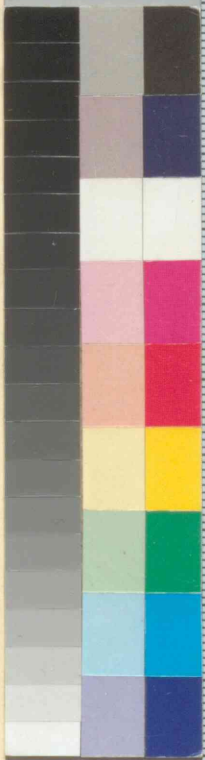


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HOSOE'S  
CONCISE  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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昭和九年一月十六日 中學校・實業學校外國語科

# HOSOE'S CONCISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR

BY

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THE KOBUNSHA CO., LTD.

TOKYO

## は し が き

本書は中等學校第三學年以上の課程に於いて、二ヶ年(若しくは一週二時間、一ヶ年)にて學習し得られるやうに編纂したもので、殊に中學校教授要目改正の趣旨に則り、一冊を以て完結せしめたものである。

編纂に際しては、下記諸點に特に意を用ひた。

1. 總體を百四十餘頁に短縮し、然も、その内容を充實し、文法書として完備せしむるやう工夫した。

例へば、

- (a) Spelling より Capitals 及び Italics の用法に至るまで記載した。
- (b) Prepositions に関しては四種の方面から詳細なる説明を與へた。
- (c) Voice に就いても在來の教科書の不足を十分に補つた。
- (d) Ellipsis にも特別の注意を用ひ、Elliptical Sentence の欄を設けた。
- (e) 多數の實用的 Phrases, Idioms を挿入して、英語解釋のために特別なる力を注いだ。
- (f) Technics の發音は卷末に詳細なる "Pronouncing Vocabulary" を附けて完全なる指示を期した。

2. 教へ易く學び易く、且つ充分咀嚼し得るやうに力めた。

例へば、

- (a) 從來取扱ひに困つた Analysis の如きは、下線式を用ひて、最も簡單明瞭に説明した。

- (b) Sentence の [種類] に就いての説明は Introduction 中に  
繰上げて、早く文の概念を會得せしめるやうにした。
- (c) Articles の多數の意義用法はそれぞれ表に纏めて記憶に便  
ならしめた。
- (d) Adjective と Adverb との詳しい比較研究をして、自ら  
兩者の用法を悟らしめるやうに工夫した。
- (e) 例題中には獨特のものもあり、又必要に應じ一問題につき  
二種三種の文法的答案を求め、充分徹底するやうに仕組んだ。
- (f) Object と Complement の區別、Narration の説明の方  
法、その他隨所に新しい工夫を凝した。
- (g) Prefixes と Suffixes との表も一步進んだ排列にした積り  
である。
3. 興味の喚起と勉學の獎勵とを圖るため、特別の考慮を施  
した。
- 例へば、
- (a) 卷頭に裝飾用 Old English letters を挿入して、幾分  
も文法の固苦しさを和げしめた。
- (b) 説明や例題には興味を惹く各種のものを選び、極力單調を  
避けた。
- (c) “Aspirants” のために入試問題中の適當なるものを厳選  
挿入して、激勵に力めた。

昭和八年八月

著 者 識

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# HOSOE'S CONCISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR

## CHAPTER I

## Introduction

## LESSON I

Letters, Sounds, Spelling,  
and Grammar

## 1. Letters (文字).

- A. 二種 { Capital letters<sup>(1)</sup>: A, B, C, D, etc.  
 { Small letters: a, b, c, d, etc.
- B. 四體 { Roman: A a, B b, C c, D d, etc.  
 { Italic<sup>(2)</sup>: *A a, B b, C c, D d, etc.*  
 { Script: *A a, B b, C c, D d, etc.*  
 { Old English: *A a, B b, C c, D d, E e,*  
*F f, G g, H h, I i, J j, K k, L l,*  
*M m, N n, O o, P p, Q q, R r, S s,*  
*T t, U u, V v, W w, X x, Y y, Z z.*

(1) 又略して Capitals ともいふ。Appendices, p. 4 参照。

(2) Appendices, p. 5 参照。

## 2. Vowels (母音) and Consonants (子音).

Vowels: a, e, i, o, u の諸音 (但、[ju:] と發音する u; 及び one の o を省く)

Consonants { Voiceless Consonants (無聲子音):  
p, t, k, f, s[s], th [θ], etc.  
Voiced Consonants (有聲子音):  
b, d, g, v, z, th [ð], etc.

## 3. Words (語).

{ money      { room      { man      (*Simple Words*)  
{ money-lender { bath-room { watchman (*Compound W.*)

## 4. Syllabication (分節法).

{ in-jure    { beau-ty    { mis-take    { re-write  
{ in-ju-ry    { beau-ti-ful    { hand-ful    { hope-less

## 5. Spelling (綴方).

{ happy—happier, happiest, happily, happiness  
{ pretty—prettier, prettiest, prettily, prettiness

{ hot—hotter, hottest  
{ rob—robbing, robber

{ stop—stopping, stopped  
{ omit—omitting, omitted

[比較] cold, colder; eat, eating; limit, limiting

{ sure—surer, surely  
{ peace—peaceful, peacefully

[比較] true, truly; awe, awful; noble, nobly

{ take—taking  
{ like—liking  
{ note—noting, notable

[比較] change, changeable

## 6. Accent, Pronunciation, and Spelling (アクセント、發音及び綴方).

セント、發音及び綴方).

{ discount    { éscort    { éxport    { présent    { récord (名詞)  
{ discóunt    { escórt    { expórt    { présént    { recórd (動詞)

{ excúse [s]    { use [s]    { abúse [s]    { close [s]    { advíce [s] (名詞)  
{ excúse [z]    { use [z]    { abúse [z]    { close [z]    { advíce [z] (動詞)

7. Grammar (文法). 文法は言葉の正しい遣ひ方を教へる學科で **Accidence** (品詞論) と **Syntax** (文章論) の二部門に分たれる。<sup>(1)</sup> 前者は専ら「語」の形態、變化等を研究する部門であり、後者は主として「文」の構成法を論ずる部門である。

(1) 但、本書に於いては此の二部門を分けずに研究する。

## LESSON II

## The Parts of Speech

1. Words を其の役目に依つて分類すると、次の八種となる。其の各、を **Part of Speech** (品詞) といふ。

- (1) **Noun** (名詞). 人や事物を表はす名稱語。

Henry is a good **boy**.

There is a **book** on the **desk**.

- (2) **Pronoun** (代名詞). Noun に代る語。

I know Frank. **He** is very tall.

**This** is **mine**. **That** is **yours**.

- (3) **Adjective** (形容詞). 名詞を形容する語。

He is a **bad** boy.

The **old** man is **poor**.

〔注意〕 a (an), the も一種の形容詞であるが、特に **Articles** (冠詞) といふ。

- (4) **Verb** (動詞). 人や事物の動作・状態を陳述する語。

He **went** to the park.

The cherry-trees **are** in full bloom.

We **shall go** to-morrow.

〔注意〕 shall, will, may, can, must 等は Verb の意義を補ふものであるが故に、特に **Auxiliary Verbs**

(助動詞) といふ。

- (5) **Adverb** (副詞). 動詞・形容詞を修飾する語、又は其のやうな副詞を更に修飾する語。

He came **again**.

This is a **very** fine house.

He swims **quite well**.

- (6) **Preposition** (前置詞). 名詞又は代名詞の前に置いて、其の名詞又は代名詞と他の語との關係を明かにする語。

The book is **on** the desk.

I know some **of** them.

- (7) **Conjunction** (接續詞). 文中の二つの部分を結び附ける語。

Taro **and** Jiro are good students.

Do you go **by land or by sea**?

We were studying in the room, **but** they were playing outdoors.

- (8) **Interjection** (感動詞). 種々の感情を表はす語。

**Oh**, what a beautiful flower it is!

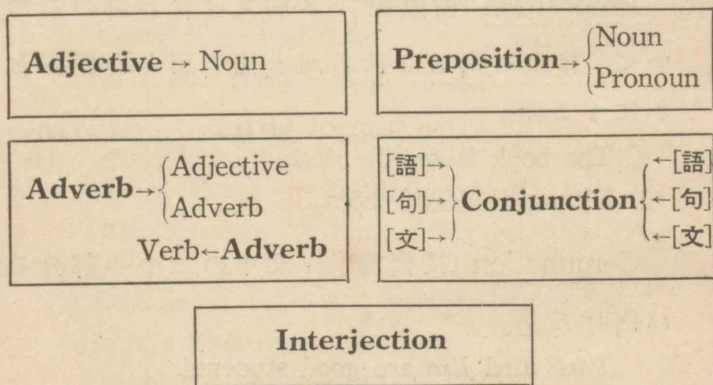
**Hurrah!** we go on a picnic to-day.

2. 同一の word が屢、異つた Part of Speech に用ひられることがある。



- I take a **walk** every day. (*Noun*)  
 You **walk** very fast. (*Verb*)  
 The boy ran very **fast**. (*Adverb*)  
 This is a **fast** train. (*Adjective*)  
 Come **in!** (*Adverb*)  
 We are **in** the room. (*Preposition*)

## 3. 品詞の主なる関係。



## EXERCISE 1

次の各 Word の Part of Speech を言へ。

- I see a small book on the desk.
- Sapporo is a very cold place.
- The ship sailed before I got there.
- Alas! he will die very soon.
- Get some water from the well, and water the plants well.

## LESSON III

## Phrase

**Phrase** (句) とは二つ以上の words が集つて、一つの Part of Speech の役目をなすものをいふ。

(1) Noun Phrase (名詞句).I do not know **how to ski**. (=ski-ing)(2) Adjective Phrase (形容詞句).We respect a man **of virtue**. (=virtuous)(3) Adverb Phrase (副詞句).She bowed **with a smile**. (=smilingly)(4) Verb Phrase (動詞句).**Take hold of** the handle. (=hold)(5) Preposition Phrase (前置詞句).He stood **in front of** the door. (=before)(6) Conjunction Phrase (接續詞句).We study hard **in order that** we may succeed.  
(=that)(7) Interjection Phrase (感動詞句).**Dear me!** what shall I do? (=Alas!)

## LESSON IV

## Sentence

1. **Sentence** (文) とは二つ以上の words が集つて、何ものかに就いて、何事かを述べるものである。従つて、それは **Subject** (主題部) と **Predicate** (陳述部) とに分たれる。

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Predicate</i>
<b>Japan</b>	<b>is an island country.</b>
<b>The diligent boy</b>	<b>worked very hard every day.</b>

〔注意〕 上記兩部の中心をなす語を各、Subject Word (主語) 及び Predicate Verb (述語動詞) といひ、通常略して **Subject** (S.), **Verb** (V.) といふ。

2. **Sentence** の種類。(1) **Declarative Sentence**<sup>(1)</sup> (敘述文).

He works hard.                      正常順位 [S.+V.]

(2) **Interrogative Sentence** (疑問文).

Does he work hard?                      [V.+S.]

(3) **Imperative Sentence** (命令文).

(You) Work hard.                      [(S.)+V.]

(1) 一名 Assertive Sentence.

(4) **Exclamative Sentence** (感嘆文).

How hard he works!                      [S.+V.]

(5) **Optative Sentence** (祈願文).

May he work hard!                      [V.+S.]

God bless you!                      [S.+V.]

[例外 1]

(1) **Declarative Sentence** で [V.+S.] なる場合。

A. *There are two books* on the desk. [There 前出]

B. *Narrow is the way* that leads to Heaven.

[強意の語前出]

C. "You know," **said he**, "that I am poor."

[例外 2]

[引用文の中間]

(2) **Interrogative Sentence** で [S.+V.] なる場合。

A. **Who did this? What is wrong?** [疑問詞が主語]

B. **You have done this?** [半疑問形]

C. I *don't know* how long **he will stay** here.

[疑問文が他の語句と結合]

[比較] How long will he stay here?

## EXERCISE. 2

次の各 **Sentence** の種類を言ひ、且 **Subject Word** と **Predicate Verb** とを指摘し、尙誤あらば正せ。

1. There was some bad men in the village.

2. Do this at once.

3. How many students did pass the examination?

## LESSON V

## Clause

1. 一つの **Sentence** が、二つ以上の [S.+V.] より成立つ時は、各 [S.+V.] を **Clause** (節) といふ。

When I got up, : the sun was shining.

He says : he will go : if it is fine.

2. Clause の中には、Phrase に似て、**Noun, Adjective** 又は **Adverb** の役目をなすものがある。

(1) Noun Clause (名詞節).

I know **that he is kind.** (=his kindness)

(2) Adjective Clause (形容詞節).

A man **who is honest** is trusted by everybody.  
(=honest)

(3) Adverb Clause (副詞節).

Remain **where you are.** (=there)

〔注意〕 上記の三節を何れも **Subordinate Clause** (従属節) と稱へ、之に對して、それを伴ふ [S.+V.] を **Principal Clause** (主節) といふ。即:—

I know that he is kind.

(P. Cl.) (S. Cl.)

A man who is honest is trusted by everybody.

[You] Remain where you are.

## REVIEW

## Phrase と Clause との比較。

何れも Sentence の一部分であるが

{ Phrase には Subject と Verb とがない。

{ Clause には兩者があるべきもの。

[例]

{ I don't know **what to do.** (N. Phrase)

{ I don't know **what I shall do.** (N. Clause)

{ The boy **on the roof** laughed at me. (Adj. Phrase)

{ The boy **who was on the roof** laughed at me.  
(Adj. Clause)

{ He was standing **before me.** (Adv. Phrase)

{ It was long **before he came.** (Adv. Clause)

## EXERCISE 3

次の各 Phrase と Clause との種類を説明せよ。

1. The study of English is not easy. (Adj. Clause)
2. People say that he is clever. (N. Clause)
3. We all went on board the ship at once. (Prepositional Phrase)
4. On Sunday we go to church. (Adverb. Phrase)
5. Place the box where it was. (Adverb. Clause)
6. He stayed there until five o'clock. (Adverb. Phrase)
7. I shall stay here till the sun goes down. (Adverb. Clause)

CHAPTER II  
Nouns

LESSON I  
Classes

1. Classes (種類).

- |     |                                  |  |                            |
|-----|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
|     |                                  |  | [特有の附屬語]                   |
| (1) | <u>Proper Noun</u><br>(固有名詞)     | { Japan<br>London } ( <i>Capital</i> を使用) [なし]<br>Edison }             |                            |
| (2) | <u>Common Noun</u><br>(普通名詞)     | { a country...countries<br>a city...cities<br>a man...men              | [數] { a<br>many<br>(a) few |
| (3) | <u>Collective Noun</u><br>(集合名詞) | { a nation...nations<br>a family...families<br>a class...classes       |                            |
| (4) | <u>Material Noun</u><br>(物質名詞)   | { wine<br>silver } [量] { much<br>(a) little<br>sugar }                 |                            |
| (5) | <u>Abstract Noun</u><br>(抽象名詞)   | { honesty<br>learning } [程度] { great<br>much<br>(a) little<br>health } |                            |

〔注意〕 上表に見られる如く、a (an) が付き、又は複數となるものは、原則としては **Common Noun** 及び **Collective Noun** のみである。[其の理由如何]

2. Collective Noun はそれを用ひる場合の見方に依り、**Noun of Multitude** (衆多名詞) と稱する。

{ Collective Noun: His **family** is small. [一體と見る]  
Noun of Multitude: His **family** are all well.  
[中に含まれる人を別々に考へる]

3. Abstract Noun は屢、「敬稱」として用ひられる。

His (or Her) **Majesty**      Their **Majesties**  
His (or Her) **Highness**    Their **Highnesses**  
Your **Excellency**        Your **Excellencies**  
His **Honour**                Their **Honours**  
We humbly welcome Your Excellency to our town.

4. Abstract Noun の Adjective Use.

He is **diligence** *itself*. (=very diligent)  
The children were **all** *attention*. (=very attentive)  
That is **of** *importance*. (=important)

5. Material Noun の分量の表はし方。

a *piece* of **chalk**            a *sheet* of **paper**  
two *cups* of **tea**            a *spoonful* of **milk**  
five *loaves* of **bread**        ten *lumps* of **sugar**

EXERCISE 4

次の Noun の種類を言へ。

- beer, tree, wood, March, fleet, cholera.
- house, money, coin, uncle, rice, apple.

## LESSON II

## Number and Person

## I. Number (數): Singular Number (單數) and Plural Number (複數).

## 1. Plural Number の作り方。

A. 單數の語尾に **s** を付ける。<sup>(1)</sup>

book	books	boy	boys
dog	dogs	hat	hats

B. 次の語は **es** を付ける。

## (1) s, x, sh, ch [tʃ] で終る語。

class	classes	box	boxes
dish	dishes	bench	benches

[比較]	{	monarch	monarchs
		stomach	stomachs

## (2) [子音+o] で終る語の多數。

hero	heroes	negro	negroes
echo	echoes	potato	potatoes

[比較]	{	curio	curios
		bamboo	bamboos

(1) 此の -s 發音には二種類ある。

(a) 無聲子音の次では [s]: books, caps.

(b) 有聲子音の次では [z]: dogs, tubs.

[例外]	mosquito	mosquito(e)s		
	piano	pianos	photo	photos
	zero	zeros		

C. [子音+y] で終る語は **y** を **ies** に變へる。

army	armies	city	cities
fly	flies	lady	ladies
[比較]	{	boy	boys
		day	days
		toy	toys
		chimney	chimneys

D. [f], [fe] で終る語はそれを **ves** に變へる。

leaf	leaves	thief	thieves
knife	knives	wife	wives

[例外]	roof	roofs	handkerchief	handkerchiefs
	safe	safes	strife	strifes

## 2. Irregular Plurals (不規則複數).

man	men	woman	women
foot	feet	tooth	teeth
goose	geese	mouse	mice
Mr.	Messrs.	child	children
crisis	crises	oasis	oases
analysis	analyses	parenthesis	parentheses
phenomenon		phenomena	
brother	{	brothers	cloths
		brethren	clothes
penny	{	pennies	
		pence	

## 3. 複合名詞の Plural. [主要語を複数にする]

looker-on lookers-on, passer-by passers-by  
 commander-in-chief commanders-in-chief  
 son-in-law sons-in-law

## 4. 常に Plural なる語。

ashes  
 (a pair of) scissors, tongs, socks, stockings,  
 trousers, boots, shoes, etc.

## 5. Singular と Plural とが同形の語。

deer sheep salmon fish(es)  
 means news series species  
 yen (圓) sen (錢) ri (里) cho (町)

## 6. 常に Singular の形を用ひる場合。

[形容詞的用法]

an eight-day clock a three-year old child  
 a two-mile race a ten-pound note

## 7. 數字・文字・記號の Plural.

5's two n's six +s  
 Dot the i's, and cross the t's.

8. Proper Noun, Material Noun 及び Abstract Noun  
 が Plural となれば、それは **Common Noun** に  
 轉用されたもので、特殊の意味を表はす。

Edison Edisons, copper coppers  
 kindness kindnesses

There are two **Katos** in this class.

**The Poysers** are expected to come shortly.

He has done me many **kindnesses**.

## II. Person (人稱).

## 1. Noun (特に Pronoun) に Person の別がある。

The First Person (一人稱) = 話をする當人 [I, we]

The Second Person (二人稱) = 話の相手 [you]

The Third Person (三人稱) = 話題のもの

[he, she, it, they] [凡ての **Noun**]

2. Noun は通常 Third Person であるが、時々  
First Person 又は Second Person ともなる。

We **students** must be diligent. (*1st Person*)

**Ito**, what are you looking for? (*2nd Person*)

## EXERCISE 5

## A. 次の語を區別せよ。

good	iron	water	sand	custom
goods	irons	waters	sands	customs
pain	content	arm	air	compass
pains	contents	arms	airs	compasses

## B. 誤を正せ。

They cut the potatoes with their knives.

## LESSON III

## Case

1. Noun (及び Pronoun) の、文中の他の語に對する關係を **Case** (格) といふ。[Case を次の三種に分つ]

<i>Nominative Case</i>	<i>Possessive Case</i>	<i>Objective Case</i>
(主格)	(所有格)	(目的格)
man [が、は] (he)	man's [の] (his)	man [を、に] (him)

That **man** is old.

This is that **man's** hat.

I like that **man**.

〔注意〕 Noun は [主格] と [目的格] が同形であるから、常に文中の兩者を見分ける習慣をつけることが肝要である。

2. Possessive Case の作り方。

(1) **'s** (Apostrophe s) を語尾に附ける。

Tom's book          a cow's tail

(2) s で終る Plural Noun は (') のみを附ける。

boys' books          birds' nests

[比較] men's hats; children's toys

3. Possessive Case の後の Noun を略する場合。

I met him at his aunt's (house).

He went to the barber's (shop).

*I'm sure that my father will succeed.*

4. Possessive Case の意味。

the boy's dog [所有者] Mr. Kikuchi's novels [著者]

Newton's law [発見者] a girls' school [目的]

I am sure of my father's success. [主格關係]

He went to his father's rescue. [目的格關係]

5. Possessive Case の用途。

(1) 人又は動物。

my **son's** name          a **cat's** paw

(2) 時間、距離、重量、其の他の慣用語法。

five **minutes'** walk      ten **miles'** distance

six **pounds'** weight      yesterday's examination

the **sun's** ray          for **mercy's** sake

at a **stone's** throw

6. 注意すべき特別用法。

He is a friend **of** my **brother's**.

That watch **of** my **sister's** is out of order.

## EXERCISE 6

次の Noun の Case を言へ。且 Possessive Case を説明せよ。

1. Have you seen the King of England's palace?

2. Mr. Sato lives within a stone's throw of the school.

3. Taro and Jiro's ball.      Taro's and Jiro's balls.

LESSON IV

Gender

1. Gender (性) は、Noun (及び Pronoun) の分類上の性である。(1)

	Masculine Gender	Feminine Gender	Neuter Gender
A. (別語使用)	man	woman	tree
	father	mother	house
	king	queen	desk
	boy	girl	book
	uncle	aunt <small>あは</small>	paper
	nephew <small>あひ</small>	niece <small>あひ</small>	knife
B. (性を語の表は添加)	boy-student	girl-student	
	man-servant	maid-servant	
	he-goat <small>こ</small>	she-goat	
	Mr. Smith	Mrs. Smith	
	Master Kato	Miss Kato	
C. (尾女性語)	emperor <small>天皇</small>	empress	
	actor <small>やくしや</small>	actress	
	prince <small>王子</small>	princess	
	hero <small>英雄</small>	heroine	
D. (特例)	bridegroom <small>花婿</small>	bride <small>花嫁</small>	
	widower <small>あせめ</small>	widow <small>あせめ</small>	

(1) 人間及び動物の有する性 (sex) は male sex と female sex.

2. 次の如き男女両性に通ずる語を Common Gender と稱することがある。

baby, child, parent, person, servant, student, etc.

3. 擬人された Noun の Gender.

	Masculine Gender	Feminine Gender
(強力で男性的に感ぜられるもの)	sun	moon
	war	peace <small>平和</small>
	winter	spring
	death	hope <small>希望</small>
	revenge <small>復讐</small>	charity <small>仁愛</small>

Death has laid his icy hand on the king.

The moon shed her mild light on the ocean.

4. 國名と船舶。

Italy is noted for its volcanoes.

England depends on her navy.

The boat sank with all her crew.

EXERCISE 7

A. 次の各 Word の反対の Gender の語を言へ。

daughter <small>娘</small>	papa <small>父</small>	lady <small>淑女</small>	widower <small>鳏夫</small>	peeress <small>女爵</small>
son	mamma <small>母</small>	gentleman <small>紳士</small>	widow <small>寡婦</small>	peer <small>男爵</small>
god	Sir <small>爵士</small>	negro <small>黑人</small>	actor <small>俳優</small>	wife <small>妻</small>
godless <small>無神論者</small>	Madam <small>夫人</small>	negress <small>黑人女</small>	actress <small>女演员</small>	husband <small>夫</small>

B. 和譯せよ。

fatherland <small>祖國</small>	mother-country <small>母國</small>	mother tongue <small>母語</small>
sister ship <small>姊妹船</small>		



CHAPTER III

Articles

LESSON I

The Indefinite and Definite Articles

I. Indefinite Article (不定冠詞).

1. [a, an] の用法。 [an] は發音上 Vowel で始まる語の前に用ひる。

a boy a hawk a man
an aunt an eagle an old man

【注意 1】

a university, a European city, a one-eyed man
an hour an heir an M. P.

【注意 2】

{ a (or an) hotel a (or an) historian
[比較] a hospital; a history

2. Indefinite Article の意味と用法。

Table with 2 columns: (1) one の意, I shall do it in a day or two. (2) a certain の意, A boy came up to the door. (3) one の軽い意。但、邦譯では言はない。 This is a dog. (4) any の軽い意。「といふものは」 A dog is a useful animal.

Handwritten letters: a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Table with 2 columns: (5) the same の意 Birds of a feather flock together. (6) per の意 Take this medicine three times a day. (7) even one の意 I did not sleep a moment last night. (8) a+Proper Noun (a) a man, city, etc. like... の意 (b) a certain の意 I wish you to become a Togo. A Mr. Smith came here to see you. (9) a+Material Noun (a) a kind of の意 (b) a portion of の意 (c) a thing made of の意 (d) quantity を表はす This is a good tea. He threw a stone at me. Look in a glass (鏡). Give me a wine-glass. Give me a glass of water. (10) a+Abstract Noun (a) a kind of の意 (b) an act of の意 (c) 「を有するもの」の意 Justice is a virtue. He has committed a folly. He is an authority on that. (11) Idioms { a {great, good} deal (of salt) many a (man) { a few (boys) a little (hope)

(1) [比較] 一河の流。一樹の蔭。一穴の貉。
(2) cf. Osaka will be a New York in near future.

3. Material Noun, Abstract Noun に [the] を附けると特定制限的の意となる。

The **meat** we ate was good, but **the fish** was bad.

[比較] I like **meat** better than **fish**.

The teacher praised **the diligence** of the boy.

[比較] **Diligence** is the mother of good fortune.

4. Common Noun で一民族全體を表はす時の三種の形。

{ **The dog** is a faithful animal. [次頁の表 (6) 参照]

{ **A dog** is a faithful animal. [p. 22 の表 (4) 参照]

{ **Dogs** are faithful animals.

[例外]

**Man** is stronger than **woman**.

5. Articles の注意すべき位置。

{ I never saw **such a fine** sight as that.

{ I never saw **so fine a** sight as that.

{ **What a fine** sight it is!

{ **How fine a** sight it is!

They spent **all the** money.

I met **both the** brothers.

We walked **half the** distance.

{ I studied for **half an** hour.

{ I studied for **two and a half** hours.

II. **Definite Article** (定冠詞). [the] は that から來た語で、元來は「其の」の軽い意味を有する。

Definite Article の意味と用法。

(1)	一度話題に上つたもの	I saw a man and a dog. <b>The</b> man seemed to be the master of <b>the</b> dog.
(2)	修飾語句でそれと定まるもの	Is this <b>the</b> boy who came yesterday?
(3)	場所關係で自から分るもの	Shut <b>the</b> window, please.
(4)	平素から知れて居るもの	<b>the</b> sun; <b>the</b> moon; <b>the</b> Bible.
(5)	最上級の形容詞の附いたもの	He is <b>the</b> tallest boy of us all.
(6)	「一民族」を代表する	<b>The</b> dog is a faithful animal. [p. 24, 4 参照]
(7)	the+形容詞	<b>the</b> rich; <b>the</b> poor; <b>the</b> deceased.
(8)	抽象の意を表はす	<b>The</b> pen is mightier than <b>the</b> sword.
(9)	單位を表はす	They sell sugar by <b>the</b> pound.
(10)	特定の句に用ひる	in <b>the</b> morning; in <b>the</b> evening; in <b>the</b> right; in <b>the</b> wrong; on <b>the</b> right; on <b>the</b> left.

Proper Noun に附けるもの。

(1)	公共の建設物	<b>the</b> Home Office; <b>the</b> Mint; <b>the</b> Imperial Hotel.
(2)	新聞、雑誌	<b>the</b> <i>Tokyo Asahi</i> ; <b>the</b> <i>Outlook</i> .
(3)	河海、艦船	<b>the</b> Thames; <b>the</b> Pacific (Ocean); <b>the</b> <i>Mutsu</i> .
(4)	複数の固有名詞	<b>the</b> United States; <b>the</b> Alps; <b>the</b> Philippines.

## EXERCISE 8

A. 誤あらば正せ。

1. He is <sup>a</sup> university man.
2. Wheat is good for men, and grass for horses.
3. Is he <sup>an</sup> honest man?
4. Labourers are paid by <sup>the</sup> a day.

B. 英譯せよ。

1. 私は未だこんな面白い本を読んだことがない。  
(so 及び such を用ひ二文とせよ)
2. 日本は四面環海の島國である。
3. 天候が荒れたので、汽船は大西洋を横斷するの  
に十一日かかりました。
4. 「おとうさん。此の雪降りに何處へ御出でにな  
りますか」・「役場へ税を納めに」。(to pay my tax)

## LESSON II

## Omission of the Articles

1. 家庭内の用語。

**Father** is out, but **mother** is in.  
**Nurse** is in the nursery.  
Is **breakfast** ready, mother?

2. 官名、稱號、親族名稱、及び各種の銘題、揭示。

**General** Nogi    **Admiral** Togo  
**Director** Ueda    **Professor** Inoue  
**Uncle** George    **Aunt** Alice  
**Preface**    **Contents**    **Entrance**    **Way Out**  
[比較] { **King** George  
          **the Emperor** William

3. 呼びかけの語。

**Ladies and Gentlemen!**  
**Come on, boys!**

4. 慣用句。

at least, at most, at best, at first, at last, etc.  
by car, by train, by boat, by wire, etc.  
on purpose, on credit, on foot, on horseback, etc.  
go to bed, go to church, go to school, etc.  
take care, take cold, take exercise, take fire, etc.

arm in arm, face to face, side by side, etc.  
from door to door, from head to foot, from  
morning till night, etc.

5. 補語及び同格語の場合。

He was elected **president**.

The boy is **apprentice** to the joiner.

Frank Smith, **son** of John, came to see me last  
night.

6. Article と [名詞+名詞] との関係。

**a** statesman and **a** novelist (二人を意味する)

**a** statesman and novelist (一人を意味する)

[例外 1]

**The** Emperor and (the) Empress

(一人と誤解されない)

**a** cup and saucer

(一組と看做される)

[例外 2]

husband and wife      doctor and patient

debtor and creditor      young and old

high and low      rich and poor

(凡て對照をなす)

7. Article と [形容詞+形容詞] との関係。

{ I saw **a** black and **a** white cat.  
I saw **a** black and white cat. } [6. 参照]

**The** second and **the** third regiment are going  
to the front.

**The** second and third regiments are going to the  
front.

They left **the** dead and wounded on the field.

[6. [例外 1] 参照]

EXERCISE 9

A. 誤あらば正せ。

1. Bring me a thread and needle.
2. He went to buy a furniture. *a piece furniture*
3. Though he is Englishman, he cannot speak the  
English with an ease.

B. 意味の區別をせよ。

1. a glass, glasses, glass.
2. a fire, the fire, fire.
3. a people, the people, people.
4. man, the man, men, the men.

C. 英譯せよ。

1. 彼等は親子でなくて師弟です。  
*They are not father and son, but teacher and student.*
2. 電車で行きますか、それとも歩きますか。  
*Shall we go by car, or on foot?*
3. 赤と白と青との三色旗が風に翻つてゐる。(wave)  
*A Red, white and blue flag is waving in the wind.*
4. 富士山は琵琶湖から見えますか。  
*Can you see Mt. Fuji from Lake Biwa?*
5. 日が照つて、蜜蜂が花から花へと飛び廻つて居  
ました。  
*The sun was shining, and bees were flying about from flower  
to flower.*

*father and son  
mother and daughter  
parent and child.*

*Can Mt. Fuji be seen from Lake Biwa?*

## CHAPTER IV

## Pronouns

## LESSON I

## Classes: Personal Pronouns

## I. Classes (種類).

(1) Personal Pronoun (人稱代名詞).

**You, he, and I** must go at once.

**I** have got **your** book in **my** pocket.

(2) Interrogative Pronoun (疑問代名詞).

**Who** are you?

**What** is this?

(3) Relative Pronoun (關係代名詞).

Those **who** are rich are not always happy

This is the house **that** Jack built.

(4) Demonstrative Pronoun (指示代名詞).

What is **that**?

**This** is a dog.

(5) Indefinite Pronoun (不定代名詞).

**All** that glitters is not gold.

**One** should love **one's** own country.

## II. Personal Pronouns (人稱代名詞).

## 1. 種類及び變化。

No.	Person Case	I	II	III		
				Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Nomin.	I	you	he	she	it
	Possess.	my	your	his	her	its
	Object.	me	you	him	her	it
Plural	Nomin.	we	you	they		
	Possess.	our	your	their		
	Object.	us	you	them		

## 2. [we, you, they] の特別な用法。

**We** should love our country.

What do **you** call it in English?

**They** say that the President is dead.

## 3. [it] の特別な用法。

**It** is wrong to tell a lie. [Phrase 代表]

**It** is doubtful whether he will come at all.

[Clause 代表]

**It** was fine yesterday. [天候]

**It** is ten minutes to six. [時間]

**It** is about a mile from here to the station. [距離]

It is all over with him.  
 We had a very pleasant time of it. } [不定]

4. It.....that (who, which)... で特殊の語句を強める事。

He struck the boy yesterday.

It was *he that* (who) struck the boy yesterday.

It was *the boy that* he struck yesterday.

It was *yesterday that* he struck the boy.

Compound 5. Personal Pronoun の別形。

[...の]	(1) [...(のもの)]	(2) { [...自身の] [...自身の(もの)]	(3) [...自身]
my	<b>mine</b>	my own	myself
our	<b>ours</b>	our own	<b>ourselves</b>
your	<b>yours</b>	your own	yourself yourselves
his	<b>his</b>	his own	himself
her	<b>hers</b>	her own	herself
its	(its)	its own	itself
their	<b>theirs</b>	their own	<b>themselves</b>

(1)

[主格]

[目的格]

(單) **Mine** is good. He likes **mine**.  
 (複) **Mine** are good. He likes **mine**.

**Yours** { is better.  
 are better. We prefer **theirs**.

[注意すべき Idiom]

I went there with *a friend of mine*. [p. 19, 6 参照]

(2) Do what you like with **your own**.

The money he spent was not **his own**, but my brother's.

[Idiom]

I have *no house of my own*.

[a friend of mine と比較]

She cooks **her own** meals.

I am **my own** master.

} [形容詞用法]

(3)

A. Reflexive Use (再歸用法).

He killed **himself**. They enjoyed **themselves**.

Rely on **yourself**. Take care of **yourselves**.

B. Emphatic Use (強意用法).

**I myself** saw it. They did it **themselves**.

C. [Idioms]

*I absented myself* from school yesterday.

Don't *overwork yourself*.

*I overslept myself* this morning.

My brother has *overeaten himself*.

It came off **of itself**.  
 He always does things **by himself**. *alone*  
 You must do it **for yourself**.

## 6. 二人稱の古形。

Singular	Plural	
thou (が、は)	ye (が、は)	thine (のもの)
thy (の)		thy own (自身のもの)
thee (を、に)		thyself (自身)

## EXERCISE 10

## A. It を用ひて、夫々下線を施せる語句を強意にせよ。

1. I met an old man at the foot of the hill.
2. He is a coward when he is alone.

## B. 英譯せよ。

1. あいにく花時には雨や風が多い。(unfortunately)
2. それは彼のです。彼女ではありません。  
*It is his. It is not hers.*
3. 私は外套を着ないことにしてから、三年餘になります。
4. 昨日或る友人に會ひに行きました。
5. 彼は自分の辭書を持つて居ませんので、私のを貸してやりました。

## LESSON II

## Interrogative Pronouns

## 1. Interrogative Pronoun (疑問代名詞) の種類及び變化。

Meaning Case	誰	何	何れ(人又は物)
Nominative	who?	what?	which?
Possessive	whose?	—	—
Objective	whom?	what?	which?

## 2. 此の種の Pronoun は文頭に置く。[單、複同形]

**Who** is he? **What** are they?

**Which** of you *has* got the book?

**Whose** hat is this?

[形容詞用法]

[例外]

- (1) **By whom** was this book written?

[Preposition は先立つことが出来る]

- (2) **Do you know who** he is? [Clause が先立つ時]

[比較] **Who** is he?

*I don't know which* you like better.

[比較] **Which** do you like better?

*Do you know what* this is? (Yes, I do. No, I don't.)

**What** do you think this is? (I think it is...)

3. 注意すべき比較。

**Who** is he? [姓名又は血統]  
He is *Mr. Jones; my cousin.*

**What** is he? [職業又は身分]  
He is *a merchant; a duke.*

但、**Who** was Napoleon?  
He was *a French emperor.*

**What** are you reading?

**What** magazine are you reading? [形容詞用法]

I don't know **whose** it is.

I don't know **whose** book it is. [形容詞用法]

**Who** can do this? (*no one can do this*)

Can **any one** do this? (*any can*) 「誰か」[不定代名詞]

**What** has he? (*yes, he has something. No, he has nothing.*)

Has he **anything**? 「何か」[不定代名詞]

I shall obey your order, **no matter what** it is (or may be).

EXERCISE II

英譯せよ。

- 誰がそんな事を言つたのか。 *Who says such a thing?*
- 今日は何曜日ですか。 *What day of the week is today?*
- 彼は何れを取るか聞いて下さい。 *Please ask him which he will take.*
- 誰を探して居るのか。 *Whom are you looking for?*
- 誰かを探して居るのか。 *Are you looking for anyone?*

LESSON III

Relative Pronouns

Part I

1. Relative Pronoun (關係代名詞).

Noun 又は Pronoun の代りをすると同時に、接續詞の働きを兼ねる。

[Personal Pronoun と Relative Pronoun との比較]

She has a son. **He** is very wise.

She has a son **who** is very wise.

She has a son. **His** name is John.

She has a son **whose** name is John.

She has a son. We know **him**.

She has a son **whom** we know.

2. Relative Pronoun の形。[單、複同形]

Used for Case	人	動物 物	人 動物 物	物
Nomin.	who	which	that	what
Possess.	whose	whose (of which)	—	—
Object.	whom	which	that	what



## 3. Relative Pronoun と其の Antecedent (先行詞).

關係代名詞の Person 及び Number は、其の「正體」である Antecedent と一致せねばならない。

I who am..... A dog that barks.....  
 You who are..... Dogs that bark.....  
 He who is.....

Case は一致するとは限らない。

The man who is honest will be loved.  
 The man whose son is idle is not happy.  
 The man whom you see there is my brother.

## 4. Relative Pronoun の用法。

(1) who, whom は [人] に、which は [人以外のもの] に用ひる。

I want a boy who can be trusted.  
 I want a boy whom I can trust.  
 I have bought a horse which runs very fast.  
 This is the book which I bought yesterday.

(2) whose は [人] 及び [人以外のもの] に用ひる。

A boy whose parents are dead is called an orphan.

Use the words { whose meaning is clear to you.  
 the meaning of which is clear to you

[注意] Antecedent と關係代名詞とはなるべく分離させない。

The fact that  
 The last  
 The berry

The same  
 all  
 any  
 nothing } that

(3) that は [人]、[人以外のもの]、[兩者を含む時] に用ひる。

This is the man that came here yesterday.

This is the house that Jack built.

See the boy and his dog that are running there.

尙 Antecedent が who なる時、及び [特に制限されたもの] なる時にも用ひる。

Who that is honest will do such a thing?

He is the richest man that I know.

It was the only chance that he had.

## 5. Relative Pronoun が Object なる場合の注意。

(1) Preposition の有無及び其の位置。

He is the man whom I saw last night.

He is the man with whom I walked last night.

This is the house { in which he lives.  
 which he lives in.

This is the house that he lives in.

(2) Object は省略することがある。

This is the man (whom) I like best.

This is the man [of] (whom) I spoke of yesterday.

## 6. 注意すべき Relative Pronoun.

{ We like what is good. [=that which]

{ We like what are good. [=those which]

You may go with **what** boys you like. } [形容詞用法]  
 He saved **what** money he earned. }

There is *no* rule **but** has some exception.

[=that.....not]

This is *the same* knife { **that** I lost. [同一物]  
                                   **as** I lost. [同種物]

## Part II

### 1. Relative Pronoun の二種の用法。

#### (1) Restrictive Use (限定用法).

Cats **that** wear gloves catch no mice. S+V=命

#### (2) Continuative Use (追叙用法).

The man brought two cats, **which** (=and they) scared away all the rats in the house.

〔注意〕 (1) Comma 無し、 (2) Comma を用ひる。

### 2. Continuative Use に就いての注意。

#### (1) [though, because + 代名詞] 等の意を含むことがある。

The old man, **who** is poor, is quite contented.  
 (=though he is poor)

I cannot do this, **which** is so difficult.  
 (=because it is so difficult)

#### (2) **which** は Phrase 又は Clause を受けることがある。

I wished to do that, **which**, however, was not easy.  
 He often comes to see us, **which** shows how fond he is of us.

## Part III

### Compound Relative Pronoun

#### Compound Relative Pronoun (複合関係代名詞)

とは **whoever**, **whatever** 等で、次の二用法がある。

#### 1. [Antecedent + Relative Pronoun] の場合。

**Whoever** (=Any one who) wishes to succeed must be diligent. *that + whom*

You may give it to **whomever** (=any one whom) you like.

He may do **whatever** (=anything which) he chooses.

#### 2. 譲歩の意味を表はす場合。

**Whoever** (=no matter who) may come, you must not admit him.

Do your best, **whatever** (=no matter what) you do.

〔注意〕 複合副詞 **Whenever**, **Wherever** にも同様の用法がある。

Come **whenever** it is convenient to you.  
**Wherever** you may go, I'll follow you.  
**However** hard you may try, you will not be able to do it. [2 の用法のみ]

EXERCISE 12

A. 誤あらば正せ。

1. This is the man who we can trust.
2. The house that we live is at the foot of the hill.
3. Whoever tells a lie is a bad man.
4. I will give it to whomever wish to have it.

B. 和譯せよ。

1. I will give you what money I have.
2. Reading is to the mind what food is to the body.
3. Whosever it may be, I want to borrow it.
4. I wrote to your brother, who replied that you had not arrived yet.

C. 英譯せよ。

1. これは彼が紛失した万年筆だ。
2. あの屋根の赤い家が彼の別荘です。
3. 私が呼びにやつた醫者は留守であつた。
4. 君がそんなに面白さうに読んで居るのは何か。
5. いくら健康な人でも食ひ過ぎては良くない。

陪外英+南係副詞

one  
 he } + who = 誰  
 those }

the former --- the latter } 前者; 後者  
 the one --- the other }  
 that --- this

LESSON IV

**Demonstrative Pronouns:**  
**Indefinite Pronouns**

1. Demonstrative Pronoun (指示代名詞).

this—these that—those

The air of hills is much cooler than **that** of plains.

Heaven helps **those** who help themselves.

Write a letter to him, and **that** at once.

He paid back the money at once, and **this** shows how honest he is.

Work and sleep are both necessary to health;

**this** gives us rest, and **that** gives us energy.

2. Indefinite Pronoun (不定代名詞).

(1) **One, ones.**

**One** should obey **one's** parents.

**One** should not oversleep **oneself**.

Have you got any pens?

{ Yes, I have a very good **one**.

{ Yes, I have **some** good **ones**.

{ Have you a **book**? Yes, I have **one**.

{ Have you **the book**? Yes, I have **it**.

(2) **Each other; One another.**

Those **two** boys love **each other**.

They **all** love **one another**.

(3) **The other ; Another.** *他の other - ほかり、別の*

Show me **the other.** Show me **another.**

(4) **Others ; The others.** *他の others - 残り、全部*

I don't know what **others** may say.

{ **Some** said, "Yes;" **others**, "No." *一部の others - 一部の others - 残りの others*  
{ **Some** said, "Yes;" **the others**, "No." [=the rest] *一部の others - 残りの others*

(5) **Both...not, Neither ; All...not, None.**

{ **Both** of his parents are **not** present. [半否定]

{ **Neither** of his parents is present. [全否定]

{ **All** of them are **not** rich. [半否定]

{ **None** of them are rich. [全否定]

EXERCISE 13

A. 和譯せよ。

1. He drank a pint or so of beer.
2. This is all I have to say. *私が言うべきことはこれだけだ。*
3. ① So he is. ② So is he. *① = yes he is. ② He is, too.*
4. Is anything the matter with him? What is the matter with him? Nothing is the matter with him. *何かが彼に問題があるか。何かが彼に問題があるか。何も彼に問題はない。*

B. 英譯せよ。

1. 其のどちらでもよい。 (will do) *Both of them will do.*
2. 何でもよい。 *Any (thing) will do.*
3. 滿洲の氣候は日本とは大分違ひませうね。  
*The climate of Manchuria is very different from that of Japan, I suppose.*
4. 金持の家は貧乏人の家よりも大きい。  
*The houses of the rich are larger than those of the poor.*

Kind of Adjectives

1. Qualifying Adj. - 性状
2. Quantitative Adj. - 数量
3. Pronominal Adj. - 代名

- ① Descriptive Adj.
- Proper Adj.
- Material Adj. 45
- Verbal Adj.

CHAPTER V

Adjectives

LESSON I

Uses of Adjectives: Proper Adjectives

I. Adjective の二用法。

1. Attributive Use (直接用法).

He is an **old** man.

The boy has a box **full** of toys.

〔注意〕 Adjective が Noun の後に來る場合。

(a) 二つの Adjectives が組合はされて居る時。

I am reading a book, both **interesting** and **instructive.**

(b) 形容詞句・形容詞節の場合。

a man **of ability** a boy **who is diligent**

(c) Anything, something 等の Indefinite Pronoun

を形容する時。

anything **good** something **eatable**

nothing **strange**

(d) 慣用のもの。

Japan **Proper**

things **Japanese**

court-**martial**

governor-**general**

the people **present**

Alexander **the Great**

出度者

sum total - 総計

アレキサンダー大王

Consul-general - 総領事

Asia Minor - 小アジア

2. **Predicative Use** (陳述用法).

動詞又は目的(語)の後に置いて、**Complement** (補語) となり、陳述部の一部をなすもの。

<i>Subjective Complement</i> (主格補語)	<i>Objective Complement</i> (目的補語)
The <u>man</u> is <u>rich</u> . It proved <u>easy</u> .	It made the <u>man</u> <u>rich</u> . I found <u>it</u> <u>easy</u> .

[比較] { I painted a **white** house.  
I painted the house **white**.

II. **Proper Adjective** (固有形容詞).

Proper Noun より作られ、Capital を以て始める。

<i>Prop. Noun</i>	<i>Prop. Adj.</i>	國語	國人
England	English	English	the English an Englishman Englishmen
Japan	Japanese	Japanese	the Japanese a Japanese Japanese
France	French	French	the French a Frenchman Frenchmen
Germany	German	German	the Germans a German Germans

LESSON II

**Quantitative Adjectives**

1. **Quantitative Adjective** (數量形容詞).

數	many, (a) few	+普通名詞	many books (a) few books
量	much, (a) little	+物質名詞	much water (a) little water
程度	great, (a) little much,	+抽象名詞	great (much) skill (a) little skill

some, any  
all, no  
more  
enough } は [數、量、程度] に共通

{ some books    { no boys    { more dogs  
  some water    { no paper    { more meat  
  some skill    { no hope    { more courage

2. **So many, As many; Many, Many a.**

They were working like **so many** bees.

He learned it in **two hours**, but it took me **as many days**.

Many boys = { a lot of boys  
                  { lots of boys

Many a man = many men

〔注意〕 Many a を有する語が主語なる時、動詞は  
単數とする。

Many a man likes to be flattered.

### 3. A few, Few ; A little, Little.

I bought **a few** books. [肯定。若干買つた]

I bought **few** books. [否定。餘り買はなかつた]

He has **a little** money. [肯定。少しある]

He has **little** money. [否定。餘り無い]

The matter needs **a little** skill. [肯定]

The matter needs **little** skill. [否定]

**Not a few** = many { Few or no = few, if any  
**Not a little** = much { Little or no = little, if any

### 4. Any ; Some.

Have you **any** brothers? [疑問]

No, I have **not any** (=no) brothers. [否定]

Yes, I have **some** brothers. [肯定]

If you have **any** money, lend me **some**.  
[條件の時は any]

**Any** boy can do that. [誰でも]

*例* Will you take **some** cake? [勧誘の場合]

### 5. Some ; A certain.

*未知* **Some** boy has taken it away. [誰か]

*例* **A certain** boy has taken it away. [某、或、さる]

### 6. Another.

Have **another** cup. [=one more]

That's quite **another** matter. [=a different]

### 7. No ; (None)

**No** one comes at night.

(**None** come(s) at night.) [代名詞]

### 8. Each ; Every.

**Each** boy has a bag.

(**Each** has a bag.) [代名詞]

**Every** boy has a bag. [=each and all]

He goes { **every other** day.  
          { **every fifth** day.  
          { **every five** days.

**Every** couple is *not* a pair.

[both...not ; all...not と比較]

### EXERCISE 14

#### A. 誤あらば正せ。

1. Each men went there to meet him.
2. Show me another hats.

#### B. 英譯せよ。

1. 獨逸人は獨逸國を愛する。
2. 私は彼が今にも來るかと待つて居る。(expect)
3. 此の旅館には露西亞人と英米人とが澤山泊る。

*Many Russians, Englishman, and Americans put up at this hotel.*

## LESSON III

## Numerals

## 1. Numerals (數詞).

## (1) Cardinal Numbers (基數).

one, two, three, four,...twelve,...twenty, twenty-one,...

## (2) Ordinal Numbers (序數).

first (1st), second (2nd), third (3rd), fourth (4th),...  
eighth, ninth,...twelfth,...twentieth, twenty-first,...

The second man stood up. [順序を示す]

A second man stood up. [another の意]

## (3) Multiplicative Numerals (倍數).

half, double, threefold, fourfold,...

half, twice (two times), three times (thrice),...

## 2. Numerals の読み方。

156=one hundred **and** fifty-six.

43.165=forty-three, decimal (*or* point) one six five.

3,482,731,609 = three thousand, four hundred and eighty-two million, seven hundred and thirty-one thousand, six hundred and nine.

1930 { (年號)=nineteen (hundred and) thirty.  
(電話番號)=one nine three O [ou].

February 27th=February (the) twenty-seventh.

Henry VIII.=Henry **the** Eighth [eitθ].

Page 32= { page thirty-two.  
the thirty-second page.

92°=ninety-two degrees.

2. 30 p.m. train=two thirty p. m. [pi: em] train.

£2 5s. 6d.=two pounds five (shillings) and sixpence.

\$ 1.32=(one) dollar (and) thirty-two (cents).

¥ 10.50=ten *yen* (and) fifty (*sen*).

## 3. Fractions (分數).

分子は [基數]、分母は [序數]。[分子複數の時は分母も複數]

$\frac{1}{3}$  = one-third.  $\frac{2}{3}$  = two-thirds.

$\frac{1}{4}$  = a quarter.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yds. = { two yards **and** a half.  
two **and** a half yards.

## EXERCISE 15

## A. 和譯せよ。

1. She died in her teens, and her uncle, in his thirties.
2. They went away by twos and threes.

## B. 次の數字、及び記號を文字で書け。

1. (a) 44. (b) 61,306,829.47. 2. +. -. ×. ÷.

## C. 英譯せよ。

1. 寒暖計は零點下二度です。
2. 七月二十五日午前五時十五分東京を出發した。

## LESSON IV

## Comparison

## 1. Comparison (比較).

He is **old**. [Positive Degree=原級]

He is **older than** I. [Comparative Degree=比較級]

He is **the oldest** of us all. [Superlative Degree=最上級]

## 2. Comparison の表はし方。

(1) 規則正しい変化に依るもの。

A. [-er, -est] を付けるもの: { one syllable の語。  
two syllables の少数の語。

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
{ small	smaller	smallest
{ rich	richer	richest
nar-row	narrower	narrowest
{ brave <sup>(1)</sup>	braver	bravest
{ fine	finer	finest
{ big <sup>(1)</sup>	bigger	biggest
{ hot	hotter	hottest
{ easy <sup>(1)</sup>	easier	easiest
{ happy	happier	happiest
gay <sup>(1)</sup>	gayer	gayest

(1) pp. 2—3, p. 15, p. 60参照。

B. [more, most] を付けるもの: { two syllablesの多数の語。  
three syllables 以上の語。

use-ful	more useful	most useful
dil-i-gent	more diligent	most diligent

(2) 不規則な変化に依るもの。

bad		
evil	worse	worst
ill		

good	better	best
little	less	least

many	more	most
much		

old	{ older.....[老若、新舊]...oldest elder.....[兄弟關係等]...eldest
late	{ later.....[時間].....latest latter ..[順序].....last
far	{ farther ..[距離].....farthest further...[其上].....furthest

## 3. 注意すべき用例。

{ He is <b>older</b> than I.
{ She is my <b>elder</b> sister.
{ London is <b>farther</b> from here than Paris.
{ They asked no <b>further</b> questions.
{ Show me a letter of a <b>later</b> date.
{ Have you read the <b>latter</b> part of this book?



He has **the most** books of us all.  
**Most** students like to read magazines.  
 This is **the latest** news from him.  
 That was **the last** news we had of him.

## 4. 比較級で最上の階級を表はす法。

She is **taller** than *any other* girl in her class.  
 (=She is **the tallest** girl in her class.)  
*Nothing* is **whiter** than snow.

## 5. 比較に [than] 以外の語を使用する場合。

He is *the older* **of** the two.  
 He is  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \textit{superior} \textit{ (inferior)} \\ \textit{senior} \textit{ (junior)} \end{array} \right\}$  **to** me.  
 I *prefer* this **to** that.

## EXERCISE 16

## A. 次の語の Comparison を書け。

large, heavy, thin, thick, earnest, careful, clever.

## B. 英譯せよ。

- 君の學校は僕達のより近い。
- 木村は僕達三人のうちで一番年長だ。
- 二人のうちでは鈴木の方が若い。
- 此の次の日曜か其の次の日曜に来て下さい。
- 今夜は昨夜より餘程寒い。

## CHAPTER VI

### Verbs

## LESSON I

## Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

## 1. Verb (動詞) を大別すれば二種となる。

(1) Intransitive Verb (自動詞). 其の表はす動作が他に及ばないもの。即ち [目的の無い] 動詞。

Birds **fly**. Man **speaks**.

(2) Transitive Verb (他動詞). 其の表はす動作が他に及ぶもの。即ち [目的の有る] 動詞。

He **killed** a *bird*. We **speak** *English*.

## 2. Verb を細別すれば四種となる。

[大別] Object の有無 に依る		[細別] 更に Complement の有無 に依る
(I) Intransitive Verb	{ We <b>walk</b> . We <b>are</b> <i>happy</i> .	(1) Complete I. V. (2) Incomplete I. V.
(II) Transitive Verb	{ We <b>made</b> a <u>box</u> . We <b>made</b> <u>him</u> <i>happy</i> .	(3) Complete T. V. (4) Incomplete T. V.

## 3. Object (目的) と Complement (補語) との區別。

## A. Object は動作の及ぶものを表はす [名詞又は代名詞]。

We eat **apples**. [We と apples とは別物]

The man struck **me**. [man と me とは別物]

I gave **him** a **watch**.  
[him, watch は I とは別物]

## B. Complement は意義の不明瞭を補ひ、説明を加へる語で、主として [名詞、代名詞又は形容詞]。

It is **he**. [it=he]  
We are **students**. [We=students]  
The man became a **merchant**. [man=merchant]  
I made him my **servant**. [him=servant]

## 〔注意〕

He is sickness. (誤)...[其の理由如何]

He is **sick**. (正)

She **looks young**. This **tastes sour**.

[動詞は is と同等]

## 4. Double Objects (二重目的)。

I gave **him** a **book**. =I gave a book **to** him.

I bought **her** a **ring**. =I bought a ring **for** her.

He asked **me** a **question**.  
=He asked a question **of** me.

〔注意〕 物=Direct Object (直接目的)  
人=Indirect Object (間接目的)

## 5. 同一動詞の異つた用法。

## (1) Intransitive Verb が Transitive Verb となる場合。

He **lived** in Tokyo.  
He **lived** a *happy life*. [Cognate Object]  
同族 目的

She **sighed**.  
She **sighed** a *deep sigh*.

## (2) Transitive Verb が Intransitive Verb となる場合。

We **eat** three times a day. } [漠然と言ふ場合]  
Cats can **see** in the dark. }

I **see**. I don't **know**. [會話用語]

That book **sells** well. }  
This flower **smells** sweet. } [Passive の意]  
The house **is building**. }

## EXERCISE 17

次の文の Object 及び Complement を指摘し、且動詞の種類を言へ。

- He returned yesterday.  
He returned my umbrella.
- I keep a dog. I made a box.  
I keep it cool. I made him a soldier.
- He told me a story.  
They called the dog "Rover."
- We ran a race. We felt cold.

## LESSON II

### Conjugation

#### 1. Three Principal Parts (三主要形).

{ play	played	played
{ do	did	done
(Root)	(Past)	(Past Participle)
根	過去	過去分詞

#### 2. Three Principal Parts の用法。

##### (1) Root (根).

{ 助動詞と結合する I *must do* my best.  
 { [to] と結合する I like *to do* my best.

〔注意〕 現在もこれと同形<sup>(1)</sup> I *do* my best.

##### (2) Past (過去).

過去を表はす I *did* my best.

##### (3) Past Participle (過去分詞).

{ [be] と結合する It *was done* by me.  
 { [have] と結合する I *have done* it.  
 形容詞の働きをする Things *done* in haste are  
 never done well.

<sup>(1)</sup> 但、主語が三人稱單數なる場合には別形が用ひられるし、  
 [be] の動詞は全然別の變化をする。委しくは p. 64 を見よ。

### 3 Conjugation (活用).

前記三主要形の變化を **Conjugation** といふが、此の「活用」には Regular (規則正しい) のと、Irregular (不規則な) のと、Defective (缺けた) のとの三種類がある。

#### Regular Verbs (規則動詞). [約 8,000]

{ play	played	played
{ walk	walked	walked

#### Irregular Verbs (不規則動詞). [約 150]

{ do	did	done
{ write	wrote	written

#### Defective Verbs (缺如動詞). [約 10]

{ can	could	(缺)
{ may	might	(缺)

### 4. Regular Verbs.

Root に [-ed] を付けて Past 及び Past Participle を作るもの。(發音<sup>(1)</sup>と綴り方に注意) [綴り方は p. 2, p. 52 参照]

rain	rained	rained
------	--------	--------

<sup>(1)</sup> [-ed] の發音。

{ 有聲音の次では [d]—begged [begd]  
 { 無聲音の次では [t]—looked [lukt]

但、[d] 及び [t] の次では [id]—ended [endid], wanted [wontid].

hope	hoped	hoped
fade	faded	faded
try	tried	tried
carry	carried	carried
	(cp.: played, stayed, etc.)	
beg	begged	begged
stop	stopped	stopped
	(cp.: helped, looked, etc.)	
omit	omitted	omitted
oc-cúr	occurred	occurred
	(cp.: visited, entered, etc.)	

### 5. Irregular Verbs.

[-ed] を附けずに Past 及び Past Participle を作るもの。

say	said	said	deal	dealt	dealt
pay	paid	paid	kneel	knelt	knelt
lay	laid	laid	lose	lost	lost
			leave	left	left
tell	told	told	keep	kept	kept
sell	sold	sold	creep	crept	crept
have	had	had	weep	wept	wept
make	made	made	sweep	swept	swept
hear	heard	heard	mean	meant	meant
flee	fled	fled			
			lead	led	led
feel	felt	felt	feed	fed	fed

bleed	bled	bled	behold	beheld	beheld
breed	bred	bred	stand	stood	stood
meet	met	met	under-	under-	under-
shoot	shot	shot	stand	stood	stood
			shine	shone	shone
send	sent	sent			
lend	lent	lent	bind	bound	bound
bend	bent	bent	find	found	found <sup>(2)</sup>
spend	spent	spent	grind	ground	ground
build	built	built	wind	wound	wound <sup>(3)</sup>
			catch	caught	caught
spin	spun	spun	teach	taught	taught
sting	stung	stung			
swing	swung	swung	buy	bought	bought
wring	wrung	wrung	seek	sought	sought
cling	clung	clung	think	thought	thought
hang	hung	hung	bring	brought	brought
	hanged	hanged			
get	got	got(ten) <sup>(1)</sup>	rise	rose	risen
sit	sat	sat	ride	rode	ridden
spit	spat	spat	drive	drove	driven
win	won	won	write	wrote	written
			strive	strove	striven
hold	held	held			

(1) gotten は形容詞として用ひられる形: ill-gotten wealth.

(2) found, founded, founded と混同する勿れ。

(3) wound, wounded, wounded と混同する勿れ。

grow	grew	grown	take	took	taken
know	knew	known	mistake	mistook	mistaken
throw	threw	thrown	shake	shook	shaken
blow	blew	blown	forsake	forsook	forsaken
draw	drew	drawn			
			slay	slew	slain
speak	spoke	spoken	lie <sup>(1)</sup>	lay	lain
steal	stole	stolen	be	{was were}	been
break	broke	broken			
weave	wove	woven	swell	swelled	swollen
choose	chose	chosen	awake	awoke	awaked (awoke)
freeze	froze	frozen	show	showed	shown (showed)
tread	trod	trodden			
forget	forgot	forgotten			
			do	did	done
bite	bit	bitten	go	went	gone
hide	hid	hid(den)	bear	bore	born(e)
			tear	tore	torn
see	saw	seen	wear	wore	worn
eat	ate	eaten	swear	swore	sworn
beat	beat	beaten			
give	gave	given	begin	began	begun
bid	bade	bidden	ring	rang	rung
forbid	forbade	forbidden	drink	drank	drunk(en) <sup>(2)</sup>
fall	fell	fallen	sink	sank	sunk(en) <sup>(2)</sup>

(1) lie, lied, lied と混同する勿れ。

(2) en の附いた形は形容詞: drunken man; sunken vessel.

sing	sang	sung	hit	hit	hit
spring	sprang	sprung	knit	knit	knit
swim	swam	swum	hurt	hurt	hurt
			burst	burst	burst
cut	cut	cut	thrust	thrust	thrust
shut	shut	shut	set	set	set
put	put	put	shed	shed	shed
cast	cast	cast	spread	spread	spread
cost	cost	cost	read	read	read

## 6. Defective Verbs.

can	could	(缺)	must	(缺)	(缺)
may	might	(缺)	ought	(缺)	(缺)
shall	should	(缺)	need	(缺)	(缺)
will	would	(缺)			

## 7. [Root+ing] の作り方。

- (1) go...**going**      eat...**eating**      [一般の方法]
- (2) come...**coming**    live...**living**    [但、be...**being**]
- (3) sit...**sitting**      begin...**beginning**  
(*cp.*: grow, **growing**; visit, **visiting**, etc.)
- (4) lie...**lying**      die...**dying**    [*cp.*: dye...**dyeing**]

### EXERCISE 18

- A. 次の語の [活用] 及び [Root+ing] を問ふ。  
pay, try, lay, lie, shut, freeze, be, fly.
- B. Conjugation を全部手寫し (Root に譯語記入)、教師の點檢を受けよ。

LESSON III  
Three Primary Tenses

Three Primary Tenses (三基本時制).

(Root)	Present	Past	Future
Be	am are is	was were	shall } will } be
Have	have has	had	shall } will } have
Come	come comes	came	shall } will } come

此の表の各語形に各、適當なる人稱を當嵌めよ。

1. Present Tense (現在).

(1) 目前の事實を表はす。

I **see** a bird in the tree.

Mother, the kettle **boils**.

(2) 不變の眞理を表はす。

All men **die**.

Two and two **make** four.

(3) 或る期間内の事實を表はす。

They **go** to school every day. [反復]

He often **tells** a lie. [習慣]

(4) Future の代用。

(a) It **is** Sunday to-morrow. [確定的未來]

(b) { *When do you start?* } [時の副詞を伴  
{ *We leave here next Monday.* } ふ決定的未來]

{ *I will go to-morrow, if it is fine.* [條件] } の副詞節  
{ *I will tell you when he comes.* [時] }

[比較] { *I can't tell if it will be fine to-morrow.*  
{ *No one knows when he will come.*

[何れも名詞節]

(5) Present Perfect (現在完了) の代用。 [p. 67 参照]

I **hear** that he has failed in the examination.

Where **do you come** from?—I **come** from Sendai.

I **forget** his name. [何れも慣用語法]

(6) Past の代用。

Napoleon now **leads** his army across the Alps.

[歴史現在]

2. Past Tense (過去).

(1) 過去の事實を表はす。

I **went** there yesterday.

He **used** to take a walk in the park.

(2) 現在の事實に反する事の假想を表はす。

If I **had** money, I would buy it.

[委しくは Lesson XI 参照]

3. Future Tense (未來).

Future は [Shall, Will] を以て表はす。

*I shall go.*                      *We shall go.*

*You will go.*                      *You will go.*

*He (She, It) will go.*              *They will go.*

[shall, will の用法委細は pp. 80—1]

## EXERCISE 19

## A. 和譯せよ。

1. { He cut the tree with his axe.  
He cuts paper with his razor.
2. They cut the wool off the sheep with shears.
3. { It costs me five yen.  
It cost me five yen.

## B. 英譯せよ。

1. 電車は五分置きに出ます。
2. 少年は笑つたが少女は泣いた。
3. 彼の歸つて來るまで君は此處に居らねばならない。
4. 彼の兩親は六時に起きて九時に寝るが、彼は五時に起きて十時に寝る。
5. 僕の目覺し時計は毎日少しづつ遅れる。  
(alarm-clock)

## LESSON IV

## Three Perfect Tenses

Three Perfect Tenses (三完了時制).

[=Have の變化+過去分詞]

(Root)	<i>Present Perfect</i>	<i>Past Perfect</i>	<i>Future Perfect</i>
Be	<b>have</b> <b>has</b> } been	<b>had</b> been	<b>shall have</b> <b>will have</b> } been
Have	<b>have</b> <b>has</b> } had	<b>had</b> had	<b>shall have</b> <b>will have</b> } had

此の表の各語形に各、適當なる人稱を當嵌めよ。

Perfect Tenses は何れも動作又は状態の [完了、繼續、經驗、結果] 等を表はす。(これ等の意味の違ひは、多く副詞に依つて區別される。)

1. Present Perfect Tense (現在完了).

●觀察點を [現在] に置く。

*I have just finished it.*                      [完了]

*He has lived in Osaka these two years.*              [繼續]

*I have met him before. (before now)*              [經驗]

*She has bought a house.*                      [結果]

(=She owns a house.)

2. Past Perfect Tense (過去完了).

● 観察点を [過去] に置く。

I **had just finished** it *then*. [完了]She **had bought** a house *when I met her*. [ " ]He **had lived** in Osaka *two years in his younger days*. [繼續]I **had met** him *before that time*. [經驗]3. Future Perfect Tense (未來完了).

● 観察点を [未來] に置く。

I **shall have finished** it *in five days*. [完了]She **will have bought** a house *by that time*. [ " ]He **will have lived** in Osaka *two years next May*. [繼續]I **shall have met** him six times *when I meet him again*. [經驗]

## 4. Perfect Tenses の注意すべき用法。

(1) Have gone は [完了]、Have been は [經驗] を表はす。

He **has gone** to India. [此處に居ない]He **has been** in India. (...at Atami.)I **have been** to Kyushu. (...to the park.)

(2) [過去] を表はす副詞があれば、通例は Present Perfect を用ひない。

I **saw** him *yesterday*. [have seen は不可]When **did** you **hear** it? [have...heard は不可]

但、this morning, this year, to-day, lately, recently 等と共に Present Perfect も用ひられる。

He **hasn't come** *this morning*.I **have seen** him *lately*.

(3) 連続せる二つの事件を述べる二方法。

He **bought** a book and sold it.He sold the book which he **had bought**.

## EXERCISE 20

A. 次の文の Tenses を説明せよ。

I had lost all my money when I first arrived here, but since then I have saved a great deal. By October I shall have saved enough money to leave here.

B. 英譯せよ。

- もう、それを見て仕舞つたのか。
- 何時それを見たのか。
- 昨日三年振りで従弟の文夫に逢つた。
- 君は臺灣へ行つたことがあるか。
- 醫者の來る時には病人は絶命して居るでせう。



## LESSON V

## Progressive Form

## 1. Progressive Form (進行形) の Six Tenses.

[=Be の變化 + -ing]

- { He **is writing** a letter.
- { He **was writing** a letter.
- { He **will be writing** a letter.
- { He **has been writing** a letter.
- { He **had been writing** a letter.
- { He **will have been writing** a letter.

## 2. 往來を表はす動詞の Progressive Form は [未來] の代用をする。

- He **is going** to Osaka to-morrow.
- They **are leaving** for Nagoya this evening.
- He **is coming** next week.

## 3. [Be going to + Root] は [近き未來] を表はす。

- He **is going to write** a letter.
- (=He **is about to write**...)

但、Come に就いては普通の Progressive Form を以て之に代へる。

Christmas **is coming**.

## 4. 次の形を比較せよ。

- { I **waited** until he came.
- { I **was waiting** until he came.
- { It **has rained** two days.
- { It **has been raining** two days.

## 5. 通例 Progressive Form を作らない動詞。

remember, feel, hear, see, know, hate,  
like, belong, have, resemble, etc.

[知覺、感情、所有等を表はすもの]

- If I **remember** right, it was two years ago.
- They **belong** to our club.

## EXERCISE 21

## A. 次の文の Six Tenses 及び Six Progressive Forms を書け。

1. I **do** it.
2. He **teaches** me.

## B. 英譯せよ。

1. 君は何をして居るのか。
2. 君は何をせんとして居るのか。
3. 君は何をして居たのか。
4. 彼が君を愛して居るのを知らないか。
5. 其の時私はラヂオを聽いて居たが、彼等は繪を見て居た。

## LESSON VI

## Sequence of Tenses

## 1. Sequence of Tenses (時制の引継ぎ).

## 〔規定〕

[主節の動詞が] [従属節の動詞は]

Past ..... → Past 又は Past Perfect である。

I **knew** that you **were** at home.I **heard** that he **had gone** to Kobe.

此の規定を Sequence of Tenses の規定と言ひ、  
特別の注意が必要である。

## [例 1]

{	He <i>says</i> that he <i>is</i> ill.	[現在]
{	He <b>said</b> that he <b>was</b> ill.	[過去]
{	He <i>says</i> that I <i>shall</i> fail.	[shall]
{	He <b>said</b> that I <b>should</b> fail.	[should]
{	He <i>says</i> that he <i>will</i> go.	[will]
{	He <b>said</b> that he <b>would</b> go.	[would]

## [例 2]

{	I <i>think</i> that he <i>did</i> it well.	[過去]
{	I <b>thought</b> that he <b>had done</b> it well.	[過去完了]
{	I <i>think</i> that he <i>has seen</i> it.	[現在完了]
{	I <b>thought</b> that he <b>had seen</b> it.	[過去完了]

[例外 1] 主節の動詞が Past でも、従属節に言ふ  
事が [不変の眞理、習慣、眼前の事實] 等なる時  
は Present である。

He **learned** that knowledge **is** power.She **said** that she **goes** to bed at ten every night.My uncle **gave** me the picture you **are look-**  
**ing** at.

[例外 2] 主節の動詞が Past でも、[must, ought]  
は過去形が無いので其の儘である。

We **thought** that he **must** be in time.He **said** that you **ought** to know it.

[例外 3] 比較を表はす [as, than] の後には時制の  
制限が無い。

He **walked** as fast as you **walk**.They **worked** harder than ever you **will work**.

## 2. 邦語と英語との相違。

{ 彼は病氣であると言つた。

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

{ 私は彼が行くであらうと思つた。

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

{ 吾々は彼が失敗したのを知らなかつた。

{ We didn't know that he **had failed**.

[has failed は不可]

3. 主節の動詞が [現在、現在完了、及び未來] の場合には、従属節の動詞は何等の制限を受けない。

I know that { he is coming.  
                  he will come.

I have said that { he is ill.  
                      he did it.

He will tell her that { you are right.  
                          you have been ill.

## EXERCISE 22

## A. 誤あらば正せ。

1. He said that he will do it.
2. I thought that your father has gone there.
3. The boy ate much as he is hungry.
4. We thought you can do it.
5. They believed that he must be a fool.
6. He waited until I arrive.

## B. 英譯せよ。

1. 彼は噂が事實でないと言つた。
2. 私は必要が發明の母であるといふことを知つた。
3. 私は新聞を讀んで居たのだと言つた。
4. 君の愛讀書は何かと聞かれたから、徒然草ですと答へた。  
(one's favourite book)

## LESSON VII

## Concord

## 1. Law of Concord (一致の法則).

Predicate Verb は、其の Subject と [人稱、數] に於いて一致せねばならない。

I am, have, etc.	We are, have, etc.
You are, have, etc.	You are, have, etc.
He (She, It) is, has, etc.	They are, have, etc.

## 2. 注意を要する場合。

- (1) Subject の形は單數でも、意味するところが複數ならば、動詞は複數とする。[次例比較]

{	A number of tickets were sold.
{	The number of tickets was limited.
{	The audience were all satisfied.
{	The audience was very small.
{	The committee do not agree on the matter.
{	The committee consists of five men.

- (2) Subject の形は複數でも、意味するところが單數ならば、動詞は單數とする。

Bread and butter is a good kind of food.  
Slow and sure wins the race.  
The United States is a republic.  
Ten pounds is not a small sum of money.

- (3) [and] で結ばれた Subject が [each, every] で修飾せられた時は、動詞は単数とする。

**Each boy and each girl wishes** to be praised.  
**Every day and every night** in your life **is** a leaf of your history.

- (4) [as well as] と [not only...but (also)] との比較。

**He as well as they was** happy.  
*Not only* you, *but also* **I am** thirsty.

- (5) [or, nor] のある場合、動詞は [後の主語] と一致する。

His parents *or* **he has** to go.  
 Neither he *nor* **I am** mistaken.

## EXERCISE 23

適当なる [Be] 動詞を挿入せよ。

1. { Half of the boys — absent.  
 Half of the money — mine.
2. { The Diet — dissolved.  
 The Diet — divided in opinion.
3. The rest of them — in the house.
4. I who — poor cannot afford it.
5. The great scholar and statesman — staying here.
6. You or he — to go there at once.
7. Three-fourths of the earth's surface — water.

## LESSON VIII

## Auxiliary Verbs

## Part I. Can, May, Must

## 1. Can (Could) の表はす意義。

- (1) 能力

I **can** speak English.

〔注意〕 能力を表はす [can] の [未来及び完了形] は、  
 [be able to] の變化で補ふ。

I **shall be able to** speak English next year.  
 I **have been able to** do so.

- (2) [can?] は { A. 能力  
 B. 強い疑惑

**Can** you swim?

**Can** he be a good man?

- (3) [cannot] は { A. 不能  
 B. 否定的推論

He **cannot** speak English yet.

He **cannot** be over fifty. [答がない]

## 2. May (Might) の表はす意義。

- (1) 推量

He **may** be a kind man. [かも知れない]

## (2) 許可

You **may** go and play now.

〔注意〕 許可を表はす [may] の [現在以外] は、[be allowed to] の變化で補ふ。

He **was allowed to** go out.

## (3) 願望

**May** you succeed!

## (4) 目的 [Adverb Clause: that...may].

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

〔注意〕 [can] と [may] との交換。

**Can** I see your master?—Yes, you **can**.

You **may** judge a man by the company he keeps.

3. **Must** の表はす意義。

## (1) 必要

I **must** buy a new pen.

〔注意〕 必要を表はす [must] の [現在以外] は、[have to] の變化で補ふ。

I **had to** go.            I **shall have to** go.

## (2) 肯定的推論

He **must** be an honest man.            [違ひない]

## (3) 禁止 [must not].

You **must not** be idle.

## 4. [肯定] と [否定] とで [別語] を使用する場合。

You <b>may</b> go.	[宜しい]
You <b>must not</b> go.	[いけない]
He <b>must</b> work.	[ねばならない]
He <b>need not</b> work.	[及ばない]
It <b>must</b> be true.	[違ひない]
It <b>cannot</b> be true.	[答がない]

## 5. 注意すべき二種の形。

It <b>cannot</b> be true.
It <b>cannot have been</b> true.
It <b>may</b> be true.
It <b>may have been</b> true.
It <b>must</b> be true.
It <b>must have been</b> true.

## EXERCISE 24

英譯せよ。

1. これは一體何だらう。
2. 君の成功を祈る。
3. 彼は病氣かも知れない。
4. 彼は病氣だつたのかも知れない。
5. 私は一日中家に居らねばならなかつた。
6. 先生、問題を解くことが出来ました。

## Part II. Shall, Will

## 1. Simple Future (純未來) と Speaker の意志。

<i>Simple Future</i>		<i>Speaker</i> の意志	
I (We)	shall go.	I (We)	will go.
You	will go.	You	shall go.
He (They)	will go.	He (They)	shall go.

## 2. 疑問文に於ける [Shall, Will].

{	Shall I be in time?	
		[純未來]...Yes, you will.
{	Shall I go now?	
		[相手の意志]...Yes, you shall.
{	Shall you be in time?	
		[純未來]...Yes, I shall.
{	Will you try it?	
		[相手の意志]...Yes, I will.
{	Will he go?	[純未來]...Yes, he will.
	Shall he go?	[相手の意志]...Yes, he shall.
	Won't you have some cake?	
		[人に勧める時]...Thank you, I will.

## 3. 注意すべき [Shall, Will].

{	I shall treat of this matter later on.	[計畫]
	You shall have this book.	[約束]
	Obey me, or you shall be dismissed.	[威嚇]
	He shall go at once.	[希望、要求]

{	That will be your brother.	[現在に關する想像]
	You will go to your father at once.	
		[鄭重な命令、要求]
	You say you will go.	[意志]
	He will have his own way.	[ " ]
	The door will not open.	[どうしても...ない]
	He will often walk several miles a day.	[習慣]

## 4. 注意すべき [Should, Would].

	We should obey our parents.	[條理]
	We (You) should have obeyed him.	[後悔、非難]
	He should have arrived before now.	[推定]

[判斷に訴へる問題]

{	It is strange that he should do so.
	It is natural that he should have done so.
	It is proper that you should go at once.

He would sit up until late at night. [過去の習慣]

## EXERCISE 25

和譯せよ。

1. You shall go at once. He will not be kept waiting.
2. He would often go there. He used to go there.
3. You shall have this for nothing.
4. Won't you come with me?
5. You should have paid the money.

## Part III. Do, Ought, Need, Dare

## 1. [Do] の助動詞としての用法。

## (1) [疑問文及び否定文] に使用。

Do you know him?

No, I **do** not.

[例外 1] [do] 以外の助動詞のある場合。

Shall you go?

No, I **shall** not.

[例外 2] 動詞が [be, have] なる場合。

Is he a good man? No, he **is** not.

Have you any sisters? No, I **have** not.

[例外 3] [疑問詞] が主語なる場合。

Who *went* there?

Which boy *wishes* to go there?

(*cp.*: Whom **do** you want?)

[例外 4] 否定語 [never, no] 等のある場合。

He **never** *tells* a lie.

No one *likes* to bell the cat.

## (2) 意味を強める爲に使用。

I **do** like apples.

He **did** come to see me.

If you **do** go anywhere, **do** let me know you *do*.

## 2. [Ought] の用法。[to] を用ひる事に注意。

You **ought to** know that much. [當然の事]

One **ought to** love one's country. [義務]

〔注意〕 完了形の二種類。

I (You) **ought to have done** it better. [後悔、非難]

He **ought to have arrived** there by this. [推定]

## 3. [Need] の用法。[疑問文及び否定文の場合に限る助動詞]

Why **need** I go?

He **need not** go.

(*cp.*: He needs some money.)

## 4. [Dare] の用法。[疑問文及び否定文の場合は助動詞]

How **dare** you do that?

He **dare not** do that.

[Idiom]

I **dare say** that he will not come. [=perhaps]

## EXERCISE 26

英譯せよ。

1. 汽車はもう着いた筈だ。
2. 其の時何事が起つたのか。
3. 君は來るに及ばなかつたのだ。
4. 私はもっと勉強すべきであつたのです。
5. 彼はそんな事に くよくよし なくとも良い。  
(to worry oneself)

## LESSON IX

## Voice

1. Transitive Verb には **Active Voice** 「働きを仕掛ける形」と、**Passive Voice** 「働きを受ける形」との二形式がある。

Father loves me. [Active]

I am loved by father. [Passive]

2. **Passive** の作り方。

[Active]...I teach him.

[Passive]...He is taught by me.

- (1) Active の時の Object を Subject に變へる。
- (2) Verb は [Be の變化+Past Participle] となる。
- (3) Active の時の Subject は [by+Objective Case] となる。

[例] [Tense を變へないやうに注意せよ。]

現在 { The man reads a book.  
A book is read by the man.

過去 { He caught a bird.  
A bird was caught by him.

未來 { I shall see him.  
He will be seen by me.

現在 { I have found it.  
完了 { It has been found by me.

過去 { We had seen him before.  
完了 { He had been seen by us before.

未來 { They will have finished it.  
完了 { It will have been finished by them.

3. [Double Objects] のある場合。

I gave him a book.

{ (a) A book was given him by me.  
{ (b) He was given a book by me.

4. Verb Phrase [laugh at, run over, send for, take care of, etc.] は一箇の他動詞と看做し、Passive にすることが出来る。

{ They laughed at me.

{ I was laughed at by them.

{ You must take care of the book.

{ The book must be taken care of by you.

5. Active の文の Subject が、漠然たる意味の [We, You, One, They, People] 等の場合には、Passive にする際之を省く。

{ We see stars at night.

{ Stars are seen at night.

{ People say he is a good man.

{ (a) It is said he is a good man.

{ (b) He is said to be a good man.



## 6. 命令文の場合。

Do that at once.

Let that **be done** at once.

## 7. 特殊の形式。

## (1) [by] 以外の語に續かれる [Passive] の形。

He *is known to* every one.

(cp.: A man *is known by* the company  
he keeps.)

We *were surprised at* the news.

He *was satisfied with* your answer.

I *was caught in* a shower.

His house *was burnt down in* the fire.

They *will be interested in* this novel.

## (2) 次の諸形を比較せよ。

{ Some one stole my knife.

{ My knife **was stolen**.

{ I **had** my knife **stolen**.

{ I got him *to carry* the box.

{ I **got** the box **carried** by him.

{ I **am acquainted** with him.

{ I **became acquainted** with him.

{ He **was hurt** by them.

{ He **got hurt**.

{ My bills **are paid** regularly every month.

{ My bills **are paid**, so I owe nothing now.

## Example

[I **teach** him] の各 Passive Tenses.

現	在	He <b>is</b> taught by me.	
過	去	He <b>was</b> taught by me.	
未	來	He <b>will be</b> taught by me.	
現	在	完了	He <b>has been</b> taught by me.
過	去	完了	He <b>had been</b> taught by me.
未	來	完了	He <b>will have been</b> taught by me.
進	行	形現在	He <b>is being</b> taught by me.
進	行	形過去	He <b>was being</b> taught by me.

## EXERCISE 27

## A. 上例の如く、次の各 Passive Tenses を作れ。

1. He teaches me.
2. They write compositions.

## B. Voice を轉換せよ。

1. He has shown me many pictures.
2. He will call me a fool.
3. They say that he is ill.
4. Who invented this machine?
5. The doctor cured him of the disease.
6. Nobody will ever know where the treasure is buried.

## LESSON X

## Mood: Imperative Mood

I. **Mood** (法) とは、Verb の動作又は状態の言ひ表はし方をいふので、次の三種がある。

- |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Indicative Mood (敘實法).                 |                                    |
| I <b>have</b> much money.                 | } [事實として言<br>ひ表はすもの]               |
| He <b>went</b> to Kyoto.                  |                                    |
| 2. Imperative Mood (命令法).                 |                                    |
| <b>Be</b> honest.                         | } [命令、依頼等<br>を表はすもの]               |
| <b>Show</b> it me.                        |                                    |
| 3. Subjunctive Mood (敘想法).                |                                    |
| If I <b>were</b> you, I <b>would go</b> . | } [假設、想像、又は<br>想定等凡て想と<br>して表はすもの] |
| I wish he <b>were</b> here.               |                                    |

## II. Imperative Mood.

1. 通常主語 [You] を省略する。

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| <b>Be</b> diligent.                       | [肯定] |
| <b>Do not</b> (or <b>Don't</b> ) be idle. | [否定] |

2. 一人稱、及び三人稱に關するもの。

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Let</b> me sleep. | <b>Let</b> us sleep.    |
| <b>Let</b> him go.   | <b>Let</b> them go.     |
| <b>Let</b> me see.   | <b>Let</b> me be heard. |

3. Imperative は、次に [and, or] を置いて [條件] を表はすことがある。

**Press** the button, **and** the bell will ring.  
(= *If* you press the button, the bell will ring.)

**Be** diligent, **or** you will fail.  
(= *Unless* you are diligent, you will fail.)

4. Imperative を用ひて [讓歩] を表はすことがある。

**Go** where you may, you can't find such a thing.  
(= *Wherever* you may go, you can't...)

**Try** as you may, you will not succeed.  
(= *However hard* you may try, you will not...)

**Do** what you can, you can't please everybody.  
(= *No matter* what you do, you can't...)

5. [Suppose=If; Say=For instance]

**Suppose** you had a large sum of money—**say** one million *yen*—what would you do with it?

## EXERCISE 28

Imperative を用ひて次の文を書き更めよ。

- If you don't keep quiet, I will punish you.
- Whatever may come, I am prepared for it.
- If you hear him out, you will understand him.

LESSON XI

Subjunctive Mood

1. **Subjunctive Mood.** Indicative Mood が或事柄を事実として述べるのに反し、これは或事柄を只『想』として述べるものである。

[比較]

{ I **am** busy now, so I **can't** go. [事實]  
 { If I **were** not busy now, I **could** go. [想]

2. Subjunctive Mood の主なる用途と其の形。

- (1) 現在 (又は未来) の不確實な想像。  
 If...**Present**....., ... { shall...  
 (Root と同形) { will...
- (2) 未来 (時に現在) の強い疑。  
 If...**should**....., ... { shall (should)...  
 (Subj. Future ともいふ) { will (would)...
- (3) 現在の假想。  
 If...**Past**....., ... { should...  
 (Indic. と同形、但、 { would...  
 Be 動詞は were) { could...  
 { might...  
 { must...

(4) 過去の假想。

If...**Past Perfect**....., ... { should } have...  
 (Indic. と同形) { would }  
 { could }  
 { might }  
 { must }

(5) 未来の假想。

If...**were to**....., ... { should... }  
 { would... }  
 { could... }  
 { might... }  
 { must... }

(1) **Subjunctive Present** (敍想法現在).

[現在 (又は未来)] の不確實なる想像を表はす。

If it **be** true, what shall I do?  
 If it **rain** to-morrow, he will not come.

但、現代では Indicative Present を代用することが多い。[If it **is**...; If it **rains**...]

(2) **Subjunctive Future** (敍想法未来).

[未来 (時に現在) に關する強い疑を表はす]。

If it **should rain**, he will not come.  
 If I **should fail**, I *would try* again.

(3) **Subjunctive Past** (敘想法過去).

[現在] の事實に反する假想を表はす。

If he **were** young, he *would go*.

If I **had** money enough, I *would buy* it.

(4) **Subjunctive Past Perfect** (敘想法過去完了).

[過去] の事實に反する假想を表はす。

If he **had been** young, he *would have gone*.

If I **had had** money enough, I *would have bought* it.

## (5) [未來] に關する假想を表はすには [were to] の形を用ひる。

If he **were to come**, he *would bring* the book.  
Even if I **were to die** to-day, I *should be* happy.

## 3. 願望を表はす形。

## (1) [現在] の事實でない事の願。

I wish I **were** a soldier.

I wish I **could go**.

## (2) [過去] の言ふも返らぬ願。

I wish I **had been** a soldier.

I wish I **could have gone**.

## (3) [未來] の實現に關し多少心配のある願。

I wish he **would come**.

## 4. Subjunctive 及び之と關係のある注意すべき語法。

I feel *as if* (=as though) I **were dreaming**.

He is, *as it were* (=so to speak), my guardian.

**Were I** rich, I could go. (=If I were rich,...)

**Had she come**, she would have wept for joy.

(=If she had come,...)

**With** your help, I *should* succeed.

**But for** your help, I *should* fail.

**But for** your help, I *should have* failed.

I **should** like to go.

**Might** I ask you a question?

## EXERCISE 29

## 英譯せよ。

1. 萬一彼が來なければ、一人で行きますか。
2. 太陽が西から出ても、男子は驚くべきでない。
3. あの人の住所を知つて居れば良いのだが。
4. あの人の轉宅先を知つて居たら良かったのに。  
(new address)
5. 身體が丈夫でさへあれば、申分の無い男だが。  
(ideal)
6. 若し彼が今迄生きて居たならば、有名な人になつたかも知れない。

## LESSON XII

## Infinitive

## 1 Infinitive (不定詞) を細別すれば二種となる。

{ Root Infinitive (=動詞の原形) [be, have, do, etc.]  
 { to-Infinitive (=to+Root) [to be, to have, to do, etc.]

## 2. Root Infinitive の用法。

## (1) 助動詞と結合する。

I *shall* go. You *will* see it. He *can* swim.

[例外] He *ought* to go.

## (2) 知覚動詞・使役動詞の Complement となる。

{ We saw him **run**.  
 { I heard the bell **ring**.  
 { We felt the earth **quake**.  
 { He made me **try** it.  
 { No one bids me **stay**.  
 { Let us **go**.

但、動詞が Passive となれば to-Infinitive を用ひる。

He was seen to run (by us).

The bell *was heard* to ring (by me).

I *was made* to try it (by him).

## (3) 其の他、注意すべき場合。

She did *nothing but* weep.

I *cannot* (choose) *but* weep.

He *had better* go. He *had better not* go.

{ He did it.  
 { We *had* him **do** it. [have+目的+Root=させる]  
 (We *got* him **to do** it.)

{ She died.  
 { We *had* her **die**. [have+目的+Root=される]

## 3. to-Infinitive の用法。

## (1) [Noun] として。

**To work** is to succeed. [主語...補語]

I want **to buy** a pen. [動詞の目的]

## (2) [Adjective] として。

Is there any water **to drink**?

There is no time **to quarrel**.

## (3) [Adverb] として。

We have come here **to study**. [目的を表はす]

I am glad **to see** you. [原因]

He lived **to be** ninety. [結果]

She must be a fool **to say** so. [判断の理由]

## 4. Infinitive の Sense Subject (意味上の主語).

[必ずしも主格ではない]

I want **to go**.

I want *you* **to go**. I heard *him* **sing**.

It is too difficult *for him* **to read**.

## 5. Sense Subject の省略。

## (1) 一般の場合。

It is wrong **to tell** a lie.

[比較] It is wrong  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for you} \\ \text{for him} \end{array} \right\}$  **to do** it.

## (2) Absolute Infinitive (獨立不定詞) の場合。

**To tell** the truth, I don't like it.

**To do** him justice, he means well.

**To add** to our discomfort, it began to rain.

**To be** frank with you, he is a knave.

## 6. Infinitive の [Tense] 及び [Voice].

Voice \ Tense	Present	Perfect
Active	to do	to have done
Passive	to be done	to have been done

## 7. Predicate Verb と Infinitive との [Tense] の関係。

## (1) Predicate Verb が [seem, appear, be said, be thought] 等、[判断、陳述] の語である場合。

Predicate Verb	Present Infinitive
He <i>seems</i>	<b>to be</b> poor. =It <i>seems</i> that he <b>is</b> poor.
He <i>seemed</i>	<b>to be</b> poor. =It <i>seemed</i> that he <b>was</b> poor.

Predicate Verb	Perfect Infinitive
He <i>is said</i>	<b>to have been</b> poor. =It <i>is said</i> that he $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{has been} \\ \text{was} \end{array} \right\}$ poor.
He <i>was said</i>	<b>to have been</b> poor. =It <i>was said</i> that he <b>had been</b> poor.

## (2) Predicate Verb が [hope, wish, want, intend, expect, promise] 等、[希望、計畫、期待] 等の動詞である場合。

Predicate Verb	Present Infinitive
He <i>hopes</i>	<b>to finish</b> it in a week. =He <i>hopes</i> that he <b>will finish</b> it in a week.
He <i>hoped</i>	<b>to finish</b> it in a week. =He <i>hoped</i> that he <b>would finish</b> it in a week.

Predicate Verb	Perfect Infinitive
He <i>intended</i>	<b>to have done</b> it. =He <i>intended</i> to do it, but <b>did not</b> .

## 8. [Be+Infinitive] の用法。

He **is to go**. He **was to go**. [is (was) settled...]

You **are to pay** your debt. [must pay]  
 No star **was to be seen**. [could be seen]  
 There **is nothing to be done**.  
 [can, must, may be done]

## 9. [Have+Infinitive] の用法。

He **has to go**. [must]  
 He **has not to go**. [need not go]  
 They **have only to go**. = They **have but to go**.

## 10. Infinitive の後に來た Preposition. [p. 39 参照]

He has no house **to live in**.  
 [=in which **to live**.]  
 Have you a stool **to sit on**?

## EXERCISE 30

## A. 和譯せよ。且 Infinitive の用法を説明せよ。

1. We eat to live, and not live to eat.
2. You know how to read, write, and count.
3. I expected to have passed the examination.
4. To make matters worse, he has gone mad.

## B. 英譯せよ。

1. 彼は怠けて居たやうだ。(to と that とを用ひ二様に)
2. 彼の笑ふのを見たことがない。(Active と Passive に)
3. 此の近くに貸家がありますか。
4. 實のところ、私はそれが何處にあるのかさへ一寸も知りません。

## LESSON XIII

## Participles

## 1. Participles (分詞) の二種。

{ Present Participle (現在分詞) [walking, doing, etc.]  
 { Past Participle (過去分詞) [walked, done, etc.]

## 2. Participle を必要とする三つの形。

{ Progressive Form.....He is **walking**.  
 { [Be の變化+現在分詞]  
 { Passive Form.....It was **done**.  
 { [Be の變化+過去分詞]  
 { Perfect Form.....I have **done it**.  
 { [Have の變化+過去分詞]

## 3. Participle は形容詞の如くに用ひられる。

## (1) 直接形容。

Do you see the **sleeping** child?  
 They found a **wounded** man and a **crying** boy.

現在分詞は Active の意。

[=the child who **is sleeping**]

過去分詞は Passive の意。

[=a man who **was wounded**]

但、少數の自動詞の過去分詞は [状態] を表はす。

a **faded** flower, a **retired** officer, a **failed** candidate, etc.

## (2) 陳述形容。(Complement に使用) [p. 46 参照]

He went away **running**.

We found her **crying**.

I { had } my shoes **mended**. [させた]  
 { got }  
 I { had } my shoes **stolen**. [された]  
 { got } [p. 95 参照]

## 4. Participial Phrase (分詞句) を用ひて文を短縮する法。

## A. 二つの Clauses の主語が同一の場合。

When I was walking in the street, I met him.

**Walking in the street,**

As he walked along the street, he sang a song.

**Walking along the street,**

As he was tired with walking, he slept well.

**(Being) Tired with walking,**

If you turn to the left, you will find the house.

**Turning to the left,**

[完了形の場合]

As he had worked hard, he was praised.

**Having worked hard,**

You may go, as you have done your duty.

↳ **having done your duty.**

## B. 二つの Clauses の主語が異なる場合。

[Absolute Participle (獨立分詞)]

When school was over, the boys went home.

**School (being) over,**

As the moon had risen, I opened the window.

**The moon having risen,**

## 5. Impersonal Absolute Participle (無人稱獨立分詞)

**Judging** from his appearance, he is very poor.

**Talking** of papers, have you read to-day's *Jiji*?

He will recover **seeing** that he is young.

**Strictly speaking,** it is not correct.

## EXERCISE 31

## A. 次の文の Clause を Participial Phrase に短縮せよ。

1. As he lives in the country, he is very healthy.
2. As he has lived in the city, he knows it very well.
3. When he wrote the letter, it was posted.

## B. 英譯せよ。

1. 私は彼に部屋の掃除をさせた。(Passive, Active 兩形に)
2. 遊んだ子供等は、これから勉強せねばならない。
3. 伯父は繪の大家に肖像を描いて貰ひたがつた。



## LESSON XIV

## Gerund

## 1. Gerund (動名詞).

[Root+ing] の形で [名詞] の働きをするもの。

**Seeing is believing.** [主語…補語]

I like **swimming** in the sea. [動詞の目的]

I am fond of **reading** English. [前置詞の目的]

## 2. Gerund と Present Participle との區別。

**Reading** aloud is his habit. [Gerund]

The boy **reading** there is my son. [Pres. Part.]

a **sleeping** car [Gerund]

a **sleeping** child [Pres. Part.]

尙、次の場合は元來は Gerund であつたが、今日では一般に Present Participle と解されて居る。

He is busy **preparing** for it.

He went **fishing**. (~ **rowing, shooting, etc.**)

She went **shopping**.

## 3. 注意すべき用法。

It is *no use* **trying**.

I *cannot help* **laughing**. (=I cannot but laugh.)

We *don't mind* **going** there.

*Would you mind* **telling** me the way?

I remember **meeting** him somewhere.

There is *no* **knowing** what may happen.

(=It is impossible to know what may happen.)

He is *worth* **praising**.

*On* **arriving** there, I wired to my father at once.

He has done wrong *in* **telling** it to us. [同格關係]

We must be careful *in* **doing** it. [時、に當つて]

He spends his time *in* **reading** novels. [方法]

## 4. Gerund を用ひて文を短縮する法。

[Participial Phrase (p. 100) 参照]

A. 二つの Clauses の主語が同一の場合。

I am sure that **I** shall pass the examination.

I am sure *of* **passing** the examination.

B. 二つの Clauses の主語が異なる場合。

[元の主語が所有格となる。但、名詞の場合には ('s) を略することがある。]

{ **I** insist that **my brother** has hit the mark.

{ I insist *on* **my brother('s) having hit** the mark.

{ **We** have no doubt that **he** will come.

{ We have no doubt *of* **his coming**.

〔注意〕 Infinitive, Participle, Gerund を總稱して

**Verbals** (動詞變態) といふ。

## EXERCISE 32

## A. 和譯せよ。

1. I felt like crying over his gravestone.
2. This is a picture of his own painting.
3. This walking stick belongs to our dancing master.
4. There is no denying the fact.
5. There is no accounting for taste.

## B. Gerund を用ひて文を短縮せよ。

1. He is proud that he has a fine horse.
2. He repents that his son has been idle.

## C. 英譯せよ。

1. 私は怒らざるを得なかつた。(Gerund, Infinitive  
を用ひて二様に譯せよ)
2. 彼はそれを聞いて喜んだ。(Gerund, Infinitive, Participle  
を用ひて三様に譯せよ)
3. 私は何もせずに午前中を過した。

## CHAPTER VII

## Adverbs

## 1. Adjective と Adverb との比較。

(1) 共に修飾の働きをする。

Adjective は主として [名詞] を修飾。  
 Adverb は主として [動詞、形容詞、副詞] を修飾。  
 [p. 4, p. 5 参照]

(a) 前に置いて修飾。

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>
<b>rich</b> men	<b>very</b> rich
<b>much</b> water	<b>much</b> better

(b) [動詞] の後に置いて修飾。

The man <i>is</i> <b>poor</b> .	The man <i>sang</i> <b>well</b> .
The boy <i>became</i> <b>wise</b> .	The boy <i>works</i> <b>hard</b> .

(c) [目的語] の後に置いて修飾。

He made <i>the boy</i> <b>happy</b> .	He struck <i>the boy</i> <b>hard</b> .
I kept <i>it</i> <b>warm</b> .	He did <i>it</i> <b>well</b> .

(2) 共に Comparison の變化がある。[それを作る方法も同様]

tall, taller, tallest	soon, sooner, soonest
careful, more c., most c.	carefully, more c., most c.

(3) 同形の語がある。

early, fast, little, much, hard, enough, near, etc.

He is an **early** riser.     He rises **early**.

You are a **hard** worker.     You work **hard**.

(4) 多数の副詞は [形容詞 + ly] で出来る。[但、綴り方に注意]

{ wise	{ sure	{ noble	{ due
{ wisely	{ surely	{ nobly	{ duly
{ full	{ whole	同 (daily)	同 (weekly)
{ fully	{ wholly	形 (daily)	形 (weekly)

## 2. Adverb の種類。

(1) Simple Adverb (單純副詞).

状態、方法 safely, slowly, surely, thus, etc.

時 now, always, soon, to-day, etc.

場所 here, there, away, around, etc.

回数 once, twice, again, often, etc.

程度 much, very, little, almost, etc.

肯定、否定 Yes, No, not, never, etc.

(2) Interrogative Adverb (疑問副詞).

when? where? why? how?

(3) Relative Adverb (關係副詞).

when, where, why, how.

[Antecedent のある場合] [次頁 3 参照]

(4) Conjunctive Adverb (接續副詞).

when, where, why, how.

[Antecedent の無い場合] [3 参照]

(whenever), (wherever), (however).

(5) Adverb Phrase.

at first, for the first time, in the first place.

by the bye, by the way, in the way, on the way.

in short, in particular, in public, in private.

inside out, upside down, by turns, in turn.

## 3. Adverb の用例。

It is **very** good. [單純副詞]

**When** do you go? [疑問副詞]

That was the reason **why** I said so. [關係副詞]

That was **why** I said so. [接續副詞]

## 4. Adverb は場合に依り、次のものを修飾する。

[Noun] **Even** a child can do that.

[Pronoun] **Even** he can do it.

[Phrase] He went out **just** at five o'clock.

[Clause] I did not go **only** because I was sleepy.

[Sentence] **Probably** he will come with his son.

## 5. Adverb の位置。

(1) [形容詞、副詞] を修飾するものは其の前。

**very** good.     **pretty** soon.

- (2) 多数のものは動詞の後。

She *sang merrily*. He *worked hard*.

- (3) 少数のもの [always, never, seldom, often 等] は通例動詞の前。[但、Be 動詞を除く]

He **always** *rises* at five. [但、He *is always* happy.]

I **never** *saw* such a thing. [但、He *is never* happy.]

- (4) [助動詞 + 本動詞] で Tense を表はす場合は、通例其の中間に置く。

He *will never* *come*. [但、He *will come soon*.]

I *should very much* *like* to go.

I *have almost* *finished* the work.

- (5) 通例 [他動詞 + 目的語] の中間には置かない。

She *sang a song merrily*.

He *did his work very well*.

- (6) Infinitive の前に置くもの。

We must consider **where** *to go*, and **when** *to start*.

**Why** and **how** *to do* it must be explained.

He has decided **not** *to go*.

- (7) 位置に依つて意味の異なるもの。

{ **Happily** he did not die.

{ He did not die **happily**.

{ He **only** beat two men.

{ He beat **only** two men.

{ (He beat two men **only**.)

## 6. 特に注意すべき副詞。

## A. Very, Much.

- (1) [原級] には very を、[比較級、最上級] には much を用ひる。

That is **very** *good*.

{ This is **much** *better*.

{ This is **much** *the best*.

- (2) Very は [形容詞、副詞] を、Much は [動詞] を修飾する。

{ We are **very** *glad* to see you.

{ He read the book **very** *slowly*.

*Did you eat it much?*

- (3) Very は [現在分詞] を、Much は [過去分詞] を修飾する。

I received a **very** *surprising* news this morning.

I was **much** *surprised* at the news.

[例外] I am **very** *tired*.

He was **very** *pleased* to see me.

## B. Yes, No.

肯定の答には [Yes], 否定の答には [No] (疑問文の形には関係がない)。

*Did you not* see him yesterday?

*Yes, I did. No, I didn't.*

〔注意〕 *Is this not* beautiful? *No; it's plain.*

## C. Ago, Since, Before.

(1) 現在より前。

I met him six years **ago**.I met him ten days **since**.I met him **before**.

(2) 過去の或時より前。

He came to see us *a few days ago*, and told us  
that he had been camping *a few days before*.He said that he had seen a tiger **before**.

## D. Too.

He went there, **too**.He was **too** kind.{ The boy was **too** young *to do it*.{ He was **too** wise *not to understand it*.{ I shall be *only* **too** glad to do it.{ The news is *but* **too** true.We *cannot* be **too** careful.

## E. The.

[**The** + Comparative, **the** + Comparative]

(或程度だけ).....(其の程度だけ).....

**The sooner** he comes, **the better** will it be for him.**The more** he gets, **the less** he spends.

【注意】類似形。

I love the child all **the more**, *because he is clever*.The hat is none **the worse** *for wear*.

## F. Not.

The rich are **not** *always* happy.Sickly children do **not** *necessarily* die young.Will it rain?—I hope **not**. [=it will not rain]Will he recover?—I am afraid **not**.[=he will not recover]

## G. Little, Hardly, Scarcely, Seldom, Rarely.

I **little** thought that he would die.We can **hardly** believe it.He **seldom** comes here alone.

## H. Multiples (倍数).

This box is **twice** *as heavy as* that.This box is *as large* **again** *as* that.That pond is **three times** *as deep as* this.I cannot stay under water **half** *as long as* you.

## I. [目的格の名詞、代名詞]の副詞用法。

(1) 時日 One **day** he came up to Tokyo.(2) 時間 He has lived here five **years**.(3) 距離 The school was two **miles** away.(4) 方向 Come this **way**, please.(5) 重量 This box weighs twenty **pounds**.(6) 價格 The desk cost four **dollars**.(7) 程度 It is ten **degrees** hotter to-day than  
yesterday.

## EXERCISE 33

## A. 適当な Adverb, 又は其の他の語を挿入せよ。

1. Children are apt to eat — much sugar.
2. — higher we go up, the colder it becomes.
3. Put the book — you found it first.
4. Did he not go there? —, he did not.
5. There is no reason — I — not come in.

## B. 英譯せよ。

1. 勉強すればするほど益, ほめられた。
2. もうベルが鳴つたか。——まだです。
3. 僕は今年は何處か富士山麓でキャンプをしようと思ひます。
4. あの國は日本の十倍も大きいです。
5. 私は昨日彼に會つた時、彼の父は三日前に死んだと申しました。

## CHAPTER VIII

## Prepositions

## Part I

1. **Preposition** (前置詞) は Noun, Pronoun 等と結合して Adjective Phrase 又は Adverb Phrase を作る。

He is a man **of** *courage*.

I went **with** *him*.

2. 主なる Prepositions の用例。

**About.**

It is **about** ten o'clock. [時]

He lives somewhere **about** Ōmori. [場所]

I have no doubt **about** it. [關係]

Have you any money **about** you? [=with, 身邊]

What are you **about**? [=at, engaged in]

**Above.**

A machine is flying **above** the hill. [高地位]

The old man must be **above** ninety. [=more than]

He is **above** corruption. [優越]

**After.**

He will come here **after** dark. [時]

The policeman ran **after** the thief. [追跡]

He thirsts **after** knowledge. [追求]

She inquired **after** his family. [尋問、追求]  
 He was named **after** his uncle. [模倣]  
 [to look after the boy; to take after the father.]

**Against.**

Such an act is **against** the law. [侵犯]  
 We must row **against** the stream. [反抗]  
 He knocked his head **against** the post. [衝突]  
 She was leaning **against** the fence. [依觸]  
 We must save **against** rainy days. [準備]  
 The number of applicants this year is fifty  
**against** fourteen last year. [對照]

**At.**

He gets up **at** five. [時]  
 They live **at** Odawara. [場所]  
 The servant is **at** the well. [接近]  
 She was frightened **at** the sight. [感情の原因]  
 The cat ran **at** the hen. [目標]  
 He borrowed the money **at** five per cent interest.  
 [割合]  
 [at best, at worst, at most, at least, at peace, at  
 war, at work, at play, at random, at all events.]

**Before.**

He started **before** dinner. [時]  
 Don't stand **before** me. [場所]  
 We prefer death **before** dishonour. [選擇]

**Beyond.**

He lives **beyond** the hill. [向ふ]  
 The view is **beyond** description. [及ばぬ]

**By.**

Go and sit **by** him. [傍]  
 He caught the dog **by** the tail. [手がかり]  
 We are taught **by** the teacher. [Passiveの後]  
 We hired the boat **by** the hour. [標準]  
 He is older than I **by** two years. [差額]  
 The size of a mat is six feet **by** three. [縦横]  
 You must be there **by** ten o'clock. [期限]

**For.**

She stayed there **for** three days. [期間]  
 He left Moji **for** Kobe. [目的地]  
 Some work **for** money, others **for** fame. [目的]  
 Yoshino is celebrated **for** its cherry-trees. [理由]  
 He sold his house **for** 2,000 yen. [交換]  
 We are **for** peace. [賛成]  
 The man took me **for** my brother. [誤認]  
 He chose her **for** his wife. [として]  
 I will do it **for** all his opposition. [拘はらず]  
 It is too late **for** us to go.

[Infinitive の意味上の主語に]

**From.**

He will start **from** Kyoto. [出發點]

I am <b>from</b> Kyushu.	[產地]
These oranges come <b>from</b> Iyo.	[ " ]
She is suffering <b>from</b> consumption.	[苦惱の原因]
We are now safe <b>from</b> danger.	[分離]
Can you tell an Arab <b>from</b> a pony?	[區別]
Wine is made <b>from</b> grapes.	[原料]
Judging <b>from</b> the signs of the sky, it will be fine soon.	[判斷の基礎]

**In.**

He was walking <b>in</b> the park.	[内部]
The event took place <b>in</b> 1666.	[時]
<b>In</b> health, the pulse is about 72 a minute.	[狀態]
Let us go there <b>in</b> fine weather.	[天候狀態]
She was dressed <b>in</b> white.	[服裝]
They ran out <b>in</b> a body.	[形狀]
Write it <b>in</b> red ink.	[材料]
He spoke <b>in</b> French.	[言語]
I was mistaken <b>in</b> that.	[論點]
You have got a good friend <b>in</b> him.	[同格關係]
The boy was drowned <b>in</b> swimming alone.	[際]
[in haste, in advance, in demand, in fact, in all, in question, in vogue, in fun, in jest, in a hurry.]	

**Into.**

The child fell <b>into</b> the river.	[進入]
Translate this <b>into</b> German.	[移入]
Look <b>into</b> the matter.	[精査]

**Of.**

Do you see the window <b>of</b> my house?	[所屬]
The house is built <b>of</b> stone.	[材料]
Where is the city <b>of</b> Kurume?	[同格關係]
He is a man <b>of</b> power.	[形容句]
I was robbed <b>of</b> my purse.	[奪取]
She died <b>of</b> dysentery.	[原因]
He informed us <b>of</b> his departure.	[のこと]
His mother came <b>of</b> a good family.	[系統]
I hate that brute <b>of</b> a man.	[のやうな]
the love <b>of</b> God (神が)	[主格關係]
the love <b>of</b> money (金を)	[目的關係]

**Off.**

He was thrown <b>off</b> his horse.	[分離]
The ship sank <b>off</b> the coast of Izu.	[沖]

**On.**

The book is <b>on</b> the desk.	[接觸]
A fly is walking <b>on</b> the ceiling.	[ " ]
The map is <b>on</b> the wall.	[ " ]
London is <b>on</b> the Thames.	[ " ]
His head was <b>on</b> his arm.	[支持]
He was lying <b>on</b> his back.	[ " ]
He lives <b>on</b> his pension.	[ " ]
He relies <b>on</b> his grandfather.	[依頼]
The attack <b>on</b> the fort failed at last.	[攻撃]
He made a speech <b>on</b> "Our Navy."	[題目]



She plays well **on** the piano. [奏樂]

Father went there **on** business. [用向]

The boy went there **on** an errand. [ " ]

**On** his arrival there, he visited his relation. [時]  
[on Saturday, on the first of August] (日)

### Over.

A bird was singing **over** his head. [真上]

She spread a white cloth **over** the table. [覆ふ]

The horse jumped **over** the fence. [跳越]

She is **over** forty. [=more than]

Let us have a king **over** us. [支配]

She will sing **over** her needle-work. [しながら]

It is no use crying **over** spilt milk. [感情の原因]

### To.

He went **to** school. [到着又は其の豫想]

Mt. Fuji is seen **to** the west. [方向]

**To** my surprise, he failed in the attempt. [結果]

I was frightened **to** death. [程度]

It is all the same **to** them. [對して]

They marched **to** the sound of music. [合はせて]

Ten **to** one, you will incur a loss. [比例]

I went **to** see him. [目的]

### Through.

The train has passed **through** a tunnel. [貫通]

He stayed there **through** the summer. [全部]

I spoke with him **through** an interpreter. [媒介]

She was dismissed **through** her laziness. [原因]

He got the position **through** his industry. [手段]

### Under.

He is lying **under** the tree. [真下]

The boy is **under** my protection. [保護、監督]

He was then **under** twenty. [=less than]

The case is **under** trial. [吟味中]

### With.

He came **with** his grandson. [共同]

I had a quarrel **with** him. [對立]

He rose **with** the sun. [同時]

He killed himself **with** a revolver. [道具]

### Without.

We can't do it **without** your help. [なしに]

He went out **without** telling me. [ずして]

## EXERCISE 34

### A. 適當な Preposition を挿入せよ。

1. She sings — the piano.
2. A is — B as C is — D.
3. It is very kind — you to say so.
4. What has become — him?
5. He succeeded — the examination — my joy.
6. He was deprived — that very thing — which he delighted.

## B. 誤あらば正せ。

1. I shall start Shimonoseki at the 9.50 a. m. train.
2. The bridge is made from stone.
3. He does not obey to my words.
4. This is different to what I expected.
5. I am independent from my father.
6. I shall go without I hear from you.

## C. 英譯せよ。

1. 此の電報は君に來たのだ。
2. 私は腕時計をサイレンに合はせた。
3. 彼は収入以上の生活をして居る。
4. 君の成功を祝します。(congratulate)
5. 彼と私とはお茶を飲みながら夜遅くまで話をした。
6. 六月二十五日午後五時三十分の汽車で東京へ向け廣島を出發した。

## Part II

## 1. [時] を表はすもの。

{ at sunrise, at noon, at night. [一點]  
 [in the morning, in the afternoon, in the night.]  
 in the week, in May, in spring, in the year. [期間]  
 on Monday, on the 23rd. [日]  
 on the morning of the 5th, on Tuesday morning.  
 [特別の時]

{ He came at ten o'clock.

{ It is a quarter to seven.

{ It is half past nine.

{ We stayed there for a month.

{ He stayed there through the vacation.

{ They came to see me during my absence.

{ We shall finish it { in a week. [未來]  
 within a week.

{ He died after a week (=a week after). [過去]

{ She has been ill since that time.

{ I lived in China from that time till last year.

{ We will stay until six. [繼續]

{ He will be back by six. [期限]

## 2. [場所] を表はすもの、及び其の他特に注意を要するもの。

He lives at Mita in Shiba.

[over—under; above—below; up—down]

{ A machine was flying **over** the town.  
 { A machine was flying **above** the mountain.  
 { **under** the tree. **beneath** our feet. [強意]  
 { **below** the horizon.  
 { The cat ran **up** the tree.  
 { The cat ran **down** the tree.  
 { They slept **around** the fire.  
 { They walked **round** the pond.  
 { There is a path **beside** the river.  
 { There is another path **besides** this.  
 { **along** the shore.      { **between** two boys.  
 { **across** the river.     { **among** three boys.  
 { **through** the woods.  
 { to go **to** the city.  
 { to go **towards** the city. } to start **for** the city.  
 { They are **on** duty.  
 { They are **off** duty.  
 { He is **in** danger.    He is **out of** danger.  
 { **Out of** the frying-pan **into** the fire.  
 The tree was cut down **by** the man **with** an axe.  
 He *agreed* { **with** me.  
               { **to** my proposal.  
 They *arrived* { **at** Nikko.  
                   { **in** Tokyo.  
 They *are tired* { **with** the work.  
                    { **of** the work.

                  { **with** this.  
*Begin* { **at** nine o'clock.  
           { **on** your birthday.  
*I called* { **on** him.  
             { **at** his house.  
*We compare* { this **with** that.  
                 { life **to** a voyage.  
*You ought to provide* { **against** the evil day.  
                               { **for** your children.  
                                   { **of** him.  
*We have heard* { **about** him.  
                     { **from** him.  
                                   { **at** me.  
                                   { **for** his knife.  
*He looked* { **after** the boy.  
                { **to** me **for** help.  
                { **into** the matter.  
*The man succeeded* { **in** his undertaking.  
                        { **to** that task.  
*I waited* { **for** him.  
               { **on** the guest.  
*He was pleased* { **at** your conduct.  
                     { **with** you.  
*He got angry* { **at** your remark.  
                   { **with** you.  
*We are anxious* { **for** your safety.  
                     { **about** the result.

I apologized  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for my rudeness.} \\ \text{to him.} \end{array} \right.$

I  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{supplied} \\ \text{furnished} \\ \text{entrusted} \\ \text{presented} \end{array} \right\}$  him **with** the money.  
(the money **to** him.)

He *filled* the glass **with** water.

The glass is *full of* water.

The book *consists of* two parts.

Happiness *consists in* contentment.

The flood *prevented* me **from** going there.

You must *protect* the children **from** danger.

## EXERCISE 35

和譯せよ。

- He was  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in time.} \\ \text{on time.} \\ \text{behind time.} \end{array} \right.$
- (a) He went there by himself.  
(b) The boy awoke of himself.  
(c) He did it for himself.  
(d) I thought to myself.
- (a) The examination is at hand.  
(b) I have some money on hand.  
(c) The work is in hand.  
(d) Your letter is just to hand.  
(e) He made a speech off hand.

## Part III

## Preposition Phrase

**As for** me (=For my part), I don't care for that.

You may please yourself **as to** that.

**According to** to-day's papers, the rumour is groundless.

Do it **according to** the rule.

**Owing to** the storm, he could not go.

He could not come  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{on account of illness.} \\ \text{because of illness.} \end{array} \right.$

(because he was ill.) [接續詞]

**In the event of**  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \text{In (the) case of} \end{array} \right\}$  his death, his children are helpless.

He gave me this book **in token of** his friendship.

We must work **for the sake of** subsistence.

He went there  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for the benefit of} \\ \text{for the good of} \end{array} \right\}$  his health.

They held a welcome meeting **in honour of** Mr. Kato.

He is studying  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for the purpose of} \\ \text{with the object of} \\ \text{with a view to} \end{array} \right\}$  becoming a lawyer.

She has come **in spite of** rain.

This is far better **in comparison with** that.

They died  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for want of} \\ \text{for lack of} \end{array} \right\}$  food.

He has got something **in addition to** his regular salary.

Did they go **in search of** the missing boy?

- They started **in quest of** gold.  
 He was **on the point of** going abroad.  
 The man was **on the verge of** bankruptcy.  
 The boys are playing **in front of** the house.  
 The girls are playing **in the rear of** the house.  
 Such a thing will happen **in course of** time.  
 The work must be done **in the course of** to-day.  
 I have come here **on (in) behalf of** a friend of mine.  
 I said so **by way of** warning.  
 He went to England **by way of** Siberia.  
 The crops have failed **in consequence of** the drought.  
**Instead of** complaining, let us work.  
**By means of**  
**By dint of** } great exertion, he has succeeded gloriously.  
**By virtue of** }  
 Ask your father **with respect to** } the matter.  
**in regard to** }  
 I spoke **in favour of** the boy.  
 The sailors were **at the mercy of** the waves.  
 I asked him the question **out of** curiosity.  
**[out of hearing, out of work, in nine cases out of ten.]**  
 A hare ran away **from behind** the tree.  
 He put out his head **from under** the blanket.

[Double Prepositions]

## CHAPTER IX

## Conjunctions

## 1. Conjunction (接續詞) を別つて二種とする。

(1) Co-ordinate Conjunction (對等接續詞).

輕重の違ひ無く、全く對等な關係で對立する  
 Words, Phrases 又は Clauses を連結するもの。

Boys **and** girls go to school.Are you *in earnest* **or** *joking*?You are young, **but** I am old.(2) Subordinate Conjunction (從屬接續詞).

[從]なる地位にある Clause を、[主]なる地位  
 にある Clause に連結するもの。

He said : **that** : he would come.*Principal Clause*      *Subordinate Clause*

## 2. Co-ordinate Conjunction の主なるもの。

and, but, or, nor, so, for, therefore, yet,  
 both...and, not only...but (also), either...or,  
 neither...nor.

It looks like rain, **so** he will not come.We know **neither** French **nor** German.I sat still, **nor** did he stir.      [=and not]Get up, get up, **for** it is late.

## 3. Subordinate Conjunction の主なるもの。

**After ; Before.**

We arrived there **after** the sun had set.  
Let us start **before** they come.

**As ; As...as ; So...as.**

Act **as** you think best.  
Let us go home **as** it is late.  
Her tongue grew sharper **as** she grew old.  
{ Hero **as** he was, he was surprised.  
{ Hero **as** he was, he was not surprised.  
{ He is **as** tall **as** you (are).  
{ He is *not* **so** tall **as** you (are).

**As long as=So long as.**

We must work **as long as** we live.

**As soon as ; No sooner than.**

He left the hotel **as soon as** he got well.  
**No sooner** had he got well **than** he left the hotel.

**Because.**

We gave up the plan, **because** he fell ill.  
Do *not* eat too much **because** you are young.

Hardly } ... { **when.**  
Scarcely } ... { **before.**

We had **scarcely** arrived **when** it began to rain.

**If ; Unless (=If not).**

**If** any would not work, neither should he eat.  
**If** you should fail, don't be discouraged.  
Ask her **if** the master is at home.  
**Unless** you work hard, you can't get the prize.

**In case=Provided (that).**

**In case** he does not come, will you go alone?  
He will buy the article **provided (that)** it is good.

**Now (that).**

You may go into business **now (that)** you are twenty.

**Since.**

He has been here **since** she died.  
It is two years **since** I came here.

**So that ; such...that.**

He is *so* kind a man **that** we all love him.  
He is *such* a disagreeable man **that** nobody will speak to him.

**(So) that=In order that ; Lest.**

He works hard, **so that** he *may* succeed.  
He works hard, **lest** he *should* fail.

**Than.**

I am taller **than** he (is).

**Though = Although.**

**Though** he is young, he is equal to the task.

**Till = Until.**

Let us wait **until** he comes.

**When.**

She wishes to get more **when** she has plenty.

**Whether.**

I asked her **whether** he was at home.

Students must study **whether** they like it *or no(t)*.

**While.**

Strike the iron **while** it is hot.

**While** I admit his good points, I am not blind to his bad.

## EXERCISE 36

## A. 誤あらば正せ。空線には接続詞を挿入せよ。

1. I have lived with him from he came here.
2. Unless you have no objection, I will come to-morrow.
3. He studied English literature during he was here.
4. He lied so often — nobody trusts him now, — he speaks the truth.

## B. 英譯せよ。[各文を二様に]

1. 忘れないやうに、彼の言つた事を筆記しました。
2. 腕白者達は巡査を見るや否や逃げ出した。

## CHAPTER X

## Interjections

**Interjection** (感動詞) の主なるもの。

Exultation ..... Ah! Hurrah! Hurray!

Sorrow ..... Ah! Oh! Alas!

Wonder ..... Oh! Ha! Indeed! Strange!

Approval ..... Good! Bravo! Splendid! Capital!

Aversion ..... Fie! Pshaw! Away! Begone!

Merriment ..... Ha, ha, ha!

Pain ..... Ouch!

Address ..... Hail! Welcome! Adieu! Farewell!

Call for Attention ..... Hallo! Hello! Lo! Hark!

Call for Silence ..... Hush! Silence!

其の他

**Why**, there comes Kato, sure enough!

**Why**, a child could do it.

**Well**, yes, I should rather think so.

**There now!** Didn't I tell you?

**Well done!** You are quite a hero.

**Hear! hear!**

**Mercy!**

**Poor fellow!**

**For shame!**

**Good gracious!**

CHAPTER XI  
Narration

1. Narration (敘法).

他人の言葉を傳へる二つの方法

(1) Direct Narration (直接敘法).

He says, "I am glad."

[人の言つた言葉を、其の儘傳へる]

(2) Indirect Narration (間接敘法).

He says *that he is glad.*

[人の言つた趣意を傳へる]

〔注意〕

He says,

[Reporting Verb]

[報告動詞]

"I am glad."

[Reported Speech]

[被報告文]

2. Direct Narration を Indirect Narration に更める方法。

A. [Reporting Verb が 現在、現在完了、未來の場合]。

He says, "I am old."

He says (that) he is old.

(1) Comma 及び Quotation Marks を除く。

(2) that が連結となる (但、省き得る)。

(3) 代名詞、動詞等の變化に注意。

He has said,

"I shall go."

He has said

(that) he shall go.

(4) shall, will は通例變化しない。

He will say to me,

"You are wrong."

He will tell me

(that) I am wrong.

(5) Quotation Marks 中の最初の文字は Capital.

(6) Reporting Verb の say to は tell となり、to は無くなる。

B. [Reporting Verb が 過去の場合]。

Sequence of Tenses に依る變化に注意を要する。 [p. 72 参照]

{ He said, "I *am* happy." [現在]

{ He said (that) he was happy. [過去]

{ He said, "The boy *will* come." [will]

{ He said (that) the boy would come. [would]

{ He said, "I *was* happy then." [過去]

{ He said (that) he had been happy then. [過去完了]

{ He said, "I *have done* it." [現在完了]

{ He said (that) he had done it. [過去完了]

[例外] 眞理を表はすもの、及び Subjunctive Past 等は變化を受けない。

{ He said to us, "Knowledge *is* power."

{ He told us (that) knowledge is power.



{ He said, "If I *were* you, I *would* go."  
 { He said (that) if he **were** I, he **would** go."

C. [Reported Speech が疑問文の場合]。

{ He said, "Are you going?"	(1) say→ask, inquire, etc.
{ He asked if I was going.	(2) if 又は whether を連結とする。
{ He asked, "Why don't you go?"	(3) 疑問形→[S.+V.]
{ He asked why I did not go.	(4) 疑問詞のある場合はそれを連結とする。
{ He said to her, "When did it happen?"	
{ He asked her when it had happened.	

D. [Reported Speech が命令文の場合]。

{ He said to me, "Go"	(1) say→tell, order, ask, etc.
{ He told me to go.	(2) 動詞→to-infinitive.
{ He said to the boys, "Do not go out."	
{ He ordered the boys not to go out.	
{ She said to us, "Please wait until I come back."	
{ She asked us to wait until she came back.	

E. [Reported Speech が感動文の場合]。

原文の意味に適した動詞や修飾語を用ひて改造する。

{ He said, "Alas! I have failed."  
 { He **exclaimed with a sigh** that he had failed.  
 { He said, "How happy I am!"  
 { He said that he was **very** happy.

3. 報告をする「時」と「場所」が變れば、報告者はそれにつれて Adverb 其の他の語を適宜に變へる必要がある。

He said, "It is fine *to-day*."

{ He said that it was fine *yesterday*. [翌日報告]

{ He said that it was fine *the day before yesterday*.

[翌々日報告]

{ He said that it was fine *on that day*. [後日報告]

He said, "*This* room is too small."

{ He said that *that* room was too small.

[場所の變つた時]

{ He said that *this* room was too small.

[場所の變らない時]

屢: 變更の要ある語。

to-morrow—the next day; the following day.

yesterday—the day before; the previous day.

Last night—the night before; the previous night.

now—then. ago—before. next—the next.

here—there. this—that. come—go.

{ He said, "My brother will *come here to-morrow*."

{ He said that his brother *would go there the next day*.

## EXERCISE 37

## A. 次の文の Narration を變へよ。

1. He said to me, "I was there two days ago."
2. He has said, "I am studying English."
3. When I met him at Nikko, he asked me if I had ever been there before.
4. Mr. Johnson asked, "Have you ever read it?"
5. The man prayed that God might bless me.
6. The boy replied, "I have always believed that honesty is the best policy."
7. I told him I didn't think he would keep his promise.
8. He said to his master, "Pardon me, sir."

## B. Direct 及び Indirect の二様に英譯せよ。

1. 私は彼にそれを買ふかと尋ねた。
2. 先生は其の生徒に何故笑つて居るのかと言つた。
3. 彼は一週間病氣であつたと言つた。
4. 彼は私にこれは面白いではないかと言つた。

## CHAPTER XII

## Ellipsis

## Ellipsis (省略).

## 1. 命令、挨拶。

[You] *Do it.* [I] *Thank you.*

[I wish you a] *Good morning.* [You are] *Welcome.*

## 2. 反復を避ける爲。

Have you a knife?—Yes, I *have* [one].

Will you go?—No, I *will not* [go].

He was idle *when* [he was] *young.*

*Though* [he is] *young,* he can do it.

## 3. 比較の文。

He runs faster *than you* [run fast].

You are as diligent *as he* [is diligent].

## 4. 感嘆文。

*What a* [good, bad, etc.] *boy* he is!

*O* [how I wish] *that* he would come!

## 5. 假想文。

I *should like* to go, [if I could].

He spoke *as* [he would speak] *if* he were mad.

## 6. 格言、諺。

[It is] *Better* to ask *than* [to] go astray.

[If one is] *Out of sight,* [one is] *out of mind.*

## 7. 掲示、廣告。[主として Be 動詞省略]

Admission free	[縦覽隨意]
Inspection invited.	[閱覽歡迎]
No visitors allowed.	[參觀御斷]
Not for sale	[非賣品]
Closed to-day.	[本日休業]
No thoroughfare.	[通行止]
English Spoken.	[英語を話し申候]
Made in Germany.	[獨逸製]
Sold by subscription.	[豫約販賣]
All rights reserved.	[版權所有]
Trade mark registered.	[商標登録]
Forbidden to injure the trees.	[樹木を折るべからず]
Engaged.	[使用中。貸切]
Wanted.....	[入用。雇入]
[Keep your] <i>Hands off</i> .	[手を觸るべからず]
[Beware of the] <i>Wet Paint</i> .	[ペンキ塗りたて]

## 8. 其の他。

I am *seventeen* [years old].  
 I will go *if* [it is] *necessary* [to go].  
*What* [did you say]?  
*Why* [should I] *not* [do so]?  
*Hence* [come] *such dreams*.

[比較]

{ They like him as well as *me*.  
 { They like him as well as *I*.

CHAPTER XIII  
Word-Equivalents

## 1. Noun の役目の出来るもの。

Pronoun: *I like it.*  
 Adjective: *The rich* are not always happier than *the poor.*  
 Infinitive: He refused *to go.*  
 Gerund: *Playing* with fire is dangerous.  
 Adverb: How far is it from *here* to *there*?  
 Phrase: I showed him *how to do it.*  
 Clause: We know *that he will come.*  
 Quotation: There was no "*if*" in Napoleon's dictionary.

## 2. Adjective の役目の出来るもの。

Noun: I want a *silver* spoon.  
 Possessive: This is *John's* cap.  
 Appositive: Henry *the tailor* has come.  
 Noun+ed: I saw a *long-tailed* monkey.  
 Infinitive: He is looking for a room *to let.*  
 Participle: I was told an *amusing* story.  
 Gerund: He is in the *smoking-room.*  
 Phrase: He is a man *of parts.*  
 Clause: I know the man *who went there.*

## 3. Adverb の役目の出来るもの。

Noun:	We walked a <i>mile</i> .
Infinitive:	We came here <i>to learn</i> .
Phrase:	He did it <i>now and then</i> .
Clause:	It was too late <i>when I went there</i> .

## 4. Connectives の主なるもの。

Conjunction:	I knew it, <i>but</i> he did not.
Pronoun:	I asked <i>which</i> was better.
Adverb:	He will tell us <i>where</i> he lives.
Phrase:	Tell me <i>as soon as</i> he comes.

## 5. Complement の種類。

Noun:	He is a <i>student</i> .
Pronoun:	It was <i>I</i> that met him.
Adjective:	He became <i>rich</i> .
Infinitive:	He seems <i>to be ill</i> .
Participle:	{The dog kept <i>barking</i> . {He looked <i>perplexed</i> .
Gerund:	Seeing is <i>believing</i> .
Phrase:	It is <i>of no use</i> .
Clause:	The fact was <i>that he didn't go</i> .

## CHAPTER XIV

## Sentence Construction

## 1. Sentence は構造上三種に別たれる。

(1) Simple Sentence (單文).

Subject と Predicate とが各一つのもの。[又、  
兩者の關係が單一なるもの]

*He came to see me in my absence.*

*Taro and Jiro are brothers.* [=They]

(2) Complex Sentence (複文).

從屬節を伴ふもの。 [p. 10 参照]

I think : *that he is honest.* [名詞節]

He is not a boy : *who tells a lie.* [形容詞節]

He came to see me : *while I was out.* [副詞節]

(3) Compound Sentence (重文).

二つ以上の獨立節 (Independent Clause) よりなるもの。

He came to see me, | but I was out.

The moon rose, | and the view was very fine.

〔注意〕 尙、場合により次の二種がある。

(a) Mixed Sentence (混文).

Compound Sentence にして從屬節を伴ふもの。

The moon rose : *when we were starting*, | and the view was simply beautiful.

He came to see me, | but, : *as I was out*, : returned at once.

(b) Elliptical Sentence (省略文). [p. 137 参照]

You are *as tall as* he [is tall].

He is taller *than* I [am tall].

## 2. Sentence の 轉換。

(1) **Complex** を **Simple** に更める法。

[從屬節を Phrase 又は Word に短縮する]

(a) Noun Clause の場合。

I am sure : *that he will succeed*.

I am sure *of his success*.

He is sure *to succeed*.

I don't know : *when he was born*.

I don't know *the time of his birth*.

I think : *that I will go*.

I *intend to go*.

I think : *that he will go*.

I *expect him to go*.

He said : *that he would go*.

He *promised to go*.

He said : *that he would not come*.

He *refused to come*.

(b) Adjective Clause の場合。

This is the book : *which he wrote*.

This is the book *written by him*.

Those : *who are rich* : are not always happy.  
*Rich people* are not always happy.

(c) Adverb Clause の場合。

They were surprised : *when they heard the news*.

They were surprised { *to hear the news*.  
*at the news*.

*As he was ill*, : he could not go.

He could not go *on account of illness*.

*Being ill*, he could not go.

She was so old : *that she could not come*.

She was *too old to come*.

(2) **Compound** を **Simple** に更める法。

[何れかの獨立節を Phrase に短縮する]

He worked hard, | but he failed.

He failed *in spite of hard working*.

He worked hard *only to fail*.

{ *He did not come*, | and so *we* were much  
 disappointed.

{ *To our great disappointment*, he did not come.

{ *The sun went down*, | and *all* was silent.

{ *The sun going down*, all was silent.

次の三文を比較せよ。

The enemy, *seeing* our troop, ran away.

As the enemy saw our troop, they ran away.

The enemy saw our troop, *and* ran away.

## EXERCISE 38

## A. Simple Sentence にせよ。

1. This is the picture which was painted by him.
2. He studies hard that he may pass the examination.
3. I was wondering what I should do.

## B. Complex Sentence にせよ。

1. I did not go because of illness.
2. He was taken ill, and so did not go.

## C. Compound Sentence にせよ。

1. He left Japan for Brazil never to return.
2. Unless you start at once, you will not be in time.

## D. 二文を一文に結合し、Simple, Complex, Compound の三例を作れ。

He met his teacher on the road. He bowed to him.

## E. Simple, Complex, Compound の三種に英譯せよ。

彼は其處に到着した時、私に手紙をよこした。

## CHAPTER XV

## Sentence Analysis

## 1. Sentence Analysis (文の解剖).

## (1) Principal Elements (主要素).

= [Subject, Verb, Object, Complement]

He called me a fool. [主要素は波下線]

## (2) Subordinate Elements (従要素).

= [Adjuncts (附屬語句)]

(The) (old) man came (to see me), (but) I was out. [従要素は ( )]

## (3) Independent Elements (獨立要素).

{ 感動詞 (O) he comes. [獨立要素は ( )]  
呼掛詞 (Henry,) come (with me).  
挿入句 This is (,I think,) best (of all).

## 2. Analysis の範例。

## (1) Simple Sentence の場合。

Men (of sense) (often) learn (from their enemies).  
(Alas!) (the) (poor) mother found (her) son breathless.

## (2) Complex Sentence の場合。

[從屬節の主要素は黒下線]

(When) he was (a) (little) boy, he lost (his) parents.

(The) ground : that you see (in the distance) :  
 is (the) place : (where) we play base-ball.  
 He says : (that) he will go (with you) : (when)  
(the) examination is over.

(3) Compound Sentence の場合。

(The) villa (over there) is (my) father's, | (but) I  
do (not) like it.  
 [You] Make yourself necessary (to the world), |  
 (and) (the) world will give you bread.

(4) Mixed Sentence の場合。

It is (not) long : (since) ski-ing was (first) in-  
roduced (into this part) (of the country), |  
 (but) (now) it may be called one (of the  
 charms) (amongst us).  
 Sato, : who has (recently) returned (from Man-  
 churia), : visited us (last night), | (and) [he]  
told us (some) (very) (interesting) stories.

## EXERCISE 39

前例に倣ひ解剖せよ。尙、Clause の種類を區別し、且目的語及び補語を指摘せよ。

1. The father gave his son a new ball.
2. The little boy slept well that night.
3. He decided to start after reading your letter.

4. He walked a mile before he met any one.
5. Who was it that told you that?
6. Mind you do not spoil that, John.
7. That old woman is so healthy, that she has never fallen ill since she came to live here.
8. I found the book you lent me the other day very interesting.
9. The fact that a man firmly believes that he can do what may seem impossible to others, shows that there is something within him that makes him equal to the work which he has undertaken.

## EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

次の That の用法を説明せよ。

1. *That* people should do such things is a scandal.
2. *That* point is clearly made.
3. It was a purse *that* he dropped.
4. It is seldom *that* he fails.
5. There is no grander sight than *that* of a young man fired with a lofty aspiration and glowing with romantic enthusiasm.
6. The inscription on the monument was so utterly defaced by the passage of ages *that* I could not make out what it was.

--[THE END]--

## APPENDICES

### (I) Prefixes and Suffixes

#### I. Prefixes

forenoon		ex-governor
afternoon		sub-editor
asleep	(in sleep)	vice-consul
ashore	(on shore)	pan-Americanism (all)
arise	(强意)	superdreadnought { above over } beyond
dishonest	(not)	ultraconservatist (beyond)
disappear	(reversal)	counter-movement (against)
unhappy	(not)	hydro-aeroplane (water)
uncover	(back)	telescope (far)
import	(in)	automobile (self)
export	(out)	outside
transport	(across)	outlive
overcoat		indoors
undershirt		out of doors
overestimate		alone (all)
underestimate		welcome (well)
sympathy	(with)	international
antipathy	(against)	(between, among)
antechamber	(before)	thermometer (heat)
postscript	(after)	



## II. Suffixes

1. [Person]		2. [Abstract Noun]	
examiner	employer	(Verb)	(Abstract N.)
examinee	employee	{ act	action
Emperor	actor	decide	decision
Empress	actress	{ marry	marriage
scholar	beggar	learn	learning
cashier	brigadier	die	death
millionaire	doctrinaire	{ choose	choice
American	Russian	(Adjective)	(Abstract N.)
Christian	politician	{ absent	absence
merchant	servant	brave	bravery
coward	drunkard	deep	depth
artist	optimist	{ free	freedom
patriot	idiot	just	justice
native	captive	{ modest	modesty
adversary	secretary	(Common N.)	(Abstract N.)
statesman	tradesman	{ friend	friendship
critic	skeptic	child	childhood
candidate	advocate	infant	infancy
hermit		{ fisher	fishery
braggart		slave	slavery
enthusiast		{ thief	theft

## 3. [Adjective; Verb]

powerful	careful	hopeful
powerless	careless	hopeless
northern	southern	eastern
northward	southward	eastward
foolish	selfish	girlish
English	Spanish	Turkish
godly	sickly	kindly
godlike	warlike	businesslike
vacant	truant	indignant
current	confident	innocent
smoky	rocky	trusty
regular	vulgar	singular
dangerous	glorious	dexterous
usual	social	accidental
wretched	landed	gifted
fortunate	private	accurate
comic	tragic	dramatic
troublesome	quarrelsome	frolicsome
wooden	woolen	earthen
blacken	sharpen	widen
classify	justify	magnify
realize	organize	patronize

## 〔II〕 Capitals

## Capitals (頭文字) の用法

1. 各文及び直接敘法の最初の語。  
He has come.  
I said, "You are wrong."
2. 固有名詞及び固有形容詞。  
England, April, English book, Osaka merchant.
3. 官名、尊稱、稱號等。  
the Cabinet, the Governor, the Emperor, Dr. Sato.
4. 神。  
God, the Almighty, Mercury.
5. 擬人。  
The Lion, the Ass, and the Fox went hunting.
6. 題目、書名及び其の他の主要語。  
The Value of Time, Paradise Lost.  
This happened to be the cave of Death.
7. [I, O] の兩語。  
As I am poor, help me, O Lord.
8. 詩の各行の始。  
Be still, sad heart! and cease repining;  
Behind the clouds is the sun still shining.

—Longfellow.

## 〔III〕 Italics

## Italics (斜體活字) の用法

1. 新聞、雜誌。  
I should like to take in the *Times* and the *Review*.
2. 文學上の作品。  
Have you read Shakespeare's *Hamlet*?
3. 艦船。  
He has gone on board the *Tango-maru*.  
The *Mutsu* is the pride of our navy.
4. 外國語。  
He drinks *sake* every night.  
Shall you climb Yashima by cable-car or by *kago*?
5. 強意の語句。  
"What hare?"  
"I don't know *what* hare."  
If a thing is right, it *can* be done, and if it is wrong,  
it *can be done without*, and a good man will find  
a way.
6. Word を Word として取扱つたもの。  
*Patriotism* is the English for the Japanese *aikoku-*  
*shin*.  
—"Patriotism" is the English for the Japanese  
"aikokushin."

## 〔IV〕 Punctuation

## Punctuation (句讀)

## 1. Period (.)

- (1) He is a boy. Be honest. [敘述文、命令文の終]  
 (2) Sun. (Sunday), Jan. (January), [略語の終]  
 U. S. A. (the United States of America)  
 (3) 256.24 \$ 4.50 [小數の前]  
 (4) Henry IV. Chapter II. [ローマ數字の後、  
 但、略することあり]

## 2. Interrogation Mark (?)

- (1) Did he go? [疑問文の終]  
 (2) He did not go? [半疑問文の終]  
 (3) He was born in 1484(?) [不確實]

## 3. Exclamation Mark (!)

- How beautiful the moon is! [感嘆文の終]  
 Alas! Be careful, little boy! [各種の感情]  
 Bang! went the pistol. [物音]

## 4. Comma (,)

- (1) The grocer sells tea, coffee, sugar, etc. [同一關係の語間]  
 (2) High and low, rich and poor, and young and old  
 went to see the procession. [同一關係の句間]

- (3) I came, I saw, I conquered. [同一關係の節間]  
 (4) Yes, I go. No, I don't go. [Yes, No で終らぬ時]  
 (5) Boys, don't make such a noise. [呼び掛け語の次]  
 (6) They said, "Let us go." [引用語句を分つ]  
 (7) To tell the truth, I have no money. [獨立不定詞句]  
 (8) { The sun having set, he went home. [制限的でない分詞句]  
 Having finished it, he went home.  
 (9) 2,164,537,829. (1840) [數字、但、(年號)には不用]  
 (10) He lives at No. 3, Mita, Shiba, Tokyo. [場所の列記]  
 (11) I was born on Oct. 10th, 1925. [年月日の列記]  
 (12) { Well, here we are at the station. [文頭の特種の語]  
 Why, it is your father.  
 (13) { I met a man, who was blind. [Relativeの追敘用法]  
 I was sleeping, when I heard a voice.  
 (14) 以上の外、文意を明瞭にする爲に用ひられる。  
 That he was ill at that time, is certain.  
 To err is human; to forgive, divine.  
 William, one of my cousins, is coming here.  
 The ground is oblong, 80 yards in length, 50 in  
 breadth.  
 In fact, that is a very good plan.  
 We saw a large opening, or inlet.

They did not, however, go to help him.

He is, no doubt, tired of the work.

### 5. Semicolon (;)

前後の關係が Comma ほど密接でなく、Period ほど隔絶しない。

United, we stand; divided, we fall.

An election is a very serious thing; at least, it ought to be.

### 6. Colon (:)

前後の關係が Semicolon 以上に句切られるが、Period ほど強くない。

(1) Then he suffered terribly: he was hungry; it was cold; and it began to snow. [説明]

(2) We must remember the proverb: "Walls have ears." [引用]

(3) He is angry: for a while he will not speak to us. [結果]

(4) There may be a flood: it is raining heavily. [原因]

(5) Some voted for him: some against him. [正反對]

### 7. Hyphen (-)

(1) run-aways, good-for-nothing. [合成語]

(2) twenty-one, ninety-nine, two-thirds. [21, 99. 分數]

(3) co-operate, re-action. [發音上二母音を分つ]  
.....exami-

nation ..... [一行に書けぬ時]

(4) teach-er, man-u-fac-to-ry. [音節を分つ時]

### 8. Apostrophe (')

(1) a bird's nest, boys' desks [名詞の所有格]

(2) the three R's, 5's [文字及び數字の複數]

(3) can't=cannot, won't=will not, [文字及び數字の省略]

you're, we're, they're (=are), 'tis=it is,

he's =  $\begin{cases} \text{he is,} \\ \text{he has,} \end{cases}$  I'd =  $\begin{cases} \text{I had,} \\ \text{I would,} \end{cases}$  it's =  $\begin{cases} \text{it is,} \\ \text{it has,} \end{cases}$

ten o'clock=ten of (the) clock, '32=1932

### 9. Dash (—)

(1) I ran after the thief—young as I was—and caught him. [括弧の代用]

(2) I met two of them—May and Mary. [説明]

(3) Money, health, hope—all are gone. [總括]

(4) Yes, I was—oh, what a noise! [文意、語調の急變]  
Is—ah!—is he dead?

(5) I—I—I think so—yes—but I don't remember.

[躊躇、吃音]

(6) "h" is sometimes silent: as—"hour." [引用]

- (7) They stopped at a shop in R—street.  
He died in 19—. [語、數の省略]
- (8) Will you go?—Yes, I will. [一行の二人の言葉を分つ]

### 10. Quotation Marks (“ ”)

- (1) He said, “Shall I go?” [引用語句]  
“Shall I go?” said he.
- (2) [新聞、雑誌、書籍、艦船等の名稱]  
the “Asahi,” the “Youth,” “Past and Present,”  
the “Mikasa.”

#### Single Quotation Marks ( ‘ ’ )

He says, “I know that ‘time is money.’” [二重引用]

### 11. Parenthesis ( )

- (1) [説明、註釋等の語句を挿入する時].  
She must have gone to the workhouse but for our  
mistress (Nelly calls her, her angel).  
The kettle (the water in the kettle) boils.
- (2) Read Exercise (c). [明瞭の爲]

### 12. Bracket [ ] ( ) { }

Mice is [are] killed by cats. [改訂]  
He is younger than you [are]. [補充]

### 13. Brace { }

{  
I, my, me            {thou, thy, thee  
                              {you, your, you

## Pronouncing Vocabulary of The Technics

<b>A</b>	complement [kómplimənt]	elliptical [ilíptikəl]
absolute [æbsəʊlɪt]	complex [kómpleks]	equivalent [ikwívalənt]
accent [æksənt]	compound [kómpaund]	exclamative [eksklæmətív]
accidence [æksidəns]	concord [kóŋkɔ:d]	exercise [éksəsaiz]
adjective [ædʒiktív]	conjugation [kɔndʒuʒeɪʃən]	<b>F</b>
adverb [ædvə:b]	conjunction [kɔndʒʌŋkʃən]	feminine [féminin]
analysis [ənæləsɪs]	connective [kɔnéktív]	future [fjú:tʃə]
antecedent [æntɪsɪ:dənt]	consonant [kɔnsənənt]	<b>G</b>
apostrophe [əpɔstrəfi]	construction [kɔnstrʌkʃən]	gender [dʒéndə]
appendices [əpéndɪsɪz]	continuative [kəntɪnjuətív]	gerund [dʒérənd]
article [á:ɪkəl]	co-ordinate [kou:ɔ:dɪnɪt]	grammar [græmə]
assertive [əsɔ:tív]	<b>D</b>	<b>H</b>
<b>B</b>	dash [dæʃ]	hyphen [háɪfən]
bracket [brækit]	declarative [diklæɪrətív]	<b>I</b>
brace [breɪs]	defective [diféktív]	imperative [impérətív]
<b>C</b>	definite [défɪnɪt]	impersonal [ɪmpɔ:sənəl]
capital [ká:pɪtəl]	degree [dígrɪ:]	incomplete [ɪnkəmplɪ:t]
cardinal [ká:dɪnəl]	demonstrative [dɪmɔnstrətív]	indefinite [ɪndéfɪnɪt]
case [keɪs]	direct [dírékt]	independent [ɪndɪpéndənt]
chapter [tʃæptə]	double [dʌbl]	index [ɪndeks]
clause [klaʊz]	<b>E</b>	indicative [ɪndíkətív]
collective [kɔléktív]	element [élimənt]	indirect [ɪndirékt]
colon [kɔlən]	ellipsis [ilípsɪs]	infinitive [ɪnfɪnɪtív]
comma [kómə]		interjection [ɪntə:dʒéksjən]
common [kómən]		interrogation [ɪntərogéɪʃən]
comparative [kɔmpærətív]		interrogative [ɪntərogətív]
comparison [kɔmpærɪsn]		

intransitive [intrú:nsitiv]	participle [pártisipl]	Roman [róumən]
introduction [intrədákʃən]	passive [pæsi:v]	root [ru:t]
irregular [irégjulə]	past [pɑ:st]	<b>S</b>
italic [itælik]	perfect [pó:fikt]	script [skript]
<b>L</b>	period [piəriəd]	semicolon [semikóulən]
lesson [lésn]	person [pé:sn]	sense [sens]
letter [létə]	phrase [freiz]	sentence [séntəns]
<b>M</b>	plural [plúərəl]	sequence [sí:kwəns]
mark [mɑ:k]	predicate [prédikeit]	simple [simpl]
masculine [mæskjulín]	predicative [pridikətiv]	single [sígg]
material [mætiəriəl]	prefix [prí:fiks]	singular [síggjulə]
mixed [mikst]	preposition [prəpəzífən]	speech [spi:tʃ]
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neuter [njú:tə]	proper [própə]	syllabication
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<b>O</b>	<b>Q</b>	tense [tens]
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omission [ómifən]	quotation [kwoutéifən]	<b>V</b>
optative [óptətiv]	<b>R</b>	verbal [vó:bəl]
ordinal [ɔ:dín]	reflexive [rifléksiv]	voice [vois]
<b>P</b>	regular [régjulə]	vowel [váuəl]
parenthesis [pərenθ:sis]	relative [rélətiv]	<b>W</b>
participial [pɑ:tisipiəl]	reported [ripó:tid]	word [wɜ:d]
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ホソエス コンサイス  
イングリッシュ グラマ —

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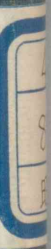
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
1950

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四ノ二

小野高志



11. pronoun, verb, articles, adjective, noun,

12. interjection, ~~adjective~~ <sub>adverb.</sub>, articles, adjective, noun

13. pronoun, auxiliary verbs, adverb, verb, adverb.  
adjective, noun. *Qhu*

14. noun, verb, articles, noun. *Qhu*

15. articles, noun, noun, verb, preposition.  
~~adverb~~ ~~adverb~~ noun → adjectives

16. pronoun, verb, ~~noun~~, adverb, pronoun,  
verb, preposition, noun, <sup>conjunction</sup>

17. noun, conjunction, noun <sup>auxiliary</sup>, verb, verb.  
adverb.

18. preposition, noun, preposition, ~~at~~ articles,  
noun, adverb, verb, articles, noun.

19. pronoun, noun, verb, preposition, articles, adjective,  
noun, preposition, articles, noun, preposition, noun.

20. adjective, noun, verb, preposition, articles, noun,  
preposition, noun.

1. I have never read so interesting a book as this.  
 I have never read such an interesting book as this.

2. 我从来没有读过这么有趣的书。  
 我从来没有读过像这本书这么有趣的书。

3. As the weather was bad, it took the steamer eleven days to cross the Atlantic Ocean.

4. "Where are you going in this snow, father?"  
 "I'm going to the Village Office to pay my tax."



英  
 文  
 的  
 完  
 全  
 的  
 詞  
 語

完全句詞語

5. I got from a book. 他从一本书中得到了。

6. I made a firm my servant. 我让我的仆人当了我的正式仆人。

7. He made a false. 他做了个假的。

8. He is a boy. (allegory) 他是一个男孩。(寓言)

9. Brown Brown. 棕色棕色。

Brown Brown