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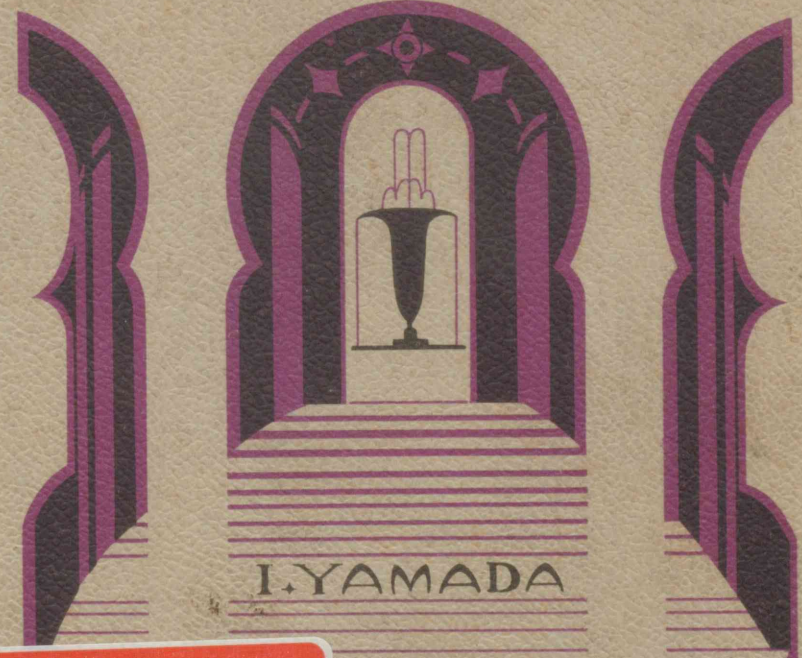
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ENGLISH GRAMMAR



I. YAMADA

広島大学図書
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資 料 室

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

BY

IWAO YAMADA

PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH IN THE PEERS' SCHOOL

昭和六年一月八日
中學校
外國語科
文部省檢定済



広島大学図書

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The Hokuseido Press
Kanda, Tokyo

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は し が き

英文法教科書には二冊ものが多い様ですが、第一巻で基礎的知識を授け、第二巻では其程度を高めると云ふことは理想的な遣方の様には思はれますけれども、時間が不経済な上に思つた程の効果も擧げられない様ですから、三四兩學年用として此の一冊ものを編纂しました。

煩瑣な分類やあまり必要のない規則、術語などは出来るだけ省きました。

従來の文法書に見る様な秩序的配列をせず、只管教へ易く學び易い様な順序を採りました。例へば品詞の異つた語でも同時に學んだ方が便利な場合には之を一括して相互の關係を明かにし、時間と勞力の節約をはかりました。

中學卒業生の理解力や發表力が不十分なのは主として文章の構造に關する知識の不足に起因するものと思はれますから、此方面に特に意を用ひました。

構文を知るには文章の解剖は極めて必要な事であると思ひますが、従來の解剖の仕方は非常に繁雜で、あまり實用的だとは申しかねますので、本書では一つ新しい方法を試みました。これならば長い複雑な文章でも構文が明瞭に分る様に解剖することが出来るかと自惚れて居ます。

昭和五年九月

著者識す

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ENGLISH GRAMMAR

PART I

LESSON 1

Noun と Pronoun

1. 人又は事物の名を Noun (名詞) と云ふ。

girl mountain day Ann
 Alps Saturday army wine
 money happiness running tennis

次の文中にある Noun を指摘せよ。

George I. of England, while on a journey on the Continent, stopped at a village in Holland. The king asked for two or three eggs. They were brought him; and the price asked was a hundred florins. "How is this?" asked the king; "eggs must surely be very scarce here." "Pardon me," replied the host, "eggs are plentiful enough, but kings are scarce."

2. Noun の中には "box," "bird" 等の如く一つ二つと数へることの出来るものと、"salt,"

Noun [naun]

“water”等の如く數へることの出来ないものがある。

前者に屬する Noun には **Singular Number** (單數) と **Plural Number** (複數) と二つの形がある。

3. 複數の作り方。

(1) 單數の語尾に “-s” を添へる。*

cap	boy	rose
caps	boys	roses
bat	girl	bridge
bats	girls	bridges
roof	dog	horse
roofs	dogs	horses

(2) 但し次の語には “-es” を附ける。*

a) “s,” “x,” “sh,” “ch” にて終る語。

kiss	dish	但し
kisses	dishes	
box	bench	monarchs
boxes	benches	stomachs

* “-s” 又は “-es” は [s] [z] [ʃ] [dʒ] の次では [ɪz] と發音し、其他の無聲音の次では [s]、有聲音の次では [z] と發音する。有聲音とは聲帯に響いて出た音で、喉に指頭を當て、發音すれば震動を感ずるので容易に分る。

Singular [sɪŋɡjələ]

Plural [plʊərəl]

b) [子音字 * + o] にて終る語。

hero	potato	但し
heroes	potatoes	pianos
		bamboos

c) [子音字 + y] にて終る語は “-ies” とする。

lady	city	但し
ladies	cities	boys
		monkeys

d) “f” 又は “fe” にて終る語は “-ves” とする。

leaf	thief	但し
leaves	thieves	chief
		chiefs
life	knife	safe
lives	knives	safes
half	calf	gulf
halves	calves	gulfs
wolf	loaf	roof
wolves	loaves	roofs

(3) 不規則な複數。

man	woman	
men	women	
foot	tooth	goose
feet	teeth	geese

* “a,” “e,” “i,” “o,” “u” を母音字 (Vowel) と云ひ、其他の letter (字母) を子音字 (Consonant) と云ふ。

mouse	louse	penny	{ pennies pence
mice	lice		
ox	child	brother	{ brothers brethren
oxen	children		
deer	sheep		
deer	sheep		

(4) 複合名詞の複数。

looker-on	sister-in-law
lookers-on	sisters-in-law

4. Noun の中には複数の形しか使はないのがある。

(three pairs of) trousers	(a suit of) clothes		
scissors	tongs	billiards	measles
news	thanks	means	riches
politics	physics	mathematics	
		(But—arithmetic)	

複数の特別な意味を表すことがある。

works	customs	colours	drawers
sands	waters	heights	goods
contents	pains	savings	earnings

5. Noun の代用語を Pronoun (代名詞) と云ふ。

I	you	he, she, it	[Singular]
we	you	they	[Plural]
this	that		[Singular]
these	those		[Plural]
what?	who?	which?	[Sing. & Pl.]

and plural

EXERCISE

次の語を複数とせよ。

church	donkey	ass	fly
day	country	ax	sheep
branch	stomach	lens	glass
nobleman	German	she	wife
negro	goose	key	baby
village	volcano	army	shoe
leaf	handkerchief	maid-servant	

Pronoun [próunaun]

LESSON 2

Adjective

6. Noun を修飾する語を **Adjective** (形容詞) と云ふ。修飾するとは或意味を附加するの謂ひである。

Adjective の中には Noun を指摘するものもあれば、其數量、性質、有様などを表すものもある。

That old woman is ill.

I have *two gold* coins.

I see *many big white* birds.

This bottle has *some* water in it.

{ *A pretty* flower. [連體的用法]

{ This flower is *pretty*. [述部的用法]

7. Adjective の中でも “a,” “an,” “the” は之を特に **Article** (冠詞) と名づける。

“A,” “an” は始めて話頭に上る名詞の前に置くもので、之を **Indefinite Article** (不定冠詞) と云ふ。共に “one” の意味ではあるが其

Adjective [ædʒɪktɪv] Article [ɑ:ti:kl] Indefinite [ɪndɛfɪnɪt]

意遙に弱く、和譯しないのが普通である。“A” は子音*の前に、“an” は母音*の前に置く。

a pear *an* apple

a hawk *an* eagle

a bottle *an* inkstand

a rudder *an* oar

{ *a* man { *an* aunt
 { *an* old man { *a* young aunt

{ *a* boy { *a* house
 { *an* honest boy { *an* hour

{ *a* university { *an* ox
 { *an* umbrella { *a* one-eyed man

“The” は前後の關係で話を聞く人にそれと定かに分る様な名詞の前に置き、之を **Definite Article** (定冠詞) と云ふ。『この』又は『その』の意味ではあるが、“this,” “that” などよりも其意弱く、普通和譯しない。

* 母音とは喉、舌、齒、唇等によつて遮られざる有聲音で、子音とは是等の發音器官に遮られて出る無聲音及び有聲音である。母音字必ずしも母音に發音されるとは限らない。

Definite [dɛfɪnɪt]

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

The boy ^{winning} I spoke of yesterday has been successful.

This is *the* longest river in Japan.

The rent of this house is fifty yen a month.

The sun is much larger than *the* moon.

The doctor has come.

Let us go to *the* park.

EXERCISE

a) 斜體活字の語の語類を問ふ。

1. { He speaks *French*.
This is a *French* book.

2. { I am *cold*.
I have a *cold*.

3. { *Black* and white make grey.
A crow is a *black* bird.

4. { *This* is a white bird.
This bird is white.

5. { My cigarette-case is made of *silver*.
He has a *silver* watch.

b) 文中の Adjective を指摘し、且つ其修飾する Noun を示せよ。

1. All these things were put in a big basket, along with a little tea-pot and some cups.
2. Cross the bridge, and you will see a two-storied stone building on the right side.
3. The weather has been warm since the end of last month.
4. The English language is taught in most secondary schools.

c) Article を挿入せよ。

1. London is — capital of England. It is — large city. It is — largest city in — world.
2. Mr. Ando is — principal of — girls' school, and his brother is — teacher of our school.
3. He is — American, not — European.
4. I have — egg in my pocket.
5. That is — house in which I was born.
6. Iron is — useful metal.
7. He is — M. P.
8. — cap on — table is not mine.

LESSON 3

Verb と Adverb

8. “Go,” “know” 等の如く動作又は状態等を述ぶる語を **Verb** (動詞) と云ふ。

He *is* idle. Birds *fly*.
His father *wrote* this book.

次の例に見るが如く数語集つて其働をなす場合には最後の語を **Principal Verb** (本動詞) と云ひ、残餘の語を **Auxiliary Verb** (助動詞) と云ふ。

Do you *go* to school?
The book *was written* by an American.
He *has been* here for two years.
He *will come* to Tokyo in a few days.
She *must have been killed*.

9. Verb、Adjective などを修飾して程度、動作に關聯した時、場所、仕方、理由などを表す語を **Adverb** (副詞) と云ふ。Adverb はまた他の Adverb を修飾することもある。

Verb [və:b] Adverb [ædvə:b] Principal [prɪnsɪpəl]
Auxiliary [ə:gzɪljəri]

He lives *here now*.
He *sometimes* goes to church.
He is *very* kind.
He speaks English *very well*.
Do *not* speak *so fast*.

EXERCISE

- a) 斜體活字の語の語類を問ふ。

1. { He gets up *early*.
He is an *early* riser.
2. { He is *well*.
He speaks English *well*.
3. { I always *walk* to school.
I went out for a *walk*.
4. { We have *much* rain in June.
It *rains much* in June.
5. { He works *hard*.
He is a *hard* worker.
6. { He runs *fast*.
He is a *fast* runner.

7. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Warm yourself at the fire.} \\ \text{I feel warm.} \end{array} \right.$

b) 次の文中にある Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb 及び Adverb を指摘せよ、又各 Adverb の修飾する語を示せよ。

1. The sun is shining brightly.
2. I do not like it.
3. He has never been ill.
4. I will take you there if you like.
5. Where are you going now?
6. London is much larger than Paris.
7. He will soon be here.
8. When did she leave Tokyo?
9. I called at his house yesterday.
10. We always have lunch at twelve.

LESSON 4

Sentence

10. **Word** (語) が集つて纏つた思想を表すものを **Sentence** (文) と云ふ。Sentence は常に Capital Letter を以て書始める。
11. Sentence 中思想の主題となる部分を **Subject** (主部) といひ、其 Subject に関して或事柄を述べる部分を **Predicate** (述部) と云ふ。Sentence は此二つの部分から成るのが通則ではあるが、命令を表す Sentence では Subject を言表さないのが普通である。

Subject	Predicate
She	is kind.
The boy	works hard.
[You]	Come and see me.

Subject は數語から成ることもあるが其中最も重要な語は Noun 又は Pronoun で、之を **Subject Word** (主語) といひ、Predicate の主

Sentence [séntəns] Word [wɔ:d] Subject [sábdʒikt]
 Predicate [prédikit]

要語は Verb で、之を **Predicate Verb** (述語) と云ふ。

The young <i>man</i>	|	<i>plunged</i> in after the child.
A kind <i>gentleman</i>	|	<i>lent</i> him a book.
<i>She</i>	|	<i>has written</i> it.
<i>Which</i> of you	|	<i>broke</i> the window?

12. 叙述の形式から見て Sentence を次の四種類に分ける。

- (1) **Declarative Sentence.** (平叙文)
James works very hard.
- (2) **Interrogative Sentence.** (疑問文)
Does he not work very hard?
- (3) **Exclamative Sentence.** (感嘆文)
How hard he works!
- (4) **Imperative Sentence.** (命令文)
Don't be idle.

Declarative [dɪklə'reɪtɪv]	Interrogative [ɪntə'rɒɡətɪv]
Exclamative [ɪksklə'metɪv]	Imperative [ɪmpe'reɪtɪv]

EXERCISE

a) 次の Sentence の Subject Word と Predicate Verb とを指摘せよ。

1. A merchant was once riding along the road.
2. The little boy's mother was much afraid of the dog.
3. The man with a pipe in his mouth is my uncle.
4. He will never go there again.
5. No one has called to-day.
6. Among the mountains there lived a brave hunter called William Tell.

b) 次の語句を用ひて Sentence を作れ。

1. the book on the desk
2. in the basket under the table
3. a running horse
4. playing hide and seek
5. a story about a lion

LESSON 5

Preposition

13. Noun 又は Pronoun の前に置き、是等の語と他の語との關係を示す爲に用ふる語を **Preposition** (前置詞) と云ふ。

We touched *at* Singapore *on* our way *to* England.

We live *on* the surface *of* the earth.

“After,” “against,” “along,” “at,” “before,” “by,” “for,” “from,” “in,” “into,” “of,” “on,” “to,” “under,” “with” 等は最も多く用ひらるゝ Preposition である。

14. Preposition と Noun (又は Pronoun) と結合して Adjective の働をなすものを **Adjective Phrase** (形容詞句) と云ひ、Adverb の働をなすものを **Adverb Phrase** (副詞句) と云ふ。

{ We all love the flag *of* Japan.
 { We all love the Japanese flag.

Preposition [prepəzɪʃən]

Phrase [freɪz]

{ It is *of* great *use*.

{ It is *very* *useful*.

{ He is seven years *of* *age*.

{ He is seven years *old*.

A man *of* *wisdom*; a lady *of* *virtue*.

{ He *solved* the *problem* *with* *ease*.

{ He *solved* the *problem* *easily*.

{ He did it *with* *great* *care*.

{ He did it *very* *carefully*.

{ He lives *in* *this* *city* *at* *present*.

{ He lives *here* *now*.

He said so *in* *joke*.

I took the wrong train *by* *mistake*.

Adverb Phrase の中には慣用的に Preposition を省略するものもある。

Last week, *last* Sunday, &c.

This morning, *this* year, &c.

Next month, *next* winter, &c.

Every week, *every* other day, &c.

The day before yesterday, &c.

15. 凡そ Phrase とは數語が集つて一つの Noun, Adjective, Adverb, Verb, Preposition などの役目

をなすもので、中には Subject も Predicate もない。

I don't know *what to do*. [Noun Phr.]

He refused to do it. [..]

The ship *set sail* (= sailed). [Verb Phr.]

Make haste, or you will be late. [..]

He *made a clean breast of* (= confessed)

the secret. [..]

There is a tree *in front of* the house. [Prep. Phr.]

Owing to his illness, she cannot leave

home. [..]

I went *as far as* Osaka. [..]

前置詞 補語
Preposition *Japanese* EXERCISE

a) 斜體活字の語の語類を問ふ。

1. { He is *in* the room.
He came *in*.

2. { He went *up*.
He went *up* the hill.

3. { He put *on* a new hat.
He put it *on* the desk.

b) Adjective Phrase 及び Adverb Phrase を指摘せよ。

1. The building on the hill is a hotel.
2. The hotel stands on the hill.
3. There is a cap on the bench.
4. The cap on the bench is not mine.
5. He works in the field all day.
6. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
7. Take this child to his mother's house.
8. He will get there the day after to-morrow.
9. I have no money with me.
10. The teachers of this school are all kind.
11. The boy is standing under the pine-tree.
12. He came to Japan last year.
13. He lives in a cottage by the seaside.
14. In Europe their waiter stands behind them.
15. He came to Tokyo at twenty years of age.

LESSON 6

Conjunction ; Interjection

16. Word と Word、Phrase と Phrase、文と文とを結附ける語を **Conjunction** (接續詞) と云ふ。

You *and* I are brothers.

Did you go there by steamer *or* by train?

He came *after* you left.

17. 文と文とが Conjunction によつて結附けられた時には其各の文を **Clause** (文節) と云ふ。即ち Clause は **Sentence** の一部ではあり乍らそれ自身の中に **Subject** も **Predicate** も備つて居るものである。

The sun rose **and** the fog dispersed.

に於ては “and” によつて結附けられた二つの Clause は對等な關係にあるけれども、

He said **that** *it was true*. [Noun Cl.]

That *we shall succeed* is certain. [„]

I doubt **if** *he is honest*. [„]

I like a boy **who** *speaks the truth*. [Adj. Cl.]

(“who” は純然たる Conjunction ではない)

Conjunction [kəndʒəŋkʃən]

Clause [klə:z]

I must wait **till** *he comes*. [Adv. Cl.]

Put it **where** *you found it*. [„]

I would go abroad if *I were rich*. [„]

As *he is ill*, he will not come. [„]

などでは一つの Clause は Noun, Adjective, Adverb の働をして主なる Clause 即ち主文節に從屬して居る。是等の從文節を夫々 **Noun Clause** (名詞節)、**Adjective Clause** (形容詞節) 及び **Adverb Clause** (副詞節) と名づける。

比較:—

{ He has been ill **since** she died. [Conj.]

{ He has been ill **since** her death. [Prep.]

{ He has been ill **since**. [Adv.]

{ He took my place **while** I was ill. [Conj.]

{ He took my place **during** my illness. [Prep.]

{ He lost his mother **when** he was a child. [Conj.]

{ He lost his mother **in** his childhood. [Prep.]

{ They came, **though** it rained heavily. [Conj.]

{ They came **in spite of** the heavy rain. [Prep.]

18. “Oh!,” “Ah!” などの如く感情を表す聲を **Interjection** (間投詞) と云ふ。何れの語にも文法上の關係なく隨時文中に挿入されるから斯く呼ぶのである。

Interjection [intədʒekʃən]

Help arrived, *alas!* too late.
Come! Shake hands.
Oh! you are going?
H'm! That's not exactly our reason.
Good-bye, Annie.
Hallo, Mayor! What brings you so early?
Bang! went the rifle.
Well, perhaps you are right.
 What is twice two?—*Why,* four.

19. 英語の Word を其役目によつて分類すれば Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction 及び Interjection の八種となる。この八種の語類を名づけて **The Eight Parts of Speech** (八品詞) と云ふ。

Adjective — Noun
 Adverb — Adjective
 Verb — Adverb
 Adverb — Adverb
 Preposition — {Noun
 Pronoun
 Word — Conjunction — Word
 Phrase — Conjunction — Phrase
 Clause — Conjunction — Clause
 Interjection

The Eight Parts of Speech

Noun	Japan	city	water
Pronoun	he	she	this
Adjective	old	hot	the
Verb	know	sleep	can
Adverb	well	now	so
Preposition	at	by	for
Conjunction	because	but	till
Interjection	hurrah	bravo	ha

EXERCISE

a) 斜體活字の語の Part of Speech を問ふ。

- { You must be back *before* the sun sets.
 { You must be back *before* sunset.
 { I have seen this *before*.
- { I shall stay here *till* the 10th.
 { I shall stay here *till* he comes.
- { *That* is my book.
 { *That* book is mine.
 { He said *that* it was his book.

b) 各語の Part of Speech を問ふ。Phrase 及び従文節を指摘せよ。

1. In winter snow falls and covers the streets and fields. It keeps the plants warm.
2. One day he went out, and did not come back for dinner.
3. Ah! my father is very poor and must work hard in his old age.
4. In England the cuckoo is called the bird of spring, for it tells us that spring is now with us.
5. After tea was over, the cups and saucers were washed and put away in the baskets.
6. When they came out, the sun was just sinking behind the hill.

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PART II

LESSON 1

Noun の種類

20. boy dog gun pen
 pear rose river country

の如く、一つ二つと数へ得べきもので其種類のものに普く通じて用ひられる名詞を **Common Noun** (普通名詞) と云ふ。

- family people team jury
 regiment fleet crowd audience

の如く集合體に附けた名を **Collective Noun** (集合名詞) と云ふ。

- John Thames Alps Tokyo
 Japan April Sunday Christmas

の如く個々に特に附けた名前を **Proper Noun** (固有名詞) と云ふ。Proper Noun は常に Capital Letter を以て始める。

- water flour air smoke
 wood glass gold paper

Common [kōmən] Collective [kōlēktiv] Proper [prōpə]

の如く定まつた形のない物の名を **Material Noun** (物質名詞) と云ふ。是等は物質の名で一つ二つと数へることが出来ないから不定冠詞を附けることもなく又複数にもしない。“Paper” は如何に小さく引裂いても矢張 “paper” たることを失はない、即ち “paper” には定まつた形がないから Material Noun である。其量を表すには “a piece of paper,” “two sheets of paper,” “a cup of tea,” “two lumps of sugar,” “three glasses of wine,” “a loaf of bread” などの如き形を用ひる。

kindness tennis peace boyhood
duty learning history ethics

の如く性質、動作、状態等の名を **Abstract Noun** (抽象名詞) と云ふ。無形名詞であるから不定冠詞も附かず又複数の形もない。

21. Proper Noun, Material Noun 及び Abstract Noun は Common Noun 又は Collective Noun として使はれることがある。

He is *a Newton*. (... の様な人; ... 家の人)
He is *a Mr. Brown*. (... と云ふ人)

Material [mə'tiəriəl]

Abstract [æb'strækt]

There are two *Tomitas* in our class.
Japan is *the England* of the Far East.
(... の様な ...)

The boy threw *a stone* at the dog.
(The house is built of *stone*.)

There were two *fires* last night.
(*Fire* burns wood.)

There are three *glasses* on the tray.
(They are made of *glass*.)

He showed me *a composition* written by his brother.
(We have *composition* once a week.)

Teaching is *an art*.
(*Art* is long and life is short.)

When he was a *youth*, he travelled in the West.
Youth (= young people) should respect *age*
(= old people).
(The secret of keeping one's *youth*.)

Noun			
Common	girl	river	country
Collective	people	class	army
Proper	Ann	Thames	England
Material	salt	chalk	gold
Abstract	running	power	wealth

article
ヲ付ス
Plural number
= +s
Articleヲ
付セス
Plural
number =
+ラズ

EXERCISE

a) 次の Noun の種類を問ふ。

tree	wood	day	Thursday
rain	silver	coin	running
Takeda	name	Asia	police
wool	sugar	rice	committee
wine	bottle	lesson	arithmetic
ox	beef	nation	mountain
city	London	wisdom	height
bread	chalk	soldier	cavalry
apple	class	month	January
iron	flower	cattle	memory

b) 和譯せよ。

1. Light travels much faster than sound.
2. I see many lights in the distance.
3. In fine weather make sure to take outdoor exercise.
4. Riding is a good exercise.
5. He was a Napoleon of finance.
6. He read a paper.
7. According to the papers, there was a fire last night.
8. I have some examination-papers to look over.
9. There are three Toms and two Johns in our school.
10. They sell wines at that shop.

LESSON 2

Noun と Article との関係

22. COMMON NOUN.

(1) 単数の普通名詞には冠詞を付ける。

The girl has *a* pretty flower.

There is *a* table in *the* room.

けれども次の Adjective を使つた場合には冠詞は要らない。

~~one~~ ^{two}, I have only *one* pencil.

this, *that*, *This* book is thinner

my, *your*, *&c.* than *my* dictionary.

what ^{and on} *What* newspaper do you take in?

which *Which* picture do you like best?

some, *any*, *no* He is reading *some* novel.

every, *each* *Every* boy knows it.

either, *neither* *Either* pen will do.

次の場合には冠詞を省略する。

a) 稱號。

Admiral Togo. *Dr.* Johnson.

George V., *King* of England.

They elected him *President* of the U. S. A.

b) 親族などを表す名詞で Proper Noun や稱號と同様の取扱を受けるものがある。

Father is not at home.

Aunt Mary is staying with us.

Nurse is in the nursery.

c) 慣用句。

They are *brother and sister*, not *man and wife*.

They work hard *from morning till night*.

The children are walking *hand in hand*.

He sat thinking, *pipe in mouth*.

They like to talk *at table*.

Both of them *go to school*.

I will inform you *by letter*.

The ship is now *at sea*.

The examination *took place* on Monday.

He *sent word* that he could not come.

She *took ship* at Kobe.

d) 其他。

Waiter, give me some water, please.

Ship, ahoy!

What kind of *bird* is it?

Hero as he was, he shuddered at the sight.

He came to *town last* Sunday and will stay here till *next* Wednesday.

The English for "tana" is "*shelf*."

(2) 成句。

He is standing *in the rain*.

We hire a motor-boat *by the hour*.

In the daytime; in the morning; in the evening; in the dark; on the right.

(3) 其類全般のことを云ふ場合には次の形何れかを用ひる。

The dog is a useful animal.

A *dog* is a useful animal.

Dogs are useful animals.

例外:—

Man is mortal.

Woman was not created to be the slave of *man*.

(4) "The" + Common Noun = Abstract Noun.

The pen (=literary influence) is mightier than *the sword* (=military power).

What is learned in *the cradle* (=infancy) is carried to *the grave* (=death).

(5) 不定冠詞が "the same" の意味となることがある。

Birds of *a* feather flock together.

No two men are of *a* mind.

(6) 不定冠詞が “per” の意味のこともある。

He teaches us twice *a* week.

They pay him three yen *an* hour.

(7) 冠詞は修飾語の前に置く。

a man

an old man

a very old man

例外：—

What a tall man he is!

He did not know *how* great *a* thing he had done.

I never saw *such a* clever boy.

He speaks in *so* low *a* voice as to be perfectly inaudible.

He is *as* honest *a* man as ever breathed.

This is *too* good *a* chance to lose.

All the boys; *half an* hour; *double the* price.

23. COLLECTIVE NOUN.

(1) “Army,” “fleet,” “family,” “party,” “nation” 等は Common Noun と同様に取扱はれる。

He has *a* large *family*.

They all have *families*.

(2) “People,” “cattle,” “cavalry” 等は形は単数でありながら複数の意味を持つ。

People say that he is rich.

He has more than fifty head of *cattle*.

{ *His family* is a large one.

{ *His family* are all very well. (家族の人々)

{ The French are *a* polite *people*. (國 民)

{ How many English-speaking *peoples* are there?

{ *The people* love their king. (人 民)

{ Many *people* were present. (人)

{ The *cavalry* was driven back.

{ The *cavalry* were at dinner.

(3) “Furniture,” “clothing” 等には複数もなく又不定冠詞も附けない。其用法は Material Noun に似て居る。

There is but little *furniture* in the house.

People need much *clothing* in cold countries.

{ Give me *a piece* of chalk.

{ A chair is *a piece* of furniture.

24. PROPER NOUN は無冠詞で用ひるのが通則ではあるけれども、區別の爲に次のものには “the” を附ける。

河	<i>The Thames; the Ishikari.</i>
海	<i>The Pacific; the Red Sea.</i> (Lake Biwa; Hudson Bay.)
船	<i>The Mutsu; the Siberia.</i>
新聞、雑誌	<i>The Times; the Outlook.</i>
公共的建物	<i>The Kabukiza; (the) Stanford University.</i> (Tokyo Station; Hibiya Park.)
複数固有名詞	<i>The Tokugawas; the United States of America; the Alps; the Philippines.</i>

25. MATERIAL NOUN と ABSTRACT NOUN は一般的のことをいふ場合には無冠詞だけれども、或特殊のものを指す場合には定冠詞を附ける。

Wine is made from grapes.
The wine we had yesterday was much better than this.
 I like *wine*.
 I want *some wine*.
 All men seek for *happiness*.
 I envy *the happiness* of those people.
 He is *all kindness* (= *kindness itself* = very kind).

Nouns & Articles		
Common	a boy the boy	boys the boys
Collective	a family the family furniture the furniture	families the families
Proper	John the Sumida	the Alps
Material	water the water	
Abstract	pain the pain	

EXERCISE

a) 和譯せよ。

1. This cloth is sold by the yard.
2. Two of a trade seldom agree.
3. He gave up the sword for the plough.
4. We are of an age.
5. Great scholar as he was, he could not explain it.
6. She plays well on the piano.

7. It was April, and the cherry-trees were in full blossom.
8. Mother and child are doing well.
9. He was basking in the sun.
10. We bought as few luxurious articles of clothing as possible.

b) 英譯せよ。

1. なんといふ正直な子だらう。あんな正直な子を見たことがない。
2. Thames 河は London を貫流して North Sea に注ぐ。
3. 彼は來月の二日に淺間丸で米國に參ります。
4. 此處から停車場まで半哩しかありません。
5. 僕の父はビールと林檎が好きだ。
6. 此井戸の水は飲料に適しない¹。
7. Hawaii は Sandwich Islands 中一番大きな島で米國と日本との間に在る²。

1. not good to drink.

2. lie.

LESSON 3

Case

26. 名詞や代名詞が同文中の他の語に對する關係を **Case** (格) と云ふ。

文の主語となつて居る名詞や代名詞を **Nominative Case** (主格) と云ふ。

Japan is in the east of Asia.

He taught us French.

他の名詞に對して所有者の關係を表し形容詞の働をなすものを **Possessive Case** (所有格) と云ふ。

Where is Tanaka's bag?

Her son is now in China.

動詞の働を受ける名詞、代名詞、及び前置詞の次に來る語は皆 **Objective Case** (目的格) である。而して是等の語を動詞又は前置詞の **Object** (目的語) と云ふ。

He struck the boy on the head.

I threw it at her.

Case [keis]

Nominative [nóminetiv]

Possessive [pözésiv]

Objective [abdžéktiv]

Object [šbdžikt]

名詞の Nominative Case と Objective Case とは同形であるが、Possessive Case は語尾に “s” を付けて之を作る、但し複数名詞の語尾に “s” のある場合には “'” のみを付ける。*

girl's	girls'
ass's	asses'
baby's	babies'
woman's	women's

{ Tom's and Dick's books

{ Tom and Dick's books

He is my friend Tanaka's father.

She is the king of England's sister.

We had a quarter of an hour's talk.

代名詞は Case によつて其形が變る。

Person \ Case	Case			Case		
	Nom.	Pos.	Obj.	Nom.	Pos.	Obj.
1st	I	my	me	we	our	us
2nd	you	your	you	you	your	you
3rd	he	his	him	} they	their	them
	she	her	her			
	it	its	it			

* “s” は複数を表す “s” と同様に發音し、“s” にて終る語に附けた “s” は [iz] と發音す。

First Person (第一人稱) は話す人自身を表す語。

Second Person (第二人稱) は話相手を表す語。

Third Person (第三人稱) は話題に上るものを表す語。

27. Possessive Case の意味。

<i>Henry's</i> knife.	[所有者]
<i>Stevenson's</i> novels.	[著作者]
<i>Marconi's</i> wireless telegraph.	[發明者]
A <i>girls'</i> school.	[目的]
<i>My father's</i> death.	[主語的關係]
No one came to my <i>mother's</i> rescue.	[目的語的關係]

28. 名詞の Possessive Case は人と動物にのみ用ひ、無生物には使はない。次の表を研究せよ。

名詞	生物	<i>Cæsar's</i> death =the death of Cæsar <i>Ann the cook's</i> son =the son of Ann the cook
	無生物	the cover of a book the legs of the tables
代名詞	生物	<i>his</i> death <i>her</i> son
	無生物	<i>its</i> cover <i>their</i> legs

但し次の様な慣用もある。

Fortune's favourite; the *ocean's* roar. [擬 人]

Have you read *to-day's* paper? [時]

It is ten *minutes'* walk from here.

He lives within a *stone's* throw. [距離]

Give me two *yen's* worth of rice. [價格]

Here we are at our journey's *end*. ["end"]

Don't, for goodness' *sake!* ["sake"]

29. 所有格名詞の次には名詞を省略することがある。

This knife cuts better than *Henry's* (knife).

I met him at my *uncle's* (house).

You can get it at the *grocer's* (shop).

He lives close to *St. Paul's* (Cathedral).

He was appointed Ambassador to the Court of *St. James's* (Palace).

所有格代名詞の次に来るべき名詞を省略する場合には特別の形を使はなければならぬ。

mine yours his hers

ours yours theirs

{ That is *my* book.

{ That (book) is *mine*.

Mine was a terrier; *yours* was a pointer.

Theirs is a red motor-car.

Yours is to hand.

30. "A," "no," "this," 又は "that" と Possessive Case との併用。

He is *a* friend of *mine*.

He has *no* house of *his* own.

This is *no* business of *yours*.

Look at *this* hat of *my* *uncle's*.

Is *that* watch of *hers* a good time-keeper?

Case	
Nominative	<i>Henry</i> is my brother. His name is <i>Henry</i> . <i>Henry</i> , come here. My brother <i>Henry</i> is here. <i>Henry</i> being ill, we had to stay.
Possessive	This is <i>Henry's</i> book.
Objective	I called <i>Henry</i> . I gave <i>Henry</i> a book. Here is a book for <i>Henry</i> . My parents named him <i>Henry</i> .

EXERCISE

英譯せよ。

1. 月にはそれ自身の光がない。
2. 明日の課業の準備をしたか。
3. George の答と William の答とは正確であつた。
4. George と William と二人が行く番だ。
5. 川の近くに父の小さな小屋がある。

LESSON 4

Gender

31. Masculine (男性)	Feminine (女性)	Common (通性)	Neuter (無性)
man	woman	person	box
father	mother	parent	desk
boy	girl	child	tree
bull	cow		world
emperor	empress	sovereign	
god	goddess		
hero	heroine		
widower	widow		
bridegroom	bride		
boy-friend	girl-friend	friend	
man-servant	maid-servant	servant	
he-wolf	she-wolf	wolf	
he	she	I, you	it

32. 動物の雌雄に共通のことを云ふ時又は其性を區別する必要のない時には普通男性名詞を使ふ。けれども「鶩鳥」、「家鴨」などは女性の“goose,”

Gender [dʒɛndə]

Feminine [fɛmɪnɪn]

Masculine [má:skjulin]

Neuter [njú:tə]

“duck”等を以て之を代表し、無性代名詞を以て之を受ける。

The *lion* is a fierce animal.

They keep many *ducks*.

33. 注意すべき用例。

Some one has left *his* pencil behind *him*.

The *baby* has a toy in *its* hands.

The *ship* went down with all *her* crew on board.

My *cousin* refused to tell them $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{his} \\ \textit{her} \end{array} \right\}$ name.

Japan is an empire in the east of Asia. *It* comprises five large islands. [國土]

Japan has made remarkable progress. *She* is now one of the most powerful countries of the world. [國家]

Noun		
Common	Person	{ First Second Third
Collective	Number	{ Singular Plural
Proper	Gender	{ Masculine Feminine Common
Material		{ Neuter
Abstract	Case	{ Nominative Possessive Objective

(一) 世に期
考古ニコマデ

LESSON 5

Pronoun

34. “It” は同一物を指す場合に用ひ、不定のもの又は同名異物には “one” を用ふ。

He bought a book and read *it*.

He bought some books and read *them*.

Have you a knife?

Yes, I have $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a sharp } \textit{one}. \\ \text{some}. \\ \text{two sharp } \textit{ones}. \end{array} \right.$

No, I have *none*.

The one on the desk is not mine.

This one does not cut well.

This is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{mine}. \\ \text{my new } \textit{one}. \end{array} \right.$

“One” は修飾語のある場合には冠詞を附し又複数とすることが出来る。

同名異物を表す時には “that,” “those” を使ふこともある。

The cost of oil is less than *that of* gas.

Its ears are as long as *those of* an ass.

Compare these maps with *those* on the blackboard.

35. “It” は Phrase 又は Clause を代表する。

I tried *to do so*, but I found *it* impossible.

I was *kind to him*, and he knows *it*.

It is wrong *to tell a lie*.

I found *it* easy *to learn it*.

It is certain *that he will succeed*.

36. “It” はまた人稱、數に關係なく漠然と人又は物を指す。

Who broke the window? — *It* was they.

Is *it* you? *It* is I (or me).

37. 文中特に力を強めたいと思ふ語句を “It is that” で圍んで文頭に置くことがある。

He killed a woman with a dagger yesterday.

It was he that killed a woman yesterday.

It was a woman that he killed.

It was with a dagger that he killed her.

It was yesterday that he killed her.

38. “It” が天候、時、距離などを表すことがある。

It rains. *It* is cloudy.

It is half past ten. *It* is Monday.

It is ten years since he came to live here.

It is only a mile from here to the station.

It is very dark here.

39. “We,” “you,” “they,” “one” が一般の
人を指すことがある。

We should obey *our* parents.
You should obey *your* parents.
One should obey *one's* parents.
They say that he has gone to sea.
We have much rain in June.
It is hard to study when *you* are tired.

40. “This;” “that.” (Adjectives included)

Health is of greater value than money; *this*
cannot give so much happiness as *that*.
He is always calling on *this* friend or *that*.
He can do nothing but read, *and that* very
poorly.
I have been asking for it *these* three weeks.
I shall come again *one of these days*.
Those who have much money do not want for
friends.

41. “Other.” (Adjectives included)

Give me *another* (= one more) apple.
We keep two dogs. *One* is a terrier, and *the*
other is a setter.
The ferry-boat is now on *the other* side.
Nine of them belong to the city; all

{ *the others*
the other boys } come from *other* parts of the
country.

The two girls help *each other*.
(= The two girls help each the other.)
They are kind to *one another*.
(= They are kind one to another.)

{ *One day* he went up to town.
I read it *the other day*.
I will tell you *another day*.
I will tell you *some day*.

42. 自己の動作を自己が受くる場合には **Reflexive Pronoun** を動詞の Object とする。

myself	ourselves
yourself	yourselves
himself	
herself	themselves
itself	
	oneself

{ He killed *her*.
She killed *herself*.

He thinks too much of *himself*.
They concealed *themselves* in the woods.
I have greatly enjoyed *myself*.
Heaven helps those who help *themselves*.

Reflexive [rifléksiv]

He *availed himself* of the opportunity.

I will *revenge myself*.

是等の語はまた唯文意を強むるだけの働をなす場合もある。

I did it *myself*.

I spoke to the President *himself*.

EXERCISE

a) 和譯せよ。

- Please help yourself to the cake.
- He makes mistakes, and that very often.
- Men differ in nature from one another as in faces.
- It was not till the next day that I learned the truth.
- Work and play are both necessary to health; this gives us rest, and that gives us energy.
- He is a musician, and his brother is another.

b) 英譯せよ。

- 彼が正直であると云ふことは確だ。
- 英國からですよ、従兄が歸つたのは。
- 僕は時計が狂¹つたから新しいのを一つ買ひたい。
- 彼は近日中に上京すると傳言してよこした。
- 彼には兄弟が二人ある。一人は京都に居るし、今一人は熊本に居る。

1. get out of order.

LESSON 6

Interrogative

43. Interrogative (疑問詞).

[Pronoun]	who	what	which
[Adjective]	what	which	
[Adverb]	where	when	how why

Case Number	Nom.	Pos.	Obj.
Singular	who	whose	whom
&	what	—	what
Plural	which	—	which

44. 直接疑問に於ては Interrogative を文頭に置く、但し Preposition は之に先立つことがある。

Who is he? *Whose* (book) is it?
Whom is this for?
 To *whom* did you lend it?
What is it? *What* kind of tree is it?
Where have you been?

比較:—

{	<i>Who</i> is he?	—	{ He is Mr. Brown. He is my uncle.
	<i>What</i> is he?	—	He is a physician.

{ Who *is* he?
 { Do you know who he *is*?
 { What *did* he *say*?
 { I don't know what he *said*.
 { *What* flower do you like best?
 { *Which* flower do you like best?
 { Do you want *anything*?
 { *What* do you want?
 { Did *any one* come to see you?
 { *Who* came to see you?
 { Are you going to buy *any* of these books?
 { *Which* of these books are you going to buy?
 { Are you going *anywhere*?
 { *Where* are you going?
 { Did you *ever* go there?
 { *When* did you go there?

45. 助動詞 (又は “be,” “have”) で始まつた疑問文は “Yes” や “No” で答へることが出来るが、Interrogative で始まつた文は “Yes,” “No” を以て之に答へることは出来ない。

Do you know where he has gone?
 Yes, I do.
 Where do you think he has gone?
 I think he has gone to Hakone.

Did you say what you wanted?
 No, I didn't.
 What *did you say* you wanted?
 I said I wanted some paper.

46. “What” 及び “how” はまた感嘆を表す爲に用ひられることがある。

{ He is *very tall*.
 { *How tall* he is!
 { She works *very hard*.
 { *How hard* she works!
 { He has *a very big nose*.
 { *What a big nose* he has!
 { We are *very partial judges*.
 { *What partial judges* we are!

“What” は Adjective だから其次に Noun のある場合にだけ使はれる。

比較:—

{ What a fine sight it is!
 { What a sight (it is)!
 { What *a* fine day it is!
 { What fine weather it is!
 { What *a* good book it is!
 { What book is it?

{ How fast that horse runs!
 { How fast does that horse run?
 { How many you have!
 { How many have you?

EXERCISE

英譯せよ。

1. なんとといふ立派な繪でせう。
2. 誰が畫いたのですか。
3. America は誰に發見されたのか。
4. なんと云ふひどい雨でせうね。
5. 君のお兄様は實に流暢に¹佛蘭西語をお話しになりますね。
6. 彼は僕に何を呉れたと思ひますか。
7. お前はなんとといふ悪い子だらう。
8. 誰かに面會したいのか。
9. 誰に面會したいのか。
10. 彼は誰に面會したいのか僕は知らぬ。

1. fluently.

LESSON 7

Relative

47. The boy *who succeeded*.
 The dog *which is barking*.

「成功した子供」「吠えて居る犬」などの如く動詞が名詞を修飾する場合には“who,” “which”などの **Relative Pronoun** (關係代名詞) を用ひる。

	Nom.	Pos.	Obj.
人の場合	who	whose	whom
其他の場合	which	{ whose of which	which
凡ての場合	that	—	that

例文の“who succeeded,” “which is barking”は Adjective Clause で、是等が修飾する名詞をその Relative Pronoun の **Antecedent** (先行語) と呼ぶ。

{ The man came. “man” は人、主格。
 { The man *who came*. されば “who” を用ふ。
 { The book is open. “book” は物、主格。
 { The book *which is open*. されば “which” を用ふ。

Relative [rélativ]

Antecedent [antisi:dent]

The boy's mother is dead.
 { The boy *whose mother is dead.*
 (“boy's” は所有格、されば “whose” を用ふ。)

I see the roof of the house.
 { The house *whose roof I see.*
 The house *the roof of which I see.*
 The house *of which I see the roof.*

I met a man.
 { The man *whom I met.*
 (“man” は目的格、されば “whom” を用ふ。)

Relative Pronoun は出来るだけ Antecedent の近くに置く。

You spoke of the man.
 { The man *whom you spoke of.*
 The man *of whom you spoke.*
 (“man” は “of” の目的語、されば “whom” を用ふ。)

即ち Relative Pronoun の Case は Adjective Clause 中の他の語との関係で之を決定する。

48. Relative Pronoun “that” の前に前置詞を置くことは許されない。而して “that” は目的格の場合には自由に省略することが出来る。

Where is the man { *whom I want to see?*
 that I want to see?
 I want to see?

This is the house { *in which I was born.*
 which I was born in.
 that I was born in.
 I was born in.

49. 次に挙ぐる場合の Relative Pronoun は “that” である。

He is the *tallest man that* I ever saw.
 He was the *only American that* was present.
Who that is honest can do it?
 The *boy and the horse that* fell over the precipice were both killed on the spot.

50. Relative Adverb (関係副詞) も亦 Adjective Clause を作る。

{ This is the city — (I was born *here*).
 { This is the city *where* (=in which) I was born.
 Let me know the day *when* (=on which) he will come.
 The reason *why* (=for which) I say so is plain.
 { This is the place *where I was born.* [Adj. Cl.]
 { This is *where I was born.* [N. Cl.]
 { Put it *where you found it.* [Adv. Cl.]

51. “But,” “as,” “than” が Relative Pronoun として用ひられることがある。

There is *no* one *but* knows it.

= There is no one *who* does *not* know it.

Choose *such* friends *as* can benefit you.

There is more money *than* is needed.

{ He uses *the same* dictionary *as* I do. [同 種]

{ He uses *the same* dictionary *that* I do. [同 一]

上述の如く Adjective Clause は Antecedent の意味を限定するもので、其 Clause があつてはじめて其 Antecedent の何ものかが明かに分る。Relative (関係詞) の斯くの如き用法を Restrictive Use (限定用法) と云ふ。此場合 Relative は二つの Clause を連結する接續詞の働と代名詞又は副詞の働とを一語に兼ねたものではあるが、さりとして之を二語に書き直すことは出来ない。

52. Relative には又 Continulative Use (追叙用法) と名づくる今一つの用法がある。此場合 Relative 以下の Clause は Antecedent の意味を限定することなく、唯序を以て或事柄を言添へたのに過ぎない、従つて其 Relative を接續詞と代名詞又は副詞とに書きかへる事も出来る。此場合には Relative の前に Comma を打つ。

Restrictive [ristriktiv] Continulative [kəntinjuektiv]

“That” には追叙用法はない。

We have three cats, *two of which* (=and two of them) are black.

{ I will employ a man *who* can speak English.

{ I will employ John, *who* (=for he) can speak English.

{ I met the man *who* had told me the news.

{ I met Thomas, *who* (=and he) told me the news.

{ He took me to the place *where* it happened.

{ He went to London, *where* he stayed for a week.

{ I don't know the exact time *when* it happened.

{ He stayed there for a week, *when* he was called back.

{ *When* I was about to start, it began to rain.

[Conj.]

{ I was about to start, *when* it began to rain. [Rel.]

53. “What” = Antecedent + Relative Pronoun.

“What” にて始まる文節は悉く Noun Clause である。

What (=a thing which) is beautiful is not always good.

This is *what* (=the thing which) I want.

I will do *what* (=anything that) I can for you.

He has made me *what* I am.

He is *what* you call a gentleman.

I gave him *what* little money I had.

=I gave him *all the* little money *that* I had.

{ *What* followed was unpleasant. [Rel. Pron.]

{ *What* followed is doubtful. [Interrog. Pron.]

{ Tell me *what* books you can spare.

[Interrog. Adj.]

{ Lend me *what* books (= *as many* books *as*) you can spare. [Rel. Adj.]

54. Interrogative + "ever."

(1) = Antecedent + Relative.

You may do *whatever* (=anything which) you like.

Whoever (=any one who) wants to succeed must persevere.

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

He may come *whenever* (=at any time that) it is convenient to him.

(2) = "No matter" + Interrogative.

Whoever (=no matter who) *may* say so, it is not true.

Whenever (=no matter when) you may come, you will find him in.

However (=no matter how) hard you may work, you are sure to fail.

Pronoun				
Personal	I	you	he	myself
	we	you	they	ourselves
Demonstrative	this		that	
	these		those	
Indefinite	one	each	either	another
Interrogative	who?	what?	which?	
Relative	who	which	that	what

EXERCISE

a) 和譯せよ。

- The friend I spoke of is coming to-morrow.
- The Italian, who wore a flower in his coat, smiled at me.
- The Italian who wore a flower in his coat smiled at me.
- What followed was worse.
- He used what little strength he had left.
- There is scarcely a rule but has exceptions.
- The servant said that he was not in, which I found was a lie.
- She had lived as nurse in Siam — a fact which accounted for her knowledge of Siamese.
- James, who is very poor, is quite contented.

{ **little** He has *little* money, but many friends.
 { **a little** Give me *a little* butter.

{ There are *not a few* such people.
 { He has made *not a little* profit.

{ There are *few or no* such people. (=few, if any)
 { There is *little or no* hope. (=little, if any)

{ **any** Are there *any* English novels in the
 library?
 { **some** Yes, there are *some*.
 { **no** No, there are { *no* English novels.
 { **none** { *none*.

If you want *any* novels, I can lend you *some*.
 Do you want *any* sugar?
 Yes; give me *some*, please.

No, thank you. I { do *not* want *any* sugar.
 { want *no* sugar.

May I help you to *some* meat?

{ **some** He is reading *some* novel.
 { **a certain** I am reading *a certain* novel.

{ *Some* boys work too hard.
 { *Some* boy has broken it.

{ **any** You may take *any* of these books.
 { **either** You may take *either* of the two.

{ **any** *Any* boy can tell you.
 { **every** *Every* boy knows it.

He does *not* know *anything*.

Every couple is *not* a pair.

I am *not* asked out *every* day.

{ **every** I know *every* one of them.
 { **each** { *Each* { (boy)
 { (one) of them } has his own desk.
 { of the boys }
 { The boys have *each* his own desk.

{ *Every* one of them.

{ *Each* (one) of them.

every other { *every* day.
 { *every other* day.
 He comes { *every third* day.
 { *every three* days.
 { *every few* days.

{ **all** They are *all* kind. [三人以上]
 { **both** They are *both* kind. [二人]

All } { of them
 } { his brothers } have been successful.
Both } { the brothers }

{ I don't know *any* of them.

{ I don't know *all* of them.

{ *Both* of them are *not* living.

{ *Neither* of them is living.

57. "Be" + Adjective.

a) Verb の働をなすことがある。

I *am fond of* apples.He *is afraid of* the dog.He *is afraid to* come out.She *is proud of* her scholarship.They *are ashamed of* it.You must *be aware of* the fact.He *is ignorant of* it.I *am glad* that you have come.

b) Auxiliary Verb の働をなすことがある。

He *is able to* read it.He *is sure to* come.He *is likely to* succeed.You *are free to* go.

58. "The" + Adjective.

a) = Plural Noun. (但し時には単数のこともある)

The rich (=rich people) have many cares.*The strong* should protect *the weak*.Mr. Jones promised to read the burial-service
over *the deceased* (= the person lately dead).He alone could save *the accused* (= the person
who is accused) from the gallows.

b) = Abstract Noun.

We all love *the true* (=truth), *the good* (=good),
and *the beautiful* (=beauty).

59. Cardinal Numeral (基数詞).

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

2,435,786,921 · 2089

= two thousand,
four hundred and thirty-five million,
seven hundred and eighty-six thousand,
nine hundred and twenty-one,
point two nought eight nine, eight nine recurring.

2,015 = two thousand and fifteen.

百位の次には "and" を置き、21—99 は十位と一位とを Hyphen を以て繋ぐ。

Three hundred { books.
of them.

Hundreds of boys.

{ Some hundreds of boys.
{ Some hundred (of) boys. (=about a hundred)

Cardinal [kɑːdɪnəl]

Numeral [njuːməərəl]

60. Ordinal Numeral (序数詞).

first	(1st)	fifteenth	(15th)
second	(2nd)	eighteenth	(18th)
third	(3rd)	twentieth	(20th)
fourth	(4th)	twenty-first	(21st)
fifth	(5th)	thirty-second	(32nd)
eighth	(8th)	forty-third	(43rd)
ninth	(9th)	fifty-fourth	(54th)
eleventh	(11th)	eighty-fifth	(85th)
twelfth	(12th)	hundredth	(100th)
thirteenth	(13th)	hundred and	
fourteenth	(14th)	first	(101st)

序数詞には “the” を冠する。若し “a” を冠すれば “another” の意となる。

One was blind; *another* was lame; *a third* was deaf; *a fourth* was mad;.....

61. Numeral の用例及び讀方。

He died *at* (the age of) *fifteen*.

She died *in her twentieth year*.

She got married *in her teens*.

You are *not yet out of your teens*.

I am *in my thirties*.

Ordinal [ɔːdɪnəl]

The first = No. 1.

The third page = page 3.

George V. = George the Fifth.

July 22nd = { July (*the*) twenty-second.
the twenty-second of July.

1903 = nineteen hundred and three.

1933 = nineteen thirty-three.

1 時 30 分 = half past one; one thirty.

1 時 45 分 = a quarter to two; one forty-five.

The 3.10 p.m. train = the three ten p.m.* train.

28° C. = twenty-eight degrees centigrade.

Telephone: Mayfair 2055

= Mayfair two O† double five.

$\frac{1}{2}$ = one-half.

$\frac{2}{3}$ = two-thirds.

$\frac{1}{4}$ = a quarter.

$2\frac{7}{8}$ = two and seven-eighths.

$\frac{172}{256}$ = a hundred and seventy-two *over* two hundred and fifty-six.

* [pi: em]

† [ou]

- $2 + 3 = 5$ { Two and three make five.
 { Two plus three equals five.
- $7 - 4 = 3$ { Four from seven leaves three.
 { Seven minus four equals three.
- $3 \times 4 = 12$ { Three times four is twelve.
 { Three multiplied by four is
 { twelve.
- $4 \div 2 = 2$ { Two into four goes twice.
 { Four divided by two makes two.

62. 倍數。

I had to pay *double the* usual postage.

He has *twice as many* books as I.

I am *four times as old as* that child.

This book is *half as heavy as* the other.

{ A *half*-holiday ; a *half*-crown.

{ *Half* a pound ; *half* the sum.

{ Two pounds *and a half*.

{ Two *and a half* pounds.

63. 複合形容詞中の普通名詞は單數とする。

A *two-foot* rule ; *eight-hour* labour ; a *five-pound* note ; a *three-hundred-yard* race ; a *ten-year-old* boy.

Adjective			
Pronominal	Demonstrative	this	that
	Indefinite	each	another
	Interrogative	what ?	which ?
	Relative	which	what
Quantitative	many	few	some
	much	little	some
	one	two	all
	first	second	all
Qualifying	half	twice	
	kind	green	big
	gold	silver	new
	Japanese	European	

EXERCISE

a) 和譯せよ。

- Thousands of boys applied for admission.
- The killed and the wounded lay on the field.
- Young and old, rich and poor came to see the sight.
- We worked at the oars for fifteen minutes — it seemed to us as many hours.
- They climbed like so many apes.

b) 英譯せよ。

1. 溫度¹は日蔭で²華氏³ 87 度であつた。
2. 武田は明日午前八時十分の汽車で東京を立つ。
3. 私は彼の兩親をどちらも知らぬ。
4. 誰か玄関に来て居る。誰だかいつて御覽。
5. 僕は忙しくて讀書の暇があまりない。
6. あの級によく出来る⁴生徒も少しはある。
7. 彼は二月二十九日生れたから、誕生日は四年に一度しか來ない。
8. 僕はタクシ⁵では歸られぬ、金が少ししか残つて居ないから。
9. 一時間半程前に彼に電話をかけ⁶たら彼は不在だつた。
10. 此線の電車は五分置きに出ます。

-
- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. temperature. | 2. in the shade. | 3. F[ahrenheit]. |
| 4. bright | 5. taxi. | 6. ring up. |

LESSON 9

Comparison

64. 二つの物又は人の性質などを比較して其程度の相違を示す爲に用ふる形容詞又は副詞の形を **Comparative Degree** (比較級) と云ひ、三つ以上のものを比較する時に用ふる形を **Superlative Degree** (最上級) と云ふ。是等に對して形容詞、副詞の本來の形を **Positive Degree** (原級) と云ふ。

He is very *tall*.

He is *as tall as* my brother.

He is *not so tall as* your cousin.

He is *taller than* I (by two inches).

He is two inches *taller than* I.

He is much *the taller of the* two.

Which is (*the*) *taller*, John or Thomas?

This is *the longest* river in Japan.

This is *the longest* of them all.

This is *longer than any other* river.

He is { *one of*
among } *the richest* merchants in the world.

Comparison [kəmpærɪsn]

Comparative [kəmpærətɪv]

Superlative [sju:pə:lətɪv]

Positive [pəzɪtɪv]

The *wisest* man now know only a little about Æsop.

The lion's roar will strike terror to the *bravest* heart.

65. Comparison の作り方。

a) 一音節* の語 (及び少数の二音節語) は其語尾に “-er,” “-est” を加へ、其他の語には其前に “more,” “most” を置いて比較級及び最上級を作る。

{ rich	richer	richest
{ young	younger	youngest
{ noble	nobler	noblest
{ fine	finer	finest
{ thin	thinner	thinnest
{ big	bigger	biggest
{ heavy	heavier	heaviest
{ early	earlier	earliest
{ (gay	gayer	gayest)

* 音節 (Syllable) の数は其語に含む響く母音字の數に等しと知るべし。但し

a) [ai] [au] [ei] などの二重母音は一つとして數へる。

b) [子音字 + le] 及び [子音字 + re] は一音節をなす。

Head, stretch book, boy, owl, queue	[一音節]
Polite, handsome, pleasant, able	[二音節]
Idea, difficult, beautiful, foreigner	[三音節]

{ famous	more famous	most famous
{ beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful

b) 不規則變化。

good	}	better	best
well			
bad	}	worse	worst
ill			
many	}	more	most
much			
little		less	least
old	{ [老若、新舊]	older	oldest
	{ [親族關係]	elder	eldest
late	{ [時間]	later	latest
	{ [順序]	latter	last
far	{ [距離]	farther	farthest
	{ [其上の]	further	furthest
near	nearer	{ [距離] nearest	{ [順序] next

66. 注意すべき用例。

The *eldest* son of our family is *older* than your *elder* brother.

According to a *later* report, the railway has been seriously damaged by the flood.

The *latest* news of the election is that he stands *last* on the list.

Tom and John were both absent. *The former* was ill, and *the latter* had gone into the country.

He was *later* than we, and missed *the latter* half of the procession.

He was the *last* boy that I had expected to meet there.

December is *the last* month.

He went to Kobe *last* month.

He is coming to town *next* Monday, and will leave for Sendai *the next* Monday.

The *next* town is Smithfield, and the *nearest* way to it is by Danbury.

Kyoto is *farther* from here than Nagoya.

He went no *farther*.

I have nothing *further* to say.

I have a *further* reason.

67. 程度の劣ることを示す場合には語の音節數に關係なく其前に “less,” “least” を置く。

{ Tom is *cleverer* than James.
James is *less* clever than Tom.
(=James is *not so* clever as Tom.)

Dick is *the least* clever of them all.

This red is *less* striking than that.

68. 最上級には “the” を附ける。

例外:—

a) “Most” が “very” 又は「大抵の」の意味の時
には “the” は附けない。

This is a *most* amusing book.

He has been *most* rude.

Most people say so.

{ James is *the most* proud of it.

{ James is *most* proud of it.

{ He is among *the most* learned men.

{ *Most* learned men are poor.

b) 最上級が Predicate に在つて其次に名詞の來ない時、
及び副詞の場合には “the” を省くことが度々ある。

The river is *deepest* a few miles below the town.

He writes *best* when using a J-nib.

She admires him *most* and loves him *best*.

69. “More” が “rather” の意味のことがある。

{ He is *richer* than his brother.

{ He is *more* rich than (he is) wise.

He has *more* money than wisdom.

70. “Than” を使はないで比較級の意味を表すことがある。

{ This tea is *better than* that.
 { This tea is *superior to* that.

{ That is *worse than* this.
 { That is *inferior to* this.

{ I *like* tea *better than* coffee.
 { I *prefer* tea *to* coffee.

71. 慣用句。

You will have to learn all these words *sooner or later*.

We were all *more or less* excited.

He *did his best*.

She *breathed her last*.*

The blossoms were then *at their best*.

It will take three hours *at least*.

At best; at most; at the latest.

{ I am *not* tired *in the least*.

{ I am *not a little* tired.

{ I am *not a bit* tired.

* Note:—She breathed her last (*breath*); he lived a happy *life*; he died a glorious *death*; they fought many *battles*; we ran a *race*; he looked (a *look* of) thanks. の如く動詞がそれと同一語原又は類似の意味の名詞を目的語として居る場合には、その目的語を **Cognate Object** と云ふ。

EXERCISE

a) 和譯せよ。

1. I have not the least knowledge of French.
2. I never saw a finer view.
3. The best brewer sometimes makes bad beer.
4. The night grew darker and darker; the stars seemed to sink deeper in the sky.
5. The song and the laugh grew less and less frequent.
6. He fell ill on Monday last and died two days later.
7. The bigger boys went to Kyoto, while the smaller boys went to Kamakura.
8. This is more than I can tell.

b) 英譯せよ。

1. 利根川は此川よりも二十五哩長い。
2. 彼は田川男爵¹の長男で私の姉より三つ年上だ。
3. 吉田は學校からはどの生徒よりも遠い所に住んで居る。
4. Everest 山は日本のどの山よりも高い。
5. 多くて五十年以上はかゝらぬだらう。
6. 彼は病氣が段々悪くなる。
7. 支那は伊太利の三十八倍ある。
8. 最近の報道によれば損害は案外少い様だ。

LESSON 10

Verb

72. Sentence には五つの基本的形式がある。

I. ハ スル
----	---------	----------

Birds		<i>fly.</i>
The sun		<i>shines.</i>
The boy		<i>ran.</i>

此形式に属する動詞は其動作を他に及ぼさない、即ち其動詞だけで陳述が完全になる。

II. ハ スル ヲ
-----	---------	----------	---------

We	<i>love</i>	<i>him.</i>
Too strong light	<i>hurts</i>	<i>the eyes.</i>
I	<i>know</i>	<i>that I am right.</i>

此形式に属する動詞は其動作を受くる Object なくしては陳述が完全にならぬものである。

III. ハ スル ニ ヲ
------	---------	----------	---------	---------

He	<i>sent</i>	<i>the girl</i>	<i>a present.</i>
She	<i>teaches</i>	<i>us</i>	<i>English.</i>
I	<i>told</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>that I was going.</i>

“Give,” “send,” “lend,” “pay,” “tell,” “bring,” “owe,” “offer” などの動詞は二つの Object を要する。邦語の「(誰)に」に相当するものを **Indirect Object** と云ひ、「(何)を」に相当するものを **Direct Object** と云ふ。

是等二つの Object の順序を轉換すれば「(誰)に」に當る語の前に前置詞を置かなければならぬ。

{	I gave him a book.
{	I gave a book <i>to</i> him.
{	He made the boy a kite.
{	He made a kite <i>for</i> the boy.

例外：—

He gave *it* (to) me.

IV.	..... ハ	アル	..... デ
	..... ハ	ナル	..... ト

She	<i>is</i>	<i>an idle girl.</i>
He	<i>became</i>	<i>rich.</i>

此構文の動詞は Subject と其説明語とを結合するもので、其代表語は “be” と “become”

Indirect [indirékt] Direct [dirékt]

である。此説明語は名詞、形容詞又は其働をなす語句で、之を **Complement** (補語) と云ふ。此構文に於ては Complement なくしては陳述が完全にならぬ。

- a) The rose *smells* sweet. It *tastes* bitter.
 He *stood* silent. The book *lies* open.

この “smells,” “tastes,” “stood,” 及び “lies” は “is” や “was” に代つた語だと見做すことが出来る。

比較:— { He *is* young.
 He *looks* young.
 He *looks* up.

- b) He *got* angry. He *fell* asleep.

此の “got” や “fell” は “became” に置きかはつた語と見做すことが出来る。

比較:— { He *fell* ill.
 He *fell* on the ground.

比較:— { Trees *grow*.
 We *grow* old.

V.	.....ハ	スル	.....ヲ	.....ト
	I	made	him	a servant.
	We	think	him	honest.

Complement [kɔmplɪmənt]

動詞の中には Object を説明する Complement がなければ文意をなさぬものがある。この構文は IV. の變形と見なし得べきもので、IV. に於ては Complement が Subject を説明するに對し、V. に於ては Object を説明して居る。

{ He *is* honest.
 { We *think* him honest.

{ He *became* a servant.
 { I *made* him a servant.

I *found* the book interesting.
 I *painted* the boat red.

比較:—

{ I *made* him a *servant*. [him=servant]
 { I *made* him a *box*. [him≠box]

73. 以上述べた五つの構文中、I. 及び IV. に於けるが如く Object を要せざる動詞を **Intransitive Verb** (自動詞) と云ひ、II., III., V. に於けるが如く Object を必要とするものを **Transitive Verb** (他動詞) と呼ぶ。

Intransitive [ɪntrænsɪtɪv]

Transitive [trænsɪtɪv]

	Subject	Verb	Object	Complement
I.	Birds	fly		
IV.	I	am		a boy
II.	We	love	him	
III.	He	teaches	{us English	
V.	He	made	her	happy

自動詞

他動詞

74. Sentence の解剖。(其一)

- Subject, Verb, Object, Complement の順に書き並べる。
- Noun Phrase 及び Noun Clause の下に横線を引く。
- 連體的用法の Adjective, Adverb, Phrase, 及び Clause は、其修飾する語の下に短き縦線を引きて其右に書く。但し Article は Noun の前につけた儘でもよし。
- 二語以上よりなる Verb の下に横線を引く。
- 省略語は [] にて囲み當然あるべき位置に記す。

範例:—

- Put it where you found it.
- I do not know what to do.

- He is the boy who hit me.
- One day a young man was travelling through a lonely part of India.

(1) [You] put it.
└where you found it

(2) I do know what to do.
└not

(3) He is the boy.
└who hit me

(4) A man was travelling.
└young └one day
└through a part
└lonely
└of India

EXERCISE

次の Sentence を解剖せよ。

- About twenty-five hundred years ago a man named Æsop lived far away in the beautiful land of Greece.
- He was a very ugly shepherd.
- He spent his days in the fields.
- He told many stories to amuse boys.
- One day he told a story to some bad men.
- He showed them that they were doing wrong.

LESSON 11

Conjugation

75. 動詞には **Root** (根), **Past** (過去) 及び **Past Participle** (過去分詞) の三つの主要形がある。此語形變化を **Conjugation** (活用) と云ふ。

76. Root + "ed" が Past にもなれば、Past Participle にもなる動詞を名づけて **Regular Verb** (規則動詞) と云ふ。

a)

act	end	learn	kiss
acted	ended	learned	kissed
[-id]	[-id]	[-d]	[t]

b) "e" にて終る語。

hate	trade	live	like
hated	traded	lived	liked
[-id]	[-id]	[-d]	[-t]

c) [單母音字 + 子音字] にて終る語。

fit	nod	beg	stop
fitted	nodded	begged	stopped
admit		occur	
admitted		occurred	

Conjugation [kɔndʒuɡeɪʃən] Root [ru:t] Past [pɑ:st]
Participle [pɑ:tisɪpl] Regular [rɛɡjʊlə]

但し終音節に Accent なき二音節以上の語には子音字を重ねない。

limit	enter
limited	entered

d) [子音字 + y] にて終る語。

try	pity	study
tried	pitied	studied
(play	stay)
(played	stayed)

77. Root に "ed" を付けても Past 及び Past Participle にならぬ動詞を **Irregular Verb** (不規則動詞) と云ふ。

(1) Past=Past Participle.

—	—d	—d
---	----	----

hear	heard	heard
lay	laid	laid
pay	paid	paid
say	said	said
flee	fled	fled
tell	told	told

sell	sold	sold
have	had	had
make	made	made

—	—t	—t
---	----	----

burn	burnt	burnt
mean	meant	meant
deal	dealt	dealt
leap	leapt	leapt

Irregular [irɛɡjʊlə]

dwell dwelt dwelt
 smell smelt smelt
 spell spelt spelt

send sent sent
 lend lent lent
 spend spent spent
 bend bent bent
 build built built

weep wept wept
 sweep swept swept
 keep kept kept
 sleep slept slept
 creep crept crept
 feel felt felt
 kneel knelt knelt

leave left left
 lose lost lost

—	-ght	-ght
---	------	------

catch caught caught
 teach taught taught

fight fought fought
 bring brought brought
 think thought thought
 seek sought sought
 buy bought bought

—	- a -	- a -
—	- e -	- e -
—	- o -	- o -
—	- u -	- u -
—	- oo -	- oo -
—	- ou -	- ou -

sit sat sat
 spit spat spat

meet met met
 feed fed fed
 bleed bled bled
 breed bred bred

lead led led

hold held held
 behold beheld beheld

win won won
 shine shone shone
 get got got
 shoot shot shot

cling clung clung
 fling flung flung
 sting stung stung
 swing swung swung
 wring wrung wrung
 hang {hung hung
 {hanged hanged

spin spun spun
 dig dug dug
 strike struck struck

stand stood stood
 under- under- under-
 stand stood stood

bind bound bound
 find found found
 (found founded founded)
 grind ground ground
 wind wound wound
 (wound wounded wounded)

(2) Root=Past Participle.

—	Past	—
---	------	---

run ran run
 come came come
 become became become
 (welcome welcomed welcomed)

(3) Root≠Past≠P. P.

- i -	- a -	- u -
-------	-------	-------

drink drank drunk
 sink sank sunk
 ring rang rung
 sing sang sung

spring sprang sprung
 begin began begun
 swim swam swun

—	Past	Past + n
---	------	----------

break broke broken
 speak spoke spoken
 steal stole stolen
 weave wove woven
 freeze froze frozen
 choose chose chosen

tread trod trodden
 forget forgot forgotten

bite bit bitten
 hide hid hidden

bear bore {born
 {borne

tear tore torn
 wear wore worn
 swear swore sworn

lie lay lain
 (lie lied lied)
 fly flew flown
 (flow flowed flowed)

Root	—	Root + n
------	---	----------

rise rose risen
 drive drove driven

strive strove striven
 ride rode ridden
 write wrote written
 take took taken
 mis- mis- mis-
 take took taken
 shake shook shaken
 forsake forsook forsaken
 blow blew blown
 grow grew grown
 know knew known
 throw threw thrown
 slay slew slain
 go went gone
 do did done
 draw drew drawn
 fall fell fallen
 (fell felled felled)
 give gave given
 see saw seen
 eat ate eaten
 bid bade bidden
 forbid forbade forbidden
 show showed shown
 saw sawed sawn

beat beat beaten
 be { was } been
 { were }
 swell swelled swollen
 awake awoke awaked

(4) Root=Past=P. P.

—	—	—
---	---	---

burst burst burst
 cast cast cast
 cost cost cost
 cut cut cut
 hit hit hit
 hurt hurt hurt
 let let let
 put put put
 read read read
 rid rid rid
 set set set
 shed shed shed
 shut shut shut
 split split split
 spread spread spread
 thrust thrust thrust

78. Root の主なる用法。

a) 其儘の姿にて Present Tense となる。
 但し “be” は例外。

I walk to school with him every morning.
He is from the northern part of Kyushu.

Person \ Number	Singular	Plural
	1st	am	are
2nd	are	
3rd	is	

b) 命令法に用ふ。

Walk in, please.
Be here by five to-morrow afternoon.

c) 助動詞及び “had better” の次に置く。

You had better *walk* to school.
 I shall *be* glad to help you.

d) “To” の次に置き “to walk,” “to be”
 などの形を作る。

e) 語尾に “-ing” を付けて “walking,”
 “being” などの形を作る。

79. Past Participle の主なる用法。

a) “Be” の次に置く。

I was *surprised* at his boldness.Most of the houses are *built* of stone.

b) “Have” の次に置く。

I have *written* it in red ink.He had *finished* the middle-school course.

EXERCISE

次の動詞の Past 及び Past Participle を問ふ。

beg	cut	lay	lie
sing	cling	show	tear
seek	ride	drop	droop
fly	flow	pin	kneel
see	saw	sew	sow
offer	prefer	hang	find

LESSON 12

Present Tense

80. 不易の眞理、現在の状態、現在の習慣的動作を表す動詞の形を **Present Tense** (現在形) と云ふ。Present Tense は Root と同形である。但し “be” は例外で主語により “am,” “are,” 及び “is” となる。

Twice two *is* four.Honesty *is* the best policy.The teacher *is* ill.We *go* to bed at ten.

81. 第三人稱の單數を主語とする Present Tense の動詞は其語尾に “s” (又は “es”) を付ける。* 但し “be” と “have” とは例外で “is,” “has” となる。

He *gets* up at five every morning.My father *goes* to church on Sunday.John *knows* both German and French.

* 動詞に “s” を付ける綴字上の規則や發音上の注意は名詞の複數の場合と同一である。

{The boys swim.
{The boy swims.

82. 今現に行はれて居る動作、即ち『……して居る處だ』といふ意を表すには **Progressive Present Tense** (現在進行形)、即ち “am (are, or is) + ... ing” の形を使ふ。

{I read the Asahi every morning.
{I am reading a magazine now.

{He teaches history and geography.
{He is now teaching Japanese history.

{She goes to the girls' school.
{She is going to her uncle's now.

83. “Go” の進行形には次の用法がある。

- a) I am going to school. [現在]
(= I am on my way to school.)
b) She is going to America next year. [未來]
(= She intends to go or will go to America next year.)
c) He is going to have a long sleep. [未來]
(= He intends to have a long sleep.)
I am going to write a letter.
(= I am about to write a letter.)

Progressive [progrésiv]

類例:—

Is any one coming this evening?

When is he returning?

84. 凡そ動詞には “know,” “like,” “have” の如く状態を表すものと、“read,” “go,” “teach” の如く動作を表すものとあるが、前者は語それ自身に繼續の意味が含まれて居るから進行形を使ふ必要はない。

{I know him.
{I am writing to him.
{I write to him every week.

{I have a silver watch.
{I am winding my watch.
{I wind my watch every Sunday.

85. “...ing” の形を **Present Participle** (現在分詞) と云ふ。Root に “ing” を附けて之を作る。

a)

be	learn	teach
being	learning	teaching

b) “e” にて終る語。

take	write	make
taking	writing	making

c) “ie” にて終る語。

lie	die	tie
lying	dying	tying

d) [單母音字 + 子音字] にて終る語。

stop	stir	cut
stopping	stirring	cutting
omit	refer	admit
omitting	referring	admitting
visit	enter	mimic
visiting	entering	mimicking

EXERCISE

a) 次の動詞の Present Participle を問ふ。

hope	hop	come	swim
die	occur	run	begin
sit	study	limit	offer

b) 和譯せよ。

1. Is there going to be another war?
2. The train is starting.
3. The man is dying.
4. The sun gives light and heat.

5. What do you see?
6. What are you looking at?
7. Do you hear him?
8. Are you listening to him?

c) 英譯せよ。

1. 彼は母親に似て居る。
2. 誰か戸口に立つて居る。
3. 僕等の行く學校は小山の上に立つて居る。
4. 僕は毎朝冷水浴をし¹、それから深呼吸をする。²
5. 彼は朝飯を食べて居る。
6. 六月には雨が多い。
7. 今雨が烈しく降つて居る。
8. 御覽、花が一つ開きかけて居る。

1. take a cold bath. 2. practise deep breathing.

LESSON 13

Concord

86. Subject と Predicate とは人稱、數に於て一致しなければならぬ。此呼應を名づけて **Concord** と云ふ。

I am a boy. *She is* a girl.
They are children.

87. Subject の形は單數でも其意味が複數ならば之を複數として取扱ひ、形は複數でも意味が單數ならば之を單數として取扱ふ。

{ *Our secretary and our treasurer are* coming.
 Our secretary and treasurer is coming.
 The statesman and the scholar are dead.
 The statesman and scholar is dead.
 A pink and a white tulip are in blossom.
 A pink and white tulip is in blossom.
 Bread and butter and ham make a good sandwich.
 Whom is this bread *and* butter for?
 Curry and rice is his favourite dish.
 All work *and* no play *makes* Jack a dull boy.
 Slow *and* steady *wins* the race.

Concord [kɔŋkɔ:d]

{ The boy *and* the girl **were** invited.
 Every boy and every girl was invited.
 Each man and each boy was assigned to his proper work.
 No sound and no voice was heard.
 There is a drum, a ship, *and* a top for you.
 A hundred miles **is** not a short distance.
 Two hundred pounds **was** paid for it.
 The United States **is** a prosperous country.
 Half of them are rotten.
 Half of it is rotten.
 The number of fools is infinite.
 A number of ladies are present.
 The committee are at dinner.
 The committee consists of ten boys.
 The audience was not large.
 The audience were greatly pleased.
 Many hands make light work.
 Many a boy has made the same mistake.
 Every one of them knows it.
 All of them know it.
 None but fools have ever believed it.
 No one has ever believed it.
 We have two votes each.
 Each of us has two votes.

Either Tom or I am wrong.
Neither you nor he is wrong.
Not only he but also I am invited.
He as well as I is going.
You who are her brother ought to know it.
It is *I that am* in the right.

EXERCISE

“Am,” “are,” “is,” “have” 又は “has” を挿入せよ。

1. Either he — going or I —.
2. Half the sheep — missing.
3. The number of applicants — not sufficient.
4. Mathematics — my most difficult study.
5. I, who — only a beginner, cannot compete with you.
6. He is one of those men who — always out of work.
7. I am not a man who — easily frightened.
8. Is it the king and the queen that — coming?
9. What — become of your brothers?
10. One or two pages — missing.
11. Six months — a long time to wait.
12. Is it Mr. Allen or is it his children who — going?
13. The governor with his staff — present.
14. John, as well as Mary, — in London.
15. Two-thirds of the earth's surface — water.

LESSON 14

Past Tense

88. 過去の状態及び動作を表す形を **Past Tense** (過去形) と云ふ。

He *was* ill. They *were* kind to him.
He *left* London the day before yesterday.

89. 過去の習慣を表すには次の様な語を使ふ。

He *used to* live in Osaka.
He *would* often come to see me.

90. 過去の事件を眼前に躍如たらしめる爲に Present Tense を用ふることがある、之を **Historical Present** と云ふ。

A step *is* heard; the rescued man *stands* by his own fireside. With a cry of wild joy the mother *rushes* forward and *falls* into his arms.

91. 過去の定まれる時に動作の最中なることを表すには **Progressive Past Tense** (過去進行形) を用ひる。

It *was raining* when I set out.
We *were reading* at that time.

Historical [histórikol]

LESSON 15

Perfect Tense

92. “Have” (又は “has”) + Past Participle の形を **Present Perfect Tense** (現在完了形) といふ。此形は

a) 動作完了の結果として残れる現在の状態を示す。

He *has bought* a watch. (=He has a watch.)

He *has gone* out. (=He is not at home.)

She *has left* Tokyo already.
(=She is not in Tokyo any longer.)

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

I *have had* my breakfast. (=I am not hungry.)

I *have not written* it yet. (=It is not written yet.)

Do you know French?

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

Past Tense は現在の状態については何等の報道も與へないが、此 Tense は現在の状態を示すのが主眼であるから過去の時を示す Adverb と共に用ひることは出来ない。

{ He *has gone* to England.

{ He *went* to England **last year**.

Perfect [pé:fikt]

{ He *has arrived*.

{ He *arrived* here **last night**, but left for Osaka
this morning.

{ *Have you read* it?

{ **When did you read** it?

b) 動作又は状態の経験を表す。

Have you ever seen a mummy?

He *has never been* ill in his life.

She *has once lived* in Korea.

{ *Have you read* the book yet?

{ *Have you read* the book before?

“Go,” “come” の Perfect Tense は完了にのみ用ひ、経験には “have been” を用ひる。

He *has gone* to China. (=He is in China.)

He *has come*. (=He is here.)

He *has been* there before.

He *has never been* here.

c) 過去から現在までの状態の繼續を表す。

I *have known* him from a child.

He *has lived* here for ten years.

She *has been* upstairs since morning.

{ I *have been* here before.

{ I *have been* here since.

過去から現在までの動作の繼續は **Progressive Present Perfect Tense** (現在完了進行形) 即ち “have (又は has) been ...ing” の形を以て之を表す。

{ Where *have you been* all this while?
 { What *have you been doing* all this while?
 She *has been reading* all this while.
 It *has been raining* since last Sunday.

d) 「今日」「此頃」「今年」などに起つた事を云ふ場合には普通 Present Perfect Tense を使ふ。

We *have had* many visitors **to-day**.
 It *has rained* much **this spring**.
Have you read a good story **lately**?
 It *has snowed* all day long.
 Where *have you been*?
 I *have been* to Arashiyama to see the cherry-blossoms.
 { He *has been* here before.
 { He *has been* here since morning.
 { He *has been* here to-day.

93. 或定まれる過去の時を基準として其時までの完了、經驗、繼續を表す形を **Past Perfect Tense** (過去完了形) と云ふ。

{ I *know* some English; I *have learned* it a little.
 { Then I *knew* some English; I *had learned* it a little.

{ He *knows* where the hospital is; he *has been* here before.
 { He *knew* where the hospital was; he *had been* here before.

{ He *looks* pale. He *has long been* ill.
 { He *looked* pale. He *had long been* ill.

{ The boy said, “I *have lost* my way.”
 { The boy said that he *had lost* his way.

{ I *had been* there about an hour, when he came.
 (Past Perfect)
 { I *had been waiting* there about an hour, when he came.
 (Progressive Past Perfect)

事件發生の順序を轉倒して叙述する場合にも Past Perfect Tense を用ひる。

{ He *bought* a book and *read* it.
 { He *read* the book which he *had bought* the day before.

{ I *met* a friend, who *told* me the news.
 { I *met* the friend who *had told* me the news.

{ I *said*, “My father *returned* on the 10th.”
 { I *said* that my father *had returned* on the 10th.

94. 或未來の一定時を基準として其時までの完了、經驗を表すには

I *shall have finished* it by that time.

[Future Perfect Tense]

He *will have lived* in Tokyo for two years by August.

She *will have been studying* English for four years by the end of this year.

[Progressive Future Perfect Tense]

EXERCISE

a) 誤を正せよ。

1. He is suffering from influenza since 12nd of April.
2. He has gone abroad before.
3. When have you written it?
4. I have come here before.
5. I lived here for the past ten years.

b) 和譯せよ。

1. What has become of it?
2. What have you done with it?
3. I have known him tell a lie.
4. The train left before he had got to the station.
5. He had not gone far before he began to limp.
6. He had been ill three days, when the doctor was sent for.
7. I shall go out for a walk when I have finished my task.

c) 英譯せよ。

1. 今日は忙しかつた。
2. 僕は友達を見送りに停車場へいつて来た。
3. 僕が停車場に著いた時には汽車は出てしまつて居た。
4. 新聞紙があいた²ら貸して呉れたまへ。
5. 雨はやんだか。——イヤまだ少し降つて居る。
6. 明日で丁度一週間降り續いたことになる。
7. 僕が宅を出た時には烈しく降つて居た。
8. 財布を失くした。
9. 何時なくしたか。
10. 今朝學校へ来る途中で失くした。
11. 今練習を書いて居る。學校の始まる時までには濟む。
12. 僕は此次の四月で此學校に滿四ヶ年居たことになる。
13. 彼は僕が期待して居たよりも三ヶ月早く歸朝³した。
14. 彼は滯英中に見聞したことを僕等に話して呉れた。
15. 長い間彼から便りが無い。

1. see off.

3. return from abroad.

2. have done with.

4. hear from.

LESSON 16

Future Tense

95. 未来のことを述べる形を **Future Tense** (未来形) と云ふ。

(1) 意志を含まぬ純粹の未來。

Shall you?	_____	I shall
Shall I?	_____	You will
Will he?	_____	He will

What time *shall you* reach Kobe if you take this train?

I *shall get* there to-morrow morning.

Shall I have to learn it all by heart?

No, *you will* only have to read it.

Shall I be punished?

No, *you will* not.

Will he pass the examination?

I am afraid *he will* fail.

Where *shall you be* this summer?

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

Future [fjʌ:tʃə]

(2) 意志を含む未來。

a) 一人稱の意志を表す場合。

I will
You shall (= I will let you)
He shall (= I will let him)

I will never go there.

I will buy it, dear or cheap.

I will have an answer, yes or no.

You shall have my answer to-morrow.

He shall see the letter.

She shall go with me next time.

It shall be ready by Sunday.

They shall be punished.

=I will punish them.

b) 二人稱の意志を問ふ場合。

Will you?

Will you keep the secret?

Yes; *I will* not tell it to anybody.

Will you copy it for me?

Certainly.

I am sorry I cannot.

Won't you go out for a walk?

With great pleasure.

Which *will you* take?

I will take this one.

c) 第二人称の指圖を仰ぐ場合。

Shall I? ————— 命 令

(= Do you want me to ... ?)

Shall he? ————— Let him

(= Do you want him to ... ?)

What *shall I* do now?

Do my room, please.

When *shall he* call on you?

Let him come this evening.

96. 未來の時及び無意志條件を表す Adverb

Clause には Present Tense を用ひる。

I will tell him so *when he comes*.

It will not be long *before he gets well*.

Wait *till I come back*.

I will come to help you *as soon as I am ready*.

Will he be in time *if he goes now?*

但し

I shall be much obliged if you *will* do so.

比較:—

{ He will come if it *is* fine to-morrow.

{ I doubt if it *will be* fine to-morrow.

97. 未來の事でも確定した事とか又は確定的な事
と見做し得べき場合、殊に「行く」「来る」「出發
する」意味の事を表すに Present 又は Progressive Present を使ふことがある。

To-morrow *is* Thursday.

The new term *begins* on the 7th of April.

When *do you start* for Edinburgh?

We *leave* for the Continent to-morrow.

I *am* off to Brighton on Friday.

My brother *is coming* this evening.

When *are you going* there?

98. Progressive Future Tense.

I *shall be travelling* next week.

TENSE	Present	Past	Future
Indefinite	I do	I did	I shall do
Perfect	I have done	I had done	I shall have done
Progressive	I am doing	I was doing	I shall be doing
Progressive Perfect	I have been doing	I had been doing	I shall have been doing

EXERCISE

a) “Will” 又は “shall” を挿入せよ。

1. I—be glad to see you.
2. I—gladly see you at any time.
3. I—help you whenever you wish.
4. We—miss our train, I fear.
5. You—not leave this room until you have confessed.
6. —you be glad to see him?
7. —you call a taxi-cab for me, if you please?
8. —you be kind enough to open that door, or—I?

b) 和譯せよ。

1. { When will he come?
When shall he come? }
2. { You shall know it at once.
You will know it very soon. }
3. You shall have it for nothing.
4. She shall have her own way.
5. This book shall be yours.

c) 英譯せよ。

1. 二三日したら彼から便りがあるだらう。
2. 僕は直ぐに彼に手紙を出さう。
3. 女中に何をさせませうか。
4. 此小包¹を郵便局へ持つて行かせて下さい。
5. 僕は成功するだらうと思ふ。

1. parcel.

LESSON 17

Auxiliary Verb

99. 一語だけで Predicate Verb となり得る Tense は Present Tense と Past Tense とのみで、其他の場合には必ず Auxiliary Verb の助を借りなければならぬ。Auxiliary Verb の主なるものは

be I *am* } reading.
He *is* }

She *was* } killed.
They *were* }

He has *been* reading.

We shall *be* punished.

He *is* kind. [Principal Verb]

have School *has* begun.

They *have* gone out.

They *had* never seen an elephant before.

I shall *have* finished it by that time.

He will *have* been studying English for three years by next April.

do (1) 助動詞のない Present や Past Tense の疑問文には助動詞 “do,” “does,” “did” を使ふ。

{ You *hear* the rain.
 { *Do* you *hear* the rain?
 { She *paints* well.
 { *Does* she *paint* well?
 { He *spent* all his money.
 { *Did* he *spend* all his money?

但し

- a) “Be,” “have” の場合は例外である、尤も後者が所有の意を表さぬ時には普通 “do” を使ふ。

Is she an English girl?
 Has she blue eyes?
 Had he many brothers?
 When *do* you *have* breakfast?
 Did you have a good time?

- b) 疑問詞が主語又は主語の修飾語である場合の肯定文には “do” を使はない。

Who *went* there?
 What *happened* next?
 Which boy *runs* fastest?

(2) 否定文。

You *don't* like it, do you?
 He *did* not ring me up.

{ He *is* not very kind.
 { I *have* not your book.
 { We *don't* have many visitors.

(3) 代動詞。

Jack swims better than I *do*.
 You looked as tired as she *did*.

(4) 語位轉換。

I don't know anything about it, nor *do* I care.
 Never again *did* I go there.

(5) 強勢。

Do tell me what he said.
 I *do* hate having to pack.
 He *did* come, but he told me nothing about it.
 If you *do* fight, fight it out.

以上の三語は主語の人稱と數によりて形の制限がある。

will He *will* be teaching if you go now.
 He *will* get in my light.
shall They *shall* come here.
would He said he *would* go.
 If you *would* only work hard, you *would* succeed.
 I *would* rather die than yield.
Would I were a bird!
 What *would* you have me do?
 He *would* sit idle for hours.
 (He *will* sit idle for hours.)

- should** I said that I *should* be in time.
 If it *should* rain, we *should* be obliged to stay here another day.
 He works hard lest he *should* fail.
 We *should* obey our parents.
 You *should* have been more careful.
 Why *should* I go?
 It is proper (right, good, natural, important, or necessary) that you *should* do so.
 It is strange that you *should* not know him.
 What a pity that you *should* have failed!
- may** You *may* go. [否定は “must not”]
 You *may* well say so.
 It *may* be true, or it *may* not be true.
 He *may* (not) have read the letter.
 He works hard (so) that he *may* succeed.
May God protect you!
 He said that I *might* go.
 You *might* succeed, if you worked harder.
 You *might* help me, if you would.
- can** He *can*(not) swim.
Can it be true?
 Where *can* he be?
 He *cannot* be young. [肯定は “must”]
 He *cannot* have written this letter.

- He would, if he *could*.
 He *could*, if he would.
- must** You *must* work hard. [否定は “need not”]
 You *must not* smoke. [肯定は “may”]
 His father *must* be old. [否定は “cannot”]
 He *must* have started early in the morning.
- need** You *need not* go.
 Why *need* I go?
 He *need not* have done it.
 { He *needs* no money. [Principal V.]
 { He *does not need* any money. [“ ”]
- ought** You *ought* to help him.
 He *ought* to succeed.
 She *ought* to have paid the money.

100.

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

動詞との連続は

do will shall may can must	} ROOT	ought to	} + ROOT
		need not	
		be	{ PRESENT PARTICIPLE
			{ PAST PARTICIPLE
		have	+ PAST PARTICIPLE

101. 上の表に示す様に大抵の Auxiliary Verb には Root や Past Participle の形がないから、是等を使ふ必要のある場合には他の同意語を以て之を補ふ。

You will <i>be permitted to</i> enter the room.	[may]
He will <i>be able to</i> read it next year.	[can]
He has <i>been unable to</i> go out for a week.	[cannot]
You will <i>have to</i> go there again.	[must]
I have <i>had to</i> stay at home all day.	[must]
I <i>had to</i> remind him of his promise.	[must]

EXERCISE

a) 和譯せよ。

1. You should have told him.
2. I am surprised that you should have told him.
3. What a sight it was! You should have seen it.

4. There is no reason why I should do so.
5. Why (should I) not (go)?
6. He might at least have come to say good-bye.
7. You may as well begin at once.
8. You might as well expect the river to flow backwards as expect me to agree with you.
9. You cannot be too careful.
10. He need not have been a wicked man.
11. It need hardly be said that he was very pleased.
12. You need say it only a thousand times.

b) 英譯せよ。

1. これは誰のかしら。
2. 君は彼に手紙を出してはいけなかつたのに。
3. 僕はそんな事を言つた筈はない。
4. 誰か僕の財布を盗んだに違ひない。
5. 彼が早く出發したのならもう¹此處へ到着して居る筈だ。

1. by this (time).

LESSON 18

Passive Voice

102. 主語が他のものに働を及ぼしかける言ひ方を **Active Voice** (能動態) と云ひ、主語が受身となり他のもの、働を受ける言ひ方を **Passive Voice** (受動態) といふ。

Everybody *loves* him.

He *is loved* by everybody.

即ち他動詞でなければ **Passive Voice** とすることは出来ない筈である。

103. **Active** の文を **Passive** の文に變へるには

(1) **Active** の **Object** を **Subject** とする (**Case** の變化あり)。

(2) 動詞は

a) **Present** 及び **Past** の場合。

(**Passive** の **Subject** の人稱、數に一致した、而して **Active** 動詞と同一 **Tense** の) “**be**” + (**Active** 動詞の) **Past Participle**.

Voice [vois]

Passive [pésiv]

Active [áktiv]

b) 其他の **Tense** の場合。

Auxiliary Verb (は元の儘、但し **Subject** に一致せしむ) + “**be**” (**Active** の本動詞が過去分詞ならば “**been**,” 現在分詞ならば “**being**”) + **Past Participle**.

(3) 最後に “**by**” + **Subject** を置く (但し **Case** の變化あり)。

{ A lady *teaches* me.

{ I **am taught** by a lady.

{ Everybody *respects* you.

{ You **are respected** by everybody.

{ Columbus *discovered* America.

{ America **was discovered** by Columbus.

{ The teacher *punished* the boys.

{ The boys **were punished** by the teacher.

{ Tom *gave* me these books.

{ These books **were given** me by Tom.

{ I **was given** these books by Tom.

{ The king *created* him a peer.

{ He **was created** a peer by the king.

{ Anybody *can do* it.

{ It **can be done** by anybody.

{ The teacher *will praise* me.

{ I **shall be praised** by the teacher.

- { They *have made* her happy.
 { She **has been made** happy by them.
 { My brother *is painting* a picture.
 { A picture **is being painted** by my brother.
 { John *must have written* it.
 { It **must have been written** by John.

104 動作の行爲者が漠然とした意味の語である場合には Passive にする時に之を省く。

- { They teach English in that school.
 { English *is taught* in that school.
 { What do *you* call this flower in England?
 { What *is* this flower *called* in England?
 { We do not eat this fish in Japan.
 { This fish *is not eaten* in Japan.
 { People say that he is rich.
 { It *is said* that he is rich.

105. [自動詞 + 前置詞] 又は [動詞 + 名詞 + 前置詞] が一つの他動詞の様な働をなす場合には是等を一語の様にと扱ひ Passive とすることが出来る。

- { They *laughed at* him.
 { He *was laughed at*.
 { A motor-car *ran over* the boy.
 { The boy *was run over* by a motor-car.

- { You must *take care of* the book.
 { The book must *be taken care of*.

106. 命令文の Passive には “Let” を用ひる。

- { Do it at once.
 { Let it **be done** at once.

107. Passive Voice に於ける行爲者の前には “by” 以外の前置詞を用ひることもある。

- { Everybody knows him.
 { He is known *to* everybody.
 (A man is known *by* the company he keeps.)
 { Does this interest you?
 { Are you interested *in* this?
 { The book pleased him.
 { He was pleased *with* the book.
 { His ignorance surprises me.
 { I am surprised *at* his ignorance.

EXERCISE

Voice を轉換せよ。

1. They tell me that he has gone to Siam.
2. Who broke the window?
3. The girls are playing tennis.
4. We sent for the doctor.

5. A soldier shot the dog dead.
6. Mt. Fuji can be seen from Tokyo.
7. I will do it at once.
8. You may leave the door open.
9. Mr. Lee teaches us English.
10. Is English spoken in that country?
11. I have not paid for the book yet.
12. You ought not to rely on him.
13. Divide this line into two equal parts.
14. I have sent the book already.
15. Were you kindly received by Mrs. Park?
16. Are you pleased with your new dress?
17. Mary will have fed the chickens by this time.
18. Gladstone was appointed Prime Minister by the Queen.

LESSON 19

Verbal

108. 主語に關して或事柄を述べる動詞、即ち Predicate Verb は皆主語の人稱、數によつて形の制限を受けるものであるが、**Verbal** (兼務動詞) と名づくる三種の動詞は名詞、形容詞等の性質を帶び、Predicate Verb として用ひることなく、又主語によつて形の制限を受けることもない。

(1) **Infinitive** (不定詞). ["to" + Root]

I wish
They wished } *to read it.*

(2) **Participle** (分詞).

a) **Present Participle** (現在分詞).

I see { a boy
 { some boys } *standing.*

b) **Past Participle** (過去分詞).

We had it
He will have it } *stolen.*

(3) **Gerund** (體用詞). [Root "ing"]

He gave up
You must give up } *smoking tobacco.*

Verbal [vɜ:bal] Infinitive [ɪnfɪnɪtɪv] Gerund [dʒɛrənd]

LESSON 20

Infinitive

109. Infinitive の用法。

a) Noun の働をするところがある。

To be good is to be happy.

It is wrong *to tell* a lie.

She refused *to go*.

I found it hard *to do* so.

He makes it a rule *to get up* at five.

I don't know what *to do*.

b) Adjective の働をするところがある。

He has no one *to help* him.

We have no water *to drink*. (We *drink* water.)

We have no house *to live in*. (We *live in* a house.)

c) Adverb の働をするところがある。

I went *to see* him. [目的]

I awoke *to find* her in tears. [結果]

He worked hard only *to fail*. [結果]

I am glad *to hear* it. [原因]

English is hard *to learn*.

He is old enough *to understand* this.

d) Adverb Phrase となつて全文を修飾するところがある。*

To tell the truth, I am tired of the work.

To make matters worse, he fell ill.

Marley was dead, *to begin with*.

110. Infinitive の形と其意味。

He seems *to be* idle.

(= It seems that he *is* idle.)

He seems *to have been* idle.

(= It seems that he *was* [or *has been*] idle.)

He seemed *to be* rich.

(= It seemed that he *was* rich.)

He seemed *to have been* rich.

(= It seemed that he *had been* rich.)

I expected *to succeed*.

(= I thought I should succeed.)

I expected *to have succeeded*.

(= I expected to succeed, but I failed.)

I intended *to go* there.

(= I thought I would go there.)

I intended *to have gone* there.

(= I intended to go there, but I did not.)

* 文章中のどの語にも文法上の関係がないから Absolute Infinitive と呼ぶところがある。

111. “To” のない Infinitive、即ち Root が
Complement となることがある。

a) 知覚動詞の後。

I hear the bell *ring*.

(The bell is heard *to ring*.)

I saw him *run*.

(He was seen *to run*.)

We felt the house *shake*.

(The house was felt *to shake*.)

b) 使役動詞の後。

They made him *go*.

(= He was made *to go*.)

He let me *enter* the room.

She bade me *go*.

{ He did it.
I had him *do* it. (させる)

{ His wife died.
He had his wife *die*. (される)

其他注意すべき Root の用例。

You **had better** *write* to him.

She **did nothing but** *cry*.

I **could not but** *believe* it.

112. Infinitive には文法上の主語は無いが、意味上の主語を持つことは度々ある。

I intend *to go*.

I intend **him** *to go*.

It is impossible for **me** *to do* this.

He waited for **her** *to speak*.

There is no need for **him** *to work* for his livelihood.

It is very good of **you** *to say* so.

113. Idioms :—

a) I *have to* do my work. (=must)

You *have not to* go. (=need not)

b) He *was never to* see his mother again. [運命]

We *are to* meet here at five. [手筈]

You *are to* go there at once. [指圖]

What *am I to* do? [義務]

It *was not to* be found anywhere. [可能]

If I *were to* die, what would you do? [假設]

c) He *is about to* start.

EXERCISE

a) 和譯せよ。

1. My brother happened to be there.

2. You must learn how to swim.

3. What makes it hard for us to master English?

4. To make a long story short, he tried to get money without working for it.
5. I should like to give you books, have you attend school, and do everything to make you happy.
6. It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God.

b) 英譯せよ。

1. 僕は彼がさう云ふのを聞いた。
2. ひよつとしたら¹此邊に貸家²を御存じではありませんか。
3. 語るに友なく、住むに家なし。
4. 僕は毎朝一寸散歩することにして居る。
5. 僕はあの女が笑ふのを見たことがない。
6. 彼はもう學校へ行ける位丈夫になつた。
7. 英語を書くことは讀むことよりも餘程むづかしい。
8. 彼は妹の來るのを待つて居るらしい。

1. happen.

2. house to let.

LESSON 21

Participle

114. Participle の用法。

“Be” 及び “have” と結びて

Progressive Form:— He *is coming*.

Passive Voice:— He *is loved* by people.

Perfect Tense:— He *has done* it.

を作ることは前に述べた通りであるが、其外に

- (1) Adjective と全然同様の取扱ひをすることがある。

An *interesting* story; all *living* things.

A *well-known* writer; a *written* examination.

- (2) Verb の性質と Adjective の性質とを兼ねた場合には其修飾する Noun の次に置く。

We saw a girl *writing* at the desk.

People *living* in towns do not know rural pleasures.

Here is a letter *written* in English.

- (3) Complement となることもある。

a) 自動詞の次。

He came *running*. She sat *thinking*.

We went *fishing*. I kept *standing*.
The fact soon became *known*.

b) 他動詞の次。

{ He was dying.
I found him *dying*.

{ My car is waiting.
I have my car *waiting*.

I am sorry I have kept you *waiting*.
I sent the ball *flying*.

I never saw a whale *caught*.
I have left no means *untried*.
Can you make yourself *understood* in English?
I will keep you *informed*.
I had my watch *stolen*. (される)
He had his hat *blown off*. (される)
She had her photograph *taken*. (させる)
I must have my hair *cut*. (させる)

(4) Clause を縮めて Participial Phrase にすることがある。

John saw me and ran off.

{ John, *seeing* me, ran off.
{ *Seeing* me, John ran off.
{ *Seeing* me, he ran off.

a) Participle の意味上の主語が本文の主語と同じ場合。

Having finished his task, he went home. [時]
(=When *he* had finished his task, *he* went home.)

(*Being*) *tired* with the work, I soon fell asleep. [理由]

Turning to the left, you will find the bank on your right hand. [条件]

b) Participle の意味上の主語が本文の主語と違ふ場合。

I shall start to-morrow, weather *permitting*.
(=I shall start to-morrow, if *weather* permits.)

The sun *having set*, we started for home.
He was reading a book, his wife *sewing* beside him.

c) 慣用上 Participle の意味上の主語を省いた場合。

Strictly speaking, this is not correct.
(=If *we* speak strictly, *this* is not correct.)

He is very active, *considering* his age.
Judging from reports, he must be very energetic.

EXERCISE

a) 和譯せよ。

1. "A rolling stone gathers no moss."
2. "Forbidden fruit is sweetest."

3. "A burnt child dreads the fire."
 4. "A drowning man will catch at a straw."
 5. The fire having been put out, the firemen went away.
 6. Having finished it, I have nothing more to do.
 7. The child having been saved, the crowd dispersed.
 8. A dog barking suddenly, the child was frightened.
 9. This done, he left the room.
 10. United, we stand; divided, we fall.
- b) Participial Phrase を用ひて次の文を簡単にせよ。
1. As the moon had risen, we put out the light.
 2. Father took good aim and fired at the bird.
 3. There was no seat left in the room, so I kept standing all the while.
 4. He picked up a stone and threw it at me.
 5. When school was over, I went to see him.
 6. As it was late in the day, no more was done.
- c) 英譯せよ。
1. 赤ん坊が終夜泣き通しで少しも眠れなかつた。
 2. 私は英語では用が足せません。
 3. 君この外套は何處で作つたのか。
 4. この荷物を停車場へ運ばせて呉れませんか。
 5. 僕は時計を直さねばならぬ。

LESSON 22

Gerund

115. 同じく "-ing" で終つても、それが Adjective の働をすれば之を Participle と云ひ、Noun の働をすれば之を Gerund と呼ぶ。

{ Who is the lady *smoking* over there? [Part.]
 { *Smoking* is a bad habit. [Gerund]

{ A *sleeping* child = a child that is sleeping.
 { A *sleeping-car* = a car for sleeping in.

"*Seeing is believing.*"

Have you finished *writing* your letter?

I remember once *seeing* him.

The poor boy gets his living by *selling* newspapers.

The rain prevented me from *going* there.

I am thinking of *going* to China.

It goes without *saying* that he is the greatest writer of the day.

116. Gerund は意味上の主語を有することがある。

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

They will not hear of their *daughter(s) marrying* him.

You will oblige me by **all** *leaving* the room.
 He regrets *having said* so.
 He regrets **my** *having said* so.
 The rain prevented **my** (又は me) *going* there.
 { He is sure of *succeeding*.
 (=He is sure that he will succeed.)
 He is sure of **my** *succeeding*.
 (=He is sure that I shall succeed.)
 He is sure *to succeed*.
 (=I am sure that he will succeed.)

117. 注意すべき用例。

There is no saying what may happen.
No smoking.
 I *cannot help* laughing.
 I *feel like* crying.
On leaving school, he went abroad.
 “*It is no use* crying over spilt milk.”
 This is a bird *of my shooting*.

EXERCISE

a) 和譯せよ。

1. “Doing nothing is doing ill.”
2. I feel like making a trial.
3. There was no knowing what he might do.
4. It's no good talking about it.

5. I could not help thinking what a foolish fellow he was.
6. There is no standing still in this life; one must either advance or fall behind.
7. I have my doubts as to this being true.
8. There is no accounting for tastes.
9. He came near being killed.
10. Usually that which a man calls fate is a web of his own weaving, from threads of his own spinning.

b) 英譯せよ。

1. 泣いたつて仕様がなない。
2. 夏の一番よい¹運動は水泳だ。
3. 彼は彼の父が判事²だと云ふことを自慢にして居る。
4. 僕は彼に同情³せざるを得ぬ。
5. これは僕自身が選んだ専門⁴ではない。

-
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. the best kind of. | 2. judge. |
| 3. sympathize with. | 4. profession. |

LESSON 23

Mood

118. 動作、状態の言表し方を **Mood** (法) といふ。

- a) I *am not* a bird. I *cannot* fly.
 b) *If I were* a bird, I *would* fly to you.
 c) *Look at* the bird.

a) **Indicative Mood** (直接法). 事実の叙述
 で、今迄説明した Tense は皆之に屬する。

b) **Subjunctive Mood** (假設法). 假設の叙述。

c) **Imperative Mood** (命令法). 命令又は依
 頼を表す。

119. **Imperative Mood** に於ては普通主語を
 省く。

- Be careful.* *Look out.*
Do not be idle. *Don't work too hard.*
Don't you do that.
 Now, you *go* and *get* me my hammer, Will;
 and you *bring* me the rule, Tom.

Mood [mud]

Subjunctive [sɒbdʒəktɪv]

Indicative [ɪndɪkətɪv]

Imperative [ɪmpəreɪtɪv]

120. 第二人称以外に對する命令には “let” を
 使ふ。

- Let me see.* *Let us pray.*
Let it be done. (=Do it.)
Let young men bear this in mind.
 (= Young men, bear this in mind.)

121. 命令文の次に “and” 又は “or” を置いて
 條件を表すことがある。

- Work hard, and you will succeed.*
 = If you work hard, you will succeed.
Let him work hard, or he will fail.
 = If he does not work hard, he will fail.

122. 命令法を用ひて「とも」の意を表すことが
 ある。

- Go where you will, you cannot succeed without
 perseverance.*
 (= Wherever you may go,.....)
Try as we may, we cannot do it.
 (= However hard we may try,.....)
*Be the matter what it may, always speak the
 truth.*
 = *Let the matter be what it may,.....*
 (= Whatever the matter may be,.....)

EXERCISE

和譯せよ。

1. Let us make haste, or we shall be late.
2. Be it ever so homely, there is no place like home.
3. Let any one of you who sees another boy looking off his book, come and tell me.
4. Let a man learn as early as possible honestly to confess his ignorance, and he will be the gainer by it in the long run.
5. Suppose we went for a walk.
6. What do you say to going there with me some time this month — say next Sunday?
7. A large number of men, say a hundred, were working on the railway.

LESSON 24

Subjunctive Mood

123. 現在又は未來の事柄に關して不確實な事を條件とする場合には、論文などでは動詞の Root を使ふけれども、今は普通 Indicative Mood を代用する。此條件を受ける Clause には Indicative Mood を使ふ。

What shall I do, if there $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} be \\ is \end{array} \right\}$ none?

If it $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} be \\ is \end{array} \right\}$ fine to-morrow, I shall start.

124. 現在又は未來の疑を表す場合には人稱に關係なく常に “should” を用ひ、此條件を受ける Clause には Indicative Mood 又は過去形の助動詞を使ふ。

If it *should* rain to-morrow, do not expect me.

If I *should* meet him, I *should* know him at once.

If you *should* have done with the book, *will* you return it at your convenience?

但し主語の意志を表す場合には “would” を用ひる。

If you *would* not be more careful, I *should* have to dismiss you.

If you *would* only try hard, you *would* succeed.

125. 現在の事實に反した假設を表すには、複數形の Past Tense を用ひ、之を受ける Clause には過去形の助動詞を使ふ。

If she *had* a child, she *would* be happy.

(She has no child and is not happy.)

If there *were* any breeze, we *should* not feel the heat so much.

126. 未來の事實に對して單なる假設には “were to” を使ふ。

Even if the sun *were to* rise in the west, I *would* not break my word.

127. 過去の事實の反對の假設條件には Past Perfect を用ひ、之を受ける Clause には “would [should, &c.] + have” + Past Participle を用ひる。

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

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

If she *had known* my address, she *would have written* to me.

128. 條件文の “even if” や “if” を略して Subjunctive の助動詞を主語の前に置くことがある。

Should any letters come for me, send them to my destination, please.

Were he to admit his fault manfully, I would gladly pardon him.

Did I not know for certain, I should not say so.

Had she a child, she would be happy.

Had he obeyed the doctor's directions, he would not have died.

129. Subjunctive を用ひて達し得ぬ願望を表すことがある。

I wish *I were* rich. (= I am sorry I am not rich.)

How *I wish I had been* here on Sunday!

Would that it *were* so.

Oh, that the weather *were* fine!

If I only knew it!

130. “As if” の次には Subjunctive を用ひる。

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

(= He cries *as* he would cry *if* he were a girl.)

He looks *as if* he *had* long *been* ill.

131. Subjunctive Mood を短縮又は省略して其意味を含ませることがある。

Without air no living things could exist.

(= If there were no air, no living things.....)

But for his rescue, I should have been drowned.

(= Had it not been for his rescue, I.....)

A *Japanese* would not do so.

(= If he were a Japanese, he would not.....)

To hear him talk, one would take him for a fool.

(= If one were to hear him talk, one.....)

I should like to go.

(=, if I could.)

I couldn't tell you.

(=, if I tried.)

Would you kindly show me the way?

(=, if I might make bold to ask you?)

I could have come yesterday.

(=, if I had wanted to come.)

You might at least have come to say good-bye.

(=, if you had wanted to.)

現在、未來の 不確実な事	If it $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} be \\ is \end{array} \right\}$ true, he <i>will</i> tell me.
「萬一」	If it <i>should</i> rain, he $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} will \\ would \end{array} \right\}$ not come.
「假に今.....だとしたら」	If I <i>were</i> you, I <i>would</i> go.
「將來.....するものと假定したら」	If he <i>were to</i> come, I <i>should</i> be glad to see him.
「假に.....であつたとしたら」	If he <i>had been</i> here, he <i>would have been</i> killed.

EXERCISE

英譯せよ。

1. 彼は病氣でなけれや屹度來るのだが。
2. 萬一彼が死んだら彼の家族はどうなるだらう。
3. 僕がもう五分早く家を出たら汽車の間に合つたのだが。
4. 若し彼が到着して居るなら直ぐ來る様に云つて呉れ給へ。
5. 彼は何でも知つて居る様なことを云ふ。
6. 僕は君の様に英語が旨く話せたらよいのに。
7. 僕は若い時にもつと勉強したらよかつたのに。
8. もつと勉強したら成功したのだが。
9. 僕がもつと若けれや洋行するのだが。
10. 僕がそれを知つて居るならお話するのですが。

LESSON 25

Sequence of Tenses

132. 主文節の動詞が Past ならば、それに従属した Clause の動詞も Past か Past Perfect の形にしなければならぬ。

{ 事実:— He *is* her father.
I *did* not know that he *was* her father.

{ 事実:— He *has* arrived.
He *wrote* to me that he *had* arrived.

{ He said, "I *walked* about the streets."
He *said* that he *had* walked about the streets.

{ I thought, "She *will* come."
I *thought* that she *would* come.

{ I heard him say, "She *may* be ill."
I *heard* him say that she *might* be ill.

He *worked* hard that he *might* succeed.

但し "must" 及び "ought" は其儘の形を用ひる。

{ He said, "I *must* go."
He *said* that he *must* go.

{ You said, "I *ought* to go."
You *said* that you *ought* to go.

Sequence [sf:kwɒns]

例外:—

a) 比較する時。

It *was* colder yesterday than it *is* to-day.
He *liked* you better than he *likes* me now.

b) 眞理は Present で表す。

He *told* us that honesty *is* the best policy.
He *was* obliged to deny that two and two *make* four.

c) 歴史上の事實は常に Past を用ひる。

He *did* not know that Columbus *discovered* America.

d) 事實に反した假設條件を表す文に於ては Tense を變へない。

He *said*, "If I *knew* it, I *would* tell you."
He *said* that if he *knew* it, he *would* tell me.

若し主文節の動詞が Present 又は Future ならば其次にはどんな Tense が來ても構はない。

I <i>know</i>	}	that he <i>is</i> idle.
I <i>have</i> written to her		that he <i>has</i> been idle.
You <i>will</i> know		that he <i>was</i> idle.
		that it <i>will</i> never happen again.

EXERCISE

英譯せよ。

1. 彼は死んだのか。僕はまだ生きて居ることゝ思つて居た。
2. 彼は御同伴出来ませんと云つた。
3. 彼は君は承諾する¹だらうと云つた。
4. 彼は歸つたのか。彼が歸つたことを僕は知らなかつた。
5. 僕は彼は道に迷つたのかもしれぬと思つた。
6. 彼は貧乏だと云つた。
7. 彼は英語がそんなに流暢に話せると云ふことを僕は知らなかつた。
8. 彼が日曜に到着したと云ふことを君は知つて居たのか。
9. 今日は學校がないと云ふことを誰も僕に云つて聞かせた者はなかつた。
10. 彼等は實に無智²で、地球が太陽の周圍を回轉³すると云ふことも知らなかつた。

1. consent. 2. ignorant. 3. move round.

LESSON 26

Direct and Indirect Speech

133. 他人の言葉を傳へる場合に

He said, "I don't like it."

の如く原語其儘を傳達する言ひ方を **Direct Speech** (直接叙法) と言ひ、

He said that he didn't like it.

の如く其趣意だけを傳へる言ひ方を **Indirect Speech** (間接叙法) と云ふ。

134. Direct Speech を Indirect Speech に直す場合に注意すべきことは

a) Direct Speech の “ ” を取去る。

b)

		主文節に用ふる動詞	Speech を主文節に繋ぐ接續詞
傳達さるゝ文章の種類	平叙文	say, tell, &c.	(that)
	疑問文	ask, inquire, &c.	(a) 疑問詞なき場合には if, whether (b) 疑問詞ある場合には 不 要
	命令文	tell, order, &c.	不 要 (命令を表す動詞を) (Infinitive に變へる)

{ He said, "She is angry with you."
 { He said (*that*) she *was* angry with *me*.
 { He said to me, "Do you know her?"
 { He *asked* me *if* I *knew* her.
 { She asked me, "Where have you been?"
 { She *asked* me *where* I *had* been.
 { He said to me, "Stand up."
 { He *told* me *to* stand up.

c) 動詞の Tense は Sequence of Tenses の法則に従ふ。

d) 形容詞、代名詞、副詞も時と場所との移動により其場合々々を考へて變へて行かなければならぬ。

{ He said to me, "I will tell you to-morrow."
 (其日の中に傳達するならば)
 He said *that he would* tell me *to-morrow*.
 (翌日に傳達するならば)
 He said *that he would* tell me *to-day*.
 (後日之を傳達するならば)
 He said *that he would* tell me *the next day*.
 { She said, "I live in this village."
 (其場所で傳達するならば)
 She said *she lived* in *this* village.
 (違つた場所で傳達するならば)
 She said *she lived* in *that* village.

時も場所も移動した場合には

this は that now は then
 here は there ago は before
 to-day は that day
 to-morrow は the next day; the following day
 yesterday は the previous day; the day before

に變はる

{ You said, "I read it two years ago."
 { You said *that you had read* it two years *before*.
 { I said to him, "Were you there yesterday?"
 { I *inquired of* him *if he had been* there *the day before*.
 { I said to the boys, "Don't make such a noise."
 { I *told* the boys *not to* make such a noise.

135. 前述の規則にて律し難き場合を擧ぐれば

{ They said, "Hurrah! we have no school to-day."
 { They *exclaimed with delight* that they had no school that day.
 { He said, "God bless you!"
 { He *prayed* that God *might* bless me.
 { She said to one of her friends, "Wait here till I return, please."
 { She *asked* one of her friends to wait there till she returned.

- { A young man says, "I want to see the Director."
A young man *wants* to see the Director.
- { I thought, "Who can have written it?"
I *wondered* who could have written it.
- { He said, "Let us go to the park."
He { *proposed* } that we *should* go to the park.
 { *suggested* }
- { He said, "I met her last night, but I have not
 seen her since."
He said that he had met her the night before,
 but *that* he had not seen her since.

EXERCISE

次の文の Speech を變へよ。

1. He said to me, "What is it that you want?"
2. He said, "If I had the book, I would lend it to you."
3. He said, "I don't know French, but I speak English a little."
4. He thought, "Can it be possible that he is ill?"
5. John asked Mary, "When do you expect your father to return?"
6. He has been saying all day, "I am tired of it."
7. I said to him, "Have you been long in Japan?"
8. He said to me, "How long have you been here?"

9. He said to me, "You shall have my answer to-morrow."
10. He said to her, "Go at once."
11. He said that his father had returned the night before.
12. He said that his father had returned.
13. She told me to be good when she was gone.
14. I asked her what she did it for.
15. I asked him to wait a moment.
16. One of the boys proposed that they should go to a carpenter-shop near by, where plenty of shavings could be had.

Verb	
Intransitive	Person
Transitive	Number
Auxiliary	Tense { Present } { Indefinite Perfect Progressive Progressive Perfect Past } Future
Infinitive	Voice { Active Passive }
Participle	
Gerund	Mood { Indicative Subjunctive Imperative }

LESSON 27

Adverb

136. Adverb は Word のみならず Phrase,*
Clause* 又は Sentence 全體を修飾することが
ある。

Even { a boy } can do it. [Noun]
 { he } [Pron.]

It is quite clear. [Adj.]

He spoke very distinctly. [Adv.]

He lives here. [Verb]

He arrived long before the time. [Phr.]

I don't like the place, simply because the
air is too hot. [Cl.]

Unfortunately he failed. [Sent.]

137. Adverb の中には Adjective と同形のもの
と、語尾に “-ly” を附けたものと二つの形を
備へたものがある。

{ He is a hard worker. [Adj.]

{ He works hard. [Adv.]

{ I can hardly believe it. [Adv.]

* Adverb が Phrase や Clause を修飾すると云はないで、
Preposition や Conjunction を修飾すると云つても差支ない。

{ He is a late riser. [Adj.]

{ He gets up late. [Adv.]

{ We have had fine weather lately. [Adv.]

{ He is a near relation of mine. [Adj.]

{ The time drew near. [Adv.]

{ It is nearly ten o'clock. [Adv.]

138. 注意すべき Adverb の用例。

there Are there any books on the desk?

There is nothing there.

Once there lived a king whose name was
Alfred.

{ There are some books on the desk. [有無]

{ The books are on the desk. [位置]

{ There comes the train!

{ There came a train.

once Once there was a giant. (嘗て)

I have read it once. (一度)

ever Have you ever been there? [疑問]

If you ever come my way, don't forget
to drop in. [條件]

I never saw such a tall girl. [否定]

I don't think he will ever read it.

She is the tallest girl I ever saw.

I have ever thought so. [肯定]

- { **already** I have read it *already*. [肯定]
 { **yet** Have you read it *yet*? [疑問]
 No, I have not *yet* read it. [否定]
- { **enough** Are you warm *enough*? (丁度よい程)
 { **too** Are you *too* warm?
 He is young *enough* to do so.
 = He is *so* young *that* he *can* do so.
 He is *too* young to do so.
 = He is *so* young *that* he *cannot* do so.
 He is *not* young *enough*.
 = He is too old.
 He is *not too* old.
 = He is young enough.
 He was fortunate *enough to* succeed.
 = He was *so* fortunate *as to* succeed.
 = *Fortunately* he succeeded.
 He is *too* wise *not to* see that.
 One *cannot* be *too* careful.
 He is *too* angry to speak.
 He is *too* ready to suspect.
 I am *only too* glad to see you.
 The news is *but too* true.
- { **very** Positive Degree; Present Participle と共に。
 { **much** Comparative, Superlative; Verb; Past Participle と共に。

He is *very* clever.
 He is *much* cleverer than the other.
 He is *much* the cleverest of all.
 He explained it *very* clearly.
 I like it *much*.
 It is *very* interesting to me.
 I am *much* interested in it.

Exceptions:—

I am *very* tired.
 He is *much* afraid.
 She is { *very* } pleased.
 { *much* }

- not** He may *not* have said such a thing.
 Do you think he will come?
 { I *don't* think he will.
 { I *think not* (=He will not come.)
 Do you think he will succeed?
 I *am afraid not*. (= He will not succeed.)
 Will he die?
 I *hope not*. (= He will not die.)
- { **hardly** I need *hardly* say that..... (= almost not)
 { **scarcely** I could *scarcely* believe my ears.
 He can *scarcely* have said so. (= surely not)
 He had *scarcely* said so, when she entered.
 (= only just)
 A year had *hardly* passed. (= not quite)

little He is *a little* tired to-day. (= slightly)
 I like him *little*. (= not much)
 I *little* expected that he would fail.
 (= not at all)
Little did I dream that it was his father.

{ **yes** Is (n't) it red?
 { **no** { *Yes*, it is.
 { *No* (, it isn't); it's white.
 You never can have walked, my dear?
Yes, I have.
 You haven't any new potatoes, I suppose?
No, sir, we haven't.
 I don't know he ever preached there.
 Oh, *yes*, he did.

{ **so** I am hungry. — *So* am I.
 She works hard. — *So* does her brother.
 John will be there. — *So* will James.
 { **nor** He did *not* go there. — *Nor* did I.

the + Comparative.

a) 「それだけ」

I do not like him *the more* on that account.

He has faults, { but I do *not* like him *the less*.
 { *nevertheless* I like him.

b) 「すればする程益」

The more one has, *the more* one wants.

The sooner (you do it), *the better* (it will be).

Adverb				
Simple	very	too	the	[Degree]
	well	kindly	slowly	[Manner]
	now	soon	never	[Time]
	here	there	everywhere	[Place]
	yes	no	not	{ Affirmation } { Negation }
Inter-rogative	when?	where?	why?	how?
Relative	when	where	why	the

EXERCISE

a) 和譯せよ。

1. He ran the faster because he heard the howling of the wolves.
2. The more he flatters, the less I like him.
3. I shall be the better pleased, the oftener you come.
4. Of his conduct, it is impossible to speak too severely.
5. I gained scarcely anything.
6. You can hardly realize how difficult it is.

b) 英譯せよ。

1. この本は餘りむづかしくて私には讀めません。
2. 僕は寫眞機をもつて行くまい。——僕もだ。
3. 彼は賞品を貰ふだらうか。——さうちやあるまい。
4. 私は 1910 年以來東京に住んで居る。——兄もです。
5. 君は勉強が足らぬ。これからはもつと勉強しなければいけませんよ。
6. この孔は小さ過ぎはしませんか。
いえ、大きさは丁度よい。
7. 鐘はもう鳴りましたか。
8. あの西洋人は年寄ではありませんか。
はい、まだ三十代です。
9. あの人は日本語の研究に非常に興味を持つて居ます。
10. 僕にはあの英人の話が殆んど判りませんでした。

1. win a prize.

LESSON 28

Preposition

139. Preposition の種類。

a) Simple Preposition.

He is walking *in* the garden.

We close *on* Wednesdays *at* 1 p. m.

Put your hat *on* the peg.

They motored *from* London *to* Birmingham.

b) Double Preposition.

He crept out *from under* the table.

We waited *till after* dark.

c) Participial Preposition.

The boy writes a good hand, *considering* his age

I am free from all doubt *concerning* it.

We were all anxious *regarding* our plans.

d) Preposition Phrase.

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

I will inquire again *as to* what your reasons are.

He could not go *because of* a storm.

The crops failed *for want of* rain.

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

He stayed away from school *on account of* illness.
 He went to England *with a view to* perfecting
 his English.

140. 前置詞がその Object と離れて後ろに置かれることがある。

a) Object が疑問詞のとき。

What did you go there *for*?

b) Object が関係代名詞のとき。

This is the house (*that*) he lives *in*.

c) 自動詞の Infinitive が名詞を修飾するとき。

There was *nothing* to sit *on*.

d) 他動詞の働をなす [自動詞 + 前置詞] が Passive とされたとき。

He was laughed *at* by everybody.

141. 前置詞の用例。

a) 場所に関するもの。

{ He lives *in* Tokyo.
 { He lives *at* No. 1, Morikawacho, Hongo.
 { He spent his holidays *at* Nikko.
 { His aunt lives somewhere *about* the station.
 { There is a pillar-box *at* the corner.
 { There is a spittoon *in* the corner.

{ Fish live *in* the water.
 { They cannot live *out of* it.
 { He entered the room.
 { He went *into* the room. (He went *in*.)
 { She came *out of* the room. (She came *out*.)
 { She was sitting *in front of* me.
 { He was standing *behind* me.
 { The boy was walking *beside* the girl.
 { The books are *on* the desk.
 { Flies walk *on* the ceiling.
 { There hangs a map *on* the wall.
 { I set my umbrella *against* the wall.
 { The village is *on* the road.
 { His house is a little way *off* the road.
 { The branches spread *over* the roof.
 { We rested ourselves *under* a tree.
 { The waterfall is two miles *above* the bridge.
 { The temple is a little way *below* the summit.
 { A great many people go *up* Mt. Fuji.
 { We sailed *down* the river.
 { They sailed *along* the coast.
 { We swam *across* the river.
 { There is a short cut *across* the field.
 { The Thames flows *through* the city of London.
 { Is the station (*on*) *this side* (*of*) the river?
 { No, it is *beyond* the river.

{ The house stands *by* the lake.
 { Some one is *at* the door.

{ He arrived { *in* England.
 { *at* Dover.

{ He got *to* London.
 { (He reached London.)

b) 時に關するもの。

{ America was discovered *in* 1492.
 { Snow falls *in* winter.
 { *In* April; *at* the beginning of April.
 { *On* Monday; *on* the 10 th.
 { *On* Monday morning; *on* the afternoon of the
 { 10 th.
 { *In* the morning; *in* the afternoon; *in* the evening.
 { *In* the daytime; *at* night.
 { *At* noon; *at* half past three.
 { *Towards* evening the breeze died away.

{ He will be here *in* a week.
 { You must finish it *within* a week.
 { *After* a week he came to see me.
 { He works *from* morning *till* night.
 { He has been here *since* 1920.

{ You must be careful *in* choosing your friends.
 { *On* leaving school, he went abroad.
 { You must stay here *till* five.
 { You must be back *by* five.

{ We stayed there *for* a fortnight.
 { He often came to see me *during* the holidays.
 { I was there *through* the holidays.
 { I was just *in* time.
 { He was five minutes *behind* time.
 { I wrote to him the day *before* yesterday.
 { I shall hear from him the day *after* to-morrow.

c) 方向を表すもの。

{ He { *left*
 { *started from* } Shimbashi *for* Kobe.
 { They ran *towards* the seashore.
 { He went *to* Kobe.
 { He went *as far as* Kobe by train.
 { She went *into* the country.
 { The house stands *on* the left.
 { Turn *to* the left.
 { The house looks *towards* the woods.
 { Don't stare *at* people.
 { He is kind *to* me.

d) 雜。

{ Lots of things are made *of* bamboo.
 { Wine is made *from* grapes.
 { Bamboo is made *into* lots of things.
 { Grapes are made *into* wine.

- You must write it *with* a pen.
Write *in* black ink.
Speak *in* English and *in* a louder voice.
Translate it *into* English.
Children *under* five are admitted free.
He is *over* forty.
He failed *after* all his labours.
For *all* his wealth he is unhappy.
We set out *in spite of* the rain.
He does not like to be praised *to his face*.
Do not speak ill of others *behind their backs*.
She fainted *at* (the) sight of it.
I was surprised *at* the news.
I am pleased $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{at} \textit{ his punctuality.} \\ \textit{with} \textit{ the boy.} \end{array} \right.$
At *this* he got angry.
Upon *this* I considered.
With *this* he left the room.
I am *for* peace.
Most of us were *against* war.
Decision was given *in favour of* the defendant.
Decision was given *against* the plaintiff.
It is difficult to swim *against* the stream.
It is easy to swim *with* the stream.
Clean this room *against* his return.
Take your umbrella with you *in case of* rain.

- It is ten minutes' walk *from* here *to* the station.
He lives *within* a mile *of* the station.
He lives *near* the station.
They board *by* the week in England.
Sugar is sold *by* the pound.
I gave two shillings *for* the sugar.
I bought the sugar *for* two shillings.
I bought the sugar *at* four pence a pound.
We are travelling *at the rate of* fifty miles an hour.
The steamer fled *at full speed*.
He was punished *for* telling a lie.
Nagoya is noted *for* its castle.
To go *for* a walk, a drive, a row, a picnic, &c.
To go *on* a journey, an excursion, a trip, an errand, &c.
A king rules *over* the people.
He served *under* Napoleon.
He is ill *with* fever.
He is suffering *from* influenza.
His father died *of* consumption.
Goliath was killed *with* a stone.
He was killed *by* David. (= David killed him.)
The town was destroyed *by* the earthquake.
(= The earthquake destroyed the town.)

- { Did you go *on foot* or *on horseback* ?
 { I went there *by steamer* and returned *by train*.
 { He gets his living *by* writing novels.
 { I caught him *by* the hand.
 { He hit me *on* the head.
 { He cut me *in* the arm.
 { He was standing *on* a chair.
 { He fell *off* the chair.
 { I had a top-hat *on* my head.
 { (He has *on* a white jacket.)
 { He is *in* a white jacket.
 { He was present *at* the meeting.
 { He never stays away *from* school.
 { Did he give you anything *besides* the letter?
 { He gave me nothing *but* this letter.
 { He set his watch *by* the tower-clock.
 { A man is known *by* the company he keeps.
 { (He is known *to* everybody in the town.)
 { What are you *at* ?
 { What are you *about* ?
 { He set *about* the task at once.
 { Nearly all the countries were *at* war.
 { She likes to sing *over* her work.
 { The first shot fell *wide of* the mark.
 { The second shot fell *short of* the mark.

- { He gave the money *to* his children.
 { He divided the money *between* the two brothers.
 { He divided the money *among* his three sons.
 { *To* my joy, I found him alive.
 { A girl was burnt *to* death.
 { He ought to succeed *after* such labours.
 { Health is *above* wealth.
 { His scholarship is *below* his cousin's.
 { This is superior *to* that.
 { This hat is *in* fashion.
 { This came *into* fashion last year.
 { This has gone *out* of fashion.
 { He is *in* debt.
 { He ran *into* debt.
 { He is weak *in* algebra.
 { He is swift *of* foot.
 { Three *of* them are from Sendai.
 { Nervous prostration is the cause in nine cases
 { *out of* ten.
 { Not one *in* ten can read.
 { Ten *to* one, he will fail.
 { A is *to* B as C is *to* D.
 { I know *of* such a man.
 { He told me *of* her death.
 { He told me nothing *about* the matter.

Illness prevented him *from* going.

He concealed it *from* me.

This is different *from* that.

He robbed me *of* it.

He stole it *from* me.

He is *angry* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{with} \text{ you.} \\ \textit{at} \text{ your remark.} \end{array} \right.$

I *called* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{on} \text{ him.} \\ \textit{at} \text{ his house.} \end{array} \right.$

I *compared* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{this with} \text{ that.} \\ \textit{life to} \text{ a voyage.} \end{array} \right.$

This bottle is *full of* water.

I *filled* the bottle *with* water.

She *plays* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{(on)} \text{ the piano.} \\ \textit{(at)} \text{ tennis.} \end{array} \right.$

I am *tired* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{of} \text{ waiting.} \\ \textit{with} \text{ work.} \end{array} \right.$

I *waited* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{for} \text{ him.} \\ \textit{on} \text{ our guest.} \end{array} \right.$

Preposition	
Simple	in at on to
Double	out of from behind from among
Participial	during considering concerning
Phrase	in front of on account of as to

EXERCISE

適當なる前置詞を挿入せよ。

1. Come here — an hour's time.
2. He is taller than you — two inches.
3. He seized me — the collar.
4. Arashiyama is noted — its cherry-blossoms.
5. I shall start — April 4th — three o'clock — the afternoon.
6. I bought this note-book — the stationer's.
7. He was born — Hojo — the province of Awa.
8. Glass is made — all kinds of vessels.
9. I am generally — home — the morning, except — Sundays.
10. There is a large tree — the house.
11. He has been ill — ten days.
12. He has been ill — the 10th.
13. The human body is sometimes compared — a stove.
14. We buy things — money.
15. I bought this cloth — two shillings a yard.
16. He died — thirty years — age.
17. What have you done — your old hat?
18. What will become — his family?
19. He stands leaning — the wall.
20. It is kind — you to say so.
21. He lives within twenty yards — the school.
22. The sun rises — the east.

LESSON 29

Conjunction

142. Conjunction の種類。

- (1) 對立した Word, Phrase 又は Clause を連結するものを **Co-ordinate Conjunction** (等位接續詞) と云ふ。

and	Mary is tall <i>and</i> slender. Noon came, <i>and</i> the task was still unfinished.
both ... and	<i>Both</i> Jim <i>and</i> Bob went.
as well as	He <i>as well as</i> you is to blame.
but	He is poor, <i>but</i> he is happy. He did not go, <i>but</i> stayed at home.
not only...but	The book is <i>not only</i> amusing, <i>but</i> (<i>also</i>) instructive.
or	Will you have tea <i>or</i> coffee? The tribes <i>or</i> castes of India are very numerous.
either ... or	<i>Either</i> mother <i>or</i> I must be there.
neither ... nor	<i>Neither</i> mother <i>nor</i> I can go.
so	It is late, <i>so</i> let us go home by tram.

Co-ordinate [koo:rdinit]

Co-ordinate Conjunction によつて結附けられた二つの Clause は對等の關係にあるを以て其各を **Co-ordinate Clause** (等位文節) と云ふ。

- (2) **Subordinate Conjunction** (從屬接續詞) は Noun Clause や Adverb Clause を主文節、即ち **Principal Clause** に連結するものである。主文節に對して、之に從屬する Clause を **Dependent Clause** (從文節) と云ふ。

that	I said <i>that</i> he might go.
if	I asked him <i>if</i> he liked it.
whether	I can't say <i>whether</i> it is true or not.
when	Come to see me <i>when</i> you have time.
while	<i>While</i> there is life, there is hope.
as	I read the letter <i>as</i> I went along.
before	We left <i>before</i> it rained.
till	I shall wait <i>till</i> he comes.
since	She has been here <i>since</i> he died. It is five years <i>since</i> he died.
as soon as	He ran off <i>as soon as</i> he saw me.
no sooner...than	<i>No sooner</i> had he seen me <i>than</i> he ran off.
scarcely...when	He had <i>scarcely</i> seen me <i>when</i> he ran off.

Subordinate [səbɔ:dinit]

Dependent [dipɛndɛnt]

- because** I like him, *because* he is honest.
- as** As you will not listen, I can say no more.
- if** I shall go *if* I can.
- unless** *Unless* he turns over a new leaf, he will never come to anything.
- in case** *In case* I should fail, I would try again.
- though** *Though* he is poor, he is happy.
- as** Young *as* he is, he is prudent.
- (so) that** He works hard, (*so* or *in order*) *that*
- (in order) that** he may succeed.
- lest** Work hard, *lest* you should fail.
- in case** Take your umbrella } *in case* it should rain.
- } *in case of* rain.
- such ... that** She had *such* a fright } *that* she would
- so ... that** She was *so* frightened } not come near.
- than** He is taller *than* I am.
- as** He is *as* clever *as* his sister.

CONJUNCTION	Co-ordinate	Subordinate
	at but	if because
Correlative	both...and either...or not only...but	as...as so...that no sooner...than
Phrase	as well as	as if so that

143. 文中に在つて 聯結機の用をなす語を總稱して **Connective** (聯結語) と云ふ。

Relative	who, which, that when, where, why what	Adjective Clause を導く
Interrogative	what, who, which when, where, why if, whether	Noun Clause を導く
Subordinate Conjunction	that that, lest where while, when, before than, as because, as if, unless though, as	Adverb Clause を導く
Co-ordinate Conjunction	and but or so, therefore	Co-ordinate Clause を繋ぐ

EXERCISE

a) 和譯せよ。

1. The moment he saw me, he came running to meet me.
2. I get up directly the bell rings.

3. Suppose I were going away, should you be sorry?
4. Such is his honesty that everybody trusts him.
5. The world always will be the same, as long as men are men.
6. We don't care who does it, so long as it is done.

b) 英譯せよ。

1. 早く起きたから汽車の間に合つた。
2. 汽車の間に合ふ様に早く起きた。
3. 彼は笑ひ乍ら話をした。
4. 彼ばかりではなく彼の妻子¹も皆僕に親切にして呉れた。
5. 彼は妻子が安樂に暮²せる様にセッセと働く。
6. 彼はセッセと働くから妻子も安樂に暮せる。
7. あれは熊ではない、犬だ。
8. 見つけられるといけないから戸の後ろに隠れなさい。
9. 鐘が鳴ると同時に僕は學校を出た。
10. 彼は喜んで居るかどうか僕は彼に聞いて見た。

1. family.

2. live in comfort.

LESSON 30

Order of Words

144. 原則。

Subject	Verb	Object	Complement
---------	------	--------	------------

Mary	is		a girl.
She	likes	toys.	
They	made	her	happy.

145. 例外:—

(1) 疑問文。

Do you like it?

Which do you like best?

(2) 感嘆文。

What a beautiful flower it is!

How energetic he is!

(3) 祈願文。

May you succeed!

(4) 強勢の爲に Adverb, Object, Complement

を文頭に置いた場合。

Down came the ceiling.

In vain did he try hard.

Silver and gold *have* I none; but *such as* I have
give I thee.

Bitter but *unavailing were* my regrets.

(5) 其他注意すべき場合。

- a) Noun Phrase の位置は Noun と同様、但し Infinitive が疑問詞と結附かずに Noun の働をなす場合には普通之を文尾に置く。

What to do was not told me.

I did not know *whom to apply to*.

It is wrong to tell a lie.

I make *it* a rule *to get up at five*.

- Noun Clause も普通之を文尾に置く。

It is natural that you should think so.

I think *it* likely *that he will succeed*.

- b) Relative Pronoun が Objective Case の場合。

This is the dog { of *which* I spoke.
which I spoke of.

- c) Adjective は修飾する Noun の前に置く。

但し次の場合には Noun の次に置く。

1. Appositive,* Infinitive, Adjective Phrase, Adjective Clause 及び “else.”

名詞又は代名詞を説明する爲に其次に挿入された名詞を **Appositive** [əpɒzitiv] (同格語) と云ふ。

Tokyo, *the capital of Japan*, is in the province
of Musashi.

I want some water *to drink*.

The horse is an animal *of great use*.

This is the house *that Jack built*.

Who *else* is coming?

2. “Something,” “anything,” “nothing” の修飾語。

The dog has something *white* in its mouth.

3. “Enough” は Noun の前後何れにも置かれる。

We have { *enough* apples.
apples *enough*.

4. 其他。

He is the greatest man *alive*.

It has been so from time *immemorial*.

Alexander *the Great*; on Friday *next*; the sum
total; things *Japanese*; a poet *laureate*; the
school *here*.

- d) Article. (§ 22(7) 参照)

- e) Verb.

1. “There is” を用ひて有無を示す時。

There is a girls' school here.

Is there a station near here?

2. Subjunctive の助動詞を省略した時。 (§ 128)

Should it be wet, I shall stay at home.

3. 引用文の次。

“What is it?” said Tom.

4. “So,” “nor,” “neither” を用ひて「亦」の意を表す時。(§ 138)

I did it. — So did I.

She will not go. — Neither shall I.

f) Adverb.

1. Adjective, Adverb, Phrase, Clause の前。

It is *pretty* cold.

I like it *very* much.

He left *soon* after my arrival.

He left *soon* after I arrived.

例外 :-

He is not tall *enough*.

You do not work hard *enough*.

2. 普通 Verb の次。

He listened *attentively*.

He read the book *carefully*.

He *idly* turned the leaves.

但し「時」を表す Simple Adverb は Principal

Verb の前に置くことが多い。

He has *always* lived here.

I *often* write to him.

It is too late *now*.

「定まつた時」又は「場所」を表す Adverb や Adverb Phrase は普通文尾 (時には文頭) に置く。

He came *here* yesterday.

He died *at Kamakura, on the 19th of September*.

Yesterday I went to see him.

Verbal を打消す “not” は其前に置く。

He pretended *not* to know her.

She cried, *not* knowing what to do.

He was scolded for *not* having brought it.

3. 全文を修飾する時。

Evidently he is an Englishman.

Fortunately he succeeded.

{ *Happily* he did not die.

{ He did not die *happily*.

4. Adverb が Verb と結んで一つの Verb の働をなす場合には、其 Adverb は、Object が Noun ならば其前に、Pronoun ならば其次に置くのが普通である。

You need not take *off* your coat.

You may keep it *on*.

5. { *Only* I heard the robin a moment ago.

{ I *only* heard the robin a moment ago.

{ I heard *only* the robin a moment ago.

{ I heard the robin *only* a moment ago.

g) Preposition. (§ 140 参照)

h) Conjunction.

1. Co-ordinate Conjunction は兩文節の間。
2. Subordinate Conjunction は従文節の前。

但し “though” の意味の “as” は例外。

Young *as* he is, he has much experience.

Hero *as* he was, he shuddered at the sight.

EXERCISE

a) 和譯せよ。

1. Here, there were found various relics of Franklin's expedition.
2. How long I may have slept it is impossible for me to guess.
3. I do not know anything about it, nor do I care.
4. Not in any year that I remember has there been such heat in September.
5. If you do not wear full dress at dinner this evening, neither will I.
6. Gallantly as the Germans stormed the position, they were repulsed.

b) 英譯せよ。

1. 何かおいしい物はないか。
2. 彼は此仕事が引受¹けられぬと云ふから誰か外の人に頼まねばならぬ。
3. こんな好いお天気には窓を明けて置かなければいけませんよ。
4. 彼は大抵²日曜の午前には在宅です。
5. 彼は私にそんなに早口で物を言ふなと云つた。
6. 學生だけが入場を許³される。
7. 君は其外に何を彼にやつたのか。
8. 彼が此處に居ると云ふことを知らないので僕は彼に電報を打つた。(Participle を用ひよ)
9. 洋服屋の吉田が今日はお伺ひすることが出来ませんと云ひました。
10. 君が此手紙に郵便切手を貼⁴らなければ彼は普通郵税の倍額を拂はされるよ。

-
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. undertake. | 2. generally. |
| 3. be admitted. | 4. put a stamp on... |

LESSON 31

Ellipsis

146. Sentence の一部を省略することがある。

(1) 反復を避ける爲に。

He came and [he] told me the news.
Am I right or [am I] wrong?
Some of them spoke French, others [spoke]
Spanish.
His hair is light, his eyes [are] dark blue.
You may try if you want to [try].

(2) 返答。

Can you read? — Yes, I can [read].
Have you read it before?
No, I haven't [read it before].
Is this yours? — I think [that it is] not [mine].
He intends to make a milkman of you.
Why [should he] not [make a milkman
of me]?

(3) 比較。 (§130 参照)

He is as tall as I [am].
He likes you better than [he likes] me.
Nothing can be simpler [than this].

This box serves us as a table [would serve us,
if we had one].

He considered the report as [he would consider,
if it were] false.

(4) 感嘆文。

[It is] Well done!
What a [fine] sight [it is]!
Oh, [how I wish] that he were here!

(5) 命令、祈願。

[You] Pass me the salt, please.
[Approach] One foot nearer, and you are a
dead man.
[I wish you a] Good morning.

(6) 諺。

Spare the rod, and [you will] spoil the child.
[It is] Better [to be] late [in doing anything]
than never [to do it].

(7) 揭示文。

English [is] spoken [here].
[Do not touch the] Wet paint.

(8) 日記。

[I] Got up at 5. [I] Went to see Sato in the
morning.

(9) 數詞の次。

She got married at fifteen [years of age].
It is ten [minutes] past five [o'clock].

(10) Dependent Clause.

This is the only pencil [that] I have.
He said [that] he would go without fail.
Even tigers can be tamed if [they are] taken
[when they are] young.
Though [he is] timid, he is no coward.
[It is] To be left till [it is] called for.
They marched slowly as if [they were] worn
out.
I was stronger while [I was] in the country.
You shall have the money now if [it is]
necessary.
[Whether it is] Popular or not, it is right.

(11) 假設文。(§131 参照)

What [would you do] if you should fall ill?
I couldn't have done better [, even if I had
tried to do so].
He might have made a fortune [, if he had
wanted to do so].
[I should be glad] If I could only go!
Don't! [What would you do] if anybody should
come!

(12) 雜。

[I] Thank you ever so much.
[It] Serves you right.
School [being] over, the boys went home.
[Being] Pleased with it, he went home at once.
Hence [comes] the name.
Why [are you] so dejected?
I could not walk any farther, I was so hungry.
= I was *so* hungry *that* I could not walk any
farther

EXERCISE

省略せる語を補へ。

1. A Happy New Year.
2. If possible, come to-morrow.
3. Easy to say, but hard to do.
4. If I only had a rifle!
5. When rescued, he was almost dead.
6. You may go, if you wish to.
7. Very glad to see you.
8. I will go, rain or shine.

LESSON 32

Sentence Construction

147. 構文上から見て Sentence を四種類に分ける。

- (1) **Simple Sentence** (單文). Subject 一つと Predicate 一つとよりなるもの。

Birds fly.

Soon *they saw* a burning house, standing a little distance from the road, with some stately fir-trees in the foreground.

- (2) **Complex Sentence** (複合文). Subordinate Clause を含むもの。

I know that I am right.

The land *where I was born* lies far across the sea.

He arrived *after the sun set.*

- (3) **Compound Sentence** (集合文). Co-ordinate Clause のみより成るもの。

He was ill, and so he could not go.

- (4) **Mixed Sentence** (混合文). Co-ordinate, Principal 及び Dependent の三種の Clause よりなるもの。

He found a boat, but it was so small *that he could cross the river with only two sheep at a time.*

Simple (Subj. + Pred.)	I like an honest man.
Complex (主文節 + 従文節)	I know <u>that he is honest</u> . I like a <u>man</u> <u>who is honest</u> . He <u>is</u> honest <u>though he is poor</u> .
Compound (等位文節 + 等位文節)	(He is poor), but (he is honest).
Mixed { 等位文節 + } { 主文節 + 従文節 }	(He is poor), but (he <u>is so</u> honest) <u>that everybody likes him</u> .

148. Sentence の要素。

主要素	Subject (Noun, &c.)	Predicate		
		Verb	Object (Noun, &c.)	Complement (N., Adj., &c.)
従要素	修飾語句	Adjective, Adverb, 及其働をなすもの		
	聯結語句	Conjunction		
獨立要素	間投詞	<u>Ah</u> , how I miss you!		
	呼掛語	<u>Mary</u> , come here!		
	挿句	The road is, <u>I admit</u> , very hilly. His method, <u>it must be confessed</u> , was a little disappointing.		

149. Noun に相當する語句。

Pronoun	<i>I gave it to him.</i>
Adjective	<i>The rich often envy the poor.</i> <i>The living and the dead ;</i> <i>the killed and the wounded.</i> <i>Rich and poor celebrate the day.</i>
Infinitive	<i>To live is not merely to breathe.</i> He promised <i>to go.</i>
Gerund	<i>Seeing is believing.</i> He likes <i>teaching.</i>
Adverb	<i>Now is the time.</i> <i>Where do you come from ?</i>
Phrase	<i>How to do this is unknown.</i> I don't know <i>whom to ask</i> about it. The question is <i>where to go.</i>
Clause	<i>That we shall succeed is certain.</i> I doubt <i>if he is honest.</i> I have no idea of <i>what it is like.</i>
引用語句	There is no "if" in this case. Omit this "of." He cried, " <i>I am done for.</i> "

150. Adjective に相當する語句。

Infinitive	A house <i>to let.</i>
Participle	The <i>sleeping</i> child. The <i>wounded</i> soldier.
Noun	The <i>summer</i> holidays ; <i>gold</i> watch. *What <i>colour</i> is it ? It is no <i>use</i> trying.
Gerund	A <i>sleeping</i> -car.
Possessive	<i>Brown's</i> book ; <i>his</i> desk.
Appositive	Mr. Brown, <i>the lawyer.</i> I, <i>a poor helpless girl,</i> cannot do anything. The Romans conquered the Belgians, <i>one of the bravest races in all Europe.</i> The house had in its window a sign <i>that it was to let.</i> We should never forget the fact <i>that</i> <i>honesty is the best policy.</i> It is wrong <i>to tell a lie.</i>
Adverb	The school <i>here</i> ; the <i>then</i> mayor.
Noun + "ed"	The <i>black-eyed</i> girl.
Phrase	The girl <i>with black-eyes.</i> <i>Hearing the news,</i> she began to weep.
Clause	The girl <i>who has black eyes.</i> The day <i>before you came</i> was stormy.

* of what colour ; of no use の of を省略したもの。

151. Complement となり得るもの。

Noun	He is a <i>schoolmaster</i> . They made him <i>king</i> .
Pronoun	It was <i>they</i> .
Adjective	He grew <i>old</i> . I painted the boat <i>red</i> .
Infinitive	He seems <i>to be</i> honest. It appeared <i>to be</i> he. I thought him <i>to be</i> a jolly fellow. I thought it <i>to be</i> him.
Root	I will have him <i>come</i> .
Present Participle	The ball went <i>flying</i> . I sent the ball <i>flying</i> .
Past Participle	The fact soon became <i>known</i> . He had his photograph <i>taken</i> .
Gerund	Seeing is <i>believing</i> .
Phrase	He is <i>in debt</i> . I found him <i>at breakfast</i> .
Clause	That is <i>what I expected</i> .

152. Adverb に相當する語句。

Infinitive	He came <i>to see</i> me.
Noun	We walked <i>five miles</i> . Come <i>this way</i> . I went to K. <i>the other day</i> and stayed there <i>two days</i> . He is <i>two inches</i> taller than I.
Phrase	He did it <i>with ease</i> . They were walking <i>arm in arm</i> . <i>To tell the truth</i> , I am tired of it. <i>The sun having set</i> , we started for home.
Clause	Put it <i>where you found</i> it.

153. Phrase.

Noun Phr.	I don't know <i>where to go</i> . It is wrong <i>to tell a lie</i> .
Adjective Phrase	The necklace was <i>of gold</i> . The cap <i>on the desk</i> is mine. <i>Being tired of work</i> , he went home.
Adverb Phrase	The child was treated <i>with kindness</i> . Fold your paper <i>in this way</i> . Our pace was slow, <i>the horse being tired</i> . <i>Supposing this to be true</i> , you are certainly guilty.

Verb Phr.	You must <i>take care of</i> it. <i>Make haste</i> , and you will be in time.
Preposition Phrase	There is no doubt <i>as to</i> who will be elected. I could not go <i>on account of</i> illness.
Conjunction Phrase	He works hard <i>so that</i> he may succeed. I left <i>as soon as</i> he arrived.
Interjection Phrase	<i>Dear me!</i> <i>For shame!</i> <i>Alas for him!</i>

154. Clause.

Co-ordinate Cl.	<i>Sweep the floor and dust the furniture.</i> <i>Father has gone out, but mother is at home.</i>
Principal Cl.	<i>Come to see me</i> when you have time.
Subordinate Cl.	
{ Noun Cl.	I know <i>where he is</i> .
{ Adjective Cl.	This is the village <i>where he was born</i> .
{ Adverb Cl.	Put it <i>where you found it</i> .

155. Sentence の解剖。(其二)

- a) Subject, Verb, Object, Complement の順に書き並べる。
- b) Noun Phrase 及び Noun Clause の下に横線を引く。

- c) 連體的用法の Adjective, Adverb, Phrase 及び Clause は其修飾する語の下に短き縦線を引きて其右に書く。但し Article は Noun の前に附けた儘でもよし。
- d) 二語以上より成る Verb、及び “take off” (脱ぐ) などの如く [Verb + Adverb] が一つの Verb の働をなす場合にもその下に横線を引く。
- e) 省略語は [] にて圍み當然あるべき位置に記す。
- f) Co-ordinate Conjunction は □ にて圍む。
- g) Appositive は 「 」 にて圍み、其説明する語の下に書く。
- h) 獨立要素は (()) にて圍みて文頭に置く。

範例：—

1. When Harry came down to breakfast one morning, his father was reading a letter.
2. I am going to the station to meet your uncle.
3. Would you like to come with me?
4. Come on, Harry.
5. He had often heard his father and mother speak about the trains and engines, but he had never seen them.
6. As they got near the station, they saw cabs drawing up, with boxes on the top.
7. As soon as the cabs stopped, the boxes were lifted down by some strong-looking men, who carried them into the station.

8. Harry found out that they were porters.
9. Their work is to look after the luggage.
10. Harry's father told him that this was the ticket which each person had to buy; and that the place where the tickets were sold was the booking-office.
11. Harry and his father then went to a place where people were standing or walking about, waiting for the train.
12. As Harry was looking about him, he saw a room which seemed to be full of bags, boxes, and bundles.
13. These boxes and bags are the luggage of people who have come by the train, and who have left it here till they want it again.
14. He did it better than I.
15. It is wrong to tell a lie.
16. Had she a child, she would be happy.

~~~~~

1. Father was reading a letter.

└his └when Harry came down  
└to breakfast  
└one morning

2. I am going.

└to the station  
└to meet uncle  
└your

3. Would you like to come?

└with me

4. ((Harry)) [you] come on.

5. { He had heard { father  
└often { and └his } speak { trains  
└[but] { mother └[his] } └about the { and  
he had seen them. └engines  
└never

6. They saw cabs drawing up.

└with boxes  
└on the top  
└as they got  
└near the station

7. The boxes were lifted down.

└by men  
└some  
└strong-looking  
└who carried them  
└into the station  
└as soon as the cabs stopped

8. Harry found out that they were porters.

9. Work is to look.

└their └after the luggage

10. Father told him { that this was the ticket  
└Harry's { and └which person had to buy  
└each  
└that the place was the booking-office.  
└where the tickets  
└were sold



11.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Harry} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{father} \end{array} \right\}$  went.  
        $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{his} \\ \text{then} \\ \text{where} \end{array} \right\}$  people  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{standing} \\ \text{were} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{or} \\ \text{walking about} \end{array} \right\} \\ \text{waiting} \end{array} \right\}$   
            $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to a place} \\ \text{his} \\ \text{then} \\ \text{where} \end{array} \right\}$  people  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{standing} \\ \text{were} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{or} \\ \text{walking about} \end{array} \right\} \\ \text{waiting} \end{array} \right\}$   
            $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to a place} \\ \text{his} \\ \text{then} \\ \text{where} \end{array} \right\}$  people  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{standing} \\ \text{were} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{or} \\ \text{walking about} \end{array} \right\} \\ \text{waiting} \end{array} \right\}$
12. He saw a room.  
        $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{which seemed to be full} \\ \text{as Harry was looking} \\ \text{about him} \end{array} \right\}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{bags} \\ \text{of boxes} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{bundles} \end{array} \right\}$   
            $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{which seemed to be full} \\ \text{as Harry was looking} \\ \text{about him} \end{array} \right\}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{bags} \\ \text{of boxes} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{bundles} \end{array} \right\}$   
            $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{which seemed to be full} \\ \text{as Harry was looking} \\ \text{about him} \end{array} \right\}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{bags} \\ \text{of boxes} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{bundles} \end{array} \right\}$
13. These  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{boxes} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{bundles} \end{array} \right\}$  are the luggage.  
        $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{of people} \end{array} \right\}$   
            $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{of people} \end{array} \right\}$
14. He did it.  
        $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{better} \\ \text{than I [did]} \end{array} \right\}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{who have come} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{who have left it} \end{array} \right\}$   
            $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{better} \\ \text{than I [did]} \end{array} \right\}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{who have come} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{who have left it} \end{array} \right\}$   
            $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{better} \\ \text{than I [did]} \end{array} \right\}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{who have come} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{who have left it} \end{array} \right\}$
15. It is wrong.  
        $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to tell a lie} \\ \text{till they} \end{array} \right\}$   
            $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to tell a lie} \\ \text{till they} \end{array} \right\}$
16. She would be happy.  
        $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{[if] she had a child} \\ \text{want it} \\ \text{again} \end{array} \right\}$   
            $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{[if] she had a child} \\ \text{want it} \\ \text{again} \end{array} \right\}$

## EXERCISE

次の文を解剖せよ。

1. This is a true tale about a noble horse that saved his master's life.
2. The Arabs do not live in towns as we do.

3. They live in the open country and dwell in tents.
4. They never stop long in one place, but move about, taking their tents with them.
5. Their chief friend is the horse.
6. They love their horses, and never treat them cruelly, as some people do in our country.
7. Once an Arab was caught by some men who hated him.
8. They tied his legs and arms with cords, so that he could not move.
9. As he lay in the dark that night, thinking of his wife and children, he heard his horse neigh.
10. By rolling over and over on the ground, he reached the place where his horse was tied up.
11. Getting hold of the rope with his teeth, he gnawed it till it broke.
12. Then he told his horse to leave him and gallop home.
13. For the first time, the horse would not obey his master.
14. He seized the belt round his master's waist with his teeth, and lifted him from the ground.
15. Then he galloped away as fast as he could, carrying his master with his strong teeth.
16. He did not stop till he dropped him at the door of his own tent.
17. As he did so, the noble creature fell down dead.



THE END

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