中に。 朝早く。 午後三時半に。
6. 今月。 先月。 來月。 其前月。 其翌月。

Summary

Subject Modifier	Adjective	Kinds	Comparison { Regular } { Positive Irregular } { Comparative Superlative
			Pronominal { 常に Singular Noun を修飾す 常に Plural Noun を修飾す Singular, Plural 何れをも
			Quantitative { 量 { 基数 定数 { 序数 數 { 乗数 不定数
			Qualifying { 本來のもの Proper Noun より來れるもの Material Noun より…… Verb より來れるもの
			Article { Definite Indefinite Omission
Adjective Phrase—Preposition + Noun			
Adjective Clause—Subject, Predicate を有す			

CHAPTER III

PREDICATE MODIFIER

LESSON I

PREDICATE MODIFIER の種類

1. Predicate Modifier の主なるもの。

(1) Adverb

He speaks English **well**.

He | speaks | English
well

He will **surely** get a prize.

He | will get | a prize
surely

(2) Adverb Phrase

I study **in my study**.

I | study
in my study

He returned **after dark**.

He | returned
after dark

(3) Adverb Clause

I will wait **till he comes.**

I | will wait
till he comes *conj.*

I will start **as soon as he comes.**

I | will start
as soon as he comes
phrase conjunction

? 2. Adverb と Adverb Phrase とが重ねて用ひらるゝことあり。この場合 Adverb Phrase は Adverb の意味の敷衍なり。

He is **out in the garden.**

He | is
out
in the garden

The lark was **up in the sky.**

The lark | was
up
in the sky

They were **down by the pond.**

They | were
down
by the pond

EXERCISE

Point out all the Adverb Elements and tell what they each modifies:—

Blotting-paper as an Antidote

When Mathews the actor was very ill, he had to take medicine of a very dark colour. One day his servant gave him some ink by mistake. When he found out what he had done, he cried out in horror, "I beg your pardon, sir, but I have given you ink instead of your medicine." "Never mind," said Mathews, "I'll swallow a bit of blotting-paper."

24個あり

Mr. Charles (1778-1838) A Popular London Comedian.

(1) *very* は現級の副詞及形容詞を伴ひ、又は獨立形容詞とされる分子を伴ひ、形容詞に対する *much* との差は *much* は形容詞の比較最上兩級を *modify* し、*very* は現級のみを用ひらる

LESSON II

ADVERB

(A)

3. Simple Adverb の用法 種類

{1} Qualitative Adverb の用法

(1) 「時」を表すもの。today; tomorrow; yesterday, etc.

He will soon come.

(2) 「場所」を表すもの。here, there, etc.

Go **there** and be seated on the bench.

There are some children on the bench. *phrase*

(3) 「方法」を表すもの。carefully, quickly, etc.

He was **fatally** wounded.

(4) 「程度」を表すもの。very, much, quite, etc.

This book is **very** interesting.

He is **much** interested in this book.

The book is **much** easier than I expected.

The book		is	}	easier
				much
				than I expected

(5) 「否定」を表すもの。not, never, hardly, etc

cf. { I can **not** understand it.
 { I can **hardly** understand it.

(2) *much* は過去分詞、*very* は現在分詞を *qualify* する。

文法事項
副詞

- () Parenthesis_{es}
- [] Bracket_s
- { } Brace_s

I | can understand | it
 | hardly

cf. { I **never** go to such a place. *完全な打消*
 { I **seldom** go to such a place. *減りに*

cf. { You look **little** tired. *打消*
 { You look **a little** tired. *打消でない*
 { You look **not a little** tired. *少からず*

4. Interrogative Adverb の用法。

{2} (1) 疑問文の先頭に。

How did you do it? *手段*

When did you do it? *時間*

you | did do | it
 | When

Where did you do it? *處*

Why did you do it? *原因*

(2) Noun Clause の先頭に。 *noun clause*

I know **how** you did it. *ut. object*

I know **when** you did it. *relation*

I | know | when you did it. *the time*

I know **where** you did it.

I know **why** you did it.

(3) Noun Phrase の先頭に。

I know how to do it. *object = noun phrase*

I know when to do it.

I | know | when to do it

I know where to do it.

I know why to do it.

(B)

5. Relative Adverb は Adjective Clause の先

頭に立つ。

This is the way how (=in which) I did it. *complement (adverb)*

This | is | way *adverb phrase*

How = in which

the | how I did it *relative pronoun*

I have forgotten the exact time when (=at which) I did it. *forgotten obj.*

But I remember the place where (=at which)

I did it.

This is the reason why (=for which) I did it.

6. Adverb は Adverb, Adverb Phrase 及び

Adverb Clause を修飾することあり。

He works very hard.

She sings wonderfully well.

He passed entirely through his diligence.

He | passed

through his diligence *adv. phrase*

entirely

He passed simply because he had been diligent. *adv. adv. clause*

7. Adverb, Adverb Phrase, Adverb Clause の

中には Sentence 全體を修飾するものあり。

It is happily that he did not die.
= Happily he did not die.

he | did not die

Happily

cf. He did not die happily.

He | did die

not

happily

He | did not die

happily

Truly he is a coward.
To speak the truth, he is a coward.

he | is | a coward

To speak the truth

Did you go ?	Did you not go ?
Yes, I did.	Yes, I did.
No, I did not.	No, I did not.

8. 注意すべき Adverbs.

Have you **ever** seen a lion? *= at any time 假定 否定 } any 常用 3.*

Yes, I have **once** seen one. *= for one time*

He is **too** young to help his parents. *too ~ to*

He is **old enough** to help his parents. *good enough*

The sooner you do it, the better. *準備 準備*

He worked **the harder**, because he had been praised by his teacher. *準備 準備*

9. Comparison の変化あり。

soon	carefully	well
sooner	more carefully	better
soonest	most carefully	best
<i>one</i>	<i>more than on</i>	<i>不規則</i>

EXERCISE

(a) Put into Japanese:— 省略

- The earlier, the better.
- The more one gets, the more will one want.
- You can hardly realize how difficult the work is.

- People **seldom** do their best till they are forced to do so.
- I **little** dreamed that he should pass the examination.
- The rat was **too** lazy to do anything.
- ✓ You are **old enough** to take care of yourself.
- This is **why** I did it.
- The** oftener you read the text, **the** clearer will the meaning become.
- He ran **the** faster because he heard the howling of the wolves.

(b) Put into English:—

- 君は何處でこの時計をお求めでしたか。
- 何處で買ったか覚えていません。
- これが私の生れた家ださうです。
- 彼は私より明瞭に読む。
- 併し私の方が速く読む。
- 私は屢々彼に手紙をやる (to write to)。
- 併し彼は滅多に手紙をくれ (to hear from) ない。
- 私にはあの英人の話が殆んど判らなかつた。
- 此石は餘り重くて私には持て (carry) ない。
- あの人は正直ぢやないのですか。
—イ、エ正直です。

I often w — (but other)

I w — often

(c) Correct the errors, if any:—

1. He has come just now. *predicate modifier.*
2. This is far beautiful than that.
3. This is the reason I told that lie.

Summary

Predicate Modifier	Adverb	Simple	時を表すもの 場所を表すもの 方法を表すもの 程度を表すもの 否定を表すもの
		Interrogative	(疑問文の先頭に Noun Clause の先頭に Noun Phrase の先頭に
		Relative	(Adjective Clause を導くもの Preposition + Relative Pronoun と同意のもの
		Adverb, Adverb Phrase, Adverb Clause も修飾す	
		Comparison の変化あり	
	Adverb Phrase	Preposition + Noun が Adverb の役目をなす	
Adverb Clause	Subject, Predicate を有し Adverb の役目をなす		

negus { Too many cooks are dreadfully untidy.
(" ") "spoil the broth of sutler"

CHAPTER IV

OBJECT AND COMPLEMENT

LESSON I

OBJECT

[d. trans-; to the other side i.e. it's go']

1. Object を取る動詞を Transitive Verb と謂ひ、然らざるものを Intransitive Verb と謂ふ。

但し同一の動詞が Transitive Verb にも Intransitive Verb にも用ひらるゝことあり。

He is flying his kite.

He | is flying | his kite

The aeroplane flies very fast.

The aeroplane | flies | very fast

In, prefix to express negation, un = German
次の動詞は v.t. なりや v.i. なりや。

1. He reads wonderfully well.

2. He reads English fluently.

3. A blind man can not see.

4. An owl can see in the dark.

obj =スル
comp. =スル
を補物の必要あり

(2) Predicate Verb の前に来ることあり。

a. What did Jack build? (疑問代名詞の場合には目的詞を以て)

b. This is the ship that Jack built.

relative pronoun.
(The house I was born in.)

EXERCISE 前と出づる場合の主と疑問代名詞

Point out all the Objects :—

A Greedy Dog

1. A dog stole a piece of meat out of a butcher's shop.
2. He crossed a narrow bridge over a stream.
3. As he was crossing, he looked down and saw his own shadow in the water.
4. He thought it was another dog with another piece of meat.
5. He snapped at the shadow, dropped his own piece of meat, and lost all.

LESSON II

COMPLEMENT

7. Transitive Verbの中には Objectの外に Complementをも取るものあり。Complementは通常 Noun 又は Adjective なり。

cf. { He made his kite.
 { He made his parents (?).
 { He made his niece (?).

第二、第三の文は (?) の所に夫々 happy, his wife 等を補ひて始めて文意完し。

He made his parents happy.

He made his niece his wife.

He | made | his parents { happy

Modifier を明示する必要がある時は次の如くす。

He | made | niece { wife
 his his

8. Complement を取る Transitive Verb の例。

The news made him very sad.

People call him "the Father of his Country."

国民 Washington をよび (P. 114)
 Cicero " (ロ-2)

Crusoe named him Friday.

Some one left the door open.

Keep your hands and feet clean.

You will find the book interesting.

They elected him mayor.

They thought the man (a) coward.

9. Intransitive Verb の Complement と其の

Modifier とを混ずべからず。

He remained silent.
He | remained } silent

He remained long.

He | remained } long

Children grow rapidly.

Children | grow } rapidly

They grow old.

They | grow } old

10. Complement を取る Intransitive Verbs

の例。

He was once a poor farmer.

be は加えしに今の事だけ

look らしむ水鳥 } 視子

Good medicine is bitter to the taste

He has now become a rich merchant.

He looks old, but he is really young.

He seemed satisfied.

As he grew old, his hair turned white.

The rumour proved true.

A rose smells sweet.

This cloth feels rough.

Good medicine tastes bitter.

11. Transitive Verb の Complement は Object に係り、Intransitive Verb の Complement は Subject に係る。

(1) They made him king. (he=king)

They found the man asleep. (the man=asleep)

They made him what he is. (he=what he is)

(2) He has grown old. (He=old)

He is an old man. (He=an old man)

He is of no use. (He=of no use)

12. Sentence を其の Elements に分解すること

を Analysis といふ。Clause は其儘として次の Sentences を分解して見よ。

(例) His mother has made him what he is.

mother | has made | him } what he is
 His 地所 目的語 補フ

He lived in London for the rest of his life.

He | lived
 in London
 for the rest of his life

EXERCISE

1. The sun shines in the daytime.
2. His house stands on a hill.
3. Boys love play.
4. The boys of my school like baseball very much.
5. Heaven helps those who help themselves.
6. I gave him a penknife.
7. The kind man gave the poor beggar some money.
8. I told him that I liked English.
9. Tokyo is the capital of Japan.
10. The gentleman standing at the gate is Higashi's father.
11. The doctor has become very rich.
12. He often made his father very happy.
13. Who left the gate open?
14. The house you see there is Mr. Tanaka's.

Summary

Verb	Transitive—Object を取るもの	
	Intransitive—Object を取らざるもの	
Object	Object たり得るもの	Noun
		Pronoun
		Infinitive
	Object の種類	Noun Phrase
		Noun Clause
		Simple Object
Complement	Complement たり得るもの	Double Object
		Cognate Object
		Noun
	Complement の種類	Adjective
		Adjective Phrase
		Noun Equivalent
Complement の種類	Subjective	
	Objective	

CHAPTER V

PRONOUN

LESSON I

PERSONAL PRONOUN

1. Personal Pronoun には Person 及び Case の變化あり。

	Nominative <i>case</i>	Possessive	Objective
<i>the</i> First Person	I we	my our	me us
Second Person	you you <i>(thou)</i>	your your <i>(thy)</i>	you you <i>(thee)</i>
Third Person	he she it they	his her its their	him her it them

! この its を it's と混同せぬ様注意すべし。

2. Possessive Case の代表。

to do one's best; to make up one's mind.

Fill the blanks with suitable forms:—
they make up their minds

I did—best. We did—best.

You did—best. You did—best.
adjective

He did—best. They did—best.

3. "it" の特殊用法。

(1) It is fine today. It rained yesterday. *subject weather を表す*

(2) It is about ten miles from here to my native village. *distance を表す*

(3) It is wrong to tell a lie. *distance を表す*

(It=) to tell a lie | is } wrong *noun phrase*

He makes it his business to find fault with everybody. *object comp.*

(4) It is strange that he should say so. *conjunction*

(It=) that he should say so | is } strange *noun phrase*

4. "we," "you," "they" の特殊用法。

We should be very careful in the choice of friends. *truth を表す*

You should obey your parents. *advice を表す*

They say that he is a rich man. *噂の世人*
of. One should be kind to one's neighbours.

(1) 世評を回す

own 権利上の所有
possession 実質上の所有

5. Compound Personal Pronoun の形。

不可解

		Nominative	Possessive	Objective
1st Person	Sing.	myself	my own	myself
	Plur.	ourselves	our own	ourselves
2nd Person	Sing.	yourself	your own	yourself
	Plur.	yourselves		yourselves
3rd Person	Sing.	himself	his own	himself
		herself	her own	herself
		itself	its own	itself
	Plur.	themselves	their own	themselves

! 代表の形は oneself 及び one's own なり。

6. Compound Personal Pronoun の用例。

(1) He killed himself.

He | killed | himself

I amused myself with reading.

Don't overeat yourself.

A good opportunity presented itself.

(2) I did it myself. 意味を強め目的に使用する

I | did | it
myself

He killed his own father.

He | killed | father
his own

EXERCISE

Put into English :—

1. 門は何時に開くか。——七時半に開く。
2. 君の学校では外国語 (a foreign language) は何を教へるのか。
3. 英語を教へる。
4. 君の故郷ではこれを何と言ふ (to call) か。
5. 何と言ふか知らぬ。
6. 友人には親切にするのが本當だ。
7. 今何時か。——十一時十五分過ぎだ。
8. 君の家までどの位 (how far) あるか。——丁度一哩だ。
9. 其時は雨が降つてゐたが、やがて晴れた (clear up)
10. 其様な處へ行くのはよくない。

LESSON II

POSSESSIVE PRONOUN; INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

7. Possessive Pronoun の用例。所有代名詞

{ This is mine.
{ These are mine.

{ Mine is larger than yours [is].
{ Mine are smaller than yours [are].

{ Our school is larger than theirs [is].
{ Our children are stronger than theirs [are].

{ Your composition is well-written.
{ But his and hers are not.

8. Interrogative Pronoun の用例。

(1) 疑問文の先頭に。

{ Who is that lady?
{ Whose umbrella is that?
{ Whom do you like best?

you | do like | Whom
| best

{ Which is yours?
{ Which will you take?

obj. sub. int.

他動詞に用いられる obj.
補語 不定詞述語を完了にする
(他動詞及自動詞)

What is the largest animal?
What are you looking for? = search

(2) Noun Clause の先頭に。

Tell me who he is.
| Tell | me | who he is

(3) Noun Phrase の先頭に。

Tell me whom to visit first.
| Tell | me | whom to visit first

I do not know which to take.
I was told what to do.

EXERCISE

Analyse grammatical elements:—
(a) (Put into Japanese):—

- 1. What made you do such a thing?
2. What is an airship like?
3. What helps to make things pretty?— It is colour.
4. Very few of us know what a torpedo is like.
5. Who opened the window?
6. Who do you think opened the window?
7. Which does he prefer?

letter に 送る 時
choose は 唯一のもの

- ! ? } の後に来る words は必ず capital letter を以て書始める事
- (imagine) = think 思いこむ
- Which do you suppose he prefers?
 - As he came nearer, he saw (that) it was the son of his gardener, but what he was doing he could not make out.

(b) Put into English:—

- make up his mind 決心する
pro. を 23. 奉
- 君のと僕のとどちらが善いか。
 - 僕のゝ方がずつと善い。が彼のものには叶はない。
 - どなたと御出でになつたのですか。
 - 誰と行つたか當てゝ見給へ。
 - 誰が此本を書いたのか。
 - 誰が書いたのか存じません。
 - あの紳士は誰ですか。何をしてゐる方ですか。
 - 名前は存じませんが、中學校の先生ださうです。
 - 豹 (leopard) つてどんなものですか。
 - どんなものですか存じません。

(c) Insert suitable Pronouns:—

- is taller, you or he?
- made you say such a thing?
- do you like best of all your friends?
- is the matter with you?
- are you waiting for?

which limited noun に使用される

第一学期 遠近

LESSON III

第二学期 七月十九日

ADJECTIVE PRONOUN

- the later
此とあるのに使う。前者 後者は 場合に 後者に使う。
上述 七 者は 9
- “this” “that” 同様の場合 this より 近い 前者 (thing)
This is much better than that. the former
He has paid his debts and this shows that he is an honest man.
Put your room in order and that at once.
His poems are not so beautiful as those of his father.
 - “one” “none” “those” (not present)
One should keep one's promise.
If you want a pen, I will give you one.
These will not do. Show me better ones.
I like the dog better than the cat; the one is more faithful than the other.
None of them were satisfied.
 - “any” “some” 其の他 場合に 使う 肯定の場合
Is there any left?
Yes, there is some left.
No, there is not any left.

here there adv.
↓
this that adj. pro.

{ Are there **any** left?
Yes, there are **some** left.
No, there are not **any** left.

{ If there **is any** left, please give me **some**.
If there **are any** left, please give me **some**.

12. "each" "either" "neither" "both"

Each had his say. *each* 2つの向い各々

Either of us has to go. *either* 2つ共 肯定の時

Both tried, but **neither** of them has succeeded.

13. "another" "other"

{ This won't do. Show me **another**.

{ This won't do. Show me **the other**.

{ **Some** of them are red and **others** are white.

{ **Some** of them are red and **the others** are white.

14. "all" "not all" "not any"

I know **all** of them.

I do not know **all** of them.

I do not know **any** of them.

I know **both** of them.

I do not know **both** of them.

I do not know **either** of them.

EXERCISE

(a) Put into Japanese :- 目的語 補語を考へる

1. All you will have to do is to try.
2. All that glitters is not gold.
3. One is as good as the other.
4. The one is as good as the other.
5. I like the dog better than the cat; **this** is not so faithful as **that**.

(b) Insert suitable Adjective Pronouns :-

1. —should be obedient to—parents.
2. His children are all boys, while—of his brother are all girls.
3. I have two brothers.—is in America and the —is in England.
4. I do not like—of these; show me—more.
5. I have lost my watch, but I have no money to buy—with.
6. Do you know—of them?
I know—of them, but not—of them.
7. Are your parents living? Not—; I have father only.
8. All books are not worth reading; —are good, but—are not.

the others とは 2つは 2

LESSON IV

RELATIVE PRONOUN

15. Relative Pronoun. — Conjunction の用法を兼ねる Pronoun.

This is a boy.

+ The boy wrote this composition.

= This is the boy who wrote this composition.

人の場合 who

This is the boy who wrote this composition. (and he) adjective clause

This is a composition.

+ He wrote the composition.

= This is the composition (which) he wrote.

Relative Pronoun により代表せらるゝ Noun 又は

Noun Equivalent を其の Antecedent と謂ふ。

16. "who" は人を Antecedent とし

(1) Adjective Clause を導く。

This is the man who will never tell a lie.

This is the man whose words we can believe.

This is the man [whom] we can trust.

関係代名詞が目的格になった時は目的に可也

関係代名詞が前置詞の後にある場合は省くは不可。

This is the man on whom we can depend.

This is the man [whom] we can depend on.

One who is truthful can be trusted.

Those whom the gods love die young.

(2) "who" = Conjunction + Pronoun

I met Mr. Smith, who (=and he) told me all

about it.

I | met | Mr. Smith

who | told | me | all

about it

Mr. Smith, who (=though he) knew all about it, remained silent.

! 此場合多くは....., who..... の形をとる。

17. "which" は動物又は無生物を Antecedent

とし

(1) Adjective Clause を導く。

That is the house which belongs to Mr. A.

That is the house whose roof we saw from beyond the river.

That is the house the roof of which we saw from beyond the river.

whose は代へて使用せらる事

whose の目的格に代へて使用せらる事

That is the house [which] he built last year.

(注) That is the house in which he now lives.

(注) That is the house [which] he now lives in.

(2) Phrase 又は Clause を Antecedent とするこ
とあり。

He tried to win the prize, ^{noun phrase} which, ^{adv.} however, ^{conj.} was found impossible.

We missed the train, which prevented us from reaching there in time.

(3) "which" = Conjunction + Pronoun

He lost his health, which (=and this) was the cause of his failure.

! 此場合多くは , which..... の形をとる。 9月6日

18. "that" は人・動物無生物を Antecedent とす。但し特に Antecedent が制限的の語句によつて修飾せらる時に用ふ。

(1) This is the man that (=who) did it.

That is the dog that (=which) stole your meat.

! "that" は Preposition の直ぐ後に用ふべから

す。
that は形容詞 刺戟詞の右に故 preposition の直ぐ後に用ひ
who which は元々代名詞の右に

that を目的語とする前置詞は之をそのあととし
且→ clause の結末に置くを要す

cf. { The house in that he lives is not his own. (誤) を目的とする in はあとに置く事
The house that he lives in is not his own. (正) adv. clause prep.

(2) Antecedent が人及び動物の場合。

See the boy and the dog that are coming this way.

(3) 特殊の語句によつて修飾せられる場合。
最上級に依つて修飾せられる場合は必ず that

This is the greatest man [that] Japan has ever produced. の目的は

These are all the books [that] I have.

You are the only friend [that] I have.

(4) 次の Emphatic expression に。

It is you, and not Tom, that are to blame.

It is I that am wrong.

此場合に於ける that の antecedent は It なり。

the person that is to blame is you
It

EXERCISE

Insert suitable Relative Pronouns:—

(但可能なる場合は之を省略すべし)

- 1. A boy—works hard will surely succeed.
- 2. A boy—parents are dead is called an orphan.

- 3. A woman—husband is dead is called a widow.
- 4. A man—has lost his wife is called a widower.
- 5. He—tries to please everybody pleases nobody.
- 6. He is the cleverest man—I have ever known.
- 7. He paid all his debts,—is the proof of his honesty. *and this*
- 8. I bought a dictionary,—I lost the day after.
- 9. On my way here I met Mr. A,—asked me to give it to you.
- 10. This is the boy—the teacher praises very highly.
- 11. This is the boy—the teacher speaks very highly of.
- 12. This is the dictionary—I bought yesterday.
- 13. This is the dictionary of—I told you the other day.
- 14. This is the dictionary—I told you of the other day.
- 15. The boughs—bear most hang lowest.
- 16. Those—are rich are apt to despise the poor.

19. "what" は Antecedent を含む。 Noun Clause を導く。

(1) "what" = that which *those "relative pro. (複数に用ひらるゝ場合もあり)*

What you said just now is quite true.

What you said just now ^(a) is true ^{comp.}

that which (sub) (obj) vt. ad. (that) vi. quite (N. Cl. ad.)

I do not understand what you said just now.

(2) "what" = all that *obj.*

I did what I could. (do)

I did what was in my power.

20. "but" = that not. Adjective Clause

を導く。

There is no rule but has some exceptions. *(that not) (例外)*

There is no man but loves his home.

21. "as" は前に "such" 又は "the same"

なる語ある時に用ふ。 Adjective Clause を導く。

We like such boys as are diligent. *ut. a. obj. sub. vi. com. 誰かといふ場合*

cf. We like those boys who are diligent. *是れ等*

This is the same watch as I lost yesterday.

cf. This is the same watch that I lost yesterday.

day.

本場その品
such --- as =
the same --- as =

22. Objective Case の Relative Pronoun は省略することを得。

- (1) 他の語の位置に影響を及ぼさざる場合。

The man [whom] you see there is my uncle.

man		is	}	uncle
The				my
you see there				

The dog [which] you see there is mine.

The man [whom] you speak of comes here every day.

The dog [which] you speak of is now lying by the gate.

- (2) 他の語の位置に影響を及ぼす場合。

The man of whom you speak is my uncle.

=The man you speak of is my uncle.

The house in which we live is not large.

=The house we live in is not large.

23. Compound Relative Pronoun は “who”, “which”, “what” に “ever” を附して作る。

- (1) Noun Clause を導く。

You may invite whoever (=any one who) wants to come.

You may invite whomever (=any one whom) you like.

{ You may take whichever suits you. (Nom.) 主格
{ You may take whichever you like. (Obj.) 目的格

{ You shall have whatever pleases you. (Nom.)
{ You shall have whatever you want. (Obj.)

- (2) 譲歩の Clause を導く。

Whoever may try it, he will find it impossible.

Whichever you may take, you will find it satisfactory.

Whatever he may undertake, he will surely succeed in it.

EXERCISE

(a) Put into Japanese:— 各挿入の用法を説明せよ

1. Did you hear what he said?
2. This is the same fountain-pen as I bought yesterday.
3. Nobody could understand what he said.
4. I will employ Mr. A, who seems to be an honest man.
5. Mr. B, whom you speak so badly of, is really a good man.

6. There is scarcely a tree but bears some fruit.
7. He is not what he used to be.
8. Whatever you may try to do, you will not succeed without perseverance.
9. Whoever has solved this problem shall get a prize.
10. You may give it to whoever wants it.
11. You may do whatever you like, but do not make such a noise.
12. Whomever you may ask to solve this problem, he will say that he can not.
13. I do not read many books, but such books as I read I read carefully.

(b) Supply the Relative Pronouns omitted:—

1. Show me the books you read at school.
2. That is the house you are in search of.
3. He is the very man you want.
4. He is the same gentleman you spoke of the other day.
5. This is the first French book I have ever read.
- x 6. Baseball is the game he is particularly fond of.
7. "Ho, ho!" laughed every one they met.

8. "Look" is one of the first things we say to the baby, and "pretty" is one of the first words it speaks.

Summary

Pronoun	Personal	Person, Number, Case の変化あり	
		its と it's	
		Possessive Case の代表は one's	
		it, we, you, they の特殊用法	
	Possessive	Compound Personal Pronoun のこと	
		同一の形で単複両方に用ひらる	
	Interrogative	Interrogative Sentence の先頭に	
		Noun Clause の先頭に	
		Noun Phrase の先頭に	
	Adjective	特に注意すべきもの	any と some
other と another			
not all と not any			
not both と neither			
Relative	Adjective Clause の先頭に		
	Noun Clause の先頭に		
	Conjunction + Pronoun と同意のもの		
	省略されるもの、及び其注意		

CHAPTER VI

VERB

LESSON I

CONJUGATION 活用

1. Verb の Root, Past, 及び Past Participle の形を The Three Principal Parts といふ。

Root	Past	Past Participle
play	played	played
see	saw	seen

2. Root に “ed” を附加して Past 及び Past Participle を作る Verb を Regular Verb といふ。Verb の大多数は之に屬す。

look	looked	looked
work	worked	worked

但し spelling に注意を要するものあり。

(1) hope	hoped	hoped
(2) hop	hopped	hopped
(3) permit	permitted	permitted
(4) occur	occurred	occurred
(5) cry	cried	cried

3. Past 及び Past Participle を作るに變化の不規則なるものを Irregular Verb といふ。次の四種類に大別することを得。

(1) Root, Past, Past Participle が同形のもの。

cut	cut	cut
hurt	hurt	hurt
put	put	put

(2) Root と Past Participle と同形のもの。

come	came	come
become	became	become
run	ran	run

(3) Past と Past Participle と同形のもの。

find	found	found
keep	kept	kept
lose	lost	lost
say	said	said
teach	taught	taught

(4) 何れも異なる形を取るもの。

begin	began	begun
fall	fell	fallen
lie	lay	lain
take	took	taken

4. 以上の外に **Present Participle** あり。Root に “ing” を附加して作る。

do	play	stand	try
doing	playing	standing	trying

但し spelling に注意を要するものあり。

(1) hope	(2) sit
hoping	sitting
make	begin
making	beginning
(3) die	(4) occur
dying	occurring
tie	prefer
tying	preferring

EXERCISE

(a) Give the Past and Past Participle of:—

1. cast	cost	cut	hit
read	let	set	spread
2. bind	bleed	bring	build
buy	catch	creep	deal
dig	dwell	feed	feel

fling	get	hang	have
hear	hold	lay	lead
leave	lend	make	mean
pay	sell	shine	sleep
stand	tell	strike	
3. arise	awake	be	bear
begin	bid	bite	blow
choose	do	draw	drink
drive	eat	fall	fly
forget	freeze	give	go
grow	hide	know	lie
ride	ring	rise	see
shake	show	speak	spring
steal	swim	take	tear
throw	tread	wear	weave
write			

(b) Give the Present Participle of:—

sing	read	write	count
look	see	smell	laugh
swim	walk	run	fly
lie	lay	prefer	stop
go	come	take	give
omit	occur	permit	

(c) Give the proper form of each Verb :--

1. {Make} hay while the sun [shine].
2. He [get] up as soon as he [awake].
3. He [read] too fast for me to understand.
4. This is the house that Jack [build].
5. What is [mean] by this phrase ?
6. I [lose] the knife I [buy] the day before.
7. I hear that he [hang] himself.
8. This is the book he [give] me yesterday.
9. He is the wisest man I ever [know].
10. We started before the sun [rise].

LESSON II

TENSE: USES

5. Present Tense の用法。

(1) 不變の眞理を表す。

The earth **is** larger than the moon.

The moon **shines** at night.

(2) 習慣的動作を表す。

He **goes** to school every day.

He **studies** hard.

(3) 現在の動作を表す。

a. {I **live** in Tokyo.

{I **think** that he **knows** it.

b. {The sun **is shining** brightly.

{The boys **are playing** baseball.

(4) Future Tense の代用をなす。

a. 未來を表す語句と共に。

{Tomorrow **is** Sunday.

{Father **comes** back next week.

{He **is coming** in a few days.

{I **am leaving** this evening.

b. Adverb Clause の中に於て。

Please wait till he **comes**.

Let us start as soon as he **arrives**.

We shall not go if it **rains** then.

We | shall not go
if it rains then

6. Present Perfect Tense の用法。

(1) 現在完了せる動作を表す。

I **have just returned** from school.

Ah! I **have finished** the book at last.

(2) 現在に結果を残せる過去の動作を表す。

He **has gone** out for a walk.

(i.e. He is not at home now.)

I **have broken** my watch.

(i.e. It is of no use now.)

(3) 現在まで繼續せる動作を表す。

a. { I **have been** ill since last Sunday.
I **have known** him for more than ten years.

b. { What **have you been** doing?
I **have been** studying English.

(4) 現在までの經驗を表す。

Have you ever heard of him?

Yes, but I **have never seen** him.

! “come” “go” にありては次の如くす。
来ると去る、経験及過去の行いと去る、経験にありては次の如くす。
I **have often been** here before.

Have you ever **been** in Yokohama?

Yes, I **have once been** there.

cf. I **have been to** Yokohama (to see a friend off).

(5) Adverb Clause の中にありて Future Perfect Tense の代用をなす。

Return the book as soon as you **have done** with it. *to do with 終了す*

| Return | the book
as soon as you **have done with** it

7. Present Perfect Tense と Adverbial Modifier とに就いての注意。

(1) 明瞭に過去を意味する語句と共に用ふべからず。

cf. { He **has gone** out an hour ago. (誤)

{ He **went** out an hour ago. (正)

(2) { He **has been** out for an hour. (正)

cf. { I **have once seen** him at the barber's. (誤)

{ I **saw** him once at the barber's. (正)

蓋し “at the barber's” は “when I went to the barber's”
又は “when I was at the barber's” と同じなればなり。

- cf. { *When have you lost your watch?* (誤)
 { *When did you lose your watch?* (正)

蓋し “when?” は其答として正確なる過去の時日を期待すれば
なり。

(2) 漠然と過去を意味する語句、又は現在を含む語句
は其限りに非ず。

- { *He has gone out already.*
a. { *I have read many books lately.*
 { *Have you ever seen him before?*
 { *I have lived here since 1914.*
b. { *I have read a great deal today.*
 { *We have had little rain this year.*

8. Past Tense の用法。

(1) 過去の動作を表す。

He came to see me yesterday.

過去に於て繰返されたる動作を表すには次の如くす。

He ^{用-た 過去} used to come to see me. *use = custom = 習*

He ^{用-た 過去} would (often) come to see me. = *would = 慣れる*

(2) 過去の或時に進行中の動作を表す。

When he came to see me, I was writing a
letter.

(3) 過去の経験を表す。

Did you ever see him?

Yes, I saw him once.

9. Past Perfect Tense の用法。

(1) 過去の或時に於ける完了経験等を表す。(Present
Perfect Tense の用法参照)。

- a. I had just returned home when he came. (完了の動作)
b. I called at his house, but was told that he
had gone out for a walk. (既に結果を残せる過去の動作)
(i.e., I could not see him)

When I reached the station, the train had
already left.

(i.e., I could not catch it)

- c. I had been ill for a month when I was sent
to the hospital. (継続の動作)

I had already been studying for many hours
before I went out. (“)

- d. I knew him at once, for I had often seen
him before. (現在までの経験)

(2) 過去の二つの動作を實際と反對の順序に叙述するとき。

I lost the watch ^(which) I had bought the day before.

I | lost | the watch

| I had bought the day before

但し實際と同じ順序に叙述するとき、及び歴史上の事實として叙述するときは、兩方とも Past なり。

cf. { I bought a watch and lost it the day after.
Teacher told us that Columbus discovered
⑤ America.

◎10. Future Tense の用法。——未來の動作を表す。而して其動作は概して周圍の事情に左右せらるるものにして、自己の意志を以て自由に變更するを得ず。

(1) 用例一般。

- a. If I take this train, I shall reach Kyoto tomorrow morning.
- b. Study harder, or you will fail again. 一人前
- c. I am afraid he will die. 三人稱
- d. Come again in an hour, and I shall still be reading then.

(2) 疑問文に於ては。

a. Shall I succeed if I do my best?

(Of course you will.)

b. Shall you be at home tomorrow?

(Yes, I shall.)

c. How will he feel if we tell him the truth?

(He will get angry.)

d. What will he be doing then?

(He will then be reading in his study.)

11. Future Perfect Tense の用法。——未來に於て完了すべき動作を表す。

(1) I shall have finished the book by that time.

(2) I shall have been reading for five hours by that time.

I | shall have been reading
| for five hours
| by that time

Oct. 18. 1934

EXERCISE

Put into English:—

1. 昨日は朝六時少し過ぎに起きた。
- 2. 起きると直ぐ冷水浴をした。
- 3. 朝食をしてゐると友人が訪ねて来た。
4. 彼と一時間計り話した。
5. それから彼と散歩に出掛けた。
6. 上野の動物園 (the zoological gardens) を見た (to visit).
7. 歸りに山田の家へ寄つた (to call at).
- 8. 大阪へ行つたさうで會へなかつた。
9. そこで山川の家へ行つた。
- 10. 丁度教會から歸つた計りであつた。
- 11. 僕の友人は山川の家程立派な家は見た事がないと言つた。
12. やがて山川の父が室に入つて来た。
13. 青い顔をしてゐた。
- 14. 二三日前から (for some days) 身體が悪かつたのださうだ。
- 15. 山川の弟が入つて来て、庭で遊んでゐたと言つた。
- 16. 友人は彼が (誰だか) 判らなかつた。前に一二度會つたことがあつたのに。

17. 晝少し前に彼の家を辭した。
18. 空は曇つてゐた。雨が降り出しさうだつた。
19. 郵便局の前で友人と別れ (to part from) た。
20. 家へ着くと直ぐ雨が降り出した。
- 21. 今直ぐ出發したら何時に京都へ着きますか。
[I, you, he を順次に Subject として]
22. 此池を一周するにどの位時間が要りますか。
- 23. 吾々は何時かは死ぬ。
- 24. 私は來年十七歳になる。君は?
- 25. 急ぎませう。さうでないと後れます。
26. 急ぎ給へ。さうでないと後れますよ。
27. 今に雨が降ると思ふ。洋傘をお持ちなさい。
28. そんな事はお止しなさい。叱られますよ。
29. 父は當地にはかれこれ (about) 三十年住んでゐる。
- 30. 此の十月で丁度三十年住む事になる。
- 31. 君は英語が達者だ (to speak fluently) ね。何年位勉強したか。
- 32. 來年の三月で丁度九年やることになる。

LESSON III

AUXILIARY VERB

12. "shall," "will" の用法。

(1) 未来の動作を表す。

I shall succeed.	I shall.
You will succeed.	You will.
He will succeed.	He will.
Shall I succeed?	Shall I?
Shall you succeed?	Shall you?
Will he succeed?	Will he?

(2) 意志を表す。

a. Speaker の意志。此場合には "shall," "will" が

(1) の場合の正反対となる。

- I will go there even if it should rain tomorrow.
- You shall go there with me.
- He shall go there with me.

b. Subject の意志。此の場合には Person の如何に拘らず "will" を用ふ。

- I will do it with all my heart.
- If you will do it for me, I shall be very glad.
- He says he will do anything for you.

everything is possible

c. 疑問文に於て相手の意志を問ふ。

- What shall I do next?
- Which will you take?
- When shall he come?

- Shall I go now?
- Will you go now?
- Shall he go now?

(3) 其他の用例。

You will please shut the door. ... (丁寧な要求)

Dogs will bark when they see a stranger. (習性)

He will not confess the truth. (剛情)

What shall I do? (思案)

Won't you go with me? (誘引)

（做る事を勧む）

introduction

EXERCISE

(a) Fill the blanks with "shall" or "will":—

1. I think I—try, but I am afraid I—fail.
2. I think I—hear from him soon.
3. I beg you—grant my request.
4. I—be very glad to do anything for you.
5. I—never forget your kindness.
6. You—be sorry for it afterwards.

7. You—go there whether you wish it or not.
8. He says he—pay you without fail.
9. If you—do so, I—be much obliged to you.
10. Even if I offer him money, he—not take it.
11. When—you know the results of the examination?
12. Do as I tell you, and you—live. If not, you—die.
13. —you please take me there? Yes, I—. Yes, you—go with me.
14. —you tell me all about it? Yes, I—. Yes, you—know all about it.

(b) Answer the following questions:—

1. When shall I come next?
2. What shall he do?
3. Which will you take, tea or coffee?
4. When shall you come back?
5. When shall he call on you?
6. Which will he take, this or that?
7. Will he recover soon?
8. Shall I post your letter for you?
9. Will you carry it for me?
10. Shall you be at leisure this evening?

13. “should” の用法は ^{この subject との関係に於て} “shall” に準ず。

但し次の如き用法もあり。

- (1) Everybody **should** love his country. ^{程々の程度に於ける義務を表はす}
- (1) You **should have come** earlier. ^{ought to より程々の程度}
- (2) It is quite natural that he **should have** passed. ^{假想的}
- (2) I am surprised that he **should have failed**. ^{假定的}
- (3) I study hard lest I **should** fail. ^{Sec. 1.}
- (4) I **should like** to go with you.
- (5) If you **should** meet him, please tell it him.

14. “would” の用法は “will” に準ず。

但し次の如き用法もあり。

- (1) He **would** often come to see me.
- (2) **Would** you please lend me your knife?
- (3) Do to others as you **would** be done by. ^{決心した行動}

15. “ought” の用法。 ^{owe の過去}

- (1) You **ought to do** it at once.
- (1) You **ought to have done** it long ago.
- (2) You **ought to speak** English well, for you **have lived** in England for many years.

過去の存在可能性を表す

Fill the blanks with "should," "would," or "ought."

1. You—study harder.
2. You—to study harder.
3. You—have told it to me.
4. You—to have told it to me.
5. It is strange that he—think ill of me.
6. Let us hurry lest we—miss the train.
7. Will you go even if it—rain?
8. When he was in company, he—often talk of his riches.
9. If there is one virtue that—be cultivated more than another by him who—succeed in life, it is punctuality.

16. "may," "can," "must," の用法。

(1) 許可、能力、必要、禁止等を表す。

- | | | | |
|----|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. | { | May I come in? | { Yes, you may . |
| | | | { No, you must not . |
| | { | Can you swim? | { Yes, I can . |
| | | { No, I can not . | |
| { | | Must I go away? | { Yes, you must . |
| | | | { No, you need not . |
- (must)

缺けたる Tense は次の如くにして補ふ。

- b. { You will **be permitted** to come in.
I shall **be able to** swim.
You will **have to** go away.
- c. { I have **been permitted** to.....
You have **been able to**.....
He has **had to**...
- (2) 推量及判断等を表す。
- a. { It **may** be true It **may not** be true.
It **must** be true It **can not** be true.
- cf. { Is it true?
Can it be true? (It can not be true)
- b. { He **may have reached** there by this time.
He **can not have reached** there yet. 推量判断
He **must have reached** there already.

(3) "may" は祈願、目的等を表すことあり。

a. **May** you succeed!

you | May succeed

b. Work harder (in order) **that you may** succeed.

(you) | Work

harder

(in order) that you may succeed

that...may 目的を表す

17. "do," "have," "be" の用法。

(1) "do" は疑問文、否定文に用ふる外、語勢を強むるに用ふ。

a. Did he start yesterday?—I do not know.

Do come in!

b. { He does not speak much, but when he does speak, he speaks to the point.

(2) "have" + Past Participle = Perfect Tense.

(3) "be" + Present Participle = Progressive Form.

"be" + Past Participle = Passive Voice.

EXERCISE

(a) Put into Japanese:—

1. I may have said so, but I do not remember it.
2. What everybody says must be true.
3. Some people work day and night that they may earn their living.
4. He has been unable to go out for a week.
5. You will not have to go yourself.
6. The rumour can not be true.
7. He can not have done such a thing.

8. We can not be too careful in the choice of friends.

9. She may well be proud of her sons.

10. I had long wished to see the sight; but when I did see it, I was disappointed.

(b) Put into English:—

1. 散歩に行つてもようございますか。
2. 行つてもよいが日が暮れないうちに歸つて來なければいけない。
3. 答案はペンで (with pen and ink) 書かなくては いけませんか。
4. 夫れには及ばぬ。鉛筆で書いてもよい。
- × 5. あの人の言つたことを本當だと思ひますか。
6. 彼は嘘つきだから、本當ではないかも知れない。
7. 若し誰もがさう言ふのなら、本當に違ひない。
8. また遊びに來給へ、是非ね。
9. 彼は多讀家 (to read much) ではないが、讀むと なるに精讀だ (to read very carefully).

Summary

The Three Principal Parts		
Root	Past	Past Participle
		Present Participle
		Regular
		Irregular
Tense	Present	不變の眞理、習慣的動作其他を表す
	Past	過去の動作状態経験等を表す
	Future	未來の動作状態を表す
	Present Perfect	五つの主なる用法あり
	Past Perfect	現在完了と比較
	Future Perfect	未來に於ける動作の完了等
	Present Progressive	現在進行中の動作
	Past Progressive	過去に於ける進行中の動作
	Future Progressive	未來に於ける進行中の動作
	Present Perfect Progressive	
	Past Perfect Progressive	
	Future Perfect Progressive	
Auxiliary Verb	Shall	未來、Speaker の意志
	Will	未來、Speaker の意志、Subject の意志
	Should	「べき」「lest.....should」「if.....should」
	would	過去の習慣、丁寧な依頼等
	ought	當然、當り前
	may	許可、推量、祈願、目的
	can	能力、判断、強い疑
	must	必要、禁止、判断
	其他	need, do, have, be

LESSON IV

VOICE

18. Voice の種類。

(1) Active Voice.—Subject が行爲者。

He killed his brother.

(2) Passive Voice.—Subject が動作の對象たることを表す。

He was killed by his brother.

He | was killed
by his brother

19. 同一の意味を表すに Active をも Passive をも用ひ得ること多し。

{ Columbus discovered America.
= America was discovered by Columbus.
America | was discovered
by Columbus

20. Active を Passive に書き換ふる時に注意すべき諸點。

(1) 元の文章の Object を Subject とす。

(Pronoun ならば Case に注意)

(2) 次に Subject に相應する “be” の形を置く。此際 Tense を變ず可からず。

(3) 次に元の文章の Predicate Verb の Past Participle を置く。

(4) 次に “by” を置く。

(5) 最後に元の Subject を置く。

(Pronoun ならば Case に注意)

21. Active を Passive に書き換ふる實例。

(1) Auxiliary Verb ある時。

Active. Tom **has** killed James.

Passive. James **has** been killed by Tom.

“shall” 又は “will” の時は次の注意を要す。

{ A. I **shall** pay the money.

{ P. The money **will** be paid by me.

{ A. I **will** pay the money.

{ P. The money **shall** be paid by me.

(2) 疑問詞ある時。

{ A. **Who** killed him?

{ P. By **whom** was he killed?

(3) Double Object ある時。

{ A. I told *him* a story.

{ P. A story was told *him* by me.

{ P. *He* was told a story by me.

(4) Complement ある時。

{ A. I made *him* happy.

{ P. He was made **happy** by me.

○ (5) Prepositional Verb の時。 前置詞は前受詞の代りて
他々の役目をなす

{ A. The boys **laughed at** the beggar.

{ P. The beggar was **laughed at** by the boys.

(6) Progressive Form の時。

{ A. He **is painting** a picture.

{ P. A picture **is being painted** by him.

(7) 命令文の時。

{ A. **Do it** at once.

{ P. **Let it be done** at once [by you].

(8) Subject が “they”, “one” 等なる時。

{ A. **They** speak English in the U. S. A.

{ P. English is spoken in the U.S.A. [by **them**].

{ A. **One** should keep one's promise.

{ P. One's promise should be kept [by **one**].

此の場合括弧内の語は省略するを可とす。

22. “by” 以外の Preposition を慣用する
Verb あり。

I am surprised **at** his failure.

I have been interested **in** this book.

I was charmed **with** his fine voice.

23. 日本語の Active Voice が英語の Passive
Voice に相当することあり。

I was surprised at his ignorance.

◎ I am satisfied with the result.

I am pleased at his diligence.

interest 抽象名詞

EXERCISE

Change the Voice of each Verb :—

1. Everybody loves a good boy.
2. Did you break it?
3. Who invented this machine?
4. Most of his friends laughed at him.
5. He told us an interesting story.
6. You should obey your parents.
7. They say that he is an honest man.
8. One can hardly believe this.

9. His ignorance surprised us.
10. Some one must have hidden it.
11. Write your composition in ink.
12. We sent for the doctor.
13. A child has been run over by a train.
14. It is said that he is a rich man.
15. English and French are taught in that school.
- ✓16. You must not leave the door open.
17. You may rely on his word.
18. The news made her very sad.
19. What were you doing then?
20. We have not heard of him since.



Nov. 22. 2. 57 p.m.

LESSON V

MOOD

24. Mood.—Verb の叙述様式。

(1) Indicative Mood.—事実の叙述。

He **studies** hard.

He **is** very diligent.

(2) Imperative Mood.—命令の叙述。

Study harder.

Be diligent.

(3) Subjunctive Mood.—假想の叙述。

If he **studied** harder, he would pass.

If he **were** diligent, he would pass.

25. Imperative Mood には Root を用ふ。

{ **Stop** this noise.

{ Don't **make** such a noise.

| Don't **make** | such a noise

{ **Be** more diligent.

{ Don't **be** idle.

{ Let *him* **come**. = Tell him to come.

{ Let *me* **see** it. = Show it me.

| Let | me } see it

26. Imperative Mood を用ひて条件、假定の意味を表すことあり。

Make haste, *and* you may catch the train.

| **Make** | haste

[and]

you | may catch | the train

Don't be idle, *and* you will pass.

Get up at once, *or* you will be late for school.

Be careful, *otherwise* you will get hurt.

27. Imperative Mood が讓歩を表すことあり。

Go where you will, you will find the same thing. (= Wherever you may go, you will find the same thing.)

You | will find | the same thing

| Go where you will

Be the matter what it may, always speak the truth. (= Whatever the matter may be, always speak the truth.)

EXERCISE

(a) Put into Japanese:—

1. Do what is right, and you will fear nobody.
2. Don't overeat yourself, or you will make yourself ill.
3. Don't stir an inch, or you shall die.
4. I am determined to do it, come what may.
5. Obey your doctor, otherwise you will not get well.
6. Stay where you are, and don't move a bit.
7. Suppose you were in his place, what would you do?

(b) Put into English:—

1. もつと速く歩け、さうすれば間に合ふ。
2. もつと速く歩け、さもないと間に合ふまい。
3. もつと緩り讀め、さもないと判らない。
4. 今日爲し得る事は明日まで延す (to put off) な。
5. 書物を汚す (to soil) な。
6. 書物を汚さないすやうに氣を附けろ。
7. 今すぐせよ。
8. 繰り返し繰り返し (again and again) 讀め。

9. もつと注意して讀んで見給へ、さうすれば意味が判ります。

10. 彼に聞いて見給へ、話してくれませう。

28. Subjunctive Mood の形。現在又は未來に疑

(1) Subjunctive Present.—Root を用ふ。

{ If I be rich,	If I do it,.....
{ If he be rich,	If he do it, . . .

(2) Subjunctive Future.—“should” + Root を用ふ。

{ If I should be rich,.....	未來に疑強き疑
{ If I should do it,	
{ If he should be rich,.....	
{ If he should do it,	

(3) Subjunctive Past.—Past を用ふ。現在の事實に反対の假定

{ If I were rich,	If I did it,.....
{ If he were rich, ...	If he did it,.....

(4) Subjunctive Past Perfect—“had” + Past Participle を用ふ。過去の事實に反対の假定

{ If I had been rich,	
{ If I had done it,.....	
{ If he had been rich,.....	
{ If he had done it, ...	

◎ 29. **Subjunctive Present** の用法。— 現在又は未來に關する疑。 *純粹の假定*

If this rumour **be** true, I am very sorry. *肯定的疑*
 If he **come**, we shall be very glad. *否定的疑*

今日の會話にては **Indicative Present** を代用するが常なり。
代替法

If this rumour **is** true, I am very happy.
 If he **comes**, we shall be very glad.

◎ 30. **Subjunctive Future** の用法。— 未來に關する強き疑。

We do not expect him this evening. *But if*
 he should **come**, we shall be very glad.

If it is fine tomorrow, I shall go there. *But*
 if should **rain**, I shall not go.

◎ 31. **Subjunctive Past** の用法。— 現在の事實に

反對の假定。 *事實をくつがへした所の假定* *現在について考へれば*
過去に關係あり

cf. { He is ill, so he can not come.
 { But if he **were** not, he *would* surely come.

cf. { I have no money with me, so I can not
 { buy it for you.
 { But if I **had** money enough, I *should* be
 { glad to do so.

If I were rich, I would give you some money.

If he **knew** it, he *might* tell you all.
 cf. { But as he does not know it, he can not
 { do so.
 cf. { I *would* go there if I **could**.
 { I shall not go there, because I **can** not.

32. 主文が省略せらるることあり。

If I **could** only go there! (=If I **could** only
 go there, how glad I should be!)

If I could only go there

cf. He speaks *as if* he **were** a man. = He
 speaks *as if* he would speak *if* he **were** a man.

EXERCISE

(a) Put into Japanese:— *用法の又記すべし*

1. I do not think you will succeed even if you should try again.
2. I *would* not act like that, if I **were** you.
3. If I **were** to try again, do you think I *should* succeed?
4. If I **could** accompany you!
5. If the sun **were** to rise in the west, I *would* not break my word.

6. What *would* you do if you **should** fail?
7. What if he **should** disagree?
8. What *would* you do if I **were to** break your watch on purpose?

(b) Put into English:—

1. 読む価値がある本なら讀みます。
2. 読む価値がある本なら讀みますが。
3. 金があつたら洋行するか。
4. 金さへあつたら洋行するがなあ。
5. 學者の様な口は利くなよ。
6. 明日雨が降れば行かぬ。
7. たとへ雨が降つたつて行く。
8. 彼位に英語を話すことが出来たならなあ。
9. 勉強さへすれば彼位に英語が話せるよ。
10. 彼は英國人の様に英語を話す。
11. 君は御父様が御丈夫なら働かないか。
12. 親爺が達者だつたら此様に働く必要は無かつたのになあ。
13. 出来る事なら君の所へ直ぐ行くが。
14. 直ぐ君の所へ行けたならばどんなにか嬉しからうになあ。
15. 君だつたら此様な事はしないか。

16. 何でするものか。
17. 行かうと思へば行けるのだが。
18. 買はうと思へば買へるのだが。
19. あの悪い癖さへなければ善い男なのだが。
20. 有り (to have any) さへすればあげるのだが。

33. Subjunctive Past Perfect の用法。—過去
の事實に反對の假定。

cf. { If I had known it, I would have told it you.
 { But I did not know, so I did not tell it you.

If I had seen him, I might have recognized him.

If I had had money enough, I should have been tempted to buy it.

34. Subjunctive Mood は常に *if* を伴ふもの
には非ず。

Were I rich, I would give you some money.

= If I were rich, I would give you some.....

I	would give	you	some money
	were I rich		

Had I known it, I would have told it you.

= If I had known it, I would have told it you.

3.5 "If" { he should (or shall) hear
it. }

If I *knew* it, { I would tell it to you.
you should hear it.
he should hear it. }

If I *had known* it, { I would have told it to you.
you should have heard it.
he should have heard it. }

EXERCISE

(a) (Put into Japanese:—) 名称と作用を書け

1. He looked as if he **had been** ill for a long time.
2. I *wish* I **had finished** it.
3. **Were** I in your place, I would do otherwise.
4. **Should** any one call in my absence, tell him to wait.
5. If you **were to** answer him, what would you say?
6. If it **were not for** his strong constitution, he would not be able to do his work.
7. If it **had not been for** your kind advice, I should not have given up smoking.

(b) Put into English:—

1. 機会があればやつて見る。
2. 機会があればやつて見るが。 連絡を取れ
3. 機会があればやつて見るのだつたが。
4. やつて見れば甘く行く (to succeed) かも知れない。
5. やつて見れば甘く行くのだが。
6. やつて見れば甘く行くのだつたが。 34 を見よ
7. 今すぐ家を出れば汽車に間に合ふのだが。
8. 今少し早く家を出たら汽車に間に合つたものを。
9. 子供がもつと丈夫なら連れて行くが。
10. 子供がもつと丈夫なら連れて行つたのだが。
11. 御住所 (address) が判つてゐたら御手紙を差上げるのでしたが。
12. 御宅を知つてゐたら御尋ねするのでしたが。
13. 留守に誰か来たら田舎へ行つたと言へ。 speaker の意思 幾つか言葉を書いてい。
14. 父に見附か (to be caught in the act) らうものなら屹度 (I am sure) 叱られる。
15. 父に見附つたら叱られただらうに。
16. 此の書物が字引なしで読めるとよいのだがなあ。
17. 君と一緒に行けばよかつたになあ。
18. 君と一緒に行けるといふのだがなあ。

Summary

Voice	Voice の種類	Active Voice—Subject が行爲者 Passive Voice—Subject は行爲の對象
	其の Rules	Active Voice を Passive Voice に 換へる際の原則五ヶ條。 Active Voice を Passive Voice に 換へる際の細則八ヶ條
Mood	Imperative	Root を用ふ
		條件假定の意を表す用法 讓歩の Clause を導く例 <i>何れに</i>
	Subjunctive	Present—假定、願望 Future—假定 Past—假定、願望 Past Perfect—假定、願望 If-Clause の省略 Principal Clause の省略 必ずしも if を伴ふものにあら ず
	Indicative	既習の大部分は之に屬す

CHAPTER VII

PREPOSITION

LESSON I

PREPOSITION OF TIME, PLACE, ETC.

1. 同一の Preposition が異なる Phrase を
導くことあり。

He was a man of ability. *adjective phrase を導く*

He | was | a man
of ability

He died of consumption. *adverb "*

He | died
of consumption

2. 同一の Preposition が種々の意味に用ひら
るゝことあり。

This poem was written by Wordsworth. *(1770-1850) 詩人 作因を表す*

You must learn it by next Monday. *期限を表す*

We sat by the fire. *傍(側)*

Sugar is sold by the pound. *the side of*

He is taller than I by the head. *だけ*

by means of

OE { writende (p.) } adject * 7
 { writung (g.) } prep + gerund + noun

3. Preposition の後に来る Noun (又は Pronoun) を其 Object といふ。Preposition は Gerund 又は Noun Clause を Object とすることあり。

He lost his place **by** neglecting his duties.

He | lost | his place
 | by neglecting his duties

They did not agree **about** what to do.

We should not judge a person **by** what he does in public.

We | should not judge | a person
 | by what he does in public

4. 「時」に関する主なる前置詞。

I usually get up **at** (half past) five.

On Sunday last I got up at six.

In winter I get up still later.

He will come back **in** a month.

He will come back **within** a month.

I stayed at Kamakura **for** a month. = 全部

I went to Kamakura twice **during** the vacation.

He works **from** morning **till** night. = 夜明けから夜まで

He has been working **since** sunrise.

= after that = 以来

a writing matter
 In writing a sentence, he
 verb
 noun

I shall stay here **till** about four o'clock.

I must be home **by** supper-time. 同の句へは何時まで

He did not leave here **till** five.

He left here long **after** that.

I started at six o'clock **in** the morning [afternoon; evening].

I started **on** the morning [afternoon; evening] of the 10th.

5. 「場所」に関する主なる前置詞。

I live **in** Tokyo, but my brother lives **at** Kamakura.

I live **at** Kanda, **in** Tokyo.

The book is **on** the desk.

The lamp is hanging **over** the desk.

There is a stool **under** the desk.

The eyes are **above** the nose.

The nose is **below** the eyes.

A sits **before** me and B sits **behind** me.

I sit **between** A and B.

There is a summer-house **by** the pond.

The boys sat **around** the pond.

They sat **along** the shore.

He went **to** China last year.

He left **for** America last week.

{ He arrived **at** the place. *obj. ni/niriz nd r to*
 { He got **to** the place. *nd'* "
 { cf. He reached the place. *nt*

{ He was away **from** home. *はなれである場合*
 { She was **at** home. *ゑにゐる "*

6. 其他の主なる前置詞。

{ We went **by** train and returned **by** steamer.
 { Did you go **on** foot or **on** horseback ?

He answered me **by** letter, not **by** telephone.

① I bought these handkerchiefs **for** six yen. *表 替 文 拂 五 表 可*

① I bought them **at** fifty sen apiece. *代 價 五 表 可*

{ Wine is made **from** grapes. *出 産 origin*

{ This bottle is made **of** glass. *製 造 材 料 を 表 は 可*

① The bottle is full **of** beer. *の 一 杯 を 持 っ*

{ Her eyes are filled **with** tears. *こ ぼ せ*

to be full of ... = has its fill of ...

EXERCISE

(a) Insert suitable Prepositions :—

1. I shall start—April 8th—nine o'clock—the morning.
2. I called—his house—my way—school.
3. I called—him yesterday, but he was not—home.

4. How far is it—here—your school?
5. I live—a mile—my school.
6. I will send it—you—parcel post.
7. You must write your composition—pen and ink, but not—red ink.
8. Divide these apples—your brothers and sisters.
9. The cars—that line are usually crowded—passengers.
10. Some one is—the door.
11. A dog is sleeping—the gate.
12. It is colder—February than—January.
13. You may go out—a walk if you come back—five—the afternoon.
14. As soon as you have arrived—your destination, please let me know it—wire.
15. Most Japanese houses are built—wood.
16. Wood is made—all kinds of furniture.
17. —one and two—the morning—last Sunday, a thief broke—my house.
18. The river—which I went—my brother teems—fish; we took a boat and rowed—the stream—the opposite side.
19. —my joy, brother succeeded—the attempt.

(b) Put into Japanese:—

- 1. He is **above** such meanness.
- 2. He thirsts **after** knowledge.
- 3. I did it **against** my own will.
- 4. He was **beside** himself with joy.
- 5. **Between** ourselves I am going to resign my post in a few days. *辞職*
- 6. He boasts **of** his learning, but he is anything **but** a scholar.
- 7. Nothing is to be seen **but** sand.
- 8. The others went to the theatre, but I remained at home all **by** myself.
- 9. **From** what I have heard so far, he must be a good man.
- 10. It is difficult to *know* a flatterer **from** a friend.
- 11. He was robbed **of** all his money.
- 12. **To** the great joy of his parents, he returned safe and sound.
- 13. **Towards** evening a violent gale came on.
- 14. I have nothing to do **with** the matter.
- 15. **With** all his learning, he is wanting **in** common sense.

12月13日

LESSON II

POSITION OF

THE PREPOSITION, ETC.

7. Preposition の位置。—通常は Object の前。

(1) 次の場合には位置を變ずること多し。

{ What are you looking for?

(with) Whom did you go with?

you | did go

| with Whom

{ This is the man ^(of) whom I spoke of the other day.

{ This is the house ⁽ⁱⁿ⁾ which I live in.

(2) 次の場合には位置を變せざるべからず。

{ This is the man [.....] I spoke of the other day.

{ This is the house [....] I live in.

This is the dog (that) I am very fond of.

8. Preposition の省略。

(1) Adverb Use.—Objective Adverbial と呼ばれる。

I will take you there ⁽ⁱⁿ⁾ one of these days.

I | will take | you
 there
 one of these days

He is ^(by) seventeen years old.

He | is } old
 seventeen years

(sk) What time do you get up?

you | do get up
 What time

Other examples :—

this morning, to-morrow afternoon, yesterday evening, one day, some day, the other day, this week, next month, etc.

(2) Adjective Use.

These boxes are [of] the same size.

These boxes | are } the same size

The door is [of] a dark colour.

The door | is } a dark colour

(sk) What price is that article?

that article | is } What price

9. Double Preposition の例。

He crept out from under the table.

The voice came from behind the wall.

The voice | came
from behind the wall

Choose what you like from among the rest.

We wandered in the woods till after dark.

10. Phrase Preposition の例。

Sit in front of me.

But for your help, I should have failed.

In spite of my advice, he kept on drinking.

As for me, give me liberty or give me death.

11. Compare :—

He was standing with his sister in the garden.

He | was standing
with his sister
in the garden } ad. ph.

◎ He was standing with his hands in his pockets.

He | was standing
with his hands in his pockets

手袋に両手を挿す
 adj. phrase.

EXERCISE

(a) Put into Japanese:—

1. According to a telegram from Paris, the President has resigned.
- 2. He can not work because of his old age.
- 3. He succeeded at last by dint of perseverance.
- 4. He nodded by way of answer.
5. Instead of working, the boy played all day.
- 6. Yesterday I absented myself from school on account of illness.
- 7. Thanks to the favourable wind, we soon reached the island.
- 8. In the event of my father's death, we shall be left very poor.
9. He worked hard for the sake of a prize.
- 10. He has come from beyond the seas.
11. I do not mind a bit.
12. The towers are exactly the same height.
13. One summer day a great lion lay asleep under the boughs of a shady tree in the forest.
- 14. The principal attended the funeral on behalf of the school.

(b) Put into English:—

1. 今朝はいつもより朝寝をした。
2. 明日の朝はもつと早く起きよう。
3. 今週は書取が一度もなかつたから来週は二度あるだらう。
4. 今月彼に會ひましたか。
5. 先週會ひました。確か (I think) 水曜の朝でしたらう。
6. 父は先月二十日に神戸を立つて英國に行きました。
7. 母は來月十五日横濱出帆の Empress of Japan で米國へ行き (to leave) ます。
- 8. これが先日御話の繪ですか。
9. あれは友人に貸しました。其中見に行きませう。
10. 何時か動物園へ連れて行つて下さい。
- 11. 此間行つた計り (only) ぢやないか。
- 12. あの煉瓦建が彼の住んでゐる家だ。
- 13. 君の探してゐた家はこれか。
- 14. 誰だか私の後から聲をかけ (to call to one) たものがあつた。
15. やがて藪の間から大きな男が出て來た。
- 16. He went abroad (ために) improving himself.
- 17. Thoughts are expressed (よつて) words.

昭和9年十二月二十日

昭和十年一月十一日 午 10 = 時

CHAPTER VIII

CONJUNCTION

1. Conjunction の種類。

(1) ^{同格} Co-ordinate Conjunction. — 對等の Word, Phrase 又は Clause を連結するもの。

He **and** I attend the same school.

He is *in his study* **or** *in the garden*.

He		is	
			in his study
			⋮
			[or]
			⋮
			in the garden

He went **but** I remained.

He | went... [but].....I | remained

(2) ^{従属} Sub-ordinate Conjunction. — Noun Clause 又は Adverb Clause を導くもの。

I think **that** he will come.

I | think | that he will come

I shall go **if** he comes.

I		shall go	
			<u>if he comes</u>

If you visit the Zoo, you will learn if a pea-cock is not a beautiful bird.

you		will learn		if a pea-cock ... bird
				<u>if you visit the Zoo</u>

2. Co-ordinate Conjunction の用例。

He **and** I are to blame.

Both he **and** I are to blame.

Not **only** he ^(not to blame) **but** (also) I am to blame. 意行動の時

I **as well as** he am to blame. 対等

He **or** I am to blame.

Either he **or** I am to blame.

Neither he **nor** I am to blame.

He is poor, **but** he is honest.

Indeed he is poor, **but** he is not dishonest.

It must be true, **for** everybody says so.

Everybody says so, **so** it must be true.

Make haste, **or** you will miss the train.

3. Sub-ordinate Conjunction の用例。

(1) Noun Clause を導くもの。

I thought **that** she knew the man.

I asked **if** she knew the man.

I asked **whether** she knew the man **or not**.

(2) Adverb Clause を導くもの。

a. 「時」の Clause を導くもの。

When he saw me, he left the room.

As he said these words, he ran forward.

As soon as he saw me, he left the room. *か/否や*

He had scarcely seen me, when he left the room. *as soon as 則ち*

No sooner had he seen me than he left the room.

He had hardly seen me before he left the room.

He came before I left.

I left after he came.

I waited till he came. *前へ出ず時 until*

Until he came, I waited.
He has been ill since he came home.

Make hay while the sun shines.

b. 「場所」の Clause を導くもの。

Where there is a will, there is a way. (1)

He was welcomed wherever he went.

c. 「程度」の Clause を導くもの。

He is as diligent as his brother. *sis)*

diligent の意味を強める存在につける

than の前には必ず比較級が必要

He is not so diligent as his brother. *(is diligent?)*

He is more diligent than his brother.

⊙ A whale is no more a fish than a horse is. *(a fish)*

d. 「理由」の Clause を導くもの。

of course
I can not go, because I am ill today.

✓ As I felt tired, I did not go on. *(自然の場合)*

Since you ask it, I will do so.

e. 「結果」の Clause を導くもの。

I felt so tired that I could not go on.

f. 「目的」の Clause を導くもの。

Study harder that you may pass.

Study harder lest you should fail.

g. 「譲歩」の Clause を導くもの。

Although
Though he is poor, (yet) he is honest.

He shall go whether he will or not. *he will*

speaker の意見
Even if you should fail this time, you would

have another chance next year.

h. 「類似」の Clause を導くもの。

He did as he was told.

He talks as if he knew everything.

manner 態度様子を表はす

i. 「条件」の Clause を導くもの。

You will fail **if** you do not work harder.

You will fail **unless** you work harder.

= *if not.*

EXERCISE

(a) Put into Japanese :—

1. That he will succeed is quite certain.
2. The moment he caught sight of me, he took to his heels.
3. I will stand by you as long as I live.
4. No sooner had he reached home than it began to rain.
5. Now that you have done your work, you are free to go.
6. Make haste in order that you may catch the train.
7. Poor as he is, he is above theft.
8. What if you should fail ?
9. As you sow, so shall you reap.
10. So far as I am concerned, I have no objection.
11. The boy did as he was told.

(b) Combine into single statements :—

1. { Take your umbrella.
It may rain.
2. { You may see him tomorrow.
You may see him the day after.
3. { Will he come ?
I doubt it.
4. { It was very dark.
We could not see an inch before us.
5. { He is very rich.
He does not help the poor.
6. { His father died.
It was ten years ago.
7. { He saw me.
He ran away at once.
8. { I love him.
I do not respect him.
9. { You had better study harder.
Then you will succeed.
10. { I do not love him.
I do not respect him, either.
11. { He studies hard.
She studies harder.
12. { He will come.
Let us wait till then.

- 13. { I do not know it.
I can not tell it you.
- 14. { He speaks English very well.
You would think him an Englishman.
- 15. { I love him.
Moreover I respect him.

Summary

Preposition	Preposition の導く Phrase { Adjective Phrase Adverb Phrase	
	同一の Preposition が種々の意味に用ひられること	
	Preposition の Object	Noun
		Pronoun
		Gerund
		Noun Phrase
		Noun Clause
	Preposition の種類	Simple Preposition
		Double Preposition
		Phrase Preposition
Preposition の位置	通常は其の Object の前	
	例外二つ	
Preposition の省略	Adjective Phrase の Adverb Phrase の	
Conjunction	Co-ordinate	對等の Word, Phrase, Clause を 連結す
	Sub-ordinate	Noun Clause を導く Adverb Clause を導く

CHAPTER IX

VERBAL

LESSON I

INFINITIVE

1. Verbal.—其儘にては Predicate Verb とし
て用ひられざる Verb の形。

}	Infinitive	to take	
	Participle {	Present Participle.....	taking
		Past Participle	taken
Gerund	taking		

2. Infinitive の用法。

(1) Noun Use.

a. To read gives one pleasure.

To read | gives | one | pleasure

It is wrong to read too fast.

(It=)to read too fast | is } wrong

b. I like to read.

I | like | to read

He does not know how to read.

ad.

I found it **hard** to read this book.

I | found | (it=) to read this book { hard

c. The secret is **to read** again and again.

The secret | is { to read again and again

(2) Adjective Use.

I want some books **to read**.

I | want | some books | to read

次の場合に注意せよ。 *Adjective phrase*

I want some books **to amuse** myself *with*.

I want some paper **to write** it on.

I want some pen **to write** it *with*.

I have no house **to live** in, and no money **to buy** one *with*.

I | have | no house | to live in
: | | | |
[and] | | | |
: | | | |
| | no money | to buy one with

(3) Adverb Use.

He stopped **to read** the notice. (目的)
I am glad **to read** this article. (原因)
He must be diligent **to read** so much. (理由)
You will do well **to read** more. (条件)
She waited to hear from home for a long time, **only to read** that her husband was dangerously ill. (結果)
He is old enough **to read** these books. (程度)

独立句 To speak frankly, he is not honest.
独立句 He is, **so to speak**, a book-worm.
法 Strange **to say**, his hair turned grey in one night.
I know it, **to be sure**.

注意:—Infinitive は Verb の代表として用ふ。和英字書等には、「決心する」 to make up one's mind の如く出づるを常とす。之を作文に應用する時、濫りに“to”を其儘用ふ可からず。

3. Infinitive を含む慣用法。

(1) “to”+Root を含むもの。

You *have* **to pay** your debts.

You *have* **only to pay** your debts.

The meeting *is* **to be held** on Saturday next. *Comp.*

I must **get some one to do** it for me.

to do it for me
- adverb. phrase
- adjective phrase

make have need } to を有く
 please need not }
 相違, 職知, 情, 意味は, 行へて 助動詞的扱いを要するもの

I would give anything to go there (i. e. if I could go there).

(2) "to" を含まざるもの。

- I never saw him smile. *god - 瞬間*
- I heard him say so. *had = 所有権に依りて*
- I felt my heart beat within me. *瞬間 + 心を表す*
- I made him go.
- I had him do it for me.

但し是等の文を Passive に變ずるときは to+Root となる。

- He was never seen to smile.
- He was heard to say so.
- He was made to go.

You had better go at once. *had better の次は必ず to を有く*

I would rather walk than run.

He did nothing but smile.

I cannot but admire him.

4. Perfect Infinitive の用例。

- cf. He seems to read much. *seems と to read は 同し present*
- cf. He seems to have read much. *time の有*
- cf. He seemed to read much. *seems と to have read は 同し*
- cf. He seemed to have read much. *past*
- cf. You ought to confess the truth.
- cf. You ought to have confessed the truth. *have の有*

EXERCISE

(a) Put into Japanese:—

1. I am sorry to hear you say so.
2. I advise you not to say so.
3. I had to say the same thing again and again.
4. I should like to see the sight.
5. He seems to understand it.
6. He seems to have understood it.
7. I was told to take his place.
8. She did nothing but weep.
9. You ought to have studied harder.
10. I could not but envy him.
11. To say is one thing, to put it into practice is another.
12. What would I not give to go to the concert?
13. Strange to say, its neck grew longer and longer.
14. I thought you were the last man to say so.
15. You need not go yourself; you have only to write to him to that effect.
16. I would rather stay here than go out.
17. I would have given anything to go there.

- ① 18. To say so means "No."
 ② 19. You had much better do it yourself.
 ③ 20. The ground was felt to shake.

(b) Put into English:—

- ④ 1. 私は海で泳ぐのが好きだ。
 2. 昨日は川で泳いで見たら (to find) 大層骨が折れた。
 3. 水泳をしたいが近所に泳ぐ所が無い。
 ⑤ 4. 此池は浅 (shallow) 過ぎて泳げない。
 5. 泳いで見給へ泳げるよ。(enough to を用ひよ)
 ⑥ 6. 正直のところ君は水泳の名人 (a fine swimmer) だ。
 7. 言はば河童 (kappa) だ。
 ⑦ 8. クラス會は來週月曜に開催の筈。
 9. 誰かに此手紙を入れて貰はねばならぬ。
 10. さもなければ自分で入れ (to post) なければならぬ。
 11. 飛行機の飛ぶのを見に所澤へ行つて來た。
 12. 昨日は A 氏の獨唱を聴きに帝劇へ行つた。
 ⑧ 13. 彼の歌ふのを聞いたものは嘆稱せざるを得なかつた。

14. 自身で行けなければ弟を遣り給へ。
 15. 行つて行けない事はないが行きたくない。
 (Subjunctive Past を用ひよ)
 ⑨ 16. 夫れなら自分で行く方がよい。
 17. 氏は大分伶俐 (clever) らしい。
 ⑩ 18. 大分伶俐だつたらしい。
 19. 君は手紙位出しておくべきだつたのです。
 20. 少しでも早く (as soon as possible) 出した方がよい。

LESSON II

PARTICIPLE

5. Present Participle の用法。

(1) Adjective Use.

- a. 名詞の直前又は直後に來りて直接に之を修飾す。

{ A **rolling** stone gathers no moss. 滾る石に苔は生じぬ

{ A **sleeping** fox catches no poultry. 寝る狐は鶏を喰はず

{ The dog **lying** by the gate is a neighbour's.

{ The dog | is } a neighbour's

{ | lying by the gate

{ The man **speaking** with my father is Mr. B.

- b. Complement となりて間接に主語又は目的語を修飾す。

{ He came **running**.

{ I remained **standing**.

{ He kept me **waiting**.

{ He | kept | me } waiting

{ I found him **reading**.

(2) Adverb Use.

a. Time.

Seeing me (*i.e.* When he saw me), he waved his handkerchief.

- b. Cause or reason.

Having no money with me (*i.e.* As I had no money with me), I could not buy it.

Night **coming** on (*i.e.* As night came on), we started for home.

- c. Condition.

Turning to the right (*i.e.* If you turn to the right), you will find the house you want.

Considering his age, he is very tall (=He is very tall for his age).

Strictly **speaking** this is not grammatical.

- d. Concession.
- 譲歩

承認 **Admitting** what you say (*i.e.* Though I admit what you say), I still think you are wrong. 伏義

許容 **Granting** that this is right, what follows?

6. Perfect Participle の用例。 その結果は何かあるか 廣義

Having written my answer, I handed it to the teacher. 2月15日

Having experienced such violence, the animal will never come near me. 果行

The sun **having** set, we started for home.

7. Past Participle の用法。

(1) Adjective Use. *形容詞としての用法は動詞から来る*

a. 直接に名詞を修飾す。

{ A burnt child dreads the fire. *(who were)*
{ There were some distinguished guests present.

that is Money lent is money spent. *that is*
Money | is | money
| lent | | spent

Books written by him are all popular.

特例。 a faded rose, a fallen tree, a retired officer,
a departed guest, sunken rocks. *窪んでの岩*

同化作用

b. Complement となりて間接に修飾す。 *(間接に名詞を修飾する)*

(He has come and is here) 一瞬間の表す
He is come. *彼は come とする状態にある*
I am determined to carry it out. *軽瞬間及少し計り得*
I grew tired of working. *か経てい、*
It became known to all the villagers. *今と来た結果のみ考へた*

以上は Subject を修飾する例なり。 尚次を比較せよ。

{ He is come. 彼は来てゐる。
{ He has come. 彼はもう来た。

He | is | come
He | has come.

I am tired of working
(was)

{ I am determined. 私は決心してゐる。
{ I have determined. .. 私は決心してしまつた。

次に Object を修飾する例を示す。

{ He made it known to all his friends. *得意*
{ I had my watch mended. *不得意*
{ I had my watch stolen.
{ I could not make myself heard. *2月22日*

(2) Adverb Use. *(that is)*

Being Wounded in the legs (i.e. As he was wounded
in the legs), he could not walk.

Thus refreshed, we proceeded on our journey.

This done, they all went home. *ad.*

EXERCISE

(a) Put into Japanese:—

- ✓ 1. Having expressed his desire, he asked me to let him go.
- 2. The kind generally used in naval warfare is the Whitehead torpedo.
- 3. We got acquainted with him in the country.
- ✓ 4. He tried to keep it secret, but it became known to all who knew him.

5. I called as loudly as I could, but I could not make myself **heard**.
6. I did my best, but could not make myself **understood**.
- √ 7. The ship **lying** at anchor is an American steamer.
8. I went out **laughing**, while she remained **sobbing**.
- √ 9. How long did he keep you **waiting**?
10. Many soldiers lay **dying** on the battle-field.
11. **Reaching** the top, he cried "Hurrah!"
12. **Hearing** him speak, you will think him an Englishman.
- √ 13. He is **wanting** in common sense.
14. **Having finished** the book, he lent it to me.
- √ 15. **Having broken** his promise, he has no right to say that he is an honest man.

(b) *Put into English* :—

1. 長く御待たせして恐縮です。
2. 彼の室を覗いて見たら (to find) 熱心に勉強してゐた。
3. 巡査を見て泥棒は逃げ出した。

4. 読みかけて見たら (to find) 六ヶしいので止し (to give up) てしまった。
5. 厳格に言ふと彼は罰を受ける (to be punished) のが當然だ。
6. 飛行機と言へば日本の陸軍には幾隻位あるのですか御存じですか。
7. 景色が素敵 (very fine) なので一時間計り立つて眺めてゐた。
8. 聞き馴れない (strange) 音なので耳を澄まして (very carefully) 聞いた。
9. 寫真を撮りに寫真屋 (photographer's) へ行つて来たところです。
10. 散髪をしに床屋へ行つて来た。
11. 靴を直して貰ひに靴屋へ行く處です。
12. 電車の中で財布をすら (to pick) れた。
13. 洋傘を盗まれたから買はなければならぬ。

LESSON III

GERUND 略

8. Gerund の用法。

- (1) Subject として。

Swimming is good for the health.

- (2) Object として。

{ I like swimming.

{ I am fond of swimming.

- (3) Complement として。

The best kind of exercise in summer is swimming.

9. Gerund を含む慣用句。

I could not help laughing.

There is no knowing what may happen.

It is no use crying over spilt milk.

He burst out sobbing.

He went out fishing.

EXERCISE

(a) Put into Japanese :—

1. He has given up **drinking** and **smoking**.
2. He thought he could reach India by **sailing** westward.
3. He was rewarded for **saving** a man's life.
4. He was punished for **stealing**.
5. I made a mistake in **trusting** that man.
6. On **leaving** school he went into business.
7. Without **working** hard, you can not succeed.
8. Instead of **saving**, he spends all he gets.
9. He is always busy **doing** something or other.
10. He went **hunting**.
11. The book is worth **reading**.
12. Is this a composition of your own **writing**?
13. When I was reminded of my lost child, I felt like **crying**.
14. a **waiting-room**; a **sleeping-car**.
15. a **training-ship**.

(b) Compare :—

1. { He regrets having been idle.
He regrets **my** having been idle.
2. { He repents of having been idle.
He repented of having been idle.

3. { He was proud of being a camel driver.
He was proud of **his father** being a camel driver.
4. { **His** having been idle was the cause of his failure.
Being idle is the cause of failure.

Summary

Infinitive	Noun Use	
	Adjective Use	
	Adverb Use	
	Infinitive を含む慣用句	
	Perfect Infinitive	
Participle	Present Participle	Adjective Use Adverb Use
	Past Participle	Adjective Use Adverb Use
	Perfect Participle	
Gerund	as Subject	
	as Object	
	as Complement	
	Gerund を含む慣用句	

CHAPTER X

NARRATION 略

LESSON I

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

1. 主文の Predicate Verb が Past ならば附屬文の Predicate Verb も亦 Past (又は Past Perfect) ならざる可からず。

{ I believe that I am right.

{ I **believed** that I was right.

{ I study hard that I may pass.

{ I **studied** hard that I **might** pass.

{ I think that he will come.

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

{ I am told that he has come.

{ I **was told** that he **had** come.

但し不變の事實を述ぶる時は此限に非ず。

{ I am told that the earth is round.

{ I **was told** that the earth is round.

尙比較を表す附屬文の Predicate Verb は其の意味次第にて如何なる Tense にても差支なし。

I ran $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(as fast as)} \\ \text{(faster than)} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{he usually does.} \\ \text{he has just done.} \\ \text{he did then.} \\ \text{he will in a race.} \\ \text{etc.} \end{array}$

EXERCISE

(a) Rewrite the following, changing the italicized

Verbs into the Past Tense:—

1. He *thinks* that I believe him.
2. He *thinks* that you do not treat him kindly.
3. He *knows* that I hate him.
4. He *knows* that I have deceived him.
5. He *knows* that I shall deceive him.
6. You *think* that I am mistaken.
7. You *suspect* that he stole your watch.
8. You *say* that you will do your best.
9. You *are* sure that you have caught cold.
10. You *speak* English better than I do.

(b) Put into English:—

1. 私は彼は病氣だと聞いた (I was told).
2. 私は彼が病氣だつたとは思はない。
3. 私は彼が病氣かどうかを確めるために彼に手紙を出した。
4. 其返事に、病氣ぢやない、と言つて寄越した。
5. 其次の手紙では、一週間計り病氣をしてゐたが、最早大概直つた、と言つて寄越した。

LESSON II

NARRATION 叙述法

2. Narration に Direct, Indirect の別あり。

Direct Narration—人の言葉を其儘繰返して傳ふ 即ち引用文として。

He said, "I am wrong."

Indirect Narration—言葉の内容だけを傳ふ。即ち引用文と同じ意味の文を作る。

He said that he was wrong.

3. Direct Narration を Indirect Narration に換ふる時の注意。

(1) (2) said の次の comma を除く。

(2) quotation mark を除き (said の次に that をおく)。但し談話及口語体の文にはその必要なし。

(3) quotation の中の Verb の變化は Sequence of Tenses に據る。

(4) (Pronoun は傳達者の立場より見て適當なるものに改む)。即ち引用文中の代名詞は主文の主語代名詞の如何に応じて之を改む。

4. 下に實例を示す。

{ I said, "I shall succeed."

{ I said that I should succeed.

{ You said, "I have succeeded."

{ You said that you had succeeded.

{ He said, "I hope to succeed."

{ He said that he hoped to succeed.

5. 時、場所等を表す語句に變化を及ぼすことあり。何れも傳達者の立場より考へて適當ならしむるを要す。

{ I said, "I am ready now."

{ I said that I was ready then.

{ I said, "I shall come back tomorrow."

{ I said that I should come (or go) back the day after.

{ I said to him, "I wrote this letter here yesterday."

{ I told him that I had written that letter there the day before.

6. 疑問文の内容を傳達する時。

(1) 疑問詞ある時。主文の動詞を變化す且引用文の語射變化す。

{ I said to him, "How old are you?" 變化す。

{ I asked him how old he was.

{ I said to him, "What do you want?"

{ I asked him what he wanted.

(2) 疑問詞なき時。適當なる接續詞を用ふ。

{ I said to him, "Are you ready now?"

{ I asked him if he was ready then.

= whether

7. 命令文の内容を傳達する時は Infinitive を用ふ。 *tell* は目上の人が目下の人に云ふ時に使ふ。

I said to him, "Do this work at once."

I told him to do that work at once.

I said to him, "Please show me the way."

I asked him to show me the way.

8. Subjunctive Past は變化せず。(強意の爲めに作られたるが故に、且つ若し更すれば主文の動詞より以前の時を表すが故なり)。

I said, "If I were rich, I would buy this book."

I said that if I were rich I would buy that book.

昭和十年三月八日 午後三時四一分

EXERCISE

(a) Change the Narration :—

1. You said, "I am very tired."
- 2. You said, "I can go no further."
- 3. You said, "I have lost my watch."
4. You said, "I will leave tomorrow."
5. You said, "I know the truth."
6. You said to me, "I have three brothers."
- 7. You said to him, "I may have failed."
- 8. He said, "I am sure of this."
9. He said, "I have a house of my own."

- 10. He said to me, "Why do you think so?"
- 11. He said to me, "When did you do it?"
- 12. He said to me, "Shall you be at home this afternoon?"
- 13. He said to me, "Walk more slowly."
- 14. He said to me, "If I were not busy, I would gladly go out with you."
- 15. He said that he had broken that window the day before.
- 16. He told me that I should have the answer the next week.
- 17. He told me that he had been ill for a week.
- 18. He asked me which I would take.
- 19. He asked me if I knew the truth.
- 20. He told me to come and see him the day after.

(b) Put into English in both Narrations :—

1. 強盜 (a robber) は「静にしろ」と家人 (them) に言つた。
2. 彼は「音を立てると殺すぞ」と言つた。
3. 彼は「金は何處にあるか」と下女に聞いた。
4. 下女は「私は少しも存じませぬ」と答へた。

5. 彼女は交番 (a police-box) に行つて「うちに強盗が入りました」と巡査に言つた。
6. 巡査は「未だ居るのか」と聞いた。
7. 彼女は「最早行つてしまひました」と答へた。
8. 彼は「何故もつと早く來なかつたか」と聞いた。
9. 彼女は「強盗が怖いので來られませんでした」と答へた。
10. 彼女は「どうか直ぐ來て下さい」と言つて歸つた。

Summary

Sequences of Tenses	原則	如何?	
	例外	附屬文が比較を表す時 附屬文が不變の眞理を表す時	
Narration	種類	Direct Narration	
		Indirect Narration	
	轉換	通則四ヶ條	
		時、場所等を表す語句の變化	
		疑問文	疑問詞ある文 疑問詞なき文
		命令文の内容	
Subjunctive Past を含む内容			

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