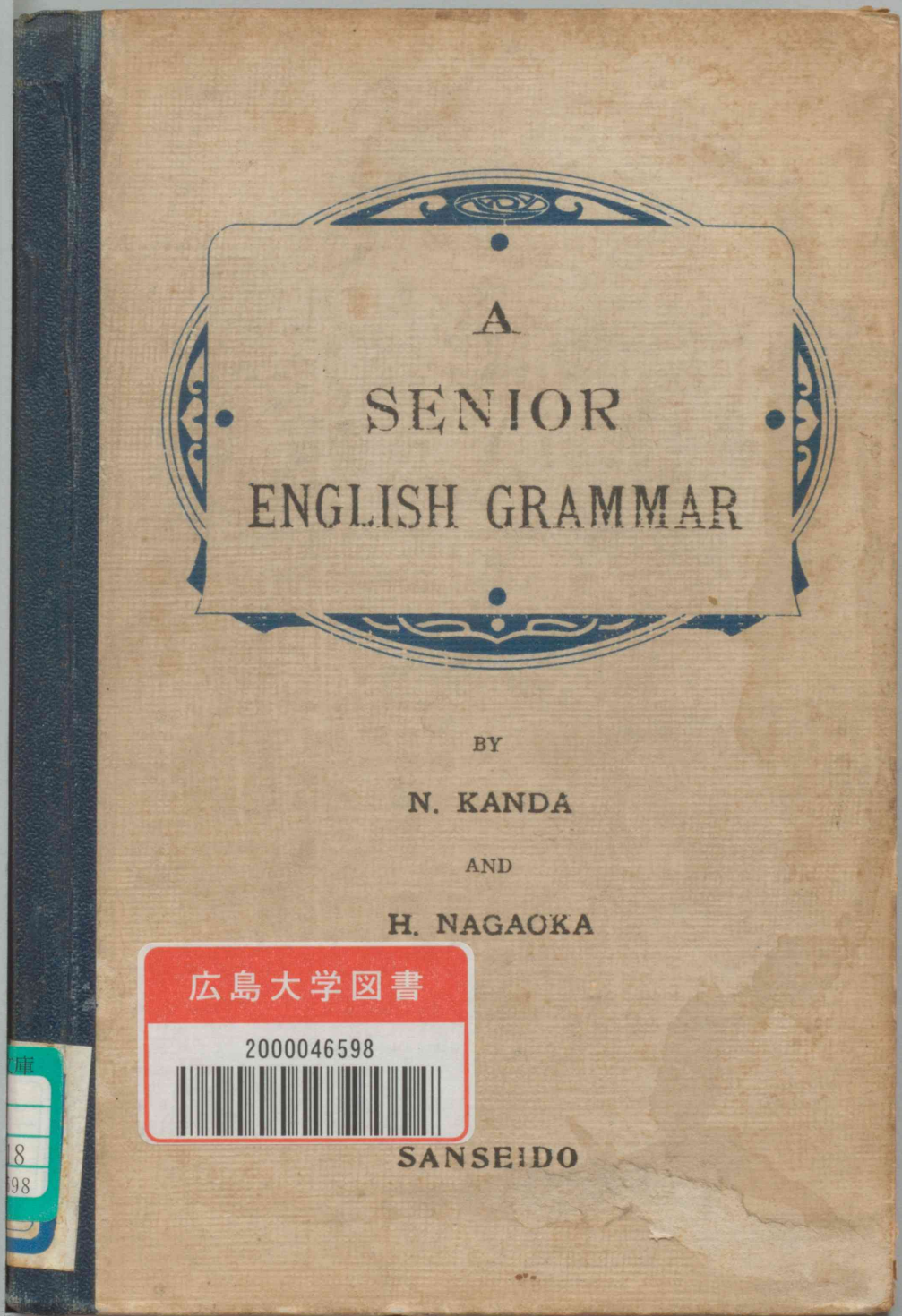


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BY
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N. KANDA

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A
SENIOR
ENGLISH GRAMMAR

LESSON I

NOUNS AND ARTICLES

PART 1

A

1. **Scotland** is celebrated for the number and beauty of its lakes; **Loch Lomond** and **Loch Katrine** are the most picturesque.
2. **Motor-cars, bicycles, and carriages,** besides the **tram-cars,** are busily running up and down the **streets.**
3. The **committee** composed of 20 members sat in conference for welcoming

the crew which was made up of about 500 sailors.

4. Gold and silver are precious metals, while water and air are indispensable for living.

5. The height of the building and the whiteness of its walls attract people's attention and curiosity.

上例中 Gothic にて示せる語の中 (1) には固有名詞 (Proper Noun)。

(2) には普通名詞 (Common Noun) たることは既に知れる所なり。

(3) にはある 'committee,' 'crew' はそれぞれ 'member' 'sailor' の集合體に附したる名稱なり、かく普通名詞の表す人若しくは物の集合體に附したる名稱を集合名詞 (Collective Noun) といふ。

(4) にはあるものは皆物質の名なり、かく木材、金屬、元素、液體、氣體等物質に附したる名稱を物質名詞 (Material Noun) といふ。

(5) にはある如く、性質、動作、狀態などを表す名詞を抽象名詞 (Abstract Noun) といふ。

B

冠詞 (Article) に二種あり、一は不定冠詞 (Indefinite Article) 即ち 'a' 又は 'an' にして他は定冠詞 (Definite Article) 'the' なり。

1. 不定冠詞は元來「一個」といふ意を含むものなれば普通名詞及び一部の集合名詞に附して通例固有名詞、物質名詞、抽象名詞には附せざるものとす、かゝる名詞は又複數形をとるを得ず。

但し次の如く固有名詞、物質名詞、抽象名詞にして不定冠詞又は複數形をとることあり。

a. He is a Newton of the age. (同性質を有する他の人を指す時)

There are two Browns in our class. (同名を有するもの數ある時)

This morning a Mr. Alexander called you up on the telephone. (未知の人を指す時)

The princess was a Plantagenet on her mother's side. (家系國民等團體の一員を指す時)

At yesterday's auction, a **Turner** was sold for £15,000. (個人の製作物を指す時)

b. I took a **glass** of water to quench my thirst. (Cf. Glass is brittle.)

The traveller saw a **light** in the distance. (Cf. The sun gives us light.)

This is a **good sugar**. (Cf. Sugar is sweet.)

② A **fire** broke out in our neighbourhood last night. (Cf. Fire burns.)

c. Japan has her place among the **powers**. (Cf. Knowledge is power.)

It is one of the seven **wonders** of the world. (Cf. He gazed on the picture with wonder and admiration.)

2. 定冠詞は元來指示する用をなすものにて單複何れにも用ひ固有名詞以外の名詞には何れにも附することを得、但し固有名詞にても、不定冠詞を用ひ得る如き場合には定冠詞をも用ひ得べし。

Ōka Echizen was, as it were, the Daniel of Japan.

Has the Smith you speak of any connection with your firm?

C

抽象名詞の特別用法：

1. 稱號として用ひらるゝことあり。

His Imperial **Majesty** (or H. I. M.) the Emperor has honoured the Arts Exhibition with his visit.

His Imperial **Highness** (or H. I. H.) the Crown Prince is now staying at the detached palace of Nikko.

Your **Excellency** is doubtless going to attend the ceremony. (大臣公使等に)

2. 又 'all,' 'itself' と共に用ひらる。

The old man was **hospitality itself** (=very hospitable) toward us.

The children were **all eagerness** (=very eager) to hear the story.

3. 前置詞と共に句を作るに用ひらる。

He regarded it as a matter of great **importance**.

He failed in the attempt **through**
carelessness.

注意：抽象名詞は動詞、形容詞、普通名詞より派出せしもの多し。

Verb	Abstract	Adjective	Abstract	Common	Abstract
act	action	happy	happiness	boy	boyhood
add	addition	wise	wisdom	man	manhood
decide	decision	long	length	scholar	scholarship
judge	judgment	silent	silence	slave	slavery
differ	difference	pure	purity	infant	infancy

EXERCISE

A. Classify the nouns in the following:

1. Education, to accomplish the ends of good government, should be universally diffused.
2. The British fleet under Nelson gained a great victory at Trafalgar, off the south coast of Spain.
3. The cavalry charged the regiment posted at the foot of the hill.
4. The people with whom I resided have removed to Tokyo.
5. Wireless telegraphy is still in its infancy at

present, and no one knows what the next wonder may be.

6. At this market are sold vegetables, butter, eggs, cheese, fruits, and so on.

7. The most common kind of fuel used by men is wood. Coal is also a kind of fossil wood.

8. There are also men whose work is to look after the food and clothing of the soldiers.

9. Water that is fit for drinking has neither colour, taste, nor smell; and it is very clear and cool.

10. Even one drop of water is full of wonders. It is full of tiny insects of all shapes, which would do us harm. We can not see them without a magnifying-glass.

11. The upper classes are to a great extent responsible for the extravagant tendency of the lower classes.

12. In after years he gained wealth and power, and was known as a wise and honest man.

13. By his diligence Martin gained his wealth.

14. During her life Nell suffered pain and sorrow.

15. Patience and perseverance conquer all difficulties.

B. Put into English.

1. 皇太子殿下には明朝神戸より軍艦薩摩に召されて吳港に向はせらるゝ筈なり。
2. 英國は石炭、鐵を多量に産出 (produce) すれども食糧品 (provisions) は多く外國より輸入す。
3. こんな長雨の後には當然好天氣になる筈だ。
4. あの人とその外國の貴賓 (a distinguished visitor) に贈りました刀劍は真正の正宗だそうです。 (genuine)
5. あの飛行家は徳川家の一人です。
6. 白紙二三枚と白墨二三本取つて来て下さい。
7. 兄はさる醫學雜誌に出す爲め結核 (tuberculosis) に関する論文 (paper) を書いて居ります。
8. その電燈會社の發電所 (an electric power-house) では蒸氣力で電氣を起して居ますから (to be generated) 水力で起すよりも餘程費用がかゝる。
9. 佐藤といふ方があなたの留守に尋ねて参りました。
10. あの西洋人の家には Mary といふ方が二人居られますが一人は親戚の方です。

C. Make Abstract Nouns from :—

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. child | 2. friend | 3. president |
| 4. deep | 5. just | 6. able |
| 7. careful | 8. think | 9. speak |

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|-----------|
| 10. invade | 11. propose | 12. true |
| 13. thick | 14. persevere | 15. wide |
| 16. high | 17. slow | 18. sweet |

LESSON II

NOUNS AND ARTICLES

PART 2

A

1. The River Poe rises in the Alps and flows into the Adriatic Sea after winding through the rich plain of Lombardy.
2. A regular steamship service has been opened between Japan and the South Sea Islands by the South Sea Mail Steamship Company with subsidies from the Navy Department, and the Nankai-maru was the first steamer sailed on the line.

固有名詞には通例冠詞を附せざれど上例中

に示せる如く常に定冠詞を附するものあり、以下に其種類を示す。

1. 河、海、灣、海峡、運河の名。

The River Sumida, the Red Sea, the Pechili Gulf, the Behring Strait, the Panama Canal. (Cf. Tokyo Bay)

注意： 山、岬、湖水、港の名には 'the' を附せず。

Mount Fuji, Cape Horn, Lake Ontario, Port Arthur.

2. 公共の建築施設物の名。

The Imperial University, the British Museum, the Conservative Club.

注意： 他の Proper Noun を加へたるものには 'the' を附せざることあり。

St. Paul's Cathedral, St. James's Palace, Windsor Castle, Shimbashi Station, Uyeno Park.

3. 船艦の名。

The Fusu, the Royal George.

4. 書籍、新聞、雑誌の名。

The Hakkenden, the Daily Chronicle, the Outlook.

注意： 人名を書物の名としたる時は 'the' を附せず。

I am reading *Robinson Crusoe*.

5. **Plural Proper Noun.**

The Rocky Mountains, the Rothschilds, the Whigs, the Sandwich Islands, the West Indies, the Russians, the Buddhists.

6. 'Of' を含める Proper Noun.

The Cape of Good Hope, the Lake of Biwa, the Prince of Wales, the King of Burma, the Straits of Gibraltar.

7. 外國君主の名 (英國より見て) の前に稱號を附したる時。

The **Czar** Nicholas, the **Emperor** Napoleon.

注意： 次の場合にも 'the' を附す。

1. Adjective を添へたる時。

The dying Cato forms the subject of a tragedy by Addison.

The lion-hearted Richard came back to England after a long wandering life in foreign lands.

例外： 'old,' 'young,' 'little,' 'noble,' 'good,' 'bold,' 'dear' を添へても別に冠詞を要せず。

2. 國語の名が特殊の語を指す時。

What is *the English* for *the Japanese sakura*?

(Cf. Japanese is more difficult than English. 但し
'the English language' の如く云ふを得。)

B

普通名詞に添へたる不定冠詞の意義。

1. A bad workman quarrels with his tools.

A merry heart makes a cheerful countenance. (この場合 'a' は 'any' の意)

2. A child was knocked down by a motor-car yesterday. (この場合 'a' は 'a certain' の意)

(以上 (1) (2) は普通用法にて以下は特別用法)

3. A gift in the hand is better than two promises.

An hour's sleep before midnight is better than two after it. (この場合 'a' は 'one' の意)

4. Two of a trade seldom agree.
Birds of a feather flock together.
(この場合 'a' は 'the same' の意)
5. The committee sits once a week.
A thousand yen a year goes some

ways with a single man who does not drink. (この場合 'a' は 'per' の意)

注意: 複数普通名詞は冠詞を附せずして漠然と多数といふ意を有することあり。

He has been absent for *days* running.

The town is situated *miles* away from our village.

That work cost him *years* of hard labour.

C

普通名詞に添へたる定冠詞の意義。

1. The chauffeur driving the car was taken to the police station. (かゝる場合 'the' は特定せることを表す)
2. The elephant does not feel a flea bite. (かゝる場合 'the' は代表的意義を興ふるものにして、一般の 'elephant' につき述ぶるなり)
3. These circumstances only served to develop the poet in him. (かゝる場合 'the' は普通名詞を抽象化して其性質、特徴等を表す)
4. I thought he was not the man to commit such a crime. (かゝる場合 'the' は 'such a — as' の意)

D

集合名詞には種類により不定冠詞を附し得るものと附し得ざるものとあり。

1. He has a large **family** to support.
2. **Poultry** are scarce and dear in winter.
3. Much **clothing** is necessary in winter.

(1) の 'family' の如き種類は單複兩形をとる、従がつて不定冠詞をもとり得るなり、'class,' 'people' 'nation,' 'fleet,' 'party,' 'company,' 'troop,' 'flock' 等はこの種類に屬す、(但し His family are all well. の如く集合名詞が集合體を組立つる個々のものを指すことあり、かゝる場合は單數形の儘、複數形の取扱を受けて複數動詞を伴ふ、かく用ひたる時は特に**群集名詞** (Noun of Multitude) と稱せられ不定冠詞若しくは複數形をとることなし。(Cf. (1) The Japanese are a brave *people*. (2) *People* say he is well off.)

(2) の poultry の如く常に單數形にて不定冠詞又は複數形をとらざるものあり、'cattle,'

'infantry,' 'cavalry,' 'nobility,' 'clergy,' 'peasantry' 等はこの種に屬す而して附隨する動詞は多く複數なり。

(3) の clothing の如きは不定冠詞も複數形もとらずして常に單數動詞を伴ふ、'furniture,' 'game (獵鳥),' 'merchandise,' 'baggage,' 'luggage' 等はこの種に屬す。(この種には個數を示す爲めに 'piece,' 'article' 等の語を用ひて 'a piece of furniture,' 'an article of clothing' の如く云ふ)。

EXERCISE

A. Explain the use of the articles before the Proper Nouns.

1. The Gulf Stream which comes from the Mexican Gulf, gives a mild winter to the British Isles.
2. Brussels is a Paris on a small scale.
3. He has an Ōkyo among his collection of famous pictures.
4. The English Channel, which is an important

highway of commerce, is subject to the danger of German submarines.

5. The Stuarts succeeded the Tudors on the throne of England.

6. The ambitious Napoleon died at St. Helena.

7. In such a fearful fog, a small schooner, the Drake, struck suddenly upon a rock.

8. The Landseers and the Turners are some of the best pictures in the National Gallery of London.

9. The elder Pitt was one of the greatest English statesmen in the 19th century.

10. The 'Essay on Man,' one of Pope's Moral Essays, would, as a system of ethics, have been more appropriately written in prose.

11. Due to the immense rainfalls in the Abyssinian mountains, the Nile overflows its banks every year.

B. Insert an Article where necessary, and give the reason for it.

1. London stands on the banks of River Thames and owes much of its wealth and prosperity to the same river.

2. He has been reading ^{the} Arabian Nights' Entertainments night after night.

3. His father was ^a Minamoto, while his mother ^{was} Fujiwara.

4. ^{The} United States of America succeeded in taking the whole of Philippines.

5. He asked me what is ^{the} Japanese for "purple."

6. ^{The} Himalayas are the highest mountains in the world and Mt. Evelest is the highest peak of the ranges.

7. ^{The} Inawashiro Water Power Electric Company has declared its dividends for this half year at the rate of 10 per cent. p. a.

8. ^{The} Romans took possession of the country in the reign of Emperor Claudius.

9. Nippon Maru of Tōyō Kisen Kaisha plys between America and Asiatic ports.

10. ^{The} Strait of Dover, which lies between England and France, may be crossed in a short time.

C. Translate the following into English.

- 馬は有用の動物である。(三様に書け)
- 櫻は四月初旬に咲き東京は特に該樹を以て有名なり。
- 帝國博物館は上野公園の動物園の近くにあります。

4. 彼は一旦約束した事を破る様な人間ではない。
5. 一日か二日で主人が歸られますから返事はそれまで待つて下さい。
6. 私共の組は皆仕合を來週水曜日まで延ばすことに一致しました。(to agree)
7. この家具は昨日の競賣で父が買ったのです。
8. 近來農家一般の疲弊は豫想外です。(peasantry; in general; to be impoverished)
9. 其國民は一般に勤勉で且つ質素ですから其國は各方面に發達してゐる。(in every line)

D. Fill each blank with an appropriate form of the verb 'to be' or 'to have'.

1. Half of the boys ^{have} gone and ^{are} playing baseball.
2. The first half of the book ^{is} written in English, and the other half in German.
3. The crew ^{were} willing to sail back, but the captain would not listen to their request.
4. The Diet ^{were} dissolved at last.
5. The number of students in that school ^{has} increased since a few years ago.
6. A number of M. P.'s ^{have} been sent abroad.

7. The enemy ^{were} seen flying in all directions at the sight of our troops.
8. Part of the company ^{were} on foot, while the rest ^{were} on horseback.

LESSON III

PRONOUNS

(PERSONAL, POSSESSIVE, ADJECTIVAL)

A

1. **We** (=men in general) do not know much about Shakespeare's private life.
You (=men) do not like to be told the same thing over and over again.
'He (=any one) who steals my purse steals a trash.'
They (=people) say that we shall have a good rice crop this year.
 即ち Personal Pronoun は廣く一般の人々の意に用ふることあり

2. Wasn't it **you** that first made that proposal? (Cf. Didn't you first make that proposal?)

It was in **early spring** that a conflagration occurred in that city three years ago. (Cf. A conflagration occurred in that city in early spring three years ago.)

It was **reluctantly** that he complied with our request. (Cf. He reluctantly complied with our request.)

即ち文中の或る語又は句を emphasize する爲め 'it--that--' の構文を用ふる事あり。

3. Yesterday we went on a picnic and had a good time of **it**.

How is **it** with the patient this morning?

It is all over with the young man.

If you are so lazy, you will catch **it**.

It is always so with him.

'it' は天候、時間、距離を指す外上例の如き idiomatic use あり。

注意: Personal Pronoun の Self-form の用法につきて

は既に第一巻に説きたれば再説せず。Self-form の Personal Pronoun を Compound Personal Pronoun と稱することあり。

B

Here are two pairs of boots. I bought them; take **yours** and leave me **mine**.

I am sure **ours** are every bit as good as **theirs**.

His is much nicer than **hers**, but don't let us quarrel about them.

mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs 等を**所有代名詞** (Possessive Pronoun) と稱し、Subject, Object 共に同形なり。

注意: 'of mine,' 'of yours' 等は 'a' 又は代名詞的形容詞 (Pronominal Adjective)' を添へたる名詞に先立たる。

This cousin of yours has been my friend for a long time.

A friend of mine in London has sent me lots of English papers and magazines.

This is *no business of yours*.

In my study you will find *some books of his*.

C

代名詞には又形容詞の用をもなす **Adjectival Pronoun** (形容詞的代名詞) と稱するものあり以下主としてその代名詞としての用法及び意義を示す。

1. **this** (these), **that** (those)

a. Virtue and vice have different results:

this (=the latter) leads to misery,

that (=the former) to happiness.

b. The scenery here resembles *that* (=the scenery) of Matsushima.

c. You suppose him to be a miser, but *that* is certainly a mistake.

I know that he is innocent, and *this* is my chief consolation.

かく先節の意義全體を 'this,' 'that' にて代用することあり、又附加すべき事を特に強勢的に表はす爲めに 'and' と共に 'that' を用ふ。

I must consult with him and *that* at once.

d. Learn your lesson, *that's* a good boy.

即ち 'that' は 'one who learns his lesson' の義にして前述の思想の大體を指せるなり。

2. **one**

a. My poor mother used to say to me that **one** ought to make the most of what **one** had got.

I dislike the work very much; but **one** must do **one's** duty.

上例に於て 'one' は一般的に「人」の意。

b. There is **one** (=a person) who knows it quite well.

上例に於て 'one' は 'a person' の意。

c. His life was **one** of constant troubles.

These shoes cost twice as much as the **ones** I wear.

上例に於て 'one' 'ones' は先行の noun を繰返す代りに用ひらる。

注意: 1. Give me some hot water instead of *cold* (=cold water).

2. I mean the first chapter, not the *second*.

He has got three rabbits, and I have *two*.

3. This is Mr. *Ito's*, not yours.
I am not a tenant of this house; it is *my own*.
4. Those pears are better than *these*.
If you have got good nibs, give me *some*.
5. His career is *the most glorious* in our later history.
(Cf. I want no other room; I have got a most comfortable one.)
6. The old institutions were destroyed before the *new* were established.
The northern hemisphere has much more land than the *southern*.

上例の如く 'one' 又は 'ones' は (1) Material Noun の代りをなさず又 (2) Numeral (3) Possessive Form (4) *these, some* (Plural の意味の時)等 (5) Relative Superlative (6) 先行の Adjective の對照として用ひたる Adjective 等の次には用ひられず。但し (5) に附記せる如く Absolute Superlative の次には用ふ。

3. 'the one—the other' と 'one—the other'

- a. The Irish and the Scotch have very opposite characters: *the one* (=the former) are quick and lively; *the other* (=the latter), on the contrary, are cool and thoughtful.

- b. He has two sons; *one* is a soldier and *the other* is a merchant.

'the one—the other' は前者後者と明に指示すれども 'one—the other' は二者の内 '一は何, 他は何' と稍不定的に指示す。

Compare:— (one と it)

Have you a motor-car?—Yes, I have *one*.

Have you the new fountain-pen with you?—Yes, I have *it* here.

- c. *On the one hand* his parents are seriously ill, and *on the other* he is over head and ears in debt.

上の如く 'the one—the other' を Adjective に應用することあり。

4. 'each other' と 'one another'

- a. The Satsuma man and the Tsugaru man can scarcely understand **each other** when they are eager and fall into dialect.

The English race, colonists or home-bred, are alike shy of **each other** when they meet as strangers.

b. Boys, you must help **one another**.

Let us sit down and tell stories to **one another**.

‘one another’ は三者以上 ‘each other’ は二者の間に用ひらる。

5. ‘one after the other’ と ‘one after another’

a. He took up his field-glass and saw two aeroplanes flying *one after the other*.

b. Five German aeroplanes were sighted and in another minute all were brought down *one after another* by our air guns.

‘one after the other’ は二者の間に用ひ
‘one after another’ は三者以上の間に用ふ。

注意: ‘the other,’ ‘the others’ は特定せる場合に用ひ ‘another,’ ‘others’ は不定的なり

Compare:—

1. { This won't do; show me *another*.
This won't do; I'll have *the other* (of the two).
Say so to *the others*.
2. { Do to *others* what you would have them do to you.

6. ‘either,’ ‘neither,’ ‘both,’ ‘any,’ ‘none,’ ‘some’

{ *Either* of these constructions must be correct; *both* of them cannot be wrong.

a. { *Neither* of the young men has yet presented *himself* as a candidate for the vacant position, but I think *both* of them will do so.

{ Has *any* of the graduates of our school applied for the post?

b. { No, *none* of them has applied for it yet, but *some* of them will by and by.

即ち ‘either’ ‘neither’ は「二者中何れか」又は「二者中何れも一せず」の意に用ひ ‘any’ ‘some’ ‘none’ は多数の場合に用ふ。

注意: 1. ‘some,’ ‘any’ は又物質名詞の代りに用ふ。

Please let me have *some* of your perfumed oil. If you give me *any*, I shall be much obliged.

2. ‘some’ は肯定文に ‘any’ は否定文疑問文又は

If-clause の中に用ひらる、但し他人に茶菓等を勧むる場合は疑問文中にも 'some' を用ふることあり。

Would you have *some* tea?

7. 'both,' 'all,' 'each'

- a. { All that day we travelled, and *both* of us were tired out.
Of my two brothers one is a doctor, and the other is an architect, but *both* live in the same house.
- b. { I gathered many lilies of the valley yesterday, but *all* of them are faded already.
She had seven brothers and sisters, but *all* are dead but two.
- c. { *Each* of the boys thought that he had won the prize.
He has a dozen sons and has provided *each* with sufficient fund and good education.

即ち *both* は二者の場合に限り *all* は三者

以上に用ひ *each* は二者以上の場合「それ々々」の意に用ふ。

注意: 'all' は又 Singular となる。Did you hear the story?—Well, I did not hear *all* of it.

8. 'at all,' 'in all,' 'after all,' etc.

- a. { What do you study for *at all*? (全體)
If you do it *at all*, do it well. (苟クモ)
He does not study *at all*. (少シモ)
- b. { The attendants were fifty-two *in all* (=all told).
His efforts were in vain, *after all*.
You must do it *first of all*.
The patient is *all but* dead.

以上の如く 'all' は Preposition と合して Adverb-Phrase を作る。

9. 'so,' 'such,' 'the same'

I told you *so* (=that).

We should make people our friends and keep them *so* (=such).

Don't tell him that I was talking *such and such* a thing to *so and so*.

Thieves often become *such* (=thieves) by their surroundings.

He bought a dictionary, but soon sold *the same*.

I am well, and I hope you are *the same*.

It is *all the same* to me.

This is *one and the same* to me.

上文の italics の箇所に注意せよ。

Compare:—

This watch is *the same as* mine.

This is *the same* watch *that* I lost the other day.

EXERCISE

A. Emphasize the italicized parts by the use of the construction of "it—+that—."

1. Did you not tell me that *your uncle* had educated you at his expense?

2. *Some months later* we caught him in the very act.

3. The ship sank at last *in spite of all the efforts of the crew*.

4. This portrait was drawn *a few months before my father died*.

5. I dropped in to see him *on my way home from school*.

B. Replace each italicized part with an appropriate Pronoun.

1. I must see him, and *must see him* quickly.

2. Dogs are more faithful than cats; *cats* attach themselves to places, and *dogs* to persons.

3. My watch is a size larger than *your watch*.

4. I prefer the perfume of the white lily to *the perfume* of the violet.

5. He paid the whole of his debts, and *that he did so* is quite sufficient to prove his honesty.

6. *The people* who had more or less connection with the firm were all present.

7. *A man* should always try to discharge a *man's* duty.

8. *People* say there will be an inundation this autumn in *these districts*.

9. Spring and autumn are two fine seasons; *spring* gives us flowers, and *autumn* fruits.

10. A man who has not visited Nikko cannot form an idea of how pretty it is.

C. Put into English.

1. 若い内に怠けるものは必ず先へ往つてから後悔するに違ひありません。(to repent; in one's old age)
2. 自分で出来ることは自分でするものです、他人に頼るものではありません。
3. 窓硝子を毀した者は私ではありません彼です。
4. 彼は徒歩競走に賞品を貰ひました、それも一等賞です。
よ。(to win a prize)
5. 伊藤太郎といふ者に、其手紙を託したそうです。(to entrust)
6. 彼の生涯は奮闘の生涯でした。(of strenuous efforts)
7. 日本と支那は東洋に於ける二大獨立國です、日本は帝國で支那は共和國です。(independent; a republic)
8. 演説が終らないうちに、聴衆は續々席を立ちました。
(audience; seats)
9. 人は誰も皆幸福を求めてゐるが眞に己の分に満足してゐるものは少ない。(to seek after; one's lot)
10. この帽子は私のものと同じですが、私が失うた帽子ではありません。

LESSON IV

PRONOUNS

(INTERROGATIVE AND RELATIVE)

A

1. Who do you think is best suited to fill the post?
Whose application are you going to accept?
2. What is that gentleman in black coat and top-hat?
What did he say to prove his honesty?
3. Which is your father's portrait?
Which of these pictures fetched the first prize at the Mombusho Picture Show?

4. **Whoever** has been so stupid as to knock over the inkstand?

❖ **Whatever** else could I do under those circumstances?

上文 Gothic 體の代名詞は疑問の意を有するを以て **Interrogative Pronoun** (疑問代名詞) といふ。就中 Subjective, Objective, Possessive の三形を完全に具備するは 'who' のみにして 'what,' 'which' は Possessive Form を有せず。又 (4) に見る如く Interrogative Pronoun に ever を加へて驚駭不満足等の感情を表すことあり。

注意 (1): 疑問文に於て附屬節中に含まるゝ Interrogative Pronoun は主節中の Verb の種類によりて其位置を異にす。下例 (1) の know の類に ask, hear, tell 等あり。(2) の suppose の類に think, imagine, believe 等あり。

1. Do you know *who* broke the window-pane?
2. *Whom* do you suppose he has come to see?

附記: 文典によりては Noun 及び Pronoun の Subjective Form を Nominative Case; Objective Form を Objective Case; Possessive Form を Possessive Case と稱することあり。而して Pronoun 中には是等三形各々形を異にするものあれど Noun の Subj. 及び Obj. の兩形は同一なり。

B

1. This book is written by a scholar **who** has made a special study of that subject.

The horse **which** has won the first prize is of Arabian breed.

In this book of his, the author dwells on the strange customs and manners **that** he has observed in that country.

2. A succession of misfortunes befell the poor boy, **who** (=and he), however, in his manhood, made a mark in the political circle.

He engaged himself in the banking business, **which** (=and it) brought him wealth and fame.

上例 Gothic 體の語は何れも Relative Pronoun なれど (1) に於ては、その導く clause を以て Antecedent (先行詞) を制限して形容詞の働をなさしむ、かゝる用法は **Restrictive Use** (限定用法) なり。(2) に於ては接續詞と代

名詞とを結合せる働をなす、かゝる用法を **Continuative Use** (連続用法) といふ (この場合は **Antecedent** の次に comma を置くを常とす)

注意: 1. Relative Pronoun がその導く clause 中の Subject たる時は之れに従ふ Verb の Person 及び Number は Antecedent と一致すべきものとす而してかゝる場合 Relative Pronoun は略すことを得ず。

a. No wonder that *you who are* an American can speak English better than *I who am* a Japanese.

b. You have got more brains than *he who is* at the head of his class.

注意: 2. Relative Pronoun 中に Antecedent を含むことあり。

Who (=any one who) wants to come must let me know in time.

Whoever comes is welcome.

I gave him *what* (=that which) he wanted.

Whatever is done is done.

注意: 3. 関係代名詞 *which* は Phrase 又は Clause を Antecedent とすることあり。

a. He tried to get at the grapes, *which*, however, was in vain.

b. He has served the same firm for thirty long years, *which* shows him to be a man of perseverance.

C

1. This is **the strongest** hurricane **that** has ever blown over these districts.
2. **No one** **that** ever heard him speak could forget his eloquence.
3. They are living in **the same** house (**that**) we rented a year ago.
4. This is **the only** error (**that**) you have made in this composition.
5. That is **the very** thing (**that**) he has been looking for.
6. **All** the people **that** were present were moved to tears.
7. **Who** **that** knows him would trust him?

‘that’ は常に Restrictive Use に於て用ひらるゝものにして Continuative Use には用ひらるゝ事無し、而して上例の如く、Antecedent が最上級形容詞、又は ‘no,’ ‘same,’ ‘any’ ‘very’ ‘all’ 等に修飾せられたる時及び Antecedent が Interrogative ‘who’ な

る時は Relative Pronoun には必ず 'that' を用ふ。

注意 (1): Relative Pronoun の前に Preposition を附する場合 及び Antecedent が that なる時は that を用ふるを得ず。

- a. He looked among the letters, and, finding the one for which he sought, he handed it to the officer.
- b. He is a person than whom I respect no one more.
- c. That which most surely appeals to the human heart is courage.

注意 (2): Restrictive Use の関係代名詞は Dependent Clause の動詞の Object なる時は省略するを得 (本例 3. 4. 5 参照)。

注意 (3): 'the same' にて形容されたる Antecedent を 'as' にて受くることあり。(第三章 C 節 9 参照)

注意 (4): but, as, than 等の接續詞が時として Relative Pronoun の働をなすことあり。

There is no rule but has exceptions.

You may take as much paper as is needed.

He has brought more paper than is needed

D

1. **Whoever** (=any one who) objects to my statement may stand up and give his reasons.

You may take with you **whichever** you like.

2. The Prime Minister, **whoever** he is and to **whatever** party he belongs, is obliged to regard the interests of the people.

who, what, which 等に 'ever' を附したる Compound Relative Pronoun は上の如く二様の働を爲す、即ち (1) に於ける如く Noun Clause を作り又 (2) に於ける如く Adverb Clause を作る。

注意 (1): 'ever' の代りに 'soever' を附することあり。

注意 (2): Give it to *whoever* (=any one who) wants it.

Give it to *whomever* (=any one whom) you like.

上例 'whoever,' 'whomever' は何れも 'to' なる Preposition の Object なるにも係らず形を異にするは、Dependent Clause に於て一は主語なれども他は目的語なればなり。

E

1. **What** (=partly) with his own follies, and **what** with misfortunes, he was reduced to poverty.

2. I will tell you **what** (=what you can do); you can borrow what more you want from the library.
3. In the library you can find any amount of books of literature, history, science, arts, and **what not**. (=what is there that you cannot?)

上例の如き **what** の **idiomatic use** に注意せよ。

REVIEW

The Five Kinds of Pronouns:—

1. Personal Pronouns.
2. Possessive Pronouns.
3. Adjectival Pronouns.
4. Interrogative Pronouns.
5. Relative Pronouns.

EXERCISE

A. Insert suitable Pronouns in the following blanks:—

1. The army — the King of England sent to fight him was stronger than Washington's.

2. The finest leather — is put on the Russian market comes from London.
3. The barbarians, he said, had ceased to eat one another, — was one step towards civilization.
4. He is the very man —, I believe, called for you yesterday.
5. I listened to one orator — every word showed anxiety to please.
6. — is dead cannot come to life.
7. He said the same — he had said before.
8. He has several sons, all of — are making their way in the world.
9. There was nothing for it but to go to bed and to sleep, — we did not fail to do.
10. — the cause be, the author has done scanty justice to his subject.
11. No man — has not seen the real scene can well imagine how disastrous it has been.

B. Put into English.

1. 私が約束した事は何でも履行致します。
2. 遙々其人を尋ねましたが生憎加減が悪くて面會が出来ませんでした。(Relative Pronoun を用ひよ)
3. 貴君が昨日御話の支那の紳士が今朝私方へ參られた。

4. 昨日来たと同じ掛取が今朝又来ました。(a bill-collector)
5. 太平洋に流込むところの川には通例魚が澤山居ない。(as a rule)
6. これこそ私が永い間讀みたいと思ふて居た小説だ。
7. 昨日社長が贈つた招待状に返事をなさつたか。
8. 彼は一年の収入五十萬圓といはてれるる實業家です。
9. 彼が何と云はうと構はぬ、何が起らうと私が責任を負ひます。(to hold oneself responsible for)

LESSON V

ADJECTIVES

(PRONOMINAL AND QUANTITATIVE)

A

(KINDS OF ADJECTIVES)

That lady gave me **some** roses. Isn't she a **kind** lady? Let me count the **pretty** flowers. There are **five big** blossoms and **three small** buds. I'll put

them into the **white** vase and give them **some** water. It will give me **much** pleasure to see them in my study.

上文中 Gothic 體の語は皆形容詞なりこれ等の形容詞を次の三種に分つを得、これ等の三種は形容詞の全體を包括するものなり。

1. 代名詞の性質を帯ぶる形容詞: that, these. かゝる種類を **Pronominal Adjective** (代名形容詞)と稱す。

2. 數量、程度、に關するもの: five, three, some, much. かゝる種類を **Quantitative Adjective** (數量形容詞)と稱す。

3. 性質、状態、に關するもの: kind, pretty, big, small, white. かゝる種類を **Qualifying Adjective** (性質形容詞)と稱す。

注意: 上の三種の Adjective が共に同一 Noun を修飾する時は、以上列記の順序による、下例を見よ。

His three clever sons.

Those (five) white rabbits.

注意: 同一の Adjective にても場合によりて屬する種類を異にすることあり。

a. *Some* ancient philosopher made the remark.

Can *any* educated man make such a ridiculous mistake in his grammar?

b. He sent me *some* books by parcel post.

Have you *any* objection to my smoking?

上例 (a) に於ては 'some,' 'any' は「誰か」の意にして Pronominal Adjective なれど (2) に於ては數量を表すを以て Quantitative Adjective とす。

B

1. A question **difficult to solve** was put to me.

It is a burden **too heavy to be borne**.

2. Something **curious** must have happened.

Nothing **interesting** was found in that book.

3. A man **forty years old** ought to know better.

A tree **ten feet high** (*or in height*) was cut down.

4. The people **present** were all astonished at the news.

He is said to be the greatest painter **alive**.

☛ Is the child **asleep** your brother or his?

上例の如き場合には、普通の Attributive Use の形容詞が名詞の前に附くと反對に後に従がふ。

Compare:—

This session will come to an end on Monday *next*.

This session will come to an end *next* Monday.

C

(PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES)

Pronominal Adjective は次の四種類を含む。

a. Personal Pronoun の Possessive Form: my, our, your, his, its, etc. (my own, our own, etc. を含む)。

b. Adjectival Pronoun.

c. Interrogative Pronoun の which, what, whose, etc.

d. Relative Pronoun 中の which, whose, etc.

以上は形容詞の働をもなすものなれど代名詞として既に一般を説きたれば茲には特に注意すべき點のみを述べん。

1. He has lived in Tokyo **these** ten years.

He will remain there **these** two years yet.

I will visit him one of **these** days.

The ship left Kobe **this** day week.

We shall have no school **this** day week.

Up to **that** time he had been well off.

There was no flying-machine in **those** days.

上例にて 'this,' 'these,' 'that,' 'those,' はその表す時に差異あるを看取すべし。

2. He tried **this** thing and then **that** (thing) but without success.

Naughty boy! You are always breaking **some** thing **or other**.

3. Take caution of **such** people **as** flatter you to your face. (=Take caution of those people **who** flatter you to your face.)

It gave her **such** a shock **that** she fainted on the spot. (=It gave her so great a shock that she fainted on the spot.)

It was **such** a grand sight! (=What a grand sight it was!)

He made **such and such** a statement at **such** a place.

4. **Any** school-boy can spell it.

Some one must have taken it away by mistake.

A certain gentleman called upon me this morning.

'any' は「何れも」又は「誰れも」の義、'some one' は「誰か」の義、'a certain' は「或る」又は「某の」の義にして speaker の心中には明かなれども特に明示せざる場合に用ふ。

注意: a. That is not *any* more difficult than this.
b. *Some* hundred people were present at this function.

上の如く 'any,' 'some' は Adverb の働を爲す事あり。

5. She takes lessons on music **every other** (=every second) **evening**.

That doctor comes to the hospital **every four days** (=every fourth day).

'every' は普通 'each and all' の意なれども上例に於ては邦語の「毎に」に當る。

E

(QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES)

1. 'as many,' 'so many.'

a. Three hunters and **as many** dogs were wading the stream.

The boys climbed the trees like **so many** monkeys.

'as many' 'so many' は共に「同数の」の義なれども 'like' 又は 'as' の次には 'so many' を用ふ。

Cf. When he was sentenced to death, he seemed as calm as if he had expected *as much*.

He looked upon the money invested in the undertaking *as so much* lost money.

b. In Japan we measure the width of a room by the number of mats therein, and say that a room has **so many** mats.

This article is sold at **so much** a pound.

'so many,' 'so much' は又「幾枚」「幾ら」等不定數量價格を示すことあり。

比較: *Many a great man* was born poor.

A great many lives were lost in the battle.

2. (Numerals).

The author describes it in the **first three** chapters of the book.

He had to pay **twice** the usual fare.

上例中 'three,' 'first,' 'twice' の如く數に關する Adjective を Numeral (數詞) と稱し次の三種あり。

a. **Cardinal Numeral** (基数詞): 'one' 'two,' etc.

b. **Ordinal Numeral** (序數詞): 'first,' etc.

c. **Multiplicative Numeral** (倍數詞): 'twice,' etc.

注意 (1): 1, 2, 3 の如き字體を Arabic Numeral といひ I, II, III の如きを Roman Numeral といふ。

(2) 'twenty-one' より 'ninety-nine' に至る數詞には其の語の間に hyphen を要す。

3. (Number の讀み方)。

a. 1,273,859 = one million two hundred and seventy-three thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

1,008,023=one million eight thousand and twenty-three.

Arabic Numeral にて示したる數三位上る毎に comma (,) にて區劃し、之を讀む際、三位上る毎に 'hundred' を附すべき箇所の次には必ず 'and' を入れて讀む、但し第二例の如く 'hundred' を附すべき所零ならば 'and' をも略し單に次に位する數を讀み續く、然し最後の 'hundred' の位零なるとも 'and' を附す。

b. 1,543='one thousand five hundred and forty-three' or 'fifteen hundred and forty-three'

1,000 より 1,999 に至る間の數は上例の如く二様に讀むを得。但し年號は又次の如き簡單なる讀方あり。

1917=nineteen seventeen.

c. 23='twenty-three' or 'three and twenty.'

21 より 99 に至る間の數は上の如く二様に表すことあり。

4. (Fraction 其他の Numeral の讀方).

a. Fraction (分數)の讀方:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ ='one half' or 'one second'

$\frac{1}{3}$ ='one third'

$\frac{2}{4}$ ='two quarters' or 'two fourths'

$\frac{8}{25}$ ='eight twenty-fifths'

b. (其他次の如き讀方に注意せよ)。

Henry VII=Henry the Seventh.

Jan. 8th (or Jan. 8)=January the eighth or the eighth of January.

4. 30 p. m. train='four thirty pē ěm train.'

7. 24='seven decimal two four.'

5. 次の如く序數の代りに基數を用ふることあり。

Book III (book three)=The Third Book.

Lesson VII (lesson seven)=The Seventh Lesson.

P. 150 (page one fifty)=the hundred and fiftieth page.

No. 152 (number one fifty-two)=the one hundred and fifty-second number.

6. a. Three dozen eggs.

Three score and seven years of age.

Two thousand soldiers and five hundred sailors.

b. Dozens of eggs.

Scores of people.

Tens of thousands of soldiers.

Hundreds of sailors.

‘dozen,’ ‘score,’ ‘thousand,’ ‘ten’ 等は定數を表す時は Plural Form をとらざれども獨立して漠然多數の意に用ひらるる時は Plural Form をとりて Noun の働をなす。但し ‘million’ は後に Noun 又は他の Numeral 添はざる時は例令定數を表す場合も Plural Form をとる。例：(1) Five *million* inhabitants. (2) A population of five *millions*.

c. The tumbler fell and broke into a **dozen** (or a thousand) pieces.

I have a **score** of places to visit to-day.

この場合 ‘a dozen,’ ‘a score’ は「數多」の意なり。

d. The guests were strolling in the garden by **twos and threes**.

The crevice was large enough to admit a man **on all fours**.

Now a **couple of days** have passed since then.

I am **in my thirties**, but you are **in your teens**.

上例中の Numeral は何れも名詞の働をなす。

7. ‘**first**,’ ‘**at first**,’ ‘**for the first time**.’

He arrived **first of all**.

First (=in the first place) we must have his legal opinion on the case.

At first he hesitated to co-operate with me.

He visited the theatre **for the first time** in his life.

上例 Gothic 體の部は皆 Adverb の用を爲す。

8. a. The train proceeded at **double** (=twice) the usual rate of speed.

He wears still a **double** (=twofold) garment.

b. The public works required about **treble** (=three times) the estimated amount.

The **triple** (=threefold) alliance has been renewed.

c. I went on foot **half** the distance.

That **half** hour seemed to me quite a full hour. (Cf. Don’t leave things done *by halves*).

Compare:—

They have *three times as many ships as* we have.

They have *three times the number of* our ships.

(上例一文に於て 'three times' は Adverb の働をなす).

EXERCISE

A. Put into English.

1. あの人が寄越して呉れる手紙は皆面白い。
2. 主人は商用で先週の今日大阪へ参りました。
3. 其本は古なら定價の三分の一で買はれます。(second-hand; the fixed price)
4. 午前七時十五分發の汽車は何處行ですか、私は知りません、誰か他の人に御尋ねなさい。(to be bound for)
5. 叔父はこの三週間病氣で閉ぢ籠つてゐます。(to be confined (to))
6. あの工場ではこの約三倍の職工がゐますから仕事も餘程澤山致します。
7. あの子供は昨日、前の川で一尺程の鯉を釣りました。
8. 附近の海岸で先日の海嘯の爲めに幾百といふ人命が失はれました。(tidal waves)
9. 彼は健康と經濟との二重の目的で郊外に移轉致しました。(economy; suburbs)

10. 初めから三人の子供は各々學術優等で賞與を得ました。(for his excellent school-work; a prize)

B. Read the following:—

1. 8,705,053. 5,000,502. 285,428,043.
2. $7\frac{1}{8}$. $25\frac{5}{11}$. 7.53.
3. No. 34. Henry VII. Page 450.
4. By the 9.15 a. m. train.

LESSON VI

QUALIFYING ADJECTIVES

A

Honest, hard, sour, silent, white, thick, small, round の如き普通の Qualifying Adjective の外次の如く他種の語より轉じて同じ働をなすものあり。

1. The **Christian** doctrines; a **Buddhist** temple; an **Indian** poet; a **Scottish** whisky; a **Hamburg** merchant; an **Osaka** paper
- 上例中 'Christian,' 'Buddhist,' 'Indian',

‘Scottish’ は固有名詞より派出せしもの又、
 ‘Humburg,’ ‘Osaka’ は各々地名にして形容
 詞の働をなす。固有名詞より來れる形容詞を
Proper Adjective と稱す。

例 Chinese, Swiss, Portuguese, English, French,
 Dutch, Italian, Russian, Greek, etc.

以上の Proper Adjective は皆國名より來り Noun とし
 て國語を表し又 Definite Article を添えて國民全體を表す。
 但し上例中最後の三語は國民を表す場合は Plural Sign ‘s’
 をとる、而して個人を表はすには異なる形をとるものあり
 例へば ‘an Englishman,’ ‘a Frenchman’ ‘a Dutchman’
 ‘Englishmen’ 等の如し。

2. **Rubber goods; a straw hat, lead
 pipes; gold rings, a wood fire.**

物質名詞が其儘形容詞の働をなすことあれ
 ど、又其語尾に ‘en’ を附すべきことあり。

A wooden box; woollen cloth; an earthen ware;
 a leaden roof; flaxen thread.

Compare:—His is a gold watch.

She has a golden heart.

He has golden hair.

3. This picture represents a **river
 view.**

That chauffeur won the first prize
 in the last **mortor-car** race.

かく普通名詞が形容詞の働をなすことあり。

4. He was taken ill under such **trying
 weather.**

A **dying** man is lying beside the
running water.

かく Present Participle が形容詞の働をな
 すことあり。

注意：次の如き Gerund の働きは上例の Participle の
 働と趣を異にす。

A *smoking-room*=a room for smoking.

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

5. **Learned men; boiled eggs; frozen
 water; a wounded soldier.**

Past Participle にして形容詞の働をなすも
 のは普通 Transitive なれども又稀には次の如
 く Intransitive なるもあり。

A **faded** flower; a **rotten** egg; a
retired officer; a **risen** sun.

注意：上例 (4) (5) に於ける如き Adjective の働をなす
 Participle を特に Participial Adjective といふ。

6. Work to do; water to drink; a house to let.

かく Infinitive にて形容詞の働をなすことあり。

7. The then king; the above speech; the down train.

Adverb の轉じて Adjective の用をなすものあり。

8. An up-to-date dictionary; the long-wished-for day; a well-to-do family.

此等を Compound Adjective と云ふ。

9. A man of courage; a woman of virtue; a frog in the well.

The school where I was educated; the mountain which he climbed.

Phrase, Clause は又形容詞の働をなす。

B

(USES OF COMPARISON)

1. a. She knew that she looked at her best in that attire.

These oranges are for the most part rotten.

It will be finished in a week at the latest.

He is not concerned in the matter in the least.

b. It is most good of you to help me. Thanks for your most kind note.

It was a most cruel incident.

上例中 (a) 類は之れを副詞句と見る方便なり又 (b) に於ける 'most' は唯 very の意に用ひらるる場合 'best' といはずして 'most good' の如く云ふなり。

2. You cannot injure such a man any more than you can throw a stone at the sun.

The poem is no less true than beautiful.

注意: 1. 'much higher,' 'far better' の如く Comparative を強むるに 'very' を用ひず 'much,' 'far,' 'by far,' 'greatly,' 'a great deal' 等を用ふ、又 no, any, a little 等をも附するを得。

2. (Formation of Comparison につき)。

a. These institutions are older-established than those mentioned in the preceding chapter.

b. Macaulay was the *most self-confident* of men.

Compound Adjective の Comparison を作るに (a) に於ける如く二要素を分ち考へ得らるゝ如く感ぜらるゝものには其第一要素に變化を及ぼせど (b) に於ける如く、然らざるものには 'more,' 'most' を附して作る。

3. Qualifying Adjective の中にて意義上 Comparison の變化を成し難きものあり。

Square, round, monthly, mineral, wooden, English, perpetual, almighty, chief, empty, right, left, etc.

C

1. a. Only **the brave** (=brave people) deserve to marry **the fair**.

b. **Our poor** are well provided for.

c. **Rich and poor** are alike interested in this question.

d. It is most important to distinguish between **the false** (=falsehood) and **the true**(=truth).

普通 'the+Adjective' は Plural Noun の働をなすものなるが上例 (b) の如く Possessive Adjective を附し又 (c) の如く 'and' にて結合せし時は 'the' を附せずして同様の意義を

表す。又 (d) の如く 'the+Adj.' が Abstract Noun の働をなすことあり。

2. The **deceased** has been in our Government's service for over thirty years.

The **accused** were all imprisoned.

Past Participle が名詞の用をなす時は其意義により伴ふ動詞の Number を異にす。

3. He went **from bad to worse**.

The long and the short of the matter is simply this.

Let me see it **in black and white**.

Right or wrong, he will do it.

上例の如き形容 の Idiomatic Use あり。

EXERCISE

A. Form Adjectives from:—

1. Japan, Spain, Ireland, Turkey, Holland.

2. Occasion, breadth, nature, value, snow, grace, brother, fool, wood, ease, use.

3. Mud, desire, courage, peace, wisdom, virtue, comfort, love, storm, month.

B. Fill up the following blanks :—

1. As a material for clothing wool is superior — cotton.
2. In industries Russia is inferior—Germany.
3. It is pretty hot to-day, but it was—hotter yesterday.

C. Put into English :—

1. 其村では貧富老若を問はず一様に其不思議な病氣に冒されました。(alike; a curious disease)
2. あの石造の家よりもこの木造の家が却て金がかゝつてゐるのです。
3. 沈みかけて居る船の甲板上で、船長は負傷者を端艇に運んで行く様に部下に命じて居りました。
4. あの人には左利ですけれど筆跡は中々見事です。(left-handed; hand-writing)
5. 其國は大部分山地で耕地は至つて少ない。(hilly; cultivated)
6. 彼は以前よりは幾分か暮し向がよい。(better off)
7. 遅延した貨物は遅くも本月中旬までには届くでせう。(delayed goods)
8. きまつて爲すべき仕事もなく、住むべき家もなく、彼は町中を流浪して居りました。(regular; to wander)

9. 彼は全く役立たず者で親兄弟ももて餘してゐます。(good-for-nothing; don't know what to do)

10. 彼は退職軍人ですが今度町長になりました。(the town headman)

LESSON VII

ARTICLES

A

(USES OF ARTICLES)

Article の使用法につきては Noun の章に於て論じられたれば本章には重複を避けて特に注意すべき要點に止む。

1. (Indefinite Article).

Indefinite Article は又次の如き Idiomatic Phrases の中に用ひらる。

He walked twenty miles **at a stretch**.

On a sudden he asked to be relieved of his post.

As a rule he takes a deep-breathing exercise in the morning.

He stopped in Colorado **with a view**
to some investment in silver mines.

其他 'as a whole,' 'to a great extent' 等の句中に用ひらる。

2. (Definite Article.)

a. Definite Article は構文上又は文意によりて特定せる人又は物を指し又日常談話に於て何れを指示するか判然たる場合にも用ふ。'He has gone to **the** station to see **the** mayor off.' の如し従がつて又次の如き Noun には Definite Article を附す。

The sun, the moon, the earth, the sea, the north, the west, the right, the left, the country (田舎), etc. (Cf. Who *on earth* are you? The ship has been a month *at sea*.)

b. 次の如き Phrases に 'the' を用ふ。

The cat can see **in the dark** as well as **in the light**.

此例は時刻天候に關するものに多し: in the morning; in the evening; in the afternoon; in the daytime; in the sun; in the rain (or wet); in the storm. (Cf. at night; by night; after dark.)

He held me **by the button-hole**.

The dog bit him **in the leg**.

He looked at me **in the face**.

動作を受けし箇所を明示する場合にかく用ふ。

Milk is sold **by the quart**.

They talked on the subject **by the hour**.

上例の如く時間數量に關し標準程度を示す場合。

He spoke **drily, but to the point**.

The enemy acted **on the defensive**.

Such a vice must be nipped **in the bud**.

かく抽象的意義を表す Adverbial Phrase 中に用ひらる、尙 'on the whole,' 'by the bye,' 'in the long run' 等あり。

B

(OMISSION OF ARTICLES)

次の場合には Article を省く。

1. 呼掛けの語 (Vocative) に於て。

Be quiet, **children**.

Poor man! he fancies himself safe.

尙家族の一員を表す語即ち 'mother,' 'father' 等は

Article を省きてその儘用ふることあり。Mother wants to have a word with you.

2. 廣告文、揭示、書籍の題目又は項目。

'House to let.' 'Exit.' 'Preface.'

3. 單に名稱として用ひて其語の表す人若しくは物を意味せざる時。

The title of **governor** is the highest in the State.

What is the Japanese for '**chrysanthemum**'?

4. 固有名詞の前に添へたる稱號、職業、血族等を表す語の前。

Count Ono; Judge Morris; Uncle George. (Cf. Peter the Great; William the Conqueror).

5. 地位職業血族等を表す語が次の如き構文に於ける場合。(但しかゝる語を單に一人限り適用するにあらずして他に適用し得るもの幾人もある場合は Indefinite Article を附して一人に限らざることを表す)。

a. Sir Robert Peel, **father** of the late Prime Minister of England, made his money by cotton spinning. (Apposition)

b. He was asked to become **tutor** to Lord Hartington.

They elected Mr. Haldane **president** of this Guild. (Complement.)

c. He soon afterwards began to write as **special correspondent** for the Daily News. ('as' の次に資格を表す場合)

d. He was appointed to the post of **headmaster** of our school. ('the post of; the rank of, etc. の次)

(Cf. He became a reporter for the Morning Chronicle.)

6. 'never,' 'ever' を以て Subject を限定せし時又は 'a kind of,' 'a sort of' 等の次に Noun 來る場合。

Never master had a more faithful servant.

If **ever** man had an easy task, this of ours ought to be.

He is a **kind of** scholar. (Cf. 1. What kind of a man is he? 2. What a strange sort of man he is!)

7. 'as' を用ひて讓歩節 (Concessive Clause) を作り又 'though' を代用せし時。

Delicate as she is, she has a wonderful self-control.

(Cf. Though she is delicate, she has a wonderful self-control).

8. 名詞が其自身を表はさず其使用の目的等抽象的意義を表はす時。

School begins at half past eight.

The case was settled out of court.

尙この例に次の如きものあり: to go to bed, school, town, market; to be in bed, prison; to be at church, school; to be presented at court.

9. 二個の名詞が接續詞又は前置詞によりて結合せられ一種の慣用形をとる場合。

Write with pen and ink.

The officer rushed in, sword in hand.

尙 'mother and child,' 'father and son,' 'arm in arm,' 'hand in hand' 等あり。

10. 二個の名詞が同一人又は物を指す場合。

Scott was a novelist and poet.

We regret to announce the death of the great poet and statesman.

11. Superlative を次の如く用ひし場合。

a. 'most' が「大概」の意に用ひられし時。

Most insects have wings.

b. 現在より見たる 'last' 'next' の前。

He returned from America **last year**, but he will go again **next year**.

12. 尙次の如き Verbal Phrase の中に於て。

He **made way** for the carriage.

She **keeps house** for her brother.

尙 'to take hold of,' 'to take cold' 等あり。(Cf. I have a cold in my nose.)

13. 食事及び病氣等の名は一般的に云ふ場合は Article をとらず。

We have **breakfast** at eight.

He soon succumbed to an attack of **acute bronchitis**.

尙其他 'at supper,' 'before dinner' 等あり。

EXERCISE

A. Put into the singular:

Ex. There are many men...—there is many a man...

1. There are many slips between the cup and the lip.

2. Many visitors have been struck with the beautiful scenery of this place.

3. There are many heroines in Shakespeare's plays, but no heroes.

4. However rich they may be, they will not be elected M. P.'s.

5. They were as bad monarchs as ever sat on a throne.

6. They are not such attractive boys as I should wish them to be.

7. These towns do not occupy so admirable sites as ours.

8. The both sides of the road are bordered with trees.

B. Put in the Indefinite Article, where it is required:—

Thomas Carlyle, great English author, was

Scotchman. His father was small farmer, and afterwards mason and builder. After leaving the University of Edinburgh, Carlyle became teacher of Mathematics. But he gave up his profession and settled in London as literary man, and wrote many books. In 1865 Carlyle was elected Rector of Edinburgh University. He died in 1881 in Chelsea, suburb of London.

C. Put into English.

1. 概して女の子は男の子よりも外国語の覚えが早い。
2. 彼は朝早くか夜晩くてなければ居りません。(except)
3. 彼は毎日は勉強しませんが、する時は一と息に五六時間も勉強致します。(at a stretch)
4. 太陽が東に出て西に没するのは誰れも知つてゐます。
5. 其工場の職工達は賃銀を増して貰はんが爲め一同同盟罷業をした。(to go on a strike; wages)
6. 大佐は股に貫通傷を受けて野戦病院へ送られました。(the thigh; a field-hospital)
7. 大體から見れば聯合軍側が攻勢に出てゐる様です。(the Allied Armies; to act on the offensive)
8. 大工の秀松が棟梁となつて建築監督をしてゐます。(to oversee; head-carpenter)
9. 故人は法學者兼政事家にして文學にも趣味が深かつた。(a jurist; a profound taste for)

10. 彼は學者ではあるが實業界では成功は覺束ない。(as
を用ひよ) (in the business circle)

LESSON VIII

VERBS

(INTRANSITIVE AND TRANSITIVE USES)

A

INTRANSITIVE USE

1. A thorn **ran**
into his finger.
2. He **writes** far
better than the other
boys.
3. We can not
see in the darkness.

かく動詞は場合により、或は Intransitively
に或は Transitivity に用ひらるゝことあり、
されど次の如く、兩者其形を異にするもあり。

TRANSITIVE USE

1. He **ran** a thorn
into his finger.
2. He **writes** bet-
ter English than the
other boys.
3. We **see** an air-
ship flying this way.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 4. The tree will
fall with a crash. | 4. I will fell the
tree with an axe. |
| 5. The sun rises
about five nowadays. | 5. I can't raise
such a big sum of
money. |
| 6. The peninsula
lies west of Japan. | 6. The hen lays
two eggs a day. |

B

1. He **died** a violent **death** at the hand
of these savages.
She **sleeps** the **sleep** of the innocent.
2. It was **blowing** a brisk **gale** at the
outset of the voyage.
He **struck** a mortal **blow** upon his
opponent.
3. They **shouted** **applause** (=a shout of
applause) at the arrival of the aviator.
He **breathed** his **last** (breath) at his
young age of thirty.

4. We must **fight it** (=the fight) out to the last.

We have at last decided to **foot it** (=go the distance on foot).

動詞によりては其意義中に當然含まれ居るが如く考へらるゝ名詞を Object とすることあり。かゝる Object を **Cognate Object** といふ。(其中に上例に見る如き種類ありて。1. に於けるが如く、語源を同じくするものあり又。2. に於けるが如く、單に類似の意義を有する名詞を Object とするものあり。3. に於けるが如く。Cognate Noun を略して其を修飾せる名詞若くば形容詞をとるもの。4. に於けるが如く Cognate Noun の代りに 'it' を用ふるものあり。)

C

1. This stuff is genuine wool, and wears a long time.
2. That hat with a broad brim sells well.
3. The dinner is **preparing** and will be ready in half an hour.

4. The house is now **building** and will be completed within a month.

上例に見る如く Intransitive Use の動詞が一種 Passive meaning を有することあり。

D

COMPLETE TRANSITIVE USE

1. He **left** school owing to his father's death.

2. He **has found** a bank-note in the waste-basket.

INCOMPLETE TRANSITIVE USE

1. He **left** no stone **untuned**.

2. They **found** him **dead** in the garret.

COMPLETE INTRANSITIVE USE

1. This plant generally **grows** in marshy places.

2. Most leaves **fall** in autumn.

INCOMPLETE INTRANSITIVE USE

1. They **have** grown **cold** to each other.

2. He has **fallen** **ill** from anxiety.

上例の如く同一動詞にても Complete たることあり。Incomplete たることあり。

EXERCISE

A. Tell whether each verb is intransitive or transitive, complete or incomplete, and, if transitive, pick out its object, and, if incomplete, its complement.

1. Please return the magazine I lent you the other day, if you have done it.
2. They sleep the sleep that knows no waking.
3. He has learned the luxury of doing good.
4. I thrice presented him a kingly crown, but thrice he refused it.
5. Give me liberty or give me death.
6. I will give you pocket-money as long as you do not spend it wastefully.
7. Taro broke that vase by accident, and his father did not blame him.
8. I have fought a good fight, have done my best, have kept my word.
9. I did not sleep a wink, for we had a very rough passage, as it was blowing a regular gale.

10. His writing is a gem of English prose; for he writes a very polished style, which is quite unique.

11. This wine of yours drinks very well for the price.

12. The bell rings; let us run the rest of our way.

13. That sounds rather strange, considering the circumstances when the remark was made.

14. I have been to have my photo taken, as my old mother wants me to send her one.

15. I want to have my luggage sent up at once.

B. Translate the following:—

1. 父は私に万年筆を而して弟には白銅の時計を買つて呉れました。
2. 私が彼にその話をしたら真から快活そうな笑を洩らしました (cognate object を用ひて)。
3. その科學小説は婦人の作として (considering) は相當によく讀まれます。
4. 川崎造船所で目下三隻の潜航艇が建造されて居る。
5. 麥酒は苦く醋 (vinegar) はすく砂糖は甘い味がする。
6. 廣瀬中佐は實に勇ましい最後を遂げられました、軍神 (a war-god) と稱せらるゝも怪しむに足らぬ。
7. 愛する妻子はあの恐ろしい海嘯で殺され財産は洗ひ去られ、彼は失望の餘 (in his despair) 首をくゝつた。

8. 君は此好機會に乗じて早く英語を修得してしまはねばならぬ。(to acquire)

9. あんな不正直な男にかゝりあつてはならぬ、相手になるな。(to have nothing to do; to leave.....alone)

10. Washington は英國に對して軍を起して最後に、Yorktown で戦ひました。(the last battle を Cognate Object に用ひよ)。

LESSON IX

HINTS ON VOICE

1. 動作の Agent を念頭に置かざる時は Passive Voice を用ふ。

Many houses **have been blown down**.

The candle **was blown out**, and they were quite in the dark.

The national sentiment **was also seen** in the drama.

2. 一國若しくは地方に關する一般的事項は屢々 Passive Voice にて表はさるゝがかゝるものを Active に改むる時は 'they' を Subject とす。

A great quantity of silk goods **is imported** from Japan every year.

They import a great quantity of silk goods from Japan every year.

3. 'it is said' は 'they say' に對する Passive Form なり。又 'there' を用ひて Passive Sentence を始むることを得。

It is said (=they say) that there was bequeathed to him a life annuity of three hundred pounds.

There was heard a pealing thunder in the clouded sky.

4. Double Object をとる Verb は次例 (a) の如く二様に Passive を作るものと (b) の如く Indirect Object のみを Subject として Passive を作るものと (c) の如く Direct Object のみを Subject とするものとあり。

a. He gave me a book.

I was given a book, *or* a book was given to me.

b. This saved me the trouble of writing.

I was saved the trouble of writing.

c. He wrote the inspector a letter.

A letter was written to the inspector.

尙 Direct Object が Infinitive なる場合は Subject とせず。例: He was taught to swim by his father.

5. Prepositional Verb は Passive に變じ得。

He despaired of his success. = His success was despaired of.

They unanimously approved of the proposal. = The proposal was unanimously approved of (by them).

6. 'to take care of' 'to pay attention to' の如き Phrase-Verb は次の如く二様に Passive を作り得。

{ Care was taken of the child.

{ The child was taken care of.

{ No attention was paid to my words.

{ My words were paid no attention to.

但し 'to lose sight of' の如きは性質上 'lose' と 'sight'

とを分つを得ざれば二様に Passive を作るを得ず: 'The thief was lost sight of.'

7. Passive Form は場合により意義を異にす。次例 (a) の如く「動作を受くること」を表す時と (b) の如く「状態」を表して形容詞としての意義を特に表すことあり。

a. The door was painted red a few days ago.

The gate is shut at six sharp.

b. The wall is not white. It is painted red.

The gate is not open; it is shut.

尙 Passive Form には 'to be' の代りに 'to become,' 'to get' を用ふることあり例: I became (or got) acquainted with him through his brother's introduction.

EXERCISE

Change the voice of each transitive verb, and in two ways, if possible.

1. We refused them admittance, for they had no tickets with them.

2. She sent word that she would take all imaginable care of the orphan child.

3. We can't meet with an old family of this kind at the present day.

4. All competent persons highly praised his work which fetched the first prize at the picture show.

5. Deep shame had struck me dumb.

6. They have laid waste his dwelling-place.

7. I have killed two birds with one stone.

8. He has not been heard of since he went to the front.

9. You must send for a doctor; for the patient must be attended to at once.

10. We soon lost sight of the ship and had to row the boat back to the island.

11. He did not give up what he had set his heart upon.

12. An airman may be said to hold his life in the hollow of his hand.

LESSON X

PRESENT TENSE

(THE INDICATIVE MOOD)

A

Present Simple Form は一般の眞理又は習慣を示す外又次の如き用法あり。

1. 目前に起る動作を云ひ表す時。

Now a member **stands** up and walks toward the rostrum.

2. 未來を表す Adverb を用ひて未來に於ける發着等を表す時。

The millionaire and his party **start** for America to-morrow.

3. 過去の光景を眼前に活躍せしむる爲めに用ひらるゝ場合、(これを Historic Present といふ)。

.....Hereupon Count Eustace **rides** as hard as a man **can** ride to Gloucester, where Edward **is**, surrounded

by Norman monks and Normandy lords. —Child's History of England.

4. 主節に於ける動詞が未來形なるか又は命令法なる時は 'if,' 'when,' 'till' 等の導く Adverbial Clause of Time 中の Present Simple は未來を表す。

I will come back by the time when dinner **is** ready.

Set about it as soon as you have **finished** this work. (Cf. Noun Clause ならばこの規則は適用せず: Ask him if he *will* put it off in case of rainy weather).

5. 'hear,' 'say,' 'tell,' 'understand,' 'read,' 'forget,' 'write' 等の Verb の Present Simple は Present Perfect の代りとなることあり。

I **read** in to-day's papers that the Chinese Cabinet has resigned in a body.

B

Present Progressive は現に繼續中の動作を表す外次の如き用法あり。

1. Immediate Future を表す、かゝる場合未來を表す Adverb を伴ふを常とす。

The vice-President of the Imperial Railway Board **is coming** back (=will come back) some time next week from his tour of inspection.

尙 'to be going + Infinitive' は 'to be about + Infinitive' と同意にして前者は口語體 後者は文語體に用ひらる
例: (1) It is going to rain; take an umbrella with you.
(2) He is about to publish an essay on beriberi.

2. 不斷の習慣有様等又は常に屢々繰返さるゝことを表す。

In spring the birds **are** all day long **singing** their sweet songs.

I can't stand the fellow; he **is** always **grumbling** and **complaining** about something or other.

注意: 「繼續狀態」を表す動詞即ち 'be,' 'live,' 'have,' 'stand' 等及び「知覺感情」を表す動詞即ち 'hear,' 'smell,' 'love,' 'have' 等は特別の場合の外は Progressive Form をとらず。

Compare:—

{ He *has* a large estate.

{ He *is* now *having* his dinner.

{The building *stands* halfway up the hill.
 {Is the building still *standing* in the same place?

C

Present Perfect は通常次の場合に用
 ふ。

1. 完了を表す場合。

Now we **have reached** our destina-
 tion at last.

He **has** already **been informed** of
 the terrible disaster.

2. 経験を表す時。

Have you ever **seen** an aeroplane?

I **have** never made such a ridicu-
 lous mistake in my life.

3. 或る過去より現在までの繼續を表す。

They **have lived** here these ten
 years.

The authorities **have become** more
 and more convinced of the grave
 nature of the situation.

但し Verb の性質上状態を表さるる場合は
 Progressive Present Perfect を用ふ。

He **has been doing** the hard job
 these six months without a murmur
 of complaint.

注意: Present Perfect には 'just,' 'already,' 'yet,'
 'now,' 'since,' 'before,' 'lately,' 'once,' 'twice'

等の Adverb を用ふるを得、但し "just now" は普通
 Past にのみ用ふ。

4. Adverbial Clause of Time 中には
 Present Perfect は Future Perfect
 の代りに用ひらる。

Wait till I **have written** my letter.

EXERCISE

A. Change each verb in parenthesis to
 the Present Simple or the Present
 Perfect or the Present Progressive
 form, as the case may be.

1. The sun (to rise) in the east and (to set) in
 the west.

2. I (to read) in the Jiji that a Mr. Nakamura, a parvenu-millionaire, (to intend) to build a private chemical institute with a fund of ¥10,000,000.

3. Mr. Takagi (to write) that he (to come back) by the end of this year on six months' leave of absence.

4. My mother (to go) to Nikko on Sunday next, for she (not to be) there.

5. A London telegram (to say) that the Japanese Flotilla in the Mediterranean Sea (to sink) a German submarine.

6. If I (to fail) in the coming examination, I shall miss all my future prospect.

7. I don't know whether I (to pass) the examination, but at any rate I (to do) my best.

8. A cold wind (to come) suddenly to blow. The leaves of the trees (to fall) like rain. Look! Look! They (to whirl) round and round just as if they were alive.

9. It (to be) reported from Peking that the Government (to decide) to disband all the old Chinese garrison troops in China.

10. I (to be) very busy this summer, but (to keep) my health.

B. Translate the following, using the Present Tense, if possible.

1. 新聞で讀むと一千万圓の資本で一大製鋼會社が近々日本に創立せらるゝそうだ。

2. 歐米漫遊中の田村君は今秋には歸朝するそうです (hear を用ひて)

3. 目賀田男爵の一行は近々 (shortly) 米國に向け出發せらるべし。

4. 私は滿洲行の途上京城に兩三日滞在せうと思つて居る。 (thinking of)

5. 私の和英字書が見えないが、誰れか持つて行つたのだらう。

6. あの方は全然貴下の御信用に値します、今迄一度も不正な嫌疑を受けた事がないから。

7. 春山氏は明治初年來横濱で輸出入商を營んで居られます、今では同市で屈指の富豪です。

8. 私が此手紙をタイプライターに打つ迄約十分間御待ち下さい。

9. 大阪支店から目下送金中ですから、それを受取つたら御返金致します。

10. 私は試験が終り (over) 次第療養の爲め伊香保に参ります。 (for the benefit of my health)

LESSON XI

PAST TENSE

(THE INDICATIVE MOOD)

A

1. *a.* Do you know who **opened** the door?
Who was it?
- b.* Do you know who **has opened** the door? I want it shut.
2. *a.* Who **took** my book? Wasn't it your brother?
- b.* Who **has taken** my book? Where is it?

上例に見る如く、過去の出来事は Past Simple Form を以て表す外同じ過去の出来事にも Speaker の考へ様により現在に關係を有する場合は Present Perfect を用ふ。

B

Past Perfect の意義は前章に説ける Present Perfect の意義より推測し得べけれど尙以下例を以て説明すべし。

1. *a.* One of the applicants **said** that he **had completed** the course of the middle school with honours.
- b.* Another **said** that he **had left** school half-way through the course on account of his father's death.

Passive:—

- a.* She said that dinner **had been got** ready.
- b.* She said that the telegraph **had been despatched**.

即ち Past Perfect は過去の一定時迄に完了せし動作を表す。

2. *a.* Another **said** that he **had** twice **visited** Tokyo and seen a lot of interesting things.
- b.* Up to that time he **had** never **consulted** a doctor.

Passive:—

- a.* He told me that he **had once been operated** upon by the famous surgeon.

b. The countryman told me that no foreigner **had ever been seen** in his village.

即ち過去の一定時迄の経験を表はす。

3. a. The American missionary **had lived** over twenty years in this country when he died.

b. Then his partner knew to his great astonishment that he **had kept** his word to the last.

Passive:—

a. The house **had been built** only a year when it burnt down.

b. The couple **had been married** nearly fifty years when the husband died.

即ち過去の一定時迄の動作又は状態の繼續を示す。

C

前節(3)に述べたる過去の一定時迄の動作の繼續を表すには Progressive の Past Perfect を用ふる方普通なり。(併し動作にあらざして状態の繼續を示す場合には Past Perfect Form を用ふ)。

1. The vice-Minister of Communications, who **had been travelling** on his tour of inspection, returned to town yesterday morning.

2. Although he **had been studying** English for five years, he could not make himself understood when he landed at San Francisco.

注意: Perfect Progressive の Passive Voice は使用せざる形なれば別種の形式を以て表すべきものとす。

1. They *had been building* the house for six months when it was blown down by the typhoon.

2. He *had been using* oil-lamps in his house until a recent time.

1. The house *had been under construction* for six months when it was blown down by the typhoon.

2. Oil-lamps *had been in use* in his house until a recent time.

D

1. **As** his father suddenly died he had to leave school and work for his living.

2. **As soon as** they set out on the excursion, it started raining. (Cf. No sooner *had* they set out on the excursion when it started raining).
3. He studied several years **before** he went to America.

即ち時の先後を示すに *as*, *before*, *after*, *as soon as* 等の接續詞を用ふるか又は前後の意味により誤解を生ぜざる時は Past Perfect を用ひずとも普通の Past Simple にて足れり。

EXERCISE

A. Change the following verbs in parentheses to their suitable Tense-forms.

1. After he (to graduate) from the school, he was sent abroad by the government to pursue his studies.
2. It (to rain) for three days when the river Sumida overflowed its banks.
3. My brother (to visit) the Zoological Garden yesterday and (to see) a lot of strange animals.

4. He told me that he (to see) a lot of strange animals there.
5. The salvage work on the sunken ship (to go on) nearly a month when the vessel floated.
6. My uncle (to live) in the house just ten years till he bought a house of his own.
7. It was after he (to fail) three times that he gave up the attempt.
8. Scarcely I (to reach) Kyoto when I received your telegram informing me of my father's death.
9. When the firemen arrived, the flames (to get) beyond control, as a strong northerly wind (to blow) ever since.
10. The express (to run) at the speed of 25 miles an hour when the accident occurred.

B. Put into English.

1. 父は先月の十日に米國から歸朝して其翌日支那に向つて出發しました。
2. 私が倫敦へ向け伯林を立つか立たないに歐洲戦争が起つた。(broke out)
3. 花村博士がその療法を發見せらるゝ迄には十年もそれにかゝつて居られた。
4. 昨日の大風は東京で二十年來にない一番烈しかつたものでした。

5. その家は私共が引越す迄かれこれ一年近くも空家になつて居ました。
6. 十分間も戸外に待たされてやつと應接間に通されました。
7. その鐵橋は出來上る迄に二百萬圓も費されました。
8. 彼が其藥を飲み出すまでは數年間胃病で悩んでゐました。(dyspepsia)
9. あの市は昨年の大火で市の大半を烏有に歸するまでは年々工業に目覺ましい發達をして來た。
10. 彼は勤勉で會社に大功勞があつたので職を退いた時賞與として二萬圓貰つた。

LESSON XII

FUTURE TENSE

(THE INDICATIVE MOOD)

A

(FORMS)

1. He **will have** to serve in the army next year.
You **shall have** my assistance in case of need.

2. They **will be building** the designed iron-bridge when you see us again next summer.
My workmen **shall be attending** to their task till I come round again in the afternoon.
3. I am sure, these articles now in stock **will have been sold out** by the end of the year.
The war **will have lasted** for full four years by August next year.
4. The epidemic of cholera **will have been prevailing** about half a year by the end of this month.
We **shall have been studying** English for five years by April next.

上例中の Future Tense の各形は、次の名稱を有することは既に前卷に述べたり。

1. Future Simple Form.
2. Future Progressive Form.
3. Future Perfect Form.

4. Future Perfect Progressive Form.
而して是等諸形の表す意義に就きては既説
の Tense-form より類推し得べし。

B

(SIMPLE FUTURITY)

(叙述文に於ては一人稱に shall 二人稱三人稱に will を
用ひ又疑問文に於て一人稱二人稱に shall 三人稱に will を
用ひて Simple Futurity を表すことは前卷に説けり)。

1. You **will** see that due preparations
are made for the coming general
meeting.

John **will** fetch a chair from the
next room.

上例の如く Simple Futurity の形によりて
命令を表すことあり。

2. How did you feel during your
mother's absense? You **will** have
missed her, to be sure.

She **will** have no taste for reading
novels, has she?

上例の如く Simple Futurity の 'will' が
單に推測に用ひらるゝ事あり。

C

(MIXED FUTURITY)

(叙述文に於て一人稱に will, 二人稱三人稱に shall を用
ひて Speaker's Determination を示し又疑問文に於て一人
稱三人稱に shall 二人稱に will を用ひて相手の意志を尋
ぬることは前卷に説けり。是等は何れも單純ならざる
Futurity を表すものにして、かゝる Futurity を Mixed
Futurity と稱す)。

1. a. If your child is so seriously ill, you
shall (=I will let you) return home at
once.
- b. You **shall** not (=I will not let you)
send this message by an errand-boy,
but you **shall** (=I will make you) take
it yourself.
- c. Since he is so industrious, he **shall**
be rewarded (=I will reward him)
without fail.

上の如く Mixed Futurity の 'shall' は
Context により許可、禁止、命令、約束等を表す。

2. a. If you **will** oblige me with this favour, I shall never forget it.
 b. I beg you **will** favour us with your answer at your earliest convenience.
 c. He says he **will** institute a lawsuit against you.

上の如く、(a) If-clause の中、(b) 依頼文中及び (c) Reported Speech の Subject が主節の Subject と同じ場合に於ては二人稱三人稱の will は **Subject's Will** を含む未來を表す。

3. a. **Will** you please remember me to your parents?

Won't you join the Club?

- b. When do you **intend** to have an interview with the committee?

When **are** you **going** to start on your tour of inspection?

即ち 'will you (?)' の形は多く相手に依頼、誘引等をなす場合に用ひ、意向を尋ぬる場合は 'to intend,' 'to be going' を用ふ。

注意：過去より観たる未來即ち次例に見る如き Past

Future を表すには shall, will の Past Form なる should, would を準用すべきものにして容易に應用し得べし。尙後章 Auxiliary の章及び Narration の章を参照せよ。

I told him I *should* come back within a week.

I asked him if he *would* grant my request.

EXERCISE

A. Fill the blanks with 'shall (should)' or 'will (would)':—

1. I requested that he — inquire after your father's illness.
2. Since commodities have generally risen in price, my employees — have an increase in their wages.
3. I think they — have a rich rice crop this year.
4. You — be more careful and try to do better in future.
5. He is sure he — be in time, but I think the train — have left when he reaches the station.
6. He is much interested in reading that book. He — be still reading it if you look in at his room.

7. If you — do this for me, I am sure, you — have some reward.

8. As I — not be able to spare my time for it, I — decline to undertake it.

9. You — not please interfere with us in this matter.

B. Translate the following.

1. 若し明日午後別になさることもありませんでしたら私と一緒に日比谷公園へ行つて海軍音楽隊の演奏を聞きませんか。(the naval band)

2. 明朝私共が起きる頃は雪が五六寸積つて居ませう。

3. 彼れ一人でそれを皆寫すのだ。誰も手傳つてはならぬ。(shall を用ひよ)

4. 私の従兄は明年三月で丁度三年臺灣に住んだ事になります。

5. お前が今度も失敗したら。實業につかせる。(to go into business)

6. 三郎はこの小切手を銀行へ持つて行つて現金に換へて來るのです。(命令。但し will を用ひよ)。(to cash)

7. 彼が多年の勤勞を認めて彼に金時計と若干の金をやらう。(shall を用ひよ。in recognition of)

8. 來る新學年の始までには目下建築中の校舎は出來上つてゐませう。(under construction)

9. 十里も歩いたのだから嘸ぞ疲れたらう。

10. 彼は今月末までには是非其英語の本を皆譯して了うと言ふて居る。

LESSON XIII

AUXILIARIES

A

(SPECIAL USES OF 'SHALL' AND 'WILL')

前章に shall (should), 及び will (would) の Future Tense に於ける用法を説明せるが次に二三特別用法を示さん。

1. shall (should) につき。

a. 戒律、法律、豫言等には shall を用ふ。

Thou **shalt** love thy neighbour as thyself.

No man **shall** be put to death without a trial.

Heaven and Earth **shall** pass away, but my words **shall** not pass away.

b. 文の主節に 'decide,' 'propose,' 'desire,' 'demand,' 'consent' 等の意志行動の動詞ありたる時は附屬節に shall 又は should を用ゆ。

It was decided that the measure **should** be taken without delay.

It is proposed that a new agreement **shall** be drawn up.

He demanded that I **should** pay the debts at once.

但し口語體にては shall を用ひず should を代用し若しくは他の構文をとる。例：He has suggested *to send up* a rocket.

c. 文の主節が悲喜、怪訝、不平等の感情を表す時又は 'it is probable, impossible, likely; it is right, wrong, necessary, funny' 等なる時は附屬節に should を用ふ。(こは文語體、口語體何れにも用ひらる)。

I am sorry that you **should** be compelled to leave school on account of your family circumstances.

I wonder why he **should** give it up.

It is funny that he **should** deny such a well-known fact.

d. 社會上又は道德上の義務等を表すに should を用ゆることあり。

You **should** be obedient to your parents.

You **should** always be polite to your superiors.

轉じて 'will probably' の意に用ひらるゝことあり。

Providing that the ship meets with favourable weather, she *should* make Hongkong to-morrow night.

2. will (would) につき。

a. 人稱の如何に不係その主張を表はす場合、(ひいては無生物にもこれを應用す)。

Whoever may object to it, I **will** carry it out all the same.

I have advised him to consult a doctor, but he **will** not.

I tried several times to open it, but it **would** not open.

I wanted to set the electric fan in motion, but it **would** not work.

b. 人又は事物の習慣性質を表はす。

He **will** often shrug his shoulders whenever he begins to speak.

Unless driven by hunger a lion **will** not attack man.

c. 'I wish' の代りに文語體に於て would を用ふることあり。

O would that it were not a mere dream!

B

(CAN, MAY, MUST)

1. can

a. 能力、又は出來得る事(周圍の事情により)を表す。

He **can** do the work very well, if he chooses.

As I have finished my home lesson, I **can** now go out for a walk.

'can' はこの用法に於ては現在、過去以外の形を缺くを以て 'to be able' を以て補ふ例: I shall be able to succeed yet.

b. 'not' を伴ひて推斷を表し又疑問形を以て怪訝を表すことあり。

He **cannot** have arrived so early, I am sure.

Can the report be true?

What **can** he have been doing all the while?

('can have+Past Participle' は過去の事柄に関する推斷若くは怪訝を表すなり)。

2. may

a. 許可を表す。

You **may** visit the museum if you have nothing better to do.

Compare:—

You *may* go. (Speaker が許可する場合)。

You *can* go. (周圍の事情が許す場合)。

この意味に用ひらるゝ時は 'may' (Present), 'might' (Past) 以外他の Tense には 'to be allowed,' 'to be permitted' を以て補ふ例: He has been allowed (to do.....) の如し。

許可の意より轉じて 'can perhaps' の意味にて讓歩を表す事あり。

Fools *may* ask more questions than wise men can answer.

又 'can easily' の意にて屢々 'imagine,' 'fancy,' 'suppose,' 'guess,' 'think' 等の前に添ふことあり。例: You *may* imagine how surprised I was.

b. 推量を表すに用ふ。

It **may** be rather hard to do so.

He **may have** been away from home at that time.

又疑問形にて怪訝を表す。

What **may** I have done to offend him.

(‘may have+Past Participle’ は過去の事に關する推量を表すなり)。

c. Subject の前に置き願望を表すこと。

May he be successful in the competitive examination!

d. 次の如き文の Dependent Clause 中に用ひらるゝ事あり。

(1) ‘to desire, hope or be afraid’ 等を用ひ希望, 恐怖等を表す文に於て。

He was only afraid that something **might** have occurred to vex you.

(2) 目的を表す文に於て。

He wrote to his father that he **might** have the usual allowance sent to him.

(3) 讓歩を表す文に於て。

But it was a fresh discovery, whatever its sources **might** be.

3. **must**

a. 周圍の事情より生ずる必要, 義務を示す。

I **must** finish this letter in an hour, for the American mail closes at 5 p. m.

この意味の時は ‘have to (do.....)’ と同意義にて Present 以外の Tense にはこれを以て補ふ 例: I had to send him a telegram.

b. 強き命令主張等を表す、従つて ‘not’ を伴へば禁止の意となる。

I **must** insist on paying the charge.

Under these circumstances you **must not** expect me to help you.

この意味より轉じて不平輕蔑等を表はす文中にも用ふ。
So you *must* always be meddling, *must* you?

c. 推斷を表す。

You **must** be aware of this fact.

The secret letter **must** have passed under his view.

‘must have+Past Participle’ は過去の事を推斷する時に用ふ。

注意: (a) に於ける 'have to' の意味の 'must' の打消には 'need not' を用ひ。(c) の推斷の 'must' に對する否定は 'can not' を用ふ。(b) に述べたる禁止の 'must not' は許可の否定なる 'may not' より語氣強し。又 'must' は (a) の用法以外に於ては過去にも同形を用ふれど多く Dependent Clause 中に見出さる。

C

(DO)

1. 'do' (did) は 'not' を含める否定文又は疑問文以外 Emphasis の爲めに用ひらる。

Do be quiet, boys.

He threatened to leave, and he **did** leave.

2. 'do' は動詞の反覆を避くるに用ふ。

He directed our games with the strictness that some parents **do** the studies of their children.

D

(NEED, DARE, OUGHT)

1. 'need' は 'not,' 'hardly' 等の否定語と共に用ひし時は Root Infinitive を従

ひて現在形には人稱の如何に不係同形を用ふ肯定の時は Infinitive を従ひ三人稱單數現在の時は語尾に 's' を附す。

He **need not** tell me more. I **need hardly** know more about it.

He **needs to** look a little more closely into the matter.

'need' の過去形は 'needed' なれども 'need not' は Reported Speech に於ては過去形として用ひらる。例: The waiter was told that he **need not** stay.

2. 'dare' は疑問文の時及び 'not' を伴ふ時は Root Infinitive を従ひ且つ現在形には人稱の如何に不係同形を用ひ過去形には 'dared' 又は 'durst' を用ふ。但後者は多く 'durst not' の形にて文語體に限らる。

He **dare not** say no to anybody.

How **dare** he take such a means?

He **dared not** accept such an offer.

但し肯定の時は 'He dares to face the danger.' の如く云ひ、否定疑問の場合にも 'He does not dare to meet his uncle.' の如く Infinitive を従ふことあり。

3. 'ought' は道德上の義務又は必然的結

果等を表す又。人稱の如何に不係同形にして常に Infinitive を伴ふ。

We **ought** to call on them at once.

You **ought** to have done so yesterday.

但し Reported Speech に限り Past Form としても用ひらる。例: The judge announced that the defendant ought to be set free at once.

EXERCISE

A. Explain the uses of the italicized Auxiliaries in the following:--

1. Thou *shalt* rejoice in every good thing which the Lord thy God hath given unto thee.—*Bible*.
2. My cousin *will* come of a Saturday and stay with us until the following Sunday afternoon.
3. It is necessary that you *should* keep these rules in mind.
4. It *cannot* be denied that he is profound in his learning.

5. As he left the said place the day before yesterday in the morning, he *should* arrive here by to-morrow evening.

6. It is strange that he *should* decline such a good offer.

7. You may have been offended by his blunt way of speaking, but really you *need* not take it much to heart.

8. He said he *must* have the loss made good.

9. He had a guilty conscience, but he *dared* not make a clean breast of it.

10. He *ought* to read such a book with ease, since he has been studying English more than three years.

11. He *cannot* have reached there so early.

12. It *might* be so, but I rather think it is not so.

B. Translate the following:—

1. 借りてゐる金を拂はぬといふのはあの人が間違つてゐます。
2. 馬方がどんなに手綱を引いても馬はどうしても動きませんでした。
3. 長い間雨が降つたからもう天気になりそうなものだ。

4. 行きたければ行つてもよいが五時までには必ず歸つて來なければなりません。
5. あの人は聲を囁らしてゐた、風を引いたに違ない。
6. 主人は番頭が少からぬ金を着服した事を知つて居たけれど敢て解雇しなかつた。(to embezzle)
7. たまには親戚にも顔を出すものです。(once a while)
8. 父の病氣については心配するには及ばぬと醫者は申しますが矢張り心配せずには居られませぬ。
9. 幾度意見しても彼は私の云ふ事を聞きません、遂に身を持ち崩すかも知れない。(to ruin oneself)
10. 行つてはならぬといふ事をやるものではない。

LESSON XIV

THE OTHER MOODS

A

(THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD AND THE CONDITIONAL)

1. 條件文に於ける Subjunctive と Conditional の關係。
 - a. 前提に Subjunctive Present を用ふる時は歸結に Indicative Future を用ふ。

If the report **be** true, the war **will** soon **come** to an end.

又若し Subjunctive Present Perfect を前提に用ふるも歸結は同様。

If he **have** already **started**, he **will** **reach** there by six this evening at the latest.

近代英語に於ては Subj. Present の代りに普通 Indicative Present を用ふ、此場合も歸結節は同一なり。

b. 前提に Subjunctive Future を用ふる時は歸結に Indicative Future 若くは Conditional Past を用ふ。

If he **should** happen to be still there, I **shall** (*or should*) let you know it by telegraph.

前提節の 'should' は人稱の如何に不係、甚だ疑しき未來の假想を表す。

又 'were to' を前提に用ふる時は未來に關する純粹なる假想を條件とするを以て歸結は常に Conditional Past を用ふ。

If you **were** to turn yourself into a bird, what bird **would** you **like** to be?

c. 前提に Subj. Past を用ふる時は歸結に Conditional Past を用ふ。

If he **had** a better command of his temper, he **would** not fly into such a passion at such a trifle.

d. 前提に Subj. Past Perfect を用ふれば歸結に Conditional Perfect を用ふ。

If his mind **had been directed** in the right path, he **might not have felt** discouraged.

但し歸結に必ずしも Conditional Perfect を用ひず Conditional Past を用ふべき場合あり。例: If he *had been* industrious, he *would* be now in easy circumstances.

Conditional Mood には 'should,' 'would' のみならず 'could,' 'might,' 'must' 等を用ふることもあり。例: If I *had been* there, my feelings *must have been* wounded by that remark. 又 Subjunctive Mood にもこれ等の Auxiliary 及び *would* を用ふることもあり。例: (1) If I *might* continue talking for another half-hour, I *should* be able to finish the whole story. (2) You *could* do so, if you *would*.

B

(SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD の他の用法)

1. 比喩、所望、祈願等を表す文に用ひらる。
It seems as **though** they **were** all in league against her.

A good teacher is, as **it were** (=so to speak), the intellectual father of his pupils.

I wish I **had gone** abroad with him.
God **bless** you all.

2. 文語體に於て要求、主張等を表す文に Subj. Present を用ふることもあり。

I insist that he **be** set free.

I have demanded that the money **be** returned to me.

かゝる 'be' の前に *should* を添ふるを得。

3. Subj. Present 又は Subj. Past の 'were' は讓歩又は怪訝を表す文に用ひらる。

Though they **desert** you, I will not.

Whatever the cause **be**, the author

has hardly done justice to his subject.

They were at first in doubt whether he were in earnest.

C

(CONDITIONAL MOOD)

1. Conditional Mood に於ける 'should,' 'would' の用法は Indicative Mood に於ける 'shall,' 'will' の用法に準據すべきものにして其要點を示さば (a) 自然的歸結を表すには第一人稱に 'should' 第二及第三人稱に 'would' を用ひ、(b) Speaker の意志を表すに Subject が第二人稱又は第三人稱なる時は 'should' を用ふ。例: If the book were in my library, it should be at your service. (c) Subject の意志を表すには人稱の如何に不係 would を用ふ。例: He would not give in, even if you were to threaten him.

2. Conditional Mood は普通 'if,' 'in case,' 'unless,' 'provided' 又は 'even if,' 'though' 等の導く條件又は讓歩を表す

Clause を前提とせる時歸結の Clause 中に用ひらるゝものなるが又是等を省略したる場合にも Infinitive, Preposition 又は Conjunction 等の中に條件又は讓歩の意が含まれたる場合に用ひらる。

I **should have been** pleased to see him (=if I had been able).

I **would not do** it for the world (=even if I were to get the world).

He **would have revenged** himself upon you, but that I prevented him (=if I had not prevented).

3. 陳述、希望、依頼等を表す文に Conditional Mood を用ひて此を緩和す。

The elder girl—she **would be** (=probably was) about twenty—came and told it to my sister.

I **should think** he is over thirty.

I **should like** to accompany you.

Would you do this for me? **Might** I ask you to show the way?

4. Conditional Mood の 'could,' 'might,' 'must' の意義につきては Auxiliary の章を参照すべし。但し 'must' は Conditional Mood にては常に「推斷」の意に用ふ。

又 'need,' 'ought' も Conditional Perfect として用ひらるゝ事あり。

If you **had helped** him, he **need not have overworked** himself.

But for the old man our party **ought to have reached** the destination about an hour earlier.

其他 'had better,' 'had rather,' 'had sooner' 等も Conditional Mood の變形と見做すを得。

I **had sooner die** than disgrace my family.

D

(IMPERATIVE MOOD)

Imperative Mood は命令嘆願を表す外次の用法あり。

1. 條件を表す Clause 中に用ひらる。

Spare the rod, **and** you'll spoil the son.

Handle the volume carefully, *or* the leaves will get loose.

2. 讓歩を表す Clause 中に用ひらる。

Do what you may (*or* will), you must not disgrace yourself.

Be that as it may, it does not prove your innocence.

EXERCISE

A. Fill the blanks with the suitable forms of the Verbs in parentheses.

1. If the peach-tree were not to be rooted out, it (bear) fruit next year.

2. Would that I (can) overcome the difficulty.

3. If he (have) not (told) me so plainly, I should have made a gross mistake.

4. If the steamer (be loaded) not with some contraband articles, she ought to have touched the port.

5. Take care to save money lest you — run into debt.

6. It was probable that he (gain) the prize.

7. If this should be the course decided upon, we (oppose) you.

8. Though it (rain) to-morrow, we shall not put off our departure.

9. Whatever the circumstances (be) I should not have acted so carelessly.

10. If you had commenced a few minutes earlier, you (need not make) such a mess of it.

B. Translate the following:—

1. 何でもあがりなさい。然し身體を損じてはなりません。

2. 借金する位なら持つてゐる着物でも質に入れます。(to pawn)

3. 君があつた山を買ふた時、直に植林したら今頃は身代が出来たのに。(to make a fortune)

4. 日本が明治の初年に外國と交通を始めずに全く世界の文明と没交渉であつたら今はどんな有様になつてゐるだらう。(to be independent of)

5. 若し合衆國が鐵の輸出を全然禁ずるならば日本の造船所の半以上は閉鎖せなければなるまい。

6. 君が若しそんなに早く退院しなかつたら再び同じ病氣

に罹ることはなかつたかもしれぬのに。

7. 君が若し其責任を負ふてくれたら君に全事件を御任せするのでしたが。(to leave.....in one's care)

LESSON XV

INFINITIVES

A

(USES)

1. Infinitive が名詞、形容詞、副詞の働をなすことは前卷に説けり、Noun Use の Infinitive は又 Predicate の一部をなして不完全動詞の Complement の用をなす。

He appeared **to be** honest when I first met him.

I thought him **to be** a brave and skilful soldier.

2. Infinitive が Adverb Use たる時は動詞、形容詞、副詞又は全文を限定して種々の意義を表す。

- a. 動詞限定の時目的、原因、結果等を表す。

She tiptoed back to her room not to wake up the sleeping child.

He rejoiced to hear of his son's narrow escape in the accident.

The boy grew up to be a famous musician.

- b. 形容詞を限定して目的、原因等を表す。

He was unwilling to confess what he had done.

These disputes were hard to be settled amicably.

He was sorry to leave his native town.

- c. 副詞、'enough,' 'too' 等を限定して程度を示すことあり。

He is wise enough to know what is expected of him.

This question is too difficult for me to solve.

The night was too dark for us to ramble abroad.

注意：上例中 'for me,' 'for us' は Infinitive の意義上の主語なり。

- d. Infinitive は又全叙部又は挿句の形式をとりて全文を限定して理由条件を表す。

What a mischievous boy you are to tease your sister so often!

To speak frankly, I have no confidence in him.

To be confidential, I am going to resign.

注意 1: 'to speak frankly,' 'strange to say' 等の Infinitive を Absolute Infinitive と稱することあり。又次の如く全く獨立して感情を表すことあり。

Only to think that such a promising fellow should die so young!

Oh, to be quite alone in an island in these farthest seas!

注意 2: 文中に於て Infinitive を省略して Sign 'to' のみを保留することあり。

I should like to come, but I am afraid I shan't be able to.

You need not go to bed yet, unless you want to.

注意 3: 'be + Infinitive' の形にて準備、約束等にて既定せる事を表す。

We *were to meet* at 5 under the Big Clock at the Station.

I *am to take* the first train to-morrow morning.

但し 'I have been to see him off at the station,' は「.....に行つて来た」の意なり。

B

(FORMS)

1. Simple Indefinite Form.

He appears **to know** more than he says he does.

2. Simple Progressive Form.

I suspect him of laughing at us even when he professes **to be admiring**.

3. Simple Passive Form.

This poem is too difficult **to be learnt** by children of that age.

4. Perfect Indefinite Form.

He seems **to have worked** hard at the problem.

この形は 'wish,' 'intend' 等の後に來る時は實際に於て行はれざりし動作を示す。

I hoped **to have done** the work long before, but some unexpected circumstances prevented me.

5. Perfect Progressive Form.

He is said **to have been travelling** during the holidays.

6. Perfect Passive Form.

I did not believe the book **to have been reviewed** so favourably.

即ち Simple Form は何れも Predicate Verb の示す Tense と同時又はその後起る動作状態を示し Perfect Form はその時既に完了せるものを指す。

C

(USES OF THE ROOT INFINITIVE)

1. 'see,' 'hear' 等知覺を表す動詞及び 'bid,' 'make' 'have,' 'let,' の Complement として Root Infinitive をとることは前卷に述べたり。但し 'hear' 'see' 等は次の如き場合には常に Clause を従ふ。

I **hear** (=am told) you made a speech yesterday.

I **saw** (=understood) I had made a mistake in letting him do so.

注意 尙 'help' の次に Root Infinitive をとることあり。

They helped me decorate the room. (Cf. These gentlemen *were bid to* come in.

2. 'had better,' 'had rather'; 'do nothing but,' 'can not but' 等の次には Root Infinitive を用ふ。

I **had rather resign** my post than **be disgraced** like that.

I **could not but laugh** at his joke. (Cf. What *could* one *do but* agree to this proposal?).

3. 'more than' 'less than' 等の次に Root Infinitive を用ふることあり。

I could not do **more than briefly indicate** a few examples.

You ought to have known **better than do** such a thing.

EXERCISE

A. Explain what the Infinitives or Root-Infinitives in the following modify or denote.

1. But he valued his life too much *to commit* suicide.

2. I should be most happy *to have been* of any service to you.

3. He draws a large salary, *to say* nothing of his inherited property.

4. They were burning some green leaves *to smoke* out mosquitoes.

5. He is too bigoted in his belief *to be persuaded* into this kind of belief.

6. We bade them *withdraw* from our house, but they hesitated *to do* so.

7. He will not break his promise, *to be* sure.

8. They marched forth only *to be* defeated.

9. He is slow *to sympathize*, but quick *to find* fault with others.

10. He admitted the report *to be* true, and requested me *to tell* you to that effect.

11. He fought bravely and fell, never *to rise* again.

12. I intended *to have visited* the famous temple during my stay in that city, but was too busy *to do so*.

B. Translate the following using Infinitives, wherever possible:—

1. 私は明朝大阪へ向け出立する筈です。若し彼の地で求める品が御座いますなら買って上げませう。
2. 打明けて申すとあの人に面と向つてそんなことをいふ勇氣はありません。(to one's face)
3. 中學を半途でよすのならいつそ入學しないで實業に従事する方がよい。
4. 私の靴が擦り切れて了つたからあの靴屋に新しいのを一足作つて貰ひませう。
5. 一ヶ月餘り山中を漂浪して少しも健康を損はぬとは君も實に強い人だ。
6. 飲むべき水も食すべき物もなく彼は唯死を待つ外致し方がなかつた。(for death to visit him)
7. 其國は製造工業に急速の進歩をして世界の一強國となつた。
8. 病床に閉ぢ籠つてゐた老人は息子の成功を聞いて(to hear) 感泣した。(to be moved to tears)
9. 孰れを選んで宜いか實際分りません。兩方とも全く同じ様に見えます。

10. 檢事は其事件をもつと精密に調査する爲めに家宅搜索を行ひました。(a public procurator; closely; to search a house)

LESSON XVI

GERUNDS

A

(USES)

Gerund は Noun Infinitive と等しく Subject, Object 又は Complement として用ひ得べきものにして次の如き場合には普通 Gerund を用ひ Infinitive を用ひず。

1. 'it (or there) is no good,' 'it (or there) is no (or little) use' 等の次。

It (or there) is no good telling him what you intend to do; he is not a man to help others.

There is no denying (=it is impossible to deny) that he is honest.

但し 'it (or there) is of no use' の次には Infinitive をも用ふるを得。例: *It (or there) is of no use talking (or to talk) about such vague thoughts of yours.*

2. 次の如き動詞の後に用ふ。

'cannot help,' 'cannot omit'; 'to avoid,' 'to escape'; 'to stop,' 'to leave off,' 'to give up'; 'to have done,' 'to finish'; 'to mind (=to object to),' 'to repent,' 'to enjoy'; etc, etc.

I **cannot help** admitting that we were wrong.

Have you done writing your composition?

Do you **mind** going on an errand for me?

3. 'worth,' 'busy' の後。

The place is worth visiting, especially in autumn.

I have been **busy** looking over the documents all day.

(Cf. I was too busy to come).

4. 又 Preposition に従ふ場合。

What do you think **of doing**?

She prides herself **on being** a good housekeeper.

He first took **to smoking** when he was still in his teens.

B

(FORMS)

上例中の Present Participle と同形の Gerund はその Simple Form にして尙次の三種あり。

1. Present Passive Form:—I am very fond of **being read** to.
2. Perfect Form:—I suspect him of **having disclosed** the secret.
3. Perfect Passive Form:—I must send him a congratulatory telegram for his **having been elected** a member of the Lower House.

注意: Gerund によりては Simple Form のまゝ Passive Meaning に用ひらるゝ事あり。

Compare:—

Active Meaning: He was punished for *stealing* a book.

Passive Meaning: The house is damaged beyond *repairing*.

尙 'to be worth,' 'to want (=need)' 等の次に用ひらるゝ Simple Form は普通 Passive Meaning なり。例: These shoes *need mending*.

C

(SENSE-SUBJECT OF THE GERUND)

Gerund の Sense-Subject を示す必要ある時は Personal Pronoun ならば上節 (3) の如く Possessive Form を用ひ人又は動物の Noun ならば普通の形にても可し。

Nearly a week passed over without **Mr. Oka('s) hearing** a word from his son.

但し Gerund が Subject たる時はその Sense Subject を表す Noun には常に Possessive Form を用ふ。

Mr. *Smith's undertaking* such an unprecedented work attracted the world's attention.

EXERCISE

A. Insert, instead of the verbs in parentheses, the Infinitives or Gerunds formed from them.

1. I liked (read) story-books while young.
2. It was little use (teach) him English; he has such a poor memory.
3. He was fond of (play) tennis.
4. I cannot omit (mention) what cocurred at the close of the conference.
5. How can you manage (make) both ends meet with so small an income?
6. I was determined (carry) out the plan at any cost.
7. He endeavoured (gain) your confidence and went on (attend) to his task in earnest.
8. In spite of the doctor's sincere advice, he could not give up (drink).
9. He went to England with a view to (study) English literature.
10. His words are always worth (listen), and

he is worthy (be called) one of the leading scholars of the day.

B. Translate the following with suitable Gerunds.

1. 彼がかゝる偉大なる事業を完成した事は世界の注意を引いて居ります。(gigantic)
2. 彼は二日間寝ずに勉強を續けたものですから今日は少し頭痛がすると申します。(to keep on)
3. あの人が英語をよく書いたり話したりするのは始終英語小説を読むからです。(to owe to; constant)
4. 私は時々辭職して實業界に身を投じようかと思ふ事がある。
5. 彼が學術研究に多大の貢献を致したことは否むことができません。(scientific researches)
6. 彼はかゝる悪友に誘惑されたことを後悔してゐる。
7. かくも多數の人々が國家の爲めに此戦争で命を犠牲にした事を吾々は忘れてはなりません。

LESSON XVII

PARTICIPLES

A

(FORMS)

Participle には Present Participle (例: going, seeing) 及び Past Participle (例: gone, seen) の Simple Form の外 Compound Form として次の諸形あり。

Perfect Participle: having gone, having seen.

Transitive use の動詞より來れるものは尙次の如く Passive Form を有す。

Passive Present Participle: being seen.

Passive Perfect Participle: having been seen.

又 Verb にして Progressive Form をとり得るものは Participle として次の形をとることあり。

Progressive Perfect Participle: having been walking, having been reading.

前巻に説ける如く Participle が Tense, Voice を作り又全く Adjective として Noun の前に添ふる外次の如き用法あり。

1. Complement として用ひらる。

a. Present Participle が 'to come,' 'to remain,' 'to lie,' 'to sit,' 'to stand' 等の後に。

The tourists went **motoring*** to Hakone yesterday.

Why do you stand **gazing** at me?

又 'to see, hear, feel' 等知覚動詞の Object の後に。

I saw him **basking** in the sun, **smoking** his pipe, and apparently **thinking** the matter over.

b. Past Participle が 'to become,' 'to get' 等の後に。

* cf. He went fishing.

I became **assured** that my disease would be cured.

2. Adjective Clause の代りに Participle を用ひて Phrase を作る。

How is fire to be made? This is the question first **occurring** (=which first occurs) to the mind of a savage.

A moment after he put out his head all **covered** (=which was all covered) with cobwebs.

3. Adverb Clause の代りに Participle を用ひて作れる Phrase に次の三種あり。

a. Principal Clause の Subject が Participle の Sense-Subject を兼ねるもの。

Getting home (=as I got home), I found a telegram awaiting me.

Once seen (=if it is once seen), it can never be forgotten.

Admitting (=though I admit) **what** you say, I can not give you a definite answer now.

- b. Participle が別に Sense-Subject を有する時、之を **Absolute Participle** といふ。

The secret plot having been disclosed, the conspirators were arrested.

This done, we dispersed.

I will not put off my departure, **weather permitting.**

- c. Participle が Principal Clause より獨立すれど Sense-Subject を省略せるもの、之を **Impersonal Absolute Participle** といふ。

Strictly speaking (=if we speak strictly), this is a mistake.

Judging from the report (=if we judge from the report), the enemy must have suffered a great loss of lives.

注意: 'considering,' 'concerning' 等の Participle は Preposition の働をなす。例: *Considering* (=for) his age, he writes well. *Concerning* (=about) the matter, I have a proposal.

上項 (3) 中に見る Participle は Principal Clause に對して理由原因又は條件讓歩等の意義を兼ねるものなるが特に when, while, if, though 等を加へて其意を明にすることあり。例: I shall do so *if required*. *While attending* to the work, he still turned the matter over in his mind. *Though convinced* that he would fail, he did his best.

C

(PARTICIPLES COMPARED WITH GERUNDS)

- A **smiling** face; **running** water; the **standing** army.
 - A **writing**-table; a **frying**-pan; a **boarding**-school.

上例 Gothic 體の語の中 (a) にあるは Participial Adjective にして (b) にあるは Gerund にして他の Noun と合して Compound Noun を作れるなり。

- I am busy **writing**.
 - I am busy in **writing**.

上例 (a) に於ける 'writing' は Subject 'I' に係る Participle なれども (b) に於ける

‘writing’ は ‘in’ なる Preposition の Object ならば Gerund なり。

3. a. People often fight without any mischief **done**.

b. People often fight without any mischief **being done**.

上例 (a) に於ける ‘done’ は ‘any mischief’ を修飾する Participle と解釋すべきも (b) に於ける ‘being done’ は ‘any mischief’ を Sense-Subject とする Gerund なり。

注意: 1. ‘Adjective+Noun+ed’ の形にて一種の疑似分詞として Adjective の用をなすものあり。例: A *long-tailed* monkey; a *thick-wooded* hill; a *kind-hearted* man.

2. ‘the+Participle’ の形にて Noun の働を爲すことあり。

The millionaire donated a great sum of money for *the suffering* in the recent flood.

The injured were soon carried to a neighbouring hospital.

EXERCISE

A. Condense into Participial or Gerundial Phrases the clauses contained in the following sentences:—

1. If he be a stranger, he will find every man busy with his own affairs, and none to look after him.

2. Things of this kind are natural objects, and we give the name of Nature to the whole of them.

3. As there was no bread in the closet, he had not tasted food for the whole day.

4. A man who wore a red cloth was passing by.

5. My hands were numbed with cold, and I had no feeling in them.

6. They congratulated themselves that they had obtained results fully up to their expectations.

7. Since I have already arranged for that, I will not change the program.

8. That Japanese women are on the whole unselfish is an undeniable fact.

B. Translate the following with Participles where possible.

1. 今朝學校へ來る途中私は町の方へ馬を引いて行く人に出會ひました。(to lead)
2. 日本に十年餘り住んで居るのであの西洋人は日常の日本語はよく話もし又了解も致します。
3. 太い棍棒で頭をしたゝか打たれたので其狂犬は直に斃れました。(to fall dead)
4. 書物に全く夢中になつてゐたものだから汽車が其停車場に着いたのに氣が附かなかつた。(to be absorbed (in); to notice)
5. 一番汽車を乗り外したので二時間許り停車場で次の汽車を待つてゐました。
6. 其會議に派遣された代表者は其數五十名に上つた。(delegates; number)
7. 其男に金を貸すのは嫌であつたけれども彼の熱心な頼みに餘儀なく十圓貸してやつた。(request)
8. 昨日は日曜の上天氣がよかつたので大層な人々が公園へ菊見に集まつた。

LESSON XVIII

ADVERBS

A

(CLASSIFICATION OF ADVERBS)

1. Adverb を次の三種に大別するを得。
 - a. *Interrogative Adverb*: where, whence, whither; when; how; why.
 - b. *Relative Adverb*: where, whence, whither; wherein, whereat, whereupon; when; why; as (to whatever extent); the (=by how much, or in whatever degree).
 - c. *Simple Adverb*: (次項を見よ)。
 2. Simple Adverb を次の如く分類するを得。(但し同一副詞が用法により其種類を異にすることあり)。
- a. *Adverb of Time*: now, early, once, before, ago, since, first, next, etc.
(便宜上純粹に時間を表すもの以外度数、順序を表すものをも含ましむ)。
 - b. *Adverb of Place*: far, near, here, there, above, below, in, out, westward, backwards, nowhere, etc.

- c. *Adverb of Manner*: greatly, well, thus, fast, slowly, bravely, etc.
 d. *Adverb of Degree*: almost, nearly, scarcely, too, very, much, etc.
 e. *Adverb of Affirmation or Negation*: yes, no, not, never, etc.

又特に Sentence 全體を限定するに用ふるものを次に擧ぐ。

- f. *Sentence Adverb*: accordingly, consequently, therefore, moreover, also, besides, though, indeed, perhaps, etc.

B

(USES)

Adverb は Verb, Adjective 又は他の Adverb の外 Noun, Pronoun, Phrase, Clause 又は全文を限定する事あり。

1. Noun 又は Pronoun.

When you are in that suit, you look **quite** a young gentleman.

Even he, who is a fine swimmer, can not possibly swim across the river.

2. Adverbial Phrase

The arrow flew **far** beyond the target.

This accident occurred **entirely** through the servant's neglect of duty.

3. Adverbial Clause.

He got back the stolen property, **long** after the thief was arrested.

In spite of his diligence he did not reach a high place in the class, **simply** because he was not naturally clever.

4. The whole Sentence.

Fortunately the contest ended in the defeat of the southern states.

Mercifully the horrors of the night were to some extent mitigated by sleep.

注意: 1. 比較級の形容詞又は副詞及び Past Participle の形容詞を限定するには *very* を用ひず *much* を用ふ。

a. He can run *much* sooner than I.

b. He was *much* astonished at the news.

2. 次例により *since, ago, before* の區別を知るべし。
 He graduated from that school two years *ago*
 (or *since*).
 You said then that you had seen him three days
before.
 I have been with him *since* (=since then).
 I saw it *before* (=before now).
 I told him that I had seen it *before* (=before
 then).
3. 次例により *ever, once* の區別を知るべし。
 Have you ever visited his house?—Yes, I have
 once visited his house.
 This is the *most* interesting story that I have
ever read.

C

(POSITION)

1. Interrogative Adverb は 通例は文の冒頭に置くも若し疑問文の Dependent Question 中に含まるゝ時は主節の Verb の性質により、其位置を異にす。(Interrogative Pronoun の章参照)。

Do you know **where** he hid the treasure?

Where do you suppose he hid the treasure?

又 Interrogative Adverb は Infinitive の前に附して Noun-Phrase を作る。

Will you teach me **how** to swim?

2. Relative Adverb は Dependent Clause の始めに置かる。

I spent the following year in Paris, **where** I desired to improve my French.

‘where,’ ‘when,’ ‘why’ は Antecedent を伴ふことあれど ‘how’ は Antecedent を伴はず。

He died (in the place) **where** he was born.

He briefly described **how** the Indian Empire was acquired by the British.

‘ever’ を加へたる Compound Relative Adverb は讓歩を表す Clause の冒頭に置かる。

However rich he may be, he can not afford to do that.

Whenever you may come, you are welcome.

3. Simple Adverb は種類により位置を異にす。

a. 'here,' 'anywhere' 等の Adverb of Place 及び 'to-day,' 'last night' 等の Adverb of Definite Time は文の冒頭若くは末尾に置く。

Here you will find all manner of plants.

Last night I did not see him anywhere.

b. 'often,' 'always,' 'sometimes,' 'ever' 等 Adverb of Indefinite Time は通例、Verb の直ぐ前に置く(但し 'to be' なる時はその次に置く)。若し助動詞ある時は助動詞と本動詞との間に置く。

He never breaks his word.

He is always grumbling about his work.

Enough has been already said of his doings in the world.

c. Adverb of Manner 及び Adverb of Degree は Verb に Object の従ふ時は

Verb の前又は Object の次、然らざる時は Verb の次、但し助動詞ある時は常に助動詞の次に置く事を得。(されど常にかく定まりたるにあらず)。

He angrily told the vagrant to leave the house.

The bear walks along very awkwardly.

The man was fiercely attacked by a bull.

I have entirely placed the matter in his care.

但し Object が多くの語より成る時は Object の前に Adverb を置くことあり。

He rewarded liberally all those who had assisted him.

d. Sentence-Adverb は通例は文の冒頭に置かるれど又他の位置を占むることもあり。

Besides, our losses have made us thrifty.

Apparently you think I am in the wrong.

He **unexpectedly** met Tom on his way home.

Compare:—

Happily he did not die.

He did not die *happily*.

注意:—1. 'not' は普通第一の Auxiliary の後に置き 'to be' 以外の Simple Form の Verb に 'not' を加ふる時は Auxiliary 'to do' をとれど 'to let' は命令文に於て Object の次に 'not' をとることあり。

Let us *not* continue this kind of business any longer!

2. 'not' は又全文にあらずして一語を否定する時は其語の前に置く。

His objection was certainly *not* without reasonable grounds.

3. 次の如き文に於ては 'not' を従節に置く。

I think he is not honest.

上文の如く答ふる時略して I think not. と云ふ事あり。

4. 'Little' が強き否定を表す時は Verb の前に用ふ。

He *little* knows what a hard task he is going to take up.

5. Verb の Complement たる Adverb は Verb の直ぐ次に添ふ。但し Verb の Object として Noun の従ふ時は Adverb をその前後何れに置くもよけれど Pronoun なる時はその後ろに置く。

Take *off* your overcoat=Take your overcoat *off*.

Take it *off*.

6. Adverb が Infinitive を限定する時は其前後何れかに置く。但し 'not,' 'never' 等は常に前に置くものとす。

I advised him *never* to keep bad company.

D

又次の如き形式をとる Adverb あり。

1. Double Adverb:—

He was once **well off**, but he is now **badly off** on account of his recent failure in business.

The creature lives **far away** among the mountains.

尚 *well up; close by; later on; over there; round about; over again; etc.*

2. 對を成せる Adverb:—

He works **off and on**.

The villagers sought for the missing students **far and near**.

The debt will be paid up **by and by**.

He writes to me **now and then** (*or every now and then*).

尚 *up and down; again and again; over and over again; to and fro; more or less; somehow or other; sooner or later; etc.*

3. 'Preposition + Noun (or Adjective)':—
He took up the book, and opened it **at random**.

He is fond of all vegetables, cucumbers **in particular**.

This plan will be realized **in future**.

The jail-breaker is still **at large**.

尚 *at length; in fact; in short; in vain; of old; after all; at first; at all; at most; at present; etc.*

4. 其他の形をとるもの:—

He fell **head foremost** (or **head over heels**) into the river.

The boy pretends to be reading a foreign paper, holding it **upside down**.

尚 *head downwards; to be sure; once on a time; by all means; by the by; by the way; inside out; etc.*

5. Objective Adverbial:—(距離、時間、數量等を表す Noun は Preposition を伴はずに Adverb の用を爲すことあり)。

He walked **thirty miles** in a day.

He stayed at Kyoto **all the summer**.

This freight weighs **ten tons**.

6. 一般に Phrase 及び Clause 中に Adverb の用をなすものある事は前巻に述べたり。

He was keeping a small shop **in his native place at that time**.

He finished his university education **after his father died**.

EXERCISE

- A. Insert the adverbs in parentheses in their right places:—

1. All were astounded by the movement of the ground. (evidently)

2. The surgeon told the patient that she must not hope for more than six months of life. (frankly)

3. He was walking, whistling all the time. (to and fro)

4. They leaped into the boat and rowed away. (swiftly)
5. Many a man of possible distinction has been lost to the world because nothing interrupted the course of his prosperity. (simply)
6. He was determined to carry out his plan. (somehow or other)
7. All that is human goes backward if it does not go forward. (in short)
8. I shall say nothing, but it will come to his ears. (certainly; after all)
9. You speak Japanese: like a Japanese. (very well; quite)
10. Though we have spoken, we are not supporters of this policy. (thus, necessarily)

B. Translate the following:—

1. 何處から誰れがこの包物を持つて來たか私は少しも知りませぬ。(package)
2. 數千年前は地球は今よりもずつと暖かでした。
3. 戦争が長引けば長引く程物價は益々騰貴するよ。
4. 彼は遂に禁酒致しました、それで爾來健康も大に回復し家族の人々は大に喜んでゐます。
5. この家は私共が引越す二三日前に出來上つた。

6. 遅かれ早かれ獨立で商賣を始める積なら、早い程よいと私は思ふ。(on one's own account)
7. 其畫家は其畫を殆んど描き上げる時急に病氣に罹つたから其儘にして置いた。(to leave—alone)
8. あの店は大層品物を安く賣るといふ評判だけれども必ずしもそうではない。

LESSON XIX

PREPOSITIONS

A

(DIFFERENTIATION OF SOME PREPOSITIONS)

1. **at, in, on**

是等は共に時日を表すに用ふれど附隨する Object の種類により使用を異にす。次例によりその區別を看取せよ。

At:—At six o'clock; at daybreak; at night; at that time; at this moment; at the beginning of this month.

In:—In October; in (the year of) 1918; in the seventh year of Taisho; in the nineteenth century.

On:—On that day; on Monday;
on the 8th of January; on New Year's
Eve.

Compare:—

- a. *In* the morning; *in* the evening; etc.
b. *On* the morning of the 5th inst.; *on* the
evening of the same day; etc.

2. **in, within, after**

I shall finish this **in** a week. (經てば)
I shall finish this **within** a week.

(以内に)

He finished it **after** a week (=a
week after). (經てから)

3. **for, during, through**

The war lasted **for** two years.

He will stay at Kamakura **during**
the holidays.

He often absented himself **during**
the session, but I was present **through**
it.

- a. 'for' は數字的に期間を表すに用ふ。
b. 'during' は或る状態の繼續期間を指し其期間中に起
れるか又は其期間中引き續きたる動作状態に用ふ。

c. 'through' は或る期間中繼續せる動作に限る。

4. **above, below; over, under**

The morning sun has appeared
above the horizon.

The evening sun has sunk **below**
the horizon.

The room **over** this is our bed-room.

The room **under** this is the dining-
room.

a. 位置につきては *above, below* は單に高低を表し
over, under は眞上、眞下の意なり。

b. 階級の上下は *above, below* を以て表し上長配下の支
配關係は *over, under* を以て表す。例: a man *above (or*
below) me in rank; she has no authority *over* her son;
the men *under* the officer.

c. 數量の多少を表すに *above, below* 若くは *over,*
under を用ふ。

He must be *above (or over)* sixty years old.

He wouldn't sell it *below (or under)* ten yen.

5. **around, round, about**

They sat **around** the fire.

The earth moves **round** the sun.

He strolled **about** the garden.

‘about’ は漠然と近傍を指す。

注意：‘about’ は又次の如く用ひらるゝ事あり。

Have you any money *about* (=with) you?

There is something *about* (or *in*) him that attracts others.

(本文に於て ‘about’ は風采を指し ‘in’ は人格を指す)。

6. among, between

a. There was a quarrel *between* the two boys.

Some cicadas are singing *among* the trees.

b. The property was divided *between* the two sons.

He distributed his property *among* the poor.

‘between’ は二個の物に ‘among’ は三個以上の物に對して用ふ。

7. before, after, behind

a. 位置の前後を表すに ‘before’ と共に ‘behind’ を用ふ。例： *Before* the gate; *behind* the gate.

b. 時間の前後を表すに ‘before’ と共に ‘after’ を用ふ。例： *Before* 3 o'clock; *after* 3 o'clock.

c. He was not aware that some one was walking *behind* him.

He was not aware that some one was running *after* him.

上例に於て ‘behind’ は單に位置を示し ‘after’ は追跡の意味を表はす。

d. 「時勢流行に後れる」或は「仕事が後れる」等の場合に *behind* を用ふ。例： He is *behind* the times (or the fashion); he is *behind* with his work.

8. to, toward, for

He has gone *to* Russia.

The ship is sailing *toward* the north.

The party has left *for* America.

‘to’ は到着點。‘toward’ は方向。‘for’ は目的地を示す但し特別なる構文に於て ‘to’ が方向を示すことあり。例： The needle points *to* the north.

9. but, except, besides

He has nothing *but* his salary to depend on.

Except his salary, he has nothing to depend on.

Besides his regular salary, he has his own immovable property.

‘but,’ ‘except’ は除外を意味し ‘besides’ は附加を意味す。

B

1. Preposition の Object たるものは Noun 又は Pronoun の外次の如きものあり。

a. Infinitive :—He desires nothing **but to obtain** a degree. (Cf. He did nothing but *complain* of the heavy burden).

(但し一般に Preposition の Object として Infinitive を用ふることは稀にして多くの場合 Gerund を以て代用す)。

b. Gerund :—He is very busily engaged in **digging** his garden.

c. Adverb of Time or Place :—a. He has been hiding the truth from us until **now**. b. It measures about six feet from **here** to **there**.

d. Noun-Phrase :—They disputed about **which plan to adopt**

e. Noun-Clause :—The Government will be judged by **whether they will succeed or fail in this enterprise**.

f. Adverbial Phrase :—A big snake was crawling out from **under the bushes**.

g. Adverbial Clause :—A cold bath is good for health except **when you feel feverish**.

1. Preposition は轉じて Adverb, Adjective, Conjunction 等の働をなすことあり。

Adverb :—a. He was standing **by**.

b. He looked **around**.

Adjective :—The **up** train ; the stars **above**.

Conjunction :—a. Let us wait **till** he finishes it. b. He came **after** I left for home.

C

普通の Preposition の外次の如き形式をとるものあり。

1. Double Preposition :—

A volunteer came out **from amongst** the crowd.

He decided to wait **till after** the examination.

A detective appeared **from behind** the house at the whistle.

尙 from within; but for; over against 等あり。これ等は皆 Prepositional Phrase が Preposition の Object となれる時に出来たるに過ぎざるなり。

2. Phrase-Preposition:—

According to his statement, his brother disguised himself as a sailor.

Success can be obtained mainly **by dint of** labour.

The rice-crop failed **in consequence of** the hurricane raging at the beginning of the autumn.

尙 because of; in spite of; for the sake of; by way of; for fear of; in (or on) behalf of; in honor of; in point of; in (or with) regard to; by means of; in accordance with 等あり。

3. Participial Preposition.

Notwithstanding my earnest request, he refused to do it.

Respecting this matter, we did not come to any agreement.

尙 during; considering; concerning; touching; regarding 等あり。

EXERCISE

A. Fill the blanks with suitable Prepositions.

1. Victor saw that the shells were falling — a field, which he had crossed — the morning.

2. Shakespeare was born — Stratford-on-Avon — April 23rd, 1564.

3. The young officer sat up — bed immediately, and was entirely well — a few hours.

4. I have associated — him (以上) ten years, but have never found him — a bad temper.

5. Though the police have been — the criminal, he is still — large.

6. He got angry — it, though it was nothing — a joke.

7. — such a number of friends, there was not even one who would help him.

8. The villa which stands — the lake and the hill belongs — Baron Ito.

9. A welcome meeting was held — — — the military aviator who has just returned — the European seat — war.

10. I am waiting — his answer, but he will not give any — after he has consulted — the other members — the matter.

B. Translate the following.

1. 其兵士は塹壕の右手にあつた森から飛んで來た一發の彈丸で頭を射られました。
2. 將軍は常に國家の爲めに自分の命を犠牲にする覺悟で居りました。(to be ready)
3. 該市よりの報知によれば本月一日午前一時より夜明にかけて吹いた颱風の爲め該市にては建築物に被害が甚しかつた。(a typhoon; damage)
4. 其建物は鐵と煉瓦で出來て居るから火事には大丈夫でせう。
5. あの人は其病氣で三ヶ年も煩つて居ますので一寸した散歩でも直ぐ疲れます。
6. 其仕事に一年乃至二年間従事されたら充分其仕事に明るくなれる事でせう。(to be at home with)
7. 其小舟は荒浪の爲めに岩に打ち附けられ微塵に碎かれた。(to pieces)
8. あの人は二千圓であの家を買はれたそうですがあなたの家と較べては少し高い様に思ひます。

LESSON XX

CONJUNCTIONS AND INTERJECTIONS

A

(CO-ORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS)

接續詞は前卷に説ける如く其用法より Co-ordinate Conjunction と Subordinate Conjunction とに分つを得。

Co-ordinate Conjunction には次の別あり。

1. 新なる叙説を單に添加するもの。

Scrooge went to bed **and** thought **and** thought **and** thought it over **and** over **and** over.

Not only in the country **but also** in the large cities, many people are unable to read or write.

He is a poet, **and** a philosopher, **too**.

The novel is **at once** (or **alike** or **both**) interesting **and** instructive.

尙 'as well as' 等あり。

注意: 1. 'and' は二個以上の語句を連結する時は普通最後のものの前にのみ用ふ。例: She made the fire, drew the water, *and* cooked the dinner. 上項第一文に於て 'and' を繰返したるは特に Emphasis の爲なり。

2. 'not only.....but also' 等の如く數語互に相連關して Conjunction の働をなすものを Correlative Conjunction といふ事あり。

2. 選擇又は對照を表すもの。

Such being the case, you must **either** apologize **or** resign.

You must obey my orders, **or** I shall dismiss you.

I stood still, **nor** did he move.

I did not move, **neither** did he.

3. 反對を表すもの。

He was utterly defeated at Waterloo, **and yet** he did not give himself to despair.

She painted her face and dyed her hair, **nevertheless** she could not disguise her age.

His kindness to me has **been** of

such a character; I never did, **however**, anything to deserve it.

4. 推論を表すもの。

In spring, buds and grasses spring up; **hence** the name of the season.

It looks like rain, **so** I won't go.

Ah, you have already promised, **then** you must keep your word by all means.

C

(SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS)

1. Noun Clause を導くもの。

I did not notice **that** he had his hair dyed.

They inquired **if** I was acquainted with the gentleman.

Whether the report is true **or** not remains to be ascertained.

(以下 Adverbial Clause を導くもの)。

2. 時を表すもの。

He left the house **as** the clock struck four.

He started for China **as soon as** the news reached him.

We must work **as long as** we can.

He had **no sooner** reached the **station than** the train left.

尙 **while, since** 等あり。

3. 仕方又は範圍を表すもの。

Men will reap **as** they sow.

As men sow, **so** will they also reap.

As far as I am concerned, I will do my best.

He treated his sister **as if** she were his servant.

4. 比較を表すもの。

It is **as thin as** paper.

He is **no less good than** he is wise.

This food is **not so** nutritious **as** it is generally supposed.

5. 原因理由を表すもの。

He was disliked **because** he was bad tempered.

Since you hesitate to sign your name to this letter, it is evident that you lack moral courage.

As he is not truthful, we can not rely on him.

6. 目的を表すもの。

They threatened to beat him (**in order**) **that** he might confess his fault.

He engages in his work in earnest (**so**) **that** he may earn his living.

He walked with care **lest** he should stumble.

7. 結果を表すもの。

He became **so** wretched and miserable **that** his former associates deserted him.

(He became wretched and miserable so that his former associates deserted him).

He learned Euclid with such rapidity that his teachers were all astonished.

8. 条件を表すもの。

If you wish to gain a scholarship at the end of the term, you must study still harder.

In case the trick is found out, the man will be expelled from the house.

(尚 Subjunctive Mood の章を参照せよ)。

9. 讓歩を表すもの。

Although he has been very unfortunate, (yet) he is always cheerful.

Puzzled as he was, he would not give up the problem.

No matter how far it may be, let us foot it.

Whether it is expensive or not, we must get it all the same.

Even if he were to have enormous wealth, he would never be able to enjoy peace of mind.

D

(INTERJECTION)

Alas! he is already dead.

Tush! never tell me that.

Oh, don't bring it into court! For Christ's sake, don't!

Tut, tut! that is all nonsense.

Bravo! that was well done.

上例中 Gothic 體の語は種々の感情を示す爲に文中に投げ入れられたるものにしてかゝる語を Interjection (間投詞)といふ。

以下重なる Interjection を列擧すべし。

悲哀:—Oh! ah! alas! hoo!

驚愕:—O! what! dear me! indeed!
to be sure! good heavens!

喜悅:—Hurrah! hurray!

願望：—O!

嘆賞：—Good! well done! bravo!

賛成：—Hear! hear!

非難輕蔑：—Fie! pooh! poh! tut!
pshaw! humph! for shame! shame!
nonsense! tush!

呼び掛くる時： O! hollo! holla!
hallo! halloo! hoy! ahoy!

注意を惹く時： Ho! lo! la! behold!
hark! look! look here!

疑問： Eh? hey? ha?

挨拶： Welcome! hail! farewell!
adieu! good-bye! good morning!

笑聲： Ha, ha, ha! he, he!

擬聲擬音： Bow-wow! mew! buzz!
pop! bang! ding-dong! splash!

(上例中には O! alas! 等の如き本来 Interjection の外
他種の語より轉ぜしものあり).

EXERCISE

A. Fill the following blanks with suitable Conjunctions:—

1. — I saw his face, I knew that bad news was in store for us.

2. — you raise no objections, I presume you agree to what I suggest.

3. The autumn tints were on the land, — beyond that there was no trace of the approaching winter.

4. He has refused his consent, I fear, — there is no precedent for such a course of action as we propose to follow.

5. He has written a pamphlet — everybody may know his views on the subject.

6. Don't rely on the guide-book — it should be wrong.

7. Young — he was, he was not unequal to the task.

8. I have no gold — diamonds, it is true, to give you; but I have a very valuable article, which, — you only use it — you ought, will make a man of you.

9. Why do you eat those unripe cherries?
They are unwholesome — — — unpalatable.

10. — the weather is fine, it is very cold out
of doors.

B. Translate the following:—

1. あの家は居心もよく家賃も格安でしたが位置が不便でしたから引越したのです。(comfortable)
2. それは富士山程の高い山ではありませんが登るには却て困難でせう。
3. 主人は工場の好評判を失はぬ爲めに、職工に仕事を早くするよりも寧ろ良い品物を作る様に望みました。(the good name)
4. 祝賀會には父か私かゞ出席する筈ですが若しどちらも出席出来ぬならば誰か外に代人を立てませう。
5. 昨日は雨天の上に風も吹きましたから豫ての計畫の遠足を延期致しました。
6. あの人は近頃少しも見えませんが私からもお尋ね致しません、非常に忙しかつたもんですから。
7. 私の故郷は雪國ですから、梅も櫻も桃も殆んど同時に咲きます。

LESSON XXI

SEQUENCE OF TENSES AND NARRATION

A

(SEQUENCE OF TENSES)

Dependent Clause の Verb は Principal Clause の Verb と Tense につき一定の關係を保つべきものにして其の通則を **Rules of the Sequence of Tenses** といふ、次に其通則を述べん。

1. Principal Clause に於て Present Tense 又は Future Tense の Verb を用ひたる時は Dependent Clause に於ては場合によりて何れの Tense の Verb をも用ふ。

He has told (or will tell) me how he has come (or came or will come) to possess such a large fortune.

I study (or will study) English very hard because I am backward in the subject (or I got poor marks for

the subject *or* I fear I shall fail in the examination.)

2. Principal Clause に於て Past Tense の Verb を用ひたる時は、Dependent Clause に於ては Past Tense の Verb を以て應ず。

He **got** his dismissal, because he **was** a lazy.

He **told** me that he **would** not **undertake** the work.

When he **was** thirty, he **had** already **made** a tremendous success in business.

注意：a. 習慣又は眞理を表す Dependent Clause に於ては Principal Clause の Verb の Tense に係はず Present Tense を用ふるを得。

b. 'than' に導かるゝ Dependent Clause に於ては Principal Clause の Verb の Tense に係はず如何なる Tense をも用ひ得るものなり。

a. He seemed hardly to know that perseverance is the mother of success.

He asked me why I *take* a cold bath every morning.

b. He loved me more than he *loves* (or *will love*) you.

B

(NARRATION)

Speech を傳ふるに二種の方法あり一を **Direct Narration** と云ひ Speaker の實際用ひたる言語をその儘引用し Quotation Marks を用ふ、他を **Indirect Narration** と云ひて唯其内容意義を傳ふるに止まる。

Direct Narration :—He says, 'I am not joking but quite serious.'

Indirect Narration :—He says (that) he is not joking but quite serious.

かゝる文の Principal Clause 中の Verb を **Reporting Verb** といひ、其 Object たる Dependent Clause (Direct, Indirect に不係) を **Reported Speech** といふ。

C

(CONVERSION FROM DIRECT INTO INDIRECT)

Direct Narration より Indirect Narration に改むるに當り、注意すべき事項次の如し。

1. (Reported Speech 中の Verb につき)。
 a. Reporting Verb が Present 又は Future Tense ならば Reported Speech 中の Verb の Tense に變化なし。

He says,	}	“I was not aware of it.”=
He has said,		
He will say,		

He says	}	(that) he was not aware of it.
He has said		
He will say		

- b. Reporting Verb が Past Tense なる時は Reported Speech 中の Verb は次の變化を受く。

1. Present Simple は Past Simple に
 He said, “I **fail** to see the point.”
 He said (that) he **failed** to see the point.
2. Present Perfect は Past Perfect に。
 He said, “I **have failed** in the examination.”

He said (that) he **had failed** in the examination.

3. Future Form は Past Future に。

He said, “I **will** read it again.”

He said (that) he **would** read it again.

4. Past Simple は Past Perfect に。

He said, “I **opened** the door myself.”

He said that he **had opened** the door himself.

注意: a. Reported Speech が習慣又は眞理を表す時は Verb の Tense は變化せず。

He said, “The earth *moves* round the sun once a year.”

He said that the earth *moves* round the sun once a year.

He said, “Nothing to do *is* the fool’s paradise.”

He said that nothing to do *is* the fool’s paradise.

b. Reported Speech 中の Subjunctive 又は Conditional Mood の Verb は變化せず。但し Subjunctive Present は Subjunctive Past に變るを常とす。

- { He said, "If I *were* in England, as I once was, I *should* be the happiest man."
- { He said that if he *were* in England, as he had once been, he *should* be the happiest man.
- { He said, "I *might have been* successful, if I *had been* a little more careful."
- { He said that he *might have been* successful, if he *had been* a little more careful.
- { He said, "If it *be* fine to-morrow, I *shall* start."
- { He said that if it *were* fine the following day, he *should* start.

2. (Reported Speech 中の Personal Pronoun につき).

Reported Speech 中の Personal Pronoun は Principal Clause 中の Noun 又は Pronoun の Person に應じて變化すべきものとす。

- { Tom said to me, "**You** look pale."
- { Tom told me that **I** looked pale.
- { I said to Tom, "**You** look pale."
- { I told Tom that **he** looked pale.

注意: Reported Speech 中の Personal Pronoun はかく變化すれども Reported Speech 中の shall, will は

shall を will に。又は will を shall に入れ替えるが如きことなければ一見 shall, will の通例の用法と異なることあり。

- { He says, "*I shall* be safe."
- { He says that *he shall* be safe.

但し You say (or he says) to me, "You **will** be safe." は You say (or he says) that I will be safe. とすは合法的なれど You say (or he says) that I shall be safe. といふを普通とす。

2. (Reported Speech が Question なる時)。

Reported Speech が上例の如く單に Statement なる時は Conjunction 'that' を用ふれど (但し略すことを得) 若し Question なる時は 'if' 又は 'whether' を用ふ (但し Interrogative Word を有する時は別にこれ等を用ひず) 而して Reported Speech 中の Word-order を必要に應じ變更し又 Reporting Verb を 'to ask,' 'to inquire' 等に改む。

- { He said to me, "Are your family all well?"
- { He **asked** me **whether** (or **if**) my family were all well.

{ The man said to the boy, "What are you looking for?"

{ The man **inquired** of the boy what he was looking for.

3. (Reported Speech が Imperative Mood なる時)。

かゝる時は Reported Speech を Infinitive 又は其他の形に變じ且つ Reporting Verb を 'to tell,' 'to request' 等に改む。

{ He said to me, "Do not talk nonsense."

{ He **told** me not to talk nonsense.

{ You said to him, "Lend me your pen, please."

{ You **requested** him *kindly* to lend you his pen.

{ He said to me, "Please do it in my place."

{ He **begged** me that I would do it in his place

4. (Reported Speech が Exclamation, 又は Interjection を含む時)。

かゝる場合は Reporting Verb を 'to exclaim,' 'to cry out,' 'to pray' 等に改め又必要に應じ他に適當の語句を附加す。

{ He said, "How happy I have been!"
{ He said (*or exclaimed*) that he had been **very** happy.

{ He said, "Alas! I am ruined."
{ He **exclaimed with a sigh** that he was ruined.

{ He said to them all, "**Good-bye**, my friends!"

{ He **bade good-bye** to all his friends.

{ The captive said, "**May** Heaven hear my cry!"

{ The captive **prayed** that Heaven **might** hear his cry.

注意: Reported Speech 中の Vocative は略するか又は Principal Clause に其意義を補ふものとす。

"Do you expect anything to happen, *my friends*?" said he.

He asked *his friends* if they expected anything to happen.

5. (Reported Speech 中の Adverb 又は Adjective につき)。

Reported Speech 中の *this, these, here, hither, hence, now, to-day, to-morrow, yesterday, last night, ago, thus, hereby, 等は場合により夫れ夫れ that, those, there, thither, thence, then, that day, the next day (or the following day), the day before (or the previous day), the night before (or the previous night), before, so, thereby 等に代ふるを要す。*

{ He said, "The matter shall be decided **here** and **now**."

{ He said that the matter should be decided **there** and **then**.

{ He said, "The wind has changed since **yesterday**."

{ He said that the wind had changed since **the day before**.

{ He said to me, "Don't you know **this** man?"

{ He asked me if I didn't know **that** man.

EXERCISE

A. Change the Narration of each sentence:—

1. He said to the woman, "Madam, will you please inform me of the number of inhabitants in this house?"

2. He walked up to the boy and said, "What are you doing?" The boy looked up. "I am feeding my toad," he said; "they are going to send me to school, and I am afraid it will die." "Never mind the toad," said the Duke, "go to school, and I will take care of it."

3. I once inquired of him how it was that he had become a member of the club.

4. He said that no body could tell in what manner Mr. A had made his money.

He asked *his friends* if they expected anything to happen.

5. (Reported Speech 中の Adverb 又は Adjective につき)。

Reported Speech 中の *this, these, here, hither, hence, now, to-day, to-morrow, yesterday, last night, ago, thus, hereby, 等*は場合により *夫れ夫れ* *that, those, there, thither, thence, then, that day, the next day (or the following day), the day before (or the previous day), the night before (or the previous night), before, so, thereby* 等に代ふるを要す。

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3. I once inquired of him how it was that he had become a member of the club.

4. He said that no body could tell in what manner Mr. A had made his money.

5. He said to me, "We will buy what we want as we go along. Bring my travelling cloak and a couple of pairs of strong boots."

6. He said that he had been very sorry that the rainy weather had prevented him from visiting me the day before.

7. I said to him, "How much inconvenience you must have suffered from being involved in the fire the other day! I am truly sorry for you."

8. He said to me, "I read in to-day's papers that yesterday, at about 9 p. m., a steamer carrying contraband of war was seized in the direction of the North Sea."

9. He said that that was a proof that our productive energy was developing. Then I asked him if that was not a somewhat optimistic view.

10. One day he wrote to me saying that his nephew was going to Bombay, and asking me if I would be so good as to give the youth an introduction to my brother Henry.

B. Translate the following:—

1. 今朝春山君に郵便局で出會ひました時、何故貴君が時折來て下さらんのかと尋ねられました。

2. この手紙に書いてある説明が或は不充分で貴君に御分りがないかもしれないから何れ二三日中に貴君に御面會して詳細申述べると、彼が申しました。

3. 其海岸は實に景色がよう御座いました、金があつたらそこに別莊を建てたいと思ひました。

4. 「玉磨かざれば光なし、君も大に勉強して、將來有爲の人になり玉へ」と彼が申しました。(a worthy man)

5. そんなに安く賣ると損をしなければならぬと商人が申しました。

6. 朝の運動は身體によいから毎朝朝食前に公園まで散歩をすると老人が申されました。

7. 「高橋君が其事件に關係があるといふ評判だが自分はそうは思はぬ」と高橋君の一友人は話して居た。

8. 當夜は會衆が餘り少ないから流會にすると司會者が申しました。(to suspend; a chairman)

9. 汽船加茂丸は翌朝即ち廿四日朝、遭難の場所に向け長崎を出帆せし旨同地より電報ありたり。

10. 該市には目下工業學校建築中で來年四月には開校する筈だと縣の當局者が往訪の新聞記者に申しました。

大正七年一月八日

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